



TREES FOR SHADE

Camellia japonica cultivars- These familiar evergreen shrubs can be pruned into handsome trees. Most varieties reach 6-12' tall/wide. They prefer acidic soil, part shade to full sun.

Camellia sasanqua cultivars- This early blooming species has smaller leaves than the *C. japonica*. Sturdy flowers from Jan.-March. Size varies with cultivar. They prefer acidic soil, part shade or full sun.

Chamecyparis obtusa 'Aurea' and other varieties.- This upright form of Hinoki matures at 25' tall. It has fan-like foliage which is golden outside and green on the interior. It grows 18"+/year. Zone 5.

Tsuga canadensis 'Gentsch White'- This semi-dwarf has attractive, white new growth. It continually grows 3-6"/year. It is easy to maintain at a desired size. May reach 15' tall in 25 years. Zones 3-7.



TREES FOR SUN

Arbutus u. 'Marina'- Strawberry Tree. Large glossy leaves and beautiful reddish, peeling bark on this slow growing, 20-30' tall tree. Clusters of white, bell-shaped flowers become strawberry-like fruits in fall. Requires full sun and protection from strong winds.

Azara microphylla-Tiny, glossy leaves on this small tree, which reaches 15' tall and about 5' wide. Powerfully vanilla scented flowers in spring. Needs a protected spot due to borderline hardiness. Zones 8-10.

Callistemon citrinus- Bottlebrush. An airy tree with thin leaves and coppery new growth. Red flowers in summer, attract hummingbirds. Grows to 10-15' tall and narrow. Requires a hot spot, good drainage, and protection from winter winds. Zones 8-11.

Ceanothus spp.- *C.* 'Ray Hartman', *C. impressus* 'Victoria' and *C. thyrsiflora* are a few that reach 8' tall and wide. Grows about 6-12"/year. Small, glossy leaves and blue flowers in spring.

Chamecyparis obtusa 'Gracilis'- Fan-like foliage compliments the excellent structure of this slow growing conifer. Eventually it reaches 15-25' tall and 5-10' wide. Zone 5.

Eucalyptus spp. - Eucalyptus are very fast growing and tolerant of neglect when established. *E. niphophila* has long, grey-green leaves and reaches 25'. Hardiness varies with species.

Eucryphia lucida 'Pink Cloud'- This rare 25-30' tree has small, grey-green leaves and light pink, 2" flowers in June. They require full sun to part shade, ample water, and protection from strong winds. Hardy to 10-15 F, Zone 7.

Ilex cornuta cultivars- The traditional holly. *I. cornuta* reaches 8-10' tall/wide. Species require a male and female to make berries. Tolerant of moist soil and drought. Zone 6.

Laurus nobilis

Sweet Bay- This is the bay used in cooking. An elegant tree with dark green, fragrant leaves. Slow growing to 12-25' tall x 5-10' wide. It needs good drainage, ample water, and shelter from strong winds. Zone 7.

Magnolia grandiflora

'Little Gem'- Large, dark green leaves with brown, hairy undersides. Large, creamy white flowers though summer. Reaches 25' tall x 10-15' wide. Zones 6-9.

Osmanthus fragrans Sweet Olive - Bronzy new growth and dark green leaves hide the tiny, incredibly fragrant flowers. Slow growing to 15-20' tall x 5-10' wide. Tolerates part shade. Sweet olive does need good drainage and shelter from strong winds. Hardy to 0 degrees.

Pinus balfouriana Foxtail Pine- This very slow growing pine is narrow and pyramidal in youth. With age it broadens and eventually reaches 20'+. Requires good drainage.

Pinus cembroides Pinyon Pine- This pine has a round-headed, rugged form. It slowly reaches 12-15' tall/wide and produces edible seeds.

Picea glauca 'Densata'- Black Hills Spruce- Very dense, pyramidal, slow growing conifer. Eventually reaches 15-25' tall/wide. Drought tolerant when established. Zone 3.



The list inside gives some suggestions for evergreen trees growing to 25' tall or less.

Please note that specific trees are subject to seasonal availability.

CARING FOR YOUR TREE

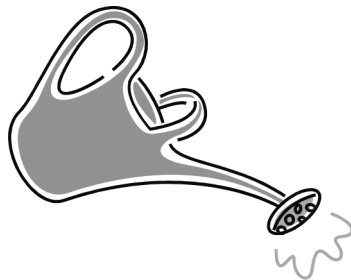
PLANTING A TREE

Dig a hole twice as wide, and the same depth as the current pot. Fill the hole with water, and allow to drain if the soil is dry. Gently loosen the roots if necessary, lower the tree into the hole, and backfill with soil. Current research recommends not adding any compost, though a gentle starter fertilizer can be beneficial. Water thoroughly. You can use liquid seaweed or another product to reduce transplant shock.

If you have any questions give us a call or stop by our Information Desk. *We're happy to help!*



WATERING



We recommend watering your newly planted tree once a week with the hose at a slow trickle for at least one hour. In extreme heat of the first year, it may need a second watering for the week. By the second and third years, the tree may only need deep watering every other week. As the tree begins to mature, a deep two-hour watering in the hottest parts of the summer should be adequate. This technique of watering helps encourage a deep root system.

FERTILIZING

Trees can be fertilized in early spring with an all-purpose fertilizer. Generally a granular will be slower acting, and a liquid will be faster. A second application of a granular organic fertilizer can be beneficial in fall.

Compiled by Laura Altvater

Evergreen Trees



**Suggestions for
Trees Under 25'**

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