

City of Loveland Plant List

This Plant List was developed to meet the provisions regarding Landscape Plans that are submitted as part of the development review process. By no means does this list include every plant that could grow in Loveland. It is, however, an attempt to list the most commonly available trees and their characteristics. More detailed information on all trees can be obtained from your local nursery professional. If you are interested in a plant not on this list, please contact the Current Planning office.

1. **Landscape Plan.** All landscape plans must comply with the *Landscape Plan Requirements* available on the City's DC website.
2. **Hydrozone Plan.** If a hydrozone plan is being pursued, refer to the *Hydrozone Landscape Plan Requirements* available on the City's Water & Power website:
<https://www.lovelandwaterandpower.org/city-government/departments/water-and-power/the-hydrozone-program>
3. **Organization of Plant List.** The plant list is contained in tables, divided into the following categories:
 - a. **Prohibited Plants.** Plants not permitted within the City.
 - b. **Street Trees.** Deciduous trees with a mature height that is generally more than 35 feet, planted between the street side curb and the sidewalk, typically in the public right-of-way.
 - c. **Deciduous Large Trees.** Deciduous trees with a mature height that is generally more than 35 feet.
 - d. **Deciduous Small Trees.** Deciduous trees with a mature height that is generally 35 feet or less.
 - e. **Evergreen Trees.** Conifers or other evergreens with a mature height of more than 20 feet.
 - f. **Deciduous Shrubs.** Woody deciduous plants with a mature height of at least 3 feet.
 - g. **Coniferous Shrubs.** Woody coniferous plants with needle-like foliage and a mature height of at least 3 feet.
 - h. **Broad Leafed Evergreen Shrubs.** Woody evergreen shrubs with larger foliage than coniferous shrubs and a mature height of at least 3 feet.
 - i. **Perennials.** Herbaceous plants with a mature height of at least 3 feet.
 - j. **Small Shrubs and Perennials.** Woody and herbaceous plants between 6" – 24". These plants are appropriate for planting areas in the site triangle adjacent to a busy street.

- k. **Ornamental Grasses.** Narrow-leafed plants with a mature height of at least 18 inches.
 - l. **Turf Grasses.** Low grow grass with a height of approximately 3 inches. Native grasses can also be planted at a turf rate.
 - m. **Native Seed Mixes.** Native seed mixes are highly recommended for most turf areas, and provide for a higher germination rate than a single species of grass.
 - n. **Low-Water Use Groundcover.** Recommended along major roadways such as high traffic arterials and highways. These groundcover plants are tolerant of urban site conditions and withstand roadway salts.
4. **Water Usage.** This list is organized based on water usage following maximum gallons per square foot per year:

Zone	Abbreviation	Maximum Gallons Used per square foot per year
High	H	20
Moderate	M	12
Low	L	3.6
Very Low	VL	0

More information on the water usage measurements can be found on the City's Water & Power website: <https://www.lovelandwaterandpower.org/city-government/departments/water-and-power/the-hydrozone-program>

5. **Resource List.** The following resources were used to generate these lists:
- a. Books:
 - i. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants by Michael Dirr
 - ii. Xeriscape Plant Guide by Denver Water
 - iii. Waterwise Landscaping with Trees, Shrubs and Vines by Jim Knopf
 - b. Reports and Websites:
 - i. Colorado State University Extension - Front Range Tree Recommendations <https://extension.colostate.edu/docs/pubs/garden/treereclist.pdf>
 - ii. Drought Tolerant Trees List
 - iii. Colorado Tree Coalition database <http://coloradotrees.org/>
 - iv. State Water-wise Landscaping Manual (DOLA)
 - v. Northern Colorado Water - Water Conserving Landscaping
 - vi. USDA Plant Database: <https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/java/>
 - vii. Fort Collins Wholesale Nursery Descriptive Guide
 - viii. Little Valley Wholesale Nursery - catalog
 - ix. Turfgrass Selection in Colorado: <http://csuturf.colostate.edu>
 - x. Height at maturity <http://www.coloradotreefarmnursery.com/>
 - xi. Local nursery www.thetreefarm.com

6. **Front Range Tree Recommendation list and ratings.** Over 250 trees or varieties were evaluated and rated, resulting in a single reference list for professionals to use and share with their customers or residents.

The Front Range Tree Recommendation List with descriptions of the ratings can be downloaded from CSU Extension at <https://extension.colostate.edu/docs/pubs/garden/treereclist.pdf>

Each tree was given a rating of:

A – Generally Recommended (consistently displayed no serious vitality issues related to any of the five Critical factors)

B – Conditionally Recommended (consistently displayed serious vitality issues related to one or more of the five Critical factors)

C – Potential/Unproven (Offered for sale locally and has the potential to do well here, but the committee has less than ten years of experience growing)

D – Not Recommended (Consistently displayed overwhelming vitality issues related to one or more of the five Critical factor)

Glossary of Terms

Botanic Name. Also referred to as the scientific name, the botanic name lists the Genus first, and the Specific epithet of the Species second (definition of these terms provided below).

Family. Separation of plants by characteristics in their reproductive structures (flower, fruit and seed). Plants in the same family generally share comparable cultural requirements and similar insect and disease problems. Family names end in ‘aceae.’

Genus. The grouping of those members that have more characteristics in common with each other than they do with other genera (plural for genus) within the same family. Similarity of flowers and fruits is the most widely used feature, although roots, stems, buds and leaves are also used.

Species. Generally refers to interbreeding sub-groups of a genus or groupings of individual plants that adhere to essential identification characteristics but show sufficient variation so as not to be categorized as duplicates of one another.

Variety. Also known as the subspecies, this is a sub-grouping of species assigned to individuals displaying unique differences in natural populations. The differences are inheritable and reproduce true-to-type in each generation.

Cultivar. A sub-grouping of species assigned to cultivated plants (“cultivated variety”) that display rather unique differences and, when reproduced by seeds or cuttings, retain its distinguishing characteristics.

Prohibited Plants

The following plants are not allowed in the City and shall be removed during development or redevelopment if they are present on the property:

1. Plants that are identified as noxious, invasive, or prohibited by the United States or the State of Colorado; and
2. Trees included in the following table.

Prohibited Trees		
Common Name	Botanic Name	Relevant notes
Ash	Fraxinus species	Susceptible to the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB).
Aspen	Populus tremuloides	Has many insect and disease problems that are generally not present in Native Mountain areas.
Austree	Salix alba X Matsudana	Extremely weak wooded, often sold through mail order as a miracle tree that it is not.
Birch	Betula species	This tree does not do well in Colorado climate as it once did.
Boxelder	Acer negundo	Female tree attracts Boxelder Bugs that invade houses and can become a nuisance.
Hybrid- cottonwoods	Populus species	Cotton is a high nuisance on cotton bearing trees, Hybrids tend to be short lived. Cottonwoods also tend to be very weak wooded, better suited for large, open spaces rather than an urban setting.
Hopa Crabapple	Malus species Hopa	This tree has very high susceptibility to the bacterial disease fire blight. Pick a Crabapple species that has low susceptibility.
Mountain Ash	Sorbus species	Very susceptible to Fire Blight.
Russian Olive	Eleagnus angustifolia	Invasive nuisance tree, on Colorado Department of Agriculture's list of noxious weeds.
Siberian Elm	Ulmus pumila	Extremely weedy and invasive, seeds profusely. Very rapid growth creates extremely weak wood.
Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum	Very weak wooded tree.
Tamarisk	Tamarix species	On Colorado Department of Agriculture's noxious weed list, extremely invasive.

Tree of Heaven	Ailanthus altissima	Very rapid growth creates weak wooded tree, can be very invasive.
Willows	Salix species	There are many kinds of willows, this is a weak wooded species which can be potentially hazardous placed in the wrong location.

The following plants are considered noxious weeds per Municipal Code, Title 16, Nuisances, and should not be part of any proposed landscape plan:

Noxious Weeds	
Common Name	Botanic Name
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Chinese Clematis	<i>Clematis orientalis</i>
Common Teasel	<i>Dipsacus foliolosus</i>
Cypress spurge	<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>
Dame's Rocket or "Dame's Violet"	<i>Hesperis matronalis L.</i>
Diffuse Knapweed	<i>Acosta diffusa</i>
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Hairy Willow-herb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Hoary Cress or Whitetop	<i>Lepidium draba</i>
Knotweeds: Japanese, Giant & Bohemian	<i>Fallopia japonica, F. sachalinensis. F. x bohemica</i>
Leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Mediterranean sage	<i>Salvia aethiopis</i>
Musk Thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
Myrtle spurge	<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>
Orange hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
Perennial sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Russian knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>
Yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>

Street Trees

Street trees are deciduous trees with a mature height that is generally more than 35 feet, planted between the street side curb and the sidewalk, typically in the public right-of-way. The following trees may be selected as street trees within the City. Trees requiring low to moderate water use are highly recommended.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage (L-M-H)	Drought Tolerant (Y/N/ No Data)	Height at Maturity (feet)	CSU Extension Rating and Relevant Notes
Elm	<i>Ulmus</i>				
Accolade Elm	<i>Ulmus davidiana</i> var. <i>japonica</i> 'Morton'	L/M	Y	50' - 70'	Rated C. Resistant to the elm leaf beetle and Dutch elm disease. Urban tolerant.
Choice City Elm/David	<i>Ulmus davidiana</i>	L/M	Y	35' - 45'	Disease Resistant, Fast Growing
Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>				
Princeton Sentry / Maidenhair / Autumn Gold Ginkgo Biloba	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	M	No Data	40' - 50'	Rated B. Male only.
Hackberry	<i>Celtis</i>				
Northern Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	L/M	Y	40' - 60'	Rated A. Urban tolerant.
Prairie Sentinel Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> 'JFS-KSU1'	L/M	Y	40' - 45'	Disease Resistant, Drought Tolerant, Urban Tolerant,
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia</i>				
Skyline Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> <i>inermis</i> 'Skycole'	L/M	Y	45' - 50'	Rated A on CSU. Thornless and podless. Urban tolerant.
Sunburst Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> <i>inermis</i> 'Suncole'	L/M	Y	30' - 35'	Rated B on CSU. Seedless and thornless. Urban tolerant.
Trueshade/Shadem aster Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> <i>inermis</i> 'Trueshade'	L/M	Y	45' - 50'	Rated A on CSU. Thornless and podless. Urban tolerant.

Kentucky Coffeetree	<i>Gymnocladus</i>				
Decaf Kentucky Coffeetree	<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i> 'McKBranded'	M	Y	40-50 ft.	Male only.
Espresso Kentucky Coffeetree	<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i> 'Espresso'	L/M	Y	40' - 50'	Rated C. Male only/
Linden	<i>Tilia</i>				
American Sentry Linden	<i>Tilia americana</i> 'American Sentry'	M	No Data	40' - 45'	Rated A on CSU, not tolerant of road salts. Urban tolerant.
Corinthian Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i> 'Corzam'	M	No Data	45'	Urban tolerant.
Glenleven Linden	<i>Tilia x flavescens</i>	M	Y	No Data	Rated A, Not tolerant of road salts
Redmond Linden	<i>Tilia americana</i> 'Redmond'	M	No Data	40' - 60'	Rated A, Not tolerant of road salts. Urban tolerant.
Sterling Linden	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i> 'Sterling'	M	No Data	40' - 50'	Rated A on CSU, not tolerant of road salts.
Oak	<i>Quercus</i>				
Bur Oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	L/M	Y	50' - 60'	Rated A on CSU. Urban tolerant.
Chinkapin Oak	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	L/M	Y	40-60'	Rated A on CSU
Crimson Spire Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i> x <i>Q. alba</i> 'Crimschmidt'	L/M	Y	40' - 50'	Rated A. Urban tolerant.
English Columnar Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i> 'Fastigiata'	L/M	Y	50' - 60'	Rated B. Urban tolerant.
English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	L/M	Y	50-60'	Rated B. Urban tolerant.
Northern Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	M	No Data	50' - 70'	Rated B. Urban tolerant, salt tolerant.
Regal Prince Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i> x <i>bicolor</i>	L/M	Y	40' - 50'	Rated C. Urban tolerant.
Shumard Oak	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	L/M	Y	50' - 60'	Rated B. Urban tolerant.
Skyrocket Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i> 'Fastigiata'	L/M	Y	40' - 45'	Urban tolerant. Rated C.
Texas Red Oak	<i>Quercus buckleyi</i> /Texana	L	No Data	30' - 45'	Rated C. Not predictably hardy.

Notes:

1. Some species should not be used along roads that are treated with deicing salts.
2. Approved cultivars are listed by each tree name. The term species indicates that trees grown from seed, as well as the listed cultivars, may be used.
3. Those species labeled as drought tolerant should be the only species used on sites with limited irrigation.
4. Any trees within the median should be upright and columnar in nature, and shall be approved by the Current Planning Office.

Deciduous Large Trees

Large trees are deciduous trees with a mature height that is generally more than 35 feet. The following trees may be selected as large trees in compliance with City's bufferyard standards. Trees requiring low water use are highly recommended.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Drought Tolerant (Y/N)	Height at Maturity (feet)	Relevant Notes
Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>				
Sensation boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i> 'Sensation'	L	Y	35'	Tolerates alkaline soils; male tree and less susceptible to boxelder bugs
Buckeye	<i>Aesculus</i>				
Ohio Buckeye (See horsechestnut)	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	M	N	30' - 50'	Reliable tree for difficult growing conditions. Tolerant of poor soils. A very sturdy tree for harsh, open areas
Texas buckeye	<i>Aesculus arguta</i>	L	Y	40'	Heat tolerant. A Rating on the Front Range tree list.
Catalpa	<i>Catalpa</i>				
Northern Catalpa	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	L	N	50' - 60'	Short-lived, major litter producer. Recommended in landscaped bufferyards, but not recommended as a street tree due to pod residue.
Elm	<i>Ulmus</i>				
Choice City Elm/David	<i>Ulmus davidiana</i>	L/M	Y	35' - 45'	Disease Resistant, Fast Growing
Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>				
Autumn Gold Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> 'Autumn Gold'	L/M	Y	40' - 50'	Tolerates wide range of soils. Male varieties only.
Princeton Sentry Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> 'Princeton Sentry'	M	Y	40' - 50'	Tolerates wide range of soils. Male varieties only.
Hackberry	<i>Celtis</i>				
Common Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	L	Y	40 - 60'	Excellent food and shelter for wildlife
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia</i>				
Thornless honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i>	M	Y	30' - 50'	Fast growing and long living, can spread quickly

					and become a problem
Japanese Pagoda	<i>Sophora japonica</i>				
Japanese Pagoda Tree	<i>Sophora japonica</i>	M	Y	65'	Tolerant of pollutants and city conditions
Kentucky Coffeetree	<i>Gymnocladus</i>				
Kentucky Coffeetree	<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>	L	Y	50-60'	Resistant to disease and insects, slow growing
Larch	<i>Larix</i>				
European Larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>	M	N	Up to 70'	Cold-hardy, intolerant of shade and heat. Deciduous conifer.
Linden	<i>Tilia</i>				
American Linden	<i>Tilia Americana</i>	M	Y	40' - 60'	Dense shade, fragrant flowers
Littleleaf Linden (*Small-leaf linden)	<i>Tilia cordata</i> (* <i>Tilia Americana</i> var. <i>caroliniana</i>)	M	Y	45'	Found at low altitudes and on streambeds
Maple	<i>Acer</i>				
Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	M	Y	40' - 45'	Shallow root system
Oak	<i>Quercus</i>				
Bur Oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	M	Y	50' - 60'	Attracts birds, tolerates alkaline soils
Chinkapin Oak	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	M	Y	40' - 50'	Slow growing, tolerates alkaline soils
English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	M	Y	50' - 60'	Attracts birds, tolerates alkaline soils
Shumard Oak	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	M	Y	50' - 60'	Tolerates alkaline soils
Texas Red Oak	<i>Quercus buckleyi</i>	M	Y	30' - 45'	Attracts birds
Swamp White Oak	<i>Quercus</i>	M	Y	40' - 50'	Tolerates alkaline soils
Turkish Filbert	<i>Corylus</i>				
Turkish Filbert/Hazelnut	<i>Corylus columna</i>	L/M	Y	30'-40'	Transplants well

Deciduous Small Trees

The following trees are generally deciduous trees with a mature height that is generally 35 feet or less. The following trees may be selected as deciduous small trees in compliance with City's bufferyard standards. Trees requiring low water use are highly recommended.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Drought Tolerant (Y/N/No Data)	Height at Maturity (feet)	Relevant Notes
Cherry	<i>Prunus</i>				
Montmorency Cherry	<i>Prunus montmorency</i>	L	No Data	12' - 16'	self-pollinating; reliably fruits in the front range
Mesabi Cherry	<i>Prunus mesabi</i>	L	No Data	10' - 12'	Needs full sun and well-drained soil; hardy and self-pollinating
Chokecherry	<i>Prunus</i>				
Sucker Punch Red-leaf Chokecherry	<i>Prunus x virginiana "P002s"</i>	M	N	20' - 30'	Attracts birds, fast growing
Corktree	<i>Phellodendron</i>				
Amur Corktree	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	M	Y	No data	Low branches that spread outwards
Crabapple	<i>Malus</i>				
Centurion Crabapple	<i>Malus x 'Centzam'</i>	M	When established	15 - 25'	Disease resistant
Coralburst Crabapple	<i>Malus x 'Coralcole'</i>	M	When established	10' - 15'	Disease resistant
Goldenrain	<i>Koelreuteria</i>				
Goldenrain Tree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	L	Y	30 - 40'	Adaptable to soil types
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i>				
Washington Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	M	Y	20 - 25'	Disease resistant, attracts pollinators, urban tolerant
Winter King Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus viridis "winter king"</i>	M	N	15 - 20'	Attracts pollinators, winter interest
Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus crus-galli inermis</i>	L	Y	20 - 25'	Xeric
Russian Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus ambigua</i>	L	Y	15 - 25'	XDrought and urban tolerant, attracts pollinators, winter interest
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia</i>				

Imperial Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis 'Impcole'</i>	L/M	Y	30' - 35'	Rated A on CSU. Thornless and seedless. Urban tolerant.
Horsechestnut	<i>Aesculus</i>				
Horsechestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	M	N	25 - 30'	All parts of tree are poisonous if ingested
Lilac	<i>Syringa</i>				
Japanese Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	M	N	20' - 30'	Hardy, urban tolerant, avoid high wind areas
Linden	<i>Tilia</i>				
Greenspire Linden	<i>Tilia cordata 'Greenspire'</i>	M	No Data	30' - 40'	Not tolerant of road salts, rated A. Urban tolerant.
Maple	<i>Acer</i>				
Bigtooth Maple	<i>Acer grandidentatum</i>	M	Y	20' - 30'	Drought tolerant, native, slow-growing
Hot Wings Tatarian Maple	<i>Acer tataricum "Gar Ann"</i>	M	Y	20' - 25'	Drought tolerant, winter interest
Pear	<i>Pyrus</i>				
Chanticleer Flowering Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana "Glen's form"</i>	M	N	25' - 30'	Narrow, pyramidal shape
Redspire Flowering Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana "Redspire"</i>	M	N	35-45'	Good for tight overhead spaces
Plum	<i>Prunus</i>				
Princess Kay Plum	<i>Prunus nigra</i>	L/M	Y	12' - 15'	Attracts pollinators, winter interest, hardy
Newport Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	L	N	15' - 20'	Prefers well-drained soils
Stanley Plum	<i>Prunus stanley</i>	L	N	15' - 20'	Alkaline soil; produces large amounts of fruit when paired with a pollinator
Redbud	<i>Cercis</i>				
Eastern Redbud	<i>Cercis Canadensis</i>	M	N	20' - 30'	Does not transplant well; needs protected location
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier</i>				
Saskatoon Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	L	N	10' - 12'	Xeric, attracts birds, alkaline soil
Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry	<i>amelanchier x grandiflora "autumn brilliance"</i>	M	N	20' - 25'	Edible fruit, winter interest

Evergreen Trees

The following trees are generally evergreen trees with a mature height that is generally more than 20 feet. The following trees may be selected as evergreen trees in compliance with City's bufferyard standards. Trees requiring low water use are highly recommended.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Drought Tolerant (Y/N/No Data)	Height at Maturity (feet)	Width at Maturity (feet)	Relevant notes
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i>					
Rocky Mountain Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	L	Y	20' - 30'	3' - 15'	Rated A. Slow growing.
Taylor Juniper	<i>Juniperus virginiana 'Taylor'</i>	L/M	Y	20' - 30'	3' - 4'	Rated A.
Pine	<i>Pinus</i>					
Austrian Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	M	Y	50' - 60'	30' - 40'	Rated A. Fast growing.
Bosnian Pine	<i>Pinus leucodermis</i>	M	Y	20' - 25'	10' - 12'	Rated A. Slow growing.
Bristlecone Pine or Foxtail	<i>Pinus aristata</i>	L/M	Y	20' - 30'	12' - 20'	Rated B. Slow growing.
Limber Pine	<i>Pinus flexilis</i>	L/M	Y	30' - 50'	15' - 35'	Rated A.
Lodgepole Pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	L/M	Y	60' - 70'	20' - 30'	Rated B.
Pinyon Pine	<i>Pinus edulis</i>	L/M	Y	10' - 25'	15' - 20'	Rated A. Attracts insects & disease.
Ponderosa Pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	L/M	Y	50' - 60'	20' - 40'	Rated B. Attracts insects & disease.
Scotch Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	M	Y	30' - 50'	30' - 40'	Rated B. Fast growing. Attracts insects & disease.
Southwestern white pine	<i>Pinus strobiformis</i>	L/M	Y	30' - 50'	20' - 30'	Rated A.
Spruce	<i>Picea</i>					
Baby Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens 'Baby Blue'</i>	M/H	No Data	20' - 30'	15'	Rated A. Attracts insects & disease. Slow growing.
Bakeri Spruce	<i>Picea pungens 'Bakeri'</i>	M/H	Y	25'	15'	Rated A. Attracts insects & disease. Slow growing.
Black Hills Spruce	<i>Picea glauca 'Densata'</i>	M/H	No Data	20' - 30'	15' - 25'	Rated A. Slow growing.
Blue Spruce or Colorado Spruce	<i>Picea pungens glauca</i>	M/H	No Data	50' - 80'	25' - 35'	Rated A. Attracts insects & disease. Slow growing.

Fat Albert Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Fat Albert'	M/H	No Data	30' - 40'	20' - 25'	Rated A. Attracts insects & disease. Fast growing.
Hoopsi Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Hoopsii'	M/H	No Data	40' - 50'	15' 20'	Rated A. Attracts insects & disease. Fast growing.
Weeping White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i> 'Pendula'	M/H	No Data	15' - 25'	5' - 8'	Rated A. Attracts insects & disease.
White Fir	<i>Abies concolor</i>					
White Fir	<i>Abies concolor</i>	M	No Data	50' - 75'	20' - 30'	

Small Evergreen Trees

The following trees do not meet the height requirements for evergreen trees per the UDC. These trees will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to determine appropriateness for the proposed development.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Drought Tolerant(Y/N)	Height at Maturity (feet)	Width at Maturity (feet)	Relevant notes
Eastern Arbovitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>					
Eastern Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	M/H	Y	10' - 20'	10' - 15'	Rated B.
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i>					
Blue Arrow Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> 'Blue Arrow'	L/M	Y	12' - 16'	2' - 4'	Rated A. Slow growing
Blue Point Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Blue Point'	L/M	Y	8' - 10'	4' - 6'	Rated B. Slow growing.
Cologreen Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> 'Cologreen'	L	Y	15' - 20'	4' - 6'	Rated A. Slow growing.
Gray Gleam Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> 'Gray Gleam'	L	Y	12' - 16'	7' - 10'	Rated A. Slowing growing.
Medora Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> 'Medora'	L	Y	16' - 20'	4' - 5'	Rated A. Slow growing.
Moonglow Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> 'Moonglow'	L	Y	16' - 20'	8' - 12'	Rated A. Slow growing.
Skyrocket Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> 'Skyrocket'	L	Y	15' - 20'	3' - 4'	Rated A. Slow growing
Spartan Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Spartan'	L/M	Y	15' - 17'	4' - 5'	Rated B. Fast growing.
Wichita Blue Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> 'Wichita Blue'	L	Y	15' - 20'	4' - 6'	Rated A. Slow growing.
Pine	<i>Pinus</i>					
Arnold's Sentinel Austrian Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i> 'Arnold's Sentinel'	M	Y	20' - 25'	4' - 6'	Rated B. Attracts insects & disease.
Spruce	<i>Picea</i>					

Baby Blue Eyes Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Baby Blue Eyes'	M/H	Y	18'	8'	Rated A. Attracts insects & disease. Slow growing.
North Star Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i> 'North Star'	M/H		12'	6'	

Deciduous Shrubs

The following shrubs are woody deciduous plants with a mature height of at least 3 feet. Shrubs that require low to moderate water use and attract pollinators (bees and butterflies) are highly recommended.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Height	Width	Notes
Almond	<i>Prunus</i>				
Dwarf Russian Almond	<i>Prunus tenella</i>	L/M	5' - 6'	3'-5'	Blooms early Spring, Attracts bees
Pink Flowering Almond	<i>Prunus glandulosa</i> 'Rosea Plena'	M	5' - 6'	3'-5'	Blooms early Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies
Apache Plume	<i>Fallugia</i>				
Apache Plume	<i>Fallugia paradoxa</i>	VL/L	3' - 5'	3'-5'	Blooms in Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies
Barberry	<i>Berberis</i>				
Emerald Carousel Barberry	<i>Berberis x 'Emerald Carousel'</i>	M	4' - 5'	4' - 5'	Blooms in Spring, do not over-shear
Beautybush	<i>Kolkwitzia</i>				
Beautybush	<i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i>	L/M	6' - 10'	6' - 10'	Blooms early Spring, Full Sun exposure
Bitterbrush	<i>Purshia</i>				
Bitterbrush	<i>Purshia tridentata</i>	VL/L	6'	6'	Blooms late spring
Broom	<i>Cytisus</i>				
Spanish Gold Broom	<i>Cytisus purgans</i>	L	Up to 3'	4' - 5'	Blooms in May, Attracts butterflies
Scotch Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	L/M	3' - 4'	3'-4'	Blooms in Spring
Buckthorn	<i>Hippophae/Rhamnus</i>				
Fine Line Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i> 'Ron Williams'	L	7' - 9'	3'-4'	No blooms
Glossy Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>	L/M	8' - 12'	3' - 4'	Long bloom time, Requires some shade
Smith's Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus smithii</i>	L	6' - 10'	10'-14'	Blooms in early Summer
Buffaloberry	<i>Shepherdia</i>				
Silver Buffaloberry	<i>Shepherdia argentea</i>	VL - M	8' - 12'	8' - 12'	Blooms in Spring
Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus</i>				
Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	M	8' - 12'	8'	Blooms in spring, do not over-shear
Dwarf Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus alatus</i> 'Compactus'	M	5' - 7'	5'	Blooms in spring, do not over-shear

Cherry	<i>Prunus</i>				
Western Sand Cherry	<i>Prunus besseyi</i>	L	5' - 6'	5 - 6'	Blooms in early Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies, requires increased maintenance due to heavy cloning/suckering roots
Nanking Cherry	<i>Prunus tomentosa</i>	L	8' - 10'	10'	Blooms early to mid Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies
Chokeberry	<i>Aronia</i>				
Glossy Black Chokeberry	<i>Aronia melanocarpa elata</i>	M	4 - 6'	4'	Blooms in mid Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies
Purple Chokeberry	<i>Aronia x prunifolia</i>	M	6' - 12'	4 - 8'	Blooms in mid Spring, Attracts bees
Cliffrose	<i>Cowania</i>				
Cliffrose	<i>Cowania mexicana</i>	L	6'	4'	Blooms late Spring, early Fall
Coralberry	<i>Symphoricarpos</i>				
Indian Currant Coralberry	<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i>	L/M	Up to 5'	4' - 8'	Blooms in late Spring, early Summer, Attracts bees/butterflies
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster</i>				
Peking Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster lucidus</i>	L	8' - 10'	5'	Blooms in the Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies, do not over-shear
Cranberry Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	M	Up to 3'	4' - 6'	Blooms in Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies, do not over-shear
Spreading Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster divaricatus</i>	M	5' - 6'	6' - 8'	Blooms in Spring, do not over-shear
Rock Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	M	Up to 3'	3' - 6'	Blooms in Spring, do not over-shear
Szechuan Fire Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster ignavus</i>	M	6' - 8'	4' - 6'	Blooms in Spring, do not over-shear
Creambush/Ocean-spray	<i>Holodiscus</i>				
Creambush/Ocean-spray	<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	L/M	10' - 15'	10' - 15'	Blooms in Early Summer
Currant	<i>Ribes</i>				
Alpine Currant	<i>Ribes alpinum</i>	L	4' - 5'	4'	Blooms in Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies
Squaw (Wax) Currant	<i>Ribes cereum</i>	L/M	3' - 4'	2' - 3'	Blooms late Spring, Drought Tolerant
Crandall Clove Currant	<i>Ribes odoratum</i>	L/M	Up to 3'	2' - 3'	Blooms in Spring
Golden Currant	<i>Ribes aureum</i>	M	3' - 6'	6'	Blooms in early Spring
Daphne	<i>Daphne</i>				
Carol Mackie Daphne	<i>Daphne x burkwoodii</i> 'Carol Mackie'	M	Up to 3'	2' - 3'	Blooms in Spring, Moist Soil
Summer Ice Daphne	<i>Daphne x caucasica</i> 'Summer Ice'	L	4' - 5'	3' - 4'	Blooms in early Spring, requires shade to thrive

Dogwood	<i>Cornus</i>				
Bailey Redtwig Dogwood	<i>Cornus seicea 'baileyi'</i>	M	8' - 10'	6' - 8'	Blooms in Spring, performs best in shade or part shade
Cardinal Dogwood	<i>Cornus seicea 'Cardinal'</i>	M	8' - 10'	6'	Blooms in Spring, performs best in shade or part shade
Yellowtwig Dogwood	<i>Cornus seicea 'Flaviramea'</i>	M	6' - 8'	5' - 6'	Blooms in Spring, performs best in shade or part shade
Isanti Dogwood	<i>Cornus seicea 'Isanti'</i>	M	5' - 6'	5' - 6'	Blooms in Spring, performs best in shade or part shade
Fernbush	<i>Chamaebatiaria</i>				
Fernbush	<i>Chamaebatiaria millefolium</i>	VL/L	4' - 6'	4' - 6'	Blooms in Summer, Attracts bees/butterflies
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia</i>				
Kumson Forsythia	<i>Forsythia viridissima koreana</i>	M	4' - 6'	3' - 5'	Blooms in the Spring, do not over-shear
Arnold Dwarf Forsythia	<i>Forsythia x 'Arnold Dwarf'</i>	M	Up to 3'	4' - 6'	Blooms in early Spring, do not over-shear
Northern Gold Forsythia	<i>Forsythia x 'Northern Gold'</i>	M	6' - 8'	5' - 7'	Blooms in the Spring, do not over-shear
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera</i>				
Dwarf Clavey's Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera x xylosteodes 'Clavey's Dwarf'</i>	L	5'	5'	Blooms in the Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies
Joint Fir	<i>Ephedra</i>				
Bluestem	<i>Ephedra equisetina</i>	VL/L	3' - 4'	5' - 6'	No blooms, Attracts bees/birds, requires more spacing than most species due to suckering roots
Leadplant	<i>Amorpha</i>				
Leadplant	<i>Amorpha canescens</i>	VL/L	4'	4' - 5'	Blooms in late Summer, Attracts bees, Drought Tolerant
Dwarf Leadplant	<i>Amorpha nana</i>	VL/L	Up to 4'	2' - 4'	Blooms in Summer, Attracts bees, Drought Tolerant
Lilac	<i>Syringa</i>				
Single Blooming Lilac	<i>Syringa x hyacinthiflora</i>	L	10' - 12'	10' - 12'	Blooms in Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies, Disease Resistant, select mature size for landscaped areas and do not over-shear
Dwarf Korean Lilac	<i>Syringa meyeri</i>	L/M	3' - 5'	5' - 7'	Blooms in late Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies, select mature size for landscaped areas and do not over-shear
Miss Kim Lilac	<i>Syringa patula 'Miss Kim'</i>	L/M	6' - 8'	5' - 6'	Blooms in late Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies, select mature size for landscaped areas and do not over-shear

Common Lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	L/M	10' - 15'	8' - 12'	Blooms in Spring, attracts bees/butterflies, Drought Tolerant, select mature size for landscaped areas and do not over-shear
Chinese Lilac	<i>Syringa x chinensis</i>	L/M	10' - 12'	10' - 12'	Blooms in Spring, select mature size for landscaped areas and do not over-shear
Canadian Single Blooming Lilac	<i>Syringa x prestoniae</i>	L/M	8' - 12'	6' - 10'	Blooms in late Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies, select mature size for landscaped areas and do not over-shear
Littleleaf Lilac	<i>Syringa microphylla</i>	M	6' - 9'	8' - 12'	Blooms in late Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies, select mature size for landscaped areas and do not over-shear
Mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus</i>				
Hairy Mountain Mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus breviflorus</i>	VL	8' - 12'	8' - 12'	No blooms, Drought Tolerant
Curl Leaf Mountain Mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i>	VL/L	10' - 15'	8' - 12'	No blooms, Drought Tolerant
Little Leaf Mountain Mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus intricatus</i>	VL/L	3' - 5'	3' - 5'	No blooms, Drought Tolerant
True Mountain Mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus montanus</i>	L	4' - 8'	4' - 6'	No blooms
Maple	<i>Acer</i>				
Compact Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala 'Bailey Compact'</i>	L/M	10' - 15'	12'	No blooms, spacing required to accomodate rapid growth
Mockorange	<i>Philadelphus</i>				
Golden Mockorange	<i>Philadelphus coronarius 'Aureus'</i>	M	6' - 10'	3' - 6'	Blooms in late Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies
Lewis Mockorange	<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	L	6' - 8'	6' - 8'	Blooms in Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies
Littleleaf Mockorange	<i>Philadelphus microphyllus</i>	M	3' - 4'	3' - 5'	Blooms in late Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies
Snowflake Mockorange	<i>Philadelphus x virginialis</i>	M	6' - 8'	6'	Blooms late Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies
Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus</i>				
Mountain Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus monogynus</i>	M	3' - 4'	3' - 4'	Blooms in late Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies
Dwarf Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	M	4' - 6'	5'	Blooms in late Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies
Peashrub	<i>Caragana</i>				
Siberian Peashrub	<i>Caragana arborescens</i>	L	12' - 15'	8'	Blooms in Spring, Drought Tolerant
Globe Peashrub	<i>Caragana frutex</i>	L	Up to 3'	3'	Blooms in Spring, Drought Tolerant
Pygmy Peashrub	<i>Caragana pygmaea</i>	L	3'	4' - 5'	Blooms in Spring, Drought Tolerant

Plum	<i>Prunus</i>				
Double Flowering Plum	<i>Prunus triloba</i>	L/M	8' - 10'	8'	Blooms in early Spring, Attracts bees
Purple Leaf Plum	<i>Prunus x cistena</i>	M	6' - 8'	6'	Blooms in Spring, Attracts bees
Potentilla	<i>Potentilla</i>				
Shrub Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	L/M	Up to 3'+	3' - 5'	Long bloom time (May-August), Attracts bees, Drought Tolerant, Most Varieties are Xeric, do not over-shear
Privet	<i>Ligustrum/Forestiera</i>				
New Mexico Privet	<i>Forestiera neomexicana</i>	L	8' - 12'	8' - 12'	Blooms in early Spring, Attracts bees, do not shear
Common Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	L/M	3' - 10'	4' - 8'	Blooms in early Summer, Attracts Pollinators, do not shear
Golden Vicary Privet	<i>Ligustrum x vicaryi</i>	L/M	4' - 6'	4' - 5'	Blooms in Summer, Attracts bees/butterflies, do not shear
Quince	<i>Chaenomeles</i>				
Quince species	<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i>	M	3' - 10'	3' - 6'	Blooms in Spring, susceptible to Japanese beetle, leave form to natural vase shaped plant, do not shear
Rabbitbrush	<i>Chrysothamnus</i>				
Rabbitbrush Dwarf Blue	<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>	VL/L	Up to 6'	2 - 6'	Blooms in late Summer
Raspberry	<i>Rubus</i>				
Boulder Raspberry	<i>Rubus deliciosus</i>	VL/L	3' - 5'	5'	Blooms in late Spring
Rose	<i>Rosa</i>				
Shrub & Climbing Roses	<i>Rosa x var.</i>	L/M	Up to 5'	2' - 4'	Blooms in late Spring to Summer, Attracts bees, Some varieties are Xeric, susceptible to Japanese beetle
Redleaf Rose	<i>Rosa glauca</i>	L	6' - 8'	5' - 7'	Blooms in late Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies, susceptible to Japanese beetle
Rugosa Rose	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	M	4' - 5'	4' - 5'	Blooms in Summer, susceptible to Japanese beetle
Wood Rose	<i>Rosa woodsii</i>	L	3' - 4'	4' - 5'	Blooms in late Spring, Attracts bees, susceptible to Japanese beetle
Sage	<i>Artemisia</i>				
Tall Western Sage	<i>Artemesia tridentata</i>	L	3' - 7'	4'	No blooms, Attracts bees, Drought Tolerant
Dwarf Silver Sage	<i>Artemisia cana</i>	L	2' - 3'	3'	Blooms late summer, Attracts bees, Drought Tolerant
Saltbrush	<i>Artriplex</i>				
Four-wing Saltbrush	<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	VL/L	3' - 5'	3' - 4'	Long bloom time
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier</i>				
Standing Ovation Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> 'Obelisk'	M	8' - 10'	4'	Blooms in early Spring

Utah Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier utahensis</i>	M	6' - 12'	6' - 8'	Blooms in Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies, Drought Tolerant
Smokebush	<i>Cotinus</i>				
Golden Spirit Smokebush	<i>Cotinus coggygia</i> 'Golden Spirit'	M	7'	6'	Blooms in Summer
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos</i>				
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	M	4' - 5'	3' - 5'	Blooms in Spring
Mountain Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos oreophilus</i>	M	4' - 5'	4' - 5'	Blooms in Spring
Spirea	<i>Caryopteris</i>				
Blue Mist Spirea	<i>Caryopteris incana</i>	L	3' - 4'	3'	Blooms in late summer, Attracts bees/butterflies
Dark Knight Spirea	<i>Caryopteris x clandonensis</i>	L	3' - 4'	3' - 4'	Blooms in late summer, Attracts bees/butterflies
Spirea	<i>Holodiscus</i>				
Rock Spirea	<i>Holodiscus dumosus</i>	L	3' - 6'	3' - 6'	Blooms in summer, Attracts bees/butterflies
Sumac	<i>Rhus</i>				
Gro-Low Sumac	<i>Rhus aromatica</i> 'Gro-Low'	L	Up to 3'	4' - 8'	Blooms in Spring, Drought Tolerant, can overtake small planting areas
Smooth Sumac	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	L	10'	8' - 10'	Blooms in Spring, Drought Tolerant, can overtake small planting areas
Cutleaf Smooth Sumac	<i>Rhus glabra</i> 'Laciniata'	L	5' - 7'	8' - 10'	Blooms in Summer, can overtake small planting areas
Rocky Mountain Sumac	<i>Rhus glabra cismontana</i>	L	3' - 4'	5'	Blooms in Summer, Drought Tolerant, can overtake small planting areas
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum</i>				
Mini Man Viburnum	<i>Viburnum burejaeticum</i>	L/M	4' - 6'	4' - 6'	Blooms in Spring, Attracts bees, requires part shade
Wayfaring Viburnum	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	L/M	10' - 15'	8' - 12'	Blooms in Spring, Attracts bees, requires part shade
Alleghany Viburnum	<i>Viburnum x rhytidophylloides</i>	L/M	8' - 10'	8' - 10'	Blooms in Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies, requires part shade
Burkwood Viburnum	<i>Viburnum x burkwookii</i>	M	8' - 10'	6' - 8'	Blooms in early Summer, Attracts bees/butterflies, requires part shade
Judd Viburnum	<i>Viburnum x juddii</i>	M	6' - 8'	8' - 10'	Blooms in Spring, Attracts bees, requires part shade
Waxflower	<i>Jamesia</i>				
Waxflower	<i>Jamesia americana</i>	L	3' - 5'	4' - 6'	Blooms in Spring, Attracts bees/butterflies, Drought Tolerant
Willow	<i>Salix</i>				
Blue Creek Willow	<i>Salix arenaria</i>	M	Up to 4'	4' - 6'	No blooms
Dwarf Arctic Willow	<i>Salix purpurea nana</i>	M	6' - 10'	6' - 10'	No blooms, attractive hedge plant, prefers to be planted near water
Blue Stem Willow	<i>Salix irrorata</i>	M	8' - 10'	16' - 18'	No blooms, fast growing, attractive hedge, prefers to be planted near water

Winterfat	<i>Ceratoides</i>				
Winterfat	<i>Ceratoides lanata</i>	L	Up to 4'	2' - 4'	Blooms in Summer, Drought Tolerant, best locations are large native fields and roadside naturalized areas.
Yucca	<i>Hesperaloe</i>				
Adams Needle Yucca	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i> 'Adam's Needle'	VL/L	3' - 4'	2' - 3'	Blooms in Summer, Attracts bees/butterflies, Drought Tolerant
Banana Yucca	<i>Yucca baccata</i>	VL/L	3' - 4'	3' - 4'	Blooms in Summer, Attracts bees/butterflies, Drought Tolerant
Red Yucca	<i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i>	VL/L	3' - 5'	3' - 4'	Blooms in late Summer, Attracts bees/butterflies, Drought Tolerant

Coniferous Shrubs

The following shrubs are coniferous with needle-like foliage and a mature height of at least 3 feet. Shrubs requiring low to moderate water use are highly recommended.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Height	Spread	Notes
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i>				
Armstrong Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Armstrong'	M	4' - 5'	8'	
Blue Star Juniper	<i>Juniperus squamata</i> 'Blue Star'	M	3'	3' - 4'	
Compact Pfitzer Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Pfitzeriana'	M	3' - 4'	3' - 4'	
Pfitzer Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Pfitzeriana'	M	6' - 8'	8' - 15'	
Tammy Juniper	<i>Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia</i>	M	3' - 4'	6' - 8'	
Pine	<i>Pinus</i>				
Tanyosho Pine	<i>Pinus densiflora umbraculifera</i>	M	12' - 15'	18'	
Dwarf Mugo Pine	<i>Pinus mugo var pumilio</i>	M	3' - 6'	4' - 8'	Gets very large - plan accordingly
Dwarf Globe Scotch Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> 'Glauca Nana'	L	8'	5'	
Dwarf Pinyon Pine	<i>Pinus edulis</i>	VL	3'	2' - 3'	
Dwarf Scotch Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> 'Pumila'	M	10'	6'	
Spruce	<i>Picea</i>				
Dwarf Norway Spruce	<i>Picea abies</i> 'Pumila'	M	3' - 4'	4' - 6'	
Dwarf Globe Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>	M	3' - 5'	4' - 5'	

Broad-Leafed Evergreen Shrubs

The following shrubs are woody evergreen shrubs with larger foliage than coniferous shrubs and a mature height of at least 3 feet. Shrubs requiring low to moderate water use are highly recommended.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Height	Width	Notes
Boxwood	<i>Buxus</i>				
Julia Jane boxwood	<i>Buxus microphylla koreana</i> 'Julia Jane'	M	2' - 3'	3' - 4'	Can be toxic to pets and small animals
Green Mountain Boxwood	<i>Buxus</i> 'Green Mountain'	M	5'	3'	Can be toxic to pets and small animals
Vardar Valley Boxwood	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> 'Varder Valley'	M	2' -3'	4' -5'	Can be toxic to pets and small animals
Winter Gem Boxwood	<i>Buxus microphylla koreana</i> 'Winter'	M	2' -3'	2' -3'	Can be toxic to pets and small animals
Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus</i>				
Dwarf Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus alatus</i> 'Compactus'		5' - 6'	5' - 6'	
Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus nanus turkestanicus</i>	M	8' - 10'	8'	Bright red fall color
Grove Dwarf Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus alatus</i> 'Grove Compact'		5' - 6'	5' - 6'	
Turkestan Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus nanus</i> 'Turkestanicus'	M	3' - 4'	2' - 3'	Fall fruit
Manhattan Euonymus	<i>Euonymus kiautschovicus</i> 'Manhattan'	M	6' - 8'	3' - 4'	
Canadale Gold Euonymus	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> 'Canadale Gold'	M	2' - 3'	2' - 3'	
Emerald Gaiety Euonymus	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> 'Emerald Gaiety'	M	2' - 4'	2' - 4'	Will climb if next to structure
Gold Splash Euonymus	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> 'Roemertwo'	M	2' - 3'	2' - 3'	
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha</i>				
Gnome Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha angustifolia</i> 'Gnome'	M	4' - 6'	4' - 6'	Fall orange berries
Holly	<i>Mahonia</i>				
Fremont's Desert Holly	<i>Mahonia fremontii</i>	VL/L	6' - 10'	6' - 8'	
Oregon Grape Holly	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	L	3' - 6'	4' - 5'	Blooms early spring, attracts pollinators
Compact Oregon Grape Holly	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> 'Compacta'	M	3'	3'	Blooms early spring, attracts pollinators

Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos x coloradoensis</i>				
Chieftain Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos x Coloradoensis 'Chieftain'</i>	L	3' -4'	8' - 10'	Xeric
Oak	<i>Quercus</i>				
Wavyleaf	<i>Quercus undulata</i>	M	10' - 20'	10' - 15'	
Spanish Gold	<i>Cytisus Purgans</i>				
Spanish Gold Broom	<i>Cytisus Purgans</i>	L	2' 4'	4 - 6'	Xeric
Yucca	<i>Yucca</i>				
Adam's Needle Yucca	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	VL/L	3' - 4'	2' - 3'	Xeric
Banana Yucca	<i>Yucca baccata</i>	VL/L	3' - 4'	3' - 4'	Xeric
Soaptree Yucca	<i>Yucca elata</i>	VL/L	6' - 20'	2' - 3'	Xeric
Soapweed or Plains Yucca	<i>Yucca glauca</i>	L/M	2'	2'	

Perennials

The following are herbaceous plants with a mature height of at least 3 feet. Perennials that require low to moderate water use and attract pollinators (bees and butterflies) are highly recommended.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Height	Width	Notes
Anemone	<i>Anemone</i>				
Honorine Jobert Anemone	<i>Anemone tomentosa</i> <i>'Robustissima' Anemone x hybrida 'Honorine Jobert'</i>	M	3' - 4'	10" - 12"	Attracts bees and butterflies
Butterfly Weed	<i>Aesclepias</i>				
Cinderella Butterfly Weed	<i>Asclepias incarnata 'Cinderella '</i>	L/M	3' - 5'	30" - 36"	Attracts butterflies and hummingbirds
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia</i>				
Crimson Star Columbine	<i>Aquilegia 'Crimson Star'</i>	M	24" - 30"	18" - 24"	Attracts butterflies
Garden Columbine	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	M	28" - 36"	24" - 30"	
Hollyhock	<i>Alcea</i>				
Charter's Double Pink Hollyhock	<i>Alcea rosea 'Chater's Double Pink'</i>	L	4' - 6'	24"	Highly susceptible to Japanese beetle
Charter's Double Yellow Hollyhock	<i>Alcea rosea 'Chater's Double Yellow'</i>	L	4' - 6'	24"	Highly susceptible to Japanese beetle
Hollyhock Varieties	<i>Alcea rosea</i>	M	4' - 6'	12" - 24"	Highly susceptible to Japanese beetle
Hyssop	<i>Agastache</i>				
Blue Fortune Hyssop	<i>Agastache 'Blue Fortune'</i>	M	2' - 3'	18" - 24"	Attracts hummingbirds and bees, drought tolerant
Double Bubblemint	<i>Agastache cana</i>	M	2.5' - 3'	12" - 16"	Attracts hummingbirds and bees, drought tolerant
Giant Hummingbird's Mint	<i>Agastache pallida</i>	M	2.5' - 3'	16" - 20"	Attracts hummingbirds and bees, drought tolerant
Sunset Hyssop	<i>Agastache ruestris 'Sunset'</i>	M	2.5' - 3'	16" - 18"	Attracts hummingbirds and bees, drought tolerant
Yarrow	<i>Achillea</i>				
Coronation Gold Yarrow	<i>Achillea 'Coronation Gold'</i>	L	2' - 3'	20" - 24"	Attracts bees and butterflies, Xeric
Mixed Pastels Yarrow	<i>Achillea 'Summer Pastels'</i>	L	18" - 26"	20" - 24"	Attracts bees and butterflies, Xeric

Small Shrubs and Perennials

The following small shrubs and perennials are both woody and herbaceous, and are appropriate within the site triangle on corner lots or access points adjacent to major roadways. Plants that are no taller than 24" are required in this location. Shrubs/perennials that require low to moderate water use and attract pollinators (bees and butterflies) are highly recommended.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Height	Spread	Notes
Agave	<i>Agave</i>				
Parryman's Agave	<i>Agave neomexicana</i>	VL/L	10"	10"	Xeric
Anemone	<i>Anemone</i>				
Snowdrop Windflower	<i>Anemone sylvestris</i>	M	12" - 18"	12" - 18"	Needs moist soil
Arunia	<i>Alyssum montanum</i>				
Mountain Basket of Gold	<i>Alyssum montanum</i>	M	6" - 8"	12" - 15"	Drought tolerant
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia</i>				
Alpine Columbine	<i>Aquilegia alpina</i>	M	12" - 24"	12" - 18"	Attracts butterflies
Barneby's Columbine	<i>Aquilegia barnebyi</i>	M	24"	12"	Attracts butterflies
Songbird Dove Columbine	<i>Aquilegia x hybrida</i> 'Songbird Dove'	M	12" - 18"	10" - 14"	Attracts butterflies
Little Lanterns Columbine	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> 'Little Lanterns'	M	10" - 12"	10" - 12"	Attracts butterflies
McKana's Columbine	<i>Aquilegia McKana</i> Hybrids	M	12" - 18"	12" - 18"	Attracts butterflies
Remembrance Columbine	<i>Aquilegia</i> L. 'Swan Violet & White'	M	20" - 24"	15" - 18"	Attracts butterflies
Rocky Mountain Columbine	<i>Aquilegia caerulea</i>	M	18" - 24"	12" - 18"	Attracts butterflies
Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis</i>				
Dwarf Coreopsis (Tickseed)	<i>Coreopsis auriculata</i> 'Nana'	L	6"	10"	Xeric
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster</i>				
Tom Thumb Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster apiulatus</i> 'Tom Thumb'	L	12" - 24"	48"	Xeric
Hyssop	<i>Agastache</i>				
Coronado Hyssop	<i>Agastache aurantiaca</i>	M	18" - 24"	12" - 15"	Attracts hummingbirds and bees, drought tolerant
Coronado Red Hyssop	<i>Agastache Coronado Red</i>	M	15" - 18"	12" - 15"	Attracts hummingbirds and bees, drought tolerant
Sonoran Sunset Hyssop	<i>Agastache cana</i> 'Sinning'	M	15" - 18"	12" - 15"	Drought tolerant

Juniper					
Calgary Carpet Juniper	<i>Juniperus sabina 'Calgary Carpet'</i>	M	12" - 24"	6' - 8'	Moderate moisture
Lady's Mantle	<i>Alchemilla</i>				
Lady's Mantle	<i>Alchemilla Mollis</i>	M	18" - 20"	18" - 24"	Moderate Moisture
Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos</i>				
Panchito Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos x Coloradoensis 'Panchito'</i>	L	12" - 24"	3' - 5'	Xeric
Ornamental Onion	<i>Allium</i>				
Ornamental Onion	<i>Allium 'Millennium'</i>	M	12" - 18"	12" - 18"	Repels deer, blooms in Summer
Pawnee Buttes	<i>Punus besseyi</i>				
Pawnee Buttes Sand Cherry	<i>Prunus besseyi 'Pawnee Buttes'</i>	L/M	12" - 18"	48" - 72"	Xeric
Sage	<i>Artemisia</i>				
Fringed Sage	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	VL/L	6" - 18"	24" - 36"	Xeric
Sea Spray Sage	<i>Artemisia versicolor</i>	L	12" - 18"	18" - 24"	Xeric
Silver Mound Sage	<i>Artemisia schmidtiana 'Silver Mound'</i>	L	10" - 12"	10" - 12"	Xeric
Spirea	<i>Spiraea</i>				
Magic Carpet Spirea	<i>Spiraea japonica 'Magic Carpet'</i>	M	18" - 24"	18" - 24"	Attracts bees/butterflies
Windflower	<i>Anacyclus</i>				
Mountain Atlas Daisy Windflower	<i>Anacyclus pyrethrum var. depressus</i>	M/L	6" - 8"	8" - 10"	Drought tolerant
Woadwaxen					
Woadwaxen 'Royal Gold'	<i>Genista tinctoria 'Royal Gold'</i>	L	15" - 24"	24"	Xeric, Attracts bees/butterflies
Yarrow	<i>Achillea</i>				
Greek Yarrow	<i>Achillea ageratifolia</i>	L	4" - 6"	14" - 18"	Xeric
Moonshine Yarrow	<i>Achillea 'Moonshine'</i>	L	18" - 24"	18" - 24"	Attracts bees and butterflies, Xeric
Serbian Yarrow	<i>Achillea serbica</i>	L	12" - 18"	12" - 18"	Xeric

Ornamental Grasses

The following plants are narrow-leaved plants with a mature height of at least 18 inches. Ornamental grasses requiring low to moderate water use are highly recommended.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Height	Notes
Dropseed	<i>Sporobolus</i>			
Giant Sacaton	<i>Sporobolus wrightii</i>	L	8' - 10'	Xeric
Prairie Dropseed	<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i>	L	2' - 3'	
Feather Grass	<i>Stipa</i>			
Mexican Feather Grass	<i>Stipa tenuissima</i>	L/M	1' - 2'	Drought, rabbit, and deer resistant
Silver Feather Grass	<i>Stipa barbata</i>	L	2' - 3'	Drought and deer resistant
Fountain Grass	<i>Pennisetum</i>			
Feather Top	<i>Pennisetum villosum</i>	L	1' - 2'	Drought tolerant
Karley Rose Fountain Grass	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	L	3' - 3.5'	All fountain grasses
Tender Fountain Grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	M	2' - 3'	
Grama	<i>Bouteloua</i>			
Blue Grama	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	L/M	1' - 3'	Drought tolerant
Sideoats Grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	M	1' - 3'	Drought tolerant
Little Bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium</i>			
Little Bluestem Blaze	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> Blaze	L	2' - 3'	Drought tolerant, xeric
Little Bluestem Prairie Blues	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> Prairie Blues	L	2' - 3'	Xeric, pollinator-friendly
Little Bluestem Standing Ovation	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> Standing Ovation	L	3' - 4'	
Muhly Grass	<i>Muhlenbergia</i>			
Pine Muhly Grass	<i>Muhlenbergia dubia</i> Heronwood Strain	L	3'	Xeric
Pink Flamingo Muhly Grass	<i>Muhlenbergia pink flamingo</i>	L	4' - 5'	Xeric
Switch Grass	<i>Panicum</i>			
Prairie Sky Switch Grass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i> "Prairie Sky"	L	3' - 5'	
Shenandoah Switch Grass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	L	3' - 4'	Drought resistant, fall color
Miscellaneous				
Big Bluestem	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	L/M	4' - 8'	Drought tolerant
Blue Lyme Grass	<i>Elymus arenarius</i>	L	2'	

Blue Oatgrass	<i>Helictotrichon sempervirens</i>	L	2'	Drought tolerant
Feather Reed Grass	<i>Calamagrostis acutiflora</i>	L	2' - 3'	Drought tolerant
Frost or Graybeard Grass	<i>Spodiopogon spp.</i>	L	3' - 5'	Good fall/winter interest
Indian Grass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	L	6'	
Indian Ricegrass	<i>Oryzopsis hymenoides</i>	L	1' - 3'	Drought tolerant
Inland Sea Oats (Wild Oats, River Oats, Flathead Oats)	<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	M	2' - 4'	
Japanese Silvergrass	<i>Miscanthus oligostachys</i>	L	3' - 4'	
Moor Grass	<i>Molina caerulea</i>	L	6' - 7'	
Prairie Cordgrass	<i>Spartina pectinata</i>	M	6' - 8'	Deer resistant
Prairie Junegrass	<i>Koeleria cristat</i> , <i>K. gracilis</i> or <i>K. macrantha</i>	L	6" - 2'	Drought tolerant
Rattlesnake or Quaking Grass	<i>Briza media</i>	L	2' - 3'	Drought tolerant when established
Sand Love Grass	<i>Eragrotis trichodes</i>	L	2' - 5'	
Tufted Hair Grass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>	L	1' - 3'	
Western Wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron smithii</i> or <i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	L	1' - 3'	Drought tolerant
Yellow Foxtail	<i>Eremurus stenophyllus</i>	M	6' - 8'	

Turf Grasses

The following grasses are low grow grasses with a height of approximately 3 inches. Native grasses can also be planted at a turf rate. Turf grass that is native and requires low to moderate water use are highly recommended, particularly in low pedestrian traffic areas with minimal shade. See Native Seed Mixes on page 33 for more information on best practices for native seed. Water usage below refers to water needs once the grass is fully established and maintained properly.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Notes
Bentgrass	<i>Agrostis palustris</i>	H	High water use, not recommended unless planted in a shaded, high use area. Water usage may need to be adjusted up depending on maintenance practices. Use best practices shared in Appendix A.
Blue Grama	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	L	Warm season grass, great for sunny, low-use areas. Water usage may need to be adjusted up depending on maintenance practices. Use best practices shared in Appendix A.
Bluegrass	<i>Poa praetensis</i>	H	High water use, not recommended unless planted in a shaded, high use area. Water usage may need to be adjusted up depending on maintenance practices. Use best practices shared in Appendix A.
Buffalo Grass	<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>	VL	Warm season grass, great for sunny, low-use areas. Water usage may need to be adjusted up depending on maintenance practices. Use best practices shared in Appendix A.
Crested Wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron cristatum</i>	L	Best if kept at 18" or higher. Water usage may need to be adjusted up depending on maintenance practices. Use best practices shared in Appendix A.
Dog Tuff	<i>Cynodon hybrida</i>	L	Very drought resistance and best planted in full sun. Very tolerant of heavy pedestrian traffic and dogs. Also does well on slopes. Water usage may need to be adjusted up depending on maintenance practices. Use best practices shared in Appendix A.
Hard Fescue	<i>Festuca ovina duriuscula</i>	M	Recommended to be planted in shaded areas. Water usage may need to be adjusted up depending on maintenance practices. Use best practices shared in Appendix A.
Perennial Ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	M	This grass is best planted in a blend. Water usage may need to be adjusted up depending on maintenance practices. Use best practices shared in Appendix A.
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	M	Recommended to be planted in shaded areas. Water usage may need to be adjusted up depending on maintenance practices. Use best practices shared in Appendix A.
Smooth Brome	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	L	Can be an aggressive grass. Water usage may need to be adjusted up depending on maintenance practices. Use best practices shared in Appendix A.
Tall Fescue	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	M	Recommended to be planted in shaded areas. Water usage may need to be adjusted up depending on maintenance practices. Use best practices shared in Appendix A.
Texas Hybrid Bluegrass	<i>Poa arachnifera</i>	L/M	Recent hybrid turf grass that is more drought tolerant than Kentucky Bluegrass. Water usage may need to be adjusted up depending on maintenance practices. Use best practices shared in Appendix A.

Native Seed Mixes

Native seed mixes are highly recommended for most turf areas, and provide for a higher germination rate than a single species of grass. Location and maintenance of each type of mix is important to understand before selecting the appropriate blend. These lists were adapted from the following Colorado Springs guide to converting to native grasses:

https://www.fcgov.com/utilities/img/site_specific/uploads/turf-to-native-conversion-rebate-seeding-guidelines-1.pdf?1570219774.

Warm Season Native Turf Mix				
Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Use	Height	Soil
Buffalograss	<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>	L	4 - 6"	Clay loam to clay
Blue grama grass	<i>Chondrosum gracile syn Bouteloua gracilis</i>	L	6 - 18"	Sand to Clay
Description:				
This native mix can develop a fine textured light green and drought tolerant turf. These grasses are well adapted and create a dense sod when combined.				
Seeding:				
For best results, these grasses must be seed in summer between mid-May and early August.				
Recommended For:				
Sunny tree lawns or parking strips that are not adjacent to arterials or highways, Low use turf areas with minimal irrigation, Passive use irrigated turf areas, Bordering natural areas				
Fine Fescue Turf Mix				
Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Use	Height	Soil
Hard fescue	<i>Festuca trachyphylla</i>	M	6" - 24"	Sandy loam to clay
Sheep fescue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>	M	4" - 12"	Sandy loam to clay
Blue fescue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>	M	4" - 12"	Sandy loam to clay
Creeping red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	M	6" - 24"	Sandy loam to clay
Description:				
This native and introduced mix can develop a fine textured blue to dark green and moderately drought tolerant turf. These grasses are reasonably well adapted and create a dense sod when combined.				
Seeding:				
These grasses can be seeded anytime during the growing season assuming the grass is provided adequate establishment watering.				
Recommended For:				
Shaded or partly shaded tree lawns or parking strips that are not adjacent to arterials or highways, shady casual play areas or other low-use lawns, shady un-mowed grasslands in natural areas				

Cool Season Native Turf				
Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Use	Height	Soil
Pubescent wheatgrass	<i>Thinopyrum intermedium</i> spp <i>barbalatum</i>	L	20" - 48"	Loam to clay loam
Western wheatgrass	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	L	12" - 36"	Loam to clay loam
Streambank wheatgrass	<i>Elymus lanceolatus</i>	L	12" - 36"	Loam to clay loam
Slender wheatgrass	<i>Elymus trachycaulus</i>	L	24" - 30"	Loam to clay loam
Prairie Junegrass	<i>Koeleria cristata</i>	L	6" - 12"	Sand to clay loam
Description:				
This is a native turf blend that develops a coarse textured light to dark green, moderately drought resistant turf (if mowed once or twice per month). These grasses are reasonably well adapted and create a dense sod when combined.				
Seeding:				
This blend can be seeded anytime during the growing season (April to October) assuming adequate establishment watering is provided.				
Recommended For:				
Tree lawns or parking strips, areas with low irrigation needs, passive use irrigation turf areas and high visibility, low use areas				

Groundcover

Groundcover plants are recommended along major roadways such as high traffic arterials and highways as an alternative to turf grass. These groundcover plants are tolerant of urban site conditions, withstand roadway salts and are typically 15" and under in height.

Common Name	Botanic Name	Water Usage	Height	Spread	Notes
Carpet Bugle	Ajuga				
Dwarf Carpet Bugle	Ajuga Chocolate Chip	M	4"	10" +	Fast growing, does well in shade
Carpet Bugle	Ajuga reptans	M	4"	10" +	Fast growing, does well in shade
Fescue					
Siskiyou Blue Fescue	Festuca idahoensis	L	10-12"		
Lydia Broom	Genista lydia	L	12"	4'	Xeric
Kinnikinnick	Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	L	6"-12"	2' - 3'	Xeric
Juniper	Juniperus				
Green Mound Juniper	Juniperus procumbens	M	10" - 12"	8' - 10'	Moderate moisture
Wilton/Blue Rug Juniper	Juniperus horizontalis 'Wiltoni'	L/M	4" - 6"	3' - 5'	Moderate moisture
Icee Blue Juniper	Juniperus horizontalis 'Icee Blue'	M	4" - 8"	4' - 5'	Moderate moisture
Grama					
Hairy Grama Grass	Bouteloua hirsuta	L	8" - 12"		Xeric