

The following list gives some suggestions for evergreen trees growing to 25' tall or less. Please note that trees are subject to seasonal availability.



Trees for Part 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. Therefore, 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 20-30' tall tree. Slow growing. Clusters of white bell shaped flowers become strawberry like fruits in fall. It 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. 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. Attracts 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 just a few that reach 8' tall and wide. Grows about 6-12"/year. Small glossy leaves with 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 10-15F, Zone 7.

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

Laurus nobilis Sweet Bay- This is the bay used in cooking. An elegant tree with dark green fragrant leaves. It is slow growing to 12-25' tall and 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. This magnolia reaches 25' tall and 10-15' wide. Zones 6-9.

Osmanthus fragarans Sweet Olive - Bronzy new growth and dark green leaves hide the tiny, incredibly fragrant flowers. It is slow growing to 15-20' tall and 5-10' wide. It can tolerate 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'+. 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 it reaches 15-25' tall/wide. Drought tolerant when established. Zone 3.

Caring for your tree

Planting a Tree

Dig a hole twice as wide, and a little deeper than the current pot. Fill the hole with water, and allow to drain if the soil is dry. Add compost to the existing soil, and fill soil. You are aiming for a ratio of 1/3 compost to 2/3 existing soil. Gently loosen the roots if necessary, lower the tree into the hole, and fill with compost and soil mix. Water thoroughly. You can use liquid seaweed or other product to alleviate transplant shock.

Watering

We recommend watering your newly planted tree once a week 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 the 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.

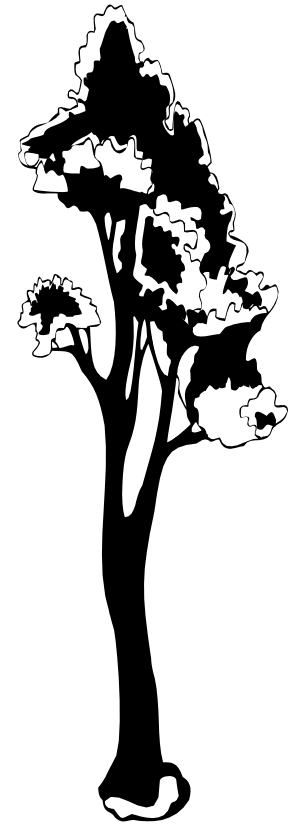
Fertilizing

Trees can be fertilized in early spring with an all-purpose fertilizer. A granular will be a slow release, and a liquid will be faster. In addition, a granular organic fertilizer can be beneficial in fall.

Compiled by Laura Altvater

Evergreen Trees

Evergreen trees under 25'



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