**Soil Improvement**
Incorporate compost or other humus to planting area to establish fertile, well-drained soil. Use mulches to retain moisture, reduce weeds & control.

**Right Plant for the Right Place**
Use native species as they are ideal water-wise choices & are adapted to our local climatic conditions of rainy winters & windy dry summers.

**Microclimates**
Lincoln City has a multitude of microclimates—geographic areas impacted by terrain & climate conditions, such as temperature, hours of sunlight, wind, salt & moisture content of the air, & rain characteristics, most of which are the effect of the proximity & intensity of ocean forces.

**Topping**
It is well understood by arborists that topping a tree, cutting the main trunk to reduce the height of the tree, weakens & damages the tree, making more susceptible to disease and storm damage. Rather than topping, thin the canopy through selective pruning or cut the tree and replant the site with one whose size is more appropriate for the location.

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**TIPS FOR SUCCESS**

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**Trees listed in this guide:**

Plants appear in the guide in the order listed below. A summary of plant growth & preferences is provided at the end of the guide.

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**Evergreen Trees** *(latin name in italics):*

| Apple - *Malus domestica* | Japanese Maple - *Acer palmatum* |
| European Mountain Ash - *Sorbus aucuparia* | Japanese Stewartia - *Stewartia pseudocamellia* |
| European White Birch - *Betula pendula* | Katsura - *Cercidiphyllum japonicum* |
| Ginkgo Biloba - *Ginkgo biloba* | Kousa Dogwood - *Cornus kousa* |
| Goldenchain Tree - *Laburnum × watereri* | Norway Maple - *Acer platanoides* |
| Golden Raintree - *Koelreuteria paniculata* | Red Alder (n) - *Alnus rubra* |
| J. Flowering Cherry - *Prunus serrulata* | Vine Maple (n) - *Acer circinatum* |

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Alaskan Cedar - *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*

**ALASKAN CEDAR.**

Growth Rate: Slow
Height (20 yrs/mature): 25'/75'+
Width (mature): 20’ to 30’
Root Structure: Shallow

Desired for the ‘weeping’ or drooping habit of its branches, this is a long-lived, native conifer. It is slender & conical in shape. Foliage is bluish or grayish green. Small cones are spherical. Outer bark is grayish & becomes loose & peels off; inner bark is reddish. Similar to & can be confused with Western Red Cedar & Port Orford Cedar. Foliage has earthy, musty smell when crushed. Numerous cultivars vary in color, weeping habit, & growth rate. Prefers well-drained, moist soil & partial shade to full sun. It is highly prized for the quality of its wood.
Austrian Black Pine - *Pinus nigra*

AUSTRIAN BLACK PINE.

Growth rate: Moderate
Height (20 years/mature): 35’/120’ (*Varies by cultivar*)
Width (mature): 25’
Root structure: Deep

The Austrian Black Pine is a fast-growing coniferous tree whose native range extends from Turkey northwest into Europe. It generally pyramidal in form. Sharp, green needles 3” to 4” long. Gray to reddish outer bark with dark growth fissures. Cones 2” to 3” long. It prefers deeper, well-drained soils & full sun. It is wind, salt, & drought tolerant once established, so it does well in exposed areas. It is a popular street tree because of its tolerance of pollutants.
BOULEVARD CYPRESS.

Growth Rate: Slow to moderate  
Height (mature): up to 30’ (varies by cultivar)  
Width (mature): up to 20’ (varies by cultivar)  
Root Structure: Shallow

A medium-sized evergreen with a dense, upright, pyramidal habit. Some cultivars are quite small. Popular bonsai tree. The attractive, soft foliage is dense & silvery blue-green. The reddish bark is fibrous & peels off in strips. It requires well-drained soils, but is otherwise tolerant of soil types. Prefers full sun & requires it to maintain desired color of foliage. Interior foliage often turns brown, so occasional pruning to thin out & manage is recommended. Handles pruning well & can be used as a topiary. Not wind resistant, but is drought tolerant. Native to Japan.
COASTAL REDWOOD.

Growth Rate: Rapid
Height (20 yrs/mature): 60’/200’+
Width (mature): 40’
Root Structure: Deep

The tallest growing tree in the world. A conifer, whose native range is extreme SW Oregon & most of coastal northern California. Very long-lived, its thick, reddish bark is highly fire resistant & its wood is highly resistant to decay. Needles are short & soft, growing thickly, creating a conically-shaped tree. Shedding needles can get messy. Cones are small & slightly oblong. It has no tap root, but the lateral root system is deep & wide-spread. Can reproduce by sprouting new trees from existing growth, creating groves. Shorter cultivars have been developed. It prefers deep, moist soils.
HINOKI FALSECYPRESS.

Growth Rate: Moderate
Height (mature): 10’ to 20’
Width (mature): 4’ to 6’
Root Structure: Shallow

Most varieties are dwarf or compact, with many being popular for bonsai. 'Gracilis’ is a small, slender variety. It is pyramidal in habit. Deep green, scale-like foliage is layered & clam-shell shaped. Cones are spherical. Barks is reddish-brown, soft & stringy. It prefers sun & tolerates most well-draining soils. It is very drought, and moderately wind, & salt tolerant.

Native to Taiwan & Japan, where it was an important timber tree, but is now rare. Considered sacred in the Shinto Faith.
Japanese Black Pine - *Pinus thunbergii*

**JAPANESE BLACK PINE.**

Growth Rate: Moderate  
Height (20 years/mature): 20’/100’ *(varies by cultivar)*  
Width (mature): 10’ to 40’  
Root Structure: Shallow

Long-lived conifer. 'Thunderhead’ is a popular compact cultivar. Pyramidal shape when young. Slender with flattened or dome-shaped crown & pendulous branches when mature. Rigorous conditions can result in a shorter tree & contorted, visually-interesting forms. Bright green needles are 3-5” long. Conical cones are 2-3” long. Bark is dark or purplish-gray & scaly; inner bark is reddish. It prefers well-drained soil & full sun. It is **drought, salt & wind tolerant**, often populating sandy or rocky ocean bluffs in its native Japan.
Japanese Cedar - Cryptomeria japonica

JAPANESE CEDAR.

Growth Rate: Rapid
Height (20 yrs/mature): 20’/4’ to 55’ (Varies by cultivar)
Width (mature): (Varies by cultivar)
Root Structure: Shallow, fibrous & dense.

There are many varieties, including dwarf or compact cultivars like the popular ‘Elegans’, which can grow to 30’ in height. Others, like ‘Kilmacurragh’ are more of a shrub growing to only 4’ tall. Original variety reaches heights of 100+ ft. What distinguishes this species & its cultivars is the aesthetic of the foliage, which is soft & in some cases, almost wispy & which turns bronze to reddish in the winter. It prefers sun to partial shade & rich, well-draining, acidic soils. It needs protection from strong winds. Native to China & Japan, where it was an important timber tree.
LEYLAND CYPRESS.

Growth Rate: Rapid
Height (20 yrs/mature): 50’/80’+ (Varies by cultivar)
Width (mature): 25’
Root Structure: Shallow

A hybrid of Monterey Cypress & Alaska Cedar. Popular as a hedge & for screening, but must be regularly pruned to avoid it getting too tall. Compact cultivars are columnar in shape, others are pyramidal. Most have green foliage with feathery appearance, but some, like ‘Golcanda’ are dominantly yellow in color. Produces small, globular cones, but rarely. Thin outer bark is silver, inner bark is reddish-brown. It prefers sun & tolerates most soils. It is drought, wind, & salt tolerant.
MONKEY-PUZZLE TREE.

Growth Rate: Slow  
Height (20 years/mature): 20’ to 30’/100’  
Width (mature): 10’ to 40’  
Root Structure: Deep

A long-lived evergreen, popular for its unusual appearance. Prefers full sun & acidic, well-drained soil types. Leaves are tough, thick, pointed, scale-like, & viciously sharp. Bark color is light brown to light-gray. The cones, which disintegrate at maturation, produce large, edible seeds. Requires a male & female plant to reproduce. It is drought, wind, & salt tolerant, but does not handle pollution well. Native to the lower western slopes of the south-central Andes in Chile & Argentina.
SHORE PINE.

Growth rate: Rapid
Height (mature): 20’ to 50’ (depending on site)
Width (mature): up to 30’
Root structure: Shallow

A native pine. A dominant tree on the coast. Relatively short-lived. Its shape varies profusely, often contorting to create very unusual, lower profiles. It can handle a variety of soil types, but needs full sun to thrive. It is very salt & wind tolerant, often populating sandy or rocky ocean bluffs. Deep green needles & oblong cones are 1.5” to 2” long. Bark is gray in color, often with light-green & orange lichens growing on it. The seeds are popular as food for smaller animals.
SITKA SPRUCE

Growth Rate: Moderate to Rapid
Height (20 yrs/mature): 40’/200’
Width (mature): 50’
Root Structure: Varies greatly depending on site.

A long-lived, abundant Pacific Northwest coastal native. It is found from the beach to the coastal mountains and does well along wetlands and tidal estuaries. Broad, conical form. Short, silvery-green needles are sharp to the touch. The gray bark flecks off in medium-sized scales. Cones are soft and conical, 2” to 3” long. Will create shady conditions in a yard. Often found on undeveloped sites. Though preferring sun, it can tolerate moderate shade. It is very adaptable to local soil types. Because of its light weight and great strength, it was used to build airplanes prior to the use of aluminum and other metals.
Western Red Cedar - *Thuja plicata*

**Western Red Cedar.**

Growth Rate: Slow  
Height (20 years/mature): 40’/230’  
Width (mature): 10’ to 40’  
Root Structure: Deep & Extensive

A long-lived, **native**, evergreen conifer found throughout the coastal Pacific Northwest & the northern Rockies. Dense branches droop, then point upward in a j-shape. Reddish-brown bark peels off in fibrous strips. Flat sprays of scale-like leaves are yellowish-green. It is shade tolerant. Grows in many soil types, but prefers wet, moist soils with poorer drainage. Commonly found in or near bogs, swamps, & along riparian areas, so suitable for drainage areas & swales. Properly pruned, it can be attractive hedging. Wood has a high volatile oil content, so it is aromatic & highly resistant to rot.
PACIFIC MADRONE.

Growth Rate: Slow
Height (20 years/mature): 25’/80’
Width (mature): 30’
Root Structure: Shallow, wide-spreading

The only broadleaf evergreen native to the Pacific NW coast. Narrow, upright habit and thick canopy. Branches irregular in size & shape. Leaves smooth-edged, thick, waxy, dark green on top & light green below. White urn-shaped flower clusters appear in spring. Pea-sized, bright-red fruit mature in fall & can stay on tree through much of the winter. Thin outer bark is reddish-brown, peeling off in summer to reveal a smooth inner bark that is bright green at first, turning reddish brown. Peeling bark & irregular shedding of leaves can make for occasional cleanup & make it better placed away from patios. The root system is sensitive to disturbances. Most reproduction occurs via root sprouts, not by seeds. Prefers partial shade to full sun & drier, well-draining soils. Once established it is drought, Wind, & Salt tolerant.
Portuguese Laurel ~ *Prunus lusitanica*

**PORTUGUESE LAUREL.**

Growth Rate: Moderate  
Height (hedge/tree): 25’/50’  
Width (mature): 8’ to 25’  
Root Structure: Deep

An evergreen broadleaf, this small tree makes an excellent, dense hedge. White flower clusters are long, cylindrical & dense. Bright green, leaves are waxy and glossy. Smooth bark is a dappled light-gray. Berries later form that are red & then black when mature. It prefers full to partial sun & well-drained soils. Once established it is drought & moderately wind tolerant. Similar to English Laurel, but slower growing & thus easier to maintain. Native to SW Europe & Morocco.
Strawberry Tree - 
*Arbutus unedo*

*STRAWBERRY TREE.*

Growth Rate: Slow  
Height (mature): 15’ to 20’  
Width (mature): 15 to 20’  
Root Structure: ______________

This broadleaf evergreen is a smaller relative of the Pacific Madrone. It has a rounded shape. If not trained, it is multi-stemmed & more shrub-like. It is popular for its attractive appearance. Leaves are long, dark green, serrated, leathery, & waxy. Outer bark is gray, scaling away to reveal reddish orange inner bark. White, urn-shaped flower clusters bloom in winter to early spring, often when the fruit is ripening. Up to an inch in diameter, the yellow then bright red, round fruit are popular for their aesthetic appeal. Can be messy, not recommended by patios & walkways. Fruit is edible. It is tolerant of many well-drained soil-types & prefers full sun. Drought & **wind tolerant** once established. Medium **salt** tolerance. Native to the Mediterranean region, western France & western & Ireland.
Windmill Palm

- Trachycarpus fortunei

Growth Rate: Slow
Height (20 yrs/mature): 15’/up to 30’
Width (mature): 6’ to 8’
Root Structure: Fibrous, deep

An evergreen with a moderate life span. One of the hardiest palms. The bright-green, fan-shaped leaves can be up to 4’ wide and 2’+ long with long stem. Pointed frond tips sometimes straight, sometimes drooping at the ends; tips often yellow. Brown to gray fibers that are the remains of leaf stems thickly cover the trunk. With patience, a knife, and great caution, the fibers can be removed for a cleaner look. Trees produce either male or female flowers. Small, yellow-to-greenish flowers are borne on a separate stem in large clusters (like grapes) in spring, lasting into summer. Kidney-shaped, black berries follow and ripen in mid to late autumn. It is moderately tolerant of salt wind, and drought. It prefers full sun to partial shade and it tolerant of most well-draining soils. Native to China and much of east Asia.
Apple - *Malus domestica*

**APPLE**

Growth Rate: Moderate  
Height (mature): 10’ to 40’ (varies by cultivar)  
Width (mature): 30’+  
Root Structure: Deep  

There are more than 7,500 cultivars of domestic apple, some well-suited for the coast. Look for saplings raised here rather than in the valley & for cultivars resistant to apple scab. White five-petaled blossoms with pink accents appear in spring with budding elliptical leaves that turn golden yellow in Autumn. Fruit, follows blossoms in early summer, maturing in late summer to late autumn, depending on conditions & variety. They generally prefer full sun & moist, well-drained soil, but are well adapted to be *drought tolerant*. They need some shelter from the wind. Native to central Asia.
**EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH.**

Growth Rate: Rapid at first, then moderate  
Height (mature): 20’ to 50’ *depends on conditions*  
Width (mature): 1/2 to 2/3 the height  
Root Structure: Deep taproot system.

This deciduous, medium-lived broadleaf is also known in Britain as Rowan. Popular for its aesthetic appeal. It has a relatively narrow, upright habit. Leaves bright green in summer, producing brilliant reds, oranges, & yellows in the fall. White flower clusters arrive in spring, followed by prolific clusters of small, edible, bright red berry which ripen in late summer & are very popular with birds. Plant where falling berries won’t make a mess. They prefer full sun to partial shade & acidic, well-drained soils. They are **wind tolerant.** They are native across much of Europe & Western Asia; also found in Siberia.
EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH

Growth Rate: Rapid
Height (20 yrs/mature): up to 40'/60'
Width (mature): up to 20'
Root Structure: Shallow, extensive.

A fast-growing, deciduous, broadleaf known as Silver Birch in its native Britain & Europe. It has a relatively short life span (~50 years). It has a slender, upright habit. Branches often have a weeping appearance. Bright green leaves in summer turn golden in the fall. Paper-like bark is smooth & white when young; turns more gray & rough with age. Long, slender pollen-carriers called catkins proliferate in summer, & create messy situation below, so not recommended next to porches, decks, etc. Produces only light-shade, so good for planting shrubs & groundcovers under. They prefer full sun to partial shade & well-drained soils. Deer resistant.
Ginkgo Biloba
- Ginkgo biloba

Growth Rate: Moderate
Height (20 yrs/mature): 50’/100’
Width (mature): 30’+
Root Structure: Deep

Ginkgo is a long-lived, broad-leafed deciduous. The soft, bright green leaves are unique for the fan shape, measuring 2+ inches wide. Some trees are male, others female. In summer, round fruit appear on the females. The fruit is actually a single seed, about 1/2 inch in length, covered by juicy flesh. After maturing, the ‘fruit’ drops to the ground. The smell of the flesh is usually quite foul, so most trees in landscapes are male. The seeds are edible though & a delicacy in China, but highly allergenic to some. They prefer full sun & deep, sandy soil, but will tolerate most soil types. They are drought, wind, & moderately salt tolerant as well. Ginkgo biloba is the national tree of China. Its Close relatives have been found in fossil record dating back 270 million years ago.
**Goldenchain Tree**
- *Laburnum x watereri*

**GOLDENCHAIN TREE**

Growth Rate: Moderate  
Height (mature): 12’ to 15’  
Width (mature): 10’ to 12’  
Root Structure: Deep with taproot

A relatively short-lived, deciduous tree. A member of the pea family. It is popular for its showy yellow blossoms that hang in pendulous, thick clusters. They proliferate in late spring to mid summer, attracting pollinators. Flowers are followed later in summer by hanging seed pods that linger well into the fall. Smooth bark is dark green to gray, often dappled with patches of light gray lichen. Needs well-drained soil, but otherwise adaptable. **Drought tolerant**, but needs some protection from salt & strong winds. Prefers full sun, but handles partial shade. Avoid pruning except for dead wood. Can be trained along trellises. The flowers & seeds are very poisonous. Native to China & Japan.
GOLDEN RAINTREE.

Growth Rate: Moderate
Height (mature): 30' to 40'
Width (mature): up to 35'
Root Structure: Shallow

A relatively short-lived, deciduous tree with a rounded form. It is popular as an ornamental, with showy yellow blossoms that proliferate in early to mid summer; popular with pollinators. Flowers are followed by papery hanging seed pods in the fall. They are best planted where seedlings will not cause trouble. Bark is course & grayish-brown. Adapts to many soil types & tolerates air pollution. Wind & drought tolerant, but needs some protection from salt & direct maritime exposure. Prefers full sun, but handles partial shade. Native to China & Japan.
Japanese Flowering Cherry - *Prunus serrulata*

**JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRY**

Growth Rate: Moderate  
Height (mature): 15’ to 30’ *(varies by cultivar)*  
Width (mature): up to 20’ *(varies by cultivar)*  
Root Structure: Shallow

This short-lived deciduous is primarily grown for the showy, large flowers that cover the tree in spring. ‘Kwanzan’, the hardiest of the cultivars, is the most popular with its thick, double-petaled, pink flowers. It has an upright, spreading habit. Large leaves with serrated edges display bright autumn colors of bronzes, oranges, and reds. The thin, smooth bark is mottled silver and gray. Fruit is inconsequential. It prefers full sun and moist soil with good drainage. Needs moderate protection from strong winds. Cherry leaves are toxic, don’t plant where horses or other animals may be tempted to eat them.
**Japanese Maple - Acer palmatum**

**JAPANESE MAPLE.**

Growth Rate: Slow to Moderate  
Height (mature): 4’ to 25’ (varies by cultivar)  
Width (mature): Similar to height  
Root Structure: Shallow, compact

This broadleafed, deciduous needs little introduction. Its numerous cultivars are famous for the aesthetic of their form & varied color. The leaves of different cultivars can range in shape, size, & especially color, ranging from light green to dark purple. Fall colors can be stunning in those varieties with lighter summer shades. Often multi-trunked with silver-gray bark. Most varieties prefer full sun to partial shade & well-drained soils. Established trees are drought tolerant, but they need to be sheltered from stronger winds. Native to eastern Asia.
Japanese Stewartia - *Stewartia pseudocamellia*

**JAPANESE STEWARTIA.**

Growth Rate: Moderate to Rapid  
Height (mature): 20’ to 40’  
Width (mature): slightly less than height  
Root Structure: Shallow, compact

This is a medium-sized deciduous tree. It is popular for its beauty. In the early to mid-summer, 2” white flowers that resemble camellia flowers (hence the latin name) appear in abundance, followed by small, green, round fruits. In the fall, the leaves turn yellow, then a dark, purplish or bright, fiery red. Bark is smooth, with shades of brown camouflage look. It prefers partial sun, with afternoon shade important in locations where it will be exposed to the hot summer sun. It is not particularly wind or salt tolerant, so locate appropriately. It prefers moist, rich, well-drained soils. Native to Japan.
Katsura
- Cercidiphyllum japonicum

**KATSURA**

Growth Rate: Slow  
Height (mature): Up to 50' *(varies by cultivar)*  
Width (mature): Up to 30' *(varies by cultivar)*  
Root Structure: Shallow

A broadleaf deciduous much admired for its graceful appearance. Pyramidal in form, becoming more rounded with age. Branches have an arching habit. Green, heart-shaped leaves have a subtle bluish tint and arrive in mid-spring, turning bright, deep reds and bronzes in the fall; Leaves said to have sweet aroma as autumn progresses. Small, inconspicuous, delicate flowers blossom along the branchlets in early spring. Somewhat rough bark varies in color from brown to gray. It prefers partial to full sun and moist, deep, well-draining soils. Needs to be planted where it is protected from strong winds. More compact cultivars are available. Native to China & Japan.
KOUSA DOGWOOD

Growth Rate: Slow to Moderate
Height (mature): 15’ to 20’+
Width (mature): up to 20’
Root Structure: Shallow

Native to eastern Asia, this deciduous tree is a popular ornamental. White blossoms arrive in late spring, a few weeks after the dark-green leaves sprout. They are attractive to pollinators. Edible fruit appear in summer & are very popular with birds. Fruit are round, red when mature, & similar in size to a raspberry. Leaves turn reddish-purple to scarlet or bronze in autumn. Bark is smooth, attaining an earth-tone camouflage appearance in maturity. Prefers acidic, well-drained soils & full sun to partial shade. Needs protection from salt and winds. Deer resistant. A different species of dogwood, the flowering Dogwood, also grows well here, but has a shorter life span & is less resistant to drought & diseases.
**Norway Maple - Acer platanoides**

MAPLE.

Growth Rate: Moderate to Rapid  
Height (20 yrs/mature): 25/50' (varies by cultivar)  
Width (20 yrs/mature): Similar to height  
Root Structure: Shallow

A medium-sized, broadleaf deciduous. They have a relatively short lifespan of 50-150 years. They are a popular tree with many cultivars, including 'King Crimson', with its deep crimson-colored leaves. Fall color displays certain, with tones varying by cultivar. Clusters of showy yellow flowers appear in early spring prior to leaves opening. Winged seeds arrive later in large numbers. Mottled gray bark. Tolerant of many soil types. Moderately drought & wind tolerant. They prefer full sun to partial shade. Shallow root may disturb sidewalks and driveways. Native to Europe.
**Red Alder - *Alnus rubra***

RED ALDER.

Growth Rate: Rapid  
Height (20 yrs/mature): 50’/100’  
Width (mature): 30’+  
Root Structure: Shallow, fibrous, extensive

The most common native, broadleaf, deciduous in the Pacific Northwest. It is short lived. Green leaves arrive in early to mid spring, followed by long, pollen-filled catkins; leaves turn golden-yellow in autumn. The smooth, mottled gray bark scars orange-red, lending the tree its name. It is an important pioneer species in developing forests, fixing nitrogen into & improving the soil. It prefers full sun to light shade, but is otherwise very adaptable, thriving in a variety of soil conditions. A moderately dense hardwood, it is popular for cabinets, furniture, etc; it is not hard enough to be preferred for timber.
Vine Maple
- Acer circinatum

VINE MAPLE.

Growth Rate: Moderate to Rapid
Height (mature): up to 20’
Width (mature): Similar to height
Root Structure: Shallow, compact

This small, long-lived, native deciduous tree if untrained, will grow multiple stems & resemble a tall shrub. It is an important part of the local natural ecosystem, able to thrive in full shade to full-sun conditions. It prefers moist, deep, well-drained soils. Sprouting from the root crown is the most common method of reproduction. Throughout much of the year, the changing red & green contrasts of the leaves, flowers, seeds, & new stems lend interest & beauty to any location. It is drought tolerant. The leaves are a summer popular food for wild & domesticated ruminates & the seeds attract birds & small mammals.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The City would like to express its sincere appreciation to Robert “Scotty” Scotton for the time & energy he gave to providing the foundation of this project. His expertise & knowledge of coastal landscapes enrich us all.

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- Native Plants in the Coastal Garden by April Pettinger with Brenda Costanzo
### Deciduous (D) & Evergreen (E) Trees

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<tr>
<td>Cherry (D) - Prunus serrulata</td>
<td>Full to partial sun</td>
<td>Low-Med</td>
<td>Slow to Moderate</td>
<td>15' to 30', VDC</td>
<td>To 20', VDC</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Redwood (E) - Sequoia sempervirens</td>
<td>To partial sun</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Rapid</td>
<td>200'+</td>
<td>40'</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Mountain Ash (D) - Sorbus aucuparia</td>
<td>Full to partial sun</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Rapid</td>
<td>20' to 50'</td>
<td>10' to 30'</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European White Birch (D) - Betula pendula</td>
<td>Full to partial sun</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Rapid</td>
<td>Up to 60'</td>
<td>Up to 20'</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginkgo Biloba (D) - Ginkgo biloba</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Up to 100'</td>
<td>30'+</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldenchain tree (D) - Laburnum x watereri</td>
<td>Full to partial sun</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>12' to 15'</td>
<td>10' to 12'</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Raintree (D) - Koelreuteria paniculata</td>
<td>Full to partial sun</td>
<td>Low-Med</td>
<td>Slow to Moderate</td>
<td>Up to 20', VDC</td>
<td>10' to 20'</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hinoki Falsecypress (E) - Chamaecyparis obtusa ‘Gracilis’</td>
<td>Full to partial sun</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>10' to 20'</td>
<td>4' to 6'</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Black Pine (E) - Pinus thunbergii</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Up to 100', VDC</td>
<td>Up to 40'</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Cedar (E) - Cryptomeria japonica</td>
<td>To partial sun</td>
<td>Low-Med</td>
<td>Rapid</td>
<td>VDC</td>
<td>VDC</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Maple (D) - Acer palmatum</td>
<td>Full to partial sun</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Slow to Moderate</td>
<td>VDC</td>
<td>VDC</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Stewartia (D) - Stewartia pseudocamellia</td>
<td>Partial sun</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Moderate to Rapid</td>
<td>20' to 40'</td>
<td>15' to 30'</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kousa Dogwood (D) - Cornus kousa</td>
<td>Full to partial sun</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Slow to Moderate</td>
<td>15' to 20'+</td>
<td>Up to 20'</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey-puzzle Tree (E) - Araucaria araucana</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>100'</td>
<td>Up to 40'</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway Maple (D) - Acer platanoides</td>
<td>Full to partial sun</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Moderate to Rapid</td>
<td>Up to 50', VDC</td>
<td>To 50', VDC</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Madrone (E) - Arbutus menziesii</td>
<td>Full to partial sun</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>80'</td>
<td>30'</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese Laurel (E) - Prunus lusitanica</td>
<td>Full to partial sun</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>25' to 50'</td>
<td>8' to 25'</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Alder (D) - Alnus rubra</td>
<td>Full to partial sun</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Rapid</td>
<td>Up to 100'</td>
<td>30'+</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shore Pine (E) - Pinus contorta var. contorta</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Rapid</td>
<td>Up to 50'</td>
<td>Up to 30'</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitka Spruce (E) - Picea sitchensis</td>
<td>Full to partial sun</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Moderate to Rapid</td>
<td>200'</td>
<td>50'</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberry Tree (E) - Arbutus unedo</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>15' to 20'</td>
<td>15' to 20'</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vine Maple (D) - Acer circinatum</td>
<td>Full sun to full shade</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Moderate to Rapid</td>
<td>Up to 20'</td>
<td>Up to 20'</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Red Cedar (E) - Thuja plicata</td>
<td>Sun to shade</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>200'+</td>
<td>Up to 40'</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windmill Palm (E) - Trachycarpus fortune</td>
<td>Full to partial sun</td>
<td>Med-High</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>20' to 30'</td>
<td>8'</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Resistance to wind & success in shoreline conditions can be maximized by planting younger specimens that are able to adapt as they grow. Older, larger plants, even of species with high resistance to the elements, have a lower rate of survival & success. “VDC” - varies depending on cultivar
Yucca Tree - Yucca?

YUCCA TREE

Growth Rate: ?
Height (mature): ?
Width (mature): ?
Root Structure: ________________

Still working on getting the species identified.