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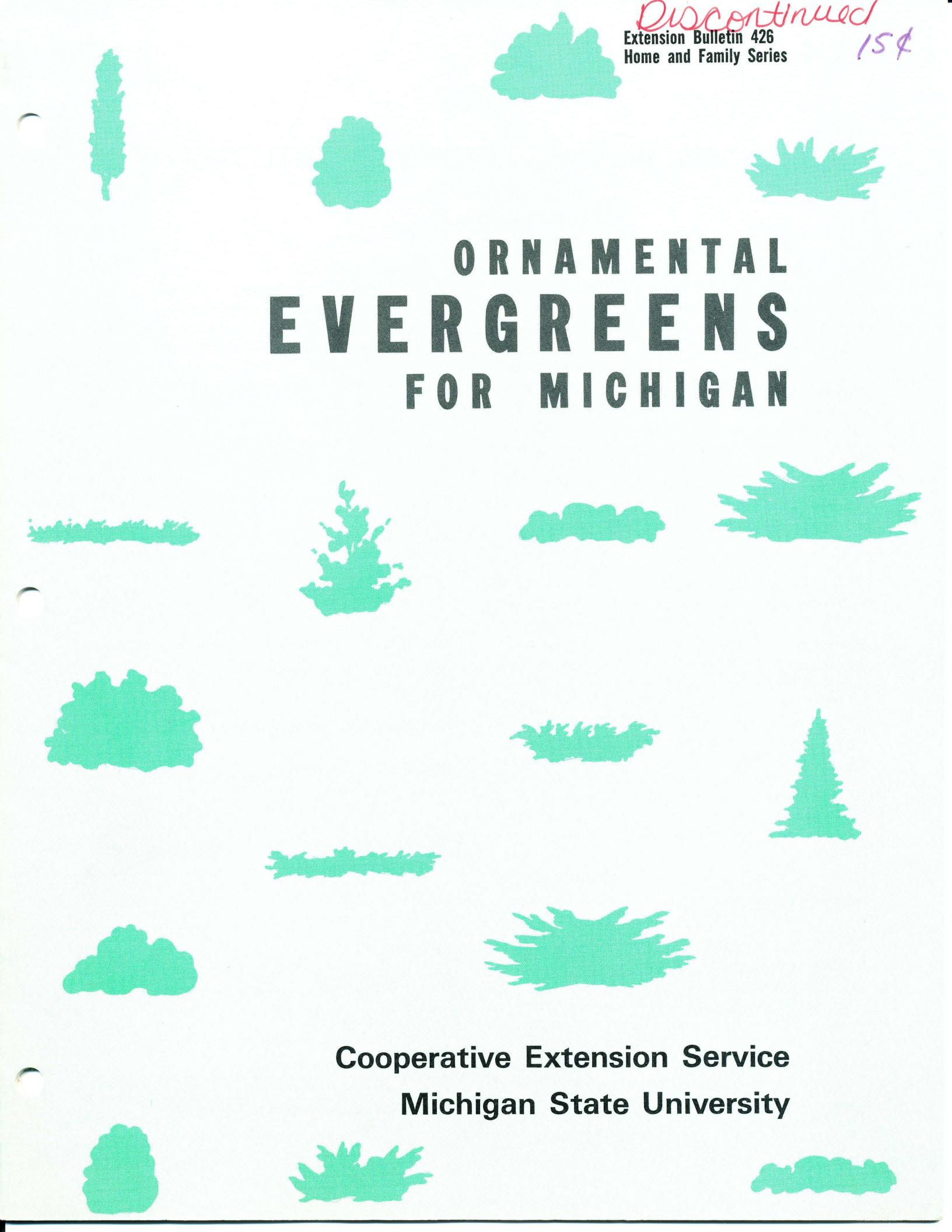
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Ornamental Evergreens
Michigan State University Extension Service
Joseph T. Cox, Landscape Architecture
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ORNAMENTAL EVERGREENS FOR MICHIGAN

Cooperative Extension Service
Michigan State University

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ORNAMENTAL EVERGREENS FOR MICHIGAN

By JOSEPH T. COX

Extension Specialist in Landscape Architecture

ANY FAMILY who once knows the delight of growing evergreens around the home will seldom want to be without them again. Because these plants provide a lively look of stability, permanence, color contrast, and other pleasing values, many people consider them to be an essential element in home design. Evergreens are a sizeable initial investment for many families. When mature, they are, quite literally, priceless. With other materials, they greatly improve the close relationship of house and grounds, and contribute substantially to the pleasures and satisfactions of daily life.

For the above reasons, evergreens are one of the important groups of plant materials used in landscape development. Their use along with deciduous trees and shrubs, vines and ground covers, offers the home owner many opportunities for original compositions artistically and practically appropriate for any family's situation.



Hardiness Zones of Michigan

A logical, planned grouping of evergreens, combined with other materials, will serve the family long and well if chosen thoughtfully, placed in practical locations, and given adequate care.

Plan in Terms of Need

This bulletin provides general information for both the user and supplier of evergreens for greater mutual satisfaction. It is developed on the assumption that most plants should be chosen on the basis of fulfilling a need in landscape design *in terms of their ultimate mature size*. Subsequently, other considerations of form, foliage, color, fruit, preferred growing conditions and hardiness will determine the choice of the living plant.

Some evergreens, particularly some of those referred to as being "broadleaved", are noted also for their flowers. (These details are noted in the comment column of the tables in this bulletin.)

Since there are many excellent illustrated publications covering evergreen plants¹ this bulletin emphasizes plants grouped together for their broadleaved and needle-like qualities, but even more, for their comparison of height and form.

Study of this bulletin in its entirety should suggest many possibilities to the home owner and the supplier. There is no substitute for actual experience in the nursery row, garden center sales lot, or long-established arboretum as a means of evaluating plants for immediate and long-lasting enjoyment.

Key Characteristics

Most people are attracted to evergreen plants because of interesting qualities produced by:

- vivid color
- regularity of growth patterns
- definite or typical form
- year-round appearance
- neatness of habit (leaf drop, etc.)
- fragrance
- interesting seed formation
- unique silhouette
- adaptation to climatic conditions
- winter interest

¹See reference list on page 3.

As a people interested in nature, we like evergreens primarily because of their natural beauty and the emotional and spiritual responses which they evoke in us. When this quality is combined within the very practical end of completing the arrangement of house and grounds, (rather than to compete for attention) the evergreens will be effective, as will any kind of landscape plant if used appropriately.

Evergreens may be used in many different ways, as:

- base plantings for buildings
- background or silhouette
- screen plantings – against wind, sun, sight, sound
- erosion control on banks
- ground cover in shade or sun
- accent or specimen plantings
- wildlife cover
- hedges and other forms of trained specimens

Think in Terms of Design

The selection and placement of evergreens should be based upon need in the overall landscape design. Obviously, it is absurd to plant an evergreen that will grow to be twelve feet high and ten feet across in an area where you really need one that will only grow three feet high and four feet across.

This is what often happens when the prospective user is impatient or feels he cannot afford the slower-growing or more dwarf plant. In studying this bulletin, as well as supplementing it with advice from well informed plantsmen, you should be able to locate very suitable plants for any particular need.

Responding to your quest for “the right plant for the right place”, plant handlers will feel a greater responsibility and desire to offer the materials which will fulfill a broader range of demand and satisfaction.

Some Specifics

The matter of spacing for evergreen plantings may be stated in this way: the distance between centers of plants should be equal to the average mature spread of those plants. This would be based upon the long-range effect, i.e., on how the mature plants will look. Frequently, the immediate effect becomes important, giving the opportunity for interplanting of temporary materials for the interim period; but ultimately, the permanent plants will be large enough. If permanent plantings are to be arranged with closer-than-usual planting distances, then thinning may be necessary and very desirable later. In the case of spacing for evergreens adjacent to building walls or eave lines, the following general guide will prove practical over the years.

Generally, the most pleasing effect will result if the distance from the foundation wall (or eave drip line) to the center of the plant is one or one and one half times the mature spread of the plant. Therefore, the larger the plant, the farther away you should plant it. Conversely, the smaller the plant the closer it may be planted.

Current trends point toward plantings farther out from foundation walls, much simplified, and equally enjoyable from both inside and outside the building. Experimentation and observation indicates that larger masses of plants of fewer types produce more satisfying effects. This points to the desirability of restraint in wanting to have “one or two of every kind”. If for this and other reasons, the task of planning the use, design and planting of properties becomes complex, the services of a landscape architect will help you to avoid wasteful or discouraging trial-and-error attempts.

Selection and arrangement of appropriate evergreens are two important decisions leading toward a successful composition of plants. You will find considerable help in selecting plants adapted to your area by referring to the “hardiness zone” map of Michigan. By hardiness, we mean survival and good physical vigor of a plant as related to climatic factors. These zones blend gradually into one another. In many cases, plants may be grown successfully outside their usual climatic zone, but local conditions will have a bearing upon the ultimate success of this venture.

A third decision, to promote vigorous growth once the plants are installed, can be challenging to the planters. You can aid nature by understanding and meeting basic needs for lush growth.

Factors of Success

Survival and satisfactory growth of evergreens, when transplanted, will depend upon an interrelation of the following factors:

- soil and air moisture
- summer and winter temperature
- soil type and drainage
- mechanical breakage
- control of insects and disease
- rainfall and snowfall
- exposure to wind and sun
- condition of plants at time of planting
- soil acidity and alkalinity
- necessary plant food for good growth and healthy color

Some evergreen plants have special acid soil requirements. These are known as “ericaceous” or acid-loving plants. For best results with them, you should have your soil tested for acidity and then use the recommended acidifier to meet the plant’s

requirements for vigorous growth. Some other conditions for best growth include partial shade, mulches and abundant water.

Water requirements are especially crucial during drought periods. Fall is another important time for soaking because these plants must supply moisture to their leaves and stems during the long frozen period of winter.

The tables in this bulletin are intended to serve as a general guide to acquaint you with plants holding their leaves throughout the winter. The charts are arranged in two major divisions — broadleaved evergreens and needled evergreens. Under this category, the plants are listed according to shape, average height and spread. Many other details will be found under column headings.

Conclusion

In reading this bulletin you may notice suggestions that are at variance with other texts. In most cases these differences resolve into matters of opinion based upon experience, and on personal preference.

Probably, in no other phase of home grounds development is there more opportunity for both joy

and perplexity than in the realm of plant materials. The variables are great and the rewards are many if you have the time, patience, and insight to see them all in perspective.

Reference List — Ornamental Evergreens

1. Commercial nursery catalogs
2. Skinner, Henry T., editor, *Garden Plants in Color*; Volume 1—Trees, Shrubs, Vines, First Edition, published by Sweeney, Krist and Dimm, Portland 9, Oregon, 1958.
3. Billington, Cecil, *Shrubs of Michigan*, 1949, Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Mich.
4. Wyman, Donald, *Shrubs and Vines for American Gardens*, 1949, *Trees for American Gardens*, *Ground Cover Plants*, the Macmillan Co., New York.
5. Bush-Brown, *America's Garden Book*, Revised 1958, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.
6. Morton Arboretum, *Bulletin of Popular Information* The Evergreen Trees, Vol. 20, Nos. 6-7, June-July 1945 Foundation Planting, Vol. 21, No. 3, March 1946 The Versatile Conifers, Vol. 22, No. 12, December 1947 Plants for Use with Contemporary Architecture, Vol. 25, Nos. 9-10, Sept.-October 1950. Morton Arboretum, monthly publication — Lisle, Illinois.

(This is not a complete list of available readings on ornamental evergreens. It does not imply recommendation over any other references not included.)

Terms — Defined

(Including abbreviations used in the tables)

Age — mature or fully developed plant

Average height — tallness—based upon response to average growth conditions

Average width — broadness—based upon response to average growth conditions

Broadleaf evergreens — plants which retain their leaves throughout the winter but do not resemble needles

Foliage — outward appearance of the plant excluding flowers and branching

Form — height, shape, width

Habit — typical responses of the plant—leaf fall, etc.

Hardiness — physical vigor and survival of a plant as related to temperature, moisture, soil, sun, wind and other variable climatic factors

Mature growth — attainment of average maximum size

Native (N) — found growing uncultivated in Michigan

Needled evergreens — plants which have leaves resembling slender pieces of straight or slightly curved wire, flattened scales, or flat blades

Preferred growing conditions — favorable response to conditions which foster growth

SH — grows in shade

Shape — profile of the plant

TA — taller with age

Texture — relative size of leaves as it relates to overall plant appearance

TRC — tolerant to moderate root competition from other plants

Variable — growth response to training or pruning which results in a wide variety of shapes

WL — plant useful to wildlife for food or shelter

Youth — immature or small plant

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

8 inches to 12 feet

NOTE:—The symbols in this column represent the shape of the plants with no reference to relative size.



LOW MOUND



MOUND



IRREGULAR

PLANT NAME		Average Height	FORM	
Common	Botanical (<i>Italic</i>)		Shape	Average Width
Rose Daphne	<i>Daphne cneorum</i>	6"	low mound	2'
Drooping Leucothoe	<i>Leucothoe catesbaei</i>	2-3'	low mound	3'
Canby Pachistima	<i>Pachistima canbyi</i>	1'	low mound	2'
Japanese Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	8"	low mound	8"-1'
Wilson Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron laetevirens</i>	4'	low mound	4'
Common Periwinkle	<i>Vinca minor</i>	8"	low mound	6"-1'
Carolina Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron carolinianum</i>	6'	mound	6'
Catawba Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	6'	mound	6'
Rosebay Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	12'	mound	8-10'
Wintergreen Barberry	<i>Berberis julianae</i>	6'	irregular	4'
Warty Barberry	<i>Berberis verruculosa</i>	2-4'	irregular	3'
Japanese Holly	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	4'	irregular	5'

FOLIAGE			PREFERRED GROWING CONDITIONS	HARDINESS		COMMENTS
Texture	Color	Fruit		Zone	Factors	
fine	grey green		Limestone soil, cool, moist conditions	1-2-3	Winter protection	Neat compact plant for foreground. <i>Flower</i> —pink, small clusters, fragrant
medium	dark green to bronze		Acid soil partial shade	1-2	Winter protection	Useful as filler between evergreens, delicate but choice. <i>Flower</i> —white, drooping
fine	dark green		Acid soil partial shade	1-2	Plant food, moisture	A delicate plant but very choice
medium	dark green to light green		Loose moist soil, partial shade	1-2-3-4	Needs shade	Very uniform ground cover
coarse	light green		Acid soil, mulch, partial shade	1-2-3	Winter protection	Small flowers, small, neat evergreen. <i>Flower</i> —pink purple
fine	dark green		Partial to total shade	1-2-3-4	Shade	TRC—a most versatile widespread evergreen ground cover—sometimes a pest. <i>Flower</i> —blue
coarse	dark green		Acid soil, mulch, partial	1-2-3	Protect from wind and winter sun	Compact plant, first to bloom. <i>Flower</i> —pale rosey purple
coarse	dark green		Acid soil, mulch, partial shade	1-2-3	Protect from wind and winter sun	Choice plant, requires moist soil but not wet, other types available. <i>Flower</i> —white to purple
coarse	dark green		Acid soil, mulch, partial shade	1-2-3-4	Protect from wind and winter sun	Hardest of all rhododendrons. <i>Flower</i> —rose-pink
medium to coarse	glossy dark green	blue to black berry	Neutral soil	1-2	Winter protection	Hardest of evergreen barberries
medium	greenish white underside	violet to black berry	Neutral soil	1-2	Winter protection	Neat compact habit
fine	glossy dark green	black berry	Acid soil	1-2	Winter protection	Other named varieties of this plant are very desirable

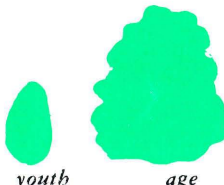
BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

8 inches to 12 feet

NOTE:—The symbols in this column represent the shape of the plants with no reference to relative size.



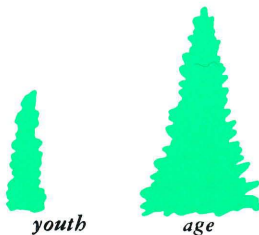
IRREGULAR



OVAL



VARIABLE VINE



PYRAMIDAL



PROSTRATE

PLANT NAME		Average Height	FORM	
Common	Botanical (<i>Italic</i>)		Shape	Average Width
Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	3-6'	irregular	6'
Japanese Pieris	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	3-6'	irregular	4'
Korean Littleleaf Box	<i>Buxus microphylla</i> <i>Koreana</i>	2'	oval	3'
Common Box	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	6'	oval	4'
Baby Wintercreeper Euonymus	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> 'Baby' (<i>minimus</i>)	8"-12'	variable vine	4'
Glossy Wintercreeper Euonymus	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> 'Glossy' (<i>carpiery</i>)	3'-12'	variable vine	6'
Purpleleaf Wintercreeper Euonymus	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> 'Purpleleaf' (<i>coloratus</i>)	2'-4'	variable vine	4'
Bigleaf Wintercreeper Euonymus	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> 'Vegetus'	6"-6'	variable vine	8'
Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i> 'Halliana'	variable	variable vine	6'
American Holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	10'	pyramidal	6'
Baltic Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i> 'Baltic'	6"	prostrate	1'

FOLIAGE			PREFERRED GROWING CONDITIONS	HARDINESS		COMMENTS
Texture	Color	Fruit		Zone	Factors	
medium	dark glossy	grey-blue	Moist soil partial shade	1-2-3	Protect from wind and sun	Does best in a sheltered location. Check for new selections. <i>Flower</i> —yellow-green
medium	dark green to red		Acid soil partial shade	1-2	Protect from wind and winter sun	TA—choice plant. <i>Flower</i> —white panicles
fine	dark green	inconspicuous	Acid or alkaline soils, likes moist mulch	1-2-3	Winter protection	Hardest of boxwoods
fine	dark green	inconspicuous	Acid or alkaline soils, moist mulch	1-2	Winter protection	TA—associated with colonial gardens. Ask for selections hardy for your area
fine	dark green		Partial shade	1-2-3-4	Winter protection	TA—useful as vine or ground cover
medium	dark green	orange berry	Partial shade	1-2-	Winter protection	TA—useful as vine or ground cover
medium	dark green to purple and red in fall		Partial shade	1-2-3-4	Winter protection	TA—useful as vine or ground cover
medium	dark green	pink to orange berry	Partial shade	1-2-3-4	Winter protection	TA—useful as vine or ground cover
medium	dark green		Sun or shade	1-2-3-4		TRC—semi-evergreen useful as vine or ground cover. Very fragrant in flower. <i>Flower</i> —white turning yellow
medium	dark green	red berry	Acid soil	1-2	Winter protection	TA—fruit scarce in Michigan. Check for new hybrids
fine	dark green		Partial shade	1-2-	Winter protection	Useful as vine or ground cover

NEEDED EVERGREENS

8 inches to 4 feet

NOTE:—The symbols in this column represent the shape of the plants with no reference to relative size.



PROSTRATE



VASE



MOUND



GLOBE

PLANT NAME		FORM		
Common	Botanical (<i>Italic</i>)	Average Height	Shape	Average Width
Sargent Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Sargentii'	8"	prostrate	6-8'
Creeping Juniper	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	10"	prostrate	5'
Waukegan Creeping Juniper	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> 'Douglasi'	1'	prostrate	5'
Andorra Juniper	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> 'Plumosa'	1'	prostrate	6'
Compact Andorra Juniper	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> 'Plumosa compacta'	2'	prostrate	5'
Japgarden Juniper	<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>	1½'	prostrate	5'
Oldfield Common Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i> 'Depressa'	3-4'	vase	6-8'
Tamarix Savin Juniper	<i>Juniperus sabina</i> 'Tamariscifolia'	2'	vase	5'
Canada Yew	<i>Taxus canadensis</i>	4'	vase	5'
Spreading English Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Repandens'	4'	mound	6'
Dwarf Japanese Yew	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> 'Nana'	3-4'	mound	4-5'
Compact Pfitzer Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Pfitzeriana compacta'	4'	globe	5'
Dense Japanese Yew	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> 'Densa'	4'	globe	6'

FOLIAGE			PREFERRED GROWING CONDITIONS	HARDINESS		COMMENTS
Texture	Color	Fruit		Zone	Factors	
fine	grey green	blue berry	Sun, moist, well drained rockeries, banks	1-2-	Wind protection, adequate moisture	Good as a ground cover or low edging plant
tufted fine	steel blue	blue berry	Sandy soil, moist air, freedom to root	2-3	Lakeshore, moisture	N—Hard to move, but useful if protected on original site
fine	blue green purple in fall		Sun, moist	1-2-3-4		Dark foliated juniper of excellent quality
fine	green to purple in fall	blue berry	Sun, moist, well drained, freedom to root along stems	1-2-3-4		Excellent for bank cover, purple in winter
fine	green to purple in fall		Sun, moist	1-2-3-4		Tightly growing form of Andorra Juniper
fine	bluish green		Sun, withstands dry conditions well	1-2-3		WL—unusual color, variety 'Nana' is very good
medium	grey-green brownish winter		Sun, sandy rocky soil	1-2-3-4	Lakeshore, moisture	N—WL—Most useful as a plant in the wild
fine	blue-green		Sun, limestone soil, moisture	1-2-3-4		Good winter color
fine	dark green glossy	red berry	Deep shade	1-3-4	Wind protection	N—TRC—WL—SH—a good plant but hard to transplant
fine	dark green glossy	red berry	Partial shade, moist	1-2	Wind protection	Slow growing but high quality plant
fine	dark green glossy	red berry	Partial shade, moist	1-2	Wind protection	SH—TA—slow growing but high quality
fine	grey-green to green		Sunny exposure	1-2-3	Adequate moisture	TA—small version of regular Pfitzer, subject to breakage in snowbelt
fine	dark green glossy	red berry	Shade, moist	1-2-3	Wind protection	SH—TA—excellent small evergreen

NEEDED EVERGREENS

4 to 10 feet

NOTE:—The symbols in this column represent the shape of the plants with no reference to relative size.



UPSWEPT



VASE



LAYERED



CUBICAL



MOUND

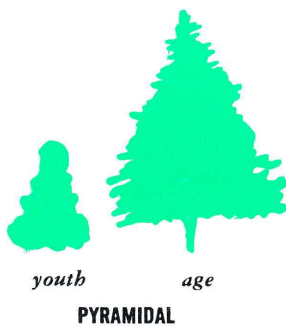
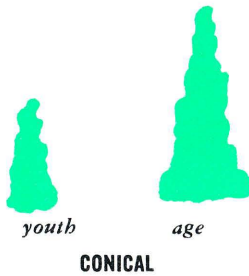
PLANT NAME		Average Height	FORM	
Common	Botanical (<i>Italic</i>)		Shape	Average Width
Maney Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Maney'	4'	upswept	6'
Common Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	5'	upswept	8'
Mugho Pine	<i>Pinus mugho</i> 'Mughus'	10'	upswept	8'
Hetz Juniper	<i>Juniperis chinensis</i> 'Glauca hetzi'	6'	vase	8'
Savin Juniper	<i>Juniperus sabin</i> 'von Ehron'	4'	vase	6'
Pfitzer's Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Pfitzeriana'	6'	layered	8'
Spreading Japanese Yew	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> 'Expansa'	10'	layered	10'
Hinoki Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	5'	cubical	6'
Hicks Anglojap Yew	<i>Taxus media</i> 'Hicks'	6'	cubical	4'
Compact Japanese Yew	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> 'Intermedia'	4-6'	mound	4-6'
Intermediate Yew	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> 'Densiformis'	4-6'	mound	4-6'

FOLIAGE			PREFERRED GROWING CONDITIONS	HARDINESS		COMMENTS
Texture	Color	Fruit		Zone	Factors	
medium	blue green	light green berry	Sun	1-2-3-4	Tolerant	WL—Low-lying branches react well to snow loads
fine	grey green bronze in winter	blue to purple berries	Sun, dry sand	1-2-3-4		WL—N—Difficult to move, best protected on natural site
medium	green	cone	Sun	2-3-4		TA—must be pruned to hold down size
fine	silver green		Sun	1-2-3		Branches more plume-like than Pfitzer Juniper, subject to breakage in snow belt
fine	bright green	bluish	Sun	1-2-3	Subject to breakage in snow areas	WL—Subject to breakage in snow belt
fine	light green		Sun	1-2-3-4		TA—rapid growing, usually exceeding expected size, subject to breakage in snow belt
medium	dark green	red berry	Partial shade, moist	1-2-3	Wind protection, good drainage	SH—prune to keep dense
fine	light green	brown cones	Sun, moist	1-2-3	Protect from sun scorch and wind	Extra fine textured plant
medium	dark green	red berry	Partial shade, moist soil	1-2-3	Wind protection	SH—good filler or enclosure plant, ask for selected forms
fine	dark green	red berry	Partial shade, moist	1-2-3	Wind protection, good drainage	SH—slow growing, spreading type
fine	dark green	red berry		1-2-3	Wind protection	SH—improved dense form and very handsome

NEEDED EVERGREENS

10 to 12 feet

NOTE:—The symbols in this column represent the shape of the plants with no reference to relative size.



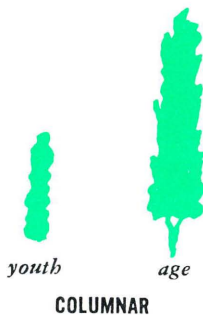
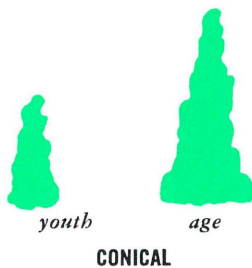
PLANT NAME		Average Height	FORM	
Common	Botanical (<i>Italic</i>)		Shape	Average Width
	Ware Eastern Arborvitae <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 'Ware'	15'	conical	5-6'
	Columnar Chinese Juniper <i>Juniperis chinensis</i> 'Columnaris'	15-20'	columnar	6-8'
	Keteleer Juniper <i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Keteleeri'	15-20'	pyramidal	6'
	Burk Redcedar <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> 'Burk'	20'	pyramidal	5-6'
	Canaert Redcedar <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> 'Canaert'	20'	pyramidal	7-10'
	Hill Dundee Juniper <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> 'Hill'	20'	pyramidal	6'
	Japanese Yew (upright) <i>Taxus cuspidata</i> 'Capitata'	15-20'	pyramidal	6-8'

FOLIAGE			PREFERRED GROWING CONDITIONS	HARDINESS		COMMENTS
Texture	Color	Fruit		Zone	Factors	
fine	bright green	tan brown	Sun, moist	1-2-3	Wind protection	WL-TA—good enclosure plant for screening or silhouette
fine	blue green	brown	Sun, moist to dry	1-2-3		WL-TA—useful for backgrounds or silhouette effects
fine	light green	light green	Sun, moist to dry	1-2-3		WL—useful for screen planting or base of large building
fine	silver green	blue	Sun, moist to dry	1-2-3		WL—compact plant for screening or accent
fine	dark green	blue	Sun, moist to dry	1-2-3		WL—highly ornamental in relieving bare wall spaces
fine	grey green	blue	Sun, moist to dry	1-2-3		WL—high quality plant for large space or accent group
medium	dark green	red berry	Partial shade, moist, good drainage	1-2-3-4	Wind protection	TA-TRC—excellent for screen or hedge purposes

NEEDED EVERGREENS

20 to 70 feet

NOTE:—The symbols in this column represent the shape of the plants with no reference to relative size.



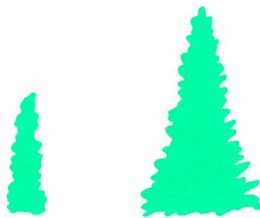
PLANT NAME		Average Height	FORM	
Common	Botanical (<i>Italic</i>)		Shape	Average Width
Balsam Fir	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	35'	conical	25'
White Fir	<i>Abies concolor</i>	70'	conical	25'
Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	45'	conical	12'
Norway Spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>	70'	conical	30'
Blue Colorado Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Glauca'	70'	conical	25'
Koster Colorado Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Kosteriana'	70'	conical	25'
Austrian Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	70'	conical (to flat topped)	40'
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia</i>	70'	conical	20'
Eastern Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	60'	columnar	8'

FOLIAGE			PREFERRED GROWING CONDITIONS	HARDINESS		COMMENTS
Texture	Color	Fruit		Zone	Factors	
fine	light to dark green	purple to brown cones	Sun, wet	2-3-4	Adequate moisture	TA-WL-N—common tree in resort areas, lending fragrance and spire-like silhouette
fine	silver to dark green	green to brown cones	Sun, moist	1-2-3-4	New growth sometimes frosted	WL—accent type tree noted for fluffy silver, soft effect. Blue forms available
fine	blue to rusty	blue berry	Sun, dry	1-2-3		WL-N—seed distributed by birds, inferior ornamental except in picturesque old age
fine	dark green	brown cone	Sun, moist	1-2-3-4		TA-WL—old time windbreak, picturesque in age
medium	blue to green	yellow brown cone	Sun, moist	1-2-3-4		WL—very dominant tree wherever used, best used in distant place
medium	distinct blue	yellow brown cone	Sun, moist	1-2-3-4		WL—most striking color of all spruces, stiff, dominating
coarse	dark green	cone	Sun, moist to dry	1-2-3-4		TA-WL—fast growing specimen type tree
medium	dark green	cone	Sun, rich, moist soil	1-2-3	Late frost injury	WL—primary use is for backgrounds, Christmas trees, and general enclosures
fine	green to yellow green	small cone	Sun, acid, wet soil	1-2-3-4		WL-N—this cedar is adaptable, used perhaps best for hedges or wind breaks

NEEDED EVERGREENS

20 to 70 feet

NOTE:—The symbols in this column represent the shape of the plants with no reference to relative size.



youth age
PYRAMIDAL

PLANT NAME		Average Height	FORM Shape	Average Width
Common	Botanical (<i>Italic</i>)			
Silver Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana 'Glauca'</i>	30'	pyramidal	8'
Tamarack (Eastern Larch)	<i>Larix laricina</i>	60'	pyramidal	25'
Red Pine (Norway Pine)	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	70'	pyramidal (to flat topped)	30'
Pyramidal Eastern Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis 'Pyramidal'</i>	20'	pyramidal	5'
Jack Pine	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	40'	pyramidal (to flat topped)	25'
White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	70'	pyramidal (to flat topped)	50'
Scotch Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	70'	pyramidal (to flat topped)	50'
Canada Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	70'	pyramidal	25'

FOLIAGE			PREFERRED GROWING CONDITIONS	HARDINESS		COMMENTS
Texture	Color	Fruit		Zone	Factors	
fine	silver blue green	light green berry	Sun, moist to dry	1-2-3		WL—useful background plant in grey green color, subject to ice or snow injury
fine	light yellow to dark green	small cone	Sun, moist to boggy	1-2-	Late frost injury	WL—N—more valuable as a plant protected in the wild than one used in new plantings. The larch is one of few deciduous conifers—not truly evergreen
coarse	dark green	cone	Sun, moist to dry	1-2-3-4		TA—WL—N—tall, stately tree useful mostly as existing tree in natural habitat of N. Michigan
fine	green	small cone	Sun, moist	1-2-3-4		WL—used mostly in formal symmetrical planting where uniformity is sought. Other forms available
medium	light to dark green	irreg. cone	Sun, dry	1-2-3-4		WL—N—scrubby looking but appropriate for “Jack Pine Plains” of North Michigan
fine	dark green	cone	Sun, clean air	1-2-3-4		WL—N—state tree of Michigan, useful as background or specimens to be preserved
fine	light to dark green	cone	Sun, well drained soil, tolerant	1-2-3-4		WL—useful as mature picturesque specimens or background massing
fine	dark green	very small cone	Partial shade, moist	1-2-3-4	Needs protection from wind	SH—WL—N—primary use as natural tree in woody association or as clipped hedge

