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EC65-1209 Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

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EVERGREEN TREES and SHRUBS

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This list of evergreen trees and shrubs has been prepared to help you select kinds of ornamentals that are reasonably certain to succeed in your area. The regions for which they are recommended are given with each kind. The extent of each region is shown on the map on this page.

Although many plants may be found growing outside their recommended areas, their success in such places is generally due to exceptionally favorable sites or superior care.

The average grower should confine his main plantings to species that are known to be adapted. It is always interesting to try new things, but try new plants in a small way and expect the worst until they prove themselves to be adapted. Many of the plants listed required good care, including supplemental water, in order to thrive.

The zones shown on the map indicate large areas in which certain groups of trees and shrubs may be planted with reasonable assurance of success. These large zones differ in temperature, rainfall, elevation, or soil type. Within all zones there are small local areas where environmental conditions may be more severe or more favorable than average. These small areas may differ from their surrounding zones in soil type, fertility, moisture supply or exposure.

Variations in forms of evergreens

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| (A) tall-growing paramidal | (D) globe |
| (B) medium-sized paramidal | (E) spreading |
| (C) Columnar | (F) prostrate |

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

<u>Species</u>	<u>Recommended for regions</u>
Fir	
Douglas (<u>Pseudotsuga menziesii</u>) 70 feet (A)	1,2,3,4,5
Rapid growing, retains lower limbs in old age. Foliage dark green or soft blue. Not a true fir.	
Concolor (<u>Abies concolor</u>) 70 feet (A)	1,2,3,4,5
Balsam (<u>Abies balsamea</u>) 50 feet (A)	2,4,5
Needles fragrant, shiny, bright green. Short lived except in cool, moist locations.	
Hemlock - (<u>Tsuga canadensis</u>) 70 feet (A)	1,2
Seldom over 25 feet under cultivation. Regular conical form, slow growing except in cool, moist locations.	

Juniper (Juniperus)
(A, B, C, D, E, F)

1, 2, 3, 4, 5

All varieties hardy in Nebraska. Regardless of ultimate height listed, they can all be trimmed and kept small for many years.

Upright forms:

J. virginiana varieties
(Red-Cedar) 75 feet
(A, B)

Large trees with green foliage.
Chlorosis resistant.

J. scopulorum varieties
(Colorado Red-Cedar)
30 feet (A, B)

Most have a conical shape and silver foliage.

J. Chinensis varieties
20 feet (B, C)

Foliage light green with slight bluish cast. Form varies from broad and bushy to very narrow and upright.

Bush forms:

Pfitzer (J. chinensis
pfitzeriana) 6 feet (E)

Spreading plants with green or slightly bluish foliage. Used principally in foundation plantings. Several similar varieties.

Limber (Pinus Flexilis) 1,2,3,4,5
30 feet

Clusters of dark
green needles
twist different
directions. Branches
are extremely
flexible.

Scotch (Pinus sylvestris) 1,2,3,4,5
50 feet

Tops of older trees
often become flat
and irregular. Bark
is cinnamon colored.

Pinyon (Pinus edulis) 1,2,3,4,5
30 feet

Slow growing,
produces edible
seeds.

Mugho (Pinus mugo 1,2,3,4,5
varieties muchus)
4 feet

Dwarf pine, round
topped. Used
extensively in
foundations plant-
ings.

White (Pinus strobus) 1,2
75 feet

Rapid growing,
straight trunked.
Soft, pale green
needles. Grown
as a specimen
tree.

Spruce. All kinds have a pyramidal type of growth.

Colorado (Picea pungens 1,2,3,4,5
& varieties)
60 feet

Horticultural varieties
are prized for
their bright blue
color. Used mostly
as specimen trees.

Black Hills (Picea 1,2,3,4,5
glauca varieties
glauca)
60 feet

Very symmetrical
tree, foliage green
to bluish. Used
for specimen trees.
Slow growing.

Norway (Picea abies) 1,2
75 feet

Dark, somber green
color. Branches
on older trees quite
drooping.

Yew - Plant all varieties in 1,2,3,4,5
a location protected
from the south or
west. All have very
dark green foliage.

Capitata (Taxus
cuspidata capitata)
25 feet

Upright with a
single stem.

Cuspidata (Taxus
cuspidata)
10 feet

Low, spreading
bush type.

Hicks (Taxus media
hicksi)
15 feet

Many upright-growing
branches make a
rather columnar
plant.

Browns (Taxus media
browni)
10 feet

Rather vase-
shaped, but
ordinarily kept
trimmed in a globe
form.

BROADLEAF EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Species

Euonymus

E. Patens (Spreading
Euonymus)
5 feet

An erect-growing
shrub. Leaves
may turn brown
before spring.
May be hardy over
a wider area.

E. radicans (Common
Wintercreeper)
4 feet

A vine with rose-
red berries. Grown
as a shrub by keep-
ing it trimmed back
and allowing it to
pile up.

E. radicans vegetus
(Bigleaf Wintercreeper)

Similar to E. Radicans
but has larger leaves.

Mahonia - Hollygrape

M. aquifolium (Oregon
Hollygrape)
4 feet

Leaves shiny, leathery
and sping-toothed.
Mature leaves turn red
in the autumn. Fruit
is purple-black.

Pryacantha (Var. Kasan)

An excellent broadleaf evergreen shrub
with clusters of yellow-to-orange ber-
ries in the fall. Variety Kasan seem
best in this area. Holds leaves all
winter. Leaves will turn reddish-to-
brown in winter here. Excellent in full
sun.