



Tree Descriptions

Sunland North

For:

Sunland North, Division 17
Sequim, WA

Submitted by:

Peninsula Urban Forestry, LLC



April 26, 2018

© 2018, Peninsula Urban Forestry, LLC

Sunland North - Division 17

Tree Descriptions



Hedge maple

Acer campestre

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:

35ft - 35ft

Tree Type: Deciduous

Deciduous trees in the plant family Aceraceae. An excellent small lawn specimen and street tree in residential areas. The tree is widely grown ornamentally in parks and gardens. It is a low height tree that does well in acid soils, but best in alkaline soils and it is tolerant of dry soils and compaction. This tree can be grown in full sun or light shade. It can withstand severe pruning and can be pruned into hedges, a common practice in Europe.

The bark is finely fissured and often somewhat corky. The shoots are brown, with dark winter buds. The leaves are in opposite pairs with 5 blunt, rounded lobes with a smooth margin. The green flowers are produced in the springtime and are insect pollinated.

Susceptible Pests

No serious pests or pathogens.



Sunland North - Division 17

Tree Descriptions



Japanese maple

Acer palmatum & japonicum

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:
30ft - 20ft

Tree Type: Deciduous

Is a small deciduous tree that is native to Japan, Korea, and China. They grow well in moist, organic, well-drained soils with full sun to part shade. Japanese maples are generally grown for their attractive foliage.

There are hundreds of different cultivars of Japanese maple, and they may have multiple trunks close to the ground. The trees are often shaped like a hemisphere or dome. The leaves are 4-12cm long and wide, palmately lobed with 5, 7, or 9 acutely pointed lobes.

In Sunland North, the Japanese maples are situated several feet from residences.

Susceptible Pests

Stem canker, leaf spots, fusarium, verticillium wilt, botrytis, anthracnose, root rots, aphids, scale, borers, root weevils, mites. Foliage could be damaged by late frosts



Sunland North - Division 17

Tree Descriptions



Autumn blaze maple

Acer x freemanii

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:

55ft - 40ft

Tree Type: Deciduous

Autumn blaze maples are deciduous trees in the plant family Aceraceae. Also known as the Freeman maple, this tree prefers moist, acidic soils with good drainage. Established trees have some tolerance for drought conditions. This tree is a hybrid of the red maple (*A. rubrum*) and silver maple (*A. saccharinum*). Maintaining the best features from both parents this tree has solid structure, attractive form, showy fall color, adaptability and rapid growth. It is also less susceptible to chlorosis than its parents. A rounded, oval tree, the Autumn blaze maple has opposite leaves.

The Autumn blaze maple is a very common parkway or street tree, which is how it is situated in Sunland North.

Susceptible Pests

No serious pests or pathogens.





Tree Descriptions

Common hawthorn

Crataegus monogyna

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:
30ft - 15ft

Tree Type: Deciduous

Small deciduous shrubs or trees also known as singleseed hawthorn. They are round headed and densely branched trees with slightly pendulous branches and moderate thorny characters. The bark is dull brown with vertical, orange cracks. The summer foliage is a rich, polished green with long deeply lobed leaves. Flowers are moderately fragrant and open in mid to late May. The flowers are pollinated by insects. The developed fruit are berry-like and are called haws.

Hawthorn trees are planted extensively as hedges due to their close branching habit and thorns. The trees have been used in medicine, agriculture, and in the culinary arts.

Susceptible Pests

Leaf diseases, mites



Sunland North - Division 17

Tree Descriptions



American sweetgum

Liquidambar styraciflua

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:

160ft - 82ft

Tree Type: Deciduous

American sweetgum are deciduous trees that tolerate a variety of soils, but prefer deep, moist fertile soils. The common name, sweetgum, arises from the aromatic gum that seeps from wounds of the tree. Sweetgum has star-shaped leaves, and a neatly compact crown. Sweetgum tree grows at a medium to fast rate, with height increases of anywhere from 13in to more than 24in per year. Full sun is ideal for sweetgum. The trees grow pyramidally, becoming more oval and rounded with age. Sweetgum trees need space for root development.

American sweetgum seeds are eaten by finches, sparrows, doves, quail and wild turkeys. Small mammals such as chipmunks and squirrels also enjoy the fruits and seeds.

Susceptible Pests

Bleeding necrosis, leaf spots, sweetgum webworm, caterpillars, cottony-cushion scale, sweetgum scale, walnut scale





Tree Descriptions

Flowering crab apple

Malus var. 'Lancelot'

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:

10ft - 8ft

Tree Type: Deciduous

Crabapples are versatile, small, ornamental trees. This deciduous tree is a flowering crab apple has red buds that open to white single flowers, the fruit is gold and is persistent into the new year. Crabapples bloom in the spring, usually in May. The fruit ripens between July and November and can vary in size between 0.25in to 2in long or wide. The upright, oval summer foliage is crisp green and turns golden yellow in the fall. Crabapples thrive best in full sun and grow best in well drained, slightly acid soils.

In Sunland North, Flowering crab apples are found in close vicinity to residences.

Susceptible Pests

No serious pests or pathogens



Sunland North - Division 17

Tree Descriptions



Purpleleaf plum

Prunus cerasifera

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:

30ft - 25ft

Tree Type: Deciduous

Purpleleaf plum is a deciduous tree with purple leaves. It is a small, shrubby tree, twiggy and rounded, with ascending, spreading branches. The flowers are solitary and white; they open in early to mid-April. These trees are extensively overused for specimens, grouping, and in foundation plantings, especially with their penchant for diseases and insect problems. The species is only known in cultivation.

Purpleleaf plum trees grow at a medium rate, with a height increase of 13-24in per year. Full sun is ideal for this tree. It is moderately drought-tolerant, but may need additional deep watering in summer heat. The Purpleleaf plum can provide important cover and habitat for many bird species, small mammals and large mammals. The fruit is eaten by many varieties of birds and small animals.

In Sunland North, Purpleleaf plum is a street tree and has been overplanted.

Susceptible Pests

Many, but some include: aphids, borers, scale, tent caterpillars, canker, leaf spots





Weeping cherry

Prunus pendula

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:

15ft - 20ft

Tree Type: Deciduous

Weeping cherry trees are deciduous trees that prefer moist, fertile, well-drained soils. They flower best in full sun. After flowering, 3in lance-shaped leaves will be revealed, displaying a glossy dark green color that will maintain their beautiful color all summer long. In the fall, green leaves change to yellow and red for splendid fall color. The fruit on the tree will attract wildlife including birds and squirrels.

In Sunland North, Weeping cherry trees are found along the sides of residences, near courtyards and backyards.

Susceptible Pests

Canker, black knot, leaf spot, die back, leaf curl, powdery mildew, root rot, fire blight, aphids, scale, borers, leafhoppers, caterpillars, tent caterpillars, Japanese beetles, and spider mites



Sunland North - Division 17

Tree Descriptions



Kwanzan cherry

Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan'

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:

25ft - 25ft

Tree Type: Deciduous

Kwanzan cherry trees are deciduous trees that are vase-shaped to rounded in outline. The flowers are greatly variable but range from singles to doubles and white to pinks. They normally flower in mid-April. This variety of cherry tree lacks fruit. The new foliage is often reddish-tinged and eventually changes to lustrous dark green at maturity. Fall color is often a good bronze to subdued red.

The Kwanzan cherry grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, sandy, well-drained, wet and clay soils. While it prefers moist conditions, the tree is somewhat drought-tolerant. This tree can be planted in containers, along walks and streets and in buffer strips. It can also be used as a bonsai specimen. It has a limited lifespan of 15-25 years. It has low wildlife value since it produces little to no fruit.

In Sunland North, the Kwanzan cherry was planted as a street tree.

Susceptible Pests

Aphids, borers, scales, spider mites, tent caterpillars, leaf spot and twig cankers, black knot, powdery mildew





Mountain ash

Sorbus americana & aucuparia

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:

46ft - 47ft

Tree Type: Deciduous

Mountain ash are deciduous trees that grow best in moist, well-drained soils. Full sun is best for these trees. The bark is light gray and smooth with a scaly surface. The leaves are alternate and compound, odd-pinnate, 6 to 10in long, with slender, grooved, dark green or red petiole. The trees flower in May and June, after the leaves are full grown. The flowers are white and one-eighth of an inch across. The subsequent fruit look like berries and occur in bright red clusters. The fruit of mountain-ash are eaten by numerous species of birds and small mammals.

Susceptible Pests

Bacterial fireblight, scab defoliation, cankers, crown gall, powdery mildew, rust, aphids, sawfly, scale and borers



Sunland North - Division 17

Tree Descriptions



Silver fir

Abies alba

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:

200ft - 35ft

Tree Type: Evergreen

Silver firs are evergreen, coniferous trees that are native to Europe. They are known for their green needles with two greenish-white stomata underneath. Silver fir trees have a long clear bole and a pyramidal crown that becomes flat-topped with age. The bark is smooth, gray, scaly, with resin blisters. The cones are 3.5–6.5in long and 1.2–1.5in broad. The cones deteriorate when mature to release the seeds.

A resinous essential oil can be extracted from the tree and used in a variety of perfume products. Historically, its branches were used for production of spruce beer.

Susceptible Pests

Late spring frost desiccation,
mistletoe, bark beetles, butt rot,
windthrow





Korean fir

Abies koreana

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:

50ft - 12ft

Tree Type: Evergreen

Korean fir is an evergreen, coniferous tree that prefers consistently moist, well-drained soils. It does best in full sun to part shade in cool locations. It grows slowly and produces purple cones while still young. It is native to the mountains of South Korea.

The bark is smooth with resin blisters and is grey-brown in color. The leaf arrangement is spiral on the shoot, but with each leaf variably twisted at the base so they lie mostly on either side of and above the shoot, with fewer below the shoot. The shoots are green-grey at first, maturing pinkish-grey.

Korean fir is a very popular ornamental plant in parks and gardens in temperate climates, grown not just for its foliage but also for the abundant cone production even on young trees.

Susceptible Pests

No serious issues



Sunland North - Division 17

Tree Descriptions



Nordmann fir

Abies nordmanniana

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:

200ft - 40ft

Tree Type: Evergreen

Nordmann firs are evergreen, coniferous trees that prefer full sun and grow best in consistently moist, well-drained soils. They are native to the Caucasus Mountains. This is a dense, pyramidal conifer that typically grows to 50ft tall and 20ft wide in cultivation, but may reach 200ft tall in its native habitat. Trees are typically branched to the ground. Branches are densely clad with flattened, glossy dark green needles (up to 1 1/4in long). Needles have two white bands underneath. Bark is charcoal gray. Cylindrical seed cones (up to 6in long) are dark reddish-brown. As is distinctive with the firs, the cones appear upright on the branches. Cones disintegrate (scales drop) after the seeds ripen.

The Nordmann fir is a good specimen tree for the landscape or ornamental yard tree. It is a popular commercially grown Christmas tree.

Susceptible Pests

Late spring frost desiccation,
mistletoe, bark beetles, butt rot,
windthrow





Atlas cedar

Cedrus atlantica

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:
120ft - 100f

Tree Type: Evergreen

Atlas cedar is coniferous and has silvery-blue needles. It produces a natural aromatic oil that deters insects. The cedar is used as habitat by a number of birds. This tree species can grow in a variety of soil types but prefers moist soils. However, it can tolerate moderate drought. Although slow growing, the Atlas cedar needs space to grow freely.

Atlas cedar is one of the true cedars. Its form is usually loose pyramidal when young, becoming more flat-topped with long spreading branches as it ages. Needles (up to 1in long) are curved toward the tip and appear in tufted clusters. It has cylindrical cones (up to 3in long). Native to the Atlas Mountains in northern Africa (Morocco and Algeria).

Susceptible Pests

Tip blight, root rot, black scale,
Deodar weevil



Sunland North - Division 17

Tree Descriptions



Deodar cedar

Cedrus deodara

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:

200ft - 150f

Tree Type: Evergreen

Deodar cedars are evergreen, coniferous trees with long, graceful branches. Their mature size is 40-70ft at 40 years, but they will eventually grow to 150-200ft and canopy spread of 150ft. They prefer a variety of soils including acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well-drained, and clay soils.

They have elegant, pendulous branches and attractive coloring with a pleasing shape. Furthermore, Deodar cedars have interesting branching patterns. It's a prized landscape specimen.

Deodar cedars are very useful as a soft windscreen. They have high wildlife value and provide nesting sites & food and cover for mammals and birds. They are originally native to the Himalayas.

Susceptible Pests

Top die back caused by canker, weevil and/or cold



Tree Descriptions



Golden deodar cedar

Cedrus deodara 'Aurea'

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:
120ft - 100f

Tree Type: Evergreen

A form of deodar cedar with yellow-tipped needles, but it is not as vigorous as the species. See Deodar cedar for more information.

Susceptible Pests

See *Cedrus deodara*



Sunland North - Division 17

Tree Descriptions



Japanese cedar

Cryptomeria japonica

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:

60ft - 30ft

Tree Type: Evergreen

Japanese cedar is a coniferous, ornamental tree, originally native to Japan and southern China. It is a slender and pyramidal tree with tiered horizontal branching, which is slightly pendulous at the tips. Japanese cedar is unrelated to the true cedars (*Cedrus*). It thrives in full sun but tolerates light shade. Japanese cedar grows best in deep, fertile soils. Its lifespan can be over 1,000 years. Foliage is soft to the touch and may turn bronze in cold winters. It is the national tree of Japan.

Susceptible Pests

Leaf blight & leaf spot, tip dieback, *Cryptomeria* red mite, among others





Mediterranean cypress

Cupressus sempervirens

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:
70ft - 20ft

Tree Type: Evergreen

Mediterranean cypress is an evergreen, coniferous tree also known as Italian cypress. The tree is cultivated in a narrow columnar form with level branches and variably loosely hanging branchlets. The species has dark green foliage and horizontal branches. The foliage is scale-like and the seed cones are oblong and small. It is very long-lived and some trees are reportedly over 1,000 years old.

Susceptible Pests

Diplodia pinea causes canker



Sunland North - Division 17

Tree Descriptions



Leyland cypress

Cupressus x leylandii

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:

100ft - 30ft

Tree Type: Evergreen

Evergreen, coniferous tree that grows under a variety of conditions. Used for hedges and screens due to their quick growth. It is best grown in moist, fertile, well-drained soils in full sun, but it is tolerant of a wide variety of soils. They take well to pruning and shearing.

It is a hybrid of Monterey cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) and nootka false cypress (*Xanthocyparis nootkatensis*). It is a fast-growing (18-36in per year in early years) with a dense, broad-columnar to narrow-pyramidal habit.

Susceptible Pests

Bagworms, Spruce spider mite, juniper scale, fungal and cankers caused by *Seiridium cardinale*, *S. unicorne*, and *S. cupressi*



Tree Descriptions



Magnolia

Magnoliaeae grandiflora

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:
80ft - 50ft

Tree Type: Evergreen

This magnolia has evergreen leaves on low branching and stately tree. This magnolia is densely pyramidal, distinctly columnar pyramidal but some trees may become as wide as tall. Magnolia flowers are beautiful and fragrant and bloom in later spring. Fruit is rose-red and aggregate in follicles to split open to expose red seeds.

Plants may become somewhat deciduous in hard winters. Magnolia is best grown in moist, organically rich, well-drained loams in full sun to part shade. Part shade may be best. It is generally intolerant of soil extremes (dry or wet).

Susceptible Pests

No serious pests or pathogens.



Sunland North - Division 17

Tree Descriptions



Norway spruce

Picea abies

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:

60ft - 30ft

Tree Type: Evergreen

Norway spruce is a coniferous, evergreen tree with pyramidal growth and pendulous branchlets. Cones are cylindrical 4 to 6in long, pendulous, and light brown at maturity. Branches are clad with spirally-arranged, four-sided, needle-like, deep green leaves which are attached at their bases to tiny pegs. Cylindrical seed bearing cones (to 9in long) are pendulous.

Norway spruce prefers a cold climate and will survive in USDA Plant Hardiness Zone 8 (Sequim), but they are not well adapted. Grows best in average, acidic, evenly moist, well-drained soils in full sun. Performs well in rich sandy soils. Norway spruce is commonly used as a windbreak, but in old age, the trees may lose their form.

Norway spruce is a good evergreen tree in colder climates for large lawns, parks or woodland areas. Effective screen or windbreak in cold northern climates.

Susceptible Pests

Red spider, spruce gall aphid, budworm, and borers





White spruce

Picea glauca

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:

60ft - 30ft

Tree Type: Evergreen

White spruce is a coniferous, evergreen tree used as a specimen, mass, hedge, or windbreak tree. It is very adaptable. It has a broad, dense pyramidal shape while a young tree, but becomes tall and fairly narrow, dense spire, compact and regular with horizontal to ascending branching as it ages. White spruce grows best in moist loam or alluvial soils but it is found on many different soil types. It is one of the most tolerant of the spruce of varying weather and climate as it withstands wind, heat, cold, drought, and crowding. It grows best in full sun but can tolerate some shade.

The bark is thin and scaly, flaking off in small circular plates. The shoots are pale buff-brown. The needles are blue-green above with several thin lines of stomata, and blue-white below with two broad bands of stomata.

Susceptible Pests

Trunk and root rot, spruce bagworm, European sawfly and red spiders



Sunland North - Division 17

Tree Descriptions



Colorado blue spruce

Picea pungens

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:

127ft - 43ft

Tree Type: Evergreen

Colorado blue spruce is an evergreen, coniferous tree. It is known for its distinct silver-blue needles. Blue spruce is native to North America but has been widely introduced outside of its natural range and is used as an ornamental tree in many places. These trees grow at a slow to medium rate. They require normal moisture and have a normal tolerance to drought. This tree requires full sun. The cylindrical light brown cones (to 4in long) have flexible scales. Dark gray bark furrows are present on mature trees. The blue spruce provides wildlife habitat, especially for siskins, nuthatches, and crossbills. The blue spruce holds up to wind better than other spruce due to its root system.

Susceptible Pests

Spruce gall aphid, spruce budworm, and spider mite, *Cryptospora* canker, *Phomopsis occulta*



Tree Descriptions



Shore pine

Pinus contorta

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:

35ft - 15ft

Tree Type: Evergreen

Shore pine is a coniferous, evergreen tree used as an architectural specimen. It is called Shore pine because it is found along the Northwest coast. It often has a windswept or crooked appearance and tolerates wind exposure. Shore pine grows fairly fast and, in many situations, it can grow in low nutrient conditions. Shore pine is a two-needled pine, meaning its needles are in bundles of two.

Shore pines have nutritious, oily seeds that are favored by many birds, especially Clark Nutcracker, crossbills, grosbeaks, jays, nuthatches, chickadees, and woodpeckers. Many small mammals, such as chipmunks and squirrels also eat the seeds. Pine needles are a favorite material for making nests.

Susceptible Pests

See Pinus spp. list



Sunland North - Division 17

Tree Descriptions



Western white pine

Pinus monticola

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:

230ft - 80ft

Tree Type: Evergreen

Western white pine is an evergreen, coniferous tree that grows well in poor, sandy soil. It is prized for its aesthetic value and large, collectable cones. The needles are in bundles of five. The cones are long and slender. The branches are borne in regular whorls, produced at the rate of one a year; this is pronounced in narrow, stand-grown trees, while open specimens may have a more rounded form with wide-reaching limbs. Western white pine is grown widely as an ornamental tree.

White pine blister rust is a serious threat. The United States Forest Service estimates that 90% of the Western white pines have been killed by the blister rust west of the Cascades.

Susceptible Pests

White pine blister rust, see Pinus





Tree Descriptions

Red pine

Pinus resinosa

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:

125ft - 54ft

Tree Type: Evergreen

Red pine is an evergreen, coniferous tree whose name is derived from its bark, which has a red color that peeks through cracks of the bark. Red pine is a conical, straight-trunked, conifer with horizontal to ascending branching and an oval to rounded crown. Sharply-pointed, yellow-green to dark green needles (4-6in long) in bundles of two are soft but brittle (snap crisply when bent).

Red pine grows well under adverse conditions. For example, it can withstand seasonal variations of 40 to 60 degrees below zero and up to 90 to 105 degrees F. It does well under poor soil conditions (exposed, sterile) as well. This species self-prunes.

Susceptible Pests

See Pinus



Sunland North - Division 17

Tree Descriptions



Pine

Pinus spp.

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:

270ft - 80ft

Tree Type: Evergreen

Evergreen, coniferous trees. Pines vary by species in their habitat requirements, however they are thought to be more tolerant of unideal soil conditions than other species. Pines can be extremely long-lived (100-1,000+ years). One pine tree, a bristlecone pine, is one of the oldest living organisms, ~4,600 years old. Pines are very important in the production of timber, pulp, and paper. In addition, several species are used to manufacture medication and food (pine nuts). Historically, turpentine, pine-wood oils, and wood tars have been obtained from several species of pine.

Susceptible Pests

Root rot, dieback, tip blight, stem blister rust, canker, twig blight, leaf cast, needle blight, needle rust, littleleaf, aphids, moths, sawflies, webworm, scales, weevils, borers, bark beetles, among others



Tree Descriptions



Eastern white pine

Pinus strobus

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:

80ft - 40ft

Tree Type: Evergreen

Eastern white pines are coniferous, evergreen trees that are very handsome and ornamental specimens and are valuable for parks, estates and large properties. They are native to the eastern United States and Canada. They have bluish green needles (up to 5in long) that are soft to the touch and appear in bundles of five. They also have cylindrical, brown cones (4-8in long), which are usually not produced until 5-10 years old. In youth, they are a symmetrical pyramid of soft, pleasant appearance; in middle age and on old trees the crown is composed of several horizontal and ascending branches. They are gracefully plume-like in outline and very distinctive when compared to other conifers.

An important timber tree (perhaps more so in the 18th and 19th centuries than now) which was and is valued for its lightweight, straight-grained wood.

Susceptible Pests

White pine blister rust, White pine weevil



Sunland North - Division 17

Tree Descriptions



Douglas-fir

Pseudotsuga menziesii

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:

330ft - 100f

Tree Type: Evergreen

Douglas-fir is a tree native to the West Coast of North America. Its mature size is dependent on soil type but can reach heights of 330ft and canopy spread of over 100ft. Unique forked cone bracts distinguish this tree from all other conifers. Douglas-fir trees have cones (to 4.5in long) that are pendulous with protruding trident-shaped bracts and dark green needles (to 1.5in long) with white banding beneath. Fallen or plucked needles leave raised circular leaf scars on the twigs. The needles are fragrant when bruised. The narrow pyramidal shape with branching to the ground occurs when young. Douglas-fir trees become more cylindrical with age as they lose their lower branching, with older trees typically having branching only on the top 1/3 of the tree. Full and partial sun exposure are options for this tree species. Douglas-fir trees provide excellent wildlife habitat for a wide range of animals. Douglas-fir life span can be well over 500 years. This is an important timber tree in the Pacific Northwest.

Native Douglas-firs are only found in Sunland North's newest development.

Susceptible Pests

Cankers, leaf casts, leaf & twig blight, bark beetles, laminated root rot, many types of native wood decay pathogens



Sunland North - Division 17

Tree Descriptions



Sequoia

Sequoiadendron giganteum

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:
350ft - 120f

Tree Type: Evergreen

Sequoia are evergreen, coniferous trees originally native to the Sierra Mountains in California. They grow best in full sun with deep, well drained, sandy loams. Their lifespan can be between 2,000-3,000 years.

It is an erect, single-trunk and is often buttressed at the base. Young trees have a pyramidal-oval shape. As trees mature, they begin to lose branches from the lower part of the trunk. Trees generally feature attractive dark cinnamon-brown bark (with deep furrows and ridges), small, scale-like, appressed, blue green needles and fruiting cones (up to 2.5in long).

The two cultivars found in Sunland North are *S. giganteum* 'Glaucum' and 'Hazel Smith.' They are both selected for their blue foliage.

Susceptible Pests

None serious



Sunland North - Division 17

Tree Descriptions



Western redcedar

Thuja plicata

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:

230ft - 100f

Tree Type: Evergreen

Western redcedar is an evergreen, coniferous tree native to the Pacific Northwest. It is best grown in moist, fertile, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. It features horizontal branching with sprays of scale-like dark green foliage that is aromatic when crushed. The foliage sprays are green above and green marked with whitish stomatal bands below; they are strongly aromatic, with a scent reminiscent of pineapple when crushed. Western redcedar has small, upright, light brown seed cones (to 0.5in long). Historically it was used by indigenous peoples in the Pacific Northwest and has natural defenses against fungi when mature. It is not a true Cedar.

Susceptible Pests

Loopers, leafminers, moths, weevils, beetles, borers, root diseases, sap rot, root rot, needle blight, laminated rot





Western hemlock

Tsuga heterophylla

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:

237ft - 67ft

Tree Type: Evergreen

Western hemlock is an evergreen, coniferous tree that prefers moderately moist, well-drained soils. It does best in part to full shade. Western hemlock is a tree native to the Pacific Northwest. The crown is a very neat broad conic shape in young trees with a strongly drooping lead shoot, becoming cylindrical in older trees; old trees may have no branches in the lowest 100–130 ft. At all ages, it is readily distinguished by the pendulous branchlet tips. The shoots are very pale buff-brown, almost white. The needles are mid to dark green above; the underside has two distinctive white bands of stomata with only a narrow green midrib between the bands. They are arranged spirally on the shoots but are twisted at the base to lie in two ranks on either side of the shoot. The cones are small, pendulous, and slender cylindrical.

Susceptible Pests

Needle blight, canker, rusts, rots, bagworms, borers, leaf miner, saw fly, spider mites, Woolly adelgid (an aphid), foliage scorch in very hot weather, intolerant of urban pollution



Sunland North - Division 17

Tree Descriptions



Weeping Nootka cypress

Xanthocyparis nootkatensis 'Pendula'

Maximum Height - Canopy Spread:

126ft - 27ft

Tree Type: Evergreen

Weeping Nootka cypress are evergreen, coniferous trees native to the Northwest coast of North America. They do best in full sun to part shade and in well drained soils. The Nootka cypress is tall, commonly with pendulous branches. The foliage is in flat sprays, with dark green, scale-leaves. The drooping branchlets give the tree a graceful weeping appearance. It makes an attractive specimen tree in parks and open spaces. It can also be used as a tall hedge. They can live well past 1000 years.

Susceptible Pests

Root rot and tip blight, juniper scale, bagworm, among others

