



AGENDA

Agendas may be amended

JOIN TEAMS MEETING: <https://teams.microsoft.com/meet/252718732013900?p=WOexUQRtCyAMqwmQOa>

MEETING ID: 252 718 732 013 900

PASSCODE: GW2W79TK

CALL TO ORDER

ROLL CALL

1. **NOTICE OF AGENDA COMPLIANCE (PER IDAHO CODE §74-204): ACTION ITEM**
***Finding that** the regular meeting notice and agenda were posted in accordance with Idaho Code §74-204 within forty-eight (48) hours prior to the meeting at: the City of Bellevue City Hall, Post Office, and on the City's website on July 13, 2026. **Suggested Motion:** I move that the notice for the July 15, 2026, regular meeting was completed in accordance with Idaho Code, Section §74-204.)*
2. **CALL FOR CONFLICT (AS OUTLINED IN IDAHO CODE §74-404): ACTION ITEM**
3. **COMMITTEE & SECRETARY UPDATES**
4. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** FOR ITEMS OF CONCERN **NOT** ON THE AGENDA – (**COMMENTS ARE LIMITED TO 3-5 MINUTES**)
5. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES: ACTION ITEMS**
 - a. May 20, 2026 Regular Meeting Minutes
 - b. June 2, 2026 Special Meeting Minutes
 - c. June 17, 2026 Regular Meeting Minutes
 - d. June 29, 2026 Special Meeting Minutes
6. **NEW BUSINESS: ACTION ITEM**
 - a. New Official Bellevue Street Tree List
7. **OLD BUSINESS: ACTION ITEMS**
 - a. Parks Committee Scope, Name, and Purpose: Carter Bullock, Secretary
8. **WORK SESSIONS: ACTION ITEM**
 - a. Past Memorial Park Recommendations: Kristin Fletcher, Chair
9. **NEXT MEETING: ACTION ITEM**
 - b. Next Regular Meeting: August 19, 2026
10. **ADJOURNMENT: ACTION ITEM**



AGENDA

Las agendas pueden ser modificadas

ÚNETE A LA REUNIÓN DE EQUIPOS:

<https://teams.microsoft.com/meet/252718732013900?p=WOexUQRtCyAMqwmQOa>

ID DE LA REUNIÓN: 252 718 732 013 900 **CÓDIGO DE ACCESO:** GW2W79TK

LLAMADA AL ORDEN

LISTA DE LISTA

1. **AVISO DE CUMPLIMIENTO DEL ORDEN DEL DÍA (SEGÚN EL CÓDIGO DE IDAHO §74-204): PUNTO DE ACCIÓN**
*Se constató que el aviso y la agenda de la reunión ordinaria se publicaron conforme al Código de Idaho §74-204 en un plazo de cuarenta y ocho (48) horas previas a la reunión en: el Ayuntamiento de Bellevue, la Oficina de Correos y en la página web de la ciudad el 13 de julio de 2026. **Moción sugerida:** Propongo que el aviso para la reunión ordinaria del 15 de julio DE 2026 se completó conforme al Código de Idaho, Sección §74-204.)*
2. **LLAMAMIENTO AL CONFLICTO (SEGÚN LO ESTABLECIDO EN EL CÓDIGO DE IDAHO §74-404): PUNTO DE ACCIÓN**
3. **ACTUALIZACIONES DE COMITÉS Y SECRETARIOS**
4. **COMENTARIOS públicos: PARA ASUNTOS DE INTERÉS QUE NO ESTÁN EN LA AGENDA – (LOS COMENTARIOS ESTÁN LIMITADOS A 3-5 MINUTOS)**
5. **APROBACIÓN DE LAS ACTAS: PUNTOS DE ACCIÓN**
 - a. Acta de la Reunión Ordinaria del 20 de mayo de 2026
 - b. Acta de la Reunión Extraordinaria del 2 de junio de 2026
 - c. Acta de la reunión ordinaria del 17 de junio de 2026
 - d. Acta de la Reunión Extraordinaria del 29 de junio de 2026
6. **NUEVO NEGOCIO: PUNTO DE ACCIÓN**
 - a. Nueva lista oficial de árboles de Bellevue Street
7. **ASUNTOS ANTIGUOS: ELEMENTOS DE ACCIÓN**
 - a. Alcance, nombre y propósito del Comité de Parques: Carter Bullock, Secretario
8. **SESIONES DE TRABAJO: PUNTO DE ACCIÓN**
 - a. Recomendaciones pasadas de Memorial Park: Kristin Fletcher, presidenta
9. **PRÓXIMA REUNIÓN: PUNTO DE ACCIÓN**
 - b. Próxima reunión regular: 19 de agosto de 2026
10. **APLAZAMIENTO: PUNTO DE ACCIÓN**



MINUTES

CALL TO ORDER

Chair Fletcher called the meeting to order at 10:05 AM.

ROLL CALL

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Kristin Fletcher, Parks Committee Chair – Present
Christina Van Der Meulen, Parks Committee Vice Chair – Present
Tom Bergin, Committee Member – Present
Mark Sindell, Committee Member – Absent

STAFF

Carter Bullock, Committee Secretary – Present
Brian Parker, Community Development Director – Present
Shelly Shoemaker, Treasurer – Present (Arrived about 10:15 AM)

VISITORS

Lauren Levig, Community Member – Present
Chad Stoesz, Wood River Land Trust – Present
Florence Blanchard, Friends of the Howard Preserve – Present (Arrived about 10:20 AM)
Lars Knudsen – Present (Arrived about 11:30 AM)

1. NOTICE OF AGENDA COMPLIANCE (PER IDAHO CODE **§74-204**)

MOTION: Vice Chair (“VC”) Van Der Meulen moved that the notice for the May 20, 2026, meeting was completed in accordance with Idaho Code Section §74-204, it was seconded, all voted in favor, and the motion carried.

2. CALL FOR CONFLICT (AS OUTLINED IN IDAHO CODE **§74-404**)

None identified.

3. COMMITTEE & LIAISON UPDATES

Kristin Fletcher, Parks Committee Chair

Chair Fletcher informed the Committee that she had counted twelve (12) native plants at “Cowcatcher Park.” She also reiterated that she would like the action item tracker included in each agenda.

Christina Van Der Meulen, Committee Vice Chair

VC Van Der Meulen stated that a sprinkler head near the south corner of O’Donnell Park’s baseball diamond had been leaking.

Tom Bergin, Committee Member

Committee Member (“CM”) Bergin had no update.

Carter Bullock, Committee Secretary

Mr. Bullock stated that Lauren Levig, who was interested in joining the Committee, was in attendance. He also stated that the City was in process of approving bids for contractors to undertake work on the Community Project. Finally, Mr. Bullock shared an update on the Pop-Up Plaza project being undertaken in conjunction with BURA.

Shelly Shoemaker, Treasurer

Ms. Shoemaker shared that the City would be utilizing \$30,000 in grant and reserved capital monies to undertake an improvement project for the stage at Memorial Park in 2027.

4. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** FOR ITEMS OF CONCERN **NOT** ON THE AGENDA – (**COMMENTS ARE LIMITED TO 3-5 MINUTES**)

None provided.

5. **OLD BUSINESS:**

a. Howard Preserve Management Plan Update

Mr. Bullock introduced the updated Howard Preserve Management Plan (HPMP) found in the packet. After some conversation regarding the way to approach this agenda item, Mr. Parker stated that the plan could be outfitted with more pictures and diagrams. The Committee then commenced a section-by-section review of the draft HPMP.

Some simple reorganization of the plan was discussed. Ms. Blanchard inquired about whether the plan update should be held until the issue of the Myers property, and its acquisition as an addition to the preserve, is resolved. The Committee appeared to coalesce around continuing the plan's development concurrently with the parcel's acquisition. The Committee discussed the next steps of the HPMP's review, including it being presented to the Planning & Zoning Commission.

The Committee then worked through the HPMP's descriptions of the management partners and their responsibilities. The Friends of the Howard Preserve (Friends) were determined to be in an advisory role and position, but should not be asked to directly implement any physical project. Chair Fletcher advised that the word "invasive plant" be used in place of "noxious weed" in some cases. Ms. Blanchard requested that the City's responsibility to annually inspect the brownfield site within the Preserve be made clear. Chair Fletcher wondered about the potential involvement of the relevant irrigation district. Mr. Parker explained that the "silo"-like structure near the canal could be described in the "existing improvements" portion of the plan. Mr. Bullock recommended that the section on partners be split into "managing partners" and "other partners" and stakeholders.

Mr. Bullock explained that future capital projects and future policies would be separated. The Committee agreed with the goal of convening an annual meeting of the Preserve's managing partners. The Committee then analyzed and provided feedback on the specific goals found in the draft plan. Chair Fletcher advised for new interpretive signage. The Committee then scrutinized the potential future parcels for acquisition and advised that specific parcels not be named.

The Committee analyzed the historic outlook section of the plan. Chair Fletcher recommended that the word "Indigenous" be used in place of "Native American." The history of anti-Chinese discrimination in the area was discussed, and the Committee resolved to use more thoughtful diction.

The Committee discussed previous work which attempted to support new plantings on the steep embankment by the Elm Street entrance. Mr. Bullock suggested that revegetation be incorporated into the capital project list.

Mr. Bullock then recommended that a sentence mentioning using the vehicle access within the Preserve as a detour route in the event of Broadford Road construction be struck. The Committee agreed. CM Bergin mentioned the adverse impacts of light and sound pollution on the Preserve. The Committee moved on to address events, including fundraising and educational events. The specific number restrictions for both kinds of events were recommended to be removed. Fires were recommended to be entirely banned. The Committee agreed that alcohol shall be prohibited unless authorized.

Mr. Bullock recommended removing the management history of the Preserve. Chair Fletcher strongly advocated that this history be kept. The Committee and stakeholders arrived on referencing the Preserve's management history and maintaining such history as a separate document, updated regularly. Mr. Stoesz advised updating the larger HPMP every five (5) years.

The Committee quickly discussed the usage of herbicides and mechanical controls for weeds and invasive species and agreed to allow for these. Then, the Committee returned to the topic of where the HPMP draft would go from here.

Action Item: Mr. Bullock committed to notify the Committee when the Planning & Zoning Commission is to review the HPMP.

Action Items: Mr. Bullock committed to notify the Committee when the Planning & Zoning Commission is to review the HPMP.

6. NEW BUSINESS

a. America 250 Tree Planting

Mr. Bullock's presented a plan for an elm or oak to be planted at Memorial Park to celebrate America's 250th birthday. The Committee agreed that either option would be satisfactory, that the event could occur during the Labor Day festivities, and that the location generally be placed near the "picnic area."

b. Bellevue Parks Tour

This item, previously 7b in the agenda, was moved to this location by vote of the Committee.

MOTION: VC Van Der Meulen moved to shift agenda item 7b to 6b, it was seconded, all voted in favor, and the motion carried.

Chair Fletcher indicated a desire to plan a special meeting for a parks walking tour. The Committee arrived at scheduling this meeting for June 2, 2026 at 8:00 AM.

MOTION: VC Van Der Meulen moved to schedule the special Parks Committee meeting, it was seconded, all voted in favor, and the motion carried.

7. WORK SESSIONS

a. Past Memorial Park Recommendations

The Committee chose to continue this discussion to a future meeting.

~~b. Bellevue Parks Tour~~

c. Encouraging Community Participation

Chair Fletcher indicated that the Committee has seen little participation from much of Bellevue's community, especially from the Hispanic community. A number of explanations for this phenomenon were offered. Mr. Bullock stated that education, socioeconomic status, and homeownership rates impact have been shown to impact involvement overall.

8. ADJOURNMENT

MOTION: At 12:19 PM VC Van Der Meulen moved to adjourn, it was seconded, all voted in favor, and the motion carried.

Kristin Fletcher, Parks Committee Chair

Carter Bullock, Parks Committee Secretary



MINUTES

CALL TO ORDER

Chair Fletcher called the meeting to order at 8:02 AM.

ROLL CALL

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Kristin Fletcher, Parks Committee Chair – Present

Christina Van Der Meulen, Parks Committee Vice Chair (“VC”) – Present

Tom Bergin, Committee Member (“CM”) – Present

Mark Sindell, Committee Member – Present

STAFF

Carter Bullock, Committee Secretary – Present

Brian Parker, Community Development Director – Present (Arrived 9:00 AM)

1. NOTICE OF AGENDA COMPLIANCE (PER IDAHO CODE **§74-204**)

MOTION: Vice Chair Van Der Meulen moved that the notice for the June 2, 2026, meeting was completed in accordance with Idaho Code Section §74-204, it was seconded, all voted in favor, and the motion carried.

2. CALL FOR CONFLICT (AS OUTLINED IN IDAHO CODE **§74-404**)

None identified.

3. COMMITTEE & LIAISON UPDATES

Kristin Fletcher, Parks Committee Chair

Chair Fletcher discussed the ongoing controversy at 100 Trout Ln. She advised that she had undertaken a bird and plant inventory for the area.

Christina Van Der Meulen, Committee Vice Chair

VC Van Der Meulen had no update.

Tom Bergin, Committee Member

CM Bergin had no update.

Mark Sindell, Committee Member

CM Sindell briefly updated the Committee about BURA’s upcoming Pop-Up Plaza event.

Carter Bullock, Committee Secretary

Mr. Bullock informed the Committee that the Wood River Land Trust and City were in the planning process of using grant funds to quickly transform the northeast corner of Memorial Park into a native plant garden. Chair Fletcher strongly advised the City to consider dog fencing/mitigation and weed mitigation in planning. CM Sindell wondered about the potential for a regular community weeding day or similar. The Committee then briefly discussed the area behind the shed in Memorial Park where the bike rack lies.

4. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** FOR ITEMS OF CONCERN **NOT** ON THE AGENDA – (**COMMENTS ARE LIMITED TO 3-5 MINUTES**)

None provided.

5. **WORK SESSIONS**

a. Bellevue Parks Tour (Part I)

SCHEDULE:		
1	Memorial Park	318 Cedar St
<i>5 min. transit – carpool, biking, walking, etc.</i>		
2	Corner of 7 th and Cedar	7 th St W Cedar St
<i>5 min. transit – carpool, biking, walking, etc.</i>		
3	O'Donnell Park	100 N 8TH ST
<i>5 min. transit – carpool, biking, walking, etc.</i>		
4	Strahorn Drainage Parcel	<i>No address</i>
<i>5 min. transit – carpool, biking, walking, etc.</i>		
5	9 Acre Strahorn Park	<i>No address</i>



At Memorial Park, the Committee briefly discussed coming work and improvements, including the native plant garden, new trees, and the Community Project (pickleball courts and court resurfacing).

En route to the Corner of 7th and Cedar, the Committee discussed the “Safehaven Park Parcel” and easement, located north of the intersection of 6th Street and Spruce Street. The future potential annexation and development to the north of Bellevue in this area was talked over. Future Toe of the Hill trail routing was also explored, including whether this was a natural end point to such trail or whether it should be routed higher, and connect to 8th Street and/or the trails within Slaughterhouse Gulch. The Committee discussed whether the City-owned parcel might be suitable for picnic areas or other park uses.

At the Corner of 7th and Cedar, Mr. Bullock informed the Committee that this area is entirely located within City right-of-way. The Committee discussed the potential of the site – especially the scenic view available from it – and explored possible changes to make it more accommodating, including regrading, moving the concrete barriers, restoring the native landscape, and adding seating. Mr. Parker said such a project could be a viable option for a transportation alternatives grant. Overall, the Committee appeared particularly excited about this area as a strong contender for a “trail portal” and community space.

At O'Donnell Park, the Committee largely discussed where and whether volleyball could be placed within the park. Parking was brought up as a primary concern for the space generally. The Committee deliberated about trees, including which trees have died, which trees are ill-suited for the space, and where additional trees may be placed. **Action Item: CM Bergin identified that the weed issue on the**

baseball diamond may be due to overspray from the adjacent sprinklers, or that the infield may be oversized and could be shrunk.

At the “Cowcatcher Park” (Strahorn Drainage Parcel), the Committee reviewed the history of plantings and care of this parcel. Due to an a irrigation issue, all but one tree – and most of the native shrubs – on the parcel died. The Committee then discussed the parking area and its being unsuitable for accessing nearby trails. CM Sindell suggested overseeing the parcel with native species in the spring and fall. Chair Fletcher advised reconfiguring the parking layout. The Committee discussed options for delineating and providing a strong edge for the parking area. CM Bergin brought the Committee’s attention to weeds, especially skeleton weed, near the bike path as it passes through Strahorn Subdivision. The subdivision itself then faced scrutiny, especially as regards tree planting and cover.

Action Item: Mr. Bullock committed to asking the City Assets department regarding the status of the irrigation on the “Cowcatcher Park” parcel.

Arriving at the 9-Acre Strahorn Park and after becoming oriented, the Committee evaluated the opportunities afforded by this parcel. Mr. Parker indicated that this Park (to be named) would be required to be improved by the Strahorn developer prior to approval of the third subdivision phase. The annexation agreement intended this park to become playfields; however, the Committee and Staff were in agreement that a more naturalistic and low-impact approach would be preferable. Trails, interpretive signage, and active recreation were agreed upon as the highest use of the property. Chair Fletcher advised the name “Meadowlark Park” be used. Briefly, the Committee discussed the future of the 62-acre City-owned parcel located farther east.

6. **ADJOURNMENT**

MOTION: At 9:55 AM CM Sindell moved to adjourn, it was seconded, all voted in favor, and the motion carried.

Kristin Fletcher, Parks Committee Chair

Carter Bullock, Parks Committee Secretary



MINUTES

CALL TO ORDER

Chair Fletcher called the meeting to order at 10:07 AM.

ROLL CALL

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Kristin Fletcher, Parks Committee Chair – Present

Christina Van Der Meulen, Parks Committee Vice Chair (“VC”) – Present

Tom Bergin, Committee Member (“CM”) – Present

Mark Sindell, Committee Member – Present

STAFF

Carter Bullock, Committee Secretary – Present

Brian Parker, Community Development Director – Present

1. NOTICE OF AGENDA COMPLIANCE (PER IDAHO CODE §74-204)

MOTION: CM Sindell moved that the notice for the June 17, 2026, meeting was completed in accordance with Idaho Code Section §74-204, it was seconded, all voted in favor, and the motion carried.

2. CALL FOR CONFLICT (AS OUTLINED IN IDAHO CODE §74-404)

None identified.

3. COMMITTEE & LIAISON UPDATES

Kristin Fletcher, Parks Committee Chair

Chair Fletcher had no update.

Christina Van Der Meulen, Committee Vice Chair

VC Van Der Meulen provided an update on the weeds on the baseball infield at O’Donnell Park and stated that a certain amount of overspray appears to be occurring.

Tom Bergin, Committee Member

CM Bergin had no update.

Mark Sindell, Committee Member

CM Sindell shared an update on the planting event for the Memorial Park Native Plant Garden, including work done to-date and work to be done. The event would take place the following day.

Separately, CM Sindell informed the Committee that, on the same day, BURA would be undertaking the first evening of its Pop-Up Plaza event. The trees used temporarily for the event would be placed in Memorial and O’Donnell Parks. Chair Fletcher advised memorializing the trees as “America 250” trees at the Labor Day celebration.

Carter Bullock, Committee Secretary

Mr. Bullock informed the Committee that the first stage of the Community Project had been completed, with new fencing having been installed surrounding and between the sport courts at Memorial Park. He also shared that the updated Bylaws were included in the packet.

4. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** FOR ITEMS OF CONCERN **NOT** ON THE AGENDA – (**COMMENTS ARE LIMITED TO 3-5 MINUTES**)

None provided.

5. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES: ACTION ITEMS**

- a. April 15, 2026 Regular Meeting Minutes
- b. April 29, 2026 Regular Meeting Minutes

MOTION: CM Sindell moved to approve the regular meeting minutes for the April 15, 2026 and April 29, 2026 meetings, it was seconded, all voted in favor, and the motion carried.

6. **OLD BUSINESS: ACTION ITEMS**

- a. Action Item Tracker & Project Management Review

Mr. Bullock identified that the action items in the tracker were those found in the approved meeting minutes and the tracker would continue to be built out as further minutes were composed and approved.

- b. Parks Committee Scope, Name, and Purpose

Mr. Bullock introduced this item, describing the prior changes requested by the Committee as regards its establishment code (Sections 7-4-3, 7-4-4, and Chapter 11-5). The Committee had largely worked through Section 7-4-3 and requested expansions of the Committee's scope to be "oversight of parks, natural lands, and recreation." Mr. Bullock explained that Section 7-4-4 is not functional because 7-4-4(A)(1),(2),(3),(4), and (5) do not describe who is doing the actions described. He suggested moving these standards to 7-4-3(E).

Chair Fletcher asked the Committee members to describe their appetites for reincorporating tree-related duties. CM Sindell advised that most cities have Parks Committees which review subdivisions and other applications for park and tree matters, and that the Bellevue Parks Committee should be the same. CM Bergin concurred. VC Van Der Meulen described the Committee as being "half way in, half way out" of being experienced with trees and urged caution. CM Sindell advised focusing the Committee on tree selection standards and not concern itself with the removal or maintenance of particular trees.

CM Sindell inquired about whether any "significant" tree standards for private property exist. Mr. Bullock responded that standards for such do not exist, save for those in design review code.

Mr. Bullock shared that the City's right-of-way management code revision effort would add city-wide street tree standards and reference an updated street tree list, to be adopted by resolution of the Council.

The Committee discussed 7-4-4(A)(2) and how involved it should be with review of major pruning and tree removal requests, as any decision would ultimately be City Staff's. CM Bergin advised only involving the Committee with removal of live trees.

The Committee agreed on the removal of 7-4-4(A)(3). Mr. Bullock advised the removal of 7-4-4(A)(4) and replacement of it with an added provision in 7-4-3 which would require the Committee to "provide and promote education regarding parks, natural lands, and recreation."

Action Item: Mr. Bullock to present a proposed revision of sections 7-4-3 and 7-4-4 for the Committee's review, based on the record provided.

7. WORK SESSIONS: ACTION ITEMS

a. Past Memorial Park Recommendations

Chair Fletcher introduced the importance of reviewing the Committee's prior recommendations. These prior recommendations for improvements to Memorial Park were identified based on a survey completed in 2019.

Mr. Bullock gave an introduction to the available City funds for park improvements, and essentially resolved that there are little to none. Funding for identified improvements must, then, come from grants, donations, or BURA.

The Committee went on to walk through each Memorial Park recommendation. The discussion proceeded as follows:

- The Committee resolved to maintain as a priority the recommendation to install mulch around each tree trunk.
- The Committee and Staff then deliberated about snow removal for park sidewalks and parking areas, considering the severe funding limitations faced by the City's streets crews.
- A recommendation for a highway sign with directions to the park was found to have been accomplished.
- A recommendation for bike lanes from the Wood River Trail to the park was discussed, considering BURA's funding of a similar project for a sidewalk on Elm Street.
- The Committee analyzed a recommendation for repainting and painting additional crosswalks at each intersection surrounding the park.
- In line with a recommendation for improvements to this area, Committee explored potential interventions for the pavilion and restroom structures at the northeast corner of the park. Mr. Bullock stated that receipt of a larger grant for full replacement of the pavilion and restrooms with a unified structure would be more likely than receipt of smaller grants for a more mundane improvements. CM Sindell stated that the restroom structure is a visual nuisance and could be reoriented or otherwise improved in the short-term. The Committee discussed using a false wall to veil the restroom while still allowing ADA access. Action Item: CM Sindell proposed drawing up a simple plan for this recommendation.
- The Committee suggested that the recommendation for a paver barbeque area be modified to encompass the gravel area just west of the new native plant garden.
- The Committee then took an aside from the recommendations. Mr. Bullock suggested that a new recommendations document be composed. Chair Fletcher appeared to support this concept. Action Item: Mr. Bullock should draft a new recommendations document for Memorial Park and summarize the accomplished recommendations. Then, continuing with the 2021 recommendations:
- A recommendation for an information kiosk was discussed. Mr. Bullock proposed that such a kiosk incorporate the history of the park block and have a public posting location for events fliers and otherwise.

- A recommendation for a “garden” between the picnic shelter and play courts is planned to be accomplished fall 2026 as part of the Community Project.
- A recommendation for a pickleball courts to be added to the play courts was found to be accomplished by the Community Project, though this recommendation had been for multi-use courts, while the planned courts will be separate and single-use for basketball and pickleball.
- The Committee found that the recommendation for new nets for the basketball hoops had been accomplished.
- The Committee found that the recommendation for improved fencing at the play courts had been accomplished as part of the Community Project.
- Regarding a recommendation for a backboard for single-player tennis, the Committee tentatively agreed that the new pickleball courts may essentially fill this need.
- The Committee discussed a recommendation for updated mulch/chips for the playground and focused on the need for weed mitigation there. The Committee discussed the need to maintain playground access when possible and support communication with the community, should spraying of herbicide occur. **Action Item: Mr. Bullock stated that he would discuss this topic with City Assets and Clearwater to devise a plan for spraying.**
- Moving to the recommendation for a skate park, the Committee explored siting options. Likely, it would reside within the area currently occupied by the swings.

At this juncture, the Committee decided to move to the next agenda item.

b. Managing Pickup Games

The Committee briefly discussed this item. VC Van Der Meulen explained that one or more large groups regularly plays volleyball at O'Donnell Park. Despite these groups “regulating themselves,” VC Van Der Meulen expressed concern at the toll this regular, intensive activity could take on the turf. The Committee deliberated on options for permitting or enforcement to better control this, but arrived at the conclusion that permanent infrastructure for volleyball should be highly prioritized.

8. NEXT MEETING: ACTION ITEM

c. Scheduling Special Meeting (Parks Tour II)

MOTION: CM Bergin moved to schedule a special meeting for June 29 at 8:00 AM, it was seconded, all voted in favor, and the motion carried.

d. Next Regular Meeting: July 15

9. ADJOURNMENT

MOTION: At 11:45 AM CM Sindell moved to adjourn, it was seconded, all voted in favor, and the motion carried.

Kristin Fletcher, Parks Committee Chair

Carter Bullock, Parks Committee Secretary



MINUTES

CALL TO ORDER

Chair Fletcher called the meeting to order at 8:00 AM.

ROLL CALL

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Kristin Fletcher, Parks Committee Chair – Present
Christina Van Der Meulen, Parks Committee Vice Chair (“VC”) – Present
Tom Bergin, Committee Member (“CM”) – Absent
Mark Sindell, Committee Member – Present

STAFF

Carter Bullock, Committee Secretary – Present

1. NOTICE OF AGENDA COMPLIANCE (PER IDAHO CODE **§74-204**)

MOTION: VC Van Der Meulen moved that the notice for the June 29, 2026, meeting was completed in accordance with Idaho Code Section §74-204, it was seconded, all voted in favor, and the motion carried.

2. CALL FOR CONFLICT (AS OUTLINED IN IDAHO CODE **§74-404**)

None identified.

3. COMMITTEE & LIAISON UPDATES

Kristin Fletcher, Parks Committee Chair

Chair Fletcher had no update.

Christina Van Der Meulen, Committee Vice Chair

VC Van Der Meulen shared that the pick-up volleyball games at O’Donnell Park had definitively grown to be played by two (2) distinct groups, each not quite consisting of twenty (20) people.

Mark Sindell, Committee Member

CM Sindell shared an update on the success of the native plant garden and BURA Pop-Up Plaza events.

He also shared an update on progress to get the Pop-Up Plaza trees planted in the parks.

Carter Bullock, Committee Secretary

Mr. Bullock had no update.

4. PUBLIC COMMENT: FOR ITEMS OF CONCERN **NOT** ON THE AGENDA – (**COMMENTS ARE LIMITED TO 3-5 MINUTES**)

None provided.

5. WORK SESSIONS

a. Bellevue Parks Tour (Part II)

SCHEDULE:		
1	Memorial Park	318 Cedar St
2	Chestnut Well Parcel	811 Chestnut St

3	2 nd and Chestnut	2 nd and Chestnut
4	Riverview Pump Station	130 Riverview Dr
5	Howard Preserve	100 Martin Ln
6	Fishers' Access Trail	100 Trout Ln
7	Mary Griffin Park	90 Tendoy St



At the Chestnut Well Parcel, the Committee discussed potential improvements. The Committee generally agreed on adding a picnic area and a handful of additional trees. Further, the Committee discussed the viability and appropriateness of a community garden in this location. As this would require substantial community buy-in and support, the Committee largely resolved that a community garden would be ideal, and should be a long-term goal, but should come to fruition when community demand is apparent. Here, screening and fencing for the well structure was discussed. Chair Fletcher emphasized that the privacy of adjacent private properties should be maintained. The Committee then conversed with adjacent property owners who momentarily joined the meeting and informed the Committee of the history of the pines planted on the west edge of the parcel. These were grown from seed by the neighbor's father, Dennis Gifford.

At the intersection of 2nd Street and Chestnut Street, the Committee explored options for improving the ecosystem and visual appearance surrounding the Wood River Trail and within the elongated City-owned parcel south of Chestnut Street. The Committee appeared to convalesce around the intention to reseed these areas with native plantings, use weed and invasive plant control measures, and otherwise pursue habitat and visual restoration. A history of similar efforts, including weed control by means of goats, was stated. During the course of this discussion, Mr. Bullock explained that the potential future "Gannett Ranch" subdivision had preliminarily proposed green and/or community space at the northwest corner of the property, and that this had been shown in green on the map in the Committee's packet. At this point, prior to the next location, Mr. Bullock briefly explained the existence of the small City-owned parcels immediately across from each other on Main Street, one block south of Chestnut Street.

Arriving at the Riverview Pump Station parcel, the Committee analyzed the poor current conditions therein and discussed interventions and uses. CM Sindell put forward the concept of affordable housing being placed on the site. The Committee quickly agreed and talked over whether a single-family residence, small apartment building, duplex, or tiny home cluster would be most suitable.

At the southern, unofficial entrance to the Howard Preserve, the Committee became situated and went over history and upcoming developments, especially the acquisition of the western Myers property by

the City and Wood River Land Trust. The Committee also discussed the river access easements accessible from Riverside Drive and the occasional difficulty navigating these due to frequent dogs at large. Mr. Bullock and CM Sindell emphasized the possibility of a future, additional southern access point to the Preserve from Chestnut Street. The parcel 600 Riverside Drive, and its potentially incompatible zoning as LI – Light Industrial, was pondered. In the area of the western Myers property, the Committee explored the viability of the acquisition efforts for such parcel and discussed any future revegetation and improvement in this area.

The Committee arrived at the fisherman’s easement located due west of 100 Trout Lane. The Committee discussed potential impacts to the easement of recent changes and compliance concerns at this adjacent property, where a new fence is planned to be installed fronting the easement. Additionally, a certain amount of native planting and restoration is planned to occur adjacent to the property. The Committee also conferred about the Flood Control District’s ongoing and planned cutting of all cottonwoods and other potentially damaging plants located on the levee in this area. Willows are planned to be planted on a limited basis in the stead of removed trees. Mr. Bullock presented the idea of additional benches or amenities for trail easement users, especially at bends in the river and other significant views. Chair Fletcher worried about those amenities that could be thrown into the river.

Transitioning into Mary Griffin Park, the Committee explored the new, unapproved trail which was cut into City property to bypass 200 Trout Lane, where a previous pathway had existed for many years before being blocked by the property owner. The Committee spent some time situating itself and learning the various ownership of the adjacent properties. The Committee went on to walk through Mary Griffin Park, and saw both entrances to the park from Chantrelle Subdivision. Both entrances were found by the Committee to be inconspicuous and under-improved. Mr. Bullock suggested that new trail signage, entrance kiosks and signage, and similar improvements be prioritized for this park. Chair Fletcher explained that Mary Clare Griffin had been a librarian for many years in Bellevue, and that a previous Mayor had memorialized her with the name Mary Griffin Park.

6. **ADJOURNMENT**

MOTION: At 10:30 AM CM Sindell moved to adjourn, it was seconded, all voted in favor, and the motion carried.

Kristin Fletcher, Parks Committee Chair

Carter Bullock, Parks Committee Secretary



Memorandum

To: Bellevue Parks Committee

From: Carter Bullock, Committee Secretary

Re: Official Street Tree List

Date: July 19, 2026

Background

The Parks Committee has recently scrutinized its establishment code and mission. In this, the Committee has regularly emphasized an interest in a high-level document controlling which trees are able to be planted in rights-of-way as discretionary and required improvements.

In about 2003, the Bellevue Tree Committee composed a Tree Planting Recommendations document. However, there is little evidence its recommendations were followed.

Currently, Bellevue sees a wide range of trees planted in rights-of-way. Many of these undoubtedly contribute to the public good; however, others may damage infrastructure, hinder snow removal efforts, or spread wildly and become unkempt. Moreover, many of the street trees proposed as part of new developments may be unsuitable for the desired public benefit which another species may afford.

Concurrent City Efforts

Over the previous year, the City has been furthering a complex code revision which would change how public rights-of-way are regulated. Provisions of the proposed code reference an official street tree list, to be adopted by resolution of the Bellevue Common Council.

Recommendation and Next Steps

Staff requests that the Committee discuss peer community street tree lists and determine whether they would be adequate for Bellevue's needs. Recommendations and feedback will help the City to propose a well-rounded street tree list to the Common Council.

Enclosures

1. Previous Bellevue Recommended Plantings
2. Current Hailey Street Tree List
3. Wood River Valley Tree Guide

BELLEVUE TREE COMMITTEE

PLANTING RECOMMENDATIONS

The Bellevue Tree Committee

What is the purpose of the Bellevue Tree Committee?

The Bellevue Tree Committee (BTC) was created by the Bellevue City Council (ordinance #002-03) in 2002 to encourage the planting, preservation, protection, and proper care and maintenance of trees within the City of Bellevue. The BTC establishes policies, regulations and standards to insure that plant installations in the city right-of-way does not impact public safety or access to sidewalks, streets, or alleys, interfere with the utility corridors or snow removal, and demonstrates wise water use. The BTC also provides landscape guidelines for commercial, residential and industrial projects under consideration by Bellevue Planning and Zoning Commission upon the request of that department.

How can my landscape meet the standards for public safety and utility access?

You can ensure that the above conditions are being met by planting the standard distance from intersections and property lines and by selecting trees and shrubs that will not obstruct public safety affecting streets, intersections, sidewalks, fire hydrants, utility systems, or snow removal. These standards are itemized on the back of this document.

How can my landscape project demonstrate wise water use?

Trees and shrubs provide essential oxygen, shade, beauty and food for people and wildlife. By selecting low Impact plants and water efficient irrigation systems, you can demonstrate wise water use. In high desert such as ours, water is limited. Moisture varies from year to year and droughts are common. There are many local landscape and irrigation professionals who can recommend water-wise plants and efficient watering systems. Diversity is important. A diverse landscape is not only more attractive but provides for healthier plants.

How do I get the process started?

If your project only involves planting in the city right-of-way, the property owner shall present a scale plan of the landscaping (showing north) to the Bellevue City Administrator and obtain an encroachment permit before planting commences. To contact the City Administrator, Tom Blanchard, call Bellevue City Hall, 788-2128.

If your project is being reviewed by P & Z, you may be asked to submit your landscape plan to the BTC for its own recommendations, during the review process if P & Z deem it necessary. Contact Carrie Shaw 471-8800 or Joy Allen 788-8497 to schedule your project on a BTC agenda.

* The Bellevue Tree Committee meets at 6.30pm winter, 7pm summer on the first Tuesday of most months at Bellevue City Hall. The property owner must be present. If necessary, a special meeting will be arranged.

If your project is entirely on private property and not under review by the P & Z, no plantings over 3 feet in height are allowed within 30feet of a corner, to allow for vehicle visibility. By voluntarily following the BTC guidelines, you can contribute the health & beauty of our Community Forest.

Standards for planting in the City of Bellevue Right-of-Way:

- Trees, scrubs and flowers should be planted no more than 10 feet from property line, between side walk and road if possible.
- To insure adequate intersection visibility, no plantings should be within 30 feet of a corner as per Idaho code.
- All trees and shrubs under power lines should be chosen from the Idaho Power list of Utilitrees available at the Bellevue Public Library and at City Hall.
- If a side walk is to be incorporated into the plan the sidewalk should be 2 feet from the property line. Tree plantings should be 10 feet from property line. Sidewalk should be 4 feet wide.
- For every 25 feet of frontage a deciduous tree of minimum 2 1/2 inch caliper or an evergreen at least 8 feet high must be planted.
- Box elder, cottonwood aspen, siberian elm, Arctic willow or willow family are not permitted.
- Trees should be spaced according to nursery specifications for that species.
- Plantings within 30 feet of a city intersection shall not exceed 3 feet in height.
- Berms, fences or other permanent structures are not permitted in the ROW.
- All sprinklers systems installed by the owner; or those already installed at time of purchase, must be maintained by the current property owner. If no sprinkler system is in place it is still the property owners responsibility to irrigate and maintain the plants.
- Older grandfather trees within the 30 feet intersection safety zone, shall be allowed to remain in place until they either die or become structurally unsound. To observe safety code they should not be replaced in the same location.
- The homeowner shall water and maintain all planting the ROW following good water conservation principles.
- All persons wishing to plant in the ROW must first present a scale plan the City Administrator and obtain an "Encroachment Permit" from him.

Guidelines for All City Landscapes:

- To insure safety and visibility at intersections and in the public ROW, property owners should select plants species that follow the above listed standards. The BTC encourages the planting of diverse native-adapted species such as the Juniper, Pine (Singleleaf, Bristlecone, Australian, Scotch, and limber), Spruce (Colorado & Black Hills), fruit trees, Lilac, Maple, Choke Cherry, Crabapple, Ash (Mountain & Green), Linden, May Day, Gamble Oak, Honey Locust and sterile Sensation Box Elder. The list of Utilitrees and other reference material are available at the Bellevue City Library for the public to read or copy.

The committee highly encourages property owners to engage a landscape professional familiar with the local environment to design their plans. There are numerous licensed landscape designers, companies in the area who have local design experience. It is not the role of the BTC to design projects under review by The Bellevue Planning & Zoning Commission.

Landscaping within the Business (B), Light Business & Residential (LBR), and Light Industrial (LI) areas of the City of Bellevue: All landscaping beds and landscape buffers shall comply with the following minimum size requirements:

1. Landscape Materials Size-

- a. Deciduous trees – Deciduous trees shall have a minimum trunk caliper of 2 ½ inches measured 12 inches from the ground.
- b. Evergreen trees – Evergreen trees shall be minimum of 8 feet tall.
- c. Scrubs – Shrubs shall have a minimum 5 gallon container size.

2. Landscape Buffers – Landscape buffers shall be used to screen parking areas from public sidewalks or other public areas.

- a. At grade planting strips – At grade planting strips, must be a minimum of five feet deep.
- b. Raised planter structures – Raised planter structures must be a minimum of three (3) feet in width and four (4) feet in height.

3. Street Trees – Specifications and Species-

- a. Planting area – to be of an adequate size : tree grate shall be adjacent to the back edge of curb.
- b. Irrigation – to be of an underground, automatic system that does not produce overspray on surfaces outside the planting bed.
- c. Deciduous tree height – fourteen (14) feet minimum.
- d. Canopy Height – trees shall be grown or pruned to have no branches extending within seven vertical feet of adjacent walkways, in order to provide pedestrian clearance.
- e. Pruning – trees shall be pruned regular to maintain health, vigor, natural shape, pedestrian and vehicular clearance, and vehicular sight lines.
- f. Size – a minimum trunk size of 3 caliper of three (3) inches measured 12 inches from the ground is recommended, though some species will be unavailable in this size: however, in no case shall the trunk caliper be smaller than 2 ½ inches measured from the ground. Spacing between street trees shall no exceed thirty-five (35) feet where applicable. Spacing considerations shall be given for egress, vision impairments, existing trees, existing building entrances and building design.
- g. Planting and staking of trees shall be done in a professional manner.
- h. Planting and soil specifications shall be provided for all street trees. Root barriers shall be used where appropriate.
- i. Trees recommended are shown in the following table;

Recommended Street Tree Species:

Common name

Comments

Maple
suited to parking lots.

Multi-trunked Maples such as Acer are better

Parkway Maple

A less broad spanning maple and compatible for most street tree applications.

Patmore Green Ash
Mountain Ash

Root barriers recommended, larger trees, could work for street tree plantings in appropriate locations.

Crabapple-Spring Snow

A non fruit bearing highly desirable street tree.

Tatarian Maple

Handles urban stress well. Good street tree.

Schwendlers Maple

Excellent street tree. Suited for zone 3. This specie tends to develop and respond well in street / building settings.

Ornamental Pears

Columnar type, Chantaclear, Aristocrat and Capital Flowering Pears have beautiful spring flowers with great fall color. They handle stress and develop well in zone 3.

Japanese Lilac Tree

Ivory Silk and Summer Snow. Have white flowers and are well suited for a unique, colorful street tree application.

European Hornbeam

An upright columnar good for street plantings in tight surroundings.

Tilia Linden Green Spire

Hearty, provides a nice canopy with low maintenance. Consult with local nursery for future disease/infestation.

Chokecherries and
Evergreens

Hearty, colorful, providing diversity where appropriate.

See following pages for further recommendations for general plantings



The following trees are generally available at local nurseries and represent species proven to be hardy in Halley. Some tree cultivars are more hardy than others so again consult local professionals. Halley is in Zone 4 for cold-hardiness.

SMALL EVERGREEN: (less than 25 ft. tall)

1. Juniper, Rocky Mountain
2. Pine, Bristlecone
3. Pine, Singleleaf
4. Spruce, Dwarf Alberta

SMALL DECIDUOUS: (less than 25 ft. tall)

5. Alder, various
6. Apple, various
7. Apricot
8. Ash, Mountain
9. Cherry, Sour
10. Chokecherry, various
11. Crabapple, various
12. Hawthorn, various
13. Lilac, Japanese Tree
14. Maple, Amur
15. Maple, Bigtooth
16. May Day Tree
17. Oak, Gambel
18. Olive, Russian
19. Pear, various
20. Plum, various

MEDIUM EVERGREEN: (25 to 50 ft. tall)

21. Pine, Austrian
22. Pine, Limber
23. Pine, Scotch
24. Spruce, Black Hills

MEDIUM DECIDUOUS: (25 to 50 ft. tall)

25. Ash, Green
26. Aspen
27. Birch, White Bark
28. Birch, Red Bark
29. Boxelder, various
30. Linden, Littleleaf
31. Locust, Black

LARGE EVERGREEN: (over 50 ft. tall)

32. Fir, Douglas
33. Fir, True
34. Pine, Lodgepole
35. Pine, Ponderosa
36. Spruce, Colorado Blue
37. Spruce, various

LARGE DECIDUOUS: (over 50 ft. tall)

38. Cottonwood, Black
39. Elm, varieties
40. Linden, American
41. Maple, Norway
42. Maple, Red
43. Maple, Silver
44. Poplar, hybrid
45. Poplar, White
47. Willow, varieties

SMALL trees (Class I, less than 25 feet tall when mature) are appropriate to plant under power lines.

MEDIUM trees (Class II, 25 feet to 50 feet tall) are appropriate shade trees if planted away from power lines and structures.

LARGE trees (Class III, over 50 feet when mature) must be used carefully in the landscape to not create excessive shade, visibility restriction, or increase costly maintenance needs in the future.

DECIDUOUS trees lose their leaves annually, EVERGREEN trees retain their needles/leaves longer than one year.

Trees NOT Recommended For Planting in Right of Way

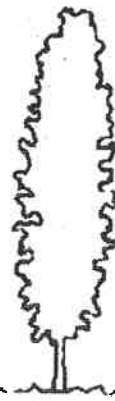
- Aspen
- Boxelder
- Cottonwood
- Poplar
- Silver Maple
- Willow

Tree Forms

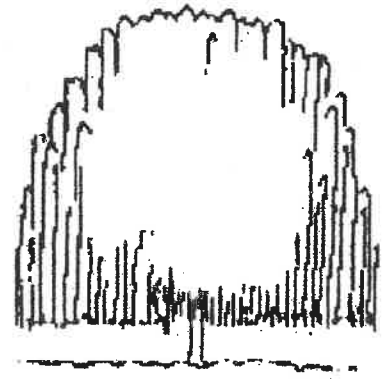
The tree forms pictured here are examples of tree shapes at maturity. It should give you a good idea of how the tree will look and help you plan its inclusion in your landscape. These forms are referred to under the tree characteristics in this guide.



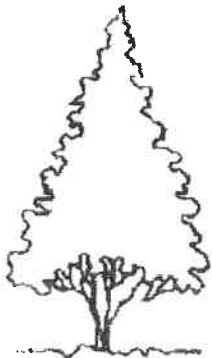
Spreading



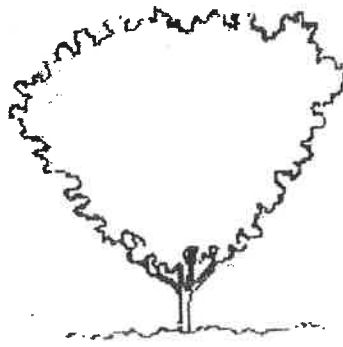
Columnar



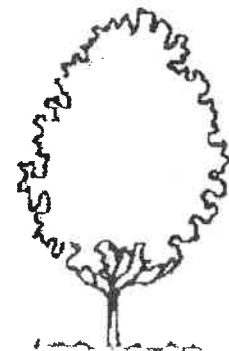
Weeping



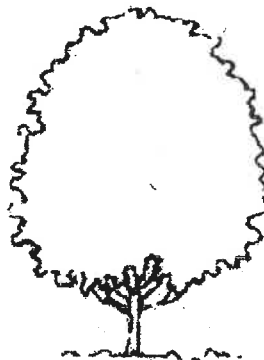
Pyramidal



Vase



Oval



Rounded

1. Juniper, Rocky Mountain

Small Evergreen

Scientific Name: *Juniperus scopulorum*



FORM: Pyramidal
HEIGHT: 20 - 25 Ft.
SPREAD: 10 - 15 Ft.
ROOT: Fibrous, Spreading
FLOWER:
FRUIT: Blue berries
FOLIAGE: Bluish Green needle
GROW RATE: Slow
LONGEVITY: Long

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER: Low
LIGHT: Full sun
SOILS: Tolerant, prefers well-drained
DISEASE/INSECTS:

ADVANTAGES: Good drought tolerant species, native to Idaho

LIMITATIONS: Slow growth, needle drop inhibits undergrowth

WHERE TO SEE: Windbreak at HWY. 93 and road to Jerome.

2. Pine, Bristlecone

Small Evergreen

Scientific Name: *Pinus aristata*



FORM: Irregular
HEIGHT: 8-20 Ft.
SPREAD: 5-10 Ft.
ROOT: Taproot
FLOWER:
FRUIT: Cones
FOLIAGE: Blue green needle
GROW RATE: Slow
LONGEVITY: Long

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER: Low
LIGHT: Full sun
SOILS: Well drained
DISEASE/INSECTS:

ADVANTAGES: Drought tolerant, native species

LIMITATIONS: Slow growing, won't tolerate excess water

WHERE TO SEE: 401 S. 2nd. at SW corner

3. Pine, Singleleaf

Small Evergreen

Scientific Name: *Pinus monophylla*



FORM: Shrubby, rounded
HEIGHT: 15-20 Ft.
SPREAD: 10-15 Ft.
ROOT: Taproot
FLOWER:
FRUIT: Cones
FOLIAGE: Green needles
GROW RATE: Slow
LONGEVITY: Long

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER: Low
LIGHT: Full Sun
SOILS: Coarse, well drained, slightly alkaline
DISEASE/INSECTS:

ADVANTAGES: Native to the west, drought and alkaline tolerant

LIMITATIONS: Slow growing, hard to find

WHERE TO SEE: Southern Idaho

4. Spruce, Dwarf Alberta

Small Evergreen

Scientific Name: *Picea glauca 'conica'*



FORM: Pyramidal, dense
HEIGHT: 4-6 Ft.
SPREAD: 3 Ft.
ROOT: Fibrous
FLOWER:
FRUIT: Cones
FOLIAGE: Bright green needles
GROW RATE: Slow
LONGEVITY:

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER: Moderate
LIGHT: Part Sun
SOILS: Tolerant
DISEASE/INSECTS: Spider mite

ADVANTAGES: Ornamental which is good for limited growing space

LIMITATIONS: Susceptible to snow damage

WHERE TO SEE: 431 Shoshone Dr., near house

5. Mtn. Alder, various**Small Deciduous***Scientific Name: Alnus spp.*

FORM:	Upright oval
HEIGHT:	15-30 Ft.
SPREAD:	10 -15 Ft.
ROOT:	Fibrous
FLOWER:	
FRUIT:	Small "cones"
FOLIAGE:	Yellow in Fall
GROW RATE:	Moderate
LONGEVITY:	Short-lived

GROWTH CONDITIONS

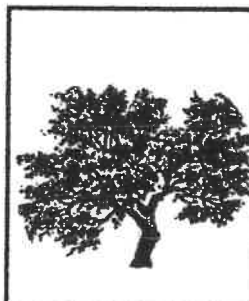
WATER:	High moisture needs
LIGHT:	Full to part sun
SOILS:	Moist and fertile
DISEASE/INSECTS:	

ADVANTAGES: Drought tolerant after established, tolerates boggy locations (Nitrogen fixer)

LIMITATIONS: Requires ample moisture

WHERE TO SEE: Along mountain streams

VARIETIES: A. tenuifolia, A. incana, A. sinuata (native)

6. Apple, various**Small Deciduous***Scientific Name: Malus spp.*

FORM:	Rounded
HEIGHT:	20-30 Ft.
SPREAD:	15-25 Ft.
ROOT:	Fibrous
FLOWER:	White Blossom
FRUIT:	Fruit varies
FOLIAGE:	Dark green to yellow
GROW RATE:	Moderate
LONGEVITY:	Moderate

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER:	Moderate
LIGHT:	Needs full sun
SOILS:	Prefers good loam
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Fireblight, Codling Moth

ADVANTAGES: Flowering and fruiting tree

LIMITATIONS: Requires lots of care for fruit production, hardiness varies with cultivars.

WHERE TO SEE: In many backyards

7. Apricot, various**Small Deciduous***Scientific Name: Prunus spp.*

FORM:	Rounded
HEIGHT:	10-15 Ft.
SPREAD:	10-15 Ft.
ROOT:	Fibrous
FLOWER:	White
FRUIT:	Orange-reddish fruit
FOLIAGE:	
GROW RATE:	Moderate
LONGEVITY:	Moderate

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER:	Moderate
LIGHT:	Full Sun
SOILS:	Good loam
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Fireblight

ADVANTAGES: Small fruiting tree

LIMITATIONS: Some cultivars not hardy in WR Valley

WHERE TO SEE: In sheltered yards

8. Ash, Mountain**Small Deciduous***Scientific Name: Sorbus aucuparia*

FORM:	Upright oval
HEIGHT:	20-30 Ft.
SPREAD:	20 Ft.
ROOT:	Fibrous, spreading
FLOWER:	White
FRUIT:	Clusters of red berries
FOLIAGE:	Orange-red in fall
GROW RATE:	Moderate
LONGEVITY:	Moderate

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER:	Moderate
LIGHT:	Full Sun
SOILS:	Tolerant except for alkaline soils
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Fireblight

ADVANTAGES: Attractive tree, birds eat fruit.-native species is hardier.

LIMITATIONS: Fruit may be messy, sunscald

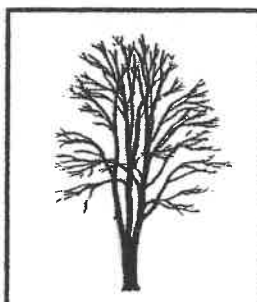
WHERE TO SEE: 112 N. 4th

9. Cherry, Sour (Pie)**Small Deciduous***Scientific Name: Prunus cerasus*

FORM:	Upright, globe
HEIGHT:	20-25 Ft.
SPREAD:	15-25 Ft.
ROOT:	Fibrous
FLOWER:	Pink or white
FRUIT:	Red fruit
FOLIAGE:	Yellow in fall
GROW RATE:	Moderate
LONGEVITY:	Moderate

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER:	Moderate
LIGHT:	Full Sun
SOILS:	Well-drained
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Pear slug (sawfly), tent caterpillar

ADVANTAGES: Fragrant, spring blooming tree**LIMITATIONS:** Some cultivars less hardy**WHERE TO SEE:****VARIETIES:** Purple Leaf cistina**10. Chokecherry, various****Small Deciduous***Scientific Name: Prunus virginiana*

FORM:	Oblong to rounded
HEIGHT:	20-30 Ft.
SPREAD:	10-15 Ft.
ROOT:	Fibrous
FLOWER:	White, fragrant
FRUIT:	Red fruit- birds use
FOLIAGE:	Green to purple
GROW RATE:	Fast
LONGEVITY:	Moderate

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER:	Moderate
LIGHT:	Full sun
SOILS:	Well drained
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Black Knot fungus, tent caterpillar, some are disease resistant

ADVANTAGES: Good wildlife tree, fast growing, drought tolerant**LIMITATIONS:****WHERE TO SEE:** McKercher park, SE area, and along bike path**11. Crabapple, various****Small Deciduous***Scientific Name: Malus spp.*

FORM:	Rounded
HEIGHT:	20-30 Ft.
SPREAD:	10-20 Ft.
ROOT:	Fibrous
FLOWER:	White to deep rose
FRUIT:	Yellow/red fruit
FOLIAGE:	
GROW RATE:	Moderate
LONGEVITY:	varies

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER:	Moderate
LIGHT:	Full Sun
SOILS:	Prefers good loamy soil
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Fireblight

ADVANTAGES: Good species under utility lines, beautiful spring flowers, wide varieties of cultivars available**LIMITATIONS:** Fruits may be messy near buildings or walks. Hardiness varies with cultivars.**WHERE TO SEE:** Main St. (Airport Way to Pine)**12. Hawthorn, various****Small Deciduous***Scientific Name: Crataegus spp.*

FORM:	Rounded
HEIGHT:	15-20 Ft.
SPREAD:	15-20 Ft.
ROOT:	Deep
FLOWER:	White, Red
FRUIT:	Red fruit, birds use
FOLIAGE:	Orange/scarlet in fall
GROW RATE:	Moderate
LONGEVITY:	Moderate

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER:	Moderate
LIGHT:	Part to full sun
SOILS:	Well drained, ph 6.5 - 7.5
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Fireblight

ADVANTAGES: Beautiful flowers, hardiness varies with cultivars, protect from winter wind.**LIMITATIONS:** Thorns**WHERE TO SEE:**

13. Lilac, Japanese Tree**Small Deciduous***Scientific Name: Syringa reticulata*

FORM: Oval/rounded
HEIGHT: 20-30 Ft.
SPREAD: 15-25 Ft.
ROOT: Fibrous
FLOWER: Snowy white blossom
FRUIT: 1" capsules
FOLIAGE: Green to brown
GROW RATE: Slow
LONGEVITY: Moderate

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER: Moderate
LIGHT: Full Sun
SOILS: Loose, well drained
DISEASE/INSECTS: Borers, leaf and stem blight, leaf miner and scale on stressed tree

ADVANTAGES: Attractive, fragrant flowering tree, blooms mid-summer.

LIMITATIONS:

WHERE TO SEE: Croy between 2nd and 3rd on South side. Galena and Silver east of 4 th on south side.

14. Maple, Amur**Small Deciduous***Scientific Name: Acer ginnala*

FORM: Irregular, oval
HEIGHT: 15-20 Ft.
SPREAD: 10- 12 Ft.
ROOT: Fibrous
FLOWER:
FRUIT: Winged seeds
FOLIAGE: Green to scarlet
GROW RATE: Moderate
LONGEVITY: Moderate

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER: Low to Moderate
LIGHT: Part to full sun
SOILS: Well drained
DISEASE/INSECTS:

ADVANTAGES: Excellent under utility lines, attractive tree.

LIMITATIONS: Multi-stemmed tree. Not for clay or wet soil.

WHERE TO SEE: 220 Wareagle Dr. east corner

15. Maple, Bigtooth**Small Deciduous***Scientific Name: Acer grandidentatum*

FORM: Round
HEIGHT: 15-25 ft.
SPREAD: 10-15 ft.
ROOT: Shallow
FLOWER:
FRUIT: Winged seeds
FOLIAGE: Red/Orange in fall
GROW RATE: Moderate
LONGEVITY: Moderate

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER: Moderate
LIGHT: Part to full sun
SOILS: Well drained
DISEASE/INSECTS:

ADVANTAGES: Native, attractive tree, drought tolerant

LIMITATIONS: Late leaf fall, won't tolerate excess water

WHERE TO SEE: Hillsides of Utah's Wasatch range

16. May Day Tree (Bird Tree)**Small Deciduous***Scientific Name: Prunus padus' Commutata'*

FORM: Open, upright
HEIGHT: 20 Ft.
SPREAD: 15 Ft.
ROOT: Fibrous
FLOWER: White
FRUIT: Black
FOLIAGE: Purple to red
GROW RATE: Moderate
LONGEVITY: Moderate

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER: Moderate
LIGHT: Full sun
SOILS: Well-drained
DISEASE/INSECTS: Tent caterpillars

ADVANTAGES: Fragrant flowers

LIMITATIONS:

WHERE TO SEE: McKercher Park

17. Oak, Gambel**Small Deciduous***Scientific Name: Quercus gambelli*

FORM:	Shrubby
HEIGHT:	15-25 Ft.
SPREAD:	10 -15 Ft.
ROOT:	Deep
FLOWER:	
FRUIT:	Acorn
FOLIAGE:	Glossy green
GROW RATE:	Slow
LONGEVITY:	Long

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER:	Low
LIGHT:	Full Sun
SOILS:	Coarse, well drained
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Leaf gall

ADVANTAGES: Drought tolerant**LIMITATIONS:** Slow growth**WHERE TO SEE:** Dry canyons of Utah, Colorado,
New Mexico**18. Olive, Russian****Small Deciduous***Scientific Name: Elaeagnus angustifolia*

FORM:	Irregular
HEIGHT:	15-20 Ft.
SPREAD:	10-15 Ft.
ROOT:	Fibrous
FLOWER:	Yellow, fragrant
FRUIT:	Silver, birds use
FOLIAGE:	Silver-grey
GROW RATE:	Rapid
LONGEVITY:	Moderate

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER:	Low
LIGHT:	Full sun
SOILS:	Tolerant of alkaline, gravelly soils
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Fireblight occasionally

ADVANTAGES: Drought tolerant, fast growing, wildlife use.**LIMITATIONS:** Reseeds, especially along water courses, spines (thorns)**WHERE TO SEE:** 504 S. River**19. Pear, Edible****Small Deciduous***Scientific Name: Pyrus communis*

FORM:	Pyramidal
HEIGHT:	20-30 Ft.
SPREAD:	15-25 Ft.
ROOT:	Deep, spreading
FLOWER:	White
FRUIT:	Seldom fruits
FOLIAGE:	Bronze in fall
GROW RATE:	Moderate to fast
LONGEVITY:	Moderate

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER:	Moderate
LIGHT:	Full Sun
SOILS:	Prefers slightly acid to neutral
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Fireblight occasionally

ADVANTAGES: A spring flowering tree, seldom fruits**LIMITATIONS:** Hardiness varies with cultivar**WHERE TO SEE:****VARIETIES:** Bartlett**20. Plum, various****Small Deciduous***Scientific Name: Prunus spp.*

FORM:	Oblong
HEIGHT:	20-25 Ft.
SPREAD:	15-20 Ft.
ROOT:	Fibrous
FLOWER:	Pink
FRUIT:	Dark red
FOLIAGE:	Reddish bronze in fall
GROW RATE:	Rapid
LONGEVITY:	Moderate

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER:	Moderate
LIGHT:	Full sun
SOILS:	Garden loam, well drained
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Black knot, Pear slugs, some species disease resistant

ADVANTAGES: Early flowering tree, attractive fall foliage**LIMITATIONS:** Some species more hardy than others, edible - look for hardiness**WHERE TO SEE:****VARIETIES:** Italian Prune Yellow, and Damson Black

21. Pine, Austrian**Medium Evergreen***Scientific Name: Pinus nigra*

FORM: Broad, spreading
HEIGHT: 50 Ft.
SPREAD: 25 Ft.
ROOT: Taproot
FLOWER:
FRUIT: Cones
FOLIAGE: Long needle
GROW RATE: Moderate
LONGEVITY: Long lived

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER: Low
LIGHT: Full Sun
SOILS: Very tolerant if well drained
DISEASE/INSECTS: Scale, borer

ADVANTAGES: Drought tolerant, adapts to most soils

LIMITATIONS:

WHERE TO SEE: Carbonate and 2nd. and 3rd., south side

22. Pine, Limber**Medium Evergreen***Scientific Name: Pinus flexilis*

FORM: Broadly pyramidal
HEIGHT: 40 Ft.
SPREAD: 30 Ft.
ROOT: Taproot
FLOWER:
FRUIT: Cones
FOLIAGE: Medium needle
GROW RATE: Slow
LONGEVITY: Long lived

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER: Low
LIGHT: Full sun
SOILS: Tolerant, coarse, well drained soil
DISEASE/INSECTS: Weevil and sawfly

ADVANTAGES: Drought tolerant, native species

LIMITATIONS: Hard to find

WHERE TO SEE: Higher mountain elevations

23. Pine, Scotch**Medium Evergreen***Scientific Name: Pinus sylvestris*

FORM: Open, irregular
HEIGHT: 30-50 Ft.
SPREAD: 20-30 Ft.
ROOT: Taproot
FLOWER:
FRUIT: Small cones
FOLIAGE: Blue green needle
GROW RATE: Rapid
LONGEVITY: Long lived

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER: Moderate
LIGHT: Full sun
SOILS: Tolerant
DISEASE/INSECTS: Borers and scales

ADVANTAGES: Drought tolerant, rapid growth

LIMITATIONS: Sapsucker damage common, irregular crooked stem.

WHERE TO SEE: Northeast corner of S. 2nd and Croy St.

24. Spruce, Black Hills**Medium Evergreen***Scientific Name: Picea glauca*

FORM: Upright pyramidal
HEIGHT: 50 Ft.
SPREAD: 15-25 Ft.
ROOT: Fibrous
FLOWER:
FRUIT: Small cones
FOLIAGE: Bluish 1" needles
GROW RATE: Moderate
LONGEVITY: Long lived

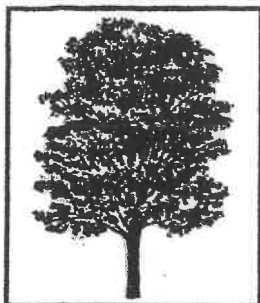
GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER: Moderate
LIGHT: Full sun
SOILS: Tolerant
DISEASE/INSECTS:

ADVANTAGES:

LIMITATIONS: Limited availability

WHERE TO SEE: Native tree to the Black Hills, South Dakota

25. Ash, green**Medium Deciduous***Scientific Name: Fraxinus pennsylvanica*

FORM:	Irregular
HEIGHT:	40-50 Ft.
SPREAD:	20-30 Ft.
ROOT:	Fibrous
FLOWER:	
FRUIT:	Abundant seeds
FOLIAGE:	Yellow in fall
GROW RATE:	Rapid
LONGEVITY:	Moderate

GROWTH CONDITIONS

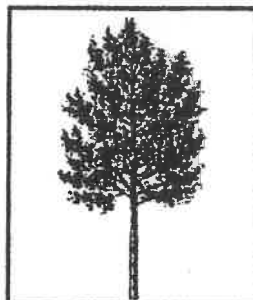
WATER:	Moderate
LIGHT:	Part to full Sun
SOILS:	Prefers moist loam, some alkalinity
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Borer

ADVANTAGES: Fast growing shade tree with moderate wood strength.

LIMITATIONS: Cultivars without seeds preferred. Breakage with winter snow.

WHERE TO SEE: Hailey Post Office - West side

VARIETIES: Patmore

26. Aspen, various**Medium Deciduous***Scientific Name: Populus spp..*

FORM:	Columnar
HEIGHT:	30-50 Ft.
SPREAD:	10-15 Ft.
ROOT:	Spreading, sucker
FLOWER:	Catkins
FRUIT:	
FOLIAGE:	Yellow/orange in fall
GROW RATE:	Rapid
LONGEVITY:	Short

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER:	Moderate
LIGHT:	Full sun
SOILS:	Well-drained
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Cottonwood aphids, leaf spot, cytospora canker, borer

ADVANTAGES: Native species, fast growing

LIMITATIONS: Susceptible to insects and disease, intolerant of bark damage, common to have suckers.

WHERE TO SEE: 501 S. Fourth

VARIETIES: P.grandidentatum, P.tremuloides (Native)

27. Birch, White Bark**Medium Deciduous***Scientific Name: Betula spp.*

FORM:	Pyramidal, pendulous
HEIGHT:	40-50 Ft.
SPREAD:	20-30 Ft.
ROOT:	Deep spreading
FLOWER:	Drooping catkins
FRUIT:	Nutlet
FOLIAGE:	Yellow in fall
GROW RATE:	Rapid
LONGEVITY:	Short

GROWTH CONDITIONS

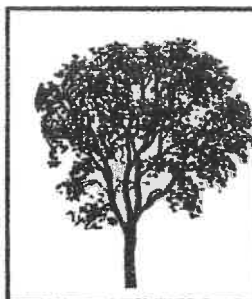
WATER:	Moderate
LIGHT:	Full sun
SOILS:	Deep, moist loam
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Leaf miner, borer

ADVANTAGES: Attractive landscape tree

LIMITATIONS: Requires ample moisture

WHERE TO SEE: 501 S. Fourth

VARIETIES: B. platyphylla (Japaneses)

28. Birch, Red Bark**Medium Deciduous***Scientific Name: Betula spp.*

FORM:	Rounded
HEIGHT:	30-40 Ft.
SPREAD:	25-40 Ft.
ROOT:	Spreading
FLOWER:	Drooping catkins
FRUIT:	Small nutlet
FOLIAGE:	Yellow in fall
GROW RATE:	Moderate
LONGEVITY:	Short lived

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER:	Moderate to light
LIGHT:	Part to full sun
SOILS:	Prefers cool, moist acid soil
DISEASE/INSECTS:	

ADVANTAGES: Attracts wildlife, attractive flaky orange-brown bark.

LIMITATIONS: High water use

WHERE TO SEE: Bog birch - Sun Valley

VARIETIES: B.nigra (River), B.occidentalis

29. Boxelder, various

Medium Deciduous

Scientific Name: *Acer negundo*

FORM:	Upright, spreading
HEIGHT:	30-50 Ft.
SPREAD:	20-40 Ft.
ROOT:	Shallow
FLOWER:	
FRUIT:	Prolific seeds
FOLIAGE:	Varies
GROW RATE:	Rapid
LONGEVITY:	Short

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER:	Low
LIGHT:	Full Sun
SOILS:	Tolerant
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Boxelder Bugs

ADVANTAGES: Some Boxelder cultivars are seedless**LIMITATIONS:** Reseed vigorously**WHERE TO SEE:** 211 E. Croy**VARIETIES:** Flamingo and variegated**30. Linden, Littleleaf**

Medium Deciduous

Scientific Name: *Tilia cordata*

FORM:	Pyramidal
HEIGHT:	50 Ft.
SPREAD:	35 Ft.
ROOT:	Fibrous, spreading
FLOWER:	Yellow, Fragrant
FRUIT:	
FOLIAGE:	Yellow in fall
GROW RATE:	Moderate
LONGEVITY:	Moderate

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER:	Moderate
LIGHT:	Part to full sun
SOILS:	Tolerant to most
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Aphids, summer leaf scorch

ADVANTAGES: Attractive shade tree**LIMITATIONS:** Limited availability**WHERE TO SEE:** 351 Eastridge, center of yard**31. Locust, Black**

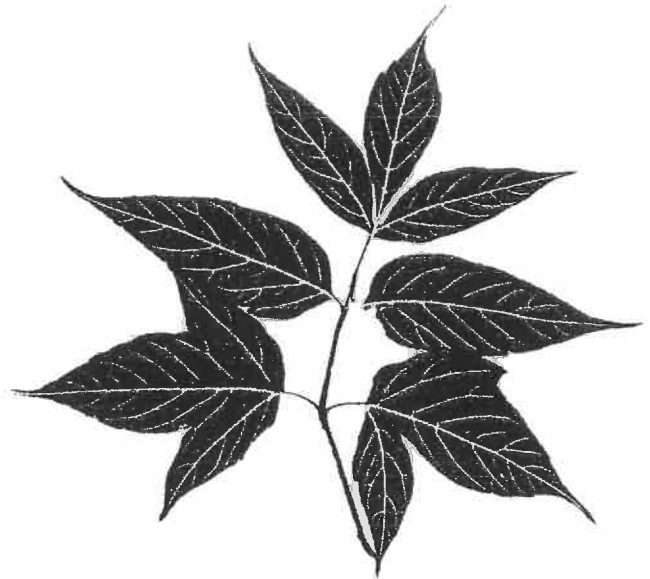
Medium Deciduous

Scientific Name: *Robinia pseudoacacia*

FORM:	Oblong
HEIGHT:	50 Ft.
SPREAD:	30 Ft.
ROOT:	Shallow, spreading
FLOWER:	White, fragrant
FRUIT:	Pods
FOLIAGE:	Yellow in fall
GROW RATE:	Rapid
LONGEVITY:	Short

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER:	Low
LIGHT:	Full Sun
SOILS:	Very tolerant
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Locust borers

ADVANTAGES: Drought tolerant, fast growing**LIMITATIONS:** Borers can be serious, weak wood, pods are shed, thorns**WHERE TO SEE:** 214 E. Bullion, near alley

32. Fir, Douglas**Large Evergreen***Scientific Name: Pseudotsuga menziesii*

FORM:	Broad, pyramid
HEIGHT:	80 Ft.
SPREAD:	20 Ft.
ROOT:	Taproot
FLOWER:	
FRUIT:	Cones
FOLIAGE:	Green needle
GROW RATE:	Moderate
LONGEVITY:	Long lived

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER:	Moderate
LIGHT:	Full Sun
SOILS:	Moist, well drained, slightly acid
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Spruce gall aphids

ADVANTAGES: Native to Wood River Valley, on drier soils than Spruce.

LIMITATIONS: Not available in large sizes to plant, transplants best as small trees.

WHERE TO SEE: 503 E. Croy, SE corner

33. Fir, true**Large Evergreen***Scientific Name: Abies spp.*

FORM:	Pyramidal
HEIGHT:	70-100 Ft.
SPREAD:	15-30 Ft.
ROOT:	Fibrous, spreading
FLOWER:	
FRUIT:	Cones
FOLIAGE:	Blue-green needle
GROW RATE:	Moderate
LONGEVITY:	Moderate

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER:	Moderate
LIGHT:	Part sun
SOILS:	Moist, fertile
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Wood rot, tussock moth

ADVANTAGES: Holds heavy snow, native to Idaho, (species - White and Subalpine)

LIMITATIONS: Needs cool, moist soil, susceptible to wood rot. Hardiness varies with species and cultivar.

WHERE TO SEE: Subalpine - 1/2 block east of Main on E. Pine, S. Side
White - 351 Eastridge by walk

34. Pine, Lodgepole**Large Evergreen***Scientific Name: Pinus contorta*

FORM:	Columnar
HEIGHT:	60-100 Ft.
SPREAD:	20-30 Ft.
ROOT:	Taproot
FLOWER:	
FRUIT:	Small cones
FOLIAGE:	Yellow-green needles
GROW RATE:	Moderate
LONGEVITY:	Long

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER:	Low to moderate
LIGHT:	Full Sun
SOILS:	Well drained
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Bark beetles

ADVANTAGES: Native species adapted to full sun, and less moisture.

LIMITATIONS: Will grow spindly without enough sun.

WHERE TO SEE: 318 E. Croy, E. Side

35. Pine, Ponderosa**Large Evergreen***Scientific Name: Pinus ponderosa*

FORM:	Upright, columnar
HEIGHT:	80 Ft.
SPREAD:	30 Ft.
ROOT:	Taproot
FLOWER:	
FRUIT:	Large cones
FOLIAGE:	Long needles
GROW RATE:	Rapid
LONGEVITY:	Long

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER:	Low
LIGHT:	Part to full sun
SOILS:	Prefers deep well-drained loam
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Bark beetle

ADVANTAGES: Strong wood, rapid growth for drought tolerant species, native to Idaho.

LIMITATIONS: Heavy snow may damage tree, also heavy needle drop under mature trees.

WHERE TO SEE: 406 S. First, only conifer

36. Spruce, Colorado Blue**Large Evergreen***Scientific Name: Picea pungens spp.*

FORM:	Broad pyramid
HEIGHT:	80 Ft.
SPREAD:	30 Ft.
ROOT:	Taproot
FLOWER:	
FRUIT:	Cones
FOLIAGE:	Green-silver needles
GROW RATE:	Moderate
LONGEVITY:	Long

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER:	Moderate
LIGHT:	Part to full sun
SOILS:	Rich moist
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Spruce gall aphid, tussock moth

ADVANTAGES: Attractive landscape tree.**LIMITATIONS:** Very large tree when mature, sensitive to irrigation change.**WHERE TO SEE:** Very prevalent conifer planted throughout town.**37. Spruce, various****Large Evergreen***Scientific Name: Picea abies*

FORM:	Conical
HEIGHT:	60 - 100 Ft.
SPREAD:	30 Ft.
ROOT:	Fibrous, spreading.
FLOWER:	
FRUIT:	Cones
FOLIAGE:	Green needle
GROW RATE:	Moderate
LONGEVITY:	Long

GROWTH CONDITIONS

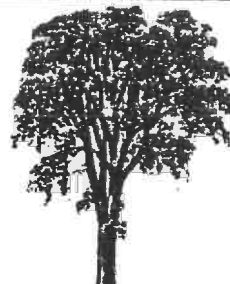
WATER:	Moderate
LIGHT:	Part to full sun
SOILS:	Moist, tolerant to most.
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Spruce gall aphid, tussock moth, scale.

ADVANTAGES: Faster growth than Blue Spruce.**LIMITATIONS:** Large tree, may block winter sun when mature.**WHERE TO SEE:** Norway Spruce: West side of County Courthouse.
Englemann Spruce: High forest elevations.**38. Cottonwood, Black****Large Deciduous***Scientific Name: Populus trichocarpa*

FORM:	Columnar
HEIGHT:	70-110 Ft.
SPREAD:	20-30 Ft.
ROOT:	Shallow, spreading
FLOWER:	
FRUIT:	"Cotton" seeds
FOLIAGE:	Yellow in fall
GROW RATE:	Fast
LONGEVITY:	Short

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER:	High
LIGHT:	Full Sun
SOILS:	Tolerant to alkaline
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Wood rot, cytospora, canker

ADVANTAGES: Native to Wood River Flood plain, provides wildlife habitat.**LIMITATIONS:** Brittle wood, dependent on lots of water.**WHERE TO SEE:** Della View, Hop Porter Park, and along Hiawatha Canal**39. Elm, varieties****Large Deciduous***Scientific Name: Ulmus spp.*

FORM:	Vase Shaped, Spread
HEIGHT:	60 Ft.
SPREAD:	45 Ft.
ROOT:	Fibrous, shallow
FLOWER:	
FRUIT:	Prevalant seeds
FOLIAGE:	Yellow in fall
GROW RATE:	Rapid
LONGEVITY:	Short (Siberian)

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER:	Low
LIGHT:	Full sun
SOILS:	Tolerant (Siberian)
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Siberian elm - elm leaf beetle, elm leaf miner, Tussock moth.

ADVANTAGES: Cultivars resistant to Dutch elm disease, Siberian elm drought tolerant. Makes good wind break.**LIMITATIONS:** Limited availability, weak wood, "messy" tree.**WHERE TO SEE:** 108 S. Third, largest tree in front.

40. Linden, American

Large Deciduous

Scientific Name: *Tilia americana*



FORM:	Oval
HEIGHT:	40-80 Ft.
SPREAD:	20-40 Ft.
ROOT:	Deep
FLOWER:	Yellow, fragrant
FRUIT:	Nutlike seeds
FOLIAGE:	Yellow in fall
GROW RATE:	Moderate
LONGEVITY:	Moderate

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER:	Moderate
LIGHT:	Part to full sun
SOILS:	Deep, well-drained soils.
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Aphids, summer leaf scorch.

ADVANTAGES: Strong wood, stately shade tree.

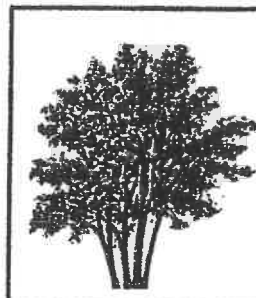
LIMITATIONS: Needs fertile soil.

WHERE TO SEE: Along Main St. between Croy and Bullion

45. Poplar, White

Large Deciduous

Scientific Name: *Populus alba*



FORM:	Irregular, spreading
HEIGHT:	80 Ft.
SPREAD:	50 Ft.
ROOT:	Fibrous, invasive
FLOWER:	White
FRUIT:	Long pods
FOLIAGE:	Green/yellow in fall
GROW RATE:	Rapid
LONGEVITY:	Short

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER:	Moderate-High
LIGHT:	Full sun
SOILS:	Prefers moist loam.
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Cytospora canker.

ADVANTAGES: Fast growing shade tree

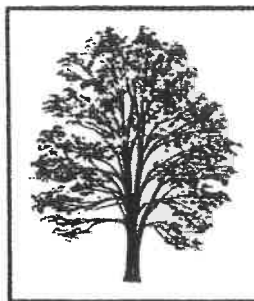
LIMITATIONS: Weak wood, invasive roots, produces suckers, wounds don't heal well.

WHERE TO SEE: 101 S. 1 st St., and 414 S. 2nd St.

42. Maple, Red

Large Deciduous

Scientific Name: *Acer rubrum*



FORM:	Elliptic to round
HEIGHT:	60 Ft.
SPREAD:	40 Ft.
ROOT:	Shallow
FLOWER:	
FRUIT:	Winged Seeds
FOLIAGE:	Scarlet in fall
GROW RATE:	Rapid
LONGEVITY:	Short

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER:	Moderate
LIGHT:	Part sun
SOILS:	Prefers moist, slightly acid soil.
DISEASE/INSECTS:	

ADVANTAGES:

LIMITATIONS: More limited for soil tolerance than Norway maple.

WHERE TO SEE: 316 East Bullion, by walk to the house

Other Trees To Try:

1. Western Larch
2. Hackberry
3. Horsechestnut
4. Kentucky Coffeetree
5. Ohio Buckeye
6. Honeylocust
7. Swamp White Oak
8. Black Walnut
9. Yellowwood
10. Ginkgo

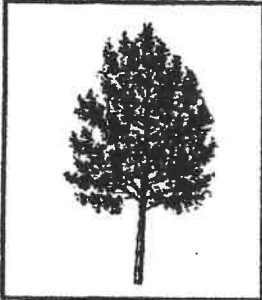
NOTE: Hardiness may be marginal, some of these are not locally available.



44. Maple, Silver

Large Deciduous

Scientific Name: *Acer saccharinum*



FORM:	Oval
HEIGHT:	50-60 Ft.
SPREAD:	30-40 Ft.
ROOT:	Shallow
FLOWER:	
FRUIT:	Prevalent seeds
FOLIAGE:	Yellow in fall
GROW RATE:	Fast
LONGEVITY:	Short

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER:	High
LIGHT:	Full Sun (part sun)
SOILS:	Becomes chlorotic in alkaline soils.
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Leaf chlorosis.

ADVANTAGES: Fast growing shade tree.

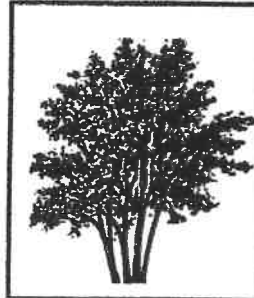
LIMITATIONS: Damages sidewalks and driveways, weak wood.

WHERE TO SEE: 220 S. 3 rd. St., near sidewalks

45. Poplar, White

Large Deciduous

Scientific Name: *Populus alba*



FORM:	Irregular, spreading
HEIGHT:	80 Ft.
SPREAD:	50 Ft.
ROOT:	Fibrous, invasive
FLOWER:	White
FRUIT:	Long pods
FOLIAGE:	Green/yellow in fall
GROW RATE:	Rapid
LONGEVITY:	Short

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER:	Moderate-High
LIGHT:	Full sun
SOILS:	Prefers moist loam.
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Cytospora canker.

ADVANTAGES: Fast growing shade tree

LIMITATIONS: Weak wood, invasive roots, produces suckers, wounds don't heal well.

WHERE TO SEE: 101 S. 1 st St., and 414 S. 2nd St.

46. Willow, varieties

Large Deciduous

Scientific Name: *Salix spp.*



FORM:	Rounded
HEIGHT:	40-70 Ft.
SPREAD:	30-60 Ft.
ROOT:	Invasive, spreading
FLOWER:	Yellow
FRUIT:	
FOLIAGE:	Yellow in fall
GROW RATE:	Rapid
LONGEVITY:	Short

GROWTH CONDITIONS

WATER:	Moderate to high water use
LIGHT:	Full Sun
SOILS:	Tolerant except for dry rocky soil.
DISEASE/INSECTS:	Leaf gall

ADVANTAGES: Fast growing shade tree, good winter color.

LIMITATIONS: Weak wood, short lived, high water use, high maintenance.

WHERE TO SEE: 300 S. River Street (Weeping Willow)

Other Trees To Try:

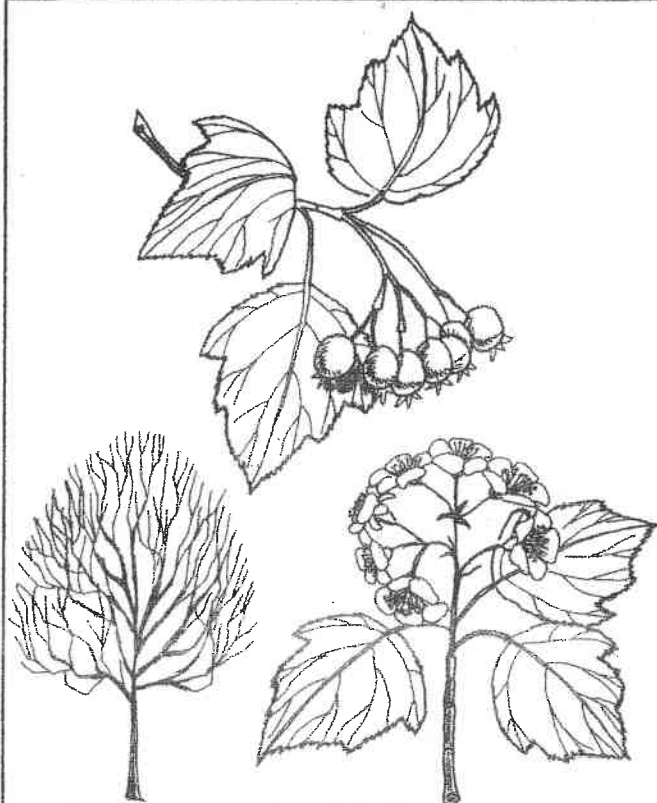
1. Western Larch
2. Hackberry
3. Horsechestnut
4. Kentucky Coffeetree
5. Ohio Buckeye
6. Honeylocust
7. Swamp White Oak
8. Black Walnut
9. Yellowwood
10. Ginkgo

NOTE: Hardiness may be marginal, some of these are not locally available.



Hawthorn, Washington

Botanical Name: *Crataegus phaenopyrum*



Family	Rosaceae	Fall Color	Orange/red
Form	Oval/rounded	Seed	Red; berry-like
Size	20-30 ft. high 18-25 ft. spread	Flower	White clusters in late spring

• Characteristics

Emerging leaves in spring are reddish purple changing to glossy dark, three-lobed green in summer. Beautiful flower display for two weeks in May. Fruit sets in late summer and colors to outstanding bright red in September (persistent). Fall color is consistent. Good plant for wildlife, but thorns may present a problem in high traffic areas.

• Growing Conditions (Hardy in Zones 4-6)

Water: Quite drought tolerant in maturity.

Light: Full sun.

Soil: Adaptable, but not good in poorly drained soils.

• Growth Rate

Moderate; one to two feet per year. Short-lived to 60 years at most.

• Disease and Insect Pests

Fireblight, leaf rust, tent caterpillars, scale, leaf spots, mites.

• Commonly Available Varieties

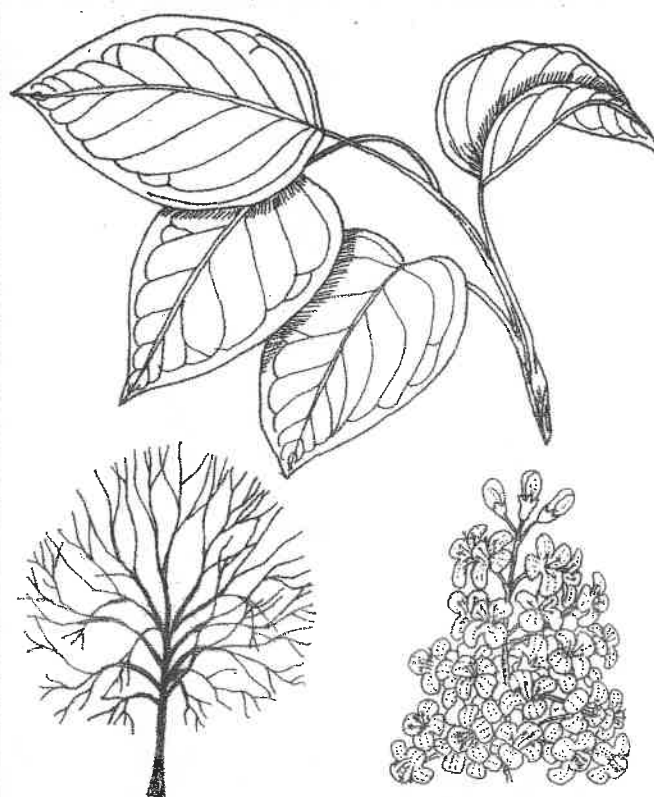
Some columnar forms exist. See your local nursery.

• Where to See

- Boise Main Library parking lot; 715 S. Capitol Blvd.

Lilac, Japanese Tree

Botanical Name: *Syringa reticulata*



Family	Oleaceae	Fall Color	Brown
Form	Oval/round	Seed	1" capsules
Size	20-30 ft. high 15-25 ft. spread	Flower	Showy 8" cluster of white in June

• Characteristics

A great selection for attractive, fragrant summer flowering. Dark green oval leaf in summer with attractive cherry-like reddish/brown bark. Branches and leaves arch with maturity, giving a graceful appearance. Good landscape tree with possible street tree uses.

• Growing Conditions (Hardy in Zones 4-6)

Water: Moderate water demand.

Light: Full sun for best flowering.

Soil: Loose, well-drained. Somewhat adaptable.

• Growth Rate

Medium; one foot per year.

• Disease and Insect Pests

Borers, leaf and stem blights, leaf miners and scale. Mostly on stressed trees. By themselves not of great importance.

• Commonly Available Varieties

'Ivory Silk' - Dense branching and heavy flower production.

• Where to See

- 1211 W. Boise Ave., E. of Marie's LaFiesta Restaurant



Patio Trees

Small varieties of sturdy and showy ornamental trees make excellent specimens for the patio or as an accent in the landscape when grafted or trained as a tree. The following are some of the most popular patio trees.

Caragana arborescens **Weeping Peashrub**

Weeping form of Peashrub creating a cascading effect with the fine textured foliage and yellow flowers in the spring. Good accent plant for a small area.

Walker - Dwarf form with very fine, fern-like foliage, very distinctive.

☀️ full sun ☕ 8' ☔ spring

Hydrangea paniculata 'Grandiflora' **Peegee Hydrangea**

Very showy, large conical white flowers appear in late July or early August changing to pinkish-bronze in autumn. Flowers useful in winter arrangements.

☀️ full sun to full shade ☕ 6' ☔ July-August

Malus 'Coralcole' **Coralburst® Flowering Crabapple**

Forms a very compact, rounded small tree 8 to 10 feet in height and spread of 12 to 15 feet. Coral red buds open to light coral pink flowers in spring followed by 1/2" deep coral fruit in fall. Good disease resistance.

☀️ full sun ☕ 8-10' x 12-15' ☔ spring



Dwarf Korean Lilac

Morus alba 'Chapparral' **Fruitless Weeping Mulberry**

Cascading slender branches create an attractive accent specimen.

☀️ full sun ☕ 10-15' ☔

Syringa nancyi 'Palibin' **Dwarf Korean Lilac**

Attractive small, globe shaped tree that makes an excellent accent plant. Very fragrant lilac colored flowers are produced abundantly in late spring.

☀️ full sun

☕ 6'

☔ late spring

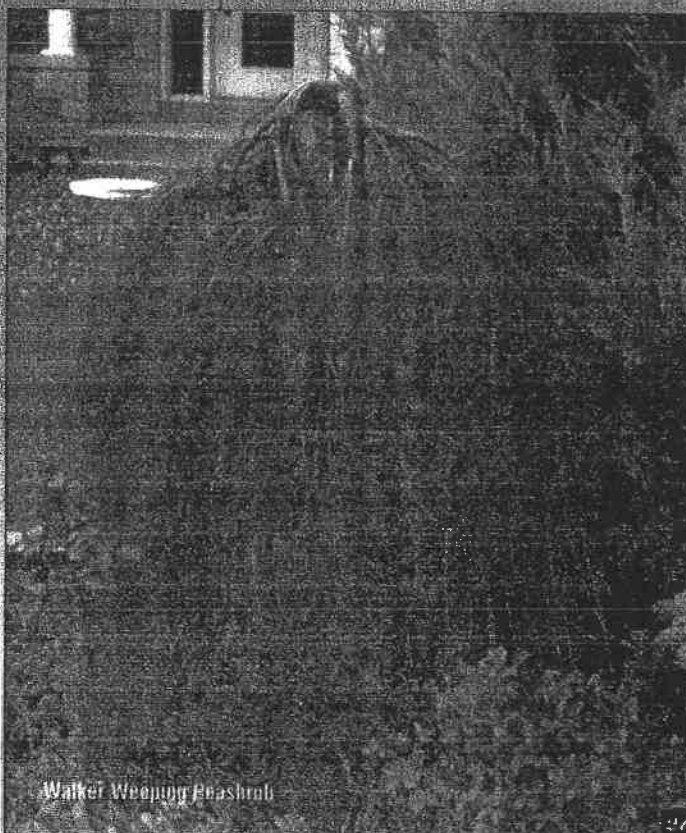


Nannyberry

Viburnum lentago **Nannyberry**

Small tree with attractive glossy green foliage that turns to purplish-red in fall. Clusters of single white flowers are produced in spring and followed by blue-black fruit in later summer.

☀️ full sun to full shade ☕ 15-20' ☔ spring



Walker Weeping Peashrub



Peegee Hydrangea



Techny Globe Arborvitae



Juniperus scopulorum



Techny Arborvitae (with Golden Barberry)

Thuja occidentalis 'Techny Globe' **Techny Globe Arborvitae**

Techny Arborvitae sheared to globe form. Has dark green foliage and is highly resistant to common winter burn.

☼☼ Full sun to part shade ⚓ 3-5'

Thuja occidentalis 'Woodwardii' **Globe Arborvitae**

Rich green. Retains its globe shape without trimming. Needs some winter shade.

☼☼ Full to part sun ⚓ 3-5'

PYRAMIDAL EVERGREENS

This group of evergreens is most often used as an accent in the landscaping or as a year round screen.

Juniperus chinensis **Chinese Upright Juniper**

Tough hardy uprights with green or gray-green foliage. These varieties like sun, will grow in almost any soil, and are disease resistant.

Fairview (Hetz Columnar) – Green foliage year round on 6-12' columnar plant.

Mountbatten – A very even pyramidal plant with dark blue-green foliage that grows to 6-12' tall.

☼☼ Full to part sun ⚓ 6-15' x 3-8'

Juniperus scopulorum **Rocky Mountain Juniper**

These junipers have finely textured green or blue foliage on dense pyramidal or columnar shaped plants. They like sun and are quite hardy.

Blue Haven – The brightest blue upright available. Wide pyramid that needs some shearing if you want a formal look.

Medora – Will remain a very dense column without pruning. The size is 6-12' tall and 2-3' wide with blue-green foliage.

Skyrocket – The narrowest column without pruning available, usually less than 2' wide and 8-15' tall. Skyrocket has silver-gray foliage.

Welch – The most popular blue-green cone shaped juniper. The dense growing habit needs almost no pruning. 6-12' tall and 3-4' wide.

Wichita Blue – Has a bright blue color similar to Blue Haven. An open pyramidal shape.

☼☼ Full sun ⚓ 6-15' x 2-8'

Picea glauca 'Conica' **Dwarf Alberta Spruce**

A dense pyramid shape. Dwarf Alberta Spruce is susceptible to winterburn and needs a protected site.

☼☼ Part sun ⚓ 6x3'

Taxus cuspidata 'Capitata' **Japanese Upright Yew**

Very attractive, slow growing evergreen with a broad pyramidal shape. Deep green foliage. Does best in well drained sites and in part sun or shade. Size can easily be controlled with yearly pruning.

☼☼ Part sun to shade ⚓ 6-15' x 5'-10'

Thuja occidentalis **American Arborvitae**

The Arborvitae or White Cedar as it is sometimes called, has soft green foliage. It can grow in sun or shade but some varieties may winterburn in full sun. The tall varieties are good for screening.

American Dark Green – An upright pyramid that is useful for screening. Grows rapidly to about 15'.

Brandon – A slender growing variety reaching a height of 12-15' but can be kept much shorter with trimming. Prefers east or north exposures.

Emerald – A dense narrow cone-shaped evergreen with bright green foliage year-round. Grows 10-15' tall.

Holmstrup – A dense slow growing variety that needs no pruning for a 3-5' plant. It can be used in sun or shade in places too small for other varieties.

Pyramidal – A narrow, cone-shaped evergreen for accent and screening. Grows 15' tall.

Sunkist – Slow growing, upright form with bright golden foliage. Grows 6 to 8' in height.

Techny (Mission Strain) – A fast growing 15' dark green wide pyramid. An excellent hedge or screen that is hardy in sun or partial shade.

☼☼ Full sun to part shade ⚓ up to 30'

Tsuga canadensis **Canadian Hemlock**

A graceful tree with beautiful green foliage. For colder climate use requires a protected site, and an acid soil condition. Will tolerate partial shade.

Medium Broad Leaf Trees – Range is generally a height of 40-60 feet		
Aralia, Castor <i>Kalopanax pictus</i>	Medium	The star-shaped leaves resemble those of Sweet Gum. This tree hardy and tolerates alkaline soils.
Aspen, Swedish <i>Populus tremula erecta</i>	Medium	Narrow columnar tree with fewer disease problems than the native aspen.
Aspen, Quaking <i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Medium	Native tree with many insect and disease problems.
Box Elder, 'Sensation' <i>Acer negundo</i>	Medium	Superior variety of Box Elder. Seedless, orange to red autumn color, fast growing.
Buckeye, Yellow <i>Aesculus flava</i>	Medium	Faster growing, excellent orange autumn color.
Catalpa, Southern <i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Medium	This species is smaller than the common catalpa. The dwarf variety "Nana" is the most common.
Catalpa, Hybrid & Purple <i>Catalpa x erubescens</i>	Medium	Hybrid of Chinese and Northern Catalpa. A purple leaf variety exists.
Corktree, sachalin <i>Phellodendron sachalinense</i>	Medium	Very similar to Amur Cork Tree, excellent potential for this area.
Cherry, Sweet <i>Prunus avium</i>	Medium	A common fruit tree with ornamental qualities.
Cherry, Black <i>Prunus serotina</i>	Medium	Fast growing tree that can be used as an ornamental flowering tree or shade tree.
Elm, Lacebark <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Medium	Small leafed elm with peeling bark, disease resistant.
Fir, Alpine <i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>	Medium	Our native true fir, very narrow and spire-like.
Hornbeam, European <i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Medium	Many varieties including the popular columnar varieties.
Larch, European <i>Larix decidua</i>	Medium	Unusual as a deciduous conifer.
Maple, Black <i>Acer nigrum</i>	Medium	Related to Sugar Maple but better in dry, alkaline conditions. 'Greencolumn' is a popular variety.
Maple, Miyabe <i>Acer miyabei</i>	Medium	Related to Hedge Maple but hardier and faster growing. 'State Street' is one variety.
Maple, Sycamore <i>Acer psuedoplatanus</i>	Medium	Tougher than many other maple. Has ornamental bark.
Maple, Sugar <i>Acer saccharum</i>	Medium	This is a marginal variety of tree for this area.
Orange, Osage <i>Maclura pomifera</i>	Medium	Very tough tree common in the Midwest as a windbreak. Thornless, fruitless forms are best.

Medium Broad Leaf Trees (Con't) - Range is generally a height of 40-60 feet.		
Zelkova <i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Medium	Little known elm relative. Superior to most elms.
Heartnut <i>Juglans ailantifolia</i>	Med./Large	A type of walnut. Higher quality ornamental tree than most walnuts. Nuts are easy to crack.
Ash, Black <i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	Med./Large	'Fall Gold' is a superior variety.
Larch, Western <i>Larix occidentalis</i>	Med./Large	Native to northern and western Idaho.
Spruce, Oriental <i>Picea orientalis</i>	Med./Large	Dwarf spruce.
Willow, Hybrid <i>Salix x europaea</i>	Med./Large	A hybrid of White Willow and Crack Willow which has run wild along local streams.
Willow, Loral <i>Salix pentandra</i>	Med./Large	Shiny, glossy foliage. Grows quite large. Susceptible to same problems as other willow.
Large Broad Leaf Trees - Range is generally a height of 60-100 feet.		
Ash, Manchurian <i>Fraxinus mandschurica</i>	Large	'Mancana' is a grafted variety. Smaller and narrower than other ash.
Butternut <i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Large	A walnut species with edible nuts.
Cottonwood, Eastern <i>Populus deltoides</i>	Large	A parent of most hybrid poplars, most are disease prone.
Cedar, Western Red <i>Thuja plicata</i>	Large	Surprisingly cold hardy and tolerant of alkaline soils.
Elm, American <i>Ulmus americana</i>	Large	Beautiful large tree but devastated by the Dutch Elm Disease. Plan only resistant varieties.
Elm, Asian <i>Ulmus davidiana</i>	Large	Newer, high quality tree species resistant to both Dutch Elm Disease and insect problems.
Elms, Hybrid <i>Ulmus hybrids</i>	Large	Disease resistant varieties of variable quality. All are superior to poplars as a fast growing tree.
Elm, Japanese <i>Ulmus japonica</i>	Large	Includes varieties resistant to both Dutch Elm Disease and Elm Leaf Beetle.
Elm, Siberian <i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Large	Very common weedy tree useful as a windbreak or where no other tree will grow.
Elm, 'Prospector' <i>Ulmus wilsoniana</i>	Large	Newer elm variety resistant to both Dutch Elm Disease and Elm Leaf Beetle.
Locust, Black <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Large	Commonly planted in the past but devastated by borers. Purple varieties still sold.
Mulberry, White <i>Morus alba</i>	Large	Very tough and tolerant tree. Fruitless forms are best unless fruit is desired.
Mulberry, Red <i>Morus rubra</i>	Large	Can function as shade tree or for fruit. Not nearly as common as the White Mulberry.

Large Broad Leaf Trees (Con't)		
Oak, Chinkapin <i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	Large	Very tolerant of dry, alkaline conditions. Only recently available commercially.
Poplars, Hybrid <i>Populus hybrids</i>	Large	Easily the fastest growing trees for this area but weak wood and short-lived.
Poplar, Lombardy <i>Populus nigra italica</i>	Large	Common upright poplar but disease susceptible. 'Theves' similar but more disease resistant.
Poplar, White <i>Populus alba</i>	Large	Common white barked poplar. "Bolleana" is upright and normally be purchased in the area.
Spruce, Engelmann <i>Picea engelmannii</i>	Large	Most common native spruce. Not common in cultivation and rarely sold in nurseries.
Sycamore <i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Large	Closely related to London Plane Tree. Anthracnose is a significant disease problem.
Willow, White or Golden <i>Salix alba</i>	Large	Several forms including Golden Weeping Willow and Golden Willow. Weakwooded and disease prone.

For a list of International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborists call the Twin Falls Parks & Recreation Department at (208) 736-2265.



Additional Recommended Tree Selections

The following tables list additional trees which are attractive and hardy in suitable planting sites. More information concerning these species may be found at your local nursery.

Small Broadleaf Trees – Range generally in height from 10-40 feet.

Alder, Mountain <i>Alnus tenuifolia</i>	Small	Multi-stem, streamside tree.
Aralia, Japanese <i>Aralia elata</i>	Small	Tropical effect but very handy.
Aralia, Devils Club <i>Aralia spinosa</i>	Small	Tropical looking tree with huge leaves and large clusters of flowers.
Arborvitae <i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Small	Common columnar evergreen.
Arborvitae, Oriental <i>Thuja orientalis</i>	Small	Shorter and broader than the American Arborvitae.
Ash, Korean Mountain <i>Sorbus alnifolia</i>	Small	Fewer problems than other Mountain Ash species.
Ash, European Mountain <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Small	Beautiful tree with many problems-fireblight, chlorosis, and sunscald.
Buckeye, Ohio <i>Aesculus glabra</i>	Small	Slow growing tree with yellow flowers.
Buckeye, Red <i>Aesculus pavia</i>	Small	Glossy foliage and crimson red flowers.
Birch, Chinese Red <i>Betula albo-sinensis</i>	Small	Peeling red to pink bark. Possible borer problems.
Birch, 'Avalanche' <i>Betula</i>	Small	White bark birch with large leaves, known to be borer resistant.
Birch, Himalayan White <i>Betula jacquemontii</i>	Small	Glossy leaves and the whitest bark. Some borer resistance but not immune.
Birch, Native Water <i>Betula occidentalis</i>	Small	Native small streamside tree. Cinnamon brown bark. Rarely gets borers in cultivation.
Birch, Weeping <i>Betula pendula</i>	Small	Most popular white birch but has serious problems with borer insects.
Birch, 'Whitespire' Japanese <i>Betula platyphylla</i>	Small	Only white birch known to have good borer resistance. Upright tree.
Birch, 'Rocky Mountain Splendor' <i>Betula</i>	Small	A hybrid of the white birch with our native birch. Has white bark and claimed borer resistance.
Buffaloberry <i>Shepherdia argentea</i>	Small	Related to Russian Olive but smaller, juicy, edible berries.

Small Broad Leaf Trees (Con't)

Catalpa, Bungei <i>Catalpa bungeana</i>	Small	A smaller tree. Bunge Catalpa is a separate species often confused with <i>Catalpa bignonioides nana</i> .
Cherry, Pie <i>Prunus cerasus</i>	Small	A common fruit tree that is very reliable in this area.
Cherry, Purple Leaf Sand <i>Prunus x cistena</i>	Small	Normally a shrub but can be a tree form. 'Big Cis' is a tree form variety.
Cherry, Pin <i>Prunus pennsylvanica</i>	Small	Very cold hardy. Has ornamental bark, flowers and orange autumn colors.
Cherry, Weeping Japanese <i>Prunus subhirtella</i>	Small	The white flowering varieties are hardiest.
Dogwood, Cornelian Cherry <i>Cornus mas</i>	Small	A flowering tree different than Flowering Dogwood. It has yellow flowers in early spring.
Dogwood, Gray <i>Cornus rugosa -- drummondii</i>	Small	A tough, small tree with white flowers in June and red-purple autumn colors.
Elder, European <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Small	A shrubby tree with summer flowers and large leaves. Many cutleaf, variegated and purple varieties.
Elm, Camperdown <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Small	Small, weeping tree popular in landscapes. Also called the Umbrella Tree.
Golden Chain Tree, Hardy <i>Laburnum alpinum</i>	Small	More cold hardy and trouble free than the common Golden Chain. Poisonous.
Golden Chain Tree <i>Laburnum x watereri</i>	Small	Requires staking, usually short-lived. Poisonous.
Hornbeam, American <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Small	Very shade tolerant. Has smooth ornamental bark.
Hackberry, Netleaf <i>Celtis reticulata</i>	Small	Very drought tolerant.
Hawthorn, Russian <i>Crataegus ambigua</i>	Small	Very tough ornamental tree with deeply lobed leaves, white flowers and showy red fruit.
Hawthorn, Cockspur <i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	Small	Dense tree with glossy leaves and good autumn colors
Hawthorn, English <i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	Small	Red flowered forms like 'Pauls Scarlet' are popular but very disease susceptible.
Hawthorn, Lavelle <i>Crataegus x lavelli</i>	Small	Glossy foliage with an upright habit.
Hawthorn, 'Toba' & 'Snowbird' <i>Crataegus x mordenensis</i>	Small	Very hardy hybrids with glossy foliage. 'Toba' has pinkish flowers; 'Showbird' has white.
Hawthorn, Downey <i>Crataegus mollis</i>	Small	Easy to grow. A tree with edible but somewhat messy fruit.
Hawthorn, Shining <i>Crataegus nitida</i>	Small	An uncommon but very ornamental hawthorn.
Hawthorn, 'Winter King' <i>Crataegus viridis</i>	Small	Rated as the top hawthorn along with Washington. Has ornamental bark.

Small Broad Leaf Trees (Con't)

Lilac, Chinese Tree <i>Syringa pekinensis</i>	Small	Similar to Japanese Tree Lilac but with peeling bark.
Lilac, Tree Form <i>Syringa - top graft</i>	Small	Regular or dwarf lilacs grafted onto the trunk of a tree lilac.
Linden, Mongolian <i>Tilia mongolica</i>	Small	Unusual linden with lobed leaves and small size.
Maackia, Amur <i>Maackia amurensis</i>	Small	Tough, hardy small tree with white flowers in summer ornamental bark.
Maackia, Chinese <i>Maackia chinensis</i>	Small	Similar to Amur Maackia but often taller.
Maple, Rocky Mountain <i>Acer glabrum</i>	Small	Shrubby maple usually found in moister locations.
Maple, Tartarian <i>Acer tataricum</i>	Small	Closely related to Amur Maple but better in alkaline soils.
Maple, Shangtung <i>Acer truncatum</i>	Small	Tough and hardy small maple with autumn color varying fr yellow to orange to red.
Plum, 'Princess Kay' Flowering <i>Prunus nigra</i>	Small	Ornamental variety of the Canada Plum. Double flowers, ora autumn color and ornamental bark.
Pear, 'Korean Sun' <i>Pyrus faurei</i>	Small	Related to the popular Callery Pear varieties but smaller a rounded.
Pear, Asian <i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i>	Small	Source of crunchy edible fruits sometimes called "Apple Pears".
Pear, 'Prairie Gem' <i>Pyrus ussuriensis</i>	Small	A very cold hardy flowering pear. Chlorosis is possible in ove watered lawns.
Parrotia, Persian <i>Parrotia persica</i>	Small	Interesting ornamental tree with early flowers, autumn color a peeling bark when older.
Pine, Mugo <i>Pinus mugo</i>	Small	Usually planted as a shrub but can reach to 12-15 feet.
Peach <i>Prunus persica</i>	Small	Some varieties are cold hardy. Hardest are 'Bailey' ar 'Reliance'.
Serviceberry Tree <i>Amelanchier sp.</i>	Small	Many species and varieties. Differs from our native Serviceberry being more treelike.
Spindle Tree <i>Euonymus europaea</i>	Small	A taller relative of Burning Bush. Very tough small tree wit ornamental fruit.
Spindle Tree, Winterberry <i>Euonymus bungeanus</i>	Small	A tree species of Euonymus with ornamental fruit.
Sumac, Smooth <i>Rhus glabra</i>	Small	Very tough and drought tolerant native shrubby tree. Outstandin autumn color.

Small Broad Leaf Trees (Con't)

Tamarisk <i>Tamarix ramossisima</i>	Small	Pink summer flowers.
Willow, Pussy <i>Salix caprea</i>	Small	Shrubby tree planted for early spring flowers. Very disease prone.
Yellowhorn <i>Xanthoceras sorbifolia</i>	Small	Uncommon small shrubby tree related to Golden Rain Tree. White spring flowers and edible nuts.
Yew <i>Taxus x media</i>	Small	Most varieties are shrubby. 'Hick' is upright and tree-sized. Poisonous.
Alder, Black <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Small/Med.	Tolerates wet soils, fixes nitrogen. Cutleaf variety available.
Catalpa, Chinese <i>Catalpa ovata</i>	Small/Med.	Has yellow flowers and smaller leaves.
Corktree, Amur <i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	Small/Med.	An excellent yard and shade tree most closely resembling an ash but with fewer problems.
Hornbeam, Hop <i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Small/Med.	Related to birches and hornbeams. Adaptable to alkaline soil conditions.
Oak, Gambels <i>Quercus gambelii</i>	Small/Med.	Tough oak which grows well in most soils. Often multi-stemmed but can be single trunked.
Pine, Lacebark <i>Pinus bungeana</i>	Small/Med.	Slow growing ornamental pine with flaky bark. Grows well in alkaline soils.
Pine, Japanese Red <i>Pinus densiflora</i>	Small/Med	'Tanyosho' if a grafted dwarf form. Chlorosis is possible in over-watered lawns.

"I hear the wind among the trees playing celestial symphonies;
I see the branches downward bent, like keys of some great instrument."
--Longfellow

SHRUBS UNDER 4 FEET

Berberis thunbergii **Japanese Barberry**

A dense spiny shrub with red fall color and red berries all winter. The green leaved varieties tolerate shade and can be used for hedges.

Crimson Pygmy - A dense low (12 inch) plant with red leaves all summer.

Golden - Golden foliage. Does best in partial shade and where drainage is good.

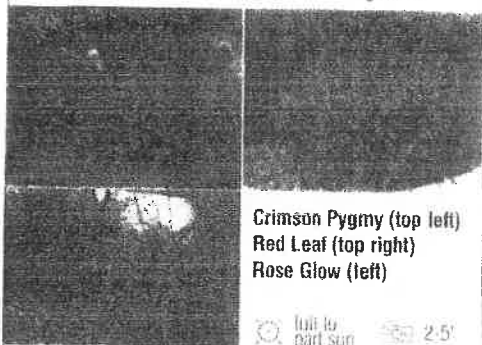
Greenleaf - (See Hedges, page 28.)

Kobold® - Similar to Crimson Pygmy in size but with dark green leaves.

Red Leaf - A dense 3-4 ft. shrub with dark red leaves all summer.

Rose Glow - A dense 3-4 ft. shrub with pink and red marbled leaves all summer.

Thornless - An almost thornless green-leaved variety that clips well into a globe.



Crimson Pygmy (top left)
Red Leaf (top right)
Rose Glow (left)

full to part sun 2-5'

Buxus microphylla 'Koreana' **Korean Boxwood**

(See Hedges, page 28.)

Caragana frutex 'Globosa' **Globe Caragana**

A very dense natural globe with dark green leaves that grows well in full sun and on dry poor soils. Use as a globe or low hedge.

full sun 3'

Cotoneaster apiculata **Cranberry Cotoneaster**

Dwarf type plant with arching branches. Glossy, green foliage. Large, red berries. Requires protected site.

full to part sun 2-2.5' early summer

Daphne x burkwoodii **Burkwood Daphne**

Low, mounded semi-evergreen shrub with fragrant pinkish flowers in spring. Prefers moist but well drained soil. Neat, compact habit.

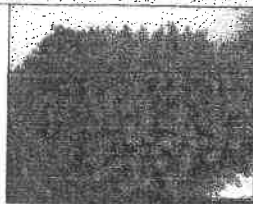
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Burkwood Daphne

Carol Mackie - Noted for its attractive variegated foliage of deep green with a white edge.

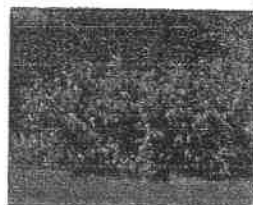
Somerset - Green leaved form.

full to part sun 2-3' Spring



Diervilla lonicera **Bush Honeysuckle**

A tough low growing shrub that leafs out red in the spring and then turns bronzy green for the summer and then red again in the fall. Excellent for mass plantings and foundations.



full sun to full shade 2-3' Spring

Forsythia x 'Arnold Dwarf' **Arnold Dwarf Forsythia**

Dwarf, good foliage, spreading habit of growth.

full to part sun 2-4'

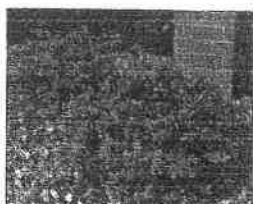
Forsythia viridissima 'Broxensis' **Dwarf Forsythia**

The bright green foliage of this compact low-growing plant features profuse early spring bright yellow blooms and rich bronze-colored leaves in the fall. Excellent for mass planting and low hedges.

full to part sun 2-3' early spring

Lonicera x xylosteum 'Emerald Mound' **Emerald Mound Honeysuckle**

One of the earliest shrubs to leaf out in the spring. Foliage a very refreshing green. Mound shaped shrub. Yellowish-white flowers. Dark red berries in the fall.



full sun to full shade 2-3' Spring

Lonicera x xylosteoides 'Miniglobe' **Miniglobe Honeysuckle**

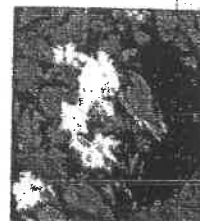
A compact grower with attractive dense green foliage and yellow flowers. Good as a foundation plant or as a hedge.

full sun to full shade 3-4' Spring

Philadelphus x virginalis **'Miniature Snowflake'** **Mockorange**

Large, showy, double, white fragrant flowers

full to part sun 3-5' late spring



Potentilla fruticosa **Potentilla**

May be the longest blooming shrub with loads of flowers all summer. The bushy plants like sun and are not fussy about soil. Hardy and popular.

Abbotswood - A dense 3' mound of blue-green foliage covered with pure white flowers from June to frost.

Coronation Triumph - An early heavy bloomer covered with bright yellow blooms.

Gold Drop - A 2' compact favorite with hundreds of small gold flowers and fernlike leaves.

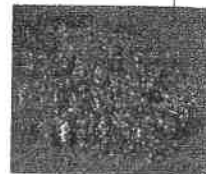
Gold Finger - A low 2-3' spreading plant with large bright yellow flowers. Blooms better in the late summer than other varieties.

Jackman - An upright 3-4' shrub with large gold flowers from midsummer on to fall.

McKay's White - Spreading shrub of 2 ft. in height and with a 4 ft. spread. Large white flowers with a yellow center are produced all season long.

Pink Beauty - Attractive medium pink flowers are abundantly produced on a mounded shrub of up to 3 feet in height and spread. Color is best attained with good fertility and cooler temperatures. PPAF.

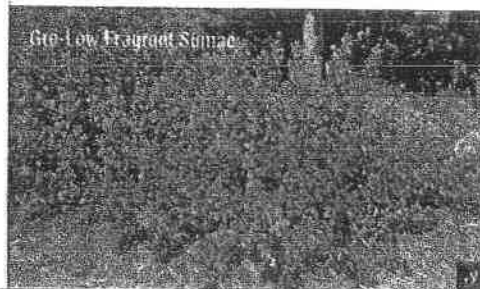
full sun 2-4' throughout summer



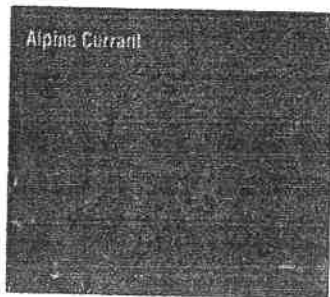
Rhus aromatica 'Gro-Low' **Gro-Low Fragrant Sumac**

A low spreading shrub with glossy green leaves. Very tough and drought tolerant.

full sun 2' x 5' spring



Alpine Currant



Ribes alpinum
Alpine Currant

One of the best compact-growing shrubs in sun or shade. Can be kept any size or shape by shearing.

Green Mound - Low, spreading form of Alpine Currant.

☀ full sun to full shade ☀ 3-3.5'

Spiraea japonica or *x bumalda*
Dwarf Summer-Blooming Spirea

Spireas are covered with flat clusters of flowers in June and again off and on all summer, especially if the old flowers are pruned. Spireas grow in sun or partial shade and most have nice fall color. Spireas are great in shrub groupings, near buildings, mass plantings, and low hedges.

Anthony Waterer (A.W.) - Grows 2-3' tall with rose-pink flowers and red fall color.

Crispleaf - Similar to Anthony Waterer Spirea but has fancy cutleaf foliage.

Froebel - Grows 3-4' tall with pink flowers.

Goldflame - The leaves come out red in the spring then turn golden yellow for the summer and then red again in the fall. Light pink flowers complete this colorful 2-3' shrub.

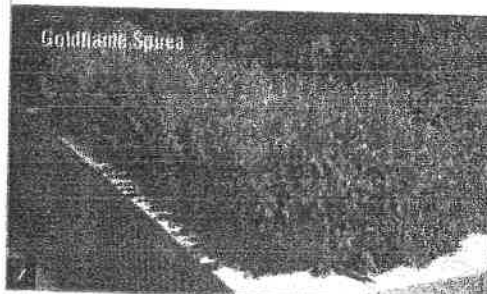
Goldmound - A very dense 2' shrub with golden yellow leaves all summer and pink flowers. Grows in sun or partial shade.

Japanese Alpine (Daphne) - Dainty leaves and pink flowers cover this tiny dense mound that is only 1' tall and 2-3' wide.

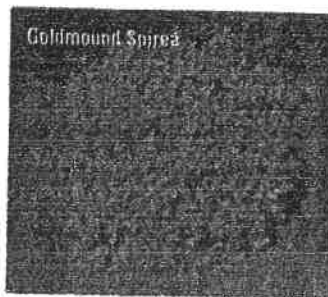
Japanese Red - Similar to Anthony Waterer but has deeper rosy-red flowers.

Japanese White - A dense 2' shrub with white flowers. Showy when mixed with red or pink varieties.

Goldflame Spirea



Goldmound Spirea



Little Princess - Similar to Japanese Alpine but is a bit more vigorous and grows to 18" tall. Makes a good ground cover too.

Limemound™ - A dense 2' shrub with yellow leaves that become lime-green in the summer. PP 5834.

Neon Flash - New selection that is noted for its abundant brighter red flowers in summer. Forms an upright dense shrub of 2 to 3 feet.

Shibori (Shirobana) - A new and unusual 2-3' Spirea with pink and white flowers on the same plant.

☀ full to part sun ☀ 1-4' ☀ June

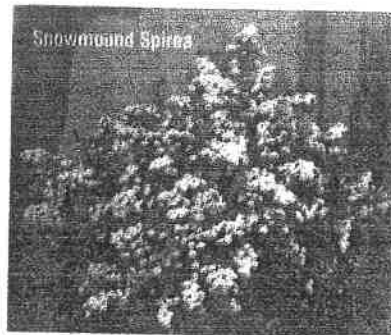
Spiraea nipponica
Nippon Spirea

An excellent dwarf shrub, with dense dark green foliage and masses of pure white flowers in May.

Halwards Silver - More compact form and hardier.

Snowmound - Larger form of 3' in height and 4' in spread.

Snowmound Spirea



☀ full to part sun ☀ 2-3' ☀ May

Spiraea trilobata 'Fairy Queen'
Fairy Queen Spirea

Covered with masses of white, flat topped flowers in May. Compact plant with deep blue green, finely textured foliage. Good foundation or accent plant.

☀ full sun ☀ 3' ☀ May

Stephanandra incisa 'Crispa'
Cutleaf Stephanandra

Low mounded shrub that is effective as a groundcover. Fine-textured foliage has a reddish-bronze tinge. Does well in light shade and where drainage is good.

☀ part shade ☀ 2'

Symphoricarpos orbiculatus
Red Coralberry (Indian Currant)

Coral-red berries through winter. Good in shade and on bank plantings. An upright shrub with slender branches arching under the weight of the fruits.

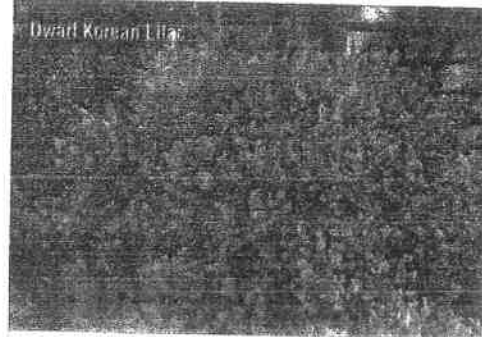
☀ full sun to full shade ☀ 3-5' ☀ summer

Syringa meyeri 'Palibin'
Dwarf Korean Lilac

Unusual, dwarf variety. Lilac to lavender flowers. Profuse blooms at an early age. Small, clean foliage. Very fragrant.

☀ full to part sun ☀ 3-5' ☀ late spring

Dwarf Korean Lilac



Viburnum opulus 'Nana'
Dwarf European Cranberry Bush

A dwarf compact non-flowering form of the larger European Cranberry bush, with smaller leaves. Useful in foundation planting.

☀ full sun to full shade ☀ 1.5-3'

Weigela florida 'Minuet'
Minuet Weigela

This new hardy Weigela was developed in Canada. Pink flowers cover this dwarf shrub in the late spring with repeat flowering through the summer.

☀ full to part sun ☀ 3' ☀ late spring

Weigela florida 'Polka'
Polka Weigela

Attractive clear pink flowers with a yellow throat appear in late spring with repeat flowering the remainder of the season. Compact grower with thick, leathery, deep green foliage.

☀ sun to part shade ☀ 3-4' ☀ late spring

SHRUBS 4 TO 6 FEET

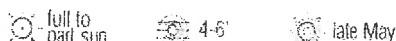
Acer ginnala 'Emerald Elf' **Emerald Elf Amur Maple**

Dense, slightly irregular, compact form of Amur Maple. Leaves turn orange to orange red in fall. Very hardy.



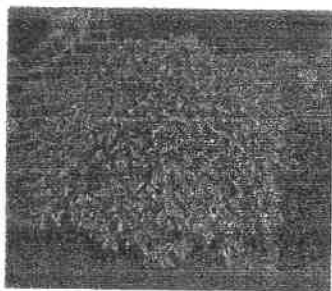
Aronia melanocarpa **Glossy Black Chokeberry**

A truly "all-season" shrub, the tough, dependable chokeberry is showy all year. The white flowers of late May are followed by small, black berries that last all winter. Leaves are glossy green in summer and bright red in the fall.



Cornus elegantissima **Variegated Dogwood**

Variegated cream and green foliage. Bright red branches. Very attractive for winter effect.

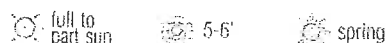


Ivory Halo™ - New! Neat, compact form of variegated Dogwood. PP 8722.



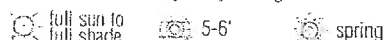
Cornus stolonifera 'Isanti' **Isanti Dogwood**

Slow, dense-growing. Mound-shaped. Fine twigged with red bark. White flowers and abundant white fruit.



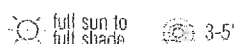
Cotoneaster divaricata **Spreading Cotoneaster**

Beautiful spreading ornamental. Pink flowers. Bright red berries. One of the best red-fruiting species. Rich green glossy foliage.



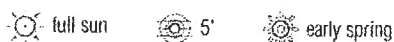
Euonymus alatus 'Compacta' **Compact Burning Bush**

A dense plant with purple-red fall color. Grows in sun or shade.



Forsythia x 'Sunrise' **Sunrise Forsythia**

A compact form of Forsythia with improved flower bud hardiness. A harbinger of spring with golden yellow, bell like flowers.

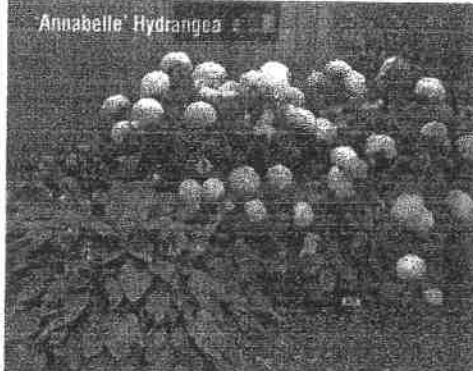


Hydrangea arborescens 'Annabelle' **Annabelle Hydrangea**

Huge snow-white globe-shaped flowers that appear in June and remain in full bloom during July and August. Does well in sun or shade. (Improved form of Snowhill.)

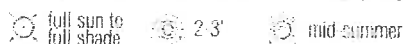


Annabelle Hydrangea



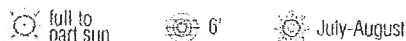
Hydrangea macrophylla 'Nikko Blue' **Nikko Blue Hydrangea**

In mid-summer large blue flower clusters. Nikko Blue likes a moist acid soil and will grow well in sun or shade. Cut back to the ground in the spring.

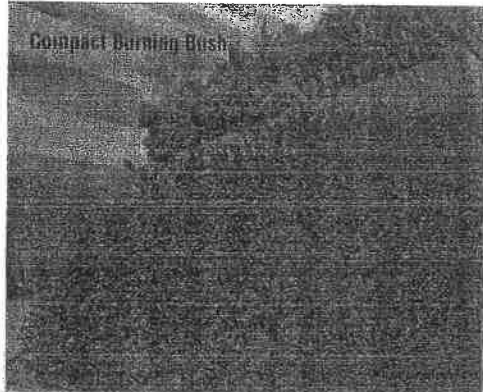


Hydrangea paniculata 'Grandiflora' **Peegee Hydrangea**

Blooms July and August. Very showy, large conical white flowers which change to pinkish-bronze toward autumn. Sometimes grown as a small tree.



Compact Burning Bush



Winterberry

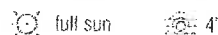
Ilex verticillata **Winterberry**

A deciduous holly with bright scarlet winter-persistent fruit unless eaten by the birds. Prefers a moist loamy soil that is on the acid side but will do well in most any well-drained soil. Need both male and female plants to ensure fruiting.



Ligustrum x vicaryi 'Hillside' **Golden Privet**

Will retain a bright, yellowish foliage throughout summer if grown in full sunlight.



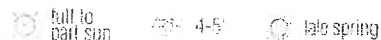
Lonicera x xylosteoides 'Clavey's Dwarf' **Clavey's Dwarf Honeysuckle**

A fine dwarf honeysuckle. Yellow flowers in May. Red berries in fall. Good compact foliage. Shears well for hedge.



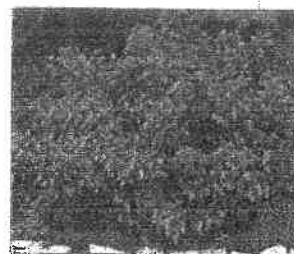
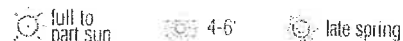
Philadelphus coronarius 'Aureus' **Golden Mockorange**

Bright golden foliage if grown in full sunlight. Small, white flowers. Beautifully shaped shrub.



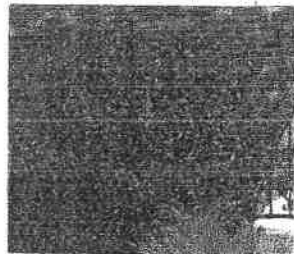
Physocarpus opulifolius 'Darts Gold' **Golden Darts Ninebark**

A compact-growing variety of Golden Ninebark, this new shrub has a bushy shape and small golden, disease-free leaves all summer.



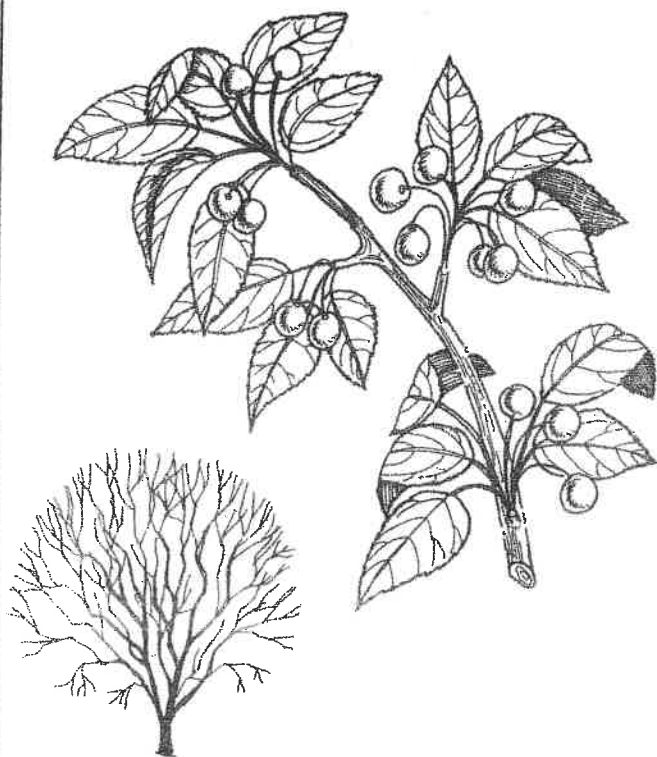
Prunus x cistena **Purple Leaf Sand Cherry**

Rich purple foliage is retained throughout the summer. Upright grower. Does well in sun.



Crabapple, Red Flowering

Botanical Name: *Malus spp.*



Family	Rosaceae	Fall Color	Yellow/brown
Form	Varies w/ variety	Seed	Small apple
Size	15-25 ft. high 15-25 ft. spread	Flower	Light pink to rosy red

• Characteristics

Selection of the variety of this popular small tree is usually based on flower color (varies from light pink to rosy-pink to deeper shades of red) and fruit color (red or orange) and persistence (clinging or falling in winter). Apples can be a favorite of birds. Can be very beautiful.

• Growing Conditions (Hardy in Zones 3-6)

Water: Quite drought tolerant in maturity.

Light: Full sun.

Soil: Well-drained, acidic soil is best. Quite adaptable however.

• Growth Rate

Medium/fast, depending on variety. Short-lived to at most 50 years.

• Disease and Insect Pests

Fireblight can be a serious disease as can cedar-apple rust and apple scab. Borers, scale and aphids are among the common insect pests.

• Commonly Available Varieties

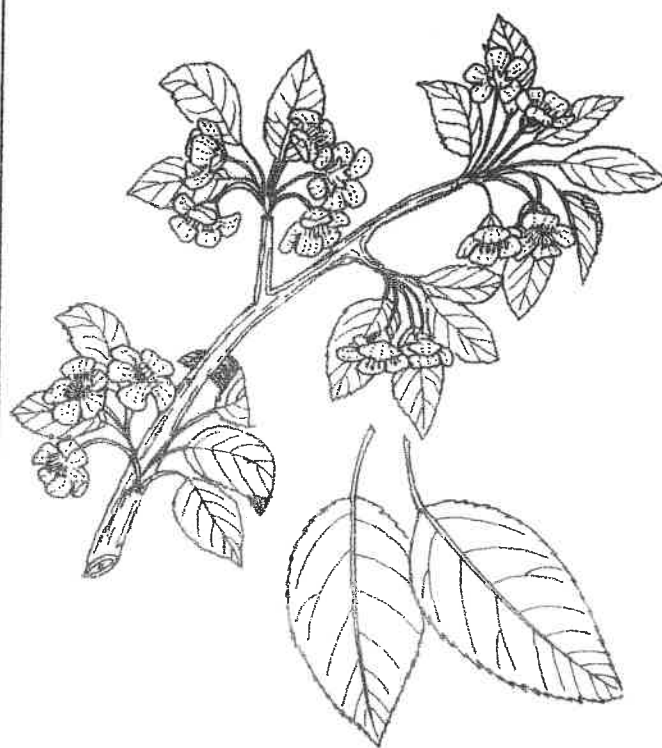
- 'Prairiefire' - pink/red flowers with red persisting fruit.
- 'Robinson' - deep pink flowers with red persisting fruit.
- 'Indian Summer' - rose red flowers with bright red persisting fruit.
- 'Strawberry Parf.' - pink flowers; yellow fruit not persisting.
- 'Purple Prince' - purple-leaf form; maroon fruit not persisting.
- 'Coralburst' - rose-pink flowers; bronze, non-persisting fruit.

• Where to See

- West side of Capitol Blvd. - across from BSU

Crabapple, White Flowering

Botanical Name: *Malus spp.*



Family	Rosaceae	Fall Color	Yellow/brown
Form	Varies w/ variety	Seed	Small apple
Size	15-25 ft. high 15-25 ft. spread	Flower	White fragrant spring bloom

• Characteristics

Same characteristics as those under Red Flowering Crabapple, except flower color is pure white. Fruit color among the varieties are red, orange or gold and winter persistence of the fruit on the tree also differs, some remaining until spring. Again, apples edible to birds.

• Growing Conditions (Hardy in Zones 3-6)

Water: Quite drought tolerant in maturity.

Light: Full sun.

Soil: Well-drained, acidic soil is best. Quite adaptable however.

• Growth Rate

Medium/fast, depending on variety. Short-lived to at most 50 years.

• Disease and Insect Pests

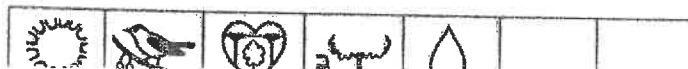
See under Red Flowering Crabapple.

• Commonly Available Varieties

- 'Donald Wyman' - excellent selection, bright red persisting fruit.
- 'sargentii' - dwarf spreader, 8-10 ft. high, red persisting fruit.
- 'Spring Snow' - carries almost no fruit; good patio tree.
- 'Red Jewel' - heavy flower and fruit producer; bright red fruit.
- 'Adirondack' - heavy flowering, compact form; bright red fruit.
- 'Harvest Gold' - somewhat columnar form; gold, persisting fruit.
- 'transitoria' - 'Schmidtcutleaf' has tiny golden fruit & is cut-leaf.

• Where to See

- In front of BSU Student Union Building





Magnolia x loebneri 'Merrill'

Merrill Magnolia

Upright, usually multi-stemmed, tree becoming rounded with age. Produces masses of large white starry flowers in April. Glossy, deep green, leathery foliage. Normally free of insect and disease problems. Vigorous grower.

☀️ sun or part shade 📏 40' 🌸 April

Magnolia stellata

Star Magnolia

Large shrub or small tree with 3" double white, fragrant flowers in April. Attractive deep green, leathery foliage. Relatively free of insect and disease problems.

☀️ sun or part shade 📏 8-10' 🌸 April

Malus x hybrids

Flowering Crabapple

A very dependable tree that is hardy, tolerates any well-drained soil, with colorful flowers, and showy fruits for the birds. Many varieties are available in many colors and forms. Many new varieties have very small fruit that do not drop in the fall and have resistance to leaf diseases.

☀️ full to part sun 📏 8-25' 🌸 spring

Adams (25') - Deep pink flowers produced abundantly on a dense, rounded tree. Small, dark red fruit persist until spring. Very disease resistant.

Brandywine® (15-20') - Covered in late spring with fragrant, double pink flowers giving an appearance of being draped in rosebuds. Yellow-green, 1" fruit are produced sparsely.

Camelot® (10') - A new dwarf cultivar with striking fuchsia-pink lowers. Very disease resistant.

Candied Apple® (10-15') - Irregular weeping branches make it an ideal specimen plant with pink flowers, bright red fruits and disease resistant foliage. PP 4038.

Centurion® (25') - Attractive rose-red flowers are followed by small, glossy cherry-red fruit in fall. Bronzy green foliage. Columnar when young but spreading with age.

Donald Wyman (20') - Highly rated disease resistant crab with a rounded form. White flowers are produced freely in spring and followed by small, showy, bright red fruit in fall that persist well into winter.

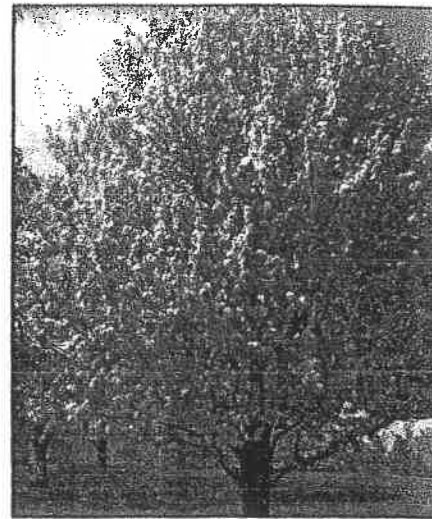
Harvest Gold (20') - White flowering crab that is followed by 3/8" golden yellow fruit in fall. Fruit persists well into winter and adds a cheery color to the landscape. Very good disease resistance.

Indian Magic (18') - Has rosy flowers followed by showy small red fruits all winter on a vase shaped disease resistant tree.

Indian Summer (15') - Attractive rose-red flowers in spring followed by bright red fruit of 3/4" in diameter in fall. Broad, globe shaped tree of up to 20'. Excellent disease resistance.

Kelsey Crabapple (15') - The most beautiful double pink flowers that last a week longer than other crabs. A naturally semi-dwarf tree with a rounded or spreading form. Sets few 1" purple fruit.

Madonna® (15') - Compact, upright tree with large, double white blooms that open early and outlast most other crabapple blooms. Gold to red, 1/2" fruit in fall. New foliage is bronze turning green at maturity. PP 6672



Spring Snow Crabapple

Pink Spires (15') - Upright branches form a narrow crown, excellent for confined screen or border planting. The pink blooms are followed by small purplish-red fruit. The red foliage of spring turns to bronzy green in summer and back to coppery red in the fall.

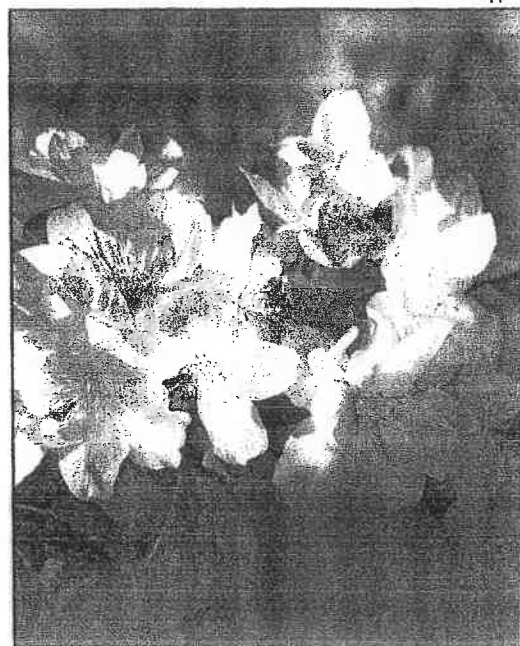
Prairiefire (15') - One of the most disease resistant cultivars with flowers that are the nearest to true red of any flowering crab. Highly disease resistant.

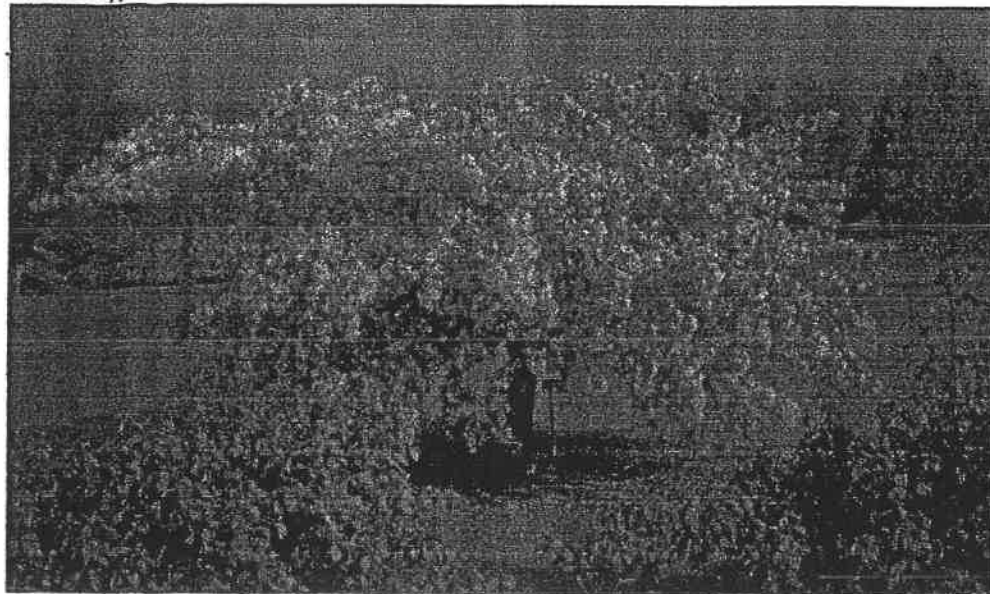
Profusion (15') - Purplish red flowers followed by small red fruit. The foliage is bronze at first changing to dark green.

Red Jade (8' tall, 12' wide) - An unusual wide spreading weeping tree. Red buds open into white flowers and then to glossy red fruit. Candied Apple and White Cascade are similar varieties.

Red Jewel® (15') - A beautiful, red fruited white flowering crab. After freezing, the small fruit shrivels and darkens, but will remain on the tree until early spring. Very good disease resistance.

Madonna® Crabapple





Red Splendor (20') - Pink flowers followed by bright red fruit which remains on the tree well into winter. Open, spreading form with highly disease resistant foliage.

Royalty (15-18') - Outstanding for its red to purple foliage all summer. One of the hardiest and toughest red leaf trees. Fruits and flowers are dark red.

Snowdrift (18-20') - Very hardy with a dense rounded form. Pure white flowers followed by small orange fruit that hang on until eaten by birds.

Sparkler (15') - Hardy University of Minnesota introduction. Bright rose-pink flowers. Small dark red fruit. Good horizontal, spreading form.

Spring Snow (18') - Snow-white flowers appear in profusion on this flowering crabapple. This stately ornamental will appeal also to homeowners because it does not set fruit. Has a dense oval shape that can be used as street tree, too.

Sugar Tyme® (18') - Snowy white flowers completely cover the tree in spring. The showy rich red, 1/2" fruit remain on the tree throughout winter. Highly disease resistant.

Thunderchild (15') - A compact upright tree with deep purple leaves. Single, delicate pink flowers appear before the foliage. Disease resistant.

Zumi Calocarpa (15-18') - A good strong-growing crab. Red buds open into pale pink to white flowers that are fragrant. Small bright red fruit that stay on the tree.

Thunderchild Crabapple



Populus canescens 'Tower'
Tower Poplar

A hardy, disease resistant poplar. A rapid growing, seedless, columnar tree that is excellent for screening or windbreak.



full sun to
full shade



35'

Populus nigra 'Thevestina'
Theves Poplar

Tall grower, columnar. Valuable for landscape work and screens. Low branched.



full sun to
full shade



50-60'

Prunus maackii
Amur Bird Cherry

Exceptionally hardy, this fast-growing tree is highlighted by a beautiful golden brown bark that appears to be polished. Its small white flowers are followed by tart little cherries that attract birds. Requires good drainage.



full sun

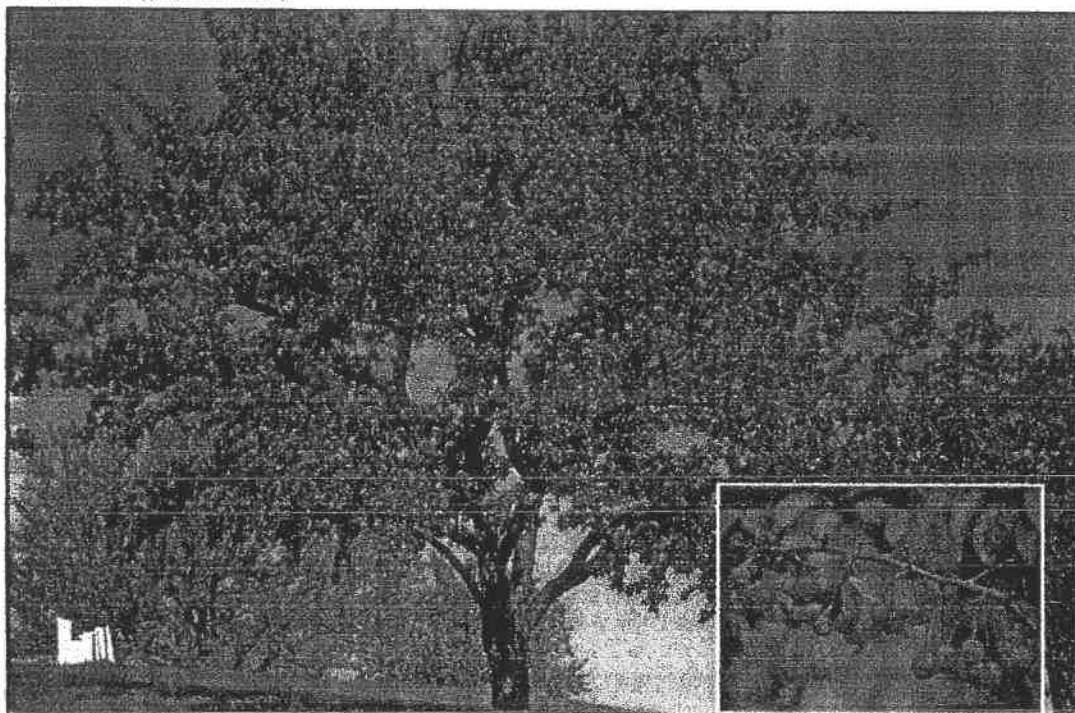


35'



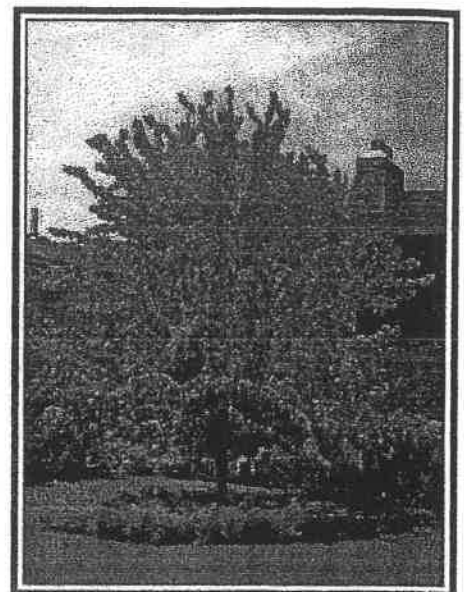
spring

Red Splendor Crabapple (with fruit inset)





CRAB, SNOWDRIFT



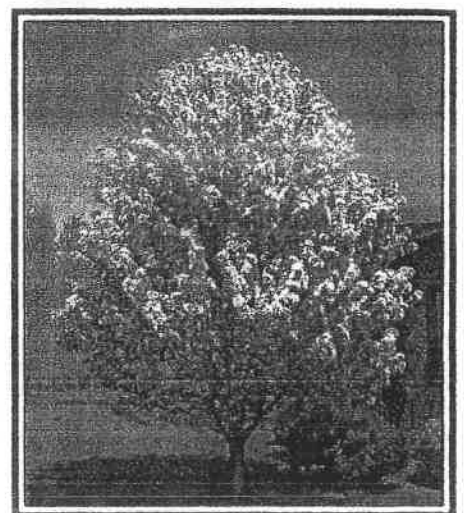
CRAB, RED SPLENDOR



CRAB, RED SPLENDOR



CHERRY, AMUR BIRD



CRAB, SPRING SNOW

Ornamental Trees

Ornamental trees provide a delightful dimension to the annual parade of seasons with colorful flowers, leaves, fruit and spectacular fall hues.

Their compact size, enabling them to be placed in many areas where shade trees are not appropriate, makes them ideal accents for small, low buildings, resulting in an attractive, balanced landscape.

In addition to their beauty, many ornamental trees produce fruit and seeds that attract and feed birds and other wildlife, and many provide delicious natural foods for human consumption.

Ornamental trees are available in many sizes and shapes. Your nurseryman can help you select just the right one for you.

CHERRY, AMUR BIRD

Prunus maackii (45 ft.)

Exceptionally hardy, this fast-growing little tree that thrives in Canada is highlighted by an unusually beautiful golden brown bark that appears to be polished. Its small white flowers are followed by tart little cherries that attract birds.

CHERRY, CANADA RED

Prunus virginiana 'Shubert' (45 ft.)
Maroon-red foliage. New growth green, turning

red as leaves mature. Red fruits in mid-summer. Extremely hardy and a good substitute for red-leaved maples where hardiness is essential.

CRABAPPLE, FLOWERING

Malus X hybrids (15-30 ft.)

A very dependable tree that is hardy, tolerates any drained soil, colorful flowers, and showy fruits for the birds. Many varieties are available in many colors and forms. Many new varieties have very small fruit that do not drop in the fall and have resistance to leaf diseases.

ADAMS (25 ft.) - Deer pink flowers produced abundantly on a dense, rounded tree. Small, dark red fruit persist until spring. Very disease resistant.

CANDIED APPLE[®]

Malus 'Candied Apple' (12 ft.)

Irregular weeping branches make it an ideal specimen plant with pink flowers, bright red fruits and disease resistant foliage. PP 4038

CENTURION[®] - (25 ft.) Attractive rose-red flowers are followed by small, glossy cherry-red fruit in fall. Bronzy green foliage. Columnar when young but spreading with age.

DONALD WYMAN (20 ft.) - Highly rated disease resistant crab with a rounded form.

White flowers are produced freely in spring and followed by small, showy, bright red fruit in fall that persist well into winter.

HARVEST GOLD[®] (20 ft.) - White flowering crab that is followed by 3/8" golden yellow fruit in fall. Fruit persists well into winter adding cheery color to the landscape. Very good disease resistance.

INDIAN MAGIC - (18 ft.) Has rosy flowers followed by showy small red fruits all winter on a vase shaped disease resistant tree.

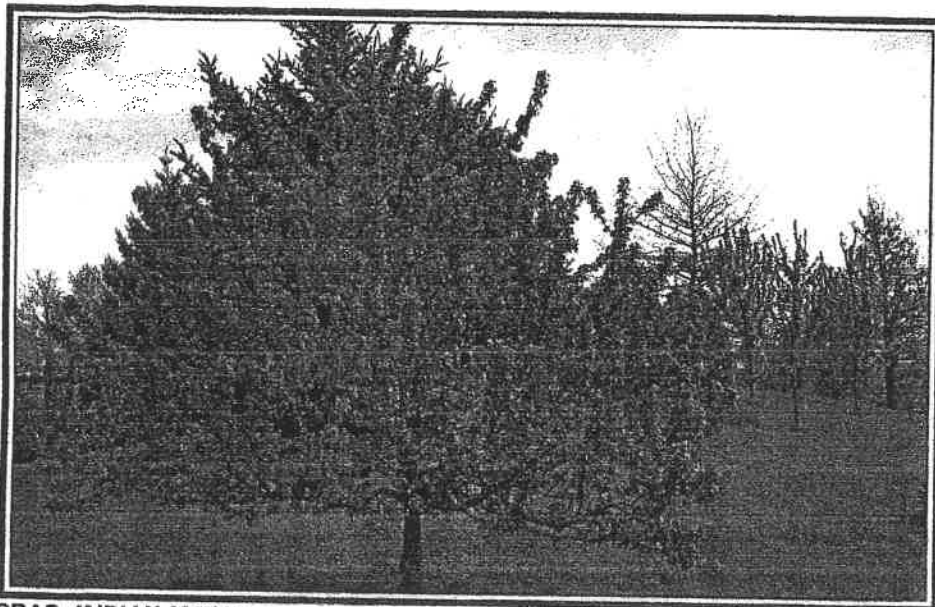
KELSEY

Malus 'Kelsey' (12-15 ft.)

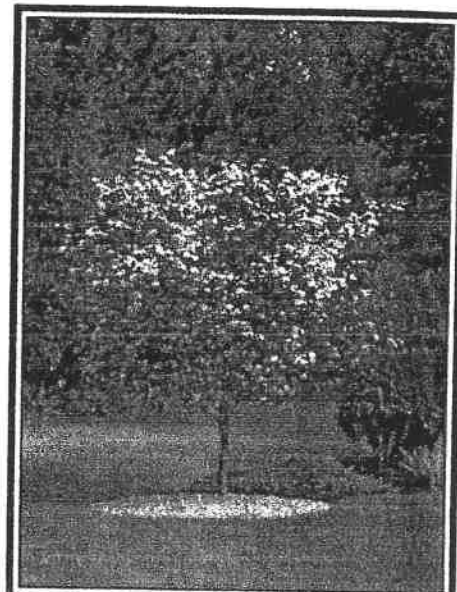
The most beautiful double pink flowers that last a week longer than other Crabs. A naturally semi-dwarf tree with a rounded or spreading form. Sets few 1 1/2 inch purple fruit.

PINK SPIRES - (14 ft.) Upright branches form a narrow crown, excellent for a confined screen or border planting. The pink blooms followed by small purplish-red fruit. The red foliage of spring turns to bronzy green in summer and back to coppery red in the fall.

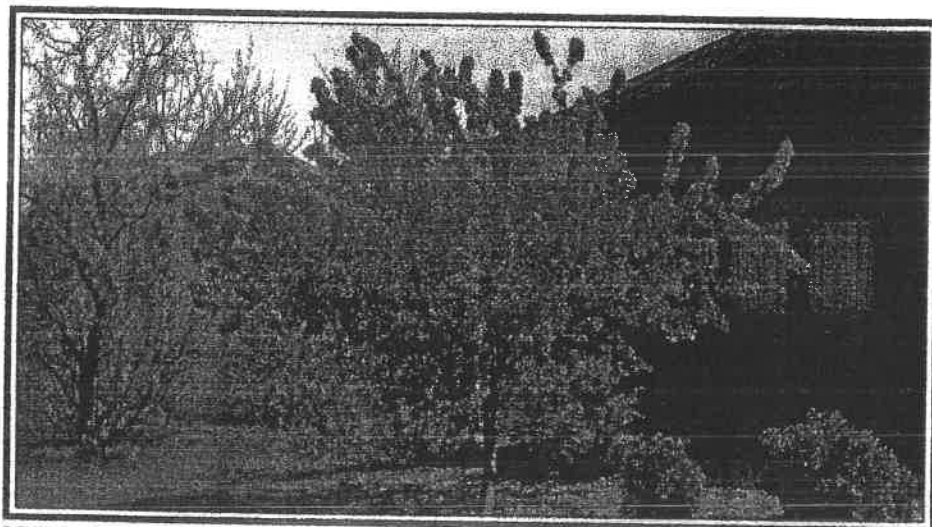
PRAIRIFIRE - (15 ft.) One of the most disease resistant cultivars with flowers that are the nearest to true red of any flowering crab. Highly disease resistant.



CRAB, INDIAN MAGIC



HAWTHORN, THORNLESS COCKSPUR



CRAB, SPARKLER



CRAB, PINK SPIRE

PROFUSION - (15 ft.) Purplish red flowers followed by small red fruit. The foliage bronze at first changing to dark green.

RED JADE - (8 ft. tall, 12 ft. wide) An unusual wide spreading weeping tree. Red buds open into white flowers and then to glossy red fruit. Candied Apple and White Cascade are similar varieties.

RED JEWEL® (15 ft.) - A beautiful, red fruited white flowering crab. After freezing, the small fruit shrivels and darkens, but will remain on the tree until early spring. Very good disease resistance.

RED SPLENDOR - (20 ft.) Pink flowers followed by bright red fruit which remains on the tree well into winter. The form is similar to Hopa but has better foliage and disease resistance.

ROYALTY - (15-18 ft.) Outstanding for its red to purple foliage all summer. One of the hardiest and toughest red leaf trees. Fruits and flowers are dark red.

SNOWDRIFT - (18-20 ft.) Very hardy with a dense rounded form. Pure white flowers followed by small orange fruit that hangs on until eaten by birds. David and Donald Wyman are similar varieties.

SPARKLER

Malus 'Sparkler' (15 ft.)

New and hardy University of Minnesota in-

roduction. Bright rose-pink flowers. Small dark red fruit. Good horizontal, spreading form.

SPRING SNOW - (18 ft.) Snow-white flowers appear in profusion on this flowering crabapple. This stately ornamental will appeal also to homeowners because it does not set fruit. Has a dense oval shape that can be used as street tree too.

THUNDERCHILD

Malus 'Thunderchild' (25 ft.)

A compact upright tree with deep purple leaves. Single, delicate pink flowers appear before the foliage. Disease resistant.

ZUMI CALOCARPA - (15-18 ft.) A good strong-growing crab. Red buds open into pale pink to white flowers that are fragrant. Small bright red fruit that stay on the tree.

HAWTHORN, COCKSPUR

Crataegus crusgalli (15 ft. tall, 25 ft. wide)

This small tree is rich with glossy dark green leaves, white flowers, small red fruits and long protective thorns.

THORNLESS COCKSPUR - Similar to the regular Cockspur Hawthorn, except totally thornless. The spreading shape gives an Oriental flavor to your landscape.

HAWTHORN, TOBA

Crataegus mordenensis 'Toba' (12 to 15 ft.)

One of the hardiest hawthorns with fragrant,

double white flowers turning to pink. Flowers in late spring are followed by ½ inch red fruit in the fall.

HAWTHORN, WASHINGTON

Crataegus phaenoptrum (20 ft.)

A tough small tree with white flowers followed by lots of tiny red fruit that hangs on for most of the winter. Has orange fall color.

HYDRANGEA, PEEGEE

Hydrangea paniculata 'Grandiflora' (6 ft.)

Blooms July and August. Very showy, large conical white flowers which change to pinkish-bronze toward autumn.

LARCH, AMERICAN

Larix laricina (60 ft.)

Often called Tamarack, this tall open tree is very hardy and grows well in extremely wet soil.

LILAC, DWARF KOREAN TREE (Pictured on p. 14)

Syringa palibiniana (6-8 ft.)

Attractive small, globe shaped tree that makes an excellent accent plant. Very fragrant lilac colored flowers are produced abundantly in late spring.

LILAC, JAPANESE TREE

Syringa amurensis japonica (15 ft.)

Large panicles of creamy-white flowers after other lilacs have finished blooming.

Shrub Roses

An increasingly popular category of landscape roses that are noted for their hardiness and minimum care. Included in this listing are many of the old time favorites as well as many of the new and improved varieties.

EXPLORER SERIES

A series of roses developed at the Ottawa Research Station in Ontario, Canada. Noted for their hardiness and improved flower quality over earlier shrub types. They have also shown a good level of disease resistance.

Alex MacKenzie - Deep red, cup shaped, floribunda-type flowers are produced freely in clusters of 6 to 12 throughout the season. Good resistance to black spot and powdery mildew. 5-6'.

Champlain - Very bright, cardinal red flowers are produced abundantly throughout the summer on a floribunda type plant. Will die back to crown in northerly areas but renews vigorously in spring. 2'.

Charles Albanel - Rugosa hybrid with low spreading growth habit lends it to use as a ground cover. Double rosy-red flowers that repeat throughout the summer. Disease resistant. 3-4'.

David Thompson - Free flowering rugosa hybrid with large, double deep pink, very fragrant blooms. Excellent disease resistance. 4-5'.

Henry Hudson - Compact, low growing rugosa hybrid with rosy pink buds opening to double white flowers. Good landscape plant. Excellent disease resistance. 2-3'.

Henry Kelsey - Climbing or large shrub rose with medium red flowers produced freely in spring and recur during the summer. Very good disease resistance. 6-7'.

J. P. Connell - Produces clusters of creamy-yellow blooms in June and blooms recurrently the remainder of the year. 3-5'.

Jens Munk - Larger growing rugosa hybrid with medium pink flowers produced freely in June and throughout the summer. Excellent disease resistance. 6'.

John Cabot - Climbing or large shrub rose with deep fuchsia blooms produced abundantly in June and recur. Good disease resistance. 6'.

John Davis - Climber or pillar type with attractive double, clear pink flowers all season long. Highly resistant to blackspot and powdery mildew. 6-8'.

William Baffin - Climbing or large shrub rose with double pink flowers produced profusely in June and recur. Very hardy and dependable. Excellent disease resistance. 6-10'.



Henry Hudson



Champlain



William Baffin



Cuthbert Grant



Meidiland® Alba - Low growing, groundcover type with clusters of small white flowers produced throughout the season. 1-2'. PP 6891

Meidiland® Red - Vigorous groundcover type with large single red flowers of 3". 1-2'. PP 7116

Meidiland® Scarlet - Vigorous mounding groundcover plant with large clusters of scarlet red flowers produced freely all season. 2-3'. PP 6087

PARKLAND SERIES

A series of hybrid roses developed at the Morden Research Station in Manitoba, Canada. Bred for their ability to do well under the severe semi-arid conditions of the northern prairies. They are best suited to less humid areas where leaf diseases are less serious. Parkland roses have been bred to die back to the crown each winter and to recover quite vigorously each spring.

Adelaide Hoodless - Large clusters of double, bright red flowers are produced in June and repeat throughout the season. Attractive foliage that is resistant to mildew. 3'.

Cuthbert Grant - Combines hardiness with perhaps the best flower quality in a shrub rose. Dark red, fully double flowers are produced all season long. 3'.

Morden Blush - Distinctive hybrid-tea type flowers of light pink to ivory depending upon the temperature. Very floriferous. Moderately resistant to diseases. 2-3'. PP 8054

Morden Centennial - Clusters of deep pink, fully double flowers are produced all summer long. 3-4'.

Winnipeg Parks - Bright cherry red flowers are produced in clusters on a low growing compact plant. Attractive glossy, deep green foliage. 2-2 1/2'. PP 9122

MEIDILAND SERIES

A series of roses developed in Europe with excellent flowering characteristics and glossy foliage that are useful in landscaping. Need some winter protection in more northerly areas where they will die back severely if not covered.



POLYANTHAS

A category of roses typified by large clusters of small (about 1") flowers produced on low growing plants. Generally need some winter protection for more northerly areas.

The Fairy - Small glossy leaves and pink flowers produced freely all season on a 2' plant.

Margo Koster - Deep salmon-pink flowers on a low mounded plant of 2'. Attractive foliage.

Sea Foam - Low mounded to spreading plant that is useful as a groundcover. Small double white flowers and glossy foliage.

RUGOSAS

While not displaying the high quality individual flowers of Hybrid Teas the rugosa or rugosa hybrid types make up for it with their excellent hardiness and disease resistance that makes them some of the most carefree roses. Rugosas are noted for their deep green, crinkled foliage. While there are some differences in hardiness most are completely top hardy in all but the most northern areas. Less hardy varieties are noted.

Agnes - Amber yellow flowers produced freely in early summer on a 4-6' bush.

Belle Poitevine - Double rose pink blooms are produced freely in June and throughout the season. Attractive deep green foliage on a compact, mounded plant. 4'.

Blanc Double De Coubert - Rugosa hybrid with large, very fragrant, double white blooms produced in June and repeats throughout the season. 5-6'.

F. J. Grootendorst - Clusters of small deep rose red flowers produced heavily in early summer and recurrently for the season. 3-5'.

Hansa - Large double red flowers are produced on and off all summer. An old time favorite. 6'.

The Hunter - Clusters of bright red flowers are produced throughout the summer. Low, spreading habit. May suffer some tip dieback in more northerly areas. 4'.

Magnifica - Large double magenta flowers are produced on and off all summer. Good compact growth habit. 5'.

Pink Grootendorst - Pink flowering sport of F. J. Grootendorst. 3-5'.

Rugosa - Known for its excellent hardiness, disease resistance and fragrant blooms of deep rose-pink in June. Attractive orange red hips in fall and yellow to orange fall color. 5-6'.

Sir Thomas Lipton - Double white flowers in spurts throughout the summer. 5-6'.

Therese Bugnet - Large, very fragrant lilac pink flowers are produced repeatedly all summer. Reddish stems are an added feature in winter. 5-6'.



Therese Bugnet

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIES & HYBRIDS

Austrian Copper

Single copper orange flowers with a bright yellow reverse in the late spring. 6-8'.

Bonica®

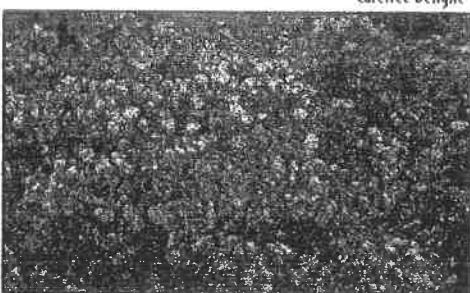
The first All-American shrub rose with glossy leaves and loads of double, light to medium pink 2" flowers all season. Best if given some winter protection. 3-5'. PP 5105



Bonica

Carefree Beauty®

A well formed double pink shrub rose that blooms all summer. Will die back some each winter but comes back quite vigorously each spring. Good disease resistance. 3-4'. PP 4225



Carefree Delight®

Carefree Delight®

1996 All-American winner. Forms a carpet of green bearing quantities of 1-1/2" single pink roses throughout the season. Excellent disease resistance. 3-5'. PP 8841



Carefree Wonder®

Carefree Wonder®

New All-American shrub rose with double light pink flowers with a silvery-white reverse. Extremely free-flowering. Best if given some winter protection. 2-1/2'. PP 7783

Chuckles

Clusters of large, single deep rose-pink flowers are produced all season long. 2'.

Country Dancer

Attractive double, hot pink flowers are produced in clusters all season long. Glossy, deep green foliage on a bushy plant. 2-2-1/2'.

Flower Carpet® Pink

Much heralded new groundcover rose that has won numerous international awards. Quantities of double deep pink blossoms cover the plant all season long. Outstanding disease resistance. 2'. PP 7282

Golden Wings

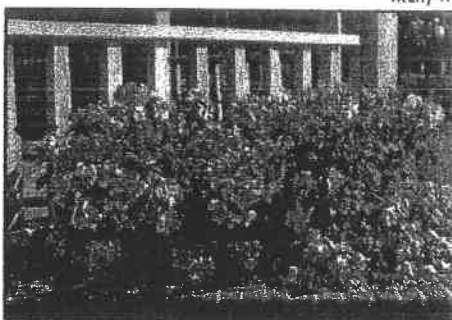
Long pointed buds open into large, single sulfuryellow. Quite striking in bloom. 5'.

Harison's Yellow

Old favorite. Double, bright yellow flowers cover the plant in June. Known as the "Yellow Rose of Texas." 6'.

Nearly Wild

Low growing shrub type with loads of single pink flowers produced all season long. True everblooming. Will die back to crown in most winters but renews itself quickly each spring. 2'.



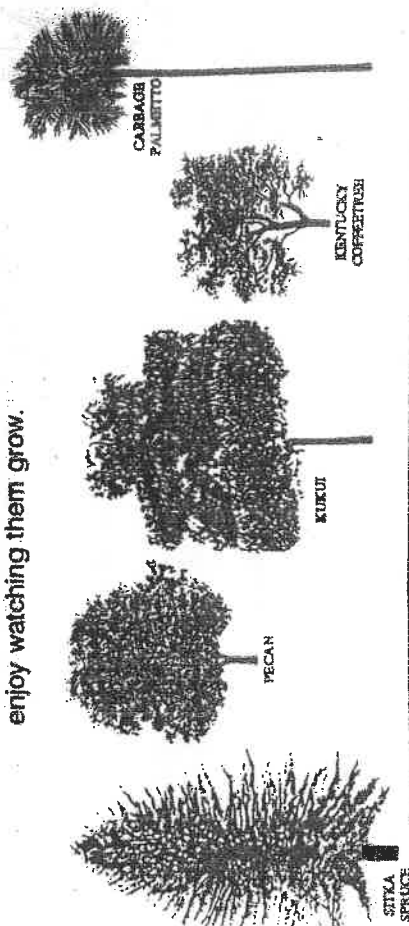
Nearly Wild

Persian Yellow

Many semi-double bright yellow flowers are produced in June. 4-5'.



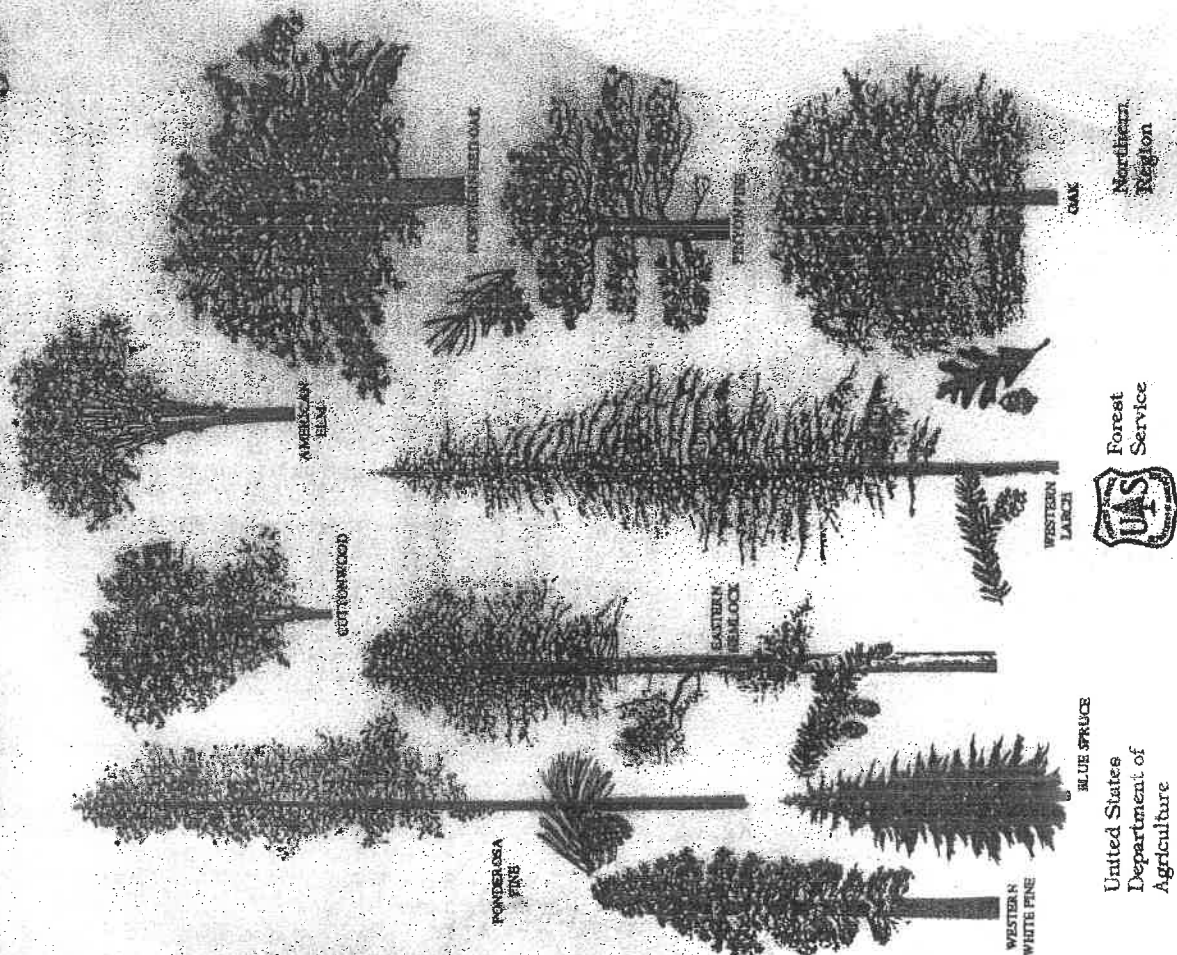
21. Native trees in the U.S. yield substances used for pharmaceutical and other medical purposes. Taxol, a substance from yew trees, shows promise for treating certain kinds of cancer.
22. Trees provide a multitude of recreation opportunities.
23. Trees provide habitat for a large variety of wildlife.
24. Trees along rivers, streams, and lakes reduce water temperature and prevent or reduce bank erosion and silt. Their roots provide hiding places for fish.
25. Trees add brilliant colors to fall landscapes and, following the dropping of the leaves, provide excellent garden mulch.
26. Research shows that trees help reduce stress in the workplace and speed hospital patients' recovery.
27. Police officers believe that trees and landscaping can instill community pride and help cool tempers that sometimes erupt during long, hot summers.
28. Trees connect us with nature and reinforce spiritual and cultural values.
29. Trees, planted as memorials, leave a valuable gift for future generations.
30. Many people plant and care for trees because they enjoy watching them grow.



Contact your State Forester for more information or assistance with tree-planting programs.

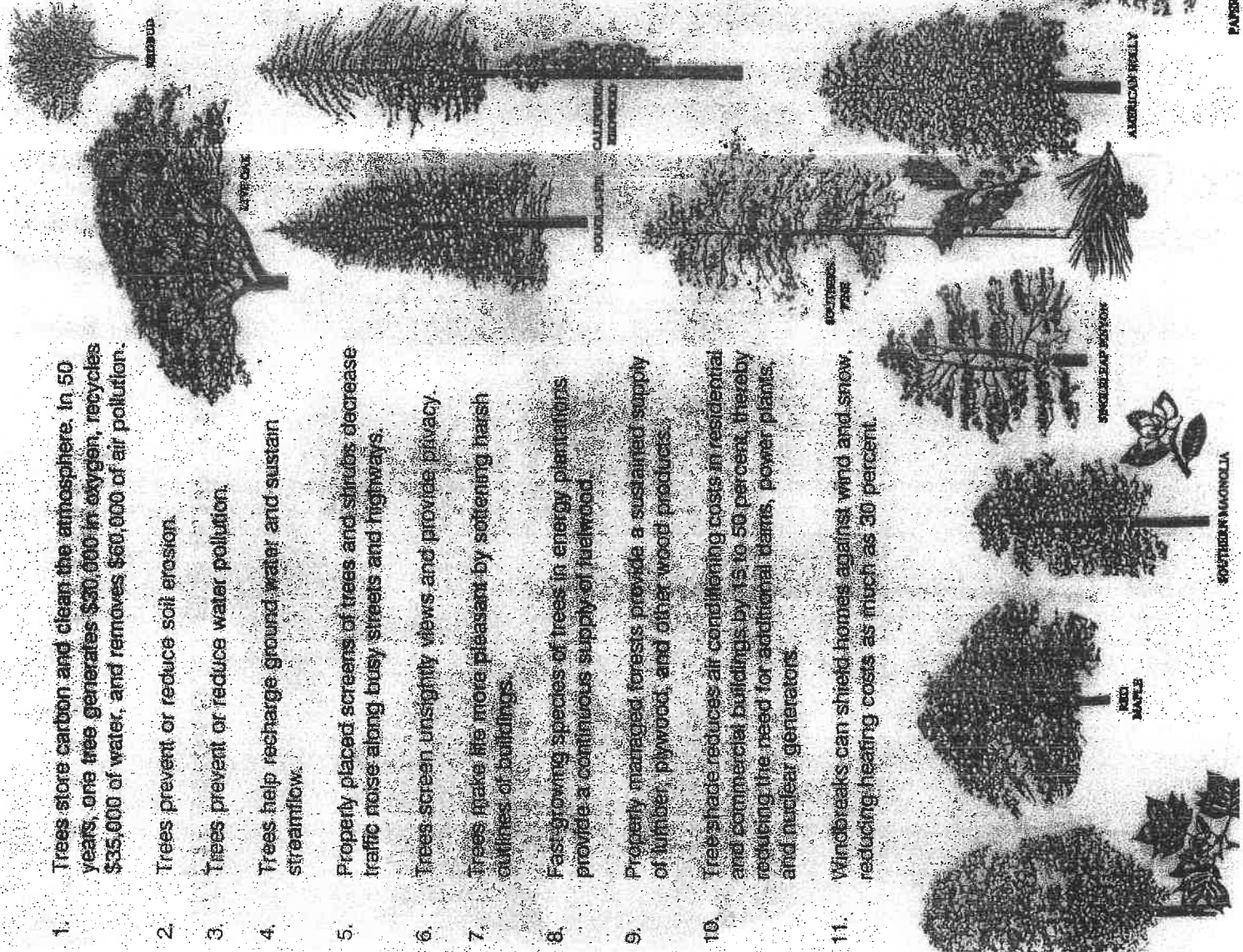
Why plant trees?

Here are 30 reasons why...



1. Trees store carbon and clean the atmosphere. In 50 years, one tree generates \$30,000 in oxygen, recycles \$35,000 of water, and removes \$60,000 of air pollution.
2. Trees prevent or reduce soil erosion.
3. Trees prevent or reduce water pollution.
4. Trees help recharge ground water and sustain streamflow.
5. Properly placed screens of trees and shrubs decrease traffic noise along busy streets and highways.
6. Trees screen unsightly views and provide privacy.
7. Trees make life more pleasant by softening harsh outlines of buildings.
8. Fast-growing species of trees in energy plantations provide a continuous supply of fuelwood.
9. Properly managed forests provide a sustained supply of lumber, plywood, and other wood products.
10. Tree shade reduces air conditioning costs in residential and commercial buildings by 15 to 50 percent, thereby reducing the need for additional fans, power plants, and nuclear generators.
11. Windbreaks can shield homes against wind and snow, reducing heating costs as much as 30 percent.

12. Sweltering streets and parking lots cool off when trees shade them. Cities are "heat islands," 5 to 9 degrees warmer than surrounding areas.
13. Properly placed and cared for trees and shrubs significantly increase residential and commercial property values.
14. Crop yields of fields with windbreaks are significantly higher than those without windbreaks.
15. Farmstead windbreaks reduce cooling and heating utility bills, trap snow, reduce wind, provide wildlife habitat, and simply look nice.
16. Trees provide nutmeats (walnuts, pecans, hickory) fruit (plums, peaches, apples, pears), berries for jams and jellies, and sap for maple syrup.
17. Tree shelters for livestock can reduce weight losses during cold winter months and provide shade for moderating heat stress in summer.
18. Living snowfences, strategically placed, hold snow away from roads, reducing maintenance costs.
19. Trees add beauty and grace to any community setting. They make life more enjoyable, peaceful, and relaxing.
20. Tropical forests offer great healing value. One of every four pharmaceutical products used in the U.S. comes from tropical forest plants.



City of Hailey - Recommended Street Tree List

This street tree list was updated by the Hailey Tree Committee, Feb 10, 2022

Choosing the correct street trees is dependent on many factors: total soil volume, soil characteristics, clearance availability, characteristics desired, existing tree species, long term goals, and maintenance needs. **No conifers** are listed for street trees because of the problems with clearance and shading of streets and sidewalks in winter. In some cases there might be an exception.

Class I trees Small trees up to 20 to 30 feet in height when mature. **Minimum planting strip for Class I trees is ten feet wide.** Typical spacing between trees is 20 to 30 feet. Class I trees should **ONLY** be planted in right of ways where there are overhead power lines or other clearance issues and where Class II and III trees can't be planted because of their mature height. Some Class I trees often have a large crown spread with low branches, especially crabapples. These can cause issues with sidewalk and traffic clearances.

Scientific name	Common name	Mature size (width x ht)	Features	Drought tolerant?	Salt spray tolerant?	Saline soils tolerant?
<i>Acer tataricum</i>	Tartarian maple	W:20 ft Ht:25 ft	Hardy to zone 3, yellow to orange-red fall color, good with dry, high pH soils		?	?
<i>Acer grandidentatum</i>	Bigtooth maple	W: 20 ft. Ht: 20 ft	Rounded shape, orange-red to red fall color, native	no	?	?
<i>Amelanchier spp.</i>	Serviceberry	W: 15- 20 ft Ht: 20-28 ft	pick single stem varieties, orange to red fall color, white flowers, small edible fruit, native	no	no	no
<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	Washington hawthorn	W: 18 – 20 ft Ht: 20 – 28 ft	Select thornless variety, blooms, hardy	moderate	yes	
<i>Malus spp.</i>	crabapple	W: 15- 25 ft Ht:15-25 ft	Blooms- pink or white, Many cultivars, low branches		no	no
<i>Prunus padus</i>	Mayday or Bird Cherry	W: 20 ft Ht: 30 ft	Choose single stem, leaves emerge green and turn purple in summer. Better option than <i>P. virginiana</i>		?	?
<i>Syringa reticulata or S.pekinensis</i>	Japanese Tree lilac	W; 12- 15 ft Ht: 20 ft	Choose specimens with strong leader & that are hardy to zone 4, white flowers		yes	yes

Class II: Medium sized trees, 30 to 50 feet tall when mature. Minimum planting strip is 6 feet wide. Typical spacing between trees is 30 to 40 feet. See notes below for **recommended soil volumes**.

Scientific name	Common name	Mature size	Features	Drought tolerant?	Salt spray tolerant?	Saline soil tolerant?
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horsechestnut	W: 30 – 40 ft Ht: 30 – 50 ft	Beautiful flowers, some varieties are seedless, 'Baumannii' – good cultivar		yes	
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	W: 15 – 40 ft Ht: 25 – 50 ft	Overplanted, leaf color varies- deep green to reddish-purple, dense shade, prolific seeder		yes	moderate
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar maple	W: 10 – 40 ft Ht: 30 – 50 ft	Orange- red to red fall color, once established tolerant of heat and drought	Yes - mature	no	no
<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	Cork Tree	W: 35 ft Ht: 40 ft	Upright, spreading crown. Bright yellow fall foliage. Generally seedless.			
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Hackberry	W: 20 – 35 ft Ht: 45 – 50 ft	A tough, hardy urban tree, rarely raises sidewalks, yellow fall color	Yes- mature	yes	
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i> or <i>F. sylvatica</i>	American Beech, Green Beech	W: 40 ft Ht: 50 ft	Pick cultivars hardy to zone 4, golden to bronze fall color, slow growing	no	no	no
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Thornless Honeylocust	W: 35 – 40 ft Ht: 40 – 45 ft	Select thornless & seedless cultivars with strong central leader, tough urban tree	yes	yes	yes
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	American Hophornbeam	W: 20 – 25 ft Ht: 40 ft	Pest resistant, tolerant of drought & alkaline soils, Autumn treasure 'JFS- KW5' – good variety	yes	moderate	no
<i>Prunus maackii</i>	Amur chokecherry	W: 25 – 35 ft Ht: 35 – 45 ft	Prefers moist, well drained soils but tolerates dry, alkaline soils	somewhat	moderate	no
<i>Tilia americana</i>	American linden	W: 15 – 30 ft Ht: 35 – 50 ft	Yellow fall color, pyramidal shape, pollinator friendly - small flowers attract bees	moderate	no	no
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Littleleaf linden	W: 15 – 30 ft Ht: 40 – 45 ft	Smaller leaves than American linden, yellow fall color, pyramidal shape	moderate	no	no

Class III: Large, long lived trees that need a minimum 6 foot planting strip but wider is recommended, spacing 40 to 60 feet. See notes below for **recommended soil volumes**.

Scientific name	Common name	Mature size	Features	Drought tolerant?	Salt spray tolerant?	Saline soils tolerant?
<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark Hickory	W: 30 ft Ht: 80 ft	Shaggy bark and nuts when mature. Drought tolerant after established. Needs rich soil.	moderate	unknown	unknown
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Northern catalpa	W: 25 – 50 ft Ht: 50 ft	Hiawatha 2 – a better street tree variety, white flowers, marginal hardiness (zone 4-5)	yes	moderate	moderate
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo	W: 25- 35 ft Ht: 40 – 50 ft	Only plant male trees (seedless) such Autumn gold, tolerates clay & alkaline, pest resistant	yes	yes	moderate
<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	Kentucky Coffeetree	W: 35 ft Ht: 50 ft	Heat & drought tolerant, tolerates heavy alkaline soil, oval to vase shape.	yes	yes	yes
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak	W: 15 – 40 ft Ht: 40 – 50 ft	Tolerant of alkaline, wet, poorly drained soils, good urban tree. Some of S Main St in Hailey.	yes	no	moderate
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak	W: 25 – 45 ft Ht: 55 ft	Cold hardy tree that tolerates heat, drought, and alkaline soils. Slow grower.	yes	yes	yes
<i>Ulmus americana spp</i>	American elm cultivars	W: 50 – 60 ft Ht: 55 – 70 ft	Dutch Elm Disease resistant cultivars, vase shape, yellow fall color, tolerates alkaline, clay	moderate	moderate	moderate

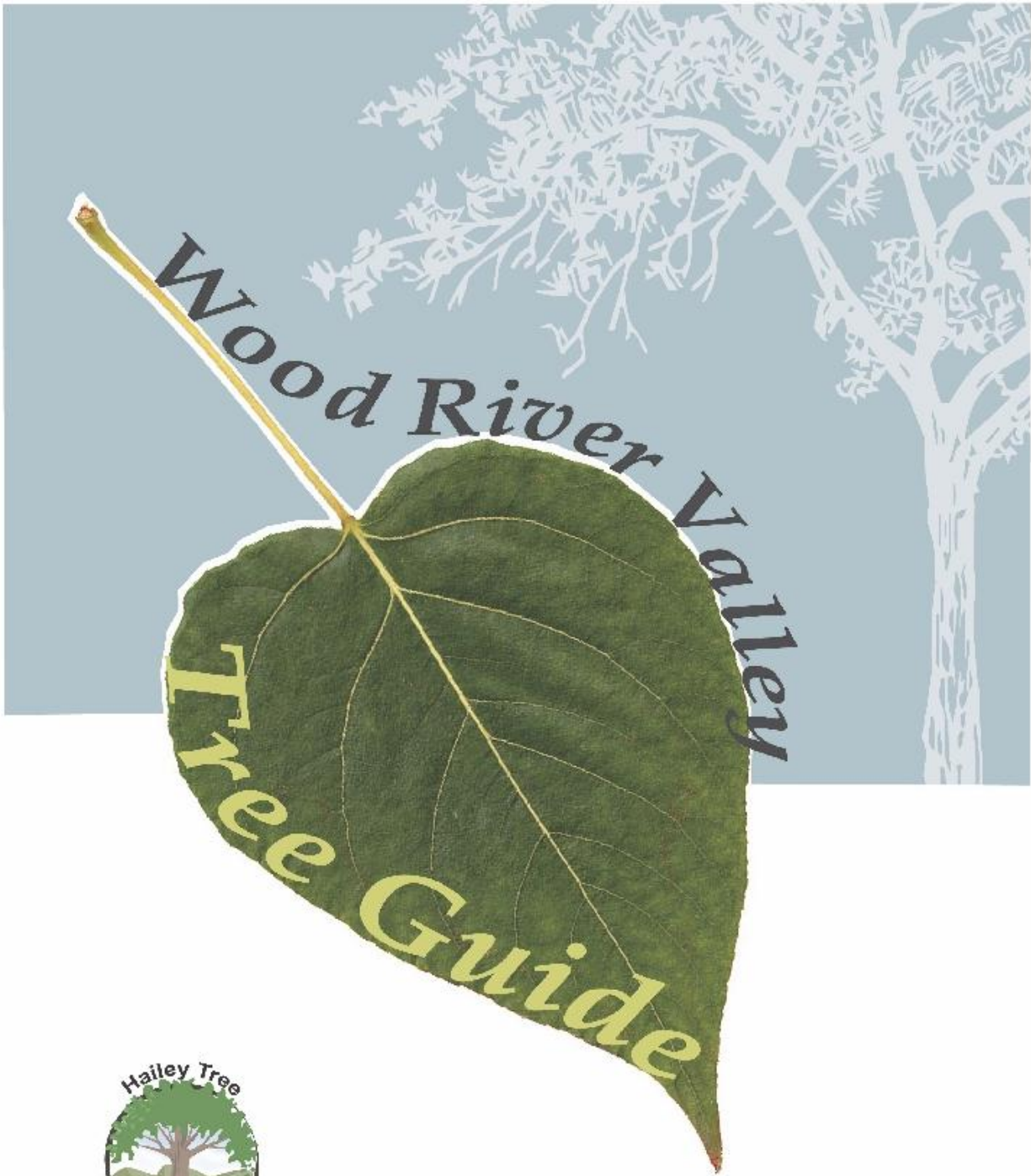
Sources:

J. Frank Schmidt & Son Co, wholesale catalog reference guide: https://www.jfschmidt.com/rg/jfs_ref_guide_18.pdf

Cornell Urban Tree Guide (some trees not cold hardy for Hailey): <https://pdf4pro.com/view/recommended-urban-trees-cornell-university-5b4e51.html>

The Morton Arboretum, online tree guide: <https://www.mortonarb.org/>

Virginia Cooperative Extension: Table of saline soils and salt spray tolerance of trees : www.ext.vt.edu



2013, First Edition

Hailey Tree Committee Members:

Bill Josey, Chair

Tom Ward, Vice Chair

Jeff Beacham

Jeff Heinecke

Juerg Stauffacher

Matt Phillips

Many Thanks to:

The Cities of Hailey and Ketchum Elected officials and Staff

We are grateful for their guidance and support.



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Introduction

The Wood River Valley is a land of many contrasts. Compare the native vegetation of the high desert plains, evergreen-studded hills, and lush floodplains to the cultured "forest" of city trees, some established near the turn of the century. The mosaic of varied textures and colors adds to the beauty of the valley and the quality of our lifestyle.

This guide has been prepared for the purpose of helping you make better choices when preparing to select, plant and maintain trees. *It is not meant to replace the advice of professionals, only to help you define some options and better understand the ramifications of your choices.*

Benefits of Trees

Most trees in cities or communities are planted to provide beauty or shade. Trees also serve many other purposes, and it often is helpful to consider these other functions when selecting a tree for the landscape. They beautify our surroundings, purify our air, act as visual/sound barriers, manufacture oxygen, and help us save energy through their cooling shade in summer and their wind reduction in winter. Trees also provide many social and communal benefits such as providing functional areas like parks and green spaces for residents to enjoy.

Value of Trees

Trees and other plant life are valuable and increase property value. They have monetary value that can be measured by competent plant appraisers.

Property Line Considerations

There are a few things to consider when planting a tree in relation to property lines. First, trees are not approved to be planted in Rights of Way (ROW) or easements without a permit from the City. Call your City Hall for permits and conditions to plant or perform any work on trees in the public Right of Way. Secondly, when planting near adjoining private property, it is important to know the rights of the adjoining landowner with regard to the tree. Currently, if the tree is located on the common boundary line of adjoining landowners, it is owned by both landowners as tenants in common. This means that any maintenance or removal of the tree will need to be approved by both property owners. If the tree is setback from the property line, but branches or roots extend into the adjoining landowner's yard, the landowner is entitled to trim the branches or roots back to the property line (provided that it's not detrimental to the health of the tree).

Another important thing to remember when considering property lines is the location of utilities. Many of the utilities to service our homes and businesses are now installed underground. Water, sewer, natural gas, power, telephone, cable TV, and fiber optic lines can be easily cut by digging equipment. You do have a legal and financial responsibility for damage to utility lines.

Idaho Dig Line, Inc. is a one-call center that will notify the member utilities in your area prior to working near underground utility lines and overhead power lines. (Please call Dig Line at 811

two business days in advance.) The member utilities in turn, will mark their lines with paint marks and/or stakes. This is a free service provided by your utilities.

Consult a professional if you are unsure about or need more information regarding property line considerations.

Permit Considerations

Call your City Hall for permits and conditions to plant or perform any work on trees in public Right of Way.

Site Selection

General Site Selection Guidelines

Selecting a tree that will thrive in a given set of site conditions is the key to long-term tree health. The following are the major site conditions to consider before selecting a tree for planting.

- *Soil* - The most common issues are shallow or unhealthy topsoil, compacted soils, and poor drainage.
- *Sun* - The amount of sunlight available will affect tree species selection for a particular location.
- *Wind* - Exposure to wind can cause water loss in soils and uprooted trees. Staking or more frequent irrigation may be needed to establish juvenile trees on windy sites.
- *Location & Planting Space* - Carefully consider how the tree will look fifty years from now and plan accordingly. Many different factors such as utility lines, pavement, buildings, other plants, and view corridors can limit the planting space available to the tree.

Consult a professional to determine the condition of your site and get recommendations on ways to improve potential problems.

Local Plant Hardiness Zones

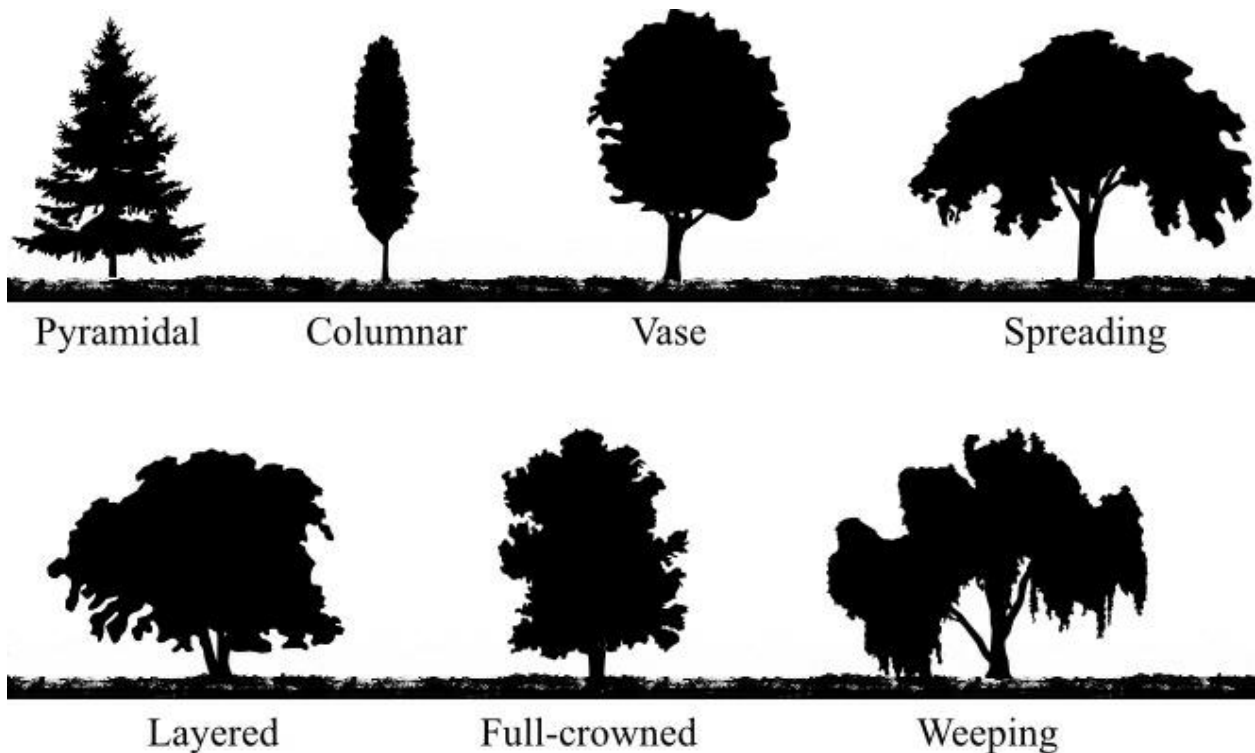
The Wood River Valley is subject to a variety of micro-climates. Hardiness zones are based on a plant's ability to withstand the minimum low temperature for that given area. This does not take into account summer temperatures, humidity, and drought tolerance. The issue is further compounded by our high solar index during the winter, (daily freeze /thaw) and depth of snow cover. The majority of zone 4 plant materials will thrive in this area. Growing seasons are unbelievably short in our valley. The primary factor in plant growth from year to year is dependent on ground temperature which is variable. Please contact your local nursery grower, landscape professional, or consult the suggested species list contained in this guide for more specific information.

Tree Selection

General Tree Selection Guidelines

Matching the tree to the site is one of the most important decisions a property owner makes when landscaping or replacing a tree lost to damage or disease. Carefully consider the right tree for the right place.

Selecting the right form (shape) to complement the desired function (what you want the tree to do) can significantly reduce maintenance costs and increase the tree's value in the landscape. When making a selection about form, also consider mature tree size. Trees grow in a variety of sizes and shapes, as shown below. They can vary in height from several inches to several hundred feet. Select a form and size that will fit the planting space provided now and into the future.



Size

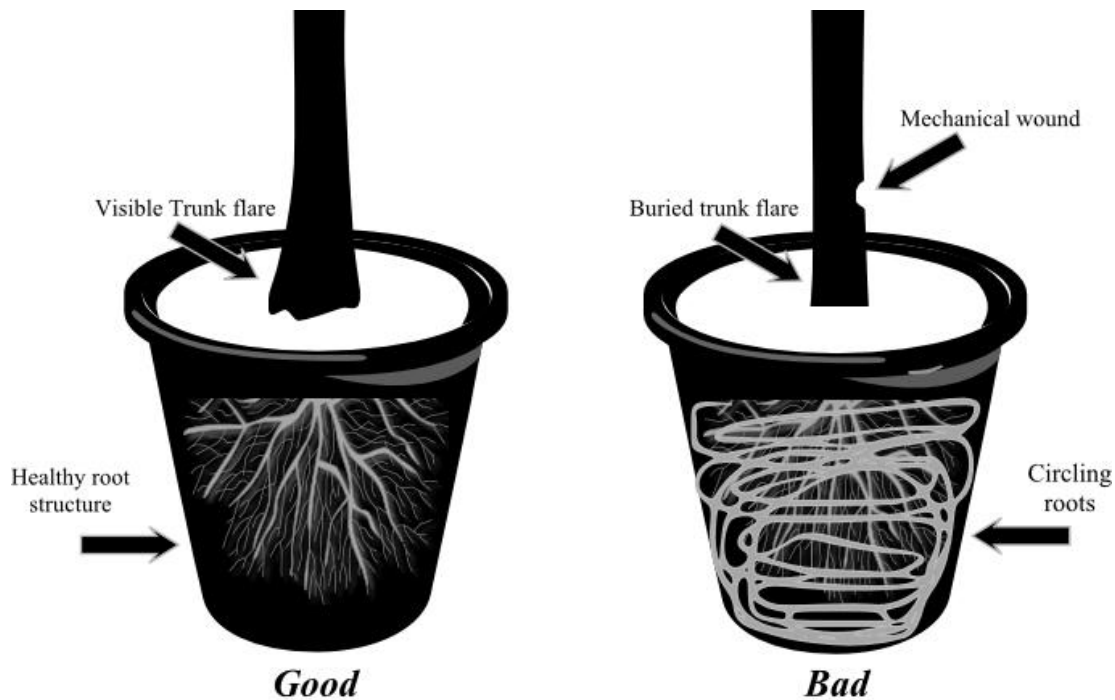
How tall (height) and how wide (spread) trees will grow is a very important factor to consider when selecting a tree. In general, small trees are less than 25 feet tall when mature, medium trees grow 25 to 50 feet tall when mature, and large trees grow over 50 feet tall when mature. A tree's spread is a result of its growth habit and should also play a significant role when selecting for a particular site. Consult a professional or the suggested species list on pages 5-6 in this guide to insure you are choosing the proper size species for the planting location.

Purchasing High Quality Trees

A high-quality tree has enough sound roots to support healthy growth, a trunk without wounds, and a strong structure with well-spaced, firmly attached branches.

A low-quality tree has crushed or circling roots in a small root ball or small container, a trunk with wounds from mechanical impacts or incorrect pruning, and a weak structure.

Roots on trees for sale are available as one of three types: bare root (no soil), root balled (roots in soil held in place by burlap or some other fabric), and container grown (roots and soil in a container). You should be able to see the basal trunk flare. The flare is the spreading trunk base that connects with the roots. Watch out for trees planted too deeply in containers or trees buried in fabric bags. Avoid trees with many crushed or torn roots. The majority of roots should not twist or circle in the containers.



Beware of injuries beneath trunk wraps. Never buy a tree without thoroughly checking the trunk. If the tree is wrapped, remove the wrap and inspect the trunk for wounds, incorrect pruning cuts, and insect injuries.

Any of these problems alone or in combination with others will greatly reduce the tree's chances for a long, attractive, healthy, and productive life. Consult a professional to assist in the purchase of the highest quality tree possible.

Suggested Species for the Wood River Valley

SMALL EVERGREEN

Common Name	Scientific Name	Height	Spread	Habit	Native (Blaine County)	Features/Problems
Arborvitae*	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	10'-15'	6'-8'	pyramidal	no	winter damage
Juniper*	<i>Juniperus ssp.</i>	2'-20'	4'-10'	pyramidal	yes	drought tolerant, drainage
Pine - Bristlecone*	<i>Pinus aristata</i>	10'-15'	8'-10'	pyramidal	no	slow-growing, drought tolerant
Pine - Mugo*	<i>Pinus mugo</i>	10'-15'	6'-8'	pyramidal/spreading	no	elk damage
Pine - Mugo Dwarf*	<i>Pinus mugo</i>	6'-8'	5'-15'	pyramidal/spreading	no	elk damage
Pine - Scotch Dwarf*	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	8'-10'	6'-8'	pyramidal/spreading	no	winter damage
Spruce, Alberta Dwarf*	<i>Picea glauca 'conica'</i>	4'-10'	2'-4'	pyramidal	no	small spaces, topiary

SMALL DECIDUOUS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Height	Spread	Habit	Native (Blaine County)	Features/Problems
Alder	<i>Alnus incana</i>	15'-20'	10'-15'	pyramidal/spreading	yes	short-lived, drainage
Apple**	<i>Malus ssp.</i>	10'-15'	10'-15'	vase/spreading	no	edible fruit, fireblight
Apricot**	<i>Prunus ssp.</i>	10'-15'	10'-15'	vase/spreading	no	edible fruit
Birch, Western Red	<i>Betula occidentalis fontinalis</i>	30'-40'	20'-30'	layered	no	decorative bark, birch bore
Birdcherry/Mayday	<i>Prunus padus</i>	15'-20'	10'-15'	spreading	no	hardier in south valley
Cherry**	<i>Prunus ssp.</i>	10'-15'	10'-15'	vase/spreading	no	edible fruit
Chokecherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	15'-20'+	8'-15'	pyramidal/spreading	some ssp.	few pest issues, drainage
Crabapple**	<i>Malus ssp.</i>	10'-30'	10'-20'	vase/spreading	no	fireblight, fruit litter
Elm, Camperdown*	<i>Ulmus glabra 'camperdownii'</i>	5'-10'	8'-10'	weeping	no	good for small spaces
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus ssp.</i>	15'-20'	15'-20'	vase/spreading	no	attract birds, fireblight
Lilac, Japanese Tree	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	15'-30'	15'-20'	vase/spreading	no	fragrant flower
Maple, Amur	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	10'-20'	10'-12'	layered	no	brilliant red leaf color
						winter damage
Maple, Bigtooth	<i>Acer grandidentatum</i>	15'-25'	10'-15'	vase/spreading	no	few pest issues
Mountainash**	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	20'-30'	15'-20'	pyramidal/spreading	no	attract birds, fruit litter
						fireblight, winter damage
Oak, Burenglish	<i>Quercus macrocarpa x robur</i>	10'-30'	10'-30'	spreading	no	hardier in south valley
Oak, Swamp White	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	15'-30'	10'-15'	full-crowned	no	hardier in south valley
Olive, Russian**	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	15'-20'	10'-15'	layered	no	thorns, invasive
Pear**	<i>Pyrus ssp.</i>	10'-25'	8'-20'	pyramidal	no	edible fruit, fireblight
Plum**	<i>Prunus ssp.</i>	10'-15'	10'-15'	vase/spreading	no	edible fruit
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	5'-15'	5'-10'	layered	yes	few pest issues, attract birds

MEDIUM EVERGREEN

Common Name	Scientific Name	Height	Spread	Habit	Native (Blaine County)	Features/Problems
Pine, Austrian*	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	25'-50'	15'-25'	spreading	no	bark beetles, elk damage
Pine, Limber*	<i>Pinus flexilis</i>	15'-30'	8'-15'	pyramidal	yes	long-lived, blister rust
Pine, Scotch*	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	30'-50'	20'-30'	spreading	no	winter damage, bark beetles
Spruce, Semi-dwarf*	<i>Picea ssp.</i>	5'-30'	3'-15'	pyramidal	no	small spaces

*Species not recommended for street corner locations in right-of-way plantings due to motorist visibility

**Species not recommended for right-of-way plantings due to seed & fruit litter, invasive roots/sprouts, or safety

MEDIUM DECIDUOUS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Height	Spread	Habit	Native (Blaine County)	Features/Problems
Ash, Green	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	25'-50'	20'-25'	full-crowned	no	shade tree
Ash, Mancana	<i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i>	25'-50'	20'-25'	full-crowned	no	shade tree
Aspen, Quaking**	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	25'-50'	10'-15'	columnar	yes	fast-growing, short-lived
						pest issues, invasive
Aspen, Swedish	<i>Populus tremula erecta</i>	25'-50'	10'-15'	columnar	no	winter damage
Birch, European White	<i>Betula pendula</i>	40'-50'	20'-30'	pyramidal	no	decorative bark, birch bore
Boxelder**	<i>Acer negundo</i>	30'-50'	20'-40'	spreading	yes	boxelder bugs, invasive
Horsechestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	25'-50'	20'-30'	full-crowned	no	hardier in south valley
Linden, Littleleaf	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	40'-50'	20'-40'	pyramidal	no	attract aphids, ants, bees
Linden, American	<i>Tilia americana</i>	40'-80'	20'-40'	full-crowned	no	attract aphids, ants, bees
Locust, Black	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	30'-50'	20'-30'	full-crowned	no	hardier in south valley
Maple, Norway	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	30'-60'	20'-40'	full-crowned	no	hardy, shade tree
Maple, Red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	30'-60'	20'-40'	full-crowned	no	hardier in south valley
Maple, Autumn Blaze	<i>Acer x freemanii</i>	50'-60'	30'-40'	full-crowned	no	brilliant red leaf color

LARGE EVERGREEN

Common Name	Scientific Name	Height	Spread	Habit	Native (Blaine County)	Features/Problems
Fir, Concolor*	<i>Abies concolor</i>	30'-60'	20'-30'	pyramidal	yes	soft needles, few pest issues
Fir, Douglas*	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	50'-100'	20'-30'	pyramidal	yes	hardy
Fir, Sub-alpine*	<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>	50'-100'	10'-20'	pyramidal	yes	drainage
Larch, Western	<i>Larix occidentalis</i>	50'-100'	20'-30'	pyramidal	yes	deciduous conifer
Pine, Lodgepole*	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	50'-100'	20'-30'	pyramidal	yes	bark beetles, elk damage
Pine, Ponderosa*	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	50'-100'	20'-30'	pyramidal	no	elk damage
Spruce, Colorado Blue*	<i>Picea pungens</i>	50'-80'	20'-30'	pyramidal	no	pest issues
Spruce, Engelmann*	<i>Picea engelmannii</i>	50'-100'	20'-30'	pyramidal	yes	hardy
Spruce, Norway*	<i>Picea abies</i>	50'-80'	20'-30'	pyramidal	no	large decorative cones

LARGE DECIDUOUS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Height	Spread	Habit	Native (Blaine County)	Features/Problems
Buckeye	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	30'-60'	20'-30'	full-crowned	no	hardier in south valley
Cottonwood, Black**	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	60'-110'	20'-30'	columnar	yes	short-lived, invasive
						structural safety issues
Elm, Siberian**	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	30'-60'	20'-40'	vase/spreading	no	messy, invasive
Maple, Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	30'-60'	20'-30'	full-crowned	no	prone to decay
Poplar, Silver**	<i>Populus alba</i>	30'-60'	20'-40'	full-crowned	no	fast-growing, short-lived
Willow**	<i>Salix alba</i>	30'-60'	20'-40'	full-crowned/weeping	some ssp.	messy, invasive

*Species not recommended for street corner locations in right-of-way plantings due to motorist visibility

**Species not recommended for right-of-way plantings due to seed & fruit litter, invasive roots/sprouts, or safety

Planting

General Planting Guidelines

After locating a good site and selecting an appropriate species, it is time to plant your tree. In general a tree about 2 inch caliper (diameter of tree near the base) or smaller is the best size for long term health. Larger trees can be successfully planted by professionals using heavy equipment, but they typically take longer to establish and aren't as healthy over time.

Planting a Tree

The ideal time to plant trees is during the dormant season. In the fall after leaf drop or early spring before bud-break when weather conditions are cool and allow plants to establish roots. Conversely, given the appropriate care during all phase of the process, planting is possible throughout the growing season. Careful handling during transport and planting is essential to ensure a healthy future for new trees.

If the tree you are planting is balled and burlapped or bare root, it is important to understand that its root system has been reduced by 90 percent of its original size during transplanting. As a result of the trauma caused by the digging process, trees commonly exhibit what is known as transplant shock. Containerized trees may also experience transplant shock, particularly if they have circling roots that must be cut. Transplant shock is indicated by slow growth and reduced vigor and can be evident for up to 5 years after transplanting. Proper site preparation before and during planting combined with good follow-up care reduces the amount of time the tree experiences transplant shock and allows the tree to quickly establish in its new location.

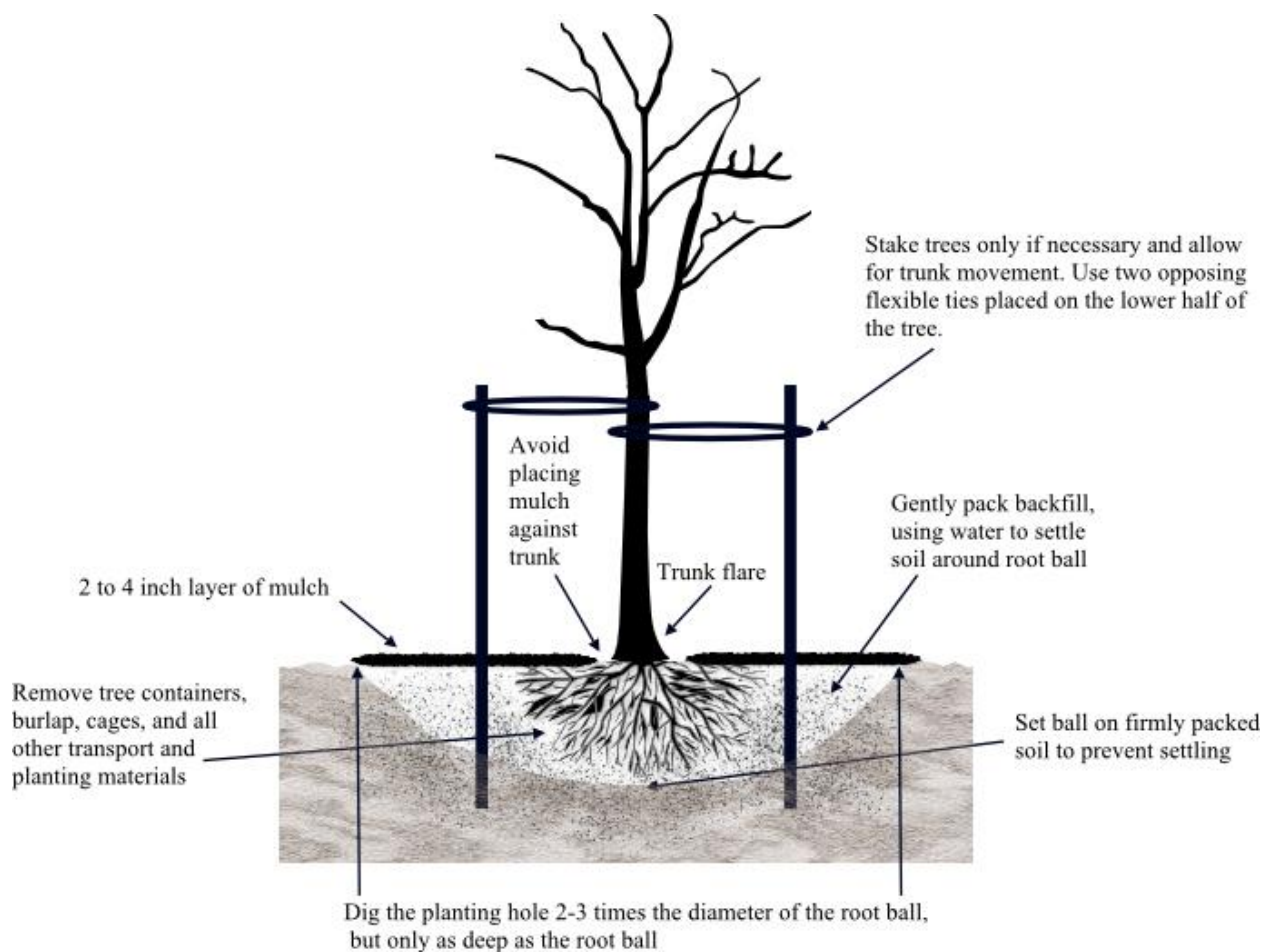
Carefully follow these simple steps, and you can significantly reduce the stress placed on the tree at the time of planting:

- *Dig a shallow, broad planting hole* - Make the hole wide, as much as three times the diameter of the root ball but only as deep as the root ball. Breaking up the soil in a large area around the tree provides the newly emerging roots room to expand into loose soil to encourage establishment.
- *Identify the trunk flare* - The trunk flare is where the roots spread at the base of the tree. This point should be partially visible after the tree has been planted. If the trunk flare is not partially visible, you may have to remove some soil from the top of the root ball.
- *Remove the tree container and other planting materials* - Carefully remove the tree out of the container. Inspect the root ball for circling roots and cut or remove them. Expose the trunk flare, if necessary. With balled and burlapped trees, cut and remove the burlap and strings meant to hold the root ball intact during transport. If the ball is in a wire basket, cut and remove the entire basket if possible, or at minimum the top two tiers of wire.
- *Place the tree at the proper height* - Before placing the tree in the hole, check to see that the hole has been dug to the proper depth and no more. The majority of the roots on the newly

planted tree will develop in the top 12 inches of soil. It is better to plant the tree a little high than to plant it at or below the original growing level. This higher planting level will allow for some settling of soil. To avoid damage when setting the tree in the hole, always lift the tree by the root ball and never by the trunk.

1. Straighten the tree in the hole. Before you begin backfilling, have someone view the tree from several directions to confirm that the tree is straight.
2. Fill the hole about one-third full and gently but firmly pack the soil around the base of the root ball. Fill the remainder of the hole, taking care to firmly pack soil to eliminate air pockets that may cause roots to dry out. It is not recommended to apply fertilizer at the time of planting.

- *Mulch around the base of the tree* - Mulch acts as a barrier to hold moisture, moderates soil temperature extremes, and reduces competition from grass and weeds. A layer of 2-4 inches is ideal. More than 4 inches may cause problems with oxygen and moisture levels. Avoid placing mulch against the trunk by pulling it back several inches so as not to cause decay of the living bark at the base of the tree.



- *Provide follow up care* - Keep the soil moist but not soaked; overwatering causes leaves to turn yellow or fall off. When the soil is dry below the surface of the mulch, it is time to water. Trees

need deep watering at least once a week and more frequently during hot weather. Continue until mid-fall, tapering off for lower temperatures that require less-frequent watering. Watch for signs of insect and disease damage and consult a professional if problems are detected.

Staking Guidelines

Stake trees only if necessary and allow for the natural sway of the tree. Staking increases the amount of time it takes for a tree to stabilize itself and therefore should only be done on windy or steep planting areas that require the extra support. Staking materials can do harm to trees by girdling stems or branches and should be adjusted as needed and left on for a maximum of 1 year after planting.

Maintenance

Proper Watering Practices

During our local dry summers, trees must be watered regularly. Irrigation systems designed to water turf do not sufficiently water your trees because the turf uses most of the surface water. Caring for trees requires more direct watering methods than your lawn. Letting your hose flood irrigate, or installing drip irrigation around trees are two acceptable methods of deep watering.

How much water your tree should receive depends upon the tree size. A general rule of thumb is to use approximately 10 gallons of water per inch of trunk diameter for each watering. Measure the tree trunk's diameter at knee height.

- All size trees should be deep watered once a week - April through September.
- Water should be distributed evenly under the drip-line of the tree.
- Water should be penetrating 10 to 12 inches below the soil surface inside the dripline.

Proper Fertilization/Soil Health

Soil fertility and health vary greatly at different locations. Consult a landscape professional to perform a soil test, assess potential problems of your site, and get recommendations on ways to improve poor soil conditions. Recommendation may include adding fertilizers or soil amendments (sand, compost, or manure) and cultural methods that break up compacted areas or improve drainage.

Pest and Disease Management

Insects and diseases can threaten tree health. As soon as you notice any abnormality in your tree's appearance, you should begin a careful assessment of the problem. By identifying the specific symptoms of damage and understanding their causes, you may be able to diagnose the problem and select an appropriate treatment. Seek the advice of a professional if you have any doubt about the nature of the problem or proper treatment.

Correct diagnosis of plant health problems requires an investigation of the situation as follows:

- *Accurately identify the plant* - Because many insects and diseases are plant-specific, this information can quickly limit the number of suspected diseases and disorders.
- *Look for a pattern of abnormality* - It may be helpful to compare the affected plant with other plants on the site, especially those of the same species.
- *Carefully examine the landscape* - The history of the property and adjacent land may reveal many problems. The number of species affected may also help distinguish between infectious pathogens that are more plant-specific as compared to chemical or environmental factors that affect many different species.
- *Examine the roots* – Discolored, broken, decaying roots, or the presence of mushrooms may indicate serious issues involving root health.
- *Check the trunk and branches* - Examine the trunk thoroughly for wounds that may provide entrances for pathogens and wood-rotting organisms. Large defects may indicate a potentially hazardous tree.
- *Note the position and appearance of affected leaves* - The size and color of the foliage may tell a great deal about the plant's condition. Make note of these and any other abnormalities.

The treatment method used for a particular insect or disease problem will depend on the species involved, the extent of the problem, and a variety of other factors specific to the situation and local regulations. Always consult a professional if you have any doubt about the nature of the problem or proper treatment.

Benefits of Mulching Trees

Mulch refers to the placement of any material on the ground around plants. Mulch is a protective covering of various organic and inorganic materials that is spread over the soil surface to regulate moisture and improve soil conditions.

- Helps maintain soil moisture. Evaporation is reduced, and the need for watering can be minimized.
- Helps control weeds. A layer 2-4 inches thick of mulch will reduce the germination and growth of weeds.
- Serves as nature's insulating blanket. Mulch keeps soils warmer in the winter and cooler in the summer.
- Improves soil aeration, soil structure, and drainage over time.
- Improves soil fertility and increase organic matter.
- Can inhibit certain plant diseases.
- Reduces the likelihood of damage from weed whackers or the dreaded lawn mower blight.
- Gives planting beds a uniform, well-cared-for look.

Proper Pruning Techniques

Keep these few simple principles in mind before pruning a tree:

- Proper technique is essential. Poor pruning can cause damage that lasts for the life of the tree. Learn where and how to make the cuts before picking up the pruning tool.
- Each cut has the potential to change the growth of the tree. Always have a purpose in mind before making a cut.
- Trees do not heal the way people do. When a tree is wounded, it must grow over and compartmentalize the wound. As a result, the wound is contained within the tree forever.
- Small cuts do less damage to the tree than large cuts. For that reason, proper pruning (training) of young trees is critical.



Pruning cuts should be made just outside the branch collar



Proper Pruning Cut



Tree healing from a proper pruning cut

Where you make a pruning cut is critical to a tree's response in growth and wound closure. Make pruning cuts just outside the branch collar. Because the branch collar contains trunk or parent branch tissues, the tree will be damaged unnecessarily if you remove or damage it.

Most species can be pruned during any season, but the best time to prune is fall/winter. Fruit trees are very susceptible to fire blight in our valley and should only be pruned when dormant to reduce infection.

If a permanent branch is to be shortened, it should be cut to a lateral branch or bud. Cuts made between buds or branches, may lead to stem decay, sprout production, and misdirected growth.

Be realistic about each particular species's natural form and prune accordingly. Right tree, Right place!

Pruning Young Trees

Proper pruning is essential in developing a tree with a strong structure and desirable form. Trees that receive the appropriate pruning measures while they are young will require less corrective pruning when they mature.

A good structure of primary scaffold branches should be established while the tree is young. The scaffold branches provide the framework of the mature tree.

The goal in training young trees is to establish a strong trunk with sturdy, well-spaced branches. The strength of the branch structure depends on the relative sizes of the branches, the branch angles, and the spacing of the limbs.

Naturally, those factors vary with the growth habit of the tree. *Good pruning techniques remove structurally weak branches while maintaining the natural form of the tree.*

Pruning of newly planted trees should be limited to corrective pruning. Remove torn or broken branches, and save other pruning measures for the second or third year.

Pruning Mature Trees

Pruning is a common tree maintenance procedure. Although forest trees grow quite well with only nature's pruning, landscape trees require a higher level of care to maintain their safety and aesthetics. Pruning should be done with an understanding of how the tree responds to each cut. Improper pruning can cause damage that will last for the life of the tree, or worse, shorten the tree's life.

If people and trees are to coexist in an urban or suburban environment, then we sometimes have to modify the trees. City environments do not mimic natural forest conditions. Safety is a major concern. Also, we want trees to complement other landscape plantings and lawns. Proper pruning, with an understanding of tree biology, can maintain good tree health and structure while enhancing the aesthetic and economic values of our landscapes.

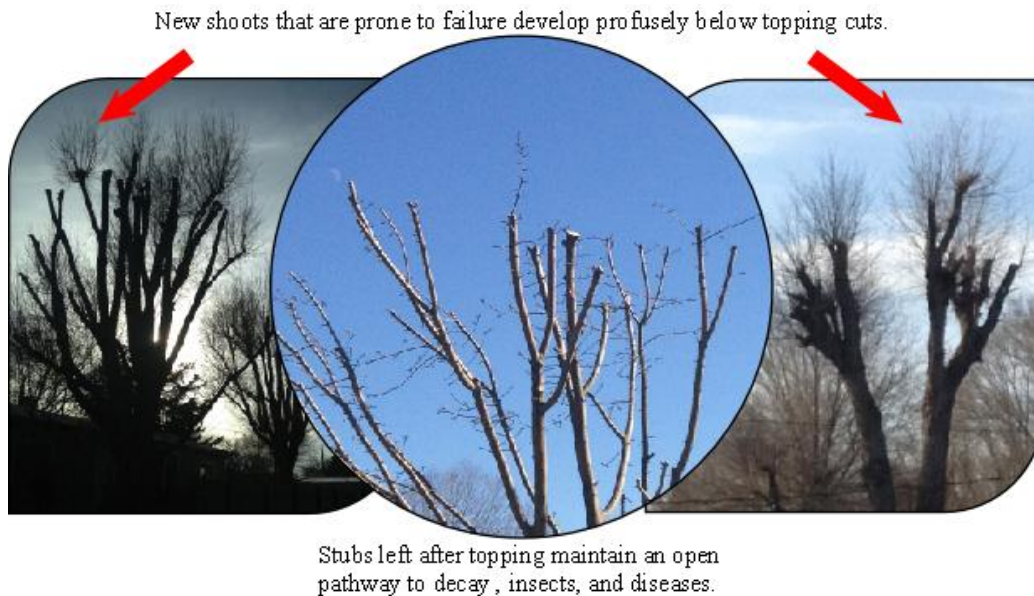
Mature trees should require little routine pruning. A widely accepted rule of thumb is never to remove more than one-quarter of a tree's leaf-bearing crown. Removing even a single, large-diameter limb can create a wound that the tree may not be able to close. The older and larger a tree becomes, the less energy it has in reserve to close wounds and defend against decay or insect attack. The pruning of large mature trees is usually limited to removal of dead or potentially hazardous limbs. Pruning large trees can be difficult and dangerous. If pruning involves working above the ground, using power equipment, or working near power lines, it is best to hire a trained and certified professional arborist.

Wound dressings were once thought to accelerate wound closure, protect against insects and diseases, and reduce decay. However research has shown that dressings do not reduce decay or speed closure and rarely prevent insect or disease infestations. Most experts recommend that wound dressing not be used. If a dressing must be used for cosmetic purposes, use a thin coating of a material that is not toxic to the plant.

Why Topping Hurts Trees

Topping is perhaps the most harmful tree pruning practice known. Yet, despite more than 25 years of literature and seminars explaining its harmful effects, topping remains a common practice.

Topping is the indiscriminate cutting of tree branches to stubs or lateral branches that are not large enough to assume the terminal role. Other names for topping include "heading," "tipping," "hat-racking," and "rounding over."



The most common reason given for topping is to reduce the size of a tree. Home owners often feel that their trees have become too large for their property. People fear that tall trees may pose a hazard. The severity of topping triggers a sort of survival mechanism. The tree activates latent buds, forcing the rapid growth of multiple shoots below each cut. These shoots develop from buds near the surface of the old branches. Unfortunately, the shoots are prone to breaking, especially during windy or winter conditions. The irony is that while the goal was to reduce the tree's height to make it safer, it has been made more hazardous than before.

Topping cuts made along a limb between lateral branches create stubs with wounds that the tree may not be able to close. The exposed wood tissues begin to decay. The decay organisms are given a free path to move down through the branches.

Topping is a high-maintenance pruning practice, with some hidden costs. One is the reduction in property value. Healthy, well-maintained trees can add 10 to 20 percent to the value of a property. Disfigured, topped trees are considered an impending expense.

Another cost of topped trees is potential liability. Because topping is considered an unacceptable pruning practice, any damage caused by branch failure of a topped tree may lead to a finding of negligence in a court of law.

Identifying Tree Hazards

Consider these questions:

- Are there large dead branches in the tree?
- Are there detached branches hanging in the tree?
- Does the tree have cavities or rotten wood along the trunk or in major branches?
- Are mushrooms present at the base of the tree?
- Are there cracks or splits in the trunk or where branches are attached?
- Have adjacent trees fallen over or died?
- Has the trunk developed a strong lean?
- Do many of the major branches arise from one point on the trunk?
- Have the roots been broken off, injured, or damaged?
- Has the site recently been changed by construction?
- Have the leaves prematurely developed an unusual color or size?
- Has the tree been topped or otherwise heavily pruned?

An arborist familiar with tree risk assessment can help you manage the trees on your property and can provide treatments that may help make your tree safer, reducing the risk associated with hazardous trees. Recommendation may be one or more of the following:

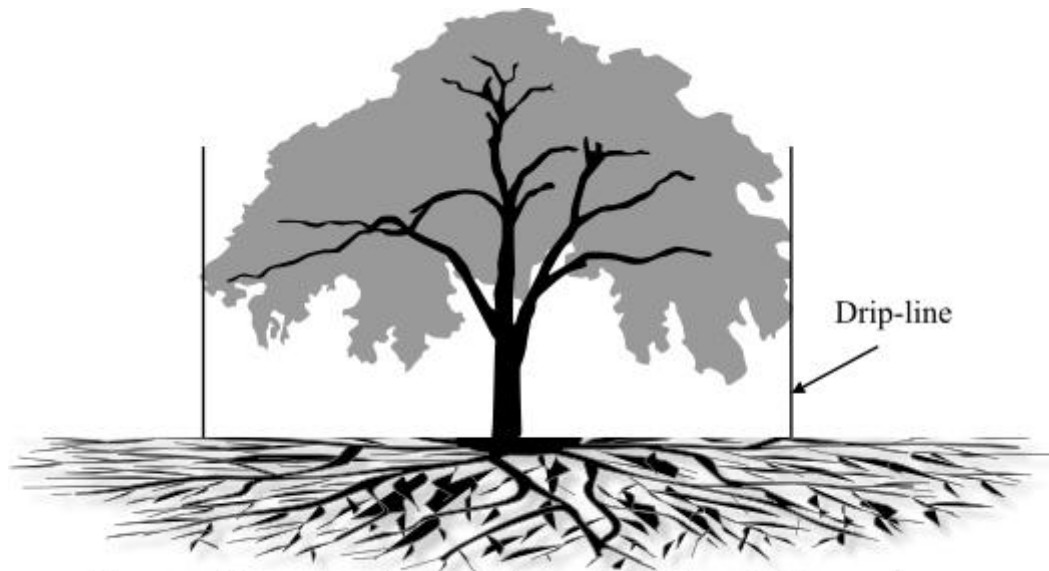
- *Remove the target* - While a home or a nearby power line cannot be moved, it is possible to move picnic tables, cars, landscape features, or other possible targets to prevent them from being hit by a falling tree.
- *Prune the tree* - Remove the defective branches of the tree. Because inappropriate pruning may weaken a tree, pruning work is best done by an ISA Certified Arborist.
- *Cable and brace the tree* - Provide physical support for weak branches and stems to increase their strength and stability.
- *Provide routine care* - Mature trees need routine care in the form of water, fertilizer (in some cases), mulch, and pruning as dictated by the season and their structure.
- *Remove the tree* - Some hazardous trees are best removed.
- *Accept the risk* - The property owner agrees to accept any loss or damage involved if the tree or a part of the tree fails.

Recognizing and reducing tree hazards not only increases the safety of your property and that of your neighbors but also improve the tree's health and may increase its longevity.

Avoiding Construction Damage to Trees

Construction equipment can injure the aboveground portion of a tree by breaking branches, tearing the bark, and wounding the trunk. These injuries are permanent and, if extensive, can be fatal.

The digging and trenching that are necessary to construct a building and install underground utilities will likely sever a portion of the roots of many trees in the area. In a mature tree, the roots extend one to three times the height of the tree. The amount of damage a tree can suffer from root loss depends, in part, on how close to the tree the cut is made.



The roots of a tree extend far from the trunk (2-3 times the distance from trunk to drip-line) and are found mostly in the top 6-12 inches of soil

The roots play a critical role in anchoring a tree. If the major support roots are cut on one side of a tree, the tree may fall or blow over.

In addition, the heavy equipment used in construction compacts the soil and can dramatically reduce the amount of space for air and water. This compaction not only inhibits root growth and penetration but also decreases oxygen in the soil that is essential to the growth and function of the roots.

The single most important preventative action you can take is to set up construction fences around all of the trees that are to remain. The fences should be placed as far out from the trunks of the trees as possible. The intent is to protect the aboveground portions of the trees and also the root systems.

Hire an ISA Certified arborist in the early planning stages of construction. Many of the trees on your property may be saved if the proper steps are taken. Your arborist and builder should work together in planning the construction. The builder may need to be educated regarding the value of the trees on your property and the importance of saving them. Instruct construction personnel

to keep the fenced area clear of building materials, waste, and excess soil. No digging, trenching, or other soil disturbance should be allowed in the fenced area.

All of the measures intended to protect your trees must be written into the construction specifications. The written specifications should detail exactly what can and cannot be done to and around the trees. Each subcontractor must be made aware of the barriers, limitations, and specified work zones. Fines and penalties for violations should be built into the specifications.

Construction damage to trees is often irreversible, damage often takes years to be visible, and the tree doesn't typically die for 5 to 6 years. This is usually long after the contractor has left the site. Despite the best intentions and most stringent tree preservation measures, your trees still might be injured from the construction process. Your arborist can suggest remedial treatments to help reduce stress and improve the growing conditions around your trees.

Hiring an Arborist

An arborist can determine the type of pruning or other care necessary to improve the health, appearance, and safety of your trees. A professional arborist can provide the services of a trained crew, with all of the required safety equipment and liability insurance.

There are a variety of things to look for when selecting an arborist:

- membership in professional organizations such as the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), the Tree Care Industry Association (TCIA), or the American Society of Consulting Arborists (ASCA)
- certification through ISA's Certified Arborist program
- proof of insurance
- list of references (don't hesitate to check)

Avoid using the services of any tree company that:

- advertises topping as a service provided; knowledgeable arborists know that topping is harmful to trees and is not an accepted practice
- uses tree climbing spikes to climb trees that are being pruned; climbing spikes can damage trees, and their use should be limited to trees that are being removed

Other Sources for Quality Tree Care Information

- Trees Are Good - <http://www.treesaregood.com>
- International Society of Arboriculture - <http://www.isa-arbor.com>
- Tree Care Industry Association - <http://www.tcia.org>
- National Arbor Day Foundation - <http://www.arborday.org>
- Tree City USA - <http://www.arborday.org/treecityusa>
- Plant Amnesty - <http://www.plantamnesty.org>
- National Arborists - <http://www.natlarb.com>
- Friends of Trees - <http://www.friendsoftrees.org>
- Bugwood Image Database System - <http://images.bugwood.org>

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Dirr, Michael A. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants. Champaign, Illinois: Stipes Publishing LLC, 1998.



Memorandum

To: Bellevue Parks Committee

From: Carter Bullock, Committee Secretary

Re: Parks Committee Scope, Name, and Purpose

Date: July 15, 2026

Background

In its April 15, April 29, and June 17, 2026 meetings, the Parks Committee undertook a detailed review of its establishment code (located in Section 7-4-3 and 7-4-4 of Bellevue City Code) and recommended a number of changes. These changes would clarify the role of the Committee as “oversight of parks, recreation, and natural lands,” firmly establish its name as the “Parks Committee” across code, and remove/rewrite unclear code provisions.

The Committee has not yet reviewed Chapter 11-5 of Code, where review powers for subdivisions are established. These powers appear to never have been practiced. As such, Staff recommends that the Committee analyze the provisions of Chapter 11-5 relating to the Parks Committee and discuss.

This moment presents an opportunity for the Committee to further discuss its scope, name, and purpose, and explore additional recommendations for code changes.

Recommendation and Next Steps

Provide advice to the Secretary and Staff on what code changes may be needed to support the Committee’s vision.

Enclosures

1. Chapter 11-5 of code, with the most relevant portions highlighted.

CHAPTER 5

PARKS AND PATHWAYS

SECTION:

11-5-1: Purpose

11-5-2: Definitions

11-5-3: Parks And Pathways Required

11-5-4: Parks Committee Powers

11-5-5: Contributions

11-5-6: Multiple Ownership

11-5-7: Minimum Required Improvements

11-5-8: Park Standards

11-5-9: Pathway Standards

11-5-10: Green Space Standards

11-5-11: Dedication And Maintenance

11-5-1: PURPOSE:

The purpose of this chapter is to provide for adequate parks and other recreational opportunities and facilities for the people living and working within as well as those visiting the City, in addition to the other purposes of the Bellevue Comprehensive Plan, this title, the zoning ordinance and the Bellevue Park Master Plan. (Ord. 91-01, 12-2016)

11-5-2: DEFINITIONS:

When used in this chapter, the following words and terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section:

BELLEVUE PARKS COMMITTEE: The recommending body established in section 7-4-3 of this Code.

GREEN SPACE: Land dedicated or restricted as parks, pathways, connective greenways, recreational assets and/or open space.

MASTER PLAN: The Bellevue Parks Master Plan, adopted by resolution on July 13, 2006, as may be amended from time to time.

PARK: A parcel of land dedicated to the City or privately owned and clearly accessible to the public free of charge for nonexclusive recreation and/or cultural use. A park is maintained for the primary purposes of diverse recreational and social opportunities. A park may include one of the following:

Minipark: A parcel of land, between one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) acre and one acre in size that is privately owned and maintained unless otherwise allowed by the Council, but that is used for nonexclusive public recreation and/or cultural purposes.

Neighborhood Park: A parcel of land generally between one and ten (10) acres in size dedicated to the City for nonexclusive public recreation and/or cultural use.

Park/Cultural Space: A parcel of land less than one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) acre in size and located in the B Business, LB/R Limited Business/Residential and T Transitional Zoning Districts, that is privately owned and maintained but that is used for nonexclusive public recreation and/or cultural purposes. A park/cultural space may include courtyards, plazas, gardens, expanded sidewalks and covered areas, provided access to the park/cultural space is available from a public street or property and is normally open to the exterior (e.g., not enclosed in a building).

PATHWAYS: A meaningful pedestrian circulation system dedicated or granted by easement for public use, such as sidewalks and trails that are physically separated from vehicular traffic thoroughfares, which connects to major trail systems, parks, schools, shopping areas and community assets. (Ord. 91-01, 12-2016; amd. 2018 Code)

11-5-3: PARKS AND PATHWAYS REQUIRED:

Unless otherwise provided, every subdivision shall set aside park(s) and/or pathway(s) in accordance with standards set forth in this chapter. (Ord. 91-01, 12-2016)

11-5-4: PARKS COMMITTEE POWERS:

The Bellevue Parks Committee shall review and make a recommendation to the Planning and Zoning Commission and City Council regarding each application for subdivision or development of five (5) residential units or more. Such recommendation will be based on compatibility with the Master Plan and the recreation section of the Comprehensive Plan and compliance with the provisions of this title. (Ord. 91-01, 12-2016)

11-5-5: CONTRIBUTIONS:

The developer of a subdivision or any part thereof, consisting of five (5) or more residential lots, including residential townhouse sublots and residential condominium units, without regard to the number of phases within the subdivision, shall set aside or acquire land area within, adjacent to, or in the general vicinity of the subdivision, or make in lieu payment for parks as required hereunder. (Ord. 91-01, 12-2016; amd. 2018 Code)

A. Land Contributions:

1. Parks shall be developed within the City and set aside in accordance with the following formula:

$$P = x \text{ multiplied by } 0.033$$

"P" is the park contribution in acres

"x" is the number of single-family lots, townhouse sublots, or condominium units contained within the plat. Where multi-family lots are being platted with no fixed number of units, "x" is the maximum number of residential units possible within the subdivision based on current zoning regulations.

2. In the event the subdivision is located in the B Business, LB/R Limited Business/Residential or T Transitional Zoning District, the area required for a park shall be reduced by seventy five percent (75%), but in no event shall the area required for a park/cultural space exceed seventeen and one-half percent (17.5%) of the area of the lot(s) being developed.

B. Contributions In Lieu Of Land Dedications And Improvements:

1. After receiving a recommendation by the Parks Committee, the Council may, at their discretion, approve and accept voluntary cash contributions in lieu of park land dedication and park improvements.

2. The voluntary cash contributions in lieu of park land shall be equivalent to the area of land (e.g., square footage) required to be dedicated under this chapter multiplied by the fair market value of the land (e.g., \$/square foot) in the development at the time of preliminary plat approval by the

Council. The City shall identify the location of the property to be appraised. The appraisal shall be submitted by a mutually agreed upon appraiser and paid for by the applicant.

3. Except as otherwise provided, the voluntary cash contribution in lieu of park land shall also include the cost for park improvements, including all costs of acquisition, construction and all related costs. The cost for such improvements shall be based upon the estimated costs provided by a qualified contractor and/or vendor. In the B Business, LB/R Limited Business/Residential and T Transitional Zoning Districts, in-lieu contributions will not include the cost for park improvements.

4. In-lieu contributions must be segregated by the City and not used for any other purpose other than the acquisition of park land and/or park improvements, which may include upgrades and replacement of park improvements. Such funds should be used, whenever feasible or practicable, on improvements within walking distance of the residents of the subdivision. (Ord. 91-01, 12-2016)

11-5-6: MULTIPLE OWNERSHIP:

Multiple ownership where a parcel of land is owned or otherwise controlled in any manner, directly or indirectly,

A. By the same individual(s) or entity(ies) including, but not limited to, corporation(s), partnership(s), limited liability company(ies) or trust(s); or

B. By different individuals or entities including, but not limited to, corporations, partnerships, limited liability companies or trusts where: 1) such individual(s) or entity(ies) have a controlling ownership or contractual right with the other individual(s) or entity(ies); or 2) the same individual(s) or entity(ies) act in any manner as an employee, owner, partner, agent, stockholder, director, member, officer or trustee of the entity(ies),

multiple subdivisions of said parcel that cumulatively result in five (5) or more dwelling units, are subject to the provisions of this chapter, and shall provide the required improvements subject to the required standards at or before the platting or development of five (5) or more dwelling units. (Ord. 91-01, 12-2016)

11-5-7: MINIMUM REQUIRED IMPROVEMENTS:

A. Private Green Space: Use and maintenance of any privately owned green space shall be controlled by recorded covenants or restrictions which run with the land in favor of the future owners of the property within the tract and which cannot be modified without the consent of the Council.

B. Minipark: Minipark improvements shall be made by the developer. A certified landscape plan shall be prepared by a landscape architect depicting the following: A minipark shall include finished grading and ground cover, trees and shrubs, picnic table(s), trash container(s), dog station(s), bike racks and park bench(es). All miniparks shall provide an average of fifteen (15) trees per acre, of which at least fifteen percent (15%) shall be of four inch (4") caliper or greater. The remaining percentage shall be a minimum of two and one-half inch (2.5") caliper or greater. Evergreen species shall be of a height not less than eight feet (8'). A maximum of twenty percent (20%) of any single tree species may be used. Landscaping and irrigation shall integrate water conservation.

C. Neighborhood Park: Neighborhood park improvements shall be made by the developer. A certified landscape plan shall be prepared by a landscape architect depicting the following: A neighborhood park shall include finished grading and ground cover, large grassy areas, trees and shrubs, sheltered picnic table(s), trash container(s), dog station(s), bike rack(s), park bench(es), parking as required by ordinance, and two (2) or more of the following: play structure, restrooms, an athletic field, trails, hard surface recreational court (i.e., tennis or basketball courts), or gardens that demonstrate conservation principles. Neighborhood parks shall provide an average of fifteen (15) trees per acre, of which at least fifteen percent (15%) shall be of four inch (4") caliper or greater. The remaining percentage shall be a minimum of two and one-half inch (2.5") caliper or greater. Evergreen species shall be of a height not less than eight feet (8'). A maximum of twenty percent (20%) of any single tree species may be used. Landscaping and irrigation shall integrate water conservation.

D. Park/Cultural Space: Park/cultural space park improvements shall be made by the developer. A certified landscape plan shall be prepared by a landscape architect depicting the following: A park/cultural space shall include benches, planters, trees, public art, water features and other elements that would create a gathering place. Connective elements, such as parkways or enhanced sidewalks, may also qualify where such elements connect two (2) or more parks or park/cultural spaces.

E. Pathways: Pathways shall be paved or improved as recommended by the Master Plan and/or City standards. Construction of pathways shall be undertaken at the same time as other public improvements are installed within the development, unless the Council otherwise allows when deemed beneficial for the project. The developer shall be entitled to receive a park dedication credit only if the developer completes and constructs a pathway identified in the Master Plan, or completes and constructs a pathway not identified in the Master Plan where the pathway connects to existing or proposed trails identified in the Master Plan. The City may permit easements to be granted by developers for pathways identified in the Master Plan, thereby allowing the developer to include the land area in the determination of setbacks and building density on the site, but in such cases, a park dedication credit will not be given. A developer is entitled to receive a credit against any area required for a park for every square foot of qualified dedicated pathway right-of-way. (Ord. 91-01, 12-2016)

11-5-8: PARK STANDARDS:

Land proposed to be dedicated for recreation purposes shall meet the minimum applicable requirements required by this chapter based on the identified needs and standards contained within the Master Plan and the recreational section of the Comprehensive Plan. All parks, green space, and trails shall meet the following criteria for development location and size (unless unusual conditions exist that prohibit meeting 1 or more of the criteria):

- A. Shall provide safe and convenient access, including ADA standards.
- B. Shall not be gated so as to restrict access and shall not be configured in such a manner that will create a perception of intruding on private space. If a park is privately owned and maintained, the use of the park shall not be exclusive to the homeowners, residents or employees of the development.
- C. Shall be configured in size, shape, topography and improvements to be functional for the intended users. To be eligible for park dedication credit, land dedicated must be located on slopes less than fifteen degrees (15°), and must be located outside of drainways, floodways and wetland areas. Miniparks shall not be occupied by nonrecreational buildings and shall be available for the use of all the residents or employees of the proposed subdivision.
- D. Shall not create undue negative impact on adjacent properties and shall be buffered from conflicting land uses.
- E. Shall not create undue demands on City services.
- F. Shall require low maintenance or provide for maintenance or a maintenance endowment. (Ord. 91-01, 12-2016)

11-5-9: PATHWAY STANDARDS:

- A. Pathways shall be connected, when required, in a useful manner to other recreation opportunities.
- B. The developer shall define a meaningful pedestrian circulation system for each development which connects to the major trail system, parks, schools, shopping areas and community assets. The developer shall install sidewalks and trails as required by ordinance according to City standards.
- C. The developer shall construct and pave all trails through and abutting their developments identified in the Master Plan. Such trail improvements shall be undertaken at the same time as other public improvements are installed within the development (i.e., grading with site grading and paving with street or parking lot paving). Deviation from this timing requirement may be allowed only when

deemed beneficial for the project. Park dedication credit may be given for trails and pedestrian improvements identified in the Master Plan.

D. The developer may complete, construct and pave all trails not identified in the Master Plan. Park dedication credit may be given for such trails if they connect to existing or proposed trails identified in the Master Plan.

E. The City may permit easements to be granted by developers for trail corridors identified in the Master Plan, thereby allowing the developer to include the land area in the determination of setbacks and building density on the site. In such cases, park dedication credit will not be given. (Ord. 91-01, 12-2016)

11-5-10: GREEN SPACE STANDARDS:

A. Preserved green space within proposed developments shall be designed to be contiguous and interconnecting with adjacent green space (both existing and potential future space).

B. If green space is required or offered as part of a subdivision, townhouse or condominium development, all green space shall meet the following criteria for development, location and size (unless unusual conditions exist that prohibit meeting 1 or more of the criteria): Public and private green spaces on the same property or adjacent properties shall be complementary to one another. Green space within proposed developments shall be designed to be contiguous and interconnecting with any adjacent green space (both existing and potential future space). (Ord. 91-01, 12-2016)

11-5-11: DEDICATION AND MAINTENANCE:

With the exception of miniparks, all park land shall be dedicated to the City upon completion, unless otherwise allowed by the City Council upon recommendation by the Parks and Lands Board. Parks shall be guaranteed by bond and maintained by the developer until each lot is developed in the subdivision and for a minimum period of not less than two (2) years. Any privately owned and maintained park or recreation space (by the future residents or business owners of the subdivision) must meet the following:

A. Land area shall not be occupied by nonrecreational buildings and shall not be exclusive to the homeowners, residents or employees of the development.

B. The use of the private green space shall be restricted for park, playground, trail green space or recreational purposes by recorded covenants which run with the land in favor of the future owners of the property within the tract and which cannot be modified without the consent of the City Council.

C. The facilities dedicated for such purposes are in accordance with the provisions of the recreational element of the Master Plan and the Comprehensive Plan.

D. The private ownership and maintenance of the green space and parks shall be adequately provided by written agreement. (Ord. 91-01, 12-2016)

Bellevue Memorial Park

Survey and Park Committee
Recommendations

Bellevue Parks Committee's Memorial Park Recommendations						
Priority 1-5 (1=low, 5=high)	Time/Money Investment: \$\$\$ (>\$5k), \$\$ (\$1k-\$5k), \$ (<\$1k)	Recommendation	Estimated Cost	Potential Partners	Funding Source	Maintenance Responsibility and long term funding
General Maintenance						
5	\$\$	Develop multi-year budget and commit to maintenance		NA	City	City
5	\$	Winter: Plow sidewalks and parking on each side of the park. Notify residents who are plowing snow into the park and parking areas (City ROW) that it is not allowed and snow must be stored on their property.		NA	City	City
Access						
5	\$	Hwy 75 directional signs to park Memorial Park 2 blks →		City	City or BURA	City
3	\$	Cross walks and bike lane from the bike path to park (Elm Street) This could be done with a sidewalk or just stripe the street with paint.	Paint and staff time	City	NA	City

Orientation



Bellevue Parks Committee's Memorial Park Recommendations						
Priority 1-5 (1=low, 5=high)	Time/Money Investment: \$\$\$ (>\$5k), \$\$ (\$1k-\$5k), \$ (<\$1k)	Recommendation	Estimated Cost	Potential Partners	Funding Source	Maintenance Responsibility and long term funding
Picnic Shelter Area						
5	\$	Re-envision picnic shelter area (Suggestions below)		High School, Bellevue Arts Council		
4	\$	Paint/mural storage building, restroom shelter and picnic shelter		High school and/or Bellevue Arts Council	BURA or donation(s)	City
4	\$\$	Hardscape the North and East area between the picnic shelter sidewalk and restroom shelter/storage building (pavers, stamped/colored concrete). This area could then be used to place a BBQ that can be brought in.		Landscaping companies and contracting businesses	BURA or donation(s)	City
3	\$\$	3 panel Kiosk (information, reservation info and orientation)		High school and/or Bellevue Arts Council		
2	\$ or \$\$	Raised bed with shrubs garden between picnic shelter and BB courts. Will also need drip irrigation. Shrubs will be drought tolerant and pollinator friendly.		Landscaping companies	BURA or donation(s)	City

Bellevue Parks Committee's Memorial Park Recommendations

Priority 1-5 (1=low, 5=high)	Time/Money Investment: \$\$\$ (>\$5k), \$\$ (\$1k-\$5k), \$ (<\$1k)	Recommendation	Estimated Cost	Potential Partners	Funding Source	Maintenance Responsibility and long term funding
Courts						
5	\$	Stripe/transition one of the BB courts into 4 pickleball courts. When the court is not being used for pickleball it could still be used for BB.	\$1k	Pickleball club. Would need to stripe/tape the courts.	BURA and/or pickleball club	City or club
5	\$	Replace BB nets	\$10/each		City	City
3	\$ or \$\$	Refurbish or replace BB court fences with plastic coating fences and use dark colors instead of galvanized.			BURA or donation(s)	
3	\$ or \$\$	Install artwork on fences. Need to refurbish/replace fence before this is done.		High school and/or Bellevue Arts Council	BURA, grants or donation(s)	
1	\$\$	Backboard for single tennis practice, artwork could be placed or painted on the backside. Need to refurbish/replace fence before this is done.	\$1.5 - \$2k		Grants or Donation(s)	City

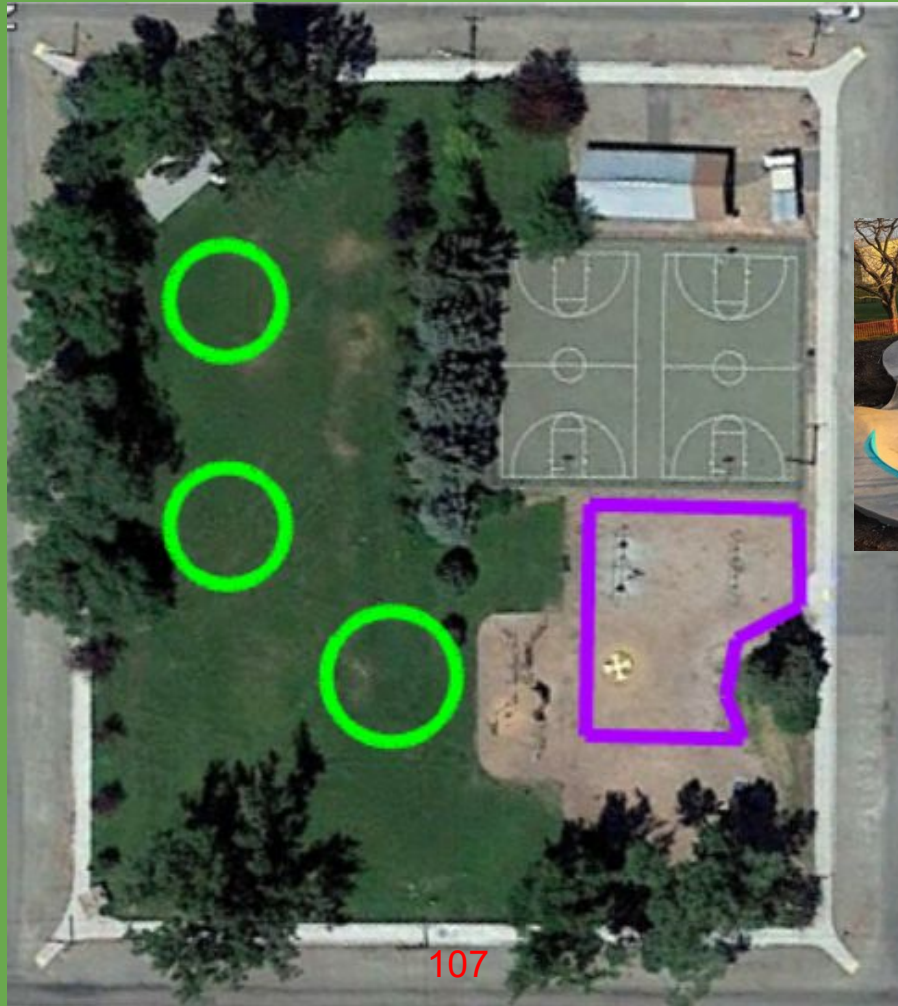
Bellevue Parks Committee's Memorial Park Recommendations						
Priority 1-5 (1=low, 5=high)	Time/Money Investment: \$\$\$ (>\$5k), \$\$ (\$1k-\$5k), \$ (<\$1k)	Recommendation	Estimated Cost	Potential Partners	Funding Source	Maintenance Responsibility and long term funding
Playground Area						
5	\$ or \$\$	Refresh wood chips (till and supplement)			grants, BURA, donations	City
4	\$\$\$	Reorganize playground equipment and construct a skate park	Skate Park: \$225k (5,000 sq. ft @ \$45/sq ft) Reorganize playground equipment.		grants, BURA, donations	City
3	\$\$\$	Purchase playground equipment as needed add rock climbing boulder or other natural features.			BURA, High School	

Bellevue Parks Committee's Memorial Park Recommendations						
Priority 1-5 (1=low, 5=high)	Time/Money Investment: \$\$\$ (>\$5k), \$\$ (\$1k-\$5k), \$ (<\$1k)	Recommendation	Estimated Cost	Potential Partners	Funding Source	Maintenance Responsibility and long term funding
Stage						
4/5	\$\$\$	Replace existing stage with a multi-purpose stage/pavillion		High School	BURA, grants, donations	City
Grass Area						
5	\$ or \$\$\$	Remove and/or relocate weeping crabapple trees			City	
5	\$\$	Plant new shade trees		Landscaping Companies	BURA, donation(s), City	City
5	\$	Remove BBQ grills and fill holes with dirt and seed with grass		City	City	City
5	\$	Provide dog poop bag dispensers and trash cans			BURA	City
4	\$\$	Benches, need to strategically locate	\$300/bench		BURA, donation(s), City	City
4	\$	Plant shrubs for pollinators and drought tolerance			BURA, Idaho Native Plant Society grant, other grants, donation(s)	City

Stage/Multi-Purpose Pavilion Ideas



Shade Trees



Skate Park

Next Steps

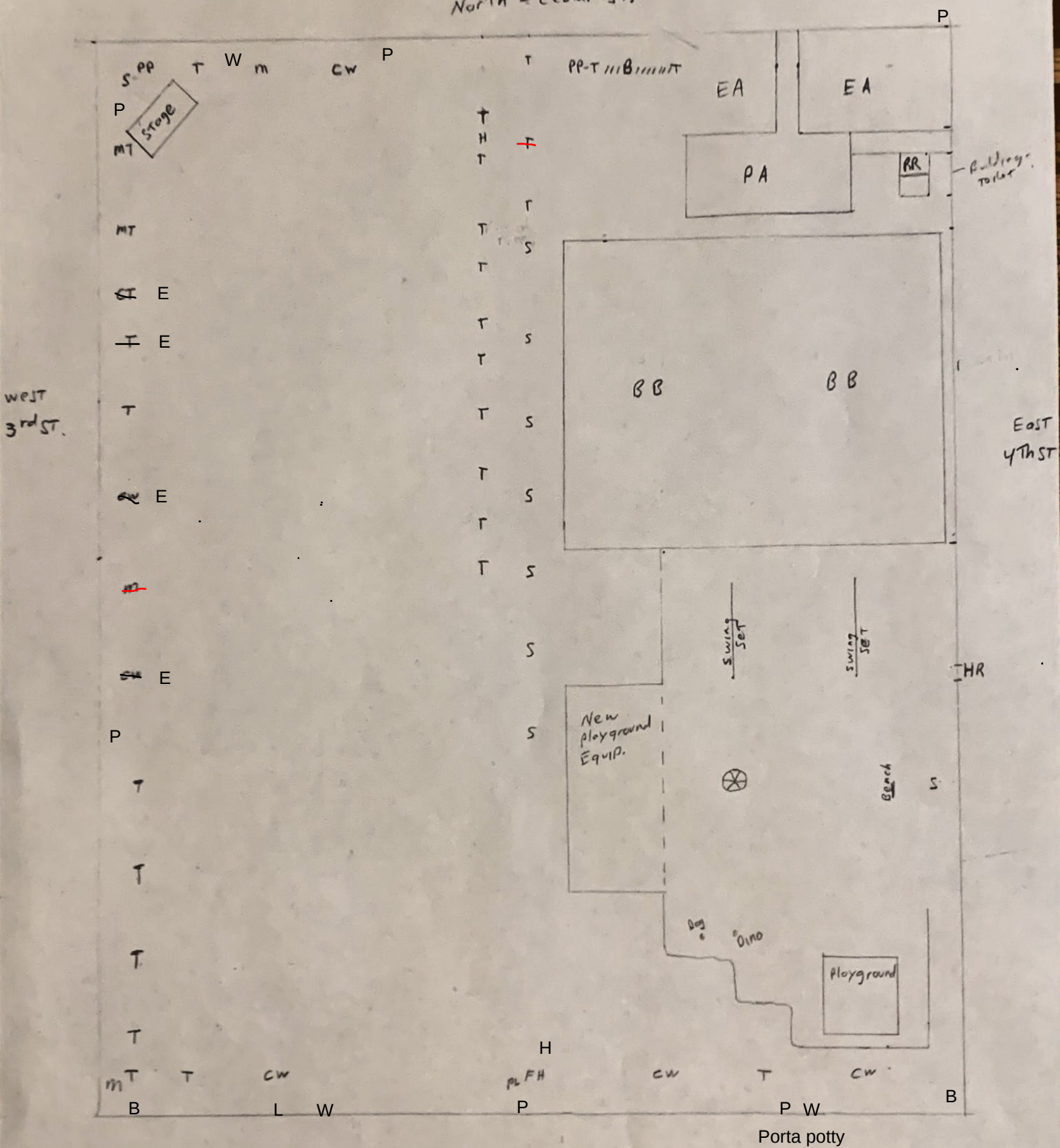
1. City Council discussion and approval
2. Implementation Priorities
3. Identify and pursue funding

1" = 30'

BR = bike rack
E = elm
L = little library
P = Poop station
W = Waste basket

CW = cotton wood
m = maple
T = Tree
PP/PL = powerline
B = Bush
FH = Fire hydrant
M = memorial
S = Spruce Tree
HR = Handicap Ramp
BB = Basket Ball
PA = Picnic Area
RR = Rest room
EA = empty Area
H = Hydrant

North = cedar ST.



Porta potty