

# *Trees and Shrubs*

WYOMING



*of Gillette &  
Campbell County*





# TREES AND SHRUBS of Gillette and Campbell County

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# **TREES AND SHRUBS**

## **of Gillette and Campbell County**

### **Introduction**

This book is third edition of “Trees and Shrubs for Gillette and Campbell County”. As part of a Strategic Plan, the City of Gillette Mayor and Council identified a “More Attractive and Well Planned Community” as a goal to beautify our city.. A landscape ordinance has been incorporated into the Gillette Zoning Ordinance. This publication provides companion information on recommended plants for Gillette and methods of tree care. The ordinance is designed to create consistent standards that can help affect a more attractive city while retaining flexibility in design and streamlining the review process.

The desire is that the landscape ordinance and “Trees and Shrubs for Gillette and Campbell County” will help create a city where landscape and open space are part of the basic assumptions and expectations of life in our city.

Trees are a very important part of our community. They provide oxygen, reduce carbon dioxide, shade our houses and buildings, help prevent soil erosion, and serve as windbreaks and shelter for wildlife. One of the most important things they do is enhance the appearance of our community.

Gillette has come a long way since the town was established; native Cottonwood, Boxelder, Ponderosa Pine and Rocky Mountain Juniper were the only trees growing in the area. Most of the early plantings were limited to different species of Elm, Ash, Spruce, Pine and transplants of the native trees.

Since the City started expanding, many different varieties have been planted. Some have done well, while some haven’t. Some thrive in certain areas but not in others. Different soil conditions, water source, and weather can all determine which tree will thrive in each location.

Hopefully this book will help you choose the right tree for the right place and give us a wider variety of tree species for our urban forest.

### **Site Selection**

When selecting a planting site, mature height and overall size of the tree should be the first consideration. Plant the right tree in the right place. Do not plant large trees under power lines. Do not plant a tree where it can become an obstacle for traffic, pedestrians or signs. The City right-of-way usually extends beyond the sidewalk, therefore if you are planting near a street, check with local authorities for requirements or limitations on planting trees in these areas. If you are planting in the public right of way a permit is required. The permit is free of charge and can be obtained from the forestry division.

Consult with your neighbor before planting if the tree might encroach onto their property. Never plant a tree on the property line. Getting a soil test before planting is also a good idea. The soil test will help determine which species will do well in that spot. Also, be sure to call One-Call of Wyoming at 1-800-849-2476 before you dig.



# TREES AND SHRUBS of Gillette and Campbell County

## Recommended Plant Materials

### Deciduous Trees

Common Name	Biological Name	Mature Height	Mature Width	Maint. Level
Mountain Ash	Sorbus aucuparia	25	25	High
Green Ash	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	50	40	High
Quaking Aspen	Populus tremuloides	40	25	High
Weeping Birch	Betula pendula	40	25	Medium
Boxelder	Acer negundo	40	40	Medium
Ohio Buckeye	Aesuelus glabra	40	50	Medium
Northern Catalpa	Catalpa speciosa	50	40	Medium
Chokecherry	Prunus virginiana	25	15	High
Canada Red Cherry	Prunus virginiana	25	20	High
Narrowleaf Cottonwood	Populus angustifolia	60	40	Medium
Plains Cottonwood	Populus sargenti	80	60	High
Kentucky Coffeetree	Gymnocladus dioicus	50	40	Medium
Crabapples	Malus	20	30	High
American Elm	Ulmus americana	50	40	Medium
Siberian Elm	Ulmus pumila	50	50	High
Turkish Filbert	Corylus colurna	50	30	Medium
Hackberry	Celtis occidentalis	60	60	Medium
Hawthorn	Cataegus	30	30	Medium
Thornless Honeylocust	Gleditsia triacanthos	50	60	Medium
Littleleaf Linden	Tilia cordata	50	40	Medium
Black Locust	Robina pseudoacacia	40	30	Medium
Amur Maple	Acer ginnala	20	20	Medium
Silver maple	Acer saccharinum	80	60	Medium
Bur Oak	Quercus macrocarpa	75	75	Medium
Accolade Elm	Ulmus accolade	45	65	Medium
Bolleana Poplar	Populas alba pyramidalis	50	25	Medium
Lombardy Poplar	Populus nigra "Italica"	50	10	Medium
White Poplar	Populus alba	75	75	High
Golden Willow	Salix alba	40	40	High
Prairie Cascade Willow	Salia pentandra	35	35	High

### Coniferous Trees

White Cedar/E. Arborvitae	Thuja occidentalis	20	10	Low
Douglas Fir	Pseudotsuga menziesii	60	30	Low
White Fir	Abies concolor	50	25	Low
Rocky Mountain Juniper	Juniperis scopulorum	25	20	Low
Austrian Pine	Pinus nigra	35	25	Low
Bristlecone Pine	Pinus aristata	25	15	Low
Lodgepole Pine	Pinus contorta	40	15	Low
Pinyon Pine	Pinus edulis	30	20	Low
Ponderosa Pine	Pinus ponderosa	65	40	Low
Siberian Larch	Larix Siberian	50	25	Medium
Limber Pine	Pinus flexilis	35	40	Medium
White Spruce	Picea glauca densata	45	15	Low
Scotch Pine	Pinus sylvestris	40	30	Low
Swiss Mountain Pine	Pinus mugo	20	15	Low
Eastern Red Cedar	Juniperus virginiana	25	25	Low
Colorado Blue Spruce	Glauca pinaceae	75	35	Low
Norway Spruce	Picea abies	50	25	Low



## **DECIDUOUS TREES** **of Gillette and Campbell County**

### **European Mountain Ash**

*Sorbus aucuparia*

**Origin:** Europe and western Asia

**Avg. Mature Height:** 25 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 25 feet



The fall foliage of red to reddish purple is the main attribute of this tree, it also produces orange fruit in the late summer. This tree can be planted under utility lines. Fire blight and canker disease are a problem. A variety called Oak leaf Mountain Ash is less susceptible to fire blight.



### **Green Ash**

*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*

**Origin:** Most of the United States

**Avg. Mature Height:** 50 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 40 feet



The varieties of Green Ash that are grown here often have a bright yellow fall color. The Green Ash is a very tough tree that can grow in poor soil conditions. There are many insect pests that feed on Ash trees. Do not plant under power lines.





## **DECIDUOUS TREES** **of Gillette and Campbell County**

### **Quaking Aspen**

*Populus tremuloides*

**Origin:** Native to United States and Canada

**Avg. Mature Height:** 40 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 25 feet



Leaves that flutter in a slight breeze give this tree its name. Aspen trees sucker and form a grove if the suckers are not cut. They are short lived and are susceptible to many insects and diseases. They are better adapted to higher elevations.



### **European Cut leaf Weeping Birch**

*Betula pendula*

**Origin:** Central Europe

**Avg. Mature Height:** 40 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 25 feet



The European Cut leaf Weeping Birch has white bark and branches that hang straight down like a weeping willow. The Bronze Birch Borer is a major problem for this tree. If you plant one make sure it is in a damp, well protected area.





## **DECIDUOUS TREES** **of Gillette and Campbell County**

### **Boxelder**

*Acer negundo*

**Origin:** Native to almost all of the United States

**Avg. Mature Height:** 40 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 40 feet



This tree grows rapidly and provides a dense shade. It grows well in our climate and tolerates our highly alkaline soil. This tree suffers more storm damage than most because the wood is weak. Boxelder often develops decayed wood in its trunk, which gives it a short life span.



### **Ohio Buckeye**

*Aesuelus glabra*

**Origin:** Midwest United States

**Avg. Mature Height:** 40 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 50 feet



Ohio Buckeyes grow in Campbell County. Several have been planted on the boulevard of trees. They grow at a medium rate and have hard wood that is not easily damaged during storms. During dry hot spells, the fringes of the leaves scorch. This is seldom detrimental to the tree.





## **DECIDUOUS TREES** **of Gillette and Campbell County**

### **Northern Catalpa**

*Catalpa speciosa*

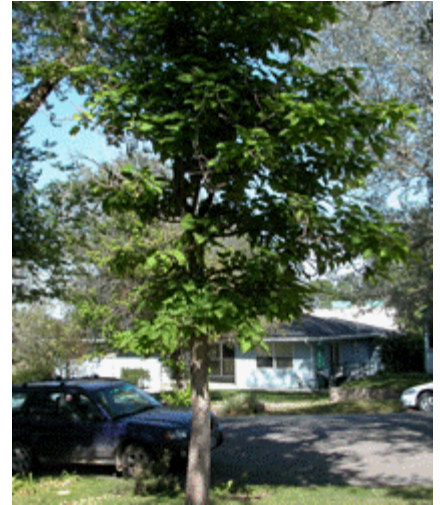
**Origin:** Native to the southern Illinois area

**Avg. Mature Height:** 50 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 40 feet



The Catalpa tree has large fragrant flowers and develops long seedpods that hang on the tree through winter. Its large leaves create a dense shade. It is susceptible to frost damage, so plant it in a well-protected area.



### **Chokecherry**

*Prunus virginiana*

**Origin:** North America

**Avg. Mature Height:** 25 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 15 feet



This tree is native and tolerant of our soil and weather. It is good for attracting wildlife and can form a grove if the suckers are not pruned. Chokecherry trees are not well suited for a formal landscape, but are good for windbreaks, steep slopes, and other low-maintenance areas.







## DECIDUOUS TREES of Gillette and Campbell County

### Canada Red Chokecherry

*Prunus virginiana* 'Shubert'

**Origin:** Northern United States and Canada

**Avg. Mature Height:** 25 – 30 feet

This Chokecherry has dense foliage that emerges as green leaves and quickly turns to a dark maroon. It produces white flowers in the spring. The suckers need to be cut often along with a lot of pruning to hold the tree shape. The Canada Red Chokecherry grows well here in Gillette. It grows quite fast and is a colorful addition to the landscape.



### Narrowleaf Cottonwood

*Populus angustifolia*

**Origin:** Rocky Mountain foothills

**Avg. Mature Height:** 60 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 40 feet

This is a fast-growing tree that produces a light shade. It is well adapted to our soils and weather. These trees put up suckers wherever the roots go. This tree can be planted almost anywhere but keep it away from overhead wires.





## ***DECIDUOUS TREES*** **of Gillette and Campbell County**

### **Plains Cottonwood**

*Populus sargentii*

**Origin:** Western United States

**Avg. Mature Height:** 80 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 60 feet

This is the State Tree of Wyoming. It is common to our drainage channels, creeks, and riverbeds. It can become very big and should only be used in large, open areas. When the tree is young, it usually develops multiple trunks that should be pruned to one main leader. Plains Cottonwood is a very messy tree with lots of cotton from the female trees. Keep this tree away from utilities.



### **Kentucky Coffeetree**

*Gymnocladus dioica*

**Origin:** Midwest United States

**Avg. Mature Height:** 50 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 40 feet

This is a slow-growing tree that seems to tolerate our climate and soils. The wood is brittle, but not soft. The trees have a coarse texture, especially in winter, and the bark is dark brown and rough. The fruit is a dark brown seed in a leather-like pod. Try to plant in full sun.





## **DECIDUOUS TREES** **of Gillette and Campbell County**

### **Crabapples**

### *Malus*

**Avg. Mature Height:** 15 – 25 feet tall

**Avg. Mature Width:** 30-40 feet wide



Several varieties have done well in our soil and severe climate. They are not tall so they may be planted under utility wires. Try to plant where the soil is well drained. These trees need a lot of pruning.

Here are a few varieties that have done well.

**Thunderchild:** Disease resistant with red leaves, pink flowers, and dark red fruit.

**Dolgo:** Slightly susceptible to disease, white flowers, and red fruit (good jelly).

**Brandywine:** Double fragrant, pink flowers, and grows faster than other varieties. Good resistance to most diseases.

**Radiant:** Some susceptibility to Fire Blight, often used in Gillette and very beautiful in bloom.

**Liset:** Slight susceptibility to Fire Blight, red flowers.



### **American Elm**

### *Ulmus americana*

**Origin:** Eastern two-thirds of the United States

**Avg. Mature Height:** 50 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 40 feet



This arching tree has branches hanging down on the ends. The bark of this tree is usually black from the sooty mold growing on honeydew. There are many insects and diseases that attack the American elm, the tree may drip honeydew onto your vehicles and homes. Use on large lots and not near utility lines.





## **DECIDUOUS TREES** **of Gillette and Campbell County**

### **Siberian Elm**

*Ulmus pumila*

**Origin:** Take a guess

**Avg. Mature Height:** 50 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 50 feet

These trees are well adapted to our soils and climate. They grow rapidly but the wood is very brittle. They create good shade, but can be messy trees, especially if they are not pruned regularly. Keep them away from power lines.



### **Turkish Filbert**

*Corylus colurna*

**Origin:** Turkey

**Avg. Mature Height:** 50 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 30 feet

We have just started to use this tree in Gillette. It is too soon to tell how successful it will be for this area, but it is alleged to thrive in areas of cold winters and hot summers. It grows with a pyramidal habit and has been described as a handsome shade tree. Keep them away from power lines.





## **DECIDUOUS TREES** **of Gillette and Campbell County**

### **Hackberry**

*Celtis occidentalis*

**Origin:** Central and eastern United States

**Avg. Mature Height:** 60 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 60 feet



This tree provides a moderate shade with strong, hard wood. Hackberry trees grow faster than most hardwood trees and it can be planted in almost any location. Nipple galls on the leaves are common but do not affect the overall health of the tree. Do not plant under utility lines.



### **Hawthorn**

*Crataegus*

**Origin:** Northeast quarter of the United States

**Avg. Mature Height:** 30 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 30 feet



These trees are attractive and are good for small areas. They grow at a moderate rate and are not messy. Hawthorns are tolerant of our soils and climate and they are good trees to plant under power lines. There are many species of Hawthorn; some seem to be more susceptible to diseases.





## **DECIDUOUS TREES** **of Gillette and Campbell County**

**Thornless Honeylocust**      *Gleditsia tria-*  
*canthos var. inermis*

**Origin:** Midwest United States

**Avg. Mature Height:** 50 feet

Tolerance of salt and alkaline soil makes this a good street tree for our area. These trees grow rapidly and the wood is strong. Honey locusts are susceptible to canker disease. Thin bark on Honey locust makes it prone to damage from weed eaters and mowers. Don't plant under power lines.



**Little leaf Linden**

*Tilia cordata*

**Origin:** Central Europe

**Avg. Mature Height:** 50 – 60 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 40 feet

The leaves are dark green and yellow fragrant flowers appear in late spring. This tree can grow in almost any soil type including our alkaline soils of Campbell County; they should not be planted under power lines. They can be sensitive to herbicides.





## DECIDUOUS TREES of Gillette and Campbell County

### Black Locust

*Robinia pseudoacacia*

**Origin:** Midwest United States

**Avg. Mature Height:** 40 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 30 feet

This medium-size tree is not considered suitable for landscaping in most parts of the country. It grows rapidly and shoots from the roots can create a thicket if left untrimmed. The tree has thorns and very fragrant flowers that attract honey bees. They are drought tolerant and do well in most soils.



### Amur Maple

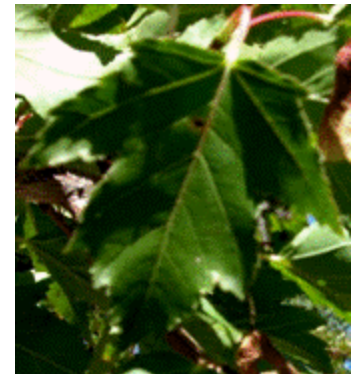
*Acer ginnala*

**Origin:** Northern China

**Avg. Mature Height:** 20 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 20 feet

This maple is a short tree or large shrub. Fall colors can be sensational. This one can tolerate a lot of shade and can be pruned to fit almost any environment. Naturally grown as a multi-stem plant, it can be pruned to a single leader tree. It is a great tree for small areas and under utility lines.





## **DECIDUOUS TREES** **of Gillette and Campbell County**

### **Silver Maple**

*Acer saccharinum*

**Origin:** Eastern half of the United States

**Avg. Mature Height:** 80 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 60 feet

This is the only tall maple tree that survives in the Gillette area. An advantage to this tree is its rapid growth. The light shade allows lawns to flourish. Silver Maples transplant easily. Storm damage is common because the wood is weak.



### **Bur Oak**

*Quercus macrocarpa*

**Origin:** Native to the Midwest, Northeast, and Black Hills of South Dakota and Wyoming

**Avg. Mature Height:** 75 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 75 feet

This is a large oak that is adaptable to our soils and climate. This Oak is tolerant of city conditions and grows well in alkaline soils. It is a slow growing tree. Don't plant under power lines or too close to other trees or buildings.







## **DECIDUOUS TREES** **of Gillette and Campbell County**

### **Accolade Elm**      *Ulmus Accolade*

**Origin:** Asia

**Avg. Mature Height:** 60 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 45 feet

The Accolade elm is a cross between Japanese and Chinese species which is fast growing and has dark green foliage in summer. It is an excellent shade tree for larger yards, prefers full sun and adapts easily to extremes in pH, moisture, wind and heat. They do prefer well-drained, sandy, loamy or clay soils. The Accolade elm has an excellent disease and pest resistance, drought tolerance, and good yellow fall color.

### **Bolleana Poplar**      *Populus alba pyramidalis*

**Origin:** South Eastern Europe and west central Asia

**Avg. Mature Height:** 50 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 25 feet

This tree is a variety of the White Poplar but is listed separately because it is columnar in habit. This tree is fast growing and can be planted as a screen or as a single specimen. It is well adapted to our climate and soils but is usually short lived and is susceptible to several diseases and insects.





## **DECIDUOUS TREES** **of Gillette and Campbell County**

### **Lombardy Poplar**

*Populus nigra 'Italica'*



**Origin:** Italy

**Avg. Mature Height:** 50 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 10 feet

They grow very tall (rapidly) and have a very narrow upright shape. The leaves are dark green and these trees can form a dense vegetative barrier quickly. It is useful in windbreaks and for forming living fences. This is a short-lived tree that is susceptible to many diseases.



### **White Poplar**

*Populus alba*

**Origin:** South Eastern Europe and west central Asia

**Avg. Mature Height:** 75 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 75 feet



The leaves are dark green on top and silvery colored underneath. The bark is whitish on young wood and coarse with deep furrows on older trunks. This tree grows rapidly and provides a medium amount of shade. It is very well suited to our climate and soils but suckers profusely. Keep these trees away from all utilities.





## DECIDUOUS TREES of Gillette and Campbell County

### Golden Willow

*Salix alba (vitellina)*

**Origin:** Western Asia

**Avg. Mature Height:** 40 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 40 feet



This is a rounded-shape tree that is very hardy and is well adapted to wet soils. Golden Willows, like most willows, have lots of insect and disease problems, but these are seldom fatal unless the trees are past maturity. Willow trees are short lived and are very messy. They require lots of pruning.



### Prairie Cascade Willow

*Salix pentandra*

**Origin:** Canada Hybrid

**Avg. Mature Height:** 35 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 35 feet



This willow is a weeping form that grows rapidly and survives in our soils and climate. It is well suited for wet areas. These are messy trees that do not live long.





## **FRUIT TREES** **of Gillette and Campbell County**

### **Fruit Trees**

Deciduous flowering trees can serve many purposes in our residential landscapes. Besides providing beautiful flowers and cooling shade they can be sources of delicious fruit. Following is a list of possible fruit trees to grow in Campbell County. It is not a complete list by any means, but is included to give another dimension to landscaping with trees.

#### **Malus: Apples & Crabapples**

Dolgo Crabapple:

Whitney Crabapple:

Red Baron:

#### **Prunus: Apricots**

Moongold: Scout:

Sungold

#### **Prunus: Cherry Trees**

Sour Cherries

Montmorency

Meteor

North Star

Sweet Cherries

Mesabi:

#### **Pyrus: Pears**

Gourmet

Luscious

Parken

Patten

Summercrisp

Ure

#### **Prunus: Plums**

Compass

Pembina

Pipestone

Sapalta

Toka

Waneta





## CONIFER TREES of Gillette and Campbell County

### White Cedar or Eastern Arborvitae *Thuja occidentalis*

**Origin:** Eastern United States

**Avg. Mature Height:** 20 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 10 feet



Good cultures should keep a nice green color all winter. This tree can be trimmed into an attractive evergreen hedge. It can do well in a wide range of soil types but should be planted where buildings or other plants provide some shelter.



### Douglas Fir *Pseudotsuga menziesii*

**Origin:** Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast Mountain Ranges

**Avg. Mature Height:** 60 – 80 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 25 – 35 feet



This is an attractive evergreen tree that can become quite tall. It should be planted in a partially sheltered area. This tree prefers a sunny location with moist, well-drained soil. It won't tolerate heavy clay. The Rocky Mountain sub-species of the Douglas Fir is the only one that survives here in Gillette.





## CONIFER TREES of Gillette and Campbell County

### White Fir

*Abies concolor*

**Origin:** Central Rocky Mountains

**Avg. Mature Height:** 50 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 25 feet

This is the most tolerant of the Fir species as far as cold, heat, and drought. It grows well at lower altitudes and in partial shade. The White Fir needs to be planted in sandy type soil and a little higher than the surrounding ground level when the landscape is flat.



### Rocky Mountain Juniper

*Juniperus scopulorum*

**Origin:** Native to this part of the country

**Avg. Mature Height:** 20 – 30 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 20 – 30 feet

Rocky Mountain Juniper is a long-lived shrub or small tree that reaches 20 to 30 feet in height. It will withstand drought and its use as a windbreak tree has been very successful. This tree requires minimal care and water once established. Some varieties are compact and can be used as a landscape plant.





## CONIFER TREES of Gillette and Campbell County

### Austrian Pine *Pinus nigra*

**Origin:** Native to central and southern Europe.

**Avg. Mature Height:** 30 – 40 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 25 – 30 feet

The Austrian Pine will stand dryness and exposure and is well adapted to urban conditions including alkaline and clay soil. As with most young evergreen trees and shrubs, winter watering is essential when there are warm, dry periods in the winter and early spring.



### Bristlecone Pine *Pinus aristata*

**Origin:** Southwestern United States, mountain areas

**Avg. Mature Height:** 20 – 40 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 10 – 20 feet

Slow growing, Rocky Mountain Bristlecone Pines are among the oldest living trees in the world. It grows in poor, dry, rocky soils and needs little moisture once established. It can't withstand over watering or poorly drained soils, it needs full sun and little or no competition from other aggressive plants.





## CONIFER TREES of Gillette and Campbell County

### Lodgepole Pine

*Pinus contorta*

**Origin:** Native to the Big Horn Mountains and Rocky Mountains

**Avg. Mature Height:** 30 – 50 feet

**Ave. Mature Width:** 15 – 20 feet

This is a tree that is more adapted for the mountainous regions. There is limited success in growing this tree in the lower elevations. Attention needs to be given to ensure the tree is not planted too deeply. Try to plant in full sun and in well-drained soil. Over-watering could kill this tree.



### Pinyon Pine

*Pinus edulis*

**Origin:** Native to the Rocky Mountain Region of southwest Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

**Avg. Mature Height:** 15 – 35 feet

It grows on dry, rocky foothills, along with Junipers, and on lower mountain slopes. With the right soil conditions, it is possible to grow this tree in Gillette. Clay soil is not favorable to this tree, but an area of sandy soil would work.







## **CONIFER TREES** **of Gillette and Campbell County**

### **Ponderosa Pine**

*Pinus ponderosa*

**Avg. Mature Height:** 60 – 80 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 40 – 50 feet



This tree is native to the Rocky Mountain region and Campbell County. These trees are good for shelter belts and are fairly drought tolerant. They will grow in most soils but do best in a well-drained soil.



### **White Spruce**

### **Black Hills Spruce**

*Picea glauca densata*

**Avg. Mature Height:** 40 – 60 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 15 – 20 feet



The Black Hills Spruce is a good native tree of Wyoming with lower moisture needs than other spruces. They provide excellent wind protection in shelterbelts. The mature size of the tree needs to be considered carefully when choosing a planting site.





## CONIFER TREES of Gillette and Campbell County

### Scotch Pine

*Pinus sylvestris*\*

**Origin:** Northern Europe and Asia

**Avg. Mature Height:** 30 – 60 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 30 – 40 feet

This tree species has over 150 varieties. Young Scotch Pines are grown and shaped for Christmas trees. It grows in a variety of soils, including poor and dry, if well drained. Scotch Pines prefer acid soils, but do OK in our alkaline soils. Attention needs to be given to ensure the tree is not planted too deeply!



### Swiss Mountain Pine

*Pinus mugo*

**Origin:** Native to the mountains of central and southern Europe

**Avg. Mature Height:** 15 – 25 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 15 – 25 feet

This conifer can vary in size from a low-growing shrub to a small multi-stemmed tree. It performs remarkably well on soils with a high pH and is fairly well adapted to urban sites. Some varieties can quickly overgrow small areas. The mature size needs to be considered before planting.





## CONIFER TREES of Gillette and Campbell County

### Eastern Redcedar

*Juniperus virginiana*

**Origin:** Native to eastern and central  
North America to the Rocky Mountains

**Avg. Mature Height:** 20 – 30 feet

This is an excellent tree for windbreaks and cover areas for wildlife. This tree will thrive with little or no attention and is tolerant of adverse conditions. Its appearance may not be the ideal tree for some landscapes.



### Colorado Blue Spruce var. *Glauca pinaceae*

**Origin:** Native to the central Rocky Mountains

**Avg. Mature Height:** 50 – 80 feet

**Avg. Mature Width:** 30 – 40 feet

The tree color can vary greatly from dark green to a silvery blue. The mature size of the tree needs to be considered carefully when choosing a planting site. Do not plant under power lines or in front of picture windows. It prefers rich, moist soil, but is very adaptable.





## CONIFER TREES and JUNIPERS of Gillette and Campbell County

### Norway Spruce

*Picea abies*

**Origin:** Native of north and central Europe at high altitudes.

**Avg. Mature Height:** 40 – 60 feet

**Age. Mature Width:** 20 – 30 feet

This is a good specimen with an interesting character. Its fast growth and limited susceptibility to insects and disease make it a good choice for a home lot. Do not plant in confined spaces or under utility lines. It seems to grow well under a wide variety of soil types and conditions.



## JUNIPERS

Junipers are perhaps the most versatile plants used in our landscape. Some Junipers can be over 20 feet tall while others may grow to no more than 6 inches. Most of these plants can grow in almost any soil types, require less water than most shrubbery, and are not very susceptible to insects or disease. This list of Junipers is only a very small representation of the hundreds of cultivars available.

### Some Spreading Junipers – less than 12 inches tall

#### **Blue Chip Juniper**

*Juniperus horizontalis* ‘Blue Chip’

This low spreading Juniper forms a dense 10-inch high ground cover that has a nice blue color.

#### **Blue Rug Juniper**

*Juniperus horizontalis* ‘Wiltonia’

This is a very flat growing plant with silvery-blue foliage.

#### **Prince of Wales Juniper**

*Juniperus horizontalis* ‘Prince of Wales’

This bright green, flat spreading Juniper forms a very dense ground cover.



## ***JUNIPERS*** **of Gillette and Campbell County**

### **JUNIPERS (cont.)**

#### **Some Low-Growing Junipers – 1 – 2 feet tall**

##### **Broadmoor Juniper**

##### **Juniperus sabina ‘Broadmoor’**

Soft, bright-green foliage with a mounding form makes this an attractive plant in a rock garden.

##### **Buffalo Juniper**

##### **Juniperus sabina ‘Buffalo’**

It grows up to 18 inches and is very cold tolerant.

##### **New Blue Juniper**

##### **Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia ‘New Blue’**

It grows to 2 feet tall and spreads out with horizontal branches.

#### **Some Medium Height Junipers – 2 – 4 feet tall**

##### **Blue Danube Juniper**

##### **Juniperus sabina ‘Blue Danube’**

The Blue Danube grows to about 2 ½ feet and spreads out about 5 feet.

##### **Compact Pfitzer Juniper**

##### **Juniperus chinensis ‘Pfitzeriana Compacta’**

This Pfitzer grows to about 3 feet and spreads up to 6 feet out.

#### **Some Tall Junipers – shrubs 4 feet and above**

##### **Medora Juniper**

##### **Juniperus scopulorum ‘Medora’**

This narrow, upright native of the North Dakota Badlands maintains its shape with no pruning needed.

##### **Pfitzer Juniper**

##### **Juniperus chinensis ‘Pfitzerana’**

They can grow to be quite large and for this reason they often outgrow the space they were intended for.

##### **Sea Green Juniper**

##### **Juniperus chinensis ‘Sea Green’**

They get about 4 to 6 feet tall. The foliage is mint green and gets darker in cold weather.



## ***SHRUBS*** **of Gillette and Campbell County**

### **SHRUBS**

#### **Common Buckthorn**      *Rhamnus cathartica*

It is usually used as a hedge plant. It grows rapidly and does well in almost any soil type, and is well suited to our climate.



#### **Silver Buffaloberry**      *Shepherdia argentea*

This is another tough plant that can grow under the worst of conditions. It should be used in low-water areas and may not be ideal in a formal landscape. The bush can grow from 6 to 10 feet tall.



#### **Burning Bush**      **Winged Euonymus** *Euonymus alatus*

A striking, brilliant-red leaf color in the fall has made this a favorite shrub to plant all over the country. Overwatering can kill or stunt this plant.



#### **Nanking Cherry**      *Prunus tomentosa*

This is a dense shrub that flowers in late April and in most years the blossoms are frozen and no fruit is produced.



#### **Black Chokeberry**      *Aronia melanocarpa*

This plant forms a dense colony. It has white flowers and a black fruit that persist into the fall. This plant is very adaptable to a wide range of soil conditions.





## ***SHRUBS*** **of Gillette and Campbell County**

### **Bush Cinquefoil**

### ***Potentilla fruticosa***

This shrub is very common in Gillette landscapes. It grows 2 to 3 feet tall and has bright yellow to snow-white flowers from late spring until the first frost.



### **Cotoneaster**

### ***Cotoneaster lucidus***

This Cotoneaster makes a great hedge, but it can also be used in groupings or screens. The foliage is dark green, turning a fire-like orange in the fall.



### **Dogwood**

### ***Cornus***

There are only a few suitable for growing in our region. Most of these are called Red Twig or Yellow Twig and can grow to 10 feet tall and 10 feet wide.



### **American Elder**

### ***Sambucus canadensis***

This is a large shrub that is very hardy. It grows rapidly and needs to be planted in an area that has plenty of room. Suckers need to be kept trimmed or the plant will become very large.



### **Ural Falsespirea**

### ***Sorbaria sorbifolia***

This is an excellent shrub where one is trying to establish a mass planting. It will spread rapidly and is not suitable for a small area. This plant is well adapted to our climate and soil and is easy to





## **SHRUBS** **of Gillette and Campbell County**

### **Northern Sun Forsythia**

*Forsythia x*

Forsythia is a large shrub that grows eight to 10 feet in height and spreads 12 to 15 feet wide. It needs a lot of room and a lot of pruning.



### **Common Lilac**

*Syringa vulgaris*

There are hundreds of varieties of Lilacs with flowers that are purple, blue, pink and white. The most common colors are light purple (lilac) and white. These plants can grow to over 15 feet in height and spread about as much.



### **Common Ninebark**

*Physocarpus opulifolius*

This shrub is adaptable to our climate and soil types. It grows to about 5 feet with a similar spread. The foliage is dense and ragged looking in the winter, but the flowers and fruit are attractive.



### **Siberian Peashrub**

*Caragana arborescens*

This is a good shrub for windbreaks and will grow with little to no irrigation after it is established. It is a tough plant, but is susceptible to damage from herbicides.



### **American Plum**

*Prunus americana*

This native to Wyoming has become well adapted to our environment. It naturally grows into a spreading thicket, but individual plants can be pruned into small trees reaching up to about 15







## ***SHRUBS*** **of Gillette and Campbell County**

### **Gray Rabbitbrush**      *Chrysothamnus nauseosus*

This tough native shrub is a good plant for dry landscapes. It is generally considered a weed by ranchers, but is attractive in a xeriscape-type setting.



### **Raspberry**      *Rubus idaeus*

They should be planted in sunny locations in well-drained soil. Raspberries need to be watered regularly while berries are growing, and they need regular pruning.



### **Pussy Willow**      *Salix discolor*

Pussy Willows have fuzzy flower buds in early spring. The shrub can grow to 10 feet tall and become fairly dense. These plants grow well in wet areas.



### **Japanese Barberry**      *Berberis thunbergii*

They have red leaves, red berries and can be trimmed into a hedge if you don't mind the thorns. Some varieties are dwarfs and others get to be about 6 feet tall.



### **Rugosa Rose**      *Rosa rugosa*

It grows to about 4 feet tall, endures harsh weather and will grow in most soils. It has pink flowers that last most of the summer.





## **SHRUBS** **of Gillette and Campbell County**

### **Purple Leaf Sandcherry**

*Prunus cistena*

The leaves are dark red to purple in color. These Sandcherry bushes do not get very full or dense but seem to do well in our soils.



### **Western Sandcherry**

*Prunus besseyi*

This is another tough shrub that grows well in our climate and soils. It has white flowers in May and black fruit in late summer.



### **Serviceberry**

*Amelanchier alnifolia*

This is a good plant for borders or edges of property. Serviceberry plants can range up to 15 feet tall and are usually open in habit and are not formal in appearance.



### **Silverberry**

*Elaeagnus commutata*

This silver-leaf shrub grows to 5 to 6 feet; the silver color is striking in a green landscape. This is another tough plant that should need very little extra water.



### **Skunkbush**

*Rhus trilobata*

This native bush grows well in high pH soils and low-water areas. It can become a large, dense, spreading shrub, up to 8 feet tall.





## **SHRUBS** **of Gillette and Campbell County**

### **Common Snowberry**

*Symphoricarpos albus*

This plant is very hardy and is best used in shady locations. It suckers, and will fill a sizeable area. It is not a formal type plant but the white fruit is interesting.



### **Bumald Spirea**

*Spiraea bumalda*

These are shorter plants, growing 2 to 3 feet tall with a good variety of colors in the flowers, ranging from white to deep pink.



### **Vanhoutte Spirea**

*Spiraea vanhouttei*

It grows well in our soils and climate and is very hard to kill. In May these plants are covered in white flowers. The plants are usually about 6' tall and 6' wide.



### **Smooth Sumac**

*Rhus glabra*

This is a good shrub for dry conditions; it suckers freely and spreads rapidly. The foliage in the fall can be very colorful.



### **American Cranberrybush Viburnum**

*Viburnum trilobum compactum*

They grow up to 5 feet tall and produce white flowers. These two cultivars are about half the size of the native species and are better for smaller areas.





# TREES AND SHRUBS

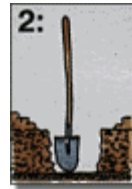
## Planting Guidelines

### How to Plant a Bare-Root Tree

It is best to plant bare-root trees immediately, in order to keep the fragile roots from dying out. If you can't plant because of weather or soil conditions, store the trees in a cool place and keep the roots moist.



**1:** Unpack tree and soak in water 3 to 6 hours. Do not plant with packing materials attached to roots, and do not allow roots to dry out.



**2:** Dig a hole, wider than seems necessary, so the roots can spread without crowding. Remove any grass within a three-foot circular area. To aid root growth, turn soil in an area up to 3 feet in diameter.



**3:** Plant the tree at the same depth it stood in the nursery, without crowding the roots. Partially fill the hole, firming the soil around the lower roots. Do not add soil amendments.



**4:** Shovel in the remaining soil. It should be firmly, but not tightly packed with your heel. Construct a water-holding basin around the tree. Give the tree plenty of water.



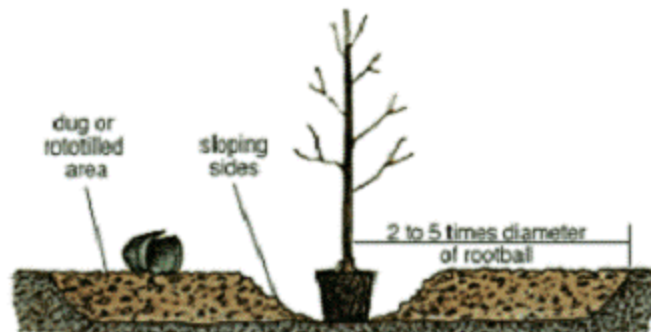
**5:** After the water has soaked in, place a 2-inch deep protective mulch area 3 feet in diameter around the base of the tree (but not touching the trunk).



**6:** Water the tree generously every week or 10 days during the first year.

### How to Plant Containerized Trees

If a tree is planted correctly, it will grow twice as fast and live at least twice as long as one that is incorrectly planted.



Ideally, dig or roto till an area one foot deep and approximately 5 times the diameter of the root ball. The prepared soil will encourage root growth beyond the root ball and results in a healthier tree.

In transplanting, be sure to keep soil around the roots. Always handle your tree by the ball, not by the trunk or branches. Don't let the root ball dry out. Help prevent root girdling by vertically cutting any roots that show tendencies to circle the root ball.

After placing the tree, pack soil firmly but not tightly around the root ball. Water the soil and place a protective 3-foot circle of mulch around the tree.



## TREES AND SHRUBS Planting Guidelines

### How to Plant Balled and Burlapped Trees

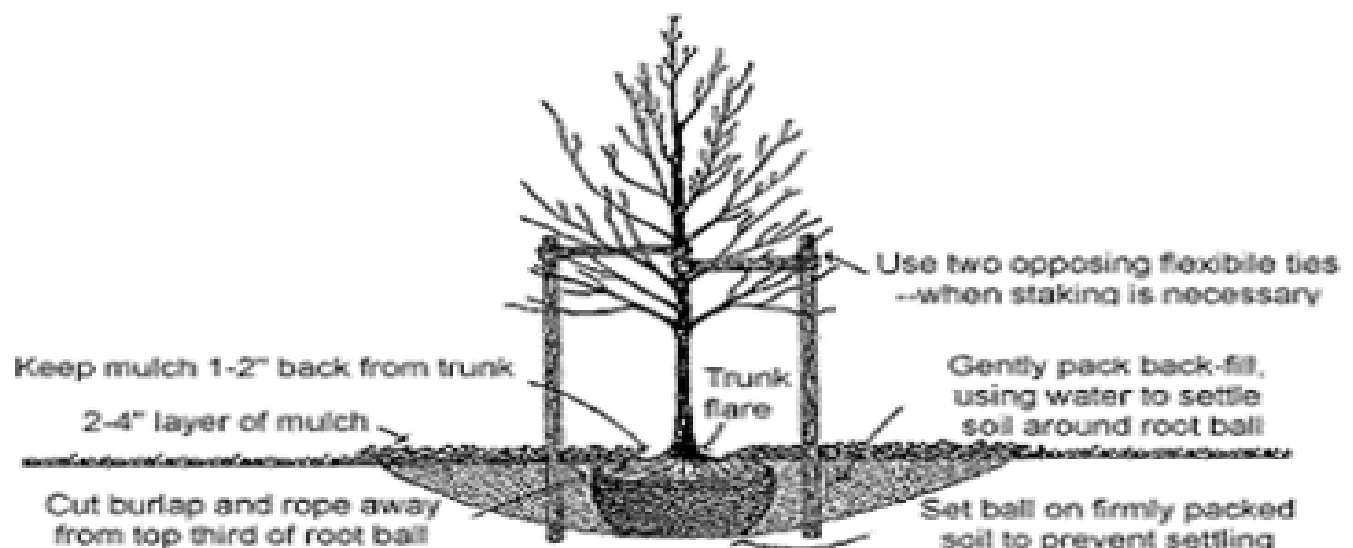
Make the hole wide, as much as three times the diameter of the root ball, but only as deep as the root ball. It is important to make the hole wide because the tree roots on the newly establishing tree must push through surrounding soil in order to establish.

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. It is better to plant the tree a little high than to plant it at or below the original growing level. This will allow for some settling.

To avoid damage when setting the tree in the hole, always lift the tree by the root ball and never by the trunk. Carefully set the plant in the hole so that the trunk flare is one or two inches above the existing grade. Remove the bottom 1/3 of the basket before placing in the hole. This can be done with a small set of bolt cutters, being careful not to leave any protruding points of wire which could cause injury. Once it is properly set, cut away all visible rope and burlap as well as the rest of the wire basket. . If the rootball appears in danger of completely collapsing, only remove twine and burlap from the top 1/3 of the ball. Do not try to remove the wire basket by pulling the root ball out because the ball will likely be destroyed in the process.

Before you begin backfilling have someone view the tree from several directions to confirm the tree is straight. Fill the hole about 1/3 full and gently but firmly pack the soil around the base of the root ball. Then cut and remove all of the string and wire from around the trunk. Backfill the rest of the hole removing the burlap at the same time. Be careful not to damage the trunk or roots in the process.

Staking may be done if needed. The idea is to keep the root ball from moving but to still allow the tree to move. The straps should be made of a soft material that won't scare the tree. Garden hose shouldn't be used. Staking material should remain on the tree no more than one year.

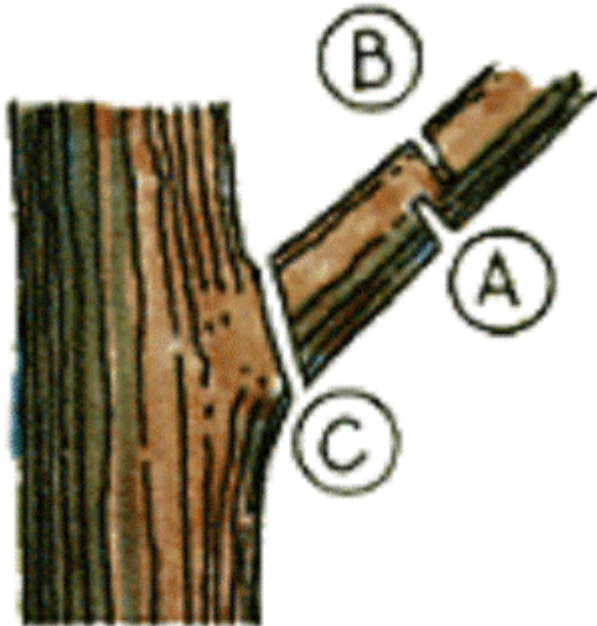




## TREES AND SHRUBS

### Pruning

#### How to Make a Pruning Cut



**Don't Top Trees**

#### Large Limbs:

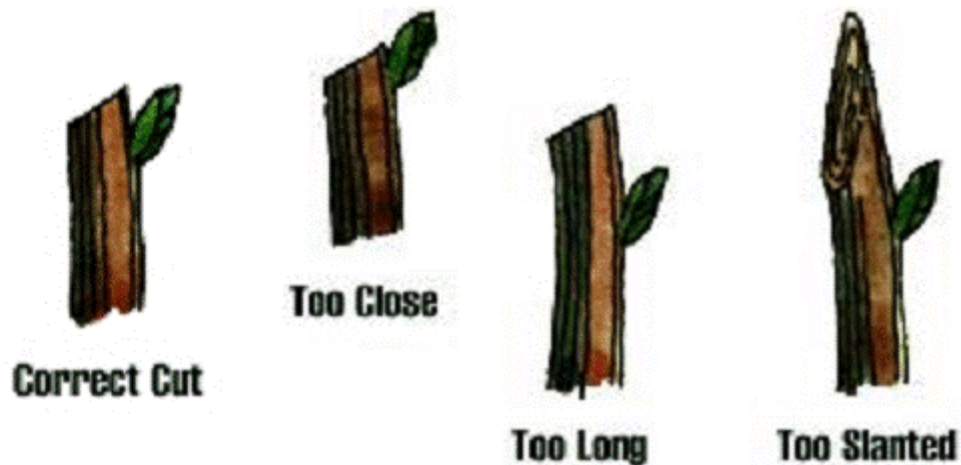
**A:** Make a partial cut from beneath.

**B:** Make a second cut from above several inches out and allow the limb to fall.

**C:** Complete the job with a final cut just outside the branch collar.

#### Small Branches:

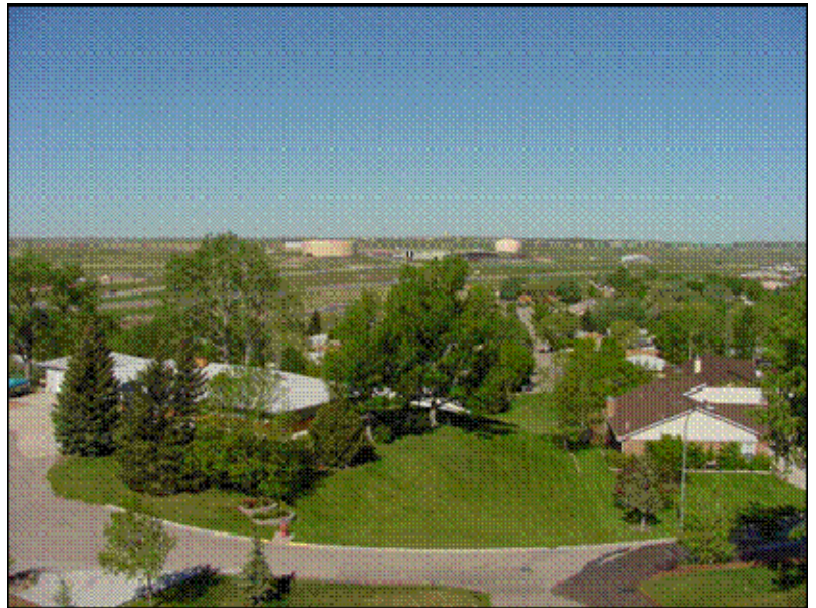
Make a sharp clean cut, just beyond a lateral bud or other branch.



**“The best time to plant a tree was twenty years ago. The second best time is now.”-- *anonymous***

**“Plan and Plant for a Better Tomorrow,”**

**-- *JC Raulston***



**“He who plants a tree plants a hope.”--- *Lucy Larcom***



**“There is always music amongst the trees in the garden, but our hearts must be very quiet to hear it.”**

**-- *Minnie Aumonier***

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