

## WEB SITES TO VISIT FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT UTILIZING XERISCAPE PLANT MATERIALS

<http://www.ext.colostate.edu/pubs/garden/07228.html>

[http://coloradowaterwise.org//index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=122&Itemid=236](http://coloradowaterwise.org//index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=122&Itemid=236).

[http://www.denverwater.org/cons\\_xeriscape/xeriscape/xeriscapeprinciples.html](http://www.denverwater.org/cons_xeriscape/xeriscape/xeriscapeprinciples.html).

<http://www.csu.org/environment/xeriscape/index.html>.

<http://www.colostate.edu/Dept/CoopExt/4DMG/index.htm>.

### Some Selections

While not a complete list, the trees and shrubs in Tables 1 and 2 are suited to a xeriscape. Some may be uncommon in many nurseries but available from wholesale suppliers. They can be ordered through your local nursery.

<b>Table 1: Trees for xeriscapes.</b>		
<b>Plant name</b>	<b>Height/ Spread (ft)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<i>Acer grandidentatum</i> Bigtooth maple (Wasatch maple)	25-30 20-25	Slow growth rate; red-yellow fall color.
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> Tree-of-heaven	40-50 35-40	Red-fruited form <i>erythrocarpa</i> is attractive.
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i> Western catalpa	40-50 20-30	Showy, white flowers in early summer; cigar-like pods into fall.
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> Common hackberry	25-45 30-40	Normally an upright, vase-shaped tree; attractive, corky bark.
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata</i> Green ash	40-45 35-40	Glossy, dark-green leaves.
<i>Gleditsia triancanthos inermis</i> Thornless honeylocust	30-60 25-50	Several varieties available; avoid 'Sunburst' variety in nonirrigated sites.
<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i> Kentucky coffeetree	50-70 35-50	Slow growth; thick pods on female tree; flowers of male are fragrant.
<i>Juniperus monosperma</i> Oneseed juniper	20-25 15-20	Among the most drought-enduring evergreens.
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> Rocky Mountain juniper	25-30 15-20	Numerous varieties available.
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> Goldenrain tree	20-35 10-25	Yellow flowers in July; lantern-like pods in late summer; salt-tolerant. May not be hardy north of Fort Collins.
<i>Pinus aristata</i> Bristlecone pine	15-40 15-25	Dark green, dense foliage; must have good drainage.

<i>Pinus edulis</i> Pinyon pine	15-25 15-20	Must have good drainage.
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> Ponderosa pine	45-50 35-40	Must have good drainage.
<i>Quercus gambelii</i> Gambel oak	5-15 10-15	Spreads by root sprouts; often shrubby.
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> Burr oak	70-80 50-80	Stately, long-lived; adapts to alkaline soil.
<i>Robinia neomexicana</i> New Mexican locust	10-20 10-20	Fragrant, pink flowers in June; often shrubby; spreads from root sprouts.
<i>Sophora japonica</i> Japanese pagoda tree	40-60 45-70	Does well in alkaline, saline soils; cream-colored flowers in early summer.
<i>Ulmus pumila</i> Siberian elm	50-60 45-50	Brittle tree; use only away from buildings; locally called "Chinese elm."

<b>Plant name</b>	<b>Height Spread (ft)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<i>Amorpha canescens</i> Leadplant	2-3 3-4	Silvery-gray foliage; purple flowers in summer; <i>A. fruticosa</i> has greener foliage and grows to 10 feet tall.
<i>Artemisia</i> spp. Sage	variable	Many hardy forms; gray-green to silvery foliage; some are evergreen.
<i>Atriplex canescens</i> Saltbush	2-6 4-5	Gray-green leaves; doubtfully hardy in northeast Colorado; tolerates very high salts.
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> Barberry (Japanese)	3-6 3-5	Purple-leaved and dwarf forms available; shade tolerant.
<i>Caragana</i> spp. Peashrub	3-15 5-10	Several forms available. Dwarf: <i>C. microphyllus</i> and <i>C. pygmaea</i> ; tall: <i>C. arborescens</i> .
<i>Ceanothus fendleri</i> Ceanothus (fendler)	1-2 3-5	Gray-green foliage; spiny, low-growing; well-drained soils only.
<i>Cercocarpus</i> spp. Mountain mahogany	10-15 8-20	Two types: <i>C. montanus</i> is deciduous, <i>C. ledifolius</i> is evergreen; both are stiffly upright shrubs.
<i>Chrysothamnus</i> spp. Rabbitbrush	2-5 3-4	Greenish to white stems; yellow flowers in summer; tolerates salty soils.
<i>Colutea arborescens</i> Bladder-senna	4-6 4-6	Yellow, sweet-pea-like flowers in early summer; bladdery pods into fall and winter.
<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp. Cotoneaster	0.5-10	A highly variable group; most have shiny, small leaves; berries are red or black; <i>C. acutifolia</i> is common.

<i>Cowania mexicana</i> Cliff rose	10-15 5-10	Stiffly upright shrub or small tree; fragrant, white flowers; semievergreen; well-drained soils only.
<i>Fallugia paradoxa</i> Apache plume	3-5 5-6	Graceful, arching stems; large, showy flowers; plummy seed heads.
<i>Fendlera rupicola</i> Cliff fendlerbush	5-6 5-6	White to rose-pink flowers; arching shrub.
<i>Forestiera neomexicana</i> New Mexican privet	10-15 10-15	Male shrub has showy, yellow flowers in spring; female has black berries; use for screen plantings.
<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> Sea buckthorn	3-5 6-8	Grayish foliage; female plants have attractive, red-orange fruit.
<i>Holodiscus dumosus</i> Rock spirea	3-8 8-10	Graceful, arching shrub; creamy white flowers; well-drained soils only.
<i>Juniperus</i> spp. Juniper	0.5-10	Available in various heights, foliage colors and foliage textures; requires good drainage. Pfitzers, 'Tammy' and Buffalo varieties are commonly used.
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> Cinquefoil (potentilla)	1-4	Showy, white to yellow flowers in summer; needs full sun for best flowers.
<i>Prunus besseyi</i> Sand cherry	3-4 4-5	Fragrant, white flowers; edible, black fruit; well-drained soils only.
<i>Rhus glabra cismontana</i> Sumac (smooth)	4-6	Spreads by root suckers; red, velvety fruit; scarlet fall color.
<i>Rhus trilobata</i> Sumac (threeleaf)	3-6 8-10	Glossy, dark green leaves; showy, red, velvety fruit.
<i>Shepherdia argentea</i> Buffaloberry (silver)	10-15 8-10	Silvery leaves; scarlet fruit.
<i>Yucca</i> spp. Yucca	0.5-3 1-3	Sword-like foliage; showy spikes of creamy white-tinged pink flowers; <i>Y. baccata</i> has large, broad, green leaves; <i>Y. glauca</i> has bluish leaves; <i>Y. harrimaniae</i> is dwarf.

<sup>1</sup>J.R. Feucht, former Colorado State University Extension landscape plants specialist and professor, horticulture. Prepared in cooperation with the Technical Advisory Committee for Xeriscape Front Range, an affiliate of the National Xeriscape Council, Inc. Revised by D.E. Whiting, Extension ornamental horticulture specialist, horticulture and landscape architecture. 10/99.