

MASTER LIST OF ACCEPTABLE TREES

Only trees designated as acceptable on this list may be planted as public trees, unless the City Forester's written consent is first obtained. Public trees are those planted on any property owned by, dedicated to, or deeded to the public or for the public's use. City parks, public right-of-ways and other publicly owned, controlled, leased, or managed properties are included in this definition.

The Right Tree in the Right Place: To produce an attractive, healthy, and long-lived tree, make sure that soil, sunlight/shade, climate, and space meet tree needs; that expected height, spread, and form of the tree at maturity does not interfere with utilities, clearance, and sightlines; and that you choose trees resistant to disease and pests. And ask your City Forester or a certified arborist about tree planting and maintenance.

SMALL, MEDIUM, AND LARGE TREES acceptable for public plantings are listed in separate tables. Expected mature size and space requirements are provided at the head of each table. **CONIFERS** acceptable for public plantings appear in a separate table. Trees suitable for street or parking lot plantings are identified, as are native and low-water trees.

Street Trees are those planted in that portion of the public right-of-way between the back of the curb and the right-of-way, or, in the absence of curb and/or sidewalk, between the edge of the right-of-way pavement and the property line. Plant trees an equal distance between the curb and the sidewalk. To maintain visibility, plant trees at least 15 feet from controlled intersections and 40 feet from uncontrolled intersections. Planting deciduous canopy trees from the medium and large tree lists is encouraged, as is planting trees that are not commonly found in your neighborhood. Pocatello street trees should meet these requirements: (a) be relatively free of disease and pest problems; (b) produce limited fruit and litter; (c) have strong wood and strong branching patterns; (d) be tolerant of low rainfall, alkaline soils, cold winters, hot summers; (e) be deciduous, single-stemmed, and suited to pruning for clearance.

Parking Lot Trees should meet street tree requirements as well as have shade potential. Choose deciduous trees from the medium and large tree lists. Large planting islands are superior to single trees in small islands. Consider the available rooting space when choosing species. Proper irrigation and planting procedures, including removal of compacted soils to a 3-foot depth and replacement with amended or structural/engineered soils, are necessary for tree health.

Native and Low-Water Trees: *Native* refers to trees indigenous to the Intermountain West. *Low-Water* describes trees that, after establishment, require less supplemental water than other trees. All trees on the list are adapted to our dry alkaline soils and semiarid climate.

PROHIBITED STREET TREES have characteristics that make them unsuitable for street and parking lot plantings. They may be susceptible to insects and disease; have weak or brittle wood; be poorly adapted to our climate or soils; produce heavy fruitfall; or have shrubby forms that obstruct sightlines.

TREES WITH SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS IN SOUTHEAST IDAHO are trees unlikely to be healthy, long-lived, or attractive. Refrain from planting these trees. If you must use them, consider potential problems when selecting a planting site.

Additional Information: The Pocatello Tree Commission maintains and updates this list. Its publications, *Tree Selection Guide for Streets and Landscapes Throughout Pocatello*, and "Recommended Street Trees for Pocatello," are available at City offices and provide more information about the trees recommended in this list. We also encourage you to obtain a copy of the Pocatello Tree Ordinance, which establishes responsibilities for planting, maintenance, and removal of trees in the City of Pocatello. If you have questions, contact Brett Hewatt, City Forester, at 234-1895 or bhewatt@pocatello.us.

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SMALL TREES

Small trees usually remain under 25 ft. tall/wide. Space small trees 15-20 ft. apart. Plant in parking strips at least 3 ft. wide. When planting under or within 10 ft. of utility lines, choose trees from this list.

SMALL TREES	Street Tree	Native	Low-Water	COMMENTS
ALDER, THINLEAF <i>Alnus tenuifolia</i>		•		Upright oval crown; multistem.
BIRCH, WATER <i>Betula occidentalis</i>		•		Multistem; coppery-red bark; prefers moist soils.
CATALPA, UMBRELLA <i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> ‘Nana’	•		•	Tight round crown; good for tight places; yellow in fall.
CHAIPTREE, GOLDEN <i>Laburnum X watereri</i>	•			Round crown; showy yellow flowers in racemes; choose upright varieties for streets.
CHERRY, SARGENT <i>Prunus sargentii</i>	•		•	Rounded upright form; pink flowers; reddish bark.
CHERRY, PIN <i>Prunus pennsylvanica</i>	•	•		Choose tree forms for street trees; white flower clusters; shiny reddish bark; native to northern Idaho.
CHERRY, HIGAN <i>Prunus subhirtella</i>	•			White/pink flowers; heat tolerant; choose upright forms for streets.
CHOCKECHERRY <i>Prunus virginiana</i>	•	•	•	Choose tree forms for street trees; suckers; ‘Canada Red’ and ‘Shubert’ have red leaves.
CRABAPPLE CULTIVARS <i>Malus spp.</i>	•		•	Varied (400-600 types); may sucker; consider fruit size/drop; varieties with small persistent fruits acceptable as street trees. RED FLOWERS: ‘Adams’, ‘Prairiefire’, ‘Profusion’, ‘Indian Summer’, ‘Strawberry Parfait’, ‘Radiant’, ‘Cardinal’, ‘Centurian’. WHITE FLOWERS: ‘Donald Wyman,’ ‘Harvest Gold’, ‘White Angel’ ‘Jewelberry’, ‘Sargent’, ‘Snowdrift’, ‘Sugar Tyme’, ‘Narragansett’; ‘Spring Snow’ has no fruit.
DOGWOOD, CORNELIAN CHERRY <i>Cornus mas</i>	•			Dense oval crown; usually multistem; prune to single stem for street tree; may sucker; good hedge; yellow flowers.
HAWTHORN SPECIES <i>Crataegus spp.</i>	•		••	All tree forms are acceptable; most have white flowers and red berries; choose species with minimal thorns; Douglas/River hawthorn is native; good cultivars include <i>C. phaenopyrum</i> (Washington), <i>C. crusgallii</i> var. <i>inermis</i> (Cockspur), <i>C. douglasii/rivularis</i> (Douglas/River), <i>C. nitida</i> (Glossy), <i>C. viridis</i> ‘Winter King’ (Winter King), <i>C. X lavellei</i> (Lavalle).
HACKBERRY, NETLEAF <i>Celtis reticulata</i>	•	•	••	Shrublike to small tree; prefers dry, rocky soils.
HOPHORNBEAM, EASTERN <i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	•		•	Pyramidal crown; catkins; papery fruit.
HOPTREE <i>Ptelia trifoliata</i>			••	Broad crown; slender trunk; shrublike; tolerates shade and sun.
LILAC, JAPANESE TREE <i>Syringa reticulata</i>	•		•	Oval-round crown; dapper form; showy white flower clusters.
LOCUST, NEW MEXICO <i>Robinia neomexicana</i>	•		•	Suckers; forms thickets; purple-pink flowers; spiny; SW native.
MAACKIA, AMUR <i>Maackia amurensis</i>	•		•	White pea-like flowers; shiny amber peeling bark.

(“Small Trees” continued next page)

•• Require very little supplemental water.

* See “Trees with Significant Problems,” p. 8.

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SMALL TREES (cont.)

SMALL TREES	Street Tree	Native	Low-Water	COMMENTS
MAPLE, SHANTUNG <i>Acer truncatum</i>	●		●	Broad crown; excellent yellow to red in fall.
MAPLE, PAPERBARK <i>Acer griseum</i>				Reddish, peeling bark; may be tender; afternoon shade.
MAPLE, ROCKY MTN. <i>Acer glabrum</i>		●		Multistem; prefers shade, moist soils; native to our mountains.
MAPLE, TATARIAN <i>Acer tataricum</i>	●		●	Red in fall; very hardy; choose single stem for streets.
MAYDAY TREE <i>Prunus padus</i>	●		●	Similar to chokecherry; white drooping flower clusters; purple fruit; first to flower in spring (MayDay).
MTN. MAHOGANY, CURLLEAF <i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i>		●	●●	Irregular crown shape; shrubby.
OAK, GAMBEL <i>Quercus gambelii</i>	●	●	●●	Variable form; hardy; choose single stem for streets.
PEAR, KOREAN <i>Pyrus faurei</i>	●		●	Compact crown; white flowers; red-purple in fall.
PEASHRUB, SIBERIAN <i>Caragana arborescens</i>			●●	Irregular or hedgelike; very hardy.
PLUM, AMERICAN <i>Prunus americana</i>			●	Forms colonies; edible fruits; white flowers; very hardy; choose single stem for streets.
PLUM, NEWPORT <i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	●		●	Dark purple leaves; pink flowers; sparse fruit.
PLUM, PRINCESS KAY <i>Prunus nigra</i>	●		●	White flower clusters; very hardy.
REDBUD, EASTERN <i>Cercis canadensis</i>	●		●	Small pink flowers; heart-shaped leaves.
SERVICEBERRY <i>Amelanchier spp.</i>	●	●	●	Allegheny, downy, grandiflora, and shadblow adaptable here; native Utah more low-water and shrublike; all have edible fruit.
SMOKETREE, AMERICAN <i>Cotinus obovatus</i>	●		●	Taller than common smoketree; blue-green leaves; plume-like bloom.
SUMAC, SMOOTH <i>Rhus glabra</i>		●	●	Shrubby; colonizes; red in fall.
SUMAC, STAGHORN <i>Rhus typhina</i>			●	Irregular, flat/rounded crown; suckers; good in naturalized areas; red in fall.
YELLOWHORN <i>Xanthoceras sorbifolium</i>	●		●●	Full sun; fragrant white flowers; prune to single stem for street tree.

●● Require very little supplemental water.

* See "Trees with Significant Problems," p. 8.

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MEDIUM TREES

Medium trees usually reach a height and spread of 25-50 ft. Plant in parking strips at least 4-6 ft. wide. Allow 20-30 ft. between medium trees. Medium trees are not suitable for planting within 10 ft. of utility lines.

MEDIUM TREES	Street Tree	Park- ing Lot Tree	Native	Low- Water	COMMENTS
ALDER, EUROPEAN <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	•	•			Weak pyramidal to oblong crown; moist to med-dry soil; smooth gray bark.
ASH, MANCHURIAN <i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i>	•	•		•	Oval crown; may be more drought tolerant than other ash species.
BEECH, EUROPEAN COLUMNAR <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	•				Tight, narrow crown; ‘Fastigiata’ or ‘Dawyck’.
BOXELDER, SENSATION <i>Acer negundo</i> ‘Sensation’	•	•	•	•	Superior, seedless cultivar; red in fall; fast growth.
BIRCH, WHITESPIRE <i>Betula platyphylla</i> ‘Whitespire’					Relaxed pyramidal; choose those produced by tissue culture or cuttings for borer resistance; park tree.
BIRCH, HIMALAYAN WHITE <i>Betula jacquemontii</i>					Glossy leaves; white paper bark; some borer resistance; park tree.
BIRCH, ROCKY MTN. SPLENDOR <i>Betula</i> ‘Rocky Mt. Splendor’					White bark; yellow in fall; park tree.
BUCKEYE, OHIO <i>Aesculus glabra</i>	•	•		•	Oval crown, strong upright branching; consider fruitfall when planting on street or in parking lot.
BUTTERNUT <i>Juglans cineria</i>	•	•		•	Edible seed; consider fruitfall when planting on street or in parking lot.
CASTOR-ARALIA <i>Kalopanax pictus</i>					Massive oval rounded crown; thorns; large, lobed leaves; panicles of creamy flowers.
CHOKECHERRY, AMUR <i>Prunus maackii</i>	•	•		•	Pyramidal to rounded; glossy cinnamon bark; white flower clusters; small fruits; very hardy.
CORKTREE, AMUR <i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	•	•		•	Broad crown; corky bark.
ELM, LACEBARK <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	•	•		•	Vase-shaped crown; mottled bark; excellent cultivars include ‘Frontier’, ‘Allee’.
FILBERT, TURKISH <i>Corylus colurna</i>	•	•		•	Densely pyramidal; scaly bark.
GINKGO <i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	•	•		•	Pyramidal; fan-shaped leaves; yellow in fall; plant only males.
GOLDENRAINTREE <i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	•	•		••	Med-small; bright yellow flower clusters.
HORNBEAM, EUROPEAN <i>Carpinus betulus</i>	•	•		•	Smooth gray bark; yellow in fall; catkins.
HORSECHESTNUT, RED <i>Aesculus X carnea</i>	•	•			Oblong crown; showy red flower clusters; chestnuts; consider seeds when street planting.
LINDEN, CRIMEAN <i>Tilia X euchlora</i>	•	•			Graceful form if left branched to the ground.
LINDEN, LITTLELEAF <i>Tilia cordata</i>	•	•			Pyramidal crown becomes round with age; often plagued with girdling roots; overplanted.

(“Medium Trees” continued next page)

•• Require very little supplemental water.

* See “Trees with Significant Problems,” p. 8.

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MEDIUM TREES (cont.)

MEDIUM TREES	Street Tree	Park- ing Lot Tree	Native	Low- Water	COMMENTS
MAPLE BIGTOOTH <i>Acer grandidentatum</i>	•	•	•	••	Variable height; choose single stem for streets; good fall color; native to our hills.
MAPLE, BLACK <i>Acer nigrum</i>	•	•			Similar to sugar maple but more tolerant of drought and our alkaline soil.
MAPLE, HEDGE <i>Acer campestre</i>	•	•		•	Small-med; broad, dense crown; yellow in fall.
MAPLE, MIYABE <i>Acer miyabei</i>	•	•			Small-med; neat, compact crown similar to hedge maple; yellow in fall; corky bark.
MAPLE, NORWAY <i>Acer platanoides</i>	•	•			Broad, round crown; many cultivars/varieties.
MAPLE, NORWEGIAN SUNSET <i>Acer X 'Norwegian Sunset'</i>	•	•		•	Similar to Norway maple but smaller and may be more heat and drought tolerant.
MAPLE, PACIFIC SUNSET <i>Acer X 'Pacific Sunset'</i>	•	•		•	Smaller, finer textured, better fall color, and more heat/drought tolerant than Norway maple.
MAPLE, SYCAMORE <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	•	•		•	Broad, round crown; somewhat coarse texture; mottled bark.
MTN-ASH, EUROPEAN * <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>					White flower clusters; deep orange fruits messy for street plantings; great for birds.
MTN-ASH, KOREAN * <i>Sorbus alnifolia</i>					White flowers; simple leaf; gray bark; red fruits messy for street plantings.
MTN-ASH, OAKLEAF * <i>Sorbus X hybrida</i>					White flower clusters; deep orange fruit clusters messy for streets.
MULBERRY, WHITE <i>Morus alba</i>	•	•		•	Round-topped, dense; plant only fruitless cultivars on streets and in parking lots.
OAK, CHINKAPIN <i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	•	•		•	Open round crown; yellow in fall.
OAK, COLUMNAR ENGLISH <i>Quercus robur</i> 'Fastigiata', Skymaster'	•			•	Narrow crown; good for restricted areas.
OSAGE ORANGE <i>Maclura pomifera</i>	•	•		•	Plant only thornless and fruitless varieties on streets and in parking lots.
PAGODATREE, JAPANESE <i>Sophora japonica</i>	•	•		•	Med-large; broad oval crown; creamy flowers; long pods; deep green leaves.
PEAR, CALLERY <i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	•			••	Showy white flowers; glossy leaves; red in fall; good cultivars are 'Aristocrat', 'Chanticleer', 'Capital'.
PARROTIA, PERSIAN <i>Parrotia persica</i>	•	•			Colorful in fall; appears insect and disease proof.
YELLOWWOOD <i>Cladrastis lutea</i>	•	•			Showy panicles of white flowers; broad crown.
ZELKOVA, JAPANESE <i>Zelkova serrata</i>	•	•		•	Med-large; vase-shaped; hardy street tree.

•• Require very little supplemental water.

* See "Trees with Significant Problems," p. 8.

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LARGE TREES

Large trees may reach a height/spread exceeding 50 ft. Plant in open areas or in planting strips wider than 6 ft. Allow 30-50 ft. between large trees. Large trees are not suitable for planting within 10 ft. of utility lines.

LARGE TREES	Street Tree	Parking Lot Tree	Native	Low-Water	COMMENTS
ASH, BLUE <i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i>	•	•		•	Narrow round crown; bark broken into scaly plates; inner bark turns blue when exposed.
ASH, GREEN * <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	•	•		•	Irregular oval; overplanted; choose male cultivars.
ASH, WHITE <i>Fraxinus americana</i>	•	•		•	Oval, erect; yellow to bronze-purple in fall; superior to green ash; many cultivars.
BEECH, EUROPEAN <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>					Densely pyramidal crown; smooth bark; beautiful specimen tree; needs more root space than parking strips allow; park tree.
BUCKEYE, YELLOW <i>Aesculus flava</i>	•	•			Seeds/buckeyes may pose problem as street or parking lot tree; orange-red in fall.
CATALPA, WESTERN <i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	•			•	Irregular, open crown; large white flower clusters, cigar-like fruit.
COFFEETREE, KENTUCKY <i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>	•	•		••	Open, coarse branched, picturesque form; pod-like fruits; should be planted more here.
COTTONWOOD, LANCELEAF * <i>Populus X acuminata</i>			•		Upright, rounded crown; plant sparingly; park tree for large open spaces.
COTTONWOOD, NARROWLEAF * <i>Populus angustifolia</i>			•		Pyramidal, narrow crown; plant sparingly; park tree for large open spaces.
ELM, HYBRID <i>Ulmus X hybrida</i>	•	•			Choose Dutch Elm Disease resistant cultivars: 'Pioneer', 'Vanguard', 'Homestead', 'Sapporo Autumn Gold', 'Accolade', 'Regal', 'Discovery'.
ELM, PROSPECTOR <i>Ulmus wilsoniana</i> 'Prospector'	•	•			Vase-shaped; yellow in fall; vigorous, Dutch Elm Disease resistant.
HACKBERRY, COMMON <i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	•	•		••	Round, broad head; warty bark.
HONEYLOCUST, THORNLESS * <i>Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis</i>	•	•		•	Med-tall; round spreading crown; most cultivars tall; 'Imperial' is medium; overplanted.
HORSECHESTNUT <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	•	•		•	Showy white flower clusters; chestnuts; consider fruitfall before planting as street tree.
LINDEN, AMER. <i>Tilia americana</i>	•	•			Round crown; stately; eastern U.S. native.
LINDEN, SILVER <i>Tilia tomentosa</i>	•	•		•	Broad, compact, pyramidal; leaves have white undersides; fragrant flowers.
OAK, BUR <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	•	•		••	Broad round crown; massive; hardy; midwest native.
OAK, ENGLISH <i>Quercus robur</i>	•	•		•	Round, spreading massive crown.
PLANETREE, LONDON <i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>	•	•		•	Open, spreading crown; smooth, flaking bark.
SYCAMORE, AMERICAN <i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	•	•		•	Similar to London Planetree; eastern U.S. native.
WALNUT, BLACK <i>Juglans nigra</i>	•	•		••	Large round crown; consider fruitfall when choosing for street or parking lot.

•• Require very little supplemental water.

* See "Trees with Significant Problems," p. 8.

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MASTER LIST OF ACCEPTABLE TREES

CONIFERS

Conifers are prohibited as street trees. Medium and large conifers should *not* be planted within 10 ft. of utility lines.

SMALL CONIFERS	Native	Low-Water	COMMENTS
ARBORVITAE, ORIENTAL <i>Thuja orientalis</i>			Densely pyramidal.
JUNIPER, CHINESE <i>Juniperus chinensis</i>		●●	Groundcovers to small trees.
PINE, BRISTLECONE <i>Pinus aristata</i>	●	●●	Picturesque; irregular; bushy; dense.
PINE, JAPANESE BLACK <i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>		●	Conical to irregular.
PINE, MUGO <i>Pinus mugo</i>		●	Many varieties mostly shrublike.
PINE, PINYON <i>Pinus edulis</i>	●	●●	Small and bushy.
PINE, SINGLELEAF <i>Pinus monophylla</i>	●	●●	Irregular and shrublike.
MEDIUM CONIFERS			
ARBORVITAE, AMERICAN <i>Thuja occidentalis</i>			Dense broad crown.
FALSECYPRESS, NOOTKA <i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>			Conical crown; drooping branches.
JUNIPER, ROCKY MTN <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	●	●●	Narrow pyramidal crown opens with age.
PINE, LIMBER <i>Pinus flexilis</i>	●	●●	Pyramidal crown becomes broad with age.
PINE, SWISS STONE <i>Pinus cembra</i>			Densely columnar habit; rigidly formal.
REDCEDAR, EASTERN <i>Juniperus virginiana</i>		●	Pyramidal to irregular.
LARGE CONIFERS			
DOUGLAS-FIR <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	●	●	Pyramidal; open crown; horizontal branches.
FIR, SUBALPINE <i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>	●		Narrowly pyramidal.
FIR, WHITE <i>Abies concolor</i>	●	●	Stiffly pyramidal.
LARCH, EUROPEAN <i>Larix decidua</i> LARCH, SIBERIAN <i>Larix russica</i>			Deciduous; pyramidal/open, irregular at maturity; moist soils; park tree; Siberian more tolerant of poor soils than European.
PINE, AUSTRIAN <i>Pinus nigra</i>		●●	Broad; flat-topped; common in Pocatello.
PINE, LODGEPOLE <i>Pinus contorta</i>	●	●	Relatively narrow crown.
PINE, PONDEROSA <i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	●	●●	Open columnar to rounded.
PINE, SCOTCH <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>		●	Flat top; orange upper bark; variable.
SPRUCE, COLORADO/BLUE <i>Picea pungens</i> *	●		Stiffly pyramidal; declining from drought and bark beetles; overplanted.
SPRUCE, ENGELMANN <i>Picea engelmannii</i>	●		Narrow pyramidal crown; blue-green needles.
SPRUCE, NORWAY <i>Picea abies</i>			Conical; pendulous branches; graceful; susceptible to bark beetles and drought.
SPRUCE, SERBIAN <i>Picea omorika</i>		●	Narrow; pyramidal; well-adapted; good replacement for Colorado blue spruce.
SPRUCE, WHITE <i>Picea glauca</i>		●	Pyramidal; native to northern midwest.

●● Require very little supplemental water.

* See "Trees with Significant Problems," p. 8.

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MASTER LIST OF ACCEPTABLE TREES

PROHIBITED STREET TREES

TREE	WHY PROHIBITED
BIRCH, EUROPEAN WEeping <i>Betula pendula</i>	Poses clearance/visibility problems; susceptible to borer.
ELM, SIBERIAN <i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Noxious weed; messy seeds; brittle wood.
LOCUST, BLACK <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Borer prone; brittle-wooded; suckers.
MAPLE, RED <i>Acer rubrum</i>	Intolerant of our alkaline soils.
MAPLE, SILVER <i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Intolerant of our alkaline soils.
CONIFERS <i>Pinus, Picea, Abies, Juniperus</i>	Conifers pose visibility and ice/snow clearing problems.
OLIVE, RUSSIAN <i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Weed. Subject to windthrow.
POPLARS/COTTONWOODS <i>Populus spp.</i> (includes Quaking Aspen)	Borer, disease, and breakage prone; outgrows space.
WILLOWS <i>Salix spp.</i>	Borer, disease, and breakage prone. Outgrows space.

TREES WITH SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS IN SOUTHEAST IDAHO

TREE	PROBLEMS
ASH, GREEN <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Overplanted here. Several pest problems.
ASPEN, QUAKING <i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Disease/insect problems. Borers a problem in our area.
BIRCH, EUROPEAN <i>Betula pendula</i>	Borer infestations.
BIRCH, RIVER <i>Betula nigra</i>	Intolerant of our alkaline soils.
BOXELDER <i>Acer negundo</i>	Weak wooded. Prone to heartrot. Females associated with boxelder bug infestations. Some male cultivars satisfactory.
COTTONWOOD/POPLAR <i>Populus spp.</i>	Insect/disease problems. Relatively short-lived. Brittle wood. Use sparingly only in open, natural areas. Suckers; colonizes.
ELM, SIBERIAN <i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Weedy, messy, prolific seeder. Weak, brittle wood.
ELM, AMERICAN <i>Ulmus americana</i>	Choose only varieties resistant to Dutch Elm Disease.
HONEYLOCUST, THORNLESS <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Overplanted. Subject to several insect and disease problems.
LOCUST, BLACK <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Borer and disease problems.
MAPLE, AMUR <i>Acer ginnala</i>	Intolerant of our alkaline soils.
MAPLE, AUTUMN BLAZE <i>Acer X 'Autumn Blaze'</i>	Hybrid of silver and red maple. Intolerant of our alkaline soils.
MAPLE, RED <i>Acer rubrum</i>	Intolerant of our alkaline soils.
MAPLE, SILVER <i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Intolerant of our alkaline soils. Weak wooded.
MOUNTAIN ASH <i>Sorbus spp.</i>	Fireblight, canker, borer problems with most species.
OAK, PIN <i>Quercus palustris</i>	Intolerant of our alkaline soils.
OLIVE, RUSSIAN <i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Weed. Subject to windthrow.
PINE, WHITE (Eastern and Western) <i>Pinus strobus, Pinus monticola</i>	Intolerant of our alkaline soils.
SPRUCE, COLORADO <i>Picea pungens</i>	Declines readily from drought stress/spruce bark beetle; overplanted.
WILLOW <i>Salix spp.</i>	Short-lived. Weak wooded. Insect/disease problems.