# 2024 TREE GUIDE

## **COMMUNI-TREES**

Shoreline's community tree giveaway and planting program



## A FEW THINGS TO NOTE...

#### • Choose the right tree for the right place.

When choosing a tree, consider the size of your planting space, how big the tree will get (i.e., height and spread), nearby trees and buildings, and sun and soil conditions.

#### • The bigger, the better.

If space allows, consider planting the largest tree for maximum community and environmental impact. Large trees do more to keep neighborhoods cool during the hottest days, manage stormwater runoff, support birds, and so much more!

#### • Steer clear of utilities.

You are responsible for ensuring your planting location does not negatively impact utilities such as water and sewer lines and backyard power lines. Call 811 to have your utilities marked if you are not sure where your underground lines are.

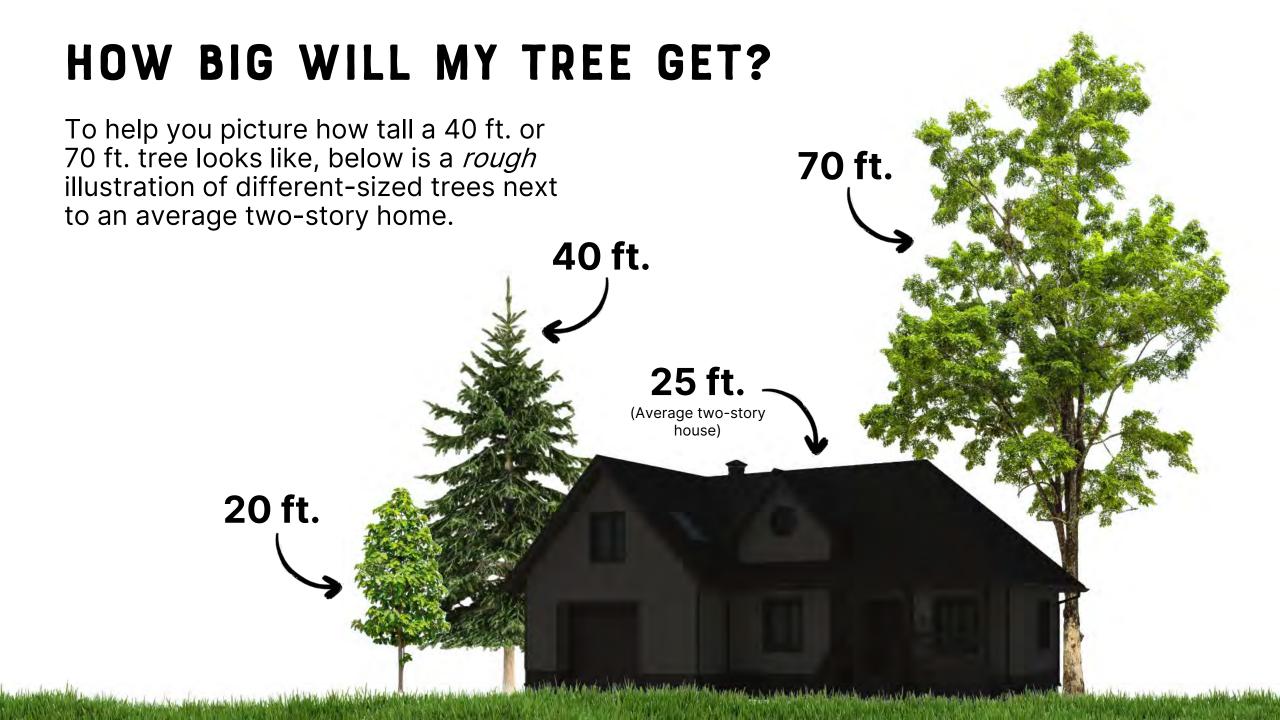
## **NEED HELP?**

Sign up for an in-person site visit if you would like:

- Help selecting a tree for your property or
- Want to be approved to receive more than one tree!

A King Conservation District staff member will come to you to look at your planting site and recommend the best tree(s) for your space. Site visits will take ~30 minutes and will be offered on a first-come, first-served basis.

> CLICK HERE TO SIGN UP!



## MOONGLOW JUNIPER Juniperus scopulorum 'Moonglow'



Under power lines: Yes—approved under power lines.

**Type:** Evergreen (stays green all year).

Light: Full sun.

Soil: Rocky and dry.

**Leaves:** Blueish-silvery-green needle-like foliage adds year-round color. Does not make a mess with fallen needles.

**Other:** Tolerates urban environments and is deer-resistant. Tidy upright growth with a shape that can be easily controlled with pruning, which makes this a good choice for smaller spaces!



## **VINE MAPLE** *Acer circinatum*



Under power lines: Yes—approved under power lines.

Type: Deciduous (loses leaves in the fall).

Sun/shade: Partial sun to full shade.

Soil: Moist, but well-drained.

**Leaves:** Palm-shaped. Bright green in the spring and summer. Brilliant red to yellow in the fall.

Flowers: Small purple and white flowers in the spring.

Fruit: Red-winged fruit enjoyed by wildlife.

**Other:** Grows to be shrub-like, with a more sprawling, vine-like shape in forested areas and a more dense, bushy shape in the sun.

## **WESTERN SERVICEBERRY** *Amelanchier alnifolia*



Under power lines: Yes—approved under power lines.

Type: Deciduous (loses leaves in the fall).

Sun/shade: Full sun to partial shade.

Soil: Ordinary garden soil.

Leaves: Oval-shaped and green.

**Flowers:** Fragrant white flowers attract pollinators in the spring – *they love it!* 

**Fruit:** Tasty edible berries provide food for wildlife and people in the summer.

**Other:** Often grows to be a woody, upright shrub, but can be trained to look more tree-like.

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#### **CORNELIAN CHERRY** *Cornus mas*



Under power lines: Yes—approved under power lines.

Type: Deciduous (loses leaves in the fall).

Sun/shade: Full sun to partial shade.

**Soil:** Does well on most soil types, but prefers moist, welldrained, rich soils.

**Leaves:** Simple, green leaves in the spring and summer. Red and yellow leaves in the fall.

**Flowers:** Small yellow clusters of flowers that bloom in late winter/early spring. One of the first blooms of the season, providing much needed food for pollinators.

**Fruit:** Red, edible cherry-like fruit in late summer – *birds love the fruit!* 

Top left: By Wouter Hagens - Own work, Public Domain, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=3548752 Bottom left: By The original uploader was Hanson59 at German Wikipedia. - Eigenaufnahume mit de:Casio QV-R40; im Botanischen Garten zu Berlin, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=5948002 Right: By AnsO0002 - Own work, CCO, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=319243

## **DOUGLAS (OR BLACK) HAWTHORN** *Crataegus douglasii*



#### Under power lines: No.

Type: Deciduous (loses leaves in the fall).

Sun/shade: Full sun to partial shade.

**Soil:** Can grow in moist to dry sites, and can tolerate drought and heavy clay soils.

**Leaves:** Simple, green leaves in the spring and summer. Red and yellow leaves in the fall.

Flowers: Dense clusters of small white flowers in the spring.

**Fruit:** Clusters of dark purplish-black berries persist through the winter and are enjoyed by birds and other small wildlife. They also are edible for people and make a delicious jam.

**Other:** Stems contain sharp thorns that are ~3cm long.

## **SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA** *Magnolia grandiflora*



#### Under power lines: No.

Type: Evergreen (stays green all year).

Sun/shade: Full sun to full shade.

Soil: Tolerates many types of soil.

**Leaves:** Smooth, leathery leaves. Shiny dark green on top, and rusty brown on the bottom.

Flowers: Beautiful large, fragrant, white flowers.

**Other:** Relatively fast-growing tree. Provides year-round shade with its wide, flat evergreen leaves.



#### **INCENSE CEDAR** *Calocedrus decurrens*



#### Under power lines: No.

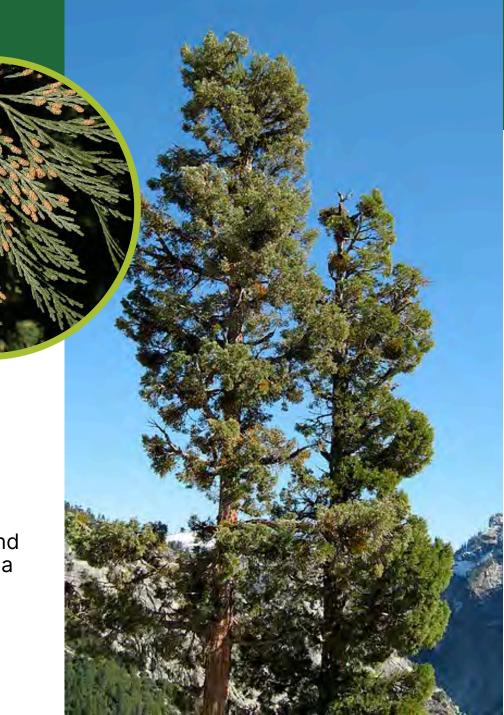
Type: Evergreen (stays green all year).

Sun/shade: Full to partial sun.

**Soil:** Highly tolerant of drought and poor soils, but prefers fertile, well-drained soil.

Leaves: Glossy, bright green needles.

**Other:** Great option even for small spaces because of its narrow growth! Can thrive in warmer temperatures than our native Western Red Cedar and offers similar habitat benefits. The wood and leaves give a pleasant aroma when bruised, leading to its common name.



## **GARRY (OR WHITE) OAK** *Quercus garryana*



#### Under power lines: No.

Type: Deciduous (loses leaves in the fall).

Light: Full sun to partial shade.

**Soil:** Can grow in a variety of soil types, including heavy clay and poor, rocky soils. Well-drained or sandy soil is ideal.

**Leaves:** Smooth, leathery leaves that are green in the spring and summer and brown in the fall before shedding.

Flowers: Small clusters of yellow flowers in the spring.

**Other:** Slow-growing and the only native oak species in Washington! At ~30 years it produces acorns that are a favorite of many bird species.



Top left: By J Brew - Quercus garryana (Garry Oak)Uploaded by pixeltoo, CC BY-SA 2.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=7522480 Bottom left: By Walter Siegmund (talk) - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=18590104 Right: https://landscapeplants.oregonstate.edu/plants/quercus-garryana