



Shrub Selection for Utah Landscapes

Taun Beddes, JayDee Gunnell, Heidi Kratsch and Rick Heflebower

Introduction

Urban and suburban landscapes present special challenges concerning shrub selection in Utah. Due to our distinctive climate, shrubs must be able to withstand intense sunlight, low relative humidity, drying winds, and limited seasonal precipitation. Additionally, landscapes may also have shady locations and areas of high moisture that create unique situations. This means that ideally before purchasing shrubs, a person should research suitable species adapted to the specific location where they will be planted.

Even with the unique conditions that challenge shrub species, many still perform well and should be used more often in the landscape. They soften architectural structures, provide screens for privacy, and add unique variety to the landscape with their various forms, colors and textures.

Shrubs and Site Selection

Shrubs live longer than many other landscape species and are a greater investment of time and money. One of the most effective ways to protect these investments is to plant them in the right place the first time. This means surveying the yard and assessing the different factors that could ultimately affect the long-term survivability of the plants. It is much easier to choose the right shrub for specific conditions than it is to try to modify those conditions for the shrub. Factors to consider include mature shrub size and form, soil conditions, available moisture, temperature, sun exposure, wind exposure, and overall intended use or purpose of the plants.

Shrub size/form

The most important, and often most overlooked, attribute of shrubs is their size at maturity (height and width). Shrubs planted near a house or building,

particularly beneath windows or awnings, should be a smaller size at maturity so as to not to block views or cause damage to property. For example, *Rhus typhina* (staghorn sumac) is a shrub used for a wide variety of urban conditions, but its size potential (15 to 25 feet) makes it a poor choice for placement near the house. A similar species, *Rhus aromatica* 'Gro-Lo' (Gro-Lo fragrant sumac), would be an acceptable alternative because its mature height is only 2 to 4 feet.

When selecting shrubs, it is important to consider the vicinity of streets or sidewalks so as not to invade their space. This sometimes happens with *Cornus sericea* (red twig dogwood). This shrub can reach 12 feet in width; and, when used in narrow sites, it must be pruned excessively, which is detrimental to its health and ornamental quality. Other shrubs, such as *Pryacantha coccinea* (Firethorn), grow as large as *Cornus sericea* and have spines, creating another landscape problem. Check local ordinances before planting shrubs in parking strips as there may be restrictions for those public areas. Depending on the situation, some shrubs that may be suitable to a parking strip include *Physocarpus opulifolius* 'Nana' (dwarf common ninebark) or *Lonicera xylosteum* 'Claveyi' (Clavey's dwarf honeysuckle). Many others exist as well.

Soil conditions

Healthy soil allows roots to grow sufficiently so the shrub can obtain adequate amounts of water and nutrients. Urban and suburban soils frequently provide a challenge. They have often been modified by construction and grading practices and can be quite variable. While Utah soils tend to be alkaline (high pH) and low in organic matter, soil conditions in individual locations may vary from one area to another. Prior to planting, it is a good idea to have soil tested for pH, salinity, texture, and nutrient levels. Utah State

University provides soil testing services for a minimal charge. Contact your local USU Cooperative Extension office for details on how to submit a soil sample or go to the following hyperlink for a fact sheet entitled “Soil Testing Guide for Home Gardeners” which gives detailed instructions:

http://extension.usu.edu/files/publications/factsheet/HG_H_05.pdf. Having a basic understanding of soil properties helps avoid possible problems associated with improper plant selection. Fact sheets that offer useful help are entitled “Solutions to Soil Problems I-VI” can be accessed at:

<http://utahpests.usu.edu/ipm/htm/factsheets/by=category/category=76>

Moisture

Improper irrigation, especially overwatering, is a primary way that shrubs are killed or damaged within the first year of being planted. The soil around the rootzone of most shrubs and landscape plants should be allowed to dry out between irrigations. However, do not allow the soil to dry so much that new plants begin to wilt. Keep in mind that there is not an exact system to indicate how much to water at any given time. Many variables, such as daily temperatures, natural precipitation, soil type and sun exposure, influence the need for watering. For example, conditions such as dry, hot weather and sandy soil would mean that shrubs should be watered more frequently. Conversely, cool weather and clay soil would mean that shrubs would need to be irrigated less frequently. Other aspects of irrigation that can often negatively affect plant health include broken sprinkler heads and leaking pipes that can cause shrubs to receive inappropriate amounts of water, causing stress. Sprinkling systems should be checked regularly to avoid possible problems. Newly installed plants usually require more frequent irrigation for two years after being planted.

Another way to avoid improper watering is to use a principle called hydro-zoning. This is a method of placing plants of similar water needs in the same irrigation zone. The sprinkler controller can then be adjusted so that these plants receive an appropriate amount of water. When this principle is used, landscape plant health is increased and fewer plants die, thus reducing overall costs to homeowners. For further information on irrigating shrubs, refer to “Efficient Irrigation of Trees and Shrubs” at

<http://wcwcd.state.ut.us/Conservation/Efficient%20Irrigation%20of%20Trees%20&%20Shrubs.pdf>

Temperature

Fluctuations and extremes in temperature are common in Utah. Before choosing a shrub for any location, it is important to know the average coldest temperature

expected (hardiness zone) and choose plants accordingly. USDA hardiness zone maps are published in many gardening books or can be found on the Internet at (<http://www.usna.usda.gov/Hardzone/ushzmap.html>). Another useful reference is: http://extension.usu.edu/forestry/HomeTown/Select_HardinessZones.htm. This fact sheet shows USDA zones and other temperature information for several areas in Utah. Shrubs at the extremes of their hardiness range may need to be planted in protected areas, behind walls or windbreaks.

Sun exposure

Most yards have landscape zones that vary from being mostly shaded to very sunny. Intense sunlight can scorch above-ground parts of sensitive species and cause leaf dehydration or even death. Even shrubs that normally tolerate full sun conditions may suffer if temperatures become excessively high or if they receive excessive reflected light from being planted on the south or west sides of structures. Choose shrubs for their tolerance to sun or shade. Pay particular attention during the hottest part of the day. Winter sun can also be damaging to broadleaf evergreens and some needled evergreens such as *Taxus* (yews). Place these plants in areas where they will receive afternoon shade in all seasons. One thing to be especially cautious of is that plant description tags often list plants as needing full sun. In the Intermountain West, this does not hold true for some species, especially broadleaved evergreens.

Wind exposure

Wind in Utah landscapes should always be considered. Non-native broadleaf evergreens such as *Prunus laurocerasus* (European cherry laurel or English laurel), *Photinia x fraseri* (red tip photinia) and *Euonymus japonica* (Japanese euonymus) are especially susceptible as leaves and buds dry out due to wind. Drying winds during all times of the year can cause certain plants to not be able to draw enough water from the soil (even when the soil has a sufficient water supply), which eventually leads to drought symptoms (scorch within leaf margins and leaf drop). Wind tunnels can be created in urban areas wherein wind is channeled by buildings or other structures, which can also increase water stress to plants.

List of Landscape Shrubs

The list that follows contains many species commonly grown in Utah landscapes. However, this does not mean that they will grow in *every* landscape situation in Utah or that Utah State University officially endorses their use. Some are listed for their prevalence in Utah landscapes even though better adapted or less invasive shrubs potentially could be used in their place.

Common and botanical names

Both the common and botanical names are listed for ease of use. Whenever possible, using the botanical name is preferable, especially when dealing with those in the green industry, so that an exact plant can be correctly identified. In many situations, plants have common names that differ by region. One example is *Photinia x fraseri*. In the southeastern United States, this species is frequently referred to as “red tip.” Locally, though, it is better known as “Fraser’s photinia” or simply photinia. Some other examples include *Hibiscus syriacus*, known locally both as althea and rose of Sharon, and *Potentilla fruticosa*, referred to as both shrubby cinquefoil and potentilla.

Plant size

Plant sizes listed are approximate. Environmental conditions often influence eventual size and how fast a plant will grow.

Hardiness zone

United States Department of Agriculture hardiness zones are used in this publication. However, they should not be the only factor used in determining if a specific plant will grow in a specific area. Other factors determining plant survival include micro-climates, soil type and sun exposure. Hardiness zones can be determined by referencing the following URL:

<http://www.usna.usda.gov/Hardzone/ushzmap.html>.

Water use requirements

Water use requirements are listed as very low, low, medium and high. Plants in the “very low” category will usually survive with no additional moisture than what they receive from natural precipitation. Shrubs listed in the “low” category will survive with deep watering as little as once a month during the growing season. Plants in the “medium” category need deep watering every two to four weeks. Plants in the “high” category need at least weekly irrigation during the growing season. These recommendations are for established plants. When plants are first installed, they usually need supplemental irrigation for up to 2 years.

References

- Brenzel, K. 2005. Western Garden Book. Sunset Publishing Corporation. Menlo Park, CA.
- Dirr, M. 1997. Dirr’s Hardy Trees and Shrubs. Timber Press. Portland, OR.
- Dirr, M. 1998. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants. Stipes Publishing LLC. Champaign, IL.
- Mee, M., Barnes, J., Kjellgren, R., Sutton, R., Cerny, T. and Johnson, C. 2003. Water Wise Native Plants for the Intermountain West. Utah State University Press. Logan, UT.
- Missouri Botanical Garden. 2009. Kemper Center Plant Finder. St. Louis, Missouri. 10 January 2009. <<http://www.mobot.org/gardeninghelp/plantfinder/alpha.asp>>
- Oregon State University. 2009. Oregon State University Landscape Plants: Images, Identification, Uses. Corvallis, OR. 10 Jan 2009. <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/>
- United States Department of Agriculture. 2009. USDA Plant Database. Washington D.C. 10 January 2009. < <http://plants.usda.gov/>>
- University of Connecticut. 2009. Uconn Plant Database. Storrs, CT. 10 Jan 2009. <<http://www.hort.uconn.edu/plants>>

Utah State University is committed to providing an environment free from harassment and other forms of illegal discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age (40 and older), disability, and veteran’s status. USU’s policy also prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in employment and academic related practices and decisions.

Utah State University employees and students cannot, because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, or veteran’s status, refuse to hire; discharge; promote; demote; terminate; discriminate in compensation; or discriminate regarding terms, privileges, or conditions of employment, against any person otherwise qualified. Employees and students also cannot discriminate in the classroom, residence halls, or in on/off campus, USU-sponsored events and activities.

This publication is issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Noelle E. Cockett, Vice President for Extension and Agriculture, Utah State University.

Landscape Shrubs

Agave (Agave): Agaves, also known as century plants, are commonly used in the southwest. However, it has been found that some are more cold tolerant than previously thought. They add unique ornamental qualities to the landscape and are becoming more common in much of the state.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>A. utahensis</i>	Utah Century Plant	1 x 2	(4)5 to 10	Yes	Low to Very Low	Utah century plant has recently been gaining in popularity in many areas of Utah, especially in waterwise landscapes. It is relatively unavailable, but can be found. Other cold-hardy agaves are becoming more common.

Amelanchier (Serviceberry or Shadblow): Genus of shrubs and small trees native to the Northern Hemisphere. Fruit from many species is edible and is commonly eaten raw and used for syrups and jellies. Another beneficial characteristic of the species includes excellent fall color ranging from brilliant orange to orange-red.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>A. alnifolia</i>	Saskatoon Serviceberry	10 x 10	4 to 8	Yes	Medium	Native to Canada, the Northern Great Plains and the Western United States, it is available from local garden centers. Cultivar 'Regent' is more compact and refined than the species.
<i>A. x grandiflora</i>	Apple Serviceberry	20 x 20	4 to 8	No	Medium	A naturally occurring hybrid species of <i>A. arborea</i> and <i>A. leavis</i> , this species is commonly available in nurseries. It is sometimes trained as a single trunked tree.
<i>A. utahensis</i>	Utah Serviceberry	10 x 10	4 to 8	Yes	Low	Native to the western United States, this species is more drought tolerant than other <i>Amelanchier</i> species, but otherwise similar.

Arctostaphylos (Manzanita): This group of evergreen shrubs is native to the west. Locally, they grow in the oak-maple scrubland forests to alpine regions. They also produce berries eaten by wildlife. Some species are slowly becoming more available, and their use is warranted in the landscape.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>A. patula x nevadensis</i>	Manzanita	1-2 x 8-10	2 to 6	Yes	Low	This hybrid is very similar in appearance to our native <i>A. patula</i> ; however, it is much easier to propagate and establish. It features evergreen foliage and pink-white flowers in late spring. It serves as a great replacement for shade tolerant groundcovers, such as vinca, in a waterwise landscape.
<i>A. uva-ursi</i>	Bearberry or Kinnikinick	0.5x 4	2 to 6	Yes	Medium	An excellent groundcover for sandy, infertile soils. It does well in partial shade, but can be slow and difficult to establish.

Aronia (Chokeberry): This genus includes two species, both native to the eastern United States. Members of the rose family, they both feature brilliant red fall color and fruit. These species can become leggy with age and renewal pruning is sometimes necessary.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>A. arbutifolia</i>	Red Chokeberry	6 -10 x 3-5	4 to 9	No	Medium	Its late summer fruit matures to a red color. The cultivar 'Brilliantissima' features glossier green leaves and improved fall color.
<i>A. melanocarpa</i>	Black Chokeberry	3-5 x 3	4 to 9	No	Medium	Late summer fruit that matures to a dark purple or almost black color. The cultivar 'elata' is considered superior to the species.

Artemisia (Sagebrush): Artemisia is a large genus of native plants that contains both herbaceous and woody species with grey-green foliage. Many exhibit a unique fragrance.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>A. nova</i>	Black Sagebrush	1-2 x 1-2	3 to 6	Yes	Low	This species is similar to common sagebrush but is smaller, greener in color, evergreen and more adapted to landscape use.
<i>A. cana</i>	Silver Sagebrush	3 x 4	4 to 8	Yes	Low to Very Low	Silver sagebrush can be a replacement for big sagebrush. It is primary browse species for antelope. With supplemental water, it may grow over 18 inches a year.
<i>A. filifolia</i>	Sand Sagebrush	3 x 3	4 to 8	Yes	Low	This species is adapted to sandy soil at elevations of 2,000 to 4,000 feet.
<i>A. tridentata</i>	Big Sagebrush	1-12 x 5-8	3 to 6	Yes	Low to Very Low	This shrub is commonly used in native landscapes, but is not particularly attractive for use as a specimen shrub. Many subspecies exist and <i>A. t. ssp. vaseyana</i> and <i>wyomingensis</i> are better for the landscape.

Atriplex (Saltbush): Saltbushes are tolerant of salty soil, used as browse by wildlife, and are very drought tolerant. In the landscape, they are primarily used in areas with saline soil and where supplemental water is unavailable.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>A. canescens</i>	Fourwing Saltbush	4 x 6	2 to 10	Yes	Very Low	Adaptable plant that survives in almost all conditions in Utah and requires little maintenance. It is better used in naturalized plantings and as a screen.
<i>A. confertifolia</i>	Shadscale	3 x 3	3 to 6	Yes	Low -Very Low	This species has attractive blue foliage that turns peach-colored in the winter.

Baccharis (Broom or Groundsel Bush): This genus is native to the Americas and is common in areas with poor soil conditions.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>B. x</i> 'Centennial'	Centennial Broom	2 x 6	8 to 10	No	Medium to Low	This groundcover plant is native to desert areas of the southwest. The cultivar 'Centennial' produces ornamental flowers and copious amounts of seed. Others such as 'Thompson' are similar in appearance and seedless.

Berberis (Barberry): Species have spiny branches, but many are amenable for use as hedgerows. Deciduous species offer excellent fall color. Many evergreen types exist as well. However, many are not hardy to Utah, with the exception of a few that will grow along warmer areas of the Wasatch Front, in Moab and Utah's Dixie. Evergreen species' leaves turn plum purple or red in the winter and back to green in the summer, a nice landscape feature. Evergreen species may also require winter protection from afternoon sun and wind to prevent leaf scorch.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>B. x gladwynensis</i> 'William Penn'	William Penn Barberry	4 x 4	(5)6 to 8	No	Medium	One of the most common evergreen barberries, this species is commonly planted in areas where foot traffic is not desired. <i>B. julianae</i> (Juliane barberry) has a similar look and is also common.
<i>B. mentorensis</i>	Mentor Barberry	10 x 10	5 to 8	No	Medium	A hybrid between <i>B. julianae</i> and <i>B. thunbergii</i> , its appearance is more similar to <i>B. thunbergii</i> featuring red leaves throughout the growing season. It will also remain evergreen in warmer areas. Although available, this older species is not as commonly planted as <i>B. thunbergii</i> cultivars.
<i>B. thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry	Variety Dependent	4 to 7	No	Medium	Although red-leaved forms are most commonly planted, green leaf varieties such as 'Kobold' are an excellent substitute for the less adapted <i>Buxus</i> (boxwood) species, especially in colder areas. Several yellow leaf varieties are becoming available but may suffer from summer leaf scorch in our dry climate. 'Aurea' is a popular yellow leafed variety. Consider cultivars such as 'Crimson Pygmy' and 'Bagatelle' where space is limited. 'Roseglow' is a common cultivar that reaches 5 feet high and wide.

Buddleia (Butterflybush): Butterflybush has been used in the landscape for many years. A main benefit of the plant is that it blooms in mid-summer when most other shrubs do not. Additionally, its flowers are very fragrant with a scent somewhat reminiscent of lilac blossoms.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>B. alternifolia</i>	Alternate-leaf Butterfly Bush	8 x 8	5 to 9	No	Low	This species tolerates summer heat well. Flowers are borne on 1-year-old wood; therefore, prune directly after bloom. It may be difficult to find.
<i>B. davidii</i>	Butterfly Bush	10 x 10	5 to 9	No	Low	While it tolerates summer heat, it can become leggy over time if not properly pruned. Flowers borne on current season's growth. Prune the entire shrub to within 12 inches of ground in early spring. Attracts butterflies and other pollinators. There are many cultivars available that vary in flower color, eventual size and leaf variegation.

Buxus (Boxwood): Various boxwood species and cultivars are extremely common in Utah. They are all evergreen, very conducive to hedging, and are often pruned into formalized shapes. Boxwoods may suffer from winter sun, salt spray damage from winter salt applications and wind scorch. Protection may be necessary.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>B. microphylla</i> var. <i>koreana</i>	Korean Boxwood	3 -6 x 3-6	4 to 8	No	Medium	Korean boxwood is more suitable for Northern Utah climates. Many varieties are available such as 'Winter Gem', 'Green Beauty', 'Green Mountain' and 'Julia Jane'. 'Julia Jane' seems to be the most resistant to scorch in winter sun.

<i>B. sempervirens</i>	English or Common Boxwood	6 x 6	(5)6 to 8	No	Medium	This boxwood survives in warmer areas along the Wasatch Front and may require protection from the sun and wind in the winter. Some variegated forms are available. Useful as a container plant when given proper winter protection.
Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns.						
Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>C. arborescens</i>	Siberian Peashrub	15 x 15	2 to 7	No	Low	While not commonly planted, this species is available. Two weeping forms, 'Pendula' and 'Walker', are grafted on a standard (artificially created trunk) and more commonly planted than the species. 'Walker' has fern-like foliage where 'Pendula' retains the regular foliage texture.
<i>C. pygmaea</i>	Dwarf Pygmy Peashrub	4 x 5	2 to 7	No	Low	This dwarf shrub could be used more in the Utah landscape. It features yellow spring flowers and handsomely textured foliage.
Caryopteris (Bluemist): A genus of several species. However, only one is commonly grown in Utah.						
Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>C. x clandonensis</i>	Bluemist	5 x 5	5 to 9	No	Low	This shrub offers excellent bluish-purple summer flowers, an advantage because many other plants do not bloom at this time. It experiences some winterkill in colder areas of its range. It tolerates and improves the form of the shrub if pruned back almost to the ground in early spring. This also encourages more flowers.
Ceanothus (Ceanothus): Members of this genus are native to the American West, primarily California. Many species are evergreen and feature fragrant, lilac-like spring flowers. In California, members of this genus are referred to as mountain lilac. However, they are not related to true lilacs (<i>Syringa</i>).						
Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>C. martinii</i>	Ceanothus	4 x 8	3 to 6	Yes	Medium	This broad-leaved evergreen shrub has a nice vanilla-like aroma. It may scorch in winter sun and availability is limited. Other ceanothis species including <i>C. fendleri</i> , <i>C. gregii</i> and <i>C. velutinus</i> may also be found at local garden centers.
Cercocarpus (Mountain Mahogany): This is another genus whose members are native to western areas of the North American continent. The genus contains both deciduous and evergreen species that are browsed by wildlife.						
Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>C. ledifolius</i>	Curl Leaf Mountain Mahogany	10 x 10	3 to 8	Yes	Very Low	This attractive evergreen shrub has showy seed heads. It tolerates hedging and may also be used as a specimen plant. <i>C. intricatus</i> is a smaller species but is otherwise

						similar. This species does not compete well, especially during establishment, against other species.
<i>C. montanus</i>	Alderleaf Mountain Mahogany	5 x 5	3 to 6	Yes	Low	The deciduous cousin of <i>C. ledifolius</i> , this plant has good form and attractive fruit.
Chamaebatiaria (Fernbush): This genus is part of the rose family, only contains one species and is native to the Intermountain West.						
Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>C. millefolium</i>	Fernbush	4 x 4	4 to 10	Yes	Low to Very Low	This shrub has unique fern-like leaves, reddish bark and small white flowers in mid-late summer. It can be pruned to the ground to maintain compact appearance.
Chaenomeles (Flowering Quince): This genus is not extremely popular, but is somewhat common in the landscape, especially at older homes. It is mainly planted for its pink to red spring flowers which are considered its main ornamental feature.						
Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>C. speciosa</i>	Common flowering quince	8 x 6	4 to 8	No	Medium	While becoming less popular, this plant is available. <i>Chaenomeles japonica</i> (Japanese flowering quince) is often found at garden centers, but may not be adapted to certain Utah climates.
Chilopsis (Desert Willow): This genus resides in the begonia family with similar flowers to catalpa and trumpet vine.						
Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>C. linearis</i>	Desert Willow	15-30 x 15-30	7 to 9	Yes	Low	Commonly used in Washington County due to showy pink spring flowers, this plant is not completely cold-hardy along the Wasatch Front and may require protection if it is to survive. It is less available.
<i>X Chitalpa tashkentensis</i>	Chitalpa	15 x 15	6 to 9	No	Low	Hybrid between <i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> and <i>C. linearis</i> has ornamental pink flowers and is considered sterile. Cold hardiness is similar to <i>C. linearis</i> (desert willow).
Cornus (Dogwood): The most commonly planted dogwood species in Utah are shrub forms. They are particularly useful in wetter areas but drought tolerant once established. Dogwood shrubs are generally fast growing and can become slightly unkempt over time. They can be pruned to the ground and allowed to re-grow. Care should also be taken to provide appropriate spacing when planted. Many shrub species have ornamental red bark that add winter interest to the landscape. Some also have bright yellow branches.						
Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>C. alba</i> 'Argenteomarginata'	Variegated Dogwood	6 x 6	2 to 7	No	Medium to High	Very commonly planted, this shrub has light green leaves with creamy margins which turn burgundy to purple in the fall. Several cultivars of variegated dogwood are available. Most are similar in appearance and height.

<i>C. sericea (stolonifera)</i>	Redtwig or Redosier Dogwood	Variety dependant	2 to 7	Yes	Medium to high	Native to riparian (wet) areas of the Western United States, this shrub is also very common in the landscape. 'Baileyi' grows to 12 feet high and wide, 'Isanti' grows to six feet and 'Kelseyi' grow to 2 feet high and wide. Both 'Ivory Halo' and 'Silver and Gold' are common variegated forms. 'Flaviramea' is a yellow stem variety.
---------------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------	--------	-----	----------------	--

Corylus (Filbert or Hazelnut): Tree species are far more common in this genus. However, a few smaller forms are planted as shrubs.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>C. avellana 'Contorta'</i>	Contorted Filbert	12 x 12	4 to 8	No	Medium	This shrub has branches with a very twisted or contorted growth habit. Use as a specimen plant. It is slow growing and usually fruitless.
<i>C. maxima 'Purpurea'</i>	Purple Giant Filbert	15 x 15	4 to 8	No	Low to Medium	Less available in nurseries, this interesting plant has brilliant purple leaves that fade to green with summer heat. Produces edible fruit.

Cotinus (Smokebush or Smoketree): Two species exist, one native to Europe and the other the United States. Both have striking ornamental features including showy, plume-like blossoms and brilliant fall flower. This genus is closely related to the sumacs (*Rhus*).

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>C. coggygria</i>	Common Smokebush or Smoketree	15 x 15	4 to 8	No	Low	This plant has green, purple and yellow leaf forms. Pruning in early spring within 12 inches of the ground encourages growth with the most intense summer foliage color. When left un-pruned, it takes on an unkempt appearance with lots of dieback.
<i>C. obovatus</i>	American Smoketree	20 x 20	4 to 8	No	Low	Somewhat less common but becoming more obtainable, this shrub can be trained into a small tree. It is very tolerant of alkaline soil and seems to be less susceptible to dieback in the Intermountain West climate. Currently, only green-leaved varieties exist.

Cotoneaster (Cotoneaster): Multiple species are common in the landscape where they are used as a hedge/barrier plant and sometimes as groundcovers. Both deciduous and evergreen species exist. Most deciduous species have orange to red fall foliage. All cotoneasters have pungent, white spring flowers that are attractive to pollinators. Another ornamental feature is orange to red or black fruit that persists in the winter.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>C. acutifolius</i>	Peking Cotoneaster	10 x 10	4 to 7	No	Medium	Deciduous species are commonly planted as a hedge for attractive fall color.
<i>C. adpressus</i>	Creeping Cotoneaster	1 x 10	4 to 6	No	Medium	Commonly used as a groundcover, this plant tends to be somewhat shade tolerant. It should be considered for use where an adaptable groundcover is needed. Sometimes it has a tendency to collect trash in public areas.
<i>C. apiculatus</i>	Cranberry Cotoneaster	3 x 5	4 to 7	No	Medium	This evergreen species is commonly planted in Utah. It is often used as a groundcover, border plant and for soil retention on hillsides. When pruned, it sometimes can obtain a twiggy or stemmy appearance.

<i>C. dammeri</i>	Bearberry Cotoneaster	1 x 6	5 to 8	No	Medium	An evergreen typically planted in warmer areas of Utah, this species is similar in appearance to <i>C. divaricatus</i> . 'Coral Beauty' is a common cultivar.
<i>C. divaricatus</i>	Spreading Cotoneaster	6 x 8	4 to 7	No	Medium	This species can be used interchangeably with other hedge plants. However, it has a better form and finer appearance than many and can be left un-sheared. Its orange to red fall color lasts for 4 to 6 weeks.
<i>C. horizontalis</i>	Rockspray Cotoneaster	3 x 5	(4)5 to 7	No	Medium	Another cotoneaster useful as a groundcover with branching structure, this plant has a strong herringbone appearance. 'Tom Thumb' is a common cultivar.
<i>C. lucidus</i>	Hedge Cotoneaster	10 x 10	3 to 7	No	Medium	This species is very similar to Peking Cotoneaster, but superior in form and function. Red fall color lasts between 4 and 6 weeks. Unfortunately, it is not as available as other cotoneasters.

Cytisus (Scotch Broom): This evergreen shrub is commonly grown for its early spring flowers that vary in color from yellow to pink. It is only hardy to zone 6. Many species of this genus are potentially invasive.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>C. scoparius</i>	Scotch Broom	4 x 4	(5)6 to 8	No	Medium	This shrub is more common in warmer areas of Utah. It is extremely showy when in bloom. Common cultivars include 'Allgold', 'Burkwoodii', 'Lena'. <i>C. x praecox</i> is also commonly available and otherwise similar. <i>Genista x Lydia</i> is closely related and is only hardy to zone 6.

Daphne (Daphne): These refined plants are commonly used in the Utah landscape for their fragrant flowers. Daphne species should be grown in well-drained soil and may also benefit from winter protection from the sun and wind.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>Daphne x burkwoodii</i>	Burkwood Daphne	3 x 3	4 to 8	No	Medium	Considered the most durable of Daphne species, this plant holds its leaves until late fall or early winter. It has light pink or white flowers. 'Carol Mackie' (variegated) and 'Somerset' are two cultivars commonly available.
<i>Daphne caucasica</i>	Caucasian Daphne	4 x 4	5 to 8	No	Medium	More commonly grown on the east coast and somewhat larger than other common Daphnes, this species can do well along the Wasatch Front.
<i>Daphne cneorum</i>	Rose Daphne	2 x 2	4 to 7	No	Medium	Bright pink flowers are a main feature. It can assume a groundcover-like growth habit. It may be more sensitive to poorly drained soil than other Daphne species.

Dasyliirion (Desert Spoon): This genus is related to *Yucca* and *Agave* commonly grown in the desert Southwest. Some species are hardy along the Wasatch Front when planted in protected sites such as warm south walls and other areas that are sunny but protected. These plants may offer a very interesting textural effect to the landscape.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>D. wheeleri</i>	Green Desert Spoon	4 x 4	(5)6 to 10	No	Low to Very Low	This plant is less available from Northern Utah nurseries. Plants grown from high elevation seed sources may improve cold hardiness.

Ericameria (Turpentine Bush or Rabbit Brush): A genus closely allied to the *Chrysothamnus* genus, members feature silvery foliage, and yellow aster-like flowers.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>E. laricifolia</i>	Turpentine Bush	3 x 3	8 to 11	Yes	Low	This dense rounded shrub with small mounded shape has composite yellow flowers that are followed by cottony seeds in the fall.
<i>E. nauseosus</i>	Rubber Rabbitbrush	4-6 x 4-6	3 to 6	Yes	Very Low	This shrub has bright yellow to gold blooms in later summer in contrast to grey-green foliage. It is best used in naturalistic settings or mass plantings. Pruning is important to keep compact shape. Once established, little irrigation is needed. Size variation is common with this species, and it reseeds readily.

Ephedra (Ephedra): This genus is an ancient relative to conifers native to the Intermountain West and Asia.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>E. viridis</i>	Green Mormon Tea	2-4 x 2-4	3 to 6	Yes	Very Low	The main feature of this shrub is its green bark with jointed stems. In fact, it has very few leaves. It is often used in waterwise landscapes, is slow growing, and relatively uncommon in the nursery industry. Nevada joint fir is a closely related species with a slightly more open habit that is sometimes also available.

Euonymus (Euonymus): The Euonymus genus contains both deciduous and evergreen species commonly planted in Utah. Euonymus are adaptable to Utah soils but are not considered drought tolerant. They are susceptible to Euonymus scale.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>E. alatus</i> 'Compactus'	Dwarf Burning Bush	6 x 6	4 to 8	No	Medium	This is one of the most common shrubs in Northern Utah due to its brilliant red fall color. Regular fertilization is required to maintain healthy plants. It tolerates pruning. The cultivar 'Rudy Haag' only grows to 4 feet high and wide.
<i>E. fortunei</i>	Wintercreeper Euonymus	Variety dependent	(4)5 to 8	No	Medium	This species grows as mounding shrub, ground cover or climbing vine. Multiple variegated forms exist. A few commonly available include 'Emerald Gaiety', 'Emerald and Gold', 'Harlequin', 'Moonshadow', and 'Canondale'. Cold hardiness may vary among cultivars. It usually does not tolerate south exposures, especially in cold areas.
<i>E. Japonica</i>	Japanese Euonymus	Variety dependent	(6)7 to 9	No	Medium	Japanese euonymus may experience winter damage in northern climates and is only suited to the Wasatch Front and warmer areas. Multiple variegated forms exist as well as dwarf varieties and columnar forms. 'Chollipo', hardy to zone 5 or 6, is considered more cold-hardy and sun tolerant in Northern Utah than other cultivars.
<i>E. x kiautschovicus</i> 'Manhattan'	Manhattan Euonymus	6 x 6	(5)6 to 9	No	Medium	A green leaf species similar in habit and form to Japanese euonymus, this species is supposedly more cold-hardy than Japanese euonymus. However, it also seems less tolerant of winter sun where it more commonly scorches during cold weather.

Fallugia (Apache Plume): This genus includes one ornamental species that has attractive flowers and seed heads. It is native to rocky slopes from the Southwestern United States to Mexico.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>F. paradoxa</i>	Apache Plume	5 x 5	3 to 10	Yes	Low to Very Low	With white blooms from June to August and attractive feathery, light pink seed heads, this is an excellent ornamental shrub for natural settings. It must be pruned regularly to avoid an unkempt appearance. Once established, it will survive with no additional water in northern Utah. Seeds readily germinate in the landscape.

Feijoa (Pineapple Guava): This genus contains one species native to South America. It is grown in warmer areas of the United States and produces a flavorful, edible fruit somewhat similar in taste to the better known guava.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>F. sellowiana</i>	Pineapple Guava	Variety Dependent	8 to 10	No	Medium	This shrub is commonly grown as an ornamental in Washington County. It has showy flowers and edible fruit. However, fruit flavor is improved when grown in areas with cooler summer temperatures.

Forestiera (New Mexico Privet): Closely related to common privet, *Forestiera* naturally grows in riparian areas but is drought tolerant once established. A single species is native to Utah while others exist throughout the Southwest and Northern Mexico.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>F. neomexicana</i>	New Mexico Privet or Desert Olive	10 x 10	5 to 9	Yes	Low	This species shears well to form a hedge or screen or can be used as a small specimen tree. It has bright green leaves, and the new wood is a dark brown-black that fades to cream-white. Shrub produces somewhat showy yellow flowers in the spring which give way to blue-black berries in late summer.

Forsythia (Forsythia): This genus is known for containing early spring flowering shrubs. Habit of most species is open and irregular. In colder areas, blossoms are often damaged due to late spring frosts.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>F. x intermedia</i>	Common Border Privet	10 x 10	(4)5 to 9	No	Medium	Many cultivars available. 'Spring Glory', 'Lynwood' and Fiesta (variegated) are common.
<i>F. viridissima</i> 'Bronxensis'	Bronxensis Green Stem Forsythia	1 x 3	5 to 9	No	Medium	This species is most commonly used as a border or groundcover shrub.

Fouquieria (Ocotillo): This genus is native to Northern Mexico and the Southwestern United States. They are very unique in their look and add a dramatic statement to the landscape. They have fragrant flowers but also many thorns.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>F. splendens</i>	Ocotillo	10 x 12	8 to 10	No	Very Low	Commonly planted in Washington County, this species works well in waterwise landscapes and is commonly seen with other xeric plants.

Gutierrezia (Snake Weed): Genus contains several species native to arid areas of the West. Many times, when found in abundance, it is an indication of overgrazing by livestock.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>G. sarothrae</i>	Broom Snake Weed	1 x 2	7 to 9	Yes	Low	This small perennial shrub has yellow flowers that bloom August – October.

Hesperaloe (Red Yucca): A genus whose members are native to the Southwest, *Hesperaloe's* appearance is similar to yucca but is a separate genus.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>H. parviflora</i>	Red Yucca	4 x 4	5 to 10	No	Low to Medium	This plant's stalks carry many rose red to bright red flowers from late spring through mid-summer, sometimes into early fall. It is especially heat tolerant.

Hibiscus (Hibiscus): This genus has over 200 species mostly native to tropical and subtropical areas. Many species are renowned for their beautiful flowers.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>H. syriacus</i>	Rose-of Sharon	12 x 8	5 to 9	No	Low to Medium	This shrub is widely planted because of its long bloom season. Flower color ranges from pure white to shades of red, pink and purple. It can also be purchased as a single-trunked patio tree. Many varieties are available.

Hydrangea (Hydrangea): Hydrangea species are native to Europe, Asia and North America. They prefer a slightly acidic, well drained soil and often perform better in protected microclimates with adequate moisture.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>H. arborescens</i>	Smooth Hydrangea	4 x 4	4 to 9	No	Medium to High	This species has white flowers and starts blooming in late spring or early summer. It grows in part-shade exposures and can be pruned to the ground in early spring. Flowers can also be dried. "Annabelle" and "Grandiflora" are both common cultivars.

<i>H. macrophylla</i>	Bigleaf Hydrangea	3-6 x 3-6	6 to 9	No	Medium to High	This species is among the most common of all of the Hydrangeas in the nursery industry. It is grown for its blue and pink flowers. In alkaline soils, flower color is commonly pink. In acidic soils, color is usually blue. White colored cultivars do not change with variations in pH. Flowers on 1- year-old wood and flower buds are often damaged due to harsh winters.
<i>H. paniculata</i>	Peegee Hydrangea	10 x 10	3 to 8	No	Medium to High	This species is more adapted to northern Utah landscapes. It has white flowers and also benefits from protection.
<i>H. quercifolia</i>	Oak-leaf Hydrangea	5 x 5	5 to 8	No	Medium to High	Another species with adaptability to Utah landscapes, flower color on this plant begins as white and eventually fades to pink.

Hypericum (St. John's Wort): This genus features both herbaceous and woody plants. Yellow blooms appear in late spring or summer. It is more common in cool, moist climates such as the Pacific Northwest. Many species are available, but few are suitable for use in Utah's landscape.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>H. 'Hidcote'</i>	Shrubby St. John's Wort	3 x 4	(5)6 to 8	No	Medium	Shoot dieback is common in harsh winters. Cut back to the ground in the spring. Re-grows vigorously with 3 inch wide golden yellow flowers appearing in June.

Ilex (Holly): Species of both evergreen and deciduous shrubs from this genus have been extensively hybridized. Hollies are native to the Northern Hemisphere. Many species are not cold-hardy in northern Utah climate and generally require acidic soil. Both a male and female plants are needed to produce ornamental berries. One male can pollinate many females.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>I. x meserveae</i>	Merserve Hybrid Hollies	10 x 10	(4)5 to 7	No	Medium	Merserve hollies are actually an entire group of hybridized plants. They can be maintained at desired heights with pruning. Leaves are dark blue-green, often with spines on the margins. Protect from winter winds and sun. Cultivars include 'Blueboy', 'Bluegirl', 'Blue Prince', and 'Blue Princess'. They are more adapted to alkaline soil than most other hollies.

Juniperus (Juniper): This large genus is most commonly native to arid areas of the Northern Hemisphere. Species have either scale or awl-like foliage. Cultivars are available in with foliage colors ranging from green to blue and yellow. Both tree and shrub forms are common. Species of this genus are commonly planted throughout the state.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>J. chinensis</i>	Chinese Juniper	Dependent on Cultivar	3 to 9	No	Low	'Pfitzer' is one of the older cultivars, grows to 5 to 10 feet tall, and is rather rank with age; so it should be avoided in favor of better varieties. Foliage is sage green. Other cultivars include 'Hetzii' and 'Seagreen'.
<i>J. communis</i>	Common Juniper	Dependent on Cultivar	2 to 5(6)	Yes	Low	This species prefers colder climates and varies from small shrub to groundcover. The forms or cultivars of this species are more prostrate and very dense. It is somewhat available at local nurseries.

<i>J. horizontalis</i>	Creeping Juniper	1-4 with Variable Spread	3 to 9	No	Low	This prostrate species develops purple color in winter. Many cultivars are available including 'Bluerug' and 'Bluechip'.
<i>J. procumbens</i>	Japanese Garden Juniper	2 x 10-12	4 to 9	No	Low	One of the better groundcover junipers, 'Nana' is used as an accent and will drape over structures. 'Greenmound' is lower growing and has green needles.
<i>J. sabina</i>	Savin Juniper	Dependent on Cultivar	3 to 7	No	Low	This is one of the most common juniper species. Common cultivars include 'Broadmoor' and 'tamariscifolia'. Often called "Tam", 'tamariscifolia' can become unkempt over time. Grows 4 to 6 high and 10 to 15 feet wide.
<i>J. squamata</i>	Single-Seed Juniper	Dependent on Cultivar	4 to 7	No	Low	A compact juniper species with many cultivars available, 'Blue Carpet' grows 1 foot high by 4 to 5 feet wide and has blue-green foliage. 'Blue Star' has silver-blue foliage and grows 3 feet high and wide. It is commonly used for its compact habit and evergreen foliage, also commonly grafted on a standard (a small, artificially created trunk).

Lagerstroemia (Crape Myrtle): Several members of this genus are used ornamentally in warmer areas of the world due to beautiful summer flowers and ornamental bark. However, only one species is commonly planted in the Unites States.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>L. indica</i>	Crape Myrtle	8 x 4	(6)7 to 11	No	Low to Medium	A large shrub or small tree with grey bark that peels with age, flower color of this shrub varies from white to pink to shades of red. It can be trained into a small tree. Some cultivars are advertised as being hardy to zone 6, but they still require protection and still usually grow as a dieback shrub that produces few flowers.

Larrea (Creosote Bush): Common species native to the Desert Southwest.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>L. tridentata</i>	Creosote Bush	4-8 x 4-8	8 to 10	Yes	Low to Medium	Straggly and open in shallow, dry soil, this plant is attractive, dense, and rounded but spreading where water accumulates.

Leucophyllum (Texas Ranger): This genus native to the Southwestern United States and Mexico and contains drought tolerant species.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>L. frutescent</i>	Texas Sage	7 x 7	8 to 10	No	Medium	This shrub has ornamental gray-green foliage and flowers. It also tolerates heavy shearing. Many cultivars are available.

Ligustrum (Privet): These fast-growing shrubs do well in urban environments and undesirable soils. Most species tolerate pruning and function well as hedges or screens. Some species have an invasive nature.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>L. amurense</i>	Amur Privet	10 x 10	4 to 7	No	Medium	Used as a hedge and has white flowers in late spring to summer that are often not seen due to pruning. More desirable species are available.
<i>L. japonicum</i> 'Texanaum'	Texas Privet	7 x 7	7 to 9	No	Medium	This evergreen shrub is grown in Washington County. It is sometimes pruned into a small tree.
<i>L. x vicaryi</i>	Golden Vicary Privet	10 x 10	5 to 8	No	Medium	This shrub has yellow foliage in the spring. This look can be maintained throughout the growing season with light shearing.
<i>L. vulgare</i>	European Privet or Common Privet	Variety dependent	4 to 8	No	Medium	Species commonly planted in Utah, common cultivars include 'Cheyenne' that grows to 10' high and wide and 'Lodense' that reaches 4' high and wide.

Lonicera (Honeysuckle): The Honeysuckle genus includes both vine and shrub species, many of which have fragrant flowers and berries utilized by wildlife. Unfortunately, some species have become invasive in different parts of the world, including both Tatarian and European fly honeysuckle.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>L. involucrata</i>	Twinberry	6 x 6	4 to 7	Yes	Medium	This shrub is native to much of the Western United States and Canada. It tolerates some pruning and attracts humming birds and wildlife by its yellow flowers and black fruit.
<i>L. xylosteum</i>	European Fly Honeysuckle	10 x 10	4 to 7	No	Medium	Cultivars of this species are more common in commerce including 'Claveyi' and 'Miniglobe'. Both tolerate copious amounts of pruning and are commonly used as formal hedges. Consider using as a replacement for boxwood, especially in colder climates.

Mahonia (Oregon Grape Holly): This genus is closely related the barberries (*Berberis*) and species are sometimes included within it. All species are considered evergreen.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>M. aquifolium</i>	Oregon Grapeholly	6 x 6	(4)5 to 8	No	Medium	This broad-leaved evergreen shrub is commonly used in shaded areas. Foliage turns reddish-purple in the winter. It has yellow spring flowers and dusty-blue berries. 'Compacta' is a cultivar that reaches 3 to 4 feet high and wide.
<i>M. fremontii</i>	Utah Holly	6 x 6	4 to 6	Yes	Very Low	This species has attractive ivy-like, dusty-blue foliage. Availability may be limited.
<i>M. repens</i>	Creeping Oregon Grape	1 ½ x 3	4 to 8	Yes	Medium	Commonly used as a drought adapted groundcover in shaded areas, this species features yellow spring flowers, blue berries, and reddish-purple winter foliage that changes back to green with warm weather. Tolerates sun better than other <i>Mahonia</i> species.

<i>Nandina</i> (Heavenly Bamboo): Native to Asia, this species is not a true bamboo but is a member of the barberry family.						
Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>N. domestica</i>	Nandina or Heavenly Bamboo	4 x 6	(6)7 to 10	No	Medium to High	This species performs best in protected microclimates. It has bamboo-like foliage, tolerates pruning and several cultivars are commonly available including 'Gulfstream', Moonbay' and 'Harbor Dwarf'.
<i>Nerium</i> (Oleander): Native to the Mediterranean and Middle East, this species is the only member of its genus.						
Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>N. oleander</i>	Oleander	10 x 10	8 to 10	No	Medium to Low	This shrub is commonly in Washington County. It has an extended flower season, with flower color ranging from white to pink.
<i>Philadelphus</i> (Mockorange): Mockoranges are native to Europe, Asia and North America. Most species, many of which have been extensively hybridized, feature fragrant, white flowers that are similar in scent to citrus flowers or jasmine. Renewal pruning may be necessary to maintain form.						
Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>P. virginalis</i>	Sweet Mockorange	6 x 6	4 to 8	No	Medium	This species is common and has also been hybridized. A common cultivar is 'Minnesota Snowflake'. Others, such as 'Miniature Snowflake', and 'Natchez', cannot be classified as per species. 'Natchez' is considered by many to be superior.
<i>P. microphyllus</i>	Littleleaf Mockorange	3 x 3	4 to 7	Yes	Medium to Low	This native species has promising landscape potential. Availability may be limited.
<i>Photinia</i> (Photinia): This genus includes both evergreen and deciduous types. Deciduous species exhibit better cold hardiness but are not commonly available.						
Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>P.x fraseri</i>	Fraser's Photinia	15 x 15	(6)7 to 10	No	Medium	This fast-growing shrub's emerging leaves have red coloration. Marginal hardiness is seen along the Wasatch Front and where moderate to severe damage is common during harsh winters. This species tolerates pruning and shearing.

Physocarpus (Ninebark): This genus is part of the rose family and is closely allied to the <i>Spiraeas</i> . Native Americans used the bark of ninebark species to make cording and fishing line.						
Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>P. malvaceus</i>	Mallow-leaved Ninebark	3 x 4	2 to 6	Yes	Medium to Low	This native shrub has ornamental white flowers that emerge in late spring. It tolerates pruning and moderate shade.
<i>P. opulifolius</i>	Common Ninebark	Variety Dependent	2 to 7	No	Medium to Low	This is a very versatile species with many leaf colors and forms. Common cultivars include 'Diablo', 'Summer Wine' and 'Nana'.
Picea (Spruce): This genus is made up of coniferous trees, but numerous shrub selections have been made from multiple species. Spruce need well-drained soil but are pH adaptable.						
Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>P. abies</i>	Norway Spruce	Variety Dependent	3 to 6	No	Medium	These commonly used evergreen shrubs come in various sizes and forms. Cultivars include 'Nidiformis', 'Pendula' and 'Pumila'.
<i>P. glauca</i> 'Conica'	Alberta Spruce	9 x 6	2 to 7	No	Medium	This plant's unique, tight conical shape is very common in Utah landscapes. This species is especially susceptible to spider mites and southwest winter injury.
<i>P. pungens</i> 'Golbosa'	Globe Blue Spruce	6 x 6	3 to 6	Yes	Medium	This compact, rounded cultivar has intense grayish-blue foliage. It is commonly grafted on a standard (a small trunk).
Pinus (Pine): This genus is made up of coniferous trees, but numerous shrub form selections have been made from multiple species. Pines need well-drained soil, but many are pH adaptable. Many local garden centers carry a wide variety of shrub pines that fit many landscape needs.						
Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>P. mugo</i>	Mugo Pine	Variety Dependent	2 to 7	No	Medium to Low	This is a highly variable species. Shrub forms such as 'mops' and 'pumillio' are common and grow to 6 to 8 feet high and wide. Smaller cultivars such as 'Slomound' reach less than 3 feet high. It is as drought tolerant as many juniper species.
<i>P. sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine	Variety Dependent	2 to 7	No	Medium	Unique ornamental features of this shrub include blue-green needles and mottled orange bark. Dwarf selections available include 'Pumila' and 'Watereri'.
Potentilla (Cinquefoil): The woody species of potentilla were recently removed and placed in the genus <i>Dasiphora</i> . However, we have kept the genus <i>potentilla</i> in this publication because the genus change has not been widely accepted within the nursery industry.						
Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>P. fruticosa</i> (<i>Dasiphora fruticosa</i>)	Shrubby Cinquefoil	3 x 3	2 to 7	Yes	Medium to Low	Common shrub with a rounded form that can become unkempt without pruning. It tolerates shearing. Flowers are borne on current season's growth and include yellow, white, pink, orange and red. Pink, orange and red fade in summer heat.

Prunus (Cherry or Plum depending on species): This genus contains nearly 500 species native to the Northern Hemisphere many of which have ornamental characteristics.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>P. besseyi</i>	Western Sandcherry	4 x 6	3 to 8	Yes	Medium to Low	This shrub is commonly used in habitat restoration and for conservation needs. It is becoming more common in the landscape. It features white spring flowers, fall black berries and attractive orange to red fall foliage.
<i>P. caroliniana</i> 'Compacta'	Compact Carolina Cherry Laurel	10 x 12	7 to 10	No	Medium	This species is commonly planted in Washington County. It is easily maintained and relatively pest resistant. It tolerates heavy pruning and shearing. The cultivar 'Bright and Tight' is somewhat smaller than 'Compacta' and is common in commerce.
<i>P. glandulosa</i>	Dwarf Flowering Almond	3 x 4	4 to 7	No	4-7	This common, old-fashioned shrub features white to pink spring flowers. It may become unkempt with age and benefits from renewal pruning. The cultivar 'Rosea Plena' is extremely common and has double, bubblegum pink flowers.
<i>P. laurocerasus</i>	English Laurel/Cherry Laurel	Variety Dependent	(5)6 to 9	No	Medium	This broad-leaved, evergreen shrub is tolerant of shade. It is pH adaptable and has a very dense habit. Common cultivars include 'Otto Luyken', 'Schipkaensis', 'Mt. Vernon' and 'Zabeliana'. It requires protection from afternoon sun and wind.
<i>Prunus x cistena</i>	Purple-leaf Sand Cherry	10 x 10	2 to 8	No	Low	This is a purple-leaved hybrid of <i>P. cerasifera</i> 'atropurpurea' and <i>P. pumila</i> . It develops early spring pink flowers and is fruitless. It can become rangy in the absence of pruning.

Purshia (Cliffrose): This genus is endemic to the Western United States and Mexico. They are commonly used in restoration and as browse species in the wild and are sometimes utilized in waterwise landscapes.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>P. mexicana</i>	Mexican Cliffrose	6 x 6	4 to 8	Yes	Low	This evergreen shrub has a flower habit similar in appearance to shrubby cinquefoil. It accepts moderate pruning in the landscape and does not tolerate overwatering nor excessive organic matter in the soil.
<i>P. tridentata</i>	Bitterbrush	4 x 6	4 to 8	Yes	Low	This shrub is similar in appearance to Mexican cliffrose, but is deciduous and has a more variable growth habit.

Pyracantha (Firethorn): This genus is native to Asia and contains evergreen species that produce copious amounts of orange-red berries. All species have thorns. Species are grown ornamentally for use as hedges and may also be espaliered.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>P. coccinea</i>	Firethorn or Pyracantha	Variety Dependent	(5)6 to 9	No	Medium to Low	This species is commonly grown along the Wasatch Front and warmer areas of Utah. It additionally survives in protected areas in Logan.
<i>P. koidzumii</i>	Firethorn or Pyracantha	Variety Dependent	(7)8 to 10	No	Medium	This pyracantha is only grown in Washington County and is similar in appearance to <i>P. coccinea</i> .

Rhaphiolepis (Indian Hawthorn): Genus of shrubs native to Asia and grow in warmer areas of the United States. All species have edible fruit that can be turned into jams and jellies.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>R. Indica</i>	Indian Hawthorn	8 x 8	8 to 11	No	Low to Medium	Many cultivars exist of this species, and flower color varies from white to pink. 'Ballerina', a dwarf variety, reaches only 1 to 2 feet high and wide. 'Enchantress' and 'Fascination' are also profusely flowering, compact forms. <i>R. umbellata</i> (Yeddo Hawthorne) is similar in appearance and slightly more cold-hardy. Species are commonly grown in Washington County.

Rhus (Sumac): Genus consists of drought tolerant shrubs and small trees, where many feature orange to red fall color. Sumacs tend to sucker, forming groves. *Rhus* species are commonly used for soil stabilization and restoration projects.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>R. aromatica</i>	Fragrant Sumac	10 x 10	3 to 8	No	Low	Species has a distinctive smell when a branch is crushed, lending to its common name. Tolerates pruning and shearing. 'Gro-Lo' is common, often used as a groundcover and grows to 3 feet high.
<i>R. trilobata</i>	Three-leaf or Oak Leaf Sumac	10 x 10	3 to 8	Yes	Low	This is a western version of <i>R. aromatica</i> . It is also available in commerce.
<i>R. glabra</i>	Smooth Sumac	15 x 10	4 to 8	Yes	Low	This species has varieties native to the Eastern United States into Canada and Mexico. The variety <i>Cismontana</i> is native to the Western United States and grows to between 2 and 6 feet high.
<i>R. typhina</i>	Staghorn Sumac	20 x 20	4 to 8	Yes	Low	This species is very similar in appearance to smooth sumac but has pubescence or hairs on the stems and leaves.

Ribes (Currant): This genus includes both gooseberry and currants. Species are used for fruit production as well as landscape plants. Ornamental species tolerate moderate shade.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>R. alpinum</i>	Alpine Currant	4 x 5	2 to 6	No	Medium	This species tolerates various soil conditions and heavy shearing. The cultivars 'Aureum' and 'Compactum' are locally available. 'Compactum' rarely produces fruit and reaches 3 feet high and wide.
<i>R. aureum</i>	Golden Currant	5 x 5	2 to 6	Yes	Medium	Somewhat available in commerce, this species produces edible fruit that can be made into jam, jellies and syrups.

Rosa (Rose): Over 100 species exist worldwide. However, species and cultivars will not be discussed in this publication except for native species. Many fact sheets and books exist detailing varieties, classes and care.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>Rosa woodsii</i>	Woods Rose	5 x 5	4 to 6	Yes	Medium to Low	This is one of two native Utah roses. <i>R. nutkana</i> (Nutka rose) has slightly larger, solitary flowers and grows at higher elevations. <i>Rosa woodsii</i> (Wood's Rose) grows at the edges of wooded forests and is somewhat shade tolerant.

Rosemarinus (Rosemary): This genus is in the mint family and includes species native to the Mediterranean.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>R. officinalis</i>	Rosemary	Variety Dependent	(7)8 to 10	No	Medium to Low	This species is both used as a landscape plant and as a cooking herb. It mainly survives in Washington County and the Moab area. Some varieties such as 'Arp' and 'Madeline Hill' can be grown in protected areas along the Wasatch Front.

Salix (Willow): Multiple shrub and tree species exist in the Northern Hemisphere. Many are used ornamentally. Willows are riparian and are often planted to stabilize stream banks.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>S. integra</i> 'Hakura Nishiki'	Dappled Willow	6 x 6	5 to 8	No	Medium to High	A potentially beautiful, variegated willow with a mottled appearance containing both shades of pink and white on the same leaf, this plant is available as a shrub and grafted on a standard (small) trunk. It performs best in filtered shade as it has a tendency to scorch in summer sun. It needs regular pruning to maintain appearance and maximize leaf variegation and coloration.
<i>S. purpurea</i>	Arctic Willow or Purple Osier Willow	10 x 10	3 to 7	No	Medium to High	This species has gray-blue leaf color and is very fast growing. 'Nana' reaches 5 feet and is easier to maintain in the landscape. It tolerates pruning or shearing.

Salvia (Sage or Salvia): Most *Salvia* species locally common in the landscape are grown as herbaceous perennials. However, a few can be considered shrubs especially in warmer climates.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>Salvia dorrii</i>	Dorr Sage	1-3 x 2-4	4 to 10	Yes	Low	This ornamental, evergreen shrub has lavender-pink to almost blue flowers. It is less commonly available in commerce.
<i>Salvia greggii</i>	Red Autumn Sage	1-4 x 1-4	6 to 11	No	Medium	This rounded plant has hairy stems that are closely set with glossy green leaves. It is one of the longer blooming sages and is relatively cold-hardy along the Wasatch Front as a dieback shrub or as an herbaceous perennial.

<i>Salvia leucantha</i>	Mexican Bush Sage	4 x 6	8 to10	No	Low	An evergreen perennial with white or purple flowers, this fragrant plant attracts butterflies and honey bees.
Sambucus (Elder): Fruit from various species are commonly used to make jams, jellies and wine. Multiple species are available in the trade. Renewal pruning is sometimes needed. Elders attract multiple bird species and can be very coarse in appearance.						
Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>S. caerulea</i>	Blue Elderberry	10 x 10	4 to 7	Yes	Medium	This native shrub is somewhat available in local nurseries and attracts wildlife.
<i>S. canadensis</i>	Elderberry	10 x 10	4 to 10	No	Medium	This large shrub produces white, spring flowers that give rise to edible fruit. Cultivars exist and are used primarily for fruit production.
<i>S. nigra</i>	European Elder	10 x 10	4 to 7	No	Medium	Several cultivars are available that have ether red, purple or yellow foliage. Cultivars of this species are more commonly available than other elders.
Shepherdia (Buffaloberry): Genus has three species, all of which are native to Utah. Two, <i>S. argentea</i> and <i>S. canadensis</i> , naturally grow in riparian areas and have foliage somewhat reminiscent of Russian olive. Another, <i>S. rotundifolia</i> , is endemic to drier areas. It is very ornamental, having evergreen foliage and appearance similar to that of boxwood. Species availability is limited.						
Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>S. argentea</i>	Silver Buffaloberry	10 x 10	3 to 8	Yes	Medium to Low	This native shrub is somewhat available in commerce. It is important to several wildlife species not including deer. It tolerates pruning and may be used as a screen or hedge. Thorns are prominent on stems and abundant red fruit is produced.
Sorbaria (False-spirea): Another member of the rose family, species were once classified within the <i>Spiraea</i> genus. Foliage is similar in appearance to staghorn sumac or mountain ash.						
Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>S. sorbifolia</i>	Ural Falsespirea	10 x10	2 to 7	No	Medium	This species is relatively uncommon in the landscape, but it can be found in local nurseries. White flowers are striking when in full bloom. This species may be pruned to the ground in the spring to promote rejuvenation.
Sorbus (Mountain Ash): There are over 100 species in the mountain ash genus, only one of which is native to Utah. Mountain ashes available in commerce are usually small trees and unadapted to the Utah landscape.						
Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>S. scopulina</i>	Green's Mountain Ash	8 x 10	3 to 7	Yes	Medium	This native species is more adapted to Intermountain West growing conditions than other mountain ash species. It also stays much smaller, has ornamental white flowers and late summer berries that attract wildlife.

***Spartium* (Spanish Broom):** A legume native to the Mediterranean area, this genus is closely related to and has similar flowers to other broom species. It is considered invasive in California, Oregon and Washington.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>S. junceum</i>	Spanish Bloom	6 x 10	8 to 10	No	Medium to Low	Commonly grown in Washington County, this shrub is well adapted to poor soil conditions. It has yellow blooms in the spring.

***Spiraea* (Spirea):** Spireas are among the most common shrubs planted in the United States. Many species are susceptible to iron chlorosis, especially when over-watered and/or planted in heavy clay soil. Flower color among species is either pink or white.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>S. albiflora</i>	Japanese White Spirea	4 x 4	(4)5 to 8	No	Medium	Similar in appearance to Japanese and Bumald spirea, this plant primarily differs in that it has white flowers instead of pink.
<i>S. x bumalda</i>	Bumald Spirea	Variety Dependent	4 to 8	No	Medium	This hybrid species is often classified as <i>S. japonica</i> ; both are strikingly similar. Depending on the cultivar, foliage color varies from yellow or orange to light green. It is very susceptible to iron chlorosis. Common cultivars include 'Anthony Waterer', 'Goldflame', 'Froebeli', and 'Crispa'.
<i>S. japonica</i>	Japanese Spirea	Variety Dependent	4 to 8	No	Medium	See <i>Bumald Spirea</i> . Common cultivars include 'Goldmound', 'Little Princess', 'Shirobana' and 'Neon Flash', which is almost identical to 'Anthony Waterer'. Variety Alpina is also common, has pink early summer flowers and lower growing.
<i>S. nipponica</i> Snowmound	Snowmound Nippon Spirea	4 x 4	4 to 8	No	Medium	This shrub has handsome dark-green foliage, white spring flowers and tolerates some pruning. Its smaller size makes it more amenable to modern landscapes as compared to Vanhoutte and bridalwreath spirea. It seems to be more resistant to iron chlorosis than <i>S. japonica</i> or <i>S. x bumalda</i> .
<i>S. prunifolia</i>	Bridalwreath Spirea	6 x 6	4 to 8	No	Medium	This adaptable species has been used in the landscape for many years because of its spectacular spring flower display. Consider smaller growing cultivars. Renewal pruning may be necessary.
<i>S. x vanhouttei</i>	Vanhoutte Spirea	6 x 6	4 to 8	No	Medium	This spirea is similar in appearance to bridalwreath spirea and has been used in the landscape about as long. Consider other species such as snowmound spirea for use in smaller yards.

***Symphoricarpos* (Snowberry):** Members of this genus all have highly visible, pithy fruit that varies in color. They are relatively shade tolerant. Berries of plants from this genus are not edible to humans but are a valuable food source to wildlife.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>S. albus</i>	Common Snowberry	3 x 4	3 to 7	No	Medium	This shrub grows well in shade and has ornamental white berries that ripen in late summer.

<i>S. oreophilus</i>	Mountain Snowberry	3 x 4	3 to 7	yes	Medium	This shrub is commonly used in restoration projects and is somewhat available from local vendors. It has white berries similar in appearance to common snowberry.
Syringa (Lilac): Multiple species exist that are commonly used locally due to their ornamental spring flowers. They are somewhat susceptible to ash/lilac borer. Infestations can be managed using renewal pruning. Powdery mildew is common in late summer and fall but rarely needs management.						
Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>S. meyeri</i> 'palibin'	Dwarf Korean Lilac	5 x 5	4 to 7	No	Medium	This is a good species to use when space is limited. It has the familiar lilac fragrance and is very ornamental.
<i>S. patula</i> 'Miss Kim'	Miss Kim Lilac	6 x 7	3 to 7	No	Medium	This is another species that remains smaller than common lilac and is worth using in the landscape. It is often times confused with dwarf Korean lilac but grows slightly larger.
<i>S. vulgaris</i>	Common Lilac	10 x 10	3 to 7	No	Medium	Common lilac is one of the most planted shrubs in Utah due to highly fragrant flowers. Hundreds of cultivars and hybrids exist that have flower colors that vary from white to pink and dark purple. Renewal pruning may be necessary to maintain the tidiness of the shrub.
Taxus (Yew): Yews are soft-needled evergreens and can be highly variable in growth habit, depending on the cultivar utilized. These plants perform best in areas that receive afternoon shade but are sensitive to overwatering. Yews are very amenable to pruning and shearing and are susceptible to southwest winter injury.						
Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>T. baccata</i> 'repandens'	Repandens Yew	4 x 15	(4)5 to 8	No	Medium	This species is low growing and has a spreading form that has a somewhat graceful weeping habit. It is not as common as other yews in nurseries. Other forms of this species are usually not hardy in Utah.
<i>T. x media</i>	English-Japanese Yew	Variety Dependent	4 to 8	No	Medium	A hybrid between English and Japanese yews, multiple cultivars of this species are available. 'Dark Green Spreader', and 'Densiformis' are lower growing and are commonly used as hedges. 'Hicks' is relatively upright and can reach 15 feet high and 8 feet wide.
Thuja (Arborvitae): Depending on the cultivar, <i>Thuja</i> can take either tree or shrub form. They are also adapted to shearing. If pruned too heavily, they will not grow back. They should be wrapped in the winter to prevent snow damage. Species can be heavily browsed by deer.						
Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>T. occidentalis</i>	American Arborvitae	Variety Dependent	3 to 8	No	Medium	Many cultivars exist of this species. The most common include 'Emerald' and 'Little Giant'. 'Emerald' grows to 12 feet high and 3 feet wide. 'Little Giant' grows to 4 feet high and wide.

<i>T. orientalis</i> (<i>Platycladus orientalis</i>)	Oriental Arborvitae	Variety Dependent	(5)6 to 10	No	Medium	This species is very adaptable to heat. It is still classified in the genus <i>Thuja</i> by many growers although <i>Platycladus</i> is the correct genus. 'Aurea Nana' known as Breckman's Golden Arborvitae is a common cultivar which has yellow tipped foliage throughout the year.
---	---------------------	-------------------	------------	----	--------	---

Vauquelinia (Rosewood): Genus contains two members, both of which are native in the Southwest into Northern Mexico.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>V. californica</i>	Arizona Rosewood	10 x 8	7 to 10	No	Low to Medium	Large shrub or small tree with dark green foliage, this species has clusters of small white flowers in spring.

Viburnum (Viburnum): Viburnums are generally adaptable to many soil conditions and many species are very cold-hardy. Some of the more popular and desirable viburnums are included here. However, this list should not be considered comprehensive as many species are available. Most to all evergreen species are not cold-hardy in Northern Utah.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>V. x burkwoodii</i>	Burkwood Viburnum	8 x 8	4 to 8	No	Medium	This viburnum's flowers are very fragrant with a scent similar to winter daphne. It is semi-evergreen and should be grown in full sun.
<i>V. x carlesii</i>	Korean Spice Viburnum	8 x 8	(4)5 to 8	No	Medium	Korean spice viburnum flowers open in early spring and are a fragrant addition to the landscape. Additionally, this species has orange to red fall foliage.
<i>V. x juddii</i>	Judd Viburnum	6 x 8	4 to 8	No	Medium	Judd Viburnum is one of the more fragrant members of this group. It is semi-evergreen and has a dense foliage habit. Less available in commerce.
<i>V. opulus</i>	European Cranberrybush Viburnum or Snowball Bush	10 x 10	7 to 8	No	Medium	Commonly known as snowball bush, cultivars include 'Sterile,' 'Roseum' and 'Nanum'. 'Nanum' is a dwarf that grows to 3 feet high and wide and forms a compact ball. This species is highly susceptible to aphids.
<i>V. plicatum</i>	Japanese Snowball Viburnum	10 x 10	5 to 8	No	Medium	Blooms of this species are similar to <i>V. opulus</i> 'Sterile' but lack fragrance. The variety tomentosum has several cultivars including 'Mariesii' (Marie's double file viburnum) 'Shasta'. 'Watanabe' and 'Summer Snowflake' repeat bloom throughout the growing season.
<i>V. x rhytidophylloides</i>	Lantanaphyllum Viburnum	10 x 10	4 to 8	No	Medium	Species has thick, leather, semi-evergreen leaves and white spring blossoms that turn to dark, purple berries. The cultivar 'Allegheny' is common in local nurseries.
<i>V. trilobum</i>	American Cranberrybush Viburnum	Variety Dependent	4 to 8	No	Medium	This species looks very similar to European cranberry bush viburnum, growing to 10 feet high and wide. Fall foliage is red. Cultivars such as 'Bailey Compact' and 'Alfredo' are dwarfs reaching 4 to 6 feet high and wide.

Vitex (Chastetree): Chastetree is especially popular in warmer areas of the United States. They are pH adaptable and tolerant of harsh growing conditions.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>V. agnus-castus</i>	Chastetree	15 x 15	(6)7 to 9	No	Medium	Commonly used in Washington County, this shrub can be pruned into a small tree, and flowers form in spring and summer. Flower color ranges from white to pink. A related species, <i>V. negundo</i> , is slightly more cold-hardy and slightly less showy but may survive better in warmer areas of the Wasatch Front. When planted in locations where they are marginally hardy, both will regenerate from roots if winter-damaged.

Weigela (Weigela): Species are adaptable and flower color ranges from white to pink and red depending on the variety. A few yellow flowering forms are available but harder to find. Regular renewal pruning is needed to maintain an acceptable appearance.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>W. florida</i>	Weigela	Variety Dependent	(4)5 to 8	No	Medium	Many cultivars of this species are widely available and primarily vary in flower color (usually red or pink), size (from 2 feet high and wide to 10 feet high and wide) and foliage (red, green and variegated forms exist).

Yucca (Yucca): Yuccas are primarily native to the American Southwest and Mexico, but species grow over much of North America, Central America and the West Indies. They produce creamy, white flowers during late spring or early summer that are born on spikes that can reach 8' tall. Correct placement in the landscape is important. The narrow foliage offers unique ornamental qualities to the landscape. Yuccas are extremely deep rooted. Care should be taken when placing plants in the landscape. Many species have stiff, spiny leaves.

Species	Common Name	Size (H x W in feet)	Hardiness Zone	Utah Native	Water Use Requirements	Comments and Description
<i>Y. baccata</i>	Datil Yucca	3 x 5	5 to 9	Yes	Low to Very Low	Although most commonly grown in Washington County and the Moab, Datil yucca may also be encountered along the Wasatch Front.
<i>Y. filamentosa</i>	Adam's-Needle Yucca	3 x 3	4 to 9	No	Low to Very Low	This is the most common yucca available, where spineless and variegated forms are found.
<i>Y. glauca</i>	Banana Yucca	2 x 3	4 to 9	Yes	Low to Very Low	Banana yucca is somewhat available locally and is relatively similar in appearance to Adam's-Needle yucca.
<i>Y. harrimaniae</i>	Harriman Yucca	1.5 x 2	4 to 9	Yes	Low to Very Low	This diminutive species is very ornamental with smaller stature than other yuccas. Availability is limited.