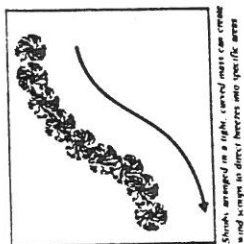


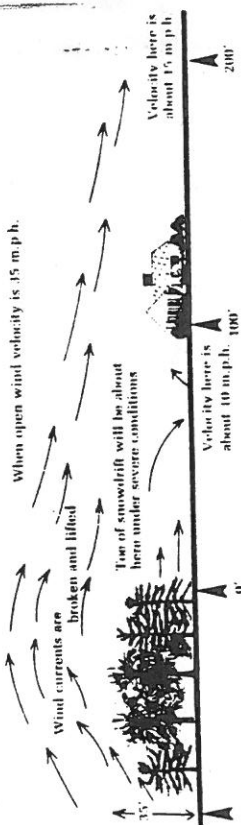
**CHURCHILL AREA  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
COUNCIL**

**2300 W/M PENN HIGHWAY  
PITTSBURGH, PA. 15235  
(412) 241-7113**



**TREES AND SHRUBS FOR YOUR YARD**

Landscaping makes your home attractive. It can also make your home less noisy and more energy efficient. The idea is to arrange your plants as you would your furniture, so the result will be both aesthetic and functional. Plants reduce traffic noise levels and they conserve energy by blotting up heat, providing shade and redirecting or obstructing wind.

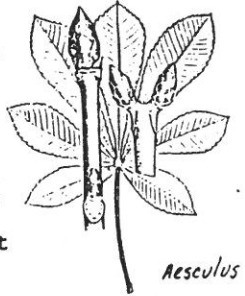


- West side of house - plant a deciduous tree to reflect the hot afternoon sun of summer and allow the sun to reach the house in winter.
- East side of house - a mix of low flowering shrubs and evergreens will benefit from the morning sun and are eye appealing all year around.
- South side of house - the perfect place for an overhang or a vine-covered trellis, perhaps combined with some outdoor living space or a patio. This will help cool the home from the full sun it receives all summer.
- North side of house - low light levels all year around make this a poor location for most plants. For privacy and wind protection a hedge of yews (*Taxus*) or hemlocks (*Tsuga*) is desirable. Prune each winter to maintain the size and shape desired for a hedge.

Before planting valuable specimens get a soil test. You can purchase an inexpensive pouch with directions and space for sending a soil sample to Penn State Univ. Pouches are available from the Pittsburgh Civic Garden Center, 5th and Shady Avenues during regular business hours (call 441-4442.) The type of soil you have (particularly its pH or acid-base quality) may limit the plants you can grow unless you want to correct the soil with additives (lime to make it more basic or aluminum sulfate to acidify it.)

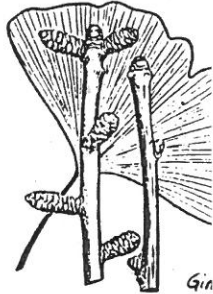
Next, plan your landscape on paper, beginning with the trees, adding the shrubs and laying out the flower or herb beds last (do not forget to set aside a sunny spot for a small vegetable garden.) Try to avoid straight rows. Plants arranged in tight, curved patterns make a more interesting design and can create wind scoops to re-direct winds. Prevailing breezes come from the south in summer and from the northwest or west in winter. Evergreens offer good protection when planted 50-100' upwind from the home. Be sure to consider your neighbors when planning your landscape. Avoid planting trees and shrubs with spreading growth habits near property lines.

Try mounding the earth or using raised planting beds if your soil is heavy with clay and rock and hard to work or drain. Most plants will not tolerate soil that is constantly moist and will die of root rot. Plant either in spring or fall, but water new plants frequently during their first summer. It is strongly suggested that native species be planted. These are most apt to thrive and they are worth preserving for a more natural and balanced environment. An inconspicuous corner of the yard should be used for a compost pile. Autumn leaves, vegetable peelings and spent soil may be layered with a bit of fertilizer and some lime to form (within a year or two) an excellent soil additive and top dressing for trees and shrubs. An air gap should be left between a mulch and the stem of any woody plant to prevent fungi, insects, rodents, etc. from invading the bark.



*Aesculus*

You will need to use an all-purpose fertilizer and an evergreen fertilizer according to package directions to feed your woody plants each spring. The best time to feed is when the buds are just opening (late April through May.) The best time to prune or trim plants is during the dormant late fall or winter (except for flowering plants like Forsythia, Rhododendron, Magnolia, etc. which should be pruned immediately after the blooming cycle. All pruning should aim for a pyramidal shape with the longest branches at the base of the plant.



*Gin*

The trees and shrubs recommended in this brochure thrive in our climatic zone (5-6.) No thorn-bearing or prickly species are included (e.g. Pyracantha, Crataegus or hawthorn, Berberis or barberry, etc.) since these are difficult to trim. Fruit trees are similarly omitted since they require regular spraying with "orchard mix" to control insects, fungi, mites, etc. If you decide to plant fruit trees ask about pollination requirements (some fruits require different varieties to be planted in the area,) and dwarf trees (which take less space and are easier to pick.) All fruit trees need full sun and protection from late spring frosts.



*Gynocladia*

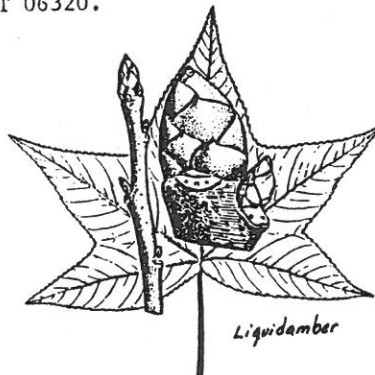
Nursery Sources - Most species on this list can be ordered from Wayside Gardens, Hodges, SC 29695 or from Lake County Nursery, Rt. 84, Box 122, Perry, OH 44081. Send for their catalogs. Many local nurseries will get specific plants for you if you notify them of your needs prior to their ordering time. Try Hahn's, 2236 Babcock Blvd. (821-3200) or Library Rd. in Bethel Park (833-2229); Hoechstetter's, 1000 Indiana Rd., Verona (795-4946); King's, Greensburg (834-3930); Musser Forests, Rt. 119N, Indiana, PA (465-5685); North Hills Nursery, Davis Rd., Vinca (898-2690); Plumline, 4151 Logans Ferry Rd., Murraysville (327-6775); Stallard's, Rt. 366, Apollo (327-4568.) For more information, send for "Garden Guide to Woody Plants, Bulletin #24" from The Connecticut Arboretum, New London, CT 06320.



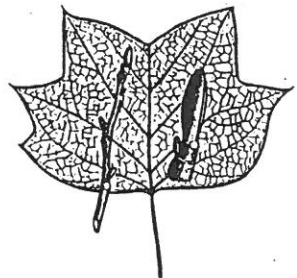
*Acer rubrum*



*Acer saccharum*

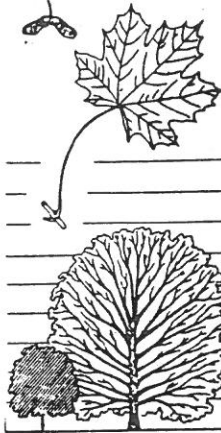


*Liquidambar*



**LARGE DECIDUOUS TREES**

Use only on sizable properties (over 1/2 acre;) pH 6 - 7.5



*Acer platanoides*



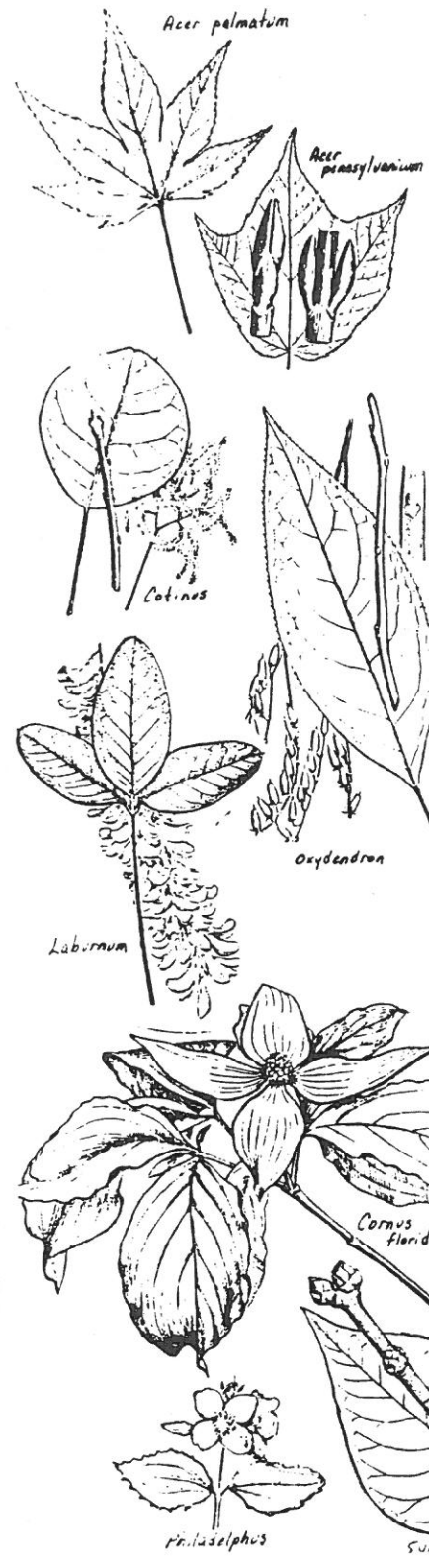
*Gleditsia triacanthos inermis*



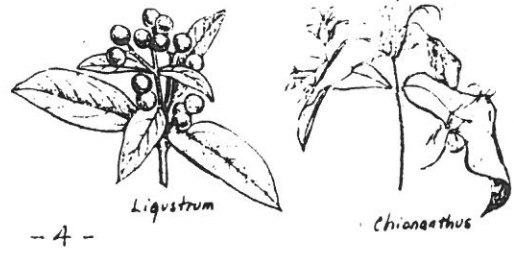
*Quercus palustris*

- Acer saccharum* 65'  
Sugar Maple  
Oval crown; yellow to red in fall; source of maple syrup.
- Acer rubrum* 60'  
Red Maple  
Smooth grey bark; brilliant red fall color; tolerant of moist soil.
- Acer platanoides* 35'  
'Crimson King' var.  
Slow growing; dark red leaf color through summer; globe shaped crown.
- Aesculus hippocastanum*  
Horse-Chestnut 100-120'  
Very large tree and large, compd. lvs.; erect white flower clusters in spring.
- Aesculus glabra* 30-70'  
Ohio Buckeye  
Prefers moist soil; yellow fall color; flowers in Apr./May; 1" rough fruits.
- Aesculus octandra* 50-90'  
Sweet Buckeye  
Flowers early (before leaves); 2" smooth fruits.
- Cercidophyllum japonicum*  
Katsura Tree 80-100'  
Large spec. tree; primitive family; heart-shaped lvs.; yellow-red in fall.
- Fagus grandifolia* 70-120'  
American Beech  
Cigar-shaped buds; large crown; suckers common; brown in fall.
- Fagus sylvatica purpurea*  
Copper Beech 70-120'  
Copper-colored to purple lvs.; large, spreading crown.
- Fagus sylvatica incisa*  
Cut-leaf European Beech  
Lvs. green; deeply cleft & toothed; 70-100' lovely specimen tree.
- Ginkgo biloba* 40-60'  
Maidenhair Tree  
"Living fossil" not found in wild; plant pollen trees only; seeds have rancid odor; fan-shaped lvs.
- Gleditsia triacanthos*  
var. *inermis* 60'  
Thornless Honeylocust  
Fast growth; graceful spreading head; delicate foliage; borer resistant.
- Gymnocladus dioica* 70'  
Ky. Coffee Tree  
Large, feathery lvs., yellow in fall; ridged bark; 5" pods in fall.
- Koelreuteria paniculata*  
Gold Rain Tree 30-60'  
Interesting specimen; yellow flowers in July; bladder-like fruits.
- Larix laricina* 60'  
Tamarack or Larch  
Tolerates swampy ground; needle-shaped leaves, yellow in fall.
- Liquidambar styraciflua*  
Sweet Gum 60'  
Globe shaped tree; leaves red in fall; corky bark; prefers moist soil.
- Liriodendron tulipifera*  
Tulip Tree 70'  
Straight-growing tree; greenish tulip-shaped flowers in June.
- Metasequoia glyptostroboides* (Dawn Redwood) 60'  
Conical-shaped tree; shaggy, red bark; branch deciduous; interesting.
- Quercus alba* 75'  
White Oak  
Broad, round crown; lobed lvs.; brown in fall.
- Quercus palustris* 75'  
Pin Oak  
Deeply lobed, toothed lvs.; large, pyramidal specimen tree.
- Taxodium distichum* 70'  
Bald Cypress  
Good for wet sites; pyramidal form; feathery foliage.
- Tilia americana* 90'  
Amer. Linden, Basswood  
Large, round crown; heart-shaped leaves; fragrant June flowers.
- Tilia cordata* 90'  
European Linden  
Leaves smaller than Amer. Linden; large specimen tree.
- Ulmus carpinifolia* 60'  
Smooth-leaved Elm  
Toothed leaves, pendulous branches; tolerates moist soil.
- Ulmus parviflora* 30-40'  
Chinese Elm  
Open, vase-shaped tree; along with species above is resistant to Dutch Elm Disease.

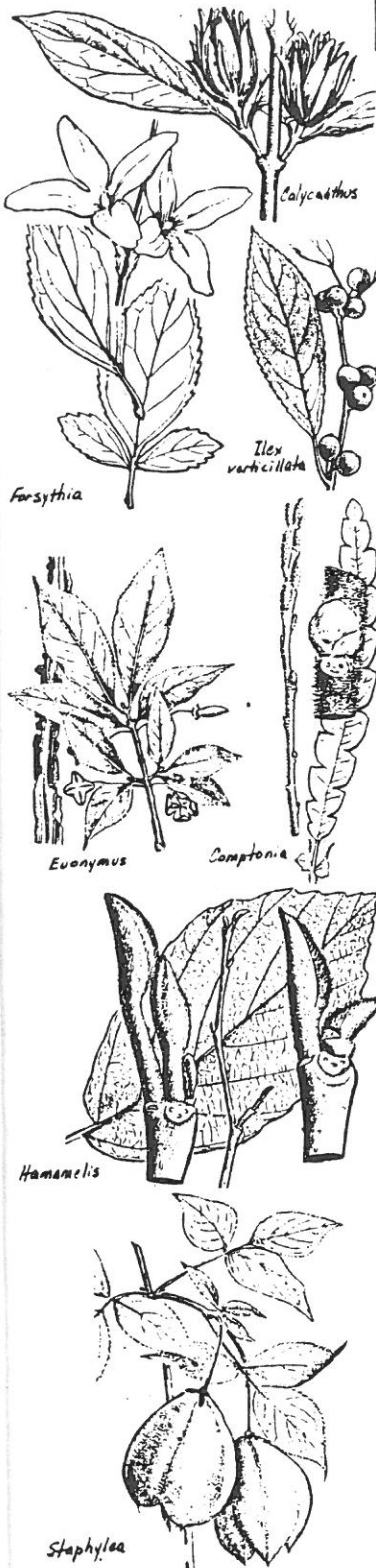
**SMALL DECIDUOUS TREES**  
 Recommended for average suburban lots; pH 6-7.5



- Acer japonicum 20' Palmately-lobed green lvs.; red color in fall.
- Acer palmatum 20' Japanese Maple Finely-cut lvs., broad crown; red-lf. varieties need sun.
- Acer pennsylvanicum 20' Striped Maple Bark striped green & white; large lvs. turn yellow in fall.
- Albizia julibrissin 25' var. rosea (Silk Tree) Broad crown, low branching; delicate lvs.; pink fls. in Aug.
- Carpinus caroliniana 30' Amer. Hornbeam Steel-gray, smooth bark; lvs. red in fall; catkins.
- Cercis canadensis 30' Eastern Redbud Rosy-purple, pea-shape fls. in spring; heart-sh. lvs.
- Chionanthus virginicus 30' Old Man's Beard Tree Long panicles white lacy fls. in June; low branching habit.
- Cornus florida 20' Flowering Dogwood White fls. in May (or pink in var. rubra) red lvs./fruits in fall.
- Corylus americana 10-12' Hazelnut Hairy buds & branches; oval, pointed lvs., edible nuts.
- Cotinus coggygria 15' Smoke Tree Fls. plume-like, purple in mid-summer; simple, round lvs.
- Franklinia alatamaha 20' Franklin Tree Showy, white fls. in Sept./Oct.; extinct in Appalachian habitat.
- Halesia carolina 20' Carolina Silverbell White bell-sh. fls. in May; low-branching; spreading crown.
- Hamamelis virginiana 25' Witch Hazel Multi-stemmed; shrub-like habit; yellow fls. in Oct.
- Laburnum anagyroides 20' Goldenchain Tree Pendulous chains of yellow, pea-type fls. in spring.
- Malus floribunda 20-30' Showy Crabapple Flowers heavily in May; small red fruits; many other species.
- Magnolia soulangeana 25' Saucer Magnolia Large pink fls. in April; fast growth; smooth, gray bark.
- Magnolia stellata 10-20' Star Magnolia White multi-petal fls. in early April; often frost-killed in our area.
- Magnolia glauca 20-30' Sweet Bay Magnolia Glossy, leathery-textured lvs.; fragrant white fls. all summer.
- Ostrya virginiana 20' Hop Hornbeam Shaggy bark; slow growth; yellow fall lvs.; interesting fruits.
- Oxydendron arboreum 20' Sourwood Long, slender lvs., brilliant red in fall; long white fl. clusters.
- Pseudolarix amabilis 30' Golden Larch Beautiful; larch-like tree with whorls or long-needed lvs.
- Sorbus aucuparia 20' European Mt. Ash Round head; delicate foliage; white spring fls.; showy orange fruits.
- Styrax obassia 20' Fragrant Snowbell White, fragrant, bell-like fls. in May/June.



DECIDUOUS SHRUBS



- Abelia grandiflora* 3-6' Arching branches need pruning; Glossy Abelia small, tubular fls. all summer.
- Amelanchier canadensis* 10-20' Small, white fls. early spring; Shadbush or Serviceberry red fruits for wildlife.
- Aronia arbutifolia* 9' Tolerates wet acid soil; Red Chokeberry lvs. hairy underneath; red fruits.
- Aronia melanocarpa* 3' Leaves smooth underneath; Black Chokeberry dark purple fruits.
- Calycanthus floridus* 9' Glossy lvs., yellow in fall; Carolina Allspice primitive maroon fls. in spring.
- Cephalanthus occidentalis* 12' Prefers wet soil; white globular flower heads in summer. Buttonbush
- Clethra alnifolia* 5-10' Tolerates wet soil; Sweet Pepperbush fragrant white fls. in summer.
- Comptonia peregrina* 2-3' Spreads by underground stems; Sweetfern aromatic, ferny lvs; tol. drought.
- Cornus mas* 10' Yellow fls. in early spring; red fruit for wildlife; trim to shape. Cornelian cherry
- Cotoneaster* sp. 3-6' Useful low hedge; trim to shape; many sp. & var. white or pink fls.; red fruits.
- Elaeagnus angustifolia* 10' Small, gray lvs., fragrant summer Russian Olive fls.; trim to maintain shape.
- Euonymus* sp. 6-25' Corky, winged bark; scarlet fall Burning Bush foliage; orange-red fruits.
- Forsythia* sp. 2-10' Low, spreading shrubs; early yellow fls. before lvs.; trim often. Forsythia
- Hamamelis vernalis* 6' Yellow fls. in Feb.; somewhat Vernal Witch-hazel spreading in growth; trim to shape.
- Ilex verticillata* 10' Fls. in June/July; scarlet berries Winterberry for wildlife in fall.
- Kolwitzia amabilis* 15' Arching, twiggy shrub; bell-shaped Beauty Bush pink fls. in May/June.
- Ligustrum amurense* 2-15' Acrid white fls.; popular for hedges; prune to desired ht. & shape. Privet
- Myrica pensylvanica* 12' Flossy, fragrant lvs. for cooking; Bayberry seed plants bear gray waxy berries.
- Philadelphus coronarius* 8' Fragrant white fls. in June; Mockorange compact & dwarf vars. available.
- Potentilla fruticosa* 2-4' Feathery leaves; Shrubby Cinquefoil yellow fls. all summer.
- Rhododendron* sp. 2-12' Decid. Rhodos are called Azaleas; Azalea choose hardy types, e.g. *mollis*.
- Salix discolor* 18' Large, silver catkins keep if dried; Pussy Willow prune to desired ht. and shape.
- Spiraea* sp. 2-8' White, pink or red fls. in spring; Spirea small lvs.; dwarf vars. avail.
- Staphylea trifolia* 10' Striped, ornamental bark; lvs. have 3 parts; bladdery fruits. Bladdernut
- Syringa vulgaris* 15' Fragrant fl. clusters, lavender Lilac and others; prune after bloom.
- Viburnum* sp. to 15' Opposite leaves; attractive fls. in spring; prune to shape. Viburnum
- Vaccinium angustifolium* 2' Acid soil; fls. white & bell-sh. Lowbush Blueberry edible fruits - protect from birds.
- Weigela florida* 10' Tubular pink-red fls. in May; Weigela prune after bloom to shape.

**LARGE EVERGREEN TREES**

Use only on sizable properties, over 1/2 acre; pH 5-7

<u>Abies balsamea</u>	40-80'	Short lvs, erect cones, fragrant buds; var. <i>Hudsonia</i> is a dwarf.
Balsam Fir		
<u>Abies concolor</u>	40-50'	Long, curved, bluish lvs.; var. <i>compacta</i> is a dwarf.
White Fir		
<u>Abies fraseri</u>	30-40'	Pyramidal shape when young; horiz. branches; very short lvs.
Fraser Fir		
<u>Picea abies</u>	60'	Broadly pyramidal shape; hardy; dwarf forms available.
Norway Spruce		
<u>Picea engelmannii</u>	20-40'	Densely pyramidal shape; lvs. bluish to steel-blue green.
Engelman Spruce		
<u>Picea pungens</u>	60-90'	Lvs. somewhat spiny, dull green; showy, blue foliage var. avail.
Colorado Spruce		
<u>Pinus banksiana</u>	60'	Short, twisted, needles in bundles of 2; very hardy.
Jack Pine		
<u>Pinus bungeana</u>	20-40'	Bark flakes in lacework patches; lvs. in 3's; branches low, full.
Lace-Bark Pine		
<u>Pinus nigra</u>	50'	Long, stiff, dark needles in bundles of 2.
Austrian Pine		
<u>Pinus rigida</u>	20-40'	Lvs. stiff, spreading, in 3's; dwarf variety available.
Pitch Pine		
<u>Pinus strobus</u>	60'	Fine, soft needles in 5's; tree has a full, bushy shape.
White Pine		
<u>Pinus sylvestris</u>	30-50'	Drooping branches; lvs. in 2's; short, twisted; trunk orange-red.
Scotch Pine		
<u>Pseudotsuga menziesii</u>	75'	Large, pyramidal, graceful; do not plant near Colo. Spruce.
Douglas Fir		
<u>Tsuga canadensis</u>	60'	Graceful tree, short needle lvs. amenable to severe pruning.
Canadian Hemlock		



**SMALL EVERGREEN TREES**

Recommended for average suburban lots; pH 5-7

<u>Ilex opaca</u>	20'	Dioecious-only seed trees bear berries; plant pollen tree nearby.
American Holly		
<u>Chamaecyparis pisifera</u>		Pyramidal form; many varieties, some shrub-like, gold hued, etc.
Sawara Cypress	12'	
<u>Chamaecyparis obtusa</u>		Lvs. rich green with white lines beneath; many dwarf varieties.
Hinoki Cypress	20'	
<u>Juniperus virginiana</u>		Broadly pyramidal; steel-blue scale & needle lvs., pinkish in fall.
Eastern Red Cedar	10'	
<u>Thuja occidentalis</u>	30'	Pyramidal tree; small, woody cones; many exc. varieties and dwarfs.
American Arborvitae		
<u>Tsuga caroliniana</u>	20'	Lvs. very numerous; full; attractive, small tree.
Carolina Hemlock		
<u>Tsuga diversifolia</u>	20'	Lvs. with notched tips; small tree; good substitute for <u>T. canadensis</u> .
Japanese Hemlock		



EVERGREEN SHRUBS



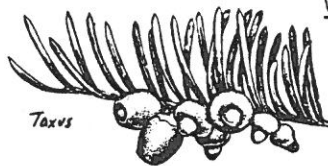
*Cytisus*



*Pieris floribunda*



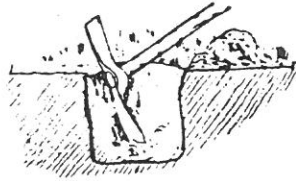
*Pieris japonica*



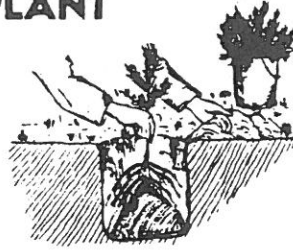
*Taxus*

<u>Buxus microphylla</u>	3'	Dense, slow growing; small, round
Little-leaf Boxwood		lvs.; choice hedge plant; protect.
<u>Buxus sempervirens</u>	to 25'	As above, but with larger leaves
Boxwood		and form; protect in winter.
<u>Calluna vulgaris</u>	1-3'	Low shrub with tiny white to purple
Heather		fls. in July-Sept.; good drainage.
<u>Cotoneaster microphyllus</u>	3'	Spreading branches; white fls.;
Small-leaf Cotoneaster		red fruits; very small leaves.
<u>Cytisus</u> spp.	3-10'	Naked, green stems; yellow, pea-
Broom		type fls. in spring; tol. drought.
<u>Erica carnea</u>	1'	Bushy form, low, spreading; white
Heath (many vars.)		to red fls. in spring; lvs. whorled.
<u>Ilex crenata</u>	2-15'	Small, dark gr., glossy lvs.;
Japanese Holly		many forms with red to black fruits.
<u>Ilex glabra</u>	4-5'	Lt. green, shiny lvs.; black fruits;
Inkberry		acid, well-drained soil; prune.
<u>Juniperus chinensis</u>	to 6'	Many cultivars for columnar, com-
Pfitzer Juniper		compact or prostrate form.
<u>Juniperus horizontalis</u>		Long branches hug the ground; exc.
Creeping Juniper	inches	ground cover; bluish lvs.
<u>Kalmia latifolia</u>	5-10'	Showy, pink fl. clusters in June;
Mountain Laurel		glossy, broad, leathery lvs.
<u>Leucothoe racemosa</u>	3-6'	Arching stems; trim to shape; fra-
Fetterbush		grant, white fl. clusters in spring.
<u>Mahonia aquifolium</u>	3-6'	Glossy, holly-like lvs.; lovely
Oregon Grape Holly		yellow fls. in May; blue berries.
<u>Pieris floribunda</u>	6'	Slow-growing, dense; dull gr. lvs.;
Mt. Andromeda		erect white fls. in spring.
<u>Pieris japonica</u>	10'	Elongated lvs., fast growth;
Japanese Andromeda		drooping white flowers, April.
<u>Pinus mugo</u>	2-10'	Lvs. in 2's, short and stout;
Mugo Pine		low, prostrate; exc. in rock garden.
<u>Rhododendron carolinianum</u>		Protect in winter; beautiful pink fls.;
Carolina Rhododendron	4-8'	glossy lvs. rusty underneath; lovely.
<u>Rhododendron catawbiense</u>		Acid soil pH 4.5-6; partial shade;
Catawba Rhododendron	6-10'	pink-rose fls. in May; many hybrids.
<u>Rhododendron maximum</u>	10-20'	Thick, elongated leaves, white fls.;
Rosebay Rhododendron		in June-July; native species.
<u>Taxus baccata</u>	2-10'	Lvs. gradually narrow at tip;
English Yew		prune to shape shrub as desired.
<u>Taxus cuspidata</u>	2-10'	Lvs. with sharp terminal pts.;
Japanese Yew		excellent for hedges as var. <u>Hicksi</u> .
<u>Viburnum rhytidophyllum</u>		Globe-sh. shrub; dark gr., hairy lvs.;
Allegheny Virburnum	10-15'	white fl. clusters in May; red fruits

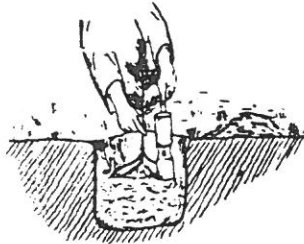
# HOW TO PLANT



1. Dig hole large enough.



2. With tree in place partly fill hole.



3. Pack soil with mallet or stone or hand before final filling.



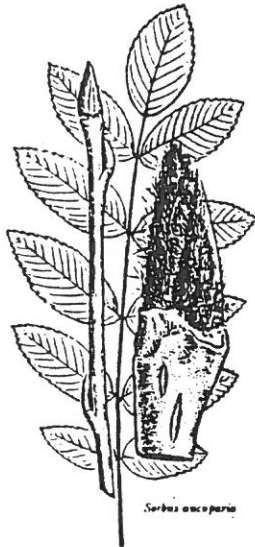
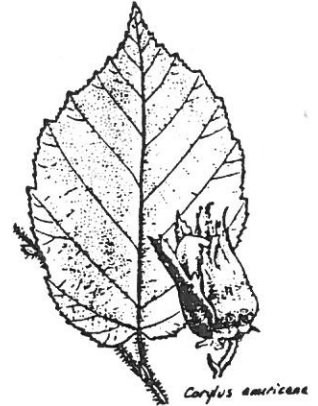
4. Fill hole with remaining soil and press firmly. Be careful not to injure tree.

Before planting soak roots overnight. Dig a square hole big enough for plant roots. Make a mound of soil in the bottom of the hole.

Remove all burlap, plastic or other root coverings. Spread roots evenly over the soil mound. Refill the hole with the same soil removed from it by digging.

Evergreens are shallow-rooted and do best if planted in a slightly raised bed, rather than a hole.

Trees and shrubs should be planted at the same depth they were grown previously.



The CHURCHILL AREA ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL (C.A.E.C.) is an advisory arm of the municipalities of

CHALFANT  
CHURCHILL  
FOREST HILLS  
WILKINS.

Members of the Environmental Council are appointed by their respective municipal governments. This brochure is a community service project of the C.A.E.C. Past publications include:

THE CHURCHILL AREA TOUR GUIDE  
DOGS AND PUBLIC HEALTH  
PLANTING A SMALL VEGETABLE GARDEN  
PESTS IN PERSPECTIVE (Pesticide Use.)

Single copies of any of these may be obtained by sending a self-addressed, legal-sized envelope (an 8"x10" manilla envelope is needed for the TOUR GUIDE) with \$.39 postage to:

THE CHURCHILL AREA ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL  
2300 Wm. Penn Highway  
Pittsburgh, PA 15235

Current C.A.E.C. representatives:

Margaret Anne Bolin  
Jane Bradbury  
Vivian Broz  
Jenny Gabbard

Joan Gottlieb  
Lore Keffer  
Adelaide Kline