

CENTRAL WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

LANDSCAPE DESIGN PLAN 2010



Your future is Central.

Table of Contents

1.0	Introduction.....	3
1.1	Purpose and Guiding Principles	3
1.2	Additional Policies	4
1.3	Cooperation	4
1.4	Assignment of Responsibility.....	4
2.0	Landscape Elements	5
2.1	Edges and Gateways	5
2.2	Bridges.....	5
2.3	Signage.....	5
2.4	Campus Lighting	6
2.5	Campus Furnishings	6
2.6	Outdoor Spaces	6
2.7	Habitat	7
2.8	Trees.....	7
3.0	State, County and City Planning Coordination	8
4.0	Conservation/ Sustainability.....	9
5.0	Zones	10
5.1	Campus Central	10
5.2	Campus North.....	10
5.3	Campus East	11
5.4	Campus South	11
5.5	Campus West	11
6.0	Trees	13
6.1	Tree Overview.....	13
6.2	Tree Management.....	13
7.0	Turf.....	14
8.0	Pest Control.....	14
	Appendix A: Preferred Plant List.....	16
	Appendix B: Preferred Tree List	18

1.0 Introduction

In this Landscape Design Plan document, a general set of approaches to implement the goals of the Campus Facilities Master Plan regarding the outdoor campus property is provided. Guidelines here include planting treatments, turf, campus gateways, pedestrian walkways, edges, bridges, campus lighting, and campus furnishings. Planting treatments are also addressed according to selected campus settings.

This Landscape Design Plan calls for the blending of new development sites with the character of the mature campus landscapes and other natural areas by retaining islands of natural vegetation in new development areas which soften building facades and site facilities. Integrating and articulating architectural and site design, in conjunction with landscape architectural design, in the planning process will ensure that attractive settings and ample open spaces are provided for new facilities.

Landscape will be used to create a sense of arrival at campus entrances and at the primary entrances to the campus core. The plan will maintain a selective palette of indigenous and site-adaptive plant species that promote Xeriscape principles. For definition purposes, Xeriscape is the development of a landscape that is able to survive in areas of little or no water and, one that may also be adapted in other areas, such as CWU to save or conserve water. It is based on seven principles that have been adopted by the Landscape Industry Nationwide as a method to design and build a drought tolerant landscape that will still carry the beauty and lushness that we desire while conserving as much of our most important natural resource, water, as we are able.

The seven principles that should be considered when any future new construction, renovations or repairs to CWU's landscape are:

- 1) A well thought out design
- 2) Proper plant selection and placement
- 3) Ensure our soils are properly maintained and amended if needed
- 4) The use of mulches when ever practical
- 5) The sensible use of turf
- 6) Proper irrigation systems design, installation and operation
- 7) All maintenance should use Best Management Practices at all times

As we continue to implement these principles into our landscape at CWU, over time, we will slowly begin to create a landscape that is beautiful and more sustainable and protective of that most important natural resource, water.

In any major project, this document should be referred to in conjunction with the Campus Facilities Master Plan 2010, Tree Plan, Circulation Plan, Wayfinding & Signage Plan, and Irrigation Plans.

1.1 Purpose and Guiding Principles

The Purpose of the Landscape Design Plan is to establish formal university policies and procedures for the outdoor look and functioning of the CWU Ellensburg campus.

The fundamental principles of the plan are the following:

- a. Guidelines shall adhere to the Campus Facilities Master Plan in developing a person-friendly garden university.

-
- b. Guidelines shall, above all, further the central mission of Central Washington University -- emotional, personal, and professional growth of students from a variety of backgrounds.
 - c. Guidelines shall treat the campus in the context of the wider community and shall be an essential element of overall planning for the university.
 - d. All plantings must be reviewed and approved by the Head Grounds Keeper and Grounds Shop.

1.2 Additional Policies

- Avoid soil compaction under mature trees by providing hard surface walkways on chosen routes.
- Remediate invasive plant species or at least keep from reseeding; do not use exotic, invasive plants in landscape beds.
- Preserve native plant canopy and understory trees appropriate for Kittitas County setting.

1.3 Cooperation

- Actively manage open spaces with collaboration of Facilities Management, Grounds, Faculty, Students, and community, including non-profit and government agencies and implement relevant projects into the campus landscape.
- Continue to improve communication between maintenance personnel and campus designers. Successful designs will reduce maintenance challenges and still be aesthetically pleasing.
- Encourage active cross-participation between CWU Site & Development Committee, the City of Ellensburg's Beautification Committee, Grounds Dept., and ASCWU Campus Beautification Committee.
- Implement plans to continue the John Wayne Pioneer Trail through campus.

1.4 Assignment of Responsibility

The implementation of the policies of this plan fall under the broad responsibility of the Vice President for Operations /Chief Financial Officer. The Assistant Vice President of Facilities Management is the administrative staff member most closely associated with realization of the plan, while the Campus Site & Development Committee is the appropriate advisory staff-faculty-student body. The Facilities Management Grounds crew carries out much of the day to day landscape activities, but consultants and contractors will implement these guidelines on a project by project basis.

The committee will continue to work with external agencies such as the City of Ellensburg Community Development Office, the Kittitas County Noxious Weed Board and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, as well as with citizens groups. Members of the university community will be directly and individually involved in the landscape as they take advantage of educational and recreational opportunities.

2.0 Landscape Elements

A basic means of unifying the campus landscape is to use a consistent palette of elements. There are existing elements on the campus which, if adopted as a standard, would support the integration of the campus environment. A high level of detail and craftsmanship associated with proposed structures is a critical part of its implementation.

2.1 Edges and Gateways

Existing edges of the historic campus are strongly identified by the brick walls and large setbacks along tree-lined streets. Providing campus boundaries, including vehicular and pedestrian arrival points, is important to the perception of a strong campus identity. Developing and enhancing these boundaries will help people understand the campus, navigate through it with a level of comfort, and recall it through its character.

The concrete and brick entry signs should be preserved and continued for other campus entry points. See Figure 1.



Figure 1. Concrete and brick entry sign to Central Washington University.

2.2 Bridges

Bridges must be maintained to ADA standards. Some bridges are maintained to vehicular support levels, allowing emergency vehicles key canal crossing points.

2.3 Signage

~~A~~The sign plan Signage and Wayfinding Plan, is being developed in 2006 and updated in 2010, outlines a consistent, clear means of wayfinding. Refer to this document for all sign materials.

Refer also to Section 6.2 of the 2010 Circulation Plan,

2.4 Campus Lighting

Campus lighting standards are an integral part of unifying a campus landscape. However, lighting appropriate to the level of use of each pathway should be provided. Currently, all paved, maintained paths are fully lit. Blue lights and emergency phones are located across campus as safety mechanisms. They are largely associated with main pathways and parking areas. Lighting on building entrances and along pathways will be downward facing to reduce light pollution to the surrounding community. The same style should be replicated for campus roads. All exterior light shall be LEED 2009 Dark Sky compliant. Public road lighting is provided by the city of Ellensburg. Lighting should be placed either in a 12- to 14-foot height at pedestrian paths or at 18- to 20-foot heights at vehicular roadways.

2.5 Campus Furnishings

Standard campus furnishings will help to integrate the campus environment at a pedestrian scale. As furnishings are replaced or added, it is recommended that they all be uniform. For further clarification refer to the CWU Design & Construction Guidelines (DCG).

Outdoor Amenity Standards

This Document will standardize, strengthen and create provisions to add outdoor amenities that provide safety, convenience and direction to students and visitors. Further clarification is also available in the DCG's.

- Create campus-wide consistency in outdoor furniture, trash and recycling containers, lighting, signage, and interpretive markers. School colors or logos can be used in the design of many of these elements.
- Place proper attractive signage to direct visitors and newcomers safely to their destinations on campus, without adding clutter. Building signage should continue to be standardized. Refer to the Wayfinding and Signage plan for sign standardization.
- Add comfortable elements like furniture or natural seating. Construct platforms to display student and community artwork within open spaces which will protect artwork and landscaping and reduce maintenance. One such exhibit area could be at the flag plaza.
- Maintain or improve lighting for walkways, malls, and parking lots as primary safety features. Regular pruning is needed to keep trees from blocking light from power poles.
- Evaluate blue light phone placement to accommodate changing area uses.

2.6 Outdoor Spaces

- Create and adopt a broad plant-materials list to increase native vegetation plantings and vegetative variety. Incorporate more low-maintenance, xerophytic (drought-resistant) landscaping.

-
- Develop and maintain greenbelts, linear walks and parks along edges and across campus. Extend tree plantings along streets and path systems and increase plantings of attractive ground covers, perennial flowers, fruiting bushes, etc.
 - Design elements such as paving, benches, lighting, artwork, rock walls, and attractive signage to connect people emerging from buildings to an outdoor environment that revives and refreshes.
 - Introduce art into indoor and outdoor public areas. Develop and implement standards and methods for selecting, installing, and maintaining art in open spaces.
 - Clarify design and construction specification for walkways and malls, placing emphasis on maintenance, safety and aesthetics. Improve pedestrian-friendly open spaces while allowing appropriate vehicle access to campus buildings and athletic fields.
 - Preserve and improve existing and well-used open spaces in key areas, such as the campus green, ball fields, and historic setbacks along University Way. Retain the Campus Green as open space in perpetuity.
 - Create outdoor classrooms by improving open space to be academically appealing with seating, shelter, and beauty.
 - Add a Wildcat monument to give the university a signature art icon.
 - Maintain and control storm water utilizing best management practices.

2.7 Habitat

- Find sustainable means for landscape improvements and reduction of noxious weeds.
- Improve riparian areas along waterways. Create a Wilson Creek riparian corridor along SE edge of campus.
- Maintain and improve arboreal habitat through replacement of aging trees and increasing the variety in tree stands. Encourage aerial corridors for bird habitat along walking paths and streets.
- Maintain native sagebrush steppe learning area at Englehorn pond and on hillside above Brooklane Village.

2.8 Trees

Trees are an important and integral part of the CWU campus experience. They beautify the campus and contribute to the psychological well being of individuals. Trees provide shade and wind breaks which reduce energy consumption. They enhance flow patterns and define outdoor spaces. Trees provide wildlife habitat and contribute to zone definition.

3.0 State, County and City Planning Coordination

Follow state, county and local standards for all landscape designs. This includes, but is not limited to, the Washington State Department of Agriculture's (WSDA) plant quarantine list, Washington's primary noxious weed law, (17.10 RCW), Kittitas County Noxious Weed Control Board regulations, and city design standards. It is the university's goal to protect agricultural and wildlife habitat through landscaping with native species and eradicating noxious invasive weeds.

FINAL DRAFT

4.0 Conservation/ Sustainability

As a predominately urbanized campus, there is a limited amount of undisturbed, natural flora and fauna remaining on university property. Few known threatened or endangered species inhabit university property and are located in protected areas. Riparian areas are limited to the Wilson Creek, Ellensburg Water Company canal, and Englehorn Pond.

- Rows of large street trees and mature clusters across campus provide valuable nesting and foraging habitat.
- A great advantage of this urban forest is that it provides wind and sun protection, lowering heating/cooling expenses campus-wide. Placement of trees to continue energy efficiency through shading or wind protection will be considered in all major capital projects.
- The serenity in atmosphere that large green turf spaces and treed areas provide is often cited as significant to the collegiate atmosphere.

5.0 Zones

Follow the specified guidelines outlined for the various regions on campus in the CWU Master Plan. Between all zones, transitions will be ensured to blend various parts of the campus and along the university edge. Planting schemes can be a good way to accomplish a change in mood from one zone to the next, as well as a unification of the campus character. Most standards will be uniform across campus, such as lighting, signage, and pathway designs.

5.1 *Campus Central*

- Formal area of campus
- Split by canal – classic collegiate style to south; more contemporary to north.

Considering this split, the landscaping also should and does change to accommodate the different styles. Mature, formal planting beds fill the historic southern half of this zone. North of the canal, landscaping tends to be less formal, following instead the contours of the land for tree and shrub placement. There are sizeable areas of turf, and less planting directly around buildings. Large setbacks allow for large flower beds, great lawns, and street trees in the entire zone.

The Campus Facility Master Plan notes that “Campus Central provides the highest quality pedestrian environment within the campus and is a destination activity zone... This zone also contains the greatest percentage of maintained green space.”

5.2 *Campus North*

- Athletics
- Student apartments
- Recreation fields
- Open space

The North zone of campus is structured to be less academic and more recreation and living space. Dean Nicholson Blvd is the dividing point that separates North Campus from Central Campus and is a very formal and natural boundary allowing vehicular and pedestrian traffic to flow freely to and from the North and Central zones.

The landscaping in this zone has large open and spacious areas which does allow for sports and recreation on both the organized level as well as personal pick up level. Students that live in the surrounding University housing as well as the surrounding private apartments are able to enjoy many hours of physical activity as well as relaxing in open areas where private study sessions can be held. Both of these activities are conducive to a higher educational understanding.

Landscaping around the University housing should be neat and orderly to help influence relaxation and organization. To achieve this, congested or over planted areas as well as very artistic or fancy areas should be avoided.

It is recommended that ponderosa pines be planted west of the poplars that separate the intramural fields from the dorms and then remove the poplars once the ponderosa pines are established.

5.3 *Campus East*

- Campus parking
- Residence halls

The Eastern zone is mostly comprised of residential, the Health Center and parking lots. This zone has large turf areas around residential property as well as a marching band practice area. It is important as new construction and development take place, open turf, sports courts (ie; Volleyball) and a relaxing organized landscaping be designed and built to insure an environment that is conducive to the educational process and overall well being of the students and staff.

5.4 *Campus South*

- Mixed use of buildings
- Self support

Campus South is generally made up of infrastructure and support buildings that aid in the daily operations of campus programs and departments. This area is generally not associated with any substantial landscaping. However, with the development of South Park it will begin to be seen and used as a relaxing and informal gathering area.

As new construction is developed in this zone, it should be informal in concept and match the riparian areas around South Park, keeping in mind simplicity and maintenance. It is important to plant trees in this area as recent redevelopment has removed many of the mature trees.

Development of this zone will attempt to incorporate the classic feel of Central Campus, and thus better tie the South Campus into the central and northern zones.

5.5 *Campus West*

- Facilities Management
- Services
- Parking
- Residential

With the exception of the President's Residence and Englehorn Pond, this area is mostly comprised of the University Facilities Maintenance and Public Safety Departments. With the exception of the formal landscape along D St. and the President's Residence, there is not much in the way of landscaping.

If any new or redevelopment takes place there should be a philosophy of practicality over beauty in this environment with very little landscaping taking place. Screening Trees should be placed to separate FMD visually from the

main campus area to help in the overall appearance of campus and tie into the overall flow of the campus urban forest.

Facilities Management constitutes much of this area. There is a nice transition between this area and the bordering historic residential area which includes the President's Residence.

FINAL DRAFT

6.0 Trees

Reference the Tree Plan Report of 2006. The Tree Plan is based on a full tree inventory and mapping from 2002. The plan includes an analysis of the campus climate and physical features, a tree resource analysis, a tree planning discussion and recommendations, and maintenance guidelines, including tree replacement strategies.

- Clarify the approval process for the installation and removal of trees on campus.
- Preserve quality trees on campus while planning and funding for the proper replacement of trees.
- Increase funding for the enhancement, health and maintenance of campus trees.
- Increase the variety of large tree species where possible.

6.1 Tree Overview

According to the Campus Tree Inventory there are over 2000 trees on campus and the overall health of the trees are rated as good (Scale: Superb, Very Good, Good, Average, Below Average, Replace, Remove, Dead). These trees are an asset to the University and should be protected and invested in. For sustainable tree health on campus, a replacement program needs to be in place. The tree values used in the CWU Campus Tree Plan - Preliminary Report 2005, were based on the system set up by the National Arborist Association and other Professional organizations that developed the “Guide to Plant Appraisal” that has been an accepted method Nationwide for the past 50 years. The criterion used is based on the size of the tree, the tree species, condition (health and form), location, and the contribution to the area.

The tree inventory of the CWU campus gave independent consultants enough information to make an order-of-magnitude estimate of the value of the trees as an asset. Species ratings were derived from publications for the coastal Pacific Northwest and the State of Utah. This, in conjunction with the size and condition of the trees, gave the consultants the information needed to appraise each tree. The overall rating for each tree was used to represent its condition as well as its suitability for its location. The consultants determined that the location of the campus is a high value location, equivalent to a City’s central park, rating a location value of 80% for the purposes of the trunk formula method. The result of this analysis showed that the trees on the campus, taken together, would be valued at approximately ten million dollars.

6.2 Tree Management

To manage its urban forest, CWU is looking to plant and prune more trees in a more systematic way. Currently tree planting is usually associated with capital projects. The current method of pruning is project based instead of scheduled. The more systematic

approach is essential to the maintaining and improving CWU's valuable urban forest asset. Only satisfactory nursery stock should be planted. Deficient or defective stock should be returned. Planting defective stock or planting incorrectly greatly reduces the health and life expectancy of the tree.

Trees that produce foliage/nuts that are shed should not be planted near pavement or drains. If trees are near a walkway, they should be installed with root barriers to prevent the roots from buckling the walkway. To increase mowing efficiency, trees should be grouped. It is preferred to plant trees with lower branches in lawn areas and trees with higher branches near streets and sidewalks.

7.0 Turf

Much of the campus is lawn area that undergoes standard care. Athletic fields are a turf priority and are heavily and regularly used except in the winter months.

In the early spring, lawns are cleaned of leaves, and the sod is repaired from winter plow damage and other debris such as sand from de-icing. The lawns should be aerated, sprayed with a general broadleaf herbicide, and fertilized. Whenever possible, a slow-release fertilizer is used. There is a wide variety of soils on campus, but all generally need nitrogen to thrive and to minimize weed invasion and water needs. During the summer, different lawns are assessed for their fertilizer needs, rather than a standard broadcasting of chemical. Fall fertilization is done with a lower-nitrogen mix.

Regular mowing keeps weeds down. But, a relatively long grass height is maintained, which increases the grass' drought tolerance. Clippings are not collected, but left directly on the lawns to break down into compost.

Currently, grass seed is standardized across campus. With the diversity in soils and microclimates represented on this campus, several grass mixes should be kept on hand which are most effective under particular conditions.

8.0 Pest Control

Controlling noxious weed species is a state mandated activity and is a necessary part of CWU's landscape maintenance program. While this can be done in a variety of ways, CWU largely chooses to mow the raw areas as necessary keeping in mind timing is very important to keep weeds controlled before they go to seed or begin to look unsightly. Weeds can also be string trimmed in smaller areas.

In some cases where it is not economical by any other means, chemical spray becomes necessary to control weeds. The University prefers to use the most environmentally-friendly chemicals, with the least residuals, as possible. On lawns, a broadleaf herbicide mixture is ideally used in the fall or early spring to

keep perennial weeds, such as the dandelion, under control. Fertilizer that keeps the grass thick and healthy also functions to deter weeds in certain instances. In established beds, a pre-emergent herbicide is added to prevent weed seeds from sprouting. Heavy mulching further prevents weed germination, and is an alternative to chemical control.

Insects

With the exception of CWU's Birch tree population which receives annual injections of Zenith 75wp to protect them from the deadly Bronze Birch Borer, insect control at CWU is handled on a case by case basis. It is very important to properly identify the insect and verify that it is in fact the cause of any damage that may be taking place. Only the proper type and amounts of insecticide should be used, once the identification has been confirmed, as this will prevent accidental poisoning. Beneficial insects are in abundance at CWU and by the selective and limited use of insecticides we are able to maintain that level.

Integrated Pest Management

CWU does practice Integrated Pest Management which is the combined use of all known methods of pest control in a coordinated effort using the least obtrusive method first to keep pests at an acceptable level. Whenever possible the natural enemies of our pests are allowed to control the pest population. This does cause some unsightly plants or areas from time to time but is acceptable due to the benefits for the environment and the cost savings to the University. Whenever pests do grow to a population size that is detrimental to the landscape, plants or the public, other methods, including chemical, must be used to bring the pest back to a manageable population.

It is important to ensure that all chemicals used at CWU are registered with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the WSDA and that only trained and licensed professionals make the applications.

Appendix A: Preferred Plant List

This list of acceptable plants will add to the beauty of the campus without excessive water use or invasive traits:

A

Abies lasiocarpa
Acer circinatum
Acer glabrum
Achillea millefolium
Achlys triphylla
Aconitum columbianum
Actea rubra
Adiantum aleuticum
Agoseris aurantiaca
Amelanchier alnifolia
Anemone drummondii
Anemone oregana var. oregana
Antennaria lanata
Aquilegia formosa
Arbutus menziesii
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
Arnica latifolia
Asarum caudatum
Astragalus whitneyi
Athyrium filix-femina

B

Boschniakia hookeri
Brodiaea douglasii

C

Cacaliopsis nardosmia
Calochortus lyallii
Caltha biflora
Calypso bulbosa
Camassia quamash
Campanula rotundifolia
Carex hendersonii
Carex obnupta
Castilleja levisecta
Castilleja rupicola
Cerastium arvense
Chimaphila umbellata
Cirsium edule
Claytonia lanceolata
Clematis columbiana
Collinsia parviflora
Cornus unalaschkensis
Cryptogramma acrostichoides

L

Larix lyallii
Lathyrus japonicus
Ledum groenlandicum
Lewisia columbiana
Lilium columbianum
Lonicera ciliosa
Luetkea pectinata
Luina hypoleuca
Luina stricta
Lupinus latifolius
Lysichiton americanum

M

Mahonia aquifolium
Maianthemum dilatatum
Mertensia paniculata
Microseris troximoides
Mimulus guttatus
Mimulus lewisii

O

Oemleria cerasiformis
Oplopanax horridus
Olsynium douglasii
Oxalis oregona

P

Pedicularis groenlandica
Pedicularis rainierensis
Penstemon davidsonii var. menziesii
Petasites frigidus var. palmatus
Philadelphus lewisii
Phlox diffusa
Phlox speciosa
Phoenicaulis cheiranthoides
Physocarpus capitatus
Pinus contorta var. latifolia
Polemonium elegans
Polygonum bistortoides
Polypodium glycyrrhiza
Polystichum lemmonii
Polystichum munitum
Potentilla anserina

Cypripedium montanum

D

Delphinium glareosum
Dicentra formosa
Dodecatheon jeffreyi
Dodecatheon puchellum
Douglasia laevigata

E

Epilobium angustifolium
Erigeron aureus
Erigeron compositus
Erigeron poliospermus
Eriogonum umbellatum
Eriophyllum lantanum
Erysimum arenicola
Erythronium montanum
Erythronium oregonum
Erythronium revolutum

F

Fragaria vesca
Fritillaria pudica

G

Gaultheria shallon
Gentiana calycosa
Geum macrophyllum

H

Habenaria orbiculata
Heracleum lanatum
Hesperochiron pumulis
Hydrophyllum capitatum
Hypopitys monotropa

I

Ipomopsis aggregata

Potentilla flabellifolia
Potentilla fruticosa
Prunus emarginata
Pseudotsuga menziesii

R

Ribes bracteosum
Rhododendron macrophyllum
Rhododendron albiflorum
Ribes sanguineum
Rubus spectabilis

S

Sambucus cerulea
Sambucus racemosa
Saxifraga caespitosa
Saxifraga ferruginea
Saxifraga tolmiei
Smilacina racemosa
Smilacina stellata
Stachys chamissonis

T

Tellima grandiflora
Thlaspi montanum
Tiarella trifoliata
Tolmiea menziesii
Trautvetteria caroliniensis
Trientalis latifolia
Trillium ovatum
Trollius laxus
Tsuga mertensiana
Typha latifolia

V

Vaccinium ovatum
Valeriana sitchensis
Veratrum viride
Veronica cusickii
Viola adunca
Viola trinervata

X

Xerophyllum tenax

Appendix B: Preferred Tree List

American Beech.....	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>
American Hornbeam.....	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>
Amur Maple.....	<i>Acer ginnala</i>
Ashes.....	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.
Austrian Pine.....	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Autumn Blaze Maple.....	<i>Acer x fremanii</i>
Beistlecone Pine.....	<i>Pinus aristata</i>
Black Maple.....	<i>Acer nigrum</i>
Burr Oak.....	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>
Chinese Juniper.....	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
Colorado Spruce.....	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'glauca'
Dogwood.....	<i>Cornus florida</i> , <i>C. doussa</i>
Douglas Fir.....	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
English Oak.....	<i>Quercus robur</i>
European Beech.....	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
European Bird Cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>
European Hornbeam.....	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Flowering Cherrys	<i>Prunus</i>
Flowering Pear.....	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> (fireblight resistant pears only)
Full Moon Maple.....	<i>Acer japonicum</i> (sheltered locations)
Gingko.....	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Hackberry.....	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> , <i>C. reticulata</i>
Jeffrey Pine.....	<i>Pinus jeffreyi</i>
Korean Maple.....	<i>Acer pseudosieboldianum</i>
Larch.....	<i>Larix occidentalis</i>
Little Leaf Linden.....	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
Locust (All varieties)	<i>Robina</i>
Lodge Pole Pine.....	<i>Pinus contorta latifolia</i>
Magnolias.....	<i>Magnolia loebneri</i> , <i>M. soulangiana</i>
Norway Spruce.....	<i>Picea abies</i>
Pin Oak	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
Ponderosa Pine.....	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>
Purple Blow Maple.....	<i>Acer truncatum</i>
Quacking Aspen	<i>Populus Tremuloides</i>
Red Oak.....	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Rocky Mountain Maple.....	<i>Acer glabrum</i>
Scarlet Oak.....	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>
Tulip Tree.....	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
White Oak.....	<i>Quercus alba</i>