Shrub Selection for Utah Landscapes



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%20Irrig ation%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_Har dinessZones.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.

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

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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.

Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

Caryopteris (Bluemist): A genus of several species. However, only one is commonly grown in Utah.

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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.
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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.
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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.
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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.
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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.
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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.
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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.
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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.
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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.
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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.
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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.
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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 (Syringa).

Cercocapus (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.

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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.

Chilopsis (Desert Willow): This genus resides in the begonia family with similar flowers to catalpa and trumpet vine.

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

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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.
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.
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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.
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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.
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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.

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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.

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.

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

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.

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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 (Syringa).

Cercocapus (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.

Chamaebatiaria (Fernbush): This genus is part of the rose family, only contains one species and is native to the Intermountain West.

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.

Chilopsis (Desert Willow): This genus resides in the begonia family with similar flowers to catalpa and trumpet vine.

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

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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.
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.
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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.
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.
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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.
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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.
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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.
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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 (Syringa).

Cercocapus (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.

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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.

Chilopsis (Desert Willow): This genus resides in the begonia family with similar flowers to catalpa and trumpet vine.

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

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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.
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.
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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.
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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.

Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

Caryopteris (Bluemist): A genus of several species. However, only one is commonly grown in Utah.

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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.

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.

Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

Caryopteris (Bluemist): A genus of several species. However, only one is commonly grown in Utah.

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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.
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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.
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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.
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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.

Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

Caryopteris (Bluemist): A genus of several species. However, only one is commonly grown in Utah.

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Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

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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.

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.

Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

Caryopteris (Bluemist): A genus of several species. However, only one is commonly grown in Utah.

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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 (Syringa).

Cercocapus (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.

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Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

Caryopteris (Bluemist): A genus of several species. However, only one is commonly grown in Utah.

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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.

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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.

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.

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

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.

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Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

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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.

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.

Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

Caryopteris (Bluemist): A genus of several species. However, only one is commonly grown in Utah.

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 (Syringa).

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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.
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.
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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.

Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

Caryopteris (Bluemist): A genus of several species. However, only one is commonly grown in Utah.

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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.

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.

Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

Caryopteris (Bluemist): A genus of several species. However, only one is commonly grown in Utah.

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Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

Caryopteris (Bluemist): A genus of several species. However, only one is commonly grown in Utah.

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

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.

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Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

Caryopteris (Bluemist): A genus of several species. However, only one is commonly grown in Utah.

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Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

Caryopteris (Bluemist): A genus of several species. However, only one is commonly grown in Utah.

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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.

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

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.

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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.

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.

Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

Caryopteris (Bluemist): A genus of several species. However, only one is commonly grown in Utah.

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Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

Caryopteris (Bluemist): A genus of several species. However, only one is commonly grown in Utah.

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

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.

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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.

Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

Caryopteris (Bluemist): A genus of several species. However, only one is commonly grown in Utah.

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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 (Syringa).

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Chilopsis (Desert Willow): This genus resides in the begonia family with similar flowers to catalpa and trumpet vine.

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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.
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.
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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 (Syringa).

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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.

Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

Caryopteris (Bluemist): A genus of several species. However, only one is commonly grown in Utah.

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Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

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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 (Syringa).

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Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

Caryopteris (Bluemist): A genus of several species. However, only one is commonly grown in Utah.

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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 (Syringa).

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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.

Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

Caryopteris (Bluemist): A genus of several species. However, only one is commonly grown in Utah.

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Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

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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 (Syringa).

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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.

Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

Caryopteris (Bluemist): A genus of several species. However, only one is commonly grown in Utah.

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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.
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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.

Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

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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 (Syringa).

Cercocapus (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.

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Chilopsis (Desert Willow): This genus resides in the begonia family with similar flowers to catalpa and trumpet vine.

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

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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.
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.
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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.

Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

Caryopteris (Bluemist): A genus of several species. However, only one is commonly grown in Utah.

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 (Syringa).

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Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns
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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 (Syringa).

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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.

Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

Caryopteris (Bluemist): A genus of several species. However, only one is commonly grown in Utah.

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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.
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Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

Caryopteris (Bluemist): A genus of several species. However, only one is commonly grown in Utah.

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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 (Syringa).

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Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

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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 (Syringa).

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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 (Syringa).

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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.

Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

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Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

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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 (Syringa).

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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 (Syringa).

Cercocapus (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.

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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 (Syringa).

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Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

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Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

Caryopteris (Bluemist): A genus of several species. However, only one is commonly grown in Utah.

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Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

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Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

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Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

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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 (Syringa).

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Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

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Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

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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 (Syringa).

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Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

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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.

Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

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Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

Caryopteris (Bluemist): A genus of several species. However, only one is commonly grown in Utah.

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Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

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Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns
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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 (Syringa).

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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 (Syringa).

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Caryopteris (Bluemist): A genus of several species. However, only one is commonly grown in Utah.

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Caryopteris (Bluemist): A genus of several species. However, only one is commonly grown in Utah.

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Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

Caryopteris (Bluemist): A genus of several species. However, only one is commonly grown in Utah.

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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 (Syringa).

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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.

Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

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Caragana (Peashrub): Peashrubs are among the most cold-hardy shrubs available. They also have ornamental, yellow spring flowers. However, many species have thorns

Caryopteris (Bluemist): A genus of several species. However, only one is commonly grown in Utah.

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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 (Syringa).

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