

DROUGHT TOLERANT TREES

<u>BOTANICAL NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>WATER USAGE</u>
<i>Acer grandidentatum</i>	Rocky Mountain Glow Maple	Low
<i>Aesculus californica</i>	California Buckeye	Very Low
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Madrone	Low
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry Tree	Low
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	Low
<i>Catalpa bignoides</i>	Indian bean	Low
<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Carolina Laurel cherry	Low
<i>Cedrus</i> spp	Cedar	Low
<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Western Redbud	Very Low
<i>Cercis reniformis</i>	Texas Redbud	Low
<i>Chitalpa tashkentensis</i>	Desert Willow	Low
<i>Cotinus</i> spp	Smoke Tree	Low
Crabapple, <i>malus</i>	Flowering crab apple	Low
<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	Washington Thorn	Low
<i>Cupressus</i> spp	Cypress	Low
<i>Eriobotrya loquat</i>	Non-fruiting Loquat	Low
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i>	‘Shademaster’ Shade Master Locust	Low
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i>	‘Skyline’ Skyline Locust	Low
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silk Oak	Low
<i>Hamamelis</i>	Witch hazel tree	Low
<i>Juniperus californica</i>	California Juniper	Low
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> X <i>faueri</i>	“Indian Tribes” Crepe Myrtles	Low
<i>Laurus saratoga</i> <i>Saratoga</i>	Laurel	Low

<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Sweet Bay	Low
<i>Lavatera assurgentiflora</i>	Calif. Tree mallow	Low
<i>Magnolia</i> spp	Magnolia	Low
<i>Melia azedarach</i> ‘Umbraculiformis’	Texas Umbrella Tree	Low
Olive – many species		Low
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	Low
<i>Pinus coulteri</i>	Coulter Pine	Low
<i>Pinus edulis</i> (CN) Pinyon	Pine	Low
<i>Pinus eldarica</i> Mondell	Pine	Low
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	Very Low
<i>pinia</i>	Italian Pine	Low
<i>Pinus sabiniana</i>	Grey pine	Very low
<i>Propolis velutina</i>	Velvet Mesquite	Low
<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>	Hollyleaf cherry	Low
<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portugal laurel	Low
<i>Puncia granatum</i>	Pomegranate	Low
<i>Pistachia chinensis</i>	Chinese Pistache	Low
<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue Oak	Very Low
<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	Black oak	Low
<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Valley Oak	Low
<i>Rhus</i> spp	Sumac	Low
<i>Robinia ambigua</i>	Purple Robe Locust	Low
<i>Robinia ambigua</i> “Idahoensis”	Idaho Locust	Low
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Pepper Tree	Low
<i>Vitex Agnus – castus</i>	Chaste Tree	Low

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS FOR TREES

INSTRUCTIONS FOR 5 GALLON TREE

- Dig your hole 3 feet wide and 10 to 12 inches deep. Score the sides of the hole so the hole is not smooth.
- Dig an additional 8 inches of soil around the edge to create a solid 12-inch-wide pedestal in the center of the hole.
- Remove the entire root ball from the container. Thoroughly loosen and extend side and bottom roots from the root ball. Cut any roots circling the root ball with a sharp tool.
- Place the root ball on the pedestal so the root crown (where the trunk meets the roots) is about 2-3 inches above the surrounding ground level.
- Place the existing soil with amended soil in the hole. When backfilling the hole, avoid air pockets by lightly tamping, but don't compact the soil. Refill the hole only up to the top of the root ball.
- Spread mulch around your tree, 4 to 6 inches away from the trunk, and 4-6 inches deep.
- Deeply water your newly planted tree after planting.

BEFORE YOU PLANT, MAKE SURE THERE IS ENOUGH ROOM FOR YOUR TREE'S CANOPY AND ROOTS. IN GENERAL:

- Large trees should be planted at least 30 feet from other trees and power lines, 15 feet from pools and building foundations, and at least 8 feet away from sidewalks and driveways.
- Medium trees should be planted at least 8 feet from other trees and power lines, 12 feet from pools and building foundations, and at least 6 feet away from sidewalks and driveways.
- Small trees should be planted at least 12 feet from other trees, 3 feet from power lines, 6 feet from pools and building foundations, and 6 feet away from sidewalks and driveways.