HARDY TREES

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| Trees hardy to at least 7,500ft elevation\* (~zone 4) |
| **Category** | **Tree** | **Description** |
| **Deciduous** | *Acer platanoides* – Norway Maple | Slow Growing. Needs protected sites. |
| *Acer saccharum* – Sugar Maple | Best in rich, mountain soils. North or west exposure. |
| *Crataegus tricanthos inermis* – Thornless Honeylocust | Protect bark from sun scald (with shade or tree wrap) for at least two years after planting |
| *Populus alba* ‘Bolleana’ – Bolleana poplar | Stiffly upright tree with whitish lower leaf surfaces and gray-green bark |
| *Populus nigra* ‘Italica’ – Lombardy poplar | Much like Bolleana in growth habit, but with deep green foliage. Short lived. |
| *Prunus blireiana* ‘Newport’ *–* Newport Purpleleaf Plum | May be marginal at 7,500ft in some areas. |
| *Rhus typhina –* Staghorn Sumac | Often mor shrub-like at higher elevations. Likes dry slopes. |
| *Robina pseudoacacia –* Black Locust | Best with some protection from winds |
| **Fruit** | *Prunus armeniaca* – Apricot  | May not consistently fruit where growing season is less than 80 days. |
| *Prunus cerasus* – Sour Cherry | Varieties Montmorency, Meteor, North Star, and Early Richmond are reliable for fruit |
| *Prunus domestica –* Plum | Italian prune varieties, such as Green Gage, are reliable for fruit. |
| **Evergreen** | *Abies concolor –* White Fir | Occasionally found above 8,500ft, but more reliable at lower elevations. Well-drained soils with consistent moisture.  |
| *Picea glauca –* Densata Black Hills Spruce | May be hardy above 7,500ft. Moist Sites. |
| *Pinus edulis* – Pinyon Pine | Tolerates dry, south slopes once established. |
| *Pinus nigra – Austrian Pine* | Needs some protection from winds. |
| *Thuja occidentalis –* Western arborvitae | Needs protection from drying, cold winter winds. |

\*Includes trees listed for higher elevations

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| Trees hardy to at least 8,500ft elevation\* (~zone 3) |
| **Deciduous** | *Acer negundo* – Box Elder | Native. Best in protected gullies and canyons at higher elevations. Subject to limb breakage during heavy snows. |
| *Betula Pendula* – European white Birch | Use where soils will stay moist in top 18 inches. |
| *Malus adstringens* – Hopa crabapple | Some protection may be needed at over 8,000ft |
| Prunus virginiana ‘Shubert’ – Shubert Chokecherry | Foliage changes from green to purple. A small tree or large, multi-trunk shrub.  |
| **Fruit** | Malus domestica – Domestic Apple | Fruit rare with fewer than 90 frost free days. Early Transparent and similar summer varieties are more likely to succeed. |

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| Trees hardy to at least 10,000ft elevation\* (~zone 1-2) |
| **Deciduous** | *Alnus tenufolia –* Thinlead Alder | Native. Often Shrubby but can be trained to small tree or tree-clump effect. |
| *Populus acuminata –* Waxleaf Cottonwood | Native. For soils that stay moist. |
| *Populus angustifolia –* Narrowleaf Cottonwood | Native. Best used where soils stay moist. Narrow leaves resemble a willow.  |
| *Populus balsamifera* – Balsam poplar | Native. Handsome, thick-textured foliage. Moist soils.  |
| *Populus candicans* – White poplar | Native. Foliage nearly heart-shaped. Upper bark showy, smooth, gray. Moist soils.  |
| *Populus tremuloides* – Quaking Aspen | Native. Best where soils stay moist. Sites with at least 9 inches of rich, mountain soils are best. |

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| Trees hardy to at least 10,500ft elevation (~zone 1) |
| **Evergreen** | *Abies lasiocarpa* – Subalpine Fir | Native. Grows to timberline. Needs good drainage but not on hot, dry slopes. |
| *Juniperus scopularum –* Rocky Mountain Juniper | Native. May not perform well above 9,500ft. Tolerates dry slopes once established. |
| *Picea engelmanni –* Engelmann Spruce | Native. Grows to timberline. Will tolerate wet soils along streams and springs. |
| *Picea pungens* – Colorado Spruce | Native. May not perform well above 9,500ft. Tolerates wet stream sides and seepage from springs. |
| *Pinus aristate –* Bristlecone Pine | Native. Soil must be well-drained. |
| *Pinus contorta latifolia –* Lodgepole Pine | Native. Best placed in well-drained soils up to 10,000ft. |
| *Pinus flexilis* – Limber Pine | Native. Use in well-drained soils. Tolerates dry, rocky hilltops once established. |

\*Includes trees listed for higher elevations