PLANT NAMES & LISTS

Adapted from the Idaho Nursery Association
Manual for Certified Nursery and Landscape Professionals
Revised by the Montana Nursery and Landscape Association 2002
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Plants, like people, have names that identify individuals. And, like people, plants also have two sets of names – a scientific, botanic or Latin name and a common name. People have a full or proper name and a nickname. There are many people with the common names Bob and Betty but there are far fewer people with the full names of Betty Anderson, Bob Fisher, Bette Davis and Bob Williams. Each of the second names makes knowing which specific Bob or Betty is being spoken of easier because it distinguishes that individual from other individuals with the same nickname. So it is with plants.

Common names for plants can be confusing. One plant may have more than one common name, or the same common name may refer to different plants, particularly in various parts of its area of cultivation. For example, while the common name Bachelor Button can refer to species of either *Dianthus* or *Centaurea,* labeling a plant as *Centaurea montana* specifies only one particular species of plant, which is then useful for designating precisely which plant is under consideration for planting in the landscape, or which has become a pest and is designated for removal.

And because common names are always in the language of the speaker additional confusion is created as gardeners and horticulturists cross international borders. The English name rose is the Spanish and Italian equivalent of *rosa* or German roslein. Dirr cites the case of the European white waterlily that has over 240 different common names around the world. The derivations of many English common names for plants are an interesting sideline of gardening by itself.

To avoid such confusion all plants are botanically, or scientifically, identified by a single name. The scientific system of nomenclature is designed so that everyone will refer to the same plant by the same name and everyone will know which plant is being spoken of. An understanding of the system by which plants are named makes using and remembering the names easier for the people who work with the plants.

Scientific names are always given in Latin, or latinized words, and are a one-to-one designated term for a particular species of plant. The name always consists of two parts – the genus and the species epithet or name. The first part of the name is the genus and designates the group to which the plant belongs. Genus refers to a group of closely related organisms having roughly similar characteristics. The species name indicates a particular plant within the larger group that has one particular set of characteristics setting it apart from all others within the genus. Sometimes the distinguishing characteristic may be fairly obvious such as needle length and number in the genus Pinus. Other times the characteristic is apparent only after a close, sometimes microscopic, examination of only a part of the plant such as the number or shape of the pollinia within the flower.

Take for example, the Latin name for the genus of plants known as roses, which is *Rosa.* This may be followed by any of the many species names for the many different kinds of roses such as *Rosa blanda, Rosa bracteata, Rosa gallica* and so on. In each case the species name combines the genus Rosa and a specific epithet, the two combining to make the species name.

The most common scientific names of plants tend to be based on the Latin names of ancient Rome for a particular plant, although in some cases plants names have classical roots from Greek. Early in the eighteenth century Linnaeus incorporated these names into his binomial system of naming living organisms and the classical common names became the names of the genera (plural of genus) associated with those ancient names. Thus, quercus was the common name for oak in the Latin of ancient Rome, prunus the Latin common name for plum trees, taxus the name for yew trees, and so on. Fraxinus however, was not only the Latin common name for ash trees but was also the word for spears or javelins, the best of which were made from wood of ash trees. Such distinctions make our own "system" of common names obvious as to its derivation. Other names for species had a more general meaning in Latin or Greek. Festuca in Latin referred to a straw or stalk, not a

particular kind of grass. However, this term was incorporated into the system as a name for a particular genus of straw-like grasses.

The designation of scientific names is governed by the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, which has precise rules for naming plants. Under these rules the preferred species name refers to a particular characteristic of the plant, such as leaf or blossom shape or color, growth habit, or geographical location where the plant was first discovered or where it characteristically grows. It may also refer to or honor the person who first discovered or described the plant, or brought it into cultivation. For example, Acer platenoides is the scientific name for the Norway Maple. The genus name is derived from the Latin name for maple trees and is the genus name given to all members of the genus Acer. Platanoides refers to and is descriptive of the shape of the leaf. In the same manner Acer saccharum, the Sugar Maple, has a scientific name that refers to the sweet nature of its sap, and Acer davidii, a Chinese maple, is named after the man who discovered it.

Additionally, most cultivated plants also carry a varietal name and some also carry the name of a cultivar. Such names are written after the species name and may be written with the abbreviation "var." for variety, while cultivars are designated with the abbreviation "cv", or the 'cultivar name' will be enclosed apostrophes. The distinction between varieties and cultivars is somewhat a matter of degree. A variety will reproduce sexually true to form most of the time whereas cultivars will not. Cultivars must be reproduced asexually by cloning, either through budding, cuttings or micropropogation techniques. For example, Acer platanoides var. Crimson King.

Pronunciation

Most problems with scientific names and the reluctance of many people to use them is because of uncertainty about pronunciation. Strictly speaking Latin may be considered a foreign language although it is no longer spoken. However, it should not be too daunting a task, certainly no harder than learning to prune trees and shrubs, to learn the few simple rules to make pronouncing scientific names correctly fairly easy. Latin, unlike English, is very regular in its pronunciation, and anyone who has learned Spanish, Italian or Portugese will already know many of the rules of pronunciation.

Unlike English, which has ten vowel sounds although the ten are spelled with only five letters, there are only five vowel sounds in Latin,. Regardless of where they occur in a word they are always pronounced with the same sound. The vowels are:

a -- always pronounced as in father,
e -- like the "a" in "pay" or "late",
i -- like "ee" in weed or need",
o -- as in "hoe", and row
u -- pronounced as in "who".

The diphthongs, or vowel combinations, "ei" and "ae" are the most likely to cause problems in pronunciation for English speakers.

ei – is always pronounced like the "ey" in "grey"
ae – is always pronounced like the "y" in "by."

Latin consonants for the most part are pronounced like their English counterparts. "d" is pronounced like the "d" in dog, "m" is pronounced as in mother, and so on. There are only five exceptions, which are:

j -- always pronounced as the "y" in "yes"
s -- always pronounced like "s" in "sing," and never as a "z" as in zebra
z -- pronounced as the "dz" in "adze"
c -- before "e", "i," "ai", or "oe" "c" is pronounced like the "ch" in "cherry," or as "s" in sand
g -- before "e", "i," "ai", or "oe" is usually pronounced as the " j" in "judge"
The pronunciation of these last two sounds is varies depending on whether a classical or ecclesiastical pronunciation is used. Pronunciation should be consistent.

In common usage "correct" pronunciation of even the scientific names of plants is rarely an absolute. It is most important to know what plant is being referred to, and that people understand what plant they are speaking of.

For example, Acer is most commonly pronounced "ay-sir," rather than the more correct Latin pronunciation of "ah-sair" which is likely to create a degree of confusion. However, in either case all members present are likely to be clear that trees of the genus maple are being referred to. Similarly pronouncing the genus of Pine trees, as "pee-noose" is correct Latin pronunciation, using the more common pronunciation of "pie-nus" is not likely to leave anyone out of the conversation

A Brief Example of Common Scientific Names and Their Meanings

alata/alatus/alatum: winged, having wings; e.g. Euonymus alata
alpinum: alpine, growing in alpine areas; e.g. Ribes alpinum
ambigua: ambiguous,
americana: American
angustifolia: narrow-leafed
arborescens: tree-like,
argentea: silver, silverish; e.g. Shepherdia argentea
barbatus/barbatum: bearded; e.g. Penstemon barbatus
biloba: referring to two lobes on the leaf; e.g. Ginko biloba
caeruleum: blue
californica/californicum: Californian
canadensis: Canadian
caucasica: Caucasian
chinensis: Chinese
columnifera: column-like;

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PLANT LISTS FOR IDENTIFICATION TEST

Certification Committee

The Certified Plant Professional examination will have a section in which you will IDENTIFY A SELECTION OF 50 PLANTS from the lists in this chapter. Samples will include potted plants, cuttings, and pressed specimens. . Of the 50 plants on the identification test, approximately 15 will be evergreens (trees and shrubs), 15 will be deciduous trees, 15 will be deciduous shrubs, and 5 will be perennials. The actual numbers will vary depending on the samples available. The plants should reflect the diversity within the Montana climate and not necessarily be representative of the climate where the test is being offered. Your knowledge of these plants should include the common name, the genus and species name, and cultivar name if distinguishable. The written exam does contain some questions related to plant characteristics such as growth habit, fruit or flower color, and typical identification features. The plants are divided into categories, according to the types of plants. The plants are listed alphabetically, by botanical name.

Perennials

Genus	Species	Cultivar	Common Name
Achillea	millefolium	'Moonshine'	Yarrow
Aconitum	napellus		Monkshood
Adiantum	pedatum		Maidenhair Fern
Aegopodium	podagraria		Bishop's Weed
Ajuga	reptans		Carpet Bugle
Alcea	rosea		Hollyhock
Alchemilla	mollis		Lady's Mantle
Allium	varieties		Ornamental Onion
Anemone	japonica		Japanese Amenome
Antennaria	rosea		Pussytoes
Aquilegia	hybrids		Columbine
Arabis	caucasica		Rockcress
Armeria	maritime		Thrift
Artemisia	schmidtiana	'Nana'	Silvermound Artemesia
Artemisia	stellerana		Silver Brocade
Asclepias	tuberosa		Butterfly Flower
Aster	varieties		Aster
Astilbe	hybrids		Astilbe, False Spirea
Arctostaphylos	uva-ursi		Kinnickinnick/Bearberry
Athyrium	niponicum pictum		Japanese Painted Fern
Aubrieta	deltoides		Aubretia
Aurinia	saxatilis	'Compacta'	Basket of Gold
Baptisia	australis		False Indigo
Bellis	perenne		English Daisy
Bergenia	cordifolia		Heartleaf Bergenia
Boltonia	asteroides		White Boltonia
Brunnera	macrophylla		Brunnera
Campanula	carpatica	'Blue Clips'	Blue Clips Bellflower
Campanula	percisifolia		Peachleaf Bellflower
Calamagrostis x	acutiflora	'Stricta'	Feather Reed Grass
Centaurea	montana		Mountain Bluet

Cerastium	tomentosum		Snow-in-Summer
Chelone	oblique		Turtlehead
Chrysanthemum	hybrids		Mums
Cimicifuga	simplex		Bugbane
Convallaria	majalis		Lily-of-the-Valley
Coreopsis	grandiflora		Tickseed
Coreopsis	verticillata	‘Moonbeam’	Moonbeam Coreopsis
Cornus	canadensis		Bunchberry
Crocus	hybrids		Crocus
Delphinium	hybrids		Delphinium
Deschampsia	cespitosa		Tufted Hair Grass
Dianthus	barbatus		Sweet William
Dianthus	deltoides		Maiden Pink
Dicentra	eximia		Fernleaf Bleeding Heart
Dicentra	spectabilis		Common Bleeding Heart
Dictamnus	alba		Gasplant
Digitalis	purpurea		Common Foxglove
Doronicum	cordatum		Leopard's Bane
Echinacea	purpurea		Purple Coneflower
Echinops	ritro		Globe Thistle
Eupatorium	maculatum	‘Atropurpurea’	Joe Pye Weed
Euphorbia	polychroma		Cushion Spurge
Festuca	ovina glauca		Blue Fescue
Filipendula	species		Meadowsweet
Fragaria	hybrids		Strawberry
Gaillardia	grandiflora	‘Goblin’	Goblin Gaillardia, Blanket Flower
Galium	odoratum		Sweet Woodruff
Geranium	sanguineum		Bloody Cranesbill
Gypsophila	paniculata		Baby's Breath
Gypsophila	repens		Creeping Baby's Breath
Helianthus x	multiflorus		Perennial Sunflower
Helianthemum	hybrids		Rock Rose
Helictotricon	sempervirons		Blue Oat Grass
Hemerocallis	species		Daylily
Heuchera	micrantha	‘Purple Palace’	Purple Palace Coral Bells
Hosta	species		Hosta
Hyacinthus	orientalis		Hyacinth
Iberis	sempervirens		Candytuft
Iris	germanica		German Bearded Iris
Iris	pumila		Dwarf Bearded Iris
Iris	sibirica		Siberian Iris
Lamium	maculatum		Lamium
Lathryus	latifolius		Perennial Sweet Pea
Leucanthemum	hybrids		Shasta Daisy
Liatris	spicata		Blazing Star
Lillium	species		Hybrid Lillies
Linum	perenne		Blue Flax
Lupinus	hybrids		Lupine
Lychnis	chalcedonica		Maltese Cross
Lysimachia	nummularia		Moneywort, Creeping Jenny
Matteuccia	pensylvanica		Ostrich Fern
Miscanthus	cinensis	“Gracillimus’	Maiden Grass
Monarda	hybrids		Bee Balm

Muscari	armeniacum		Grape Hyacinth
Myosotis	sylvatica		Forget-me-not
Narcissus	species		Daffodil
Nepeta	hybrids		Catmint
Oenothera	species		Evening Primrose
Paeonia	lactiflora		Peony
Papaver	nudicaule		Iceland Poppy
Papaver	orientale		Oriental Poppy
Paxistima	canby		Paxistima, Rat-stripper
Penstemon	barbatus		Beardtongue
Perovskia	atriplicifolia		Russian Sage
Phlox	paniculata		Summer Phlox
Phlox	subulata		Creeping Phlox
Platycodon	grandiflorus		Balloon Flower
Polemonium	caeruleum		Jacob's Ladder
Potentilla	verna		Creeping Potentilla
Primula	vulgaris		Primrose
Pulmonaria	hybrids		Lungwort
Pulsatilla	vulgaris		Pasque Flower
Rudbeckia	hirta or fulgida		Black-eyed Susan
Salvia	nemorosa		Blue Sage
Saponaria	ocymoides		Soapwort
Saxifraga	rosacea		Saxifrage
Scabiosa	caucasica		Pincushion Flower
Sedum	spectabile	‘Autumn Joy’	Autumn Joy Sedum (Stonecrop)
Sedum	spurium	‘Blaze of Fulda’	Dragon’s Blood Sedum
Sempervivum	tectorum		Hens and Chicks
Stachys	byzantina		Lamb's Ears
Tanacetum	coccineum		Painted Daisy
Thymus	species		Thyme
Trollius	europaeus		Globeflower
Tulipa	species and hybrids		Tulip
Veronica	spicata		Speedwell
Vinca	minor		Dwarf Periwinkle
Viola	odorata		Sweet Violet
Yucca	filamentosa		Adam's Needle Yucca
Yucca	glauca		Great Plains Yucca

Deciduous Shrubs and Vines

Genus	Species	Cultivar	Common Name
Amelanchier	alnifolia	'Regent'	Regent Saskatoon Serviceberry
Aronia	melanocarpa var. elata		Glossy Black Chokeberry
Artemisia	frigida		Fringed Sagebrush
Artemisia	tridentata		Big Sagebrush
Aristolochia	durior		Dutchman's Pipe Vine
Berberis	thunbergii		Japanese Barberry
Berberis	koreana		Korean Barberry
Betula	glandulosa		Bog Birch
Buddleia	davidii		Butterfly Bush
Buxus	microphylla		Littleleaf Boxwood
Caragana	arborescens		Siberian Caragana (Peashrub)
Caragana	frutex	'Globosa'	Globe Caragana (Peashrub)
Caragana	pygmaea		Pygmy Caragana (Peashrub)
Caryopteris x	clandonensis		Blue Mist Spirea
Ceanothus	velutinus		Snowbrush Ceanothus
Cercocarpus	ledifolius		Curl-leaf Mountain-mahogany
Cercocarpus	montanus		True Mountain-mahongany
Chaenomeles	speciosa	'Texas Scarlet'	Flowering Quince
Chrysothamnus	nauseosus		Rubber Rabbitbrush
Clematis	hybrids		Clematis
Cornus	alba	'Argenteo-marginata'	Variegated Dogwood
Cornus	sericea var. coloradensis		Red Osier Dogwood
Cornus	sericea	'Flaviramea'	Yellow Twig Dogwood
Corylus	avellana	'Contorta'	Filbert, Harry Lauder's Walkingstick
Cotinus	coggygria	'Royal Purple'	Royal Purple Smokebush
Cotoneaster	acutifolia or lucidus		Peking (Hedge) Cotoneaster
Cotoneaster	divaricatus		Spreading Cotoneaster
Cotoneaster	horizontalis		Rock Cotoneaster
Cytissus	nigricans		Spike Broom
Daphne x	burkwoodii	'Carol Mackie'	Carol Mackie Daphne
Diervilla	lonicera		Dwarf Bush Honeysuckle
Euonymus	alatas		Winged Burning Bush
Euonymus	bungeanus		Winterberry Euonymus
Euonymus	fortunei		Veriegated Euonymus
Exochorda	serratifolia		Pearlbush
Forsythia x	intermedia		Forsythia
Hamamelis	virginiana		Witch Hazel
Hippophae	rhamnoides		Sea Buckthorn
Holodiscus	discolor		Oceanspray
Humulus	lupulus		Common Hop
Hydrangea	anomala petiolaris		Climbing Hydrangea
Hydrangea	arborescens		Smooth Hydrangea
Hydrangea	macrophylla		Bigleaf Hydrangea
Hydrangea	paniculata		PeeGee Hydrangea
Ilex	aquifolium		English holly
Kolkwitzia	amabilis		Beauty Bush
Ligustrum	vulgare		Privet
Ligustrum x	vicaryi		Golden Privet

Lonicera	tatarica	'Arnold's Red'	Tartarian Honeysuckle
Lonicera x	brownii	'Dropmore Scarlet'	Dropmore Honeysuckle
Lonicera x	heckrotti		Goldflame Honeysuckle
Lonicera	xylosteum	'Claveyi'	Dwarf Honeysuckle
Magnolia	stellata		Star Magnolia
Mahonia	auqifolium		Oregon Grape
Mahonia	repens		Creeping Mahonia
Parthenocissus	inserta		Woodbine
Parthenocissus	quinquefolia var. engelmannii		Engelman Ivy
Philadelphus	lewisii, and hybrids		Mockorange
Physocarpus	malvaceus		Ninebark
Physocarpus	opulifolius	'Dart's Gold'	Eastern Ninebark
Potentilla	fruticosa	'Katherine Dykes'	Potentilla, Shrubby Cinquefoil
		'Goldfinger'	
		'Abbotswood'	
		many others	
Prunus	americana		American Plum
Prunus x	cistena		Purpleleaf Plum
Prunus	tenella		Dwarf Russian Almond
Prunus	tomentosa		Nanking Cherry
Prunus	trilobata		Rose Tree of China
Prunus	virginiana		Chokecherry
Purshia	tridentata		Antelope Bitterbrush
Pyracantha	coccinea		pyracantha
Rhamnus	cathartica		Buckthorn
Rhododendron	species		Azalea and Rhododedron
Rhus	aromatica		Fragrant Sumac
Rhus	glabra		Smooth Sumac
Rhus	trilobata		Skunkbush Sumac
Rhus	typhina		Staghorn Sumac
Ribes	alpinum		Alpine Currant
Rubus	odoratus (idaeus)		Flowering Raspberry
Ribes	aureum		Yellow Flowering Currant
Ribes	cereum		Wax Currant
Ribes	grossularia		Gooseberry
Ribes	sativum	'Red Lake'	Red Currant
Rosa	foetida		Austrian Copper Rose
Rosa	rubrifolia (glauca)		Redleaf Rose
Rosa	rugosa	'Hansa' and others	Rugosa Rose
Rosa	woodsii		Woods Rose
Salix	alba	'Vittelina'	Golden Willow
Salix	discolor		Pussy Willow
Salix	purpurea	'Nana'	Dwarf Blue Artic Willow
Sambucus	canadensis		American Elderberry
Sambucus	canadensis	'Aurea'	Golden Elder
Shepherdia	argentea		Silver Buffaloberry
Shepherdia	canadensis		Russet Buffaloberry
Sorbaria	sorbifolia		Ash Leaf Spirea
Spirea	albiflora		Japanese White Spirea
Spiraea x	bumalda	'Goldflame' and others	Bumald Spirea
Spiraea x	cineria	'Grefsheim'	Grefsheim Spirea
Spiraea	fritschiana		Fritch Spirea
Spiraea	japonica	cultivars	Japanese Spirea

Spiraea	nipponica	cultivars	Nippon Spirea
Spiraea	prunifolia		Bridalwreath Spirea
Spiraea	trilobata	'Fairy Queen'	Fairy Queen Spirea
Symphoricarpos	albus		Snowberry
Symphoricarpos	orbiculatus		Coralberry
Syringa	meyeri	'Palabin'	Dwarf Korean Lilac
Syringa	patula	'Miss Kim'	Miss Kim Lilac
Syringa	villosa	cultivars	Late Lilac
Syringa	vulgaris	cultivars	Common Lilac
Syringa x	prestoniae	cultivars	Preston Lilac
Tamarix	pentandra		Tamarix
Vaccinium	globulare		Globe Huckleberry
Viburnum	burkwoodii		Burkwood Viburnum
Viburnum	dentatum		Arrowwood Viburnum
Viburnum	lantana	'Mohican'	Wayfaringbush
Viburnum	lentago		Nannyberry
Viburnum	opulus	'Roseum'	Snowball
Viburnum	opulus	'Compactum'	Compact European Cranberrybush
Viburnum	trilobatum	'Bailey Compact'	Dwarf Highbush Cranberry
Vitis	riparia		Riverbank Grape
Weigela	florida	cultivars	Weigela

Deciduous Trees

Genus	Species	Cultivar	Common Name
Acer	circinatum		Vine Maple
Acer x	freemanii	'Jeffersred'	Autumn Blaze Maple
Acer	ginnala		Amur Maple
Acer	glabrum		Rocky Mountain Maple
Acer	griseum		Paperbark Maple
Acer	negundo		Box Elder Maple
Acer	palmatum		Japanese Maple
Acer	platanoides	cultivars	Norway Maple
Acer	rubrum		Red Maple
Acer	saccharinum		Silver Maple
Acer	saccharum		Sugar Maple
Acer	tataricum		Tatarian Maple
Aesculus	glabra		Ohio Buckeye
Aesculus	hippocastanum		Horse-chestnut
Alnus	glutinosa		Black Alder
Alnus	tenuifolia, incana		Thinleaf Alder
Betula	nigra		River Birch
Betula	papyrifera		Paper Birch
Betula	pendula	'Dalecarlica'	Cut Leaf Weeping Birch
Betula	platyphylla japonica	'Whitespire'	Japanese White Birch
Carpinus	betulus		European Hornbeam
Catalpa	speciosa		Northern Catalpa
Celtis	occidentalis		Hackberry
Cornus	mas		Cornelian Cherry
Crataegus	douglasii		Black Hawthorn
Crataegus	mordensis	'Toba'	Toba Hawthorn
Elaeagnus	angustifolia		Russian Olive
Fagus	sylvatica		European Beech
Fraxinus	americana		White Ash
Fraxinus	mandshurica	'Mancana'	Mancana Ash
Fraxinus	nigra		Black Ash
Fraxinus	pennsylvanica		Green Ash
Ginkgo	biloba		Ginko, Maidenhair Tree
Gleditsia	triacanthos inermis	cultivars	Honeylocust
Gymnocladus	dioicus		Kentucky CoffeeTree
Juglans	nigra		Black Walnut
Laburnum	waterii	Vossii	Goldenchain Tree
Larix	decidua		European Larch
Larix	occidentalis		Western Larch
Larix	siberica		Siberian Larch
Malus	species	cultivars	Flowering Crabapple
Morus	alba		White Mulberry
Platanus x	acerifolia		London Plane Tree
Populus	alba		Silver Poplar
Populus x	acuminata		Lance Leaf Poplar
Populus	nigra	'Italica'	Lombardy Poplar
Populus	tremuloides		Quaking Aspen

Populus	tremula	'Erecta'	Swedish Aspen
Populus	tricocarpa		Black Cottonwood
Prunus	cerasus	cultivars	Sour Cherry
Prunus	cerasifera	'Newport'	Flowering Plum
Prunus	maackii		Amur Chokecherry
Prunus	nigra	'Princess Kay'	Princess Kay Plum
Prunus	padus	var. commutata	May Day Tree, Bird Cherry
Prunus	persica		flowering peach
Prunus	serotina		Black Cherry
Prunus	serrulata		oriental cherry
Prunus	virginiana	'Shubert'	Canada Red Cherry
Pyrus	calleryana		flowering pear
Pyrus	ussuriensis	'Mordak'	Prairie Gem Pear
Quercus	macrocarpa		Bur Oak
Quercus	rubra		Northern Red Oak
Robina	psuedoacacia		Pink Locust
Salix	alba	'Tristis'	Niobe Weeping Willow
Salix	pentandra		Laurelleaf Willow
Salix	matsudana	'Tortuosa'	Corkscrew Willow
Sophora	japonica		Japanese pagoda
Sorbus	alnifolia		Korean Mountain Ash
Sorbus	aucuparia		European Mountain Ash
Sorbus	decora		Showy Mountain Ash
Sorbus	hybrida		Oak Leaf Mountain Ash
Syringa	reticulata		Japanese Tree Lilac
Tilia	americana		American Linden
Tilia	Americana	'Redmond'	Redmond Linden
Tilia	cordata		Little Leaf Linden
Ulmus	americana		American Elm
Ulmus	pumila		Siberian Elm

Evergreen Shrubs

Genus	Species	Cultivar	Common Name
Chamaecyparis	obtusa		Hinoki Cypress
Chamaecyparis	pisifera	Filifera Aurea	Gold Thread Cypress
Juniperus	chinensis pfitzeriana	‘Gold Coast’	Pfitzer Juniper
Juniperus	communis		Common Juniper
Juniperus	horizontalis	cultivars such as ‘Blue Rug’ ‘Blue Chip’ ‘Prince of Wales’	Creeping Juniper
Juniperus	sabina	cultivars such as ‘Tam’ ‘Scandia’ ‘Buffalo’ ‘Calgary Carpet’	Savin Juniper
Juniperus	scopulorum	cultivars such as ‘Medora’ ‘Cologreen’ ‘Welchii’	Rocky Mountain Juniper
Juniperus	scopulorum	‘Tolleson's Weeping’	Tolleson's Weeping Juniper
Juniperus	squamata	‘Meyeri’	Blue Star Juniper
Juniperus	horizontalis	cultivars	Creeping Juniper
Microbiota	decussata		Russian Cypress
Picea	abies	‘Nidiformis’	Bird’s Nest Spruce
Picea	abies	'Pumila'	Dwarf Norway Spruce
Picea	glauca conica		Dwarf Alberta Spruce
Picea	pungens	'Glauca Globosa'	Globe Blue Spruce
Pinus	cembra		Swiss Stone Pine
Pinus	mugho mugho		Mugho Pine
Taxus	brevifolia		Pacific Yew
Taxus	cuspidata		Japanese Yew
Taxus	media		Hybrid Yews
Thuja	occidentalis	‘Wareana’	Siberian Arborvitae
Thuja	occidentalis	Pyramidalis	Pyramidal Arborvitae
Thuja	occidentalis globosa		Globe Arborvitae

Evergreen Trees

Genus	Species	Cultivar	Common Name
Abies	balsamea		Balsam Fir
Abies	concolor		Concolor or White Fir
Abies	grandis		Grand Fir
Abies	lasiocarpa		Subalpine Fir
Cedrus	atlantica	'Glauca Pendula'	Weeping Blue Atlas Cedar
Chamaecyparis	nootkatensis		Alaska Yellow Cedar
Larix	decidua		European Larch
Larix	occidentalis		Western Larch
Larix	siberica		Siberian Larch
Picea	abies		Norway Spruce
Picea	glauca		White Spruce
Picea	glauca densata		Black Hills Spruce
Picea	engelmannii		Engelmann Spruce
Picea	pungens glauca		Colorado Blue Spruce
Pinus	albicaulis		Whitebark Pine
Pinus	aristata		Bristlecone Pine
Pinus	contorta latifolia		Lodgepole Pine
Pinus	flexilis		Limber Pine
Pinus	monticola		Westem White Pine
Pinus	nigra		Austrian Pine
Pinus	ponderosa		Ponderosa Pine
Pinus	strobus		Eastern White Pine
Pinus	sylvestris		Scotch Pine
Pseudotsuga	menziesii		Douglas-fir
Sequoia	sempervirens		Coast Redwood
Thuja	plicata		Western Red Cedar
Tsuga	heterophylla		Western Hemlock

REFERENCES

Dirr's Hardy Trees and Shrubs by Michael A. Dirr

Gardening with Native Plants of the Pacific Northwest by Arthur Kruckeberg

Hortus Third, L.H. Bailey Hortorium

Native Trees, Shrubs and Vines for Urban and Rural America by Gary Hightshoe.

Sunset’s Western Garden Book

Flora of the Pacific Northwest by Hitchcock and Cronquist also has good keys and identification characteristics