



Utah Department of Natural Resources  
Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands

Tree Planting Suggestions – Big and Little Cottonwood Canyons

**Species – Evergreen, conifer**

1. *Picea engelmannii* - Engelmann Spruce, highest elevations in semi-shaded areas. Adaptable to shallow coarse soils and loamy soils.
2. *Abies lasiocarpa* - Subalpine Fir, highest elevations on sunny or shaded sites.
3. *Picea pungens* – Blue Spruce, mid to high elevations preferring moist soils. Generally associated with creeks and wet meadows. Adaptable to sun or shade and all soils types.
4. *Pseudotsuga menziesii* – Douglas-fir, mid to high elevations on sunny sites with coarse soils.
5. *Pinus flexilis* - Limber Pine, mid to high elevations on sunny sites comprised of coarse soils.
6. *Pinus longaeva* - Great Basin Bristlecone Pine, mid to high elevations on sunny sites comprised of coarse soils.
7. *Abies concolor* - White Fir, mid to high elevations on sunny or shaded sites of loamy or coarse soils.

**Species – Deciduous**

1. *Populus tremuloides* - Quaking Aspen, sunny sites where conifers are not present.
2. *Acer glabrum* – Rocky Mountain Maple, Small tree or large shrub form common to mid-elevations. Prefers medium to fine texture soils with organic matter content.
3. *Sorbus scopulina* – Greene’s Mountain Ash, medium to large shrub more common to mid-elevations. Adaptable to sun and shade.
4. *Alnus incana* – Thinleaf Alder, creekside or wet meadow sites comprised of saturated soils. Small tree or large shrub form. Prefers direct sunlight but will tolerate moderate shade.
5. *Cornus sericea* - Red-Osier Dogwood, small to medium shrub form. Prefers direct sunlight and saturated soils associated with creeks and wet meadows.

Suggested planting season: Mid-May through mid-August. Later fall planting is vulnerable to transplant tree frost damage due to elevation variation between nurseries and planting sites. Spring planting trees soon after snow retreat is a recommended practice. Protect all transplant trees from browsing damage by fencing or netting plants. Do not fertilize plants; this can alter their adaptability to high elevation weather changes. Deep irrigate three times per month if seasonal drought persists or if soils do not retain water effectively.

Identification, control strategies and forest practice information related to Spruce Beetle can found at the following web links.

<http://na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/fidls/sprucebeetle/sprucebeetle.htm>

[http://www.fs.fed.us/r1-r4/spf/fhp/publications/byregion/carbaryl\\_insecticide\\_2.pdf](http://www.fs.fed.us/r1-r4/spf/fhp/publications/byregion/carbaryl_insecticide_2.pdf)

[http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/btnf/publications/bark\\_beetles\\_brochure\\_2006.pdf](http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/btnf/publications/bark_beetles_brochure_2006.pdf)