



Photo 1

Photo 2

Photo 3

Photo 4

Photo 5

Photo 6

Photo 7

Photo 8

Photo 9

Ahh – To Grow A Garden – So Get Up and Get Growing –Taylorsville City - Tree Of The Month Article – August 2009 - Fragrant Trees - For reference Taylorsville City is USDA Hardiness zone 7A. Plants with fragrant flowers and aromatic foliage bring memorable character to the garden through the seasons. Warm days accentuate the fragrance of flowers and the aromatic oils of a plant's foliage. Some of Utah's native trees that are fragrant trees are the Blue Spruce ([Photos 1 & 2](#)), Utah Juniper ([Photo 3](#)), Pinyon Pine ([Photo 4](#)), and the Bristlecone Pine ([Photo 5](#)). For more specifics on these trees [See Taylorsville tree of the month article July 2009](#). Consult the list below for other trees, and shrubs with fragrant flowers, leaves or bark.

Conifers with Aromatic Foliage or Bark:

Cypress (all varieties), full sun, (**Leyland Cypress** USDA zones 6-10, fast growing, height 25 feet, width 15 feet), (**Italian**

Cypress, USDA zones 7-10, marginally zone hardy, height 115 feet and narrow width, long lived to over 1,000 years, [Photo 9](#)).

Douglas-fir, sun\semi-shade, a Southern Rocky Mountain tree, long lived over 1,300 years, height 220 feet, USDA zones 4-6.

False cypress, (all species) full sun, shredding reddish bark, height 50 to 75 feet tall, width to 20 feet, USDA zones 5-8a.

Fir (all species), full sun, ([Photo 8](#) is a Korean Fir, beautiful, height 15-30 feet, width 6-12 feet, USDA zones 5-7).

Junipers, full sun, used in bonsai, [See Taylorsville Tree of the Month Article July 2009](#), height 1-25 feet, USDA zones 4-8.

Thuja/Arborvitae, sun\semi-shade, fast growing, called tree of life, height to 50 feet, width 12 feet, USDA zones 5-9, [Photo 10](#).

Incense Cedars have aromatic wood that resists decay and insects, and is a closely related species to the Thuja/Arborvitae below. The wood is used as window sashes, sheathing under stucco or brick veneer construction, window sills, saunas, fencing, greenhouse benches, poles, and interior and exterior siding. Incense cedar is an attractive landscape tree that is excellent for large areas and formal plantings. This tree is a splendid park and large home-grounds species. Small mammals and birds eat the seeds, and it provides cover for wildlife and birds. It is also planted to protect livestock, enhance fruit production, and used in mountains for erosion control. Cedars also are used as windbreaks, and help property owners better handle the impact of winter storms with harsh winters, and reduce home heating costs during the winter months. The bark is bright cinnamon-red. Trees can live to over 1,000 years. They are native from the mountains of the northwestern Canada and United States (US) to southern California. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Hardiness Zones 5 to 8, height to 120-180 feet, [Photo 6](#).

Western Red Cedar is a species of Thuja/Arborvitae. It is an evergreen coniferous tree in the cypress family, native to northwestern US and Canada from Alaska south to northwest California, and into Montana. It is one of two arborvitae native to North America. It is not a true cedar, and is among the most widespread trees in the forests of the Northwest US and Canada. It grows in association with Douglas-fir and Western Hemlock Tree. The soft red-brown timber is valued for its distinct appearance, aroma, and its high natural resistance to decay, being extensively used for outdoor construction in the form of posts, decking, shingles, mulch, and siding. It is an ornamental tree that is used in screens and hedges and can be grown close to buildings, in open spaces, or as skyline tree for a dramatic focal point. It is renowned for its natural beauty and outstanding physical properties that make it one of the world's most unique softwood species. Foliage is glossy, green and scale-like and is aromatic. The bark is reddish brown and sheds. It is shade tolerant, long-lived to over 3,000 years, and slow growing. It has been called the cornerstone of northwest Indian culture. The Western Red Cedar is British Columbia's official tree. It is sometimes called arbor-vitae, Latin for "tree of life." A native folk tale held that "the Great-Spirit" brought the first Western Red Cedar forth from the grave of a man who had spent his life doing only good for the people. It was thought that by leaning against the tree, the spiritual strength of the Western Red Cedar could be transferred to whoever revered the tree. It was used, loved, and eaten (used in tribal medicine) by the Native Americans, height to 130-200 feet, USDA zones 5 to 9, [Photo 7](#).

Trees with Aromatic Foliage:

Chaste Tree, full sun, [See Taylorsville Tree of the Month Article - April 2008](#), USDA zones 7-10, marginally hardy, [Photo 11](#).

Eucalyptus, full sun, (silver dollar, a fast growing slim tree often with multi-trunks, a member of the Myrtle family, poisonous to children and pets, height to 60 feet, width 12 feet, USDA zones 7-10, marginally zone hardy, [Photo 19](#)).

Harlequin/Glorybower, full sun, suckers, jasmine like very fragrant flowers, height 15 feet, USDA zones 6-9, [Photo 20](#).

Katsura Tree, full sun, fragrant in autumn when leaves fall, fast growing, height to 60 feet, width to 30 feet, USDA zones 4-8.

Walnut, full sun, all walnuts have large aromatic compound leaf, Black height to 80 feet, English height to 50 feet, [Photo 21](#).

Shrubs with Aromatic Foliage:

Boxwoods, full sun, member of the dogwood family over 70 species, used in topiary, USDA 5-9, (English Boxwood, [Photo 21](#)).

Bay Laurel, full sun, source of bay leaves, very fragrant, height 15-25 feet, USDA zones 8-10, not zone hardy, [Photo 22](#).

Lavender, full sun, used for topiary, some species bloom all summer, height to 1-2 feet, USDA zones 4-9, [Photo 24](#).

Mexican Orange, full sun, blooms April to June, beautiful flowers, height to 8 feet, USDA zones 8-10, not zone hardy.

Rockrose (many varieties), full sun, beautiful blooms, height 4 feet, USDA zones 7-10, marginally zone hardy, [Photo 23](#).

Rosemary, full sun, very aromatic, used for topiary, age to 30 years, height 3-5 feet, USDA zones 7-10, marginally zone hardy.

Fragrant Sumac, full sun, fruits can be used to make tea, very aromatic, height to 8 feet, width 6 feet, USDA zones 3-9.

Wintergreen called checkerberry or barberry a groundcover, semi-shade/shade, very aromatic, height 1-2 feet, USDA zones 4-7.



Photo 10 Photo 11 Photo 12 Photo 13 Photo 14 Photo 15 Photo 16 Photo 17 Photo 18 Photo 19

Trees with fragrant flowers:

- Crabapple**, blooms April, full sun, See Taylorsville Tree of the Month Article April 2009, USDA zones 4-9, Photo 14.
- Crape Myrtle**, See Taylorsville Tree of the Month Article March 2009, USDA zones 7-10, marginally zone hardy, Photo 13.
- Flowering Cherry**, blooms April, full sun, See Taylorsville Tree of the Month Articles March & April 2009, Photo 15.
- Flowering Plum**, blooms April, full sun, See Taylorsville Tree of the Month Article April 2009, USDA zones 4-9, Photo 16.
- Fringe Tree**, blooms June, full sun, very fragrant, loved by President Washington, height to 25 feet, USDA zones 5-9, Photo 17.
- Golden Chain Tree**, blooms April to May, full sun, all parts of tree are poisonous, height to 30 feet, USDA zones 5-9, Photo 18.
- Horse Chestnut**, blooms spring, full sun, a large attractive nut tree, with 25 species, height to 100 feet, USDA zones 3-8.
- Tree Hydrangea**, blooms summer to fall, full sun to semi shade, attracts hummingbirds, height 7-12 feet, USDA zones 4-9.
- Japanese Snowbell**, blooms June, sun/semi-shade, fragrant small white flowers, height to 25 feet, and USDA 5-9.
- Linden**, blooms July, full sun, pyramidal shape, Crimean considered the best of the Lindens, height to 50 feet, USDA 3-7.
- Mimosa Tree**, blooms July, full sun, attracts hummers, fast growing, in silk tree family, height to 40 Feet, USDA zones 6a-10.
- Siberian Pea Tree**, blooms spring, full sun, edible, nutritious and wholesome seeds, height to 15 feet, USDA zones 2a-7.
- Yellowwood**, blooms May to June, full sun, See Taylorsville Tree of the Month Article March 2009, USDA zones 4-8.

Shrubs with fragrant flowers:

- Abelia**, blooms June to October, full sun, member of the honeysuckle family, height 5-6 feet, USDA zones 6-10, Photo 25.
- Barberry or Pepper Brush**, blooms spring, full sun, used in Asian folk medicine, height to 9 feet, USDA zones 6-8.
- Broom**, blooms May, full sun, member of the (pea) family, used in topiary, very invasive, forms dense stands, USDA zones 3-9.
- Butterfly Bush**, blooms summer to fall, full sun, honey scent, attracts butterflies, height to 5-15 feet, USDA zones 5-9.
- Chinese Witch Hazel**, blooms early spring, sun/semi-shade, slow growing, height to 20 feet, USDA zones 3-9.
- Daphne, (Irish Heath)**, blooms early spring, sun/semi-shade, needs moisture, poisonous, height to 6 feet, USDA zones 6-8.
- Flowering Currant**, full sun, See Taylorsville Tree of the Month Article June 2009, USDA zones 7-10, marginally zone hardy.
- Holly-leaf/Osmanthus/Sweet Olive**, blooms spring, shade, height 5-15 feet, USDA zones 8-10, not zone hardy, container only.
- Lilac**, blooms spring to summer, full sun, See Taylorsville Tree of the Month Article June 2009, USDA zones 3-9.
- Mock Orange**, blooms early summer, full sun, very fragrant, in jasmine family, height to 12 feet, USDA zones 4-8, Photo 26.

- Privet**, blooms early summer, full sun, attracts butterflies and little black bees, member of the olive family, used extensively to make privacy hedges (living fences), fast growing, and long lived, make beautiful formal hedges, used in topiary, provides cover for birds, toxic to animals if large amounts of the leaves and bark are eaten, height 15 feet, USDA zones 3-7, Photo 27.
- Roses**, full sun, See Taylorsville Tree of the Month Article June 2008, height 3-20 feet, USDA zones 4-10, and Photo 12.
- Star Magnolia**, blooms spring, full sun, very beautiful large flowers, needs winter protection, height 20 feet, USDA zones 5-9.
- Summersweet**, blooms late summer, semi-shade, attracts butterflies, hummers and bees, height 5-8 feet, USDA zones 4-9.
- Sweetspire**, blooms fall, sun/semi-shade/shade, flowers have a woody scent, height to 4 feet, USDA zones 5-9.
- Tree Peony**, revered in China used extensively in royal gardens. Is the national flower of China and is considered “the Queen of flowers” know for their extraordinary color infusing the air with invigorating scents. They have been cultivated in China for over 1,500 years, age to 300 years per shrub. The Tree Peony is actually a shrub, height to 10 feet, USDA zones 4-9, Photo 29.
- Viburnum**, blooms March to May, full sun, a member of the honeysuckle family, provides cover for birds and fruit is loved by birds, more than 150 species, leaves varies from glossy to variegated, height 4-10 feet, USDA zones 3-9, Photo 28.
- Yucca**, blooms summer, full sun, native to southwestern US, attract moths, state flower of New Mexico, member of lily family, used by herbalist and Indians boiled roots used to make a kidney and liver cleansing tea, height to 33 feet, USDA zones 5-10.
- Winter Hazel**, blooms early spring, sun/semi-shade, See Taylorsville Tree of the Month Article June 2009, USDA zones 4-9.
- Wintersweet**, blooms early spring, semi-shade, very fragrant, height 10 feet, USDA zones 7-10, marginally zone hardy.

Vines with fragrant flowers:

- Clematis**, blooms spring to fall, semi-shade, toxic if ingested in large amounts thins blood, height to 20 feet, USDA zones 4-9.
 - Honeysuckle**, blooms spring to fall, full sun, over 180 species some with variegated leaves, height to 30 feet, USDA zones 3-9.
 - Kiwi Vine**, blooms spring, full sun, USDA zones 8-10 not zone hardy, Hardy Kiwi Vines USDA zones 3-9, needs trellises.
 - Wisteria**, blooms March to May, full sun, rapid grower, potentially invasive, poisonous, height 20-30 feet, USDA zones 4-9.
- Marginally zone hardy plants should be wrapped in burlap with a layer of bubble wrap. If not Crape Myrtles, Eucalyptus, Figs, Pomegranate, and Chaste Tree may die back to the ground each winter. Marginally zone hardy plants and non hardy zone hardy plants can always be planted in a container and brought into a sheltered location in your home or garage in the winter.



Photo 20 Photo 21 Photo 22 Photo 23 Photo 24 Photo 25 Photo 26 Photo 27 Photo 28 Photo 29