

Utility "Power Line" Friendly	Common Name	Botanical	Height	Width	Growth Rate	Crown Shape	Foliage	Site Conditions	Description
No, must be 20 ft horizontal distance from distribution powerline	Sweet Bay	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	15-40 ft.	15-30 ft.	12-24 in. per year	Compact and Erect with a Low Canopy. Conical or Rounded Shape.	Evergreen	Moist to Dry Soil. Exposure Full Sun to Partial Shade.	A slender conical form that slowly grows into a small, shapely tree. Dark green, highly aromatic foliage is valued as a flavorful culinary seasoning. Can be clipped into a formal hedge or topiary form. Thrives in containers. Drought tolerant in the landscape, once established.
Yes	Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	25 ft.	25 ft.	24 in. per year	Erect or spreading with a low canopy. Rounded, spreading or vase shape	Deciduous	Drought tolerant, Moist to dry soil, Exposure full sun	The common crapemyrtle is a deciduous, small to medium sized shrub or small tree with a variable, moderately dense habit, often multi-stemmed form. The showy pink flowers have wrinkled petals like crepe paper. The foliage is dark green changing in fall to yellows, oranges, and reds.
Yes	Western Redbud	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	10-20 ft.	10-20 ft.	24-36 in. per year	Erect or Spreading with a Low Canopy. Rounded or Spreading Shape.	Deciduous	Drought tolerant, Moist to dry soil, Exposure full sun to partial shade	Leaves Round, Bluish Green or Silver or Gray Green, Red or Orange, Deciduous. Flowers Showy. Purple. Flowers in Spring.
Yes	Weeping Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	15-20 ft.	15-20 ft.	36 in. per year	Spreading / Weeping Low Canopy - Rounded Shape	Evergreen	Drought tolerant, Wet to dry soil, Full sun to partial shade	The weeping bottlebrush is a single-stemmed tree with billowy, arching branches and crimson stamens connected in a ring. Bottlebrushes bloom irregularly throughout the year and then prodigiously in spring and summer. The flowers are filled with sugary nectar that attracts birds.
No, must be 40 ft. horizontal distance from powerline.	Deodar Cedar	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	40-60 ft.	20-30 ft.	36 in. per year	Spreading or Weeping and requires ample growing space. Conical Shape.	Evergreen	Drought tolerant, Moist to dry soil, Exposure full sun to partial shade	The Deodar cedar provides nesting sites, cover and food for mammals and birds such as the woodpecker. Produces an aromatic oil that naturally deters insects. Develops graceful, pendulous branches.
No, must be 40 ft. horizontal distance from powerline.	Coast live oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	20 - 70 ft.	20 - 70 ft.	24 in. per year	The crown is broadly rounded and dense, especially when aged 20 to 70 years; in later life the trunk and branches are more well defined and the leaf density lower.	Evergreen	Drought tolerant, naturally grows on dry, upland slopes. Soils must be well drained in order to avoid root diseases. On fertile sites with ample soil moisture, growth of young trees can be moderate to fast. Trees are healthiest when growing in full sun.	Coast Live Oaks are fairly easy to grow. Water 1x per week the first year after planting, decreasing to about 1x per month after the first year, until the tree is about 10 feet tall. summer water entirely. In areas with less rainfall, best to plant Coast Live Oaks near an irrigated area. They'll get the water they need by stretching their roots out to the wetter area, but they'll keep the area close to their trunk nice and safely dry.
No, must be 40 ft. horizontal distance from powerline.	Torrey Pine	<i>Pinus torreyana</i>	40 - 50 ft.	20 - 25 ft.	36 in. per year	It is a broad, open-crowned pine tree	Evergreen	Drought tolerant. In its native habitat, Pinus torreyana is found in the Coastal sage scrub plant community, growing slowly in dry sandy soil.	Endangered in the wild, Torrey pine is planted as an ornamental tree, and is used in native plant and drought tolerant gardens and landscapes.