

# *Landscape Plants*



Virginia Cooperative Extension Service  
Virginia Tech and Virginia State – Virginia's Land-grant Universities

Publication 430-296

November 1985

Virginia Cooperative Extension Service programs, activities, and employment opportunities are available to all people regardless of race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, handicap, or political affiliation. An equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, and September 30, 1977, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Mitchell R. Geasler, Director, Virginia Cooperative Extension Service, and Vice Provost for Extension, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia 24061, Clinton V. Turner, Administrator, 1890 Extension Program, Virginia State University, Petersburg, Virginia 23803.



## *"Welcome to my World..."*

Lyrics of this well-known song aptly apply to what your home's landscaping *can* say about you.

And whether you are endeavoring to landscape a new home or give a new look to an established landscape, there is a wide range of plant material available that can be used to reflect your taste, personality and lifestyle.

Because planting choices are so immense, color, texture, function and shape enter into landscape planting decisions much as they do in interior decorating. Making the right choices for planting your home can bring satisfaction not only now, but in years to come.

Making the right choices, however, not only depend on plants' inherent beauty, but how they function in the landscape. Ask yourself, "What do I want that plant to do?" A shade tree may be used to frame the home from the street, block an unpleasant off-property view or provide shade to an otherwise hot patio.

A vine may help break the monotony of a barren wall. Low growing, spreading conifers may be used to hide an unsightly foundation. Many groundcovers can be planted under shade trees where grass will not grow. Other examples of how landscape plants can overcome site and architectural problems abound.

Only recently, however, have we discovered the environmental impact of these plants when used wisely in the landscape. For instance, a strategically placed shade tree can cut air conditioning requirements in the summer by lowering the indoor temperature of a home an average of 8 degrees F. A shrub shading an air-conditioning unit will allow it to operate more efficiently. Vines

covering a wall receiving sun most of the day will also help decrease indoor temperatures.

Plants can also cut energy requirements in winter. The same tree used for summer cooling will drop its leaves in autumn, allowing winter sun to warm the house.

Placed on the north and west sides of your house, a windbreak can prevent much heat loss. A midwest university study recently demonstrated energy savings could reach 40 percent for a windbreak protected home versus an unprotected one.

But the environmental benefits of windbreaks are not limited to saving energy. Such plantings near busy thoroughfares reduce traffic noise... nearly to the decibel level of a quiet neighborhood street.

Where windbreaks are planted in rural and suburban locations, wildlife finds food and sanctuary. Even a small yard can become a mini-refuge by the clever planting of fruiting varieties.

Grass and other groundcovers also provide environmental benefits. Many groundcovers are useful for preventing soil erosion on steep banks. Another benefit is the cooling effect provided by the production of oxygen and moisture from groundcovers growing in otherwise parched, barren areas.

All plants are helpful in reducing the amount of dust and other particulate pollution in the air. Leaf surfaces trap this material until rain can wash it back to earth.

In this publication we have attempted to illustrate and list many of the popular landscape plants used in our area. If we do not illustrate or describe a specific variety that you

desire, ask our salespeople what equivalent plants are available.

Guidelines for using each plant class, i.e., trees, shrubs, conifers, etc., have been provided throughout the catalog. Whether you are renovating an established landscape or starting from scratch, you will better understand how to make the plant selections necessary to enhance the beauty of your home and create a more livable environment.

Because "getting started" is often the most difficult part of home landscaping, we suggest that you make a list of functions you want your landscape to provide. Then, using graph paper, plot property lines, your house, garage, driveway and sidewalk locations. With each of your landscape goals in mind, draw in desired plant materials.

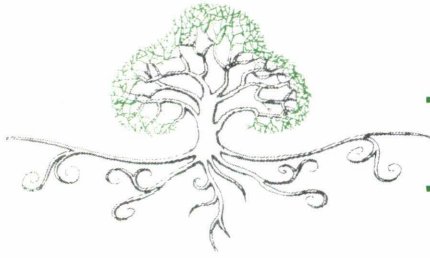
If you need advice, we are available to help with design suggestions or selecting plants for the functions you intended.

Do not fret if your budget does not allow you to purchase all plants needed. Spread development over several growing seasons. Your plan will become a working tool, creating harmony in the landscape while preventing random, inappropriate purchases of plant material.

Note: Not all plants shown in this publication are reliably hardy throughout the region. These have been marked with an asterisk. Most plants with this designation have a USDA Hardiness Zone Rating of 6 and therefore will not survive farther north without some winter protection. (See the Hardiness Zone Map on Page 31) As a rule of thumb, the farther north you are located, the more unlikely it is these plants will survive.

*White and pink Flowering Dogwoods flank a suburban driveway.*





## *Shade and Ornamental Trees*

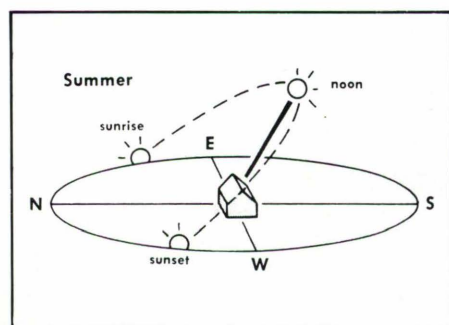
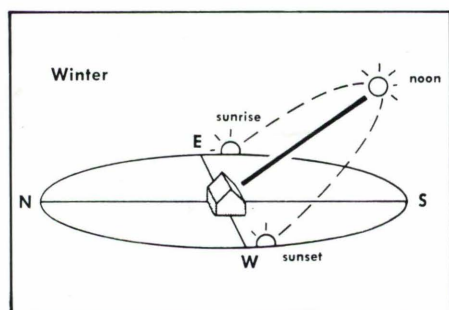




Any good landscape plan begins with the positioning of shade trees, followed by ornamentals.

Domination of trees in the landscape demands that placement be done with care. Large shade trees are most often used to frame a house, create a background, block an unpleasant view or help moderate temperatures in the yard and home.

Ornamentals are generally smaller in stature than trees planted for shade.



They are usually thought of as having one or more decorative features, such as attractive flowers or fruit. Unusual foliage color, bark texture or color, and unusual branching habit may also contribute to a tree's ornamental value.

Ornamentals are best used in combination with flowering shrubs and evergreens to form attractive beds and borders. They also add shade and color to an otherwise drab patio, soften harsh lines of house corners and fences, and provide interest in limited spaces where shade trees cannot be used.

Points to consider when selecting trees are:

1. *Mature Height & Width*—Ask yourself, will the tree be too big for the proposed planting site? Will it interfere with electric service? Will it be a nuisance to neighbors?

2. *Underground Utilities*—Septic drain fields, telephone and electric cables placed underground should be located prior to planting. Property title information will show the location of the septic drain field. Local utilities should be called to verify where underground cables lie.

3. *Zoning Ordinances*—An increasing number of municipalities are specifying what trees can be used along public thoroughfares. Get the approved va-

riety list from your city clerk's office.

4. *Planting Site*—Is the soil damp or dry? Is the site partially shaded or does it receive sun most of the day? Is the soil fertile or will a regular feeding program need to be followed? Will heavy clay soils need to be broken up or organic matter added to sandy ones to maintain tree health and vigor?

From an energy saving standpoint, plant shade trees where they will do the most good. Find out where in your yard a shade tree will block the sun's rays during the warmest hours of the day in summer months. Shade and ornamental trees can also be combined with conifers to form effective windbreaks. A windbreak can serve to reduce noise levels, when placed between a busy street and your home. Several suggested windbreak plantings are shown on the introductory page of the Conifer section.

The following is an alphabetical list, by botanical name, of popular shade and ornamental trees. Please note that the mature height designation is how tall the tree will grow in a landscape situation. Under ideal conditions, a tree may far surpass one grown in your yard. For instance, in the Conifer section, we list Douglas Fir, which grows more than 300 ft. in forests of the Pacific Northwest. Average mature height in our area is 75 ft.



Left: *Crimson King Maple* with distinctive maroon foliage. Below: *Emerald Queen Norway Maple* in fall color.





**AMUR MAPLE** (*Acer ginnala*)—Small ornamental tree that can also be trained as a hedge. Single stem or clump form plants are available. Glossy foliage contrasts beautifully with red fruit during summer. Foliage turns attractive scarlet red in autumn. Mature Height: 20 ft. Zone 2.

**\*JAPANESE MAPLE** (*Acer palmatum*)—Excellent ornamental tree having many forms. *Bloodgood*, one of several popular varieties, produces wine-red foliage in spring and remains red in summer. Fall color is crimson. Popular in the southern part of this region are *dissectum* forms, with weeping habit and lacy, deeply cut leaves. Red and green varieties are available. Upright *palmatum* varieties grow 20-30 feet; weeping *dissectum* types rarely grow over 12 ft. Zone 5-6, depending on variety.

**NORWAY MAPLE** (*Acer platanoides*)—Symmetrical round-headed tree with deep green leaves. Produces dense shade. Among many popular varieties are *Emerald Queen* and *Summershade*. Although not as robust as other Norways, *Crimson King* retains a deep maroon leaf color throughout the growing season. Another popular form is *Schwedler*, producing bronze-green foliage. Mature Height: 40-50 ft. Zone 4.

**RED MAPLE** (*Acer rubrum*)—Symmetrical growing shade tree with glossy green leaves that turn shades of red in fall. Tolerates wet soils. Popular varieties include *October Glory* and *Red Sunset*. Mature Height: 50-60 ft. Zone 3.

**SILVER MAPLE** (*Acer saccharinum*)—Large spreading, fast-growing shade tree with deeply cut light green leaves having silver undersides. Mature Height: 60-80 ft. Zone 3.

**SUGAR MAPLE** (*Acer saccharum*)—A long-lived stately shade tree having an upright spreading growth habit. Deep green leaves turn fiery hues of orange and gold in fall. Mature Height: 60 ft. Zone 3.

Top left: *October Glory* Red Maple.  
Top right: Young specimen of red-foliaged Japanese Maple. Right: Naturalized setting of Serviceberry flowering trees and daffodils in early spring.



Above: Serviceberry floral detail.  
Left: Paper Birch. Right: Heritage River Birch exhibits distinctive curled bark that ranges from tan, light tan to creamy white in color. Extremely borer resistant.



**HORSE CHESTNUT** (*Aesculus hippocastanum*)—Oval shaped shade tree with large leaves and upright white floral candles produced in late spring. Not so robust is the *Ohio Buckeye*, *A. glabra*, with cream colored candles and a red flowered form *A. carnea*. Mature Height: 35-60 ft., depending on variety. Zone 3.

**SHADBLOW or SERVICEBERRY** (*Ame-lanchier canadensis*)—White blossoms in early

spring adorn this small ornamental tree. This tree has a spreading growth habit and is commonly available in clump form. Mature Height: 25 ft. Zone 4.

**WHITE BIRCH** (*Betula papyrifera*)—Glistening chalk white bark and ornamental foliage make this tree popular as a specimen, planted singly or in clumps. Another white barked type is *B. verrucosa* a cut leaf weeping birch. Mature Height: 40-60 ft. Zone 2.

**RIVER BIRCH** (*Betula nigra*)—Highly ornamental tree, replacing white birch where bronze birch borer is a problem. Produces same attractive glossy green foliage, but trunk has curly paper thin salmon or pinkish tan bark. One of the better varieties is *Heritage*. River Birch tolerates a variety of soil conditions and is especially useful where soil is wet for extended periods. Mature Height: 40-60 ft. Zone 2.

**HACKBERRY** (*Celtis occidentalis*)—Hardy shade tree with spreading branches and light green foliage. Rapid growth and ability to tolerate a wide range of soil types make it useful for new home planting. Mature Height: 50-60 ft. Zone 4.

**\*FLOWERING DOGWOOD** (*Cornus florida*)—Shapely horizontally-branched ornamental trees flowering white, red or pink in early spring before foliage appears. Magnificent bronze-red

fall foliage color is produced. Mature Height: 25-30 ft. Zone 5.

**\*KOUSA DOGWOOD** (*Cornus kousa*)—Attractive small growing ornamental tree with long dark green foliage, producing white flowers in early spring, with dark button-like centers. Pinkish red fruit produced in clusters in fall. Generally considered to be more winter hardy than Flowering Dogwood. Mature Height: 20 ft. Zone 5.

**CORNELIAN CHERRY** (*Cornus mas*)—Another highly ornamental multi-stemmed tree, producing a blaze of yellow flowers before leaves appear in early spring. Scarlet edible cherry-like fruit follows. Lustrous foliage turns red in autumn. Mature Height: 20 ft. Zone 5.

**REDBUD** (*Cercis canadensis*)—Redbud is a small ornamental tree producing tight, lavender-pink blossoms before foliage appears in spring. Beautiful artistic branching habit is accented by placement of flowers. Leaves are large and heart-shaped. Mature Height: 30 ft. Zone 4.

**COCKSPUR HAWTHORN** (*Crataegus crus-galli*)—Ornamental dense growing tree producing loads of bright red berries during fall and winter months. White flowers appear in June. Foliage turns crimson and gold in fall. Good hedge plant. Mature Height: 20 ft. Zone 5.

**WASHINGTON HAWTHORN** (*Crataegus phaenopyrum*)—Small growing ornamental tree, with dense branching habit. White flowers are produced in early summer, followed in fall and winter by red berries. Fall color generally brilliant red to orange. Tree and shrub forms available, with shrub form good for hedges and screens. Mature Height: 25 ft. Zone 5.



Left: Multi-stemmed Redbud tree in early spring. Below left: Shademaster Honeylocust providing light to medium shade for the home lawn. Right: Distinctive yellow color of new foliage gives Sunburst Honeylocust ornamental as well as shade value. Below right: Floral detail of Kousa Dogwood.





**GREEN ASH** (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata*)—Tall growing tree with rounded head and dense foliage. Rapid growing street or yard tree. Foliage turns yellow in fall. Mature Height: 65 ft. Zone 3.

**WHITE ASH** (*Fraxinus americana*)—Another stately shade tree with upright, spreading habit. Glossy deep green leaves turn shades of purple in fall. Mature Height: 60 ft. Zone 4.

**GINKGO** (*Ginkgo biloba*)—Unusual tree with straight trunk and narrow uplifting branches, producing fan-shaped leaves turning a beautiful gold color in fall. Mature Height: 60 ft. Zone 4.

**THORNLESS HONEYLOCUST** (*Gleditsia triacanthos inermis*)—Fast growing tree with open habit. Lacy foliage produced on horizontal branches provides light shade. Tolerates a wide range of growing conditions. *Sunburst* is a more compact growing form with new foliage emerging yellow. *Skyline* is another popular variety, with more pyramidal habit and densely branched crown. It produces golden fall color. Mature Height: 40-45 ft. Zone 5.

**\*GOLDEN RAIN TREE** (*Koelreuteria paniculata*)—A rarity in ornamental trees, flowering in summer with large upright clusters of golden yellow blossoms. Spreading habit. Mature Height: 40 ft. Zone 6.

**\*SWEETGUM** (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)—Upright pyramidal shaped shade tree with star-shaped leaves a lustrous green in summer turning a mixture of gold, bronze and red hues in autumn. Mature Height: 60 ft. Zone 6.

**SAUCER MAGNOLIA** (*Magnolia x soulangeana*)—Highly prized early flowering tree or large shrub yielding tulip-shaped blooms of pink or rose-red with white centers. Mature Height: 25 ft. Zone 5.

**STAR MAGNOLIA** (*Magnolia stellata*)—Small ornamental tree or shrub of rounded habit. Large double star-shaped flowers of brilliant white are produced in spring. Dark green foliage turns yellow in fall. Mature Height: 15 ft. Zone 5.

**BLACK WALNUT** (*Juglans nigra*)—Stately, slow growing shade tree with round head produces light green fern-like foliage. Trunk is dark

and bark deeply cut. Produces dark oily nuts in fall. Mature Height: 60-80 ft. Zone 4.

**CRABAPPLES** (*Malus sp.*)—Beautiful, reliable, hardy spring flowering trees producing single or double blooms in pink, white and red. Spreading, vase, weeping, columnar and dwarf forms are available. Attractive red or yellow fruits are produced in fall, some useful in making jams and jellies. Mature Height: 6-30 ft., depending on variety. Zone 4.

*Popular varieties include:*

**FLORIBUNDA**—Often called the standard of crabapples. Pink buds open to lighter pink



Left: Rosehill variety of American White Ash. Above: Attractive light flowers of Saucer Magnolia. Right: Deeper rose colored blooms of Magnolia lilifolia nigra. Below: Grouping of Lombardy Poplars. Below right: Golden fall color of Ginkgo.





blossoms. Yellow fruits are produced in fall. 20-25 ft.

**KATHERINE**—A spreading crabapple with double pink flowers produced in spring. 20 ft.

**RADIANT**—A vigorous upright growing crabapple producing large deep pink flowers and red fruits. Good street tree. 25 ft.

**RED JADE**—Weeping form producing masses of small white flowers followed by red fruit in fall that lingers on branches into winter. 10-15 ft.

**ROYALTY**—Upright spreading variety particularly noted for deep purple foliage. Deep rose colored blossoms are followed by dark red fruit. 15 ft.

**SARGENTI**—Dwarf form with horizontal branches covered with masses of large single white blossoms in spring. Bright scarlet fruits persist into winter. 6-8 ft.

**SNOWDRIFT**—Densely branched round-headed variety producing masses of single white blossoms. Orange-red fruit is produced in fall. 20-25 ft.

**\*LONDON PLANE TREE** (*Platanus acerifolia*)—Strong, upright growing shade tree with pyramidal habit. Good for most soils and withstands city pollution. Mature Height: 80 ft. Zone 6.

**NEWPORT PLUM** (*Prunus cerasifera* var.)—Upright growing ornamental tree producing

deep purple foliage that stays on the tree throughout the growing season. Pink flowers are produced in spring. Mature Height: 15-25 ft. Zone 4.

**\*KWANZAN CHERRY** (*Prunus serrulata* 'Kwanzan')—Vase shaped double flowered ornamental tree. Flowers are bright pink and 2½ in. in diameter. Mature Height: 20 ft. Zone 5.

**BRADFORD PEAR** (*Pyrus calleryana*)—Pyramidal shaped ornamental tree producing white flowers in early spring. Foliage is dark and lustrous green. Fall color varies from yellow, dark purple and bronze red. Mature trees more oval shaped. Mature Height: 40 ft. Zone 5.



Crabapples are attractive flowering trees, providing a choice of growth habit and flower color for nearly any situation in the landscape. Forms include columnar, round-headed, spreading, weeping, dwarf and vase shapes. Flowers are available in white, pink and red hues in either single or double styles. Some varieties provide attractive red fruit in fall, others yellow, and some produce no fruit at all. Reliable disease resistant varieties include Snowdrift, above left and Floribunda, left. Popular pink varieties are Hopa, above right, and Radiant, right.





**WHITE OAK** (*Quercus alba*)—One of the finest shade trees of the native oaks. Produces a large stocky trunk and wide spreading branches. Leaves are large and of a lustrous green color. Mature Height: 75 ft. Zone 5.

**PIN OAK** (*Quercus palustris*)—Stately pyramidal shaped shade tree with glossy deeply cut leaves and horizontal branching habit. Leaves turn bronzy-red in fall. Mature Height: 75 ft. Zone 5.

**RED OAK** (*Quercus rubra*)—Fast-growing sturdy shade tree with rounded spreading shape. Foliage turns bright red in the fall. Mature Height: 75-80 ft. Zone 5.

**WEeping WILLOW** (*Salix babylonica*)—Large graceful shade tree with pendulous branches touching the ground. Produces long slender, silvery leaves. Likes damp growing conditions. *Niobe* is another popular variety, but with cascading branches a golden color. Mature Height: 60-70 ft. Zone 4.

**CORKSCREW WILLOW** (*Salix matsudana tortuosa*)—Large upright growing shade tree with branches growing in a contorted, corkscrew manner. Narrow silver green leaves are produced. Mature Height: 30 ft. Zone 4.

*Left: London Plane Tree, good for producing deep shade. Right: Bradford Pear, pyramidal shaped white flowering ornamental. Below left: Kwanzan cherry, a double flowering bright pink vase-shaped variety. Below right: Purple Leaf Plum, a popular ornamental tree producing light pink flowers in spring prior to appearance of purple foliage.*







Above: Redmond Linden planted as a grove. One of several good Linden varieties for shading the home landscape. Right: Fruit and specimen of European Mountain Ash. Below: Pin Oak in fall color. Below right: Weeping Willow planted near a pond.

**EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH** (*Sorbus aucuparia*)—Highly ornamental tree with fern-like foliage and shiny smooth bark. White flowers of early summer are followed by clusters of orange-red fruit. Mature Height: 25 ft. Zone 2.

**LITTLELEAF LINDEN** (*Tilia cordata*)—Dense pyramidal shaped shade tree with glossy deep green foliage. Fragrant flowers produced in summer. Good street or lawn tree. Mature Height: 50 ft. Zone 4.

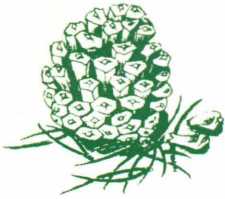


**REDMOND LINDEN** (*Tilia euchlora* x '*Redmond*')—Rugged, hardy shade tree able to stand heat and drouth. Produces somewhat larger leaf than *T. cordata*. Mature Height: 55 ft. Zone 5.

**\*ZELKOVA** (*Zelkova serrata*)—Although relatively unknown, this graceful, stately wine-glass shaped shade tree has been looked upon by landscapers as the replacement for the American elm. *Village Green* is the best known variety, producing large lustrous leaves that turn a rusty red in fall. Mature Height: 60 ft. Zone 5.







# Conifers

Conifers, or needled evergreens, belong in every landscape because of their versatility, beauty and low maintenance.

Think of these plants as being divided into six categories.

Each type of conifer finds diverse uses. For instance, the tall growing varieties, 25 feet or more, are suited for screening objectional views, as windbreaks and affording background for other plantings. (See Windbreak Planting Guide below.) Most varieties are also stately when planted alone, often in place of an ornamental tree.

Spreading evergreens have been divided into two categories: Tall growing, and Medium growing. The tall varieties are often used at the corners of a house. They also can hide an unsightly foundation or act as a low windbreak. Tall

spreaders can also encompass a background role in informal borders where deciduous or broadleaf evergreen shrubs are present. The medium spreaders are frequently used under windows and beneath small trees. Their value near the foundation cannot be overemphasized, however, because they unite the house with its surroundings.

Low and medium growing upright evergreens are often used as screens along property borders and can be used with fences as contrast. Planted with tall growing evergreens, they help muffle roadside noise. They are also good accents, when used with spreading evergreens and deciduous shrubs.

Related to this group of upright growers are the columnar varieties, useful for screens, hedges and border



*Consider eventual size, color and texture, just as you do for other landscape plants, when selecting conifers for your garden. Left to right: Skyrocket Juniper, Blue Spruce and Scotch Pine, all upright, but very different in appearance.*

## WINDBREAKS

With home heating costs continuing to rise, windbreak plantings are gaining new popularity.

The reason is that university research has demonstrated these plantings save energy costs in winter months.

While windbreaks do not provide dramatic benefits for an urban homeowner, the energy savings can be 35 percent for a protected versus an unprotected home of similar style in a suburban or rural area.

Placed on the north and west sides of the home, windbreaks can cut and divert the force of winter wind. Much of the wind energy is diverted over the top of the windbreak, not returning to near ground level until after passing over the home.

Windbreaks can range from one to five rows of protective plant material, with the inside row a minimum of 100 ft. from the house. Closer than this and large amounts of snow accumulate on sidewalks and driveway.

How many rows can be planted will depend on property size. A minimum of 16 feet is necessary between rows to allow plants to develop properly. As the number of rows decrease, the importance of using densely branched needled evergreen trees and shrubs increases.

It is usually the person with a large amount of land that can afford to plant four or five rows and use deciduous trees and shrubs in one or more rows. These plants can be selected for spring flowers, fall color, and wildlife food and sanctuary, in addition to their windbreaking properties.

**Recommended Windbreak Plantings** (Row 1 on outside of windbreak)

### 5-Row Windbreak

- Row 1—Dense, deciduous or evergreen shrub.
- Row 2—Medium size deciduous tree.
- Row 3—Tall deciduous tree.
- Row 4—Tall evergreen tree.
- Row 5—Medium size evergreen tree.

### 4-Row Windbreak

- Row 1—Dense deciduous or evergreen shrub.
  - Row 2—Medium size evergreen tree.
  - Row 3—Tall evergreen tree.
  - Row 4—Medium size evergreen tree.
- (A medium size deciduous tree can be substituted for the medium size evergreen tree in Row 2.)*

### 3-Row Windbreak

- Row 1—Dense deciduous or evergreen shrub.
  - Row 2—Tall evergreen tree.
  - Row 3—Medium size evergreen tree.
- (A tall deciduous tree can be substituted for the tall evergreen tree in Row 2.)*

### 2-Row Windbreak

- Row 1—Medium size evergreen tree.
  - Row 2—Tall growing evergreen tree.
- (A dense deciduous or evergreen shrub can be substituted for the medium size evergreen tree in Row 1.)*

### 1-Row Windbreak

Use either medium or tall evergreen tree.

Windbreak protection can be further enhanced by planting of dense, spreading and upright evergreens on the west and north sides of the home's foundation.

accents when space is limited or a special effect is desired.

Creeping or low growing forms are excellent groundcovers, choking out weeds and preventing soil erosion. They are especially attractive when planted in beds containing gravel, bark or other decorative mulches and when draped over boulders or railroad ties.

Unusual forms are encompassed in the final conifer category. Represented are plants with a host of shapes and growth habits. Fitting this category are globe, tabletop and nest shaped varieties. Relatively new are the weeping tree forms and trained specimens of well-known varieties. "Poodling" is the most popular of these practices. Whether used in foundation plantings or in a conifer-shrub border, these plants should only be used as accents. Do not plant too many forms in the landscape as harmony will be destroyed.

When selecting conifers, keep in mind there are a number of foliage colors and textures available, as demonstrated by the picture above.

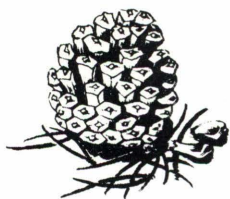
Our nursery handles a good selection of all six types of coniferous evergreens and can help you select the correct shapes, sizes and foliage colors for your landscape.



*Left: Spreading juniper Sea Green is planted as an informal hedge. Right: Pfitzer Juniper is allowed to cascade onto the patio from a foundation planting. Below left: Old Gold Juniper is planted near garden steps. Below right: Upright pyramidal shaped juniper Wichita Blue. Bottom right: Lacy, but compact spreading juniper Mint Julep.*







**CONCOLOR OR WHITE FIR** (*Abies concolor*)—Stately, pyramidal shaped tall growing conifer with shimmering steel blue needles of medium length. Mature Height: 50-60 ft. Zone 4.

**ARMSTRONG JUNIPER** (*Juniperus chinensis* 'Armstrong')—Attractive spreading Juniper with lacy, but closely knit branches of light green produced in symmetrical fashion. Mature Height: 4 ft. Zone 5.

**OLD GOLD JUNIPER** (*Juniperus chinensis* aurea 'Old Gold')—Distinctive spreading evergreen with lacy foliage tipped with gold. Attractive accent or hedge plant. Mature Height: 3 ft. Zone 4.



**HETZ JUNIPER** (*Juniperus chinensis* 'Hetzi')—Large spreading juniper with lacy blue-green foliage. Useful in a dense hedge. Mature Height: 10-15 ft. Zone 3.

**PFITZER JUNIPER** (*Juniperus chinensis* pfitzeriana)—Dense, broadly spreading evergreen with bright green foliage. Widely used in foundation plantings and evergreen hedges. Mature Height: 5-8 ft. Zone 3.

**JAPANESE GARDEN JUNIPER** (*Juniperus chinensis procumbens*)—Low growing, spreading type featuring bluish-green foliage. Excellent groundcover. Mature Height: 12-18 in. Zone 5.

**SEA GREEN JUNIPER** (*Juniperus chinensis* 'Sea Green')—Densely branched spreading juniper that keeps its bright green color through winter months. Good foundation, border or informal hedge plant. Mature Height: 4 ft. Zone 4.

**BAR HARBOR JUNIPER** (*Juniperus horizontalis* 'Bar Harbor')—Beautiful ground covering spreader, with steel blue to blue-green foliage. Foliage assumes a purplish tint during winter months. Mature Height: 1 ft. Zone 3.

**ANDORRA JUNIPER** (*Juniperus horizontalis plumosa*)—Another low growing spreading variety with grey-green foliage turning plum color in winter. Dense habit makes this variety useful on embankments or other areas where soil erosion is a problem. Mature Height: 2 ft. Zone 3.

**BLUE RUG OR WILTON JUNIPER** (*Juniperus horizontalis* 'Wiltoni')—Good ground-cover variety forming a mat of silvery-blue foliage. Very good variety for draping over walls or rocks in the garden. Mature Height: ½ ft. Zone 4.

**SARGENT JUNIPER** (*Juniperus chinensis* sargentii)—Low-growing spreading juniper with upturned branches forming a dense mat. Symmetrical round shape. Blue and green forms available. Mature Height: 2 ft. Zone 4.

Left: Concolor Fir is used as a lawn specimen. Below: Steel blue ground hugging juniper Wiltoni. Right: Upright growing juniper Burki exhibiting plum colored foliage in late fall. Below right: Bar Harbor, another ground covering juniper with attractive marine blue foliage.

**KETELEER JUNIPER** (*Juniperus chinensis* 'Keteleeri')—Upright growing variety with light green foliage. Hardy, fast growing variety useful for screens. Mature Height: 12 ft. Zone 5.

**WICHITA BLUE JUNIPER** (*Juniperus scopulorum* 'Wichita Blue')—Pyramidal shaped upright growing juniper with bright blue foliage. Excellent accent. Mature Height: 15 ft. Zone 4.

**BURK JUNIPER** (*Juniperus virginiana* 'Burki')—Upright, broadly pyramidal shaped juniper with dense steel blue branches. Foliage turns a pink cast in winter. Mature Height: 15-20 ft. Zone 4.

**SKYROCKET JUNIPER** (*Juniperus virginiana* 'Skyrocket')—Narrow columnar type juniper with soft blue-green foliage. Good accent or narrow screen plant. Mature Height: 15 ft. Zone 4.

**NORWAY SPRUCE** (*Picea abies*)—Majestic dark green evergreen tree of conical shape. Excellent specimen and useful in screens and windbreaks. Mature Height: 75 ft. Zone 3.







*Left: Birdsnest Spruce, a compact, slow-growing type useful in foundation plantings. New growth in spring is a bright green. Below: Blue Spruce is used as a lawn specimen. Providing an attractive background is Purple Leaf Plum.*



*Top: Skyrocket Juniper exhibits steel-blue growth and narrow upright habit. Below: Japgarden Juniper, another ground covering variety, has short, bright green foliage on procumbent branches.*





**BIRDSNEST SPRUCE** (*Picea abies nidi-formis*)—Low growing nest-shaped spruce with spreading habit. New growth in spring is bright green. Mature Height: 3-5 ft. Zone 4.

**BLACK HILLS SPRUCE** (*Picea glauca densata*)—More compact growing than other spruces with blue-green foliage. Symmetrical pyramidal habit. Mature Height: 40 ft. Zone 3.

**COLORADO SPRUCE** (*Picea pungens*)—Upright, pyramidal shaped spruce with blue-green needles. Ideal lawn specimen or screen. Mature Height: 60 ft. Zone 3.

**COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE** (*Picea pungens glauca* var.)—Many grafted varieties of Blue Spruce now available, all with steel-blue foliage. Beautiful pyramidal shape. Useful as specimen or in screens. Mature Height: 60 ft. Zone 3.

**DWARF ALBERTA SPRUCE** (*Picea glauca albertiana conica*)—Tightly branched, conical shaped, dwarf-growing spruce, with soft, short, light green growth in spring, turning darker later on. Excellent accent in border or rock garden plantings. Mature Height: 6-10 ft. Zone 3.

**MUGHO PINE** (*Pinus mughus 'Mugho'*)—Spreading, low growing many-branched evergreen with rich green needles of medium length. Mature Height: 5 ft. or more, but can be kept shorter. Zone 3.

**AUSTRIAN PINE** (*Pinus nigra*)—Upright growing pine with dense habit and stiff dark green needles. Useful as a specimen, screen or windbreak. Mature Height: 50 ft. Zone 3.

**SCOTCH PINE** (*Pinus sylvestris*)—Fast growing pine with medium length needles. Pyramidal shaped when young, but changing to more spreading habit at maturity. Good specimen or screen plant. Mature Height: 50 ft. Zone 3.

Bottom left: Dwarf Alberta Spruce, a tightly branched conical-shaped evergreen. Bottom right: Mugho Pine, a mound shaped spreader. Below: Austrian Pine, a coarse textured, fast-growing pine useful as a specimen or part of a screen.





**EASTERN WHITE PINE** (*Pinus strobus*)—Rapid growing pine with soft blue-green needles. Stately as a specimen and attractive in groups. Mature Height: 50 ft. Zone 3.

**DOUGLAS FIR** (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)—Vigorous upright tall growing evergreen tree with pyramidal shape. Pendulous branches are covered with bluish-green needles. Mature Height: 50-60 ft. Zone 3.

**PYRAMIDAL JAPANESE YEW** (*Taxus cuspidata capitata*)—Upright growing, broadly pyramidal in shape, with short dark green needles. Practical anywhere a formal appearance is desired. Mature Height: 12-15 ft. Zone 5.

**BROWN'S YEW** (*Taxus x media 'Brownii'*)—Compact small needled yew with bushy habit that is easily maintained as a globe. Attractive in groupings or in a foundation planting. Mature Height: 5-8 ft. Zone 5.



Above: Hicks Yew, with dark green foliage covering ascending branches. Good hedge plant. Left: Spreading Japanese Yew as a formal clipped hedge. Below left: Pyramidal Japanese Yew, broad conical shape, used in combination with a yew hedge. Below: Low-growing spreading yew, of which there are several varieties available.





**DENSE YEW** (*Taxus x media* 'Densiformis')

—Compact, spreading yew with dense branching habit and dark green needles. Makes a good low hedge or attractive in foundation plantings. Mature Height: 5-6 ft. Zone 5.

**HICKS YEW** (*Taxus x media* 'Hicksii')—Upright growing yew with columnar habit. Rich dark green needles cover densely produced branches. Ideal hedge plant. Mature Height: 7 ft. or more. Trim annually to maintain desired height. Zone 4.

**DARK GREEN ARBORVITAE** (*Thuja occidentalis nigra*)—Pyramidal shaped upright arborvitae with dark green foliage that does not winter burn. Also available is *Techny* or *Mission Arborvitae*. Good screen or hedge plant. Mature Height: 12-18 ft. Zone 4.

**GLOBE ARBORVITAE** (*Thuja occidentalis* 'Woodwardi')—Dark green, densely branched globe arborvitae. Little or no shearing required to maintain globe shape. Excellent foundation plant. Mature Height: 4 ft. Zone 4.

**\*GOLDEN ARBORVITAE** (*Thuja orientalis aureus nana* 'Berkmani')—Slow growing upright arborvitae with golden foliage. Attractive accent in foundation plantings. Mature Height: 4-5 ft. Zone 6.

**CANADIAN HEMLOCK** (*Tsuga canadensis*)—Upright growing conifer with lacy pendulous branches. One of few conifers to tolerate wet conditions for long periods. Does well in shaded areas. Good specimen plant, also forms an attractive screen. A weeping form is also available. Mature Height: 25 ft. or more. Zone 3.



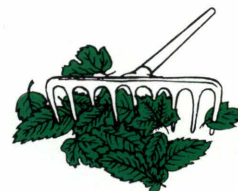
Left: Specimen planting of Weeping Canadian Hemlock. Bottom left: Woodwardi, one of the best globe shaped arborvitae. Above: Dwarf Golden Arborvitae. Below: Dark Green Arborvitae used as a screen.





## Deciduous

# Flowering and Ornamental Shrubs



Deciduous shrubs (those that lose their leaves in the fall) can play important roles in the home landscape. Perhaps their purpose is to screen work or play areas. Elsewhere they may be part of a decorative border that encompasses small ornamental trees, perennials and low growing conifers.

Tall growing varieties find use in screens or as background for other plant material. Medium and low growing shrubs make good hedges and can be an attractive part of foundation plantings.

Diverse growing habits, beautiful flowers, colorful foliage, attractive fruits and fall color are reasons why deciduous shrubs are so versatile. Also look for interesting branching habits, that can give the plant charm even when denuded in winter months.

Deciduous shrubs can modify the environment for other plants. Early blooming perennials or bulbs receive

adequate amounts of sunlight because the shrub's foliage has not yet appeared. In summer months, shade-loving groundcovers find sanctuary beneath leafy branches.

Because most shrubs grow nearly as wide as they do tall, you can use the mature height listed for each kind as an indicator of planting distance. There are columnar varieties and low-growing spreaders that do not apply, however. Ask our trained staff for help.

When planting shrubs for use as a formal hedge, do not plant a single row. This may be adequate for informal hedges, but not where a dense branching habit is required. Instead, use a double row, with plants of the second row placed between those of the first row, to form a staggered or triangular configuration.

Plants used in hedges should be cut back one-third to one-half when planted, then headed back 2-3 times

during the first growing season to stimulate base branching. Remember to trim hedges narrower at the top than bottom, so sunlight reaches low growing branches.

**CHINESE AZALEA** (*Azalea mollis*)—Moderate size shrub producing large, waxy luminous yellow, pink and rose-red blooms in late spring. Popular hybrids are the *Exbury Azaleas* with even larger flowers. Mature Height: 5-6 ft. Zone 5.

**JAPANESE REDLEAF BARBERRY** (*Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea*)—Dense, thorny shrub with deep red foliage that is suitable for accent and hedging purposes. *Crimson Pygmy*, a dwarf form, is also available. Mature Height: 2-6 ft., depending on variety. Zone 4.

**FLOWERING QUINCE** (*Chaenomeles speciosa*)—Attractive shrub of mounded habit producing orange-red flowers in late spring. Exhibits interesting branching habit and rich green foliage. Useful accent or informal hedge. Mature Height: 6 ft. Zone 5.

**RED TWIGGED DOGWOOD** (*Cornus alba* 'Siberica', *C. sericea*, *C. 'Elegantissima'*)—Attractive upright growing shrubs with branches a bright red color, especially attractive against a background of snow. *C. sericea* is tolerant of wet conditions and has spreading underground stems which are useful for stabilizing soil on hillsides and banks. *C. 'Elegantissima'* displays attractive cream and light green foliage and remains smaller than the other varieties. Mature Height: 6-8 ft. Zone 3.

**CONTORTED FILBERT** (*Coryllus avellana contorta*)—Good container or specimen shrub because of unusual twisted habit and colorful yellow catkins. Height varies with culture. Zone 5.

**\*SMOKE TREE** (*Cotinus coggygria*)—Striking upright growing shrub producing pinkish-grey plumose panicles, making it resemble a pink cloud through summer months. Red and purple leaf forms available. Mature Height: 10 ft. Zone 5.

Left: A mixed planting of Deciduous Azaleas. Below: *Crimson Pygmy Barberry*.







Top: Flowering Quince exhibits bright orange-red flowers in early spring. Above: Two Red Twig Dogwood varieties. Cream-edge, a variegated Siberica at left; Elegantissima at right. Below: Burning Bush creates a bright accent in home landscapes during autumn months. Below right: Purple Smoketree produces cloud-shaped panicles of small flowers in summer months.





**PEKING COTONEASTER** (*Cotoneaster acutifolia*)—Strong upright growing shrub with dark green foliage that turns red in fall. Good hedge plant. Attractive black fruits. Mature Height: 8-10 ft. Zone 3.

**CRANBERRY COTONEASTER** (*Cotoneaster apiculata*)—A low mounded shrub producing bright red fruits in early fall, contrasting well with dark green glossy foliage. Mature Height: 2-3 ft. Zone 3.

**SLENDER DEUTZIA** (*Deutzia gracilis*)—Graceful shrub with arching branches covered with white blooms in spring. Compact size makes it attractive in front of shrub border or as a hedge. Mature Height: 3-4 ft. Zone 5.

**CARDINAL AUTUMN OLIVE** (*Elaeagnus umbellata* 'Cardinal')—Spreading shrub with silvery green foliage. Sweet yellowish-white spring flowers are followed in autumn by bright



red fruit. Good informal hedge plant or specimen. Attractive to wildlife. Mature Height: 10 ft. Zone 4.

**BURNING BUSH** (*Euonymus alata* and *E. a. compacta*)—Small to moderate size shrub with dark green foliage turning crimson red in fall. Corky bark and unusual branching habit keep this shrub attractive in winter. Mature Height: 6-12 ft., depending on type. Zone 4.

**FORSYTHIA** (*Forsythia intermedia* var.)—Vigorous shrubs producing miriads of golden yellow flowers, the length of each branch, in early spring before leaves appear. Good specimen, hedge or border plants. Mature Height: 8 ft. Zone 5.

Above: Forsythia planted in combination with Creeping Phlox. Above left: Single flowered blue Rose-of-Sharon. Left: Bloom detail of Star Magnolia, specimen of which is shown below. Below: Slender Deutzia, a compact plant producing white flowers in late spring. Right: Oakleaf Hydrangea featuring large creamy white flowers during mid to late summer. Below right: Hedge of Lodense Privet.





**ROSE-OF-SHARON** (*Hibiscus syriacus*)—Hardy, strong growing shrub producing single or double flowers of purple, red, blue or white shades in late summer. Beautiful as a specimen or hedge plant. Mature Height: 8-10 ft. Zone 3.

**HILLS OF SNOW HYDRANGEA** (*Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora*)—Small shrub of mounded habit producing large white ball-shaped blooms in mid-summer. Mature Height: 3-4 ft. Zone 5.

**P.G. HYDRANGEA** (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*)—A large shrub, that can be trained like a small tree. Produces enormous trusses of pure white pointed blooms, which turn pink, then brown, as they mature. Flowering begins in



mid to late summer. Mature Height: 20 ft. Zone 5.

**OAKLEAF HYDRANGEA** (*Hydrangea quercifolia*)—Another vigorous growing variety with upright, but spreading habit. Produces large white cone-shaped flowers in late summer. Foliage is rich green and similar in design to oak. Mature Height: 4-6 ft. Zone 5.

**AMUR PRIVET** (*Ligustrum amurense*)—Although a tall growing shrub, this makes a good hedge trimmed to nearly any height. Leaves are rich olive green. Mature Height: 15 ft. Zone 4.

**LODENSE PRIVET** (*Ligustrum vulgare 'Lodense'*)—Dwarf version of common Vulgare privet, with dense branching habit. Makes a good formal hedge. Mature Height: 3-4 ft. Zone 5.

**GOLDEN VICARY** (*Ligustrum x 'Vicaryi'*)—Dense, tightly branched low growing shrub that retains its striking golden color throughout the growing season. Needs minimum pruning. Good hedge or accent plant. Mature Height: 6-10 ft. Zone 5.

**EMERALD MOUND HONEYSUCKLE** (*Lonicera xylosteum nana*)—Dwarf mound shaped shrub with emerald green foliage. Lav-

Left: Yellow and white forms of Cinquefoil. Bottom left: Purple Leaf Sand Cherry with Golden Mock Orange used as foreground. Bottom right: Pink flowering hardy deciduous shrub Flowering Almond. Below and right: Floral detail and specimen of Virginal Mock Orange. Top right: Pink flowering Rugosa Rose, a good hedge and conservation plant.





ender flowers are profusely produced in late spring. Mature Height: 3 ft. Zone 5.

**MOCK ORANGE** (*Philadelphus* var.)—Graceful spreading shrubs producing single or double white flowers in late spring. Foliage deep green. A golden leaved variety is available with more dense branching. Height varies from 4 to 8 feet, depending on variety. Zone 5.

**GOLDEN NINEBARK** (*Physocarpus opulifolius*)—Attractive shrub that tolerates partial shade, but foliage achieves deeper gold color in full sun. White flowers precede red seed pods. Dwarf form also available with dense branching habit. Mature Height: 4-8 ft., depending on variety. Zone 2.

**POTENTILLA OR CINQUEFOIL** (*Potentilla* var.)—Compact growing shrub of either spreading or upright habit. Grey-green foliage provides an attractive background for either golden or white buttercup shaped flowers, produced freely from late spring. *Katherine Dykes* and *Jackmani* are popular golden flowered varieties; *Abbotswood* a widely used white. Mature Height: 2-4 ft., depending on variety. Zone 3.

**FLOWERING ALMOND** (*Prunus glandulosa*)—Branches radiating from crown are covered with double pink blooms in late spring. Mature Height: 6-7 ft. Zone 3.

**PURPLE-LEAF SAND CHERRY** (*Prunus x cistena*)—Upright growing shrub retaining its rich reddish-purple foliage throughout the summer. Dainty pink flowers of spring are followed by purple-black fruits. Mature Height: 6-8 ft. Zone 3.

**TALLHEDGE** (*Rhamnus frangula columnaris*)—Columnar growing shrub with glossy leaves and dense branching habit. Suitable for screens or background for smaller shrubs. Mature Height: 12 ft. Zone 3.

**CUTLEAF STAGHORN SUMAC** (*Rhus typhina laciniata*)—Tall, irregularly shaped shrub with long finely divided leaves that turn orange and red in fall. Can be trained as small tree. Tolerant of adverse growing conditions. Mature Height: 15-25 ft. Zone 4.

**FRAGRANT SUMAC** (*Rhus aromatica*)—Slow growing shrub with unusual branching habit producing small yellow flowers in spring, followed by red fruit in summer. Thick foliage is aromatic and turns a dramatic red in fall. Mature Height: 5 ft. Zone 4.

**ALPINE CURRANT** (*Ribes alpinum*)—Compact growing shrub with dense branching habit. Yellow flowers are followed by scarlet fruits. Easily sheared. Good hedge. Mature Height: 3-6 ft. Zone 2.

**RUGOSA ROSE** (*Rosa rugosa*)—Shrub of medium height covered with rose-pink blooms in summer. Attractive rich green foliage turns



Above: Hedge of Columnar Buckthorn. Top right: Cascading branches of *Spiraea Van Houttei*. Right: Staghorn Cutleaf Sumac in fall color. Below: Dwarf spireas, with *Gold Flame* at left and rose-colored *Anthony Waterer* at right. Below right: Branches and catkins of *Pussy Willow*.





orange-red in fall. Excellent wildlife or barrier planting. Mature Height: 6 ft. Zone 3.

**PUSSY WILLOW** (*Salix caprea*)—Erect growing shrub with large catkins produced the length of each stem before leaves appear in spring. Does best in moist soil. Mature Height: 15-20 ft. Zone 2.

**ANTHONY WATERER SPIREA** (*Spiraea bumalda* 'Anthony Waterer')—Low-growing, compact shrub producing rose colored blooms in early summer. Good for low hedges. Mature Height: 3 ft. Zone 4.

**GOLD FLAME SPIREA** (*Spiraea bumalda* 'Gold Flame')—Dwarf spirea with new foliage a glowing red. Excellent novelty that will work well in the shrub border. Mature Height: 4 ft. Zone 4.

**VAN HOUTTEI SPIREA** (*Spiraea* x 'Van Houttei')—Also popularly known as *Bridal-wreath*, this spirea is a robust shrub, producing long arching branches covered with white blooms in late spring. Beautiful specimen or informal hedge plant. Mature Height: 8 ft. Zone 5.

**SNOWBERRY** (*Symphoricarpos alba*)—Compact growing shrub grown for its distinctive foliage and clusters of white berries that appear in late summer. Related is *Coral Berry*, with similar habit, although berries are a coral-salmon color. Both grow about 3-6 ft. Zone 3.

**PERSIAN LILAC** (*Syringa persica*)—Lilac of graceful, spreading habit. Light purple terminally produced flowers appear in late spring. Foliage bluish-green. Good hedge or specimen plant. Mature Height: 5-8 ft. Zone 5.

**COMMON LILAC** (*Syringa vulgaris* & *French Hybrids*)—Produces large blooms of white, pink, blue and violet hues on tall growing plants with attractive deep green foliage. Good for informal hedges or screens. Mature Height: 12-20 ft. Zone 4.

Hardy viburnum varieties can perform many functions in the landscape, from being attractive specimen plants, as accents in a border, or in a hedge or screen. Some of the more popular varieties are:

**BURKWOOD VIBURNUM** (*Viburnum* x 'Burkwoodi')—More reliable version of *V. carlesi*, with white snowball type blooms produced in spring. Semi-evergreen foliage turns wine red in fall. Flowers are delightfully fragrant. Mature Height: 6-8 ft. Zone 5.

**WAYFARING TREE** (*Viburnum lantana*)—Stout, upright growing shrub that features large leathery wrinkled foliage, turning red in autumn. Red fruit appearing in late summer turns black in

fall. Grows well in dry locations. Mature Height: 12-15 ft. Zone 4.

**NANNYBERRY** (*Viburnum lentago*)—Dense, upright growing shrub with long shiny foliage. Produces white flowers in spring, followed by blue berries. Mature Height: 15-20 ft. Zone 3.

**SNOWBALL** (*Viburnum opulus roseum*)—Similar to Highbush Cranberry, with round white snowball shaped flowers produced in early spring. Brilliant red clusters of fruit produced in fall. Mature Height: 8-10 ft. Zone 3.

**HIGHBUSH CRANBERRY** (*Viburnum trilobum*)—Large snowball flowers are followed by clusters of bright red fruit. Good for fall color. Foliage turns attractive red. Mature Height: 8-10 ft. Zone 2.

**ARROWWOOD** (*Viburnum dentatum*)—Large upright shrub, with dense habit. White flowers produced in spring are followed by bright blue berries in late summer. Foliage turns reddish-purple in fall. Fairly tolerant of moist soils and shade. Mature Height: 8-12 ft. Zone 3.

**\*WEIGELA OR CARDINAL SHRUB** (*Weigela florida*)—Upright, but spreading shrub, producing small trumpet shaped red flowers throughout summer months. Mature Height: 6-7 ft. Zone 6.



Top: Small red trumpet shaped flowers cover Weigela in summer. Above and right: Common Lilac in white and purple bloom. Below left: Burkwoodi, a medium size viburnum producing small white flowers in spring that are extremely fragrant. At right are fruit detail and hedge scenes of Highbush Cranberry.





# Flowering and Ornamental Shrubs



Although broadleaf evergreens span trees, shrubs, vines and groundcovers, most versatile and widely used members of this class are shrubs, with their shiny leaves, interesting branching habits, brilliant blooms and ornamental fruits.

How fully you are able to utilize broadleaf evergreen shrubs will depend on your locale. Generally speaking, the farther north you are in Zone 5, the

more limited you will be. Long periods of searing summer heat, found in Hardiness Zone 6, can also be devastating to some varieties.

This means your success with broadleaf evergreens will depend on how well you are able to modify the environment. This may also include modifying soil pH. Most broadleaf evergreen shrubs need a slightly acid soil, whereas most

soils within Zones 5-6 are somewhat alkaline.

Of the vast selection of broadleaf evergreens available to home landscapers, the ones we have chosen to list and illustrate are those most likely to survive the extremes of temperature in our region.

Pleasing landscape compositions can be created with broadleaf evergreens, used either alone or with deciduous shrubs and small trees. Some make good foundation or courtyard plants while others find use as accents in informal borders. Many broadleaves are ideal in formal low-growing trimmed hedges. Still others are good specimen plants or used as tall screens.

From a decorative point of view, many broadleaves are easily trained into special shapes and are especially attractive when espaliered against a wall or fence.

Exotic blooms appear from early spring through summer months, depending on plants chosen. Gold and green variegated leaves are available on many varieties. Upright, horizontal and pendulant shrub forms are represented, as are low growing, medium and tall varieties.

We carry broadleaves suitable for this area and will be pleased to assist you with your plant selection.



Left: Garden scene of evergreen azaleas. Below left: Japanese azalea *Hino Crimson*. Below: Orange-red blooms of azalea *Stewartstonian*.



**AZALEA** (*Kurume* var.)—Of the several classes of evergreen azaleas, the Kurumes have demonstrated a better hardiness than most. Mature Height: 3-4 ft. Zone 6. Look for the following varieties:

*Hinodegiri*, *Hino Crimson* and *Mother's Day* are all good red flowering varieties. *Rosebud* is a good double flowered pink. *Delaware Valley* and *Cascade* are useful whites, while *Stewartstonian* is a relatively hardy orange-red.

**BOXWOOD** (*Buxus microphylla* var.)—Low growing, densely branched shrubs ideal for hedges. Evergreen foliage is a rich green color, with modern varieties retaining this color in winter months. Mature Height: 3-6 ft. Zone 6.

**EMERALD 'N GOLD EUONYMUS** (*Euonymus fortunei* var.)—Upright, but spreading, shrub with deep green leaves edged in gold. A striking accent in the border and good hedge

plant because of dense branching habit. Mature Height: 3-4 ft. Zone 6.

**HETZ JAPANESE HOLLY** (*Ilex crenata* 'Hetzi')—Low-growing holly with rounded glossy dark green leaves and mounded, compact habit. Black fruits are produced in the fall. Mature Height: 3 ft. Zone 6.

**BLUE ANGEL HOLLY** (*Ilex meserveae*)—One of several blue leaf hollies having deep purple stems. Large shiny red berries are produced in summer. An excellent specimen or hedge plant. Mature Height: 6 ft. Zone 5.

**DROOPING LEUCOTHOE** (*Leucothoe catesbaei*)—Long, lustrous deep green leaves adorn this shrub, which finds best use in informal borders. Foliage turns attractive bronze-purple in fall. Mature Height: 3-6 ft. Zone 6.

**OREGON GRAPE HOLLY** (*Mahonia aquifolium*)—Upright growing shrub with holly-like leaves that are glossy and toothed. Yellow floral clusters are produced in spring, followed by summer production of blue fruit. Mature Height: 3-5 ft. Zone 6.

**JAPANESE ANDROMEDA** (*Pieris japonica*)—Upright growing shrub, producing small creamy white flowers in drooping clusters. Foliage is dark green, lustrous and up to 3½-in. long. Likes some shade and acid soil. Mature Height: 10 ft. Zone 6.

**FIRETHORN** (*Pyracantha coccinea*)—Easily trained evergreen with small glossy green leaves. White flowers of spring are followed in summer by clusters of reddish-orange fruit. Mature Height: 6-15 ft., depending on variety. Zone 6.

**RHODODENDRON** (*Hardy* var.)—Although there are hundreds of commercial rhododendron varieties grouped in several hardiness classes,

only H-1 rated varieties will survive winters in this region. Keys to keeping these plants healthy is planting on the east side of the house in light shade. Soil should be acidic and well drained. Because feeder roots grow near soil surface, it is best that an organic mulch, such as shredded bark, be used for protection.

Eight varieties that are rated hardy enough for this region are:

*America*—dark red.

*Catawbiense alba*—pure white.



Left: Oregon Grape Holly, an upright, but compact broadleaf evergreen. Yellow floral clusters are replaced by blue grape-like fruit clusters in fall. Right: Emerald 'N Gold Euonymus, displaying rich green foliage edged with gold. Useful as hedge or accent in the shrub border. Below: Wintergreen Boxwood used as a formal hedge. Below left: Blue Angel Holly, one of many blue foliaged varieties new on the market. Produces red fruits in autumn and demonstrates surprising tolerance to harsh winters.





*Ignatius Sargent*—rose-red.  
*Nova Zembla*—dark red.  
*P.J.M.*—light lavender.  
*President Lincoln*—soft pink.  
*Ramapo*—lavender.  
*Roseum elegans*—bright pink.

**LEATHERLEAF VIBURNUM** (*Viburnum rhytidophyllum*)—Upright growing shrub with flat white floral heads produced on branch tips in spring. Grown primarily for leathery foliage and ornamental red berries that appear in late summer. Mature Height: 9 ft. Zone 6.

**YUCCA** (*Yucca filamentosa*)—Striking broadleaf evergreen producing a rosette of long, pointed leaves and tall spikes of creamy white flowers in mid-summer. Yucca thrives in dry, poor soil and hot weather. Mature Height: 4 ft. Zone 5.



Above: Japanese Andromeda, also known as Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub, because of cascading white floral strands produced in spring. Left: Firethorn, an easily trained broadleaf evergreen producing masses of bright red fruits in late summer and fall. Below left: A mixed garden of hardy Rhododendrons. Below right: Stately white flowered Yucca.





# Tree and Small Fruits in the Landscape

You can make your landscape productive as well as beautiful, by using fruit and nut varieties hardy to this area.

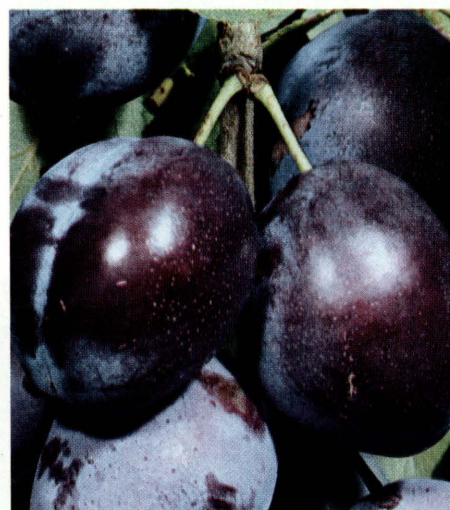
Few of us have the space available to set aside an area solely for the production of food, so the next best thing is to make fruit production part of your landscape plan.

A dwarf or standard size apple tree can be used in place of an ornamental variety. Black walnut makes a beautiful long-lived shade tree. Use bush fruits in borders where flowering shrubs would fit in. For instance, blueberries are highly ornamental. Fruit and foliage are attractive in summer months and foliage continues to provide interest as it changes color in the fall.

Shrubs and vining fruits can also be espaliered against fences or retaining walls to yield beauty and bountiful harvests. In low traffic areas, strawberries do nicely as groundcovers.

The patio provides additional opportunities for growing fruit. Dwarf trees are ideal in containers. Vining small fruits can be trained up trellises and some strawberry varieties provide

*Fruit trees can provide bounty as well as beauty in the home landscape. All produce attractive flowers in spring. You can choose from standard, semi-dwarf and dwarf trees, depending on the role each is to play in the landscape.*



beauty and surprisingly large crops in hanging baskets.

By making planting areas on your property do double duty, you can beat rising produce costs at your supermarket. You also find home grown fruit tastes better.

Our trained staff can assist you in making selections that best suit your needs. We also can recommend proper techniques for caring for your fruiting plants.



# Vines and Groundcovers

Vines can be used with dramatic effect on fences, trellises, retaining walls and pergolas, helping to unite these structures with the rest of the landscape.

Stockade fences and cement retaining walls, in particular, are eyesores unless some landscape remedy is applied. In most cases vines are employed to artfully break up these large blank areas and provide seasonal interest with flowers, fruits or brilliant fall color.

But their usefulness does not end there. Some narrow areas in the landscape cannot accommodate a shrub or tree. Sometimes the best answer for

attaining patio privacy is a vine and in a flower border along a garage wall, it may be the accent needed to create interest.

Select vines by habit. Some have tendrils or suction cup feet that climb without support, while others must be trained to a trellis or allowed to drape over a structure, such as a split rail fence. A good selection is available for this area.

## GROUNDCOVERS

These plants should be thought of as the element that unites your home and other landscape plantings. The classic

groundcover is grass, but there are many areas in the landscape where planting it would be a mistake from a design and maintenance point of view.

Alternate groundcovers should be investigated in these instances:

1. Where grass is difficult to grow or mow.
2. In narrow areas between house and property line or between house, sidewalk or driveway.
3. Where soil is poor, or slope too steep for other plants.
4. Where the sun is too intense or not bright enough for other plants to survive.
5. Near steps, a bench or in combination with rock gardens or statuary.
6. Where ornamental trees and shrubs may otherwise sustain lawn mower damage.
7. When walkways or entrances require accenting.

Groundcovers include perennials, bulbs, woody deciduous and broadleaf evergreen plants and conifers. The conifers are ably represented by the



*Above left: English Ivy is used as an embankment groundcover. Above: Boston Ivy, a vigorous climber that changes to a brilliant red color in fall.*

*Far left: Hall's Honeysuckle, another good climber with rich green foliage. Produces yellow and white flowers in summer. Left: Jackmani, most popular of the large flowered Clematis varieties. Below left: Variegated form of popular groundcover Euonymus coloratus, which turns copper red in fall.*



mat-forming Junipers shown on pages 13 and 14.

### Shade-Tolerant Vines & Groundcovers

Many vines and groundcovers depend on receiving sunshine most of the day. The following is a list of plants that either tolerate partial shade or perform best when shade is provided.

Bugle (*Ajuga* var.)

English Ivy (*Hedera* var.)

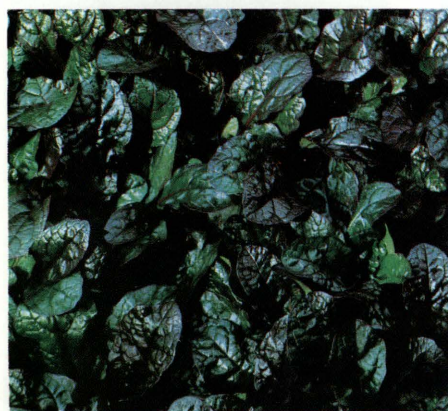
Euonymus (*Euonymus fortunei* var.)

Lily-of-the-Valley (*Convallaria majalis*)

Japanese Spurge (*Pachysandra terminalis*)

Hall's Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica* 'Halliana')

Periwinkle (*Vinca minor*)



Above: Yellow flowering Basket-of-Gold is combined with other groundcovers in an embankment planting. Other popular and useful groundcovers include Sedum Dragon's Blood, top left; Bronzeleaf Ajuga, below; Creeping Phlox, left; Japanese Spurge, bottom left; and Periwinkle, bottom right.





## Use of Garden Flowers

Garden flowers should be welcome additions to any landscape. Because so many forms exist and flowering periods overlap from early spring to late fall, the landscape's appearance can change with each passing season.

Roses, perennials, annuals and bulbs can be used alone or combined to give a radiant display. The only precaution a homeowner should observe is that he does not introduce too many colors or forms, thereby destroying, at any one time, composition within his beds.

Flowers are best used in masses and should stair step from shortest to tallest, with short varieties in the front of each

bed. If a bed is an island, tall varieties should be in the center.

Beds can be purely floral or include a mix of flowers, shrubs and even a small tree. The advantage of a mixed bed is that an air of permanence can be retained throughout the year. In designing such an area, it is important that trees, shrubs or shrub roses, such as hybrid teas, grandifloras and floribundas, be planted first, followed by perennials and bulbs. Reserve several locations for annuals. Although most prefer full sun, a few do well in the shade.

Garden flowers are also ideal container plants. Flower boxes, patio tubs



and hanging baskets can enhance the beauty of a patio or deck. Yet, their presence also helps tie in your home with surrounding landscape plantings.



*Flowers can create a changing look to your garden throughout the growing season. Top: Climbing roses adorn stockade fence. Left: Compact growing annuals, such as dwarf Marigolds, are good foreground for floral borders and beds. Reliable perennials are available for a host of growing conditions. Above: Bleeding Heart and Peonies. Bottom left: Lupines provide a colorful background for shorter annual and perennial varieties. A formal garden of tree and floribunda roses shown bottom right.*





# Proper Planting Methods



## Planting Container Grown Stock

1. Dig a hole  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 times wider than the container and several inches deeper. You may wish to mix a small amount of peat moss with soil removed from the hole. Create a mound of soil in the hole.

2. Set the container on the soil mound, making certain the top is even with the soil surface.

3. Remove the plant from the container by turning it upside down, then gently pulling the plant at the base. (Note: Tapered cans can be tapped gently on the side to aid removal, straight-sided ones should be snipped in 2-3 places.) Set the plant on the soil mound and backfill with soil. Water the plant thoroughly by plunging a hose into the bottom of the hole and allowing water to rise to the surface.

4. When water subsides, add more soil and create a ring around the plant with remaining soil to form a water reservoir. (Note: In heavy clay soils it is recommended that a slight mound be created so excess water runs away from the plant.)

5. Top dress with an organic mulch, such as shredded bark, to a depth of 3-4 in.

## Planting Bareroot Grown Stock

1. Dig a hole  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the depth of the root mass and twice as wide. Prune any damaged roots and remove  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the top growth to balance the remaining root system.

2. Keep roots moist by heeling the plant into soil removed from the hole or placing it in a bucket of water.

3. Create a mound of soil in the hole and spread roots of the plant over it. You may wish to mix a small amount of peat moss with soil removed from the hole. Avoid planting the tree or shrub any deeper than it was in the field. The soil line

can be seen on the trunk or stems. Begin backfilling with soil removed from the hole. Work soil around roots and water thoroughly by plunging the hose into the bottom of the hole, allowing water to rise to the surface.

4. When water subsides, add more soil, then create a ring around the plant with remaining soil to form a water reservoir. (Note: In heavy clay soils it is recommended that a slight mound be created with soil so excess water runs away from the plant.)

5. Top dress with an organic mulch, such as shredded bark.

## Planting Balled and Burlapped Stock

1. Dig a hole  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 times the width of the ball and several inches deeper. You may wish to mix a small amount of peat moss with soil removed from the hole.

2. Create a mound of soil in the hole.

3. Set the plant on the mound, making sure the top of the ball is at soil surface. Remove ties and fold back the burlap. (Do not remove.)\*

4. Backfill with soil and water the plant thoroughly by plunging a hose into the bottom of the hole and allowing water to rise to the surface.

5. When water subsides, add more soil and leave a ring around the plant with remaining soil to form a water reservoir. (Note: In heavy clay soils it is recommended that a slight mound be created with soil so excess water runs away from the plant.)

6. Top dress with an organic mulch, such as shredded bark.

*\*An increasing number of balled trees and shrubs are being wrapped with burlap made of man-made fibers, such as nylon. This material does not disintegrate and must be removed from the root ball as the plant is being lowered into the planting hole.*

## Post-Planting Care

Because water is the main requirement for establishing new plants, the recommended practice is to water deeply once a week for 3-4 months. In heavy clay soils, watering should be done less often because water stays in the root zone longer.

Newly planted trees and shrubs may or may not require fertilizer. Some nurserymen recommend root stimulator types, while others do not. Check with our experienced staff for the proper recommendation in this locale. The best method for feeding established plants is to broadcast fertilizer at the recommended amount, in the area covered by the shrub or tree's canopy.

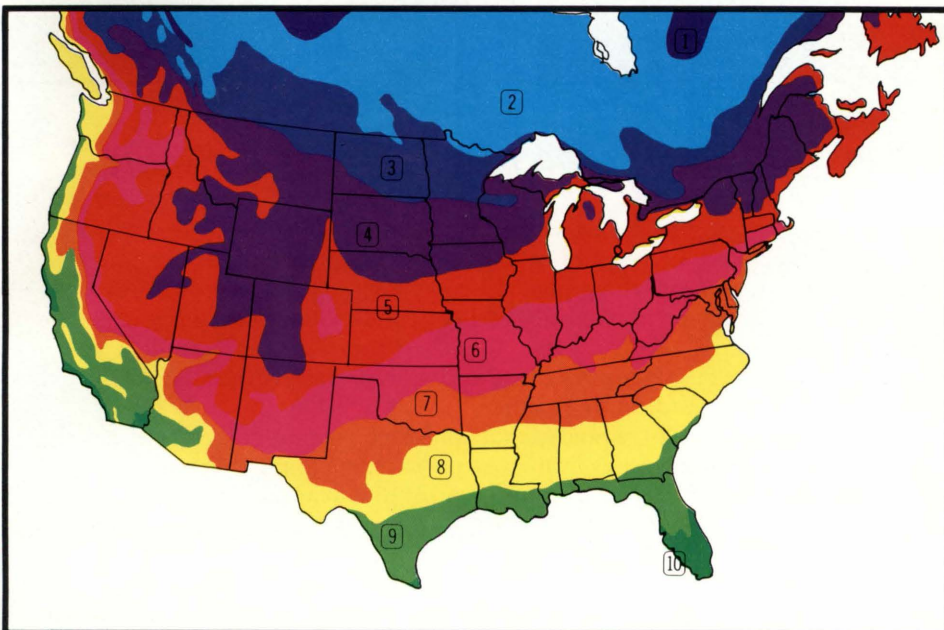
## Staking

Newly planted trees may be staked so roots are allowed to anchor themselves in the soil. Small trees can be adequately protected by a single stake placed on the same side as the prevailing wind. Place ties at top, middle and bottom of trunk to keep the tree secure. Do not use, as ties, any material that will rub bark.

Large trees require guying from three directions. Pieces of old hose can be placed over wire to protect the tree trunk.

## Wrapping


It is also a good idea to protect newly planted trees with tree wrap. This material is wound around the trunk, starting at the base, to a height of 3-4 feet. Trees receive protection from sunscald and rodents, which feed on tender bark during winter months.



Use this Hardiness Zone Map as a guide for selecting nursery stock. Geographic zones have been established from weather bureau statistics as a method for rating a plant's low temperature re-

sistance. This catalog was written for Zones 5 and 6. Note that Zone 6 rated material will not survive Zone 5 winters unless some form of winter protection is given.





### *Plan Your Landscape for Year Round Beauty*

Rarely does a season pass that we fail to see beauty in our yards and gardens. It may be the splash of brightly colored leaves in autumn, gaiety of flowering bulbs against a somber early spring landscape, a May cloudburst of frothy white blooms on an ornamental tree or branches of a deciduous shrub outlined with snow in winter.

It is the continuous change in plant appearance that provides interest in the home landscape, regardless of season.

Yet, we are continually reminded that landscape plant usefulness goes beyond beauty. Some plants protect us from extremes in temperature, others provide fruit for birds and other wildlife, and a wide assortment is available for screening when privacy is desired. Regardless of locale, a wide selection of plant material is available to meet your family's living and aesthetic needs.

This publication can be an aid to enhancing the beauty of your home. It can be a passport to freedom from someone else's planting mistakes or a guide for planning an entire landscape theme.

A partner in planning should be your local nurseryman, who has the knowledge to help you select the correct plants for jobs intended. Use his expertise! You will find he can help you create a landscape of enduring beauty.