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## Bulletin No. 24: Garden Guide to Woody Plants: A Plant Handbook

Sally L. Taylor

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# GARDEN GUIDE TO WOODY PLANTS

A Plant Handbook:  
Selection And Care Of Woody Plants



THE CONNECTICUT ARBORETUM  
CONNECTICUT COLLEGE

BULLETIN No. 24  
NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT

# THE CONNECTICUT ARBORETUM

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Membership is open to organizations and individuals interested in supporting the Arboretum and its program. Members receive Arboretum publications and enjoy other privileges, including notices of special field trips and lectures, and the use of the Arboretum facilities.

Individual memberships: annual, \$5; sustaining, \$10; life, \$500.

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Checks should be made payable to the Connecticut Arboretum and sent to the Director, Dr. William A. Niering, Connecticut College, New London, Conn. 06320.

Front Cover: Mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) in flower

Drawings by Lucy Vokac

# GARDEN GUIDE TO WOODY PLANTS

## A PLANT HANDBOOK: SELECTION AND CARE OF WOODY PLANTS

Sally L. Taylor

Connecticut College, New London, Connecticut

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THE CONNECTICUT ARBORETUM

Bulletin No. 24

December, 1979

## IN MEMORIAM

This bulletin is dedicated to the memory of John Stengel, Arboretum horticulturist for thirty years. His meticulous dedication to the maintenance of the Arboretum helped to make it the attractive setting we experience today. The Edgerton Wildflower Garden was his creation, as was the design of the dwarf woody plant collection in the Caroline Black Botanic Garden. European-trained John brought an unsurpassed sensitivity and knowledge of plants to the Arboretum. Thus, we wish to share with our members and other gardeners his talents in the planting and care of plants. Most of the text has come as a result of interviews with him. We are especially grateful to Mr. Fred Gerber for certain of these and to Mrs. Nancy Olmstead for her editorial assistance with the final draft.

Mrs. Sally Taylor has made a major contribution to this work by revising and updating our *Plants for Landscape Use Guide*, Arboretum Bulletin No. 3, long out of print. Many new plants have been added, especially dwarf evergreens. The species lists can be used by the homeowner to quickly find plants with various ornamental features or those capable of growing in different ecological settings.

We are confident that you will find this bulletin an indispensable plant guide and that you will want to recommend it to your friends.

WILLIAM A. NIERING  
*Director*

## GARDEN GUIDE to WOODY PLANTS

**T**REES AND SHRUBS provide the backbone of a home landscape. If carefully placed, they will give pleasure for years, providing attractive growth forms, foliage, and fruits. Since their survival, longevity and well-being depend so much on the care taken at critical times, it seems appropriate to share the methods which the Arboretum has used successfully over several decades. However, the major portion of the bulletin will be devoted to annotated lists of woody plants which are especially adapted to a variety of landscape situations. We hope you will be stimulated to try some of these plant materials.

### PLANTING

The first consideration in developing an attractive landscape is to match the choice of trees and shrubs to the location where these plants will thrive, for care in proper site selection will reward one with minimum maintenance and disease or insect problems in the future. The site and its surroundings will impose limitations on the selection of plant material, and the wise gardener should become familiar with the preferences of the plants chosen. Do they tolerate shade, need sun, prefer acid soil? Do they like "dry feet" or will they tolerate wet conditions? Once the decision as to what to plant has been made, the techniques of planting can be considered. Plants are tough and can survive a tremendous amount of well-intentioned but misinformed handling. However, certain basic techniques, if observed, will insure successful planting and survival.

1. Plant in the springtime if possible, when soil moisture is usually high and a favorable growing season lies ahead for good root establishment. In southern New England, where the winters come late, planting can also be done in the early fall.

2. Plant only healthy, vigorous plants with good root systems. A container grown plant should retain soil around its roots when it is removed from the container. Smaller woody plants may be bare-rooted, but larger specimens should be balled and burlapped.

3. If you are unable to plant immediately and plants are bare-rooted, keep them moist, covered at all times, and out of the sun. The best time to plant is in the early morning or late afternoon, or on a cloudy, overcast day, rather than in bright midday sun.

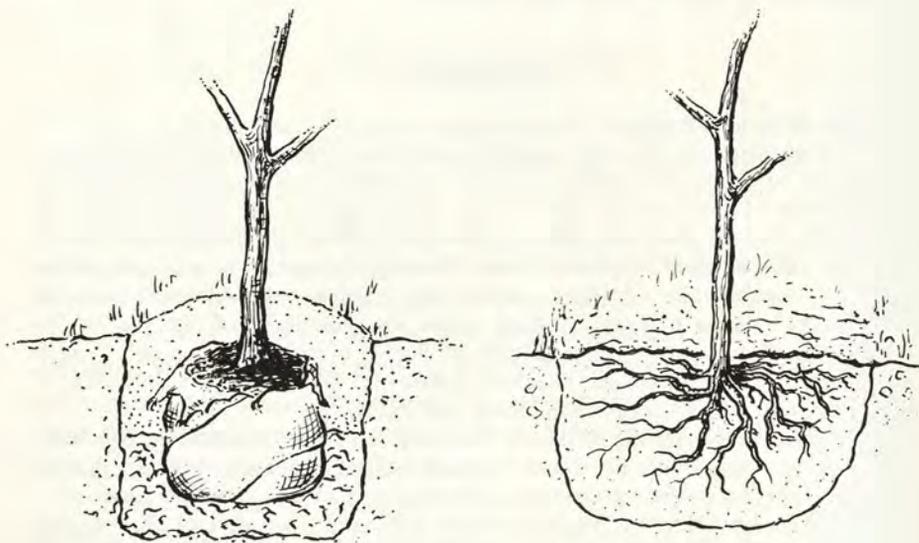
4. Dig a hole at least 8-10 inches wider than the spread of the root system or root ball and deep enough to accommodate the roots without crowding. For small specimens, the hole should be dug a foot or more in depth regardless of the size of the root system. The hole may be round or square, but it should have straight sides and be as wide at the bottom as at the top. The soil at the bottom should be loose, not packed. In moist clay soils a soil interface problem sometimes occurs when the shovel cuts through the clay and slicks the side of the hole, creating an impenetrable surface similar to a container. Scratching and loosening this surface can remedy the situation and give the roots an easier surface to penetrate.

5. Roots of other plants projecting into the hole in which the specimen will be planted should be cut off with a spade, axe, or clippers.

6. If the soil removed from the hole contains much sand or clay, improve it with loam and humus before replacing it. If the soil is very poor, it is better to discard it and replace it with good topsoil.

7. Set the plant in the hole on enough soil so the base of the stem will be an

inch below ground level (the base of the stem is where the first roots emerge). If the specimen is bare-rooted the roots should be gently spread about the hole on the loose soil base. Failing to do this could result in girdling root conditions later on. Many nursery-grown plants have been grown in such small containers that they are sold to the consumer with their roots already wrapped around each other. If they are not spread out at planting time, they will eventually grow into each other, restricting growth. Holding the plant erect, add soil to the proper level. After the hole is partially filled, shake the plant slightly to allow the soil to settle around the roots before filling the hole completely. Press soil tightly around roots.

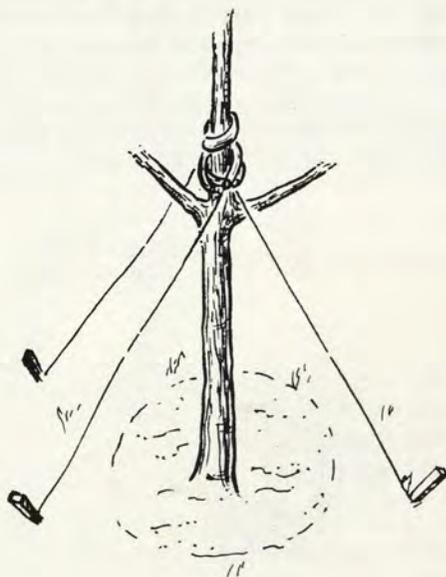


8. If the plant is burlapped, untie the top of the burlap and fold it back into the hole before the root ball is completely covered. Do not allow the burlap edges to stick out of the soil as they tend to act as a wick, drawing moisture out of the soil. If plastic mesh encloses the ball, remove it, if possible, since it will not decay and will impede root growth into the surrounding soil.

9. Make a circular rim of soil around the outer margin of the hole, then puddle with water. Another technique, especially for larger balled specimens, involves pushing a garden hose into the loose soil surrounding the root ball and allowing the water to saturate the soil. Be sure to hold the plant straight while it settles.

10. On larger tree specimens put a support in place as soon as the soil has dried out enough to provide a good base. Trees more than 2 inches in diameter or 6-8 feet tall may be supported by a pipe or heavy stake placed firmly in the ground adjacent to and parallel with the trunk. Tie the trunk to the post with strong cord or an old piece of hose (do not use wire, which will cut into the bark). If cord is used, tie it tightly around the stake, then loosely around the stem. This prevents damage to the young bark from rubbing against the support; it also allows freedom of movement in the wind and helps prevent breakage. Trees more than 3 inches in diameter should be supported by three guy wires or rope looped around the trunk. If wires are used they should be passed through pieces of rubber hose where they are in contact with the bark, to prevent them from cutting into the trunk, and anchored by tying or

nailing them to stakes placed at equal intervals around the trunk. Burlap or cloth can be wrapped around the trunk where it comes in contact with the rope. Do not drive the stakes all the way into the ground until after the wires or ropes are attached, as this helps to further tighten the specimen. All stakes should be hammered at an angle away from the tree to maintain tension.



### *Transplanting of Native Trees and Shrubs*

Specimens growing wild in old fields or relatively open sites, where not in severe root competition with other plants, can be easily transplanted. Obviously, one does not remove such specimens without permission of the property owner. Such species as red cedar, flowering dogwood, and highbush blueberry are good subjects for transplanting. With the back of a spade or shovel, make four or more cuts in the ground 8-10 inches or more from the base of the specimen, depending on its size, so that a compact earth ball containing most of the roots will result. Trees less than 3-4 feet high can frequently be "popped out" of the ground with just the four shovel cuts. With larger specimens, care should be taken to preserve a ball of soil around the roots by digging a complete trench around the ball. Cut off projecting roots and gradually work the shovel under the root system from all sides until the ball is free and the specimen can be removed intact. Depending upon the size of the ball and the compactness of the soil, burlapping the ball may be necessary prior to its removal from the hole.

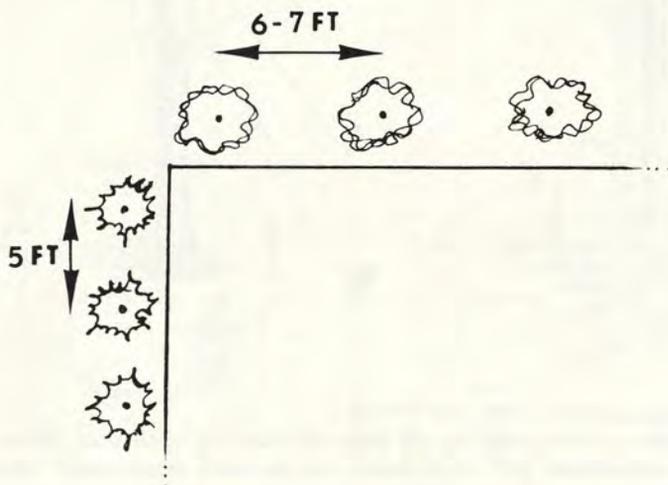
Transplanting from the forest is often more difficult, especially where root systems have not been restricted, or where a plant is growing atop a ledge. In some cases it is possible to root-prune a wild specimen before moving it by cutting the ball of earth and leaving the plant in place for one full growing season. The root ends will branch and make a more compact root ball, so that transplanting the second year is more successful.

Pruning the specimen at the time of transplanting, by selectively removing approximately one-third of the growing stems, puts less stress on the newly reduced

root system by removing much of the leaf area. If a good intact root ball is obtained this is not necessary, except to remove dead wood, crossing or interfering branches, and extraneous sprouts.

### *Placement of Plants*

It is often difficult to visualize the shape of things to come when planting trees and shrubs. The sparse look of properly placed plants is discouraging for the first years, but plants grow to best shape and vigor when they are not restricted by competition from neighbors for water and sun. A good rule of thumb is to allow 5 feet between evergreen shrubs (center to center) and 6-7 feet for deciduous shrubs, which often spread laterally by root-suckering. Closer planting is possible but this means that some plants will have to be moved as they mature, in this case providing more plant material for another area.



The size of a shade tree's crown at maturity dictates the tree's proper placement in relation to a house or other plantings. Remember that the spread of the root system is going to be as large as the visible crown, so trees such as maple, beech, or willow, which have shallow surface roots, are not hospitable to shrub plantings beneath their branches. Oaks, however, with a deep tap root and less dense foliage, can shade plantings of azaleas and rhododendrons with success. Pruning and shearing can never take the place of proper spacing, where the true form of the plant can be seen. Modern horticultural practice takes advantage of many new varieties of dwarf shrubs and trees which are more suited to the smaller lots and houses prevalent today. Obviously, dwarf plants can be set closer together than recommended above.

### *Soil Conditions*

In the northeast the soils range from excessively-drained, sandy or gravelly types to silt loams underlain by well drained soil or less permeable hardpan. Most plants grow best when set into a sandy loam enriched with humus, which is partially decayed organic matter. Leaf mold, compost, and peat moss are all types of humus which increase the water holding capacity and aeration of the soil so that water and

gaseous exchange into the roots can take place. The partially decayed organic matter is a reservoir for nutrients, both for the plant roots and for the myriad of soil organisms which break down the larger organic components into a form usable by higher plants.

Members of the heath family, such as azaleas, mountain laurel, and rhododendrons, do best in acid soil with increased amounts of humus. The surface of the soil around these plants should be mulched with humus, oak leaves or pine needles, or wood chips, which help to create acid conditions.

## PRUNING

Most ornamental trees and shrubs require only minimal pruning, done on a regular basis. For some, however, pruning, done at the appropriate time, is essential for maintaining plant vigor and aesthetic appeal, but improper pruning practices can often do more harm than no pruning at all.

The question of whether or not to paint freshly cut surfaces is still argued. Some tree specialists do not feel that wound paint will prevent decay. If you do use paint, use a good tree wound paint, not house paint.

### *Deciduous Shrubs*

When in doubt, prune after blooming, for most flowering shrubs bloom on the new wood of the previous season. Very old stems in a shrub clump seldom produce many flowers and can be cut 6-8 inches above the ground. Large, old stems greater than  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch diameter should be cut during the dormant season. An old shrub can be rejuvenated in this fashion, since new shoots will be stimulated. Never give the shrub a crew cut as if trimming a hedge, for an abundance of dead stems will remain, topped off by new shoots all of one length, which will not produce as many flowers. Cutting back a few old stems each season keeps the shrub in good shape and aesthetically pleasing. Details for pruning some representative shrubs follow:

1. Azaleas (*Rhododendron* spp.): Azaleas will often form two or three heavy erect shoots several feet above the rest of the shrub during the summer. Remove such shoots close to their points of origin in order to maintain the shape of the shrub and keep it tidy. Prune sparingly!

2. Mock-orange (*Philadelphus* spp.), Weigela (*Weigela* spp.), Deutzia (*Deutzia* spp.), and Beauty-bush (*Kolkwitzia amabilis*): These upright, sun-loving shrubs can become tall and straggly if not pruned regularly. The larger stems do not flower much and should be removed every three years by making a cut just above a vigorous side branch which will produce the new growth. If no vigorous side shoots are present, cut the stems to near ground level, and within a year the shrub should have regrown enough to produce a new flush of bloom. If the shrub is too tall overall, it can be rejuvenated by cutting it to the ground.

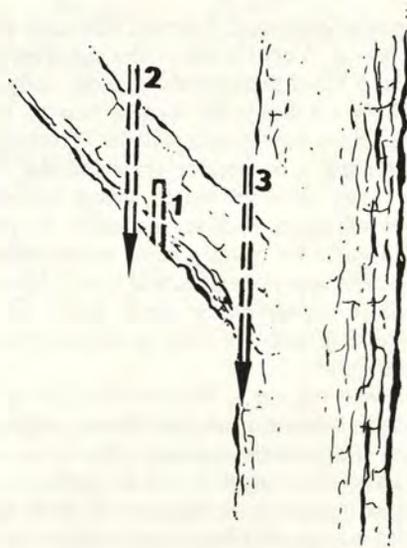
3. Forsythia (*Forsythia* spp.): This common, spring-flowering shrub may be pruned every two to four years, when the large, older stems should be removed by cutting them off at the base. Forsythia is one flowering shrub which will survive and bloom when sheared as a hedge, but the plant will have coarse, stubby stems which produce fewer flowers and present a less attractive appearance in winter. It is most attractive when left to grow naturally in its gracefully arching habit.

4. Hydrangea (*Hydrangea* spp.): The greenhouse hydrangeas (*Hydrangea macrophylla*), with pink or blue, globose flower clusters, produce flower heads and new leaves on one year old stems, so new growth formed during the last growing season should not be trimmed prior to flowering. Cut back the flowering stalks after they have bloomed. Shrubby hydrangeas (*H. paniculata*, *H. quercifolia*) can be

heavily pruned since they form large plants of nearly tree dimensions. Cut back all heavy branches, regardless of size, before February, leaving two buds on each side branch. These buds will form flowering shoots the following summer. In the case of an old, over-grown specimen, the entire shrub may be cut back to within 3-4 feet of the ground. If cut completely to the ground, the shrub may not regrow, for new growth comes from dormant buds along the old trunk.

### *Deciduous Trees*

Routine pruning should involve removal of 1) dead limbs, 2) those which cross or rub against other branches, and 3) those which detract from the natural symmetry of the tree. If heavy pruning of branches 4-6 inches in diameter is required, it should be done when the tree is dormant, usually during late fall or winter. Large limbs should be cut so that their weight does not tear the trunk bark. This is done by first making a deep cut one half way through the branch on the underside, 6-8 inches out from the trunk. Then make a second cut on the upper surface, farther out, 7-10 inches from the trunk, and continue cutting until the branch breaks off back to the initial cut. The remaining stub can now be cut flush with the trunk with no danger of scarring the trunk.



Special consideration should be given in pruning the following trees:

1. Birches, gray or white (*Betula populifolia*, *B. papyrifera*): Trimming in winter or early spring is not advised as the tree will "bleed" extensively. The best time to trim is in the summer. Lower branches may be removed to expose the beauty of the white trunk with no ill effects. If the lower trunks become greenish due to algal growth, they can be scrubbed with water to whiten them, especially when wet during a rainy period.

2. Flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*): These trees will "bleed" continuously for four or five weeks if they are trimmed before flowering time. All pruning, even of small branches, should be done after flowering so that fungus infection does

not result. Tall, irregular branches should never be topped, but should be cut off flush at their point of origin, either at the branch or along the trunk, so that excessive production of straight suckers is not stimulated. Dogwoods tend to sucker easily below a cut in response to pruning, and these suckers should be pinched off as soon as possible.

3. Maples (*Acer* spp.): The best time to prune maples is after the middle of July, for maples pruned in early spring tend to "bleed" freely and are easily infected with fungus. A clean cut, close to the branch or trunk, is applicable here.

### *Evergreen Trees and Shrubs*

Most evergreens are pruned during the summer, but pruning can be done any time during the year, especially when Christmas greens are needed. All cuts should be flush, leaving no stubs, and branches should be removed to partially conceal the cuts and maintain the symmetry of the plant. Needle leaf evergreens provide their own wound sealer in the form of natural resins. If the leader (dominant shoot) of an evergreen is damaged by insects or weather, a new leader can be trained to take its place after the damaged part is cut off. Allow several side branches to remain below the cut, and one of these may eventually form a new leader, especially if encouraged by being tied upright to a post parallel to the trunk. This will take quite a while, however, and requires patience. Blue spruce, for instance, will make four to six new tops, all of which may be removed except the one selected as the new leader, but this growth will take up to eight years. Leaving all these sprouts to develop a multi-topped specimen, however, can produce a tree that is unique and quite attractive.

Shearing is not recommended as a means of keeping an evergreen within bounds when it threatens to engulf the house. Such pruning results in an unnatural appearance and can cause the shrub physical damage or death. If you cannot bear to remove the entire plant, cut off the lower branches to let light into windows. Needle leaf evergreens must never be cut back beyond green growth as they do not resprout, with the exception of yew (*Taxus* spp.). The many excellent varieties of dwarf evergreens available today require virtually no pruning except for removal of irregular or damaged branches.

1. Hemlock (*Tsuga* spp.): The hemlock is potentially a very large tree, reaching 75 feet or more in height. The Canada hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) and Carolina hemlock (*T. caroliniana*) may be kept under control by cutting branches back to the past season's growth, encouraging production of side branches and creating dense foliage. They can also be sheared as a hedge. Japanese hemlock (*T. diversifolia*) grows more slowly, but it is also handled as recommended above. The Sargent weeping hemlock (*T. canadensis pendula*) grows slowly and requires only occasional removal of a damaged or irregular branch.

2. Pfitzer Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis*): This common shrub exists in several varietal forms, and often grows to great size. The natural form has graceful arching branches, and shearing results in a particularly unattractive specimen. The only pruning recommended for the larger varieties is selective removal of new growth from beneath the existing foliage every two to three years. If you wish to keep taller growing varieties at a given height, new growth can be removed in the spring or during the growing season. It is best to seek a height form that best fits your needs, thus minimizing the need for pruning.

3. Pines (*Pinus* spp.): Scots pines (*Pinus sylvestris*) are sheared for the Christmas tree trade, but in general pines such as Mugo can be shaped and kept under control by pinching back half or more of the "candles", or shoots, which

begin to elongate in the springtime. Any irregular growth can be removed or modified by judiciously pruning the branches back to previous growth. If the cut is made too close to the trunk, where there are no needles, the branch will not regrow but will remain an unsightly stump.

4. Hollies (*Ilex* spp.): Both the Japanese holly (*Ilex crenata*) and the American holly (*I. opaca*) are easily pruned by the selective removal of long shoots so that the cut is masked by other foliage. Shearing is not recommended.

5. Leucothoe (*Leucothoe fontanesiana* and *L. axillaris*): These attractive native shrubs spread by underground stems and by forming new plants where the pendulous branches touch the ground. They can be cut back heavily to keep the arching stems within bounds.

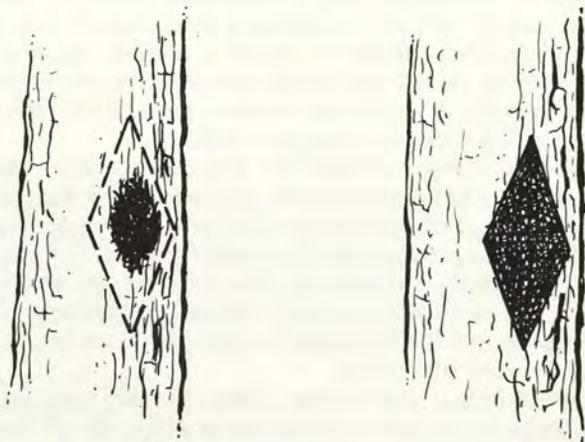
6. Mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*): Laurel withstands pruning well, and the leggy appearance of older plants can be avoided by judiciously cutting back the longer, heavier branches to 1-3 foot lengths. New growth will sprout easily even if the plant is cut back to within a foot of the ground, and within a few years the shrub will be vigorous and bushy. Removal of the developing fruit capsules from the plant after it flowers will tend to encourage vigorous early blooming.

7. Rhododendron (*Rhododendron* spp.): The native Carolina rhododendron (*Rhododendron carolinianum*) tends to become leggy as it ages. The plant can be kept bushy by pinching out the center leaf bud of the new growth in the spring so that the side buds will develop. It may be necessary to sacrifice some of the larger flower buds at this time so that a shorter, more compact plant will result, but future seasons will bring more flowers than ever. Rhododendrons which have become too large for their location can be cut back by removing not more than three or four branches over 2 inches in diameter each year.

### CORRECTING TREE DAMAGE

Shade trees represent a valuable investment which can be protected by simple procedures. For instance, underplanting trees and shrubs with ground covers or mulching with bark or chips will help prevent physical damage from lawn mowers.

If the bark is crushed, peeled, or cut, clean the damaged area and extend the cut slightly into the undamaged bark. Make a cut with a sharp knife, such as a tile cutter, and create a wound which is roughly diamond-shaped, with the long axis



oriented vertically. Chisel out any damaged tissue down to living wood. This exposed area can be treated with tree paint.

If cavities develop in trees as a result of decay, often introduced through the stump of an improperly trimmed branch, clean out all rotting tissue, and if the cavity can collect water, drill a hole at its base and hammer in a pipe which can serve as a drain. It is not necessary to fill the cavity unless it is so big that it seriously weakens the tree. In that case, fill the cavity first with a layer of tar paper, then a 6 inch layer of tree cement, and follow with another layer of tar paper and then cement. This layering technique prevents the cement from running out of the cavity or settling to the bottom before it hardens.

The weight of snow and ice can also cause serious damage to both evergreen and deciduous trees. Evergreens tend to collect snow on their leafy branches and are frequently damaged when they are planted too close to foundations where ice and snow from the roof fall on them. If branches of shrubs and trees are severely bent or frozen to the ground, wait until thawing frees them, for serious damage can result from an attempt to straighten the plant while it is still frozen. If the branch is not broken it will often straighten itself if left alone.

A trunk which is partially split may be saved by drilling holes at right angles to the break, passing a threaded metal rod through the hole, and securing each end of the rod with a nut. The break can be pulled together as the nuts are tightened.

### FORCING WOODY PLANTS INDOORS

Any gardener wants to enjoy his flowering trees and shrubs all year round. It is a special delight to brighten a dreary March day with flowers or foliage from your favorite woody plant. In late winter, after buds have been exposed to the cold for a sufficient length of time (1000 to 1400 hours below 40°F), dormancy can be broken by providing moisture and higher temperatures. Cut 1-2½ foot woody branches, crush or fray the cut ends so they will absorb moisture more easily, and place them in 6 to 8 inches of water. The container should be kept at 60-75°F (never near a radiator). Within two to four weeks leaves, catkins, or flowers will burst forth. Response time varies somewhat for each kind of plant, but if the number of cold days has been adequate before you try to force flowers, the plant will respond.

#### Trees

1. Flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*). Pink or white bracts will expand, exposing clusters of flowers in the center. Be sure to cut branches with large, button-like flower buds, not pointed leaf buds.

2. Cherry (*Prunus* spp.). Ornamental or fruiting varieties, single or double flowers. Early wild cherry (*Prunus avium*) is especially delicate and attractive.

3. Apple and crabapple (*Malus* spp.). All flowering branches respond easily.

4. Peaches, pears (*Prunus*, *Pyrus* spp.). All flowering branches respond easily.

5. Redbud (*Cercis* spp.) Pink, pea-like flowers burst from gray stems before leaves appear.

6. Magnolia (*Magnolia soulangeana*, *M. stellata*). Outstanding floral display with large petals circling a cone-like aggregate of multiple pistils and stamens.

7. Horse chestnut (*Aesculus* spp.). Compound leaves unfold from large buds with hairy bud scales.

8. Larch (*Larix* spp.). Delicate, light green tufts of new leaves appear within ten days.

9. Birches (*Betula* spp.). Male catkins elongate and hang down gracefully.

### Shrubs

1. Andromeda (*Pieris japonica*, *P. floribunda*) and Leucothoe (*Leucothoe fontanesiana*, *L. axillaris*). Panicles of white, bell-like flowers in drooping or upright clusters. Foliage of Leucothoe has a reddish-brown color in winter.
2. Forsythia (*Forsythia* spp.). This common shrub with cheery, bright yellow flowers is the most easily forced woody plant available to the gardener. Buds have a shorter chilling requirement, so forsythia will force from February onward (January if you are willing to wait).
3. Witch hazel (*Hamamelis vernalis*, *H. mollis*). The native, winter-blooming witch hazel (*H. vernalis*) and Chinese witch hazel (*H. mollis*) force easily between January and March. The flowers have long, strap-like yellow petals and are fragrant.
4. Flowering quince (*Chaenomeles speciosa*). Red, pink, or orange blossoms and tiny green leaves along the branches.
5. Pussy willow (*Salix* spp.). Wild and cultivated species force easily from January onward. The staminate and pistillate catkins are colorful and long-lasting.
6. Alder (*Alnus* spp.). Catkins elongate easily in late winter. Branches will frequently have the decorative cones from the previous year as well.

### CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS

For the many gardeners concerned with the safe use of pesticides we are including a short section on some methods of insect control. There are numerous techniques one can employ that do not even require insecticides. Of basic importance is the selection of the proper site for the plant, one that will allow for its vigorous and healthy growth. It should be recognized that insects and plants normally co-exist in the natural world. Therefore it is not natural for every leaf to be in perfect condition. The objective for our lawns and gardens should be to maintain pest populations at levels which do not destroy the plants or make them so unsightly that they need to be removed. At the Caroline Black Botanic Garden of the Connecticut Arboretum we have maintained beautiful collections without the use of pesticides for over 30 years. Proper site selection and a great amount of floristic diversity have undoubtedly contributed toward making it possible to use only cultural techniques.

#### *Mechanical Removal of Insect Pests*

This involves hand picking of insects from infested plants or the use of a forcible stream of water to dislodge such pests. The latter technique is especially effective on woolly aphids. Tent caterpillar webs, to which the insects return each day after nighttime feeding, may be knocked down with a broom and plunged into a bucket of hot, soapy water. Or they may be sprayed or doused with a strong chlorox-water solution.

#### *Botanicals*

Botanicals are plant-derived insecticides such as rotenone and pyrethrum. In contrast to the persistent insecticides, botanicals pose no threat to the environment when properly used. However, container labels should be read in all cases and instructions followed carefully.

ROTENONE, derived from the roots of certain trees, is harmless to warm-blooded animals when used in the proper concentrations, but is highly toxic to insects and cold-blooded animals such as fish. For the latter reason it must not be used where run-off will take it into streams or ponds. It is effective against aphids,

thrips, cabbage worms, and certain beetles such as Japanese beetles (adults), cucumber beetles, and bean beetles. It is not effective against mites or soil animals. It has a moderately short residual effect and may have to be used every seven to ten days. It should not be used within twenty-four hours of harvesting crops. It can be applied as a dust or diluted in water for use as a spray.

**PYRETHRUM**, which is derived from certain species of chrysanthemums, is toxic to such insects as aphids, leafhoppers, spider mites, and cabbage worms, but much less so to mammals. Insects which come in contact with it may not be killed but only rendered unconscious. For this reason it is more effective when used on house plants, where insects may be swept up and disposed of, than on outdoor plants. Since the residual effect is very short, fruits and vegetables may be safely harvested soon after spraying, but for the same reason pyrethrum may have to be applied at frequent intervals to be effective.

#### *Other Sprays*

**OIL SPRAYS** may be used on fruit trees, ornamental shrubs, and most shade trees to smother eggs of such insects as mites, mealy bugs, and scale insects. These sprays, known as dormant sprays, are made of highly refined oil concentrates which are diluted and sprayed on plants while they are still dormant but when the temperature is above freezing. The best time to do this is in the very early spring before the buds open. These sprays must not be applied more than once a season and they must never be used after the leaf or flower buds have opened. Read label directions carefully. Oil sprays should not be applied to thin-barked trees such as Japanese and sugar maples, beeches, butternuts, hickories, and black walnuts, nor to most needled evergreens.

**LIME SULPHUR**, purchased as a powder and diluted with water to produce a spray, may be used on woody plants such as fruit trees. It is effective against mites and insect eggs and is especially useful as a fungicide to control soft rot.

#### *Biological Control*

Biological control may be defined as "the action of parasites, predators, and pathogens in maintaining another organism's density at a lower average than would occur in their absence."<sup>1</sup> Insect predators include such species as ladybird beetles, praying mantises, lacewings, dragonflies, and damselflies. Ladybird beetles and mantids are often sold commercially. The effectiveness of importing such species is questionable. Ladybird beetles brought into areas where they are not native may soon move out. Mantids may prey on beneficial insects as well as injurious ones. Probably the best measure for encouraging beneficial insects is to preserve native species by avoiding the use of chemical insecticides wherever possible, limiting any necessary use to only the specific plant to be protected, and using only those insecticides with short term residues. These measures will also help to preserve insect parasites, such as species of wasps and flies which lay their eggs inside or on the bodies of such pest species as aphids and caterpillars. The emerging larvae of these parasites then feed upon the host and destroy it. Parasites which are effective against various injurious insects are being experimented with in agriculture and may soon be available for use in the home garden.

Birds are important predators on garden pests. Some birds, such as flycatchers, warblers, swallows, nuthatches, woodpeckers, and Baltimore orioles feed almost

<sup>1</sup>DeBach, P., ed. 1964. Biological control of insect pests and weeds. London: Chapman and Hall. 844 pp.

entirely on insects. Others are insectivorous on at least some occasions. These predators may be attracted by providing them with food, cover, and water in birdbaths. Food and cover may be provided simultaneously by planting shrubs which are attractive to birds, such as dogwood, bayberry, winterberry, blueberry, elderberry, Russian olive, viburnums, American holly, and serviceberry. If you are lucky enough to have a toad in your garden, do not harm it! Toads are voracious insect feeders. Frogs also feed on insects, as do snakes and small mammals.

Plant pathogens are bacteria or viruses which grow inside the insect to be eradicated and eventually kill it with their toxins. Prominent among them is *Bacillus thuringiensis*, sold as Biotrol, Dipel, or Thuricide, which will control many species of harmful insects including gypsy moths, webworms, armyworms, tomato hornworms, tent caterpillars, and many other kinds of caterpillars (including, unfortunately, the caterpillars of many attractive butterflies and moths). It is completely harmless to most beneficial insects and to warm-blooded animals. The material is sprayed on foliage and the residual action lasts for weeks.

A second insect pathogen, very useful against Japanese beetle grubs, is milky spore disease, sold as Doom by Fairfax Biological Laboratory (Clinton Corners, N.Y. 12514). Only small amounts of the spore dust need to be applied to the soil as the diseased grubs and the animals which feed on them will spread the disease throughout a larger area.

Other environmentally harmless methods of pest management, such as the use of insect sex attractants or sterilization of male insects through irradiation, are currently being developed and may eventually help in the control of insect pests.

## NAMING OF ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

The naming of ornamental plants is covered by the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants. This publication follows that convention, although differences between authorities exist. We have used *Hortus Third* as an authority (see Recommended Reading).

1. The genus and species names are italicized or underlined. The genus name is always capitalized, the species name is not. Older books sometimes have species names capitalized where the species is named for a person, but for clarity here, all species names are in lower case.

Example: *Cornus florida*.

2. When variation (in growth, habit, flower color, leaf shape, etc.) exists in nature between individuals or populations of the same species, botanists often consider such variants as subspecies, varieties, or forms. In this case the name of the variant follows the name of the genus and species and is never capitalized.

Example: *Cornus florida rubra*. This can also be written *Cornus florida* var. *rubra*.

3. The names of cultivated varieties (cultivars) of either the parent species or a variant form are capitalized, not italicized, and set out in single quotation marks.

Example: *Picea glauca* 'Conica.'

4. Hybrids between two species are shown using a multiplication sign preceding the new species.

Example: *Tilia x euchlora* (a hybrid between *T. dasystyla* and *T. cordata*).

5. The abbreviation spp. indicates more than one species.

# FLOWERING SHRUBS BY SEASON AND COLOR OF BLOOM

## FEBRUARY/MARCH

### *Yellow*

Hamamelis mollis .....	Chinese Witch-hazel
Hamamelis vernalis .....	Vernal Witch-hazel

### *Gray catkins, yellow when mature*

Salix caprea .....	Goat Willow
Salix discolor .....	Pussy Willow
Salix gracilistyla .....	Rose-gold Pussy Willow

## APRIL

### *White*

Amelanchier asiatica .....	Asiatic Shadbush
Amelanchier canadensis .....	Shadbush
Lonicera fragrantissima .....	Fragrant Honeysuckle
Lonicera standishii .....	Standish Honeysuckle
*Pieris floribunda .....	Mountain Andromeda
*Pieris japonica .....	Japanese Andromeda
Prunus tomentosa .....	Nanking Cherry

### *Yellow*

Cornus mas .....	Cornelian Cherry
Corylopsis spicata .....	Spike Winter Hazel
Dirca palustris .....	Leatherwood
Forsythia spp. ....	Forsythia
Lindera benzoin .....	Spicebush

### *Pink*

*Daphne cneorum .....	Garland Flower
*Erica carnea .....	Spring Heath
Prunus triloba .....	Flowering Almond
Rhododendron mucronulatum .....	Korean Rhododendron

### *Lilac - Purple*

Daphne mezereum .....	February Daphne
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### *Brown - Purple*

Xanthorhiza simplicissima .....	Shrub Yellow-root
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## MAY

### *White*

Amelanchier canadensis .....	Shadbush
Aronia arbutifolia .....	Red Chokeberry
Aronia melanocarpa .....	Black Chokeberry
Cotoneaster multiflorus calocarpus .....	Many-flowered Cotoneaster
Deutzia gracilis .....	Slender Deutzia

\* evergreen

Deutzia lemoinei	Lemoine's Deutzia
Exochorda giraldii wilsonii	Wilson Pearlbush
Fothergilla gardenii	Dwarf Fothergilla
Fothergilla major	Large Fothergilla
Fothergilla monticola	Alabama Fothergilla
Genista monosperma	Woodwaxen
Lonicera tatarica 'Alba'	Tatarian Honeysuckle
Malus sargentii	Sargent Crab Apple
Photinia villosa	Christmasberry
Prunus maritima	Beach Plum
Rhododendron atlanticum	Coast Azalea
Rhododendron 'Dora Amateis'	Dora Amateis Rhododendron
Rhododendron mucronatum	Snow Azalea
Spiraea x arguta	Bridal Wreath
Spiraea prunifolia	Bridal Wreath
Spiraea thunbergii	Thunberg Spirea
Spiraea x vanhouttei	VanHoutte Spirea
Viburnum x burkwoodii	Burkwood's Viburnum
Viburnum x carlcephalum	Fragrant Snowball Viburnum
Viburnum carlesii	Korean Spice Viburnum
Viburnum opulus	European Cranberry-bush
Viburnum plicatum tomentosum	Doublefile Viburnum
Viburnum sieboldii	Siebold Viburnum
Viburnum trilobum	American Cranberry-bush

*Yellow*

*Berberis julianae	Wintergreen Barberry
Berberis koreana	Korean Barberry
Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry
Cytisus x praecox	Warminster Broom
Cytisus scoparius	Scotch Broom
Kerria japonica	Japanese Rose
*Mahonia aquifolium	Oregon Grape
Potentilla fruticosa 'Jackmanii'	Shrubby Cinquefoil
Rosa hugonis	Father Hugo Rose

*Orange*

Rhododendron calendulaceum	Flame Azalea
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*Red*

Chaenomeles japonica	Japanese Quince
Chaenomeles speciosa	Flowering Quince
Lonicera tatarica 'Zabelii'	Zabel Tatarian Honeysuckle

*Pink*

Rhododendron carolinianum	Carolina Rhododendron
Rhododendron periclymenoides (nudiflorum)	Pinxterbloom Azalea
Rhododendron prinophyllum (roseum)	Rose-shell Azalea
Rhododendron schlippenbachii	Royal Azalea
Rhododendron vaseyi	Pink-shell Azalea
Rhododendron yakusimanum	Yakushima Rhododendron
Weigela florida	Weigela

*Purple*

- Rhododendron yedoense poukhanense . Korean Azalea  
Syringa x persica ..... Persian Lilac  
Syringa vulgaris ..... Common Lilac

*Red - Brown*

- Calycanthus floridus ..... Carolina Allspice

*Yellow - Orange*

- Enkianthus campanulatus ..... Redvein Enkianthus

*Yellow - Red*

- Enkianthus deflexus ..... Bent Enkianthus

*Yellow - Orange*

- Potentilla fruticosa 'Tangerine' ..... Shrubby Cinquefoil

**JUNE**

*White*

- Ceanothus americanus ..... New Jersey Tea  
Cornus kousa ..... Kousa Dogwood  
Deutzia gracilis ..... Slender Deutzia  
Deutzia scabra ..... Snowflake Deutzia  
Hydrangea quercifolia ..... Oakleaf Hydrangea  
Leucothoe fontanesiana ..... Drooping Leucothoe  
Philadelphus coronarius ..... Mock Orange  
Philadelphus x lemoinei 'Avalanche' .. Lemoine Mock Orange  
Philadelphus x lemoinei 'Mont Blanc' . Mont Blanc Mock Orange  
Potentilla fruticosa 'Mount Everest' ... White Shrubby Cinquefoil  
Rhododendron arborescens ..... Sweet Azalea  
Rosa arvensis ..... Field Rose  
Viburnum dentatum ..... Arrow-wood

*Yellow*

- Potentilla fruticosa 'Jackmanii' ..... Shrubby Cinquefoil  
Rosa hugonis ..... Father Hugo Rose

*Red*

- Spiraea x bumalda 'Anthony Waterer' . Bumalda Spirea

*Pink*

- Kalmia angustifolia ..... Sheep Laurel  
Kalmia latifolia ..... Mountain Laurel  
Kolkwitzia amabilis ..... Beauty-bush  
Lonicera korolkowii ..... Blueleaf Honeysuckle  
Rosa chinensis ..... China Rose  
Rosa x rehderana ..... Polyantha Rose  
Weigela florida ..... Weigela

*Purple*

- Amorpha fruticosa ..... Indigo Bush  
Buddleia alternifolia ..... Butterfly Bush  
Magnolia quinquepeta ..... Lily Magnolia  
Rhododendron catawbiense ..... Catawba Rhododendron  
Syringa microphylla ..... Little-leaf Lilac

Syringa patula .....	Korean Lilac
Syringa villosa .....	Late Lilac

*Blue or Pink*

Hydrangea macrophylla .....	Greenhouse Hydrangea
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*Orange - Red*

Rhododendron prunifolium .....	Plum-leaved Azalea
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**JULY**

*White*

Aesculus parviflora .....	Bottlebrush Buckeye
Cephalanthus occidentalis .....	Buttonbush
Itea virginica .....	Sweetspire
Potentilla fruticosa 'Mount Everest' ...	White Shrubby Cinquefoil
Rhododendron viscosum .....	Swamp Azalea
Rosa wichuraiana .....	Memorial Rose
Stewartia ovata .....	Mountain Stewartia

*Yellow*

Hypericum frondosum .....	Golden St. Johnswort
Hypericum patulum 'Sungold' .....	Sungold St. Johnswort
Potentilla fruticosa 'Jackmanii' .....	Shrubby Cinquefoil

*Red*

Spiraea x bumalda 'Anthony Waterer' .	Bumalda Spirea
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*Pink*

Abelia x grandiflora .....	Glossy Abelia
Erica vagans .....	Cornish Heath
Rosa chinensis .....	China Rose
Rosa x rehderana .....	Polyantha Rose
Spiraea latifolia .....	Meadowsweet

*Purple*

Lespedeza bicolor .....	Shrub Bush Clover
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*Yellow - Orange*

Potentilla fruticosa 'Tangerine' .....	Shrubby Cinquefoil
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**AUGUST**

*White*

Aesculus parviflora .....	Bottlebrush Buckeye
Clethra alnifolia .....	Sweet Pepperbush
Hibiscus syriacus .....	Rose-of-Sharon
Hydrangea paniculata 'Grandiflora' ...	Peegee Hydrangea
Potentilla fruticosa 'Mount Everest' ...	White Shrubby Cinquefoil

*Yellow*

Cytisus nigricans .....	Spike Broom
Potentilla fruticosa 'Jackmanii' .....	Shrubby Cinquefoil

*Pink*

Abelia x grandiflora .....	Glossy Abelia
Rosa chinensis .....	China Rose

Rosa x rehderana ..... Polyantha Rose  
Spiraea latifolia ..... Meadowsweet

*Purple*

Lespedeza bicolor ..... Shrub Bush Clover

*Blue*

Caryopteris x clandonensis 'Blue Mist' Blue Mist Bluebeard

**SEPTEMBER**

*White*

Potentilla fruticosa 'Mount Everest' ... White Shrubby Cinquefoil  
Rosa rugosa 'Alba' ..... Beach Rose

*Yellow*

Potentilla fruticosa 'Jackmanii' ..... Shrubby Cinquefoil

*Pink*

Abelia x grandiflora ..... Glossy Abelia  
Erica vagans ..... Cornish Heath  
Rosa x rehderana ..... Polyantha Rose

*Yellow - Orange*

Potentilla fruticosa 'Tangerine' ..... Shrubby Cinquefoil

**OCTOBER**

*Yellow*

Hamamelis virginiana ..... Witch-hazel

## FLOWERING TREES BY SEASON AND COLOR OF BLOOM

### APRIL

#### *White*

Amelanchier asiatica .....	Asiatic Shadbush
Amelanchier laevis .....	Juneberry
Magnolia stellata .....	Star Magnolia

#### *Yellow*

Cornus mas .....	Cornelian Cherry
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#### *Pink*

Prunus sargentii .....	Sargent Cherry
Prunus subhirtella .....	Higan Cherry

### MAY

#### *White*

Cornus alternifolia .....	Pagoda Dogwood
Cornus florida .....	Flowering Dogwood
Crataegus crus-galli .....	Cockspur Thorn
Crataegus laevigata (oxycantha) .....	English Hawthorn
Crataegus x lavalleyi .....	Lavalle Hawthorn
Crataegus nitida .....	Glossy Hawthorn
Crataegus phaenopyrum .....	Washington Thorn
Fraxinus ornus .....	Flowering Ash
Halesia carolina .....	Carolina Silver-bell
Halesia monticola .....	Mountain Silver-bell
Magnolia x soulangeana .....	Saucer Magnolia
Pyrus calleryana 'Bradford' .....	Callery Pear
Sorbus alnifolia .....	Korean Mountain Ash
Sorbus casmiriana .....	Kashmir Mountain Ash

#### *Yellow*

Laburnum x watereri .....	Golden-chain Tree
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#### *Red*

Malus x atrosanguinea .....	Carmine Crab Apple
Malus 'Dorothea' .....	Dorothea Crab Apple
Prunus persica .....	Peach

#### *Pink*

Cercis canadensis .....	Eastern Redbud
Cornus florida 'Rubra' .....	Pink Flowering Dogwood
Crataegus 'Toba' .....	Toba Hawthorn
Malus x arnoldiana .....	Arnold Hawthorn
Malus coronaria 'Charlottae' .....	Charlotte Crab Apple
Malus floribunda .....	Showy Crab Apple
Malus hupehensis .....	Tea Crab Apple
Malus 'Katherine' .....	Katherine Crab Apple
Malus 'Red Jade' .....	Red Jade Weeping Crab Apple
Prunus serrulata .....	Japanese Flowering Cherry

*Greenish*

Magnolia acuminata ..... Cucumber Magnolia

**JUNE**

*White*

Chionanthus virginicus ..... Fringe Tree  
Cladrastis lutea ..... Yellowwood  
Cornus kousa ..... Japanese Dogwood  
Crataegus phaenopyrum ..... Washington Thorn  
Magnolia hypoleuca ..... Whiteleaf Japanese Magnolia  
Styrax japonicus ..... Japanese Snowbell  
Styrax obassia ..... Fragrant Snowbell  
Syringa reticulata ..... Japanese Tree Lilac

**JULY**

*White*

Kalopanax pictus ..... Castor-Aralia  
Stewartia koreana ..... Korean Stewartia  
Stewartia pseudo-camellia ..... Japanese Stewartia

*Yellow*

Koelreuteria paniculata ..... Golden-rain Tree

*Pink*

Albizia julibrissin ..... Silk Tree

**AUGUST**

*White*

Maackia amurensis ..... Maackia  
Oxydendrum arboreum ..... Sourwood, Sorrel  
Sophora japonica ..... Japanese Pagoda Tree

*Pink*

Albizia julibrissin ..... Silk Tree

**SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER**

*White*

Franklinia alatamaha ..... Franklin Tree

# FLOWERING VINES AND GROUND COVERS BY SEASON AND COLOR OF BLOOM

## APRIL

### White

Epigaea repens ..... Trailing Arbutus

## MAY

### Yellow

Cytisus decumbens ..... Prostrate Broom

Cytisus procumbens ..... Ground Broom

### Pink

Clematis montana rubens ..... Pink Anemone Clematis

### Blue-Purple

Cytisus purpureus ..... Purple Broom

Vinca minor ..... Common Periwinkle

Wisteria floribunda ..... Japanese Wisteria

Wisteria sinensis ..... Chinese Wisteria

## JUNE

### White

Clematis montana ..... Anemone Clematis

Cytisus leucanthus ..... Portuguese Broom

Fragaria vesca americana ..... American Strawberry

Hydrangea anomala petiolaris ..... Climbing Hydrangea

Lonicera japonica 'Halliana' ..... Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle

### Yellow

Clematis tangutica ..... Golden Clematis

Cytisus decumbens ..... Prostrate Broom

Hypericum buckleyi ..... Blueridge St. Johnswort

Hypericum reptans ..... Creeping St. Johnswort

### Purple

Akebia quinata ..... Chocolate Vine

Daboecia cantabrica ..... Irish Heath

### Yellow-Red

Lonicera heckrottii ..... Everblooming Honeysuckle

Lonicera henryi ..... Henry Honeysuckle

## JULY

### White

Calluna vulgaris ..... Heather

Rosa wichuraiana ..... Memorial Rose

### Yellow

Hypericum calycinum ..... Aaron's Beard St. Johnswort

Hypericum reptans ..... Creeping St. Johnswort

### Blue-Purple

Calluna vulgaris ..... Heather

Clematis x eriostemon .....	Eriostemon Clematis
Clematis x jackmanii .....	Jackman Clematis
Daboecia cantabrica .....	Irish Heath
Erica vagans .....	Cornish Heath

*Orange-Red*

Campsis radicans .....	Trumpet Creeper
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*Yellow-Red*

Lonicera heckrottii .....	Everblooming Honeysuckle
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**AUGUST UNTIL FROST**

*White*

Calluna vulgaris .....	Heather
Clematis paniculata .....	Sweet Autumn Clematis
Polygonum aubertii .....	Chinese Fleecevine

*Yellow*

Hypericum reptans .....	Creeping St. Johnswort
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*Blue-Purple*

Calluna vulgaris .....	Heather
Clematis x eriostemon .....	Eriostemon Clematis
Daboecia cantabrica .....	Irish Heath
Erica vagans .....	Cornish Heath

*Yellow Red*

Lonicera heckrottii .....	Everblooming Honeysuckle
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# TREES FOR STREETS AND PARKS

## DECIDUOUS

<i>Acer campestre</i> 'Leprechaun' .....	Leprechaun Hedge Maple
<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Almira' .....	Almira Norway Maple
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> 'Worleei' .....	Golden-leaved Sycamore Maple
<i>Acer rubrum</i> 'Armstrong' .....	Armstrong Two Red Maple
<i>Acer rubrum</i> 'Columnare' .....	Columnar Red Maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i> 'Columnare' .....	Columnar Sugar Maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i> 'Monumentale' .....	Sentry Sugar Maple
<i>Aesculus x carnea</i> 'Briotii' .....	Ruby Red Horsechestnut
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> 'Baumannii' .....	Baumann's Horsechestnut
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> .....	European Alder
<i>Betula pendula</i> .....	European White Birch
<i>Betula pendula</i> 'Fastigiata' .....	Fastigate European Birch
<i>Carpinus betulus</i> .....	European Hornbeam
<i>Carpinus betulus</i> 'Fastigiata' .....	Fastigate European Hornbeam
<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i> .....	Katsura Tree
<i>Cladrastis lutea</i> .....	Yellowwood
<i>Corylus columna</i> .....	Turkish Hazelnut
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> 'Paulii' .....	Paul's English Hawthorn
<i>Crataegus x lavallei</i> .....	Lavalle Hawthorn
<i>Crataegus mollis</i> .....	Red Haw
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> 'Stricta' .....	Columnar Hawthorn
<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i> .....	Washington Thorn
<i>Crataegus pinnatifida major</i> .....	Chinese Big-leaf Hawthorn
<i>Eucommia ulmoides</i> .....	Hardy Rubber Tree
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> .....	European Beech
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> 'Globosa' .....	Globe Ash
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i> .....	Flowering Ash
<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> .....	Flame Ash
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata</i> .....	Green Ash
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> 'Marshall's Seedless' .....	Marshall's Seedless Ash
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> .....	Maidenhair Tree
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i> .....	Thornless Honey Locust
<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i> .....	Kentucky Coffee Tree
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> .....	Golden-rain Tree
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> .....	Sweet-gum
<i>Maackia amurensis</i> .....	Amur Maackia
<i>Malus spectabilis</i> 'Van Eseltine' .....	Van Eseltine Crab Apple
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i> .....	Hop Hornbeam
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> .....	Sourwood, Sorrel Tree
<i>Phellodendron amurense</i> .....	Amur Cork Tree
<i>Prunus maackii</i> .....	Amur Chokecherry
<i>Prunus sargentii</i> 'Rancho' .....	Columnar Sargent Cherry
<i>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</i> .....	Caucasian Wingnut
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Bradford' .....	Callery Pear
<i>Quercus cerris</i> .....	Turkey Oak
<i>Quercus prinus</i> .....	Chestnut Oak
<i>Quercus robur fastigiata</i> .....	Columnar English Oak

<i>Quercus velutina</i> .....	Black Oak
<i>Sophora japonica</i> .....	Japanese Pagoda Tree
<i>Sorbus alnifolia</i> .....	Korean Mountain Ash
<i>Stewartia koreana</i> .....	Korean Stewartia
<i>Syringa reticulata</i> .....	Japanese Tree Lilac
<i>Tilia cordata</i> .....	Small-leaved European Linden
<i>Tilia x euchlora</i> .....	Crimean Linden
<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> 'Fastigiata' .....	Large-leaved Linden
<i>Ulmus carpinifolia</i> .....	Smooth-leaved Elm
<i>Ulmus glabra</i> .....	Scotch Elm
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> .....	Chinese Elm
<i>Zelkova serrata</i> .....	Japanese Zelkova

### EVERGREEN

<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> .....	Eastern Red Cedar
<i>Picea omorika</i> .....	Serbian Spruce

## EVERGREEN TREES

<i>Abies balsamea</i> .....	Balsam Fir
<i>Abies concolor</i> .....	White Fir
<i>Abies fargesii</i> .....	Farges Fir
<i>Abies fraseri</i> .....	Southern Balsam Fir
<i>Abies grandis</i> .....	Giant Fir
<i>Abies homolepis</i> .....	Nikko Fir
<i>Abies koreana</i> .....	Korean Fir
<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> .....	Alpine Fir
<i>Abies nordmanniana</i> .....	Caucasian Fir
<i>Abies veitchii</i> .....	Veitch Fir
<i>Cedrus atlantica glauca</i> .....	Blue Atlas Cedar
<i>Cedrus libani</i> .....	Cedar of Lebanon
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> and varieties ..	Lawson Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> .....	Hinoki Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> and juvenile foliage forms .....	Sawara Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i> .....	Southern White Cedar
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> .....	Japanese Cedar
* <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> .....	English Holly
* <i>Ilex opaca</i> .....	American Holly
* <i>Ilex pedunculosa</i> .....	Longstalk Holly
* <i>Ilex pernyi</i> .....	Perny Holly
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Keteleeri' .....	Chinese Juniper
<i>Juniperus communis</i> 'Hibernica' .....	Irish Juniper
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> .....	Rocky Mountain Juniper
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> 'Skyrocket' .....	Red Cedar
<i>Picea abies</i> .....	Norway Spruce
<i>Picea asperata</i> .....	Dragon Spruce
<i>Picea engelmannii</i> .....	Englemann Spruce
<i>Picea glauca</i> .....	White Spruce
<i>Picea mariana</i> .....	Black Spruce
<i>Picea omorika</i> .....	Serbian Spruce
<i>Picea orientalis</i> .....	Oriental Spruce
<i>Picea pungens</i> .....	Colorado Spruce
<i>Picea torana</i> (polita) .....	Tiger-tail Spruce
<i>Pinus aristata</i> .....	Bristle-cone Pine
<i>Pinus banksiana</i> .....	Jack Pine
<i>Pinus bungeana</i> .....	Lace-bark Pine
<i>Pinus cembra</i> .....	Swiss Stone Pine
<i>Pinus contorta</i> .....	Shore Pine
<i>Pinus densiflora</i> .....	Japanese Red Pine
<i>Pinus flexilis</i> .....	Limber Pine
<i>Pinus koraiensis</i> .....	Korean Pine
<i>Pinus mugo</i> (montana) .....	Mugo Pine
<i>Pinus nigra</i> .....	Austrian Pine
<i>Pinus parviflora</i> .....	Japanese White Pine
<i>Pinus resinosa</i> .....	Red Pine

\*broad-leaved, all others narrow-leaved

<i>Pinus rigida</i>	Pitch Pine
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine
<i>Pinus strobus</i> 'Fastigiata'	Fastigate White Pine
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine
<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>	Japanese Black Pine
<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>	Himalayan White Pine
<i>Platycladus (Thuja) orientalis</i>	Oriental Arborvitae
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii (taxifolia)</i>	Douglas Fir
<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>	Umbrella Pine
<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata'	Irish Yew
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	American Arborvitae
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Giant Arborvitae
<i>Thuja standishii</i>	Japanese Arborvitae
<i>Thujopsis dolabrata</i>	Hiba Arborvitae
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canada Hemlock
<i>Tsuga caroliniana</i>	Carolina Hemlock
<i>Tsuga diversifolia</i>	Japanese Hemlock

## EVERGREEN SHRUBS

### *Narrow-Leaved*

<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> .....	Heather
<i>Erica carnea</i> .....	Spring Heath
<i>Erica cinerea</i> .....	Twisted Heath
<i>Erica vagans</i> .....	Cornish Heath
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Pfitzerana' .....	Pfitzer Juniper
<i>Juniperus communis</i> .....	Common Juniper
<i>Juniperus conferta</i> .....	Shore Juniper
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> .....	Creeping Juniper
<i>Juniperus sabina</i> .....	Savin Juniper
<i>Taxus baccata</i> .....	English Yew
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> .....	Japanese Yew
<i>Taxus x media</i> .....	Intermediate Yew
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 'Rheingold' .....	Rheingold Arborvitae
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 'Wareana' .....	Ware's Arborvitae
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> 'Pendula' .....	Sargent Weeping Hemlock

### *Broad-Leaved*

<i>Berberis x chenaultii</i> .....	Chenault Barberry
<i>Berberis julianae</i> .....	Wintergreen Barberry
<i>Berberis verruculosa</i> .....	Warty Barberry
<i>Buxus microphylla</i> .....	Little-leaf Boxwood
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> .....	Common Boxwood
<i>Cotoneaster congestus</i> .....	Pyrenees Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster conspicuus</i> .....	Wintergreen Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i> .....	Bearberry Cotoneaster
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> 'Vegeta' .....	Bigleaf Wintercreeper
<i>Ilex crenata</i> .....	Japanese Holly
<i>Ilex glabra</i> .....	Inkberry
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i> .....	Sheep Laurel
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i> .....	Mountain Laurel
<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i> .....	Coast Leucothoe
<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i> .....	Drooping Leucothoe
<i>Pieris floribunda</i> .....	Mountain Andromeda
<i>Pieris japonica</i> .....	Japanese Andromeda
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> .....	Fire Thorn
<i>Rhododendron carolinianum</i> .....	Carolina Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron Catawba Hybrids</i> .....	Catawba Hybrid Rhododendrons
<i>Rhododendron fortunei</i> .....	Fortune Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron x laetevirens</i> .....	Wilson Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron maximum</i> .....	Rosebay Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron smirnowii</i> .....	Smirnow Rhododendron
<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i> .....	Dwarf Germander
<i>Viburnum x pragense</i> .....	Prague Viburnum

## EVERGREEN VINES AND GROUND COVERS

### *Narrow-Leaved*

Calluna vulgaris .....	Scotch Heather
Cytisus decumbens .....	Prostrate Broom
Cytisus purpureus .....	Purple Broom
Erica carnea .....	Spring Heath
Erica cinerea .....	Twisted Heath
Erica vagans .....	Cornish Heath
Juniperus conferta .....	Shore Juniper
Juniperus horizontalis varieties .....	Creeping Juniper
Juniperus chinensis procumbens 'Nana' ...	Dwarf Japanese Garden Juniper
Juniperus sabina 'Tamariscifolia' .....	Savin Juniper

### *Broad-Leaved*

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi .....	Bearberry
Cotoneaster dammeri .....	Bearberry Cotoneaster
Daphne cneorum .....	Garland Flower
Epigaea repens .....	Trailing Arbutus
Euonymus fortunei .....	Wintercreeper
Gaultheria procumbens .....	Wintergreen
Gaylussacia brachycera .....	Box Huckleberry
Hedera helix .....	English Ivy
Mitchella repens .....	Partridgeberry
Pachysandra terminalis .....	Japanese Pachysandra
Paxistima canbyi .....	Cliff-green
Vaccinium vitis-idaea .....	Cowberry
Vaccinium vitis-idaea minus .....	Mountain Cranberry

# VINES AND GROUND COVERS FOR SUN AND SHADE

## VINES FOR SHADE

<i>Actinidia arguta</i> .....	Bower Actinidia
<i>Akebia quinata</i> .....	Chocolate Vine
<i>Akebia trifoliata</i> .....	Three-leaf Akebia
<i>Aristolochia durior</i> .....	Dutchman's Pipe
<i>Clematis x jackmanii</i> .....	Jackman Clematis
<i>Clematis montana rubens</i> .....	Pink Anemone Clematis
<i>Clematis paniculata</i> .....	Sweet Autumn Clematis
<i>Clematis tangutica</i> .....	Golden Clematis
<i>Clematis virginiana</i> .....	Virgin's Bower
* <i>Euonymus fortunei</i> .....	Wintercreeper
<i>Euonymus obovata</i> .....	Running Strawberry Bush
* <i>Hedera helix</i> .....	English Ivy
<i>Hydrangea anomala (petiolaris)</i> .....	Climbing Hydrangea
<i>Lonicera henryi</i> .....	Henry Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera japonica 'Halliana'</i> .....	Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> .....	Trumpet Honeysuckle
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> .....	Virginia Creeper
<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i> .....	Boston Ivy
<i>Vitis amurensis</i> .....	Amur Grape
<i>Vitis labrusca</i> .....	Fox Grape

## VINES FOR SUN

<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i> .....	Porcelain Berry
<i>Campsis radicans</i> .....	Trumpet Creeper
<i>Celastrus scandens</i> .....	American Bittersweet
<i>Wisteria floribunda</i> .....	Japanese Wisteria
<i>Wisteria sinensis</i> .....	Chinese Wisteria

## GROUND COVERS FOR SHADE

* <i>Daboecia cantabrica</i> .....	Irish Heath
* <i>Daphne cneorum</i> .....	Garland Flower
* <i>Epigaea repens</i> .....	Trailing Arbutus
* <i>Erica carnea</i> .....	Spring Heath
* <i>Erica cinerea</i> .....	Twisted Heath
* <i>Erica vagans</i> .....	Cornish Heath
<i>Euonymus obovata</i> .....	Running Strawberry Bush
* <i>Gaultheria procumbens</i> .....	Wintergreen
* <i>Gaylussacia brachycera</i> .....	Box Huckleberry
* <i>Mitchella repens</i> .....	Partridgeberry
* <i>Pachysandra terminalis</i> .....	Japanese Pachysandra
* <i>Paxistima canbyi</i> .....	Cliff-green
* <i>Paxistima myrsinites</i> .....	Oregon Boxwood
<i>Vaccinium angustifolium laevifolium</i> .....	Lowbush Blueberry
* <i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i> .....	Cowberry
* <i>Vinca minor</i> .....	Common Periwinkle

## GROUND COVERS FOR SUN

* <i>Arctostaphylos uva-urii</i> .....	Common Bearberry
* <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> .....	Heather
<i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i> .....	Creeping Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i> .....	Cranberry Cotoneaster
* <i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i> .....	Bearberry Cotoneaster
* <i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i> .....	Small-leaved Cotoneaster
<i>Cytisus x beanii</i> .....	Bean's Broom
<i>Cytisus decumbens</i> .....	Prostrate Broom
<i>Cytisus leucanthus</i> .....	Portuguese Broom
<i>Cytisus procumbens</i> .....	Ground Broom
<i>Cytisus purpureus</i> .....	Purple Broom
<i>Fragaria vesca americana</i> .....	American Strawberry
<i>Hypericum buckleyi</i> .....	Blueridge St. Johnswort
<i>Hypericum calycinum</i> .....	Aaron's Beard St. Johnswort
<i>Hudsonia tomentosa</i> .....	Beach Heather
* <i>Juniperus chinensis procumbens</i> 'Nana' ...	Dwarf Japanese Garden Juniper
* <i>Juniperus conferta</i> .....	Shore Juniper
* <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> .....	Creeping Juniper
* <i>Juniperus sabina</i> 'Tamariscifolia' .....	Savin Juniper
* <i>Potentilla tridentata</i> .....	Three-toothed Cinquefoil
<i>Rosa wichuraiana</i> .....	Memorial Rose

\*evergreen

# DWARF AND ROCK GARDEN PLANTS

## EVERGREEN DWARF TREES\*

<i>Abies balsamea</i> 'Hudsonia' .....	Hudson Balsam Fir
<i>Abies concolor</i> 'Compacta' .....	Compact White Fir
<i>Abies koreana</i> 'Prostrate Beauty' .....	Prostrate Korean Fir
<i>Cedrus libani</i> 'Sargentii' .....	Sargent Cedar of Lebanon
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Filiformis Compacta' .....	Compact Lawson Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Forsteckensis' .....	Forsteck Lawson Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Minima' .....	Dwarf Lawson Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> 'Compacta' .....	Dwarf Hinoki Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Aurea Nana' .....	Compact Sawara Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Pygmaea' .....	Pygmy Sawara Cypress
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Compressa' .....	Compressed Cryptomeria
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Spiralis' .....	Spiral Cryptomeria
<i>Picea abies</i> 'Clanbrasiliana' .....	Dwarf Norway Spruce
<i>Picea abies</i> 'Gregoryana' .....	Gregory Norway Spruce
<i>Picea abies</i> 'Nidiformis' .....	Birds-nest Spruce
<i>Picea glauca albertiana</i> 'Conica' .....	Dwarf Alberta Spruce
<i>Picea mariana</i> 'Nana' .....	Dwarf Black Spruce
<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Globosa' .....	Globe Colorado Spruce
<i>Pinus densiflora</i> 'Umbraculifera' .....	Japanese Umbrella Pine
<i>Pinus mugo pumilo</i> .....	Little Mugo Pine
<i>Pinus nigra</i> 'Hornibrookiana' .....	Hornibrook Austrian Pine
<i>Pinus pumila</i> .....	Dwarf Siberian Pine
<i>Pinus rigida</i> 'Sherman Eddy' .....	Dwarf Pitch Pine
<i>Pinus strobus</i> 'Nana' .....	Dwarf Eastern White Pine
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> 'Nana' .....	Dwarf Scots Pine
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> 'Pygmaea' .....	Pygmy Scots Pine
<i>Platycladus (Thuja) orientalis</i> 'Juniperoides' .....	Oriental Juniper Arborvitae
<i>Platycladus (Thuja) orientalis</i> 'Meldensis' .....	Meldensis Oriental Arborvitae
<i>Platycladus (Thuja) orientalis</i> 'Minima Glaucua' .....	Dwarf Oriental Arborvitae
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 'Fastigiata' .....	Fastigate Arborvitae
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 'Globosa' .....	Globe Arborvitae
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> 'Cole' .....	Cole Dwarf Hemlock
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> 'Hussii' .....	Hussi Dwarf Hemlock
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> 'Minima' .....	Little Canada Hemlock

## EVERGREEN DWARF SHRUBS

### *Narrow-Leaved*

<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> 'Nana' .....	Dwarf Hinoki Cypress
<i>Juniperus chinensis procumbens</i> .....	Japanese Garden Juniper
<i>Juniperus chinensis procumbens</i> 'Nana' .....	Dwarf Japanese Garden Juniper
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Sargentii' .....	Sargent Chinese Juniper
<i>Juniperus communis</i> 'Depressa' .....	Prostrate Common Juniper
<i>Juniperus communis</i> 'Repanda' .....	Repanda Common Juniper
<i>Juniperus conferta</i> .....	Shore Juniper
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> .....	Creeping Juniper

\*all narrow-leaved

<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> 'Bar Harbor' . . . . .	Bar Harbor Juniper
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> 'Plumosa' . . . . .	Andorra Juniper
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> 'Wiltonii' . . . . .	Blue Rug Juniper
<i>Juniperus sabina</i> 'Skandia' . . . . .	Savin Juniper
<i>Juniperus sabina</i> 'Tamariscifolia' . . . . .	Savin Juniper
<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Pygmaea' . . . . .	Pygmy English Yew
<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Repandens' . . . . .	Spreading English Yew
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> 'Prostrata' . . . . .	Prostrate Japanese Yew

*Broad-Leaved*

<i>Andromeda polifolia</i> 'Nana' . . . . .	Dwarf Bog Rosemary
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> . . . . .	Bearberry
<i>Berberis buxifolia</i> 'Nana' . . . . .	Dwarf Magellan Barberry
<i>Buxus microphylla</i> 'Compacta' . . . . .	Compact Little-leaf Boxwood
<i>Buxus microphylla</i> 'Green Pillow' . . . . .	Green Pillow Boxwood
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> 'Suffruticosa' . . . . .	Edging Boxwood
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> 'Vardar Valley' . . . . .	Vardar Valley Boxwood
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> . . . . .	Heather
<i>Cassiope lycopodioides</i> . . . . .	Cassiope
<i>Cotoneaster congestus</i> . . . . .	Pyrenees Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i> . . . . .	Bearberry Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i> . . . . .	Small-leaved Cotoneaster
<i>Cytisus x beanii</i> . . . . .	Bean's Broom
<i>Cytisus decumbens</i> . . . . .	Prostrate Broom
<i>Cytisus procumbens</i> . . . . .	Ground Broom
<i>Daboecia cantabrica</i> . . . . .	Irish Heath
<i>Epigaea repens</i> . . . . .	Trailing Arbutus
<i>Erica carnea</i> . . . . .	Spring Heath
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> 'Carrieri' . . . . .	Glossy Wintercreeper
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> 'Colorata' . . . . .	Colorata Wintercreeper
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> 'Sarcoxie' . . . . .	Sarcoxie Wintercreeper
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> 'Vegeta' . . . . .	Big-leaf Wintercreeper
<i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Compacta' . . . . .	Compact Japanese Holly
<i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Helleri' . . . . .	Heller Japanese Holly
<i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Mariesii' . . . . .	Maries Japanese Holly
<i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Stokesii' . . . . .	Stokes Japanese Holly
<i>Ilex glabra</i> 'Compacta' . . . . .	Compact Inkberry
<i>Ilex rugosa</i> . . . . .	Tsuru Holly
<i>Ledum groenlandicum</i> . . . . .	Labrador Tea
<i>Leiophyllum buxifolium</i> . . . . .	Box Sandmyrtle
<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i> 'Nana' . . . . .	Dwarf Drooping Leucothoe
<i>Mahoberberis aquisargentii</i> . . . . .	Mahoberberis
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> 'Compacta' . . . . .	Compact Oregon Grape
<i>Mahonia aquifolium repens</i> . . . . .	Creeping Mahonia
<i>Paxistima canbyi</i> . . . . .	Cliff-green
<i>Pieris japonica</i> 'Pygmaea' . . . . .	Pygmy Japanese Andromeda
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> 'Otto Luyken' . . . . .	Cherry Laurel
<i>Rhododendron ferrugineum</i> . . . . .	Alpine Rose Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron hippophaeoides</i> . . . . .	Seabuckthorn Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron hirsutum</i> . . . . .	Hairy Alpine Rose
<i>Rhododendron impeditum</i> . . . . .	Cloudland Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron indicum</i> 'Balsminaefflorum' . . . . .	Balsam Azalea

Rhododendron keiskei	Keiskei Rhododendron
Rhododendron keleticum	Lhasa Rhododendron
Rhododendron PJM Hybrids	PJM Hybrid Rhododendrons
Rhododendron racemosum	Mayflower Rhododendron
Rhododendron 'Ramapo'	Ramapo Rhododendron
Vaccinium vitis-idaea minus	Mountain Cranberry

### DECIDUOUS DWARF SHRUBS

Abelia x grandiflora 'Edward Goucher'	Dwarf Abelia
Berberis thunbergii 'Atropurpurea Nana'	Crimson Pygmy Barberry
Betula nana	Dwarf Birch
Caryopteris x clandonensis 'Blue Mist'	Blue Mist Bluebeard
Cornus hessei	Hesse Dogwood
Cornus mas 'Nana'	Dwarf Cornelias Cherry
Cornus sericea 'Kelseyi'	Dwarf Red Osier Dogwood
Cotoneaster adpressus	Creeping Cotoneaster
Cotoneaster apiculatus	Cranberry Cotoneaster
Cotoneaster congestus	Pyrenees Cotoneaster
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Rock Cotoneaster
Daphne mezereum	February Daphne
Enkianthus perulatus compactus	Dwarf White Enkianthus
Forsythia 'Arnold Dwarf'	Arnold Dwarf Forsythia
Forsythia viridissima 'Bronxensis'	Bronx Forsythia
Fothergilla gardenii	Dwarf Fothergilla
Genista pilosa	Silky Woodwaxen
Genista tinctora 'Plena'	Plena Woodwaxen
Hypericum buckleyi	Blueridge St. Johnswort
Hypericum calycinum	Aaron's Beard St. Johnswort
Ligustrum vulgare 'Lodense'	Lodense Privet
Lonicera alpigena	European Bush Honeysuckle
Lonicera spinosa albertii	Albert Thorn Honeysuckle
Lonicera xylosteum 'Claveyi'	Clavey's Dwarf Fly Honeysuckle
Potentilla fruticosa	Shrubby Cinquefoil
Potentilla fruticosa 'Davurica'	Davurica Shrubby Cinquefoil
Potentilla fruticosa 'Pyrenaica'	Pyrenees Shrubby Cinquefoil
Potentilla fruticosa 'Tangerine'	Tangerine Shrubby Cinquefoil
Rhododendron atlanticum	Coast Azalea
Rosa nitida	Shining Rose
Rosa wichuraiana	Memorial Rose
Salix herbacea	Dwarf Willow
Salix purpurea 'Gracilis'	Dwarf Basket Willow
Salix uva-ursi	Bearberry Willow
Spiraea albiflora	Japanese White Spirea
Spiraea x bumalda 'Anthony Waterer'	Anthony Waterer Bumalda Spirea
Spiraea x bumalda 'Crispa'	Crispa Bumalda Spirea
Spiraea japonica 'Alpina'	Dwarf Japanese Spirea
Stephanandra incisa 'Crispa'	Dwarf Cutleaved Stephanandra
Teucrium chamaedrys	Dwarf Germander
Vaccinium angustifolium	Lowbush Blueberry
Viburnum farreri 'Nanum'	Dwarf Fragrant Viburnum
Viburnum opulus 'Nanum'	Dwarf European Cranberry Bush

# PLANTS FOR HEDGES AND SCREENS

## DECIDUOUS TREES

<i>Acer campestre</i> .....	Hedge Maple
<i>Acer ginnala</i> .....	Amur Maple
<i>Carpinus betulus</i> .....	European Hornbeam
<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i> .....	Cockspur Thorn
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> 'Stricta' .....	English Hawthorn
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> (oxycantha) .....	English Hawthorn
<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i> .....	Washington Thorn
<i>Populus alba</i> 'Pyramidalis' .....	Bolleana Poplar
<i>Syringa reticulata</i> .....	Japanese Tree Lilac
<i>Tilia cordata</i> .....	Small-leaved European Linden
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> .....	Chinese Elm
<i>Ulmus pumila</i> .....	Siberian Elm

## EVERGREEN TREES

* <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> .....	Boxwood
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> .....	Lawson Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> .....	Sawara Cypress
* <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> .....	English Holly
* <i>Ilex cornuta</i> .....	Chinese Holly
* <i>Ilex crenata</i> .....	Japanese Holly
* <i>Ilex opaca</i> .....	American Holly
* <i>Ilex pedunculosa</i> .....	Longstalk Holly
* <i>Ilex pernyi</i> .....	Perny Holly
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Keteleeri' .....	Chinese Juniper
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> .....	Red Cedar
<i>Pinus cembra</i> .....	Swiss Stone Pine
<i>Pinus koraiensis</i> .....	Korean Pine
<i>Pinus strobus</i> .....	White Pine
<i>Platycladus</i> ( <i>Thuja</i> ) <i>orientalis</i> .....	Oriental Arborvitae
* <i>Pyracantha</i> spp. ....	Firethorns
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> .....	Japanese Yew
<i>Taxus x media</i> .....	Intermediate Yew
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> .....	American Arborvitae
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> .....	Canada Hemlock
<i>Tsuga caroliniana</i> .....	Carolina Hemlock

\*broad-leaved, all others narrow-leaved

## DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i> .....	Glossy Abelia
<i>Acanthopanax sieboldianus</i> .....	Five-leaf Aralia
<i>Berberis gilgiana</i> .....	Wildfire Barberry
<i>Berberis koreana</i> .....	Korean Barberry
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> .....	Japanese Barberry
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> .....	Sweet Pepperbush
<i>Cornus alba</i> .....	Tatarian Dogwood

<i>Cornus mas</i> .....	Cornelian Cherry
<i>Cotoneaster divaricatus</i> .....	Spreading Cotoneaster
<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i> .....	Russian Olive
<i>Eleagnus umbellata</i> .....	Cardinal Autumn Olive
<i>Euonymus alata</i> .....	Winged Euonymus
<i>Corylus avellana</i> .....	European Hazelnut
<i>Forsythia suspensa</i> .....	Forsythia
<i>Fothergilla</i> spp. ....	Fothergilla
<i>Hamamelis</i> spp. ....	Witch-hazel
<i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i> .....	Beauty-bush
<i>Ligustrum amurense</i> .....	Amur Privet
<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i> 'Regelianum' ....	Regal Privet
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i> .....	Tatarian Honeysuckle
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> .....	Shrubby Cinquefoil
<i>Rhamnus frangula</i> .....	Alder Buckthorn
<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i> .....	Hiryu Azalea
<i>Ribes alpinum</i> .....	Alpine Currant
<i>Rosa virginiana</i> .....	Virginia Rose
<i>Syringa x chinensis</i> .....	Chinese Lilac
<i>Syringa microphylla</i> .....	Little-leaf Lilac
<i>Syringa x persica</i> .....	Persian Lilac
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> .....	Common Lilac
<i>Viburnum</i> spp. ....	Viburnums

#### EVERGREEN SHRUBS

* <i>Buxus microphylla</i> .....	Little-leaf Boxwood
* <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> .....	Boxwood
* <i>Euonymus fortunei</i> vegeta .....	Bigleaf Wintercreeper
* <i>Ilex cornuta</i> .....	Chinese Holly
* <i>Ilex crenata</i> .....	Japanese Holly
* <i>Ilex glabra</i> .....	Inkberry
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Pfitzerana' .....	Pfitzer Juniper
<i>Juniperus sabina</i> .....	Savin Juniper
* <i>Pieris floribunda</i> .....	Mountain Andromeda
* <i>Pieris japonica</i> .....	Japanese Andromeda
* <i>Rhododendron carolinianum</i> .....	Carolina Rhododendron
* <i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i> .....	Catawba Rhododendron
* <i>Rhododendron maximum</i> .....	Rosebay Rhododendron
<i>Taxus baccata</i> .....	English Yew
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> .....	Japanese Yew
<i>Taxus x media</i> .....	Intermediate Yew

\*Broad-leaved, all other narrow-leaved

# PLANTS WITH INTERESTING BARK OR TWIGS

## TREES

<i>Acer davidii</i>	David Maple
<i>Acer griseum</i>	Paperbark Maple
<i>Acer pennsylvanicum</i>	Striped Maple
<i>Acer triflorum</i>	Three-flower Maple
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Shadbush
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper Birch
<i>Betula pendula</i>	European White Birch
<i>Betula populifolia</i>	Gray Birch
<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark Hickory
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Hackberry
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American Beech
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European Beech
<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian Parrot Tree
<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	Amur Cork Tree
<i>Pinus bungeana</i>	Lace-bark Pine
<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane Tree
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Eastern Sycamore
<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Oriental Plane Tree
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Mazzard Cherry
<i>Prunus maackii</i>	Amur Chokecherry
<i>Prunus serrula</i>	Red-bark Cherry
<i>Salix alba</i>	White Willow
<i>Sorbus alnifolia</i>	Korean Mountain Ash
<i>Stewartia koreana</i>	Korean Stewartia
<i>Stewartia pseudo-camellia</i>	Japanese Stewartia
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm

## SHRUBS

<i>Cornus alba</i> 'Sibirica'	Siberian Dogwood
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Silky Dogwood
<i>Cornus sanguinea viridissima</i>	Greentwig Dogwood
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Red Osier Dogwood
<i>Cytisus</i> spp.	Brooms
<i>Kerria japonica</i>	Japanese Rose
<i>Rosa blanda</i>	Meadow Rose

# PLANTS FOR AUTUMN COLOR

## TREES

### *Red Foliage*

<i>Acer ginnala</i> .....	Amur Maple
<i>Acer japonicum</i> .....	Japanese Maple
<i>Acer maximowiczianum</i> (nikoense) .....	Nikko Maple
<i>Acer palmatum</i> .....	Japanese Maple
<i>Acer rubrum</i> .....	Red Maple
<i>Cornus florida</i> .....	Flowering Dogwood
<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i> .....	Washington Hawthorn
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> .....	Sweet-Gum
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> .....	Black Gum
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> .....	Sourwood
<i>Prunus sargentii</i> .....	Sargent Cherry
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> .....	Callery Pear
<i>Quercus coccinea</i> .....	Scarlet Oak
<i>Quercus palustris</i> .....	Pin Oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i> .....	Red Oak
<i>Sorbus alnifolia</i> .....	Korean Mountain Ash
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> .....	European Mountain Ash
<i>Stewartia koreana</i> .....	Korean Stewartia

### *Yellow Foliage*

<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i> .....	Striped Maple
<i>Betula papyrifera</i> .....	Paper Birch
<i>Betula populifolia</i> .....	Gray Birch
<i>Carya ovata</i> .....	Hickory
<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i> .....	Katsura Tree
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> .....	Eastern Redbud
<i>Cladrastis lutea</i> .....	Yellowwood
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> .....	Maidenhair Tree
<i>Larix decidua</i> .....	European Larch
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> .....	Tulip Tree
<i>Populus</i> spp. ....	Poplars

### *Yellow-Orange-Red Foliage*

<i>Acer saccharum</i> .....	Sugar Maple
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> .....	Shadbush
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> .....	American Hornbeam
<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i> .....	Cockspur Thorn
<i>Crataegus nitida</i> .....	Glossy Hawthorn
<i>Crataegus pinnatifida major</i> .....	Chinese Big-leaf Hawthorn
<i>Franklinia alatamaha</i> .....	Franklin Tree
<i>Parrotia persica</i> .....	Persian Parrot Tree
<i>Sorbus alnifolia</i> .....	Korean Mountain Ash
<i>Zelkova serrata</i> .....	Japanese Zelkova

### *Bronze Foliage*

<i>Fagus grandifolia</i> .....	American Beech
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> .....	European Beech

## SHRUBS

### *Red Foliage*

Aronia arbutifolia	Red Chokeberry
Aronia melanocarpa	Black Chokeberry
Berberis gilgiana	Wildfire Barberry
Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry
Cornus amomum	Silky Dogwood
Cornus mas	Cornelian Cherry
Cotoneaster apiculatus	Cranberry Cotoneaster
Enkianthus campanulatus	Redvein Enkianthus
Enkianthus deflexus	Bent Enkianthus
Euonymus alata	Winged Euonymus
Euonymus hamiltoniana yedoensis	Yeddo Euonymus
Gaylussacia baccata	Black Huckleberry
Rhododendron arborescens	Sweet Azalea
Rhododendron vaseyi	Pinkshell Azalea
Rhus copallina	Shining Sumac
Vaccinium corymbosum	Highbush Blueberry
Viburnum x burkwoodii	Burkwood Viburnum
Viburnum carlesii	Korean Spice Viburnum
Viburnum dentatum	Arrowwood
Viburnum opulus	European Cranberry Bush
Viburnum prunifolium	Black Haw
Viburnum sieboldii	Siebold Viburnum

### *Yellow-Orange-Red Foliage*

Fothergilla major	Large Fothergilla
Fothergilla monticola	Alabama Fothergilla
Photinia villosa	Christmasberry
Rhododendron mucronulatum	Korean Rhododendron
Rhododendron schlippenbachii	Royal Azalea
Rhus aromatica	Fragrant Sumac
Rosa virginiana	Virginia Rose
Spiraea prunifolia	Bridalwreath

### *Yellow Foliage*

Clethra alnifolia	Sweet Pepperbush
Cotinus coggygria	Smoke Bush
Hamamelis mollis	Chinese Witch-hazel
Hamamelis virginiana	Witch-hazel
Ilex verticillata	Winterberry
Lindera benzoin	Spicebush
Rosa rugosa	Beach Rose

## VINES AND GROUND COVERS

### *Red- scarlet to wine Foliage*

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Bearberry
Cotoneaster apiculatus	Cranberry Cotoneaster
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Rockspray
Euonymus obovata	Running Strawberry Bush
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia Creeper

Parthenocissus tricuspidata ..... Boston Ivy  
 Vaccinium angustifolium laevifolium ..... Lowbush Blueberry

*Yellow Foliage*

Campsis radicans ..... Trumpet Creeper  
 Celastrus scandens ..... American Bittersweet

# PLANTS FOR CONSPICUOUS FRUITS

## DECIDUOUS TREES

### *Red Fruit*

<i>Cornus florida</i> .....	Flowering Dogwood
<i>Cornus kousa</i> .....	Japanese Dogwood
<i>Cornus mas</i> .....	Cornelian Cherry
<i>Crataegus arnoldiana</i> .....	Arnold Hawthorn
<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i> .....	Cockspur Thorn
<i>Crataegus x lavalleyi</i> .....	Lavalle Hawthorn
<i>Crataegus mollis</i> .....	Red Haw
<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i> .....	Washington Thorn
<i>Crataegus pinnatifida major</i> .....	Chinese Big-leaved Hawthorn
<i>Crataegus 'Toba'</i> .....	Toba Hawthorn
<i>Malus 'Red Jade'</i> .....	Red Jade Weeping Crab Apple
<i>Malus x zumi calocarpa</i> .....	Redbud Crab Apple
<i>Sorbus alnifolia</i> .....	Korean Mountain Ash
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> .....	European Mountain Ash
<i>Sorbus decora</i> .....	Showy Mountain Ash

### *Yellow-Red Fruit*

<i>Malus x arnoldiana</i> .....	Arnold Crab Apple
<i>Malus baccata</i> .....	Siberian Crab Apple
<i>Malus 'Bob White'</i> .....	Bob White Crab Apple
<i>Malus floribunda</i> .....	Showy Crab Apple
<i>Malus toringoides</i> .....	Cutleaf Crab Apple

### *Blue-Purple-Black Fruit*

<i>Amelanchier asiatica</i> .....	Asiatic Shadbush
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i> .....	Juneberry
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> .....	Hackberry
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> .....	Fringe Tree

### *Other*

<i>Castanea mollissima</i> (prickly nut case) .....	Chinese Chestnut
<i>Cotinus coggygria</i> (plumy whitish) .....	Smoke Bush
<i>Halesia carolina</i> (brown 4-winged pods) .....	Carolina Silver-bell
<i>Halesia monticola</i> (brown 4-winged pods) .....	Mountain Silver-bell

## EVERGREEN TREES

### *Red Fruit*

<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> .....	English Holly
<i>Ilex opaca</i> .....	American Holly
<i>Ilex pedunculosa</i> .....	Longstalk Holly
<i>Ilex pernyi</i> .....	Perny Holly

### *Other*

<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> (blue fleshy cones) .....	Red Cedar
<i>Taxus</i> spp. (red, fleshy arils, toxic) .....	Yews

## DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

### *Red Fruit*

<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i> .....	Red Chokeberry
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Berberis gilgiana	Wildfire Barberry
Berberis koreana	Koreana Barberry
Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry
Cornus mas	Cornelian Cherry
Cotoneaster apiculatus	Cranberry Cotoneaster
Cotoneaster distichus	Redbox Cotoneaster
Cotoneaster divaricatus	Spreading Cotoneaster
Cotoneaster multiflorus calocarpus	Many-flowered Cotoneaster
Cotoneaster salicifolius	Willowleaf Cotoneaster
Elaeagnus multiflora	Cherry Elaeagnus
Elaeagnus umbellata	Autumn Elaeagnus
Euonymus alata	Winged Euonymus
Euonymus europaeus	European Burningbush
Ilex decidua	Possum Haw
Ilex verticillata	Winterberry
Lonicera korolkowii	Blueleaf Honeysuckle
Lonicera tatarica	Tatarian Honeysuckle
Malus sargentii	Sargent Crab Apple
Pyracantha coccinea	Firethorn
Rhus copallina	Shining Sumac
Rhus glabra	Smooth Sumac
Rosa rugosa	Beach Rose
Rosa virginiana	Virginia Rose
Viburnum dilatatum	Linden Viburnum
Viburnum opulus	European Cranberry Bush
Viburnum trilobum	American Cranberry Bush
Viburnum wrightii	Wright's Viburnum

*Blue-Black Fruit*

Aronia melanocarpa	Black Chokeberry
Cornus amomum	Silky Dogwood
Gaylussacia baccata	Black Huckleberry
Symplocos paniculata	Asiatic Sweetleaf
Vaccinium spp.	Blueberries
Viburnum dentatum	Arrowwood

*Other*

Baccharis halimifolia (white, bristly)	Groundsel-bush
Callicarpa dichotoma (purple-violet)	Beautyberry
Cornus alba (white-pale blue)	Tatarian Dogwood
Cornus racemosa (white, red stalks)	Panicled Dogwood
Kolkwitzia amabilis (fuzzy pods)	Beauty-bush
Myrica pensylvanica (gray, waxy)	Bayberry
Prunus maritima (purple-red)	Beach Plum
Symphoricarpos x chenaultii (reddish-white)	Coralberry
Symphoricarpos rivularis (white, large)	Snowberry

**EVERGREEN SHRUBS**

*Red Fruit*

Ilex cornuta	Chinese Holly
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*Black Fruit*

Ilex crenata	Japanese Holly
Illex glabra	Inkberry

*Yellow Fruit*

*Pyracantha atalantoides* 'Aurea' ..... Gibbs Firethorn

*Orange Fruit*

*Pyracantha atalantoides* 'Mohave' ..... Gibbs Firethorn

*Other*

*Euonymus fortunei* (white-orange) ..... Wintercreeper

*Juniperus communis* (blue, fleshy cones) ..... Common Juniper

*Taxus* spp. (red, fleshy arils; toxic) ..... Yews

**DECIDUOUS VINES AND GROUND COVERS**

*Red Fruit*

*Cotoneaster adpressus* ..... Creeping Cotoneaster

*Cotoneaster apiculatus* ..... Cranberry Cotoneaster

*Euonymus obovata* ..... Running Strawberry Bush

*Fragaria vesca americana* ..... American Strawberry

*Blue-Black Fruit*

*Parthenocissus quinquefolia* ..... Virginia Creeper

*Vaccinium angustifolium* ..... Lowbush Blueberry

*Vitis labrusca* ..... Fox Grape

*Other*

*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata* (turquoise) ... Porcelain Berry

*Celastrus scandens* (yellow-orange) ..... American Bittersweet

*Clematis paniculata* (plumy heads) ..... Sweet Autumn Clematis

*Clematis vitalba* (plumy heads) ..... Traveller's Joy

**EVERGREEN VINES AND GROUND COVERS**

*Red Fruit*

*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* ..... Bearberry

*Cotoneaster dammeri* ..... Bearberry Cotoneaster

*Gaultheria procumbens* ..... Wintergreen

*Mitchella repens* ..... Partridgeberry

*Blue Fruit*

*Gaylussacia brachycera* ..... Box Huckleberry

*Other*

*Euonymus fortunei* (white-orange) ..... Wintercreeper

# PLANTS FOR SEASIDE CONDITONS

## DECIDUOUS TREES

<i>Acer ginnala</i> .....	Amur Maple
<i>Acer platanoides</i> .....	Norway Maple
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> .....	Sycamore Maple
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i> .....	Juneberry
<i>Betula populifolia</i> .....	Gray Birch
<i>Carpinus betulus</i> .....	European Hornbeam
<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i> .....	Cockspur Thorn
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> .....	European Beech
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> .....	European Ash
<i>Halesia monticola</i> .....	Mountain Silver-bell
<i>Laburnum x watereri</i> .....	Golden-chain Tree
<i>Malus floribunda</i> .....	Showy Crab Apple
<i>Malus sargentii</i> .....	Sargent Crab Apple
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> .....	Black Gum or Tupelo
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> .....	Eastern Sycamore
<i>Quercus alba</i> .....	White Oak
<i>Quercus palustris</i> .....	Pin Oak
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> .....	Black Locust
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> .....	European Mountain Ash
<i>Taxodium distichum</i> .....	Bald Cypress
<i>Tilia cordata</i> .....	Small-leaved European Linden
<i>Ulmus parviflora</i> .....	Chinese Elm

## EVERGREEN TREES

<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> .....	Atlas Cedar
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> .....	Sawara Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Plumosa' .....	Plume Sawara Cypress
* <i>Ilex opaca</i> .....	American Holly
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> .....	Eastern Red Cedar
<i>Picea glauca</i> .....	White Spruce
<i>Picea orientalis</i> .....	Oriental Spruce
<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Glauca' .....	Blue Colorado Spruce
<i>Pinus banksiana</i> .....	Jack Pine
<i>Pinus nigra</i> .....	Austrian Pine
<i>Pinus rigida</i> .....	Pitch Pine
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> .....	Scots Pine
<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i> .....	Japanese Black Pine
<i>Platyclusus (Thuja) orientalis</i> .....	Oriental Arborvitae
<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i> .....	Umbrella Pine
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> .....	American Arborvitae
<i>Thuja plicata</i> .....	Giant Arborvitae

## DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> .....	Shadbush
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> .....	Bearberry
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i> .....	Red Chokeberry

\*broad-leaved, all others narrow-leaved

<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	Black Chokeberry
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Groundsel-bush
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	Carolina Allspice
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Sweet Pepperbush
<i>Comptonia peregrina</i>	Sweetfern
<i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i>	Creeping Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	Cranberry Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Rock Cotoneaster
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	Slender Deutzia
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian Olive
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Autumn Elaeagnus
<i>Euonymus atropurpurea</i>	Wahoo
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Wintercreeper
<i>Genista monosperma</i>	Woodwaxen
<i>Halimodendron halodendron</i>	Salt Tree
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Rose-of-Sharon
<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	Sea Buckthorn
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Winterberry
<i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i>	Beauty-bush
<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	Amur Privet
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	California Privet
<i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>	Bayberry
<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	Mock Orange
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> and varieties	Shrubby Cinquefoil
<i>Prunus maritima</i>	Beach Plum
<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>	Alder Buckthorn
<i>Rhododendron schlippenbachii</i>	Royal Azalea
<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	Fragrant Sumac
<i>Rhus copallina</i>	Shining Sumac
<i>Robinia hispida</i>	Bristly Locust
<i>Rosa blanda</i>	Meadow Rose
<i>Rosa foetida</i>	Austrian Briar
<i>Rosa nitida</i>	Shining Rose
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Beach Rose
<i>Rosa virginiana</i>	Virginia Rose
<i>Rosa wichuraiana</i>	Memorial Rose
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Salix discolor</i>	Pussy Willow
<i>Spiraea</i> spp.	Spirea
<i>Symphoricarpos rivularis</i>	Snowberry
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Common Lilac
<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>	Dwarf Germander
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	Highbush Blueberry
<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>	Withe-rod
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Arrowwood
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	Black Haw

#### EVERGREEN SHRUBS

* <i>Berberis julianae</i>	Wintergreen Barberry
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Calluna vulgaris .....	Heather
*Cotoneaster dammeri .....	Bearberry Cotoneaster
*Cotoneaster microphyllus .....	Small-leaved Cotoneaster
Cytisus spp. ....	Brooms
Erica carnea .....	Spring Heath
*Ilex crenata .....	Japanese Holly
*Ilex glabra .....	Inkberry
Juniperus chinensis 'Pfitzerana' .....	Pfitzer Juniper
Juniperus conferta .....	Shore Juniper
Juniperus horizontalis .....	Creeping Juniper
*Kalmia angustifolia .....	Sheep Laurel
*Leucothoe axillaris .....	Coast Leucothoe
*Leucothoe fontanesiana .....	Drooping Leucothoe
Pinus mugo (montana) .....	Mugo Pine
Pyracantha coccinea .....	Firethorn
Taxus baccata .....	English Yew
Taxus cuspidata .....	Japanese Yew

\* Broad leaved - all others narrow-leaved

# PLANTS FOR DRY OR POOR SOIL

## DECIDUOUS TREES

<i>Acer ginnala</i> .....	Amur Maple
<i>Acer negundo</i> .....	Box Elder
<i>Acer platanoides</i> .....	Norway Maple
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> .....	Tree of Heaven
<i>Caragana arborescens</i> .....	Siberian Pea-tree
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> .....	Fringe Tree
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> .....	Russian Olive
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> .....	Ginkgo
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i> .....	Thornless Honey Locust
<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i> .....	Kentucky Coffee Tree
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> .....	Golden-rain Tree
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> .....	Sweet-gum
<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> .....	London Plane Tree
<i>Populus alba</i> .....	White Poplar
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> .....	Black Locust
<i>Sophora japonica</i> .....	Japanese Pagoda Tree
<i>Tilia cordata</i> .....	Small-leaved European Linden

## EVERGREEN TREES

<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> .....	Red Cedar
<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i> .....	Japanese Black Pine
<i>Pinus rigida</i> .....	Pitch Pine

## DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

<i>Acanthopanax sieboldianus</i> .....	Five-leaf Aralia
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> .....	Japanese Barberry
<i>Comptonia peregrina</i> .....	Sweet Fern
<i>Cytisus</i> spp. ....	Brooms
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> .....	Autumn Elaeagnus
<i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i> .....	Beauty-bush
<i>Ligustrum amurense</i> .....	Amur Privet
<i>Myrica pensylvanica</i> .....	Bayberry
<i>Photinia villosa</i> .....	Christmasberry
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> .....	Shrubby Cinquefoil
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> .....	Ninebark
<i>Rhus</i> spp. ....	Sumacs
<i>Robinia hispida</i> .....	Rose Acacia
<i>Spiraea</i> spp. ....	Spireas
<i>Symphoricarpos x chenaultii</i> .....	Coralberry

## EVERGREEN SHRUBS

<i>Juniperus</i> spp. ....	Junipers
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# PLANTS FOR WET OR POORLY DRAINED SITES

## DECIDUOUS TREES

<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash
<i>Larix laricina</i>	American Larch
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet-gum
<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Cottonwood
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak
<i>Salix alba</i>	White Willow
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black Gum

## EVERGREEN TREES

<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	Southern White Cedar
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	American Arborvitae

## DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

<i>Alnus incana</i>	Gray Alder
<i>Alnus rugosa</i>	Speckled Alder
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Sweet Pepperbush
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Silky Dogwood
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Red-osier Dogwood
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Winterberry
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spicebush
<i>Myrica gale</i>	Sweet Gale
<i>Rosa palustris</i>	Swamp Rose
<i>Rhododendron canadense</i>	Rhodora
<i>Rhododendron viscosum</i>	Swamp Azalea
<i>Salix sericea</i>	Silky Willow
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Elderberry
<i>Spiraea latifolia</i>	Meadowsweet
<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i>	Steeplebush
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	Highbush Blueberry

## EVERGREEN SHRUBS

<i>Andromeda glaucophylla</i>	Bog Rosemary
<i>Cassiope lycopodioides</i>	Cassiope
<i>Kalmia polifolia</i>	Bog Laurel
<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	Rosebay Rhododendron
<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i>	Cranberry
<i>Vaccinium oxycoccos</i>	Small Cranberry

# A DICTIONARY OF COMMON ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

The plants described in the Dictionary are listed alphabetically by Latin names. The common name is also given where it exists. Older species names which may be familiar but are no longer technically correct have been kept, inserted in parentheses. Not all flowering shrubs and trees appear on the lists of recommended flowering plants because the flowers may not be sufficiently showy. Large trees—over 40 feet; medium-sized trees—20-40 feet; small trees—under 20 feet. All maples listed have lobed leaves unless otherwise noted.

- Abelia x grandiflora*  
Glossy Abelia ..... arching, medium-size, semi-evergreen shrub to 6 ft.; flowers small, pink-white, June to September; leaves small, glossy, dark green; 'Edward Goucher' good dwarf form.
- Abies balsamea*  
Balsam Fir ..... large evergreen tree; common fir of northern U.S.: not suitable for the climate of south-eastern New England; other species more satisfactory; 'Hudsonia' good dwarf form.
- Abies concolor*  
White Fir ..... large evergreen tree; bluish foliage with smooth gray bark; 'Compacta' good dwarf form.
- Abies fargesii*  
Farges Fir ..... large evergreen tree; short massive branches; leaves spreading horizontally in two or more ranks, white-banded beneath; cones large, purple.
- Abies fraseri*  
Southern Balsam Fir ..... large evergreen tree; stiff, fragrant branches form an open pyramidal head; suitable for southern New England.
- Abies grandis*  
Giant Fir ..... large, fast-growing evergreen tree; long needle leaves dark green above, white-banded beneath; not suitable for dry areas.
- Abies homolepsis*  
Nikko Fir ..... large evergreen tree; symmetrical while young, but more open and round-headed with maturity; needle leaves short, densely packed on branches; good for specimen planting.

- Abies koreana*  
Korean Fir ..... small evergreen tree, with short needle leaves; produces cones early; 'Prostrate Beauty' good dwarf form, low growing, with horizontal habit.
- Abies lasiocarpa*  
Alpine Fir ..... medium-size evergreen tree with light greenish-gray needles, thickly arranged on branchlets; interesting narrow form; 'Compacta' dwarf form.
- Abies nordmanniana*  
Caucasian Fir ..... beautiful, large evergreen tree; needles growing thick and overlapping on the upper side of branchlets; one of the best ornamental specimen firs.
- Abies veitchii*  
Veitch Fir ..... large evergreen tree with narrow tapering pyramidal habit; needles dark, glossy green above, silvery below, thick on branchlets; fast growing.
- Acanthopanax sieboldianus*  
Five-leaf Aralia ..... sprawling shrub with slender arching branches; thrives in dry places; leaves bright green and shiny, 5-7 parted, clustered, with a prickle at base of each cluster.
- Acer campestre*  
Hedge Maple ..... small tree; growth habit dense; leaves small, clipped to form a hedge in Europe; 'Leprechaun' good cultivar.
- Acer davidii*  
David Maple ..... small tree; bark green and white striped; good fall color; fruits persistent.
- Acer ginnala*  
Amur Maple ..... graceful large shrub or small tree; good for screen planting; brilliant red fall foliage.
- Acer griseum*  
Paperbark Maple ..... small tree; leaves 3-parted; bark conspicuous, reddish, peeling; fall foliage scarlet.
- Acer japonicum*  
Japanese Maple ..... small tree which resembles *Acer palmatum*, but with a broader, shallowly lobed leaf; fall color red.
- Acer maximowiczianum (nikoense)*  
Nikko Maple ..... medium-size tree with a compound, 3-part leaf; scarlet fall color.

- Acer negundo*  
Box Elder ..... large tree with a broad deep crown; leaves compound; useful because of rapid growth and toleration of difficult sites.
- Acer palmatum*  
Japanese Maple ..... small tree; many variations of foliage color and shape; scarlet fall color; some cultivars with scarlet foliage all season.
- Acer pensylvanicum*  
Striped Maple ..... small tree; bark striped green and white; large leaves turn clear yellow in autumn.
- Acer platanoides*  
Norway Maple ..... large tree with round, dense, spreading head; leaves 5-lobed, light green and lustrous beneath; 'Almira' good street tree.
- Acer pseudoplatanus*  
Sycamore Maple ..... large tree of vigorous growth with large spreading head; conspicuous racemes of greenish flowers in May; 'Worleei' good decorative cultivar with smaller growth habit, yellow-green leaves.
- Acer rubrum*  
Red Maple ..... large tree that tolerates wet growing conditions; attractive red flowers in early spring; autumn foliage color red and yellow; selected cultivars 'Columnare' and 'Armstrong' good street trees.
- Acer saccharinum*  
Silver Maple ..... very large tree; branches heavy, widespread at maturity; leaves sharply lobed, silvery beneath; fruits winged, numerous; tolerates wet sites; wood brittle, susceptible to storm damage so best not planted close to a dwelling.
- Acer saccharum*  
Sugar Maple ..... large tree of dense oval habit; bark gray and furrowed; brilliant orange-red fall color; 'Columnare' and 'Monumentale' good selected cultivars.
- Acer triflorum*  
Three-flower Maple ..... small tree, rare in cultivation; bark dark brown, ridged; fall color reddish.
- Actinidia arguta*  
Bower Actinidia ..... shrubby, twining vine which grows to more than 50 ft.; attractive large green leaves; small clusters of whitish flowers.

- Aesculus x carnea*  
 Ruby Red Horsechestnut . . . . . medium-size, dense, round-headed tree; deep pink flowers in big clusters in May; 'Briotii' good cultivar with more compact growth and deeper color.
- Aesculus hippocastanum*  
 Horsechestnut . . . . . large tree with attractive white flowers, tinged red in May and June; cultivar 'Baumannii' is best because of its double flowers.
- Aesculus parviflora*  
 Bottlebrush Buckeye . . . . . shrub to 12 ft.; red anthered, white flowers, in panicles up to 1 ft. long in July and August.
- Ailanthus altissima*  
 Tree of Heaven . . . . . rapidly growing medium-size tree under all conditions; foliage luxuriant, but tree unattractive when bare; male flowers have bad odor; fruits pinkish in August; heavy seeding a nuisance.
- Akebia quinata*  
 Chocolate Vine . . . . . semi-evergreen vine; fine-textured 5-parted leaves; purple fragrant flowers in June, followed by unusual sausage-shaped fruits.
- Akebia trifoliata*  
 Three-leaf Akebia . . . . . neat semi-evergreen vine; leaves with three leaflets; small flowers; grows best in sun.
- Albizia julibrissin*  
 Silk Tree . . . . . small tree with wide-spreading top; delicate foliage; pink, puffy flowers in July-August; hardy form *A. julibrissin rosea*.
- Alnus glutinosa*  
 European Alder . . . . . medium-size tree; widely used in Europe as a street tree; tolerates wet sites; leaves rounded, toothed; catkins, then cones.
- Alnus incana*  
 Gray Alder . . . . . bushy shrub to 25 ft.; leaves variable from rounded to lobed; male catkins large; small cones attractive in winter.
- Alnus rugosa*  
 Speckled Alder . . . . . large shrub of upright habit; leaves rounded, coarse-toothed, uneven at base; male catkins noticeable in early spring; small woody female cones remain on the branches all year; a thicket-forming shrub of the stream or pond edge.

- Amelanchier asiatica*  
Asiatic Shadbush ..... small tree or shrub to 30 ft.; white rose-like flowers in April; smooth gray bark with white stripes; fall foliage red to yellow; small purple fruits attractive to many birds.
- Amelanchier canadensis*  
Shadbush ..... multi-stemmed, large shrub or small tree; much like *A. asiatica* with striped bark and white flowers before leaves appear, but fruits are smaller.
- Amelanchier laevis*  
Juneberry ..... small tree; gray twiggy branches covered with showy white flowers in April-May; red fruits in June.
- Amorpha fruticosa*  
Indigo Bush ..... medium-size shrub to 15 ft.; of spreading habit, with fine feathery foliage; unusual flowers of dark violet-purple in June.
- Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*  
Porcelain Berry ..... climbing vine resembling Virginia Creeper, but with unusual greenish-blue fruits; leaves lobed; reddish fall color.
- Andromeda glaucophylla*  
Bog Rosemary ..... dwarf evergreen shrub; small narrow leaves white hairy beneath; flowers pink, late May, at ends of twigs; grows best in boggy, acid soil; resembles *A. polifolia*, also called Bog Rosemary.
- Andromeda polifolia* 'Nana'  
Dwarf Bog Rosemary ..... low growing shrub to 6 in.; gray-green leaves, white beneath; pink flowers in late May; tolerates wet sites.
- Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*  
Bearberry ..... prostrate, creeping shrub to 5 in.; leaves shiny, semi-evergreen; tiny white or pinkish flowers; dark red fruits in fall; does well in shady seaside conditions.
- Aristolochia durior*  
Dutchman's Pipe ..... hardy woody vine with very large round leaves; U-shaped tubular yellowish-green flowers; coarse foliage.
- Aronia arbutifolia*  
Red Chokeberry ..... medium-size, erect shrub to 10 ft.; white flowers in dense clusters, appearing in May; red fruits in fall; brilliant red fall color.

- Aronia melanocarpa*  
Black Chokeberry ..... medium-size, erect, black-stemmed shrub to 10 ft.; shining black fruits in August; fall foliage reddish; resembles *A. arbutifolia* in flower and growth habit.
- Baccharis halimifolia*  
Groundsel-Bush ..... spreading shrub to 12 ft.; showy white pistillate flower heads persisting into fall; grows well in seashore habitats.
- Berberis buxifolia* 'Nana'  
Dwarf Magellan Barberry ..... compact dwarf shrub to 3 ft.; orange-yellow flowers in May; fruit dark purple; very hardy; semi-evergreen.
- Berberis x chenaultii*  
Chenault Barberry ..... compact, small evergreen shrub to 3 ft.; leaves spiny, with wavy margins.
- Berberis darwinii*  
Darwin Barberry ..... beautiful, low-growing, evergreen shrub to 3 ft.; leaves three-pointed, shiny, purple in fall; yellow flowers in early May.
- Berberis gilgiana*  
Wildfire Barberry ..... thorny shrub to 6 ft.; bright yellow flower clusters appear in May, followed by outstanding blood-red fruits in the fall; fall foliage vivid red; makes a good hedge.
- Berberis julianae*  
Wintergreen Barberry ..... evergreen shrub to 6 ft.; stems spiny; leaves holly-like, spiny; flowers yellow, axillary; excellent hedge plant.
- Berberis koreana*  
Korean Barberry ..... thorny shrub to 6 ft.; yellow flower clusters in May; red fruits in fall; deep red fall foliage.
- Berberis thunbergii*  
Japanese Barberry ..... thorny, twiggy shrub to 5 ft.; leaves brilliant red in fall; red berries remain all winter; 'Crimson Pygmy' best dwarf form.
- Berberis verruculosa*  
Warty Barberry ..... dense, spiny, spreading shrub to 5 ft., with shiny, dark evergreen leaves; yellow flowers in the spring, followed by black fruits.
- Berberis vulgaris*  
Common Barberry ..... tall, arching shrub to 8 ft.; yellow flowers in drooping clusters; coral-red berries.
- Berberis wilsonae*  
Wilson Barberry ..... half-evergreen shrub to 5 ft.; dense clusters

- of small golden-yellow flowers; salmon-red fruits.
- Betula nana*  
Dwarf Birch ..... dwarf shrub to 2 ft.; leaves small and rounded; twiggy, low round form; native to far North.
- Betula nigra*  
River Birch ..... large tree; spectacular dark red peeling bark on the mature trunk; leaves triangular pointed, double toothed; catkins inconspicuous; tolerates wet sites.
- Betula papyrifera*  
Paper Birch ..... medium-size, slender, delicately branched tree; beautiful, chalky white peeling bark; fall color yellow.
- Betula pendula*  
European White Birch ..... medium-size tree; white bark; slender trunk; branchlets often weeping in habit; yellow fall foliage; 'Fastigiata' upright form.
- Betula populifolia*  
Gray Birch ..... small tree with smooth gray-white bark; short-lived (40 years); yellow fall foliage; easily damaged in ice storms and also attacked by leaf miners.
- Buddleia alternifolia*  
Butterfly Bush ..... shrub to 12 ft.; colorful purple flower spikes in early June; gray-green leaves, arching stems; needs heavy pruning to keep plant shapely.
- Buxus microphylla*  
Little-leaf Boxwood ..... dense, slow-growing evergreen shrub to 3 ft.; small rounded leaves; useful for low hedges; best dwarf forms include 'Compacta,' 'Green Pillow,' and *koreana*.
- Buxus sempervirens*  
Common Boxwood ..... slow-growing evergreen shrub, or small tree, eventually reaching up to 25 ft.; many forms useful for hedges and edging; 'Suffruticosa' and 'Vardar Valley' good dwarf forms.
- Callicarpa dichotoma*  
Beautyberry ..... erect shrub to 4 ft.; pink flowers and lilac fruits borne in clusters in the leaf axils; main value its unusual fruits.
- Calluna vulgaris*  
Heather ..... low evergreen shrub to 3 ft.; small, purple to

white flowers July to September; numerous varieties available.

- Calycanthus floridus*  
Carolina Allspice ..... erect shrub 3-5 ft.; leaves dark green above, pale or grayish-green beneath; flowers dark reddish-brown with strawberry fragrance, in May
- Campsis radicans*  
Trumpet Creeper ..... twining vine requiring support; spreads rapidly up to 30 ft.; orange-red trumpet-shaped flowers in late summer.
- Caragana arborescens*  
Siberian Pea-Tree ..... tall shrub or small tree of stiff upright habit; small yellow pea-like flowers; grows well as far north as Alaska.
- Carpinus betulus*  
European Hornbeam ..... neat medium-size tree; smooth gray bark with columnar ridges like muscles; small leaves; often clipped as a hedge in Europe; excellent specimen tree; 'Fastigiata' good narrow cultivar.
- Carpinus caroliniana*  
American Hornbeam ..... small native tree; bluish-green foliage; fruiting catkins 4 in. long; smooth gray bark ridged in columns like muscles.
- Carya ovata*  
Shagbark Hickory ..... large forest tree of New England; bark distinctive, gray; compound leaves, turning orange-yellow in fall; fruit a nut; hard to transplant.
- Caryopteris x clandonensis*  
'Blue Mist'  
Blue Mist Bluebeard ..... delicate shrub to 4 ft.; gray-green leaves; blue to lavender flower spikes in August; needs to be cut back after blooming.
- Cassiope lycopodioides*  
Cassiope ..... native evergreen heath plant forming low mats; leaves scale-like; small white bell-shaped flowers; tolerates cold, wet, acid soil.
- Castanea mollissima*  
Chinese Chestnut ..... medium-size tree branching low to the ground; ill-scented but attractive catkins in July; nuts borne in a spiny covering, opening at maturity.

- Ceanothus americanus*  
New Jersey Tea ..... low erect shrub to 3 ft.; leaves bright green and dull above, hairy beneath; many white flowers in mid-summer.
- Cedrus atlantica*  
Atlas Cedar ..... large pyramidal tree; branching form angular horizontal; leaves in short tufts on branches, glaucous green. Variety *glauca* most desirable.
- Cedrus libani*  
Cedar of Lebanon ..... similar to *C. atlantica*; dwarf form 'Sargentii' with weeping habit is very slow growing, good for rock gardens.
- Celastrus orbiculatus*  
Oriental Bittersweet ..... vigorous climber or rambler; round shiny leaves; short clusters of orange fruits surrounded by persistent yellow capsules; not recommended because of aggressive growth habit.
- Celastrus scandens*  
American Bittersweet ..... climbing vine much like *C. orbiculatus*; leaves are less rounded; fruits appear in terminal clusters; fall foliage is yellow.
- Celtis occidentalis*  
Hackberry ..... large native tree; trunk studded with warty projections; smooth twigs; very small, sweet-flavored, red fruits.
- Cephalanthus occidentalis*  
Buttonbush ..... aquatic shrub to 12 ft.; grows in swamps; good glossy foliage; white flowers in globular heads in summer; fruits persistent.
- Cercidiphyllum japonicum*  
Katsura Tree ..... large, spreading, often multi-stemmed tree; fine-textured, small heart-shaped leaves turn yellow to scarlet in fall; beautiful specimen tree.
- Cercis canadensis*  
Eastern Redbud ..... shrub or tree to 40 ft.; branches horizontal as the tree ages; rosy-purple pea-like flowers arise from branches in April-May before the heart-shaped leaves appear; yellow fall foliage.
- Cercis chinensis*  
Chinese Redbud ..... small tree; glossy heart-shaped leaves; deep red flowers cover the branches in April-May; not as hardy as *C. canadensis*.

- Chaenomeles japonica*  
Japanese Quince ..... shrub 3-5 ft.; spreading spiny branches; leaves glossy above; flowers in clusters, dark red to salmon pink in May.
- Chaenomeles speciosa*  
Flowering Quince ..... medium-size shrub to 6 ft.; colorful flowers in early May; many hybrids exist in trade; little value except for flowers.
- Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*  
Lawson Cypress ..... large tree; narrow crown of fan-like drooping branches; pyramidal habit; 85 varieties known, with variant leaf color and growth habit; best dwarf forms are 'Filiformis Compacta,' 'Forsteckensis' and 'Minima.'
- Chamaecyparis obtusa*  
Hinoki Cypress ..... large tree; branches horizontal, branchlets forming rounded fan-like sprays; leaves rich green above with whitish lines beneath; many cultivars exist with smaller growth habit; 'Nana' best dwarf form for rock gardens, 'Minima' smallest form, 'Compacta' best small tree form.
- Chamaecyparis pisifera*  
Sawara Cypress ..... large tree; horizontal branches, flattened pendulous branchlets; leaves shining above, whitish lines beneath, sharp pointed; variant forms such as 'Plumosa' have plummy juvenile foliage; best dwarf forms 'Aurea Nana' with yellow-green foliage and 'Pygmaea' with gray-green foliage.
- Chamaecyparis thyoides*  
Southern White Cedar ..... large tree; branches erect, spreading; native tree of southeastern New England swamps.
- Chionanthus virginicus*  
Fringe Tree ..... shrub or tree to 30 ft.; long panicles of white lacy flowers in June; fruits blue-black; tolerant of dry conditions.
- Cladrastis lutea*  
Yellowwood ..... small tree; smooth gray bark; compound leaves turning yellow in fall; white, pea-like flowers in long racemes in June.
- Clematis x eriostemon*  
Eriostemon Clematis ..... climbing plant; flowers dark bluish-purple, bell-shaped, in July; leaves simple or divided.

- Clematis x jackmanii*  
Jackman Clematis ..... luxuriant vine known for its rich purple flowers in July and August.
- Clematis montana*  
Anenome Clematis ..... vigorous climbing plant; with shiny, 3-part leaves; white flowers profuse in May and June; variety *rubens* with purplish stems and leaves and pink flowers.
- Clematis paniculata*  
Sweet Autumn Clematis ..... hardy climbing vine; white fragrant flowers in late summer; conspicuous plumed seed clusters in fall.
- Clematis tangutica*  
Golden Clematis ..... beautiful climbing plant; large yellow flowers in early summer, mixed with mature silky seed heads.
- Clematis virginiana*  
Virgin's Bower ..... native vine with compound leaves; named for the plummy fruit clusters which are distinctive in fall.
- Clematis vitalba*  
Old Man's Beard,  
Traveler's Joy ..... native European Clematis; very vigorous climber; leaves pinnate; flowers in late summer give way to plummy seed heads.
- Clethra alnifolia*  
Sweet Pepperbush ..... upright shrub 5-10 ft.; fragrant white flowers in July and August; tolerates wet growing conditions.
- Comptonia peregrina*  
Sweet Fern ..... small stoloniferous shrub to 2 or 3 ft.; gray-green, aromatic fern-like leaves; flowers catkins; very tolerant of dry sites.
- Cornus alba*  
Tatarian Dogwood ..... spreading shrub to 6 ft.; flowers in white heads in June; white fruits; coral-red branches attractive in winter. 'Sibirica' cultivar with more brilliant red color of branches.
- Cornus alternifolia*  
Pagoda Dogwood ..... small native tree with interesting tiered branching pattern; flowers creamy clusters in early summer; blue fruits in summer; should be used more in landscaping.
- Cornus amomum*  
Silky Dogwood ..... medium-size, spreading shrub to 10 ft., with

- reddish-purple branches; flat clusters of creamy flowers; showy fruits blue to partly white, good for attracting birds.
- Cornus florida*  
Flowering Dogwood ..... beautiful small to medium-size tree; flowers with spectacular white bracts in May; red clusters of berries in fall; fall color scarlet; pink flowering form *rubra* exists in trade.
- Cornus hessei*  
Hesse Dogwood ..... compact dwarf shrub; leaves crowded, narrow and long; fruit bluish-white; related to *C. alba*.
- Cornus kousa*  
Kousa Dogwood ..... small tree with distinctive, pointed, white flower bracts in late June; unusual red ball-like fruits; fall color dark red.
- Cornus mas*  
Cornelian Cherry ..... small tree noted for small but numerous yellow flowers, before the leaves appear, in early spring; angular growth habit; conspicuous, edible red fruits in midsummer; 'Nana' good dwarf form.
- Cornus racemosa*  
Panicked Dogwood ..... medium-sized native shrub reaching 15 ft.; tiny white flowers appear in flat clusters in June; white berries on white stalks later; purplish fall color.
- Cornus sanguinea viridissima*  
Greentwig Dogwood ..... spreading shrub to 10 ft; with green stems, interesting in winter; green fruits.
- Cornus sericea* 'Kelseyi'  
Dwarf Red Osier Dogwood .... useful plant for coarse ground cover; related to *C. stolonifera*.
- Cornus sericea (stolonifera)*  
Red Osier Dogwood ..... arching shrub to 10 ft.; spreads by underground stems; dark red branches and white or bluish fruits in August; variety *flaviramea* with yellow twigs showy in winter.
- Corylus avellana*  
European Hazelnut ..... tall shrub to 15 ft.; grown for nuts; taller than *C. americana*; catkins attractive in early spring; 'Contorta' interesting form with corkscrew stems.
- Corylus colurna*  
Turkish Hazelnut ..... handsome medium-sized tree; pyramidal in habit; interesting catkins; produces nuts.

- Corylopsis spicata*  
Spike Winter Hazel ..... shrub 4-5 ft.; fragrant yellow flowers in April; undistinguished in other seasons.
- Cotinus coggygia*  
Smoke Bush ..... spreading, rather dense shrub to 15 ft.; flowers in 8 in. panicles, densely plumose, gray or purplish in mid-summer; purple leaf form available.
- Cotoneaster adpressus*  
Creeping Cotoneaster ..... low spreading shrub, hugs the ground; branches root easily; flowers pink-white in June; abundant red fruits; leaves scarlet in fall.
- Cotoneaster apiculatus*  
Cranberry Cotoneaster ..... shrub to 3 ft.; dark green leaves; large bright red fruits more conspicuous than other Cotoneasters.
- Cotoneaster congestus*  
Pyrenees Cotoneaster ..... shrub to 3 ft., with tight creeping habit; forms mats; otherwise much like other Cotoneasters; red fruits.
- Cotoneaster conspicuus*  
Wintergreen Cotoneaster ..... wide-spreading, low shrub to 6 ft.; small evergreen leaves; small scarlet fruits; good ground cover.
- Cotoneaster dammeri*  
Bearberry Cotoneaster ..... prostrate form; long shoots rooting easily; red fruits.
- Cotoneaster distichus*  
Redbox Cotoneaster ..... medium-sized shrub to 10 ft.; stiff, angular branching; leaves rounded, shiny dark green above, paler beneath, somewhat hairy; fruits large, red.
- Cotoneaster divaricatus*  
Spreading Cotoneaster ..... dense wide-spreading shrub to 6 ft.; shining dark green leaves; red fruits; makes a good hedge plant.
- Cotoneaster horizontalis*  
Rock Cotoneaster ..... semi-evergreen shrub to 3 ft.; horizontal branches in flat spray; glossy dark leaves; pink flowers; red fruit.
- Cotoneaster microphyllus*  
Small-leaved Cotoneaster ..... semi-evergreen shrub to 3 ft.; spreading branches; very tiny leaves; solitary white flowers; red fruits.

- Cotoneaster multiflorus calocarpus*  
Many-flowered Cotoneaster . . . . . medium-size shrub to 6 ft.; branches arching; numerous white flowers; large fruits, prolific.
- Cotoneaster salicifolius*  
Willowleaf Cotoneaster . . . . . tall, arching, semi-evergreen shrub to 15 ft.; dense corymbs of white flowers in June; bright red fruit in October.
- Crataegus arnoldiana*  
Arnold Thorn . . . . . small tree; branches thorny; flowers white, early May; fruits large, orange-red in early fall; excellent fruit for birds, naturalistic plantings.
- Crataegus crus-galli*  
Cockspur Thorn . . . . . small tree, wide-spread; rigid branches covered with shiny thorns; large white flowers in May; dull red fruits; fall color orange to scarlet.
- Crataegus laevigata (oxycantha)*  
English Hawthorn . . . . . small dense tree; spines 1 in. long; fine-textured foliage; bright red fruit; 'Paulii' best double-flowered red variety.
- Crataegus x lavalleyi*  
Lavalley Hawthorn . . . . . small tree; white flowers, numerous, in May; scarlet fruits, persisting; fall color good.
- Crataegus mollis*  
Red Haw . . . . . small to medium-size tree; leaves downy; good for spectacular red fruit clusters.
- Crataegus monogyna 'Stricta'*  
English Hawthorn . . . . . good medium-size tree for exposed sites; vertical branching habit, tight form; excellent for tall hedges.
- Crataegus nitida*  
Glossy Hawthorn . . . . . small tree, thornless, with scarlet fruit; shiny leaves, long and oval; orange to red fall color.
- Crataegus phaenopyrum*  
Washington Thorn . . . . . medium-size tree; slender thorns; white flowers in dense clusters in May; large orange-red fruits which persist into winter; red fall color.
- Crataegus pinnatifida major*  
Chinese Big-leaf Hawthorn . . . . . small tree; white flowers in May; spectacular large red fruits with white dots; leaves deeply incised; red fall color.

- Crataegus* 'Toba'  
Toba Hawthorn ..... small tree; flowers double, numerous, pink turning to rose, in May.
- Cryptomeria japonica*  
Japanese Cedar ..... medium-size columnar tree; bluish-green evergreen foliage; leaves awl-shaped, thick on long branchlets; 'Compressa' and 'Spiralis' are interesting dwarf forms.
- Cytisus x beanii*  
Bean's Broom ..... dwarf shrub to 1 ft.; yellow flowers in May; green stems.
- Cytisus decumbens*  
Prostrate Broom ..... similar to *C. procumbens*, but grows flat to the ground; flowers yellow, in May; tolerates dry, hot sites.
- Cytisus leucanthus (albus)*  
Portuguese Broom ..... low-growing, spreading shrub to 1 ft.; white flowers in June.
- Cytisus nigricans*  
Spike Broom ..... slender-growing shrub to 4 ft.; spikes of clear yellow flowers in August.
- Cytisus x praecox*  
Warminster Broom ..... shrub to 10 ft., with slender green stems; bright yellow, pea-like flowers in May; needs sunny open site.
- Cytisus procumbens*  
Ground Broom ..... dwarf shrub to 3 ft. with green stems; yellow flowers, in June; tolerates dry hot sites.
- Cytisus purpureus*  
Purple Broom ..... shrub with somewhat prostrate habit, to 2 ft.; pink-white or purple flowers, in May.
- Cytisus scoparius*  
Scotch Broom ..... green-stemmed, bushy shrub to 8 ft.; yellow pea-like flowers, solitary or in pairs in May.
- Daboecia cantabrica*  
Irish Heath ..... low-growing heath plant; striking rose-purple flowers, June to September.
- Daphne cneorum*  
Garland Flower ..... evergreen shrub to 1 ft., with trailing branches; pink flowers in terminal clusters, early spring and fall.
- Daphne mezereum*  
February Daphne ..... neat, compact shrub to 4 ft.; fragrant, lilac-purple flowers March-April; attractive scarlet fruit in summer.

- Deutzia gracilis*  
Slender Deutzia ..... low, compact shrub to 4 ft.; slender brown branches; white flowers in June.
- Deutzia lemoinei*  
Lemoine's Deutzia ..... broad rounded shrub to 6 ft.; large clusters of white flowers in May.
- Deutzia scabra*  
Snowflake Deutzia ..... dense, erect shrub to 6 ft., with reddish branches; rough leaves; showy clusters of white flowers often tinged with pink, in June.
- Dirca palustris*  
Leatherwood ..... rounded shrub to 6 ft.; numerous branches, yellow-brown glabrous pliable twigs; abundant yellow flowers in April; small red berries; grows in moist places.
- Elaeagnus angustifolia*  
Russian Olive ..... hardy shrub or small tree; small, narrow, gray-green leaves, silvery beneath; fragrant flowers in early summer; fruit silvery yellow.
- Elaeagnus multiflora*  
Cherry Elaeagnus ..... silver-leaved shrub to 6 ft.; fragrant flowers in May; conspicuous long-stemmed, spotted scarlet fruit.
- Elaeagnus umbellata*  
Autumn Elaeagnus ..... spreading shrub to 12 ft.; leaves silver gray; yellowish fragrant flowers May-June; fruits silvery red in August.
- Enkianthus campanulatus*  
Redvein Enkianthus ..... tall shrub to 30 ft., with distinctive whorls of leaves; pendulous bell-shaped flowers, yellowish veined with red; deep red fall foliage.
- Enkianthus deflexus*  
Bent Enkianthus ..... shrub very much like *E. campanulatus*, but flowers are larger and showier; fall foliage turns brilliant scarlet.
- Enkianthus perulatus compactus*  
Dwarf White Enkianthus ..... compact, mound-like shrub to 6 ft.; white urn-shaped flowers, early May, not a prolific bloomer.
- Epigaea repens*  
Trailing Arbutus ..... woody creeping stems; fragrant, flesh-colored flowers in early spring; round, leathery evergreen leaves.

- Erica carnea*  
Spring Heath ..... bushy evergreen shrub to 1 ft.; flowers deep red to white in early spring; narrow, linear leaves in whorls around branches.
- Erica cinerea*  
Twisted Heath ..... very low-growing evergreen shrub to 18 in., often forming mats; purplish flowers, all summer.
- Erica vagans*  
Cornish Heath ..... low-growing evergreen shrub to 1 ft.; small purple-pink flowers in summer.
- Eucommia ulmoides*  
Hardy Rubber Tree ..... disease resistant, medium-size tree; leaves resemble elm, glossy; produces latex; good street tree.
- Euonymus alata*  
Winged Euonymus ..... wide-spreading shrub to 8 ft.; unusual because of its winged branches; brilliant scarlet foliage in fall; numerous tiny orange fruits.
- Euonymus atropurpurea*  
Wahoo ..... tall shrub to 20 ft.; fruit scarlet, lobed; seed brown with red fleshy covering.
- Euonymus europaeus*  
European Burningbush ..... small-leaved, dense shrub or tree to 25 ft.; showy in the fall; smooth pinkish-red fruits.
- Euonymus fortunei*  
Wintercreeper ..... trailing evergreen shrub, ground cover, or vine climbing to 20 ft.; selections include 'Carieri,' 'Colorata,' 'Radicans,' 'Sarcoxie,' 'Silver Queen,' 'Kewensis,' and 'Vegeta.'
- Euonymus hamiltoniana yedoensis*  
Yeddo Euonymus ..... round, compact shrub to 10 ft.; attractive pink fruit in fall; brilliant red fall foliage.
- Euonymus obovata*  
Running Strawberry Bush ..... deciduous procumbent shrub to 1 ft., with upright branches; flowers purplish, inconspicuous; fruit pink.
- Exochorda giraldii wilsonii*  
Wilson Pearlshrub ..... large shrub to 10 ft. or more; flowers white, largest of any *Exochorda*, in May.
- Exochorda racemosa*  
Pearlshrub ..... spreading shrub to 10 ft.; white flowers 2 in. across; not quite hardy.

- Fagus grandifolia*  
American Beech ..... large open tree; smooth gray bark; leaves dark bluish-green above, turning yellow-gold in fall.
- Fagus sylvatica*  
European Beech ..... large, dense, broad pyramidal, low-branching tree; smooth gray bark; shiny dark green leaves; several red and purple foliage varieties available; fall color golden bronze.
- Forsythia* 'Arnold Dwarf'  
Arnold Dwarf Forsythia ..... spreading shrub to 2 ft.; leaves narrow, fine texture; flowers sparse; needs trimming.
- Forsythia suspensa*  
Forsythia ..... widely spreading to arching shrub, to 9 ft.; masses of bright yellow flowers along the branches in April, before the leaves appear.
- Forsythia viridissima* 'Bronxensis'  
Bronx Forsythia ..... low widespreading shrub to 1 ft.; flowers profusely; does not root easily to form ground cover.
- Fothergilla gardenii*  
Dwarf Fothergilla ..... low shrub to 3 ft.; white flowers in dense spikes before the leaves unfold, in April and May.
- Fothergilla major*  
Large Fothergilla ..... compact, roundish shrub to 10 ft.; white flower spikes in May-June; fall foliage red and orange-yellow.
- Fothergilla monticola*  
Alabama Fothergilla ..... slow growing shrub to 6 ft., more spreading in habit than *F. major* with slightly larger flower spikes; fall foliage brilliant yellow to scarlet.
- Fragaria vesca americana*  
American Strawberry ..... low vine, spreading by stolons; white flowers in June; occasional fruits.
- Franklinia alatamaha*  
Franklin Tree ..... small, rare native tree; smooth, shiny bright green leaves; waxy white flowers in fall; fall color brilliant orange to red.
- Fraxinus americana*  
White Ash ..... open branching large tree; large compound leaves, yellow-purplish in autumn.
- Fraxinus excelsior*  
European Ash ..... large round-headed tree; many variants exist

- including dwarf, pendulous, variegated leaf and cut leaf forms; excellent shade tree; 'Globosa' good cultivar.
- Fraxinus ornus*  
Flowering Ash ..... medium-sized tree with large, fragrant clusters of white flowers in May; excellent street tree.
- Fraxinus oxycarpa*  
Flame Ash ..... elegant medium-size tree; small leaves; purple fall color; 'Flama' good cultivar.
- Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata*  
Green Ash ..... good medium-size tree; round top; fast growing even in difficult sites; 'Marshall's Seedless' good form.
- Gaultheria procumbens*  
Wintergreen ..... low shrub to 6 in., with creeping stems; leaves leathery, evergreen; solitary nodding white flowers in summer; red fruit in September.
- Gaylussacia baccata*  
Huckleberry ..... erect shrub to 3 ft.; spring flowers reddish in dense drooping racemes; edible black berries; brilliant red fall foliage.
- Gaylussacia brachycera*  
Box Huckleberry ..... dwarf evergreen shrub to 8 in., with small white flowers in May; black glossy fruits in fall; spreads easily.
- Genista monosperma*  
Woodwaxen ..... shrub to 6 ft.; silvery long stems; white, fragrant flowers in early spring; not common but a useful plant.
- Genista pilosa*  
Silky Woodwaxen ..... low-growing prostrate shrub with yellow flowers in May; stems knotty; pods long and silky.
- Genista tinctoria* 'Plena'  
Plena Woodwaxen ..... semi-prostrate shrub to 3 ft.; double yellow flowers in late summer.
- Ginkgo biloba*  
Maidenhair Tree, Ginkgo ..... large, open, pyramidal tree; branches almost parallel; leathery fan-like leaves; fall foliage yellow; female trees are undesirable because of ill-smelling fruits.
- Gleditsia triacanthos*  
Honey Locust ..... large tree; usually with stout, simple or branched trunk spines 3-4 in. long; foliage

delicate and blue-green; small whitish pea-like flowers; seed pods 12-18 in.; var. *inermis* is spineless; podless selections of *inermis* include 'Moraine,' 'Shademaster.'

*Gymnocladus dioica*

Kentucky Coffee Tree . . . . . hardy, large tree; leaves large, compound; yellow fall color; seeds once used as coffee substitute.

*Halesia carolina*

Carolina Silver-bell . . . . . tall shrub or small tree; spreading branches; white bell-shaped flowers in May.

*Halesia monticola*

Mountain Silver-bell . . . . . large tree; great numbers of large bell-shaped flowers appear in May; does well in seaside sites.

*Halimodendron halodendron*

Salt Tree . . . . . medium-size shrub to 6 ft.; grayish silver foliage; purple-pink flowers in midsummer; hardy at the seashore.

*Hamamelis mollis*

Chinese Witch-hazel . . . . . large rounded shrub to 12 ft.; occasionally a small tree; fragrant yellow flowers in March; yellow fall foliage.

*Hamamelis vernalis*

Vernal Witch-hazel . . . . . spreading shrub to 6 ft.; flowers in February; yellow petals from a dark red calyx, like all Witch-hazels.

*Hamamelis virginiana*

Witch-hazel . . . . . large shrub or small tree to 25 ft.; conspicuous as the light yellow flowers appear while the leaves are falling, in October.

*Hedera helix*

English Ivy . . . . . high climbing evergreen vine; clings by aerial roots; many foliage variations; leaves may brown in winter sun.

*Hibiscus syriacus*

Rose-of-Sharon . . . . . tall shrub to 12 ft., upright growth and rounded form; flowers in August, white, pink and purple.

*Hippophae rhamnoides*

Sea Buckthorn . . . . . vigorous fast-growing shrub to 30 ft.; conspicuous narrow, silvery-gray leaves; bright orange fruit.

*Hudsonia tomentosa*

Beach Heather . . . . . low, diffusely branched shrub to 8 in.; many

- small yellow flowers in June; grows well in sandy places.
- Hydrangea anomala (petiolaris)*  
Climbing Hydrangea . . . . . coarse vine with white flowers in large, flat clusters, sterile flowers at the margin, in June; bark flaky, brown; branches tend to be brittle.
- Hydrangea macrophylla*  
Greenhouse Hydrangea . . . . . small shrub; leaves broad, toothed; branches coarse; flowers large blue or pink clusters, globose; if planted outside often dies back to the ground in winter; widely distributed for the spectacular blue flower clusters.
- Hydrangea paniculata* 'Grandiflora'  
PeeGee Hydrangea . . . . . tree-like shrub to 25 ft.; large long panicles of mostly sterile white flowers, August-September.
- Hydrangea quercifolia*  
Oakleaf Hydrangea . . . . . unusual, coarse shrub to 5 ft.; leaves large-lobed, turning wine color in fall; long panicles of pinkish-white flowers in June; sterile flowers turn purple.
- Hypericum buckleyi*  
Blueridge St. Johnswort . . . . . procumbent shrub usually less than 1 ft. tall; used as a ground cover or rock garden plant; large yellow flowers appear in June.
- Hypericum calycinum*  
Aaron's Beard St. Johnswort . . . . . spreading low shrub, to 1 ft.; large bright yellow flowers borne singly; large glossy leaves; tolerates dry hot sites.
- Hypericum frondosum*  
Golden St. Johnswort . . . . . shrub to 3 ft.; bluish-green foliage; yellow flowers nearly 2 in. diameter, in July.
- Hypericum patulum* 'Sungold'  
Sungold St. Johnswort . . . . . creeping shrub; stems rooting to form mats; flowers yellow, large, June to September.
- Ilex aquifolium*  
English Holly . . . . . small evergreen tree; leaves glossy dark green, spiny; red fruits on female plant.
- Ilex cornuta*  
Chinese Holly . . . . . slow-growing large shrub to 20 ft.; squarish evergreen leaves, with 5 spines; red fruits large and plentiful; good cultivar 'Burfordii' has leaves with single spine.
- Ilex crenata*  
Japanese Holly . . . . . small-leaved evergreen shrub to 6 ft.; very

hardy; black fruit on female plant; stands shearing well; good dwarf cultivars include 'Compacta,' 'Convexa,' 'Helleri,' 'Stokesii,' 'Mariesii.'

- Ilex decidua*  
Possum Haw ..... sturdy large shrub to 15 ft.; bright red fruits on female plant lasting into winter; bark of stems light gray.
- Ilex glabra*  
Inkberry ..... small-leaved evergreen shrub to 8 ft.; shiny black fruit, from September to spring, on female plant; white-fruited cultivar available; low-growing cultivar 'Compacta' available.
- Ilex opaca*  
American Holly ..... small evergreen tree with spiny leaves; brilliant red fruits on female plant; many cultivated forms.
- Ilex pedunculosa*  
Longstalk Holly ..... large evergreen shrub or small tree with angular growth habit; leaves without spines; red fruits of female plant borne on 1 in. stalks; needs shearing to form a tight plant.
- Ilex pernyi*  
Perny Holly ..... large shrub or small tree to 15 ft.; leaves small, spiny, dark glossy green, crowded along the branches; fruits red.
- Ilex rugosa*  
Tsuru Holly ..... dwarf shrub, occasionally prostrate, with angled stems; rough leaves; red fruits.
- Ilex verticillata*  
Winterberry ..... native shrub to 10 ft.; flowers in June and July; one of the best deciduous hollies; scarlet berries borne on bare stems late fall; thrives in moist acid soil.
- Itea virginica*  
Sweetspire ..... shrub to 8 ft.; white fragrant flowers in upright racemes in July; fall color bright red.
- Juniperus chinensis*  
Chinese Juniper ..... highly variable, low shrub or small tree, evergreen, with both juvenile and mature leaves on same plant; cultivars include columnar, compact, or horizontal forms; 'Keteleeri,' 'Sargentii,' and 'Pfitzerana' are among many good cultivars.

- Juniperus chinensis procumbens*  
Japanese Garden Juniper ..... ground hugging, dense neat shrub to 6 in.; excellent spreader as ground cover or rock garden specimen; 'Nana' best dwarf cultivar.
- Juniperus communis*  
Common Juniper ..... large shrub to 6 ft. or small tree; leaves sharp-pointed, evergreen; form varies from prostrate to narrow columnar; good cultivars include 'Repanda,' 'Depressa,' and 'Hibernica.'
- Juniperus conferta*  
Shore Juniper ..... procumbent evergreen shrub to 3 ft.; leaves bright green, spiny; fruits large, gray-blue; excellent seashore plant.
- Juniperus horizontalis*  
Creeping Juniper ..... procumbent evergreen shrub to 3 ft., with long trailing branches; bluish-green foliage; good cultivars include 'Bar Harbor,' 'Wiltonii,' and 'Plumosa.'
- Juniperus sabina*  
Savin Juniper ..... shrub to 3 ft., commonly spreading, wider than tall; leaves mostly scale-like; low-growing cultivars include 'Skandia' and 'Tamariscifolia.'
- Juniperus scopulorum*  
Rocky Mountain Juniper ..... small conical tree with scale-like leaves; variable colors of green; large branches, small branchlets.
- Juniperus virginiana*  
Eastern Red Cedar ..... medium-size, columnar tree; conical head when old; spreading upright branches; narrowest form 'Sky-rocket,' good accent in dwarf plantings.
- Kalmia angustifolia*  
Sheep Laurel ..... semi-evergreen shrub to 3 ft.; pink flowers in clusters the length of the branches, in June; tolerates wet, acid sites; light green foliage toxic to grazing animals.
- Kalmia latifolia*  
Mountain Laurel ..... broad-leaved evergreen shrub to 10 ft.; showy pink flowers in terminal clusters, white markings inside, in late May or June.
- Kalmia polifolia*  
Bog Laurel ..... low evergreen shrub to 2 ft.; leaves glossy on top, white beneath; rosy-purple flowers

- in terminal clusters in May-June; requires moist acid soil.
- Kalopanax pictus*  
Castor-aralia ..... large tree with coarse branches, large foliage; flowers large and showy, white, in July.
- Kerria japonica*  
Japanese Rose ..... green-twigged shrub to 5 ft.; bears bright yellow rose-like flowers in May; foliage golden-yellow in autumn; showier double-flowered form available.
- Koelreuteria paniculata*  
Golden-rain Tree ..... compact, medium-size round-headed tree; compound leaves; large clusters of showy yellow flowers, in July.
- Kolkwitzia amabilis*  
Beauty-bush ..... large, hardy, upright and arching shrub to 15 ft.; twiggy habit; bell-shaped pink flowers with yellow throat, in May and June; good foliage throughout season; fuzzy brown seed capsules in fall.
- Laburnum x watereri*  
Golden-chain Tree ..... small tree, stiffly upright in habit; yellow, pea-like flowers in long pendulous clusters in May.
- Larix decidua*  
European Larch ..... large deciduous conifer tree with spreading pyramidal habit; slender branchlets; soft, light green needles in tufts; produces many cones.
- Larix laricina*  
American Larch ..... medium-size deciduous conifer; horizontal branching form, with narrow pyramidal head; needle leaves light bluish-green; tolerates swampy conditions.
- Ledum groenlandicum*  
Labrador Tea ..... low shrub to 3 ft.; narrow evergreen leaves with rolled edges and tan fuzz beneath, fragrant when bruised; white flowers in June; tolerates wet, boggy conditions.
- Leiophyllum buxifolium*  
Box Sandmyrtle ..... twiggy compact shrub to 2 ft.; small white or pinkish flowers in late spring; leaves evergreen.
- Lespedeza bicolor*  
Shrub Bush Clover ..... shrub to 10 ft.; purple pea-like flowers in racemes all summer.

- Leucothoe axillaris*  
Coast Leucothoe ..... evergreen shrub to 4 ft., with arching stems; long pointed leaves; small, white, bell-shaped flowers in leaf axils along stem.
- Leucothoe fontanesiana*  
Drooping Leucothoe ..... evergreen shrub to 6 ft.; larger than *L. axillaris*; flower clusters pendulous at ends of arching branches; often roots at branch tip; var. 'Nana' small, spreading.
- Ligustrum amurense*  
Amur Privet ..... dense, arching shrub to 15 ft.; very hardy, leaves light green, semi-evergreen; white lilac-like flowers in July; black fruits; withstands adverse growing conditions; always hardy; good hedge plant.
- Ligustrum obtusifolium* 'Regelianum'  
Regal Privet ..... medium-size shrub to 6 ft., with horizontal branching.
- Ligustrum ovalifolium*  
California Privet ..... semi-evergreen upright shrub to 15 ft.; rather stiff habit; shining dark green foliage; creamy white flowers in July; black fruits; not always hardy.
- Ligustrum vulgare*  
Common Privet ..... tall twiggy shrub to 15 ft.; shiny deciduous leaves; flowers white panicles in July; most common hedge plant; 'Lodense' good dense smaller cultivar.
- Lindera benzoin*  
Spicebush ..... picturesque, dark-barked shrub to 15 ft.; conspicuous clusters of yellow flowers in early spring; scarlet fruits in August; foliage yellow in autumn; tolerates wet conditions.
- Liquidambar styraciflua*  
Sweet-gum ..... large tree; star-shaped lobed leaves; ball-like fruit, resembling sycamore; scarlet fall color; excellent specimen tree.
- Liriodendron tulipifera*  
Tulip Tree ..... large, straight-trunked tree; square-lobed blue-green leaves; solitary bell-shaped greenish-yellow flowers in May and June; yellow fall color.
- Lonicera alpigena*  
European Bush Honeysuckle ... shrub to 6 ft.; flowers yellowish tinged with red; fruits dark red; 'Nana' best variety.

- Lonicera fragrantissima*  
Fragrant Honeysuckle ..... large spreading shrub to 8 ft.; partially evergreen; leaves bluish-green beneath; flowers creamy white, very fragrant, March-June; red fruits.
- Lonicera heckrottii*  
Everblooming Honeysuckle .... low shrubby vine; abundant red-yellow flowers at branch tips, from June until frost.
- Lonicera henryi*  
Henry Honeysuckle ..... low shrub with long spreading branches; flowers yellow with red, in summer, resembling *L. heckrottii*; leaves long-pointed.
- Lonicera japonica* 'Halliana'  
Hall's Honeysuckle ..... vigorous vine, twining to 15 ft.; flowers pure white, changing to yellow; black fruits; once established, difficult to eradicate.
- Lonicera korolkowii*  
Blueleaf Honeysuckle ..... bushy, spreading shrub to 12 ft.; leaves bluish-green, hairy beneath; flowers rose or rarely white, in pairs, June; fruits red.
- Lonicera sempervirens*  
Trumpet Honeysuckle ..... tall native climber; deciduous in north; leaves dark green, bluish beneath; flowers orange-yellow to scarlet all summer.
- Lonicera spinosa albertii*  
Albert Thorn Honeysuckle .... low-growing shrub, to 4 ft.; spreading habit; whitish, toothed leaves; lilac-purple flowers in May.
- Lonicera standishii*  
Standish Honeysuckle ..... tall spreading shrub to 8 ft.; semi-evergreen; leaves hairy; flowers white, fragrant, March-April; fruits red.
- Lonicera tatarica*  
Tatarian Honeysuckle ..... vigorous spreading shrub to 10 ft.; most common bush honeysuckle; blue-green foliage; many pink flowers in May followed by red fruits in July; cultivar 'Alba' good for white flowers, 'Zabellii' for red flowers.
- Lonicera xylosteum* 'Claveyi'  
Clavey's Dwarf Fly Honeysuckle small shrub to 4 ft.; small white flowers; red fruits; useful for quick hedge.
- Maackia amurensis*  
Maackia ..... medium-size tree; compound leaves; smooth, light brown bark; flowers in upright

- racemes, July and August; tree related to American yellow-wood.
- Magnolia acuminata*  
Cucumber Magnolia ..... large tree with pyramidal growth habit; large greenish flowers, late May; very large leaves.
- Magnolia hypoleuca*  
Whiteleaf Japanese Magnolia .. medium-size tree; large obovate leaves; flowers large, white with red stamens, in June; fruits large, interesting.
- Magnolia quinquepeta*  
Lily Magnolia ..... shrub to 10 ft.; large flowers purple on outside, white within, in May-June.
- Magnolia x soulangeana*  
Saucer Magnolia ..... shrub or small tree to 15 ft.; prolific bloomer, large fragrant flowers, white inside, purple outside, in May; many cultivars.
- Magnolia stellata*  
Star Magnolia ..... shrub or tree to 15 ft.; dull green leaves; abundant fragrant white flowers with strap-like petals before the leaves, in April; fruits red.
- Mahoberberis aquisargentii*  
Mahoberberis ..... excellent hybrid of *Mahonia* and *Berberis*; small evergreen shrub; spiny, dark green leaves, resembling holly; yellow flowers; black fruits.
- Mahonia aquifolium*  
Oregon Grape ..... stiff upright shrub to 3 ft.; spiny, dark green, lustrous compound leaves, bronzy tone in fall, semi-evergreen; yellow flowers in spring; bluish-black fruit; 'Compacta' and *repens* good dwarf forms.
- Malus x arnoldiana*  
Arnold Crab Apple ..... small tree; deep pink-white flowers, in early May; small yellow-red fruits.
- Malus x atrosanguinea*  
Carmine Crab Apple ..... small bushy tree; flowers abundantly in May; buds deep carmine, flowers pink; reddish-yellow fruits.
- Malus baccata*  
Siberian Crab Apple ..... small tree; white flowers, fragrant, May; small red or yellow fruits.
- Malus* 'Bob White'  
Bob White Crab Apple ..... small tree; excellent yellow fruits well into winter.

- Malus coronaria* 'Charlottae'  
Charlotte Crab Apple ..... small tree; large pink flowers, in mid-May; large green fruits.
- Malus* 'Dorothea'  
Dorothea Crab Apple ..... small tree; pink to red flowers, semi-double, in May; small yellow fruits, remaining on tree for along time.
- Malus floribunda*  
Showy Crab Apple ..... large shrub or small tree; flowers heavily, buds carmine, changing to white as flowers open in May; showy in fall with pea-size red and yellow fruits.
- Malus hupehensis*  
Tea Crab Apple ..... small tree, distinctive vase shape; flowers pink turning white in early May; fruits small yellow-green to red.
- Malus* 'Katherine'  
Katherine Crab Apple ..... small tree, round head; flowers pink fading to white, semi-double, in May; fruits red with yellow.
- Malus* 'Red Jade'  
Red Jade Weeping Crab Apple . small tree; distinctive weeping form; flowers pink in bud, then white, in May; fruits small, red numerous; best used as a specimen tree to show form.
- Malus sargentii*  
Sargent Crab Apple ..... smallest of the crab apples, often considered a shrub, to 8 ft.; fragrant white flowers in May; small red fruits remain on tree well into fall.
- Malus spectabilis* 'Van Eseltine'  
Van Eseltine Crab Apple ..... small tree, distinctive narrow growth form; flowers scarlet to pink; yellow fruits.
- Malus toringoides*  
Cutleaf Crab Apple ..... small tree, growth form wide-spreading; lobed leaves; white flowers, in May; fruits showy, yellow and red, pear-shaped.
- Malus x zumi calocarpa*  
Redbud Crab Apple ..... small tree, spreading growth form; leaves occasionally lobed; flowers pink to white; distinctive, brilliant red fruit, staying on tree through winter.
- Mitchella repens*  
Partridgeberry ..... native evergreen trailer, rooting along the stems; tiny dark green rounded leaves,

- marked with white lines; known for its scarlet fruits; needs shade.
- Myrica gale*  
Sweet Gale ..... medium-size shrub to 6 ft.; leaves aromatic, dark green, small and elongated; small catkins borne in spring; tolerates boggy sites well.
- Myrica pensylvanica*  
Bayberry ..... deciduous spreading shrub to 9 ft.; good dark green foliage; waxy gray fruits in fall and winter.
- Nyssa sylvatica*  
Tupelo, Black Gum ..... large pyramidal tree with twiggy, horizontal branching; glossy leaves; brilliant red foliage in autumn.
- Ostrya virginiana*  
Hop Hornbeam ..... slow-growing medium-sized tree; yellow autumn foliage; conspicuous fruits enclosed in bladder-like husks.
- Oxydendrum arboreum*  
Sourwood, Sorrel Tree ..... hardy, slow-growing small tree; long slender glossy leaves; small white flowers in conspicuous semi-drooping panicles in August; brilliant red autumn foliage.
- Pachysandra terminalis*  
Japanese Pachysandra ..... procumbent, evergreen, dense-growing herb to 8 in.; flowers white in terminal spikes in May.
- Parrotia persica*  
Persian Parrot Tree ..... small tree; bark flaking, mottled; crimson flowers in March; brilliant scarlet to orange and yellow fall foliage; should be used more frequently.
- Parthenocissus quinquefolia*  
Woodbine, Virginia Creeper ... handsome tall climbing vine; large 5-lobed or 5-parted leaves; brilliant crimson in fall.
- Parthenocissus tricuspidata*  
Boston Ivy ..... high-climbing and close-clinging vine; makes a dense, flat covering; leaves glossy green turning deep red and yellow in fall; blue fruits all winter.
- Paxistima canbyi*  
Cliff-green ..... small evergreen shrub to 1 ft.; small, narrow leaves; leathery; spreads rapidly by stolons in shady spots; flowers and fruits inconspicuous.

- Paxistima myrsinites*  
Oregon Boxwood ..... small evergreen shrub resembling *P. canbyi*, somewhat less hardy; leaves small, leathery, toothed; inconspicuous flowers.
- Phellodendron amurense*  
Amur Cork Tree ..... medium-size tree; bark of trunk light gray, corky, deeply fissured; interesting globose black fruits in broad panicles; branches low to the ground.
- Philadelphus coronarius*  
Mock Orange ..... shrub to 10 ft.; stiff, spreading; flowers in dense racemes, white or creamy, very fragrant, in June; tolerates dry sites well; compact or dwarf varieties exist.
- Philadelphus x lemoinei*  
Lemoine Mock Orange ..... small, graceful shrub to 6 ft., with slender stems, fine foliage; many small fragrant white flowers; good horticultural forms 'Avalanche' and 'Mont Blanc.'
- Photinia villosa*  
Christmasberry ..... large shrub to 15 ft.; somewhat spreading branches; clusters of hawthorn-like flowers in early spring; red fruits persist into winter; fall color scarlet and gold.
- Physocarpus opulifolius*  
Eastern Ninebark ..... medium-sized shrub to 9 ft.; leaves lobed; showy clusters of small white flowers in late May; resembles *Spiraea* in growth habit, but with larger leaves and shreddy bark on older branches.
- Picea abies*  
Norway Spruce ..... tall evergreen tree, rapid grower, with spreading branches, drooping branchlets; cones large, pendulous; good dwarf forms include 'Clanbrasilliana,' 'Gregoryana' and 'Nidiformis.'
- Picea asperata*  
Dragon Spruce ..... medium-size evergreen tree, broadly pyramidal with dense foliage; chestnut-brown cones; very hardy; resembles *P. abies*.
- Picea engelmannii*  
Engelman Spruce ..... medium-size evergreen tree; dense pyramidal habit; leaves bluish-green to steel blue; cones cylindrical; shorter than *P. abies*.
- Picea glauca*  
White Spruce ..... large evergreen tree; narrow pyramidal

- form; ascending branches; leaves bluish-green; very hardy.
- Picea glauca albertiana* 'Conica'  
Dwarf Alberta Spruce ..... dense dwarf tree of narrow conical habit; form resembles sheared specimen; very slow growing.
- Picea mariana*  
Black Spruce ..... narrow conical evergreen tree of boggy areas in the wild; leaves very dark green; *P. mariana* 'Nana' good dwarf form.
- Picea omorika*  
Serbian Spruce ..... medium-size evergreen tree with narrow pyramidal head; leaves with white bands above, dark green beneath; hardy, excellent tree, too little used; good choice for public plantings.
- Picea orientalis*  
Oriental Spruce ..... large, slow-growing evergreen tree; glossy dark foliage; leaves small, tight to the branch; excellent tree.
- Picea pungens*  
Colorado Spruce ..... horizontal, large evergreen tree; branches form regular pyramidal growth; rigid spiny leaves dull green; glaucous cultivars preferred in trade, including 'Koster,' 'Hoopsi,' 'Moorheimi,' 'Pendula,' 'Glauca,' and 'Globosa.'
- Picea torana (polita)*  
Tiger-tail Spruce ..... large evergreen tree, with horizontal branching; stiff prickly leaves; very distinctive.
- Pieris floribunda*  
Mountain Andromeda ..... slow-growing, dense evergreen shrub to 6 ft.; dull green leaves; early white bell-like flowers in upright panicles.
- Pieris japonica*  
Japanese Andromeda ..... fast-growing, evergreen shrub to 10 ft.; drooping panicles of bell-like white flowers, April-May; dwarf form 'Pygmaea' has unusual linear leaves.
- Pinus aristata*  
Bristle-cone Pine ..... large evergreen shrub or small tree; short, needle-leaves pressed to branch; very long-lived, slow growing.
- Pinus banksiana*  
Jack Pine ..... large evergreen tree with very short twisted needles in 2's; very hardy, tolerant of severe

- winters, most soils, difficult sites; cones curved, in pairs; branches twisted.
- Pinus bungeana*  
Lace-bark Pine ..... medium-size evergreen tree; bark distinctive, flaking in patches; leaves in 3's; tree branching low near base; should be used more.
- Pinus cembra*  
Swiss Stone Pine ..... small evergreen tree; slow growing, densely pyramidal; needles in 5's crowded at ends of branches.
- Pinus contorta*  
Shore Pine ..... narrow, medium-size evergreen tree; short branches; leaves in 2's, twisted; cone scales with slender curved spines; good for sandy areas.
- Pinus densiflora*  
Japanese Red Pine ..... rapid-growing, medium-size evergreen tree, forming a wide-spread, strongly branched head; leaves slender, in 2's, sharp, bluish-green; cultivar 'Umbraculifera' is good multi-stem lower-growing cultivar, slow-growing, flat-topped, bearing many small cones clustered around branches.
- Pinus flexilis*  
Limber Pine ..... medium-size evergreen tree with angular branching pattern; very flexible branches when young; leaves in 5's.
- Pinus koraiensis*  
Korean Pine ..... medium-size evergreen tree with long stiff leaves in 5's; distinctive.
- Pinus mugo (montana)*  
Mugo Pine ..... dense evergreen tree to 20 ft.; broad habit with multiple leaders; needle-leaves in 2's, short; variable dwarf forms common in trade include *pumilo*.
- Pinus nigra*  
Austrian Pine ..... large evergreen tree, pyramidal at first, later flat-topped and irregular; long stiff leaves in 2's; tolerates seaside exposure; 'Hornibrookiana' good dwarf cultivar.
- Pinus parviflora*  
Japanese White Pine ..... medium-size, irregular-shaped evergreen tree; needle-leaves in 5's, curved, clustered on branches in tufts; good bonsai subject; blue-green 'Glauca' excellent cultivar.

- Pinus pumila*  
Dwarf Siberian Pine . . . . . small evergreen shrub or tree, low-growing, often spreading on ground; withstands severe cold; excellent for rock garden.
- Pinus resinosa*  
Red Pine . . . . . large evergreen tree, upright at first, later wide-spreading with drooping branches; long green flexible needles in 2's.
- Pinus rigida*  
Pitch Pine . . . . . medium-size evergreen tree; irregular habit; dark green leaves, stiff and spreading, in 3's; cone scale with spine; cultivar 'Sherman Eddy' good dwarf plant.
- Pinus strobus*  
White Pine . . . . . large evergreen tree, rapid grower, with fine texture; long, soft bluish-green needles in 5's; good dwarf cultivar is *P. strobus* 'Nana;' fastigate forms available also.
- Pinus sylvestris*  
Scots Pine . . . . . medium-size evergreen tree; spreading, drooping branches; stiff, bluish-green, twisted leaves in 2's; upper trunk orange; many cultivars exist in trade; good dwarf forms included 'Nana' and 'Pygmaea.'
- Pinus thunbergiana*  
Japanese Black Pine . . . . . dense, rounded evergreen tree to 30 ft.; long, coarse, sharp-pointed bluish-green needles in 2's; irregular growth habit; buds long, silvery, like candles; good for seaside, windbreak.
- Pinus wallichiana*  
Himalayan White Pine . . . . . graceful medium-size evergreen tree; long slender leaves in 5's, blue-green, drooping; cones long, stalked.
- Platanus x acerifolia*  
London Plane Tree . . . . . large, dense, round-headed tree; bark sheds in large scales, creating brown and white pattern; more commonly planted than *Platanus orientalis*, as it is less subject to disease.
- Platanus occidentalis*  
Eastern Sycamore . . . . . large tree; leaves lobed; bark flaking, light and dark patterned; fruit clusters ball-like on stalks, in pairs.
- Platanus orientalis*  
Oriental Plane Tree . . . . . large tree, with a broad round head; leaves broad, lobed; globular fruits in clusters of 3

to 4; bark flakes, exposing light colored patches.

- Platycladus orientalis*  
Oriental Arborvitae ..... large, pyramidal evergreen shrub or bushy tree to 20 ft.; branches crowded in vertical planes; leaves scale-like, flattened; unusual hooked scales; good dwarf cultivars include 'Juniperoides,' 'Meldensis' and 'Minima Glauca.'
- Polygonum aubertii*  
Chinese Fleecevine ..... vine climber to 25 ft., becoming woody at the base; leaves reddish bronze or pale green; flowers small, whitish, rose-colored or greenish, in long clusters, in spring and autumn.
- Populus alba* 'Pyramidalis'  
Bolleana Poplar ..... rapid growing narrow tree; lobed leaves having whitish or grayish down beneath; good for tall screening.
- Populus deltoides*  
Cottonwood ..... large tree; leaves large, triangular, shiny, fluttering readily in wind, coarsely toothed; female catkins in spring long, white woolly; thrives in wet sites.
- Populus grandidentata*  
Large-tooth Poplar ..... medium-size straight tree, with narrow, round-topped head; suckers freely; closely related species *P. tremuloides* (quaking aspen).
- Potentilla fruticosa*  
Shrubby Cinquefoil ..... shrub 2-4 ft. high; feather-shaped leaves, narrow, tapering, downy leaflets; sparse yellow flowers in summer; many good varieties, including 'Daurica,' 'Tangerine,' 'Katherine Dykes,' 'Jackmanii,' 'Mount Everest' a white-flowering variety.
- Potentilla tridentata*  
Three-toothed Cinquefoil ..... low evergreen ground cover to 6 in., spreading; small white flowers on long stalks, in June; tolerant of dry sites.
- Prunus avium*  
Mazzard Cherry ..... medium-size tree; bark shiny reddish, peeling; white flowers, late April with leaves; small red fruit; red fall color.
- Prunus besseyi*  
Sand Cherry ..... small shrub to 6 ft.; gray-green foliage;

- small white flowers, May; blackish fruit; good for naturalistic plantings.
- Prunus laurocerasus* 'Otto Luyken'  
Cherry Laurel ..... low-growing variant to 3 ft. of a large evergreen glossy-leaved shrub; flowers white spikes in May.
- Prunus maackii*  
Amur Chokecherry ..... small tree; bark attractive brown, flaking; flowers small, white, in panicles at ends of branches, in April; small black fruits; excellent street tree.
- Prunus maritima*  
Beach Plum ..... broad spreading decorative shrub to 8 ft. at seaside; branches covered with white-pinkish flowers in May; blue fruits used for jam.
- Prunus persica*  
Peach ..... small tree; pink-deep red flowers in May before the leaves appear; many varieties, weeping, dwarf, purple-leaved, and double-flowered.
- Prunus sargentii*  
Sargent Cherry ..... medium-size tree, probably the finest of all cherries; young foliage is bronze-red turning green with maturity and becoming a brilliant red in the fall; pink flowers in April; cultivar 'Rancho' suitable narrow form for small street tree.
- Prunus serrula*  
Red-bark Cherry ..... small tree; exceptional shiny red bark with horizontal lines; single white flowers, in April.
- Prunus serrulata*  
Japanese Flowering Cherry .... small tree, flat-topped; white to pink flowers, late April, early May; one of the earliest Japanese cherries to be introduced; best cultivars are 'Kwanzan' and 'Amanogawa,' both with vertical forms.
- Prunus subhirtella*  
Higan Cherry ..... small tree; single small pink flowers in April; weeping form *pendula* grafted; 'Hally Jolivette' good dwarf form; all have spectacular floral displays.
- Prunus tomentosa*  
Nanking Cherry ..... excellent shrub to 9 ft.; profusion of white flowers in April just before the leaves; bright red edible cherries appear in June to July.

- Prunus triloba*  
Flowering Almond ..... bushy shrub to 8 ft.; double rosy-pink or white flowers, April.
- Pseudotsuga menziesii (taxifolia)*  
Douglas Fir ..... very large pyramidal evergreen tree of dense, graceful habit; foliage green or bluish-green; should not be planted with Colorado spruce since it is an alternate host to gall aphids.
- Pterocarya fraxinifolia*  
Caucasian Wingnut ..... small tree; short trunk with many stems; compound leaves; flowers in foot-long catkins; fruits winged; moist site preferable.
- Pyracantha atalantoides*  
Gibbs Yellow Firethorn ..... excellent large shrub to 10 ft.; species more disease-resistant than *P. coccinea*; glossy, half evergreen leaves; flowers early June; yellow fruited; 'Aurea' a good cultivar.
- Pyracantha coccinea*  
Firethorn ..... twiggy shrub to 6 ft. with numerous short spines; small shiny leaves; white flowers in conspicuous clusters, in June; fruits orange-red in fall; varieties available in trade include 'Lalandei' and 'Mohave,' which is blight resistant.
- Pyrus calleryana*  
Callery Pear ..... medium-sized tree with upright habit; foliage is dark green and leathery turning glossy scarlet in the fall; fruits tiny, nondescript; white flowers are borne profusely in early May; cultivar 'Bradford' excellent street tree.
- Pyrus communis*  
Common Pear ..... medium-size upright twiggy long-lived tree; showy in early spring with clusters of white flowers; blight susceptible.
- Quercus alba*  
White Oak ..... broad, rounded-crown, large tree; lobed leaves, rounded tips; should not be crowded in planting; autumn color not outstanding; trunk appears gray-white from a distance.
- Quercus bicolor*  
Swamp White Oak ..... large tree, narrow-headed growth form; elongated many lobed leaves, white hairy beneath, dark green above; fruit a large acorn; thrives in wet sites.

- Quercus cerris*  
Turkey Oak ..... large, fast-growing tree; lobed leaves, bristle-tipped; does well near the water.
- Quercus coccinea*  
Scarlet Oak ..... large, round-topped, open-head tree; gray bark; orange-red twigs; brilliant red autumn foliage; lobed leaves, bristle-tipped.
- Quercus palustris*  
Pin Oak ..... large tree, rapid-growing, pyramidal, with long pendulous lower branches; glossy foliage bright green; fall color brown to scarlet, not consistent.
- Quercus prinus*  
Chestnut Oak ..... large tree, spreading crown; leaves not lobed, oblong, toothed like chestnuts; fall color yellow; tolerates dry sites.
- Quercus robur*  
English Oak ..... large tree; small round-lobed leaves, tight to twig; fastigate forms exist; thrives near the water.
- Quercus rubra*  
Red Oak ..... large round-topped tree with spreading branches; foliage dark red in fall.
- Quercus velutina*  
Black Oak ..... large rapid-growing tree; slender branches with an open head; brown autumn color, with old leaves clinging into winter.
- Rhamnus frangula*  
Alder Buckthorn ..... shrub to 15 ft.; yellow fall color; fruits red, then black; cultivar 'Columnaris' good for hedge.
- Rhododendron arborescens*  
Sweet Azalea ..... best hardy white azalea, to 10 ft.; branches and foliage smooth; fragrant flowers in June-July; glossy red fall foliage.
- Rhododendron atlanticum*  
Coast Azalea ..... low shrub to 1½ ft.; spreading by stolons; flowers white in late May; native azalea; marginally hardy north of Connecticut shoreline.
- Rhododendron calendulaceum*  
Flame Azalea ..... upright native shrub to 10 ft.; flowers typically orange, sometimes yellow or vermilion, May-June flowering amidst the leaves.

- Rhododendron canadense*  
Rhodora ..... small twiggy shrub to 1 ft.; flowers purple, before leaves in April; northern native azalea tolerant of cold wet sites.
- Rhododendron carolinianum*  
Carolina Rhododendron ..... handsome native shrub to 6 ft.; leaves brown scaly beneath, short and leathery; pale to deep pink flowers in clusters, early May; excellent cultivar 'Windbeam;' a white form, *album*, exists.
- Rhododendron catawbiense*  
Catawba Rhododendron ..... large native shrub to 15 ft.; leaves larger than *R. carolinianum*, no scales beneath; pink to purple flowers, in May; hybridizes readily.
- Rhododendron* 'Dora Amateis'  
Dora Amateis Rhododendron .. low-growing shrub to 2 ft.; flowers white, funnel-shaped, profuse, in May; one of the best small rhododendrons.
- Rhododendron ferrugineum*  
Alpine Rose Rhododendron ... spreading, small-leaf shrub to 3 ft.; purplish-pink flowers in June; best in colder climate.
- Rhododendron fortunei*  
Fortune Rhododendron ..... very large shrub, to 20 ft.; 8 in. long pointed leaves; purplish flowers in May.
- Rhododendron hippophaeoides*  
Seabuckthorn Rhododendron ... erect shrub to 3 ft.; leaves narrow, gray, scaly beneath; flowers purple to pink, early.
- Rhododendron hirsutum*  
Alpine Rose ..... small shrub to 1 ft.; leaves bright green, shiny, edged with long hairs; pink flowers in June with hairy stalk and calyx; plant closely resembles *R. ferrugineum*, also called Alpine Rose, but is better for eastern U.S.; oldest Rhododendron in cultivation, native to Alps.
- Rhododendron impeditum*  
Cloudland Rhododendron ..... compact shrub forming a low mound, to 6 in.; small gray-green, leathery leaves; purplish-pink flowers in April.
- Rhododendron indicum*  
'Balsaminaeflorum'  
Balsam Azalea ..... small shrub, semi-evergreen form, to 8 in.; double pink flowers in June.
- Rhododendron keiskei*  
Keiskei Rhododendron ..... low-growing shrub to 1 ft., semi-evergreen;

- yellow funnel-shaped flowers; marginally hardy in Connecticut.
- Rhododendron x laetevirens*  
Wilson Rhododendron ..... compact shrub; narrow pointed glossy leaves; pink flowers, late May; not a heavy bloomer, but best for foliage.
- Rhododendron maximum*  
Rosebay Rhododendron ..... large sprawling shrub to 20 ft.; large leathery leaves; small trusses of pale pink flowers in late June; most shade tolerant of all rhododendrons.
- Rhododendron mucronatum*  
Snow Azalea ..... shrub to 4 ft.; gray-green leaves; single white flowers in May; very hardy.
- Rhododendron mucronulatum*  
Korean Rhododendron ..... semi-evergreen shrub growing to 6 ft.; rosy-purple flowers appear early in April; autumn color yellow to bronzy crimson.
- Rhododendron obtusum*  
Hiryu Azalea ..... semi-evergreen shrub, to 3 ft.; flowers from purple to magenta to crimson; many varieties available, including *amoenum*, *japonicum*, and *Kaempferi*.
- Rhododendron* PJM Hybrids  
(*carolinianum* x *dauricum*)  
PJM Hybrid Rhododendron .... compact plant to 4 ft.; small leaves; purplish-pink flowers in early May; elegant plant, very hardy.
- Rhododendron periclymenoides*  
(*nudiflorum*)  
Pinxterbloom Azalea ..... shrub growing to 6 ft.; pink flowers in April-May; common native azalea in southern New England.
- Rhododendron prinophyllum*  
(*roseum*)  
Rose-shell Azalea ..... native shrub to 8 ft.; flowers bright pink with long red stamens; resembles *R. periclymenoides*, but is fragrant and more colorful.
- Rhododendron prunifolium*  
Plum-leaved Azalea ..... large shrub to 12 ft.; orange-red flowers in June after leaves appear.
- Rhododendron racemosum*  
Mayflower Rhododendron ..... low-growing shrub to 2 ft.; small leaves; pink flowers borne along the branches in leaf axils, stems reddish; needs shelter from wind in winter.

- Rhododendron* 'Ramapo'  
 Ramapo Rhododendron ..... low-growing shrub to 2 ft.; leaves small, gray-green; flowers lilac, early May.
- Rhododendron schlippenbachii*  
 Royal Azalea ..... large shrub to 15 ft.; fragrant rose-pink flowers appear in early May; large leaves are in whorls turning yellow, orange and crimson in the fall; an elegant plant.
- Rhododendron smirnowii*  
 Smirnow Rhododendron ..... large shrub; leaves furry white beneath; flowers white to red, May; much hybridized with *R. catawbiense*.
- Rhododendron vaseyi*  
 Pink-shell Azalea ..... native shrub, growth habit open, to 15 ft.; flowers rose spotted with brown, in early May; fall color light red; good for naturalizing.
- Rhododendron viscosum*  
 Swamp Azalea ..... native shrub to 10 ft.; funnel-form white or pink fragrant flowers in June and July; grows well in wet areas.
- Rhododendron yakusimanum*  
 Yakushima Rhododendron .... low-growing shrub to 3 ft.; leaves large, with furry white undersurface; funnel-shaped pink flowers, in clusters, May; spectacular plant.
- Rhododendron yedoense poukhanense*  
 Korean Azalea ..... spreading shrub, to 4 ft.; large purple flowers, early May.
- Exbury Hybrids*  
 Exbury Azalea ..... large shrubs to 8 ft. or more; large showy flowers in May; many named varieties with flower colors from yellow to white, pink, orange; leaves coarse, often subject to mildew.
- Rhus aromatica (canadensis)*  
 Fragrant Sumac ..... low-spreading shrub to 3 ft.; aromatic compound leaves not shiny; short spikes of yellow flowers in spring; rich red autumn foliage; red fruits in fall.
- Rhus copallina*  
 Shining Sumac ..... coarse shrub to 5 ft.; suckers freely; dark green glossy leaves with a winged leaf axis; brilliant scarlet in fall; red fruits.
- Rhus glabra*  
 Smooth Sumac ..... coarse, spreading, open shrub or small tree

to 15 ft.; smooth branches; red fruits in fall; red autumn foliage.

*Rhus typhina*

Staghorn Sumac ..... coarse large shrub or small tree to 30 ft.; branches densely covered with velvety hairs; foliage deep red in fall; red fruits.

*Ribes alpinum*

Alpine Currant ..... compact twiggy shrub to 6 ft.; good for hedges; small lobed leaves; flowers inconspicuous; plant dioecious, berries red; shade tolerant; should not be planted with pines because of hosting pine blister rust.

*Robinia hispida*

Rose Acacia ..... sprawling shrub to 9 ft.; branches with bristly hairs; attractive flowers, rose or purple, in June; good for vegetating sterile soil, damaged landscapes.

*Robinia pseudoacacia*

Black Locust ..... large irregular-shaped open tree; furrowed dark brown bark and prickly branches; blue-green foliage, fine-textured; fragrant white pea-like flowers in June.

*Rosa arvensis*

Field Rose ..... vigorous low-growing shrub with trailing branches; flowers white, 2 in. across, in corymbs or solitary; common hedge rose in Europe, with many cultivars.

*Rosa blanda*

Meadow Rose ..... erect shrub to 6 ft.; often thornless, red-stemmed; pale pink flowers in small clusters, June.

*Rosa chinensis*

China Rose ..... small shrub to 3 ft., ancestor of many modern hybrids; flowers pink to crimson, continuously from June to September; cultivar 'Minima' or the Fairy Rose excellent.

*Rosa foetida*

Austrian Briar ..... small shrub to 4 ft.; large yellow flowers; ancient cultivated form used in Europe, and in breeding other garden roses.

*Rosa hugonis*

Father Hugo Rose ..... shrub to 4 ft.; best yellow flowering rose; foliage dainty, bronze in fall; hips colorful; very floriferous.

*Rosa multiflora*

Japanese Rose ..... trailing or climbing shrub with 5-11 leaflets;

the fragrant white flowers like clustered blackberry blossoms; aggressive pest unless controlled; not recommended for planting.

*Rosa nitida*

Shining Rose ..... very dwarf shrub, to 2 ft.; 7 or 9 glossy leaflets; deep pink flowers borne in mid-summer.

*Rosa palustris*

Swamp Rose ..... medium -size upright shrub; stems prickly; leaves divided into leaflets; pink flowers in June small, clustered; grows well in wet sites.

*Rosa x rhederana*

Polyantha Rose ..... low shrub to 2 ft.; producing pink flowers June to September; excellent shrub rose.

*Rosa rugosa*

Beach Rose ..... vigorous, erect shrub with 5 to 9 large coarse leaflets and purplish-pink or white fragrant flowers 4 in. across; large coarse prickles on stems.

*Rosa virginiana*

Virginia Rose ..... scrambling shrub to 6 ft.; 7 or 9 leaflets; pale pink or rose-colored flowers in June.

*Rosa wichuraiana*

Memorial Rose ..... prostrate or climbing semi-evergreen shrub; fragrant white flowers in clusters, in late summer; fruits dark red; good for bank covering.

*Salix alba*

White Willow ..... large round-headed tree; leaves long, pointed, silvery gray; several varieties, weeping, red and yellow twigged.

*Salix babylonica*

Weeping Willow ..... large tree; branches slender, shiny, pendulous; leaves long pointed, narrow, light yellow green; tolerates wet sites; extensive root systems can be troublesome near household water or sewer lines.

*Salix caprea*

Goat Willow ..... vigorous shrub to 20 ft.; flowers are gray catkins (pussy willows) turning yellow at maturity in March; tolerates wet, swampy sites.

*Salix discolor*

Pussy Willow ..... large native shrub to 20 ft.; grey catkins turning yellow at maturity in March;

bluish-green leaves give the foliage a silvery appearance; found wild along streams and wet sites but can tolerate drier locations.

*Salix gracilistyla*

Rose-gold Pussy Willow ..... shrub to 10 ft.; much like other pussy willows; with longer reddish catkins in March; tolerates wet, swampy sites.

*Salix herbacea*

Dwarf Willow ..... prostrate shrub with creeping stems; leaves rounded, small, veined; small catkins.

*Salix purpurea* 'Gracilis'

Dwarf Basket Willow ..... compact shrub to 4 ft.; grayish-green foliage; useful as a rock garden plant or as a low hedge.

*Salix sericea*

Silky Willow ..... large shrub or small tree; branchlets shiny, light brown; leaves narrow, elongated, pointed, thinly silky beneath; catkins long in early spring; thrives in wet sites.

*Salix uva-ursi*

Bearberry Willow ..... dwarf, prostrate creeping willow to 3 ft.; desirable in rock gardens since it forms mats.

*Sambucus canadensis*

American Elderberry ..... coarse spreading shrub to 12 ft.; large white flower clusters in June; blue fruits in August.

*Sciadopitys verticillata*

Umbrella Pine ..... medium-size evergreen tree, slow-growing, dense pyramidal form; long needle-leaves in whorls; striking specimen tree.

*Sophora japonica*

Japanese Pagoda Tree ..... large tree; spreading branches forming a dense round head; dark green glossy compound leaves; yellowish-white flowers in August.

*Sorbus alnifolia*

Korean Mountain Ash ..... medium-sized tree; smooth gray bark; conspicuous flat white flower clusters appear in May; followed by clusters of orange-scarlet fruits in fall; fall foliage orange to scarlet.

*Sorbus aucuparia*

European Mountain Ash ..... round-headed small tree; delicate leaflets; white flowers in clusters; showy orange fruits in August; several varieties available.

- Sorbus casmiriana*  
Kashmir Mountain Ash ..... small tree; leaves compound, 17 to 19 leaflets; pink flowers, in May; distinctive white fruits; persistent.
- Sorbus decora*  
Showy Mountain Ash ..... small northern native tree; fine fruits, larger than those of *S. americana*, which it resembles.
- Spiraea albiflora* (*Japonica alba*)  
Japanese White Spirea ..... low-growing shrub to 18 in.; small white flowers in terminal clusters, in late summer, good shrub as a facer to other shrubs.
- Spiraea x arguta*  
Bridal Wreath ..... medium-size shrub; leaves elongate, oval, toothed, shiny; flowers white, numerous, small, clustered in umbels along the slender arching branches in late April and early May; excellent plant for shrub borders.
- Spiraea x bumalda* 'Anthony Waterer'  
Bumalda Spirea ..... compact shrub to 3 ft.; crimson flowers in flat panicles, June to August. 'Crispa' a good dwarf cultivar.
- Spiraea japonica* 'Alpina'  
Dwarf Japanese Spirea ..... low shrub to 1 ft.; dense foliage; bright pink flowers in June; hardy and pest-free.
- Spiraea latifolia*  
Meadowsweet ..... spreading native shrub to 3 ft.; erect stems bear pinkish-white panicles of flowers in July and August; very hardy, good for naturalising.
- Spiraea prunifolia*  
Bridal Wreath ..... spreading shrub to 6 ft.; upright slender branches; dark green shining leaves; small white flowers in May; foliage orange-scarlet in fall; var. *plena* has double flowers.
- Spiraea thunbergii*  
Thunberg Spirea ..... graceful arching twiggy shrub to 5 ft.; feathery bright green narrow leaves; small pure-white flowers late April to May.
- Spiraea tomentosa*  
Steeplebush ..... erect native shrub to 4 ft.; leaves yellow-tomentose beneath; flowers rose or purple in dense, narrow panicles, July to August.
- Spiraea x vanhouttei*  
VanHoutte Spirea ..... graceful shrub, stems arching to the ground, to 6 ft.; bluish-green leaves; branches

- covered with small white flowers in compact umbels, late May.
- Stephanandra incisa*  
Cutleaved Stephanandra . . . . . shrub to 6 ft.; lobed leaves, like *Spiraea*; off-white flowers in clusters along branches, June; cultivar 'Crispa' low form with curly leaves, stoloniferous ground cover.
- Stewartia koreana*  
Korean Stewartia . . . . . small tree; often shrubby in appearance when young; beautiful large white flowers with yellow stamens appear in July; fall foliage orange to red; flaking bark attractive all year.
- Stewartia ovata*  
Mountain Stewartia . . . . . native shrub growing 10 to 15 ft. high; white waxy-petaled flowers 2 to 3 in. across, white stamens, yellow anthers, in July; not always hardy.
- Stewartia pseudo-camellia*  
Japanese Stewartia . . . . . large shrub or small tree; large showy white flowers with orange-colored anthers, in June; good autumn foliage color; attractive peeling bark; makes a desirable street tree when single-stemmed.
- Styrax japonicus*  
Japanese Snowbell . . . . . small tree; foliage smaller than *S. obassia*; flowers white, bell-shaped, in late May, early June; very desirable tree, should be used more frequently.
- Styrax obassia*  
Fragrant Snowbell . . . . . small tree; almost round leaves, velvety beneath; pure-white bell-like flowers, pendulous, fragrant; excellent specimen tree.
- Symphoricarpos x chenaultii*  
Coralberry . . . . . attractive bushy shrub with spreading branches, to 2 ft.; small pink flowers in spikes, in mid-July; foliage delicate, remaining late in autumn; abundant red fruits with whitish spots; 'Hancock' good cultivar.
- Symphoricarpos rivularis*  
Snowberry . . . . . shrub with upright slender branches to 4 ft.; blue-green oval leaves; small pinkish tubular flowers from June on; round snow-white fruits, persisting into winter; tolerates dry soil.
- Symplocos paniculata*  
Asiatic Sweetleaf . . . . . large shrub or small tree with slender spread-

- ing branches; small white flowers in short panicles in spring; bright blue fruits in fall.
- Syringa x chinensis*  
Chinese Lilac ..... large shrub to 10 ft.; small leaves; purple flowers in large clusters; excellent for hedges as it keeps foliage well in lower portions.
- Syringa microphylla*  
Little-leaf Lilac ..... medium-size shrub, to 6 ft.; leaves small, pointed; dark purple flowers, fragrant, early June; cultivar 'Superba' bears pink flowers, very broad.
- Syringa patula*  
(*S. palibiniana*, *S. velutina*)  
Korean Lilac ..... small shrub to 3 ft.; tidy habit; leaves small, oval; flowers small lilac panicles in early June; excellent plant.
- Syringa x persica*  
Persian Lilac ..... shrub, not as large as *S. vulgaris*; small leaves; purple flowers in May; an old form.
- Syringa reticulata*  
Japanese Tree Lilac ..... small tree; bark shiny like cherry; flowers in white panicles, June-July.
- Syringa villosa*  
Late Lilac ..... large shrub, to 8 ft.; lilac flowers in erect panicles, June; leaves long, oval, deep green above, lighter below.
- Syringa vulgaris*  
Common Lilac ..... large stiff upright shrub to 20 ft.; white or lilac flowers in May; many varieties and hybrids commonly used.
- Taxodium distichum*  
Bald Cypress ..... large, deciduous, cone-bearing tree; feathery foliage; grows in very wet sites, often producing "knees" in standing water.
- Taxus baccata*  
English Yew ..... medium-size evergreen tree; spreading branches form a broad low head; leaves dark green; slow growing; not always hardy in New England; hardiest form is low-growing *T. baccata* 'Repandens'; familiar columnar form is 'Fastigiata' or Irish Yew; 'Pygmaea' good dwarf cultivar.
- Taxus cuspidata*  
Japanese Yew ..... small evergreen tree, slow growing; leaves dark green above, pale green beneath; red

- fruits poisonous; innumerable cultivated forms; good plant for clipped hedges.
- Taxus x media*  
Intermediate Yew ..... evergreen hybrid from *T. baccata* x *T. cuspidata* which produces many cultivars; plant intermediate between parents, size variable.
- Teucrium chamaedrys*  
Dwarf Germander ..... small dense shrub with small leaves, hairy stems, to 10 in.; pink flowers, axillary, in July.
- Thuja occidentalis*  
American Arborvitae ..... medium-size pyramidal evergreen tree; leaves scale-like, flattened on branchlets; cones small with woody scales; great many varieties cultivated, the best include 'Globosa,' 'Rheingold,' 'Wareana,' 'Fastigiata,' 'Techny.'
- Thuja orientalis* ..... see *Platyclusus orientalis*
- Thuja plicata*  
Giant Arborvitae ..... large evergreen tree; short horizontal branches, often pendulous at tips; leaves scale-like, flattened, dark green, glossy above; small woody cones resemble flowers.
- Thuja standishii*  
Japanese Arborvitae ..... medium-size evergreen tree with drooping branchlets; flat scale-like leaves arranged in sprays; lax growth habit.
- Thujopsis dolabrata*  
Hiba Arborvitae ..... medium-size evergreen tree resembling *Thuja*, but with larger broader leaves; branchlets flattened; underside of leaves carries conspicuous white bands.
- Tilia cordata*  
Small-leaved European Linden . large round-headed tree, to 90 ft.; leaves smaller than American Linden; fragrant flowers in June; cultivar 'Greenspire' excellent.
- Tilia x euchlora*  
Crimean Linden ..... large tree; bright green, shiny leaves; excellent shade tree.
- Tilia platyphyllos*  
Large-leaved Linden ..... large tree with very large leaves; variety 'Fastigiata' good.

- Tilia tomentosa*  
Silver Linden ..... large handsome tree of dense habit with upright branches; leaves dark green above, white, furry beneath; stands heat and drought better than other species; large for any planting but parks.
- Tsuga canadensis*  
Canada Hemlock ..... large graceful native evergreen; stands severe clipping; pendulous small woody cones; needle-leaves flat, white lines beneath; good dwarf forms include 'Hussi,' 'Minima' and 'Cole' as well as the Weeping Hemlock *T. canadensis* 'Pendula.'
- Tsuga caroliniana*  
Carolina Hemlock ..... small evergreen tree; leaves more numerous on branchlets than *T. canadensis*.
- Tsuga diversifolia*  
Japanese Hemlock ..... small evergreen tree; leaves with notched tip; good substitute for *T. canadensis*.
- Ulmus americana*  
American Elm ..... large tree; vase-shaped head; long straight trunk; susceptible to Dutch Elm disease.
- Ulmus carpinifolia*  
Smooth-leaved Elm ..... large tree, round-headed; pendulous branches; leaves variable, leathery, double-toothed; many cultivars available, best is 'Christine Buisman'; resists Dutch Elm disease.
- Ulmus glabra*  
Scotch Elm ..... large tree; forms an open head with spreading branches; 'Camperdownii' a common weeping cultivar.
- Ulmus parvifolia*  
Chinese Elm ..... medium-size, open, vase-shaped tree, somewhat smaller than American Elm; bark distinctively patchy; excellent American Elm substitute.
- Ulmus pumila*  
Siberian Elm ..... small tree, sometimes shrub-like; slender, often drooping branches; not as desirable a tree as *U. parvifolia*.
- Vaccinium angustifolium laevifolium*  
Lowbush Blueberry ..... low native shrub to 2 ft.; greenish-white flowers from April to May; blue-black fruit in July; colorful in fall.
- Vaccinium corymbosum*  
Highbush Blueberry ..... twiggy, upright native shrub to 12 ft.; older

- branches gray, younger reddish and green; flowers white or pinkish, urn-shaped, dense clusters, in May; blue fruits in July; autumn foliage brilliant red.
- Vaccinium macrocarpon*  
Cranberry ..... dwarf evergreen shrublet; leaves small, stems trailing, prostrate; flowers pink, clustered, small; fruits red, larger than those of *V. oxycoccus*; grows well in wet areas.
- Vaccinium oxycoccus*  
Small Cranberry ..... dwarf evergreen shrublet; leaves small, rounded, along trailing prostrate stems; flowers pink; fruits red; grows well in wet sites, as does *V. macrocarpon*.
- Vaccinium vitis-idaea*  
Cowberry ..... low evergreen, stoloniferous shrub to 8 in.; small white bell-like flowers in May; red fruits; smaller leafed form *V. vitis-idaea minus* equally good, more compact.
- Viburnum x burkwoodii*  
Burkwood Viburnum ..... medium-sized shrub to 6 ft.; clusters of fragrant white flowers appear in May; its lustrous leathery leaves turn claret-color in the fall.
- Viburnum carlesii*  
Korean Spice Viburnum ..... round, spreading shrub to 6 ft.; very early, very fragrant white flowers tinged pink, in dense cymes.
- Viburnum x carlcephalum*  
Fragrant Snowball Viburnum ... medium size shrub; leaves colorful in fall; flowers large white-pink balls, showy, larger than those of *V. carlesii*.
- Viburnum cassinoides*  
Withe-rod ..... compact round-headed shrub to 15 ft.; finely toothed leaves; clusters of creamy-white flowers in June; blue-black fruit.
- Viburnum dentatum*  
Arrowwood ..... dense upright straight-stemmed shrub to 15 ft.; round coarsely toothed leaves, reddish in autumn; wide clusters of white flowers in June; abundant blue fruits in August.
- Viburnum dilatatum*  
Linden Viburnum ..... large shrub to 10 ft.; free flowering in June; very conspicuous in fall with many small scarlet fruits.
- Viburnum farreri (fragrans)*  
Fragrant Viburnum ..... shrub to 6 ft.; earliest flowering Viburnum,

- in March, pink to white; 'Nanum' good dwarf cultivar, but with few flowers.
- Viburnum opulus*  
European Cranberry Bush ..... vigorous shrub to 12 ft.; 3-lobed leaves turning crimson and orange in fall; clusters of showy white flowers in June; scarlet fruits in August; best dwarf cultivar 'Nanum' never flowers, but is excellent for low hedges or edging; reddish fall color.
- Viburnum plicatum tomentosum*  
Doublefile Viburnum ..... large shrub, wide-spreading horizontal branches, to 10 ft.; deeply veined leaves turning rich red in fall; showy clusters of white flowers along the upper side of branch in May; fruits changing from red to black; 'Mariesii' good cultivar; other forms include sterile flowered white Snowballs, and flat pink flower clusters.
- Viburnum x pragense*  
Prague Viburnum ..... medium-size shrub; evergreen leaves, rough above, white furry below; white flowers in terminal clusters, in May; hybrid form of *V. rhitidophyllum*.
- Viburnum punicifolium*  
Black Haw ..... large shrub or small tree with wide-spreading branches to 15 ft.; pure white flowers in broad clusters in May, followed by blue-black fruits.
- Viburnum sieboldii*  
Siebold Viburnum ..... tree-like shrub to 20 ft.; coarse, bright green, lustrous leaves, heavily veined; large showy clusters of white flowers in May; fruits pink turning black; fruit-stalk red.
- Viburnum trilobum*  
American Cranberry Bush ..... upright, spreading shrub to 10 ft.; showy clusters of white flowers, the outer ones large and sterile, in May-June; scarlet fruits persist until spring.
- Viburnum wrightii*  
Wright's Viburnum ..... medium to large shrub; leaves noticeably veined, with coarse teeth, reddish color in fall; flowers white in mid-May; fruit brilliant red in large clusters; one of the finest Viburnums for fruit display.
- Vinca minor*  
Common Periwinkle ..... evergreen trailing ground cover in shade or sun; shining leaves and attractive violet-blue flowers in spring.

- Vitis amurensis*  
Amur Grape ..... climber vine; leaves broad, lobed; fruits small, dark; good purplish-red fall color.
- Vitis labrusca*  
Fox Grape ..... climber vine, strong grower with large thick felt-like leaves, dull white to reddish-brown below; fruits dark purple, early September.
- Weigela florida*  
Weigela ..... large shrub to 10 ft.; tubular pink flowers along arching stems in late May; variety 'Bristol Ruby' bears deep red flowers, sometimes flowers again in fall.
- Wisteria floribunda*  
Japanese Wisteria ..... vigorous climber; compound leaves with 13 to 19 leaflets; flowers in pendant purple clusters in May; seed pods velvety.
- Wisteria sinensis*  
Chinese Wisteria ..... vigorous climber; compound leaves with 7 to 15 leaflets; showy clusters of violet-blue flowers in May.
- Xanthorhiza simplicissima*  
Shrub Yellow-root ..... small, upright shrub to 2 ft.; drooping racemes of small star-shaped, brownish-purple flowers in early spring.
- Zelkova serrata*  
Japanese Zelkova ..... large tree, fast-growing; vase-shaped crown; long trunk; smooth bark; moderately resistant to Elm disease; 'Village Green' good cultivar.

## RECOMMENDED READING

- Hortus Third: a Concise Dictionary of Plants Cultivated in the United States and Canada.* Macmillan, New York. 1976.
- Pruning Handbook.* Handbook No. 28, Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 1000 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11225. 1958.
- Nursery Source Guide.* Handbook No. 83, Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 1000 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11225. 1977.
- Principles of Horticulture.* Ervin L. Denisen. Macmillan, New York. 1979.
- The Bug Book: Harmless Insect Controls.* Helen and John Philbrick. Garden Way Publishing, Charlotte, Vermont. 1974.

## Connecticut Arboretum Bulletins

- No. 7. The Connecticut Arboretum: Its History and the Establishment of the Natural Area. pp. 16. 1952 .15
- No. 9. Six points of Especial Botanical Interest in Connecticut. pp. 32. 1956. The areas described are the Barn Island Marshes, the Connecticut Arboretum, the North Haven Sand Plains, Catlin Wood, the Cathedral Pines, and the Bigelow Pond Hemlocks. .40
- No. 10. Birds of the Connecticut Arboretum and the Connecticut College Campus, pp. 24. 1958. An annotated list with seasonal records and an account of the breeding bird census program. .40
- No. 11. A Roadside Crisis: the Use and Abuse of Herbicides. pp. 16. 1959. A proposed program for use of herbicides on town roads, to avoid present destructive practices. .10
- No. 12. Connecticut's Coastal Marshes: A Vanishing Resource. pp. 36. 1961. Testimony of various authorities as to the value of our tidal marshes and a suggested action program. 2nd printing with supplement 1966. .40
- No. 13. What's Happening Along Our Roadsides? pp. 24. 1962. Roadside spray practices in the National Forests: Recommended practices for Connecticut; Survey of what is actually happening. .25
- No. 14. Creating New Landscapes with Herbicides—A Homeowner's Guide. pp. 30. 1963. A how-to-do-it handbook describing the formulations and techniques to be used in eliminating unwanted plants such as poison ivy. The use of herbicides in naturalistic landscaping, wildlife and woodlot management are included. 1.00
- No. 15. The Flora of the Connecticut Arboretum, pp. 64. 1966. Includes annotated checklist of over 850 species and also article on vegetation of the Arboretum. 1.00
- No. 16. A Guided Tour of the Connecticut Arboretum. pp. 32. 1967. Reprinted 1974. Illustrated guide to the woody plant collections and dynamics of plant communities. .50
- No. 17. Preserving Our Freshwater Wetlands. pp. 52. 1970. Reprints of a series of articles on why this is important and how it can be done. 1.00

No. 18. Seaweeds of the Connecticut Shore: A Wader's Guide. pp. 36. 1972. Illustrated guide to 60 different algae with keys to their identification.	1.50
No. 19. Inland Wetland Plants of Connecticut. pp. 24. 1973. Some 40 species of plants found in marshes, swamps and bogs are illustrated.	1.00
No. 20. Tidal Marsh Invertebrates of Connecticut. pp. 36. 1974. Descriptions and illustrations of over 40 species of molluscs, crustaceans, arachnids, and insects found on our tidal marshes.	1.25
No. 21. Energy Conservation on the Home Grounds—The Role of Naturalistic Landscaping. 1975.	1.00
No. 22. Our Dynamic Tidal Marshes: Vegetation Changes as Revealed by Peat Analysis. pp. 12. 1976.	.50
No. 23. Plants and Animals of the Estuary. pp. 44. 1978. Descriptions and illustrations of over 70 estuarine species.	1.50
No. 24. Garden Guide to Woody Plants: a Plant Handbook: Selection and Care of Woody Plants. Lists and descriptions of over 500 plants useful for landscaping. pp. 100. 1979.	2.50
Artistic map of Arboretum Showing Features and Trails	1.00
Available from Connecticut Arboretum, Connecticut College, New London, Connecticut 06320. Include .60 postage per publication.	

Back Cover: Mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) in fruit

