

Beautifying the Farm Home



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BEAUTIFYING THE FARM HOME

ONE of the greatest assets of any community is its beautiful scenery, which in a farming section is determined to a large extent by the trees, shrubs, and flowers planted about each farm. Although the house and barns may eventually add interest to the picture, they will not do so until they have been more or less blended into the landscape by the use of trees and shrubs. The arrangement or relation of these various structures to each other will also have a considerable effect on the final scenic appearance. If we are going to preserve the natural beauty of our wonderful state, therefore, we must use some means to blend the individual farms into the landscape.

In the struggle for existence that went on during pioneer days men had little or no time for leisure, and the esthetic side of their lives was neglected. Today we are past this stage, and when we see a farm house in bare surroundings, unplanted and presenting an uncared-for appearance, it is either a sign that the man is a failure or that he is indifferent to the finer things of life. There are very few successful farmers who have not stopped long enough from their farming to develop their homes into part of the beautiful natural scenery.

The main object, then, in all our efforts to beautify our homes by means of plantings, is to create a beautiful picture, but merely planting some trees and some shrubs here and there around a farm will not give the desired results. To produce this picture we must so plan it that there will be a perfect harmony not only between the buildings themselves but between the buildings, trees, shrubs, and flowers. This work requires, besides a knowledge of the plants which we are to use, a sense of beauty, a fund of good common sense, and a wholesome imagination to see the completed planting as it will appear not only now but in twenty years or more.

Beautifying our homes is a most alluring pleasure, if we go about it with these things in mind. Incidentally, we have an opportunity to make our own home one of the most attractive in the community.

The expense of landscape work, when we do it ourselves, is comparatively small, despite the general opinion that it is expensive. It is surprising what wonderful effects may be obtained from a relatively slight expenditure of money, provided the methods outlined are followed. Simplicity should be the keynote of all our planning. Just as many of the greatest works of art are simple

and uncomplicated, just so should we avoid complex and overdone planting.

The following outline gives the different steps in the order in which they should be followed:

OUTLINE FOR BEAUTIFYING THE FARM HOME

1. Select the site for the house and other buildings.
2. Decide on arrangement and location of the individual buildings.
3. Keep elevation of the house low by using a low foundation.
4. In grading the yard and farm lot, avoid terraces, banks, and unnatural slopes. Drainage should be away from the house.
5. Clean up the yard and farm lot, removing all rubbish, old implements, machinery, etc.
6. Locate walks and curving drives. Remember the fuel supply.
7. Select the location for lawns, and prepare soil.
8. Select desirable views.
9. Choose location for shade trees, select the trees and plant them.
10. Decide on the location of shrub groups and select shrubs for
 - a. Foundation planting.
 - b. Screen plantings for the barn, all other buildings, the chicken yard, the pig pen, and other undesirable views.
 - c. Boundary planting.
 - d. Entrance planting.
11. Select vines for porches, bare spots on the house, trellises, arbors, and buildings.
12. Plan location of flower beds in front of shubbery and along fences.
13. Plan location of arbors, trellises, seats, bird baths, etc.
14. Make a complete plan, showing all the above features in detail.
15. Make a list of all shrubs, vines, trees, and flowers needed.
16. Order direct from a reliable Ohio nursery.
17. Order early, plant properly, spade deeply, manure liberally.
18. Encourage your friends and neighbors to beautify their homes. Make it a community project.
19. Enjoy your home for years to come.

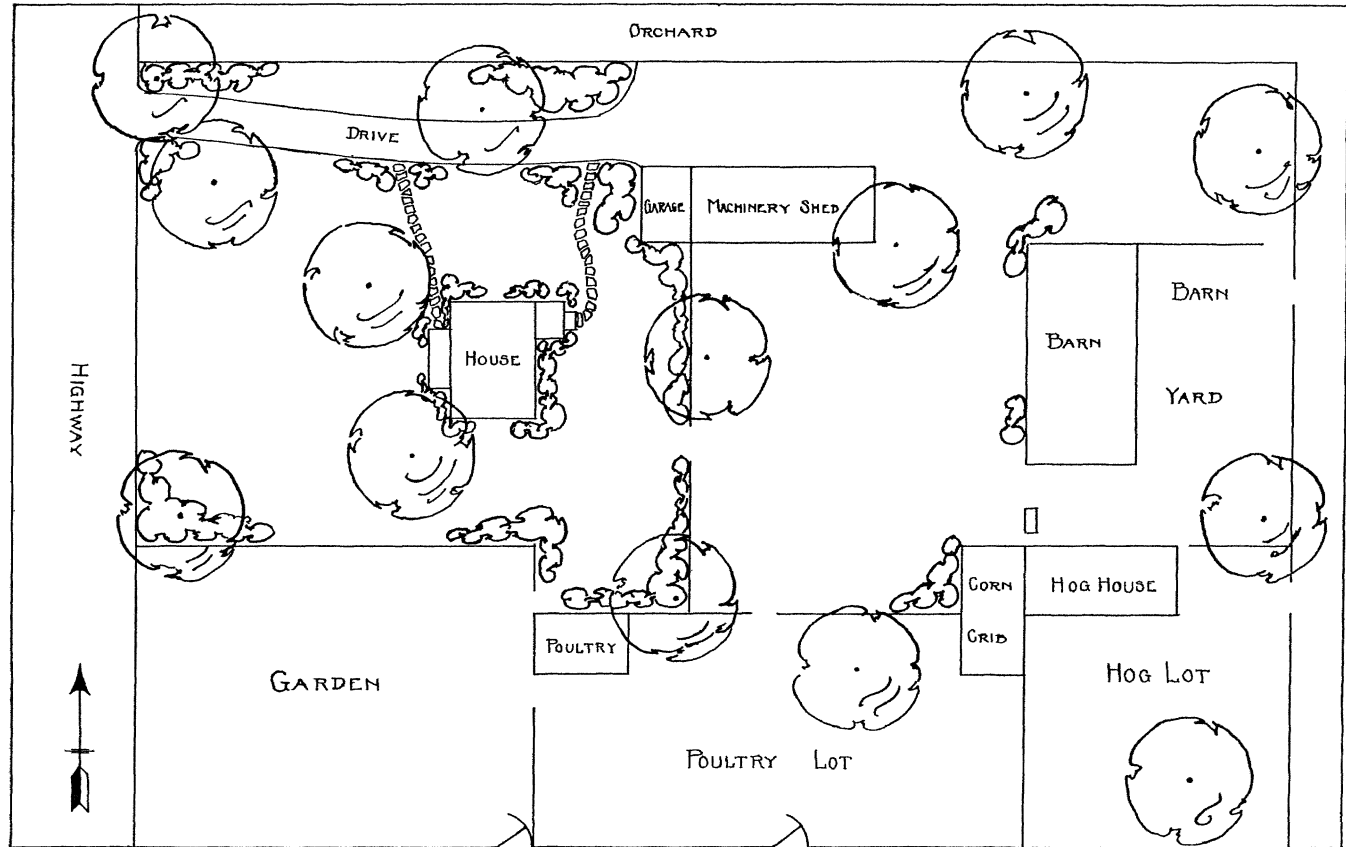


Fig 1 — A suggested arrangement of trees, shrubs, vines, and flowers on a model farmstead. These may be rearranged to fit your home. Trees are used to shade and frame the house, shrubs and vines to decorate the yard and screen undesirable views.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS

It is unfortunate that many of us cannot have the opportunity of rearranging the present layout of our buildings, for all too often the house, the barn, and the other buildings are placed in a haphazard way, and bear no relationship to each other. Of course, it is impossible to shift the larger buildings once they are built, so we must make the best of the existing arrangement. The smaller buildings, however, may often be shifted to give greater convenience and a more artistic appearance of the whole farm.

In developing a new farm, it will be time well spent if the planning and placing of each building is considered with a view to the most pleasing landscape effect, and so that there will be the greatest convenience with a minimum of waste energy. Sufficient space should always be left around the farm home for a good yard and for an appearance of success. Such things as the hog pens and the livestock yard should not be directly next to the house, neither should the view from the living and dining rooms and the kitchen be directly toward these features. In other words, we find that the arrangement of the rooms in the house is going to determine to a large extent the arrangement of the other buildings. Plan No. 1 is recommended as an ideal farm building layout, arranged by the Agricultural Engineering Department of Ohio State University.

The efficiency and appearance of the farm may be greatly improved if the main permanent buildings are congregated, and their number reduced to a few large ones rather than many small ones.

The house should be placed far enough back from the road to allow room for a lawn in front, as well as all around the house. This insures privacy and less dust and noise. No farm home should be less than 100 feet from the road, and no yard should be less than that in width, yet many farms throw away this big advantage of country life—the opportunity for a spacious and dignified setting—and use a lot as small as most city lots. There should also be sufficient space back of the house for a small lawn and a screen planting. Any existing trees should be used, if possible, as a setting for the house.

The health of the family, of course, should be considered in choosing a site. It should be slightly above the surrounding land, with plenty of natural drainage.

WALKS AND DRIVES

The main drive for the farm home should enter near the house, if possible, going in past the side of the house and on to the barn-

yard. A slight curve from a good broad entrance on the main road will make this drive more interesting and just as efficient as a perfectly straight one. Entrance posts, if used, should be in keeping with the buildings, and be simple, sturdy, and attractive. An adequate turn-around should be planned, if necessary, with a diameter of 75 feet to accommodate trucks as well as passenger cars. The plot in the center may be used for a tree or shrubs to screen the barn entrance.

It may also be necessary to have a separate farm service drive. If one is used, it should not enter the yard around the house.

Fences detract from the appearance of the yard unless well screened with shrubs and flowers. It is preferable to confine the chickens and livestock to their own respective yards by fences rather than to fence the ground around the house. The plans shown on pages 5, 10, and 21 indicate the absence of fences.

In towns and cities front walks are a necessary evil, but on many farms there is comparatively little use for a walk running from the front porch to the highway. Friends, as well as business people, usually will come in machines, and will nearly always drive into the farmyard, so the main walk should come from the drive to the house rather than from the main road. Likewise, it is usually more practical to have the steps on the side of the front porch rather than in front. The front entrance should be emphasized to lead people to the front door rather than the kitchen door.

A walk of individual stones or bricks will give sufficient service to the front, and will be far more interesting and artistic than a cement sidewalk. On the other hand, a concrete walk, or one of bricks set in concrete, can well be used to reach from the house to the barnyard, with definite branches going to each important building. Walks with a slight curve are often more interesting than straight ones, but excessive or unnecessary curves and angles should be avoided.

Avoid steps in walks by using a gentle grade wherever possible. All of the walks and outer edges of the steps should be level with the lawn, not project above it.

ELEVATION OF BUILDINGS AND GRADING

Many farm homes, otherwise very attractive, are hard to beautify because their foundations are built too far above the ground. The lower the house itself is to the ground the more interesting will be the effect. If the house must have a high foundation, construct it in such a way that the foundation line appears low—that is, that

the greater part of the foundation above the ground be of the same material as the house itself. The ground should slope gently, if at all, from the house to the highway and the farm drive. Avoid terraces and broken slopes as much as possible; they are difficult to take care of, and generally do not give the proper setting for the farm home, besides being less artistic than a gentle slope. If terraces or banks are necessary they should be made well out from the house, at the edge of the yard, if possible.

VIEWS FROM THE HOUSE

Our lives are more or less influenced by the beauty of the things we see, and these on the farm consist to a large extent of the out-



Fig. 2.— There is no necessity of a view like this from any farm home. A few trees and shrubs will screen such objects from view.

look we have upon our surroundings. A constant view of ill kept, muddy pig yards and the like is anything but inspiring. We should strive, whenever possible, to screen out these undesirable views so that we may look out upon something attractive and beautiful. This may be done by using trees as a screen for the larger buildings, and shrubs and vines for the smaller ones. All the buildings, and the barnyard and chicken yard should be hidden from all parts of the house, from the main entrance, and from the nearby highway. They are necessary parts of the farm, but are not artistic, and need not be emphasized.

On the other hand, there are some beautiful natural views to be had from every farm home. These we should try to develop, so

that they will be seen from all parts of the house, if possible. These vistas may often be improved by framing them with trees and shrubs, so that our attention is naturally drawn to them with no conscious effort on our part. Many times the removal of one or two branches from existing trees, the shifting of old shrubs, or a new entrance to the drive may open up one or more of these desirable views.

The vegetable garden should be located relatively close to the house, but at the same time in a position where the trees around the house or around the buildings will not shade the plants or interfere with their proper growth. We may have a small separate patch in one corner of the yard where a few early vegetables like



Fig. 3.— Long hours in the kitchen seem less burdensome when a view like this may be glimpsed from the window.

lettuce and radishes, together with permanent herbs like mint, sage, etc., may be grown. It is sometimes possible to work this group in with the regular flower borders, particularly to have the early vegetables amongst the later flowers.

LAWNS

The lawn should be the center of attraction of the grounds around the home, and should lead unbroken up to the house itself. All plantings, with the possible exception of one or two shade trees, should be around the edges of the lawn only. Avoid making your home a museum of plants scattered throughout the lawn and yard.

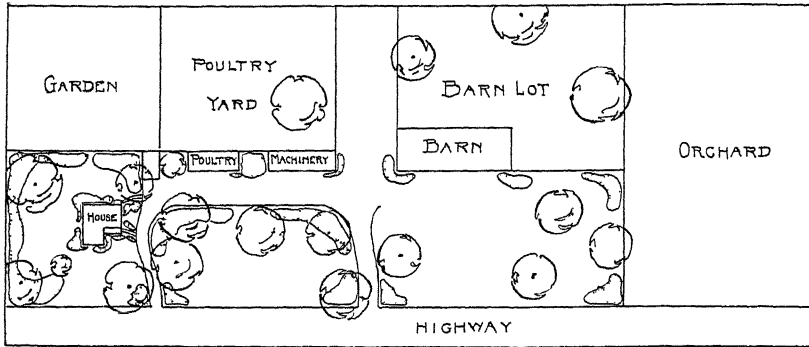


Fig 4—The house yard should be distinct and separate from the farm yard. Note the screen of trees and shrubs dividing these two areas. Always use trees and shrubs to screen and decorate farm buildings.

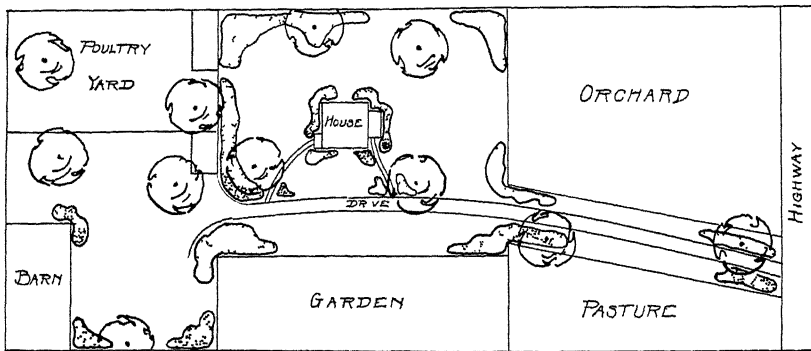


Fig 5—A curved drive and the trees partially screening the barn and other buildings, make this farm house more interesting. The orchard and pasture give added privacy to the home. Trees indicated by unshaded circles.

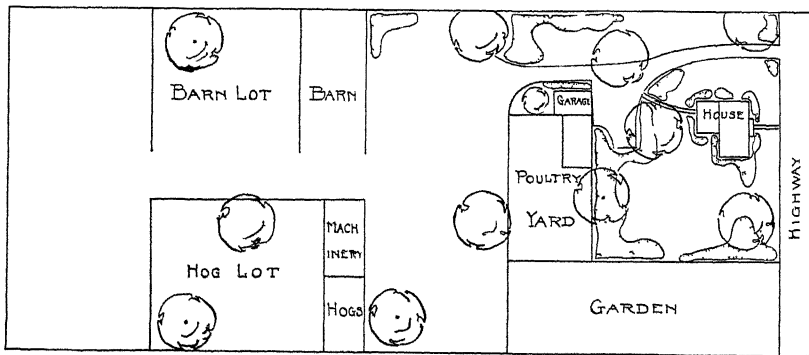


Fig 6—For houses built close to the highway a large yard should be developed in the back to give privacy and the feeling of space. Undesirable views of chicken yard, etc., are screened out by trees and shrubs. The shaded spots indicate shrub beds.

Preparing the Ground

A good lawn requires as much previous preparation as does a vegetable garden. After the surface of the ground has been graded it should be well manured, either with rotted or fresh manure, and well plowed. It is sometimes possible to plow in a cover crop of rye, clover, or soybeans. The surface should then be worked and smoothed and the grass seed sown. This may be done either in the early spring (before the first of April) or, better still, in the later summer before the first of October.



Fig. 7.—The proper preparation of a lawn by fertilizing, plowing, leveling, and using good seed, more than pays for the effort. This is the way it is done in Butler County.

Kind and Amount of Seed to Use

For sunny places use the following mixture: $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of white clover, 3 pounds of Pacey English rye grass (in the spring Italian rye grass may be substituted), 5 pounds of Kentucky bluegrass, and 3 pounds of red top grass.

For shady places, if the shade is not too dense, use Canada bluegrass, creeping bent and wood meadow grass in equal weights, with the English rye grass as a nurse crop.

Sow grass seed at the rate of 1 pound of seed to 300 square feet of surface.

Avoid buying grass seed mixtures containing timothy or orchard grass, as they are both unsatisfactory and extremely objectionable in lawns. All cheap mixtures contain them.

Satisfactory Lawn Fertilizers

After the lawn has been established never apply manure but used instead, a chemical fertilizer. A 6-8-6 to 5-13-4 complete fertilizer, at the rate of 1 pound to 100 square feet, is about right. If the soil is fairly fertile, nitrate of soda or ammonium sulphate, at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per 100 square feet, may be used.

The lawn should be mowed regularly, never allowing the grass to become long or to go to seed. In the spring when the ground is wet it is well to roll it several times. It is surprising how much roughness, even in old established lawns, may be taken out by this spring rolling. Grass under trees needs extra attention and care as well as plenty of fertilizer.

Lime should never be applied unless the soil is acid and then very sparingly, as it encourages the weeds.

TREES

No home is complete without a few good shade trees; however, too many trees will change your home to a house in the woods. The proper placing of trees around a home is not one of the easiest things to do for trees must not only give shade but they must frame the house, give it the proper setting and at the same time not obstruct any desirable views.

Choosing the Best Sites For Trees

The trees should seldom be planted in straight rows, but irregularly in the yard. They should be placed so as to shade the house from the south and west sun, particularly. A balanced effect which is both pleasing and dignified is obtained by planting one or more trees on either side of the yard to frame the front of the house. One or more trees at the back given an interesting background.

It is also very desirable to have clumps of trees scattered around the other buildings, as well as some to shade the barnyard, and to screen the other buildings from the house and highway.

Varieties of Trees to Plant

The proper selection of these trees is equally as important as the location of them. Long lived hardwood trees should be used. First and foremost among these is the American Elm. Then come the Red Oak and the Sugar Maple. The Norway Maple, also an excellent tree, is much slower growing, and unless given care will take a much longer time to produce a good tree. Other excellent trees are the Hackberry, the Basswood or American Linden, the

European Plane, the Pin Oak, and in localities where the oyster shell scale is not a serious pest, the Ash. See page 29 for proper planting distances for trees.

When a quick effect is desired and space limited, plant the Simon Poplar, which resembles the old-fashioned Lombardy but is a better tree. Never plant Carolina Poplars, Cottonwoods and

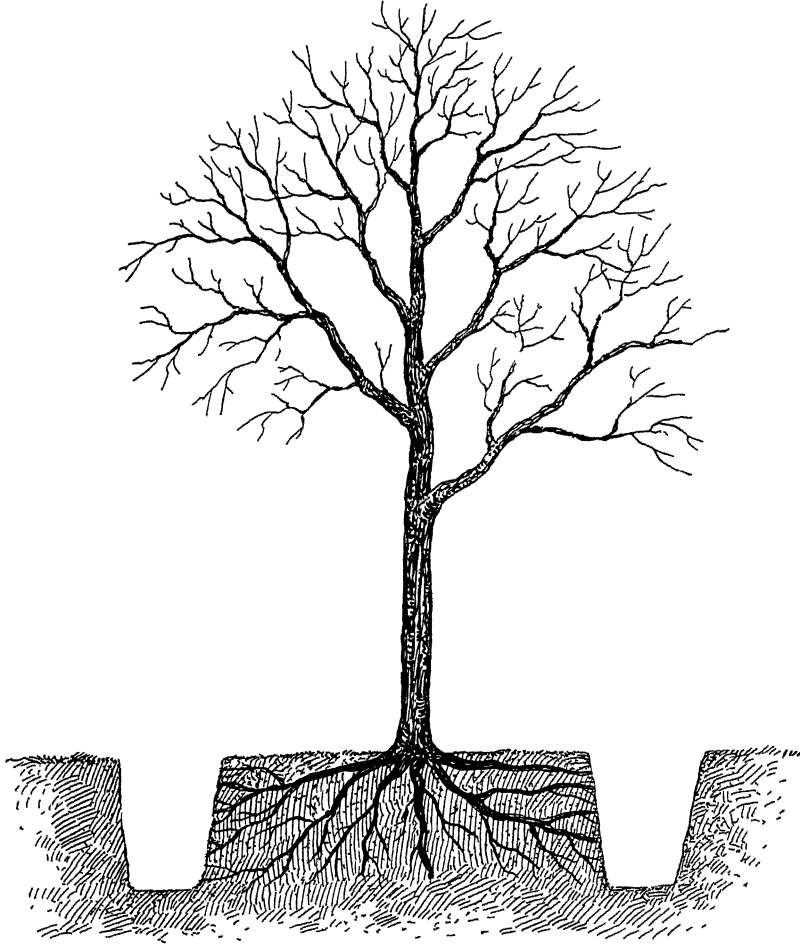


Fig. 8.— A 4-inch tree trenched and root pruned in the early spring. Trench is ready to fill in with good soil. This tree will be ready to move in the fall.

Silver (soft) Maples. These trees, although giving good results, are short lived and the wood is so soft that by the end of fifteen years they become a menace in every windstorm.

Fruit trees should seldom, if ever, be planted in the yard around the house. In the first place, the dropping of fruit makes

considerable litter and an untidy appearance. Then, if they are headed low (as they should be) it is difficult to take care of the lawn underneath them, and if there are shrubs planted near it is difficult to pick the fruit. Consequently, all fruit trees, together with grape vines, are best planted in a unit near the vegetable garden, where they may be cultivated, sprayed, and properly taken care of.

“A Woodlot on Every Farm”

Another use for trees on the farm is in a woodlot. On all farms there are usually one or more areas which are useless for other agricultural uses because of their topography, thinness of the soil, or erosion. These areas should be used for growing timber, and can be made to more than pay their way through the production of post timber, firewood, and other rough materials.

The farm woodlot, to be adequate in size, should occupy about one-tenth the total acreage of the farm. If such a percentage is followed in a rural community it will not only furnish a large part of the timber needed locally but will naturally add to the attractiveness of the farm and rural landscape (see Fig. 11).

Planting the Trees

Although small trees up to an inch or even two inches in diameter are easily transplanted, yet many years elapse before they amount to much. Consequently it is advisable to transplant fairly large trees, with trunks at least 2 inches in diameter, and preferably 3 to 4 inches. Specimen trees of Elms, Hackberries, Red Oak, Pin Oak, Sugar Maple, Basswood and Sycamore trees, and (in sections where there is no oyster shell scale) Ash trees may be successfully transplanted from the field to the yard. Walnut, Hickory, Locust and other nut trees are excellent for the pasture or barnyard where a lawn mower is not used.

Select a tree in the early spring, and dig a narrow trench 18 inches deep about 3 feet from the trunk. This will cut most of the old roots (see Fig. 8). Fill in the trench preferably with good soil. The following fall dig the tree so as to preserve the new roots which have grown in the filled-in trench. This will give the tree a 7- or 8-foot root spread; the new hole for planting the tree must be correspondingly large. Dig this hole at least 3 feet deep, filling in with a good layer of the best soil. Tamp the soil very firmly around all of the roots till ground is level.

During severe drought, apply about 10 gallons of water once a week. This will only be necessary the first summer after transplanting.

Mulching and Pruning the Trees

Mulch a 10-foot circle with at least 6 inches of barnyard manure. Fasten three guy wires well up into the tree, and secure the other ends to heavy posts driven into the ground. Protect the tree trunk from the wires with a piece of old garden hose. Leave these guy wires on at least two years. Wrap the trunk loosely with a layer of burlap for the first two years. This prevents the trunk from sun scalding till the top has developed sufficiently to shade it.

Do not prune the top of the tree any more than to remove lower branches and awkward or broken ones. This will retain the natural shape of the tree. The year's preparation of the new root system makes severe pruning unnecessary. Trees of this size, if properly taken care of, will give from 80 to 90 per cent success.

SHRUBS

After the location of the trees is decided on, the next step is planning and locating the groups of shrubs. No house or building, no matter how fine its architecture, is really beautiful until it is properly planted. Shrubs and plants, suitably placed, "tie" the house and the grounds together.

Choosing the Location for Shrubbery

The planting around the base of the house is called the "foundation" planting. It is particularly necessary where the house is built upon a relatively high foundation which must be concealed before the "picture" is complete.

In the foundation planting, as in all the other plantings, avoid excessively glaring effects. Red Salvias, Red Cannas and such conspicuous plants as the Colorado Blue Spruce and the Umbrella Tree (*Catalpa bungei*) do not blend with the other plantings. They form a discordant note in an otherwise harmonious setting, and should seldom be used around our farm homes.

Since farm homes are more or less informal in their layout, it is best to avoid planting the shrubbery in straight lines. This refers not only to the foundation plantings, but to all other plantings. Especially avoid planting a "hedge" around the house. There seems to be something in our natures which leads many of us to plant a straight row of Van Houtte Spirea or Japanese Barberry around our homes. This is not only unattractive but is copying from hundreds of our unimaginative neighbors.

The boundary lines and fences of the yard must necessarily be straight, but we find they become more interesting in the farm yard

when they are so broken up by planting of trees, shrubs and vines as to appear irregular and informal.

The entrances to our drives and walks should be emphasized by groups of trees or shrubs. These, of course, should never be so large or so tall as to interfere with the vision in going in and out nor should they be planted in such a way that they will encroach upon these features.



Fig. 9.— This barn was removed and trees and shrubs planted. Fig. 10 shows same view two years later.

One of the biggest uses for shrubs, however, around the average farm home is to screen out undesirable views. By using the taller growing shrubs, such as Bush Honeysuckle, Mock-orange, and others, the worst of the undesirable objects will be screened from view in two or three years. In this sort of planting the tallest, quickest growing shrubs should be used. Place the taller growing ones farthest from the house, with the lower growing ones nearer the house. This gives an interesting bank effect.

The Right Shrub in the Right Place

Shrubs, to give the best results, must be carefully selected for hardiness, for suitability to a particular locality, for their height, and incidentally for their flowering, fruiting, and foliage characteristics. We should use a shrub in some particular place not because we like it, nor because our neighbor has it, but because its size and

character fits it for that particular place. In other words, we should pick out a shrub to fit the job.

This is particularly true in regard to the height. It is obvious that a shrub which will do well to screen the barn from view would not be very desirable to plant in front of the porch or in front of the living room windows. There are a number of relatively low growing shrubs which should be used for these places (see p. 20).

The narrow places between the sidewalk and the house also call for careful consideration and the avoidance of planting wide



Fig. 10.— Same view as Fig. 9 two years later. A few trees and shrubs well placed, thoroughly fertilized and well cared for have made a beauty spot of an eyesore.

growing or sprawly shrubs. Such bushes as Forsythia and Morrow's Honeysuckle are unfitted for growing in narrow, confined spots, but on the other hand are excellent for filling up large places.

By referring to the list, pages 28-29, it is possible to determine the size of each shrub when grown, so that one can easily pick out a shrub to fit the particular place in mind. Choose all the shrubs needed around the home in this manner. Even though mistakes are made in planting they are easily corrected, for shrubs are readily moved for several years after being planted.

If the area around the yard is relatively small, care must be taken not to plant large masses of any one shrub. Where we have comparatively few shrubs it is generally more interesting to plant

several kinds, so that they will bloom at different times of the year, and will furnish fruits and berries at other times of the year. Choose some that have interesting fall coloring, and a few that will give colored twig effects in winter.

With the better soil and better growing conditions of the country we find that as a rule shrubs will grow better, and consequently should be planted at greater distances apart than in town. They should be planted from three to five feet apart in the case of the taller ones. The distance between the shrubs and the building is also important, so that they may have room to grow both ways.



Fig. 11.— Your farm and your community may be made just as attractive as this Ohio farm landscape.

Shrubs may be planted two-thirds of the above distance from the building (see Table, p. 28-29).

Shady situations, like the north side of the house and in the vicinity of the trees, call for the use of shrubs particularly adapted to shade. A list of these shrubs will be found on page 20. The cuts or embankments made when grading the highway or such other changes as making the farm drive call for special consideration. These banks are often too steep to hold sod, and if unplanted will wash. They may either be planted with vigorous growing shrubs, like the Forsythia, Morrow's Honeysuckle, the Coralberry, the Redtwig Dogwood, or the Fragrant Sumac, or planted with vines as discussed on page 22, and mulched with straw.

Pruning of Ornamental Shrubs

The proper pruning of shrubs is relatively simple if the four following principles are kept in mind:

1. Prune individual shrubs just after their normal blooming season, so that different shrubs will be pruned at different times of the year. This gives them a chance to produce new wood and new buds before the next blooming season.
2. Remove the oldest wood clear to the ground to keep as much new and young wood coming up from the base as possible.
3. Remove any undesirable habits of growth, such as any straggly branches, etc.

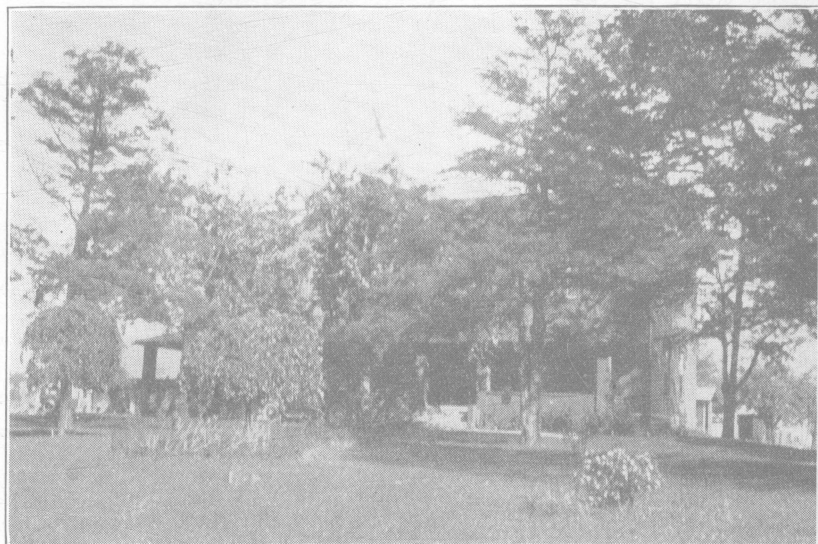


Fig. 12.—The farm home should not be hidden in a grove or the lawn spotted with bushes, flower beds, and horticultural atrocities such as weeping mulberries, umbrella catalpa, and the like.

4. New shoots coming up from the base of the shrub should be encouraged and seldom removed, as they will make up the shrub of the next few years.

Except for formal effects, avoid pruning or shearing shrubs to any uniform or specific shape or size. One of the few exceptions to this rule may be the case of privet, barberry or similar hedges, but even they look better on the farm if allowed to grow naturally.

Each shrub should be allowed to grow into its normal, natural shape. We should never “bob” them, as is done so universally.

Shrubs should never be chopped back indiscriminately, as most people do with their Van Houtte Spirea. If a shrub has become so high that this treatment is necessary in order to see from the porch

or a window it is a sign that the shrub should be taken out and replaced with a smaller growing one.

A few exceptions to the above general principles are: the Peegee Hydrangea should have each one of the flower branches cut back to within two buds of its base some time during the winter; the Snowhill Hydrangea should be cut back to within several inches of the ground, preferably in late winter or early spring; the Buddleia should be cut back to short stubs at the same time.

Shrubs that are used mostly for foliage effects, such as the Redtwig Dogwood, the Elderberry, and others, may be pruned somewhat heavily.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF SHRUBS

SHRUBS FOR SHADE

European Privet	Arrowwood
Flowering Currant	Five-leaved Aralia
Ibota Privet	Tatarian Honeysuckle
Coralberry	Ninebark
Snowberry	Fragrant Sumac

FLOWERING SHRUBS

Weigela	Forsythia
Mockorange	Hydrangea
Hugonis Rose	White Kerria
Deutzia	Kashmir False-spirea
Rose of Sharon	Chinese or Persian Lilac

LOW GROWING SHRUBS (3 to 4 feet)

Slender Deutzia	Japanese Barberry
Lemoine Deutzia	Fragrant Sumac
Anthony Waterer Spirea	Coralberry
Froebel Spirea	Thunberg Spirea
Yellow Kerria	Regel Privet
Shrubby St. Johnswort	Flowering Almond

TALL SHRUBS FOR SCREEN PLANTING (8 to 12 feet)

Tatarian Honeysuckle	Smoke Bush
Tall Mockorange	European Privet
Highbush Cranberry	Chinese Lilac
Ninebark	Arrowwood
Purple-leaf Plum	Nannyberry

SPREADING SHRUBS FOR BANKS

Morrow Honeysuckle	Forsythia
Ninebark	Redtwig Dogwood
Matrimony Vine	Coralberry

BERRIED SHRUBS

Honeysuckles	Sumacs
Privets—European, Ibota, Regel	Euonymus
Viburnums, except Snowballs	Japanese Barberry
Snowberry	Roses
Coralberry	White Kerria

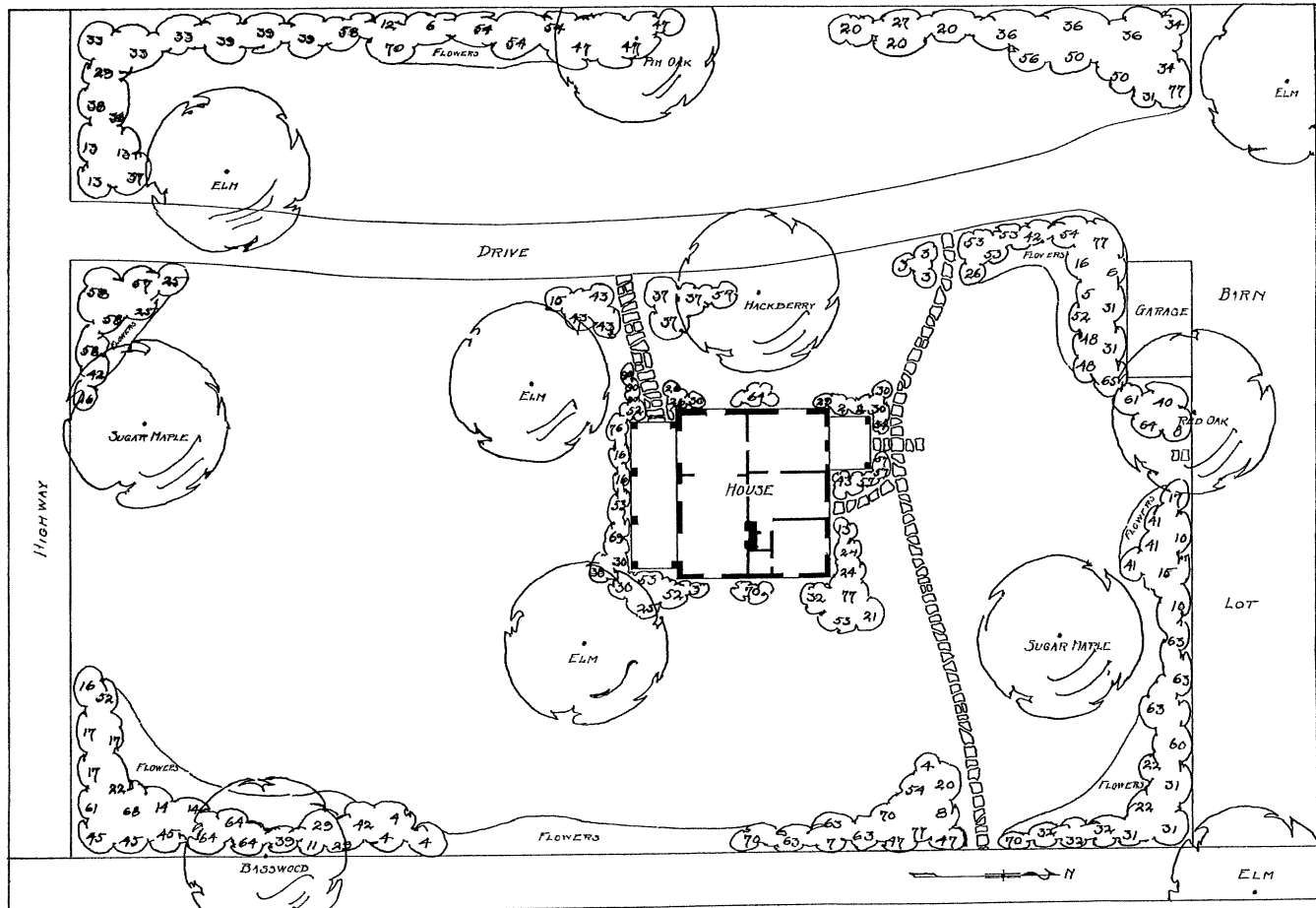


Fig. 13.— A farm home yard completely planned. Each number shows exact location of one plant (see Table, pages 28-29, for key to plan number). The large circles indicate mature spread of trees. The house plan is a model by the Dept. of Agricultural Engineering of the Ohio State University.

VINES

Vines are seldom used to the extent they should be around our farm homes. When we consider their grace and beauty, their vigor of growth, and the general satisfaction that they give, we realize that there are few other plants which equal them.

When and Where to Use a Vine

One of the greatest uses of vines around a home is as a cover, or as a screen for bad architectural features. Fortunate indeed is the farm owner whose house is so architecturally perfect that there is no excuse for obscuring some corner or other ugly part of the building. Of course, a large shrub or a small tree may be used for this purpose, but usually they are not as satisfactory as an appropriate vine. A house that is otherwise unattractive may be made surprisingly interesting by a liberal use of vines. In fact, most of our homes can well stand at least two or three.

Still another use for vines is to secure privacy. Vines growing over porches will not only make them more interesting in appearance but will give them a distinct privacy. This idea may also be carried out around some of the windows, where a few branches of a vine drooping over the window may act as a shade or curtain. Along with this additional privacy goes that much-desired shade in summer.

The multitude of small sheds, buildings, and garages clustered around every farm will be screened out to a large extent by our shrub plantings. But here again a vine, if it be allowed to ramble over them, will take comparatively little room and yet render them relatively obscure.

Fences are, of course, a necessary evil, but they may be developed into an artistic background or even a beautiful wall if attractive vines are planted and trained over them.

There are many other uses for vines, such as hiding dead tree stumps, covering banks and terraces too steep or rough to be kept in sod, or even too steep to mow with comfort. They may also be used as a ground cover for places that are too shady for grass to grow.

Garden features, such as arbors and trellises, however artistic in appearance, are never completely interesting in a garden until they are covered with some sort of a vine.

Choose a Vine Suited to the Purpose

It is seen that vines have a multitude of uses, and incidentally will cover a multitude of undesirable objects. The next question

which arises is, what vine should be used for each of these purposes? A rank, vigorous-growing vine used where a rather delicate effect is desired, or a dainty vine planted in an attempt to cover an old shed, for instance, is inharmonious, and the desired effect is lost. There are certain vines particularly adapted to clinging to stone or brick buildings. On the other hand, there are many climbers which do not cling, and which should be used for growing on frame or wooden buildings with the aid of a support such as wire or trellis.

The best clinging vine is the Boston Ivy. It has no equal for growing on stone or brick houses. There is a form of the Woodbine, or Five-leaf Ivy, that will cling, but it is very likely to blow down in a wind storm, so that its use is best confined to low walls, trellises, arbors and the like. It is excellent for shady places as well.

For covering big sheds and other eyesores, plant the Chinese Wisteria (use grafted plants only to insure blooming), the Trumpet-creeper, and the Silver-lace Vine. Our native Wild Grape vine is also very fine for this use.

For porches, the Japanese Clematis with its small, white flowers in late summer, and the Jackman Clematis with its large purple flowers, are both very fine where a rather small vine is desired. For greater privacy and protection the Dutchman's Pipe is ideal. Of course, Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle is always popular, and is valued for growing on banks and terraces as well as porches. The native Bittersweet, the Matrimony Vine, and the Trumpet-creeper are all equally desirable for this same use.

For winter effects there are two evergreen vines that are particularly useful. The Wintercreeper, although rather slow growing, is absolutely hardy and is also well adapted for use as a bushy vine in the narrow space between the sidewalk and the house. Another form of this is the Bigleaf Wintercreeper, which has berries resembling the Bittersweet. In the southern part of Ohio, and in protected parts of the northern half, the English Ivy will do well on the north side of the house.

Where to Plant Climbing Roses

Climbing Roses, although wonderful when they are in bloom, cannot be trusted, without spraying and dusting, to retain their foliage. For this reason they should be used on fences, trellises, or arbors but not on porches. The small flowered types will generally have better and more disease-resistant foliage than the large flowered types. The Memorial Rose is particularly fine for use on banks and terraces. The foliage lasts well into the winter and is completely disease-resistant.

EVERGREENS

Evergreens should not be extensively used on the average farm. They are not only relatively expensive in specimen sizes, but they also require, as a general rule, more care and better growing conditions than the average deciduous tree or shrub.

The so-called broad-leaf evergreens, however, such as the Rhododendron and the Mountain Laurel, which require an acid soil, and others such as the Mahonia and the Holly-leaf Barberry, are satisfactory where climate and soil are suitable.

The cone-bearing evergreens, or conifers as they are often called, are the ones that must be used with caution. The majority of these are tall growing forest trees such as the Norway Spruce and the White, Scotch, Austrian, and Red Pines, and as such should be planted only in locations where they will have room to grow to mature trees. To plant a tall-growing evergreen right in front of the porch or the window, and expect it to stay there as a shrub, is as unreasonable as to plant an apple or elm tree in like position. This fact is emphasized because of the many people who in their ignorance recommend that forest trees be used as shrubs. Their legitimate uses are many. They may be used as specimen plants, with plenty of room to grow, or as future shade trees in the yard or around the farm buildings. They may also be used in the farm woodlot and in reforestation, and they make excellent windbreaks.

On the other hand, there are some very fine low growing evergreens which are adapted for use around the foundations of homes, but they are rather expensive and uncertain without proper care. Not only this, but if you have a dog the life of the best of these trees will be shortened.

The evergreens with their resinous sap must not be allowed to dry out or they will die. Except as seedlings, therefore, they should always be handled with a ball of earth around the roots.

Many tree lovers are especially fond of evergreens. The fragrance of the pine in summer and the sight of one in winter standing in the midst of snow-clad fields, its somber green relieved by the magic whiteness around it, makes a strong appeal. If you feel that you desire some evergreens around the farm home, plant them as a clump or group off in one corner of the lawn, or in some spot in the back where the livestock will not injure them.

In such case, plant the Douglas Fir, the White Pine, the Scotch Pine, or the Austrian Pine. These are all reliable, fast growing, and relatively certain. The Norway Spruce gives quick results but is not as long lived. For slower growing specimens our native

American Hemlock is a magnificent tree. The native Red Cedar, in sections where apples are not a commercial crop, is satisfactory as a hedge or as a small specimen plant.

FLOWERS

The farm home is never complete without flowers, but care should be used in placing them so that they will give the greatest enjoyment and the maximum results with the minimum expenditure of effort. Flowers may be grown in the vegetable garden, in a separate flower garden, or in beds around the yard. These flower beds should never be placed in the center of the lawn, but around



Fig. 14.— The flowers invite one to follow the walk to the house.

the edges, either in front of the shrubs or along the fence. This keeps the lawn open and at the same time gives a background and setting for the flowers.

The flower beds should be placed, whenever possible, so that they may be in full view of the main windows of the home. Sitting in the dining room or living room, or working in the kitchen, one should be able to look out and enjoy the flowers.

In making flower beds and borders the front edge should be a gentle curve edged only by the turf of the lawn. Avoid such edging as whitewashed stones, pop bottles, old auto tires, and the

like. The surface of the bed should be level or at the most very slightly raised above the surface of the lawn. Practice level cultivation of all the flowers as well as the shrubs.

Although the width of any flower bed depends largely on its location, one should plan to have them wide enough to give an interesting effect—that is, a gradation, with some of the lower plants in front and the taller ones in back. Three feet is as narrow as any bed or border should be, and for a really interesting effect they should be made as wide as six or eight feet. In this, each flower should be planted in clumps or groups of sufficient size to be seen distinctly from the house. On the other hand, no one flower should be grown in such a large mass as to overbalance others in the bed.

There are two kinds of flowers: annuals, which must be grown from seed each year (although a few will self-sow themselves), and perennials, which will live on more or less indefinitely from year to year. Both of these have their uses and their advantages.

Annual Flowers

Annual flowers are particularly fine, because they give us effects the first year. They are relatively cheap and most of them, of course, are easily grown from seed. Besides those which are planted in the flower borders, a few varieties like Zinnia, Snapdragons, Cosmos, Marigolds, and others should be planted in the vegetable garden, where they are easily taken care of and will produce a multitude of cut flowers.

Those flowers which self-sow themselves, like the Cornflower, the Snapdragon, the Petunia, and others, may be left in patches or clumps and when established will come up from year to year. Every home should have at least a dozen or fifteen different annual flowers.

Perennial Flowers

Perennial flowers are desirable because they come up of themselves from year to year, and because they give us bloom, particularly from early spring until midsummer, before the annual flowers are really started. On the other hand, they do not give us very much bloom from midsummer on. They, like the annuals, should be planted in permanent borders in front of the shrubs and if care is taken not to smother the perennials we may have a few annuals mixed in among them for late summer effect.

Many perennials, after they have been growing two or three years, may be dug up, divided, and replanted. This will give abundant material for new borders or for exchange with friends and neighbors.

For additional information on perennials, refer to Ohio Extension Bulletin, Vol. XIX, No. 6, "About Perennials."

ANNUAL GARDEN FLOWERS

Name	Color	Height Inches	Situation	Planting Distance Inches
1. Ageratum	Blue	6-12	SA	6-12
2. Centaurea cyanus—Cornflower.....	*Blue, white, pink	24	SSh	6-12
3. Calendula.....	Orange, yellow	8-12	ASh	12
4. California poppy.....	*Orange	6-12	SA	12
5. Calliopsis.....	*Yellow, mahogany	6-24	S	12
6. Chrysanthemum	Yellow, white, etc.	24	S	24
7. Cosmos—Early flowered.....	*White, pink, red	60	S	24
8. Cynoglossum—Chinese forget-me-not	Blue	24	S	12
9. Delphinium—Larkspur.....	*Blue, white, purple	24	SA	12
10. Gaillardia—Blanket flower.....	Red, yellow, etc.	12-24	SA	12
11. Gypsophila—Baby's breath.....	White	12	S	6
12. Hollyhock (annual).....	*Various	60	SA	12-24
13. Marigold—Dwarf French.....	Yellow, mahogany	12-24	SA	12
14. Nasturtium.....	Various	12	S	12
15. Nicotiana—Ornamental tobacco....	Various	24-36	SSh	12
16. Petunia	*Various	12-24	SSh	18
17. Pinks—Dianthus.....	White to red	12	S	6
18. Phlox drummondii.....	Various	12	S	12
19. Poppy—Papaver.....	White to red	12-24	S	12
20. Salvia farinacea—Blue Salvia.....	*Blue	24	S	12-24
21. Scabiosa.....	White, blue, red, etc.	24	S	12
22. Snapdragon.....	*Various	12-36	SA	12
23. Sweet Alyssum.....	White	6	SA	6
24. Verbena.....	White to red to purple	6-12	S	12
25. Zinnia.....	Various	12-36	S	12-24

PERENNIAL GARDEN FLOWERS

Name	Color	Height Inches	Flower Season	Situation	Planting Distance Inches
1. Aquilegia—Long spur hybrid.....	Various	12-36	May	SSh	12
2. Aster—hardy.....	White to purple	36-60	Sept.	S	24
3. Campanula persicifolia.....	White, blue	24	July	S	12
4. Coreopsis.....	*Yellow	24	Summer	SA	18
5. Chrysanthemum maximum.....	White	24	June	S	18
6. Delphinium.....	Blue	36-72	June	S	24
7. Dianthus—Pinks and Sweet Wm....	*Pink, various	8-12	June	S	12
8. Eupatorium coelestinum—Mistflower	Blue	24	August	SA	12
9. Funkia (Hosta) plantaginea grand..	White	24	July	SSh	18
10. Hemerocallis flava—Lemon Daylily..	Yellow	24	May	SA	18
11. Hibiscus—Rosemallow.....	White to red	48	August	S	36
12. Iris germanica.....	Various	6-48	June	SA	24
13. Lythrum—Loosestrife.....	Rose pink	48	July	SSh	24
14. Monarda didyma—Bergamot.....	Dark red	36	July	SSh	24
15. Myosotis—Forget-me-not.....	*White, blue, pink	6	May-Jun	SSh	8
16. Papaver orientale—oriental poppy..	Red, salmon, etc.	24	June	S	12
17. Peony.....	Various	24-36	June	S	36
18. Phlox subulata.....	White, pink, lav	6	May	SSh	12
19. Phlox hybrids—tall.....	Various	24-36	August	S	18
20. Physostegia.....	Rose pink	36	July	S	12
21. Pyrethrum.....	Pink, red, white	18	June	S	12
22. Sedum spectabile.....	Rose pink	18	August	S	12
23. Veronica longifolia subsessilis.....	Purple	36	July	S	18
24. Gaillardia—Blanket flower.....	*Red, yellow	24	June	SA	24
25. Helioopsis scabra—Sunflower.....	*Orange, yellow	48-60	July	S	24

PREFERRED SITUATIONS: S—Sun; Sh—Shade; A—Partial Shade; SA—Sun or Partial Shade; SSh—Sun or Shade; *—Seeds Itself.

PLANTING LIST OF TREES, SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, AND VINES FOR HOME BEAUTIFICATION IN OHIO

All plant names are taken from "Standardized Plant Names," by the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature

Plan No.	Scientific name	Common name	Planting distance, feet	Height in feet	Spread in feet	Exposure	Growth	Flowers		Fruit		Size to order
								Season	Color	Seas.	Color	
1	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	Indigobush	4-5	6-8	4-5	S*	R	June	Purple	E-H	Seedpod	3-4'
2	<i>Acanthopanax pentaphylla</i>	Five-leafed Aralia	4	4-6	3-5	SSh	M					3-4'
3	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry	3-4	3-4	3-4	SSh	F	April	White	H-C	Red	18-24"
4	<i>Buddleia davidi</i> (magnifica)	Butterfly bush	4-5	3-5	5-6	S	M	July	Lilac			2-yr.
5	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	Sweetshrub	4	4	4-5	S	M	May	Red			2-3'
6	<i>Caragana arborescens</i>	Siberian pea-tree	4-5	6-10	4-5	S†	M	May	Yellow			3-4'
7	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud	4-5	15-25	Tree	A	R	May	Dk. pink		Seedpod	3-4'
8	<i>Chionanthus virginica</i>	White Fringetree	5†	5-15	Tree	S*	R	June	White			3-4'
9	<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	Bladder-senna	5	5-6	4-5	S†	M	May	Yellow	E	Large Pod	3-4'
10	<i>Cornus alba sibirica</i>	Coral Dogwood	5	6-8	5-7	A	F	May	White	E	White	3-4'
11	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	10	8-20	Tree	A	R	May	White	E	Red	5-6'
12	<i>Cornus paniculata</i>	Gray Dogwood	5	5-6	5-7	A	M					3-4'
13	<i>Cornus stolonifera flaviramea</i>	Goldentwig Dogwood	5	5	4-6	A	M	May	White	E	Twigs Yel.	3-4'
14	<i>Deutzia formosa magnifica</i>	Double White Deutzia	4	5-8	3-4	S	M	May	White			3-4'
15	<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	Slender Deutzia	2-3	2	2	S	R	May	White			12-18"
16	<i>Deutzia lemoinei</i>	Lemoine Deutzia	3-4	3-4	3	S	M	May	White			18-24"
17	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Winged Euonymus	5	5-6	4-5	S	M		Cream	E	Red-Orng.	2-3'
18	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	European Burningbush	5	6-10	Tree	S	M		Cream	E-H	Red-Orng.	3-4'
19	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	Border Forsythia	5	6-8	6-8	A	F	April	Yellow			3-4'
20	<i>Forsythia intermedia spectabilis</i>	Showy Border Forsythia	5	6-8	6-8	A	F	April	Yellow			3-4'
21	<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>	Weeping Forsythia	5	4-6	6-10	A	F	April	Yellow			3-4'
22	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Shrub-Althea	4-5	6-8	3-4	S	M	August	Various			2-3'
23	<i>Hydrangea paniculata grand</i>	Peegee Hydrangea	4	4-8	3-4	S	M	Sept.	Wh.-Pink			2-3'
24	<i>Hydrangea aborescens sterile</i>	Snowhill Hydrangea	3-4	4	3-4	S	M	July	White	E		2-3'
25	<i>Hypericum aureum</i>	Golden St. Johnswort	3	3-4	3-4	A	M		Yellow			2-3'
26	<i>Kerria japonica</i>	Kerria	3	3-4	3-4	S	M	May	Yellow			18-24"
27	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Goldenrain Tree	10	10-20	Tree	S	R		Yellow	E-H	Br'n Pods	5-6'
28	<i>Ligustrum ibolium</i>	Ibolium Privet	4	6-8	4-5	SSh	M	May	Cream			3-4'
29	<i>Ligustrum ibota</i>	Ibota Privet	5	5-6	4-7	SSh	F	May	Cream	E-C	Blue-Black	3-4'
30	<i>Ligustrum regelianum</i>	Regel Privet	4	4-5	4-5	SSh	F	May	Cream	E-C	Blue-Black	2-3'
31	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	European Privet	5	6-8	4-5	SSh*	F	May	Cream	E-C	Black	3-4'
32	<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	Winter Honeysuckle	5	5-6	4-6	A	F	April	Cream			3-4'
33	<i>Lonicera morrowi</i>	Morrow Honeysuckle	5-8	6	6-10	SSh	FF	May	Cream	E	Red	3-4'
34	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian Honeysuckle, Pink	5-8	10-15	5-8	SSh	FF	May	Pink	E	Red	3-4'
35	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian Honeysuckle, White	5-8	10-15	5-8	SSh	FF	May	White	E	Orange	3-4'
36	<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	Sweet Mockorange	5-6	8-15	4-7	A	F	May	White			3-4'
37	<i>Philadelphus lemoinei</i>	Lemoine Mockorange	3	3-4	3	A	M	May	White			18-24"
38	<i>Philadelphus virginal</i>	Virginal Mockorange	3	6-8	...	A	M	May	White			18-24"
39	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius aurea</i>	Goldleaf Ninebark	5-8	6-10	6-8	A	F	May	Cream	E	Red-Green	3-4'
40	<i>Prunus Othello or pissardi</i>	Purpleleaf Plum	5	8-15	5-8	S	M	April	White	E	Purple	3-4'
41	<i>Prunus glandulosa (Amygdalus)</i>	Flowering Almond	3	3-4	3-4	A	R	May	Pink-Wh.			18-24"
42	<i>Rhodotypos kerrioides</i>	Jetbead	4	4-5	4-5	A	M	May	White	E-C	Black	2-3'
43	<i>Rhus canadensis</i>	Fragrant Sumac	3	3	2-3	A†	M	April	Yellowish		Red	2-3'
44	<i>Rhus cotinus</i>	American Smoketree	5	8-15	5-8	S	M	June	Greenish			3-4'
45	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Smooth Sumac	5	8-15	5-8	S	M	July	Greenish	E-H	Scarlet	3-4'
46	<i>Rhus typhina laciniata</i>	Cutleaf Sumac	5	10-20	5-10	S	M	July	Greenish	E-H	Crimson	3-4'
47	<i>Ribes odoratum (aureum)</i>	Golden Flowering Currant	5-8	5-6	5-7	SSh	F	May	Yellow	E	Black	3-4'
48	<i>Rosa hugonis</i>	Hugonis Rose	3	4-5	4-5	S	F	June	Yellow			2-3'
49	<i>Rosa wichuriana</i>	Wichurian Rose	4-6	1-2	10	S	F	June-Jul	White			2-3'
50	<i>Sorbaria aitchisoni (Spirea)</i>	Kashmir False-spirea	4-5	5-6	4-6	S	MF	July	Cream			3-4'

51	<i>Spiraea</i> Anthony Waterer.....	Anthony Waterer <i>Spiraea</i>	3	2-3	3-3	A	R	June	Pink			12-18"
52	<i>Spiraea</i> froebel.....	Froebel <i>Spiraea</i>	4	3	3	A	M	July	Pink			18-24"
53	<i>Spiraea</i> thunbergi.....	Thunberg <i>Spiraea</i>	4	3-4	3-4	S	M	April	White			18-24"
54	<i>Spiraea</i> vanhouttei.....	Van Houtte <i>Spiraea</i>	5	5-6	5-6	A	F	May	White			3-4'
55	<i>Stephanandra</i> flexuosa.....	Cutleaf <i>Stephanandra</i>	3	3-4	3	S	R	June	White			2-3'
56	<i>Symphoricarpus</i> racemosus.....	Snowberry.....	4	3-4	3	SSH	M		Pksh-Wh	E-H	White	2-3'
57	<i>Symphoricarpus</i> vulgaris.....	Coralberry.....	3-4	2-3	3	SSH	M		White	E-C	Red	18-24"
58	<i>Syringa</i> chinensis (rothom'gn's)	Chinese Lilac.....	5	6-10	6-8	S	M	May	Lilac			3-4'
59	<i>Syringa</i> vulgaris.....	Com. Lilac (use French hyb.)	5	6-12	6-8	S	M	May	Various			3-4'
60	<i>Syringa</i> villosa.....	Late Lilac.....	5	8-10	6-8	S	MF	June	Lilac			3-4'
61	<i>Tamarix</i> pentandra (hisp. aest.)	Tamarix.....	5	6-10	6-8	S	M	July	Pink			2-3'
62	<i>Viburnum</i> cassinoides.....	Withe-rod.....	3-4	3-5	3-4	SSH	M	June	White			2-3'
63	<i>Viburnum</i> dentatum.....	Arrowwood.....	4	5-8	3-5	SSH	M	May	White	H	Blue-Black	3-4'
64	<i>Viburnum</i> lantana.....	Wayfaring Tree.....	5	6-10	5-6	SSH†	M	May	White	E	Red-Black	3-4'
65	<i>Viburnum</i> lentago.....	Nannyberry.....	5	A	M	May	White	E-H	Blue-Black	3-4'
66	<i>Viburnum</i> opulus.....	European Cranberrybush.....	5-6	10-15	6-8	A†	MF	May	White	E-C	Red	3-4'
67	<i>Viburnum</i> tomentosum.....	Doublefile <i>Viburnum</i>	5	6-8	5-6	A	M	June	White	E	Red-Black	2-3'
68	<i>Viburnum</i> tomentosum plicatum	Japanese Snowball.....	4	6-8	5-6	A	M	June	Red			2-3'
69	<i>Weigela</i> Eva Rathke.....	Eva Rathke <i>Weigela</i>	4	4-5	4-5	S	M	June	Pink-Wh.			2-3'
70	<i>Weigela</i> rosea.....	Pink <i>Weigela</i>	5	6-8	5-6	S	M	June				2-3'
TREES												
71	<i>Acer</i> saccharum.....	Sugar Maple.....	50	50	35	SSH	M					2"
72	<i>Acer</i> platanoides.....	Norway Maple.....	50	40	25	S	R					2-4"
73	<i>Aesculus</i> hippocastanum.....	Horsechestnut.....	50	50	25	S	M	May	White	H		1"
74	<i>Celtis</i> occidentalis.....	Hackberry.....	50	50	25	S	M					2-4"
75	<i>Fraxinus</i>	Ash.....	50	50	25	SSH	M					1-2"
76	<i>Platanus</i> orientalis.....	European Plane.....	50	50	30	S	M					1-2"
77	<i>Populus</i> simoni.....	Narrow Simon Poplar.....	6-15	35	4-8	S	F					8-10'
78	<i>Quercus</i> rubra.....	Red Oak.....	50	50	30	SSH	R					1-2"
79	<i>Tilia</i> americana.....	American Linden, Basswood.....	50	50	35	SA	M	May	Cream	H		2-3"
80	<i>Ulmus</i> americana.....	American Elm.....	50-75	75	50	S	M					2-4"
EVERGREENS												
81	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> pisifera.....	Retinospora.....	5	40	15	S	R					
82	<i>Juniperus</i> virginiana.....	Juniper.....	5-15	25	6-15	S	M					
83	<i>Picea</i> excelsa.....	Norway Spruce.....	10-20	50	20-30	S	M					
84	<i>Pinus</i> nigra.....	Austrian Pine†.....	10-20	30	20-30	S	R					
85	<i>Pseudotsuga</i> douglasi.....	Douglas-fir †.....	10-20	50	10-20	S	R					
86	<i>Taxus</i> cuspidata.....	Japanese Yew.....	3-5	5	2-4	SSH	R					
87	<i>Thuja</i> occidentalis.....	Arborvitae.....	3-10	20	5-10	S	R					
88	<i>Tsuga</i> canadensis.....	Hemlock †.....	6-20	50	15-30	SSH	R					
89	<i>Euonymus</i> radicans.....	Wintercreeper.....	4	Vine		SSH	R					2 yr.
90	<i>Mahonia</i> aquifolia.....	Oregon Grape.....	3	3-4	2-3	SSH	R					12-18"
VINES												
91	<i>Ampelopsis</i> quinquefolia.....	Virginia Creeper.....	10	15-35	Vigor	SSH	F		Wings	E-H	Black	2 yr.
92	<i>Ampelopsis</i> tricuspidata (veitchi)	Japanese Creeper (Boston) ..	10	10-50	Good	A	M					2 yr.
93	<i>Aristolochia</i> siphocampylodes	Dutchmans-pipe.....	15	35	Good	S	M	June	Brown			3 yr.
94	<i>Bignonia</i> radicans.....	Trumpetcreeper.....	20	50	Vigor	A	F	May	Orange	E-H	Br'n Pods	2 yr.
95	<i>Clematis</i> paniculata.....	Japanese Clematis.....	6	15	Fair	S	R	August	White			2 yr.
96	<i>Celastrus</i> scandens.....	Bittersweet.....	10	25	Good	SSH	M			H-C	Or'ng-Red	2 yr.
97	<i>Hedera</i> helix.....	English Ivy.....	6	25	Fair	A	R				Evergreen	2 yr.
98	<i>Lonicera</i> halliana.....	Hall Japanese Honeysuckle ..	10	25	Vigor	A	F	June	Cream			2 yr.
99	<i>Polygonum</i> auberti.....	China Flecevine, Silverlacev.....	10	25	Good	S	M	Summer	White			2 yr.
100	<i>Wisteria</i> sinensis.....	Chinese <i>Wisteria</i> (grafted st.)	20	50	Vigor	S	F	May	Lavender			2 yr.
Y	<i>Yucca</i> filamentosa.....	Common <i>Yucca</i>	2									
M	<i>Vinca</i> minor.....	Periwinkle (myrtle).....	1									
P	<i>Pachysandra</i> terminalis.....	Japanese <i>Pachysandra</i>	1									

SYM- Growth: F—Fast; M—Medium; R—Slow
 BOLS Preferred exposure: A—Partial shade; S—Sun; Sh—Shade; SSH—Sun or shade
 USED Season of fruit: E—Summer; H—Fall; C—Winter
 * For wet ground. †For dry ground. ‡ Specimen plant.

PURCHASING AND PLANTING ORNAMENTAL STOCK

Trees, shrubs, and vines should be purchased direct, if possible, from a nearby nursery; however, if there is none in your vicinity, then from some other reliable Ohio nursery. Why pay high freight and express from distant nurseries? It is also advisable to secure the catalogs, prices, and sizes from several nurseries for comparison. Avoid patronizing the traveling salesman who often knows little or nothing of the thing he is selling, and often represents an irresponsible firm.



Fig. 15.— An interesting setting and a frame of trees, a foundation planting of shrubs, and an open, well mowed lawn, make this Clinton County house a home.

There are a number of different grades of nursery stock, so that the comparison of prices should be for a given definite grade. Under ordinary circumstances, for the larger growing shrubs buy a 3- or 4-foot grade of stock, or at the very smallest, the 2- or 3-foot grade. For a smaller growing type of shrub buy the 2- or 3-foot grade, or at the smallest, the 18- to 24-inch grade. Avoid excessively cheap shrubbery. Shrubs that are small enough to be sent by mail in any quantity are all right for growing on in a garden, but are really too small for planting directly in beds.

Many of the house-to-house nursery salesmen will also offer landscape service and advice. Often they know little or nothing

about the most elementary principles of landscape planting, and their suggestions will probably not check up with the principles set forth in this bulletin.

SPRING OR FALL PLANTING—WHICH?

With very few exceptions, there is no preference between spring and fall planting, with the majority of our ornamental trees and shrubs, but in either case the earlier the planting the smaller will be the percentage of loss. If good healthy shrubs are purchased there should seldom be over from 1 to 3 per cent loss.

Those trees and shrubs which are best planted in the spring rather than the fall, particularly in the northern part of the state, are the Weigela, the Tamarix, the Rose of Sharon, the Japanese Snowball, most of the Roses, the Flowering Dogwood, the Redbud, and the White Birch. The Tulip Tree should be planted in the late spring, just before coming into leaf.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

The results obtained from any planting of trees, shrubs, vines, and flowers depend to a large extent on the care with which they are handled after they have been dug and the method by which they are planted and cared for after planting.

The less the roots of trees and shrubs are exposed to the drying air after digging, the better will be the results. Nursery stock received before the holes are ready may be kept in the original boxes or packing for two or three days, especially if kept in a cool, shady place. It is well to inspect the roots, and if they are at all dry water them well.

If the stock is to be kept for more than two or three days before planting, dig a trench a foot or 18 inches deep and put the shrubs into it, sloping them slightly one way. Cover the entire root system with soil, firming it in well so that there are no air holes around the roots. They may be kept "heeled in" in this way for several weeks without injury and if the soil is mounded up a foot or so over the roots and half way up the stems they may be left all winter without injury. Before heeling care should be taken that the labels are intact and are not buried in the soil.

Shrub holes for planting the average shrub should be 15 to 18 inches in diameter, and about the same in depth. For trees the holes would have to be correspondingly larger—up to six or eight feet in diameter and several feet deep for the larger trees.

Fill in the bottom of the hole with the top soil. After pruning off any broken or injured roots, place the tree or shrub in the hole, spread the roots out uniformly, and fill in with the top soil first.

Shrubs should be planted at the same depth as when growing in the nursery. Tamp the soil firmly around the roots. Do not mound the excess soil directly around the base of the shrub.

Cover the entire space between the shrubs with at least 2 inches of fresh or rotted barnyard manure. Spade this in with the sod so that all the shrubs in each group are in a big bed. Apply another mulch of manure—or, if this is not available, straw—and leave this on for a year before spading it in.

Where barnyard manure is not available chicken manure may be used, but should be helped out with a good straw mulch. If neither of the above manures are available a chemical fertilizer may be used. A complete fertilizer with a formula of from 6-8-6 to 5-13-4 may be sprinkled over the surface of the bed after spading at the rate of 5 pounds to 100 square feet of bed. Rake this in well after applying. Mulch with a heavy application of straw.

BEST PLANTING DATES

	Spring plantings	Fall plantings
Deciduous trees and shrubs..	March 1 to May 1	October 15 to December 1
Evergreens.....	March 15 to April 15	September 1 to October 15
Peonies.....		September 1 to 30
Iris.....		July 15 to August 15
Perennial flower plants.....	March 1 to May 1	September 1 to November 1
Perennial flower seeds.....	March 1 to May 15	August 1 to 15
Annual flower seeds.....	March 1 to June 1	November 1 to 30

WATERING THE SHRUBS

During severe drouths each shrub will respond to a regular application of 3 gallons of water a week. A smaller amount than this is hardly worth applying. This will only be necessary during the first summer.

The Extension Service of the Ohio State University does not furnish plans for schools, farm or town homes, or public buildings. If you desire this service, employ a landscape nurseryman or a landscape architect.

Your local county agricultural agent will be able to give you information in regard to the Farm Home and School Beautification Demonstration plantings in your county.