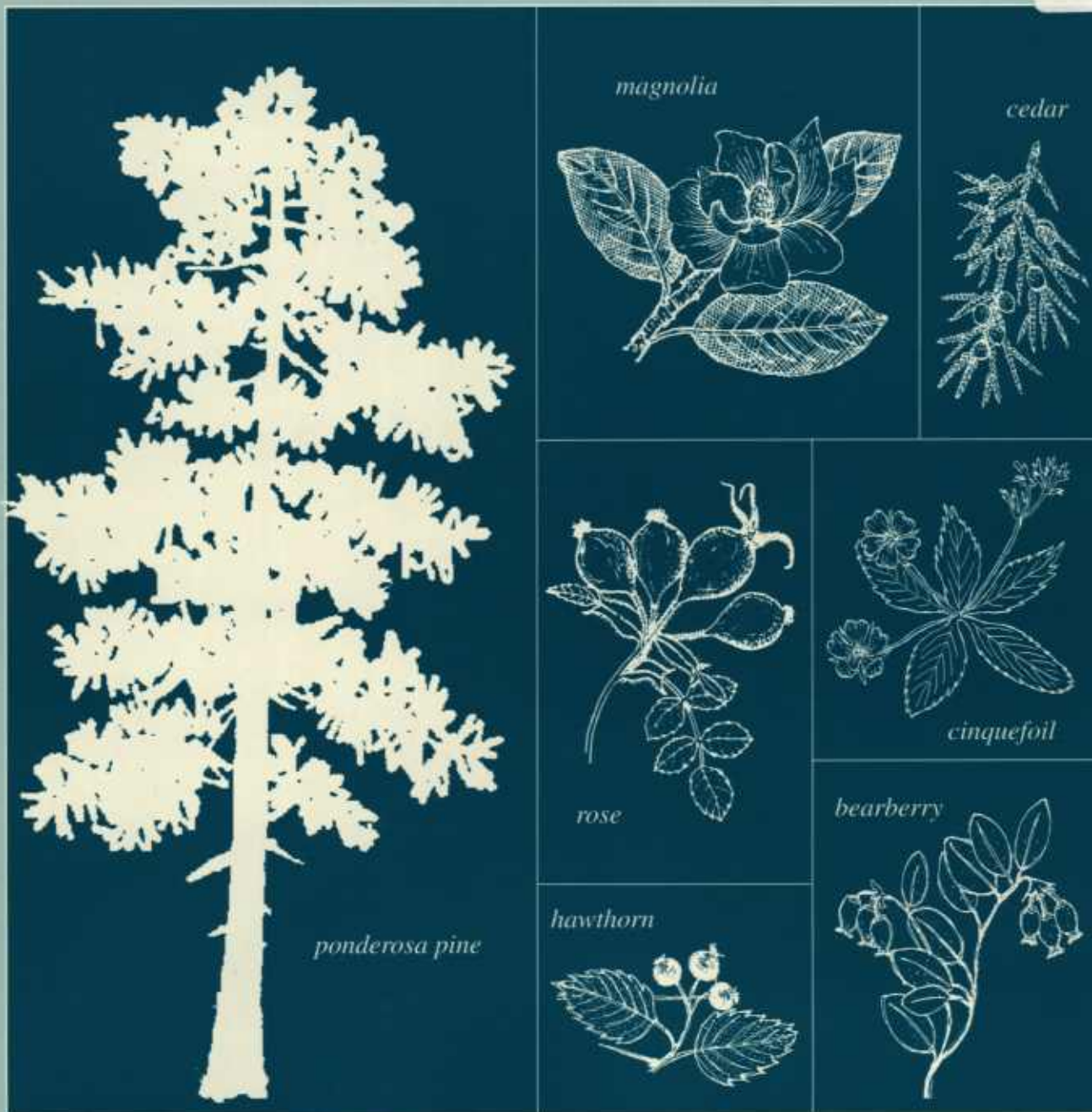


# PLANT MATERIALS FOR LANDSCAPING

## A LIST OF PLANTS FOR THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

PNW 500 • January 1999

**FILE**



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## Update December 2001

### Plant Materials for Landscaping PNW 500

States in the Pacific Northwest now regard the following plants as noxious weeds:

- *Hedera helix*, English ivy (Oregon)
- *Tamarix parviflora*, saltcedar (Washington)

State weed specialists in Washington and Oregon also are concerned about possible invasive spread of the following plants:

- *Buddleia davidii*, butterfly bush
- *Prunus laurocerasus*, English laurel
- *Sorbus aucuparia*, European mountain ash
- *Vinca minor*, periwinkle

Pacific Northwest Extension no longer recommends planting the above species.

# PLANT MATERIALS FOR LANDSCAPING

## A LIST OF PLANTS FOR THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

This publication will help you select woody plant materials for landscaping. It contains lists of nearly 400 of the more than 1,000 plants grown in the Pacific Northwest.

The plants are divided into several height groups, representing the average height attained within a reasonable time (3 to 10 years) under average growing conditions. This is the period of time of interest to most homeowners. Under optimum conditions, or after many years, some plants will exceed the height listed. For each plant, information also is given on hardiness zone and sun or shade requirements.

The cultivars listed were chosen for disease and insect resistance. Cultivars that frequently experience serious pest problems are not included on the lists.

### GENERAL GROWING CONSIDERATIONS



The best advice in plant selection is to find the right plant for the right place. Plant hardiness zones are a starting point since they are based on winter temperatures. In determining where a plant will survive, however, you need to consider other factors as well, including frost occurrence, seasonal rainfall distribution, humidity, soil characteristics, water availability, and duration and intensity of sunlight. These factors bear little relationship to average winter temperatures.

Every plant tolerates a range of conditions for each of these factors. The combined effects of all of them determine true plant adaptability.

Before selecting a plant, consider your site and determine what, if any, environmental conditions exist that might cause problems for the plant. Analyze the site. What elements will the plant be exposed to (full sun, shade, wind, reflected heat)? What are the soil conditions (fertile or poor, high or low pH, depth of soil, drainage)? Select carefully to ensure that the plant will live and thrive in your yard.

Some plants, such as rhododendrons and azaleas, prefer acid soils (low pH) and may require periodic soil amendments if your soil normally is alkaline or near neutral. Most other woody plants grow well across a wide range of soil pH, from acid to alkaline.

### HERE'S HOW IT WORKS

When choosing a plant, the first question to ask yourself is "How large a plant do I need?" Thus, the lists in this publication are organized by height groups. Once you find the right height group, consider these factors:

- Where will the plant be located—in sun or shade?
- In which climate zone will it be planted?
- What shape or manner of growth do I want?
- What special features am I looking for?

Choose a plant that matches your site's growing conditions and also meets your other desires, such as for a certain color of flower or a particular manner of growth.

## GENERAL GROWING CONSIDERATIONS

### Plant hardiness zones

Plant hardiness zones depict minimum winter temperatures. (See map on page 4.) A plant species that flourishes in one part of a given zone is likely to be adaptable in other parts of the same zone or in a warmer zone.

Some gardeners question a zone rating when a plant fails to survive its first winter. A single test, however, rarely is reliable. A small, young plant may be tender, but may become quite hardy as it grows older. Other conditions also may affect the degree of hardiness. Furthermore, no single winter is quite average; some are more severe than others in suddenness of freezing or in severity of frost.

Just because a plant may survive in a given zone does not necessarily mean it should be recommended for planting there. *Abelia grandiflora*, for example, usually survives as a low-growing, winter-retarded specimen in the colder areas of zone 6 or even in zone 5. It develops and flowers normally, however, in zone 7. This species, therefore, is properly recommended only for zones 7 and above.

There are many ways to develop microclimates that allow a tender plant to grow in an otherwise inhospitable zone. For example, you can control soil fertility and water availability to some extent. Other factors, such as temperature, are largely beyond your control, but do have predictable yearly averages. Frost dates, length of growing season, and minimum winter temperatures are among the least readily controlled of the major factors that govern the adaptability of plants.

### Frost occurrence

Average first and last frost days have been calculated for each plant hardiness zone. These dates give gardeners an indication of when to expect the first frost of the fall as well as the last frost of winter.

However, air temperature and movement also are important factors in frost occurrence and may create microclimates within your garden. Because warm air rises and cold air sinks, cool air tends to accumulate in low spots and in areas with minimal air movement, thereby creating frost

pockets. Species that are marginally hardy in a given zone should not be planted in frost pockets.

### Seasonal rainfall

Total average rainfall has a significant effect on plant growth and development, and the distribution of that rainfall is equally important. Some areas receive substantial rainfall, but most of it does not occur during the growing season. Where summers are dry, plants may need supplemental water in order to survive. Using species that need little water is one strategy to reduce the amount you need to irrigate.

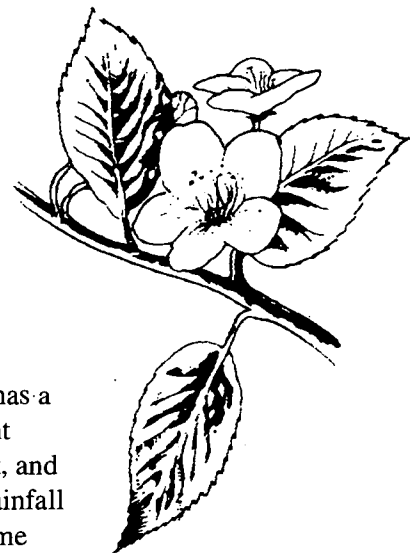
### Soil characteristics

Soil is a major factor in determining which plants will thrive in your garden. The ideal garden soil is loam. It is a light crumbly mixture of approximately equal parts of sand, silt, and clay particles, and consists of at least 4 percent organic matter. Organic matter is important because it holds water, nutrients, and air, and is loose enough for roots to penetrate. Garden soils can be altered; however, it is important to complete a soil test first to determine what improvements your soil needs.

### Sun exposure

The angle of the sun in relation to the earth varies from summer to winter. The sun's angle not only affects day length but also the shadows that are created in the garden. These shadows determine the amount of sun plants receive and may have a significant effect on their growth.

Additionally, slopes that face south or southwest get more heat during the day than those that face north or northeast. Southern exposure slopes dry out more quickly and require supplemental water. Taking advantage of different exposures in the landscape may extend your growing season.



## GENERAL GROWING CONSIDERATIONS

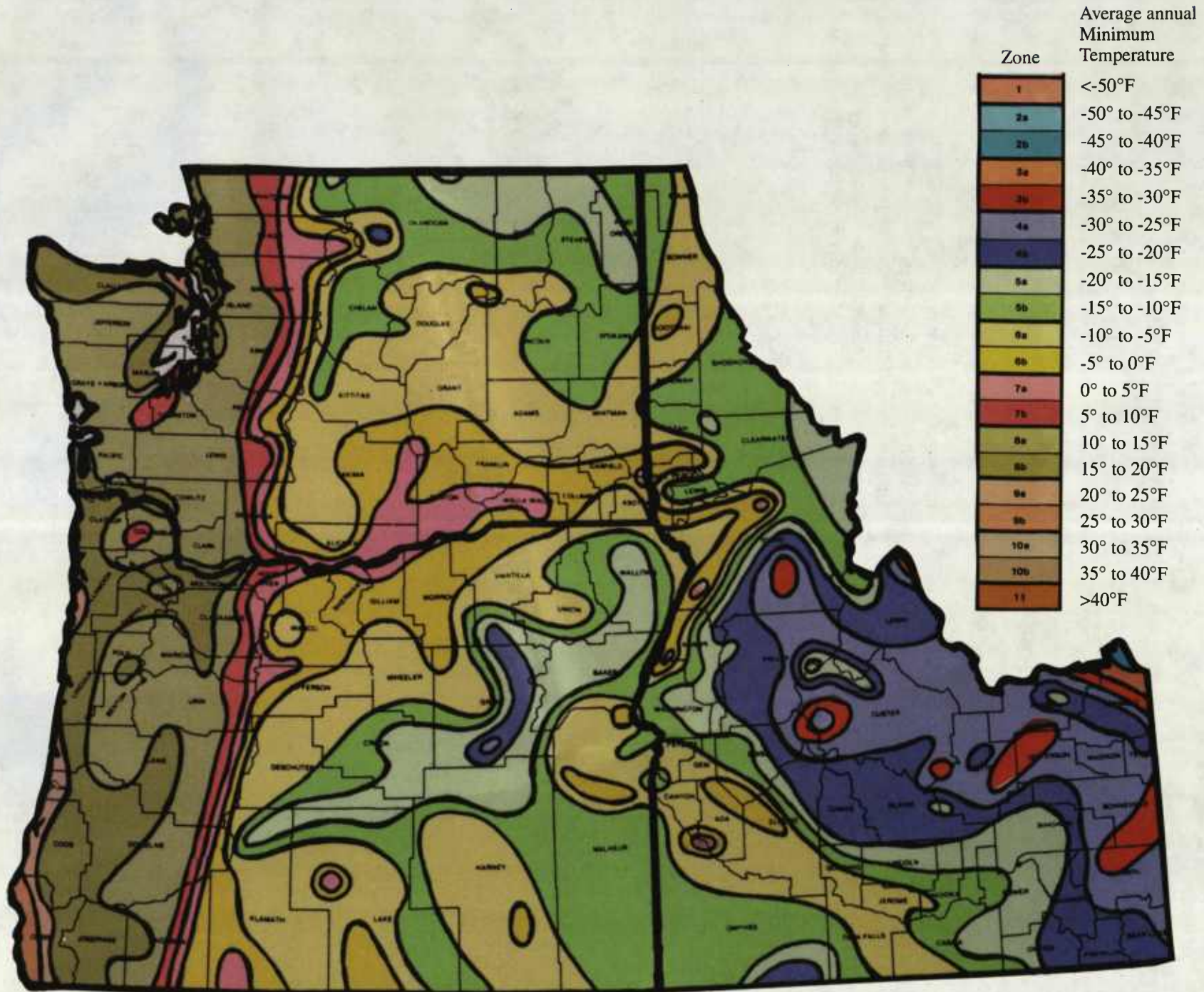
### Heat zones

The tolerance of a plant to the expected cold temperatures in an area long has been used as a measure of its ability to survive in that area. Scientists have begun listing another, equally important factor, that of how a plant performs in the summer heat of an area. The American Horticulture Society's Plant Heat Zone Map (page 5) indicates the longest periods of heat that can be expected in all regions of the United States.

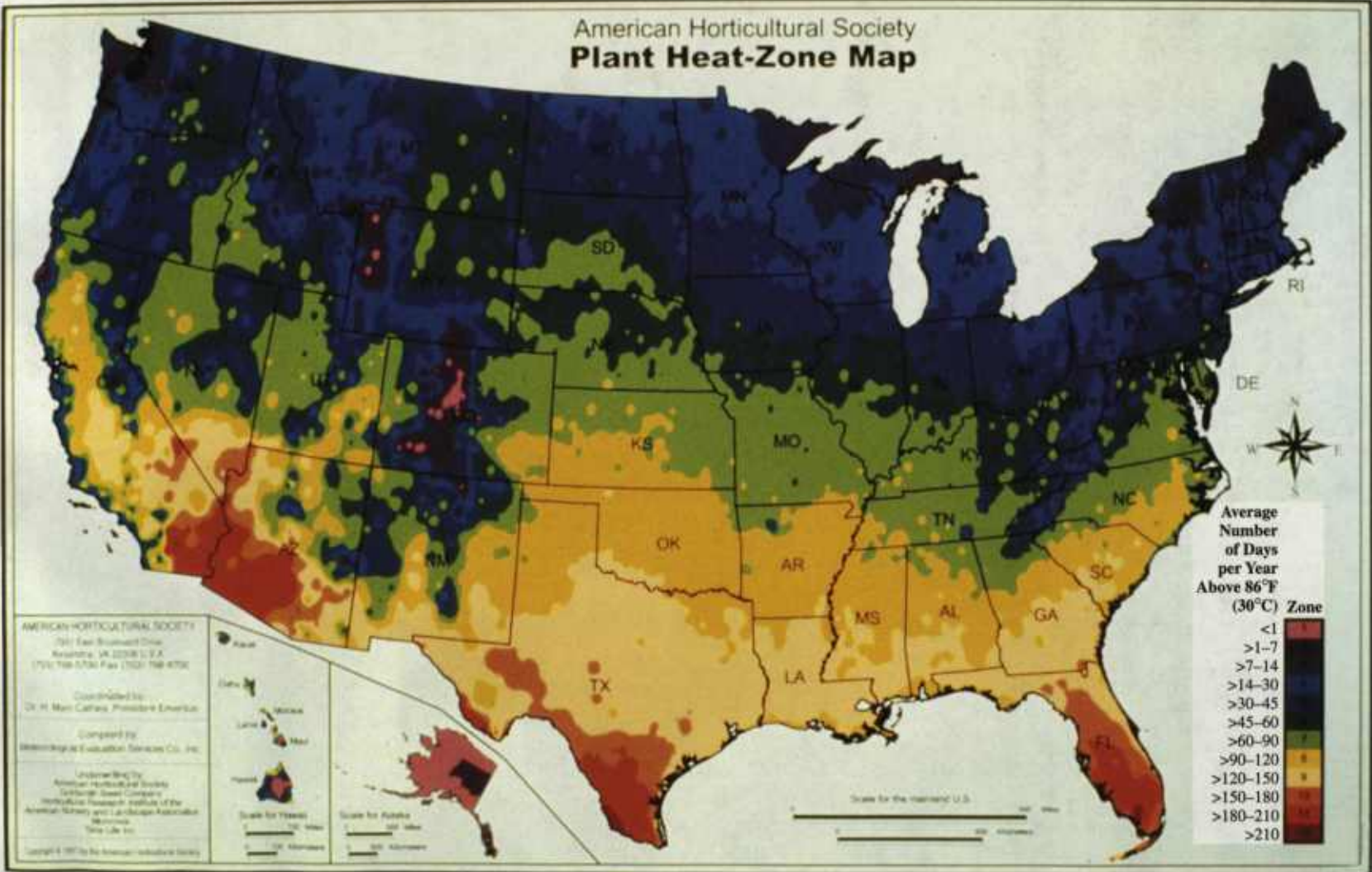
Twelve different zones are defined by their average number of days above 86°F (30°C), the level at which

plants may experience cell damage. Plant heat zones in the Pacific Northwest range from zone 1 in the coastal areas, where there usually is fewer than 1 day per year above 86°F, to zone 8 along the Snake River, where there may be 90 to 120 days above 86°F, and tender plants need some form of care and protection (e.g., shade, windbreaks, or irrigation) to grow properly.

The gardener's job is one of matching plants with the climate. You will find that many factors (some of which we use in developing microclimates to fit a tender plant selection) can allow a plant to live outside its theoretical heat zone.



Source: Plant Hardiness Zone Maps, Misc. Publ. No. 1475, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1990.



HEAT ZONE MAP

Source: Plant Heat Zone Map, American Horticultural Society, 1997.

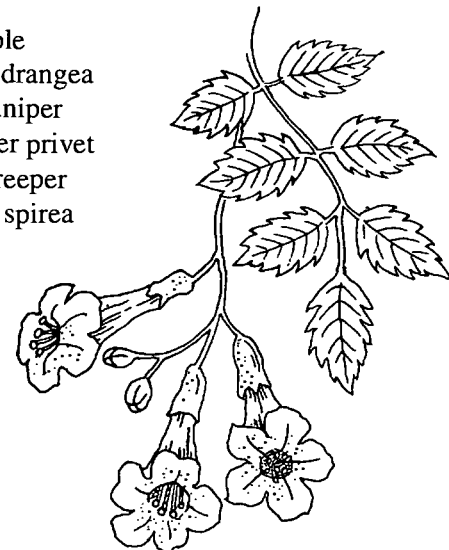


## INDICATOR PLANT EXAMPLES

## INDICATOR PLANT EXAMPLES

Several representative plants are listed below under the coldest zone in which they normally succeed. Such plants may serve as useful indicators of the possibilities of each zone. In other words, if one of the plants on this list is growing successfully on a site, then other plants hardy in the same zone are likely to be hardy there as well.

Zone	Botanical name	Common name
Zone 1 Below -50°F Below -45.6°C	<i>Betula glandulosa</i>	Dwarf birch
	<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>	Crowberry
	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Quaking aspen
	<i>Potentilla pennsylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania cinquefoil
	<i>Rhododendron lapponicum</i>	Lapland rhododendron
	<i>Salix reticulata</i>	Netleaf willow
Zone 2 -50° to -40°F -45.6° to -40°C	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper birch
	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	Bunchberry dogwood
	<i>Elaeagnus commutata</i>	Silverberry
	<i>Larix laricina</i>	Eastern larch
	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Bush cinquefoil
	<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	American cranberry bush
Zone 3 -40° to -30°F -40° to -34.5°C	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese barberry
	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian olive
	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Common juniper
	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian honeysuckle
	<i>Malus baccata</i>	Siberian crabapple
	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	American arborvitae
Zone 4 -30° to -20°F -34.5° to -28.9°C	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar maple
	<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i>	Panicle hydrangea
	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Chinese juniper
	<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	Amur River privet
	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper
	<i>Spiraea x vanhouttei</i>	Vanhoutte spirea



**INDICATOR PLANT EXAMPLES**

Zone	Botanical name	Common name
Zone 5 -20° to -10°F -29.9° to -23.3°C	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering dogwood
	<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	Slender deutzia
	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Common privet
	<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i>	Boston ivy
	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Japanese rose
	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japanese yew
Zone 6 -10° to 0°F -23.3° to -17.8°C	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple
	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Common box
	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Winter creeper
	<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy
	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American holly
	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	California privet
Zone 7 0° to 10°F -17.8° to -12.3°C	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple
	<i>Rhododendron Kurume</i> hybrids	Kurume azalea
	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas cedar
	<i>Cotoneaster microphylla</i>	Small-leaf cotoneaster
	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	English holly
	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	English yew
Zone 8 10° to 20°F -12.3° to -6.6°C	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry tree
	<i>Choisya ternata</i>	Mexican orange
	<i>Olearia haastii</i>	New Zealand daisy-bush
	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Japanese pittosporum
	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry laurel
	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurestinus
Zone 9 20° to 30°F -6.6° to -1.1°C	<i>Asparagus setaceus</i>	Asparagus fern
	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Tasmanian blue gum
	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Australian bush cherry
	<i>Fuchsia</i> hybrids	Fuchsia
	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silk oak
	<i>Schinus molle</i>	California pepper tree
Zone 10 30° to 40°F -1.1° to 4.4°C	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Bougainvillea
	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Golden shower
	<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	Lemon eucalyptus
	<i>Ficus elastica</i>	Rubber plant
	<i>Ensete ventricosum</i>	Abyssinian banana
	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	Royal palm

## UNDERSTANDING PLANT NAMES

### UNDERSTANDING PLANT NAMES

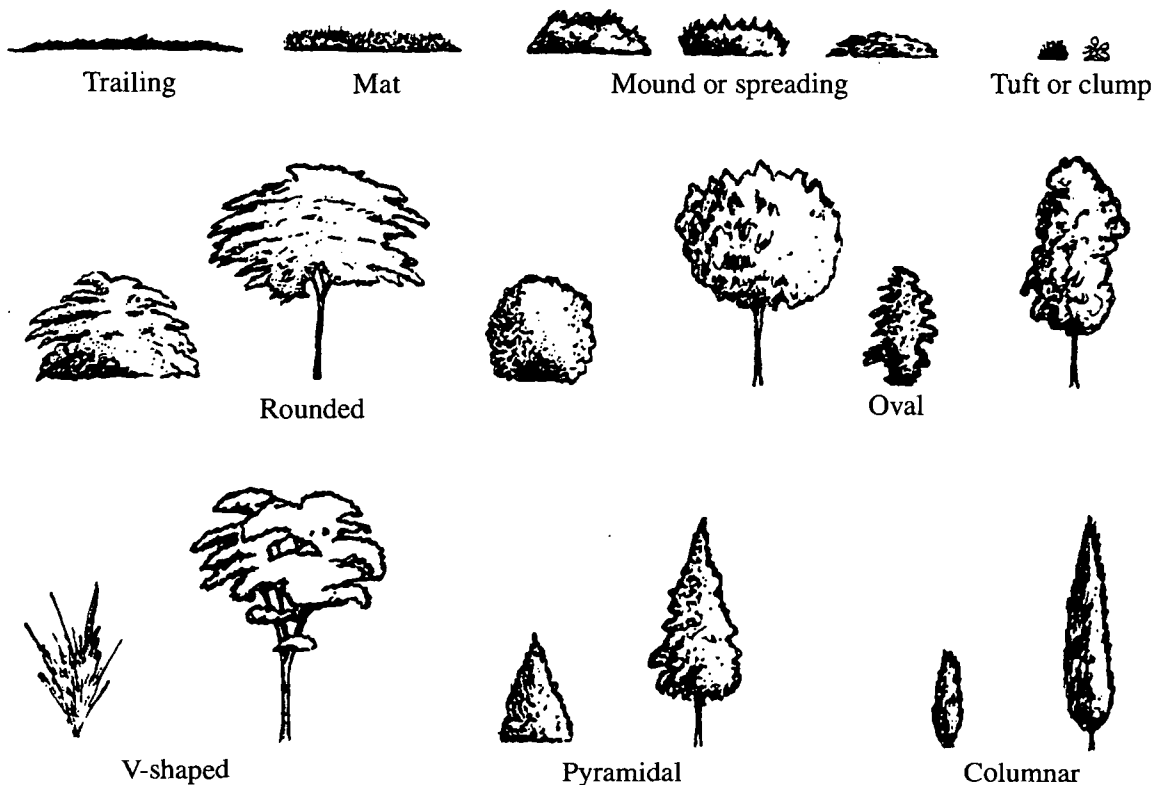
The Latin binomial system or botanical name is the preferred method of referring to plants. Swedish botanist Carl Linnaeus developed this system of plant classification in the 1700s. The first word of the name is the genus (e.g., *Acer*), and the second is the specific epithet (e.g., *rubrum*). The specific epithet often is mistakenly referred to as the species; in reality, species refers to a group of plants within the same genus.

Many ornamental plants also are referred to using a cultivar name in addition to the Latin binomial (e.g., *Acer*

*rubrum* 'October Glory' or *Acer rubrum* cv. October Glory). A cultivar is a cultivated variety that has unique characteristics that differ from the species. To come true to type, many cultivars need to be propagated vegetatively (by cuttings, grafting, or division).

Using the common name to refer to a plant often is confusing because many plants either do not have a common name, or they share a common name with others. To further complicate the situation, the same common name may be used in different regions to describe different plants. Additionally, one plant may have several common names.

### MANNER OF GROWTH



## PLANTING AND CARE

Information about specific plant culture and pest control recommendations is available at the county office of your university Extension Service. Look for Extension Service in the phone book, usually listed under "County Government."

Successful care of ornamental plants depends on selecting the right plant for your site, planting it properly, and then providing for its general needs.

Nearly all woody ornamental plants need good drainage for their roots to survive. If yours is a poorly drained site, build raised beds for smaller plants, grow plants in containers, or install a drainage system.

Landscape plants are available as bareroot (dormant and deciduous), balled and burlapped (field-grown evergreens and specimens), or in containers.

Soak bareroot plants in water for several hours, then plant them in a hole wide enough for all healthy roots to be spread without circling. Plant at a slightly higher level than in the nursery. Backfill with soil, and water well.

Handle balled and burlapped plants *by the ball, not the trunk* to prevent root damage. Remove the wrapper and twine, then place the ball in the planting hole, slightly above nursery-grown level. Backfill the hole, and water well.

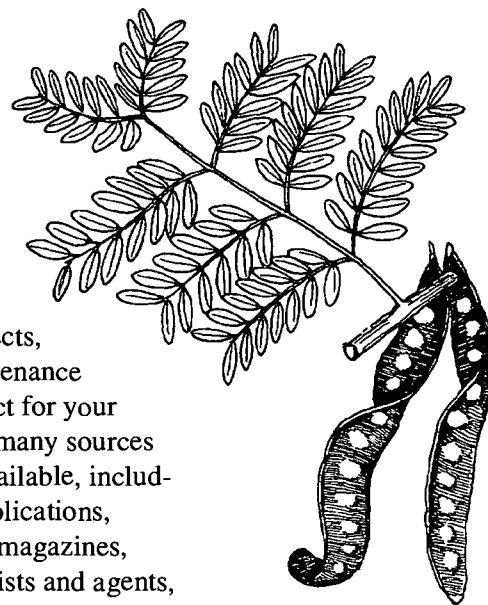
Remove container-grown plants from the container *no matter what kind* (paper, pulp, plastic, metal, etc.). Straighten the circling roots. If the root ball is tightly bound with circling roots, use a knife or spade to cut into the ball so roots can be spread. The care you take at this stage will determine health of the plant in later years. Backfill with amended soil, and water well.

Water the newly placed plant regularly during its first growing season. If the summer is dry, water deeply each week.

Fertilizer need varies depending on the natural fertility of your soil. It may be useful to add a fertilizer high in phosphorus at planting time to help the new plant get off to a good start. Several weeks after planting, you can scatter a complete fertilizer, such as a 10-10-10 combination (either organic or chemical) over the planted area. Use 1-2 pounds per hundred square feet, and water immediately after

fertilizing. After the plant is established, an annual application of fertilizer will keep it vigorous and productive.

Learn what insects, diseases, or maintenance problems to expect for your plants. There are many sources of information available, including Extension publications, published books, magazines, Extension specialists and agents, Master Gardeners, and people in the nursery industry.



## PLANTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

### Rhododendrons

Cultural requirements of rhododendrons vary somewhat with the species or variety. In general, the following requirements apply to all of them, except as noted elsewhere:

- Soil should be a sandy loam topsoil high in organic material. If such a soil is not available, improve the existing soil by incorporating peat moss until the soil crumbles easily. Replace clay with a lighter topsoil.
- Drainage should be good. If the site is low and wet, raise the bed 10-12 inches or install drain tile.
- Soil pH should range between 5.0 and 6.0. Using peat moss and occasional applications of sulfur, if necessary, will help lower the pH. Apply sulfur at the rate of 2-3 pounds per 100 square feet.
- Root systems of rhododendrons and azaleas are fibrous and near the surface; consequently, it is necessary to water during the summer to prevent them from drying out. During May, June, and July, moisture is particularly critical for the development of new stems, leaves, and buds.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Fertilizer may or may not be needed. In some species, it is harmful. If there is evidence of a shortage of plant nutrients, add organic fertilizer, such as well-rotted barnyard manure or cottonseed meal. Or apply a complete commercial fertilizer at the rate of 2 pounds or less per 100 square feet.

### Heaths and heathers

The *Calluna* and *Erica* species and varieties of heath and heather prefer full sun. *Ericas* grow well on any side of a small house if there is no additional competition for light. Do not plant *Cabanas* on the north side. The soil should be well-drained, acid, and preferably a sandy loam high in organic matter such as peat moss. If the existing topsoil is heavy, remove it or add peat moss. If plants tend to be leggy, shear them back immediately after blooming or in early spring. Fertilizer is not beneficial.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

Plant propagation, culture, and pest control recommendations are available from the Oregon State University Extension Service, Washington State University Cooperative Extension, or University of Idaho Extension Service. Call or visit your county office. Look for "Extension Service" in the phone book (usually listed under "County Government").

### Extension publications

*Azalea and Rhododendron Care and Culture*, FS 12, by R. McNeilan (Reprinted 1994). No charge.

*Deer-Resistant Ornamental Plants*, EC 1440, by J. Horton and W. Edge (1994). 75¢

*Layering to Renew or Multiply Plants*, PNW 165, by F. Larsen (Reprinted 1982). 50¢

*Propagating Deciduous and Evergreen Shrubs, Trees, and Vines with Stem Cuttings*, PNW 152, by F. Larsen (Reprinted 1997). 50¢

*Propagating Herbaceous Plants from Cuttings*, PNW 151, by W. Guse (Reprinted 1996). 50¢

*Propagating Plants from Seed*, PNW 170, by F. Larsen (Reprinted 1991). \$1.00

*Selecting and Maintaining Water-efficient Landscape Plants*, EC 1455, by M. Bauer (1995). 75¢

*Selecting, Planting, and Caring for a New Tree*, EC 1438, by S. Fitzgerald and P. Ries (Reprinted 1997). \$2.00

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### Other resources

#### Books

*The American Horticultural Society Encyclopedia of Garden Plants*, by C. Brickell (Macmillan Publishing, 1992).

*Hortus III* (Macmillan Publishing, 1976).

*Greer's Guidebook to Available Rhododendrons*, by H. Greer (Offshoot Publishing, 1996).

*Landscape Plants: Their Identification, Culture and Use*, by F. Birdwell (Delmar Publishing, 1994).

*Manual of Woody Landscape Plants*, by M. Dirr (Stipes Publishing Company, 1990). New edition to be released in fall 1998.

*The Random House Book of Shrubs*, by R. Phillips and M. Rix (Random House, 1989).

*The Sunset Western Garden Book*, D. Clark, editor (Lane Publishing, 1986).

*Taylor's Guide to Perennials* (Houghton Mifflin, 1987).

*Taylor's Guide to Shrubs* (Houghton Mifflin, 1987).

*Taylor's Guide to Trees* (Houghton Mifflin, 1987).

*Trees for American Gardens*, by G. Wyman (Macmillan Publishing, 1990).

*Trees and Shrubs for Pacific Northwest Gardens*, 2nd ed., by J. Grant and C. Grant (Timber Press, 1990).

#### CD-ROMs

*Horticopia: Trees, Shrubs and Groundcovers*, by E. Gilman (Desops Ltd.).

*Michael Dirr's Photo-Library of Woody Landscape Plants*, by M. Dirr (Plant America).

# S MALL PLANTS TO 18 INCHES HIGH



*St. Johnswort*

Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Carpet bugle	Spreading, stoloniferous	5-9	Blue, April-May	Sun Part sun Shade	Herbaceous plant with persistent leaves; effective year-round groundcover. Varieties have white flowers, bronze or variegated leaves. Grows in full sun or shade, but does best in partial shade. Plant 18 inches apart.
<i>Alyssum saxatile</i>	Goldentuft alyssum	Spreading	4-9	Yellow, April-May	Sun	Herbaceous plant for edging, walls, or rocks, with a 2- to 3-foot spread. Cut back about one-half after blooming.
<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>	Dwarf bog rosemary	Spreading	All	Pink, April-May	Sun Part sun	Small shrub; blue-gray-green foliage. Very good in rock gardens.
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Kinnikinnick (Bearberry)	Trailing	4-9	Pink, March-April	Sun Part sun	Wide-spreading evergreen groundcover. Bright red berries. Plant 18-27 inches apart for quick cover. Full sun on dry banks or in partial shade. Will hang over walls. Sandy or gravelly soil is best.
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Sea pink	Mound	4-9	Various	Sun Part sun	Green mounds, to 12 inches across and 4-6 inches high. Spring flowers on 8- to 10-inch stalks. Some varieties rebloom if spent flowers are removed.
<i>Artemisia schmidtiana</i> 'Nana'	Silvermound	Mound	4-9	See remarks	Sun	Forms a mound 8-10 inches high and a foot or more broad. Silvery gray foliage. Thrives in full sun in well-drained, dry soil. Flowers are less important than the foliage.
<i>Bergenia cordifolia</i> ( <i>Saxifraga cordifolia</i> )	Heartleaf bergenia	Clump	5-9	Rose pink, Jan-April	Sun Part sun	Herbaceous plant with persistent leaves 4-6 inches across. Divide and reset if clumps become too thick. Flower stalks to 20 inches high.
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> 'Suffruticosa'	Edging boxwood	Rounded, dense	6-9	Insignificant	Sun Part sun	Slow-growing broadleaf evergreen. Grows to 3 feet. Most frequently seen as clipped edging plant from 6-18 inches high.

## SMALL PLANTS



Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> 'Aurea'	Goldleaf Scotch heather	Dense mound, stems ascending	6-9	Pink, July-Sept	Sun	Golden leaves in summer, red in winter.
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> 'County Wicklow'	County Wicklow Scotch heather	Spreading, stems ascending	6-9	Shell pink, Aug-Sept	Sun	Double-flowered form. Useful as a groundcover.
<i>Ceanothus gloriosus</i>	Point Reyes ceanothus	Spreading	7-9	Blue, April	Sun	Broadleaf evergreen; grows to about 12 inches high, with spread of 3-4 feet.
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily of the valley	Spreading	4-9	White, April	Sun Part sun Shade	Spreads by underground stems. Leaves persist until autumn. Invasive.
<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	Bunchberry	Spreading	All	White (bracts)	Part sun Shade	Spreads by underground stems. Bright red berries in fall. Grows best in moist, acid soils. Deciduous.
<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Bearberry cotoneaster	Trailing	6-9	White, May-June	Sun Part sun	Slow-growing groundcover; ultimate spread of 6-8 feet. Red berries. Useful on small banks, among rocks, or on masonry walls and terraces. For quick cover, plant 18 inches apart. Varieties include 'Lowfast' and 'Coral Beauty.'
<i>Daboecia cantabrica</i> 'Alba'	White bell Irishheath	Spreading, stems ascending	7-9	White, May-Nov	Sun Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen heath-like plant. Masses well if planted 2 feet apart.
<i>Daboecia cantabrica</i> 'Atropurpurea'	Purple bell Irishheath	Spreading, stems ascending	7-9	Purple, June-Nov	Sun Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen heath-like plant. Masses well if planted 2 feet apart.
<i>Daphne cneorum</i>	Garland daphne	Spreading	5-9	Rosy pink, April-May	Sun Part sun	Pink flowers are this plant's chief attraction. Will do well without fertilizer on a well-drained slope or among rocks.
<i>Erica carnea</i> 'King George'	King George spring heath	Spreading	6-9	Deep rose pink, Feb-April	Sun	Early bloom and compact spreading growth habit make this a useful plant. Tolerates nonacid soil.
<i>Erica carnea</i> 'Springwood'	Spring heath	Spreading, stems ascending	6-9	White, pink, Feb-April	Sun	Similar to King George in form.
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Twisted heath	Spreading, stems ascending	7-9	Magenta, June-Aug	Sun Part sun	Another bright summer bloomer.

## SMALL PLANTS



Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Erica darleyensis</i> 'Mediterranean White' and 'Mediterranean Pink'	Darley heath	Spreading, stems ascending	5-9	White, pink, Nov-April	Sun Part sun	Will grow to 2 feet high with 3-foot spread.
<i>Erica tetralix</i> 'George Frazier'	Bog heath	Spreading, stems ascending	8-9	Pink, June-July	Sun Part sun	Gray foliage and summer bloom make this heath desirable.
<i>Erica vagans</i> 'Mrs. D.F. Maxwell'	Cornish heath	Spreading, stems ascending	7-9	Pinkish purple, July-Oct	Sun Part sun	Grows to 2 feet high with an ultimate spread of 4-5 feet.
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Purpleleaf wintercreeper	Spreading	4-9	Insignificant	Sun Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen groundcover; will spread to about 18 inches. May be planted 4 feet apart. Varieties 'Kewensis' and 'Gracilis.'
<i>Festuca ovina glauca</i>	Blue fescue	Tuft	4-9	Insignificant	Sun Part sun	Bluish-gray foliage. Clip off flower stalks. Use as groundcover or edging plant.
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	Wintergreen	Spreading, groundcover	3-9	Pinkish white, April-June	Part sun Shade	Dark green glossy leaves turn red in cold weather. White blooms are followed by red berries. Berries and leaves have wintergreen flavor.
<i>Genista pilosa</i> 'Vancouver Gold'	Vancouver Gold broom	Mound	5-9	Golden yellow May-June	Sun	Mounds to 12 inches high and 3 feet wide. Branches are covered with golden yellow pealike blooms in late spring.
<i>Hedera canariensis</i>	Algerian ivy	Spreading, groundcover or climbing vine	8-9	Insignificant	Sun Part sun Shade	A vigorous groundcover once established. Plant 4 feet apart. For large areas only.
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy	Spreading, groundcover or climbing vine	6-9	Insignificant	Sun Part sun Shade	A vigorous groundcover once established. Plant 4 feet apart. For large areas only.
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Sunrose	Spreading	5-9	Yellow, May-June	Sun	Grows to 12 inches with spread of 2 feet or more. Varieties range from yellow to white to red. Grows well in nonacid soil with relatively low moisture content.
<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>	Aaronsbeard (St. Johnswort)	Spreading, stoloniferous	6-9	Bright yellow, July-Sep	Sun Part sun Shade	Vigorous and invasive groundcover. Do not plant adjacent to perennials or small shrubs.



## SMALL PLANTS



Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Hypericum moserianum</i>	St. Johnswort	Spreading, stems ascending	7-9	Gold yellow, July-Sept	Sun Part sun Shade	Vigorous and invasive groundcover. Do not plant next to perennials or small shrubs.
<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	Evergreen candytuft	Spreading	5-9	White, March-May	Sun Part sun	Several good horticultural varieties are available.
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> 'Bar Harbor'	Bar Harbor creeping juniper	Spreading	4-9		Sun Part sun	'Bar Harbor,' 'Wiltonii,' 'Blue Chip' varieties are useful as groundcovers in full sun.
<i>Juniperus squamata</i> 'Blue Carpet'	Blue Carpet creeping juniper	Spreading	4-9		Sun Part sun	Prostrate, 12-inch high conifer. Groundcover for dry locations. Plant 4-5 feet apart.
<i>Lithodora diffusa</i> 'Grace Ward'	Grace Ward lithodora	Spreading	6-9	Gentian blue, July-Sept	Sun	Sprawling plant with narrow, dark green leaves. Flowers all summer.
<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	Japanese pachysandra	Spreading, stoloniferous	5-9	White, April-May	Sun Part sun	Dense mat about 12 inches deep; vigorous and invasive. Tends to yellow in full sun.
<i>Phlox subulata</i>	Moss phlox	Spreading	4-9	Purple, April-May	Sun Part sun	A 6-inch mat useful in rock gardens and walls. Needs good drainage. Does well in most soils.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Gumpo'	Gumpo azalea	Rounded, spreading	6-9	Various, see remarks	Sun Part sun	There are a number of Gumpo azalea varieties, all low-growing, very floriferous, in colors ranging from white to red and variegated.
<i>Rhododendron impletum</i>	Cloudland rhododendron	Rounded, stems ascending	8-9	Purple-blue, April	Sun Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen; grows to about 20 inches (broader than tall). Foliage is slightly gray. Flower color is better in partial shade.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Ramapo'	Ramapo rhododendron	Rounded	4-9	Lavender, April	Sun	An early bloomer, makes a good border or foreground planting. Extremely hardy.
<i>Rosa</i> 'Flower Carpet'		Groundcover Spreading	4-9	White, pink, rose, May-Oct	Sun	Low-growing, densely branched shrub that remains low to the ground. Good resistance to rose diseases. Shiny foliage, long-blooming habit.
<i>Rubus pentalobus</i> ( <i>calycinoides</i> )	Emerald carpet berry	Spreading	7-9	White, June	Sun Part sun	Creeping stems make a carpet of densely packed, ruffled green leaves. Berries are edible.

## SMALL PLANTS



Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	Lavender cotton	Spreading, stems erect	7-9	Yellow, July-Aug	Sun	Broadleaf evergreen; grows to 18 inches. Thrives in a sunny, dry location. Silvery gray foliage.
<i>Sarcococca hookeriana humilis</i>	Sweet box sarcococca	Spreading, stoloniferous	7-9	Whitish, Oct-March	Part sun Shade	Spreads by underground stems. Broadleaf evergreen groundcover for shady locations under trees or in dark corners. Does well in most soils. Grows to about 18 inches high.
<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>	Chamaedrys germander	Spreading, stems ascending	7-9	Purple, July-Aug	Sun	An ancient ornamental used during the Middle Ages. Does best in dry, sunny locations. Clip in early spring to maintain compact form.
<i>Thymus pseudolanuginosus</i>	Wooly thyme	Spreading mat	5-9	Insignificant	Sun	Groundcover, best in full sun. Leaves are covered with tiny gray hairs, which give the plant a wooly appearance.
<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>	Cowberry (lingonberry)	Spreading, stoloniferous	5-9	Pinkish, May-June	Sun Part sun	Groundcover for sunny or lightly shaded location. Cranberry-like fruit is edible. Does well in light, peaty, moist soil.
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Common periwinkle	Trailing, stoloniferous	5-9	Lilac blue, Feb-May	Sun Part sun Shade	Vigorous, invasive groundcover. Do not plant near small shrubs and perennials. Adaptable to various conditions of soil and exposure. Varieties are available with white, blue, or wine-colored flowers.
<i>Waldsteinia fragarioides</i>	Barren strawberry	Spreading	6-9	Yellow, April-May	Sun Part sun	Evergreen groundcover with strawberry-like leaves that turn bronze in fall.

# L OW PLANTS

## 18 INCHES TO 3 FEET HIGH



Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i> 'Prostrata'	Prostrate glossy abelia	Spreading	6-9	White, June-Sept	Sun Part sun	Semi-evergreen, low-growing shrub. New growth is tinted red.
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> 'Crimson Pygmy'	Crimson Pygmy dwarf Japanese barberry	Compact, mounding	4-9	Insignificant	Sun Part sun	A tightly mounding plant to 18 inches tall and 30 inches wide. Deep crimson-colored foliage. Deciduous.
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> 'Mrs. H.E. Beale'	Mrs. H.E. Beale Scotch heather	Spreading, stems ascending	6-9	Silver-pink, July-Oct	Sun	Broadleaf evergreen heather. Grows to about 2 feet.
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> 'Searlei'	Searle Scotch heather	Spreading, stems ascending	6-9	Rose-pink, Sept-Oct	Sun Part sun	Tolerates a little more shade than other varieties.
<i>Ceratostigma willmottianum</i>	Chinese plumbago	Upright	6-9	Blue, June-Sept	Sun	Deciduous. Blooms summer through fall with a profusion of bright blue flowers.
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Rock cotoneaster	Horizontally spreading	6-9	Pale pink, May-June	Sun Part sun	Deciduous, spreading shrub useful as a bank cover. Bright red berries. Can be espaliered.
<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>	Rockspray cotoneaster	Horizontally spreading	7-9	White, May-June	Sun Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen with dark green leaves. Bright red berries in fall.
<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus thymifolius</i>	Little-leaf cotoneaster	Spreading, becoming mounded	6-9	White, April-May	Sun Part sun	A compact mounding shrub with small leaves. Clusters of small white flowers, followed by clusters of small red berries. Grows 2 feet tall and about 4 feet wide.
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Dwarf'	Dwarf Japanese cryptomeria	Dense, rounded	6-9		Sun Part sun	Conifer; grows to 3 feet high. Green in summer; reddish in winter.
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	Slender deutzia	Rounded, stems ascending	5-9	White, April-May	Sun Part sun	Deciduous shrub; grows to about 4 feet high. Most useful at 2-3 feet. Prune out old wood after blooming.

## LOW PLANTS



Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Fuchsia magellanica</i>	Hardy fuchsia	Vase-shaped	7-9	White, pink, purple, May-Oct	Sun Part sun Shade	Arching branches with drooping blossoms. Grows to 3 feet. May die back in cold winter areas. Deciduous.
<i>Genista lydia</i>	Lydia broom	Spreading	7-9	Yellow, June-July	Sun	Evergreen in warmer areas, deciduous in areas colder than zone 7.
<i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Convexa'	Convexleaf Japanese holly	Rounded, dense	6-9	Insignificant	Sun	Tolerates low temperatures. Does not respond well to hot, dry conditions of zone 6. Excellent foliage plant.
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Old Gold'	Old Gold juniper	Spreading	4-9		Sun Part sun	Yellow-gold foliage sets this juniper off. Tolerates cold and dry areas.
<i>Juniperus sabina</i> 'Tamariscifolia'	Tamarix Savin juniper	Spreading	5-9		Sun Part sun	One of the most useful forms. Does not grow more than 2 feet high, except with age.
<i>Juniperus squamata</i> 'Blue Star'	Blue Star juniper	Mound, spreading	4-9		Sun	Mounding growth to about 2 feet high and spreading to 4 feet wide. Dense foliage is steel-blue color.
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	English lavender	Rounded, stems ascending	6-9	Lavender, July-Sept	Sun	Tolerates alkaline soil. Useful in moderately dry and infertile soils. Flowers are fragrant.
<i>Lonicera pileata</i>	Privet honeysuckle	Spreading, horizontal	6-9	White, April-June	Sun Part sun Shade	Semi-evergreen groundcover from 2-3 feet tall with 6-foot spread. Older plants grow to 5 feet tall.
<i>Mahonia nervosa</i>	Cascades mahonia	Spreading, stems ascending	7-9	Yellow, April-June	Sun Part sun Shade	A 2- to 3-foot broadleaf evergreen native best adapted for partial shade. Excellent groundcover. Similar to Oregon grape in appearance but much smaller in size.
<i>Nandina domestica</i> 'Dwarf'	Dwarf nandina	Rounded, stems ascending	7-9	White, June-July	Sun Part sun	Similar to heavenly bamboo but smaller in all parts. Resembles a diminutive bamboo. Thrives in moist soil. Red berries.
<i>Pernettya mucronata</i>	Chilean pernettya	Mound, spreading	7-9	White, April-May	Sun Part sun	Evergreen shrub. Tiny white flowers are followed by large red, pink, or white berries.
<i>Picea abies</i> 'Nidiformis'	Nest Norway spruce	Spreading	4-9		Sun Part sun	Slow-growing conifer. Grows to 18 inches high and spreads to 3 feet.

## LOW PLANTS



Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Western sword fern	Rounded, erect	5–8		Part sun	Evergreen fern with erect, leathery, lance-shaped, dark green fronds. Prefers moist soil.
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Shrubby cinquefoil	Rounded, stems ascending	4–9	Various, May–Aug	Sun Part sun	A 3- to 4-foot deciduous shrub. Leaves sometimes persist most of the winter. Many varieties, with bright yellow to pink and white flowers. Tolerates wet, dry, acid, or alkaline soil.
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> 'Lowboy'	Lowboy scarlet firethorn	Spreading	5–9	White, April–May	Sun Part sun	Low-growing shrub with bright orange berries. Grows 2–3 feet tall and spreads 6–8 feet wide. Evergreen in most areas; may be deciduous in colder areas.
<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Indian hawthorne	Mound	7–9	Pink (mostly), May–June	Sun Part sun	Evergreen shrub with clusters of flowers in spring. Many varieties with pink or white flowers.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Cream Crest'	Cream Crest rhododendron	Rounded	6–9	Creamy yellow, April–May	Sun	A small-leaved, compact plant. Blooms in early midseason.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Dora Amateis'	Dora Amateis rhododendron	Rounded	6–9	White, May	Sun	Foliage and flowers are fragrant.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Hinodigiri'	Hinodigiri azalea	Spreading	6–9	Red, April–May	Sun	Broadleaf evergreen. Has fine texture and compact growth habit.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Macrantha'	Macrantha azalea	Spreading	7–9	Deep rose, June	Sun Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen. Grows to 24–30 inches. Flowers are double.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Mardi Gras'	Mardi Gras rhododendron	Rounded, spreading	7–9	Light pink, May	Sun Part sun	Very compact, good foliage. Tolerates heat and sun.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Moonstone'	Moonstone rhododendron	Rounded	7–9	Light yellow, May	Part sun Shade	Nicely rounded and glossy, medium-sized leaves.
<i>Rhododendron mucronatum</i>	Snow azalea	Spreading, stems ascending	5–9	White, May	Sun Part sun	Popular for white flowers and dull green leaves. May grow to 4 feet high, but useful height is 18–30 inches with a spread of 3–5 feet.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Scarlet Wonder'	Scarlet Wonder rhododendron	Rounded	6–9	Red, May	Part sun	Distinctive foliage, compact growth.

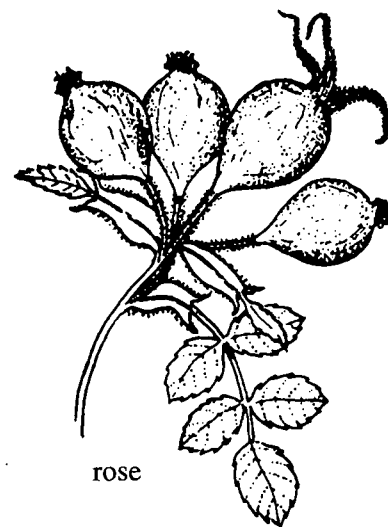
## LOW PLANTS



Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Shamrock'	Shamrock rhododendron	Rounded	7-9	Greenish yellow, March-April	Part sun	A small-leaved, compact plant. Blooms near St. Patrick's Day with unique blossom color.
<i>Rhosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary	Rounded, stems ascending	8-9	Lavender- blue, Spring	Sun Part sun	Evergreen herb, useful both as an ornamental and in cooking. Tolerates low-fertility soils.
<i>Skimmia japonica</i> 'Dwarf'	Dwarf skimmia	Rounded	7-9	White, April-May	Sun Part sun	A compact broadleaf evergreen shrub for a shady place. Bright red berries.
<i>Spiraea bumalda</i> 'Goldflame'	Goldflame spirea	Mound, spreading	4-9	Crimson, July-Sept	Sun Part sun	Deciduous shrub. New spring growth is bronze-gold, turning yellow-green in summer, then coppery-orange in fall.
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Common snowberry	Rounded	4-9	Pinkish, June-Sept	Sun Part sun Shade	This 3-foot deciduous shrub is reliable; it tolerates most conditions of soil and exposure. White berries.
<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Repandens'	English yew	Spreading	6-9		Sun Part sun	Dark green foliage, horizontal growth; seldom grows more than 2 feet tall.
<i>Viburnum davidii</i>	David viburnum	Spreading, dense	7-9	Dull white, June	Sun Part sun Shade	Broadleaf evergreen; grows to 2-3 feet tall, spreads to 5-6 feet. Leaves dark green, to 6 inches long. Grows in most soils. Plant a male to pollinate females, which will develop blue berries.
<i>Viburnum opulus</i> 'Nanum'	Dwarf European cranberry bush	Rounded	4-9	Seldom flowers	Sun Part sun	Slow-growing, deciduous viburnum. Seldom exceeds 2 feet tall. Compact growth habit. Ornamental foliage.
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Adams needle yucca	Rounded, ascending	4-9	Yellow-white, July-Aug	Sun	Hardy desert plant. Broadleaf evergreen; usually less than 3 feet tall. Flower spikes are 3-5 feet tall. Best in well-drained sunny location.

# MEDIUM PLANTS

## 3-5 FEET HIGH



Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Acer palmatum</i> 'Dissectum'	Threadleaf Japanese maple	Rounded	6-9	Insignificant	Sun Part sun	Finely dissected light green foliage turns bright yellow in fall. Slow growing; can grow to approximately 10 feet. Useful height is 4-5 feet.
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese barberry	Rounded, dense	4-9	Pale yellow, April	Sun Part sun	Spiny, deciduous shrub with brilliant scarlet and yellow fall color. Red berries.
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> 'Atropurpurea'	Redleaf Japanese barberry	Rounded, dense	4-9	Yellow- reddish, April-May	Sun Part sun	Spiny, deciduous shrub with brilliant scarlet and yellow fall color. Red berries. Leaves dark reddish-purple in spring and summer.
<i>Berberis verruculosa</i>	Warty barberry	Rounded, dense	6-9	Gold-yellow, May	Sun Part sun	Sturdy, spiny, broadleaf evergreen with fine texture and dark green leaves.
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusata</i> 'Nana'	Dwarf gracilis Hinoki	Rounded	4-9		Sun Part sun	Grows to 4-6 feet high with 3- to 4-foot spread. Evergreen with dark green, dense foliage. Appears sculpted.
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Nana'	Dwarf Sawara false cypress	Rounded, descending	5-9		Sun Part sun	This conifer forms a dense, rounded mass with a weeping effect.
<i>Choisya ternata</i>	Mexican orange	Rounded	7-9	White, April-May	Sun Part sun	Useful at 4-5 feet high. Will grow to 6-8 feet high. Does well in most soils. May suffer if exposed to a prevailing wind.
<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	Cranberry cotoneaster	Spreading	4-9	Pinkish white, April-May	Sun Part sun	Dense spreading form with herringbone pattern branches and shiny green leaves. Cranberry-sized berries persist through winter. Deciduous.
<i>Cytisus praecox</i>	Warminster broom	Rounded, dense, stems ascending	6-9	Cream-yellow, April	Sun	Looks green at all times because of color of branches. Useful in a sunny, dry location or in poor soil.

## MEDIUM PLANTS



Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Daphne mezereum</i>	February daphne	Erect, oval form	5-9	Rose-purple, Feb-April	Sun Part sun	Early flowering habit of this deciduous shrub makes it desirable. Flowers are fragrant.
<i>Daphne odora</i>	Winter daphne	Dense mound	7-9	White and rose-purple, March-April	Sun	Broadleaf evergreen; grows to about 3 feet high. Dark green in partial shade; yellowish in full sun. Fragrant flowers. The variety 'Aureo-marginata' has leaves with a yellow-gold band on the edge.
<i>Erica terminalis</i>	Corsican heath	Rounded, stems ascending	7-9	Rosy purple, July-Sept	Sun Part sun	May exceed 5 feet high. Can be kept a little lower by early spring pruning. Seed capsules give a rich brown color in fall. Grows in most soils.
<i>Euryops pectinatus</i> 'Viridis'	Green leafed euryops	Upright	8-9	Yellow, June-Oct	Sun Part sun	Evergreen shrub with daisy-like flowers, which are displayed most of the growing season.
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> 'Golden Prince'	Gold Prince euonymus	Upright	4-9	Insignificant	Sun Part sun Shade	Vigorous grower to 4 feet tall and as wide. New foliage is tipped with gold; older foliage gradually turns green.
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Salal	Spreading, stems ascending	7-9	White-pink, May-June	Sun Part sun Shade	One of the more useful native plants. An excellent bank cover. Tall in shade; 2½-4 feet in sun. Trim after blooming to keep low.
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	Bigleaf hydrangea	Rounded to erect, oval	7-9	White, blue, pink, June-July	Sun Part sun Shade	A broadly rounded deciduous shrub with large, showy terminal clusters of flowers. Bloom color may vary according to soil acidity.
<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Rotunda'	Rotunda Chinese holly	Rounded	7-9	Insignificant	Sun Part sun	Evergreen that is useful in a container planting or small garden. Female plants produce small crops of fruits if fertilized.
<i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Convexa'	Convexleaf Japanese holly	Rounded, dense	6-9	Insignificant	Sun	Tolerates low temperatures. Does not respond well to hot, dry conditions of zone 6. Excellent foliage plant.
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Armstrong'	Armstrong juniper	Upright, spreading	4-9		Sun Part sun	Light green lacy-textured foliage on slightly arching branches.
<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>	Drooping leucothoe	Rounded, arching branches	5-9	White, May-June	Sun Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen. Winter color is bronze and red.



## MEDIUM PLANTS



Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> 'Lodense'	Lodense privet	Upright	4-9	Insignificant	Sun Part sun	Ideal hedge plant. Best in full sun. Deciduous.
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Oregon grape holly	Upright	5-9	Yellow, April-May	Sun Part sun Shade	Terminal clusters of yellow flowers in spring are followed by clusters of blue berries in fall. Evergreen foliage changes from bronzy-red when new to green in summer and purplish-red in winter.
<i>Picea glauca</i> 'Conica'	Dwarf Alberta spruce	Pyramidal	4-9		Sun Part sun	Grows slowly to 6-10 feet high. Dense, conical, compact evergreen.
<i>Pinus mugo mugo</i>	Mugo Swiss mountain pine	Rounded	4-9		Sun Part sun	Hardy conifer with compact growth habit and climatic adaptability. Seed-propagated types may grow to 15 feet tall. Plants clonally propagated from known dwarf parents are superior.
<i>Pinus strobus</i> 'Nana'	Dwarf white pine	Broad pyramid	4-9		Sun	A dwarf, compact evergreen with blue-green, soft-textured needles.
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> 'Zabeliana'	Zabel cherry laurel	Rounded	6-9	White, April-May	Sun Part sun	Spreads 6 to 8 feet or more by the time it reaches 4 feet high. May be used as foundation plant or "filler" to take up space. May be clipped into a hedge. Flowers are fragrant.
<i>Punica granatum</i> 'Nana'	Dwarf pomegranate	Rounded, stems ascending	7-9	Orange-red, June-Sept	Sun Part sun	Deciduous shrub growing to about 3 feet high. Rich soil required. Protect from cold winds; may be damaged by frost.
<i>Raphiolepis umbellata</i>	Roundleaf raphiolepis	Rounded	7-9	White, May-June	Sun Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen. Grows slowly to 12 feet high; useful at 4-5 feet.
<i>Rhododendron</i> ( <i>Azalea mollis</i> and Exbury and Knaphill hybrids)	Mollis azalea Exbury azalea Knaphill azalea	Oval	5-9	Various, April-May	Sun Part sun	Loosely classified group of azaleas of good garden quality, including many unnamed and named seedlings.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Blaney's Blue'	Blaney's Blue rhododendron	Rounded	6-9	Lavender-blue, April	Sun Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen. Grows to 6 feet high. Useful because of bluish flowers.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Blue Peter'	Blue Peter rhododendron	Rounded	7-9	Lavender-blue, May	Sun Part sun	Grows to 5 feet high. Foliage is rich dark green.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Bowbells'	Bowbells rhododendron	Rounded, compact	8-9	Shell pink, May	Sun	Broadleaf evergreen. Grows to 3 or 4 feet high. Foliage is similar to <i>R. williamsianum</i> in form and color.

## MEDIUM PLANTS



Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Daphnoides'	Daphnoides rhododendron	Rounded, upright	6-9	Blue, May-June	Sun Part sun	Small trusses of blue flowers. Leaves are uniquely shaped like daphne leaves. Plant is very compact in full sun.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Elizabeth'	Elizabeth rhododendron	Rounded	7-9	Red, May	Part sun	A prolific bloomer.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Jean Marie de Montague'	Jean Marie de Montague rhododendron	Rounded, compact	7-9	Crimson, May	Sun Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen. Keeps foliage color in full sun.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Mars'	Mars rhododendron	Rounded, compact	6-9	Blood red, May-June	Sun	A hardy, broadleaf evergreen. Good form.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Mist Maiden'	Mist Maiden rhododendron	Spreading	4-9	Rose-pink, April-May	Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen; grows to about 3-5 feet high. Graceful form, excellent foliage, whitish stems. Partial shade is best, but can take full sun in coastal areas.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Odee Wright'	Odee Wright rhododendron	Rounded, compact	7-9	Yellow, May	Part sun	Shiny foliage, compact plant.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'PJM'	PJM rhododendron	Rounded	4-9	Pink-purple, April	Sun Part sun	Hardy to -30°F. Small-leaved early bloomer. Tolerates full sun. Foliage is fragrant.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Yaku Princess'	Yaku Princess rhododendron	Rounded, compact	6-9	White, May	Sun Part sun	Interesting foliage. Bloom begins with a pink bud opening to a white full blossom.
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Rugosa rose	Upright	3-9	Various, Season-long	Sun Part sun	A vigorous, hardy rose. Prickly stems. Single to double flowers depending on variety. Large hips (red to orange).
<i>Sarcococca</i> <i>ruscifolia</i>	Fragrant sarcococca	Vase	7-9	White, fragrant, April-May	Sun Part sun Shade	Evergreen; upright habit with arching branches covered with shiny foliage. Flowers are followed by dark red berries.
<i>Skimmia japonica</i>	Japanese skimmia	Rounded	7-9	Yellow-white, April-May	Sun Part sun	Evergreen with bright red berries in winter. Foliage tends to yellow in sun. Male plant needed for fruit to develop.
<i>Spiraea thunbergii</i>	Thunberg spirea	Rounded	5-9	White, Feb-May	Sun Part sun	Deciduous shrub with light green leaves. Good fall color.
<i>Symphoricarpos</i> <i>orbiculatus</i>	Indian currant coralberry	Oval to rounded	4-9	See remarks, Aug	Sun Part sun	Deciduous. Small flowers are yellow-white, flushed with rose. Purplish-red fruit is ornamental during winter.

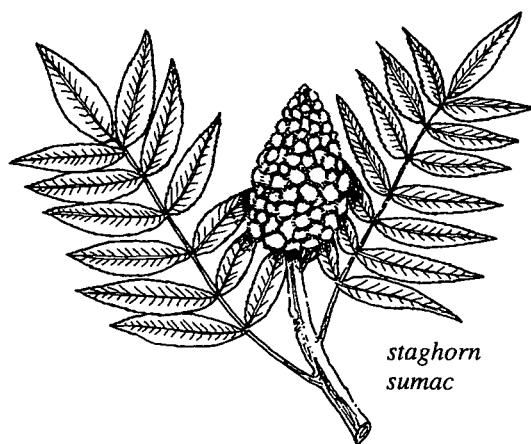
## MEDIUM PLANTS



Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> 'Nana'	Dwarf Japanese yew	Upright	4-9		Sun Part sun	Evergreen; grows slowly to 4 feet tall and 8 feet wide.
<i>Thuja orientalis</i> 'Berckmanns'	Berckmanns Oriental arborvitae	Oval	6-9		Sun Part sun	Slow-growing, golden-foliaged conifer.
<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	Box blueberry	Rounded, stems ascending	7-9	White-pink, April-May	Sun Part sun Shade	Broadleaf evergreen native. Bronzy hue in spring and darker bronze in winter. Edible fruit follows white-pink flowers.
<i>Viburnum carlesii</i>	Korean Spice viburnum	Oval, spreading branches	5-9	White-pink, April-May	Sun Part sun	Fragrant-flowered, deciduous viburnum.

# LARGE SHRUBS

## 5-8 FEET HIGH



Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Glossy abelia	Rounded, dense	6-9	White-pink, June-Nov	Sun Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen with glossy, dark green foliage. Purple sepals persist into winter.
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i> 'Edward Goucher'	Edward Goucher abelia	Rounded	7-9	Lavender-pink, June-Nov	Sun Part sun	Evergreen with bronzy foliage in winter.
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese aucuba	Rounded, dense	7-9	Purplish green, March-April	Sun Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen. Bright red berries during winter. Variety 'Gold-dust' has yellow-spotted leaves; other varieties have slender or broad leaves. Needs a pollinizer.
<i>Berberis darwinii</i>	Darwin barberry	Oval, dense	7-9	Golden-yellow, April	Sun Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen. Most useful at 4-5 feet high; has been known to grow to 8 feet. Foliage is small, holly-like, and dark green.
<i>Berberis julianae</i>	Wintergreen barberry	Oval	6-9	Yellow, May	Sun Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen. Makes a dense, spiny hedge.
<i>Buddleia davidi</i>	Butterfly bush	V-shaped	5-9	Lilac, July-Sept	Sun Part sun	Deciduous, upright shrub. Bears fragrant flowers on long spikes. Grows rapidly to 6-8 feet high and 4-6 feet wide. Attracts butterflies.
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Common box	Rounded	5-9		Sun Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen hedge or specimen plant. Grows slowly to a height of 10 feet or more; can be kept lower by pruning.
<i>Callicarpa bodinieri</i>	Beautyberry	Oval	5-9	Lilac, July-Aug	Sun Part sun	Deciduous shrub noted for its fall display of clustered, violet-colored berries.
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	Common sweetshrub	Rounded	5-9	Reddish-brown, June-July	Sun Part sun	Deciduous shrub with dark green leaves; dark reddish-brown, fragrant flowers.

## LARGE SHRUBS



Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Common camellia	Oval	7-9	Various	Sun	Many varieties of this broadleaf evergreen shrub are available.
<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	Sasanqua camellia	Oval	7-9	Various	Sun	Winter-blooming, valued for its finer-textured leaves and winter flowers.
<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i>	Flowering quince	Spreading, erect	5-9	Red scarlet, March-April	Sun Part sun	Deciduous or semi-evergreen shrub. Scarlet or white to dark red flowers, depending on variety.
<i>Chimonanthus fragrans</i>	Wintersweet	Rounded	7-9	Yellow, Jan-March	Sun Part sun	Deciduous. Flowers are fragrant.
<i>Choisya ternata</i>	Mexican orange	Upright	6-9	White, May-July	Sun Part sun	Evergreen shrub with clusters of fragrant white flowers. May grow to 8 feet high.
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Summersweet	Oval, rounded	5-9	White-pink, June	Sun Part sun Shade	Deciduous. Fragrant flowers, tidy habit. Tolerates shady conditions.
<i>Cornus alba</i>	Tartarian dogwood	V-shaped, upright	5-9	White, June	Sun Part sun	Deciduous. Dark green foliage; some varieties have variegated foliage. Twigs are red.
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas grass	Rounded	7-9	Silvery yellow, Sept	Sun	Giant ornamental grass with long, arching, razor-sharp blades. Silvery panicles are 2 or 3 feet long on tall stalks.
<i>Cotoneaster franchetii</i>	Franchet cotoneaster	Rounded	7-9	Pinkish white, June	Sun Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen. Slender, arching stems and gray leaves. Orange-red fruit.
<i>Cotoneaster parneyi</i> ( <i>C. lactea</i> )	Parney cotoneaster	Rounded	7-9	White, July-Aug	Sun Part sun	Vigorous broadleaf evergreen. Red fruit in fall.
<i>Elaeagnus ebbingei</i> 'Gilt Edge'	Gilt Edge silverberry	Rounded	7-9		Sun	Evergreen in warmer areas; semi-deciduous in colder areas. Large, deep green leaves are banded with golden yellow.
<i>Enkianthus campanulatus</i>	Redvein enkianthus	Erect, oval	5-9	White-red, May	Sun	Deciduous shrub. Bell-shaped flowers hang in clusters in April and May.
<i>Escallonia x langleyensis</i> 'Appleblossom'	Appleblossom escallonia	Rounded, arching	7-9	Pinkish-white, June-July	Sun Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen. Arching branches and good show of flowers.

## LARGE SHRUBS



Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Euonymus alata</i>	Winged euonymus	Rounded	4-9	Insignificant	Sun Part sun	Deciduous shrub. Grows to 10 feet high or more. Horizontally spreading branches. Crimson-scarlet fall color.
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese fatsia	Oval to rounded	8-9	Insignificant	Sun Part sun	A tropical-appearing broadleaf evergreen with dark glossy green leaves up to 16 inches across. May grow to 12 feet high. Occasional frost injury.
<i>Forsythia x intermedia</i> 'Lynwood'	Lynwood forsythia	Rounded	5-9	Yellow, Feb-April	Sun Part sun	Deciduous, early spring bloomer.
<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	Greenstem forsythia	Rounded	6-9	Yellow, March-April	Sun Part sun	Develops a purple-green fall color.
<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i> 'Peegee'	Peegee panicle hydrangea	V-shaped or rounded	4-9	White to purplish, Aug-Sept	Sun Part sun	Grows to considerable height. Large flower clusters make it attractive.
<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	Oakleafed hydrangea	Rounded	4-9	White, June-July	Sun Part sun Shade	Deciduous shrub with deeply lobed leaves, clustered white flowers.
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Pfitzeriana'	Pfitzer juniper	Spreading horizontally	4-9		Sun Part sun	Vigorous conifer; grows to 5 feet high or more. Keep low by removing higher branches. Plant 5-6 feet apart for quick cover. Tolerates dry situations.
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Sea Green'	Sea Green juniper	V-shaped	5-9		Sun Part sun	Bright green foliage. Can grow to 6 feet tall and wide.
<i>Juniperus squamata</i> 'Meyeri'	Meyer singleseed juniper	V-shaped, irregular	5-9		Sun Part sun	Distinguished by blue and purple tints.
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Mountain laurel kalmia	Rounded	7-9	White to light pink, May-June	Sun	Treat like a rhododendron. Keep soil moist and acidic. Many varieties.
<i>Kerria japonica</i> 'Pleniflora'	Double Japanese kerria	V-shaped to oval	5-9	Yellow, April-May	Sun Part sun	Green stems are conspicuous in winter. May spread if not confined.
<i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i>	Beautybush	Rounded	5-9	Lavender-pink, May-June	Sun Part sun	Hardy and vigorous deciduous shrub. Grows in infertile soil with minimal moisture.

## LARGE SHRUBS



Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Magnolia liliiflora</i>	Lily magnolia	Oval	6–9	Purple and white, March–April	Sun Part sun	Deciduous shrub. Grows to 10–12 feet high. Petals are deep purple outside.
<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	Star magnolia	Oval to round	6–9	White, March–April	Sun Part sun	Deciduous shrub, may grow to 10–12 feet high.
<i>Mahonia lomarifolia</i>	Burmese mahonia	Upright	8–9	Yellow, late winter	Sun Part sun Shade	Light green foliage. Structure is similar to Oregon grape but larger and more coarse textured.
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Silvergrass	Upright	4–9		Sun Part sun	Ornamental grass. Can be planted singly or in mass for effect.
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Nandina (Heavenly bamboo)	Oval	7–9	White, June–July	Sun Part sun	Erect habit gives this broadleaf evergreen distinction. Grows well in most soils to an ultimate height of 6 feet or more.
<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Chinese holly	Rounded	7–9	White, Sept–Oct	Sun Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen with hollylike leaves. May exceed 8 feet high. Good screen plant. Fragrant.
<i>Phormium tenax</i>	New Zealand flax	Upright	8–9	Dull red, summer	Sun Part sun	Ascending, sword-shaped leaves from 5–8 feet long.
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Japanese pieris	Oval	7–9	White, April–May	Sun Part sun	May ultimately grow to 10 feet in many years; can be kept lower if higher branches are removed.
<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate	Rounded	7–9	Scarlet, May–Sept	Sun Part sun	Deciduous shrub; grows to 10 feet high. Ascending branches and glossy green leaves. Flowers are scattered over plant all summer.
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> 'Kasan'	Kasan scarlet firethorn	Rounded, irregular	7–9	White, May–June	Sun Part sun	Glossy evergreen foliage and orange-red berries. Can be used as a screen, espalier, or hedge plant. Occasional winter injury.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Anah Kruschke'	Anah Kruschke rhododendron	Rounded	6–9	Light purple, May	Sun	A compact plant. Can grow in near-neutral soils in full sun.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Augustinii'	Augustine rhododendron	Oval	7–9	Shades of blue, April–May	Sun Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen. Several light to dark color forms.

## LARGE SHRUBS



Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Blue Diamond'	Blue Diamond rhododendron	Oval to round	7-9	Lavender-blue, April	Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen. Grows to 5 feet high or more. Useful because of bluish flowers. Fertilizer is not beneficial.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Crater Lake'	Crater Lake rhododendron	Upright	7-9	Blue, May	Sun	A small-leaved, upright plant.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Lees Scarlet'	Lees Scarlet rhododendron	Rounded	7-9	Red, early, see remarks	Sun	This rhododendron blooms in fall, winter, and very early spring.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Lens Monarch'	Lens Monarch rhododendron	Upright	7-9	Pink, May	Sun	Good foliage and huge flowers.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Mrs. Furnivall'	Mrs. Furnivall rhododendron	Rounded	7-9	See remarks, May	Part sun	Rounded, slow-growing broadleaf evergreen. Clear pink blossoms with sienna blotch. Dark green leaves.
<i>Rhododendron occidentale</i>	Western azalea	Upright to round	7-9	White or pinkish with yellow, May-June	Sun Part sun	Flowers are fragrant. One of the better native plants. Deciduous.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Old Copper'	Old Copper rhododendron	Rounded	6-9	Copper, May	Sun	Compact plant. Tolerates full sun and heat. Flowers are copper color.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Purple Splendour'	Purple Splendour rhododendron	Rounded, irregular	7-9	Purple, May-June	Sun Part sun	Dark purple. Evergreen foliage, somewhat glossy, dark green.
<i>Rhododendron schlippenbachii</i>	Royal azalea	Oval to round	7-9	Pink, April-May	Sun Part sun	Deciduous azalea with clear pink bloom.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Vulcan'	Vulcan rhododendron	Rounded	6-9	Red, May	Sun	Compact and rounded. Bright red flowers. Thrives in full sun.
<i>Rhus typhina</i> 'Laciniata'	Cutleaf staghorn sumac	Rounded or irregular	4-9	Greenish, June-July	Sun Part sun	Irregular in form; spreading. Foliage is light green, turns yellow and crimson in fall. Suckers freely.
<i>Salix purpurea</i>	Purple Osier willow	Rounded	4-9		Sun Part sun	Deciduous plant used for clipped or unclipped hedge. Gray-green foliage.
<i>Spiraea prunifolia</i>	Bridalwreath spirea	Rounded	5-9	White, April-May	Sun Part sun	Brilliant red and yellow fall color.
<i>Spiraea x vanhouttei</i>	Vanhoutte spirea	Rounded	4-9	White, May	Sun Part sun	Useful in all zones.

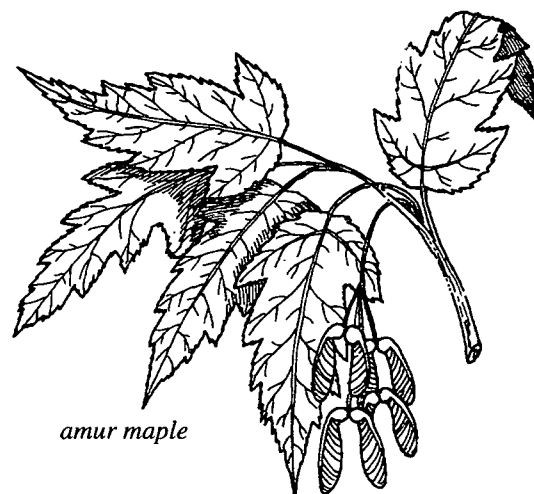


**LARGE SHRUBS**

Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Stranvaesia davidiana</i>	Chinese stranvaesia	Upright, spreading	7-9	White, May	Sun Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen. Arching branches. Flowers have disagreeable odor. Red berries.
<i>Syringa persica</i>	Persian lilac	Rounded	5-9	Pale lilac, May	Sun Part sun	Hardy, free-flowering lilac.
<i>Taxus media</i> 'Brownii'	Browns yew	Globe	4-9		Sun Part sun	Dense, evergreen shrub with semi-erect branches, which form a rounded shape.
<i>Thuja orientalis</i> 'Aurea Nana'	Dwarf golden arborvitae	Pyramidal	6-9		Sun	Densely branched evergreen. Tips of green foliage are bright golden, turning bronze in winter.
<i>Viburnum burkwoodii</i>	Burkwood viburnum	Rounded	5-9	Pink-white, March-April	Sun Part sun	Semi-evergreen, vigorous shrub. Fragrant flowers, dark green foliage.
<i>Viburnum opulus</i> 'Sterile'	Common snowball viburnum	Rounded	4-9	White, May-June	Sun Part sun	Flowers in round clusters, in masses in early summer. Deciduous.
<i>Viburnum plicatum tomentosum</i>	Doublefile viburnum	Rounded	5-9	White, May-June	Sun Part sun	Deciduous. Flowers arranged in double rank. Bright red fall color.
<i>Viburnum tinus</i> 'Spring Bouquet'	Spring Bouquet viburnum	Rounded	7-9	Pink-white, March-April	Sun Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen shrub. Clusters of pink-white flowers are followed by blue berries.
<i>Weigela florida</i>	Old-fashioned weigela	Rounded	4-9	Various	Sun Part sun	Several color forms. Deciduous.

# TALL SHRUBS AND SHRUBBY TREES

8–20 FEET HIGH



amur maple

Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine maple	Rounded or irregular	4–9	Reddish-purple, April–May	Sun Part sun Shade	Shrubby, deciduous native. Vine or tree-like to 10 or 15 feet; orange-scarlet or yellow fall color.
<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Amur maple	Shrubby or tree form	5–9	Yellow-white, May	Sun Part sun	Fragrant flowers. Foliage red in fall. Grown as multiple-trunked large shrub or single-trunk tree.
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	Irregular	5–9		Sun Part sun	Numerous varieties and selections. Unique leaves and bark characteristics.
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Saskatoon serviceberry	Upright	4–9	White-pink, April	Sun	New foliage is bronze, changing to green. Blue-black fruits follow spring flowers. Gray bark.
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry madrone	Oval	7–9	Pinkish or white, Sept–Dec	Sun Part sun	Dark-green broadleaf evergreen. Round, strawberry-colored fruit. Shrub or tree form to 20 feet high.
<i>Caragana arborescens</i>	Siberian peashrub	V-shaped or oval	4–9	Yellow, March–May	Sun Part sun	Deciduous. Use as a hedge plant, screen, or lower part of a windbreak planting. Cut back if dense form is required.
<i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i>	Blueblossom ceanothus	Oval	7–9	Blue, May–July	Sun	Broadleaf evergreen native. Grows to 15 feet high.
<i>Ceanothus velutinus</i>	Snowbrush ceanothus	Rounded	7–9	White, June–July	Sun	Glossy green broadleaf evergreen native. Grows to 12–15 feet high.
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> 'Gracilis'	Slender hinoki false cypress	Pyramidal	4–9		Sun	Evergreen. Somewhat open, gracefully arching. Deep green; new growth is reddish.

## TALL SHRUBS AND SHRUBBY TREES



Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	Common smoketree	Rounded	5–9	See remarks, June–Aug	Sun Part sun	Deciduous shrub; grows to 15 feet high. Large clusters of small yellow flowers gradually fade and are replaced by elongating sterile flowers, which become clothed with fuzzy hairs, giving the tree its “smoky” appearance. Green- and purple-leafed varieties are available.
<i>Elaeagnus ebbingei</i>	Ebbinge’s silverberry	Upright	7–9	Insignificant	Sun Part sun	Evergreen in warmer areas; semi-deciduous in others. Green foliage with silver scales on the surface. Mid- to late autumn flowers are tiny but fragrant.
<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>	Weeping forsythia	Oval, pendulous	5–9	Yellow, Feb–March	Sun Part sun	Good forsythia where weeping effect is desired.
<i>Hamamelis intermedia</i> ‘Diane’	Diane hybrid witchhazel	Rounded	5–9	Red, Jan–March	Sun Part sun	Deciduous shrub. Bright red flowers bloom in late winter before leaves form. Good fall color.
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Common witchhazel	Rounded	5–9	Yellow, Nov–Jan	Sun Part sun	Many-stemmed, large shrub. Very fragrant yellow, ribbon-like petals in late fall.
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Rose of Sharon	V-shaped or oval	5–9	See remarks, Aug–Sept	Sun Part sun	Deciduous shrub. Ascending branches. Varieties come in several colors from white, red, and purple to violet.
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	Creambush rockspirea (Oceanspray)	Oval	4–9	Creamy white, June–July	Sun Part sun	Deciduous shrub; grows to 12 feet high. Large panicles of flowers are its chief attribute.
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> ‘Wintergreen’	Wintergreen juniper	Pyramidal	4–9		Sun Part sun	Narrow pyramidal growth to 15–20 feet high.
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> ‘Skyrocket’	Skyrocket juniper	Columnar	4–9		Sun	Blue-gray foliage. Very narrow column.
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape myrtle	Upright oval	7–9	Various, June–July	Sun Part sun	Deciduous flowering small tree. Clusters of long-lasting crinkly, crepe-like blooms in summer. Good fall color. Exfoliating bark.
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanese privet	Oval	7–9	White, July–Sept	Sun Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen screen plant. Dark green, glossy leaves. Grows to 10–20 feet high. Plant in partial shade in southern Oregon. Protect from damaging prevailing winds.

## TALL SHRUBS AND SHRUBBY TREES



Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	California privet	Oval	6-9	White, July	Sun Part sun	Deciduous or half-evergreen hedge plant. Grows to 15 feet high. Can be maintained as a much shorter hedge. Variegated varieties available.
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Common privet	Rounded	5-9	White, June-July	Sun Part sun	Deciduous or half-evergreen shrub. Grows to 12-15 feet high. Responds well to pruning.
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian honeysuckle	Rounded	4-9	Pink to white, April-May	Sun Part sun	Deciduous. Grows to about 10 feet high.
<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	Sweet mockorange	Upright	4-9	White, June	Sun Part sun	Very fragrant, clustered flowers. Exfoliating bark, persistent fruit capsules.
<i>Philadelphus virginialis</i>	Virginalis mockorange	Oval	5-9	White, June	Sun Part sun	Double or semidouble fragrant flowers.
<i>Photinia fraseri</i>	Fraser photinia	Oval	7-9	White, April-May	Sun Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen. New young leaves are dark red. Small white flowers.
<i>Photinia glabra</i>	Japanese photinia	Oval	7-9	White, May, June	Sun Part sun	Dense broadleaf evergreen. Useful as a screen.
<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Fat Albert'	Fat Albert Colorado spruce	Broad	4-9		Sun	Densely branched, broadly pyramidal evergreen tree. Rich blue coloring.
<i>Prunus cistena</i>	Purpleleaf sandcherry	Rounded	4-9	Pinkish, April-May	Sun	Large shrub with purple-red foliage. Very hardy.
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	English laurel	Rounded	7-9	White, June-July	Sun Part sun	Vigorous, coarse-textured broadleaf evergreen.
<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portuguese laurel	Oval	7-9	White, June-July	Sun Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen. Grows to 20 feet high. Good hedge plant if pruned constantly. Requires lots of space.
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> 'Lalandei'	Laland firethorn	Irregular	5-9	White, May-June	Sun Part sun	One of the most hardy broadleaf evergreens. Grows to 20 feet high. Orange-red berries. Good for espalier.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Anna Rose Whitney'	Anna Rose Whitney rhododendron	Upright	7-9	Pink, May	Sun	Vigorous. Pink flowers, excellent foliage.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Lavender Girl'	Lavender Girl rhododendron	Oval, irregular	7-9	Lavender, May	Sun Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen. Rather light green leaves. Vigorous, somewhat irregular in form. Grows to 8-10 feet high.

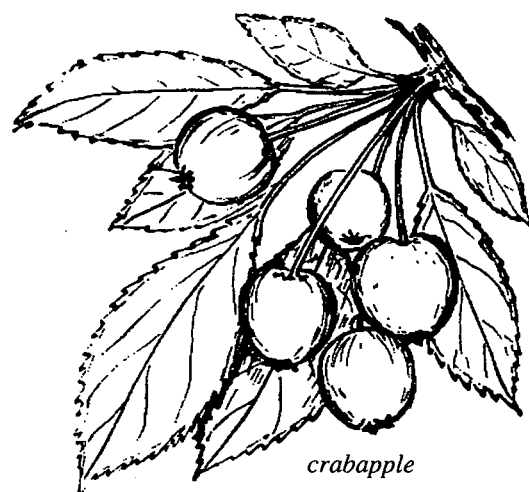
## TALL SHRUBS AND SHRUBBY TREES



Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Sappho'	Sappho rhododendron	Rangy	6-9	White, purple, May	Sun	Vigorous, open and rangy plant; can be pruned heavily and will grow an abundance of new shoots. Blossoms are white with a purple blotch.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Taurus'	Taurus rhododendron	Upright	7-9	Red, May	Sun	A tall, full plant with good red flowers. Does well in full sun.
<i>Rhododendron</i> 'Trude Webster'	Trude Webster rhododendron	Upright	7-9	Pink, May	Sun	Vigorous grower with large foliage.
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Staghorn sumac	Rounded or irregular	4-9	Greenish, June-July	Sun	Deciduous shrub or tree. Grows to 20 feet high or more. Greenish flowers are followed by crimson fruiting bodies. Bright red foliage in fall. Suckers freely.
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Flowering currant	Upright	4-9	Red, March-April	Sun Part sun Shade	Upright growth to 12 feet high. Drooping clusters of red flowers in spring. Vigorous grower.
<i>Salix caprea</i> 'Pendula'	Weeping pussy willow	Drooping	4-9		Sun Part sun	Small tree to 8 feet high and branches that droop to the ground. Pinkish-gray wooly catkins emerge before leaves in spring.
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> varieties	Common lilac	Oval to rounded	4-9	Various, April-May	Sun Part sun	Innumerable varieties of the common lilac differ primarily in color, ranging from white, pink, blue, to purple in single- or double-flower forms. Most varieties become treelike and grow to 15-20 feet high. Irrigation required.
<i>Tamarix parviflora</i>	Salt cedar	Upright, irregular	4-9	Pink, April-May	Sun	Deciduous shrub or tree; grows to 15 feet high. Tolerates alkaline soil and dry locations.
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 'Smaragd'	Emerald green arborvitae	Narrowly columnar	4-9		Sun Part sun	Slender conifer useful as a narrow hedge. Ultimately grows to 15-20 feet high.
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring tree viburnum	Rounded	4-9	White, April-May	Sun Part sun	Deciduous shrub. Grows to 15 feet. Fruit is red in July, black later.
<i>Viburnum rhytidophyllum</i>	Leatherleaf viburnum	Oval	7-9	Yellow-white, May-June	Sun Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen. Grows to 15 feet high. Large, leathery leaves.
<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	Chaste tree	Rounded	6-9	Lilac, June-Aug	Sun	Deciduous. Rapid grower, multi-trunked. Fragrant blooms at branch tips in summer.

# TREES

10–20 FEET HIGH



Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Amur maple	Rounded	2–9	Yellow clusters, March	Sun	One of the hardiest maples. Consistent fall color. Can be grown as a single-trunk tree or as a multiple-trunked large shrub. Fragrant flowers.
<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	Red buckeye	Oval	5–9	Bright red, May	Sun	Deciduous tree. Grows to about 20 feet high. Flowers in upright panicles.
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> 'Tetragona Aurea'	Golden hinoki False cypress	Upright	4–9		Sun Part sun	Strong grower with erect branches. New growth is bright yellow; inner foliage is green.
<i>Chionanthus retusus</i>	Chinese fringe tree	Rounded	5–9	White, May–June	Sun Part sun	Erect terminal clusters of white fringe-like flowers. Deciduous.
<i>Cupressus arizonica</i> 'Blue Pyramid'	Blue pyramid cypress	Pyramidal	6–9		Sun	Compactly branched, symmetrical form; can grow to 20 feet tall and 12 feet wide. Good gray-blue foliage. Drought-tolerant once established.
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering dogwood	Upright, spreading	5–8	White bracts surround insignificant flowers, April–May	Sun	Deciduous, oval, pointed, dark green leaves turn reddish purple in fall. Possible problems with anthracnose disease.
<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Chinese dogwood	Rounded	5–9	White, June	Sun Part sun	Pointed white flowers in early summer. More disease resistant than <i>C. florida</i> . Hardy. Many varieties available. Blooms later than other dogwoods. Persistent red fruit.
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Sekkan-sugi'	Japanese cedar	Narrow, upright	6–9		Sun Part sun	Fine-textured conifer. Yellow foliage. Slow grower.
<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	Star magnolia	Rounded	5–9	White, April–May	Sun	Deciduous, dense shrub or small tree. Fragrant, star-shaped flowers open from silky buds.

**TREES—10 TO 20 FEET HIGH**

Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>	Saucer magnolia	Oval to round	5-9	See remarks, March-April	Sun Part sun	Deciduous, shrubby tree; grows to 25 feet high. Flower petals are dark or pale purple outside and white inside.
<i>Malus</i> 'Adirondack'	Adirondack crabapple	Upright V	4-9	White, May	Sun Part sun	Deciduous tree. Grows to about 18 feet high. Flowers heavily. Excellent disease resistance.
<i>Malus floribunda</i>	Japanese flowering crabapple	Spreading	4-9	Pink, May	Sun Part sun	Flowers are pink, fading to white. Good to excellent disease resistance. Fruit is yellow-red.
<i>Malus</i> 'Louisa'	Louisa crabapple	Pendulous branches	4-9	Pink, May	Sun Part sun	Weeping crabapple. Grows to about 15 feet high with dark green foliage. Good disease resistance. Fruit is yellow.
<i>Malus</i> 'Prairiefire'	Prairiefire crabapple	Rounded	4-9	Red, May	Sun Part sun	Bright pinkish-red flowers and dark red fruit. Foliage is purple, becoming reddish green. Excellent disease resistance.
<i>Malus</i> 'Red Jewel'	Red Jewel crabapple	Pyramidal	4-9	White, May	Sun Part sun	Good disease resistance. Fruit is very red and very persistent, remaining on the tree until spring in mild winter areas.
<i>Malus sargentii</i>	Sargent crabapple	Low spreading	4-9	White, May	Sun Part sun	Bushy tree; grows to 8-10 feet high with 15-foot spread. Deep green foliage. Dark red fruit.
<i>Malus x zumi</i> 'Calocarpa'	Zumi Calocarpa crabapple	Spreading, rounded	5-9	White, May	Sun Part sun	A standard for comparison for white-flowered crabapples. Fruit is red and persistent. Good disease resistance.
<i>Pinus heldreichii</i>	Bosnian pine leucodermis	Pyramidal	3-9		Sun	A small, symmetrical tree, dark green needles. Grows to about 15 feet high.
<i>Pinus strobus</i> 'Fastigiata'	Columnar white pine	Columnar	3-9		Sun	Erect branching habit. Soft, blue-green needles.
<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Amanogawa'	Amanogawa Oriental cherry	Columnar	6-9	Pinkish-white, March-April	Sun Part sun	Erect stems give it form of Lombardy poplar. Flowers are double.
<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Mt Fuji'	Mt. Fuji cherry	Spreading	5-9	White, March-April	Sun Part sun	Horizontal tree. Grows to 15 feet high with a spread of 30 feet. Double or semidouble flowers.

## TREES—10 TO 20 FEET HIGH

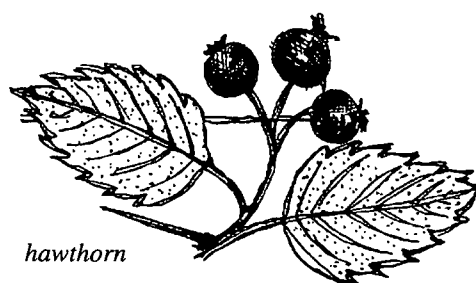


Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Prunus subhirtella</i> 'Pendula Plena Rosea'	Weeping cherry	Rounded, pendulous	5-9	Pink, April	Sun Part sun	Good early, pink-flowering tree. Grows to nearly 25 feet high. Graceful form makes this one of the best weeping trees.
<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>	Buckthorn	Columnar	3-9	Insignificant	Sun Part sun	Deciduous small tree. Multi-stemmed; grows to form a narrow, compact tree. Useful in hedges, screens, or as a specimen.
<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata'	Irish yew	Columnar	6-9		Sun Part sun	Slow-growing narrow column to 20 feet high. Foliage is dark green. Many varieties available.
<i>Ulmus glabra</i> 'Camperdownii'	Camperdown Scotch elm	Rounded, pendulous	5-9		Sun Part sun	This 15- to 20-foot-high weeping elm forms a canopy to the ground. Foliage is large and dark green. Susceptible to insect damage. Moderately susceptible to Dutch elm disease.



# TREES

## 20–30 FEET HIGH



*hawthorn*

Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Acer griseum</i>	Paperbark maple	Upright	5–9	Insignificant, March	Sun	Exfoliating orange to cinnamon-brown bark creates year-round interest.
<i>Amelanchier grandiflora</i> 'Autumn Brilliance'	Autumn Brilliance serviceberry	Upright, spreading	4–9	White, April	Sun Part sun	Deciduous tree with graceful clusters of white flowers before leaves appear. Silver-gray bark, good fall color. Many varieties available.
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern redbud	Oval to round	5–9	Rosy-pink, April–May	Sun Part sun	Flowers occasionally are damaged by frost.
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Oregon Blue'	Lawson false cypress	Narrow, pyramidal	6–9		Sun Part sun	Port-Orford-cedar variety. Useful as a hedge or windbreak plant. Grows slowly but persistently. Susceptible to root rot.
<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i> 'Pendula'	Weeping Alaskan cedar	Narrow, pyramidal	5–9		Sun Part sun	Main trunk grows straight up, and branchlets weep straight down from drooping branches.
<i>Cornus mas</i>	Cornelian cherry	Rounded	5–9	Yellow, March	Sun Part sun	Masses of tiny yellow flowers, which appear very early in spring, and exfoliating bark make this tree unique.
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> 'Crimson Cloud'	Crimson Cloud hawthorn	Oval	4–9	Red, May–June	Sun Part sun	Resistant to fungus leaf spot disease. Flowers are bright red with white centers; bright red fruit follows.
<i>Crataegus x lavalleyi</i>	Lavalle hawthorn	V-shaped, irregular	4–9	White, May–June	Sun Part sun	Dense, dark green foliage. Orange-red fruit in fall and winter.
<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	Washington hawthorn	Oval	4–9	White, June–July	Sun Part sun	Thorny, low-headed tree with brilliant red fruit in fall and winter.
<i>Halesia carolina</i>	Silverbell	Upright, spreading	5–9	White, April	Sun Part sun	Deciduous tree. Clusters of bell-shaped flowers in early spring. Yellow fall color.

## TREES—20 TO 30 FEET HIGH



Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Goldenrain tree	Rounded	6–9	Yellow, July–Aug	Sun Part sun	Deciduous tree. Light green leaves. Large panicles of flowers are followed by yellowish to brown capsules. Tolerates alkaline soil.
<i>Laburnum watereri</i> 'Vossii'	Goldenchain	V-shaped	5–9	Yellow, May–June	Sun Part sun	Large hanging clusters of golden-yellow flowers. Foliage is dark green.
<i>Malus</i> 'Adams'	Adams flowering crabapple	Rounded	4–9	Pink, May	Sun Part sun	Deciduous tree. Fragrant pink flowers are followed by red fruit. Good scab resistance.
<i>Malus</i> 'Robinson'	Robinson flowering crabapple	Upright, spreading	4–9	Pink, May	Sun Part sun	Deciduous tree. One of the fastest growing crabapples. Good scab resistance.
<i>Malus tschonoskii</i>	Tschonoskii flowering crabapple	Upright	5–9 May	White, Part sun	Sun Part sun	Deciduous tree; foliage changes from silvery green in spring, to green in summer, then to orange-purple and scarlet in fall.
<i>Myrica californica</i>	Pacific wax myrtle	Rounded	7–9		Sun Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen shrub or small tree. Grows to 20 feet high or more. Tolerates sandy or infertile soil.
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sourwood	Oval	5–9	White, July–Aug	Sun Part sun	Deciduous tree. Lustrous green leaves, brilliant scarlet and purplish fall color. Persistent flower parts are ornamental into winter.
<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian parrotia	Broad, pyramidal	4–9	See note	Sun Part sun	Deciduous tree. Flowers emerge before leaves in dense, small heads, surrounded by brown bracts. Fall color is a mix of scarlet, orange, and yellow.
<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Hoopsii'	Hoops blue spruce	Pyramidal	3–9		Sun	Considered the bluest form of Colorado blue spruce.
<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Shore pine	Broad, pyramidal	5–9		Sun Part sun	Evergreen, fast growing to 25 feet high. Dark green needles.
<i>Prunus blireiana</i>	Blireiana plum	V-shaped, spreading	5–9	Pink, Feb–March	Sun Part sun	Dark reddish-purple foliage changes to greenish-bronze in summer. Reddish-bronze in fall.
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Thundercloud'	Thundercloud plum	Rounded to oval	5–9	Light pink, Feb–March	Sun Part sun	Dark, reddish-purple leaves; retains purple foliage color through the growing season.

**TREES—20 TO 30 FEET HIGH**

Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Prunus subhirtella</i> 'Autumnalis Rosea'	Autumn flowering cherry	Upright, spreading	5-9	Light pink, Nov and March	Sun Part sun	Deciduous tree. Blooms in fall, again in March. In mild climates, blooms sporadically all winter.
<i>Prunus subhirtella</i> 'Whitcomb'	Whitcomb flowering cherry	Upright, spreading	5-9	Pink, Feb-March	Sun Part sun	One of the earliest cherries to bloom.
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> 'Inermis'	Globe blacklocust	Rounded	4-9	Rarely flowers	Sun Part sun	Characteristically a ball of foliage on a stem. Prune annually to keep dense.
<i>Styrax japonicus</i>	Japanese snowbell	Rounded	5-9	White, May	Sun	Foliage is dark green. Fragrant flowers hang in slender racemes hidden by leaves. Hardy. Grows best in moist, acid soil.
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	Oregon myrtle	Rounded	7-9	Yellow-green, May-June	Sun Part sun Shade	Glossy evergreen. Leaves are strongly aromatic when crushed. Wood is valued for woodworking.

# T REES

## 30-50 FEET HIGH



*European mountain ash*

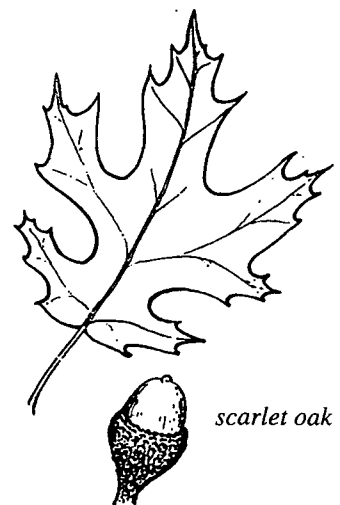
Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Greenwattle acacia	Oval	8-9	Yellow, Feb-March	Sun	Fine-textured, light green foliage with bright yellow, fragrant flowers. In Oregon, hardy from Roseburg to Coos Bay south.
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i> 'Rosea'	Pink silktree	Spreading	7-9	Pink, June-Aug	Sun	Fine texture of dark green leaves and bloom makes this tree popular. Tender in zone 7.
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Black alder	Broad, pyramidal	4-9		Sun Part sun Shade	A fast-growing tree for tough sites. Can grow in infertile soil and tolerates extremely wet sites.
<i>Carpinus betulus</i> 'Fastigiata'	Pyramidal European hornbeam	Broad, pyramidal	5-9		Sun	Deciduous tree. Very formal appearance. Tolerates heat and drought.
<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Common catalpa	Oval	5-9	White, June-July	Sun Part sun	Coarse-textured tree. May reach 50 feet high. Grows in most soils with moderate moisture.
<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	Katsura tree	Upright, pyramidal	5-9	Insignificant	Sun Part sun	Deciduous tree. Foliage is heart-shaped, bluish green; yellow to orange in fall.
<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i>	American yellowwood	Oval to V-shaped	5-9	White, June	Sun	Flowers are borne on long, pendulous panicles.
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> 'Patmore'	Patmore ash	Oval	3-9		Sun	Dark green, glossy foliage. Extremely hardy. Seedless, deciduous. Good for urban sites. Many varieties available.
<i>Malus</i> 'Dolgo'	Dolgo flowering crabapple	Upright, spreading	3-9	White, April-May	Sun	Deciduous. White flowers are followed by red 1½-inch edible fruit.
<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Koster'	Koster blue Colorado spruce	Pyramidal	4-9		Sun	Slow-growing but persistent tree. Foliage is light silvery green. Many varieties available.

**TREES—30 TO 50 FEET HIGH**

Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Prunus sargentii</i> 'Columnaris'	Columnar Sargent flowering cherry	Columnar	4-9	Pink, April	Sun	Deciduous. Narrow, upright form makes this a good street tree. Good fall color and mahogany-colored bark.
<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan'	Kwanzan flowering cherry	V-shaped	6-9	Pink, April	Sun Part sun	Vigorous, double-flowered cherry. Does well in rich, well-drained soil with moderate moisture.
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Aristocrat'	Aristocrat flowering pear	Pyramidal	4-9	White, March-April	Sun	White blooms come out before leaves. Deciduous; good fall color. Many varieties available.
<i>Robinia ambigua</i> 'Idahoensis'	Idaho pink locust	Oval	4-9	Pale pink, April-May	Sun	Variety of black locust. Tolerates poor soil and alkaline, dry situations.
<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>	Japanese umbrella pine	Pyramidal	5-9		Sun	Evergreen, pine-like conifer. Leaves are very narrow and waxy. Slow growing.
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	European mountain ash	Oval to round	4-9	White, May	Sun Part sun	Dull green foliage turns yellow in fall. Red berries in August and September. Susceptible to fire blight disease.
<i>Stewartia pseudocamellia</i>	Japanese stewartia	Upright	6-9	White, July	Sun Part sun	Deciduous, slow growing. Flowers are like small camellia blooms. Fall color is yellow to bronze.
<i>Tilia cordata</i> 'Greenspire'	Greenspire linden	Pyramidal	4-9	Insignificant	Sun Part sun	Deciduous; leaves dark green. A very symmetrical tree.
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese elm	Rounded	5-9		Sun	Deciduous to semi-evergreen. Small, oval, dark green, glossy leaves. Resistant to Dutch elm disease.

# TREES

## 50–75 FEET HIGH



scarlet oak

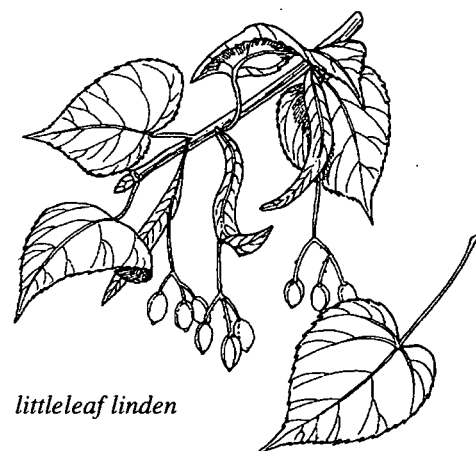
Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Aesculus carnea</i>	Red horsechestnut	Rounded or oval	4–9	Rose-red, April–May	Sun	Foliage is dark green. Casts dense shade. Large flowers. Fruit is prickly and may be a problem.
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horsechestnut	Oval or round	4–9	White with red, May	Sun	Similar to red horsechestnut except foliage is coarser and a little lighter green. Fruit may be a problem.
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Pacific madrone	Oval	7–9	White, May–June	Sun Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen native. Good-quality foliage and fruit. Smooth reddish-brown bark. Drops leaves and bark.
<i>Betula jacquemontii</i>	Jacquemonti birch	Narrow, oval	5–7		Sun Part sun	Deciduous with yellow fall color. Brilliant white bark.
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River birch	Oval	4–9		Sun Part sun	Deciduous green leaves, whitish underneath, and yellow fall color. Bark is pinkish-beige and smooth when young, peeling and cinnamon brown with age.
<i>Betula pendula</i>	European white birch	Oval or pyramidal	4–9		Sun	Slow-growing graceful tree. Several types are available, including cutleaf, pyramidal, and purple leaf forms. Susceptible to aphids and bronze birch borer.
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Common hackberry	Rounded	2–9		Sun	Late to leaf in spring. Tolerates drought, wind, and alkaline soil.
<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywood'	Claret ash, Raywood ash	Narrow to spreading	5–9		Sun	Deciduous. Glossy, dark green leaflets turn bright reddish purple in autumn.
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green ash	Rounded	4–9		Sun	Hardy shade tree. Grows in most soils with moderate moisture.
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> 'Marshall's seedless'	Marshall's seedless ash	Slightly pyramidal	3–9		Sun	Deciduous, dark, glossy green leaves with yellow fall color. Pest-resistant and vigorous grower.

**TREES—50 TO 75 FEET HIGH**

Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Larix decidua</i>	European larch	Narrow, conical	5-9		Sun	Deciduous conifer. Needles become bright yellow in fall before they drop.
<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>	Tanoak	Rounded	7-9		Sun	Broadleaf evergreen native of southern Oregon. Somewhat glossy green leaves. Related to oaks.
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia	Oval	7-9	Creamy white, June-Aug	Sun	Broadleaf evergreen magnolia. Fragrant flowers up to 6 inches across. Does best in rich, well-drained soil.
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn redwood	Pyramidal	6-9		Sun Part sun	Deciduous, fast-growing tree. Horizontal branches hold bright green, fern-like needles. Fall color ranges from bronze to apricot.
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet oak	Oval to rounded	4-9		Sun	Bright green leaves turn scarlet in fall.
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin oak	Pyramidal	4-9		Sun	Fine-textured, glossy-foliaged plant. Horizontally spreading branches. Leaves remain until spring.
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> 'Purple Robe'	Purple Robe blacklocust	Oval	4-9	Purple, May-June	Sun	A tough, fast-growing tree, well adapted to hot, dry climates.

# TREES

75-100 FEET HIGH



*littleleaf linden*

Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	Rounded	7-9	Yellow, April	Sun	Vigorous native maple. Dark green foliage, coarse texture.
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	Rounded	4-9	Yellow-green, April	Sun	Dense round tree. Light green leaves. Variety 'Crimson King' has dark purplish-red leaves all summer. Variety 'Schwedler' has reddish leaves in early summer, gradually turning dark green. Many other varieties available.
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Western catalpa	Pyramidal	5-9	White with yellow, June-July	Sun	Deciduous, large leaves and clusters of white flowers. Tolerates tough growing conditions. A bold rugged-appearing tree. Persistent fruit.
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European beech	Oval	5-9		Sun	Foliage is dark and lustrous; bark is silver. Good street and shade tree. A variety called 'Purple,' with purplish leaves, also is available. Many other varieties available.
<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	Kentucky coffee tree	Oval	5-9		Sun	Very fine-textured tree of picturesque structure when mature. Persistent fruit.
<i>Juglans regia</i>	Persian walnut (English walnut)	Rounded	7-9		Sun	Strain Carpathian is hardy in zones 4 and 5, but a nut crop is not assured. Most varieties are confined to zones 8 and 9. Leaves are bronze until June.
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black gum	Pyramidal	5-9	Insignificant	Sun	Deciduous. Dependable fall color even in mild climates.
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine	Pyramidal to oval	4-9		Sun	Excellent as an ornamental or part of a windbreak in all zones. Branches to the ground. Will survive relatively dry conditions under cultivation.
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern white pine	Pyramidal	3-9		Sun	Rapidly growing evergreen. Horizontal branches hold slender, blue-green needles. Good windbreak tree.



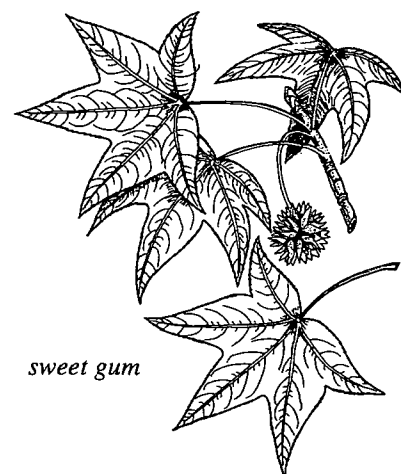
## TREES—75 TO 100 FEET HIGH



Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Lombardy'	Lombardy poplar	Columnar	4-9		Sun	Greedy, invasive root system. Long associated with ranches of Idaho and eastern and central Oregon and Washington. Fast growing. Weak wood.
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red oak	Rounded	4-9		Sun	Exceptionally fine red fall color.
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Littleleaf linden	Oval	4-9	Yellow-white, July	Sun	Slow-growing deciduous tree. Useful when shorter than 50 feet as a shade or street tree. Fragrant blossoms in July. Requires moderate moisture. Many varieties available.
<i>Zelkova serrata</i> 'Village Green'	Green Vase zelkova	V-shaped	5-9	Insignificant	Sun	Deciduous. An "elm-like" tree without the problems of Dutch elm disease.

# TREES

MORE THAN 100 FEET HIGH



sweet gum

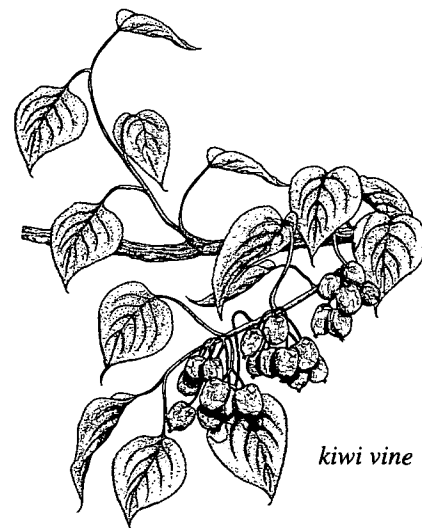
Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red maple	Rounded	4-9	Red, March-April	Sun	Good tree for moist locations. Excellent brilliant red and yellow fall color. Many varieties available.
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver maple	Oval to round	4-9		Sun	Widely planted in zones 4 and 5 because of its vigor and hardiness. Yellow fall color. Weak wood.
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar maple	Oval to round	4-9		Sun	One of the most colorful fall trees. Does best with summer irrigation.
<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas cedar	Pyramidal	7-9		Sun	Conifer of picturesque habit; barely distinguishable from Lebanon cedar. Variety 'Glauca' has waxy, opaque, bluish-gray foliage.
<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar cedar	Pyramidal	7-9		Sun	Deodar cedar is distinguished from other cedars by its softer texture and drooping leading shoot.
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo (Maidenhair tree)	Broadly pyramidal	7-9		Sun	Structure varies. Becomes very large when mature. Free of insect pests and diseases. Golden yellow fall color. Plant only male trees.
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honeylocust	Oval	4-9	Greenish, June	Sun	Fast-growing, hardy tree. Extremely thorny. 'Inermis' is a thornless variety. Yellow fall color.
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'Moraine' 'Shademaster' 'Skyline' 'Sunburst'	Honeylocust	Oval to round	4-9		Sun	Superior forms of honeylocust. Not spiny; produce no fruit. Grow rapidly. 'Sunburst' has golden yellow leaves.

## TREES—MORE THAN 100 FEET HIGH



Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweetgum	Pyramidal to oval	6-9		Sun	Favorite street tree because of lustrous, dark green leaves and brilliant crimson to purplish fall color. Best in nonalkaline soil. Subject to top breakage on windy sites. Fruits are spiny balls, which may be a problem in lawns.
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip tree	Pyramidal to oval	5-9	Greenish with orange, May-June	Sun	Fast-growing, useful as a shade or street tree. Will not bloom for several years. Does not tolerate alkaline soil. Requires summer irrigation.
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa pine	Columnar to oval	4-9		Sun	Conifer. Widely used as a specimen or as a windbreak member. Drought resistant.
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesi</i>	Douglas-fir	Columnar	4-9		Sun Part sun	Especially recommended for parks and roadside plantings in zones 5-9.
<i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Fastigiata'	Hogan red cedar	Narrow, pyramidal	5-9		Sun	Very dense, upright, narrow pyramid.
<i>Tilia americana</i>	American linden	Oval	4-9		Sun	Hardy deciduous tree of coarse texture. Does not tolerate dry situations.
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western hemlock	Columnar	7-9		Sun Part sun	Recommended for parks and roadsides.

# VINES



*kiwi vine*

Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Actinidia chinensis</i>	Kiwi vine	Twining	6-9	Cream, August	Sun Part sun	A 30-foot deciduous vine with 5- to 8-inch leaves. Male and female plants.
<i>Akebia quinata</i>	Fiveleaf akebia	Twining	5-9	Chocolate-purple, May-June	Sun Part sun	Palmately compound bluish-green leaves. Pendulous stalks hold chocolate to rosy-purple fragrant flowers. Semi-evergreen.
<i>Campsis radicans</i>	Trumpet vine	Clings by aerial rootlets	4-9	Orange, July-Sept	Sun Part sun	A 40-foot deciduous vine. Hummingbird plant.
<i>Celastrus orbiculata</i>	Oriental bittersweet	Twining	5-9	Insignificant	Sun Part sun	A 30-foot deciduous vine. Dark green foliage. Fruit is orange-yellow and scarlet.
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	American bittersweet	Twining	4-9	Insignificant	Sun Part sun	A 30-foot deciduous vine. Dark green leaves. Yellow and crimson fruit.
<i>Clematis armandii</i>	Armand clematis	Climbs with tendrils	7-9	White, March-April	Sun Part sun	Broadleaf evergreen. Grows to 20 feet.
<i>Clematis montana</i>	Anemone clematis	Twining	6-9	White, April-May	Sun Part sun	Deciduous vine. Grows to 20-30 feet. Prune lightly. Flowers form on old wood. Variety 'Rubens' has pink flowers.
<i>Clematis paniculata</i>	Sweet autumn clematis	Clings by petioles	4-9	White, Sept-Oct	Sun Part sun	Deciduous vine. Grows to 30-40 feet. Small flowers in panicles.

## VINES



Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Clematis</i> (horticultural varieties; check with local nurseries for more information)	Edith	Clings by petioles	5-9	White, Spring	Sun Part sun	Many clematis varieties are available in various color forms. Those bearing flowers on new wood may be pruned to within 6 inches of the ground in early spring to encourage new growth. Those bearing flowers on old (last year's) growth should be groomed after blooming by cutting some stems halfway or more.
	Jackman	Clings by petioles		Violet-blue, Summer	Sun Part sun	
	Lady Betty Balfour	Clings by petioles		Purple-blue, Summer/fall	Sun Part sun	
	Mme Andre	Clings by petioles		Crimson, Summer	Sun Part sun	
	Nelly Moser	Clings by petioles		White, purple, Spring	Sun Part sun	
	Niobe	Clings by petioles		Dark red, Summer	Sun Part sun	
	The President	Clings by petioles		Purple, Spring/summer	Sun Part sun	
	Royalty	Clings by petioles		Purple, Spring/summer	Sun Part sun	
	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> <i>vegetus</i>	Bigleaf wintercreeper euonymus	Viny or shrubby	4-9	Insignificant	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy	Climbs by aerial rootlets	6-9	Insignificant	Sun Part sun Shade	Broadleaf evergreen vine. Capable of growing to 100 feet.
<i>Humulus lupulus</i> 'Aureus'	Golden hop vine	Twining stems	5-9	Papery bracts, Summer	Sun Part sun	Vigorous vine. <i>H. lupulus</i> is the source of commercial hops.
<i>Hydrangea anomala</i>	Climbing hydrangea	Climbs by aerial rootlets	5-9	White, June	Sun Part sun	Good on masonry. Flowers are borne in broad, flat clusters.
<i>Lonicera japonica</i> 'Halliana'	Halls Japanese honeysuckle	Twining	5-9	White to yellow, April-June	Sun Part sun	Vigorous, semi-evergreen vine. Grows to 20 feet.
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Yellow flowering woodbine	Twining	5-9	Yellow, Summer/fall	Sun Part sun	Fragrant flowers are followed by red berries. Foliage is blue-green with gray underneath.
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper	Climbs by adhesive tendrils	4-9	Insignificant	Sun Part sun	Vigorous vine, valued for red fall color.

## VINES



Botanical name	Common name	Growth	Zone	Flowers	Exposure	Remarks
<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i>	Boston ivy	Climbs by adhesive tendrils	5-9	Insignificant	Sun Part sun	Vigorous vine, commonly used on masonry walls. Brilliant fall color.
<i>Passiflora pfordtii</i>	Passion vine	Tendrils	8-9	Purple-blue, Summer	Sun	Interesting flower.
<i>Polygonum auberti</i>	Silvervine fleeceflower	Twining	5-9	White, July-Sept	Sun Part sun	Vigorous, deciduous vine. Grows to 20-30 feet under adverse soil conditions.
<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	Star jasmine	Vine-like branches	8-9	White, Spring	Sun Part sun	Twining, vine-like branches to 15 feet. Shiny, leathery leaves, masses of fragrant, star-shaped flowers. Evergreen.
<i>Wisteria floribunda</i>	Japanese wisteria	Twining	5-9	Violet to violet-blue, May-June	Sun Part sun	Long-lived deciduous vine. May reach 30 feet or more. Pendant racemes of flowers 20 inches long.

## GLOSSARY

## GLOSSARY

**Acid soil**—Soil with a pH value less than 7

**Alkaline (non-acid) soil**—Soil with a pH value greater than 7

**Broadleaf evergreen**—A non-needled evergreen

**Deciduous**—Losing its leaves annually at the end of the growing season

**Double-flowered**—A flower with more than the usual number of petals, colored sepals, or bracts

**Exfoliating**—Peels off in shreds or thin layers, as in bark from a tree

**Floriferous**—Producing many flowers

**Glaucous**—Covered with a waxy bloom or whitish material that rubs off readily

**Herbaceous**—Dying down at the end of the growing season, no persistent woody stem above ground

**Invasive**—Grows vigorously and will out-compete other plants in the same area; difficult to control

**Panicle**—A flower cluster whose main stem bears branches of pedicelled flowers; also a branched raceme

**Pendulous**—More or less hanging or declined

**Persistent**—Adhering to a position instead of falling, whether dead or alive

**Raceme**—An unbranched flower cluster with several stalked flowers borne singly along a main stem, the youngest at the tip

**Specimen**—An individual plant with outstanding characteristics (leaves, flowers, bark), generally used as a focal point in the landscape

**Stoloniferous**—Bearing slender stems just on or under the ground, which root at the tips

**Sucker**—A shoot that arises from at or below ground level, directly from the root or rootstock

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