



Bzak Garden Center
Plant Information Booklet

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AZALEA



Great Spring bloomer for foundation planting, massing, woodland and shady locations. Require acidic soil.

Fertilizer: Hollytone

Generally 2'-4' tall X 3'-5' wide

Blaauw's Pink: Dense, double salmon-pink blooms in mid-season.

Delaware Valley White: Large white flowers over light green foliage in mid-season.

Herbert: Double lavender mid-season blooms.

Hino Crimson: Brilliant crimson early-season flowers with deep green foliage.

Karens: Probably the most popular azalea in our area. Lavender-pink flowers in mid-late season with good fall leaf color. Very cold hardy.

Purple Splendor: Reddish-purple flowers in mid-season.

Rosebud: Pink late season bloomer on a compact plant.

Stewartsonian: Orange-red flowers in early Spring on upright plant. Very good fall color: scarlet-green to wine-red.

White Cascade: white, early bloomer.

BEECH (FAGUS)



Beeches represent a special class of trees. Although very slow growing they hold a regal presence in any landscape. Shallow rooted, sensitive to transplant shock and will not tolerate soil compaction. Leaves are held on through the Winter until new leaves emerge in late Spring.

American Beech: Native tree found here in local woods. But will grow in full sun also. Attractive leaves are prominently veined and show golden-bronze Fall color. Light smooth silvery bark. Produces small 3-winged nut. Can grow very dense up to 50'-70' tall X 40'-60' wide (after many, many years).

Tricolor: Undoubtedly 1 of the most sought after ornamental Beeches. Extremely attractive variegated foliage emerges purple with pink margins which then may turn to a cream color. Tricolor is a true specimen which prefers some shade to prevent burning of leaf margins by hot sun. May appear gangly and sparsely branched while young. Mature size 30'.

Riversii: Large, very dark purple, glossy leaves emerge in Spring which then fade to purple/green in summer and then turn “copper-ish” in Fall. Mature size: 50’-60’ tall X 40’-50’ wide.

Rohanii: Brownish-purple selection with interesting wavy leaves. Very attractive.

Purple Fountain: Beautiful specimen plant with dominant central leader. Usually grows much more narrow than wide. Mature size: 15’.

Purple Weeping (Purpurea pendula): Does not retain a dominant central leader but presents a beautiful mushroom-shaped weeping mass. Mature size: 10’-15’ tall X 10’-15’ wide.

Weeping: Green or purple leaves. Branches weep at various angles presenting an attractive and graceful appearance in or out of leaf. May reach 50’-60’ in time but slow growing.

BIRCH (BETULA)



Birches usually prefer moist-wet areas and acidic soils. Will show signs of stress in drought situations. Rapid growth rate. Avoid pruning in Spring when sap is flowing.

River Birch: Probably the most popular variety for our area. Disease and borer resistant. Multi-stemmed with attractive exfoliating bark reveals salmon-brown patches. Grows up to 50'.

Heritage: A superior cultivar of River Birch whose bark exfoliates on young trunks in pinkish-tan tones. Larger, glossier leaves. Shows vigorous growth with a mature size: 40'-70' tall X 40'- 60' wide.

Whitespire: White bark marked with black triangles. In youth bark appears gray/dirty white. Mature size: 40'-50' tall X 15'-30' wide. Also borer resistant.

Royal Frost: Exciting new borer resistant, *purple-leafed cultivar with bright white exfoliating bark*. Bark turns white at an early age. Mature size 30'-40' tall X 15'-20' wide. This cultivar resulting from a cross breeding of other birches.

Youngii (weeping): Beautiful, graceful ornamental selection with white bark. However consideration of its health care requirements should be taken into account at time of purchase. This variety is susceptible to bronze birch borer attack. Consider using Bayer Tree and Shrub insect control®. Mature size (dependent on how trained): 12'-20' tall X 15'-25' wide. Growth rate: slow.

BOXWOOD (BUXUS)

Broadleaf, deer-resistant evergreen great for hedging. Tolerates some shade. Slow growing. Fertilizer: Hollytone for acid-loving plants.

Green Velvet: Most popular cultivar. Rounded shape, holds color in winter. Mature size: 4' X 4'

Green Gem: Very small leaves in a tight, compact plant. Grows into globe. Mature size: 2' X 2'

Winter Beauty: Korean variety. Copper tinges on winter leaves. Very hardy. Mature size: 3'-4'.

Winter Gem: Rapid-growing,



larger leaved variety. Mature size: 3'- 4'.

Green Mountain: Upright, pyramidal selection. Good alternative to Alberta Spruce. Mature size: up to 6'

CHERRY (PRUNUS)



Canada Red (Schubert): Small single trunk or clump forms. New leaves green in spring, but then changes to a deep purplish-red for rest of the growing season. White spring bloom with red fruit. 20'-30' high with a spread of 18'-25'.

Kwanzan Cherry: Most popular and one of the hardiest of the double bloom types. Deep pink flowers resemble a carnation. New leaves are bronzy and turn orange-bronze in the fall. 30'-40' high and wide tree.

Yoshino Cherry: Fragrant white flowers in March-April. Dark green leaves. It's rounded and 20'-30' high.

Autumnalis: This cherry flowers twice in 1 year. Delicate, small light pink flowers in heaviest bloom in spring with another display in fall. 20'-40' tall x 15'-30' wide.

Weeping Snow Fountain Cherry: very popular tree. It can be used in small areas. Habit is distinct 'upside-down umbrella' reaching up to 12' with cascades of small white spring flowers. Dark green leaves turn orange/gold in fall.

Weeping Japanese/Double Pink (Higan) Cherry:

Somewhat larger and less compact form than snow fountain. Beautiful pink blooms with dark green leaves. 15'-20' tall and wide.

CRABAPPLE (MALUS)



America's favorite flowering ornamental tree. Many varieties available. Various growth habits, bloom and fruit colors. See our Crabapple Poster in our Showroom.

Coralburst: Very popular. Compact, dense "upside-down umbrella" form. Coral pink buds open to double rose-pink blooms/bronze fruit. Apx mature size: 10' tall X 15' wide.

Red Jewel: Upright, open form. White flowers with cherry red fruit in Sept. Mature size: up to 15' tall X 15' wide. Very prolific fruit-bearer.

Donald Wyman: Award-winning, highly disease resistant variety. Buds deep red opening to white blooms followed by red fruit in Fall. Apx. Mature size: 20' X 20'

Harvest Gold: Pink buds followed by white flowers followed by gold Fall fruit. Apx mature size: 20' tall X 15' wide

Prairiefire: One of today's most popular cultivars. New leaves are purple fading to reddish-green. Flowers are dark red. Fruit: wine-red. Apx Mature size: 20' tall X 20' wide.!

Spring Snow: *Fruitless variety Upright oval form with

early white, fragrant blooms. Apx mature size: 25' tall X 20' wide.

Snowdrift: Outstanding bloomer with small fruits usually quickly eaten by birds. Apx. Mature size: 20' X 20'

Sugar Tyme: Upright to oval form with pink buds, white, fragrant blooms, red fruit. Apx mature size: 20' tall X 15' wide.

Velvet Pillar: Narrow form with bright pink blooms & dark red-purple leaves. Little or no fruit. Apx size: 20'tall X 15' wide

Robinson: Early crimson buds with deep pink flowers & dark red fruit. Apx mature size: 20' tall X 25' wide.

Sargent: Dwarf broad habit. White flowers/red fruit. Apx mature size: 8' tall X 12' wide.!

Sargent 'Tina': Very small form with white flowers / red fruit. Apx. Mature size: 5'X 5'.

Red Jade: Very popular weeping form. Pink buds with large white flowers followed by red fruit. Apx. Mature size: 15' tall X 10' wide.

CYPRESS (CUPRESSOCYPARIS)



Require full sun but must be protected from strong winter winds.

Leyland Cypress: 60'-70' tall under landscape conditions. Very fast grower – 3' a year in youth. Marginally hardy in our zone. Plants in protected area. Fine feathery foliage. Reddish brown scaly bark. Bluish green and holds good color through winter.

Naylor's Blue Cypress (Leyland): Blue green foliage. Slower growing than other types.

Chamaecyparis (Falsecypress): These non-needled evergreens generally do well in full sun with moist, well drained soils. Often used as stand-alone specimens.

Boulevard Chamaecyparis: Silvery blue-green need-like foliage in summer and grayish blue in winter. 10' (up to 15'-20'). Tall and pyramidal. Heat tolerant.

Dwarf Gold Mop Cypress: Popular staple item in many landscapes. Unique stringy texture on drooping habit. Holds bright yellow color well throughout the year. Grows to mound approximately 4' x 4'.

Hinoki Chamaecyparis: A tall slender pyramid with spreading branches and drooping frond-like brachlets. Produces ½ inch or smaller cones. 50'-75' tall and 10'-20' spread. 25' in 20 years.

Crippsii Hinoki Chamaecyparis: Bright gold color with broad pyramidal habit, branches spreading.

Filocoides (Fernspray) Hinoki Chamaecyparis: Small bush or tree. Long fernlike branches.

Nana Hinoki Chamaecyparis: Very slow growing. 3' tall and slightly wider.

Nana Gracilis Hinoki Chamaecyparis: Thick dark green foliage. Grows slowly. 6' tall and 3'-4' wide. Pyramidal bush.

Chamaecyparis Nootkatensis Pendula (Weeping Alaskan Cedar): Graceful, weeping unusual habit up to 35' tall and 20' wide. Green to bluish-green drooping branches with long flattened sprays. Does best when both soil and atmospheric moisture are abundant.

Chamaecyparis Lawsonia: Beautiful fine-textured shade-tolerant evergreen with drooping branches and small cones. Suggested as alternative to Hemlock. Narrow pyramidal habit reaching 20' tall. Needs moist well-drained soil.

DOGWOOD (CORNUS)



Early Bloomers ('Florida' type)
(Blooms appear before leaves)

Good "edge of the woods" tree or partial-sun situation.

Small red fruits in Fall with mottled reddish leaf color.

Approximate mature size: 15' - 25'

Cherokee Princess: Large white blooms. Very heavy bloomer. Very popular.

Cherokee Brave: Deep pink flowers.

Rubra: Flower color ranges from pink to reddish.

Cornelian Cherry: Earliest of all. Bright yellow flowers in March before leaves appear followed by bright red fruit in July. Sun or Shade. Apx mature size: 20' X 15'
Good in narrow sites.

Hybrid 'Stellar' Series

(Mid-season bloomers)

Improved varieties with greater pest & disease resistance. Bloom after the Early Bloomers but before

Kousas. Edible Fall fruit resembles huge raspberry.

Stellar Pink: Very popular variety. Fall fruit resembles huge raspberry.

Celestial: White, low-branched.

Constellation: White, Fruitless

Kousa (Chinese) Dogwood

(Latest bloomer)

Small specimen tree usually in clump form. *Good for sunny locations. Lots of creamy white flowers appear in June after leaves appear. Bark exfoliates with age. Fall leaf color: reddish-purple with large red raspberry-shaped fruit. Mature size: 35' – 40'

ELM (ULMUS)



Years ago the majestic American Elm could be found everywhere. With its upright arching habit it lined many streets – until the devastation of Dutch Elm disease virtually wiped it out. Current breeding programs have made many new varieties available which are quite attractive and disease-resistant. Some have similar appearance to the American Elm while others have a distinction all their own.

Chinese (Lacebark) Elm

This has become 1 of the most popular large shade trees in recent years. Distinguished by very attractive, exfoliating bark which exposes shades of gray, green, olive, orange and brown. Small leaves and small

ornamental wafer-like fruits. Tolerant of poor, dry soils, heat and drought. Fast growing. Mature size: 50' tall X 60' wide.

Dynasty (Lacebark): Graceful, vase-shaped, spreading canopy. Shiny dark green leaves are 2" – 3" long. Mature size: 40'-50' tall X 35'-50' wide.

Allee: Resembles American Elm with its vase-shaped growing habit. Grows up to 70' tall X 60' wide.

Bosque: Attractive bark begins to exfoliate at a young age. Upright, oval form with central leader. Good for narrower areas. Apx mature size: 50'-60' tall X 35'-40' wide.

Other (non-Chinese) Hybrids

These trees have been bred to replicate the good characteristics of the American Elm but will not show the bark exfoliation of the Chinese Elm.

Frontier: Upright, oval tree with small leaves. Grows to 40' tall. Shows a good red Fall color.

Patriot: Wide, vase-shaped crown. Tough tree. Bred for disease and pest resistance. *Has largest leaf of this group.*

Valley Forge: Highly resistant to Dutch Elm Disease and sports a growth habit highly similar to that of the classic American Elm. Leaf is somewhat smaller than 'Patriot'.

GRASS



Under 3' Tall

Elijah Blue Fescue: outstanding silver-blue. 6-10" clump. Needs good drainage.

Hameln dwarf fountain grass: 24" mound; fine blade with foxtail bloom in July.

Little Bunny dwarf fountain grass: very compact 12"-18".

Red Baron Blood Grass: 12"-18" tall; colonizes. Green blades with red tips.

3' – 5' Tall

Karl Foerster feather reed grass: distinctive 4' tall, upright & narrow. Blooms June

Miscanthus Purpurascens: 3' upright mound, orange-red color in Fall

Miscanthus Adagio: 3'-4' mound with blooms to 5'; soft-golden blooms in August

Miscanthus Yaku Jim: 4' mound – similar to 'Adagio'

Miscanthus Morning Light: 4'-5' upright & arching; fine texture, variegated

Heavy Metal Switch Grass: 5' upright dense clumps; bright blue-green foliage

Shenandoah Switch Grass: 4' upright & dense. Fine blooms-burgundy Fall color

5'-8' Tall

Maiden Grass (Gracillimus): 6'-7' fine blade, upright & arching; Sept-Oct blooms

Variegated Maiden Grass: 6'-7' variegated foliage, wider blade than Gracillimus

Porcupine Grass (Strictus): 6'-7' stiff & upright. Green & Yellow horizontal stripes.

Cabaret Silver Grass: 6'-7' upright & arching. Bold green & white variegation

Over 8' Tall

Hardy Pampas Grass (Erianthus): Huge 14' upright stems with 4' clump.

HOLLY (ILEX)



Popular foundation plant. Requires site with some protection from wind. Male plant needed for berries. For best performance use acid amendment/fertilizers.

China Girl/Boy: Very hardy and very popular. Green leaves, tends to be smaller than the blue selections. Mature size: 8' X 6'.

Blue Princess/Prince: Blue selection with very heavy berry set. Mature size: up to 15' tall X 10' wide.

Blue Maid/Stallion: Blue selection with dark blue-green leaves. Mature size up to 15'. Less leaf serrations than Blue Princess.

Dragon Lady: Attractive newer introduction. Pyramidal with very spiny leaves and multiple red berries. Size: up to 20' tall X 6' wide.

Centennial Girl: dark green upright narrowly pyramidal with heavy berry set. Mature size: 12'-15' tall X 5'-8' wide. Pollinate with meserveae.

Inkberry : Upright, rounded plants with dark lustrous leaves and black berries. Average mature size: 4' round

Skypencil: Unusual, upright, very narrow column. Dark green leaves. Slow grower up to 8' tall. Spray with Wilt-Pruf in Winter.

Chesapeake: Handsome upright form with small rounded, shiny oval leaves. Mature size: 6'-8' tall X 4' wide.

American Holly (Tree): Beautiful slow-growing pyramidal form. Requires male for berries. Mature size: 30' tall X 20' wide.

Winterberry: *Deciduous*, dense shrub. Abundant red berries persist through winter. Mature size: 10' – 15' tall.

HYDRANGEA



MACROPHYLLA VARIETIES

Shade-loving shrubs which produce large round blooms in shades of either pink, blue or purple (depending on soil pH) on rounded plants achieving roughly 3'-6' tall and wide.

****See separate Hydrangea care sheet****

Endless Summer: Undoubtedly the most popular variety. Consider this plant if you have a shade area to landscape. Unlike older varieties this cultivar produces mophead blooms on old growth *and* new.

Blushing Bride: Pure white blooms with semi-double florets gradually mature to a sweet, pink blush. The disease and mildew-resistant foliage is an attractive dark green, providing a striking background for Blushing Bride's mophead blooms. Blooms on old wood and new- but faster than Endless Summer.

Twist and Shout: Newest introduction in the Endless Summer series. Produces delicate lacecap type blooms on old wood and new.

Lady in Red: Unique lacecap variety. Blooms open pinkish-white and turn a lush burgundy as they mature. Foliage is reddish-purple in Fall with distinctive red stems.

OAKLEAF VARIETIES

One of the most popular shade plants. Oakleaf hydrangeas are a slow growing plant which usually grow 4'-8' tall and wider due to suckering. They have deeply lobed, leathery oak-like, leaves which turn maroon and bronze in Fall. The large, cream-colored cone-shaped flowers turn a "dusty rose" color as they age-making great dried flowers. Older woody stems have peeling, cinnamon-brown bark. Pruning should be done after flowering since the plant blooms on old wood.

Alice: The largest, most vigorous of the species reaching up to 15' tall at maturity. Very large blooms may grow to 12" long.

Snow Queen: Very popular variety. Blooms are held distinctively upright habit with pure white blooms. Mature size: 4'-5' tall X 5'-6' wide.

JUNIPER



Junipers require full sun and minimal water for the best

performance.

GROUNDCOVER TYPES

Japanese Garden: good green color and coarse texture on low-growing mat. Good for cascade effect over a wall or water feature.

Blue Rug: Common selection for use on hillsides and other areas where planted in mass.

Blue Pacific: 2-tone blue-green selection with finer needle texture than Japanese Garden or blue rug.

Broadmoor: Low spreading green mounds/blue tips. Mature size: 18" X 6'

SPREADING TYPES

Sargent: 12" – 24" tall X up to 6' wide. Good green color.

Sea Green: dark green mid-size spreader. Mature size: 4' X 4'

Gold Coast: Popular mid-size gold/green spreader. Mature size: 3' X 4'.

Gold Lace: Very attractive "lacy" textured yellow foliage. *Outstanding against dark mulch.* Mature size: 3'-4' tall X 6' wide. Shorter than Gold Coast.

Grey Owl: Beautiful graceful, broad vase-shaped with blue-gray color. Mature size: 3'-5' tall X 6'-10' wide.

Nick's Compact: Light blue-green spreader somewhat flat-topped. Mature size: 2'-3' tall X 6' wide.

MISCELLANEOUS TYPES

Blue Star: Distinctive, spiky aqua-colored foliage. Handles some shade. Mature size: 2'-3' tall X 3'-4' wide.

Mother Lode: Slow growing, flat form. Soft, feathery, gold foliage. Spreads 2'-3' feet.

LILAC (SYRINGA)



One of the most recognizable fragrances for most people. Available in several forms. Full sun.

Common (Old Fashioned): Large shrub 8'-15' tall X 6'-12' wide. Very large lavender blooms in May. Great for cutting for bouquets. Multiple colors available.

Dwarf Korean: Very popular dense, dwarf variety reaching 4'-5' tall and 5'-7' wide. Often trimmed into a low hedge. Blooms in May.

Dwarf Korean Tree Form: Plant is grafted onto understock and is sometimes called "Lilac on a stick". Very popular as focal point in many landscapes. Head is usually trimmed in a round shape and may reach 8'.

Miss Kim: Very similar to Dwarf Korean with slightly different leaf shape. More susceptible to powdery mildew. Sometimes displays good maroon Fall color.

Tinkerbelle: Another *dwarf* variety 4'-6' tall and wide. Covered with tiny *pink* blooms.

Ivory Silk (Japanese Tree Lilac): Mid-sized tree 20'-25' tall X 15' -20' wide. Creamy white fragrant cone-shaped

blooms in June. Remove spent blooms to increase bloom production the following year. Very showy. Sometimes seen in *clump*

MAGNOLIA



Royal Star: The earliest blooming magnolia. Large shrub or small tree covered with fragrant white flowers. Average mature size: 15' X 15'

Jane: Rounded shrubby plant with pinkish-purple blooms which are white on the inside. Mature size: 8' X 12'

Ann: Mid-Spring bloomer. Deep purple-red flowers which are white on inside. Mature size: 6' tall X 8' wide.

Betty: Large rounded shrub 15'-20' tall. Large 6"-8" purple-red flowers which are pink inside.

Bracken's Brown Beauty (Southern): Gorgeous glossy broadleaf evergreen type with rich, brown underside. Creamy white, very fragrant blooms, Needs protected site. Apx. Mature size: 30'

Little Gem: Dwarf Southern magnolia. Smaller leaves and later flowering than the species. Apx mature size: 20'

Sweetbay: Upright, multi-stem form with blue-green leaves and creamy white lemony-scented blooms in early summer followed by red fruit. Good in wet or shady sites. Mature size: 20' X 15.

MAPLE (ACER)

Here are just a few which we carry and have found to be popular.

Unless they are stressed most Maples will not have shallow roots which create landscape problems. Most are usually free of major pest & disease issues.

Red Sunset: This cultivated variety has become the biggest seller of the “red” maples. Upright grower with a mature size reaching apx 50’ tall X 35’ wide. Bright red Fall color.

October Glory: Another popular red maple selection with dependable red Fall color. Fast grower, noted for its late Fall color change. Mature size roughly equal to Red Sunset.

Armstrong: Upright columnar red maple. Good for tight spaces or close to buildings. 50’-60’ tall X 15’-25’ wide. Shows color in early Fall.

Autumn Blaze: Cross between a red and silver maple. Distinguished by its deeply cut leaf. Beautiful red Fall color with fast growth rate. Mature size 50’-60’ tall X 40’ wide.

Crimson King (Royal Red): Unique deep maroon leaves from Spring to Fall. Dense shade and shallow-rooted. Good specimen tree. Mature size: 35’-45’ tall X 25’-35’



wide.

Sugar Maple: Beautiful cultivated variety of the native tree often found in the woods. Tolerates shade. Gorgeous orange-yellow Fall color.

Paperbark: A true specimen tree. Small size with distinct 3-lobed leaves and dark reddish-brown peeling bark. Tolerates shade/edge of the woods situations. Very slow grower. Mature size: 15'-25' tall X 15'-25' wide. Scarlet red Fall color. Available in single trunk or clump form.

Triflorum (Three Flower): Small, rare, shade-tolerant ornamental. Good as a specimen. Prefers roughly the same conditions as Paperbark Maple. Tri-foliolate leaf similar to Paperbark Maple. Interesting gray bark exfoliates in long strips. Flowers are inconspicuous. Good orange-red fall color. Clump or Single stem forms.

JAPANESE MAPLE (ACER)



There are many varieties of Japanese Maples but they can basically be divided into 2 groups:

- 1. Cutleaf (weeping) 'Dissectum'*
 - 2. Broadleaf (upright) 'Palmatum'*
- Cutleaf Varieties*

Delicate lacy foliage cascades over the mounding habit throughout the growing season. Foliage then turns a brighter red in Fall. Very slow growing reaching

up to apx. 10' tall in 10 years with a slightly larger spread. Prefers dappled shade or morning sun/afternoon shade. Too much sun may scorch delicate foliage but too little sun will result in a weaker red foliage.

Notable cultivars:

Crimson Queen: 1 of the most popular choices of the weeping varieties. Holds red color well throughout the Summer

Inabe Shidare (Red Select): Also a weeping variety but *more erect* in appearance than other weepers.

Tamukeyama: Mounding habit growing 4'-6' tall and slightly wider.

Viridis: Same attributes as other cutleaf cultivars except this variety retains bright green leaves throughout the season until changing to orange/red in Fall.

Palmatum (broadleaf) varieties:

Available with either green or red leaves. This group is generally more tolerant of sun, has a broad, palmate (shape of a hand) leaf, grows much larger than the weeping varieties and has an upright spreading habit. These will show a slow growth rate and multiple cultivars are available. However Bloodgood has become the preferred variety by most.

Bloodgood: Dark burgundy foliage that holds well throughout the Summer. Mature size 15'-25' with rounded or vase shape. Fall color red.

OAKS (QUERCUS)



The Oak is another of those trees which enjoys a grand and distinguished reputation not only for their beauty of form in all seasons but also for their ornamental wood.

Many will hold onto their leaves through the winter. Oaks are generally adaptable to many soil conditions (*after becoming established*) but are sensitive to being transplanted in autumn. So take extra care in soil preparation if planting in fall. The Oak Genus covers a huge number of species. Here are a few which grow our area.

Pin Oak: 1 of the most common oaks in our area. Dense pyramidal shape in youth with lower branches spreading downward. Autumn foliage is some-times a russet red with most leaves persisting through Winter on youthful trees. Fast growing for an oak. May develop iron chlorosis in high pH soils. Tolerates moister conditions than other oaks. Easily transplanted. Prefers to be planted in Spring. Mature size may reach 75' tall X 40;' wide

Northern Red Oak: *Very attractive scarlet or brick red Fall color.* Leaf

shape very similar to Pin Oak. Growth habit not nearly as dense as Pin Oak.

Mature size may reach 60' tall X 80 wide. Also a faster growing oak. Very sensitive to being planted in Autumn. Tolerates dry sites. Gorgeous wood used for timber.

Scarlet Oak: Popular for very attractive late Fall russet to scarlet color-considered to be the best of all the oaks. Mature size 50'-80' tall X 40'-50' wide. Also tolerates dry sites. Care should be taken to prepare planting site properly.

White Oak: Noted author Michael Dirr says "White Oak is the standard by which all other oaks are measured." Somewhat difficult to find in nurseries.

Among the many outstanding trees at Spring Grove Cemetery this very old and massive specimen is especially noteworthy. White Oaks may reach a mature size of 50'-80' tall and wide but are slow growing but generally lives a long time. Round-lobed leaves. *Fall color can be a very good purple-red.*

Swamp White Oak: As the name implies tolerates moist areas. Mature size may reach 50'-60' tall and wide. Dark green, lobed leaves with whitish undersides in summer. Fall color usually yellowish-brown. Very interesting bark flakes in strips and becomes deeply furrowed and ridged with age.

PEAR ORNAMENTAL (PYRUS)



Although ornamental pears are seemingly everywhere they are a reliable and tough tree. The varieties we carry are disease resistant and are much less prone to the severe splitting issues associated with the once common 'Bradford' variety.

Cleveland Select: Mid-sized tree with upright, teardrop shape. Grows to 30'-40' tall X 15'-20' wide. Abundant white Spring (April) blooms. Small ½" fruits and beautiful very late Fall leaf color red-purple.

Aristocrat: Oval-pyramid shape has a noticeably broader growth habit than Cleveland Select but overall similar otherwise.

Spring Show: New variety. Reportedly a faster grower and very disease resistant.

Jack: Dwarf selection reaching only ½ the size of the species (apx 15' tall X 10' wide). Very good choice for a small site. Crimson red Fall foliage. Fruits are somewhat larger than on other ornamental pears – apx ¾".

PINE (PINUS)



Most evergreens do not tolerate wet/poorly drained soils or heavy shade. Most prefer acidic soils and benefit from soil amendments when planted and regular fertilization with a product such as Holly-Tone®.

Eastern White Pine: Popular, affordable selection. Very fast grower:- apx. 18"- 24" per year. Does not like wet areas. Sheds older inner needles in Fall. Mature size: 50' - 75' tall X 20' – 40' wide.

(*Also available in "weeping" and "columnar" forms.)

Vanderwolf Pine: Very attractive blue-green variegated foliage. Fast growth: 25" per year. Mature size: 30' - 50' tall X 15' - 35' wide.

REDBUD (CERCIS)



Small popular tree available in either single trunk or clump forms. Found natively in the woods or as an understory tree but will also tolerate full sun. Flowers in early Spring before leaves appear. Drought tolerant.

Eastern Redbud: Native to our region. Grows to 20'-30' tall X 25'-35' wide.

Forest Pansy: A cultivated variety found as a mutation of the native species. Same mature size and bloom as the Eastern but leaves emerge in a shiny, rich *maroon* color producing a truly outstanding element for the landscape.

Appalachian Red : Be one of the first to enjoy this new variety.

Slightly smaller than the species but bloom is truly outstanding – a fluorescent *bubblegum pink* color.

Little Woody: Interesting new *dwarf* selection.

Compact, vase shape. The original plant is 10' tall X 8' wide. Dark gnarled leaves spaced very close to each other along the limbs.

Covey (Lavendar Twist): Very popular weeping variety with same bloom and leaves as the native. Usually grows 4'-10' tall with an equal spread. A true specimen plant which form adds to a garden's appeal even out of the growing season.

RHODODENDRON



Showy large broadleaf evergreens with huge spring blooms. Great for shady areas. Need acidic soil with good drainage and a somewhat protected site.

Mature Size: Generally 5' tall X 8' wide

Boursalt: Lilac-pink to deep rose-lavendar bloom in May-June. Very hardy.

Chionoides: Large white flowers with yellow center. Light green foliage in mid-season.

English Roseum: Medium size with light rose-purple flowers. Late season bloomer.

Roseum Elegans: Large shrub with lavender-pink flowers.

Nova Zembla: Very bright red flowers in mid-season.

PJM: Noticeably smaller and elliptical-shaped leaves compared to above varieties. Smaller, abundant early lavender-pink blooms with mahogany/purple colored foliage in winter. Very popular selection. Will tolerate some sun.

SPRUCE (PICEA)

Norway Spruce: Our #1 selling spruce. Great for use as single specimen or planted in groupings. Nice form, reliable performance. Growth rate: 1- 2 ft. per year. Mature Size: 40'- 60' tall X 25'-30' wide. Prune in early Spring.

Colorado (Blue) Spruce: Popular choice. Blueness will vary from plant to plant. Slow to medium growth rate. Mature size: 30'-60' tall X 30' wide. Susceptible to Bagworm damage. (see Bagworm handout)

Fat Albert Spruce: Probably the most popular of the blue spruces for specimen use. Bluer color and smaller size than Colorado blue spruce. Mature size: 15' tall X 10' wide. Slow growth -probably less than 12"/yr.

Hoopsi Spruce: Powder blue/white color on stiff needles. Somewhat open/irregular form while young growing into dense, pyramid shape. Slow growth. Mature size: 20' tall X 15' wide. Excellent specimen.

Bakeri Spruce: Very good blue/silver color on conical form. 15'-20' tall X 8'-12' wide. Slow growth.

Serbian Spruce: Variegated bluish-green needle with finer/softer texture than Norway or Colorado spruces. Average mature size: 50' tall X 20' wide. *Most shade-tolerant species of the spruces.*



TAXUS



*Affordable multi-purpose evergreen. Good for foundation plantings and hedging. *Should not be trimmed with hedge shears. Fertilizer: Hollytone for acid-loving plants.*

Densiformis: Spreading form. Mature size up to 9' X 12'

Hicksii: Upright, columnar form. Mature size 15' X 15'

Wardii: Wide-spreading with flat-topped habit. Slow growth. 5' tall X 10' wide.

Everlow: Dense, low-growing spreader. Mature size: 12' tall X 5' wide.

Baccata 'Repandens': Weeping English yew. Refined look. Mature size: Up to 4' tall X 15' wide

Capitata: Slow growing large pyramidal form. Good formal or anchor plant.

VIBURNUM



Probably the most widely used group of shrubs in landscaping. Versatile, easy to grow, multi-season interest, many varieties – low maintenance.

We have selected varieties which have proven to be most popular in their class. Common characteristics: abundant white flowers in April-May, red/black fruit, attractive Fall color. Full-sun/ light shade exposure. Flat-top or "snowball" type flowers. Fertilizer: General purpose

Fragrant Varieties

Juddi: This is the most popular viburnum overall used in landscaping today. Medium size (apx. 7' X7') with pink buds opening to round clusters of very fragrant flowers. Small oval-shaped fruit ripens from red to black. Fall color is a very nice reddish-purple. Resistant to bacterial leaf-spot.

Carlesii (Koreanspice): Forerunner to Juddi and almost identical to it except is smaller, has less flowers and less resistant to bacterial leafspot.

Burkwood-Mowhawk: Outstanding selection with glossy green leaves which turn a great orange-red in Fall. Spring red buds open to white fragrant flowers. Greater disease resistance than straight Burkwood. Average mature size: 8' X 8'.

Cayuga: A proven performer with upright-oval habit and wavy, dark, semi-glossy leaves. Orange-red Fall color. Average mature size: 7' X7'.

Eskimo: Nice selection for smaller size (4'-5' tall & wide). Compact, dense form with glossy leaves and creamy white snowball flowers in late Spring. Fall color: Yellow, orange, red.

Non-Fragrant

Doublefile Marieseii: Medium-Large size with distinctly horizontal branching habit. Light green, deeply veined foliage. Flowers are held above foliage for an impressive display. Fall color: reddish-purple. Average size: 8' X 8'

Dentatum (Arrowwood)Chicago Lustre: Large size. Gorgeous glossy-green, deeply-veined foliage with toothed edges. Creamy-white, flat-topped flowers. Excellent orange-red-purple Fall color. Average size: 10' X 10'

Nudum Winterthur: Truly outstanding selection. Beautiful long, glossy dark green leaves turn a great burgundy in Fall accented by blue fruit. Creamy, flat-top flowers. Tolerates wet. Average size: 6' X 6'

Mohican: Medium to large selection with heavy, leathery dark green foliage similar to Alleghany but overall size not as large. Orange-red fruit in late summer for apx 4 weeks. Compact plant good for hedging. Avg. size: 9' X 9'

Alleghany (Leatherleaf): The #1 choice for fast-growing, large, dense hedging. Leaves are large and very heavy and do not readily decompose - semi-evergreen. (No Fall color) Very large. Apx size: 12' X 12' Tolerates shade.

Pragense (Prague): Another very large, fast-growing selection. Same apx. size as Alleghany but more ornamental appearance. Ovate, glossy deep-green leaves are semi-evergreen. (No Fall color) Flowers are slightly fragrant. Should be planted in location protected from winter winds.

WATERING GUIDE

Rule of Thumb (for established plants): 1 inch of water per week. Newly planted and container grown plants will require more.

Use Mulch: Apply a 2"-3" layer of mulch around the plant (but keep away from the trunk). Do not over apply. More is not better.

Use a Hose: Sprinklers are not effective in providing adequate water to the area where plants need it. Sprinklers are OK for lawns but usually not for watering plants.

Use a Rain Gauge: This will make you more aware of actual rainfall in your landscape (not at the airport) and how much you need to water.

Use Your Head. Remember that high temperatures cause higher rates of evaporation and plants transpire (sweat) more in higher temperatures.

Use a Ross Root Feeder: This is an excellent tool to provide water and fertilizer to larger trees and shrubs directly to the root zone-especially during the dry periods.

Use a Gator Bag: Simple but effective tool to provide slow watering to trees.

Use Organic Matter: Compost, soil conditioners, etc. greatly enhance a soil's ability to hold water. Probably the most important thing you can do for your soil.

Drought damage is irreversible and many times evidence of drought damage will often not show up until it is too late to do anything about it – sometimes symptoms will not show until the following year – especially with Evergreens.

DEFINING SHADE

Plants usually come labeled with their sun exposure requirements. Measuring sun exposure for plants is not an exact science. There will always be variables such as cloudy days and places where it gets to be 100 degrees in the shade. The definitions below are the generally accepted standards for determining sun exposure in the garden.

DEGREES OF SHADE

Full Sun: *At least 6 full hours of direct sunlight.* Many sun lovers enjoy more than 6 hours per day, but need regular water to endure the heat.

Partial Sun/Partial Shade: These 2 terms are often used interchangeably to mean 3 - 6 hours of sun each day, *preferably in the morning and early afternoon.*

However if a plant is listed as Partial Sun, greater emphasis is put on its receiving the minimal sun requirements. If a plant is listed as Partial Shade, the plant will need some relief from the intense late afternoon sun, either from shade provided by a nearby tree or planting it on the east side of a building.

Dappled/Filtered Sun: Dappled sunlight is similar to partial shade. It is the sun that makes its way through the branches of a deciduous tree. Woodland plants and underplantings prefer this type of sunlight over even the limited direct exposure they would get from partial shade.

Full Shade: Less than 3 hours of direct sunlight each day, with filtered sunlight during the rest of the day. Full shade does not mean no sun. There aren't many plants, except mushrooms, that can survive in the dark.

-If necessary and feasible, thin out existing tree or shrub limbs and branches to provide more light for semi-shade selections.

*** Shade loving plants are often planted near buildings/overhangs or under trees whose leaves deflect water and whose roots compete for available water and nutrients. Be sure to compensate for this loss.***

-The North side of the house is the shadiest side (the closer to the house the shadier the area will be.

RECOMMENDED PLANT/LANDSCAPE WEBSITES

Ohioline

<http://ohioline.osu.edu/lines/hygs.html> From Ohio State University. Particularly useful link: Fact Sheets

Horticulture on the Internet

<http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/hort/consumer/hortinternet/> From North Carolina State University.

UConn Plant Database

<http://www.hort.uconn.edu/Plants/>

Excellent site providing good "snapshot" descriptions and photos of plants.

Rutgers University

<http://njaes.rutgers.edu/deerresistance/>

Good site to reference regarding plants degree of deer resistance.

DROUGHT TOLERANT

PLANTS

Amur Maple
Hackberry
Honeylocust
Ginkgo
Golden Raintree
Ivory Silk Lilac
Spruce
Sandcherry
Sophora

Juniper
Bayberry
Buckthorn
Gro-Lo Sumac
Knockout Rose
Spirea
Barberry
Cotoneaster
Ninebark

Sedum
Lambs Ear
Coreopsis
Yucca
Coneflower
Grasses
Lavender
Russian Sage
Black-Eyed Susan

PLANTS FOR SHADY SITES

Fothergilla
Calycanthus
Climbing Hydrangea
Ninebark
Bayberry
Choke
Clethra
Inkberry
Boston Ivy
Redbud
Pachysandra
Dogwood
Abelia
Sweetbay Magnolia
Cherry Laurel
Pieris
Kerria
Witch Hazel
Mahonia
Sugar Maple
Oakleaf Hydrangea
Cherry Laurel
Giant Arborvitae
Hemlock
Privet
Taxus
Boxwood
Serviceberry
Bamboo
Winterberry Holly
River Birch
Semi-Shade
Serbian Spruce
American Holly
China Girl
Dragon Lady
Vanderwolf Pine
Fringetree
Katsura

PLANTS FOR SCREENING

Bamboo
Vines grown on trellis
pyracantha, euonymous
Viburnum-various varieties
Arborvitae
Pines
Spruces
Upright Juniper
Taxus
Forsythia
Weigela
Burning Bush
Ornamental Grasses

*The use of dirt mounds with plantings on top is also quite effective.

PLANTS POISONOUS TO

ANIMALS

Apple
Asian Lily (Liliaceae)
Azalea
Buckeye
Caladium
Clematis
Daphne
Day Lily
Delphinium (Larkspur)
English Ivy
Foxglove
Heavenly Bamboo
Holly
Hydrangea
Iris
Laurels
Lily of the Valley
Oaks
Rhododendron
Snow-on-the-mountain
Wisteria
Yew (Japanese Yew)
Yucca

DEER RESISTANT PLANTS

GROUND-COVERS

Ajuga
Convallaria
(Lily of the Valley)
Galium
Lamiastrum
Lamium
Vinca minor
Pachysandra

FERNS

Japanese Painted Fern
Wood Fern
Ostrich Fern
Sensitive Fern
Cinnamon Fern
Royal Fern
Christmas Fern

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Miscanthus cultivars
Pennisetum cultivars
Arundo
Sporobolis
Panicum cultivars
Calamagrostis
Carex
Saccharum (Erianthus)
Bamboo
BULBS
Allium
Chionodoxa
Colchicum
Daffodil
Galanthus (Snowdrops)
Grape Hyacinth
Hyacinthoides (Squill)
Leucojum
Pushkinia

ANNUALS

Ageratum
Allyssum
Cleome
Dusty Miller
Lantana
Nicotiana
Plectranthus argenteus
Blue Salvia
Snapdragon
Vinca (annual vine)
Zinnia anguatifolia

VINES

Bignonia (Crossvine)
Campsis
Clematis paniculata
Lonicera sempervirens
Wisteria

SHRUBS

Abelia
Aesculus parviflora
Berberis (Barberry)
Buddleia
Callicarpa
Calycanthus
SHRUBS
Caryopteris
Cotinus
Forsythia
Hypericum
Lespedeza 'Gibraltar'
Lindera
Myrica
Rhus aromatica
'Gro-Low'
Spirea
Symphoricarpus
Vitex
Yucca

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Boxwood
Ilex glabra-Inkberry Holly
Mugo Pine
Cephalotaxus
Juniper (low growing
groundcover
types)

EVERGREEN TREES

Magnolia grandiflora
'Bracken's Brown Beauty'
Picea abies
Picea pungens
Psuedotsuga menziesii

SUN PERENNIALS

Achillea
Aesclepias tuberosa
Alchemilla
Amsonia hubrichtii
Aquilegia canadensis
Artemesia
Aster lateriflorus 'Lady in Black'
Aster oblongifolius
'Raydon's Favorite'
Asteromoea mongolica
Baptisia australis
Calamintha
Chrysanthemum 'Becky'
Coreopsis lanceolata
Crocsmia
Dianthus 'Baths
Pink', 'Firewitch',
'Mountain Mist'
Euphorbia myrsinites
Euphorbia robbiae
Geranium 'Biokova'
Geranium sanguineum
Iris
Lavendula
Liatris

Monarda
Oenothera
Paeonia
Perovskia
Rudbeckia (eat young
foliage)
Salvia
Solidago
Stachys 'Helene Von Stein',
'Silver Carpet'
Thymus serpyllum
Veronica

SHADE PERENNIALS

Aquilegia
Brunnera
Chelone
Dicentra
Epimedium
Galium odoratum
Helleborus
Huechera villosa
Lamium
Lamiastrum
Pilmonaria
Tiarella

**DEER VULNERABLE
PLANTS**

Tulips
American Arborvitae
Daylily
Sedum
Phlox paniculata
Euonymus
Rhododendron
Oakleaf Hydrangea
White Pine
Scabiosa
Roses
Hostas
Impatiens
Taxus
Blue Holly
China Holly