COMPREHENSIVE LISTS OF WOODY PLANT MATERIALS FOR SPECIFIC LANDSCAPE USES IN NORTHEAST TEXAS, INCLUDING DALLAS COUNTY

by

GEORGE MORRIS FISHER

B. S. (For.) University of Idaho, 1933

A THESIS

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Department of Horticulture

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE

1959
# Table of Contents

**Introduction** ........................................................................................................... 1

**Groups of People Who Could Benefit from This Study** ........................................... 1

**Review of Literature** ................................................................................................. 3

**Procedure of Study** .................................................................................................... 5
  - Collection of Data ........................................................................................................ 5
  - Subject Matter Divisions of the Plant Lists ................................................................. 7

**The Northeast Texas Area in Relation to Plants** ...................................................... 10
  - Physiological and Ecological Aspects of the Study Area .......................................... 10
  - Aspects of the Study Area in Relation to Plants ......................................................... 11

**Preferred or Secondary Importance of Plants** ......................................................... 14

**Nomenclature** ............................................................................................................. 17

**Discussion** .................................................................................................................. 19
  - A Secondary Purpose for the Planting Lists ............................................................... 19
  - The Need for Expansion of the Planting Lists ........................................................... 20

**Conclusion** .................................................................................................................. 22

**General Plant Lists** .................................................................................................... 24
  - Vines ........................................................................................................................... 24
  - Ground Covers ........................................................................................................... 27
  - Dwarf Shrubs ............................................................................................................ 29
  - Small Shrubs ............................................................................................................. 33
  - Small to Medium Shrubs ............................................................................................ 36
  - Medium Shrubs ......................................................................................................... 41
  - Large Shrubs ............................................................................................................. 45
  - Small Trees ............................................................................................................... 49
  - Large Trees ............................................................................................................. 54
INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the study underlying the body of this thesis was to fulfill a distinct need; that of a list of woody, ornamental plant materials with detailed information on their landscaping uses for a specific geographical area, namely, Northeast Texas, including Dallas County.

Dallas County was included within the twenty-nine counties in the study area of Northeast Texas, because of its metropolitan nature, maintaining a tremendous amount of landscaping activity.

GROUPS OF PEOPLE WHO COULD BENEFIT FROM THIS STUDY

These comprehensive ornamental plant lists could serve as a guide to wholesale commercial nurserymen for selection of landscape plant materials in their growing operations; landscape nurserymen and landscape gardeners, for their sales and landscaping installations; retail nurserymen, garden center operators and other miscellaneous sales outlets for nursery stock in their sales promotion programs.

These lists could also provide members of gardening and horticultural clubs with information for the selection of specific plants for their horticultural study programs and for their home grounds and community landscaping projects.

The lists were formulated also for the homeowners, who are the buying public for the nurserymen's plants, in directing them in selection of appropriate ornamental plant materials for home grounds plantings; and in the hopes of stimulating greater interest in gardening, horticulture and community landscape beautification. The average homeowner-gardener is the one needing the most guidance in the selection of planting materials. Too
often these homeowners visit the sales yard of a nursery or garden center and purchase sizeable orders of plants from a hurried, uninformed salesperson. The homeowners, themselves, may lack sufficient knowledge on the ultimate development and adaptation of the plants purchased, or whatever ornamental and landscape design qualities these plants might possess.

If too many of the plants are unsuitable for the specific needs or desires of the homeowners they may begin to lose interest in gardening pursuits, the nursery sales agency loses customers, and most important of all, the community loses ardent supporters of horticulture, and our goal of improving good landscape design community-wise is at least impaired.

These lists should serve most specifically and effectively the needs of the designing and practicing professional landscape architects in the specific study area of Northeast Texas and Dallas County, for whom this study is particularly pointed. It should serve as a check list for the structural, cultural and ornamental uses of plants, such as could be feasibly treated under the limits of this study.

On several occasions the author has had the opportunity of reviewing professional plans, plant lists and bills of materials, prepared and designed for Northeast Texas by professional landscape architects residing outside of this particular study area. In many cases a high percentage of the plants used in their lists of plant materials were quite inadequate, because they were, in general, unadapted to the area, often difficult to obtain from commercial nurseries locally, or were not the correct plants for fulfilling the needs and desires of the designer.

The best possible landscape design that could be produced by artful means of the landscape architect, would be in some degree inadequate and non-
functional in creating the picture desired, unless the selection of planting materials is correctly made. This requirement can be met only if the plants have been carefully chosen for their landscape design qualities, and are fully hardy and adapted to the specific local area in which they are to be used.

After mistakes have been made and remedial measures taken, certain problems will arise involving loss of valuable time, costly replacements and unusual cultural and maintenance expense. If the artistry of design with the plant materials has not been effectively met through suitable choices of these plants, then the design is faulty; an injustice has been done to the property owner or client, our landscape profession is not complimented and the whole landscape picture itself suffers. Thus for professional and economic reasons, the author has seen a challenge for trying to help remedy these situations or problems.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A review by the author of many publications by authorities writing in the fields of horticulture and landscape design reveals, that to the best of his knowledge, no comprehensive and inclusive ornamental landscape plant lists have been compiled for this specific geographical area of Northeast Texas.

DeWorth (16) in his selected list of "Woody Plants for Texas" classified these plants first on the basis of the six plant hardiness zones for the entire State of Texas. He further breaks the classification down into vines, ground covers, shrubs and trees by size divisions similar to those used and generally accepted by most other authorities. He then classifies the plants as to whether they are evergreen, semi-evergreen or deciduous vegetative forms.
Within the restricted scope of his publication, DeWorth was not able to expand his lists supplementally to cover very many of the horticultural varieties (cultivars) of plants, which by and large, involve a high percentage of the plants being marketed and planted in the Northeast Texas area today, and this is likewise true in most sections of the United States. Also he was not able to present any material on the specific cultural and landscape uses of the plants, or give an expression of adaptability for any specific geographical region of such a large area as the State of Texas.

Two other Texas workers in the horticulture and landscape field, namely Westcourt (17) and White (18), have also contributed much through their publications, along with DeWorth’s, toward a better knowledge of plants for Texas gardeners.

Westcourt’s general descriptions of plants, also including the herbaceous group, are well presented. He does not, however, touch upon very many cultivars, and it is worthy of note also that a large number of new cultivar introductions have been offered by the commercial nurserymen since the date of his publication in 1943. White in his treatise on woody plants presents ten each of the worthy deciduous and broad-leaved evergreen shrubs for Texas, accompanied by excellent descriptive data and attractive illustrations.

Vines (9) in his treatise on native trees of East Texas, contributes much on dendrological information and identification of indigenous trees, but offers little on the ornamental and landscaping value of this single plant group.

Belstering (2) in editing her booklet on Dallas gardening, and Huffman (7) as editor for a gardening manual for East Texas, have certainly contributed valuable information, but in both publications these two editors have
concentrated on gardening pursuits and culture of plants, and have emphasized the herbaceous plant groups, of perennials, biennials, annuals and flowering bulbs, which are not within the scope of this present study on woody ornamentale.

Two other writers, treating areas adjoining Northeast Texas, have certainly also made commendable contributions on plant lists of their own regions, valuable to the landscape architects and to other workers in the landscaping and horticultural profession. The writer is indeed indebted to Burton (13) for his tabular material on plants of Arkansas, applicable to Zones 7 mostly; and to Wigginton (10) for his planting lists and excellent dissertations and discussions on the landscape aspect of semi-tropical plants for the Zone 9, Coastal Plain region. Both of these publications, especially Wigginton's, proved to be valuable reference material to the author for this present study. Creighton (15) is to be commended for her editorship of a Connecticut plant handbook, for her readily usable landscape use lists in a nicely condensed form.

PROCEDURE OF STUDY

Collection of Data

The field studies carried on by the author involve a period of seven years of residence in Northeast Texas, between October 1, 1951 and September 8, 1958 inclusive, where he practiced as a landscape architect. During this time he designed some five hundred major and minor landscape jobs, in numerous cases supervising the installation, and directing the performance of professional maintenance on many as well. Every installation within the Northeast Texas–Dallas area, upon completion, was inspected personally. These landscape
operations were conducted in all twenty-nine of the counties within the study area. On many of these projects both in the Northeast Texas area in general and in Dallas County, follow-up checks and observations were made periodically over the seven year interval.

Observations and data were constantly taken by the author on cultural aspects of these plant materials, such as supplied in the subsequent lists of plants, and the materials were likewise evaluated as to the plant's relative landscape and planting design usefulness, and as to its permanence and effectiveness in satisfying the needs of design. In these observations an attempt also was made to evaluate a certain plant as to its relative merit as a "preferred" plant in design, or as a "plant of secondary importance" for landscape usefulness.

During the period of study, the author actually introduced numerous new plant materials into the area, especially in the nature of new cultivars as they became available, and employed them in pilot plantings, where follow-up observations could be made. Special attention was centered on the relative merits of the plants as to whether superior or not in the landscape design consideration.

Other methods employed in the study included active participation in regional garden club workshops, and in local garden club field days, where day-long tours were planned to visit members' yards and gardens, and civic and community landscape developments. To the author's knowledge, most of the commercial nursery growing operations and the leading nursery sales yards and garden centers within the study area were visited, where data were usually taken on ornamental plants, in cooperation with the nurseryman grower or plantsman of the said establishment.
Considerable weight was placed upon visitations and examinations of some of the oldest known plantings in Northeast Texas, including cemeteries, parks, landscapings of public institutions, college campuses, anti-bellum home gardens, and the like, to observe the ultimate developments of plants with regard to hardiness, longevity, permanence and other attributes.

The author frequently called upon and consulted with many plant authorities concerning specialized plant groups, as reviewed under "Acknowledgments" in this thesis. These valued meetings aided materially in the compilations of the supplemental plant lists.

In addition the author had ample opportunity to call at the offices and observe on the site, plantings being executed by some of the leading professional landscape architects residing within the study area, and to observe their design work, their use of plant materials in the design, and the landscape design qualities of various plants used on their projects.

Records of plant material data obtained during the seven years of study were progressively assembled and compiled, and preliminary lists of landscape plants were kept and currently added to or amended, in compiling the General Plant List for the study area.

Supplemental plant lists and landscape use lists were likewise currently compiled from descriptive field notes, and amended as new plants or new uses of plants on landscape jobs were observed, resulting in the final comprehensive lists of the present thesis study.

Subject Matter Divisions of the Plant Lists

Limits of time and space in the present study dictated that the most important attributes of the plants be presented.
The General Plant Lists were first of all subdivided into major groupings based on vegetative form consisting of vines, ground covers, five size classes of shrubs, namely, dwarf, small, small to medium, medium and large, and two size classes of trees, small and large. The height ranges were established for each of these major groupings as a correlation to size, except in the case of vines. The size or height indicates approximately that of each plant group at maturity. The major groupings were then subdivided into broad-leaved evergreen, deciduous and coniferous plants.

Those definite height and size classifications were more or less arbitrarily made and could even be controversial. The decision as to what group the plants were delegated to, was more or less the author's own, but similarly follows systems of organization and presentation of material generally accepted by such landscape workers as Burton (13), Chadwick (3), (4), (5), DeWerth (16), Hoyt (6), White (18), Wigginton (10) and Wyman (11), (12).

The size and height at maturity of any plant can often be materially affected by cultural treatment and by environmental factors, both physiological and ecological, involving soil, moisture, temperature and others, and may vary considerably from one locality to another. Likewise of note is the fact that the presence locally of particularly injurious insects and diseases can materially affect the ultimate growth and development of the host plant. Thus the plant categories may need some modification by the user to suit the needs of a particular area.

All of the plants in the General Plant Lists were finally subdivided into the classifications of Preferred Plants, and Plants of Secondary Importance, similarly to the organization of data by Chadwick (3), (4), (5), White (18), Wigginton (10) and Wyman (11), (12). The basic motives for the presentation of preferred and secondary plants will be fully discussed later.
in this study.

In order to avoid serious congestion of the General Plant Lists and to further develop with limited descriptive data, certain additional landscape attributes of several plant groups highly important to the study area, Supplemental Plant Lists were compiled for eight specific cultivar plant groups. These eight groups, all cultivars, consisted of pecans, roses, sasanqua camellias, common (or) japonica camellias, kurume azaleas, indica azaleas, crapemyrtles and flowering crabapples. The author felt that possibly other important supplemental groups should have been developed, had time and space permitted, particularly in expansion of the broad-leaved evergreen hollies in the genus Ilex, and the inclusion of two other deciduous genera, the forsythias and the quinces.

The Special Landscape Use Lists were finally selected from a wide range of landscape values, as being the most important ones from the many possibilities, in order to especially benefit the landscape architect.

The author felt that the following six specialized use lists would best serve in this study area the purposes for which this study is intended, namely: espalier plants; plants for hedges, edgings, screens, barriers, backgrounds and flowering hedges; vines, ground covers, shrubs and trees with ornamental fruits; flowering vines, ground covers, shrubs and trees; vines, ground covers, shrubs and trees with outstanding fall and winter foliage coloration; and shade preference and tolerance of vines, ground covers, shrubs and trees.
Physiological and Ecological Aspects of the Study Area

The twenty-nine counties in Northeast Texas comprise a distinctive geographical and ecological region because of its characteristic topography, climate and soils, as further interpreted through Plates I to V b, contained in the Appendix of this thesis.

Except for the portions of seven counties in the northwest part of the study area and Dallas County, which fall within the Blackland Prairies Zone, the main distribution lies within the East Texas Timberlands Zone. The soils (14) in the timberlands are characterised by being light to dark colored sandy loams to clays, and the natural vegetation of the uplands is largely loblolly and shortleaf pine with some longleaf pine entering into the far southeastern corner of the study area, and oak, with bottomlands of mixed hardwoods and pines. The annual rainfall varies from 30 to 55 inches in the timberland zone (19). The above mentioned restricted smaller zone lying within the blacklands has soils varying from light to dark colored, acid to calcareous clay loams and clay. The native vegetation, much of which has been deleted, was originally mixed, tall prairie grasses and mixed oak timber in the uplands and mixed hardwoods in the bottomlands. The average annual rainfall of this zone is 30 to 45 inches.

Vines (9) in his ecological type map of Texas (unpublished) further breaks the study area down into one additional zone having three ecological divisions running longitudinally north and south across the region, into the Pine-oak Forest, Oak-Hickory and the Blackland Prairies, with a very small entrance into the far southeast corner of the area by the Longleaf Pine division.
Except for the north portions of the three northeast counties of the area lying just south of the Red River, which are within Zone 7, this study area lies wholly within the winter hardiness zone known as Zone 8. These hardiness zone classifications are generally used by nearly all horticultural authorities and referred to in commercial nurserymen’s catalogues. Zone 8 has an average winter minimum temperature within a range of 10 to 20 degrees Fahrenheit.

Aspects of the Study Area in Relation to Plants

As is found true of any plant zone based on generalized weather compilations or ecological factors, there are many minor variabilities within an area as large as this, and microclimate plays an important part in plant adaptability. Also as one approaches the defined proximity of Zone 9 to the southward, we discover a merging of plants characteristic of this more southerly influence, and the same holds true in approaching Zone 7, with merging of plants from the next cooler hardiness zone to the northward. Field observations have indicated, however, that this transition is much less abrupt in the northern tier of counties having portions falling into Zone 7. It is felt this is largely due to this particular area being topographically bottomlands or lowlands with the tempering effect of the Red River on this north boundary. Most of the ornamental woody plants commonly used in the central portion of the study area can be successfully grown and cultured in this Red River fringe area.

As an approach is made, however, toward the western boundary of the study area, a more distinct change is observed in the prevailing native plants and in the physical and ecological factors determining the range and adaptability of the ornamental plants. This area is approximated by the line
which defines and divides the East Texas Timberlands from the Blackland Prairies zones.

We are then actually dealing with two minor divisions or variations within the Northeast Texas area, when we consider their longitudinal area distribution. Thus certain ornamentals are not as well adapted to the Dallas County area as they are to the land areas farther east into the heart of Northeast Texas. By the same token, certain plants grow better and are more useful as landscape subjects in Dallas County than in the eastern extremities of Northeast Texas.

It is of interest and worthy of injection here to consider the fact that Zone 8, the main zone of hardiness involved in this study, runs the entire east-west breadth of the State of Texas. The annual average precipitation varies from around 50 inches on the Texas-Louisiana border (19), to about 10 inches on the western Texas-southern New Mexico border. Likewise extremely acid, sandy loam soils prevail on the east, with highly saline and calcareous soils on the western borders (14).

Thus with these factors cited above and with many other physiological and ecological aspects differing so widely from one end of the state to the other, it is evident that all plants that might be listed for the broad scope of Zone 8, might not be equally adapted in all areas within that zone.

The author has presented to the user of these plant lists, those specific plants and plant groups which are generally adapted to Northeast Texas, exclusive of Dallas County on the one hand and likewise those plants commonly used in Dallas County, but not in the remainder of the Northeast Texas area, on the other, and has so designated these plants by legend symbols in the General Plant Lists.
This distributional index of plant adaptability is largely based upon the author's own decisions, but he did receive much valued assistance in evaluating this material from landscape architects and nurserymen residing within the Dallas County area. Plantmen in the entire Northeast Texas area will undoubtedly want to make their own additions and subtractions to the list, but a good start can be made by continually reviewing this one. The same reasoning holds true for the personal factor involved in setting up the preferred and secondary plant lists to be discussed later in detail.

It is of value to know that most all of the plants listed in this study are being used by landscape architects and landscape gardeners and are being sold in sales yards throughout the entire study area, regardless of the author's differentiation so expressed here.

The fact remains that a demand is created for certain plants by the buying public regardless of their ease of culture and their specific ultimate development in relation to landscape design. A case in point would be the Camellia japonica, varieties as further discussed in the Supplemental Lists of this thesis.

With the homeowner the incentives might be that of desiring a certain plant because it is unusual in foliage, or spectacular in bloom or fruit, or because he or she saw it elsewhere in Northeast Texas, or it was pictured in a nursery catalogue or a gardening magazine, or simply as a challenge to the gardener in being able to successfully culture a so-called "difficult" plant.

The most restricted plant materials in the Dallas County area are in the small to medium to large broad-leaved evergreen group, which usually require for normal growth more acidity in the soil and higher organic content, than is found over most of Dallas County, and in the shade tree group
many of which are quite mesophytic in character and will thrive best only with the lower summer maximum temperatures and somewhat greater precipitation and higher humidity during the growing season, as is found in the piney woods in the heart of Northeast Texas.

PREFERRED OR SECONDARY IMPORTANCE OF PLANTS

Within each height and size grouping in the General Plant Lists are divisions classified as "Preferred Plants" and "Plants of Secondary Importance", which might more simply be called "best" and "next best" plant materials for landscaping use.

The author found this to be the most difficult classification of all to make, and even with the much appreciated assistance of the several plant experts called upon to express their opinions on certain plant groups, feels that the listing is still based quite largely upon personal opinion even though an attempt was made to avoid this. No doubt other workers will want to amend these listings to conform with their localized selections, but at least this list is a step forward toward this much needed information.

It is felt that those for whom these lists will benefit, will at least realize that superior plants do exist in each group, and that this particular differentiation will serve as a guide in their plant selections. The fact that many plants now offered to the public in most of our nursery sales outlets are cultivars, or so-called improved horticultural varieties, has had a great influence in the selection of plants in this classification. Nurserymen and plant breeders are constantly introducing new cultivars to the plant users, many of them being patented under the plant patent provisions of the United States Patent Office. Whether or not certain of these plants are superior from the landscaping aspect to other cultivars or even to species
or varieties now in common usage, is not within the jurisdiction of this study, unless it is felt that they have been adequately tested by a plantsman.

It has been said by plant material experts and nurserymen alike that some new cultivars differ from existing types so slightly that it does not warrant a change to a new variety, and they only tend to clutter up nursery sales yards, and further confuse the already perplexed buying public. It is the judgment of the author that a considerable number of the most recently-introduced cultivars should be assigned to the group of secondary importance, until they are proven superior for landscape use and deserve a listing among the preferred plants.

Without a doubt, many of the cultivars assigned to the secondary list, will, after a year or two, be sufficiently tested by landscape architects and nurserymen to warrant changing them to the preferred list, and in some cases they may replace plants now included as preferred. With the great number of cultivars being introduced, these groupings will need to be amended from time to time to keep pace with our modern plant improvement program. It is hoped that when new plants are placed on the preferred list, that the plant or plants for which they become superior substitutes will be deleted from the preferred listing.

The author does certainly not want to give the impression that new cultivars are not desirable. Great strides have been made within the past several decades in creating superior varieties, and these new introductions are the backbone of the nursery industry and certainly of great value to the landscape profession. It is hoped that this work will continue at an accelerated rate and that plants now lacking in landscape attributes will continue to be replaced by much superior varieties.
Every effort was made when placing plants on the preferred list to consider their superiority for landscape use, such as in growth form and habit, flowers, fruit, and twig, foliage type, foliage texture and density, effectiveness in the landscape extending through the season, ease of transplanting and culture, hardiness and durability, and adaptability to a wide range of physical and ecological conditions.

Then, too, the maintenance factor was considered with reference to the versatility of the plant, the rate of growth and ultimate development, the cultural demands and environmental requirements and the comparative freedom from, or resistance to disease and insect infestations. These attributes as affecting a plant's usefulness in the landscape are all well-known to landscape architects and nurserymen, but the homeowner-buyer, who many times is not informed along these lines, needs guidance in his plant selections.

Again the author wishes to remark that since there are so many aspects to consider in plant selection, the plant experts may differ in their own interpretations as to the relative weights and values in plant evaluation, but this study should guide him in making his own final selections for either a preferred or secondary rating for any given plant.

If a given plant does not measure up to the desirable characteristics stated with reference to its selection for the preferred listing, or if it, in the case of the newly introduced cultivar, has not been sufficiently tested at this date for its merits, then it has been delegated to the secondary listing. There is a real challenge existing here for every professional plant worker in testing each new cultivar before it is highly recommended to the public as a superior plant for landscape use.
NOMENCLATURE

In presenting the plant lists in this study, an attempt was made, with a few exceptions, as noted below, to follow the nomenclature as set up by "Standardized Plant Names" (21), issued in 1942 by the American Joint Committee on Horticulture Nomenclature. This provides for a single standardized scientific name and a single standardized common name for all plants.

During the seventeen years subsequent to the publication of this guide on naming of plants, a large number of horticultural varieties and selections (cultivars) have been introduced into the nursery trade by nurserymen growers, plant breeders and hybridizers. In naming any of these new plants encountered in this study an attempt was made to follow the introductory name as used by the introducer or as cited in leading nursery catalogues.

This system of nomenclature is the one generally followed by horticultural plant authorities as: Chadwick (3), (4), (5), DeWerth (16), Wigginton (10), Wyman (11), (12), and others. As not all plants are listed in Standardized Plant Names, those found missing were checked for authority in Bailey (1) or Rehder (8), both eminent authorities in horticulture, except in the case of recent cultivars not covered by these two manuals.

The term "cultivar" is now considered officially that which is used in horticultural literature as referring to a cultivated variety of plant, horticultural variety or variety as commonly used in the past. It refers to any plant form originated or maintained in cultivation and of lower rank than species.

Many plants now listed by nurserymen in their catalogues, or names used to describe their plants in sales yards, persistently carry synonymous or
even incorrect names. If such a synonym persists in cataloging, or is the one still best known by the buying public, then this has been continually so used throughout the study lists and indicated by enclosure in parenthesis. As the public becomes more familiar with the accepted names, this situation should gradually become corrected and many of these old synonyms can be dropped.

The author has omitted common names from all Special Landscape Use Lists, both from the standpoint of space conservation and for simplicity in presenting the lists, and also in hopes that the layman readers may become better acquainted with the scientific names and develop ease in using them. The users of these plant lists can always refer back to the General Plant Lists where the common names are also given. Largely through the more general usage by nurserymen of scientific names in catalogues and in advertising matter during the last few years, and through the influence of garden clubs, horticultural clubs and garden clinics, the public is rapidly becoming accustomed to scientific nomenclature and accepting it.

To be in accordance with leading nursery catalogues and feeling that any abrupt changes in the names of cultivars in particular, would be unwise and unfair to the nurserymen, the author has used trinomials freely to more fully describe a variety or sub-variety of plants, or to name a cultivar in accordance with the desires of the introducer.

The trend just now coming into use with cultivars, is to completely drop the specific epithet, or the varietal name, and simply follow the generic name with the name of the cultivar as is finally approved by the horticultural society describing and registering the plant name. This should help to simplify some of the present confusion. The nurserymen, however, will be slow to
adopt this new recommended procedure.

Names of cultivars presented in the various Supplemental Plant lists, follow in all cases the accepted names of the horticultural society involved in the plant grouping (21), (22), or that of the introducer or nurseryman listing the plant in absence of society nomenclature.

DISCUSSION

A Secondary Purpose for the Planting Lists

A secondary purpose in the presentation of these landscape lists, or the more or less "hidden" purposes, so to speak, is to create an interest all along the line, from the professional to the layman, in the use of a greater number of deciduous plants and narrow-leaved coniferous evergreens in the plantings of Northeast Texas.

This study area involved, as is true for the entire "Deep South", is characterized by a landscape dominated by broad-leaved evergreen plants, with a conspicuous absence of deciduous and coniferous shrubs to a great extent, and to a lesser degree the deciduous trees.

The plantings in Dallas County contain, however, considerably more deciduous and coniferous plant forms than are commonly found in the balance of Northeast Texas. This is due in part, at least, as previously cited, to the fact that many of the broad-leaved evergreen are members of the Ericaceae family and require strongly acid soil and high humus-organic content. The soils in the Dallas area need some supplemental treatment in order to grow these plants well, thus their planting is not overdone.

The author has gone to considerable effort in developing the supplementary and special landscape use lists including the deciduous and coniferous
shrub groups, in hopes of showing both professional and layman plant users together, the useful and enriching attributes of these lesser-known and least-used shrub groups in this southern area.

In almost any landscape composition of the area the use of a few deciduous or coniferous shrubs would add a distinction and a quality to the planting, that is often lacking, except during the late winter and early spring season of unusual and striking bloom effects created in most of our southern broad-leaved gardens. We find throughout the balance of the year a somewhat somber picture, with monotony, lack of interest and color introduction into these predominantly evergreen compositions.

No plant group can surpass the ornamental value of the deciduous types in creating an air of openness, lightness and airiness for the planting, with their sequence of colorful later-season bloom and fruiting, accompanied by fresh interesting foliage effects, the twig structure, the varied autumn foliage coloration, the unusual bark, and the interesting branching with tracery effects and shadow patterns and silhouette against the sky, which are such a delightful characteristic of plantings in the more northern zones. Likewise in the Northeast Texas plantings where coniferous evergreen shrub forms are lacking as a general rule, these narrow-leaved evergreens could add much through their growth characteristics, such as in form and branching effects for the landscape’s winter scene, softening green color tones and a feeling of vigor and strength in a planting for winter beauty during the otherwise dormant season for bloom interest in the garden.

The Need for Expansion of the Planting Lists

As already stressed by the author the special landscape use lists in this study could have been greatly expanded particularly for the benefit and
use of the landscape architect, but time and space did not permit this extension.

This development might well follow the order established by Hoyt (6) in his most exhaustive and comprehensive treatment of lists under the major subdivisions of structural form, cultural aspects, purpose adaptation, ornamental characteristics and distinctive qualities.

In an attempt to prorate this additional material in its order of importance to the landscape designer, the following might be considered for shrubs and trees: plants for various soil conditions, as moist, dry sites, acid and alkaline soils and numerous other related soil and cultural factors; natural forms or habit of growth, as being one of the phases most worked with by the landscape designers and texture values and foliage density. Most southern landscape designers, however, place form and color higher in rank for landscape value than texture and density, due to the nature of the plant compositions with which they are working being predominantly broad-leaved evergreen. Other rather important considerations for shrubs and trees, in continued order would be: growth rate, vigor and longevity, in the sense that quick growth effect is often an undesirable attribute and slower-growing plants are usually more permanent and effective in the landscape. In the coniferous evergreen shrubs, the form or habit of growth is probably the most important use attribute and concerns whether they are spreading, globose, pyramidal or columnar.

There is a need as well for expanding this study with a comprehensive list of herbaceous plants; involving annuals, biennials, perennials and possibly the hardy bulbs. These are grown predominantly for their flower and color effect in the garden or border, rather than for basic form, mass, or body in the planting for which the woody ornamentals are employed. In this
particular study area herbaceous plants are much subordinated in the landscape, but it is felt that the whole landscape character of the area could be greatly enriched with fuller use of this vegetative group.

Somewhat of a cultural problem is involved, however, in working with herbaceous forms in the South, as so many annuals and biennials are used as perennial forms, as well as in the reverse order, due to a climate with mild winters prevailing, which results in a change in the vegetative habit of the plants.

CONCLUSION

It is the author's opinion that these comprehensive lists presented on woody plant materials, should serve the ultimate purpose of providing a valuable working tool for the professional landscape worker, the commercial nurseryman and other merchandizers of ornamental plants; and will further enrich the lives of the gardening layman who follows the pursuits of gardening, now classed as the "No. 1 Hobby of America".

It is with regret that the author was limited by the time and space element of this thesis study, and that further development and expansion of additional landscape use lists was not permitted, but it is hoped that in some manner these lists, as presented, can be made available to those persons who could benefit from the efforts of this study and thus serve the distinct need for which it was intended.

Furthermore, it is the hope of the author that these observations will serve as a stimulus to other workers in the professional landscape field toward further research and compilations and expansions of these lists, as presented, in order to serve additional usefulness; and to prepare much needed landscape information lists and data for other specific geographical
units in the State of Texas, a project set up several years ago by the professional group, the Texas Landscape Association, Inc., but to date has not been followed up except by this author's presentation.

The author feels strongly that similar landscape lists and data should be prepared for release, especially to the buying public and the layman, for each of the larger metropolitan centers of Texas, possibly on county-wide limits for such city-county areas as Dallas, Houston, Fort Worth, San Antonio, Austin and Corpus Christi, for reasons already expressed in the body of this thesis.
GENERAL PLANT LISTS

Vines

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

Preferred Plants.

Botanical Name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Euonymus fortunei coloratus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpleleaf Wintercreeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euonymus fortunei kewensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kew Wintergreen Euonymus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euonymus fortunei radicans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Wintercreeper Euonymus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plants generally adapted to Northeast Texas, exclusive of Dallas County.

* Plants commonly used in Dallas County, but not in remainder of Northeast Texas area.

# Tree species known to be native to the East Texas area.
Buonynus fortunei radicans variegata
* Hedera canariensis variegata
Lonicera japonica halliana
* Rosa bracteata
* Rosa bracteata, Mermaid
* Rosa laevigata
* Smilax lanceolata
Trachelospermum (Rhynchospermum) asiaticum
* Trachelospermum (Rhynchospermum) jasminoides

Deciduous.

Preferred Plants.

Ampelopsis brevipedunculata
Antigonon leptopus
Antigonon leptopus albus
Campsis tagliabuana, Mme. Galen
Clematis paniculata
Lonicera heckrottii, Goldflame
Parthenocissus quinquefolia engelmannii
Parthenocissus tricuspidata lowi
Parthenocissus tricuspidata veitchii
Rosa species (See list of cultivars)

Variegated Winter creeper
Buonynus
Yellowedge Algerian Ivy
Halls Japanese Honeysuckle
Macartney Rose
Mermaid Macartney Rose
Cherokee Rose
Lanceleaf Greenbrier
Japanese Star Jasmine
Chinese (Confederate) Star Jasmine

Amur Ampelopsis
Mountainrose Coralvine
White Mountainrose Coralvine
Mme. Galen Hybrid Trumpet creeper
Sweetautumn Clematis
Goldflame Everblooming Honeysuckle
Engelmann Virginia Creeper
Lowe's Japanese Creeper
Veitch Japanese Creeper (Boston Ivy)
Climbing Rose
Wistaria sinensis
Wistaria sinensis alba

Vines of Secondary Importance.

Actinidia chinensis
Akebia quinata
* Ampelopsis arborea
* Anemopaegma (Bignonia) chamberlayni
* Bignonia capreolata
* Bignonia capreolata atrosanguinea
* Boussingaultia ramosa
Campsis radicans
Campsis tagliabuana
\[\text{f}\]
Celastrus scandens
Clematis jackmani
Clematis lanuginosa
Clematis texensis (coccinea)
* Clematis virginiana
Cocculus carolinus
\[\text{f}\]
Humulus lupulus
Lathyrus latifolius, varieties
Lonicera heckrotti
Lonicera heckrotti, Redgold
Lonicera sempervirens
* Passiflora caerulea

Chinese Wistaria
White Chinese Wistaria

Yangtso Actinidia
Fivleaf Akebia
Peppervine
Goldentrumpet
Crossvine
Redpurple Crossvine
Mignonette Madeiravine
Common Trumpetcreeper
Hybrid Trumpetcreeper
American Bittersweet
Jackman Clematis
Ningpo Clematis
Scarlet Clematis
Virginsbower
Carolina Snailseed
Common Hop
Perennial Peavine
Everblooming Honeysuckle
Redgold Everblooming Honeysuckle
Trumpet Honeysuckle
Bluecrown Passionflower
* Passiflora alata-caerulea (hybrid)
  Polygonum auberti
  Pueraria thunberginia
* Rosa chinensis (noisettiana)
  Thunbergia alata
* Wisteria frutescens
/ Wisteria venusta
Vitis rotundifolia

Hybrid Passionflower
Silvervine Fleeceflower
Thunberg Kudzubean
Louie Phillippe Climbing Rose
Blackeyed Clockvine
American Wisteria
Silky Wisteria
Muscadine Grapes

Ground Covers (Height up to 18 inches)

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

Preferred Plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ajuga genevensis</td>
<td>Geneva Bugle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajuga reptans</td>
<td>Carpet Bugle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajuga reptans rubra</td>
<td>Purpleleaf Carpet Bugle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euonymus fortunei coloratus</td>
<td>Purpleleaf Wintercreeper Euonymus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euonymus japonicus mediopictus</td>
<td>Yelloweye Evergreen Euonymus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galeosimum sempervirens</td>
<td>Carolina Jessamine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
* Hedera canariensis | Algerian Ivy                       |
| Hedera helix     | English Ivy                        |
| Hedera helix, Hahn's | Hahn's Branching Ivy               |
| Hypericum calycinum | Aaron'sbeard St. Johnswort        |
| Lantana sellowiana | Trailing Lantana                  |
Liriope muscari
Lonicera japonica chinensis
Mondo (Ophiopogon) japonicum
Vinca major
Vinca major variegata

Ground Covers of Secondary Importance.

Ajuga pyramidalis
* Aspidistra elatior (lurida)
Euonymus fortunei, Dupont
Euonymus fortunei radicans
* Hedera canariensis variegata
* Hemerocallis, species
Hypericum moserianum
Hypericum moserianum, Sungold
Iberis sempervirens
* Lantana callowslia, Goldrush
Liriope muscari alba
Liriope muscari Majestic
Liriope muscari variegata
Liriope spicata (graminifolia)
Lonicera japonica halliana
* Lysimachia nummularia
* Plumbago capensis
* Plumbago capensis alba
* Vinca minor

Bigblue Liriope
Purple Japanese Honeysuckle
Dwarf Lilyturf
Bigleaf Periwinkle
Mottled Bigleaf Periwinkle

Mound Carpet Bugle
Common Aspidistra
Dupont Wintercreeper Euonymus
Common Wintercreeper Euonymus
Yellowedge Algerian Ivy
Evergreen Daylily
Goldflower St. Johnswort
Sungold St. Johnswort
Evergreen Candytuft
Goldrush Lantana
White Bigblue Liriope
Majestic Bigblue Liriope
Variegated Bigblue Liriope
Creeping Liriope
Halls Japanese Honeysuckle
Honeywort (Creeping Jenny)
Cape Plumbago
White Cape Plumbago
Common Periwinkle


Vinca minor Bowles
* Viola odorata

Bowers Common Periwinkle
Sweet Violet

Deciduous.

Preferred Plants.

Phlox subulata, varieties

Moss Phlox (Thrift)

Ground Covers of Secondary Importance.

* Ceratostigma plumbaginoides
Hemerocallis, species
* Lycium halimifolium
Malvaviscus drumondi
* Nephrlepis exaltata bostoniensis
* Pleiocbassus pygmaeus, Sasa
* Rosa carolina
Rosa setigera
* Rubus rosaeafolius
* Veronica spicata

Blue Ceratostigma
Deciduous Daylily
Matrimonyvine
Drummond (Turkscap) Waxmallow
Boston Fern
Sasa Pygmy Bamboo
Carolina Rose
Prairie Rose
Roseleaf Raspberry (Easter Rose)
Spike Speedwell

Dwarf Shrubs (Height up to 2 feet)

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

Preferred Plants.

Botanical Name
* Acuba japonica nana
Buxus harlandi

Common Name
Dwarf Japanese Acuba
Harland's Box
Dwarf Japanese littleleaf Box
Rock Cotoneaster
Boxleaf (Dwarf) Evergreen Euonymus
Upright Dwarf Evergreen Euonymus
Dwarf Gardenia (Cape jasmine)
Dwarf Chinese Holly
Heller Japanese Holly
Stokes Japanese Holly
Dwarf Yaupon
Stokes Dwarf Yaupon
Yunnan Honeysuckle

Dwarf Shrubs of Secondary Importance.

† Abelia grandiflora prostrata
† Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa
† Buxus welleri (hybrid)
† Cotoneaster apiculata
† Cotoneaster microphylla
glaucag
† Euonymus fortunei, Emerald
† Euonymus japonicus, Pulchellus aureo-variegatus
† Hesperaloe parviflora
† Hypericum patulum henryi

Prostrate Glossy Abelia
Truedwarf Common Box
Waller's Box
Cranberry Cotoneaster
Rockspray Cotoneaster
Grayleaf Rockspray Cotoneaster
Emerald Wintercreeper Euonymus
Goldspot Upright Dwarf Evergreen Euonymus
Red Hesperaloe
Henry St. Johnswort
Hypericum patulum, Hidcote Beauty

Ilex crenata microphylla
Jasminum parkeri
Lavandula officinalis (vera)

Lonicera nitida

Myrsine africana

Osmanthus ilicifolius variegata

Rosa chinensis (roulette) minima
Rosmarinus officinalis

Santolina chamaecyparissus

Serissa foetida

Serissa foetida variegata

Teucrium chamaedrys

Deciduous.

Preferred Plants.

Hibiscus palustris, Brilliant Cerise

Hibiscus palustris, Clown

Hibiscus palustris, varieties

Rosa floribunda, varieties (See list of cultivars)

Rosa miniatura, varieties (See list of cultivars)

Rosa polyantha, varieties (See list of cultivars)

Hidcote Beauty Goldencup
St. Johnswort

Littleleaf Japanese Holly

Parker Jasmine

True (English) Lavender

Box Honeysuckle

African Boxwood

Dwarf Variegated Holly Osmanthus

Roulett Chinese Rose

Rosemary

Cypress Lavendercottton

Serissa

Yellowrim Serissa

Chamaedrys Germander

Brilliant Cerise Common (Hardy) Rosemallow

Clown Common (Hardy) Rosemallow

Common (Hardy) Rosemallow

Floribunda Rose

Miniature (Dwarf) Rose

Polyantha Rose
Spiraea bumalda, Anthony Waterer

Spiraea bumalda froebeli

Dwarf Shrubs of Secondary Importance.

† Berberis, Crimson Pygmy (hybrid)
† Caryopteris incana, Blue Mist
† Caryopteris incana, Heavenly Blue
† Deutzia gracilis
† Forsythia viridissima bronxensis
† Lantana camara
† Potentilla fruticosa, Katherine Dykes
† Punica granatum nana, Chico
† Salvia coccinea
† Salvia greggi

Coniferous.

Preferred Plants.

Juniperus horizontalis
Juniperus horizontalis plumosa
Juniperus procumbens

Dwarf Shrubs of Secondary Importance.

Juniperus chinensis sargentii
* Juniperus conferta
Juniperus horizontalis douglasii

Anthony Waterer Spiraea
Froebel Spiraea
Crimson Pygmy Dwarf Barberry
Bluemist Bluebeard
Heavenly Blue Bluebeard
Slender Deutzia
Dwarf Greenstem Forsythia
Common Lantana
Katherine Dykes Bush Cinquefoil
Chico Dwarf Pomegranate
Texas Sage
Autumn Sage
Creeping Juniper
Andorra Creeping Juniper
Japgarden Juniper
Sargent Chinese Juniper
Shore Juniper
Waukegan Creeping Juniper
Small Shrubs (Height 2 to 4 feet)

**Broad-leaved Evergreen.**

Preferred Plants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aucuba japonica variegata</td>
<td>Goldust Japanese Aucuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buxus microphylla japonica</td>
<td>Japanese Littleleaf Box (Japanese Box)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camellia sasanqua, varieties</td>
<td>Sasanqua Camellia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(See list of cultivars)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elaeagnus pungens nana</td>
<td>Dwarf Thorny Elaeagnus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardenia jasminoides stricta nana</td>
<td>Intermediate Gardenia (Capejasmine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilex crenata convexa (bullata)</td>
<td>Convexleaf Japanese Holly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilex crenata rotundifolia</td>
<td>Roundleaf Japanese Holly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ligustrum, Suwanee River (hybrid)</td>
<td>Suwanee River Ligustrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrtus communis compacta</td>
<td>Compact True Myrtle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nandina domestica compacta</td>
<td>Dwarf Nandina (Heavenly Bamboo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron (Azalea) obtusum japonicum, varieties (See list of cultivars)</td>
<td>Kurume Azalea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Small Shrubs of Secondary Importance.

<p>| Abelia Goucher (hybrid)               | Edward Goucher Abelia                      |
| Abelia sherwoodi (hybrid)             | Sherwood Abelia                            |
| Berberis sargentiana                  | Sargent Barberry                           |
| Berberis verruculosa                  | Warty Barberry                             |
| Buxus microphylla koreana             | Korean Littleleaf Box                      |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>* Buxus sempervirens rotundifolia</th>
<th>Roundleaf Common Box</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Euonymus japonicus albo-vari-</td>
<td>Silverqueen (Silverspot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legatae, Silver Queen</td>
<td>Evergreen Euonymus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euonymus japonicus aurea-vari-</td>
<td>Goldspot (Variegated)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legatae</td>
<td>Evergreen Euonymus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euonymus japonicus compactus</td>
<td>Upright Compact Evergreen Euonymus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erectus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buxya emarginata</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Fatsahedera lizei (hybrid)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Fatsahedera lizei variegata</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(hybrid)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasminum nudiflorum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ligustrum vulgare nanum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahonia bealei</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Pyracantha coccinea pauciflo-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Pyracantha coccinea pauciflo-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ra, Lodense</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Pyracantha coccinea, Vincent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raphiolepis indica</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raphiolepis indica, Bill Evans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raphiolepis indica, Springtime</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Raphiolepis umbellata ovata</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Rhododendron (Azalea) species</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Glenn Dale Hybrid&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Rhododendron (Azalea) species</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Macrantha Hybrid&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Rhododendron (Azalea) species</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Pericat Hybrid&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Rhododendron (Azalea) species</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Sander Hybrid&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viburnum rhytidophyllum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Yucca filamentosa

Deciduous.

Preferred Plants.

Berberis thunbergi

Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea

Chaenomeles japonica, Coral Sea

Chaenomeles japonica nivalis

Chaenomeles lagenaria, Knaphill Scarlet

Heteropteris (Banisteria) argentea

Prunus glandulosa alba, Doublewhite

Prunus glandulosa rosea, Doublepink

Rosa floribunda, varieties (See list of cultivars)

Rosa hybrid tea, varieties (See list of cultivars)

Small Shrubs of Secondary Importance.

Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea

Berberis thunbergi

Chaenomeles japonica

Chaenomeles japonica nivalis

Convolvulus cneorum

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, varieties

Lespedeza bicolor

Rhododendron (Azalea) species "Gable Hybrid"

Rhododendron (Azalea) mollis (Mollis)
Symphoricarpus chenaulti (hybrid)
Symphoricarpus orbiculatus

Coniferous.

Preferred Plants.

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana
Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia

Small Shrubs of Secondary Importance.

Juniperus chinensis hetzi glauca
Pinus mugho mugho
Taxus cuspidata, varieties

Small to Medium Shrubs (Height 4 to 6 feet)

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

Preferred Plants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abelia grandiflora</td>
<td>Glossy Abelia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Aucuba japonica</td>
<td>Japanese Aucuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barberis julianae</td>
<td>Wintergreen Barberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barberis mentorensis</td>
<td>Mentor Barberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Buxus sempervirens</td>
<td>Common (English) Box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Camellia sasanqua, varieties</td>
<td>Sasanqua Camellia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(See list of cultivars)
Spreading Euonymus
Feijoa (Pineapple Guava)
Fortunes Capejasmine
Showy Jasmine
Italian Jasmine
Revolute Italian Jasmine
Primrose Jasmine
Japanese Photinia
Whitespot Pittosporum
Scarlet Firethorn
Indica Azalea
Double Reevss Spirea
Sandankwa Viburnum

Small to Medium Shrubs of Secondary Importance.

Callistemon lanceolatus
Lemon Bottlebrush
Callistemon rigidus
Stiff Bottlebrush
Cotoneaster glaucophylla serotina (parneyi)
Brightbead Cotoneaster
Cotoneaster pannosa
Silverleaf Cotoneaster
Dasyliirion texanna
Texas Sotol
Gardenia jasminoides, August Beauty
August Beauty Capejasmine
Gardenia jasminoides, Mystery
Mystery Capejasmine
Loropetalum chinense

Mahonia aquifolium

Mahonia trifoliata

Osmant hus ilicifolius, Silver rim

Rhododendron (Azalea) mucronatum (rosmarinifolia)

Spiraea cantoniensis (reevesiana)

Viburnum tinus

Viburnum tinus robustum

Deciduous.

Preferred Plants.

Chaenomeles lagenaria alba

Chaenomeles lagenaria, Apple Blossom

Chaenomeles lagenaria, Glowing Ember

Chaenomeles lagenaria, Texas Pink

Forsythia, Beatrix Farrand (hybrid)

Forsythia intermedia primulina, Spring Glory

Hydrangea macrophylla (hortensis) varieties

Lagerstroemia indica nana, varieties (See list of cultivars)

Philadelphus virginalis

Lotopetalum (Southern Evergreen Witch-hazel)

Oregon grape

Laredo Mahonia (Algerita)

Silver rim Holly Osmant hus (False Holly)

Snow Azalea

Reeves Spirea

Laurestinus Viburnum

Roundleaf Laurestinus Viburnum

White Common Floweringquince

Apple Blossom Common Floweringquince

Glowing Ember Common Floweringquince

Texas Pink Common Flowering quince

Beatrix Farrand Forsythia

Spring Glory Forsythia

Bigleaf Hydrangea

Dwarf Crapemyrtle

Virginalis Mockorange
Philadelphia
Minnesota
Virginiana
Minnesota Snowflake
Virginalis Mockorange
Grandiflora Rose
Double Bridal Wreath Spirea
Thunberg Spirea
Vanhoutte Spirea

Small to Medium Shrubs of Secondary Importance.

Aesculus arguta
American Beautyberry
Wright's Anisacanthus

Anisacanthus wrightii
American Beautyberry

Callicarpa americana
Purple Beautyberry

Callicarpa dichotoma
Common Sweetshrub

Calycanthus floridus
Common Flowering Quince

Chaenomeles lagenaria
Spreading Cotoneaster

Cotoneaster divaricata
Scotch Broom

Cystisus scoparius
Creeping Skyflower

Duranta repens
Border Forsythia

Forsythia intermedia (hybrid)
Primrose Border Forsythia

Forsythia intermedia primulina
Siebold Weeping Forsythia

Forsythia suspensa sieboldi
Oakleaf Hydrangea

Hydrangea quercifolia
Japanese Kerria

Kerria japonica
Double Japanese Kerria

Kerria japonica pleniflora
California Privet

Ligustrum ovalifolium
Golden California Privet

Ligustrum ovalifolium variegatum
Morrow Honeysuckle

Lonicera morrowi
Tatarian Honeysuckle

Lonicera tatarica
Lonicera tatarica alba

Prunus persica, Flory

* Rhododendron (Azalea) nudiflorum

* Rhododendron (Azalea) obtusum

Kaempferi

Rhodotypos scandens

Rhus trilobata

* Rosa carolina

* Rosa chinensis (noisettiana)

Louis Phillippe (Shrub Form)

* Rosa eglanteria

Rosa hugonis

Rosa rugosa, varieties

* Rosa virginiana

 Syringa "hybrids"

 Syringa persica

 Syringa persica laciniata

 Syringa vulgaris

 Syringa vulgaris alba

Viburnum burkwoodi

Viburnum burkwoodi chenaulti

Viburnum, Carlcephalum (hybrid)

Viburnum carlesi

Viburnum carlesi Juddi

Viburnum tomentosum plicatum

grandiflorum

White Tatarian Honeysuckle

Flory Dwarf Double Pink

Flowering Peach

Pinxterbloom Azalea

Hybrid Torch Azalea

Black Jethead

Skunkbush Sumac

Carolina Rose

Louis Phillippe Rose

Sweetbrier (Eglantine) Rose

Father Hugo Rose

Rugosa Rose

Virginia Rose

Hybrid Lilac

Persian Lilac

Cutleaf Persian Lilac

Common Lilac

White Common Lilac

Burkwood Viburnum

Improved Burkwood Viburnum

Fragrant Snowball Viburnum

Koreanspice Viburnum

Improved Koreanspice Viburnum

Improved Doublefile Viburnum
**Coniferous.**

**Preferred Plants.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana</td>
<td>Pfitzer Chinese Juniper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniperus sabina</td>
<td>Savin Juniper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniperus sabina, Vonehron</td>
<td>Vonehron Juniper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Small to Medium Shrubs of Secondary Importance.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana aurea</td>
<td>Golden Pfitzer Chinese Juniper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana, Silver</td>
<td>Silver Pfitzer Chinese Juniper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniperus virginiana (tripartita), Fountain</td>
<td>Fountain Eastern Redcedar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxus baccata stricta (fastigiata)</td>
<td>Upright Irish Yew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thuja (Biota) orientalis aurea nana, Dwarf</td>
<td>Dwarf Berckmanns Golden Arborvitae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Medium Shrubs (Height 6 to 10 feet)**

**Broad-leaved Evergreen.**

**Preferred Plants.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Camellia japonica, varieties</td>
<td>Common Camellia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(See list of cultivars)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camellia sasanqua, varieties</td>
<td>Sasanqua Camellia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(See list of cultivars)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleyera japonica</td>
<td>Japan Cleyera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elaeagnus pungens fruitlandi</td>
<td>Fruitland Thorny Elaeagnus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elaeagnus pungens simoni</td>
<td>Simon Thorny Elaeagnus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Eriobotrya japonica
Euonymus japonicus
Ilex cornuta
Ilex cornuta burfordi
Leucophyllum frutescens
Nandina domestica
Pittosporum tobira
Pyracantha crenato-serrata graberi

Loquat
Evergreen Euonymus
Chinese Holly
Burford Chinese Holly
Texas Silverleaf (Geniza)
Nandina (Heavenly Bamboo)
Tobira Pittosporum
Grabera Chinese Firethorn

Medium Shrubs of Secondary Importance.

Arbutus unedo compacta
Camellia (Thea) sinensis
Dasylirion serratifolium
Elaeagnus pungens
Burya japonica
Ligustrum japonicum variegatum
Ligustrum lucidum (texana) compactum
Ligustrum lucidum recurvifolium (rependum)
Ligustrum lucidum variegatum
Ligustrum quihoui
Myrtus communis
Nerium oleander, varieties
Osmanthus ilicifolius (aquifolium)
Pieris japonica

Compact Strawberry Madrone
Common Tea
Sawtooth Sotol
Thorny Elaeagnus
Japanese Burya
Variegated Japanese Privet
Griffings Compact Waxleaf Glossy Privet
Crinklyleaf Glossy Privet
Variegated Glossy Privet
Quihou Privet
True Myrtle
Common Oleander
Holly Osmanthus
Japanese Pieris
Viburnum japonicum

**Deciduous.**

Preferred Plants.

- Exochorda racemosa
- Forsythia intermedia spectabilis, Lynwood Gold
- Lonicera fragrantissima
- Philadelphus coronarius
- Prunus jacquemonti
- Spiraea arguta
- Weigela florida (rosea)

Medium Shrubs of Secondary Importance.

- Amorpha fruticosa
- Cassia corymbosa
- Cornus racemosa
- Cornus stolonifera
- Cortaderia selloana
- Deutzia lemoinei
- Deutzia scabra florepleno
- Deutzia scabra, Pride of Rochester
- Forsythia intermedia spectabilis
- Forsythia suspensa fortunei
- Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora
- Hydrangea paniculata, Nikko Blue
- Lonicera zabeli (hybrid)

Japanese Viburnum

- Common Pearlbush
- Lynwood Gold Forsythia
- Winter Honeysuckle
- Sweet Mockorange
- Jacquemont Cherry
- Garland Spirea
- Oldfashioned Weigela

Indigobush Amorpha
- Flowery Senna
- Gray Dogwood
- Redosier Dogwood
- Selloa Pampasgrass
- Lemoine Deutzia
- Double Fuzzy Deutzia
- Pride of Rochester Deutzia
- Showy Border Forsythia
- Fortune Weeping Forsythia
- Peegee Panicle Hydrangea
- Nikko Blue Panicle Hydrangea
- Zabel Honeysuckle
Magnolia stellata
Magnolia stellata rosea
Poinciana gilliesi
Prunus besseyi
Robinia hispida
Syringa chinensis (rothomagensis)
Syringa chinensis (rothomagensis) laciniata
Viburnum opulus roseum (sterile)
Viburnum tomentosum sterile
Weigela floribunda, Bristol Ruby (hybrid)
Weigela floribunda variegata
Weigela hendersonii (hybrid)
Weigela vaniloid (hybrid)

Coniferous.

Preferred Plants.

Chamaecyparis (Cupressus) lawsoniana erecta glauca
Juniperus virginiana ketaleerdi
Thuja (Biota) orientalis aurea nana

Medium Shrubs of Secondary Importance.

Chamaecyparis (Cupressus) obtusa
Juniperus chinensis femina

Star Magnolia
Pink Star Magnolia
Paradise Poinciana
Bessey Cherry
Roseacacia Locust
Chinese Lilac
Cutleaf Chinese Lilac
Snowball European Viburnum
Japanese Snowball Viburnum
Bristol Ruby Weigela
Variegated Old-fashioned Weigela
Henderson Weigela
Vanicek Weigela

Kluecolumn Lawson False-cypress
Ketaleer Juniper
Berckmanns Oriental Arborvitae

Hinoka Falsecypress
Reeves (Sylvestris)
Chinese Juniper
Juniperus chinensis torulosa  Twisted Chinese Juniper
Juniperus communis hibernica  Upright Irish Juniper
columnaris
Juniperus communis suecica  Swedish Juniper
Juniperus excelsa stricta  Spiny Greek Juniper
Thuja (Biota) orientalis, Donita  Bonita Oriental Arborvitae

Large Shrubs (Height over 10 feet)

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

Preferred Plants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Ilex cassine</td>
<td>Dahoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilex opaca, East Palatka (hybrid)</td>
<td>East Palatka Holly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilex vomitoria</td>
<td>Yaupon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ligustrum lucidum (textanum)</td>
<td>Glossy Privet (Waxleaf Ligustrum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photinia serrulata</td>
<td>Chinese Photinia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus (Laurocerasus) caroliniana</td>
<td>Carolina Laurelcherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyracantha coccinea lalandi</td>
<td>Laland Firethorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyracantha, Crimson Tide (hybrid)</td>
<td>Crimson Tide Firethorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyracantha, San Jose (hybrid)</td>
<td>San Jose Firethorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyracantha, Victory (hybrid)</td>
<td>Victory Firethorn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Large Shrubs of Secondary Importance.

| * Bambusa multiplex (disticha)  | Fernleaf Bamboo              |
| * Bambusa vulgaris             | Common Bamboo                |
| * Fatsia japonica              | Japanese Fatsia              |
Ilex aquifolium, varieties

* Ilex coriacea

/ Ilex opaca howardii

Ilex vomitoria, Pride of Houston

Ilex vomitoria, Pride of Texas

Ligustrum japonicum

Ligustrum lucidum (texasum) nobilis (erectum)

Ligustrum sinense

* Michelia fuscata

* Myrica cerifera

/ Osmanthus fortunei

Photinia serrulata nana

* Prunus laurocerasus

Pyracantha coccinea lalandii, Thornless

/ Pyracantha, Rosedale (hybrid)

* Sotol (Dasyliirion) blackburnia

* Vaccinium arboreum

* Yucca aloifolia

Deciduous.

Preferred Plants.

Aesculus carnea (hybrid)

Ficus carica celeste

Hibiscus syriacus, varieties

English Holly

Tall Inkberry Holly

Howard Holly

Pride of Houston Yaupon

Pride of Texas Yaupon

Japanese Privet

Upright Glossy Privet

Chinese Privet (Amur River Privet "South")

Benashrub

Southern Waxmyrtle (Bayberry)

Fortunes Osmanthus

Compact Chinese Photinia

Common Laurelcherry

Thornless Laland Firethorn

Rosedale Firethorn

Blackburn Palmetto (Sotol)

Farkleberry

Aloe Yucca (Spanishdagger)

Red Horseschestnut

Celestial Common Fig

Shrubalthea (Rose of Sharon)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ilex decidua</th>
<th>Possumhaw</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lagerstroemia indica, varieties (See list of cultivars)</td>
<td>Common Grapemyrtle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonicera maacki erubescens</td>
<td>Pink Amur Honeysuckle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamarix hispida coolidgei</td>
<td>Coolidge Kashgar Tamarisk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamarix hispida, Summer Glow</td>
<td>Summer Glow Kashgar Tamarisk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viburnum prunifolium</td>
<td>Blackhaw Viburnum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitex agnuscastus latifolia</td>
<td>Hardy Lilac Chastetree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Large Shrubs of Secondary Importance.**

| * Acacia farnesiana                           | Sweet Acacia (Huisache)            |
| Acacia pavia                                   | Red Buckeye                        |
| * Aralia spinosa                              | Devils-walkingstick                |
| Buddleia davidii                              | Orangeeye Butterflybush            |
| Cephalanthus occidentalis                     | Common Buttonbush                  |
| Chilopsis linearis                            | Desertwillow                       |
| Chilopsis linearis alba                       | White Desertwillow                 |
| Chionanthus virginicue                         | White Fringetree                   |
| Cotinus coggyria                              | Common Smoketree (Aaronsbeard)     |
| Euonymus atropurpureus                        | Eastern Wahoo                      |
| * Ficus carica, varieties                     | Common Fig                         |
| * Forestiera pubescens                        | Downy Forestiera                   |
| * Hamamelis virginiana                        | Common Witchhazel                  |
| Phyllostachys aurea                           | Golden Bamboo                      |
| Poncirus trifoliata                           | Trifoliate-orange (Hardyorange)    |
| Pseudosasa japonica                           | Arrow Bamboo                       |
| Ptelea trifoliata mollis                      | Wooly Common Hoptree               |
**Punica granatum**

* Rhamnus alaternus
* Rhamnus caroliniana
* Rhus copallina
* Rhus glabra
* Rhus typhina
* Rosa multiflora
* Salix caprea, varieties
* Salix discolor, varieties
* Sambucus canadensis
* Sambucus canadensis aurea
* Sophora secundiflora
* Tamarix gallica
* Tamarix hispida
* Vitex negundo incisa
* * Ungnadia speciosa
* Zanthoxylum clava-herculis
* * Zizyphus jujuba

**Coniferous.**

* Preferred Plants.*

Juniperus scopulorum, Blue Haven

Juniperus scopulorum, Chandler Silver

Juniperus scopulorum, Platinum

Blue Haven Rockymountain Juniper

Chandler Silver Rockymountain Juniper

Platinum Rockymountain Juniper
Juniperus virginiana canaerti  
Juniperus virginiana glauca  
Juniperus virginiana hilli  
* Podocarpus macrophyllus maid  
Thuja (Biota) orientalis, Baker  
Thuja (Biota) orientalis, Excelsa  
† Thuja (Biota) orientalis, Howard Bluecone

Canaert Redcedar  
Silver Redcedar  
Hill Dundee Redcedar  
Shrubby Yew Podocarpus  
Baker Oriental Arborvitae  
Excelsa Oriental Arborvitae  
Howard’s Bluecone Oriental Arborvitae

Large Shrubs of Secondary Importance.

Juniperus chinensis pyramidalis  
† Thuja (Biota) orientalis, Howard Bluespire

Pyramidal Chinese Juniper  
Howard's Bluespier  
Oriental Arborvitae

Small Trees (Height 10 to 30 feet)

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

Preferred Plants.

Botanical Names

Kriobotrya japonica (Tree Form)  
Ilex cassine (Tree Form)  
* Ilex cassine-opaca (hybrid)  
Ilex opaca, East Palatka (hybrid) (Tree Form)  
† Ilex opaca fosteri  
† Ilex opaca Howard (Tree Form)  
# Ilex vomitoria (Tree Form)  
# Prunus (Laurocerasus) caroliana (Tree Form)

Common Name

Loquat  
Dahoon  
Hume No. II Hybrid Holly  
East Palatka Holly  
Foster's American Holly  
Howard Holly  
Yaupon  
Carolina Laurelcherry
Small Trees of Secondary Importance.

Ligustrum japonicum (Tree Form)
Ligustrum lucidum (taxatum) (Tree Form)
Ligustrum sinese (Tree Form)
### Myrica cerifera (Tree Form)
### Persea borbonia
Photinia serrulata (Tree Form)
Pittosporum tobira (Tree Form)
Pyrus kawakami
### Sabal texana
### Vaccinium arboreum (Tree Form)
Washingtonia robusta

Deciduous.

Preferred Plants.

Albizia julibrissin
# Cercis canadensis
## Cornus florida
# Ilex decidua (Tree Form)
Koelreuteria paniculata
Lagerstroemia indica, varieties (Tree Form)
(See list of cultivars)
Magnolia soulangeana
Magnolia soulangeana, Purple (nigra)

Japanese Privet
Glossy Privet (Waxleaf Ligustrum)
Chinese Privet (Amur River Privet "South")
Southern Waxmyrtle
Redbay Persea
Chinese Photinia
Tobira Pittosporum
Evergreen Pear
Texas Palmetto
Farkleberry
Mexican Washingtonpalm
Silktree (Mimosa)
Eastern Redbud
Flowering Dogwood
Possumhaw
Panicled Goldenraintree
Common Crapemyrtle
Saucer Magnolia
Purple Saucer Magnolia
Malus, varieties
(See list of cultivars)

Prunus blireiana, Newport

Prunus cerasifera, Thundercloud

Prunus persica nectarina
scleropersica, varieties

Wisteria sinensis (Tree Form)

Wisteria sinensis alba (Tree Form)

Small Trees of Secondary Importance.

# Acacia farnesiana (Tree Form)
* Acer palmatum
* Acer palmatum atropurpureum
# Aesculus glabra leucodermis
Albizia julibrissin rosea
**# Rumelia lanuginosa
* Castanea mollissima, varieties
Catalpa bungii
* Cercis canadensis alba
/ Cercis chinensis
Chilopsis linearis (Tree Form)
# Chioanthus virginicus (Tree Form)
* Cinnamomum camphora
**# Cornus florida rubra
# Crataegus acutivalvis
# Crataegus opaca

Flowering Crabapple

Blireiana (Purpleleaf) Plum

Thundercloud Myrobalan
(Purpleleaf) Plum

Clingstone (Double Flowering) Peach

Chinese Wisteria

White Chinese Wisteria

Sweet Acacia (Huisache)

Japanese Maple

Bloodleaf Japanese Maple

Whitebark Ohio Buckeye

Hardy Silktree (Minosa)

Woolybucket Rumelia

Chinese Chestnut

Manchurian Catalpa

White Eastern Redbud

Chinese Redbud

Desertwillow

White Fringetree

Camphortree

Red Flowering Dogwood

May Hawthorn

Riverflat Hawthorn
Crataegus oxycahla pauli

Crataegus phaenopyrum

* Daubentonia grandiflora

* Diospyros kaki, Eureka (hybrid)

* Diospyros kaki, Tanenashi (hybrid)

† Diospyros texana

* Diospyros virginiana

† Elaeagnus angustifolia

* Erythrina cristi-galli

Ficus carica, varieties (Tree Form)

Laburnum anagyroides, Vossi

‡# Magnolia virginiana

Melia azedarach

Melia azedarach umbraculiformis

‡# Ostrya virginiana

‡# Parkinsonia aculeata

* Phyllostachys bambusioidea

Poncirus trifoliata (Tree Form)

† Prosopis glandulosa (juliflora)

‡ Prunus americana

‡ Prunus angustifolia

Prunus armeniaca, varieties

Prunus cerasifera pissardi

* Prunus serrulata, Kwanzan

Pauls Scarlet English Hawthorn

Washington Hawthorn

Rattlebox

Eureka Kaki (Japanese) Persimmon

Tanenashi Kaki (Japanese) Persimmon

Texas Persimmon

Common Persimmon

Russianolive

Cockspur Coralbean

Common Fig

Vossi Goldenchain Laburnum

Sweetbay Magnolia

Chinaberry

Umbrella (Texas Umbrella) Chinaberry

American Hophornbean

Jerusalemtorn (Retama)

Japanese Timber Bamboo

Trifoliate-orange (Hardyorange)

Honey Mesquite

American Plum

Chickasaw Plum

Flowering Apricot

Purpleleaf Plum

Kwanzan Oriental Cherry
* Prunus subhirtella pendula

# Prunus triloba

* Prunus virginiana

* Prunus yedoensis, varieties

Pyrus calleryana

Pyrus communis, varieties

Pyrus pyrifolia, varieties

Pyrus ussuriensis

Rhamnus caroliniana (Tree Form)

Robinia hispida (Tree Form)

Robinia pseudoacacia umbraculifera

Sapindus drumondi

* Sapium sebiferum

# Sassafras albidum

Sophora secundiflora (Tree Form)

* Ulmus parviflora sempervirens

# Viburnum rufidulum

* Zizyphus jujuba (Tree Form)

Coniferous.

Preferred Plants.

Cupressus arizonica glauca

Cupressus sempervirens

Cupressus sempervirens glauca

Cupressus sempervirens pyramidalis

Weeping Higan (Japanese) Cherry

Flowering Plum

Common Chokecherry

Yoshino (Japanese) Cherry

Gallery Pear

Common Pear

Common Sand Pear

Ussurian Pear

Carolina Buckthorn

Roses

Globe Hacklebush

Western Soapberry

Chinese Tallowtree

Common Sassafras

Mescalbean Sophora

Evergreen Chinese Elm

Rusty Blackhaw Viburnum

Common Jujube

Blue Arizona Cypress

Italian Cypress

Blue Italian Cypress

Pyramidal Italian Cypress
Small Trees of Secondary Importance.

Chamaecyparis (Cupressus) lawsoniana  Lawson Falsecypress
Chamaecyparis (Cupressus) obtusa  Hinoki Falsecypress
Cupressus arizonica  Arizona Cypress
Pinus halepensis  Aleppo Pine
Podocarpus macrophyllus  Yew Podocarpus
Pinus pinea  Italian Stone Pine
Thuja (Botta) orientalis  Oriental Arborvitae

Large Trees (Height over 30 feet)

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

Preferred Plants.

Botanical Name  Common Name
# Ilex opaca, varieties  American Holly
# Magnolia grandiflora  Southern Magnolia
* Phoenix canariensis  Canary Date
# Quercus virginiana  Live Oak

Deciduous.

Preferred Plants.

# Acer rubrum  Red Maple
* Acer rubrum conica, Scanlon  Scanlon Red Maple
# Acer saccharinum  Silver Maple
Carya (Hickory) illinoensis, varieties  Pecan (Papershell)
(See list of cultivars)
Celtis occidentalis
Fraxinus arizonica (velutina) (hybrid)
Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata
Fraxinus velutina glabra
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis, Moraine
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis, skyline
Juglans nigra, Thomas
Liquidambar styraciflua
Liriodendron tulipifera
Nyssa sylvatica
Nyssa sylvatica caroliniana
Platanus occidentalis
Quercus nigra
Quercus phellos
Quercus shumardi
Robinia pseudoacacia idahoensis
Salix babylonica, Golden
Sophora japonica
Ulmus americana
Ulmus americana, Augustine Ascending
Ulmus americana "hybrids"
Ulmus carpinifolia Buisman
Zelkova serrata

Common Hackberry
Arizona Ash
Green Ash
Smooth (Modesto) Ash
Moraine Thornless Honeylocust
Skyline Thornless Honeylocust
Thomas Eastern Black Walnut
American Sweetgum
Tuliptree (Yellow Poplar)
Black Tupelo
Yellow Black Tupelo
American Planetree
Water Oak
Willow Oak
Shumard Oak
Idaho Pink-flowering Black Locust
Golden Babylon Weeping Willow
Japanese Pagodatree
American Elm
Augustine Ascending
American Elm
American Elm
Christine Buisman
Smoothleaf Elm
Japanese Zelkova (Keaki Tree)
Large Trees of Secondary Importance.

# Acer negundo
# Acer saccharinum laciniatum
# Acer saccharum
Ailanthus altissima (glandulosa)
Ailanthus altissima (glandulosa) slythocarpa
# Betula nigra
# Broussonetia papyrifera
** Carya cordiformis
** Carya glabra
** Carya ilicifolia illinoensis
** Carya laciniosa
** Carya ovata
# Catalpa bignoniodes
# Celtis laevigata
# Celtis occidentalis crassifolia
# Fraxinus americana
/ Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata, Marshall
# Gleditsia triacanthos inermis
/ Gleditsia triacanthos inermis, Sunburst
Gymnocladus dioicus
# Juglans nigra
* Juglans regia, varieties
# Maclura pomifera
* Magnolia macrophylla

Boxelder
Cutleaf Silver Maple
Sugar Maple
Tree of Heaven Ailanthus
Red Fruit Tree of Heaven Ailanthus
River Birch
Common Paperbark Mulberry
Bitternut Hickory
Pignut Hickory
Pecan
Shellbark Hickory
Shagbark Hickory
Southern Catalpa
Sugar Hackberry
Bigleaf Hackberry
White Ash
Marshall’s Seedless Green Ash
Thornless Honeylocust
Sunburst Thornless Honeylocust
Kentucky Coffeetree
Eastern Black Walnut
Persian (English) Walnut
Osage Orange
Bigleaf Magnolia
Morus alba
Morus alba, Kingan

*Morus alba, Mapleleaf

† Morus alba pendula

† Morus alba, Roundleaf

† Morus alba, Stribling

# Morus rubra

Phellodendron amurense

* Pistacia chinensis

Platanes orientalis

Populus acuminata

Populus alba

Populus alba, Bolleana

Populus canadensis eugenei

Populus deltoides virginiana

Populus nigra italicca

** Prunus serotina

Pyrus, Baldwin

Pyrus, Kieffer

# Quercus alba

Quercus coccinea

** Quercus falcata

** Quercus falcata triloba

** Quercus laurifolia

** Quercus lyrata

White Mulberry

Kieran Fruitless White Mulberry

Mapleleaf Fruitless White Mulberry

Weeping White Mulberry

Roundleaf Fruitless White Mulberry

Stribling’s Fruitless White Mulberry

Red Mulberry

Amur Corktree

Chinese Pistache

Oriental Planetree

Lanceleaf Poplar

White Poplar

Bolleana Poplar

Carolina Poplar

Southern Poplar (Cottonwood)

Lomberdy Poplar

Black Cherry

Baldwin Pear

Kieffer Pear

White Oak

Scarlet Oak

Southern Red Oak

Threelobe Red Oak

Laural Oak

Oercup Oak
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coniferous.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preferred Plants.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Quercus macrocarpa</th>
<th>Bur Oak</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Quercus marilandica</td>
<td>Blackjack Oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Quercus muehlenbergii</td>
<td>Chinkapin Oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Quercus palustris</td>
<td>Pin Oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Quercus stellata</td>
<td>Post Oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Quercus velutina</td>
<td>Black Oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robinia pseudoacacia</td>
<td>Black Locust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salix elegansisima</td>
<td>Thurlow Weeping Willow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Salix nigra altissima</td>
<td>Gulf Black Willow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Tilia americana</td>
<td>American Linden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Ulmus alata</td>
<td>Winged Elm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Ulmus crassifolia</td>
<td>Cedar Elm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Ulmus fulva</td>
<td>Slippery Elm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Ulmus parriflora</td>
<td>Chinese Elm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Ulmus pumila</td>
<td>Siberian Elm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coniferous.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preferred Plants.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Cedrus deodara</th>
<th>Deodar Cedar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Cunninghamia lanceolata</td>
<td>Chinafir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Juniperus virginiana</td>
<td>Eastern Redcedar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Pinus caribaea (elliottii)</td>
<td>Slash Pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Pinus nigra</td>
<td>Austrian Pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Pinus ponderosa</td>
<td>Ponderosa Pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Taxodium distichum</td>
<td>Common Baldcypress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Taxodium distichum fastigiatum</td>
<td>Columnar Common Bald-cypress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Trees of Secondary Importance.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Cedrus atlantica</td>
<td>Atlas Cedar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Cedrus atlantica glauca</td>
<td>Blue Atlas Cedar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Cedrus libani</td>
<td>Cedar-of-Lebanon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Ginkgo biloba</td>
<td>Ginkgo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Ginkgo biloba fastigiata</td>
<td>Sentry Ginkgo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniperus scopulorum</td>
<td>Rocky Mountain Juniper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Pinus echinata</td>
<td>Shortleaf Pine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>## Pinus palustris</td>
<td>Longleaf Pine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus strobus</td>
<td>Eastern White Pine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ Pinus sylvestris</td>
<td>Scotch Pine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>## Pinus taeda</td>
<td>Loblolly Pine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUPPLEMENTAL PLANT LISTS

Horticultural Varieties (Cultivars) of Carya illinoensis - Pecan (So-called Paperrshell Pecan)

Varieties of Pecan desirable for both Dallas County and Northeast Texas. All are classified as "Eastern Varieties", and are suitable for planting in Northeast Texas and Northwestern Louisiana.

Barton
Dallas
Desirable
Mahan
Schley
Stuart
Success

Horticultural Varieties (Cultivars) of Rosa - Rose

Varieties of Modern Roses best adapted to Northeast Texas; including Dallas County.* (All Deciduous Forms)

Dwarf Shrub. (Height up to 2 feet)

Rosa miniature - Miniature (Dwarf) Rose. (Height range approximately 6 to 12 inches)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baby Masquerade</td>
<td>yellow-red-orange (novelty)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf King</td>
<td>blood-red</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Rose varieties with an "All America Rose Selections" rating.
Oakington Ruby
carmine-crimson

Twinkles
white

Rosa polyantha - Polyantha Rose.
(Height range approximately 12 to 24 inches)

Cameo
shell pink-salmon

Chatillon Rose
soft pink-salmon

Golden Salmon
salmon-orange

Ideal
dark crimson

Rosa floribunda - Floribunda Rose.
(Height range approximately 12 to 24 inches)

* Circus
orange-buff-pink (novelty)

* Fashion
coral-gold

Pigmy Gold
golden yellow

Pigmy Red
dark red

Pinocchio
salmon pink

* Sarabande
scarlet-orange

Summer Snow
white

* White Bouquet
white

Small Shrubs. (Height 2 to 4 feet)

Rosa floribunda - Floribunda Rose.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baby Blaze</td>
<td>deep red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betty Prior</td>
<td>shell pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cecile Brunner (Sweetheart)</td>
<td>light pink</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Donald Prior
Else Poulsen
Fashionette
* Fire King
* Floradora
* Fusilier
Geranium Red
* Gold Cup
Goldilocks
Improved LaFayette
Independence
* Ivory Fashion
* Jiminy Cricket
Lavender Pinocchio
* Ma Perkins
Masquerade
Orange Sweetheart
Redcap
Red Pinocchio
Red Ripples
Rosenalfe
Siren
Spartan
Texan
* Vogue

scarlet to crimson
rose pink
salmon-coral
brilliant vermilion
orange-scarlet
orange-scarlet
spectrum-red to scarlet
dead yellow
golden yellow
red-crimson
orange-scarlet
white
coral-orange-vermilion
pink-lavender-silver
coral-shell pink
yellow-red-orange (novelty)
deep orange-pink
bright scarlet
deep carmine red
oxblood red to carmine
silvery rose-pink
fiery scarlet
orange red to coral
bright red
cherry-coral
Rose hybrid tea - Hybrid Tea Rose.

Red Varieties.

Better Times
Bravo
* Charlotte Armstrong
Crimson Glory
Christopher Stone
* Chrysler Imperial
Etoile de Hollande
Grenoble
Happiness
Living

Pink Varieties.

Briarcliff
Dainty Rose
Enchantment
First Love
* Helen Traubel
* Katherine T. Marshall
Linda Porter

White Varieties.

Blanche Mallorin
Frau Karl Druschki
* Garden Party

* Miranda
New Yorker
* Nocturne
Poinsetta
President Eisenhower
Red Radiance
Rouge Mallerin
* Rubaiyat
The Alano
Zulu Queen

Picture
Pink Frost
Red Radiance
Show Girl
The Doctor
* Tiffany

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria
Rex Anderson
* White Knight
Yellow Varieties.

* Diamond Jubilee
* Eclipse
Golden Charm
Golden Masterpiece

Two-tone Varieties.

Countess Vandal
* Forty-niner
Kordes Perfecta
Lady Elgin
Love Song

Small to Medium Shrubs. (Height 4 to 6 feet)

Rosa grandiflora - Grandiflora Rose.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buccaneer</td>
<td>buttercup yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrousel</td>
<td>bright red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Coast</td>
<td>clear yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montezuma</td>
<td>orange-red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Queen Elizabeth</td>
<td>rose to dawn-pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roundelay</td>
<td>dark red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Starfire</td>
<td>currant red</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Vines.** (Height range over 6 feet)

Rosa species - Climbing Roses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Climbing Cecile Brunner</td>
<td>light pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climbing Crimson Glory</td>
<td>deep crimson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climbing Étoile de Hollande</td>
<td>bright crimson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climbing Goldilocks</td>
<td>golden yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climbing Peace</td>
<td>gold-cream-pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Huey</td>
<td>maroon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. J. H. Nicholas</td>
<td>deep rose pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. W. Van Fleet</td>
<td>soft pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dream Girl</td>
<td>soft red to scarlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gladiator</td>
<td>rose-red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Golden Showers</td>
<td>golden yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* High Noon</td>
<td>bright yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved (Everblooming) Blaze</td>
<td>bright red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Dawn</td>
<td>apple pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul's Scarlet</td>
<td>bright red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Moon</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Dawn</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Horticultural Varieties (Cultivars)**

of Camellia sasanqua - Sasanqua Camellia

The best of Camellia sasanqua varieties for Northeast Texas; including Dallas County. (All Broad-leaved Evergreen Forms).
### Small Shrubs (Height 2 to 4 feet)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Flower characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shishi-gashira (Benikan-tsubaki)</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>medium, semi-double</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Showa-no-ei (Usubeni)</td>
<td>soft pink</td>
<td>medium large, semi-double</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Small to Medium Shrubs (Height 4 to 6 feet)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Flower characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day Dream</td>
<td>white, edged rose pink</td>
<td>medium, single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean May</td>
<td>shell pink</td>
<td>large double</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ko-Gyoku (Little Gem)</td>
<td>pinkish white</td>
<td>medium, rose form double</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine-no-yuki (Snow-on-the-mountain)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>large, peony form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink Snow</td>
<td>light pink to lavender</td>
<td>large, semi-double</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Medium Shrubs (Height 6 to 10 feet)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Flower characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Akebono Pink (Dawn Pink)</td>
<td>pale rose pink</td>
<td>medium large, semi-double</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akebono-Shibori (Dawn Striped)</td>
<td>white to pink edge</td>
<td>semi-double, cupped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple Blossom</td>
<td>white, blushed pink</td>
<td>large, single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brilliancy</td>
<td>bright cherry red</td>
<td>large, single, stamen cluster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choji-Guruma</td>
<td>rose pink, with petals</td>
<td>medium, anemone form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleopatra</td>
<td>rose pink</td>
<td>medium, semi-double</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Horticultural Varieties (Cultivars) of Camellia japonica - Common Camellia

Varieties known to be the most bud and bloom cold hardy in the Northeast Texas area. Not recommended for Dallas County. Shrubs and foliage are winter hardy in Dallas, but buds and bloom are damaged by frosts. Protection of bloom is needed until frost danger is passed. North and east exposures recommended. (All Broad-leaved Evergreen Forms and in the Medium Shrubs Grouping) (Height 6 to 10 feet).
**Preferred Plants.** (Considered of greatest hardiness)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety Name</th>
<th>Color Flower characteristics</th>
<th>Season of bloom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Are-jishi</strong> (Aloha)</td>
<td>dark, salmon rose large, full peony form</td>
<td>early, Sept. to Oct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Are-jishi) Are-jishi Variegated</td>
<td>(dark, salmon rose variegated sport form of Are-jishi)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daikagura</td>
<td>bright rose pink, splotched white large, peony form</td>
<td>early, Sept. through Oct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Daikagura) Daikagura Red (Shangri-La)</td>
<td>(deep pink to rose red sport form of Daikagura)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Daikagura) Daikagura White</td>
<td>(white sport form of Daikagura)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Daikagura) High Hat</td>
<td>(light pink sport form of Daikagura)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Daikagura) Joshua E. Youts (White Daikagura)</td>
<td>(large white sport form of Daikagura)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debutante (Sara C. Hastie)</td>
<td>light pink large, full peony form medium early to midseason red, marble white very large, semi-double medium - late</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donckelarii</td>
<td>(solid red sport form of Donckelarii)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Donckelarii) Eugene Bolen (Donckelarii Red)</td>
<td>rose pink large, semi-double medium, Jan. to Feb.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloire de Nantes (Latifolia)</td>
<td>(fimbriated rose and white peoniform sport form of Gloire de Nantes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Gloire de Nantes) Lady Kay</td>
<td>(rose and white variegated sport form of Gloire de Nantes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(Gloire de Nantes) Lady Vensittart
(Gloire de Nantes) Ville de Nantes
Governor Mouton
(Aunt Jetty Variegated)
(Governor Mouton) Aunt Jetty
Professor Charles S. Sargent
(Prof. C. S. Sargent)
Sarah Frost
(Clark's Red)
Tricolor
(Siebold)
(Tricolor) Jewell Bowden
(Tricolor) Leucantha
(Tricolor) Tricolor Red
(Lady de Saumarez)
Victor Emmanuel
(Blood of China)

Yohei-Haku
(September Morn)

Camellia japonica Varieties of Secondary Importance.
(Considered of lesser degree of hardiness)

C. M. Hovey
(Colonel Firey)

(white striped rose pink form of Gloire de Nantes)
(dark red, blotched white variegated sport form of Gloire de Nantes)
red to splotched white large, semi-double to loose peony medium season
(solid red sport form of Governor Mouton)
bright red medium, full peony form medium season
crimson to deep rose medium, formal double medium early
white, streaked carmine large, cupped, semi-double medium early
(white, with pink throat, sport form of Tricolor)
(white sport form of Tricolor)
(solid red sport form of Tricolor)
deep salmon red large, semi-double loose peony late, April to May
white formal double to peony early, Sept. to Oct.
dark red large, formal double late
(C. M. Hovey) Variegated I
(Scarlett O'Hara)

Coquetti
(Glen 40)

Covina

Elegans (Chandler) Variegated
(Chandler's Elegans)

Elegans (Chandler) C. M. Wilson
(Grace Durkhard)

Eugene Lize

Flame

Grandiflora Rosea

Haku-Bakuten
(Refugee)

Herme
(Jordan's Pride)

Jarvis Red

K. Sawada
(Silver Moon)

Kumazaka
(Lady Marion)

(variegated sport form of
C. M. Hovey)

pink, streaked white
large, formal to rose form
medium - late

rose red
small, semi-double to rose
medium - late

rose pink and white
very large, anemone form
early - medium

(light pink sport form of
Elegans (Chandler)
Variegated)

light rose pink marbled
white
large, semi-double to peony
medium - late

depth flame red
large, semi-double
medium

depth pink
large, semi-double, crinkled
medium - late

white
large, semi-double to peony
medium

pink petals, white border
medium large, semi-double
medium

turkey red
medium, semi-double, tufted
center
medium - late

white
large, formal to rose form
medium

rose pink
medium large, rose to
peony form
medium - late
Lady Clare
(Empress)

Lallahrook
(Laurel Leaf)

Magnoliaeflora
(Rose of Dawn)

Mathotiana
(Purple Dawn)

(Mathotiana) Variegated
(Julia Drayton Variety; Pauline)

Mrs. Charles Cobb

Pink Perfection

(Pink Perfection) Pink Pearl

Prince Eugene Napoleon
(Pope Pius IX)
(Imbricata Rubra Plena)

Queen Bessie

Rhapsody

Rose Dawn
(Davis)

Semi-double Blush
(Pearl of China)

depth pink

large, semi-double
early - medium

pink, marbled white
large, formal double, incurred
medium - late

blush pink

medium, semi-double
medium - late

crimson, purplecast
very large, rose form to formal double
medium - late

(scarlet, blotted white
variegated sport form of Mathotiana)

dark red

large, semi-double to peony
medium

shell pink

small, formal double
early - medium

(light pink sport form
of Pink Perfection)

cherry red

medium large, formal double
medium

white, flushed pink
medium large, semi-double late

rose pink

large, semi-double
medium

depth rose pink
medium large, formal to rose form, double
medium - late

blush pink

medium, semi-double
medium
T. K. Variegated  
light pink, edged darker small, semi-double medium

White Express  
white large, semi-double, fluted early - medium

Woodville Red  
deep strawberry red large, peony form medium

Horticultural Varieties (Cultivars)  
of Azalea obtusum japonicum - Kurume Azalea

Varieties known to be best adapted and desirable for both bloom effect and hardiness in the Northeast Texas area. Not especially recommended for Dallas County, although widely planted therein. For Dallas require soil preparation, and often protection of buds and bloom against frosts. North and east exposures recommended.

They may attain slightly greater height under optimum growing conditions. (All Broad-leaved Evergreen Forms and in the Small Shrubs grouping) (Height 2 to 4 feet).

Preferred Plants. (Considered of best foliage and bloom effect and ease of culture).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety Name</th>
<th>Color Flower form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azuma-Kagami (Pink Pearl)</td>
<td>violet pink-phlox pink single to semi-double, hose-in-hose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coral Bells (Pink Beauty)</td>
<td>pink, tyrian rose with darker veins single, hose-in-hose, tubular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hi-no-degiri (Red Hussar)</td>
<td>red, china rose single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variety</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow</td>
<td>white, faint chartreuse blotch single, hose-in-hose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Azalea obtusum japonicum</em></td>
<td><em>Varieties of Secondary Importance</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christmas Cheer</td>
<td>red, rose-opal single, petaloid sepals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daphne</td>
<td>reddish-violet, mallow-purple, white veins single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debutante</td>
<td>red, spinal red, white veins single to semi-double, petaloid sepals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hino-Crimson</td>
<td>(a hybrid with Hi-no-degi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hi-no-degi Double</td>
<td>(a single hose-in-hose sport form of Hi-no-degi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hi-no-mayo</td>
<td>red-tyrian rose single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peach Blow</td>
<td>flushed red-carmine, darker blotch single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmon Beauty</td>
<td>red, rose opal, darker throat single, hose-in-hose, frilled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Brier</td>
<td>red, rose opal, darker throat single, hose-in-hose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yayegiri (Scarlet Prince)</td>
<td>orange red to delft rose single, hose-in-hose</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Horticultural Varieties (Cultivars) of *Azalea indicum* – Indica Azalea

Varieties known to be best adapted and desirable for both bloom effect and hardiness in the Northeast Texas area. Not recommended for Dallas County, although somewhat planted therein.
They will attain somewhat greater height under optimum growing conditions. (All Broad-leaved Evergreen Forms in the Small to Medium Shrub grouping) (Height 4 to 6 feet).

**Preferred Plants.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alba Maculata (Indica Alba)</td>
<td>white, faint chartreuse blotch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formosa</td>
<td>violet red-mallow purple, tyrian rose blotch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Solomon</td>
<td>(lighter, more pinkish sport form of Formosa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pride of Mobile (Elegans Superba)</td>
<td>red, deep rose pink, brownish purple blotch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Charm</td>
<td>(lighter, more pinkish sport form of Formosa)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Azalea indicum Varieties of Secondary Importance.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duke of Wellington</td>
<td>orange-red, begonia rose with tyrian rose blotch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elegans</td>
<td>light pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fielder's White</td>
<td>white, frilled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulf Pride</td>
<td>lavender pink to orchid (fragrant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawseal (Daphne Salmon)</td>
<td>orange-salmon-pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince of Orange</td>
<td>orange red-nopal red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President Claeys (Pres. Clay)</td>
<td>red-rose opal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Horticultural Varieties (Cultivars) of Lagerstroemia indica - Common Crapemyrtle

All varieties suitable for planting in both Dallas County and Northeast Texas. (All Deciduous Forms).

**Small to Medium Shrubs.** (Height 4 to 6 feet)

**Preferred Plants.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>L. indica alba</em>, New Snow</td>
<td>New Snow Dwarf White C. Crapemyrtle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Secondary Importance.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>L. indica alba nana</em></td>
<td>Dwarf White C. Crapemyrtle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>L. indica</em>, Dwarf Lavender</td>
<td>Dwarf Lavender C. Crapemyrtle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>L. indica lavandula</em></td>
<td>Dwarf Blue C. Crapemyrtle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Medium Shrubs.** (Height 6 to 10 feet)

**Preferred Plants.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>L. indica</em>, Reginae Orchid</td>
<td>Royal Orchid C. Crapemyrtle (Queen's Crapemyrtle)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Secondary Importance.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>L. indica</em>, Kellog's Purple</td>
<td>Kellog's Purple C. Crapemyrtle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>L. indica</em>, William Toovey</td>
<td>William Toovey C. Crapemyrtle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Large Shrubs.** (Height over 10 feet)

Preferred Plants.

L. indica alba
L. indica, Red Beauty
L. indica, Watermelon Red Improved

Secondary Importance.

L. indica
L. indica purpurea
L. indica rosea
L. indica rubra

**Small Trees.** (Height 10 to 30 feet)

Preferred Plants.

L. indica alba (Tree Form)
L. indica rosea (Tree Form)
L. indica rubra (Tree Form)

Secondary Importance.

L. indica (Tree Form)
L. indica purpurea (Tree Form)
Horticultural Varieties (Cultivars)
of *Malus*, varieties - Flowering Crabapple

Varieties of Flowering Crabapple known to be best adapted to the Northeast Texas area, including Dallas County. Varieties selected were for their relative ornamental and landscape values in habit of growth, flowering and fruiting qualities and color of foliage; as well as for their resistance to the common disease of crabapples, cedar-apple rust.

A few varieties, i.e., *Malus baccata*, might attain a greater height, and a variety such as *Malus sargentii*, might be less than ten feet in height at maturity. (All Deciduous Forms and in the Small Trees grouping) (Height 10 to 30 feet).

The Best Varieties of Flowering Crabapple for Northeast Texas Including Dallas County.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Color of fruit and flower</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>M. Almey</em> - Almey (Sunglory) Crabapple</td>
<td>Fr. red; Fl. carmine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>M. atrosanguinea</em> - Carmine Crabapple</td>
<td>Fr. red; Fl. pink-red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>M. baccata</em> - Siberian Crabapple</td>
<td>Fr. reddish-yellow; Fl. white (fragrant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>M. coronaria</em> - Nieuwland Wild Sweet Crabapple</td>
<td>Fr. yellow-green; Fl. pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>M. Dolgo</em> - Dolgo Crabapple</td>
<td>Fr. red; Fl. white (fragrant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>M. Dorothea</em> - Dorothy Crabapple</td>
<td>Fr. yellow; Fl. pink-red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>M. Fliame</em> - Flame Crabapple</td>
<td>Fr. red; Fl. white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>M. floribunda</em> - Japanese Flowering Crabapple</td>
<td>Fr. yellow-brown; Fl. pink-white</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
M. Hopa – Hopa (Sunburst) Crabapple  
Fr. reddish-bronze; Fl. pink

M. Jay Darling – Jay Darling Crabapple  
Fr. purplish; Fl. purplish

M. hupehensis – Tea Crabapple  
Fr. yellow-bronze; Fl. pinkish

M. purpurea aldenhamensis – Aldenham Purple Crabapple  
Fr. purplish; Fl. red (good fall coloration)

M. purpurea eleyi – Eleyi Purple Crabapple  
Fr. reddish-purple; Fl. red (good fall coloration)

M. purpurea lemoinei – Lemoine Purple Crabapple  
Fr. red; Fl. carmine (good fall coloration)

M. Red Jade – Red Jade Crabapple  
Fr. red; Fl. white

M. Red Silver – Red Silver Crabapple  
Fr. reddish; Fl. reddish (good fall coloration)

M. sargentii – Sargent Crabapple  
Fr. red; Fl. white

M. scheideckeri – Scheidecker Crabapple  
Fr. orange-yellow; Fl. pink

Varieties of Flowering Crabapple in Common Usage in Northeast Texas That Should Not be Planted. These varieties should not be planted because of their susceptibility to cedar-apple rust disease; being an alternate host with varieties of Eastern Redcedar (Juniperus virginiana).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M. coronaria</td>
<td>Wild Sweet Crabapple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. coronaria charlottae</td>
<td>Charlotte Wild Sweet Crabapple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. ioensis</td>
<td>Prairie Crabapple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. ioensis plena</td>
<td>Bechtel Crabapple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. ioensis texana</td>
<td>Texas Crabapple</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Espalier Plants

Vines, ground covers, flowering and fruiting ornamental shrubs and trees can be trained (espaliered) flat against a masonry surface or trained on wires in natural effects or in planned patterns, provided the exposure is suitable for the plants themselves.

Among the many purposes that might be served by espaliered plants in landscaping are: to conserve space for outdoor living, to reduce glare on vertical surfaces, to bring out the pleasing qualities of the plants, such as in the display of flowers and fruits, or to serve as an enrichment feature in design. Espaliers will probably become more significant as gardens become smaller and more enclosed.

Plants observed to be the most easily trained and most effective for espalier use in the Northeast Texas area are listed herein:

**Vines and Ground Covers.**

Vines and Ground Covers Which May be Trained in Open Patterns on Wires or Trellises.

- **Broad-leaved Evergreen.**
  - Gelsemium sempervirens
  - Trachelospermum (Rhynchospermum) asiaticum
  - Trachelospermum (Rhynchospermum) jasminoides
  - Vinca major
  - Vinca major variegata
Deciduous.

*Akebia quinata*
*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*
*Campsia tagliabuana, Mme. Galen*
*Clematis paniculata*
*Lantana sallowiana*
*Passiflora caerulea*
*Plumbago capensis*
*Plumbago capensis alba*
*Rosa banksiae*
*Rosa banksiae lutea*
*Mistaria sinensis*
*Mistaria sinensis alba*

Clinging Vines and Ground Covers Which May be Patterned on Brick or Stone Walls.

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

*Euonymus fortunei coloratus*
*Euonymus fortunei kewensis*
*Euonymus japonicus medio-pictus*
*Ficus pumila (repens)*
*Hedera canariensis*
*Hedera canariensis variegata*
*Hedera helix*
*Hedera helix, Hahn's*
Deciduous.

Parthenocissus quinquefolia engelmanni
Parthenocissus tricuspidata lowi
Parthenocissus tricuspidata veitchi

Shrubs for Espalier Training.

Dwarf Shrubs. (Height up to 2 feet)

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

Aucuba japonica nana
Cotoneaster apiculata
Cotoneaster horizontalis
Cotoneaster microphylla
Osmanthus ilicifolius variegata nana

Deciduous.

Forsythia viridissima bronxensis
Lantana camara
Rubus rosaeifolius

Small Shrubs. (Height 2 to 4 feet)

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

Aucuba japonica variegata
Camellia sasanqua, Shishi-gashira
Camellia sasanqua, Showa-no-sakae
Elaeagnus pungens nana
Buxus japonicus albo-variegatus
Buxus japonicus aureo-variegatus
Buxus emarginata
Jasminum nudiflorum
Ligustrum, Suwanee River
Pyracantha coccinea, Vincent
Raphiolepis indica
Raphiolepis umbellata ovata
Viburnum rhytidophyllum

Deciduous.

Chaenomeles japonica nivalis
Convulvus cneorum

Small to Medium Shrubs. (Height 4 to 6 feet)

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

Aucuba japonica
Camellia japonica Daikagura
Camellia japonica Elegans
Camellia japonica Gloire de Nantes
Camellia japonica Lallarock
Camellia japonica Mathotiana
Camellia japonica Tricolor
Camellia sasanqua, Jean May
Camellia sasanqua, Mine-no-yuki
Camellia sasanqua, Pink Snow
Cotoneaster pannosa
Buonymus japonicus
Jasminum floridum
Jasminum humile
Jasminum humile revolutum
Jasminum mesnyi (primulinum)
Photinia glabra
Pittosporum tobira variegata
Pyracantha coccinea
Viburnum suspensum

Deciduous.

Chaenomeles lagenaria, Texas Pink
Forsythia suspensa sieboldi
Philadelphus virginalis
Prunus persica, Flory
Viburnum burkwoodi
Viburnum carlesl

Medium Shrubs. (Height 6 to 10 feet)

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

Camellia sasanqua, Dawn (Vernalis)
Camellia sasanqua, Maiden's Blush
Camellia sasanqua, Rosea
Camellia sasanqua, Texas Star
Cleyera japonica
Elaeagnus pungens fruitlandi
Eriobotrya japonica
Rhododendron japonicum
Buxus japonica
Ilex cornuta burfordi
Ligustrum lucidum (texanum) compactum
Ligustrum lucidum recurvifolium (repandum)
Osmanthus illicifolius (aquifolium)
Pittosporum tobira
Pyracantha crenato-serrata graberi

Deciduous.

Forsythia suspensa fortunei

Large Shrubs. (Height over 10 feet)

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

Fatsia japonica
Ilex cassine
Ligustrum japonicum
Ligustrum lucidum (texanum)
Prunus (Laurocerasus) caroliniana
Pyracantha coccinea lalandi
Pyracantha, Rosedale (hybrid)
Pyracantha, Victory (hybrid)

Coniferous.

Podocarpus macrophyllus maki
Trees for Espalier Training.

Small Trees. (Height 10 to 30 feet)

Broad-leaved Evergreen:

Persea borbonia
Pyrus kawakami

Deciduous:

Acer palmatum
Acer palmatum atropurpureum
Diospyros kaki, Eureka (hybrid)
Erythrina crista-galli
Ficus carica, varieties
Laburnum anagyroides, Vossi
Magnolia soulangeana
Magnolia soulangeana nigra
Malus Dolgo
Malus floribunda
Malus hupehensis
Malus purpurea lemoinei
Malus Red Jade
Malus Red Silver
Malus sargentii
Poncirus trifoliata
Prunus armeniaca, varieties
Prunus blireiana, Newport
Prunus triloba
Pyrus calleryana
Pyrus communis, varieties
Pyrus pyrifolia, varieties

Coniferous.

Podocarpus macrophyllus

Large Trees. (Height over 30 feet)

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

Magnolia grandiflora

Deciduous.

Pyrus, Baldwin
Pyrus, Kieffer

Plants for Hedges, Edgings, Screens
Barriers, Backgrounds and Flowering Hedges*

Shrubs for Boxed (Clipped) Border Edgings, or Dwarf Hedgings. 1

Height 6 to 12 inches.

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

Buxus harlandi
Buxus microphylla japonica nana
* Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa

* Plants of secondary importance.
1 Considered a vine or ground cover, but commonly treated as a boxed border edging.
* Buxus walleri (hybrid)
  Euonymus japonicus microphyllus
  Euonymus japonicus, Pulchellus
* Euonymus japonicus, Pulchellus aureo-variegatus
1 Hedera canariensis
* Hedera canariensis variegata
1 Hedera helix
1 Hedera helix, Hahn's
Ilex coriacea rotunda
* Santolina chamaecyparissus
* Teucrium chamaedrys

Deciduous.

* Berberis, Crimson Pygmy (hybrid)
* Punica granatum nana, Chico

Height 1 to 2 feet.

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

Buxus harlandi
Buxus microphylla japonica nana
* Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa
* Buxus walleri (hybrid)
* Euonymus fortunei, Emerald
Euonymus japonicus microphyllus
Euonymus japonicus, Pulchellus
Ilex coriacea rotunda
Ilex vomitoria nana
Ilex vomitoria nana, Stokes
* Lavandula officinalis (vera)
* Lonicera nitida
* Myrsine africana
* Rosamarinus officinalis
* Serrisa foetida
* Serrisa foetida variegata

Shrubs Suitable for Clipped Formal Hedges.

Height 2 to 4 feet.

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

Abelia grandiflora
Berberis julianae
Berberis mentorensis
* Berberis sargentiana
Buxus microphylla japonica
* Buxus microphylla koreana
Buxus sempervirens
* Buxus sempervirens rotundifolia
Elaeagnus pungens nana
Elaeagnus pungens simoni
Euonymus japonicus
* Euonymus japonicus compactus erectus
Euonymus kiautschovicus (patens)
Ilex cornuta
Ilex corurna burfordi
Ilex corumna convexa (bullata)
Ilex crenata rotundifolia
Jasminum floridum
Jasminum humile
Jasminum humile revolutum
Jasminum mesnyi (primulatum)
* Ligustrum lucidum (texanum) compactum
* Ligustrum lucidum variegatum
Ligustrum, Suwanee River (hybrid)
* Ligustrum vulgare numm
* Myrtus communis
Myrtus communis compactus
Pittosporum tobira variegata
Pyracantha coccinea
* Pyracantha coccinea pauciflora
* Pyracantha coccinea pauciflora, Lodense
* Spirea cantoniensis (reevesiana)
Spirea cantoniensis (reevesiana) lanceata

Deciduous.

Berberis thunbergi
* Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea
* Chaenomeles japonica
* Chaenomeles lagenaria
* Cotoneaster divaricata
* Ligustrum ovalifolium variegatum
Spiraea prunifolia plena
Spiraea thunbergi
Spiraea vanhouttei
* Symphoricarpos chenaulti
Syringa persica

Coniferous.

Juniperus chinensis pritzeriana
Juniperus chinensis pritzeriana compacta
Juniperus sabina
Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia
* Taxus cuspidata, varieties
* Thuja (Sect. orientalis aurea nana

Height 4 to 6 feet.

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

Abelia grandiflora
Berberis julianae
Berberis montorensis
Buxus sempervirens
Cleyera japonica
* Cotonaster glaucophylla serotina (parneyi)
* Cotonaster pannosa
* Elaeagnus pungens
Elaeagnus pungens fruitlandii
Elaeagnus pungens reflexa
Elaeagnus pungens simoni
Enonymus japonicus
Enonymus kiautschovicus (patens)
Feijoa sellowiana
Ilex cormita
Ilex cormita burfordi
Ilex vomitoria
Leucophyllum frutescens
* Ligustrum japonicum
Ligustrum lucidum (texanum)
* Ligustrum quihoui
* Ligustrum sinense
* Myrica cerifera
* Myrtus communis
* Photinia serrulata nova
Pittosporum tobira variegata
Pyracantha coccinea lalandi
Pyracantha crenato-serrata rubra
* Spiraea cantoniensis (revesiana)
Spiraea cantoniensis (revesiana) lanceata
Viburnum suspensum
* Viburnum tinus

Deciduous.

Chaenomeles lagenaria
* Ligustrum ovalifolium
Lonicera fragrantissima
* Lonicera morrowi
* Lonicera tatarica
* Lonicera tatarica alba
* Lonicera sabeli
* Punica granatum
* Spiraea arguta
* Spiraea vanhouttei
* Syringa chinensis
* Syringa vulgaris
* Syringa vulgaris alba

Coniferous.

* Juniperus chinensis femina
* Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana
* Juniperus excelsa stricta
* Juniperus sabina
* Juniperus virginiana keteleeri
* Thuja (Biotia) orientalis aurea nana, Dwarf
* Thuja (Biotia) orientalis, Bonita

Height 6 to 10 feet.

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

* Cleyera japonica
* Elaeagnus pungens
* Eriobotrya japonica
* Euonymus japonica
* Ilex cassine
* Ilex cornuta
Ilex cornuta burfordi
Ilex vomitoria
* Ilex vomitoria, Pride of Houston
* Ilex vomitoria, Pride of Texas
Leucophyllum frutescens
* Ligustrum japonicum
Ligustrum lucidum (texanum)
* Ligustrum quihoui
* Ligustrum sinense
* Myrica cerifera
Photinia serrulata
Pittosporum tobira
Prunus (Laurocerasus) caroliniana
Pyracantha coccinea lalandi
Pyracantha crenato-serrata graberi
* Pyracantha, Rosedale (hybrid)

Deciduous.

Lonicera fragrantissima
Lonicera maiki erubescens
* Lonicera zabeli (hybrid)
* Punica granatum
* Rhamnus alaternus
* Rosa multiflora
Spiraea arguta
* Tamarix hispida
Coniferous.

- Cupressus arizonica
  - Cupressus arizonica glauca
- Juniperus chinensis fermenta
- Juniperus chinensis pyramidalis
- Juniperus excelsa stricta
- Juniperus scopulorum
  - Juniperus scopulorum, Chandler Silver
- Juniperus virginiana
  - Juniperus virginiana canaert
  - Juniperus virginiana glauca
  - Juniperus virginiana hilli
  - Juniperus virginiana keteleeri
- Podocarpus macrophyllus
  - Podocarpus macrophyllus maki
- Thuja (Biot) orientalis
  - Thuja (Biot) orientalis aurea nana
  - Thuja (Biot) orientalis, Baker
- Thuja (Biot) orientalis, Bonita
  - Thuja (Biot) orientalis, Excelsa
Flowering Ground Covers for Natural Line Border Edging or Dwarf Hedging; with only Light Shearing or Clipping.

Height up to 6 inches.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broad-leaved Evergreen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajuga genevensis</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Ajuga pyramidalis</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajuga reptans</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajuga reptans rubra</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Iberis sempervirens</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deciduous.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Height 6 to 12 inches.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broad-leaved Evergreen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liriope muscari</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Liriope muscari alba</td>
<td>lilac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Liriope muscari Majestic</td>
<td>lilac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Liriope muscari variegata</td>
<td>lilac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mondo (Ophiopogon) japonicum</td>
<td>lavender</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Flowering Shrubs for Natural Line Hedges or Borders and Backgrounds:**

with only Light Shearing or Clipping.

Height 6 to 12 inches.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broad-leaved Evergreen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Jaamima parkeri</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Teucrium chamaedrys</td>
<td>purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deciduous.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Punica granatum nana, Chico</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Rosa miniature, varieties (See list of cultivars)</td>
<td>various</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Height 1 to 2 feet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broad-leaved Evergreen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Cotoneaster apiculata</td>
<td>pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Cotoneaster horizontalis</td>
<td>pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Cotoneaster microphylla</td>
<td>pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Gardenia jasminoides radicans</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Lavendula officinalis (vera)</td>
<td>lavender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Lonicera nitida</td>
<td>cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Rosa chinensis minima (rouletti)</td>
<td>pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Rosmarinus officinalis</td>
<td>violet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Serrisa foetida</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Serrisa foetida variegata</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deciduous.

* Caryopteris incana, Blue Mist blue
* Caryopteris incana, Heavenly Blue blue
* Deutzia gracilis white
* Hibiscus palustris, varieties various
* Lantana camara pink-yellow-orange
* Potentilla fruticosa, Katherine Dykes yellow
  Spiraea bumalda, Anthony Waterer crimson
  Spiraea bumalda froebeli rose
* Rosa floribunda, varieties various
  (See list of cultivars)
* Rosa polyantha, varieties various
  (See list of cultivars)

Height 2 to 4 feet.

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

* Abelia Goucher (hybrid) lavender-purple-pink
* Abelia sherwoodi (hybrid) lavender-pink
* Camellia sasanqua, varieties various
  (See list of cultivars)
* Elaeagnus pungens nana silvery-brown
* Gardenia jasminoides stricta nana white
* Myrtue communis compacta cream
* Nandina domestica compacta white
* Pyracantha coccinea pauciflora white
* Pyracantha coccinea pauciflora, Lodense
  white

* Pyracantha coccinea, Vincent
  white

* Raphiolepis indica
  pink

* Raphiolepis umbellata ovata
  white

Rhododendron (Azalea) obtusum japonicum, varieties
(See list of cultivars)

* Rhododendron (Azalea) species
  "Pericat Hybrid"

* Rhododendron (Azalea) species
  "Sander Hybrid"

Deciduous.

Chaenomeles japonica
  red-orange

Chaenomeles japonica, Coral Sea
  pink

Chaenomeles japonica, nivalis
  white

Chaenomeles lagenaria, Knaphill Scarlet
  scarlet

* Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, varieties
  various

Rosa Floribunda, varieties
(See list of cultivars)

Rosa hybrid tea, varieties
(See list of cultivars)

Height 4 to 6 feet.

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

Abelia grandiflora
  pink

Camellia sasanqua, varieties
(See list of cultivars)
| * | Cotoneaster glaucophylla serotina (parneyi) | pink |
| * | Cotoneaster pannosa | pink |
| | Feijoa sellowiana | white-purple |
| | Gardenia jasminoides fortuniana | white |
| | Jasminum floridum | yellow |
| | Jasminum humile | yellow |
| | Jasminum humile revolutum | yellow |
| | Jasmine mesnyi (primalimum) | yellow |
| * | Loropetalum chinense | cream-yellow |
| | Pittosporum tobira variegata | white |
| | Pyracantha coccinea | white |
| | Rhododendron (Azalea) indicum, varieties | various |
| (See list of cultivars) | |
| * | Spiraea cantoniensis (reevesiana) | white |
| | Spiraea cantoniensis (reevesiana) lanceata | white |
| | Viburnum suspensum | white-rose |

Deciduous.

| * | Chaenomeles lagenaria | red-pink-white |
| * | Cotoneaster divaricata | pink |
| * | Forsythia intermedia (hybrid) | yellow |
| | Hydrangea macrophylla (hortensis), varieties | blue-pink-white |
| | Lagerstroemia indica nana, varieties | various |
| (See list of cultivars) | |
| * | Lonicera morrowi | white-yellow |
* Lonicera tatarica
  white-pink

* Lonicera tatarica alba
  white

Rosa grandiflora, varieties
(See list of cultivars)
  various

* Rosa rugosa, varieties
  various

Spiraea prunifolia plena
  white

Spiraea thunbergi
  white

Spiraea vanhouttei
  white

* Syringa persica
  lilac-purple

* Syringa persica alba
  white

Height 6 to 10 feet.

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

Camellia japonica, varieties
(See list of cultivars)
  various

Camellia sasanqua, varieties
(See list of cultivars)
  various

Cleyera japonica
  white

* Elaeagnus pungens
  silvery-brown

Elaeagnus pungens fruitlandi
  silvery-brown

Leucophyllum frutescens
  orchid-pink

* Myrtus communis
  cream

Nandina domestica
  white

* Nerium oleander variety
  various

Pittosporum tobira
  white

Pyracantha crenato-serrata
  white

graberi
Deciduous.

* Cornus racemosa  
  cream
* Cornus stolonifera  
  cream
* Deutzia scabra, Pride of Rochester  
  white
Exochorda racemosa  
  white
* Forsythia intermedia spectabilis  
  yellow
Lonicera fragrantissima  
  cream-white
Philadelphus coronarius  
  white
* Prunus besseyi  
  white-pink
Prunus jacquemonti  
  pink-lavender
* Punica granatum  
  orange
Spiraea arguta  
  white
Syringa chinensis (rothomagensis)  
  lilac
Weigela florida (rosea)  
  pink-red

Height over 10 feet.

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

* Myrica cerifera  
  yellow
Photinia serrulata  
  cream-white
Pyracantha coccinea lalandi  
  white
* Pyracantha, Rosedale (hybrid)  
  white

Deciduous.

Lagerstroemia indica, varieties  
(See list of cultivars)  
  various
Lonicera maaki erubescens  white-pink
* Poncirus trifoliata  white
* Punica granatum  scarlet
* Rosa multiflora  white-pink
* Tamarix gallica  pink
Viburnum prunifolium  white

**Shrubs for Natural Line Screening, Hedges, Barriers or Backgrounds.**
(Where flowering is not considered as the dominant feature of the plant for this specific use.)

Height 4 to 6 feet.

**Broad-leafed Evergreen.**

* Abelia grandiflora
* Berberis julianae
* Berberis mentorensis
* Cotoneaster glaucophylla serotina (pernayi)
* Cotoneaster pannosa
* Feijoa sellowiana
* Loropetalum chinense
* Pittosporum tobira variegata
* Spiraea cantoniensis (reevesiana)
  Spiraea cantoniensis (reevesiana) lanceata

**Deciduous.**

* Chaenomeles lagenaria
* Forsythia intermedia (hybrid)
* Forsythia intermedia primulina
* Ligustrum ovalifolium
* Lonicera morrowi
* Lonicera tatarica
* Lonicera tatarica alba
* Spiraea thunbergii
* Spiraea vanhouttei
* Syringa persica
* Syringa vulgaris

Coniferous.

* Thuja (Biota) orientalis aurea nana, Dwarf

Height 6 to 10 feet.

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

Camellia sasanqua, varieties
(See list of cultivars)

* Elaeagnus pungens
* Elaeagnus pungens fruitlandi
* Eriobotrya japonica
* Euonymus japonicus
* Ilex cornuta
* Ilex cornuta burfordi
* Leucophyllum frutescens
* Ligustrum quihoui
* Mahonia trifoliata
* Myrtus communis
Nandina domestica
Nerium oleander variety
Pittosporum tobira

Deciduous.
* Cornus racemosa
* Cornus stolonifera
* Cortaderia selloana
* Exochorda racemosa
* Forsythia intermedia spectabilis
* Lonicera fragrantissima
* Lonicera salbei (hybrid)
* Prunus besseyi
* Spiraea arguta
* Syringa chinensis (rothamagensis)

Coniferous.
* Juniperus chinensis femina
* Juniperus excelsa stricta
* Juniperus virginiana keteleeri
* Thuja (Biota) orientalis aurea nana
* Thuja (Biota) orientalis, Bonita

Height over 10 feet.

Broad-leaved Evergreen.
* Bambusa vulgaris
* Ilex cassins
Ilex vomitoria
* Ligustrum japonicum
* Myrica cerifera
Photinia serrulata
Prunus (Laurocerasus) caroliniana
Pyracantha coccinea lalandi

Deciduous.

* Chilopsis linearis
Ilex decidua
Lagerstroemia indica, varieties (See list of cultivars)
* Poncirus trifoliata
* Punica granatum
* Rosa multiflora
* Tamarix gallica
* Tamarix hispida
Vitex agnuscastus latifolia
* Zanthoxylum clavaherculis

Coniferous.

* Juniperus chinensis pyramidalis
Juniperus virginiana camærti
Juniperus virginiana glauca
Juniperus virginiana hilli
Podocarpus macrophyllus maki
Thuja (Biota) orientalis, Baker
Thuja (Biota) orientalis, Excelsa

**Small Trees for Natural Line Screening Hedges.** (Where flowering is not considered the dominant feature of the plant.)

Height 10 to 30 feet.

**Broad-leaved Evergreen.**

- Ilex cassine-opaca (hybrid)
- Ilex opaca fosteri
- Ilex opaca, varieties

**Deciduous.**

- Cercis canadensis
- Cornus florida
- * Diospyros virginiana
- Malus, varieties
  (See list of cultivars)
- * Phyllostachys bambusoides
- * Prunus americana
- Prunus blireiana, Newport
- * Prunus cerasifera pissardi
- * Pyrus communis, varieties
- Rhamnus caroliniana
- * Sassafras albidum
- * Ulmus parvifolia
- * Ulmus pumila
Coniferous.

* Cupressus arizonica
  Cupressus arizonica glauca
  Cupressus sempervirens
* Juniperus scopulorum
  Juniperus virginiana
* Podocarpus macrophyllus
* Thuja (Biota) orientalis

Vines, Ground Covers, Shrubs and Trees
with Ornamental Fruits

Based on the listing of the more outstanding of these plants, where the fruit becomes an appreciable element in the landscape for ornamental value, or extends the usefulness of the plant out over the year.

Vines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broad-leaved Evergreen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kadsura japonica</td>
<td>scarlet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*½ Rosa bracteata       | red   |
*½ Rosa laevigata       | red   |
*½ Smilax lanceolata    | black |

* Plants of secondary importance.
† Persistent winter-season fruits.
Deciduous.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Celastrus scandens</td>
<td>yellow-red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Clematis jackmani</td>
<td>plumy, gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Clematis lanuginosa</td>
<td>plumy, gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clematis paniculata</td>
<td>plumy, gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Clematis texensis (coccinea)</td>
<td>plumy, gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Clematis virginiana</td>
<td>plumy, gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Cocculus carolinus</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Humulus lupulus</td>
<td>yellow-brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>engelmanni</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parthenocissus tricuspidata veitchi</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Rosa chinensis (noisettiana)</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louis Phillippe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Rosa species</td>
<td>red-orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(See list of cultivars)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Vitis rotundifolia</td>
<td>purple</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ground Covers. (Height up to 18 inches)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broad-leaved Evergreen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Lantana callowaria, Goldrush</td>
<td>lavender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lantana sellowiana</td>
<td>lavender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Liriope muscari</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Liriope muscari alba</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Liriope muscari Majestic</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Liriope muscari variegata</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Liriope spicata (graminifolia)  purple
Mondo (Ophiopogon) japonicum  blue

Deciduous.

Lycium helenifolium  scarlet
Malvaviscus drummondii  scarlet
Rosa carolina  red
Rosa setigera  red

Dwarf Shrubs. (Height up to 2 feet)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broad-leaved Evergreen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cotoneaster apiculata  red
Cotoneaster horizontalis  red
Cotoneaster microphylla  red
Cotoneaster microphylla glauca  red
Ilex vomitoria nana  red
Lonicera nitida  purple
Osmanthus ilicifolius variegata nana  black
Rosa chinensis (rouletti) minima  red

Deciduous.

Lantana camara  lavender
Punica granatum nana, Chico  yellow-red
Rosa floribunda, varieties (See list of cultivars)  red-orange
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broad-leaved Evergreen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aucuba japonica variegata</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berberis sargentiana</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berberis verruculosa</td>
<td>violet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elaeagnus pungens nana</td>
<td>brown-red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buxa marginata</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahonia bealei</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrtus communis compacta</td>
<td>blue-black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nandina domestica compacta</td>
<td>red-black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyracantha coccinea pauciflora</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyracantha coccinea pauciflora, Lodense</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyracantha coccinea, Vincent</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raphiolepis indica</td>
<td>blue-black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raphiolepis indica, Bill Evans</td>
<td>blue-black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raphiolepis indica, Springtime</td>
<td>blue-black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raphiolepis umbellata ovata</td>
<td>blue-black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viburnum rhytidophyllum</td>
<td>red-black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deciduous.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berberis thunbergii</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
* Chaenomeles japonica  green-yellow
Chaenomeles japonica, Coral Sea  green-yellow
Chaenomeles japonica nivalis  green-yellow
Chaenomeles lagenaria, Knaphill Scarlet  green-yellow
Heteropteris (Banisteria) argentea  yellow-red
Prunus glandulosa alba, Double-white  red
Prunus glandulosa rosea, Double-pink  red
Rosa floribunda, varieties (See list of cultivars)  red-orange
Rosa hybrid tea, varieties (See list of cultivars)  red-orange
* Symphoricarpos Chenaulti (hybrid)  red-white
* Symphoricarpos orbiculatus  purple-red

Coniferous.

* Taxus cuspidata, varieties  red

Small to Medium Shrubs. (Height 4 to 6 feet)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broad-leaved Evergreen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>† Aucuba japonica</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>† Berberis julianaæ</td>
<td>blue-black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*† Cotoneaster glaucophylla serotina (parneyi)</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*† Cotoneaster pannosa</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>† Drommys x kiautschovicus (patens)</td>
<td>pink-red</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feijoa sellowiana
* Mahonia aquifolium
* Osmanthus ilicifolius, Silverrim
Pittosporum tobira variegata
/ Pyracantha coccinea
Viburnum suspensum
* Viburnum timer
* Viburnum timer robustum

Deciduous.

* Callicarpa americana
* Callicarpa dichotoma
Chaenomeles lagenaria alba
Chaenomeles lagenaria, Apple Blossom
Chaenomeles lagenaria, Glowing Ember
Chaenomeles lagenaria, Texas Pink

/ Cotoneaster divaricata
* Duranta repens
* Ligustrum ovalifolium
* Ligustrum ovalifolium variegatum
* Lonicera morrowi
* Lonicera tatarica
* Lonicera tatarica alba
/ Rhodotypos scandene
* Rhue trilobata
* Rosa carolina

green-red
blue-black
blue-black
yellow
red
red
blue-black
blue-black

violet-purple
violet-purple
green-yellow
purple
violet-purple
violet-purple
red
yellow-orange
purple
black
black
black
red
red
red
black
red
red
red
* Rosa chinensis, Louis Phillippe (Shrub Form) red

*/# Rosa eglanteria red-orange
/# Rosa grandiflora, varieties (See list of cultivars) red-orange
* Rosa hugonis dark red
*/# Rosa rugosa, varieties red
*/# Rosa virginiana red
* Viburnum burkwoodi red-black
* Viburnum burkwoodi chenaulti red-black
* Viburnum, Carlephalum black
* Viburnum carlesi black
* Viburnum carlesi juddi black
* Viburnum tomentosum plicatum grandiflorum red

Coniferous.
/# Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana blue
*/# Juniperus virginiana (tripartita), Fountain blue
* Taxus baccata stricta (fastigiata) red

Medium Shrub. (Height 6 to 10 feet)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broad-leaved Evergreen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
* Arbutus unedo compacta orange-red
*/# Elaeagnus pungens brown-red
/# Elaeagnus pungens fruitlandi brown-red
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Flower Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elaeagnus pungens simoni</td>
<td>brown-red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drimobrya japonica</td>
<td>yellow-orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diosminus japonicus</td>
<td>pink-orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berya Japonica</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilex cornuta</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilex cornuta burfordi</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ligustrum lucidum (texasan)</td>
<td>blue-black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ligustrum quihouei</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrtus communis</td>
<td>blue-black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nandina domestica</td>
<td>red-purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osmanthus ilicifolius (aquifolium)</td>
<td>blue-black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittosporum tobira</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyracantha crenato-serrata graberi</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viburnum japonicum</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deciduous:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Flower Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cornus racemosa</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornus stolonifera</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cortaderia selseana</td>
<td>gray-brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonicera fragrantissima</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonicera zabeli (hybrid)</td>
<td>red-orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia stellata</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia stellata rossa</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poinciana gilliesi</td>
<td>yellow-red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus besseyi</td>
<td>purple-black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus jacquemonti</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robinia hispida</td>
<td>green-brown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Coniferous.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Juniperus communis hibernica columnaris</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniperus communis succisa</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniperus virginiana keteleeri</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Large Shrubs. (Height over 10 feet)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fatsia japonica</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilex cassine</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilex opaca, East Palatka (hybrid)</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilex opaca howardi</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilex vomitoria</td>
<td>orange-red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilex vomitoria, Pride of Houston</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilex vomitoria, Pride of Texas</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ligustrum japonicum</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ligustrum lucidum (texanum)</td>
<td>blue-black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ligustrum sinense</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrica serifera</td>
<td>gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osmanthus fortunei</td>
<td>blue-black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photinia serrulata</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photinia serrulata nana</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus (Laurocerasus) caroliniana</td>
<td>purple-black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus laurocerasus</td>
<td>purple-black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyracantha coccinea ielandi</td>
<td>orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Name</td>
<td>Color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyracantha coerulea lalandii</td>
<td>orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyracantha, Crimson Tide (hybrid)</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyracantha, Rosedale (hybrid)</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyracantha, San Jose (hybrid)</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyracantha, Victory (hybrid)</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccinium arborescens</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deciduous.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chionanthus virginicus</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotinus coggyria</td>
<td>pink-gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euonymus atropurpureus</td>
<td>pink-red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ficus carica celeste</td>
<td>purplish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ficus carica, varieties</td>
<td>purplish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilex decidua</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilexicera maaki erubescens</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poncirus trifoliata</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punica granatum</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhamnus alaternus</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhamnus caroliniana</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhus copallina</td>
<td>crimson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhus glabra</td>
<td>scarlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhus typhina</td>
<td>crimson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa multiflora</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sambucus canadensis</td>
<td>red-purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sambucus canadensis aurea</td>
<td>red-purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viburnum prunifolium</td>
<td>blue-black</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Zizyphus jujuba

Coniferous.

Juniperus chinensis pyramidalis
Juniperus virginiana canaerti
Podocarpus macrophyllus maid

Small Trees. (Height 10 to 30 feet)

Name                      Color

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

Eriobotrya japonica (Tree Form) yellow-orange
Ilex cassin (Tree Form) red
Ilex cassin-opaca (hybrid) red
Ilex opaca, East Palatka (hybrid) red
Ilex opaca fosteri red
Ilex opaca, Howard (Tree Form) red
Ilex vomitoria (Tree Form) orange-red
Ligustrum japonicum (Tree Form) black
Ligustrum lucidum (texanum) blue-black
Ligustrum sinense (Tree Form) black
Myrica cerifera (Tree Form) gray
Persea borbonia blue-black
Photinia serrulata (Tree Form) red
Pittosporum tobira (Tree Form) yellow
Pyrus kawakami green-yellow
* Vaccinium arboreum (Tree Form)  
  blue

Deciduous.

* Chionanthus virginicus (Tree Form)  
  blue

* Cornus florida  
  red

* Cornus florida rubrum  
  red

* Crataegus aestivalis  
  red

* Crataegus opaca  
  red

* Crataegus oxycantha pauli  
  red

* Crataegus phaenopyrum  
  red

* Daubentonia grandiflora  
  brown

* Diospyros kaki, Eureka (hybrid)  
  yellow-orange

* Diospyros kaki, Tanenashi (hybrid)  
  yellow-orange

* Diospyros texanum  
  orange

* Diospyros virginiana  
  orange

* Elaeagnus angustifolia  
  yellow-silver

* Erythrina cristagalli  
  scarlet

* Ficus carica, varieties (Tree Form)  
  purplish

* Ilex decidua (Tree Form)  
  red

* Koelreuteria paniculata  
  yellow-brown

* Magnolia soulangeana  
  red

* Magnolia soulangeana, Purple (nigra)  
  red

* Magnolia virginiana  
  red

* Malus, varieties  
  various  
  (See list of cultivars)

* Malia azedarach  
  yellow

* Malia azedarach umbraculiformis  
  yellow
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Ostrya virginiana</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Poncirus trifoliata (Tree Form)</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Prunus americana</td>
<td>red or yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Prunus angustifolia</td>
<td>yellow-red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Prunus armeniaca, varieties</td>
<td>red-yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus persica nectarina sclero-persica</td>
<td>red or yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Prunus virginiana</td>
<td>red or black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Pyrus calleryana</td>
<td>russet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Pyrus communis, varieties</td>
<td>yellow or brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Pyrus pyrifolia, varieties</td>
<td>yellow or brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Pyrus ussuriensis</td>
<td>yellow-green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Rhamnus caroliniana (Tree Form)</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Sapium setiferum</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Sassafras albidum</td>
<td>blue-black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Viburnum rufidulum</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Zizyphus jujuba (Tree Form)</td>
<td>red-black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coniferous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Podocarpus macrophyllus</td>
<td>purple</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Large Trees**. (Height over 30 feet)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broad-leaved Evergreen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ Ilex opaca, varieties</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia virginiana</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deciduous.

Acer rubrum
Acer rubrum conica, Scanlon

* Ailanthus altissima (glandulosa)
* Ailanthus altissima (glandulosa) erythrocarpa
* Carya (Hicoria) illinoensis

Carya (Hicoria) illinoensis, varieties
(See list of cultivars)

* Catalpa bignonoides
* Celtis laevigata
* Celtis occidentalis
* Celtis occidentalis crassifolia
* Gymnocladus dioicus
* Juglans nigra
Juglans nigra, Thomas
* Juglans regia, varieties
* Liquidambar styraciflua
* Liriodendron tulipifera
* Maclura pomifera
* Magnolia macrophylla
* Morus alba
* Morus alba pendula
* Morus rubra

Nyssa sylvatica
Nyssa sylvatica caroliniana
* Phellodendron amurense
* Pistacia chinensis
  / Platanus occidentalis
  */ Platanus orientalis
  * Prunus serotina
  * Pyrus, Baldwin
  * Pyrus, Kieffer

Coniferous,

/ Cunninghamia lanceolata
* Ginkgo biloba
* Ginkgo biloba fastigiata
*/ Juniperus scopulorum
/ Juniperus virginiana
/ Pinus caribaea (elliotti)
/ Pinus nigra
*/ Pinus palustris
/ Pinus ponderosa
*/ Pinus strobus
*/ Pinus sylvestris
/ Taxodium distichum
/ Taxodium distichum fastigiatum

Flowering Vines, Ground Covers, Shrubs and Trees**

Plants selected in which the blooming quality is an outstanding characteristic in relation to landscape usefulness.

* Plants of secondary importance.
# Flowers with outstanding fragrance.
### Vines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color of bloom</th>
<th>Blooming season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Broad-leaved Evergreen.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Gelsemium sempervirens</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kadsura japonica</td>
<td>white-yellow</td>
<td>summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Lonicera japonica chinensis</td>
<td>white-yellow</td>
<td>spring-summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Lonicera japonica halliana</td>
<td>white-yellow</td>
<td>spring-summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa banksiae</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa banksiae lutea</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Rosa bracteata</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Rosa bracteata, Mermaid</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>spring-summer-fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Rosa laevigata</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Trachelospermum (Rhynchospermum) asiaticum</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Trachelospermum (Rhynchospermum) jasminoides</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deciduous.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Anemopaegma (Bignonia) chamberlayni</td>
<td>orange-red</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antigonon leptopus</td>
<td>pink</td>
<td>summer-fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antigonon leptopus</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>summer-fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Bignonia capreolata</td>
<td>orange-red</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bignonia capreolata atrose-anguinea</strong></td>
<td>orange-red</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Boussingaultia ramosa</strong></td>
<td>white</td>
<td>summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Campsis radicans</strong></td>
<td>orange-scarlet</td>
<td>summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Campsis tagliabuana, Mme. Galen</strong></td>
<td>orange-scarlet</td>
<td>summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Campsis tagliabuana</strong></td>
<td>orange-scarlet</td>
<td>summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clematis paniculata</strong></td>
<td>white</td>
<td>summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lathyrus latifolius, varieties</strong></td>
<td>various</td>
<td>spring-summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lonicera heckrotti</strong></td>
<td>white-yellow-purple</td>
<td>summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lonicera heckrotti, Goldflame</strong></td>
<td>white-yellow-purple</td>
<td>summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lonicera heckrotti, Redgold</strong></td>
<td>white-yellow-purple</td>
<td>summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lonicera sempervirens</strong></td>
<td>orange-scarlet</td>
<td>spring-summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Passiflora alata-caerulea (hybrid)</strong></td>
<td>blue-white</td>
<td>spring-summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Passiflora caerulea</strong></td>
<td>blue-white</td>
<td>spring-summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Polygonum auberti</strong></td>
<td>white-pink</td>
<td>summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rosa chinensis (noisettiana) Louis Phillippi</strong></td>
<td>purple-red</td>
<td>spring-summer-fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rosa species</strong> (See list of cultivars)</td>
<td>various</td>
<td>spring-summer-fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thunbergia alata</strong></td>
<td>cream-purple</td>
<td>summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wisteria frutescens</strong></td>
<td>lilac-purple</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Color of bloom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Wisteria sinensis</td>
<td>blue-violet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Wisteria sinensis alba</td>
<td>white</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Wisteria venusta</td>
<td>white</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ground Covers. (Height up to 18 inches)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Blooming season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broad-leaved Evergreen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Gelseminium sempervirens</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Hemerocallis, species</td>
<td>various</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypericum calycinum</td>
<td>spring-summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Hypericum moserianum</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Hypericum moserianum, Sungold</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Iberis sempervirens</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Lantana callowania, Goldrush</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lantana sallowiana</td>
<td>spring-summer-fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Lonicera japonica chinensis</td>
<td>white-yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*# Lonicera japonica halliana</td>
<td>white-yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Plumbago capensis</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Plumbago capensis alba</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>spring-summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Color of bloom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viola odorata</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deciduous.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Hemerocallis, speciss</td>
<td>various</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Malvaviscus drummondi</td>
<td>scarlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox subulata, varietiss</td>
<td>various</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Rosea carolina</td>
<td>rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Rosea setigera</td>
<td>rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Rubus rosaeolius</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Veronica spicata</td>
<td>blue-pink-white</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dwarf Shrubs. (Height up to 2 feet)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color of bloom</th>
<th>Blooming season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Abelia grandiflora prostrata</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>summer-fall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
126

# Gardenia jasminoides radicans
white
spring-summer-fall

* Hypericum patulum henryi
yellow
summer

* Hypericum patulum, Hidcote Beauty
yellow
summer

* Jasminum parkeri
yellow
summer

*# Rosa chinensis (rouletti) minima
pink
spring-summer-fall

Deciduous.

* Caryopteris incana, Blue Mist
blue
summer-fall

* Caryopteris incana, Heavenly Blue
blue
summer-fall

* Deutzia gracilis
white
spring

teria

Hibiscus palustris, Brilliant Cerise
cerise
summer-fall

Hibiscus palustris, Clown
red-white
summer-fall

Hibiscus palustris, varieties
various
summer-fall

* Lantana camara
pink-yellow-orange
summer-fall

* Potentilla fruticosa, Katherine Dykes
yellow
spring-summer

* Punica granatum nana, Chico
scarlet
summer

# Rosa floribunda, varieties
(See list of cultivars)
various
spring-summer-fall

# Rosa miniature, varieties
(See list of cultivars)
various
spring-summer-fall

# Rosa polyantha, varieties
(See list of cultivars)
various
spring-summer-fall
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color of bloom</th>
<th>Blooming season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Salvia coccinea</td>
<td>red-purple</td>
<td>summer-fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Salvia greggi</td>
<td>blue</td>
<td>summer-fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiraea bumalda, Anthony Watorer</td>
<td>crimson</td>
<td>summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiraea bumalda froebeli</td>
<td>rose</td>
<td>summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** Small Shrubs. (Height 2 to 4 feet) **</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad-leaved Evergreen.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Abelia Goucher (hybrid)</td>
<td>lavender-purple</td>
<td>summer-fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Abelia sherwoodi (hybrid)</td>
<td>lavender-pink</td>
<td>summer-fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camellia sasanqua, varieties</td>
<td>various</td>
<td>fall-winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(See list of cultivars)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>spring-winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Gardenia jasminoides stricta nana</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>spring-winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Jasminum nudiflorum</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** Mahonia beali</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron (Azalea) obtusum japonicum, varieties</td>
<td>various</td>
<td>winter-spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(See list of cultivars)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Rhododendron (Azalea) species</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Glenn Dale Hybrid&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron (Azalea) species &quot;Macrantha Hybrid&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Rhododendron (Azalea) species &quot;Sander Hybrid&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
* **Yucca filamentosa**

Deciduous.

**Berberis thunbergi**

* **Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea**

* **Chaenomeles japonica**

Chaenomeles japonica, Coral Sea

Chaenomeles lagenaria, Knaphill Scarlet

* **Convolvulus cneorum**

Heteropteris (Banisteria) argentea

* **Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, varieties**

* **Lespedeza bicolor**

Prunus glandulosa alba, Double-white

Prunus glandulosa rosea, Doublepink

* **Rhododendron (Azalea) molle (mollis)**

* **Rhododendron (Azalea) species "Gable Hybrid"**

# **Rosa floribunda, varieties** (See list of cultivars)

# **Rosa hybrid tea, varieties** (See list of cultivars)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color of bloom</th>
<th>Blooming season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Small to Medium Shrubs</strong> (Height 4 to 6 feet)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad-leaved Evergreen.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abelia grandiflora</td>
<td>pink</td>
<td>summer-fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berberis juliana</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># Callistemon lanceolatus</strong></td>
<td>red</td>
<td>winter-spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># Callistemon rigidus</strong></td>
<td>red</td>
<td>spring-summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Camellia sasanqua, varieties</strong></td>
<td>various</td>
<td>fall-winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(See list of cultivars)</em></td>
<td>white-purple</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feijoa sellowiana</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>spring-summer-fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># Gardenia jasminoides, August Beauty</strong></td>
<td>white</td>
<td>spring-summer-fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Gardenia jasminoides <strong>fortuniana</strong></td>
<td>white</td>
<td>spring-summer-fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># Gardenia jasminoides, Mystery</strong></td>
<td>white</td>
<td>spring-summer-fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasminum floridum</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>spring-summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasminum humile</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>spring-summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasminum humile revolutum</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>spring-summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasminum mesnyi <em>(primuliflorum)</em></td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>spring-summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Mahonia aquifolium</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron *(Azalea) indicum, varieties</td>
<td>various</td>
<td>winter-spring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
* Rhododendron (Azalea) micronatum (rosmarinifolia)  
white  
winter-spring

* Spiraea cantoniensis (reevesiana)  
white  
spring

Spiraea cantoniensis (reevesiana) lanceata  
white  
spring

# Viburnum suspensum  
white-rose  
spring-summer

* Viburnum tinus  
white-pink  
winter-spring

* Viburnum tinus robustum  
white-pink  
winter-spring

Deciduous.

* Aesculus arguta  
yellow-green  
spring

*# Calycanthus floridus  
red-brown  
spring

* Chaenomeles lagenaria  
red-pink-white  
winter-spring

Chaenomeles lagenaria alba  
white  
winter-spring

Chaenomeles lagenaria, Apple Blossom  
pink  
winter-spring

Chaenomeles lagenaria, Glowing Ember  
red-orange  
winter-spring

Chaenomeles lagenaria, Texas Pink  
pink-red  
winter-spring

* Cystisus scoparius  
yellow  
spring

Forsythia, Beatrix Farrand (hybrid)  
yellow  
winter-spring

* Forsythia intermedia (hybrid)  
yellow  
winter-spring

Forsythia intermedia primulina, Spring Glory  
yellow  
winter-spring
- Forsythia suspensa sieboldi
  - Hydrangea macrophylla (hortensis), varieties
- Kerria japonica pleniflora
- Lagerstroemia indica nana, varieties
- Lonicera morrowi
- Lonicera tatarica
- Lonicera tatarica alba
- Philadelphus virginalis
- Philadelphus virginalis, Minnesota Snowflake
- Prunus persica, Flory
- Rhododendron (Azalea) nudiflorum
- Rhododendron (Azalea) obtusum Kaempferi
- Rosa chinensis (noisettiana) Louis Phillippi (Shrub Form)
- Rosa eglanteria
- Rosa grandiflora, varieties (See list of cultivars)
- Rosa hugonis
- Rosa rugosa, varieties
- Rosa virginiana

  yellow
  winter-spring

  blue-pink-white
  summer

  yellow
  spring

  various
  summer-fall

  white-yellow
  spring

  white-pink
  spring

  white
  spring

  white
  spring

  white
  spring

  pink
  winter-spring

  pink-white
  winter-spring

  various
  winter-spring

  purple-red
  spring-summer-fall

  pink
  spring

  various
  spring-summer-fall

  yellow
  spring

  various
  spring-summer

  pink-magenta
  spring
Spiraea prunifolia plena  white  spring
Spiraea thunbergi  white  winter-spring
Spiraea vanhouttei  white  spring

## Syringa "hybrids"

### Syringa persica

### Syringa persica laciniata

### Syringa vulgaris

### Syringa vulgaris alba

### Viburnum burkwoodi

### Viburnum burkwoodi choumasti

### Viburnum, Carlcephalum (hybrid)

### Viburnum carlesii

### Viburnum carlesii juddi

### Viburnum tomentosum plicatum grandiflorum

Medium Shrubs. (Height 6 to 10 feet)

Name

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

### Arbutus unedo compacta

Color of bloom
Blooming season

white  winter
Camellia japonica, varieties
(See list of cultivars)

Camellia sasanqua, varieties
(See list of cultivars)

# Eriobotrya japonica

Leucophyllum frutescens

* Nerium oleander, variety

## Pieris japonica

## Viburnum Japonicum

Deciduous.

* Cortaderia selloana

* Deutzia lemoinei

* Deutzia scabra florepleno

* Deutzia scabra, Pride of Rochester

# Exochorda racemosa

* Forsythia intermedia spectabilis

Forsythia intermedia spectabilis, Lynwood Gold

* Forsythia suspensa fortunei

* Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora

Various
Fall-winter-spring

Various
Fall-winter

White
Fall

Orchard-pink
Summer-fall

Various
Summer-fall

White
Spring

White
Spring

White
Spring

Green-yellow
Summer

White
Spring

White
Spring

White
Spring

Yellow
Winter-spring

Yellow
Winter-spring

Yellow
Winter-spring

White
Summer
* Hydrangea paniculata, Nikko Blue
// Lonicera fragrantissima
## Lonicera zabeli (hybrid)
## Magnolia stellata
// Philadelphus coronarius
* Poinciana gilliesi
## Prunus besseyi
// Prunus jacquemonti
## Robinia hispida
Spiraea arguta
## Syringa chinensis (rothomagensis)
## Syringa chinensis (rothomagensis) laciniata
## Viburnum opulus roseum (sterile)
## Viburnum tomentosum sterile
* Weigela floribunda, Bristol Ruby (hybrid)
Weigela florida (rosea)
* Weigela florida variegata
* Weigela hendersoni (hybrid)
* Weigela varicosa (hybrid)

Large Shrubs. (Height over 10 feet)

Name

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

** Michelia fuscata

** Prunus laurocerasus

# Prunus (Laurocerasus) caroliniana

Deciduous.

** Acacia farnesiana

Aesculus carnea (hybrid)

* Aesculus pavia

* Buddleia davidii

** Chilopsis linearis

** Chilopsis linearis alba

** Chioanthus virginicus

** Hamamelis virginiana

Hibiscus syriacus, varieties

Color of bloom

Bloomiing season

pink-red

spring

yellow-white

spring

white

spring

white

spring

yellow

summer

pink-scarlet

spring

red-yellow

spring

various

summer

lilac-pink

summer-fall

white

summer-fall

cream-white

spring

yellow

fall

various

summer
Lagerstroemia indica, varieties
(See list of cultivars)

Lonicera maaluka erubescens

*# Poncirus trifoliata

* Punica granatum

*# Rosa multiflora

* Sambucus canadensis

* Sambucus canadensis aurea

*# Sophora secundiflora

* Tamarix gallica

* Tamarix hispida

Tamarix hispida coolidgei

Tamarix hispida, Summer Glow

# Viburnum prunifolium

Vitex agnuscastus latifolia

* Vitex negundo incisa

various
summer-fall

white-pink
spring

white
spring

scarlet
summer

white-pink
spring

white
spring-summer

white
spring-summer

violet-blue
winter-spring

pink
summer

pink
summer

pink
summer

pink
summer

white
spring

lilac-violet
summer-fall

lilac-lavender
summer
**Small Trees. (Height 10 to 30 feet)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color of bloom</th>
<th>Blooming season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Broad-leaved Evergreen.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Eriobotrya japonica (Tree Form)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Ligustrum japonicum</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Prunus (Laurocerasus) caroliniana (Tree Form)</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>## Pyrus kawakami</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deciduous.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>### Acacia farnesiana (Tree Form)</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Albizia julibrissin</td>
<td>pink</td>
<td>spring-summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>## Albizia julibrissin rosea</td>
<td>rose</td>
<td>spring-summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cercis canadensis</td>
<td>pink-rose-purple</td>
<td>winter-spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Cercis canadensis alba</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>winter-spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Cercis chinensis</td>
<td>rose-purple</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Chilopsis linearis (Tree Form)</td>
<td>lilac-pink</td>
<td>summer-fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>### Chichanthus virginicus (Tree Form)</td>
<td>cream-white</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornus florida</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Cornus florida rubraun</td>
<td>pink-rose</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#</strong></td>
<td><strong>Crataegus opaca</strong></td>
<td>white-pink spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#</strong></td>
<td><strong>Crataegus oxyacantha pauli</strong></td>
<td>scarlet spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#</strong></td>
<td><strong>Crataegus phaenopyrum</strong></td>
<td>white spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td><strong>Deutzentonia grandiflora</strong></td>
<td>orange-red spring-summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td><strong>Erythrina cristagalli</strong></td>
<td>orange summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Koelreuteria paniculata</strong></td>
<td>yellow spring-summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#</strong></td>
<td><strong>Laburnum anagyroides</strong></td>
<td>yellow spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lagerstroemia indica, varieties</strong></td>
<td>various summer-fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(Tree Form)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(See list of cultivars)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td><strong>Magnolia soulangeana</strong></td>
<td>white-pink winter-spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td><strong>Magnolia soulangeana, Purple</strong></td>
<td>purple-white winter-spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(nigra)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#</strong></td>
<td><strong>Magnolia virginiana</strong></td>
<td>white spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td><strong>Malus, varieties</strong></td>
<td>various spring-summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(See list of cultivars)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#</strong></td>
<td><strong>Melia azedarach</strong></td>
<td>lilac spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#</strong></td>
<td><strong>Melia azedarach umbraculiformis</strong></td>
<td>lilac spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#</strong></td>
<td><strong>Parkinsonia aculeata</strong></td>
<td>yellow spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#</strong></td>
<td><strong>Poncirus trifoliata (Tree Form)</strong></td>
<td>white spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#</strong></td>
<td><strong>Prosopis glandulosa (juliflora)</strong></td>
<td>yellow-orange fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>#</strong></td>
<td><strong>Punus americana</strong></td>
<td>white winter-spring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prunus angustifolia

Prunus armeniaca, varieties

Prunus blireiana, Newport

Prunus cerasifera pissardi

Prunus cerasifera, Thundercloud

Prunus persica nectarina

Prunus serrulata, Kwanzan

Prunus subhirtella pendula

Prunus triloba

Prunus virginiana

Prunus yedoensis, varieties

Pyrus calleryana

Pyrus communis, varieties

Pyrus pyrifolia, varieties

Pyrus ussuriensis

Robinia hispida (Tree Form)

Robinia pseudoacacia umbraculifera

Sapindus drummondii
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color of bloom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Sophora secundiflora (Tree Form)</td>
<td>violet-blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** Viburnum rufidulum</td>
<td>winter-spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Wistaria sinensis (Tree Form)</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Wistaria sinensis alba (Tree Form)</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Trees. (Height over 30 feet)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Blooming season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad-leaved Evergreen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Magnolia grandiflora</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deciduous.</td>
<td>spring-summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer rubrum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer rubrum conica, Scanlon</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer rubrum conica, Scanlon</td>
<td>winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Ailanthus altissima (glandulosa)</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Ailanthus altissima (glandulosa) erythrocarpa</td>
<td>yellow-red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** Catalpa bignonoides</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Liriodendron tulipifera</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** Magnolia macrophylla</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Phellodendron amurense</td>
<td>orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>green-yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prunus serotina
• Pyrus, Baldwin
• Pyrus, Kieffer
• Robinia pseudoacacia
• Robinia pseudoscacia idahoensis
• Sophora japonica
• Tilia americana

Vines, Ground Covers, Shrub and Trees with Outstanding Fall and Winter Foliage Coloration*

Those plants which possess the most showy fall and winter coloration of the foliage and thus extend the seasonal usefulness for landscape purposes, or assume predominance in the landscape because of this additional quality.

Vines.

Name                                      Color

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

Euonymus fortunei coloratus              purplish red
* Euonymus fortunei kewensis             bronze-purple
* Euonymus fortunei radicans             bronze-purple

* Plants of secondary importance.
Gelsemium sempervirens  purple
Kadsura japonica  reddish
Lonicera japonica chinensis  bronze
* Lonicera japonica halliana  bronze

Deciduous.

* Actinidia chinensis  yellow-brown
* Akebia quinata  bronze-purple
* Bignonia capreolata  reddish-green
* Bignonia capreolata atrosanguinea  purple-bronze
* Celastrus scandens  yellow
* Clematis texensis (coccinea)  bronze
* Clematis virginiana  purple
* Lonicera sempervirens  bronze-purple
Parthenocissus quinquefolia engelmannii  brilliant red
Parthenocissus tricuspidata lowi  purple
Parthenocissus tricuspidata veitchi  scarlet
* Polygonum auberti  purple
* Vitis rotundifolia  reddish-purple

Ground Covers. (Height up to 18 inches)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Euonymus fortunei coloratus</td>
<td>purplish red</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
* Euonymus fortunei, Dupont                | bronze      |
* Euonymus fortunei radicans
  Galeamunium seaspervirens
  Hypericum calycinum
  Lonicera japonica chinensis
* Lonicera japonica halliana
* Vinca minor
* Vinca minor Bowles

Deciduous.
* Rosa carolina
* Rosa setigera
* Rubus rosae folius

**Dwarf Shrubs.** (Height up to 2 feet)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broad-leaved Evergreen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
* Abelia grandiflora prostrata             | bronze-purple    |
* Cotoneaster apiculata                    | reddish          |
Cotoneaster horizontalis                   | reddish          |
* Cotoneaster microphylla                  | reddish          |
* Rosa chinensis (rouletti) minima         | bronze           |

Deciduous.
* Berberis, Crimson Pygmy (hybrid)         | red-scarlet      |
* Deutzia gracilis                         | yellow           |
Spiraea bumalda, Anthony Waterer

Coniferous.

Juniperus horizontalis
Juniperus horizontalis douglasii
Juniperus horizontalis plumosa

Small Shrubs. (Height 2 to 4 feet)

Name

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

* Abelia Goucher (hybrid)
* Abelia sherwoodi (hybrid)
* Berberis sargentiana
* Berberis verruculosa
* Eurya emarginata
* Ligustrum vulgare nanum
* Mahonia bealei
Nandina domestica compacta
Rhododendron (Azalea) obtusum japonicum, varieties
(See list of cultivars)

Deciduous.

Berberis thunbergi
* Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea
* Chaenomeles japonica
Chaenomeles japonica, Coral Sea

Color

reddish-purple
bronze
bronze
reddish-purple

Small Shrubs. (Height 2 to 4 feet)

Name

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

* Abelia Goucher (hybrid)
* Abelia sherwoodi (hybrid)
* Berberis sargentiana
* Berberis verruculosa
* Eurya emarginata
* Ligustrum vulgare nanum
* Mahonia bealei
Nandina domestica compacta
Rhododendron (Azalea) obtusum japonicum, varieties
(See list of cultivars)

Deciduous.

Berberis thunbergi
* Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea
* Chaenomeles japonica
Chaenomeles japonica, Coral Sea

Color

bronze-purple
bronze-purple
reddish-bronze
bronze
reddish
purple
bronze
red-scarlet
red-purplish
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chaenomeles japonica nivalis</td>
<td>yellow-orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaenomeles lagenaria, Knaphill Scarlet</td>
<td>yellow-green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Convolvulus cneorum</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heteropteris (Banisteria) argentea</td>
<td>reddish-orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, varieties</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus glandulosa alba, Doublewhite</td>
<td>reddish-yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus glandulosa rosea, Double-pink</td>
<td>reddish-yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Rhododendron (Azalea) molle (Mollis)</td>
<td>red-bronze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Symphoricarpos chenaulti (hybrid)</td>
<td>purplish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Small to Medium Shrubs. (Height 4 to 6 feet)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broad-leaved Evergreen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abelia grandiflora</td>
<td>bronze-purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berberis julianae</td>
<td>bronze-red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berberis mentorensis</td>
<td>bronze-red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Loropetalum chinense</td>
<td>bronze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Mahonia aquifolium</td>
<td>bronze-purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Mahonia trifoliata</td>
<td>bronze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photinia glabra</td>
<td>bronze-red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron (Azalea) indicum (See list of cultivars)</td>
<td>red-purplish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Rhododendron (Azalea) mucronatum (rosmarinifolia)</td>
<td>yellow-bronze</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deciduous.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Callicarpa americana</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callicarpa dichotoma</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calycanthus floridita</td>
<td>yellowish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaenomeles lagenaria</td>
<td>yellow-green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaenomeles lagenaria alba</td>
<td>yellow-green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaenomeles lagenaria, Apple Blossom</td>
<td>yellow-green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaenomeles lagenaria, Texas Pink</td>
<td>yellow-green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotoneaster divaricata</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forsythia intermedia (hybrid)</td>
<td>bronze-yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forsythia intermedia primulina</td>
<td>bronze-yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrangea macrophylla (hortensis)</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrangea quercifolia</td>
<td>red-purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerria japonica</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerria japonica pleniflora</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lagerstroemia indica nana, varieties</td>
<td>bronze-yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(See list of cultivars)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron (Azalea) nudiflorum</td>
<td>reddish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron (Azalea) obtusum Kaempferi</td>
<td>purple-red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa rugosa, varieties</td>
<td>yellow-orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa virginiana</td>
<td>orange-scarlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiraea prunifolia plena</td>
<td>orange-red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiraea thunbergi</td>
<td>yellow-orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiraea vanhouttei</td>
<td>orange-red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viburnum burkwoodi</td>
<td>red-purplish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Viburnum burkwoodi chenaulti</td>
<td>red-purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Viburnum, Carlcephalum (hybrid)</td>
<td>bronzy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Viburnum carlesi</td>
<td>purple-reddish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Viburnum carlesi juddi</td>
<td>purple-red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Viburnum tomentosum plicatum grandiflorum</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medium Shrubs.</strong> (Height 6 to 10 feets)**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad-leaved Evergreen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Eurya japonica</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nandina domestica</td>
<td>red-scarlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Pieris japonica</td>
<td>bronzy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Viburnum japonicum</td>
<td>bronze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deciduous.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Cornus racemosa</td>
<td>purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Cornus stolonifera</td>
<td>reddish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Deutzia lemoinei</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Forsythia intermedia spectabilis</td>
<td>reddish-yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forsythia intermedia spectabilis, Lynwood Gold</td>
<td>bronze-yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Forsythia suspensa fortunei</td>
<td>bronze-yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Hydrangea paniculata, Nikko Blue</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Lonicera fragrantissima</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Magnolia stellata</td>
<td>bronzy yellow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Large Shrubs. (Height over 10 feet)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broad-leaved Evergreen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilex cassine</td>
<td>purple-green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Myrica cerifera</td>
<td>bronzy purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Photinia serrulata</td>
<td>bronzy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Photinia serrulata nana</td>
<td>bronzy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Prunus laurocerasus</td>
<td>purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus (Laurocerasus) caroliniana</td>
<td>purplish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deciduous.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Acacia farnesiana</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Buddleia davidii</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Chilopsis linearis</td>
<td>yellowish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Chilopsis linearis alba</td>
<td>yellowish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Chicoanthus virginicus</td>
<td>bright yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Cotinus coggyria</td>
<td>purple-orange-yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Euonymus atropurpureus</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Hamamelis virginiana</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hibiscus syriacus, varieties
Ilex decidua
Lagerstroemia indica, varieties (See list of cultivars)
* Poncirus trifoliata
* Ptelea trifoliata mollis
* Rhus copallina
* Rhus glabra
* Rhus typhina
* Sophora secundiflora
Viburnum prunifolium
Vitex agnuscastus latifolia
* Vitex negundo incisa

Coniferous.

Juniperus virginiana hilli

**Small Trees.** (Height 10 to 30 feet)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Broad-leaved Evergreen.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilex cassine (Tree Form)</td>
<td>purple-green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
* Myrica cerifera (Tree Form)        | bronzy purple|
* Persea borbonia                    | bronze      |
* Photinia serrulata                 | bronzy      |
Prunus (Laurocerasus) caroliniana    | purplish    |
(Tree Form)                          |             |
Pyrus kawakami                       | bronze      |
Deciduous:
* Acacia farnesiana (Tree Form) yellow
* Acer palmatum scarlet
* Acer palmatum atropurpureum purple-red
* Aesculus glabra leucodermis orange
* Albizia julibrissin yellowish
* Albizia julibrissin rosea yellowish
* Castanea mollissima, varieties bronzy-yellow
* Catalpa bungei yellowish
* Cercis canadensis yellow
* Cercis canadensis alba yellow
* Cercis chinensis yellow
* Chilopsis linearis (Tree Form) yellowish
* Chionanthus virginicus (Tree Form) bright yellow
* Cornus florida scarlet-red-bronze
* Cornus florida rubra scarlet-red-bronze
* Crataegus phaenopyrum orange-scarlet
* Diospyros kaki, Bureka (hybrid) yellowish-bronze
* Diospyros kaki, Tanenashi (hybrid) yellowish-bronze
* Diospyros texanum yellowish
* Diospyros virginiana yellow
* Ilex decidua (Tree Form) reddish purple
* Koelreuteria paniculata yellowish
* Lagerstroemia indica, varieties (Tree Form) bronze-yellow
* (See list of cultivars)
* Malus, varieties (See list of cultivars) various
* Melia azedarach
* Melia azedarach umbracliformis
* Ostrya virginiana
* Poncirus trifoliata (Tree Form)
  Prunus blireiana, Newport
* Prunus cerasifera pissardi
  Prunus cerasifera, Thundercloud
  Prunus persica nectarina
* Prunus serrulata, Kwanzan
* Pyrus calleryana
* Pyrus communis, varieties
* Pyrus pyrifolia, varieties
* Pyrus ussuriensis
* Sapindus drummondii
* Sapindus sebiferus
* Sassafras albidum
* Sophora secundiflora (Tree Form)
* Ulmus parviflora sempervirens
* Viburnum rufidulum

**Large Trees.** (Height over 30 feet)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acer rubrum</td>
<td>brilliant-red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer rubrum conica, Scamlon</td>
<td>orange to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>brilliant-red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Acer saccharum</td>
<td>yellow-red</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Acer saccharinum  
* Acer saccharinum laciniatum  
* Betula nigra  
* Broussonetia papyrifera  
* Carya cordiformis  
* Carya glabra  
* Carya (lilioria) illinoensis  
Carya (lilioria) illinoensis, varieties  
(See list of cultivars)  
* Carya laciniosa  
* Carya ovata  
* Catalpa bignoniodes  
* Celtis laevigata  
Celtis occidentalis  
* Celtis occidentalis crassifolia  
* Fraxinus americana  
Fraxinus arizonica (velutina) (hybrid)  
Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata  
* Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata, Marshall  
Fraxinus velutina glabra  
* Gleditsia triacanthos inermis  
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis, Moraine  
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis, skyline  
* Gleditsia triacanthos inermis, Sunburst  
Liquidamber styraciflua  

yellow  
yellow  
yellow  
yellowish  
yellow  
yellow  
yellow  
yellow  
yellow-brown  
rich brown  
yellowish  
yellow-brown  
yellowish  
yellowish  
yellowish  
yellowish-purple  
yellow  
yellow  
yellow  
yellow  
yellow  
yellowish  
yellowish  
yellowish  
yellowish  
bronze-yellow  
brilliant yellow-scarlet-bronze
Liriodendron tulipifera
* Maclura pomifera
* Morus alba, Kingan
Nyssa sylvatica
Nyssa sylvatica caroliniana
* Phellodendron amurense
* Pistacia chinensis
Platanus occidentalis
* Platanus orientalis
* Populus alba
* Populus deltoids virginiana
* Populus nigra italica
* Pyrus, Baldwin
* Pyrus, Kiefer
* Quercus alba
* Quercus coccinea
* Quercus falcata
* Quercus falcata triloba
* Quercus macrocarpa
* Quercus marilandica
* Quercus muhlenbergii
Quercus nigra
* Quercus palustris
Quercus phellos
Quercus shumardi
* Quercus velutina
Robinia pseudoacacia idahoensis
yellow
yellow
yellow
brilliant scarlet
brilliant orange
yellow
orange-red
yellowish
yellowish
yellowish
yellow-brown
yellow
bronzy yellow
yellow-brown
yellow-brown
purple-red
red
red-orange-brown
red-orange-brown
yellow-brown
yellow-brown
yellowish-bronze
scarlet-bronze
yellowish-bronze
scarlet
reddish
yellow
Sophora japonica
* Tilia americana
* Ulmus alata
Ulmus americana
Ulmus americana, Augustine Ascending
Ulmus americana "hybrids"
Ulmus carpinifolia Buisman
* Ulmus crassifolia
* Ulmus fulva
* Ulmus parviflora
* Ulmus pumila
Zelkova serrata

Coniferous.

Cunninghamia lanceolata
* Ginkgo biloba
* Ginkgo biloba fastigiata
Juniperus virginiana
Taxodium distichum
Taxodium distichum fastigiatum

yellowish
yellowish
yellow-bronze
yellow
yellow

bronze-yellow
yellow
yellowish
yellowish
reddish purple
yellowish
yellow-rusty red

purple-bronze
bright yellow
bright yellow
purplish
yellow-bronze
yellow-bronze

Shade Preference and Tolerance of Vines, Ground Covers, Shrubs and Trees*

Shade preference or shade tolerance implicates relative values, and is dependent upon several ecological factors, other than insolation alone

* Plants of secondary importance.
as the controlling constituent.

Some plant varieties are tolerant to site conditions creating full shade. Other varieties may prefer, or even require at least partial shade for optimum development of flower, fruit and foliage.

Likewise, some shade-intolerant varieties will not successfully grow in any degree of unnatural shade and require full sunlight during the day. This does not necessarily imply that they are heat resistant.

With a few exceptions only, and these mainly in the broad-leaved evergreen ground cover grouping, the ornamental plants listed in this study are not tolerant to the complete absence of sunlight. Several varieties in the larger-sized broad-leaved evergreen groups, however, will function exceptionally well in all ranges of insolation from full sunlight to deep shade.

For classification purposes then, plants listed under the heading "Tolerate Full Shade", would perform well in a landscape situation such as encountered beneath heavily-foliaged trees or on the north-facing sides of buildings.

Plants listed in the "Favor Partial Shade" category would receive either fairly constant filtered light through any higher level overstory canopy, or obtain some direct sunlight during at least a portion of the solar day.

Plants not included in either of these two categories are in general sun-loving, or so-called shade-intolerant varieties, requiring sunny locations in the landscape for their best standard of performance.
Vines.

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

Favor Partial Shade.

* Euonymus fortunei coloratus
* Euonymus fortunei kewensis
* Euonymus fortunei radicans
* Euonymus fortunei radicans variegata
* Gelsemium sempervirens
* Lonicera japonica chinensis
* Lonicera japonica halliana
* Trachelospermum (Rhynchospermum) asiaticum
* Trachelospermum (Rhynchospermum) jasminoides

Tolerate Full Shade.

* Ficus pumila (repens)
* Hedera canariensis
* Hedera canariensis variegata
* Hedera helix
* Hedera helix, Hahn's
* Smilax lanceolata

Deciduous.

Favor Partial Shade.

* Akebia quinata
* Ampelopsis arborea
Ampelopae brsvipedunculata
* Anemopaegma (Bignonia) chamberlayni
* Bignonia capreolata
* Bignonia capreolata atrosanguinea
* Campsis radicans
* Campsis tagliabuana
* Calastrus scandens
* Clematis jackmani
  Clematis paniculata
* Clematis texensis (coccinea)
* Cocculue carolinus
* Lonicera heckrotti
  Lonicera heckrotti, Goldflame
* Lonicera heckrotti, Redgold
* Lonicera sempervirens
  Parthenocissus tricuspidata
* Passiflora caerulea
* Passiflora alata-caerulea (hybrid)
* Polygonum auberti
* Pueraria thunbergiana
* Thunbergia alata
* Vitis rotundifolia
  Wisteria sinensis
  Wisteria sinensis alba
  Tolerate Full Shads
* Actinidia chinensis
Parthenocissus quinquefolia engelmanni
Parthenocissus quinquefolia veitchii

**Ground Covers.** (Height up to 18 inches)

**Broad-leaved Evergreen.**

Favor Partial Shade.

- Euonymus fortunei coloratus
- * Euonymus fortunei, Dupont
- * Euonymus fortunei radicans
- Euonymus japonicus medio-pictus
- Galeardinium sempervirens
- * Iberis sempervirens
- Lonicera japonica chinensis
- * Lonicera japonica halliana
- * Plumbago capensis
- * Plumbago capensis alba

Tolerate Full Shade.

- Ajuga genevensis
- * Ajuga pyramidalis
- Ajuga reptans
- Ajuga reptans rubra
- * Aspidistra elatior (lurida)
- Hedera canariensis
- * Hedera canariensis variegata
Hedera helix
Hedera helix, Hahn's
Liriope muscari
* Liriope muscari alba
* Liriope muscari Majestic
* Liriope muscari variegata
* Liriope spicata (graminifolia)
* Lysimachia nummularia
Mondo (Ophiopogon) japonicum
Vinca major
Vinca major variegata
* Vinca minor
* Vinca minor Bowles
* Viola odorata

Deciduous.

Favor Partial Shade.

* Ceratostigma plumbaginoides
* Lycium halimifolium
Phlox subulate, varieties
* Pleioblastus pygmaeus, Sasa

Tolerate Full Shade.

* Malvaviscus drumondi
* Nephrolepis exaltata bostoniensis
**Dwarf Shrubs.** (Height up to 2 feet)

**Broad-leaved Evergreen.**

Favor Partial Shade.

* Abelia grandiflora prostrata
* Buxus harlandi
* Buxus walleri (hybrid)
* Cotoneaster apiculata
* Cotoneaster horizontalis
* Cotoneaster microphylla
* Cotoneaster microphylla glauca
* Euonymus fortunii, Emerald
* Euonymus japonicus, Pulchellus aureo-variegatus
* Gardenia jasminoides radicans
* Lonicera nitida
* Lonicera yunnanensis
* Myrsine africana
* Osmanthus ilicifolius variegata nana

Tolerate Full Shade.

* Aucuba japonica nana
* Buxus microphylla japonica nana
* Buxus sempervirens suffruiticosa
* Euonymus japonicus microphyllus
* Euonymus japonicus, Pulchellus
* Ilex corvata rotunda
Ilex crenata helleri
* Ilex crenata microphylla
Ilex crenata stokesi
Ilex vomitoria nana
Ilex vomitoria nana, Stokes

Deciduous.

Favor Partial Shade.

* Deutzia gracilis
* Forsythia viridissima bronxensis
Spiraea bumalda, Anthony Waterer
Spiraea bumalda froebeli

Coniferous.

Favor Partial Shade.

* Juniperus chinensis sargentii
Juniperus horizontalis
* Juniperus horizontalis douglasi
Juniperus horizontalis plumosa
Juniperus procumbens

Small Shrubs. (Height 2 to 4 feet)

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

Favor Partial Shade.

* Abelia Goucher (hybrid)
* Abelia sherwoodi (hybrid)
* Berberis verruculosa
* Buxus microphylla koreana
* Camellia sasanqua, varieties
  (See list of cultivars)
* Elaeagnus pungens nana
* Euonymus japonicus albo-variegatus, Silver Queen
* Euonymus japonicus aureo variegatus
* Eurya emarginata
* Gardenia jasminoides stricta nana
* Ilex crenata convexa (bullata)
* Jasminum nudiflorum
* Ligustrum, Suwanee River (hybrid)
* Ligustrum vulgare nanum
* Nandina domestica compacta
* Pyracantha coccinea pauciflora
* Pyracantha coccinea pauciflora, Lodense
* Pyracantha coccinea, Vincent
* Raphiolepis indica
* Raphiolepis indica, Bill Evans
* Raphiolepis indica, Springtime
* Raphiolepis umbellatum ovata
* Rhododendron (Azalea) obtusum japonicum, varieties
  (See list of cultivars)
* Rhododendron (Azalea) species "Glen Dale Hybrid"
* Rhododendron (Azalea) species "Macrantha Hybrid"
* Rhododendron (Azalea) species "Pericat Hybrid"
* Rhododendron (Azalea) species "Sander Hybrid"
Tolerates Full Shade

Aucuba japonica variegata
Buxus microphylla japonica
* Buxus sempervirens rotundifolia
* Euonymus japonicus compactus erectus
* Fatsheadera lizei (hybrid)
* Fatsheadera lizei variegata (hybrid)
* Mahonia bealei
* Viburnum rhytidophyllum

Deciduous.

Favor Partial Shade.

Berberis thunbergi
* Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea
* Rhododendron (Azalea) molle (Mollis)
* Rhododendron (Azalea) species "Gable Hybrid"
* Symphoricarpos chenaulti (hybrid)
* Symphoricarpos orbiculatus

Coniferous.

Favor Partial Shade.

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana compacta
Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia
* Pinus mugo mughus
Tolerate Full Shade.

* Taxus cuspidata, varieties

Small to Medium Shrubs. (Height 4 to 6 feet)

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

Favor Partial Shade.

Abelia grandiflora
Berberis julianae
Berberis mentorensis
Camellia sasanqua, varieties
(See list of cultivars)
Feijoa sellowiana
Jasminum floridum
Jasminum humile
Jasminum humile revolutum
Jasminum mesnyi (primum)
* Loropetalum chinense
* Osmanthus ilicifolius, Silverrim
Photinia glabra
Pittosporum tobira variegata
Pyracantha coccinea
Rhododendron (Azalea) indicum, varieties
(See list of cultivars)
* Rhododendron (Azalea) mucronatum (rosmarinifolia)
Viburnum suspensum
* Viburnum tinus
* Viburnum tinus robustum

Tolerate Full Shade.

Aucuba japonica
Buxus sempervirens
Euonymus kiautschovicus
* Mahonia aquifolium

Deciduous.

Favor Partial Shade.

* Aesculus arguta
* Callicarpa americana
* Callicarpa dichotoma
* Hydrangea quercifolia
Lagerstroemia indica nana, varieties
(See list of cultivars)
* Ligustrum ovalifolium
* Ligustrum ovalifolium variegatum
Lonicera morrowi
Lonicera tatarica
Lonicera tatarica alba
Philadelphus virginalis
Philadelphus virginalis, Minnesota Snowflake
* Rosa eglanteria
* Rosa hugonis
Spiraea thunbergii
* Viburnum tomentosum plicatum grandiflorum
Tolerate Full Shade.

* Calycanthus floridus
* Kerria japonica
* Kerria japonica pleniflora
* Rhododendron (Azalea) nudiflorum
* Rhododendron (Azalea) obtusum Kaempferi
* Rhodotypos scandens

Coniferous.

Favor Partial Shade.

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana
Juniperus sabina
Juniperus sabina, Vonehron

Tolerate Full Shade.

Taxus baccata stricta (fastigiata)

Medium Shrubs. (Height 6 to 10 feet)

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

Favor Partial Shade.

Camellia japonica, varieties
(See list of cultivars)
Camellia sasanqua, varieties
(See list of cultivars)
* Camellia (Thea) sinensis
Cleyera japonica
* Elaeagnus pungens
Elaeagnus pungens fruitlandi
Elaeagnus pungens simoni
Eriobotrya japonica

* Buxa japonica

* Ligustrum japonicum variegatum
* Ligustrum lucidum variegatum
Nandina domestica

* Osmanthus ilicifolius (aquifolium)
* Pieris japonica
Pyracantha crenato-serrata graberi

* Viburnum japonicum

Tolerate Full Shade.

Euonymus japonicus
Ilex cornuta
Ilex cornuta burfordi
Ligustrum lucidum (texanum) compactum
Ligustrum lucidum recurvifolium (rependum)

Deciduous.

Favor Partial Shade.

* Amorpha fruticosa
Exochorda racemosa
Lonicera fragrantissima

* Lonicera zabeli (hybrid)
* Magnolia stellata
* Magnolia stellata rosea
* Spiraea arguta
* Viburnum opulus roseum (sterile)
* Viburnum tomentosum sterile
* Weigela floribunda, Bristol Ruby (hybrid)
* Weigela florida (rosea)
* Weigela florida variegata
* Weigela hendersonii (hybrid)
* Weigela vaniceki (hybrid)

**Tolerate Full Shade.**

* Cornus racemosa
* Cornus stolonifera
* Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora
* Hydrangea paniculata, Nikko Blue

**Coniferous.**

**Favor Partial Shade.**

* Chamaecyparis (Cupressus) lawsoniana erecta glauca
* Chamaecyparis (Cupressus) obtusa
* Juniperus communis hibernica columnaris
* Juniperus communis suocica
* Juniperus virginiana ksteleeri
Large Shrubs. (Height over 10 feet)

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

Favor Partial Shade.

* Bambusa multiplex (disticha)
* Bambusa vulgaris
* Ilex aquifolium
* Ilex opaca, East Palatka (hybrid)
* Ilex opaca howardi
* Ilex vomitoria, Pride of Houston
* Ilex vomitoria, Pride of Texas
* Osmanthus fortunei
* Photinia serrulata
* Photinia serrulata nana
* Prunus (Laurocerasus) caroliniana
* Pyracantha coccinea lalandi
* Pyracantha coccinea lalandi, Thornless
* Pyracantha, Crimson Tide (hybrid)
* Pyracantha, Rosedale (hybrid)
* Pyracantha, San Jose (hybrid)
* Pyracantha, Victory (hybrid)
* Sotol (Dasylirion) blackburnia

Tolerate Full Shade.

* Fatsia japonica
* Ilex cassine
* Ilex coriacea
Ilex vomitoria
* Ligustrum japonicua
Ligustrum lucidum (texanum)
* Ligustrum lucidum (texanum) nobilis (erectum)
* Ligustrum sinense
* Michelia fuscata
* Myrica cerifera
* Vaccinium arboreum

Deciduous.

Favor Partial Shade.

Aesculus carnea (hybrid)
* Aesculus pavia
* Aralia spinosa
* Cephalanthus occidentalis
* Chionanthus virginicus
* Forestiera pubescens
Ilex decidua
Lagerstroemia indica, varieties
(See list of cultivars)
Lonicera maaki erubescens
* Phyllostachys aurea
* Pseudosasa japonica
* Rhus copallina
* Rhus typhina
* Sambucus canadensis
* Sambucus canadensis aurea
* Ungnadia speciosa
* Zanthoxylum clava-herculis

Tolerate Full Shade.

* Euonymus atropurpureus
* Hamamelis virginiana
* Rhamnus alaternus
* Rhamnus caroliniana
* Viburnum prunifolium

Coniferous.

Favor Partial Shade.

* Juniperus chinensis pyramidalis
  Juniperus virginiana camerti
  Juniperus virginiana hillii
  Podocarpus macrophyllus maki
  Thuja (Biot) orientals, Baker

**Small Trees.** (Height 10 to 30 feet)

Broad-leaved Evergreen.

Favor Partial Shade.

Eriobotrya japonica (Tree Form)
Ilex cassine-opaca (hybrid)
Ilex opaca, East Palatka (hybrid) (Tree Form)
Ilex opaca fosteri
Ilex opaca, Howard (Tree Form)
* Photinia serrulata (Tree Form)
Prunus (laurocerasus) caroliniana (Tree Form)
* Sabal texana

Tolerate Full Shade

Ilex cassine (Tree Form)
Ilex vomitoria (Tree Form)
* Ligustrum japonicum (Tree Form)
* Ligustrum lucidum (texanum) (Tree Form)
* Ligustrum sinense (Tree Form)
* Myrica cerifera (Tree Form)
* Persea borbonia
* Pittosporum tobira (Tree Form)
* Vaccinium arboreum (Tree Form)

Deciduous.

Favor Partial Shade.

* Acer palmatum
* Acer palmatum atropurpureum
* Aesculus glabra leucodermis
Albizia julibrissin
* Albizia julibrissin rosea
Cercis canadensis
* Cercis canadensis alba
* Cercis chinensis
* Chionanthus virginicus (Tree Form)
* Cornus florida
* Cornus florida rubra
* Crataegus aestivalis
* Crataegus opaca
* Crataegus oxyacantha pauli
* Crataegus phaenopyrum
* Ilex decidua (Tree Form)
* Laburnum anagyroides, Vossi
* Lagerstroemia indica, varieties (See list of cultivars)
* Magnolia soulangeana
* Magnolia soulangeana, Purple (nigra)
* Melia azedarach
* Melia azedarach umbraculiformis
* Phyllostachys bambusoides
* Sapindus sebiferum

Tolerate Full Shade.

* Magnolia virginiana
* Ostrya virginiana
* Rhamnus caroliniana (Tree Form)
* Viburnum rufidulum

Coniferous.

Favor Partial Shade.

* Chamaecyparis (Cupressus) lawsoniana
174

* Chamaecyparis (Cupressus) obtusa
* Podocarpus macrophyllus
* Thuja (Biota) orientalis

**Large Trees.** (Height over 30 feet)

**Broad-leaved Evergreen.**

Favor Partial Shade.

Ilex opaca, varieties
Magnolia grandiflora

**Deciduous.**

Favor Partial Shade.

Acer rubrum
Acer rubrum conica, Scanlon
* Betula nigra
* Broussonetia papyrifera
* Magnolia macrophylla
* Morus alba
* Morus rubra
* Prunus serotina
* Tilia americana
* Ulmus alata
* Ulmus crassifolia
Coniferous.

Favor Partial Shade.

Juniperus virginiana
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author wishes to express heartfelt thanks to his major instructor, Professor L. R. Quinlan, for his patience and guidance throughout, and assistance in the outlining and development of this thesis study.

Much gratitude is also expressed to Dr. Wm. F. Pickett, Head of the Department of Horticulture, for the opportunity to complete this study at Kansas State University, and for encouraging the writer several years ago to return to this institution to complete graduate study already underway.

Acknowledgments are due also to the following who assisted the author personally over the period of several years of the study:

Dr. Eldon W. Lyle, Pathologist, Texas Rose Research Foundation, Inc., for valuable assistance on rose varieties; Everett E. Janse, Director of Research, Consolidated Nurseries, Tyler, Texas, for valued rose information; and to other accredited rosarians in the American Rose Society in Northeast Texas and the Dallas area.

Prof. A. F. DeWerth, Head of the Department of Floriculture and Landscape Architecture, Texas A. & M. College; and Dr. Robert F. White, until recently Professor of Landscape Design of this Department, for their cooperation on shrubs, vines and ground covers.

Prof. Fred R. Brison of the Department of Horticulture, Texas A. & M. College, and for many years Secretary of the Texas Pecan Growers Association, for assistance on pecan varieties.

Robert A. Vines, formerly Director of the Houston Museum of Natural History, Houston, Texas, for valued assistance on trees and the use of his
unpublished Ecological Type Map of Texas compilations.

Dr. Robert S. Reich, in charge of the curriculum of Landscape Design, Louisiana State University, for his assistance on landscape uses of many plant groups and special help on the crapemyrtle group.

Mrs. Virginia Burks and Vance Burks, nationally accredited judges of the American Camellia Society, for Texas and Louisiana, for valuable assistance on camellias and azaleas.

Nurserymen members of the American Association and Texas Association of Nurserymen and especially to three past Presidents of the TAN, L. A. Dean, Jesse Breedlove, Sr. and S. Clark Kidd, for giving always so liberally of their time and knowledge of plants in general, when their growing fields and sales yards were visited by the author, in the Northeast Texas area.

Fellow landscape architect members of the Texas Landscape Association, Inc., and especially to Ray Breedlove and Theo Daniel, III, for giving freely of their time on visitations to their offices and landscape plantings in the Northeast Texas and Dallas area.

To many members of the Dallas Landscape Nurserymen's Association, and especially to Oscar Gray, Jr., Don West and Judd Germany, for their valued time spent with the author at nurseries and landscape plantings and assistance with plants in Dallas County.

District officers of District III, Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., and local club officers in many Northeast Texas towns and cities, for the privilege the author had of participating in Garden Workshops and Garden Club Field Days, and especially to Mrs. Marguerite H. Huffman, Marshall, Texas, past Horticulture Chairman of District III.
REFERENCES

Books

(1) Bailey, L. H.  

(2) Bolstering, Mrs. Edward A.  

(3) Chadwick, L. C.  

(4) _______.  

(5) _______.  

(6) Hoyt, Roland Stewart. 

(7) Huffman, Marguerite H.  

(8) Hendler, Alfred.  

(9) Vines, Robert A.  

(10) Wigginton, Brooks E.  

(11) Nyman, Donald.  

(12) _______.  
Bulletins

(13) Burton, L. H.

(14) Carter, W. T.

(15) Creighton, Harriet B.
     A plant handbook. Conn. College Bul. 3. 1940.

(16) DeWeath, A. P.

(17) Westcourt, Fred W.

(18) White, Robert F.

Government Bulletins

(19) U. S. Department of Agriculture

Publications of Professional Organizations

(20) American Joint Committee on Horticulture Nomenclature.

(21) Nomenclature Research Committee; The Southern California Society.

(22) The Azalea Committee; The American Horticulture Society.
APPENDIX
EXPLANATION OF PLATE I

Area of Study

Northeast Texas and Dallas County

Twenty-nine counties including Dallas County
AREA OF STUDY

N.E. TEXAS AND DALLAS COUNTY

SCALE:
ONE INCH = THIRTY MILES

PLATE I
EXPLANATION OF PLATE II

Winter Hardiness Zones for Texas

After the Arnold Arboretum;
August 1, 1948
WINTER HARDINESS ZONES FOR TEXAS

PLATE II

(AFTER THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM AUGUST 1, 1946)

G.M.P.
EXPLANATION OF PLATE III

Ecological Type Map for Texas

By permission of Robert A. Vines; Director
Houston Museum of Natural History
(Unpublished), 1956
ECOLOGICAL TYPE MAP
FOR TEXAS

LONGLEAF PINE .......................... 1.
COASTAL PRAIRIE .......................... 2.
FAYETTE PRAIRIE .......................... 3.
CHAPPARAL .......................... 4.
COASTAL SAND DUNES .................. 5.
CENTRAL TEXAS, IGNEOUS ................. 6.
The Edwards Plateau ..................... 7.
Mountains .......................... 8.
Live Oak-Mesquite Savanna .............. 9.
Trans-Pecos .......................... 10.
Sandy, South Plains ...................... 11.
High Plains .......................... 12.
Mesquite Grassland ..................... 13.
Western Cross Timbers .................. 14.
Eastern Cross Timbers .................. 15.
Oak-Hickory .......................... 16.
Pine-Oak Forest .......................... 17.
Blackland Prairie ...................... 18.
Canadian River Valley .................. 19.

PLATE III

By permission of:
ROBERT A. VINES, DIRECTOR,
HOUSTON MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
(UNPUBLISHED) 1956

G.M.P.
EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV

The Soils of East Texas

Adapted from the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 431
THE SOILS OF EAST TEXAS

ADAPTED FROM TEXAS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION BULLETIN 431.

PLATE IV
EXPLANATION OF PLATE Va

Climate of Texas
After Yearbook of Agriculture, 1941

Ave. Annual Temperature (F)
Ave. Annual Maximum Temperature (F)
Ave. Annual Minimum Temperature (F)
Ave. Annual Precipitation (inches)
Ave. Relative Humidity, 8 a.m., July (per cent)
Ave. Relative Humidity, 8 p.m., July (per cent)
CLIMATE OF TEXAS
(AFTER YEARBOOK OF AGRICULTURE 1941)

AVE. ANNUAL TEMPERATURE (°F)

AVE. ANNUAL PRECIPITATION (INCHES)

AVE. ANNUAL MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE (°F)

AVE. ANNUAL MINIMUM TEMPERATURE (°F)

AVE. RELATIVE HUMIDITY 8 A.M.-JULY (PERCENT)

AVE. RELATIVE HUMIDITY B.D.M.-JULY (PERCENT)

PLATE Va
EXPLANATION OF PLATE Vb

Climate of Texas
After Yearbook of Agriculture, 1941

Ave. Relative Humidity, Noon, July (per cent)
Percentage of Possible Sunshine, Winter (Dec. - Feb.)
Percentage of Possible Sunshine, Summer (June - Aug.)
Ave. Dates of Last Killing Frost in Spring
Ave. Dates of First Killing Frost in Fall
Ave. Length of Frost Free Period
CLIMATE OF TEXAS

(AFTER YEARBOOK OF AGRICULTURE 1941)

Ave. Relative Humidity
Noon - July (Percent)

Ave. Dates of Last Killing Frost in Spring

Percentage Possible Sunshine, Winter (Dec.-Feb.)

Ave. Dates of First Killing Frost in Fall

Percentage Possible Sunshine, Summer (June-Aug.)

Ave. Length of Frost-Free Period (Days)

Plate Vb
COMPREHENSIVE LISTS OF WOODY PLANT MATERIALS
FOR SPECIFIC LANDSCAPE USES IN NORTHEAST
TEXAS, INCLUDING DALLAS COUNTY

by

GEORGE MORRIS FISHER

B. S. (For.), University of Idaho, 1933

AN ABSTRACT OF A THESIS

submitted in partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the degree

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Department of Horticulture

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE

1959
The purpose of this study is to fulfill a distinct need; that of selecting lists of woody, ornamental plant materials and presenting detailed information on their landscaping uses, for a distinctive geographical region, namely, twenty-nine counties of Northeast Texas, including Dallas County.

These comprehensive lists are designed to serve as a guide for the selection of landscape plant materials for the following groups of people who could benefit from this study: designing and practicing landscape architects, for whom this study is particularly pointed; landscape nurserymen and landscape gardeners; retail nurserymen and garden center operators; commercial wholesale nurserymen growers; members of gardening and horticultural organizations; homeowner-gardeners and community beautification workers.

In referencing this study most directly to the landscape architect, the lists presented herein should serve as a valuable working tool or check list for them in recognizing the structural, cultural and ornamental uses of plants employed in their professional work. The best possible landscape design creation that could be produced through artful means by the landscape architect, would be in some degree inadequate and non-functional in creating the picture desired, unless the selection of planting materials is correctly made.

The field observations and collections of data for this thesis involve a period of seven years of residence and practice by the author as a landscape architect in Northeast Texas, from 1951 to 1958, inclusive.

The major subdivisions of the listings are: General Plant Lists, Supplemental Plant Lists and Special Landscape Use Lists. The General Plant Lists are separated into major groupings based on vegetative form and consist of vines, ground covers, five size classes of shrubs and two size classes of trees. These groupings are further broken down into broad-leaved evergreen,
deciduous and coniferous plants. All of the plants in these general lists are finally classified into preferred plants and plants of secondary importance.

In order to further develop, with a limited amount of descriptive data, certain additional landscape attributes of several highly important plant groups, Supplemental Plant Lists were compiled for eight specific cultivar plant subjects. These eight cultivar listings consist of: pecans, roses,asanqua camellias, common (or) japonica camellias, kurume azaleas, indica azaleas, crapemyrtles and flowering crabapples.

The Special Landscape Use Lists were selected finally from a wide range of landscape values as those being the most important to the landscape architect and are: espalier plants; plants for hedges, edgings, screens, barriers, backgrounds and flowering hedges; vines, ground covers, shrubs and trees; vines, ground covers, shrubs and trees with outstanding fall and winter foliage coloration; and shade preference and tolerance of vines, ground covers, shrubs and trees.