"LOVELIEST OF LOVELY THINGS ARE THEY ON EARTH THAT SOONEST PASS AWAY THE ROSE THAT LIVES A LITTLE HOUR IS PRIZED BEYOND THE SCULPTURED FLOWER"
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A PARTIAL LIST OF PLANTS
AVAILABLE FOR VARIOUS USES IN
GENERAL LANDSCAPE PLANTING

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INTRODUCTION

THE writer has for some time felt the need in the landscape field, especially by the amateur gardener, for a book of this type. Such a list will be of little value to the expert gardener and to the property owner who has made an exhaustive study of plant uses and adaptations. It is hoped, however, that this will serve as a ready reference to those who have no authoritative source of information and whose limited opportunity for observation has not enabled them to be familiar with a wide range of plant materials.

This list is not a complete study of this subject. The aim of the writer is to provide the property owner and the student, in a compact form, with the essential facts concerning the correct use of the more prominent species of trees, shrubs, vines and perennials.

The question is so often asked, "What plants can I use for a specific purpose?" This booklet will place immediately at the disposal of such persons, a list of plants from which species and varieties may be selected.

While the range of material is sufficient to meet the requirements of the average property owner, it can, however, be supplemented with additional varieties which should be selected with much greater care. This information is the result of a number of years of study in the work of professional landscape architecture. Many of these lists have been compiled, modified and checked by competent gardeners on large estates whose practical experience has enabled them to provide the writer with information of exceptional value.

In many of these groups of plants there are species which can be included in more than one group. In many instances, species which may be used in more than one group, but which are especially desirable in only one group, are not included in other groups. It is to be assumed that a number of these plants in the different groups may be transferred to one group or another by persons who have acquired sufficient expert knowledge to be familiar with the characteristics of the plants under many different conditions.

The correct selection of plants for various purposes is but a part of the success for landscape plantings. Not only should we know the correct use of plants as indicated in this list, but their landscape value from the standpoint of their peculiar adaptation to design and composition should be carefully studied. The information in this booklet should be supplemented with additional information procured thru descriptions in nursery catalogues, encyclopedias, and garden books.

The writer is indebted for many valuable suggestions contained in this volume to Mr. G. D. Cooper and to Mr. H. L. Flint, who have carefully checked and revised the original manuscript.

Area to which This List is Adapted

The plant materials included in this list are well adapted to use in the northern half of Ohio and in regions having approximately the same growing season. This may be said to include, roughly, the Atlantic coast area from Maine to New York. All of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania to an elevation of 1500 feet above sea level, Northern Illinois, Southern Michigan and Southern Wisconsin.
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1. PLANTS FOR HEDGES

A. (As barriers). These should consist of shrubs which are very close growing and compact in habit. Many among them are thorny in character. They are excellent as barriers for two reasons; either because of the thorny character which makes passage undesirable, or because of the extremely close habit of growth, which makes the hedge solid in character.

a. *Holding leaves during winter*

Picea excelsa  
*Norway Spruce*

Thuya (in variety)  
*Arborvitae*

Retinospora plumosa†  
*Plume-like Cypress*

Mahonia aquifolium  
*Oregon Grape*

b. *Not holding leaves during winter*

Berberis vulgaris  
*Common European Barberry*

Berberis Thunbergii  
*Thunberg's Barberry*

Cyonida Japonica*  
*Japanese Quince*

Rosa rugosa  
*Wrinkled Japanese Rose*

Rosa laevigata  
*Cherokee Rose*

Hippophae rhamnoides  
*Sea Buckthorn*

Rhamnus cathartica  
*Common Buckthorn*

Crataegus coccinea*  
*Scarlet-fruited Thorn*

NOTE:—All plants marked (*) must be watched at frequent intervals to keep them entirely free from insects and scale.

All plants marked (†), unless protected during the severe winter months, will occasionally be subject to winter killing.
GENERAL LANDSCAPE PLANTING

1. PLANTS FOR HEDGES (Continued)

B. (As edgings for walks and garden borders). Low growing types of shrubs (under normal conditions not exceeding 24" in height) lending themselves to frequent clipping and shearing. These shrubs are often used in edging formal garden walks, pools, and beds of plantings. In general, most of these shrubs require a very small amount of pruning, to maintain their close-growing compact habit.

Azalea amoena†
    Hardy evergreen Azalea
Buxus suffruticosa†
    Dwarf Box
Ilex microphylla
    Small-leaved Holly
Berberis Thunbergii
    Thunberg's Barberry
Rosa blanda*
    Meadow Rose
Andromeda Japonica†
    Japanese Felterbush
Viburnum opulus nanum
    Dwarf Cranberry Bush
Thuya occidentalis Tom Thumb
    Tom Thumb Arborvitae

Philadelphus nana aurea
    Golden Dwarf Mock Orange
Deutzia gracilis
    Slender Deutzia
Rose Dwarf polyantha (in variety)*
    Fairy Rose
Thuya occidentalis globosa†
    Globe Arborvitae
Daphne Mezereum†
    Mezereum Daphne
Astilbe Japonica
    Japanese Astilbe
Ligustrum ibota Regelianum
    Regel's Privet

C. (As windbreaks and for solid screen effects). Mostly rapid growing trees and shrubs which are entirely hardy under all normal climatic conditions. They can be planted in close proximity to each other, without injuring the individual specimen, for the purpose that it is being used. This close planting renders all such trees useless for future specimen planting.

Populus (in variety)
    Poplar
Salix (in variety)
    Willow

Picea (in variety)
    Spruce
Tsuga Canadensis
    Canadian Hemlock

NOTE:—All plants marked (*) must be watched at frequent intervals to keep them entirely free from insects and scale.

All plants marked (†), unless protected during the severe winter months, will occasionally be subject to winter killing.
1. PLANTS FOR HEDGES (Continued)

C. (Continued)

Fagus ferruginea
*American Beech*
Carpinus Caroliniana
*American Hornbeam or Blue Beech*

Fagus sylvatica
*European Beech*
Acer Tataricum
*Tartarian Maple*

Pinus strobus
*White Pine*
Acer dasycarpum pyramidalis
*Pyramidal Silver Maple*

D. (For privacy). This list consists of tall-growing shrubs and a few trees (exceeding five feet in height) having a heavy foliage character, compact in their habit of growth and holding their foliage during the later summer and early fall. (Largest of group).

Eleagnus angustifolia
*Russian Olive*
Ligustrum (in variety)
*Privet*

Forsythia intermedia
*Hybrid Golden Bell*
Hibiscus syriacus
*Rose of Sharon*

Forsythia viridissima
*Dark Green Golden Bell*
Syringa vulgaris*
*Common Lilac*

Spiraea Van Houttei*
*Van Houtte’s Spirea*
Fagus sylvatica
*European Beech*

Lonicera Tatarica
*Tartarian Honeysuckle*
Acer dasycarpum pyramidalis
*Pyramidal Silver Maple*

(Vow-branched)

Rhamnus cathartica
*Common Buckthorn*
Viburnum (in variety)
*Viburnum*

Cornus Mas
*Cornelian Cherry*

2. PLANTS FOR GROUND COVER

A. (As edging plants in perennial borders and pattern bedding). This list contains perennials and annuals with close growing, compact habit, thus forming a neat border for walks and flower beds, or for matting purposes over an area. Some of these are adapted to moist soil, and others to dry soils, as specified by the two lists into which they are divided.

NOTE:—All plants marked (*) must be watched at frequent intervals to keep them entirely free from insects and scale.
2. PLANTS FOR GROUND COVER (Continued)

A. (Continued)

MOIST

Thymus serpyllum
   *Mother of Thyme*

Veronica repens (and others)
   *Speedwell*

Galax aphylla†
   *Galax*

Helleborus niger
   *Christmas Rose*

Vinca minor
   *Myrtle*

Erica
   *Heath*

Daphne Cneorum
   *Garland Flower*

Euonymus radicans
   *Creeping Euonymus*

Alyssum saxatile compactum
   *Gold Tuft*

Phlox procumbens
   *Phlox*

Arenaria
   *Tufted Sand Wort*

Dendrium buxifolium
   *Sand Myrtle*

Vinca minor
   *Periwinkle*

Gaultheria procumbens
   *Wintergreen*

Sedums
   *Stonecrops*

Pachysandra terminalis
   *Japanese Spurge*

Armeria maritima
   *Sea Thrift*

Nepeta glechoma
   *Ground Ivy*

Viola tricolor
   *Common Pansy*

Viola cornuta
   *Tufted Pansy*

Iberis sempervirens
   *Hardy Candytuft*

Potentilla fruticosa
   *Shrubby Cinquefoil*

Campanula Carpatica
   *Carpathian Harebell*

Myosotis palustris
   *True Forget-me-not*

Achillea tomentosa
   *Yellow Milfoil*

Funkia
   *Day Lily*

Phlox subulata
   *Moss Pink Phlox*

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
   *Bearberry*

Mitchella repens†
   *Partridge Berry*

Yucca filamentosa
   *Adam's Needle*

Dianthus plumarius
   *Scotch Pink*

Dianthus deltoides
   *Maiden Pink*

Yucca filamentosa
   *Adam's Needle*

Dianthus deltoides
   *Maiden Pink*

Cerastium tomentosum
   *Snow-in-Summer*

NOTE:—All plants marked (†), unless protected during the severe winter months, will occasionally be subject to winter killing.
2. PLANTS FOR GROUND COVER (Continued)

B. (As ground cover plants in shady situations.)
This list contains only the more common types of perennials and low growing shrubs, which are used for covering areas under larger trees, or in situations heavily shaded by buildings. For supplementary information on general ground cover plants for shady conditions, see List No. 20 “Perennials valuable for ground cover in wild garden areas.”

Hedera helix†

*English Ivy*

Vinca minor

*Periwinkle*

Ajuga reptans

*Bugle*

Convallaria majalis

*Lily-of-the-Valley*

Euonymus obovatus

*Semi-Creeping Euonymus*

Sanguinaria Canadensis

*Bloodroot*

Cornus Canadensis

*Bunch Berry*

Pachysandra terminalis

*Japanese Spurge*

Mitchella repens†

*Partridge Berry*

Polygala paucifolia

*Milkwort*

Lysimachia nummularia

*Moneywort*

Hydrophyllum appendiculatum

*Water Leaf*

Hydrophyllum Virginicum

*Water Leaf*

Gaultheria procumbens

*Wintergreen*

**FERNS:**

*For dry shady places:*

Asplenium ebeneum

*Rock Fern*

Camptosorus rhizophyllus

*Walking-Fern*

Woodia obtusa

*Neat Fern*

Aspidium marginale

*Margined Fern*

Asplenium Trichomanes

*Evergreen Fern*

Polypodium vulgare

*Polypody*

Aspidium acrostichoides

*Christmas Fern*

Dicksonia punctilobula

*Hay-scented Fern*

Osmunda Claytoniana

*Clayton’s Fern*

All plants marked (†), unless protected during the severe winter months, will occasionally be subject to winter killing.
2. PLANTS FOR GROUND COVER (Continued)

B. (As ground cover plants in shady situations.)
(Continued)

FERNS—Continued

For moist shady places:

Adiantum pedatum
  *Maiden-hair Fern*
Aspidium acrostichoides
  *Christmas Fern*
Aspidium marginale
  *Margined Fern*
Asplenium Felix-foemina
  *Lady Fern*
Aspidium cristatum
  *Dwarf Fern*
Woodwardia Virginica
  *Virginia Chain Fern*
Phegopteris hexagonoptera
  *Broad Beech Fern*

C. (As ground cover on embankments and rocky places). This list consists mostly of vines and shrubs particularly adapted for this use. Embankments which are composed of heavy soils, with moisture retaining qualities, can be covered with any of the general shrub plantings. For additional information on plants for rocky places, see list No. 15.

SHRUBS

Rosa setigera
  *Prairie Rose*
Rhus glabra
  *Smooth Sumac*
Rhus aromatica
  *Fragrant Sumac*
Rhus typhina
  *Staghorn Sumac*
Rhus copallina
  *Shining Sumac*
Kalmia angustifolia
  *Sheep Laurel*
Spiraea tomentosa
  *Hardhack*
Spiraea sorbifolia
  *Sorbe-leaved Spirea*
Rubus crataegifolius
  *Thorn-leaved Raspberry*
Symphoricarpos vulgaris
  *Indian Currant*
Xanthorrhiza apiifolia†
  *Yellow Root*
Genista tinctoria
  *Butcher's Broom*
Myrica cerifera
  *Bayberry*
Myrica asplenifolia
  *Sweet Fern*
Spiraea salicifolia
  *Willow-leaved Spirea*

All plants marked (†), unless protected during the severe winter months, will occasionally be subject to winter killing.
2. PLANTS FOR GROUND COVER (Continued)

C. (As ground cover on embankments and rocky places)—Continued.

PERENNIALS

Phlox subulata
  *Moss Pink*

Pachysandra terminalis
  *Japanese Spurge*

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
  *Bear Berry*

Vines

Rosa Wichuraiana (and hybrids)
  *Memorial Rose*

Celastrus scandens
  *Bittersweet*

Celastrus orbiculatus
  *Japanese Bittersweet*

Lonicera Halleana
  *Hall's Honeysuckle*

D. (As small-flowering and foliage plants for crevices between stepping stones and for paved terrace areas). This list is composed of very low growing perennials and annuals, which may be planted in small soil pockets, between stepping stones, in the crevices of walls, and between flagging on paved terrace areas. Their use mostly is confined to relieving the monotonous uninteresting effect of such areas, when unplanted.

Sedum acre (and others)
  *Stonecrop*

Phlox subulata
  *Moss Pink*

Iberis sempervirens
  *Hardy Candytuft*

Dianthus deltoides
  *Maiden Pink*

Cerastium tomentosum
  *Snow-in-Summer*

Nepeta glechoma
  *Catmint*

Vinca minor
  *Periwinkle*

Armeria maritima
  *Sea Thrift*

Arabis albida
  *Rock Cress*

Saxifraga sarmentosa
  *Aaron's Beard*

Ceratostigma plumbaginoides
  *Plumbago*

Iris cristata
  *Crested Iris*

Veronica rupestris
  *Speedwell*

Iris pumila
  *Dwarf Flag*
2. PLANTS FOR GROUND COVER (Continued)

E. (As plants adapted to open sunny exposures). This list contains perennials which will withstand extreme exposure to the sun. Most of the plants in this group are adapted to sandy and to light soil.

Onoclea Struthiopteris  
*Ostrich Fern*

Yucca filamentosa  
*Adam’s Needle*

Phlox subulata  
*Moss Pink*

Dianthus deltoides  
*Maiden Pink*

Veronica repens  
*Creeping Speedwell*

Cerastium tomentosum  
*Snow-in-Summer*

Armeria maritima  
*Sea Thrift*

Sempervirum  
*House Leek*

3. PLANTS FOR BORDER PLANTING

A. (As masses for refined lawn areas). This list consists of both low-growing and tall-growing shrubs, mostly of the more hardy flowering type, neat in habit of growth, compact in texture of foliage, and comparatively free from the ravages of insects and scales.

LOW-GROWING SHRUBS

Deutzia gracilis  
*Slender Deutzia*

Kerria Japonica†  
*Globe Flower*

Xanthorrhiza apiifolia†  
*Yellow-root*

Spiraea Thunbergii  
*Thunberg’s Spirea*

Hypericum Moserianum†  
*Gold Flower*

Spiraea Anthony Waterer  
*Anthony Waterer’s Spirea*

Symphoricarpos vulgaris  
*Coral Berry*

Symphoricarpos racemosus  
*Snow Berry*

Myrica cerifera  
*Bay Berry*

Stephanandra flexuosa  
*Stephanandra*

Berberis Thunbergii  
*Thunberg’s Barberry*

Callicarpa purpurea†  
*Beauty Fruit*

All plants marked (†), unless protected during the severe winter months, will occasionally be subject to winter killing.
3. PLANTS FOR BORDER PLANTING (Continued)

A. (As masses for refined lawn areas)—Continued.

MEDIUM-GROWING SHRUBS

Viburnum cassinoides
   Withe-rod
Ligustrum ibota Regelianum
   Regel’s Privet
Aralia pentaphylla
   Five-leaved Angelica
Ribes aureum
   Flowering Currant
Ligustrum Amurense
   Amoor River Privet
Viburnum plicatum
   Japanese Snowball

Spiraea Van Houttei*
   Van Houtte’s Spirea
Rhodotypos kerrioides
   White Kerria
Cornus (in variety)*
   Dogwood
Forsythia suspensa
   Drooping Golden Bell
Spiraea prunifolia*
   Bridal Wreath
Viburnum dilatatum
   Japanese Bush Cranberry

TALL-GROWING SHRUBS

Lonicera Tatarica
   Tartarian Honeysuckle
Lonicera Morrowi
   Japanese Bush Honeysuckle
Philadelphus coronarius
   Common Mock Orange
Diervilla rosea
   Rose-colored Weigela
Viburnum lentago
   Sheep Berry

Forsythia intermedia
   Hybrid Golden Bell
Forsythia viridissima
   Dark Green Golden Bell
Forsythia Fortunei
   Fortune’s Forsythia
Syringa (in variety)*
   Lilac
Viburnum lantana
   Wayfaring Tree
Viburnum opulus
   High-Bush Cranberry

B. (As masses consisting mostly of native collected shrubs). This list consists of shrubs indigenous to this section of the country. Any of these types may as a rule be collected in various localities. These plants are adapted to plantations on a large scale, which do not require the feeling of formality or the refinement in detail produced by shrubs in list No. 3-A

LOW-GROWING SHRUBS

Azalea nudiflora
   Pinkster Flower
Symphoricarpos racemosus
   Snowberry

NOTE:—All plants marked (*) must be watched at frequent intervals to keep them entirely free from insects and scale.
3. PLANTS FOR BORDER PLANTING (Continued)

B. (As masses consisting mostly of native collected shrubs)—Continued.

LOW-GROWING SHRUBS—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azalea lutea</td>
<td>Symplocarpus fruticosus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flame-colored Azalea</td>
<td>Coral Berry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azalea Vaseyi</td>
<td>Callicarpa purpurea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina Azalea</td>
<td>Beauty Broom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiraea tomentosa</td>
<td>Rhus copallina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steeple Bush</td>
<td>Shining Sumac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrica cerifera</td>
<td>Ceanothus Americanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayberry</td>
<td>New Jersey Tea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MEDIUM-GROWING SHRUBS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dirca palustris</td>
<td>Amorpha fruticosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leatherwood</td>
<td>False Indigo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roses*</td>
<td>Berberis vulgaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(in variety)</td>
<td>Common Barberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azalea arborescens</td>
<td>Sambucus racemosus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragrant Azalea</td>
<td>Red-berried Elder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clethra alnifolia</td>
<td>Cornus (in variety)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Pepper Bush</td>
<td>Dogwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalmia</td>
<td>Rhododendrons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilex glabra</td>
<td>Sambucus Canadensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ink Berry</td>
<td>American Elder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euonymus Americanus</td>
<td>Rhus aromatica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberry Bush</td>
<td>Fragrant Sumac</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TALL-GROWING SHRUBS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amelanchier Canadensis</td>
<td>Aronia nigra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shad Bush</td>
<td>Black Chokeberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corylus Americana</td>
<td>Aronia arbutifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazelnut</td>
<td>Red Chokeberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crataegus (in variety)*</td>
<td>Hamamelis Virginiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thorn</td>
<td>Witch Hazel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diervilla trifida</td>
<td>Viburnum (in variety)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bush Honeysuckle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilex verticillata</td>
<td>Winterberry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE:—All plants marked (*) must be watched at frequent intervals to keep them entirely free from insects and scale.
4. PLANTS VALUABLE FOR SPECIMEN USE AND FOR ACCENT PURPOSES

These plants as a rule, should seldom be used in large groups for mass planting effects. Their best effect is obtained as single specimens or in groups of from one to three specimens used entirely to produce an accent either by quality of flowers, color of foliage, peculiar habit of growth, texture, or color of twigs.

**SHRUBS**

Hibiscus syriacus  
*Rose of Sharon*

Diervilla amabilis variegatis  
*Variegated Weigela*

Hydrangea  
*Hydrangea*

Euonymus alatus  
*Winged Burning Bush*

Euonymus Europaeus  
*European Spindle Tree*

Chionanthus Virginica  
*White Fringe*

Corylus maxima purpurea  
*Purple Hazel*

Caragana arborescens  
*Siberian Pea Tree*

Exochorda grandiflora  
*Pearl Bush*

Prunus amygdalus*  
*Flowering Almond*

Rhus cotinus  
*Smoke Tree*

Sambucus aurea  
*Golden Elder*

Cydonia (in variety)*  
*Quince*

Halesia tetrapetra  
*Silver Bell*

Berberis vulgaris purpurea  
*Purple Barberry*

Cornus stolonifera lutea*  
*Yellow-twigged Dogwood*

Tamarix odessana  
*Tamarisk*

Aesculus parviflora  
*Dwarf Horse Chestnut*

**TREES**

Acer polymorphum†  
*Japanese Maple*

Sorbus quercifolia  
*Oak-leaved Mountain Ash*

Crataegus (in variety)*  
*Thorn*

Cladrastis tinctoria  
*Yellow-wood*

Magnolias (in variety)†  
*Magnolia*

Tilia argentea  
*Silver Linden*

Acer platanoides Schwedleri  
*Schwedler’s Purple Maple*

Aesculus (in variety)  
*Horse Chestnut*

Pyrus (in variety)*  
*Crab*

Fagus (in variety)  
*Beech*

NOTE:—All plants marked (*) must be watched at frequent intervals to keep them entirely free from insects and scale.

All plants marked (†), unless protected during the severe winter months, will occasionally be subject to winter killing.
TREES—Continued

Oxydendrum arboreum
Sourwood

Cornus florida
White-flowering Dogwood

Retinospora†
Cypress

Thuja (in variety)
Arbor vitae

Picea (in variety)
Spruce

Betula (in variety)
Birch

Morus pendula
Tea’s Weeping Mulberry

Quercus (in variety)
Oak

Prunus Pissardii
Purple-leaved Plum

Cercis Canadensis
Judas Tree

Juniperus Virginiana
Red Cedar

Pinus (in variety)
Pine

Taxus (in variety)
Yew

Abies (in variety)
Fir

Catalpa Bungei
Round-leaved Catalpa

Populus alba Bolleana
Bolle’s Poplar

Populus nigra fastigiata
Lombardy Poplar

Ulmus montana pendula
Camperdown Weeping Elm

5. TREES FOR STREET AND AVENUE PLANTING

This list includes only the more desirable trees, commonly used in avenue plantings.

A. Trees which are entirely hardy under all conditions.

Ulmus Americana
American Elm

Acer saccharum
Sugar Maple

Quercus rubra
Red Oak

Tilia vulgaris
Common Linden

Quercus coccinea
Scarlet Oak

Aesculus hippocastanum
Horse Chestnut

B. Trees which should be selected with a thorough knowledge of the conditions under which they are to be used.

Ginkgo biloba
Maidenhair Tree

Platanus occidentalis
American Plane

Liriodendron tulipifera
Tulip Tree

Plantanus orientalis
Oriental Plane

Ailanthus glandulosa
Tree of Heaven

Acer platanoides
Norway Maple

Celtis occidentalis
Nettle Tree or Hack Berry

Liquidambar styraciflua
Sweet Gum

Quercus palustris
Pin Oak

All plants marked (†), unless protected during the severe winter months, will occasionally be subject to winter killing.
6. PLANTS ADAPTED TO VARIOUS TYPES OF SOIL CONDITIONS

A. (Boggy and peaty soils). This list contains many of the broad-leaved evergreens, none of which should ever be planted in a limestone soil or watered with water from a source where limestone is present.

**BOGGY SITUATIONS**

- *Ulmus Americana* American Elm
- *Acer rubrum* Red Maple
- *Betula nigra* Red Birch
- *Nyssa sylvatica* Sour Gum
- *Chamaecyparis thyoides* White Cedar
- *Alnus rugosa* Smooth Alder
- *Ilex verticillata* Winterberry
- *Aronia arbutifolia* Red Chokeberry
- *Quercus bicolor* Swamp White Oak
- *Salix* (in variety) Willow
- *Alnus incana* Speckled Alder
- *Cephalanthus occidentalis* Button Bush
- *Itea Virginica* Virginian Willow
- *Salix tristis* Dwarf Gray Willow
- *Thuya occidentalis* Arborvitaes
- *Larix Americana* American Larch
- *Taxodium distichum*† Bald Cypress

**PEATY SITUATIONS**

- *Rhododendrons*
- *Kalmia latifolia* Mountain Laurel
- *Kalmia angustifolia* Lambkill
- *Rhodora Canadensis* Canadian Rhodora
- *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia*† Yellow-root
- *Andromeda floribunda* Fetterbush
- *Ledum latifolium* Labrador Tea

B. (Light sandy soils). This list consists of the very hardy types of trees and shrubs which flourish under poor soil conditions. Plants for seashore plantings may be obtained from this list.

**TREES**

- *Juniperus Virginiana* Red Cedar
- *Quercus rubra* Red Oak
- *Robinia pseudacacia* Black Locust

All plants marked (†), unless protected during the severe winter months, will occasionally be subject to winter killing.
6. PLANTS ADAPTED TO VARIOUS TYPES OF SOIL CONDITIONS (Continued)

B. (Light sandy soils)—Continued.

**TREES—Continued**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree Name</th>
<th>Plant Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pinus Austriaca</td>
<td>Austrian Pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus strobus</td>
<td>White Pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus sylvestris</td>
<td>Scotch Pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornus florida</td>
<td>Flowering Dogwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrus baccata*</td>
<td>Crab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus rigida</td>
<td>Pitch Pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhus aromatica</td>
<td>Fragrant Sumac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salix tristis</td>
<td>Dwarf Gray Willow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamamelis Virginiana</td>
<td>Witch Hazel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caragana arborescens</td>
<td>Siberian Pea Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhamnus cathartica</td>
<td>Buckthorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azalea nudiflora</td>
<td>Pinksier Flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cytisus scoparius</td>
<td>Scotch Broom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahonia aquifolium</td>
<td>Oregon Grape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus maritima*</td>
<td>Beach Plum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa rugosa</td>
<td>Ramanas Rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrica cerifera</td>
<td>Bayberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniperus communis</td>
<td>Common Juniper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccinium corymbosum</td>
<td>Huckleberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symphoricarpos vulgaris</td>
<td>Coral Berry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiraea Van Houttei*</td>
<td>Van Houtte’s Spirea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrangea paniculata gr. fl.</td>
<td>Large-flowering Hydrangea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comptonia asplenifolia</td>
<td>Sweet Fern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hippophae rhamnoides</td>
<td>Sea Buckthorn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHRUBS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lycium vulgare</td>
<td>Matrimony Vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahonia aquifolium</td>
<td>Oregon Grape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus maritima*</td>
<td>Beach Plum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VINES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lonicera Halleana</td>
<td>Hall’s Honeysuckle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. (Heavy clay soils). The plants in this list are better adapted to heavy soils than those in the preceding list, but should nevertheless be given good drainage in clay soils.

**TREES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree Name</th>
<th>Plant Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tsuga Canadensis</td>
<td>Canadian Hemlock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abies balsamea</td>
<td>Balsam Fir</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:**—All plants marked (*) must be watched at frequent intervals to keep them entirely free from insects and scale.
6. PLANTS ADAPTED TO VARIOUS TYPES OF SOIL CONDITIONS (Continued)

C. (Heavy clay soils)—Continued.

TREES—Continued

Picea excelsa  
Norway Spruce
Thuya occidentalis  
American Arbor vitae
Catalpa bignonioides  
Indian Bean
Abies  
Fir
Pinus strobus  
White Pine

Abies Nordmanniana  
Nordman’s Fir
Acer saccharum  
Sugar Maple
Acer rubrum  
Red Maple
Larix Americana  
American Larch
Fagus  
Beech

SHRUBS

Cornus Sibirica  
Siberian Red Osier
Halesia tetrapetala  
Silver Bell
Corylus avellana  
Filbert
Calycanthus floridus  
Sweet-scented Shrub

Diervilla trifida  
Bush Honeysuckle
Viburnum dentatum  
Arrow wood
Berberis Thunbergii  
Thunberg’s Barberry
Hamamelis Virginiana  
Witch Hazel

VINES

Wistaria Chinensis  
Chinese Wistaria
Lonicera Halleana  
Hall’s Honeysuckle

7. PLANTS FOR EXPOSED LAKE FRONT AND RIVER BORDER CONDITIONS

This list includes the most hardy types of trees and shrubs. All of these have been known to withstand severe exposure on seashore and lake shore frontage thru the northeastern United States. They are used frequently in planting steep slopes.

TREES

Acer Ginnale  
Siberian Maple
Betula alba  
European White Birch

Alnus glutinosa  
Black Alder
Caragana arborescens  
Siberian Pea Tree
GENERAL LANDSCAPE PLANTING

TREES—Continued

Betula populifolia  
*American Birch*
Crataegus coccinea*  
*Scarlet Thorn*
Crataegus oxyacantha*  
*May Thorn*
Eleagnus angustifolia  
*Russian Olive*
Ulmus Americana  
*American Elm*
Pyrus baccata*  
*Flowering Crab*
Fraxinus Americana  
*White Ash*
Robinia pseudacacia  
*Black Locust*
Picea excelsa  
*Norway Spruce*
Picea alba  
*White Spruce*

Juniperus communis Hibernica  
*Irish Juniper*
Populus balsamifera  
*Balsam Poplar*
Populus Carolinensis  
*Carolina Poplar*
Juniperus Virginiana  
*Red Cedar*
Pinus Austriaca  
*Austrian Pine*
Pinus rigida  
*Pitch Pine*
Pinus sylvestris  
*Scotch Pine*
Pinus mughus  
*Dwarf Pine*
Sorbus Americana  
*Mountain Ash*
Quercus macrocarpa  
*Mossy Cup Oak*

Salix vitellina  
*Golden Willow*

SHRUBS

Syringa vulgaris*  
*Common lilac*
Philadelphus coronarius  
*Mock Orange*
Ribes floridum*  
*Flowering Currant*
Cornus alba Sibirica  
*Siberian Osier*
Eleagnus argentea  
*Silver Thorn*
Spiraea tomentosa  
*Hardhack*
Spiraea sorbifolia  
*Sorbe-leaved Spirea*
Myrica cerifera  
*Bayberry*

Rhamnus cathartica  
*Buckthorn*
Symphoricarpos occidentalis  
*Western Snowberry*
Viburnum opulus  
*High Bush Cranberry*
Berberis vulgaris  
*Common Barberry*
Rhus typhina  
*Slaghorn Sumac*
Rhus glabra  
*Smooth Sumac*
Rhus aromatica  
*Fragrant Sumac*
Rosa rugosa  
*Wrinkled Japanese Rose*

NOTE:—All plants marked (*) must be watched at frequent intervals to keep them entirely free from insects and scale.
7. PLANTS FOR EXPOSED LAKE FRONT AND RIVER BORDER CONDITIONS (Continued)

VINES

Vitis
   Grape Vine
Lycium vulgare
   Matrimony Vine
Smilax rotundifolia
   Bull Brier

Lonicera Halleana
   Hall's Honeysuckle
Ampelopsis quinquefolia
   Virginia Creeper
Celastrus scandens
   American Bittersweet

Euonymus radicans
   Creeping Euonymus

8. PLANTS FOR PARTIALLY SHADED AND HEAVILY SHADED SITUATIONS AS UNDER LARGE TREES ON LAWNS

This list consists of lower growing types of trees and shrubs, which are adapted to heavy shade. Some of these will flourish much better in the shade than in exposed conditions.

Calycanthus floridus
   Sweet-scented Shrub
Cornus florida
   Flowering Dogwood
Symphoricarpos vulgaris
   Coral Berry
Symphoricarpos racemosus
   Snowberry
Kalmia latifolia
   Mountain Laurel
Taxus Canadensis
   Canadian Yew
Acer Pennsylvanicum
   Striped Maple
Amelanchier Canadensis
   Shad Bush
Ceanothus Americanus
   New Jersey Tea
Rhodotypos kerrioides
   White Kerria
Tsuga Canadensis
   Canadian Hemlock
Cornus alternifolia
   Alternate-leaved Dogwood

Diervilla trifida
   Bush Honeysuckle
Cornus (in variety)
   Dogwood
Cornus Mas
   Cornelian Cherry
Ligustrum (in variety)
   Privet
Clethra alnifolia
   Sweet Pepper Bush
Azalea (in variety)
   Azalea
Viburnum acerifolium
   Maple-leaved Viburnum
Viburnum lentago
   Sheepberry
Viburnum alnifolium
   Hobble-bush
Viburnum dentatum
   Arrow-wood
Viburnum opulus
   Bush Cranberry
Hamamelis Virginiana
   Witch Hazel
9. PLANTS FOR UNDERGROWTH PLANTATIONS IN WOODED AREAS

This list consists of material, which in general, can be collected from the woods. It is valuable as background for perennial wild-garden planting and for undergrowth screen in wooded areas. For information supplementing this list concerning perennials valuable for ground cover in wooded areas, see list No. 20.

A. SHRUBS AND SMALL TREES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cornus alternifolia</td>
<td><em>alternifolia</em> Dogwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsuga Canadensis</td>
<td><em>Canadensis</em> Hemlock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornus florida</td>
<td><em>florida</em> Dogwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamamelis Virginiana</td>
<td><em>Virginiana</em> Witch Hazel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ostrya Virginiana</td>
<td><em>Virginiana</em> Hop Hornbeam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer saccharum</td>
<td><em>saccharum</em> Sugar Maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpinus Caroliniana</td>
<td><em>Caroliniana</em> Blue Beech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viburnum acerifolium</td>
<td><em>acervifolium</em> Maple-leaved Viburnum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clethra alnifolia</td>
<td><em>alnifolia</em> Pepper Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceanothus Americanus</td>
<td><em>Americanus</em> New Jersey Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubus odoratus</td>
<td><em>odorus</em> Flowering Raspberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calycanthus floridus</td>
<td><em>floridus</em> Sweet Scented Shrub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abies balsamea</td>
<td><em>balsamea</em> Balsam Fir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphus inodorus</td>
<td><em>inodorus</em> Scentless Mock Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staphylea trifolia</td>
<td><em>trifolia</em> American Bladder-nut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aronia arbutifolia</td>
<td><em>arbutifolia</em> Red Chokeberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aronia nigra</td>
<td><em>nigra</em> Black Chokeberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leucothoe Cataesbaei</td>
<td><em>Cataesbaei</em> Cataesby’s Leucothoe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. GROUND COVER PLANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ajuga reptans</td>
<td><em>reptans</em> Bugle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convallaria majalis</td>
<td><em>majalis</em> Lily-of-the-Valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euonymus obovatus</td>
<td><em>obovatus</em> Semi-creeping Euonymus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euonymus radicans</td>
<td><em>radicans</em> Creeping Euonymus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicksonia punctilobula</td>
<td><em>punctilobula</em> Hay-scented Fern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinca minor</td>
<td><em>minor</em> Periwinkle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedera helix†</td>
<td><em>helix</em> English Ivy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypericum kalmianum</td>
<td><em>kalmianum</em> St. John’s Wort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polypodium vulgare</td>
<td><em>vulgare</em> Polypody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster ericoides</td>
<td><em>ericoides</em> Wood Aster</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All plants marked (†), unless protected during the severe winter months, will occasionally be subject to winter killing.
9. PLANTS FOR UNDERGROWTH PLANTATIONS IN WOODED AREAS (Continued)

B GROUND COVER PLANTS—Continued.

Osmundia Claytoniana
*Clayton's Fern*
Aspidium acrostichoides
*Christmas Fern*
Aspidium marginale
*Margined Fern*
Viola Canadensis
*Canadian Violet*
Viola cucullata
*Common Violet*
Chimaphila maculata
*Spotted Wintergreen*
Hepatica triloba
*Hepatica or Liverwort*
Podophyllum peltatum
*Mandrake*
Trillium (in variety)
*Wake Robin*
Geranium maculatum
*Crane's Bill*
Anemone Pennsylvanica
*Windflower*

10. PLANTS FOR HEAVY FORMAL EFFECTS

Consisting of trees and shrubs with upright, compact form. These plants are well suited for points of emphasis in formal garden developments. The plants in groups No. 10 and 11 should be mixed only after very careful study.

Juniperus Virginiana
*Red Cedar*
Juniperus Virginiana glauca
*Blue Virginia Cedar*
Juniperus Virginiana Schotti
*Schott's Red Cedar*
Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis
*Pyramidal Arborvitae*
Taxus Hibernica
*Irish Yew*
Sciadopitys verticillata
*Umbrella Pine*
Picea excelsa pyramidalis
*Pyramidal Norway Spruce*
Juniperus communis Hibernica
*Irish Juniper*
Juniperus communis Suecica
*Swedish Juniper*
Carpinus betulus
*European Hornbeam*
Quercus robur pedunculata
*English Oak*
Populus nigra Italica
*Italian Lombardy Poplar*
Betula alba fastigiata
*Pyramidal White Birch*
Populus alba Bolleana
*Bolle's Poplar*
Cercidiphyllum Japonicum
*Kadsura Tree*
Acer dasycarpum pyramidalis
*Pyramidal Silver Maple*
Hibiscus syriacus
*Rose of Sharon*
Catalpa Bungei
*Bunge's Catalpa*
11. PLANTS FOR NATURAL INFORMAL EFFECTS

These plants are quite the opposite to those in list No. 10. Irregular in outline, loose in texture and habit of growth, they are not adapted in general to produce the neat lines of foliage required in formal developments.

Forsythia suspensa  
_Drooping Golden Bell_

Tamarix gallica  
_French Tamarisk_

Hippophae rhamnoides  
_Sea Buckthorn_

Rhus cotinus  
_Smoke Bush_

Chionanthus Virginica  
_White Fringe_

Salix Babylonica  
_Weeping Willow_

Amelanchier botryapium  
_Service Berry_

Cerasus avium fl. pl.*  
_European Double-flowering Cherry_

Laburnum vulgare  
_Golden Chain_

Sambucus Canadensis  
_Elder_

Robinia pseudacacia  
_Black Locust_

Cornus (in variety)*  
_Dogwood_

Deutzia (in variety)  
_Weigela (in variety)_

Philadelphus grandiflorus  
_Large-flowered Mock Orange_

Rosa rugosa  
_Wrinkled Japanese Rose_

Spiraea Van Houttei*  
_Van Houtte’s Spirea_

Viburnum opulus  
_High Bush Cranberry_

Lonicera Tatarica  
_Tartarian Honeysuckle_

Native Rhododendron  
_Rhus (in variety)_

Rhus cotinus  
_Sumac_

Ribes*  
_Flowering Currants_

_Symphoricarpos racemosus_  
_Snowberry_

12. PLANTS VALUABLE BECAUSE OF THE AUTUMN COLORATION OF LEAVES

This list consists of trees and shrubs which brighten the landscape at the end of the growing season. No reference in this list is made to trees and shrubs whose leaves merely turn brown in the fall. Many of these types can be used for specimen and accent purposes. (See list No. 4.)

**EARLY**

Acer negundo  
_Box Elder_

Acer rubrum  
_Red Maple_

_Symphoricarpos racemosus_  
_Snowberry_

**NOTE:**—All plants marked (*) must be watched at frequent intervals to keep them entirely free from insects and scale.
12. PLANTS VALUABLE BECAUSE OF THE AUTUMN COLORATION OF LEAVES (Continued)

EARLY—Continued,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early Plants</th>
<th>Medium Plants</th>
<th>Late Plants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rhus typhina</td>
<td>Ampelopsis quinquefolia</td>
<td>Quercus coccinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Staghorn Sumac</em></td>
<td><em>Virginia Creeper</em></td>
<td><em>Scarlet Oak</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betula lutea</td>
<td>Quercus rubra</td>
<td>Cornus florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Yellow Birch</em></td>
<td><em>Red Oak</em></td>
<td><em>White-flowering Dogwood</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraxinus Americana</td>
<td><em>White Ash</em></td>
<td>Cladrastis lutea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Maple-leaved Viburnum</em></td>
<td>Viburnum dentatum</td>
<td><em>Yellow-wood</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Arrow-wood</em></td>
<td>Mahonia aquifolium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Oregon Grape</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hamamelis Virginiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Witch Hazel</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ginkgo biloba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Maidenhair Tree</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Euonymus Europaeus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>European Spindle Tree</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Forsythia viridissima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Dark Green Forsythia</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Euonymus alatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Winged Spindle Tree</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oxydendrum arboreum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Sourwood</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. PLANTS FOR DIFFERENT FLOWERING EFFECTS

A. (Producing flowers in early spring before the leaves appear). The types of trees and shrubs included in this list are necessarily few in number. They add greatly to landscape plantings by shortening the so often uninteresting period just previous to the time when the leaves break. These specimens should seldom be used in large mass effects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early Plants</th>
<th>Late Plants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cornus Mas</td>
<td>Forsythia suspensa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cornelian Cherry</em></td>
<td><em>Drooping Golden Bell</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GENERAL LANDSCAPE PLANTING

Magnolia stellata
    *Starry Magnolia*
Cercis Canadensis
    *Red Bud*
Cornus florida
    *White-flowering Dogwood*
Halesia tetraptera
    *Silver Bell*
Benzoin odoriferum
    *Spice Bush*
Azalea lutea
    *Flame Azalea*

**B.** (Producing flowers in early spring immediately after the leaves appear.) Thru a careful selection of plants, the season of bloom with flowering trees and shrubs can be made almost continuous. Only the trees and shrubs producing an abundance of flowers are listed in this group.

Crataegus (in variety)*
    *Thorn*
Azalea mollis
    *Japanese Azalea*
Spiraea Thunbergii
    *Thunberg’s Spirea*
Spiraea prunifolia*
    *Bridal Wreath Spirea*
Syringa (in variety)*
    *Lilac*
Sambucus Canadensis
    *Elder*
Rhodotypos kerrioides
    *White Kerria*

Forsythia (in variety)
    *Golden Bell*
Prunus triloba*
    *Flowering Plum*
Prunus (in variety)*
    *Plum*
Amelanchier botryapium
    *Service Berry*
Mahonia aquifolium
    *Oregon Grape*
Azalea Vaseyi
    *Vasey’s Azalea*

Azalea nudiflora
    *Pinkster Flower*

Cladrastis tinctoria
    *Yellow-wood*
Spiraea Van Houttei*
    *Van Houtte’s Spirea*

**C.** (Producing flowers during the summer months). This is probably the largest group of flowering trees and shrubs. This list may be used freely for flowering effects during June and July.

Cladrastis tinctoria
    *Yellow-wood*
Spiraea Van Houttei*
    *Van Houtte’s Spirea*

Koelreuteria paniculata
    *Varnish Tree*
Diervilla hybrida
    *Hybrid Weigela*

NOTE:—All plants marked (*) must be watched at frequent intervals to keep them entirely free from insects and scale.
13. PLANTS FOR DIFFERENT FLOWERING EFFECTS (Continued)

C. (Producing flowers during the summer months)—Continued.

Kalmia latifolia  
*Mountain Laurel*

Rhododendrons  
*Hybrid Varieties*

Oxydendrum arboreum  
*Sourwood*

Roses*  
(in variety)

Philadelphus (in variety)*  
*Mock Orange*

Syringa (in variety)*  
*Lilac*

Callicarpa purpurea  
*Beauty Fruit*

Rosa rugosa  
*Japanese Rose*

Deutzia (in variety)

Hydrangea (in variety)

Cornus (in variety)  
*Dogwood*

Viburnum (in variety)  
*Viburnum*

Spiraea (in variety)*  
*Spirea*

D. (Producing flowers in late summer and during autumn). There are comparatively few shrubs which produce an interesting flowering effect during the later summer months and the early autumn. All of these shrubs are entirely hardy.

Spiraea Billardi  
*Billard's Spirea*

Spiraea Anthony Waterer  
*Crimson Spirea*

Hibiscus syriacus  
*Rose of Sharon*

Hydrangea paniculata gr. fl.  
*Large-flowered Hydragen*

Potentilla fruticosa  
*Shrubby Cinquefoil*

Symphoricarpos vulgaris  
*Coral Berry*

Baccharis halimifolia  
*Groundsel Bush*

Hamamelis Virginiana  
*Witch Hazel*

Kerria Japonica  
*Globe Flower*

Hypericium (in variety)†  
*Hypericum*

Clethra alnifolia  
*Pepperbush*

Symphoricarpos racemosus  
*Snowberry*

E. (Producing flowers in reds and pinks).

EARLY-FLOWERING TYPES

Magnolia Soulangeana†  
*Soulange's Magnolia*

Cercis Canadensis  
*Red Bud*

Pyrus angustifolia*  
*Narrow-leaved Crab*

Pyrus coronaria*  
*Wild Crab Apple*

NOTE:—All plants marked (*) must be watched at frequent intervals to keep them entirely free from insects and scale.

All plants marked (†), unless protected during the severe winter months, will occasionally be subject to winter killing.
GENERAL LANDSCAPE PLANTING

Cornus florida rubra
  Red Flowering Dogwood
Pyrus floribunda*
  Flowering Crab
Pyrus Halleana*
  Parkman’s Crab
Pyrus Persica vulgaris*
  Common Peach
Azalea nudiflora
  Pinkster Flower
Prunus Persica vulgaris*
  Common Peach
Azalea Vaseyi
  Carolina Azalea
Prunus tomentosa*
  Japanese Plum
Rhodora Canadensis
  Rhodora
Kalmia angustifolia
  Sheep Laurel

LATE SPRING AND SUMMER FLOWERING TYPES

Diervilla rosea
  Rose-colored Weigela
Spiraea Anthony Waterer
  Crimson Spirea
Rosa rugosa rubra
  Japanese Rose
Spiraea tomentosa
  Hardhack

Roses (in variety)

F. (Producing yellow flowers)

EARLY-FLOWERING TYPES

Forsythia (in variety)
  Golden Bell
Lonicera fragrantissima
  Fragrant Honeysuckle
Jasminum nudiflorum
  Yellow Jasmine
Ribes aureum*
  Flowering Currant
Berberis (in variety)
  Barberry
Eleagnus angustifolia
  Russian Olive
Benzoin odoriferum
  Spice Bush
Eleagnus longipes
  Japanese Oleaster
Cytisus scoparius
  Scotch Broom
Cornus Mas
  Cornelian Cherry

LATE SPRING AND SUMMER-FLOWERING TYPES

Azalea calendulacea
  Flame Azalea
Colutea arborescens
  Bladder Senna
Caragana arborescens
  Siberian Pea Tree
Harrison’s Yellow Rose†
  Yellow Rambler Rose
Kerria Japonica†
  Globe Flower
Persian Yellow Rose
Hypericum (in variety)†
  Hypericum
Koelreuteria paniculata
  Varnish Tree
Laburnum vulgare
  Golden Chain
Potentilla fruticosa
  Shrubby Cinquefoil

NOTE:—All plants marked (*) must be watched at frequent intervals to keep them entirely free from insects and scale.
All plants marked (†), unless protected during the severe winter months, will occasionally be subject to winter killing.
13. PLANTS FOR DIFFERENT FLOWERING EFFECTS (Continued)

G. (Producing white flowers)

EARLY-FLOWERING TYPES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cornus florida</td>
<td>Flowering Dogwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus (in variety)*</td>
<td>Plum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halesia tetraperta</td>
<td>Silver Bell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiraea Thunbergii</td>
<td>Thunberg's Spirea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chionanthus Virginica</td>
<td>White Fringe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Houttei*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crataegus (in variety)*</td>
<td>Thorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azalea viscosum</td>
<td>Swamp Azalea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viburnum (in variety)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonicera Morrowi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrow's Honeysuckle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Late Spring and Summer-flowering Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rhodotypos kerrioides</td>
<td>White Kerria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphus (in variety)</td>
<td>Mock Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrangea (in variety)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cladrastis tinctoria</td>
<td>Yellow-wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robinia pseudacacia</td>
<td>Black Locust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa multiflora</td>
<td>Japanese Climbing Rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sambucus racemosus</td>
<td>Red-berried Elder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiraea opulifolia</td>
<td>Ninebark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiraea prunifolia*</td>
<td>Bridal Wreath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesculus parviflora</td>
<td>Dwarf Horse Chestnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron (white)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deutzia (in variety)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clethra alnifolia</td>
<td>Pepper Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa alba*</td>
<td>Whiteflowered Rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa lucida*</td>
<td>White-flowered Glossy Rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sambucus Canadensis</td>
<td>American Elder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ligustrum (in variety)</td>
<td>Privet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. PLANTS VALUABLE FOR THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR FRUIT

These lists include trees and shrubs which bear fruit singularly interesting for landscape effects. There are many other shrubs which bear fruit which is not interesting from a landscape standpoint because of no marked characteristic.

NOTE:—All plants marked(*) must be watched at frequent intervals to keep them entirely free from insects and scale.
A. (Producing fruit of peculiarly interesting form or size)

Toxylon pomiferum*  
*Osage Orange*  
Magnolia acuminata  
*Cucumber Tree*  
Asimina triloba  
*Paw-Paw*  
Platanus orientalis  
*Button-Ball Tree*  
Cephalanthus occidentalis  
*Button Bush*  

Gleditsia triacanthos  
*Honey Locust*  
Gymnocladus Canadensis  
*Kentucky Coffee Tree*  
Liquidambar styraciflua  
*Sweet Gum*  
Liriodendron tulipifera  
*Tulip Tree*  
Catalpa speciosa  
*Western Catalpa*  

Fruit trees in general

B. (Producing fruit valuable for its color effects)

Berberis (in variety)  
*Barberry*  
Cotoneasters  
*Cotoneasters*  
Crataegus (in variety)*  
*Thorn*  
Eleagnus longipes  
*Japanese Olive*  
Euonymus Americanus  
*Strawberry Bush*  
Euonymus alatus  
*Winged Burning Bush*  
Myrica cerifera  
*Bayberry*  
Rhus glabra  
*Smooth Sumac*  
Rhus typhina  
*Slaghorn Sumac*  
Rosa blanda*  
*Meadow Rose*  
Rosa rugosa  
*Wrinkled Japanese Rose*  
Rosa multiflora  
*Japanese Climbing Rose*  

Celastrus scandens  
*Bittersweet Vine*  
Ilex opaca†  
*American Holly*  
Ilex verticillata  
*Winterberry*  
Ilex crenata†  
*Japanese Holly*  
Lonicera Morrowi  
*Morrow's Honeysuckle*  
Lonicera Tatarica  
*Tartarian Honeysuckle*  
Rhodotyphus kerrioides  
*White Kerria*  
Sambucus racemosus  
*Red-berried Elder*  
Sambucus Canadensis  
*Common Elder*  
Sorbus aucuparia  
*European Mountain Ash*  
Symphoricarpos vulgaris  
*Indian Currant*  
Symphoricarpos racemosus  
*Snowberry*  

NOTE:—All plants marked (*) must be watched at frequent intervals to keep them entirely free from insects and scale.

All plants marked †, unless protected during the severe winter months, will occasionally be subject to winter killing.
14. PLANTS VALUABLE FOR THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR FRUIT (Continued)

Rosa rubiginosa  
*Sweet Brier*

Pyracantha coccinea†  
*Evergreen Thorn*

Ligustrum (in variety)  
*Privet*

Callicarpa purpurea  
*Purple-Fruited Beauty Fruit*

Viburnum opulus  
*High Bush Cranberry*

Viburnum lentago  
*Sheepberry*

Viburnum lantana  
*Wayfaring Tree*

Cornus (in variety)  
*Dogwood*

C. (Producing fruit valuable during the winter months)

Berberis (in variety)  
*Barberry*

Celastrus scandens  
*Bittersweet Vine*

Crataegus (in variety)*  
* Thorn*

Ilex opaca†  
*American Holly*

Ilex verticillata  
*Winterberry*

Myrica cerifera  
*Bayberry*

Ligustrum ibota  
*Ibota Privet*

Ligustrum vulgare  
*European Privet*

D. (Producing fruit valuable for attracting birds)

a. *Fruit in summer*

Morus rubra  
*Red Mulberry*

Prunus (in variety)*  
*Plum*

Amelanchiers (in variety)  
*Service Berry*

Rubus (in variety)  
*Raspberry*

Sambucus (in variety)  
*Elder*

Vaccinium (in variety)  
*Blue Berry*

Cornus alternifolia  
*Alternate-leaved Dogwood*

Cornus sericea*  
*Silky Dogwood*

NOTE:—All plants marked (*) must be watched at frequent intervals to keep them entirely free from insects and scale. All plants marked (†), unless protected during the severe winter months, will occasionally be subject to winter killing.
a. **Fruit in summer—Continued**

- Viburnum (in variety)
- *Viburnum*
- Lonicera (in variety)
- *Honeysuckle*
- Symphoricarpos (in variety)
- *Coral Berry and Snow Berry*
- Crataegus (in variety)
  - *Thorn*

b. **Holding fruit into winter months**

- Cornus florida
  - *Flowering Dogwood*
- Juniperus Virginiana
  - *Red Cedar*
- Rhus (in variety)
  - *Sumac*
- Chionanthus Virginica
  - *White Fringe*
- Tsuga Canadensis
  - *Canadian Hemlock*
- Ilex verticillata
  - *Winter Berry*
- Sorbus Americana
  - *Mountain Ash*
- Betula lenta, lutea, and alba
  - *Birch*
- Diervilla hybridia
  - *Weigela (in variety)*
- Myrica cerifera
  - *Bayberry*
- Lonicera (in variety)
  - *Honeysuckle*
- Symphoricarpos (in variety)
  - *Snow Berry and Coral Berry*
- Viburnum (in variety)
  - *Viburnum E.* (Producing fruit which makes the plant undesirable in landscape planting).

E. **PLANTS VALUABLE FOR USE IN ROCK GARDENS AND IN JAPANESE GARDENS**

This list consists of trees, shrubs and perennials, which are dwarf in habit of growth and sometimes picturesque in character. Many of the perennials included in this list are adapted to the poorer soil conditions.

**EVERGREENS**

- Rhododendron ferrugineum
  - *Rusty-leaved Rhododendron*
- Pinus mughus
  - *Dwarf Pine*
- Andromeda floribunda
  - *Mountain Fetterbush*
- Buxus suffruticosa
  - *Dwarf Box*
- Erica vagans
  - *Cornish Heath*
- Picea excelsa Gregoriana
  - *Gregory’s Spruce*
- Juniperus Sabina
  - *Savin Juniper*
- Juniperus communis
  - *Common Juniper*
- Juniperus communis tamariscifolia
  - *Tamarisk-leaved Juniper*
- Taxus baccata repandens
  - *Spreading Yew*
15. PLANTS VALUABLE FOR USE IN ROCK GARDENS AND IN JAPANESE GARDENS (Continued)

EVERGREENS—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daphne Cneorum</td>
<td>Garland Flower</td>
<td>Taxus cuspidata</td>
<td>Japanese Yew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retinospora obtusa nana aurea</td>
<td>Dwarf Golden Japanese Cypress</td>
<td>Retinospora obtusa nana</td>
<td>Dwarf Japanese Cypress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azalea mollis</td>
<td>Japanese Azalea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azalea nudiflora</td>
<td>Pinkster Flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deutzia gracilis</td>
<td>Slender Deutzia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euonymus obovatus</td>
<td>Running Strawberry Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer polymorphum</td>
<td>Japanese Maple</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cotoneaster horizontalis

Prostrate Cotoneaster

PERENNIALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Achillea Boule de Neige</td>
<td>Ball of Snow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alyssum saxatile compactum</td>
<td>Golden Tuft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabis alpina nana compactis</td>
<td>Dwarf Rock Cress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula Carpatica</td>
<td>Carpathian Harebell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerastium tomentosum</td>
<td>Snow-in-Summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lychnis viscaria splendens</td>
<td>Double-flowered Lychnis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquilegia Canadensis</td>
<td>Columbine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</td>
<td>Bear Berry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus plumarius</td>
<td>Scotch Pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodecatheon meadia</td>
<td>Shooting Star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iberis sempervirens</td>
<td>Hardy Candytuft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox subulata</td>
<td>Moss Pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedum sexangulare</td>
<td>Dark Green Stonecrop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedum spectabile</td>
<td>Brilliant Stonecrop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thalictrum aquilegifolium</td>
<td>Meadow Rue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxifraga cordifolia</td>
<td>Saxifrage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedum acre</td>
<td>Stonecrop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunica saxifraga</td>
<td>Tunica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinca minor</td>
<td>Periwinkle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veronica repens</td>
<td>Creeping Speedwell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All plants marked (†), unless protected during the severe winter months, will occasionally be subject to winter killing.
16. PLANTS FOR USE IN CONGESTED CITY DISTRICTS

Atmospheric conditions existing in the more intensely developed portions of the residence, apartment house and factory districts, require a careful selection of plants to withstand these conditions. This list contains trees and shrubs which may be used with a large degree of certainty under normal city conditions. Collected native stock should never be immediately transferred to city atmosphere.

TREES

Ailanthus glandulosa
  *Tree of Heaven*
Platanus orientalis
  *Oriental Plane*
Ginkgo biloba
  *Maidenhair Tree*
Quercus palustris
  *Pin Oak*
Aesculus hippocastanum
  *Common Horse Chestnut*
Ulmus campestris
  *English Elm*
Fraxinus (in variety)
  *Ash*
Salix (in variety)
  *Willow*
Robinia pseudacacia
  *Black Locust*
Crataegus (in variety)*
  *Thorn*
Cercis Canadensis
  *Judas Tree*
Pinus mughus
  *Dwarf Pine*
Pinus sylvestris
  *Scotch Pine*
Picea pungens
  *Colorado Blue Spruce*
Thuya occidentalis
  *American Arborvitae*
Juniperus Virginiana
  *Red Cedar*
Abies concolor
  *Silver Fir*
Tilia Europaea
  *European Linden*

SHRUBS

Ligustrum (in variety)
  *Privet*
Rhamnus (in variety)
  *Buckthorn*
Syringa vulgaris*
  *Common Lilac*
Viburnum (in variety)
  *Viburnum*
Symphoricarpos (in variety)
  *Symphoricarpos*
Forsythia (in variety)
  *Golden Bell*

NOTE:—All plants marked (*) must be watched at frequent intervals to keep them entirely free from insects and scale.

All plants marked (†), unless protected during the severe winter months, will occasionally be subject to winter killing.
16. PLANTS FOR USE IN CONGESTED CITY DISTRICTS (Continued).

SHRUBS (Continued)

Spiraea (in variety)*  
*Spirea*

Hibiscus syriacus  
*Rose of Sharon*

Cornus (in variety)  
*Dogwood*

Euonymus Americanus  
*Strawberry Bush*

Berberis Thunbergii  
*Thunberg's Barberry*

17. VINES FOR VARIOUS USES

The following lists show various groups of vines which are valuable for various uses. The list in (B) is complete. With careful selection under widely varying conditions a more general use of vines can be made than shown in these lists.

A. (Valuable for their flowering effect):

Roses Wichuraiana Hybrids  
*Memorial Rose*

Clematis (in variety)  
*Clematis*

Tecoma radicans  
*American Trumpet Vine*

Wistaria (in variety)  
*Wistaria*

Lonicera (in variety)*  
*Honeysuckle*

B. (Valuable for their use on brick, stone, and masonry walls, and wood structures):

Schizophragma hydrangeoides  
*Climbing Hydrangea*

Euonymus radicans  
*Climbing Euonymus*

Ampelopsis Engelmanni  
*Engelmann's Ampelopsis*

Hedera helix†  
*English Ivy*

Ampelopsis Veitchi  
*Boston Ivy*

C. (Valuable because of their vigorous climbing habits and heavy foliage effects):

Clematis paniculata  
*Japanese Clematis*

Euonymus radicans  
*Climbing Euonymus*

Celastrus scandens  
*American Bittersweet*

Lonicera (in variety)  
*Honeysuckle*

Ampelopsis quinquefolia  
*Virginia Creeper*

Wistaria (in variety)  
*Wistaria*

Aristolochia siphoph  
*Dutchman's Pipe*

Tecoma radicans  
*American Trumpet Vine*

NOTE:—All plants marked (*) must be watched at frequent intervals to keep them entirely free from insects and scale. All plants marked (†), unless protected during the severe winter months, will occasionally be subject to winter killing.
GENERAL LANDSCAPE PLANTING

D. (Valuable because of fruiting characteristics):

Akebia quinata  
*Five-leaved Akebia*
Clematis paniculata  
*Japanese Clematis*
Celastrus scandens  
*American Bittersweet*
Roses (in variety)

Lycium vulgare  
*Matrimony Vine*
Ampelopsis quinquefolia  
*Virginia Creeper*
Solanum dulcamara  
*Woody Night Shade*
Actinidia polygama  
*Dark-leaved Silver Vine*

E. (Valuable because of their fast-growing character):

Humulus Japonicus  
*Japanese Hop*
Lonicera Halleana  
*Hall's Honeysuckle*
Actinidia polygama  
*Dark-leaved Silver Vine*

Clematis paniculata  
*Japanese Clematis*
Tecoma radicans  
*Trumpet Vine*
Aristolochia sipho  
*Dutchman's Pipe*
Pueraria Thunbergiana†  
*Kudzu Vine*

18. PLANTS OF FAST-GROWING TYPES VALUABLE FOR PRODUCING SCREEN EFFECTS SOON AFTER PLANTING

This list of materials enables the designer to quickly cover or screen undesirable objects. Such plants in general, should be considered only temporary in character, until the more permanent and slower growing types have developed. This list includes vines shown under No. 17-E.

**TREES**

Pinus sylvestris  
*Scotch Pine*
Picea excelsa  
*Norway Spruce*
Acer dasycarpum  
*Silver Maple*
Populus (in variety)  
*Poplar*
Salix (in variety)  
*Willow*

Catalpa speciosa  
*Indian Bean*
Toxylon pomiferum*  
*Osage Orange*
Robinia pseudacacia  
*Black Locust*
Ailanthus glandulosa  
*Tree of Heaven*
Acer negundo  
*Box Elder*

**SHRUBS**

Spiraea opulifolia  
*Ninebark*
Sambucus Canadensis  
*Elder*
Philadelphus grandiflorus  
*Large-flowered Mock Orange*

Ligustrum Amurense  
*Amoor River Privet*
Cornus Sibirica*  
*Siberian Dogwood*
Cornus stolonifera*  
*Red Osier Cornel*

NOTE:—All plants marked (*) must be watched at frequent intervals to keep them entirely free from insects and scale.
19. PLANTS ADAPTED FOR TRANSPLANTING AT SPECIFIC SEASONS OF THE YEAR

This list includes two groups; a group which should be planted in the fall and a group which should be planted in the spring. Results may be obtained with extra care thru fall planting or spring planting in either instance. The plants indicated in this group, however, develop much more readily if transplanted at the season indicated.

FOR FALL PLANTING

Paeonies (in variety)  
Papaver orientale  
   *Oriental Poppy*  
Liliums (in variety)  
Trillium  
Blood Root  
Solomon's Seal  

FOR SPRING PLANTING

Rhododendrons  
Calycanthus floridus  
   *Strawberry Bush*  
Crataegus (in variety)  
   *Thorns*  
Hibiscus syriacus  
   *Rose of Sharon*  
Kerria Japonica†  
   *Globe Flower*  
Benzois odoriferum  
   *Spice Bush*  
Magnolia glauca  
   *Sweet Bay*  
Rhus aromatica  
   *Sweet-scented Sumac*  
Acer dasycarpum  
   *Silver Maple*  
Cornus florida  
   *Flowering Dogwood*  
Populus (in variety)  
   *Poplar*  
Andromedas  
Azaleas  

Most native perennials  
Most coniferous evergreens  
(Aug.-Sept.)  
Most deciduous vines  
Most deciduous shrubs  
Most small fruits  

Ericaceous plants, all sorts  
Rosa rugosa  
   *Wrinkled Japanese Rose*  
Stephanandra flexuosa  
   *Stephanandra*  
Tamarix gallica  
   *French Tamarisk*  
Viburnum tomentosum plicatum  
   *Japanese Snowball*  
Hedera helix†  
   *English Ivy*  
Liriodendron tulipifera  
   *Tulip Tree*  
Morus rubra  
   *Red Mulberry*  
Anemone Japonica  
   *Japanese Windflower*  
Taxus (in variety)  
   *Yew*  
Fagus sylvatica  
   *Beech*  
Chrysanthemums  
Kalmias

All plants marked (†), unless protected during the severe winter months, will occasionally be subject to winter killing.
20. PERENNIALS VALUABLE FOR NATURALIZING IN WILD GARDEN AREAS

TALL-GROWING TYPES

Anemone Pennsylvanica
   Windflower
Aquilegia Canadensis
   Native Columbine
Cimicifuga racemosa
   Snakeroot
Lobelia cardinalis
   Cardinal Flower
Spiraea filipendula
   Herbaceous Meadowsweet
Digitalis purpurea
   Foxglove
Hemerocallis (in variety)
   Day Lily
Eupatorium purpureum
   Eupatorium
Helianthus (in variety)
   Perennial Sunflowers
Phlox divaricata
   Wild Sweet William
Aquilegia vulgaris
   Common Columbine
Dicksonia punctilobula
   Hay-scented Fern
Asclepias tuberosa
   Butterfly Weed
Liatris pycnostachia
   Blazing Star
Aster corymbosus
   Aster
Solidago Canadensis
   Goldenrod
Aster ericoides
   Aster
Tradeescantia
   Spiderwort
Actaea alba
   White Baneberry
Aster cordifolius
   Starwort Aster
Smilacina racemosa
   False Spikenard
Osmunda (in variety)
   Ferns
Thalictrum
   Meadow Rue
Lychnis (in variety)
   Lychnis
Monarda (in variety)
   Bee-balm

LOW-GROWING TYPES

Trillium grandiflorum
   Trillium
Hepatica triloba
   Liver Leaf
Viola Canadensis
   Canadian Violet
Aspidium marginale
   Evergreen Wood Fern
Heuchera sanguinea
   Coral Bell
Oenothera biennis
   Evening Primrose
Convallaria majalis
   Lily-of-the-Valley
Phlox subulata
   Moss Pink
Primula
   Primrose
Polygonatum biflorum
   Solomon’s Seal
Viola canina
   Dog-toothed Violet
Myosotis palustris
   Forget-me-not
Claytonia Virginica
   Spring Beauty
Mitchella repens
   Partridge Berry

All plants marked (†), unless protected during the severe winter months, will occasionally be subject to winter killing.
21. PERENNIALS VALUABLE FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES

A. (Standard types of hardy perennials for general use):

Iris
Phlox
Paeonia
Delphinium
Campanula
Viola
Anemone

Aquilegia
Lilium
Aster
Chrysanthemum
Spiraea
Dianthus

Columbine
Lily
Aster
Chrysanthemum
Spirea
Pinks

Achillea Boule de Neige
Anemone Japonica
Astilbe Japonica
Boltonia asteroides
Chrysanthemum
Coreopsis lanceolata
Delphinium formosum
Dianthus barbatus
Gaillardia aristata

Ball of Snow
Japanese Windflower
Japanese Astilbe
False Chamomile
Pompom varieties
Lance-leaved Tickseed
Showy Larkspur
Sweet William
Blanket Flower

Gypsophila paniculata
Helianthus (in variety)
Heuchera sanguinea
Iris Germanica
Paeonies (in variety)

Baby’s Breath
Sunflower
Coral Bells
German Iris
Peony

B. (Perennials valuable for cut-flowers):

Phlox paniculata
Pyrethrum roseum
Veronica (in variety)
Digitalis

Garden Phlox
Feverfew
Speedwell
Foxglove

C. (Perennials valuable for early spring gardens):

Adonis vernalis
Aquilegia Canadensis

Pheasant’s Eye
Columbine

Dianthus barbatus
Iberis sempervirens

Sweet William
Evergreen Candytuft
GENERAL LANDSCAPE PLANTING

Iris cristata  
Crested Iris

Anemone Pennsylvanica  
Canadian Windflower

Astilbe Japonica  
Japanese Astilbe

Myosotis palustris  
True Forget-me-not

Paeonia officinalis  
Double-flowering Peony

Trollius Europaeus  
Orange Globe

Bellis perennis  
English Daisy

D. Perennials valuable for their summer flowering effect:

Clematis recta  
Herbaceous Clematis

Coreopsis lanceolata  
Lance-leaved Tickseed

Delphinium formosum  
Showy Larkspur

Gaillardia aristata  
Blanket Flower

Hemerocallis  
Day Lily

Iris Germanica  
German Iris

Phlox paniculata  
Garden Phlox

Paeonia Chinensis  
Chinese Peony

Funkia subcordata  
White-flowered Day Lily

Platycodon grandiflorum  
Balloon Flower

Pyrethrum roseum  
Feverfew

Veronica longifolia subsessilis  
Japanese Speedwell

Iris laevigata  
Japanese Iris

E. (Perennials valuable for their fall flowering effect):

Aster amellus  
Dwarf Aster

Aster Novae Angliae  
New England Aster

Aster (in variety)  
Aster

Boltonia asteroides  
False Chamomile

Campanula pyramidalis  
Chimney Bellflower

Anemone Japonica  
Japanese Windflower

Chrysanthemum  
(Hardy types)

Clematis Davidiana  
David's Clematis

Helenium autumnale  
Sneeze Wort

Helianthus rigidus  
Sunflower

Lobelia cardinalis  
Cardinal Flower

Kniphofia pfitzeri  
Red-hot Poker

Solidago (in variety)  
Golden Rod

Salvia Greggii  
Salvia
21. PERENNIALS VALUABLE FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES (Continued)

F. (Perennials with blue flowers):

Vinca minor
   *Periwinkle*
Viola cornuta
   *Violet*
Viola odorata
   *Scented Violet*
Scilla Sibirica
   *Squill*
Monarda fistulosa
   *Bee Balm*
Aster Novae Angliae
   *New England Aster*
Iris pallida dalmatica
   *Dalmatian Iris*
Iris Sibirica
   *Siberian Iris*
Baptisia Australis
   *False Indigo*
Campanula pyramidalis
   *Chimney Bell Flower*

Anchusa Italic
   *Italian Alkanet*
Veronica longifolia subsessilis
   *Japanese Speedwell*
Myosotis palustris semperflorens
   *True-forget-me-not*
Aquilegia caerulea
   *Rocky Mountain Columbine*
Delphinium formosum
   *Showy Larkspur*
Delphinium elatum
   *Bee Larkspur*
Salvia pratensis
   *Meadow Sage*
Aconitum napellus
   *Monkshood*
Platycodon
   *Balloon Flower*
Campanula Carpatica
   *Carpathian Bell Flower*

G. (Perennials with white flowers).

Achillea Boule de Neige
   *Ball of Snow*
Anemone Japonica
   *Japanese Windflower*
Arabis albida
   *Rock Crest*
Astilbe Japonica
   *Japanese Astilbe*
Campanula persicifolia alba
   *Peach Bells*
Chrysanthemum maximum
   *Chrysanthemum*
Delphinium grandiflorum album
   *Chinese Larkspur*
Funkia subcordata
   *White-flowered Day Lily*
Gypsophila paniculata
   *Baby's Breath*

Narcissus poeticus
   *Narcissus*
Paeonies (in variety)
   *Peony*
Phlox paniculata (in variety)
   *Garden Phlox*
Trillium grandiflorum
   *Wake Robin*
Viola cornuta alba
   *Horned Violet*
Eupatorium ageratoides
   *White Snakeroot*
Phlox subulata alba
   *White Moss Pink*
Spiraea aruncus
   *Goat’s Beard*
Iberis sempervirens
   *Evergreen Candytuft*
### GENERAL LANDSCAPE PLANTING

**H. (Perennials with pink and white flowers):**

- Anemone Japonica-Alice *Japanese Windflower*
- Armeria maritima-Lauchiana *Sea Thrift*
- Astilbe Chinensis *Chinese Astilbe*
- Phlox subulata *Moss Pink*
- Phlox paniculata (in variety) *Garden Phlox*
- Daphne Cneorum *Garland Flower*
- Dianthus deltoides *Maiden Pink*
- Dianthus plumarius *Scotch Pink*
- Lilium speciosum roseum *Japanese Pink Lily*
- Lilium speciosum Melpomene *Melpomene Lily*
- Papaver orientale-Blush Queen *Oriental Poppy*
- Paeonia (in variety) *Peony*

**I. (Perennials with red flowers):**

- Tritoma pfitzeri *Red-hot Poker*
- Tulipa (in variety) *Tulip*
- Paeonies (in variety) *Tulip*
- Phlox (in variety) *Garden Phlox*
- Lilium pardalinum *California Lily*
- Lilium tenuifolium *Siberian Coral Lily*
- Lychnis viscaria splendens *Ragged Robin*
- Penstemon barbatus *Beard Tongue*
- Dicentra spectabilis *Bleeding Heart*
- Heuchera sanguinea *Coral Bells*
- Aquilegia formosa hybrids *Columbine*
- Aquilegia Canadensis *American Columbine*
- Papaver orientale *Oriental Poppy*
- Geranium sanguineum *Crane’s Bill*
- Lobelia cardinalis *Cardinal Flower*

**J. (Perennials which should not be used in small refined formal garden areas):** So often in small formal gardens, one finds the garden overrun with large stock. There are a few varieties of perennials which should consistently be avoided in developing the small formal flower garden. If used, these perennials will produce a loose, rampant and ragged effect not in keeping with the neat lines desired in a small refined garden.

- Phytostegia Virginica *False Dragonhead*
- Bocconia cordata *Plume Poppy*
- Helianthemum autumnale superbum *Yellow Star*
- Rudbeckia laciniata *Golden Glow*
- Rudbeckia maxima *Large Coneflower*
- Spiraea gigantea *Siberian Goat’s Beard*
21. PERENNIALS VALUABLE FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES (Continued)

Hibiscus moscheutos  
*Mash Mallow*

Althaea rosea  
*Hollyhock*

Helianthus (in variety)  
*Sunflower*

Solidago (in variety)  
*Goldenrod*

Liatris pycnostachya  
*Blazing Star*

Asters (in variety)

Stenanthium robustum  
*Mountain Fetterfleece*

Arundo donax  
*Giant Reed*

Eulalies (in variety)  
*Plume Grasses*

Boltonia asteroides  
*False Chamomile*

Astillbe grandis  
*Large-flowered Astilbe*

Aconitum Wilsoni  
*Wilson's Monkshood*

22. ANNUALS AND PERENNIALS ESPECIALLY VALUABLE FOR CUT-FLOWERS

(Under No. 21-B, is given a list of perennials valuable for cut-flowers. This list contains in addition, a number of perennials and annuals which should be considered in designing the cut-flower garden).

**ANNUALS**

Zinnias

Asters—late branching

Calliopsis—Crown of Gold  
*Cheekseed*

Sweet Peas

Arctolis grandis  
*African Daisy*

Calendula  
*Pot Marigold*

Poppies—single and double

Scabiosa  
*Mourning Bride*

Verbena

Pansy

Schizanthus

Cosmos

Eschscholtzia  
*California Poppy*

Gaillardia  
*Blanket Flower*

Helianthus  
*Single Sunflowers*

Heliotrope

Marigold—African varieties

Papaver nudicaule  
*Iceland Poppy*

Ageratum

Salpiglossis
PERENNIALS

Antirrhinum—Snapdragon  
Centaurea—double blue  
Cornflower

Chrysanthemum leucanthemum—Shasta Daisy

Delphinium—Larspur

Gypsophila—Baby’s Breath

23. LIST OF BULBS

These lists contain only the standard types of bulbs, from which to select in developing the ordinary bulb plantings. As a check on heights of bulbs and character of flowers, refer to “The Blue Book of Bulbs,” published by C. J. Hunt, Montclaire, N. J.

A. (For use in refined lawn and garden areas):

Crocus speciosus—Fall Flowering  
Scilla Sibirica—Siberian Squill

Crocus sativus—Fall Flowering  
Muscari botryoides—Grape Hyacinth

Crocus—Spring Blooming  
Narcissus—Single Yellow

Galanthus nivalis—Snowdrop  
Narcissus—Bicolor Trumpet

Chionodoxa luciliae—Glory-of-the-Snow  
Narcissus—Poeticus types

Hyacinth (in variety)

B. (For naturalizing in woodland and wild garden areas):

Narcissus Poeticus  
Leucojum carpaticum—Snowflake

Narcissus Leedsii amabilis  
Helleborus niger—Christmas Rose

Narcissus Trumpet Major  
Lilium auratum—Gold Banded Lily

Anemone (bulbous forms)  
Yellow Lily Leek
23. LIST OF BULBS (Continued)

B. (For naturalizing in woodland and wild garden areas)—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bulb Species</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eranthis hymenalis</td>
<td>Winter Aconite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erythronium Canadensis</td>
<td>Aconite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frittilaria meleagris</td>
<td>Fritillaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camassia esculenta</td>
<td>Wild Hyacinth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convallaria majalis</td>
<td>Lily-of-the-Valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scilla campanulata</td>
<td>Squill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornithogalum umbellatum</td>
<td>Star of Bethlehem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilium Canadense</td>
<td>Wood Lily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilium candidum</td>
<td>Madonna Lily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilium Harrisonii</td>
<td>Spotted Lily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilium speciosum</td>
<td>Japanese Lily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilium tigrinum</td>
<td>Tiger Lily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trillium erectum</td>
<td>Wake Robin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trillium grandiflorum</td>
<td>Large Wake Robin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24. EVERGREENS MOST GENERALLY USED IN OHIO CLIMATE

This list of evergreens which will withstand the climatic conditions and the soil conditions in the middle west, especially throughout Ohio, is limited. This list contains standard types which, with normal care, and average exposure, in suburban and country districts will flourish.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evergreen</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pinus strobus</td>
<td>White Pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus resinosa</td>
<td>Red Pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus Austriaca</td>
<td>Austrian Pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus sylvestris</td>
<td>Scotch Pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus cembra</td>
<td>Swiss Stone Pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abies concolor</td>
<td>White Fir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thuya occidentalis (in variety)</td>
<td>American Arborvitae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thuya Sibirica</td>
<td>Siberian Arborvitae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retinospora pisifera</td>
<td>Pea-fruited Cypress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retinospora plumosa</td>
<td>Plume-like Cypress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## GENERAL LANDSCAPE PLANTING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evergreen Tree</th>
<th>Evergreen Tree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pinus mughus</td>
<td>Retinospora squarroso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf Pine</td>
<td>Veitch’s Silver Cypress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sciadopitys verticillata</td>
<td>Retinospora obtusa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umbrella Pine</td>
<td>Japanese Cypress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picea excelsa</td>
<td>Juniperus (in variety)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway Spruce</td>
<td>Juniper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picea alba</td>
<td>Taxus baccata repandens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Spruce</td>
<td>English Yew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picea pungens glauca</td>
<td>Taxus cuspidata brevifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koster’s Blue Spruce</td>
<td>Japanese Yew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picea Engelmanni</td>
<td>Tsuga Canadensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engelmann’s Spruce</td>
<td>Canadian Hemlock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 25. EVERGREENS WHICH SHOULD NOT BE USED IN OHIO CLIMATE

There are a few evergreens which should under no conditions, be used in the amateur’s garden. Either because of climatic conditions, or soil conditions, they will either die or become “shabby” within the first few years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evergreen Tree</th>
<th>Evergreen Tree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abies Nordmanniana</td>
<td>Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nordman’s Fir</td>
<td>Lawson’s Cypress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abies balsamea</td>
<td>Pieca excelsa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balsam Fir</td>
<td>Norway Spruce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abies Fraseri Cephalotaxus (in variety)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraser’s Balsam Fir</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many refined types of Thuya and Retinospora
26. PLANTS FOR WINDOW BOXES

A. South or West Exposure

Cardinal Geranium—S. A. Nutt
Scarlet Geranium—Bruant
Salmon double Geranium—Beaute Poitevine
Salmon single Geranium—Mrs. E. G. Hill
White Snapdragon
White Phlox—Drummondi
Heliotrope

Swainsona galegifolia alba
Dwarf Blue Ageratum
Nepeta Glechoma

Ground Ivy

White Petunias
Dark and Light Crotons
Mauryandra Vine
Ivy-leaf Geranium—variegated

B. East Exposure

Tuberous Begonia
Nasturtium
Heliotrope
Petunia
White Snapdragon

Solanum Jasminoides

Jerusalem Cherry Vine

Ivy-leaf Geranium

Souv de Chas. Turner

Kenilworth Ivy
Ferns—many sorts

Vinca variegated

C. North Exposure

Trailing Fuchsia
Nepeta Glechoma
Boston Ferns and others
Caladiums
Vinca variegated

Dwarf Ageratum
Ivy-leaf Geranium
Asparagus Sprengeri
Morning Glory