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Beautification of Home Grounds: For South Dakota 4-H Club Members

Dean Martin

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APPRECIATION
The author wishes to express his appreciation for the assistance given by Associate Professor J. M. Rawson and Assistant Professor W. G. Macksam of the Horticulture Forestry department in the preparation of this circular.
It is the purpose of this circular to provide information which will help South Dakotans make their homes more beautiful and more satisfying places to live. This applies to all homes whether they are located in the country or in town.

The terms "landscaping," "home beautification" and "home grounds improvement" are often used to describe this activity. Regardless of the term used, it means developing more beautiful and enjoyable surroundings in which to live.

A new concept in practical landscape planning suggests that the plan should first of all be practical and second it should add beauty to the home grounds. Such a plan hinges on three very important factors:

* A neat grounds with the house, walks, drives and well cared for fences, in good repair.
* An established, well-kept lawn.

This is the view that Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Shaw have from the picture window of their rural home near Brookings, S. D. It is the result of a landscape plan.
* The wise use and placement of shade trees, shrubs and flowers.

In South Dakota, we have two types of home grounds. The first type includes home grounds where a number of plantings now exist. The second type have few or no plantings whatsoever.

Improvements for the home grounds may include the removal of some existing plants and the addition or replacement of desirable plant materials to complete the landscape scene.

Improvement for the home grounds with little or no plantings would include the planning and establishment of suitable plantings to create a pleasing landscape scene for the home. Of course, proper maintenance is very important for both types.

It is much easier to plan the improvements when you have a scale drawing of the home grounds. Plantings can be outlined and recorded on the plan. The plan list for ordering plants can also be made up from the landscape plan. Both plan and side sketches of the home and grounds are helpful.

The essential points of home grounds improvements include (1) the orientation of the home and grounds, (2) plant materials (including planting and maintenance), (3) principles of landscape planning and (4) recommended plant lists for South Dakota.

Orientation of Home and Grounds

The orientation or relationship of the home and grounds is very important. The relationship should secure maximum convenience and livability for the home owner.

Exposure

The center of family activity during the day should be in the cheeriest and brightest area of the home. This is probably the kitchen, dining or living area with a south, southeast or southwestern exposure. The north or shady side of the home is adapted to sleeping areas and to the back door activities such as garage and basement entrances, deliveries, laundry, drying yard and play area.

In the case of farm homes, all buildings should be visible from the home. The location of the sewage system should not interfere with the proper location of shade trees.

Climate Control

When planning the home grounds, remember that the climate around the home can be modified by the use of plant materials.

The location of shelterbelts, shade trees and shrubs, the planting of turf or other ground cover and the placement of walks and drives all have an influence on the climate around the home.

Protect the farmstead by planting shelterbelts on the sides that face the prevailing winter winds. The planting should allow cool summer winds to enter the home grounds. Place shade trees near the south and west sides of the home. They shade the home in the summer but allow warm winter sunshine to come through. Use turf or other ground covers and walks and drives to control the reflection of the sun. (Bulletins on the establishment and care of shelterbelts are available at the County Extension office.)

Access

Walks and drives are entryways to the home grounds. This is where utility and beauty can be developed together. Walks and drives should be of proper width to accommodate the expected traffic. (A walk fifty-four inches wide will allow two people to walk side by side.) They should take the traffic directly to the desired entrance or area. Monotony may be relieved through the use of pleasing curves or unusual plant materials. Drives for the farm home should provide parking near the living room entrance, and adequate turn-around space. Care should be taken in planting shrubs near drives. They may become a snow trap in winter. This is inconvenient if snow removal is a problem.

Plant Materials

And Their Care

Materials such as turfgrass, trees, shrubs, flowers and vines must be selected according to their adaptability to the area, their winter hardiness, their size, shape, color and texture, and their soil and site preference. When purchasing plant materials be sure to check their adaptability to your area and site.

A list of recommended plant materials will be found at the back of this circular.

Turf

A good turf is the basis of beautiful home grounds. A good turf depends on suitable soil, adapted grasses, adequate moisture, regular feeding and pest control operations.

Soil for turf should have a fairly high organic content to help it hold moisture. A rich loam is good turf soil. The top soil should be at least four inches in depth—six to eight inches is ideal. A plow, disk or spade can be used to prepare top soil for planting grass. A light rolling after seeding will provide a firm seed bed.

Apply fertilizer at the rate of two pounds of actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet. Work this into the soil as you prepare it for seeding. This will help the new grass get off to a good start. Fertilize established lawns in March and September at the same rate of application mentioned above.

In most areas of South Dakota, Kentucky blue grass is quite well adapted. It will not do well in extremely dry areas where water is not suitable or available for irrigation or in spots that are heavily shaded all day long.

In sunny and moist areas a seed mixture of 60% Kentucky blue grass, 30% Creeping Red Fescue and 10% Redtop is suggested.

In heavily shaded areas a mixture of 60% Creeping Red Fescue, 30%...
Planning Important

An established well-kept lawn bordered by tree, shrub and flower plantings in the basis of a home grounds improvement plan.

Kentucky blue grass and 10% Redtop would be satisfactory.

In drier areas the Fairway strain of crested wheatgrass is recommended. Creeping Red or Alta Fescue grass can tolerate considerable drought and shade and can be used to advantage in such locations.

In extremely dry areas of the state or areas where water is not suitable for irrigation, seed mixtures containing a high percentage of Fairway crested wheatgrass or Creeping Red Fescue would be desirable. In some cases, Buffalo grass may be the most satisfactory. Seed mixtures at the rate of three pounds per 1,000 square feet.

After the top soil has been worked down to a good seed bed, it can be loosened slightly in preparation for seeding. The seed should be distributed evenly, and just covered. Roll very lightly.

Keep the soil moist until the grass seedlings are established. On established lawns, the soil should be kept moist throughout the top six or eight inches. This should be done by week-soakings, rather than daily sprinklings.

Clip the grass at a height of 1½ to 2 inches and remove clippings. Clipping actually does not benefit the grass, it merely gives the lawn a neat appearance.

Pests of turf include insects, rodents, weeds and diseases. Most soil insects can be controlled with chlor dane. This will often eliminate rodent damage. Most broad-leaved weeds can be controlled with 2, 4-D weed killer. (Be careful not to treat other sensitive broad-leaved plants.) Several materials are available for the control of crab grass. Some of the newer materials containing disodium methyl arsenate appear very promising for controlling crabgrass seedlings. Other methods are also quite effective in destroying these seeds.

Lawn diseases may be prevented or controlled if infection is caught soon enough. Some diseases of lawns are: Brown Patch, Dollar spot, Leaf spot, and Snowmold. Fungicides such as Tersan, Calocure, Calo-Clor, Actidone or Special Semesan are effective in controlling these diseases.

In all cases, when using poisonous pest control materials be sure to follow the manufacturers’ directions on the container label. Keep these materials under lock and key or in a safe place away from children.

Woody ornamental plants include trees and shrubs which have a woody growth and live for many years. Both deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs are included in this grouping.

Trees are essential in the home landscape scene as they are used for (1) shade, (2) enframement and background for the home and (3) for specimen plantings.

Shrubs are utilized in borders, screens, hedges and in planting about the foundation of the home. More information about the proper placement of these materials will be presented in the section on principles of landscape planning.

Trees

Early spring is the best time to transplant trees in South Dakota. The transplanting hole should be about twice the diameter of the spread of the tree roots. When digging the hole cover the lawn with canvas or cardboard so that the soil can easily be replaced without disturbing the lawn grass.

The trees should be set slightly lower in the soil than they were in the nursery. Hold the tree in place and partially fill the hole. Put top soil in first and pack tightly about the roots. When the hole is about 3/4 full, add water in order to settle the soil. As the water soaks away, add the remaining soil.

Most evergreen trees come from the nursery with roots in a ball of soil wrapped tightly in burlap. Placing the tree in the hole, loosen the burlap and fold back from the top of the ball before filling the hole.

It may be desirable to support the trees with stakes until they become well established. The young deciduous tree trunks can be wrapped with burlap, aluminum foil or sisalkraft paper to prevent sunscald, drying of bark and borer damage.
For best growth, trees should have an adequate moisture supply year-around. When necessary, trees should receive a good soaking. Check the depth of moisture with a soil auger or spade.

Trees also require plant food for good growth. The best time to apply fertilizer is in early spring. Apply one to two pounds of complete fertilizer for each inch of trunk diameter at breast height for trees up to six inches in diameter and two to four pounds for those over six inches in diameter. This can be placed in evenly spaced holes punched into the soil under the tree. Root feeding devices which attach to watering hoses are also available for this purpose. Fertilizers of a 6-12-6, 10-6-4, 10-10-0 or similar analysis can be used. The analysis represents the per cent of nitrogen, phosphorous and potash respectively in the fertilizer.

Shade trees require pruning to train the trees to the proper shape and to remove broken or diseased branches. The best time to prune most deciduous trees is early in the spring. Pruning at this time will stimulate growth. Pruning after growth has started will tend to retard growth.

When pruning branches, the cut should be clean and as close to the crotch as possible. Cuts made on the trunk should be parallel to the trunk. In removing large branches, care should be taken not to tear or destroy the bark. Under cutting the branch will prevent this.

Large pruning wounds should be treated with a wound dressing to hasten healing. Special materials for this purpose are on the market. Orange shellac can also be used.

Evergreen trees are pruned to remove dead branches and to maintain a desired shape. Most evergreen pruning can be done by pinching off a portion of the new tip growth. Not all evergreens can be pruned in the same manner or at the same time.

For compactness, evergreens such as Spruce and Pines can be pruned by removing the center bud in each tip cluster early in the spring. Compactness in Arborvitaes or Junipers (cedars) can be encouraged by shearing the trees with a hedge shears in early spring after some new growth has appeared.

Evergreens can be kept at a desired height by removing the central leader. "In case the central leader is accidentally broken a lower branch may be trained, by supports, to develop into a central leader.

Trees should be checked regularly for signs of insects or diseases. If trouble is suspected, identification of the trouble should be made and control measures carried out.

**Shrubs**

Select shrubs to fill a certain need or provide a desired accent. Shrubs can be classified according to size, shape, color, blossom, foliage, texture and site preference. The list at the end of this circular will give you a wide selection to choose from.

Plant shrubs as borders, screens, foundation plantings and hedges. In South Dakota the best time to plant shrubs is in early spring. Plant them in good rich soil. Plant shrubs as soon as they arrive from the nursery so that roots don't dry out. Plant in holes 15 to 18 inches deep and wide enough to accommodate the roots. Add well rotted manure to the soil for extra vigor. Shrubs should be planted a little deeper than they were planted in the nursery.

Pack top soil around the roots and water so that the soil will settle. Shrubs should be pruned back at the tips after planting in order to balance out the loss of roots due to the transplanting operation.

Prune shrubs to: (1) renew the wood, (2) increase the bloom, (3) keep ornamental twig sorts attractive, (4) to remove scale insect infested wood, and (5) to train them to special forms.

Do not prune too severely at any time. Thinning out and trimming is better than cutting all top growth. If shrubs become old and unsightly, cut them to the soil line to encourage new vigorous growth from the crown of the plant.

Shrubs can be pruned at three different times depending on the character of the particular shrub. Shrubs which bloom very early and produce flowers on last years' wood should be pruned after flowering to remove unsightly seed pods. Examples: Caragana, Forsythia, Lilacs and Climbing roses.

Shrubs which have ornamental fruits may be pruned a little after flowering and a little in earliest spring. Examples: Dogwood, Cotoneaster and Honeysuckle.

Shrubs that have blossoms on new wood and may have dead twigs in spring may be pruned in late winter or early spring. Examples: Japanese Barberry, Privet, Sumac and Spirea.

Prune evergreen shrubs in early spring by removing a portion of the new tip growth. Evergreen hedges such as cedars may be sheared when necessary to maintain the desired size and shape.

When shearing shrub hedges taper them so that they are narrower at the top than at the bottom. This allows more sunlight to reach the lower branches and promotes dense growth and a neater looking hedge. Younger hedges should be cut back quite severely to encourage the development of a dense system of branches.

Shrubs require special care in feeding, watering and pest control. Fertilize every spring. In addition, mulch them each fall with well rotted manure. Apply about a handful of commercial fertilizer to each shrub. Sprinkle it around the shrub and then water it in. Use fertilizers suggested for shade trees. Shrubs should be watered throughout the growing season. Check occasionally to see that moisture is available in the root zone.

Insect pests of shrubs include: Scale insects, red spider, aphids, borers, worms, slugs and caterpillars.

Disease pests of shrubs are not common where good growing conditions exist. The regular use of an all-purpose spray or dust containing insecticides and fungicides will help head off troubles. Some plants show yellowing of leaves when there is a shortage of available iron in the soil. Materials containing iron Sulfate such as versene and sequestrene can be used to correct this condition.
Flowers

This group of landscape materials includes the annual and perennial flowers, roses and flowering bulbs, corms, tubers and roots. Flowers add color and interest to foundation plantings and mixed borders.

Annuals are those flowers which grow from seed, produce flowers, mature seed, and die all in one growing season.

Perennials are those flowers which live from year to year. The rootstocks overwinter in the soil and send up new shoots each year.

In the group of flowering bulbs, corms, tubers and roots, some may remain in the soil for several years while others must be removed each fall and stored inside and replanted again in the spring. This group includes tulips, gladiolus, dahlias and cannas.

Personal preference should play a minor role in selecting flowers for home ground plantings. Remember: flower plantings are a component of the landscape scene and as such should be planned to complement the rest of the plantings.

The flower borders or foundation plantings may contain flowers of all the types mentioned above. It is important to consider the size, color and length of bloom when selecting plants for the flower border or foundation plantings.

Plan an all-season planting which will bloom continuously from early spring to late fall. Such a plan may require the use of a wide variety of flowers.

Arrange the flowers so that the taller ones grow toward the back of the planting. Plant medium and the low growing flowers, (edging plants) along the forward edge of the border.

The width of the flower planting will vary depending on the space available. A width of about six feet is usually the maximum.

Small plants should usually be planted in groups of three or more depending on the overall size of the planting. The larger plants can also be massed in small groupings.

Flowers that bloom at certain times of the year should be spaced throughout the border to give the impression of over-all flowering at any given time.

Use taller flowers to create an interesting accent to the planting. Space these at intervals in the planting.

When planning flower plantings give consideration to the color of the flowers used. In general, about one-fourth of the flowers should be lighter colors, one-half should be of medium shades and one-fourth should be of darker colors.

Use references and seed catalogs to help you choose flowers. A list of suggested annuals, perennials and flowering bulbs for South Dakota is given at the back of the circular.

Soil for flower plantings should be in good condition and well prepared. Use well-rotted manure to improve the fertility and water holding capacity of the soil. The annual use of a well-rotted manure top dressing or

Figure 1, Landscape Sketch
commercial fertilizer will help produce strong plants and large blooms. A light application of the fertilizers suggested for trees and shrubs is suitable.

Annual flowers are started from seeds in the spring. For early flowers, start seeds in the home in early spring and transplant outside when warm weather comes. Flower transplants are usually available at local greenhouses.

Perennial flowers are usually propagated by vegetative means. A few can be started successfully with seeds. Some perennials may be planted in the fall while others are better planted in the spring. The plant list at the end of the circular gives this information.

The flowering "bulb" group, as the name implies, grow from bulbs, corms, tubers and root pieces. This includes such flowers as gladiolus, begonia, canna and tulips. Some of these are planted in the fall and others in the spring. The proper planting time for these flowers will also be found in the list.

Planting instructions will usually accompany seeds or plants received from the seed company or nursery. The plants and seeds should be planted at the proper depth and the soil should be well packed to insure good growth. Keep soil moist while the plants are becoming established.

Water the flower plantings to maintain a good rate of growth and blossom production especially during dry periods. Keep soil moist to about a depth of one foot.

Stakes, fencing or other guards may be used to protect plants from wind and other damage.

Check flower plantings regularly for symptoms of insects or disease. The regular use of "all-purpose" dusts or sprays will be helpful in controlling most pests.

Vines

Vines may be planted where they can climb on a trellis or wire when there is not space enough for a shrub planting. Some vines suitable for planting in South Dakota will be listed at the end of the circular.

First Principle: The City or Town Home

Principles of Landscape Planning

In planning home grounds improvements, a scale drawing or plan should be prepared. As this plan is developed, it can be checked to see that the principles of good design are being followed. It is impossible to carry out a successful improvement program without a detailed plan. A scale drawing or plan for a home grounds with existing plantings can be prepared in the following manner.

Drawing The Plan

Draw your plan on a large sheet of paper. The use of cross section paper is very helpful and saves a lot of time. The sheet should be fairly large so that details can be easily placed on the plan. Next, decide the scale you will use in drawing the plan. The scale of one inch equaling sixteen feet is a popular one. Prepared sheets are often in a scale of 10 feet to the inch.
First Principle: The Farm Home
Figure 3a Utilitarian Features
the home grounds and other existing features. Draw in the home, garage, walks, drives, trees, shrubs, clothesline, etc. The scale and north direction should be indicated on the drawing. (See fig. 1)

With this information on the scale drawing, it is now possible to plan the improvements which are desired.

First Principle

Draw in utilitarian features. (See fig. 1) The drives should be direct to the garage and the service or parking area. In the case of the farm home, parking and turn around space should be provided.

Walks should be direct from the drive or parking area to the entry ways they serve. Slight curves are often effective in relieving the monotony of straight lines.

The garage is most convenient when attached to or adjacent to the home. The clothesline should be located in the service area as close as practicable to the laundry room door. The garden, play area and other desired utilitarian features should be conveniently located in or adjacent to the back door area. Locate existing plantings if any. Add title and plant list form. (See fig. 2a or 3a.)

Second Principle

Division of Grounds

In your drawing divide the home grounds into three general areas. These include the public, service and private areas. The public area is usually considered to be the front yard or approach area. The service area frequently includes the back door or work area. What’s left is the private area. It usually includes the back or side yard. This area, often called the recreation area or outdoor living room, can be more or less separated from the other two areas by the use of plant materials or other types of screens or fences to give privacy.

With a thorough study of your sketch, you will be able to visualize how these areas may be determined. (See figure 2b or 3b)

The public area will usually have a few plantings at the foundation, shade trees for enframement and perhaps a specimen planting such as an evergreen or a flowering tree.

The service area will include the utility items such as clothesline, delivery area, garage, drive, walks, sand box and play area for children. Plantings will include screen borders, or fences to separate the work area from the other areas; screening off undesirable views, and shade or ornamental trees.

The private area will require considerably more plantings to provide privacy and beauty. This outdoor liv
Second Principle: The Farm Home

Figure 3b Division of Home Grounds
ing room or recreation area may also include a fire place or portable grill, picnic tables and other lawn accessories. Plantings of screens and borders are useful in developing privacy in this area and also provide a background for the flower borders. Shade must also be provided.

Third Principle

Locating shade trees in the landscape plan. (See Fig. 2c or 3c)

Shade trees should provide shade for the home and the private or outdoor living room area. At the same time, they should provide a frame and a background setting for the home. Specimen trees may be placed where they can be enjoyed from a view from the home.

Trees may also be placed in the public area, at the sides and forward of the house, to enframe the home. Select trees that are in good scale with the size of the home. Other trees can be placed on the boundary of the home grounds, along the parking strip or at the rear of the property to serve as a background to the home grounds. One misplaced tree can spoil the whole picture.

Fourth Principle

Locating shrubs and flowers. (See Fig. 2d or 3d), Shrub screens are used to divide the grounds into the three general areas or to close off undesirable objects or views. Shrub screens may be mixed species and sizes. It is better to use several plants of a few species rather than one or two plants of several species.

One of the most important uses of shrubs is for the foundation plantings. The purpose of plantings around the foundation is to provide a tie-in between the lawn area and the home. Foundation plantings may also accentuate or cover up certain features of the home. The appearance of the home grounds can either be improved or damaged, depending upon the selection and placement of shrub plantings.

Emphasize the entrance of the home with shrubs. Plantings should be arranged around entrances to make them the "center of attraction."

Taller shrubs may also be used around the entrances and corners. Lower growing shrubs can be used in combination with the taller shrubs in these areas.

Low growing shrubs can also be used for plantings under windows and other areas where taller shrubs may interfere with vision or convenience and appearance.
Third Principle: The Farm Home

Figure 3c Locating Shade Trees
Medium growing shrubs can be utilized in areas where the taller or lower ones are not suitable and also in combination with them in the development of screens and border plantings.

In other areas, shrubs can be used on the boundaries and also in separating the lawn into the various areas. Use these for screening unsightly views and as a background for flower borders. Shrubs can be allowed to grow naturally or can be trained to a clipped or sheared hedge.

Choose shrubs to add interest and beauty to the home. Strive for enough variety to relieve monotony and yet create an interesting and pleasing landscape picture.

**Flowers add color and interest to landscape plantings.** Flowers can be used effectively in combination with the foundation shrub plantings or in the flower border. Both annual and perennial flowers and bulbous, tuberous and root plants can be used in these areas. Flowers for cutting may be grown in the garden area. Flower beds in the home grounds should never be located in the middle of the open lawn area. They should be in the margins, borders or foundation plantings.

**Vines can be used to give quick results.** They grow fast and cover large areas. They can be used on a trellis or wire near the house where there is not room for shrubs. They can be planted near the porch, arbor or fence to give shade and privacy. They can be used near brick or stucco homes to add interest to the walls. Vines may also be planted as a ground cover or covering for other features in the home surroundings. Choose vines for a specific purpose for which they may be especially adapted.

**Selection of Plants**

The plantings should give balance and harmony to the landscape.

Know the growth habits of the particular plants you choose. Select plants which are adapted to the area and to the site.

The mature size of the plant must be considered. Wide growing shrubs should not be crowded between the house and sidewalk. Fine textured plants should not be mixed with very coarse material. Very tall trees should not be used near low rambler houses.

Most nursery catalogs give adequate descriptions of the plants they list. You will find this a useful reference when selecting plants to fit the planting plan.

Plants should not be crowded. Select them for a special purpose and give them every opportunity to develop and fulfill that purpose.

![Figure 2d Locating Shrub and Flower Plantings](image-url)
Fourth Principle: The Farm Home

Figure 3d Locating Shrub and Flower Plantings
In Summary

If you make use of the suggestions offered in this circular when planning an improvement program, the task should not be too difficult. In fact, the planning period should be a time of enjoyment, learning, study, preparation and expectation.

It is a challenge for every family to plan and carry out a home grounds improvement project. In some cases, it will be advisable to secure the services of a skilled landscape designer.

As time goes by and the plantings develop into the picture that was created with the landscape plan, the home grounds improver will be well-rewarded for the efforts he has made in providing his family with a more beautiful and comfortable place in which to live.

REMEMBER:

- Study your home grounds as they are at present.
- Prepare a scale drawing of the home grounds, locating all existing features.
- Divide grounds into public, service and private areas.
- Draw in utilitarian features such as garage, drives, walks, parking space, clotheslines, utility poles, etc.
- Locate shade trees, specimen trees and other trees for enframement, borders and background.
- Develop foundation plantings, and other shrub features such as borders, screens and hedges.
- Plan use of flowers in foundation plantings and flower borders.
- Study references and seed and nursery catalogs.
- Prepare list of plants needed.
- Establish and maintain plantings and other improvements.
- Enjoy the beautiful surroundings you have developed.

List of Plant Materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Flowers</th>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Uses</th>
<th>Planting Time</th>
<th>Planting Site</th>
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<td>Dwarf flower</td>
<td>Floss</td>
<td>4’-8”</td>
<td>Lavender</td>
<td>Edging</td>
<td>Inside*—March</td>
<td>Sun</td>
</tr>
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<td>9’-12”</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Edging</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Outside—May</td>
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<td>White</td>
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<td>Sweet Alysium</td>
<td>3”-4”</td>
<td>Lilac</td>
<td>Edging</td>
<td>Bedding</td>
<td>Inside—March</td>
<td>Sun or Shade</td>
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<td>6”-10”</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Bedding</td>
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<td>Outside*—April</td>
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<td>Most colors</td>
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<td>Cut flowers</td>
<td>Inside*—March</td>
<td>Sun or Shade</td>
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<td>except</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Outside—May</td>
<td>Shade</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tall</td>
<td>36”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calendula</td>
<td>Pot Marigold</td>
<td>18”-24”</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Edging</td>
<td>Bedding</td>
<td>Outside—April</td>
<td>Sun or Shade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calliopsis</td>
<td>Calliopsis</td>
<td>9”-15”</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Outside—April</td>
<td>Shade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf</td>
<td>18”-30”</td>
<td>Brownish-red</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celosia</td>
<td>Crested</td>
<td>12”-24”</td>
<td>Bright</td>
<td>Bedding</td>
<td>Inside*—March</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cristata</td>
<td>Cockscamb</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Outside—April</td>
<td>Shade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumosa</td>
<td>Cockscamb</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plume type</td>
<td>24”-36”</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centaurea</td>
<td>Bachelor Button</td>
<td>24-36”</td>
<td>Blue, Pink,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cut Flowers</td>
<td>Outside—March</td>
<td>Sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanus</td>
<td></td>
<td>Purple, White</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>White</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosmos</td>
<td>Cosmos</td>
<td>3’-4”</td>
<td>White, Lilac, Pink, Crimson, Orange</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cut Flowers</td>
<td>Inside*—April</td>
<td>Sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf</td>
<td>6’-8”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Outside—May</td>
<td>Shade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delphinium</td>
<td>Larkspur</td>
<td>2”</td>
<td>White, Blue, Pink, Yellow</td>
<td></td>
<td>Borders</td>
<td>Fall or Early</td>
<td>Sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajacis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cut Flowers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus</td>
<td>Annual Pinks</td>
<td>1’-2’</td>
<td>Red and</td>
<td>Bedding</td>
<td>Inside*—March</td>
<td>Full Sun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many species and varieties</td>
<td></td>
<td>related tones</td>
<td>plants, cut</td>
<td>flowers</td>
<td>Outside—April</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus</td>
<td>Carnation</td>
<td>1’-1½”</td>
<td>Red, Rose, Pink, White, Yellow</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cut flowers</td>
<td>Outside—April</td>
<td>Full Sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caryophyllus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Cloth protection)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impatiens</td>
<td>Balsam,</td>
<td>6”-8”</td>
<td>Orange, Rose or White, Pink</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bedding</td>
<td>Inside—March</td>
<td>Sun or Shade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balsamina</td>
<td>Touch-Me-Not</td>
<td>2½”-2½”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Outside—April</td>
<td>Shade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lathyrus</td>
<td>Sweet Pea</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Arrangement</td>
<td>Corsages</td>
<td>Inside—Feb. or Sun</td>
<td>March</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>odoratus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Outside—April</td>
<td>Outside—April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf</td>
<td>8”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall</td>
<td>5”-6”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirabilis</td>
<td>Four O’Clock</td>
<td>1½”-3½”</td>
<td>Crimson, Yellow, White,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hedge</td>
<td>Inside*—March</td>
<td>Sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalopa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Outside—April</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16
### Botanical Name and Common Name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Uses</th>
<th>Planting Time (*Best Method)</th>
<th>Planting Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Molucella laevis</td>
<td>Bells of Ireland</td>
<td>2'—3'</td>
<td>Bell-like sheath is green, Small flowers white</td>
<td>Flower Arrangements</td>
<td>Inside—March Sun</td>
<td>Outside—May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicotiana Alata</td>
<td>Flowering Tobacco</td>
<td>1'—5'</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Bedding</td>
<td>Inside—March Outside—April</td>
<td>Sun or partial Shade, Most soils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicotiana Sylvestris</td>
<td>Petunia</td>
<td>1'—3'</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Bedding</td>
<td>Inside—March Outside—May</td>
<td>Sun or Shade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petunia Dwarf</td>
<td>White to Rose and Purple</td>
<td>Bedding</td>
<td>Inside—March Outside—May</td>
<td>Sun or Shade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Phlox</td>
<td>6”</td>
<td>White, Magenta Rose, Purple</td>
<td>Bedding</td>
<td>Inside—March Outside—May</td>
<td>Full Sun Sandy Soil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moss Rose or Sun Plant</td>
<td>6”</td>
<td>Purplish-crimson, Yellow, White</td>
<td>Bedding</td>
<td>Outside—October or April</td>
<td>Hot, Sunny location</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia Splendens</td>
<td>Scarlet</td>
<td>Foundation Bedding</td>
<td>Inside—March Sun Outside—May</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scabiosa atropurpurea</td>
<td>2’—3’</td>
<td>Purple, Blue, Mahogany Rose, White</td>
<td>Cut flowers</td>
<td>Inside—March Outside—April</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tagetes Dwarf</td>
<td>Yellow, Red, Orange</td>
<td>Edgings</td>
<td>Inside—March Cut flowers Outside—May Sandy soils</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marigold</td>
<td>8”—12”</td>
<td>Cut flowers Outside—May Background of Border</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall</td>
<td>2’—3’</td>
<td>Bedding Outside—April Cool site Shade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropaeolum Dwarf</td>
<td>Nasturtium</td>
<td>10”</td>
<td>Yellow, Orange, Scarlet</td>
<td>Bedding Outside—April Cool site Shade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>1½’</td>
<td>6’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall</td>
<td>(Climbing)</td>
<td>(Under 25 feet)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbena Dwarf</td>
<td>6”</td>
<td>White, Rose, Purple, Yellow</td>
<td>Bedding Cover</td>
<td>Inside—March Outside—April Sun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verben</td>
<td>Dwarf</td>
<td>1’</td>
<td>Bedding Border Cut flowers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Woody Plant List

#### Evergreens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dry or Exposed Sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Cedar, Red, (Eastern) Juniperus virginiana</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cedar, Silver, Rocky Mt. Juniper, Juniperus scopulorum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine, Ponderosa, Pinus ponderosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine, Austrian, Pinus nigra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine, Scotch, Pinus sylvestris</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Protected or Moist Sites

| Douglas fir, Pseudotsuga menziesii |
| Fir, Concolor (Shortleaf White Fir) Abies concolor |
| Spruce, Black Hills, Picea glauca densata |
| Spruce, Colorado Blue, Picea pungens |
| *Alternate hosts for cedar-apple rust |

#### DECIDUOUS TREES (50 ft or over)

| Basswood (Linden), Tilia americana |
| Cottonwood, Populus deltoides (Siouxland) |
| Elm, American, Ulmus americana |
| Elm, Slippery, Ulmus fulva |
| Hackberry, Celtis occidentalis |
| Honey Locust, Gleditsia triacanthos inermis |
| Maple, Norway Acer platanoides |
| Maple, Silver or Soft, Acer saccharinum |
| Oak, Bur, Quercus macrocarpa |
| Walnut, Black, Juglans nigra |
| Willow, White, Golden, Salix alba Wilow, Laurel Leaf, Salix pentandra |

#### DECIDUOUS TREES (25-50 feet)

| Ash, Green, Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata |
| Boxelder, Acer negundo |
| Buckeye, Ohio, Aesculus glabra |
| Coffeetree, Kentucky, Gymnocladus dioicus |
| Elm, Hybrids, Ulmus spp. |
| Elm, Siberian, Ulmus pumila Poplar, Bolleena, Populus alba bolleena |

#### DECIDUOUS TREES (Under 25 feet)

| Apricot, manchurian, Prunus mandshurica |
| Crabbs, Wild and Ornamental, Malus sp. |
| Hawthorn, Crataegus, sp. |
| Lilac, Japanese Tree, Syringa amurensis Maple, Amur, Acer ginnala ensis |
| Mountain Ash, European, Sorbus aucuparia |
**LARGE SHRUBS (Over 8 feet)**
- Buffaloberry, *Shepherdia argentea*
- Chokecherry, *Prunus virginiana*
- Cranberrybush, European, *Viburnum opulus*
- Honeysuckle, Tatarian, *Lonicera tatarica*
- Lilac, Chinese, *Syringa chinensis* (rothomagensis)
- Lilac, Common, *Syringa vulgaris*
- Lilac, French Hybrids
- Mock Orange, Sweet, *Philadelphus coronarius*
- Mock Orange, Virginal
- Nannyberry (or Black Haw), *Viburnum lentago*
- Peatree, Siberian, *Caragana arborescens*
- Serviceberry, Juneberry, *Amelanchier canadensis*
- Snowball, *Viburnum opulus sterilis*
- Sumac, Staghorn, *Rhus typhina*
- Sumac, Smooth, *Rhus glabra*

**MEDIUM SHRUBS, 5-10 ft.**
- Beauty Bush, *Kolkwitzia amabilis*
- Cherry, Nanking, *Prunus tomentosa*
- Cotoneaster, Peking, *Cotoneaster acutifolia*
- Cotoneaster, (Red Fruit) *Cotoneaster multiflorus*
- Cranberrybush, American, Highbush, *Viburnum trilobum*
- Currant, Golden Flowering, *Ribes aureum*
- Dogwood, Redosier, *Cornus stolonifera*
- Dogwood, Colorado, *Cornus stolonifera coloradensis*
- Elder, American, Golden and Cutleaf *Sambucus candensis, aurea*
- and *acutiloba*
- Honeysuckle, Morrow, *Loniceramorrows*
- Indigo (or False Indigo), *Amorpha fruticosa*
- Juneberry or Saskatoon, *Amelanchier alnifolia*
- Ninebark, Common, *Physocarpus opulifolius*
- Old Man, *Artemisia abrotanum*
- Plum, Flowering, *Prunus triloba*
- Rose, *Rugosa*, and N. E. Hansen Hybrids (Lillian Gibson)
- Siberberr, *Elaeagnus commutata*
- Spirea, Van Houte, *Spiraea van houttei*
- Wahoo or Burningbush, *Euonymus atropurpureus*

### Perennial Flowers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Blooming Period</th>
<th>Uses</th>
<th>Preferred Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Althaea rosea</td>
<td>Hollyhock</td>
<td>4’-10’</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>July, August</td>
<td>Back part of border</td>
<td>Sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquilegia</td>
<td>Columbine</td>
<td>2’-3’</td>
<td>Blue &amp; White, Yellow, Pink</td>
<td>May and June</td>
<td>Border</td>
<td>Sun or partial shade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster</td>
<td>Perennial Aster</td>
<td>1½’</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>July, August</td>
<td>Border</td>
<td>Sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum Maximum</td>
<td>Shasta Daisy</td>
<td>2’-3’</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>June, September</td>
<td>Border</td>
<td>Cut flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum morifolium</td>
<td>Garden Mums</td>
<td>1’-4’</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>August, November</td>
<td>Border</td>
<td>Cut flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convallaria</td>
<td>Lilly of the Valley</td>
<td>10’</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>Bouquets, Corsages, Arrangements</td>
<td>Partial shade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coreopsis</td>
<td>Coreopsis (Tickseed)</td>
<td>2½’</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>June, October</td>
<td>Cut flowers</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delphinium hybridum</td>
<td>Garden Larkspur</td>
<td>4’-8’</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>June, July</td>
<td>Border</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus barbatus</td>
<td>Sweet William</td>
<td>1½’</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>June, July</td>
<td>Cut flowers</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus Several species</td>
<td>Perennial Pinks</td>
<td>6’-18’</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>May, September</td>
<td>Cut flowers</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicentra spectabilis</td>
<td>Bleeding Heart</td>
<td>3’</td>
<td>Deep pink</td>
<td>May, June</td>
<td>Borders</td>
<td>Sun or Cut flowers shade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaillardia aristata</td>
<td>Blanket-flower</td>
<td>1½’-2’</td>
<td>Yellow, Red</td>
<td>May, October</td>
<td>Border</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemerocallis Daylily</td>
<td>1½’-5’</td>
<td>Yellow, Orange, Red</td>
<td>May, August</td>
<td>Borders</td>
<td>Sun or With shrubs, partial Cut flowers shade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris Bearded Dwarf Intermediate Tall Siberian Japanese</td>
<td>4’-8’ 2’ 2’-4’ 2’-4’ 2’-4’</td>
<td>2’ 4’</td>
<td>Deep pink</td>
<td>May, June</td>
<td>Borders</td>
<td>Sun or Cut flowers shade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lythrum salicaria</td>
<td>Lythrum Purple loose stripe</td>
<td>3’-5’</td>
<td>Red-Purple</td>
<td>July, September</td>
<td>Border</td>
<td>Good in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paeonia</td>
<td>Peony</td>
<td>2’-3½’</td>
<td>White, Pink, Red</td>
<td>May, June</td>
<td>Borders</td>
<td>Most any place, Specimen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papaver orientale</td>
<td>Oriental Poppy</td>
<td>2’-3’</td>
<td>White, Orange, Salmon, Crimson</td>
<td>May, June</td>
<td>Borders</td>
<td>Sun or Cut flowers partial shade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanical Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Blooming Period</td>
<td>Uses</td>
<td>Preferred Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox</td>
<td>Perennial 6”-2’</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>June, September</td>
<td>Dwarf-Edgings, Rockeries, Cover</td>
<td>Sun or partial shade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physostegia virginiana</td>
<td>False Dragonhead</td>
<td>3’</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>July, September</td>
<td>Borders, Cut flowers</td>
<td>Sun or Cut flowers shade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veronica spicata</td>
<td>Speedwell 1’-3’</td>
<td>Blue, White, Pink</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Border</td>
<td>Full sun Cut flowers Moist soil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Flowering Bulbs**

Bulbs, Corms, Tubers, Roots

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Planting Time</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Blooming Period</th>
<th>Preferred Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Begonia</td>
<td>Tuberous</td>
<td>Tubers</td>
<td>Start tubers in March or April. Put in pots. Set plants out in June. Dig before freezing</td>
<td>Yellow, White, Salmon, Scarlet, Orange, Pink</td>
<td>1’</td>
<td>July, August</td>
<td>Partial shade, Wind protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canna</td>
<td>Canna</td>
<td>Roots</td>
<td>Set outside after danger of frost. Dig in fall</td>
<td>Red, Pink, Orange, Yellow</td>
<td>4’-6’</td>
<td>July, August</td>
<td>Formal beds Background of flower border. Deep rich soil plenty of water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crocosmia</td>
<td>Glory-of-the-Snow</td>
<td>Bulb</td>
<td>3-4 in. deep. Fall before frost</td>
<td>Blue, White, Pink</td>
<td>4”-6”</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>Border, Rock Garden, well drained soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahlia</td>
<td>Dahlia</td>
<td>Tubers</td>
<td>6 in. deep. Cover with 2 in. of soil at first. May 15—June 15, Dig after frost</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>3’-6’</td>
<td>August September</td>
<td>Perennial border. Need plenty water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fritillaria</td>
<td>Guinea-hen Bulb flower</td>
<td>2-3 in. Fall before frost</td>
<td>White to 1’</td>
<td>Purplish</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>Border, Rock Garden, well drained soil, needs winter protection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gladiolus</td>
<td>Gladiolus</td>
<td>Corm</td>
<td>3-6 in. deep. April 15—July 15. Dig after killing frost</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>3’</td>
<td>July, September</td>
<td>Cut flowers groups in shrub border among perennials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyacinth orientalis</td>
<td>Hyacinth</td>
<td>Bulb</td>
<td>5-6 in. deep. Fall before frost</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>1’</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>Formal beds Border Foreground of shrub border well drained soil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LOW SHRUBS, 3-5 ft.**

Deciduous

- Almond, Double Flowering, *Prunus glandulosa*
- Almond, Siberian, *Prunus tenella* (nana)
- Barberry, Japanese, *Berberis thunbergii*
- Caragana, Pygmy or Dwarf Peashrub, *Caragana pygmaea*
- Cherry, Chinese Bush, *Prunus japonica*
- Cherry, Ural Mt. (or Ground), *Prunus fruticosa*
- Coralberry, *Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*
- Currant, Wax, *Ribes cereum*
- Falsespirea (ash-leaved spirea), *Sorbaria sorbifolia*
- Golden Bell, *Forsythia ovata*
- Hydrangea, Snowhill, *Hydrangea arborescens*
- Honeysuckle Dwarf, *Lonicerata tatarica* nana
- Meadow Rose, *Rosa blanda*
- Mock Orange, Lemoine, and other dwarf sorts, *Philadelphus lemoinei*
- Ninebark, Dwarf, *Physocarpus opulifolius nanus*
- Sandcherry (Hansen Bush Cherry), *Prunus besseyi*
- Sandcherry, Purple Leaf, *Prunus cistena*
- Shrubby Cinquefoil, *Potentilla fruticosa*
- Silver Mound, *Artemisia spp.*
- Snowberry, *Symphoricarpos albus*
- Sumac, Three-lobed, *Rhus trilobata*

**Evergreen Shrubs**

- Andora Juniper, *Juniperus horizontalis plumosa*
- Bar Harbor Juniper, *Juniperus sabina horizontalis*
- Common Juniper, *Juniperus communis*
- Globe Arborvitae, *Thuja occidentalis woodwardii*
- Mugho Pine, *Pinus mugho*
- Pfitzer Juniper, *Juniperus chinensis pfitzerana*
- Pyramidal Arborvitae, *Thuja occidentalis*
- Pyramidal Juniper, *Juniperus virginiana; Juniperus scopulorum*
- Savin Juniper, *Juniperus sabina*
- Ware Arborvitae, *Thuja occidentalis wareana*
### Vines

- Bittersweet, American, *Celastrus scandens*
- Boston Ivy, *Parthenocissus tricuspidata*
- Clematis, Purple, *Clematis jackmanii*
- Dutchman’s-pipe, *Aristolochia durior*
- Englemann Virginia Creeper, *Parthenocissus quinquefolia Englemannii*
- Grape, Fox (Native), *Vitis Labrusca*
- Honeysuckle, Trumpet, *Lonicera sempervirens*
- Virgin’s Bower, *Clematis virginiana*
- Virginia Creeper, *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*

### Roses

Secure the following references for information on Roses.


2. Annual Guide for Buying Roses, American Rose Society, 4048 Roselea Place, Columbus 14, Ohio

### Trees and Shrubs With Showy Bloom

- Flowering Almond
- Beautybush
- Ohio Buckeye
- Bush Cinquefoil
- Flowering Crabapples
- Highbush Cranberry
- Hawthorns
- Zabels Honeysuckle
- Snowhill Hydrangea
- Japanese Tree Lilac
- Hybrid Lilacs
- Mountain Ash
- Flowering Plum
- Roses
- Spireas

### Trees and Shrubs With Showy Fruits

- Japanese Barberry (red)
- Silver Buffaloberry (yellow to red)
- Coralberry (violet to red)
- Sungari Rockspray Cotoneaster (red)
- Peking Cotoneaster (black)
- Flowering Crabapple (yellow to red)
- Highbush Cranberry (red)
- Golden Currant (black)
- Redosier Dogwood (white)
- Scarlet Elder (red)
- Amur Honeysuckle (red)
- Tatarian Honeysuckle (yellow to red)
- Amur Maple Ginnai (red)
- Mountain Ash (orange to red)
- Nannyberry (black)
- Roses (red)
- Serviceberry (red to blue)
- Snowberry (white)
- Eastern Wahoo (purplish red)

### Trees and Shrubs With Colored Summer Foliage

- Redleaf Japanese Barberry
- Golden Mockorange
- Golden Ninebark
- Russian Olive
- Golden Elder
- Cistena Sandcherry
- Japanese Barberry

### Trees and Shrubs With Colored Autumn Foliage

- Winged Euonymus
- Sumac
- Amur Maple
- Eastern Wahoo
- Oaks

### Trees and Shrubs With Colored Winter Stems

- Redosier Dogwood
- Golden twig Dogwood
- Redstem Willow
- Golden Willow
- Bolleana Poplar

### Trees and Shrubs For Shady Locations

- Chokeberries
- Coralberry
- Snowberry
- Alpine Currant
- False-Spirea
- Dogwood
- Wahoo
- Snowhill Hydrangea
- Wayfaring Tree
- Nannyberry