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PLANTS FOR
LANDSCAPE
PLANTING

ALBERT D. TAYLOR

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“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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LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
1900 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

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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*

<i>Picea excelsa</i>	<i>Tsuga Canadensis</i>
<i>Norway Spruce</i>	<i>Canadian Hemlock</i>
<i>Thuja</i> (in variety)	<i>Euonymus Japonicus</i>
<i>Arborvitae</i>	<i>Evergreen Euonymus</i>
<i>Retinospora plumosa</i> †	<i>Berberis ilicifolia</i> †
<i>Plume-like Cypress</i>	<i>Holly-leaved Barberry</i>
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	
<i>Oregon Grape</i>	

b. *Not holding leaves during winter*

<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	<i>Toxylon pomiferum</i> *
<i>Common European Barberry</i>	<i>Osage Orange</i>
<i>Berberis Thunbergii</i>	<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i> *
<i>Thunberg's Barberry</i>	<i>Cockspur Thorn</i>
<i>Cydonia Japonica</i> *	<i>Crataegus oxycantha</i> *
<i>Japanese Quince</i>	<i>May Thorn</i>
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>
<i>Wrinkled Japanese Rose</i>	<i>Early Fragrant Honeysuckle</i>
<i>Rosa laevigata</i>	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
<i>Cherokee Rose</i>	<i>European Beech</i>
<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	<i>Citrus trifoliata</i> †*
<i>Sea Buckthorn</i>	<i>Hardy Orange</i>
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>
<i>Common Buckthorn</i>	<i>Alder Buckthorn</i>
<i>Crataegus coccinea</i> *	
<i>Scarlet-fruited Thorn</i>	

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)

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†	Philadelphus nana aurea
<i>Hardy evergreen Azalea</i>	<i>Golden Dwarf Mock Orange</i>
Buxus suffruticosa†	Deutzia gracilis
<i>Dwarf Box</i>	<i>Slender Deutzia</i>
Ilex microphylla	Rose Dwarf polyantha (in variety)*
<i>Small-leaved Holly</i>	<i>Fairy Rose</i>
Berberis Thunbergii	Thuya occidentalis globosa†
<i>Thunberg's Barberry</i>	<i>Globe Arborvitae</i>
Rosa blanda*	Daphne Mezereum†
<i>Meadow Rose</i>	<i>Mezereon Daphne</i>
Andromeda Japonica†	Astilbe Japonica
<i>Japanese Fetterbush</i>	<i>Japanese Astilbe</i>
Viburnum opulus nanum	Ligustrum ibota Regelianum
<i>Dwarf Cranberry Bush</i>	<i>Regel's Privet</i>
	Thuya occidentalis Tom Thumb
	<i>Tom Thumb Arborvitae</i>

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)	Picea (in variety)
<i>Poplar</i>	<i>Spruce</i>
Salix (in variety)	Tsuga Canadensis
<i>Willow</i>	<i>Canadian Hemlock</i>

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 <i>American Beech</i>	Carpinus Caroliniana <i>American Hornbeam or Blue Beech</i>
Fagus sylvatica <i>European Beech</i>	Acer Tataricum <i>Tartarian Maple</i>
Pinus strobus <i>White Pine</i>	Acer dasycarpum pyramidalis <i>Pyramidal Silver Maple</i>

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 <i>Russian Olive</i>	Ligustrum (in variety) <i>Privet</i>
Forsythia intermedia <i>Hybrid Golden Bell</i>	Hibiscus syriacus <i>Rose of Sharon</i>
Forsythia viridissima <i>Dark Green Golden Bell</i>	Syringa vulgaris* <i>Common Lilac</i>
Spiraea Van Houttei* <i>Van Houtte's Spirea</i>	Fagus sylvatica <i>European Beech</i>
Lonicera Tatarica <i>Tartarian Honeysuckle</i>	Acer dasycarpum pyramidalis <i>Pyramidal Silver Maple</i> (Low-branched)
Rhamnus cathartica <i>Common Buckthorn</i>	Viburnum (in variety) <i>Viburnum</i>
Cornus Mas <i>Cornelian Cherry</i>	

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 <i>Mother of Thyme</i>	Armeria maritima <i>Sea Thrift</i>
Veronica repens (and others) <i>Speedwell</i>	Nepeta glechoma <i>Ground Ivy</i>
Galax aphylla† <i>Galax</i>	Viola tricolor <i>Common Pansy</i>
Helleborus niger <i>Christmas Rose</i>	Viola cornuta <i>Tufted Pansy</i>
Vinca minor <i>Myrtle</i>	Iberis sempervirens <i>Hardy Candytuft</i>
Erica <i>Heath</i>	Potentilla fruticosa <i>Shrubby Cinquefoil</i>
Daphne Cneorum <i>Garland Flower</i>	Campanula Carpatica <i>Carpathian Harebell</i>
Euonymus radicans <i>Creeping Euonymus</i>	Myosotis palustris <i>True Forget-me-not</i>
Alyssum saxatile compactum <i>Gold Tuft</i>	Achillea tomentosa <i>Yellow Milfoil</i>
Phlox procumbens <i>Phlox</i>	Funkia <i>Day Lily</i>

DRY

Arenaria <i>Tufted Sand Wort</i>	Phlox subulata <i>Moss Pink Phlox</i>
Dendrium buxifolium <i>Sand Myrtle</i>	Arctostaphylos uva-ursi <i>Bearberry</i>
Vinca minor <i>Periwinkle</i>	Mitchella repens† <i>Partridge Berry</i>
Gaultheria procumbens <i>Wintergreen</i>	Yucca filamentosa <i>Adam's Needle</i>
Sedums <i>Stonecrops</i>	Dianthus plumarius <i>Scotch Pink</i>
Pachysandra terminalis <i>Japanese Spurge</i>	Dianthus deltoides <i>Maiden Pink</i>

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† <i>English Ivy</i>	Pachysandra terminalis <i>Japanese Spurge</i>
Vinca minor <i>Periwinkle</i>	Mitchella repens† <i>Partridge Berry</i>
Ajuga reptans <i>Bugle</i>	Polygala paucifolia <i>Milkwort</i>
Convallaria majalis <i>Lily-of-the-Valley</i>	Lysimachia nummularia <i>Moneywort</i>
Euonymus obovatus <i>Semi-Creeping Euonymus</i>	Hydrophyllum appendiculatum <i>Water Leaf</i>
Sanguinaria Canadensis <i>Bloodroot</i>	Hydrophyllum Virginicum <i>Water Leaf</i>
Cornus Canadensis <i>Bunch Berry</i>	Gaultheria procumbens <i>Wintergreen</i>

FERNS:

For dry shady places:

Asplenium ebeneum <i>Rock Fern</i>	Asplenium Trichomanes <i>Evergreen Fern</i>
Camptosorus rhizophyllus <i>Walking-Fern</i>	Polypodium vulgare <i>Polypody</i>
Woodsia obtusa <i>Neat Fern</i>	Aspidium acrostichoides <i>Christmas Fern</i>
Aspidium marginale <i>Margined Fern</i>	Dicksonia punctilobula <i>Hay-scented Fern</i>
Osmunda Claytoniana <i>Clayton's Fern</i>	

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 <i>Maiden-hair Fern</i>	Aspidium cristatum <i>Dwarf Fern</i>
Aspidium acrostichoides <i>Christmas Fern</i>	Woodwardia Virginica <i>Virginia Chain Fern</i>
Aspidium marginale <i>Margined Fern</i>	Phegopteris hexagonoptera <i>Broad Beech Fern</i>
	Asplenium Felix-foemina <i>Lady Fern</i>

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

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 <i>Moss Pink</i>	Arctostaphylos uva-ursi <i>Bear Berry</i>
Pachysandra terminalis <i>Japanese Spurge</i>	Vinca minor <i>Periwinkle</i>

VINES

Rosa Wichuraiana (and hybrids) <i>Memorial Rose</i>	Ampelopsis quinquefolia <i>Virginia Creeper</i>
Celastrus scandens <i>Bittersweet</i>	Euonymus radicans <i>Creeping Euonymus</i>
Celastrus orbiculatus <i>Japanese Bittersweet</i>	Lycium vulgare <i>Matrimony Vine</i>
Lonicera Halleana <i>Hall's Honeysuckle</i>	

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) <i>Stonecrop</i>	Armeria maritima <i>Sea Thrift</i>
Phlox subulata <i>Moss Pink</i>	Arabis albida <i>Rock Cress</i>
Iberis sempervirens <i>Hardy Candytuft</i>	Saxifraga sarmentosa <i>Aaron's Beard</i>
Dianthus deltoides <i>Maiden Pink</i>	Ceratostigma plumbaginoides <i>Plumbago</i>
Cerastium tomentosum <i>Snow-in-Summer</i>	Iris cristata <i>Crested Iris</i>
Nepeta glechoma <i>Catmint</i>	Veronica rupestris <i>Speedwell</i>
Vinca minor <i>Periwinkle</i>	Iris pumila <i>Dwarf Flag</i>

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 <i>Ostrich Fern</i>	Veronica repens <i>Creeping Speedwell</i>
Yucca filamentosa <i>Adam's Needle</i>	Cerastium tomentosum <i>Snow-in-Summer</i>
Phlox subulata <i>Moss Pink</i>	Armeria maritima <i>Sea Thrift</i>
Dianthus deltoides <i>Maiden Pink</i>	Sempervivum <i>House Leek</i>

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 <i>Slender Deutzia</i>	Symphoricarpos vulgaris <i>Coral Berry</i>
Kerria Japonica† <i>Globe Flower</i>	Symphoricarpos racemosus <i>Snow Berry</i>
Xanthorrhiza apiifolia† <i>Yellow-root</i>	Myrica cerifera <i>Bay Berry</i>
Spiraea Thunbergii <i>Thunberg's Spirea</i>	Stephanandra flexuosa <i>Stephanandra</i>
Hypericum Moserianum† <i>Gold Flower</i>	Berberis Thunbergii <i>Thunberg's Barberry</i>
Spiraea Anthony Waterer <i>Anthony Waterer's Spirea</i>	Callicarpa purpurea† <i>Beauty Fruit</i>

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 <i>Withe-rod</i>	Spiraea Van Houttei* <i>Van Houtte's Spirea</i>
Ligustrum ibota Regelianum <i>Regel's Privet</i>	Rhodotypos kerrioides <i>White Kerria</i>
Aralia pentaphylla <i>Five-leaved Angelica</i>	Cornus (in variety)* <i>Dogwood</i>
Ribes aureum <i>Flowering Currant</i>	Forsythia suspensa <i>Drooping Golden Bell</i>
Ligustrum Amurense <i>Amoor River Privet</i>	Spiraea prunifolia* <i>Bridal Wreath</i>
Viburnum plicatum <i>Japanese Snowball</i>	Viburnum dilatatum <i>Japanese Bush Cranberry</i>

TALL-GROWING SHRUBS

Lonicera Tatarica <i>Tartarian Honeysuckle</i>	Forsythia intermedia <i>Hybrid Golden Bell</i>
Lonicera Morrowi <i>Japanese Bush Honeysuckle</i>	Forsythia viridissima <i>Dark Green Golden Bell</i>
Philadelphus coronarius <i>Common Mock Orange</i>	Forsythia Fortunei <i>Fortune's Forsythia</i>
Diervilla rosea <i>Rose-colored Weigela</i>	Syringa (in variety)* <i>Lilac</i>
Viburnum lentago <i>Sheep Berry</i>	Viburnum lantana <i>Wayfaring Tree</i>
Viburnum opulus <i>High-Bush Cranberry</i>	

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 <i>Pinkster Flower</i>	Symphoricarpos racemosus <i>Snowberry</i>
--	--

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

Azalea lutea <i>Flame-colored Azalea</i>	Symphoricarpos vulgaris <i>Coral Berry</i>
Azalea Vaseyi <i>Carolina Azalea</i>	Callicarpa purpurea <i>Beauty Fruit</i>
Spiraea tomentosa <i>Steeple Bush</i>	Rhus copallina <i>Shining Sumac</i>
Myrica cerifera <i>Bay berry</i>	Ceanothus Americanus <i>New Jersey Tea</i>

MEDIUM-GROWING SHRUBS

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

TALL-GROWING SHRUBS

Amelanchier Canadensis <i>Shad Bush</i>	Aronia nigra <i>Black Chokeberry</i>
Corylus Americana <i>Hazelnut</i>	Aronia arbutifolia <i>Red Chokeberry</i>
Crataegus (in variety)* <i>Thorn</i>	Hamamelis Virginiana <i>Witch Hazel</i>
Diervilla trifida <i>Bush Honeysuckle</i>	Viburnum (in variety)

Ilex verticillata
Winterberry

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 <i>Rose of Sharon</i>	Prunus amygdalus* <i>Flowering Almond</i>
Diervilla amabilis variegatis <i>Variegated Weigela</i>	Rhus cotinus <i>Smoke Tree</i>
Hydrangea <i>Hydrangea</i>	Sambucus aurea <i>Golden Elder</i>
Euonymus alatus <i>Winged Burning Bush</i>	Cydonia (in variety)* <i>Quince</i>
Euonymus Europaeus <i>European Spindle Tree</i>	Halesia tetraptera <i>Silver Bell</i>
Chionanthus Virginica <i>White Fringe</i>	Berberis vulgaris purpurea <i>Purple Barberry</i>
Corylus maxima purpurea <i>Purple Hazel</i>	Cornus stolonifera lutea* <i>Yellow-twiggged Dogwood</i>
Caragana arborescens <i>Siberian Pea Tree</i>	Tamarix odessana <i>Tamarisk</i>
Exochorda grandiflora <i>Pearl Bush</i>	Aesculus parviflora <i>Dwarf Horse Chestnut</i>

TREES

Acer polymorphum† <i>Japanese Maple</i>	Tilia argentea <i>Silver Linden</i>
Sorbus quercifolia <i>Oak-leaved Mountain Ash</i>	Acer platanoides Schwedleri <i>Schwedler's Purple Maple</i>
Crataegus (in variety)* <i>Thorn</i>	Aesculus (in variety) <i>Horse Chestnut</i>
Cladrastis tinctoria <i>Yellow-wood</i>	Pyrus (in variety)* <i>Crab</i>
Magnolias (in variety)† <i>Magnolia</i>	Fagus (in variety) <i>Beech</i>

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 <i>Sourwood</i>	Cercis Canadensis <i>Judas Tree</i>
Cornus florida <i>White-flowering Dogwood</i>	Juniperus Virginiana <i>Red Cedar</i>
Retinospora† <i>Cypress</i>	Pinus (in variety) <i>Pine</i>
Thuja (in variety) <i>Arborvitae</i>	Taxus (in variety) <i>Yew</i>
Picea (in variety) <i>Spruce</i>	Abies (in variety) <i>Fir</i>
Betula (in variety) <i>Birch</i>	Catalpa Bungei <i>Round-leaved Catalpa</i>
Morus pendula <i>Tea's Weeping Mulberry</i>	Populus alba Bolleana <i>Bolle's Poplar</i>
Quercus (in variety) <i>Oak</i>	Populus nigra fastigiata <i>Lombardy Poplar</i>
Prunus Pissardii <i>Purple-leaved Plum</i>	Ulmus montana pendula <i>Camperdown Weeping Elm</i>

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 <i>American Elm</i>	Acer saccharum <i>Sugar Maple</i>
Quercus rubra <i>Red Oak</i>	Tilia vulgaris <i>Common Linden</i>
Quercus coccinea <i>Scarlet Oak</i>	Aesculus hippocastanum <i>Horse Chestnut</i>

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

Ginkgo biloba <i>Maidenhair Tree</i>	Platanus occidentalis <i>American Plane</i>
Liriodendron tulipifera <i>Tulip Tree</i>	Plantanus orientalis <i>Oriental Plane</i>
Ailanthus glandulosa <i>Tree of Heaven</i>	Acer platanoides <i>Norway Maple</i>
Celtis occidentalis <i>Nettle Tree or Hack Berry</i>	Liquidambar styraciflua <i>Sweet Gum</i>
Quercus palustris <i>Pin Oak</i>	

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

PEATY SITUATIONS

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

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 <i>Red Cedar</i>	Quercus rubra <i>Red Oak</i>
Robinia pseudacacia <i>Black Locust</i>	

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

<i>Pinus Austriaca</i> <i>Austrian Pine</i>	<i>Cornus florida</i> <i>Flowering Dogwood</i>
<i>Pinus strobus</i> <i>White Pine</i>	<i>Pyrus baccata</i> * <i>Crab</i>
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> <i>Scotch Pine</i>	<i>Pinus rigida</i> <i>Pitch Pine</i>

SHRUBS

<i>Rhus aromatica</i> <i>Fragrant Sumac</i>	<i>Rosa rugosa</i> <i>Ramanas Rose</i>
<i>Salix tristis</i> <i>Dwarf Gray Willow</i>	<i>Myrica cerifera</i> <i>Bayberry</i>
<i>Hamamelis Virginiana</i> <i>Witch Hazel</i>	<i>Juniperus communis</i> <i>Common Juniper</i>
<i>Caragana arborescens</i> <i>Siberian Pea Tree</i>	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> <i>Huckleberry</i>
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> <i>Buckthorn</i>	<i>Symphoricarpos vulgaris</i> <i>Coral Berry</i>
<i>Azalea nudiflora</i> <i>Pinkster Flower</i>	<i>Spiraea Van Houttei</i> * <i>Van Houtte's Spirea</i>
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> <i>Scotch Broom</i>	<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i> gr. fl. <i>Large-flowering Hydrangea</i>
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> <i>Oregon Grape</i>	<i>Comptonia asplenifolia</i> <i>Sweet Fern</i>
<i>Prunus maritima</i> * <i>Beach Plum</i>	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> <i>Sea Buckthorn</i>

VINES

<i>Lycium vulgare</i> <i>Matrimony Vine</i>	<i>Lonicera Halleana</i> <i>Hall's Honeysuckle</i>
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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

<i>Tsuga Canadensis</i> <i>Canadian Hemlock</i>	<i>Abies balsamea</i> <i>Balsam Fir</i>
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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

<i>Picea excelsa</i> <i>Norway Spruce</i>	<i>Abies Nordmanniana</i> <i>Nordman's Fir</i>
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> <i>American Arborvitae</i>	<i>Acer saccharum</i> <i>Sugar Maple</i>
<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> <i>Indian Bean</i>	<i>Acer rubrum</i> <i>Red Maple</i>
<i>Abies</i> <i>Fir</i>	<i>Larix Americana</i> <i>American Larch</i>
<i>Pinus strobus</i> <i>White Pine</i>	<i>Fagus</i> <i>Beech</i>

SHRUBS

<i>Cornus Sibirica</i> <i>Siberian Red Osier</i>	<i>Diervilla trifida</i> <i>Bush Honeysuckle</i>
<i>Halesia tetraptera</i> <i>Silver Bell</i>	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i> <i>Arrow wood</i>
<i>Corylus avellana</i> <i>Filbert</i>	<i>Berberis Thunbergii</i> <i>Thunberg's Barberry</i>
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i> <i>Sweet-scented Shrub</i>	<i>Hamamelis Virginiana</i> <i>Witch Hazel</i>

VINES

<i>Wistaria Chinensis</i> <i>Chinese Wistaria</i>	<i>Lonicera Halleana</i> <i>Hall's Honeysuckle</i>
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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

<i>Acer Ginnale</i> <i>Siberian Maple</i>	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> <i>Black Alder</i>
<i>Betula alba</i> <i>European White Birch</i>	<i>Caragana arborescens</i> <i>Siberian Pea Tree</i>

TREES—Continued

Betula populifolia <i>American Birch</i>	Juniperus communis Hibernica <i>Irish Juniper</i>
Crataegus coccinea* <i>Scarlet Thorn</i>	Populus balsamifera <i>Balsam Poplar</i>
Crataegus oxycantha* <i>May Thorn</i>	Populus Carolinensis <i>Carolina Poplar</i>
Eleagnus angustifolia <i>Russian Olive</i>	Juniperus Virginiana <i>Red Cedar</i>
Ulmus Americana <i>American Elm</i>	Pinus Austriaca <i>Austrian Pine</i>
Pyrus baccata* <i>Flowering Crab</i>	Pinus rigida <i>Pitch Pine</i>
Fraxinus Americana <i>White Ash</i>	Pinus sylvestris <i>Scotch Pine</i>
Robinia pseudacacia <i>Black Locust</i>	Pinus mughus <i>Dwarf Pine</i>
Picea excelsa <i>Norway Spruce</i>	Sorbus Americana <i>Mountain Ash</i>
Picea alba <i>White Spruce</i>	Quercus macrocarpa <i>Mossy Cup Oak</i>

Salix vitellina
Golden Willow

SHRUBS

Syringa vulgaris* <i>Common lilac</i>	Rhamnus cathartica <i>Buckthorn</i>
Philadelphus coronarius <i>Mock Orange</i>	Symphoricarpos occidentalis <i>Western Snowberry</i>
Ribes floridum* <i>Flowering Currant</i>	Viburnum opulus <i>High Bush Cranberry</i>
Cornus alba Sibirica <i>Siberian Osier</i>	Berberis vulgaris <i>Common Barberry</i>
Eleagnus argentea <i>Silver Thorn</i>	Rhus typhina <i>Staghorn Sumac</i>
Spiraea tomentosa <i>Hardhack</i>	Rhus glabra <i>Smooth Sumac</i>
Spiraea sorbifolia <i>Sorbe-leaved Spirea</i>	Rhus aromatica <i>Fragrant Sumac</i>
Myrica cerifera <i>Bayberry</i>	Rosa rugosa <i>Wrinkled Japanese Rose</i>

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	Lonicera Halleana
<i>Grape Vine</i>	<i>Hall's Honeysuckle</i>
Lycium vulgare	Ampelopsis quinquefolia
<i>Matrimony Vine</i>	<i>Virginia Creeper</i>
Smilax rotundifolia	Celastrus scandens
<i>Bull Brier</i>	<i>American Bittersweet</i>
	Euonymus radicans
	<i>Creeping Euonymus</i>

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	Diervilla trifida
<i>Sweet-scented Shrub</i>	<i>Bush Honeysuckle</i>
Cornus florida	Cornus (in variety)
<i>Flowering Dogwood</i>	<i>Dogwood</i>
Symphoricarpos vulgaris	Cornus Mas
<i>Coral Berry</i>	<i>Cornelian Cherry</i>
Symphoricarpos racemosus	Ligustrum (in variety)
<i>Snowberry</i>	<i>Privet</i>
Kalmia latifolia	Clethra alnifolia
<i>Mountain Laurel</i>	<i>Sweet Pepper Bush</i>
Taxus Canadensis	Azalea (in variety)
<i>Canadian Yew</i>	<i>Azalea</i>
Acer Pennsylvanicum	Viburnum acerifolium
<i>Striped Maple</i>	<i>Maple-leaved Viburnum</i>
Amelanchier Canadensis	Viburnum lentago
<i>Shad Bush</i>	<i>Sheepberry</i>
Ceanothus Americanus	Viburnum alnifolium
<i>New Jersey Tea</i>	<i>Hobble-bush</i>
Rhodotypos kerrioides	Viburnum dentatum
<i>White Kerria</i>	<i>Arrow-wood</i>
Tsuga Canadensis	Viburnum opulus
<i>Canadian Hemlock</i>	<i>Bush Cranberry</i>
Cornus alternifolia	Hamamelis Virginiana
<i>Alternate-leaved Dogwood</i>	<i>Witch Hazel</i>

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

<i>Cornus alternifolia</i> <i>Alternate-leaved Dogwood</i>	<i>Ceanothus Americanus</i> <i>New Jersey Tea</i>
<i>Tsuga Canadensis</i> <i>Canadian Hemlock</i>	<i>Rubus odoratus</i> <i>Flowering Raspberry</i>
<i>Cornus florida</i> <i>Flowering Dogwood</i>	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i> <i>Sweet Scented Shrub</i>
<i>Hamamelis Virginiana</i> <i>Witch Hazel</i>	<i>Abies balsamea</i> <i>Balsam Fir</i>
<i>Ostrya Virginiana</i> <i>Hop Hornbeam</i>	<i>Philadelphus inodorus</i> <i>Scentless Mock Orange</i>
<i>Acer saccharum</i> <i>Sugar Maple</i>	<i>Staphylea trifolia</i> <i>American Bladder-nut</i>
<i>Carpinus Caroliniana</i> <i>Blue Beech</i>	<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i> <i>Red Chokeberry</i>
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i> <i>Maple-leaved Viburnum</i>	<i>Aronia nigra</i> <i>Black Chokeberry</i>
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> <i>Pepper Bush</i>	<i>Leucothoe Cataesbaei</i> <i>Cataesby's Leucothoe</i>
	<i>Ilex verticillata</i> <i>Winterberry</i>

B. GROUND COVER PLANTS

<i>Ajuga reptans</i> <i>Bugle</i>	<i>Vinca minor</i> <i>Periwinkle</i>
<i>Convallaria majalis</i> <i>Lily-of-the-Valley</i>	<i>Hedera helix</i> † <i>English Ivy</i>
<i>Euonymus obovatus</i> <i>Semi-creeping Euonymus</i>	<i>Hypericum kalmianum</i> <i>St. John's Wort</i>
<i>Euonymus radicans</i> <i>Creeping Euonymus</i>	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i> <i>Polypody</i>
<i>Dicksonia punctilobula</i> <i>Hay-scented Fern</i>	<i>Aster ericoides</i> <i>Wood Aster</i>

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

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

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 <i>Drooping Golden Bell</i>	Robinia pseudacacia <i>Black Locust</i>
Tamarix gallica <i>French Tamarisk</i>	Cornus (in variety)* <i>Dogwood</i>
Hippophae rhamnoides <i>Sea Buckthorn</i>	Deutzia (in variety) Weigela (in variety)
Rhus cotinus <i>Smoke Bush</i>	Philadelphus grandiflorus <i>Large-flowered Mock Orange</i>
Chionanthus Virginica <i>White Fringe</i>	Rosa rugosa <i>Wrinkled Japanese Rose</i>
Salix Babylonica <i>Weeping Willow</i>	Spiraea Van Houttei* <i>Van Houtte's Spirea</i>
Amelanchier botryapium <i>Service Berry</i>	Viburnum opulus <i>High Bush Cranberry</i>
Cerasus avium fl. pl.* <i>European Double-flowering Cherry</i>	Lonicera Tatarica <i>Tartarian Honeysuckle</i>
Laburnum vulgare <i>Golden Chain</i>	Native Rhododendron Rhus (in variety) <i>Sumac</i>
Sambucus Canadensis <i>Elder</i>	Ribes* <i>Flowering Currants</i>
	Symphoricarpos racemosus <i>Snowberry</i>

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 <i>Box Elder</i>	Liquidambar styraciflua <i>Sweet Gum</i>
Acer rubrum <i>Red Maple</i>	Sassafras officinalis <i>Common Sassafras</i>

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.

Rhus typhina <i>Staghorn Sumac</i>	Acer saccharum <i>Sugar Maple</i>
Betula lutea <i>Yellow Birch</i>	Acer rubrum <i>Red Maple</i>

MEDIUM

Ampelopsis quinquefolia <i>Virginia Creeper</i>	Nyssa sylvatica <i>Sour Gum</i>
Quercus rubra <i>Red Oak</i>	Berberis Thunbergii <i>Thunberg's Barberry</i>
Fraxinus Americana <i>White Ash</i>	Vaccinium corymbosum <i>Huckleberry</i>
Viburnum acerifolium <i>Maple-leaved Viburnum</i>	Rhus aromatica <i>Fragrant Sumac</i>
Viburnum dentatum <i>Arrow-wood</i>	

LATE

Quercus coccinea <i>Scarlet Oak</i>	Ginkgo biloba <i>Maidenhair Tree</i>
Cornus florida <i>White-flowering Dogwood</i>	Euonymus Europaeus <i>European Spindle Tree</i>
Cladrastis lutea <i>Yellow-wood</i>	Forsythia viridissima <i>Dark Green Forsythia</i>
Mahonia aquifolium <i>Oregon Grape</i>	Euonymus alatus <i>Winged Spindle Tree</i>
Hamamelis Virginiana <i>Witch Hazel</i>	Oxydendrum arboreum <i>Sourwood</i>

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.

Cornus Mas <i>Cornelian Cherry</i>	Forsythia suspensa <i>Drooping Golden Bell</i>
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Magnolia stellata <i>Starry Magnolia</i>	Forsythia (in variety) <i>Golden Bell</i>
Cercis Canadensis <i>Red Bud</i>	Prunus triloba* <i>Flowering Plum</i>
Cornus florida <i>White-flowering Dogwood</i>	Prunus (in variety)* <i>Plum</i>
Halesia tetraptera <i>Silver Bell</i>	Amelanchier botryapium <i>Service Berry</i>
Benzoin odoriferum <i>Spice Bush</i>	Mahonia aquifolium <i>Oregon Grape</i>
Azalea lutea <i>Flame Azalea</i>	Azalea Vaseyi <i>Vasey's Azalea</i>
	Azalea nudiflora <i>Pinkster Flower</i>

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)* <i>Thorn</i>	Exochorda grandiflora <i>Pearl Bush</i>
Azalea mollis <i>Japanese Azalea</i>	Viburnum plicatum <i>Japanese Snowball</i>
Spiraea Thunbergii <i>Thunberg's Spirea</i>	Viburnum (in variety) <i>Viburnum</i>
Spiraea prunifolia* <i>Bridal Wreath Spirea</i>	Lonicera fragrantissima <i>Early Fragrant Honeysuckle</i>
Syringa (in variety)* <i>Lilac</i>	Robinia pseudacacia <i>Black Locust</i>
Sambucus Canadensis <i>Elder</i>	Prunus Japonica fl. pl.* <i>Double-flowered Almond</i>
Rhodotypos kerrioides <i>White Kerria</i>	Halesia tetraptera <i>Silver Bell</i>

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 <i>Yellow-wood</i>	Koelreuteria paniculata <i>Varnish Tree</i>
Spiraea Van Houttei* <i>Van Houtte's Spirea</i>	Diervilla hybrida <i>Hybrid Weigela</i>

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.

<i>Kalmia latifolia</i> <i>Mountain Laurel</i>	<i>Callicarpa purpurea</i> <i>Beauty Fruit</i>
Rhododendrons <i>Hybrid Varieties</i>	<i>Rosa rugosa</i> <i>Japanese Rose</i>
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> <i>Sourwood</i>	<i>Deutzia</i> (in variety) <i>Hydrangea</i> (in variety)
Roses* (in variety)	<i>Cornus</i> (in variety) <i>Dogwood</i>
<i>Philadelphus</i> (in variety)* <i>Mock Orange</i>	<i>Viburnum</i> (in variety) <i>Viburnum</i>
<i>Syringa</i> (in variety)* <i>Lilac</i>	<i>Spiraea</i> (in variety)* <i>Spirea</i>

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.

<i>Spiraea Billardi</i> <i>Billard's Spirea</i>	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> <i>Groundsel Bush</i>
<i>Spiraea Anthony Waterer</i> <i>Crimson Spirea</i>	<i>Hamamelis Virginiana</i> <i>Witch Hazel</i>
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> <i>Rose of Sharon</i>	<i>Kerria Japonica</i> <i>Globe Flower</i>
<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i> gr. fl. <i>Large-flowered Hydrangea</i>	<i>Hypericum</i> (in variety)† <i>Hypericum</i>
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> <i>Shrubby Cinquefoil</i>	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> <i>Pepperbush</i>
<i>Symphoricarpos vulgaris</i> <i>Coral Berry</i>	<i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i> <i>Snowberry</i>

E. (Producing flowers in reds and pinks).

EARLY-FLOWERING TYPES

<i>Magnolia Soulangeana</i> † <i>Soulange's Magnolia</i>	<i>Pyrus angustifolia</i> * <i>Narrow-leaved Crab</i>
<i>Cercis Canadensis</i> <i>Red Bud</i>	<i>Pyrus coronaria</i> * <i>Wild Crab Apple</i>

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.

Cornus florida rubra
Red Flowering Dogwood
Prunus Japonica
Japanese Plum
Prunus Persica vulgaris*
Common Peach
Prunus tomentosa*
Japanese Plum
Kalmia angustifolia
Sheep Laurel

Pyrus floribunda*
Flowering Crab
Pyrus Halleana*
Parkman's Crab
Azalea nudiflora
Pinkster Flower
Azalea Vaseyi
Carolina Azalea
Rhodora Canadensis
Rhodora

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
Jasminum nudiflorum
Yellow Jasmine
Berberis (in variety)
Barberry
Benzoin odoriferum
Spice Bush
Cytisus scoparius
Scotch Broom

Lonicera fragrantissima
Fragrant Honeysuckle
Ribes aureum*
Flowering Currant
Eleagnus angustifolia
Russian Olive
Eleagnus longipes
Japanese Oleaster
Cornus Mas
Cornelian Cherry

LATE SPRING AND SUMMER-FLOWERING TYPES

Azalea calendulacea
Flame Azalea
Caragana arborescens
Siberian Pea Tree
Kerria Japonica†
Globe Flower
Hypericum (in variety)†
Hypericum
Laburnum vulgare
Golden Chain

Colutea arborescens
Bladder Senna
Harrison's Yellow Rose†
Yellow Rambler Rose
Persian Yellow Rose
Koelreuteria paniculata
Varnish Tree
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

Cornus florida <i>Flowering Dogwood</i>	Spiraea Van Houttei* <i>Van Houtte's Spirea</i>
Prunus (in variety)* <i>Plum</i>	Crataegus (in variety)* <i>Thorn</i>
Halesia tetraptera <i>Silver Bell</i>	Azalea viscosum <i>Swamp Azalea</i>
Spiraea Thunbergii <i>Thunberg's Spirea</i>	Viburnum (in variety) <i>Viburnum</i>
Chionanthus Virginica <i>White Fringe</i>	Lonicera Morrowi <i>Morrow's Honeysuckle</i>
Cornus (in variety)* <i>Dogwood</i>	

LATE SPRING AND SUMMER-FLOWERING TYPES

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

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*	Gleditsia triacanthos
<i>Osage Orange</i>	<i>Honey Locust</i>
Magnolia acuminata	Gymnocladus Canadensis
<i>Cucumber Tree</i>	<i>Kentucky Coffee Tree</i>
Asimina triloba	Liquidambar styraciflua
<i>Paw-Paw</i>	<i>Sweet Gum</i>
Platanus orientalis	Liriodendron tulipifera
<i>Button-Ball Tree</i>	<i>Tulip Tree</i>
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Catalpa speciosa
<i>Button Bush</i>	<i>Western Catalpa</i>

Fruit trees in general

B. (Producing fruit valuable for its color effects)

Berberis (in variety)	Celastrus scandens
<i>Barberry</i>	<i>Bittersweet Vine</i>
Cotoneasters	Ilex opaca†
<i>Cotoneasters</i>	<i>American Holly</i>
Crataegus (in variety)*	Ilex verticillata
<i>Thorn</i>	<i>Winterberry</i>
Eleagnus longipes	Ilex crenata†
<i>Japanese Oleaster</i>	<i>Japanese Holly</i>
Euonymus Americanus	Lonicera Morrowi
<i>Strawberry Bush</i>	<i>Morrow's Honeysuckle</i>
Euonymus alatus	Lonicera Tatarica
<i>Winged Burning Bush</i>	<i>Tartarian Honeysuckle</i>
Myrica cerifera	Rhodotypus kerrioides
<i>Bayberry</i>	<i>White Kerria</i>
Rhus glabra	Sambucus racemosus
<i>Smooth Sumac</i>	<i>Red-berried Elder</i>
Rhus typhina	Sambucus Canadensis
<i>Staghorn Sumac</i>	<i>Common Elder</i>
Rosa blanda*	Sorbus aucuparia
<i>Meadow Rose</i>	<i>European Mountain Ash</i>
Rosa rugosa	Symphoricarpos vulgaris
<i>Wrinkled Japanese Rose</i>	<i>Indian Currant</i>
Rosa multiflora	Symphoricarpos racemosus
<i>Japanese Climbing Rose</i>	<i>Snowberry</i>

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

Rhodotypos kerrioides
White Kerria
Rhus glabra
Smooth Sumac
Rhus typhina
Staghorn Sumac
Rosa rugosa
Wrinkled Japanese Rose
Rosa blanda*
Meadow Rose
Rosa multiflora
Japanese Climbing Rose
Viburnum opulus
High Bush Cranberry
Pyracantha coccinea†
Evergreen Thorn

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

Gaultheria procumbens
Wintergreen
Aralia pentaphylla
Five-leaved Aralia
Ampelopsis quinquefolia
Virginia Creeper
Fragaria Virginiana
Strawberry
Benzoin odoriferum
Spice Bush
Cerasus serotina*
Wild Cherry
Cerasus padus*
European Bird Cherry
Pyrus (in variety)
Chokeberry

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)	Lonicera (in variety)
<i>Viburnum</i>	<i>Honeysuckle</i>
Vitis	Symphoricarpos (in variety)
<i>Grape</i>	<i>Coral Berry and Snow Berry</i>
	Crataegus (in variety)
	<i>Thorn</i>

b. *Holding fruit into winter months*

Cornus florida	Sorbus Americana
<i>Flowering Dogwood</i>	<i>Mountain Ash</i>
Juniperus Virginiana	Betula lenta, lutea, and alba
<i>Red Cedar</i>	<i>Birch</i>
Rhus (in variety)	Diervilla hybrida
<i>Sumac</i>	<i>Weigela</i> (in variety)
Chionanthus Virginica	Myrica cerifera
<i>White Fringe</i>	<i>Bayberry</i>
Tsuga Canadensis	Lonicera (in variety)
<i>Canadian Hemlock</i>	<i>Honeysuckle</i>
Ilex verticillata	Symphoricarpos (in variety)
<i>Winter Berry</i>	<i>Snow Berry and Coral Berry</i>
	Viburnum (in variety)
	<i>Viburnum</i>

E. (Producing fruit which makes the plant undesirable in landscape planting).

Ginkgo biloba	Gleditsia triacanthos
<i>Maidenhair Tree</i>	<i>Honey Locust</i>
Aesculus hippocastanum	Catalpa (in variety)
<i>Common Horse Chestnut</i>	<i>Catalpa</i>
Ailanthus glandulosa	Nut Trees (in variety)
<i>Tree of Heaven</i>	

15. 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	Picea excelsa Gregoriana
<i>Rusty-leaved Rhododendron</i>	<i>Gregory's Spruce</i>
Pinus mughus	Juniperus Sabina
<i>Dwarf Pine</i>	<i>Savin Juniper</i>
Andromeda floribunda	Juniperus communis
<i>Mountain Fetterbush</i>	<i>Common Juniper</i>
Buxus suffruticosa	Juniperus communis tamariscifolia
<i>Dwarf Box</i>	<i>Tamarisk-leaved Juniper</i>
Erica vagans	Taxus baccata repandens
<i>Cornish Heath</i>	<i>Spreading Yew</i>

15. PLANTS VALUABLE FOR USE IN ROCK GARDENS AND IN JAPANESE GARDENS (Continued)

EVERGREENS—Continued

<i>Daphne Cneorum</i> <i>Garland Flower</i>	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> <i>Japanese Yew</i>
<i>Retinospora obtusa nana aurea</i> <i>Dwarf Golden Japanese Cypress</i>	<i>Retinospora obtusa nana</i> <i>Dwarf Japanese Cypress</i>

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS

<i>Azalea mollis</i> <i>Japanese Azalea</i>	<i>Hypericum Moserianum</i> † <i>Gold Flower</i>
<i>Azalea nudiflora</i> <i>Pinkster Flower</i>	<i>Lonicera Alberti</i> <i>Large-Fruited Honeysuckle</i>
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i> <i>Slender Deutzia</i>	<i>Philadelphus corinarius nanus</i> <i>Dwarf Mock Orange</i>
<i>Euonymus obovatus</i> <i>Running Strawberry Bush</i>	<i>Rhodora Canadensis</i> <i>Rhodora</i>
<i>Acer polymorphum</i> <i>Japanese Maple</i>	<i>Viburnum opulus nanum</i> <i>Dwarf Cranberry Bush</i>
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i> <i>Prostrate Cotoneaster</i>	

PERENNIALS

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

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

Anemone Pennsylvanica
Windflower
Mitchella repens†
Partridge Berry

Silene maritima
Catchfly
Silene Pennsylvanica
Wild Pink

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
Thuja 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)* <i>Spiraea</i>	Cornus (in variety) <i>Dogwood</i>
Hibiscus syriacus <i>Rose of Sharon</i>	Euonymus Americanus <i>Strawberry Bush</i>
Berberis Thunbergii <i>Thunberg's Barberry</i>	

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 <i>Memorial Rose</i>	Tecoma radicans <i>American Trumpet Vine</i>
Clematis (in variety) <i>Clematis</i>	Wistaria (in variety) <i>Wistaria</i>
Lonicera (in variety)* <i>Honeysuckle</i>	

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

Schizophragma hydrangeoides <i>Climbing Hydrangea</i>	Ampelopsis Engelmanni <i>Engelmann's Ampelopsis</i>
Euonymus radicans <i>Climbing Euonymus</i>	Hedera helix† <i>English Ivy</i>
Ampelopsis Veitchi <i>Boston Ivy</i>	

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

Clematis paniculata <i>Japanese Clematis</i>	Ampelopsis quinquefolia <i>Virginia Creeper</i>
Euonymus radicans <i>Climbing Euonymus</i>	Wistaria (in variety) <i>Wistaria</i>
Celastrus scandens <i>American Bittersweet</i>	Aristolochia siphon <i>Dutchman's Pipe</i>
Lonicera (in variety) <i>Honeysuckle</i>	Tecoma radicans <i>American Trumpet Vine</i>

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.

D. (Valuable because of fruiting characteristics):

Akebia quinata	Lycium vulgare
<i>Five-leaved Akebia</i>	<i>Matrimony Vine</i>
Clematis paniculata	Ampelopsis quinquefolia
<i>Japanese Clematis</i>	<i>Virginia Creeper</i>
Celastrus scandens	Solanum dulcamara
<i>American Bittersweet</i>	<i>Woody Night Shade</i>
Roses (in variety)	Actinidia polygama
	<i>Dark-leaved Silver Vine</i>

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

Humulus Japonicus	Clematis paniculata
<i>Japanese Hop</i>	<i>Japanese Clematis</i>
Lonicera Halleana	Tecoma radicans
<i>Hall's Honeysuckle</i>	<i>Trumpet Vine</i>
Actinidia polygama	Aristolochia siphon
<i>Dark-leaved Silver Vine</i>	<i>Dutchman's Pipe</i>
	Pueraria Thunbergiana †
	<i>Kudzu Vine</i>

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	Catalpa speciosa
<i>Scotch Pine</i>	<i>Indian Bean</i>
Picea excelsa	Toxylon pomiferum *
<i>Norway Spruce</i>	<i>Osage Orange</i>
Acer dasycarpum	Robinia pseudacacia
<i>Silver Maple</i>	<i>Black Locust</i>
Populus (in variety)	Ailanthus glandulosa
<i>Poplar</i>	<i>Tree of Heaven</i>
Salix (in variety)	Acer negundo
<i>Willow</i>	<i>Box Elder</i>

SHRUBS

Spiraea opulifolia	Ligustrum Amurense
<i>Ninebark</i>	<i>Amoor River Privet</i>
Sambucus Canadensis	Cornus Sibirica *
<i>Elder</i>	<i>Siberian Dogwood</i>
Philadelphus grandiflorus	Cornus stolonifera *
<i>Large-flowered Mock Orange</i>	<i>Red Osier Cornel</i>

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)	Most native perennials
Papaver orientale <i>Oriental Poppy</i>	Most coniferous evergreens (Aug.-Sept.)
Liliums (in variety)	Most deciduous vines
Trillium	Most deciduous shrubs
Blood Root	Most small fruits
Solomon's Seal	

FOR SPRING PLANTING

Rhododendrons	Ericaceous plants, all sorts
Calycanthus floridus <i>Strawberry Bush</i>	Rosa rugosa <i>Wrinkled Japanese Rose</i>
Crataegus (in variety) <i>Thorns</i>	Stephanandra flexuosa <i>Stephanandra</i>
Hibiscus syriacus <i>Rose of Sharon</i>	Tamarix gallica <i>French Tamarisk</i>
Kerria Japonica† <i>Globe Flower</i>	Viburnum tomentosum plicatum <i>Japanese Snowball</i>
Benzoin odoriferum <i>Spice Bush</i>	Hedera helix† <i>English Ivy</i>
Magnolia glauca <i>Sweet Bay</i>	Liriodendron tulipifera <i>Tulip Tree</i>
Rhus aromatica <i>Sweet-scented Sumac</i>	Morus rubra <i>Red Mulberry</i>
Acer dasycarpum <i>Silver Maple</i>	Anemone Japonica <i>Japanese Windflower</i>
Cornus florida <i>Flowering Dogwood</i>	Taxus (in variety) <i>Yew</i>
Populus (in variety) <i>Poplar</i>	Fagus sylvatica <i>Beech</i>
Andromedas	Chrysanthemums
Azaleas	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 <i>Windflower</i>	Asclepias tuberosa <i>Butterfly Weed</i>
Aquilegia Canadensis <i>Native Columbine</i>	Liatris pycnostachia <i>Blazing Star</i>
Cimicifuga racemosa <i>Snakeroot</i>	Aster corymbosus <i>Aster</i>
Lobelia cardinalis <i>Cardinal Flower</i>	Solidago Canadensis <i>Goldenrod</i>
Spiraea filipendula <i>Herbaceous Meadowsweet</i>	Aster ericoides <i>Aster</i>
Digitalis purpurea <i>Foxglove</i>	Tradescantia <i>Spiderwort</i>
Hemerocallis (in variety) <i>Day Lily</i>	Actaea alba <i>White Baneberry</i>
Eupatorium purpureum <i>Eupatorium</i>	Aster cordifolius <i>Starwort Aster</i>
Helianthus (in variety) <i>Perennial Sunflowers</i>	Smilacina racemosa <i>False Spikenard</i>
Phlox divaricata <i>Wild Sweet William</i>	Osmunda (in variety) <i>Ferns</i>
Aquilegia vulgaris <i>Common Columbine</i>	Thalictrum <i>Meadow Rue</i>
Dicksonia punctilobula <i>Hay-scented Fern</i>	Lychnis (in variety) <i>Lychnis</i>

Monarda (in variety)
Bee-balm

LOW-GROWING TYPES

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

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	Aquilegia
<i>Iris</i>	<i>Columbine</i>
Phlox	Lilium
<i>Phlox</i>	<i>Lily</i>
Paeonia	Aster
<i>Peony</i>	<i>Aster</i>
Delphinium	Chrysanthemum
<i>Larkspur</i>	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>
Campanula	Spiraea
<i>Harebell</i>	<i>Spirea</i>
Viola	Dianthus
<i>Violet</i>	<i>Pinks</i>
	Anemone
	<i>Windflower</i>

B. (Perennials valuable for cut-flowers):

Achillea Boule de Neige	Gypsophila paniculata
<i>Ball of Snow</i>	<i>Baby's Breath</i>
Anemone Japonica	Helianthus (in variety)
<i>Japanese Windflower</i>	<i>Sunflower</i>
Astilbe Japonica	Heuchera sanguinea
<i>Japanese Astilbe</i>	<i>Coral Bells</i>
Boltonia asteroides	Iris Germanica
<i>False Chamomile</i>	<i>German Iris</i>
Chrysanthemum	Paeonies (in variety)
<i>Pompom varieties</i>	<i>Peony</i>
Coreopsis lanceolata	Phlox paniculata
<i>Lance-leaved Tickseed</i>	<i>Garden Phlox</i>
Delphinium formosum	Pyrethrum roseum
<i>Showy Larkspur</i>	<i>Feverfew</i>
Dianthus barbatus	Veronica (in variety)
<i>Sweet William</i>	<i>Speedwell</i>
Gaillardia aristata	Digitalis
<i>Blanket Flower</i>	<i>Foxglove</i>

C. (Perennials valuable for early spring gardens):

Adonis vernalis	Dianthus barbatus
<i>Pheasant's Eye</i>	<i>Sweet William</i>
Aquilegia Canadensis	Iberis sempervirens
<i>Columbine</i>	<i>Evergreen Candytuft</i>

Iris cristata <i>Crested Iris</i>	Myosotis palustris <i>True Forget-me-not</i>
Anemone Pennsylvanica <i>Canadian Windflower</i>	Paeonia officinalis <i>Double-flowering Peony</i>
Astilbe Japonica <i>Japanese Astilbe</i>	Trollius Europaeus <i>Orange Globe</i>
	Bellis perennis <i>English Daisy</i>

D. Perennials valuable for their summer flowering effect):

Clematis recta <i>Herbaceous Clematis</i>	Phlox paniculata <i>Garden Phlox</i>
Coreopsis lanceolata <i>Lance-leaved Tickseed</i>	Paeonia Chinensis <i>Chinese Peony</i>
Delphinium formosum <i>Showy Larkspur</i>	Funkia subcordata <i>White-flowered Day Lily</i>
Gaillardia aristata <i>Blanket Flower</i>	Platycodon grandiflorum <i>Balloon Flower</i>
Hemerocallis <i>Day Lily</i>	Pyrethrum roseum <i>Feverfew</i>
Iris Germanica <i>German Iris</i>	Veronica longifolia subsessilis <i>Japanese Speedwell</i>
	Iris laevigata <i>Japanese Iris</i>

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

Aster amellus <i>Dwarf Aster</i>	Clematis Davidiana <i>David's Clematis</i>
Aster Novae Angliae <i>New England Aster</i>	Helenium autumnale <i>Sneeze Wort</i>
Aster (in variety) <i>Aster</i>	Helianthus rigidus <i>Sunflower</i>
Boltonia asteroides <i>False Chamomile</i>	Lobelia cardinalis <i>Cardinal Flower</i>
Campanula pyramidalis <i>Chimney Bellflower</i>	Kniphofia pfitzeri <i>Red-hot Poker</i>
Anemone Japonica <i>Japanese Windflower</i>	Solidago (in variety) <i>Golden Rod</i>
Chrysanthemum (Hardy types)	Salvia Greggii <i>Salvia</i>

21. PERENNIALS VALUABLE FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES (Continued)

F. (Perennials with blue flowers):

Vinca minor <i>Periwinkle</i>	Anchusa Italica <i>Italian Alkanet</i>
Viola cornuta <i>Violet</i>	Veronica longifolia subsessilis <i>Japanese Speedwell</i>
Viola odorata <i>Scented Violet</i>	Myosotis palustris semperflorens <i>True-forget-me-not</i>
Scilla Sibirica <i>Squill</i>	Aquilegia caerulea <i>Rocky Mountain Columbine</i>
Monarda fistulosa <i>Bee Balm</i>	Delphinium formosum <i>Showy Larkspur</i>
Aster Novae Angliae <i>New England Aster</i>	Delphinium elatum <i>Bee Larkspur</i>
Iris pallida dalmatica <i>Dalmatian Iris</i>	Salvia pratensis <i>Meadow Sage</i>
Iris Sibirica <i>Siberian Iris</i>	Aconitum napellus <i>Monkshood</i>
Baptisia Australis <i>False Indigo</i>	Platycodon <i>Balloon Flower</i>
Campanula pyramidalis <i>Chimney Bell Flower</i>	Campanula Carpatica <i>Carpathian Bell Flower</i>

G. (Perennials with white flowers).

Achillea Boule de Neige <i>Ball of Snow</i>	Narcissus poeticus <i>Narcissus</i>
Anemone Japonica <i>Japanese Windflower</i>	Paeonies (in variety) <i>Peony</i>
Arabis albida <i>Rock Crest</i>	Phlox paniculata (in variety) <i>Garden Phlox</i>
Astilbe Japonica <i>Japanese Astilbe</i>	Trillium grandiflorum <i>Wake Robin</i>
Campanula persicifolia alba <i>Peach Bells</i>	Viola cornuta alba <i>Horned Violet</i>
Chrysanthemum maximum <i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Eupatorium ageratoides <i>White Snakeroot</i>
Delphinium grandiflorum album <i>Chinese Larkspur</i>	Phlox subulata alba <i>White Moss Pink</i>
Funkia subcordata <i>White-flowered Day Lily</i>	Spiraea aruncus <i>Goat's Beard</i>
Gypsophila paniculata <i>Baby's Breath</i>	Iberis sempervirens <i>Evergreen Candytuft</i>

H. (Perennials with pink and white flowers):

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

I. (Perennials with red flowers):

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

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.

Physostegia Virginica <i>False Dragonhead</i>	Rudbeckia laciniata <i>Golden Glow</i>
Bocconia cordata <i>Plume Poppy</i>	Rudbeckia maxima <i>Large Coneflower</i>
Helenium autumnale superbum <i>Yellow Star</i>	Spiraea gigantea <i>Siberian Goat's Beard</i>

21. PERENNIALS VALUABLE FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES (Continued)

Hibiscus moscheutos <i>Marsh Mallow</i>	Stenanthium robustum <i>Mountain Fetterfleece</i>
Althaea rosea <i>Hollyhock</i>	Arundo donax <i>Giant Reed</i>
Helianthus (in variety) <i>Sunflower</i>	Eulalias (in variety) <i>Plume Grasses</i>
Solidago (in variety) <i>Goldenrod</i>	Boltonia asteroides <i>False Chamomile</i>
Liatris pycnostachya <i>Blazing Star</i>	Astilbe grandis <i>Large-flowered Astilbe</i>
Asters (in variety)	Aconitum Wilsoni <i>Wilson's Monkshood</i>

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	Cosmos
Asters—late branching	Eschscholtzia <i>California Poppy</i>
Calliopsis—Crown of Gold <i>Chickseed</i>	Gaillardia <i>Blanket Flower</i>
Sweet Peas	Helianthus <i>Single Sunflowers</i>
Arctolis grandis <i>African Daisy</i>	Heliotrope
Calendula <i>Pot Marigold</i>	Marigold—African varieties
Poppies—single and double	Papaver nudicaule <i>Iceland Poppy</i>
Scabiosa <i>Mourning Bride</i>	Ageratum
Verbena	Salpiglossis
Pansy	
Schizanthus	

PERENNIALS

Antirrhinum	Centaurea—double blue
<i>Snapdragon</i>	<i>Cornflower</i>
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum	Mignonette
<i>Shasta Daisy</i>	Digitalis
Delphinium—Larspur	<i>Foxglove</i>
	Gypsophila
	<i>Baby's Breath</i>

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, Montclair, N. J.

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

Crocus speciosus	Scilla Sibirica
<i>Fall Flowering</i>	<i>Siberian Squill</i>
Crocus sativus	Muscari botryoides
<i>Fall Flowering</i>	<i>Grape Hyacinth</i>
Crocus	Narcissus—Single Yellow
<i>Spring Blooming</i>	Narcissus—Bicolor Trumpet
Galanthus nivalis	Narcissus—Poeticus types
<i>Snowdrop</i>	Hyacinth (in variety)
Chionodoxa luciliae	Puschkinia Libanotica
<i>Glory-of-the-Snow</i>	<i>Striped Squill</i>

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

Narcissus Poeticus	Leucojum carpaticum
Narcissus Leedsii amabilis	<i>Snowflake</i>
Narcissus Trumpet Major	Helleborus niger
Anemone (bulbous forms)	<i>Christmas Rose</i>
<i>Yellow Lily Leek</i>	Lilium auratum
	<i>Gold Banded Lily</i>

23. LIST OF BULBS (Continued)

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

<i>Eranthis hymenalis</i> <i>Winter Aconite</i>	<i>Lilium Canadense</i> <i>Wood Lily</i>
<i>Erythronium Canadensis</i> <i>Adder Tongue</i>	<i>Lilium candidum</i> <i>Madonna Lily</i>
<i>Frittilaria meleagris</i> <i>Fritillaria</i>	<i>Lilium Harrisonii</i> <i>Spotted Lily</i>
<i>Camassia esculenta</i> <i>Wild Hyacinth</i>	<i>Lilium speciosum</i> <i>Japanese Lily</i>
<i>Convallaria majalis</i> <i>Lily-of-the-Valley</i>	<i>Lilium tigrinum</i> <i>Tiger Lily</i>
<i>Scilla campanulata</i> <i>Squill</i>	<i>Trillium erectum</i> <i>Wake Robin</i>
<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i> <i>Star of Bethlehem</i>	<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i> <i>Large Wake Robin</i>

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 thruout Ohio, is limited. This list contains standard types which, with normal care, and average exposure, in suburban and country districts will flourish.

<i>Pinus strobus</i> <i>White Pine</i>	<i>Abies concolor</i> <i>White Fir</i>
<i>Pinus resinosa</i> <i>Red Pine</i>	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> (in variety) <i>American Arborvitae</i>
<i>Pinus Austriaca</i> <i>Austrian Pine</i>	<i>Thuja Sibirica</i> <i>Siberian Arborvitae</i>
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> <i>Scotch Pine</i>	<i>Retinospora pisifera</i> <i>Pea-fruited Cypress</i>
<i>Pinus cembra</i> <i>Swiss Stone Pine</i>	<i>Retinospora plumosa</i> <i>Plume-like Cypress</i>

Pinus mughus <i>Dwarf Pine</i>	Retinospora squarrosa <i>Veitch's Silver Cypress</i>
Sciadopitys verticillata <i>Umbrella Pine</i>	Retinospora obtusa <i>Japanese Cypress</i>
Picea excelsa <i>Norway Spruce</i>	Juniperus (in variety) <i>Juniper</i>
Picea alba <i>White Spruce</i>	Taxus baccata repandens <i>English Yew</i>
Picea pungens glauca <i>Koster's Blue Spruce</i>	Taxus cuspidata brevifolia <i>Japanese Yew</i>
Picea Engelmanni <i>Engelmann's Spruce</i>	Tsuga Canadensis <i>Canadian Hemlock</i>

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.

Abies Nordmanniana <i>Nordman's Fir</i>	Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana <i>Lawson's Cypress</i>
Abies balsamea <i>Balsam Fir</i>	Picea excelsa <i>Norway Spruce</i>
Abies Fraseri Cephalotaxus (in variety) <i>Fraser's Balsam Fir</i>	

Many refined types of Thuya and Retinospora

26. PLANTS FOR WINDOW BOXES

A. South or West Exposure

Cardinal Geranium—S. A. Nutt	Swainsona galegifolia alba
Scarlet Geranium—Bruant	Dwarf Blue Ageratum
Salmon double Geranium—Beaute Poitevine	Nepeta Glechoma <i>Ground Ivy</i>
Salmon single Geranium—Mrs. E. G. Hill	White Petunias
White Snapdragon	Dark and Light Crotons
White Phlox—Drummondi	Mauryandra Vine
Heliotrope	Ivy-leaf Geranium—variegated

B. East Exposure

Tuberous Begonia	Solanum Jasminoides <i>Jerusalem Cherry Vine</i>
Nasturtium	Ivy-leaf Geranium <i>Souv de Chas. Turner</i>
Heliotrope	Kenilworth Ivy
Petunia	Ferns—many sorts
White Snapdragon	
	Vinca variegated

C. North Exposure

Trailing Fuchsia	Dwarf Ageratum
Nepeta Glechoma	Ivy-leaf Geranium
Boston Ferns and others	Asparagus Sprengeri
Caladiums	Morning Glory
Vinca variegated	

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