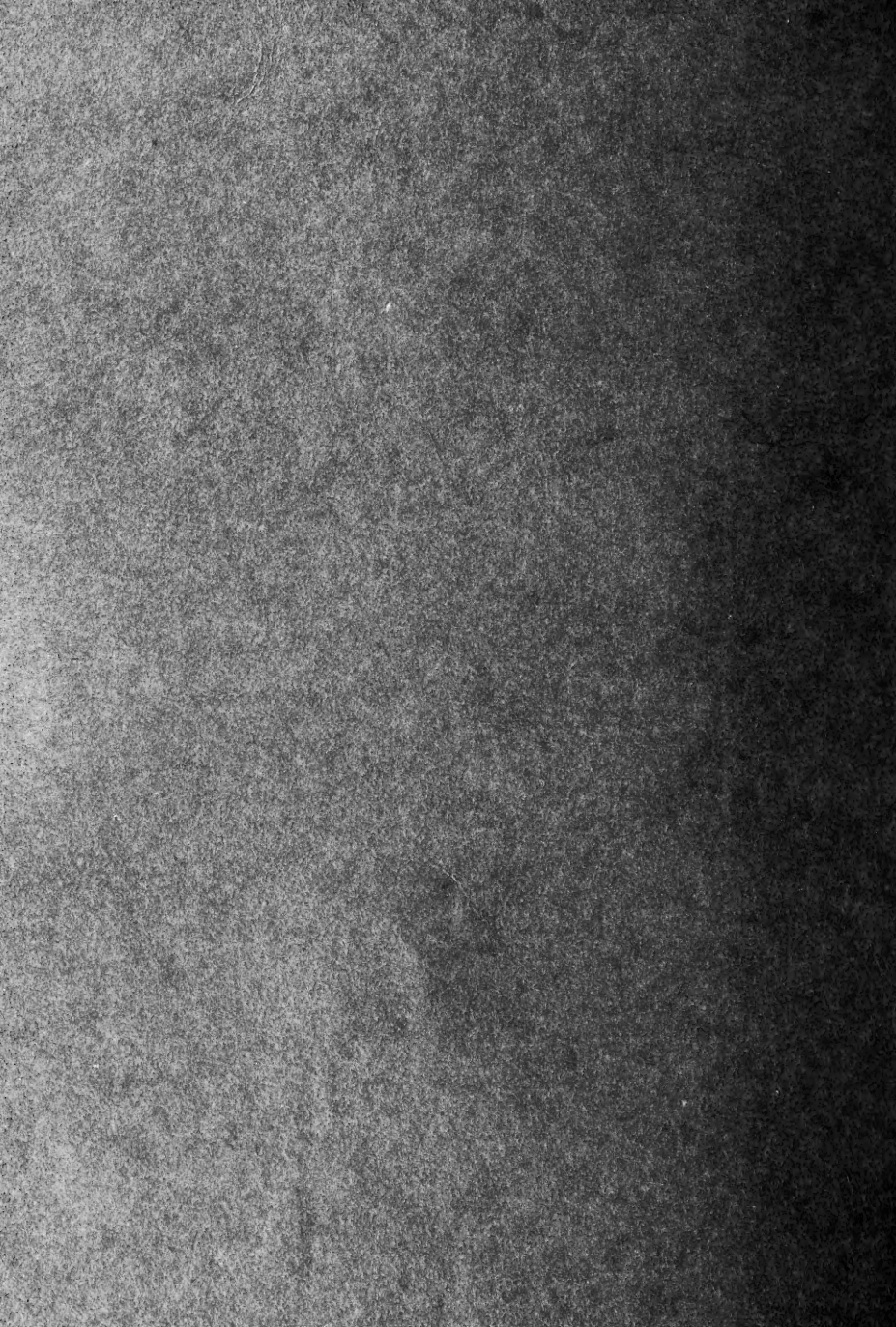


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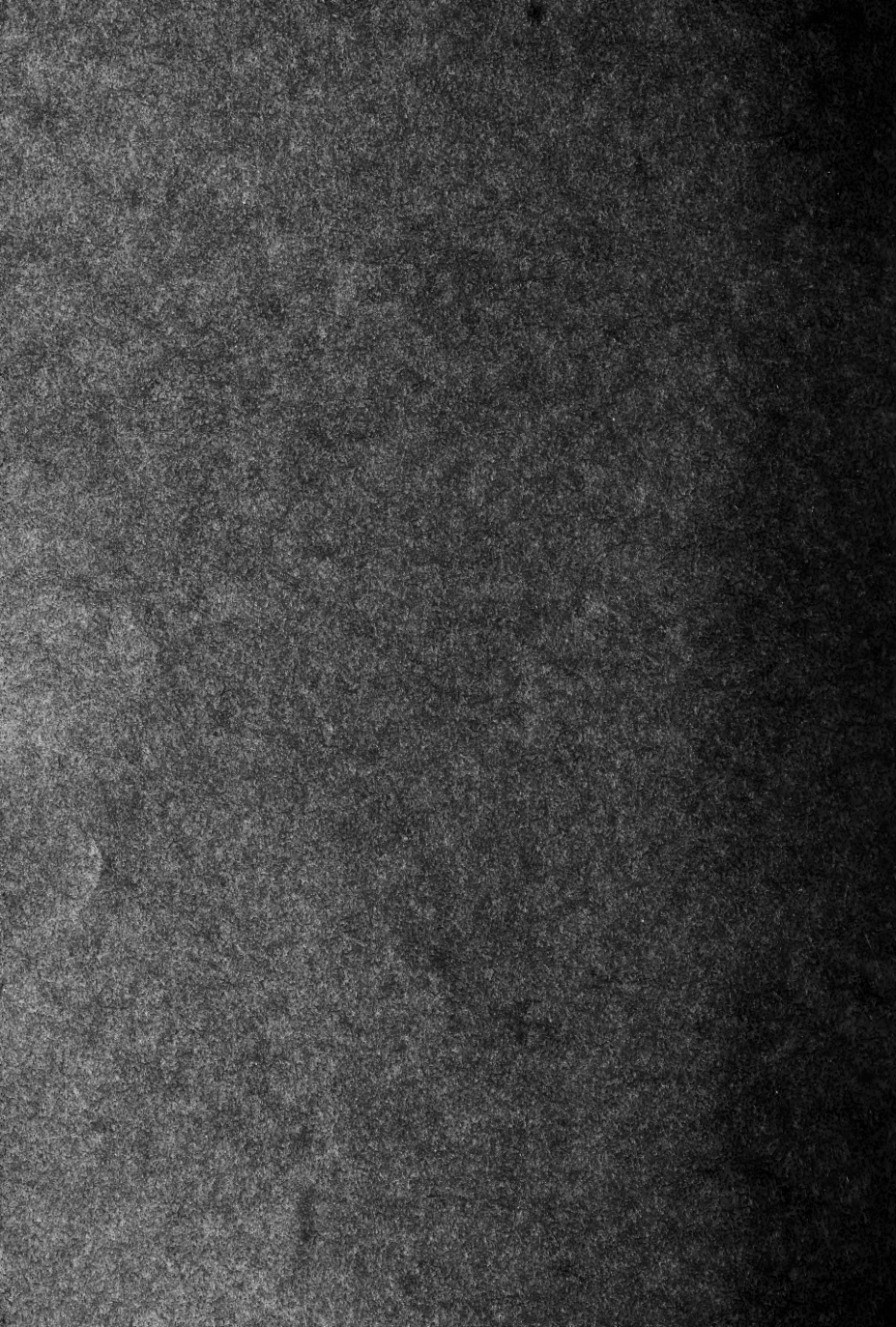
PLANTS FOR  
LANDSCAPE  
PLANTING




ALBERT D. TAYLOR



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A decorative border in the Art Nouveau style, featuring stylized, layered leaves and stems. The border is composed of solid black lines and is interspersed with numerous small, dotted circles. The design curves around the top-left and bottom-left corners of the page, framing the central text.

“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. D. TAYLOR  
1900 Euclid Avenue  
Cleveland, Ohio

**PRICE**

Paper Cover . . . 50 Cents  
Cloth Cover . . . 75 Cents

APR 13 1916

**A PARTIAL LIST OF PLANTS**  
**AVAILABLE FOR VARIOUS USES IN**  
**GENERAL LANDSCAPE PLANTING**

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Compiled by

**ALBERT D. TAYLOR**

Non-Resident Professor of Landscape Architecture  
Ohio State University

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**LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT**

1900 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

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no. 1 -



## INTRODUCTION

*mco May 12 '16.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Area to which This List is Adapted

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

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1. PLANTS FOR HEDGES

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

a. *Holding leaves during winter*

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

b. *Not holding leaves during winter*

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

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

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

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

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

2. PLANTS FOR GROUND COVER

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

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

2. PLANTS FOR GROUND COVER (Continued)

A. (Continued)

MOIST

Thymus serpyllum <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>Polybody</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>Stoncrop</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	Veronica repens
<i>Ostrich Fern</i>	<i>Creeping Speedwell</i>
Yucca filamentosa	Cerastium tomentosum
<i>Adam's Needle</i>	<i>Snow-in-Summer</i>
Phlox subulata	Armeria maritima
<i>Moss Pink</i>	<i>Sea Thrift</i>
Dianthus deltoides	Sempervivum
<i>Maiden Pink</i>	<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	Symphoricarpos vulgaris
<i>Slender Deutzia</i>	<i>Coral Berry</i>
Kerria Japonica †	Symphoricarpos racemosus
<i>Globe Flower</i>	<i>Snow Berry</i>
Xanthorrhiza apiifolia †	Myrica cerifera
<i>Yellow-root</i>	<i>Bay Berry</i>
Spiraea Thunbergii	Stephanandra flexuosa
<i>Thunberg's Spirea</i>	<i>Stephanandra</i>
Hypericum Moserianum †	Berberis Thunbergii
<i>Gold Flower</i>	<i>Thunberg's Barberry</i>
Spiraea Anthony Waterer	Callicarpa purpurea †
<i>Anthony Waterer's Spirea</i>	<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>White-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>Variiegated 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-twigged 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>	Thuja 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

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

#### SHRUBS

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

#### VINES

Lycium vulgare <i>Matrimony Vine</i>	Lonicera Halleana <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

Tsuga Canadensis <i>Canadian Hemlock</i>	Abies balsamea <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 Red Cedar
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

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

### B. GROUND COVER PLANTS

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

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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.

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

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

E. (Producing flowers in reds and pinks).

EARLY-FLOWERING TYPES

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

# GENERAL LANDSCAPE PLANTING

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<p>Cornus florida rubra <i>Red Flowering Dogwood</i></p> <p>Prunus Japonica <i>Japanese Plum</i></p> <p>Prunus Persica vulgaris* <i>Common Peach</i></p> <p>Prunus tomentosa* <i>Japanese Plum</i></p> <p>Kalmia angustifolia <i>Sheep Laurel</i></p>	<p>Pyrus floribunda* <i>Flowering Crab</i></p> <p>Pyrus Halleana* <i>Parkman's Crab</i></p> <p>Azalea nudiflora <i>Pinkster Flower</i></p> <p>Azalea Vaseyi <i>Carolina Azalea</i></p> <p>Rhodora Canadensis <i>Rhodora</i></p>
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## LATE SPRING AND SUMMER FLOWERING TYPES

<p>Diervilla rosea <i>Rose-colored Weigela</i></p> <p>Spiraea Anthony Waterer <i>Crimson Spirea</i></p>	<p>Rosa rugosa rubra <i>Japanese Rose</i></p> <p>Spiraea tomentosa <i>Hardhack</i></p>
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Roses (in variety)

## F. (Producing yellow flowers)

### EARLY-FLOWERING TYPES

<p>Forsythia (in variety) <i>Golden Bell</i></p> <p>Jasminum nudiflorum <i>Yellow Jasmine</i></p> <p>Berberis (in variety) . <i>Barberry</i></p> <p>Benzoin odoriferum <i>Spice Bush</i></p> <p>Cytisus scoparius <i>Scotch Broom</i></p>	<p>Lonicera fragrantissima <i>Fragrant Honeysuckle</i></p> <p>Ribes aureum* <i>Flowering Currant</i></p> <p>Eleagnus angustifolia <i>Russian Olive</i></p> <p>Eleagnus longipes <i>Japanese Oleaster</i></p> <p>Cornus Mas <i>Cornelian Cherry</i></p>
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### LATE SPRING AND SUMMER-FLOWERING TYPES

<p>Azalea calendulacea <i>Flame Azalea</i></p> <p>Caragana arborescens <i>Siberian Pea Tree</i></p> <p>Kerria Japonica † <i>Globe Flower</i></p> <p>Hypericum (in variety) † <i>Hypericum</i></p> <p>Laburnum vulgare <i>Golden Chain</i></p>	<p>Colutea arborescens <i>Bladder Senna</i></p> <p>Harrison's Yellow Rose † <i>Yellow Rambler Rose</i></p> <p>Persian Yellow Rose</p> <p>Koelreuteria paniculata <i>Varnish Tree</i></p> <p>Potentilla fruticosa <i>Shrubby Cinquefoil</i></p>
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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)
	Deutzia (in variety)
Cladrastis tinctoria <i>Yellow-wood</i>	Clethra alnifolia <i>Pepper Bush</i>
Robinia pseudacacia <i>Black Locust</i>	Rosa alba* <i>Whiteflowered Rose</i>
Rosa multiflora <i>Japanese Climbing Rose</i>	Rosa lucida* <i>White-flowered Glossy Rose</i>
Sambucus racemosus <i>Red-berried Elder</i>	Sambucus Canadensis <i>American Elder</i>
Spiraea opulifolia <i>Ninebark</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* <i>Osage Orange</i>	Gleditsia triacanthos <i>Honey Locust</i>
Magnolia acuminata <i>Cucumber Tree</i>	Gymnocladus Canadensis <i>Kentucky Coffee Tree</i>
Asimina triloba <i>Paw-Paw</i>	Liquidambar styraciflua <i>Sweet Gum</i>
Platanus orientalis <i>Button-Ball Tree</i>	Liriodendron tulipifera <i>Tulip Tree</i>
Cephalanthus occidentalis <i>Button Bush</i>	Catalpa speciosa <i>Western Catalpa</i>

Fruit trees in general

B. (Producing fruit valuable for its color effects)

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

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 <i>Sweet Briar</i>	Viburnum opulus <i>High Bush Cranberry</i>
Pyracantha coccinea† <i>Evergreen Thorn</i>	Viburnum lentago <i>Sheepberry</i>
Ligustrum (in variety) <i>Privet</i>	Viburnum lantana <i>Wayfaring Tree</i>
Callicarpa purpurea <i>Purple-Fruited Beauty Fruit</i>	Cornus (in variety) <i>Dogwood</i>

C. (Producing fruit valuable during the winter months)

Berberis (in variety) <i>Barberry</i>	Rhodotypos kerrioides <i>White Kerria</i>
Celastrus scandens <i>Bittersweet Vine</i>	Rhus glabra <i>Smooth Sumac</i>
Crataegus (in variety)* <i>Thorn</i>	Rhus typhina <i>Staghorn Sumac</i>
Ilex opaca† <i>American Holly</i>	Rosa rugosa <i>Wrinkled Japanese Rose</i>
Ilex verticillata <i>Winterberry</i>	Rosa blanda* <i>Meadow Rose</i>
Myrica cerifera <i>Bayberry</i>	Rosa multiflora <i>Japanese Climbing Rose</i>
Ligustrum ibota <i>Ibota Privet</i>	Viburnum opulus <i>High Bush Cranberry</i>
Ligustrum vulgare <i>European Privet</i>	Pyracantha coccinea† <i>Evergreen Thorn</i>

D. (Producing fruit valuable for attracting birds)

a. *Fruit in summer*

Morus rubra <i>Red Mulberry</i>	Gaultheria procumbens <i>Wintergreen</i>
Prunus (in variety)* <i>Plum</i>	Aralia pentaphylla <i>Five-leaved Aralia</i>
Amelanchiers (in variety) <i>Service Berry</i>	Ampelopsis quinquefolia <i>Virginia Creeper</i>
Rubus (in variety) <i>Raspberry</i>	Fragaria Virginiana <i>Strawberry</i>
Sambucus (in variety) <i>Elder</i>	Benzoin odoriferum <i>Spice Bush</i>
Vaccinium (in variety) <i>Blue Berry</i>	Cerasus serotina* <i>Wild Cherry</i>
Cornus alternifolia <i>Alternate-leaved Dogwood</i>	Cerasus padus* <i>European Bird Cherry</i>
Cornus sericea* <i>Silky Dogwood</i>	Pyrus (in variety) <i>Chokeberry</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.

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

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

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS

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

PERENNIALS

Achillea Boule de Neige <i>Ball of Snow</i>	Iberis sempervirens <i>Hardy Candytuft</i>
Alyssum saxatile compactum <i>Golden Tuft</i>	Phlox subulata <i>Moss Pink</i>
Arabis alpina nana compactis <i>Dwarf Rock Cress</i>	Sedum sexangulare <i>Dark Green Stonecrop</i>
Campanula Carpatica <i>Carpathian Harebell</i>	Sedum spectabile <i>Brilliant Stonecrop</i>
Cerastium tomentosum <i>Snow-in-Summer</i>	Thalictrum aquilegifolium <i>Meadow Rue</i>
Lychnis viscaria splendens <i>Double-flowered Lychnis</i>	Saxifraga cordifolia <i>Saxifrage</i>
Aquilegia Canadensis <i>Columbine</i>	Sedum acre <i>Stonecrop</i>
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi <i>Bear Berry</i>	Tunica saxifraga <i>Tunica</i>
Dianthus plumarius <i>Scotch Pink</i>	Vinca minor <i>Periwinkle</i>
Dodecatheon meadia <i>Shooting Star</i>	Veronica repens <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 <i>Five-leaved Akebia</i>	Lycium vulgare <i>Matrimony Vine</i>
Clematis paniculata <i>Japanese Clematis</i>	Ampelopsis quinquefolia <i>Virginia Creeper</i>
Celastrus scandens <i>American Bittersweet</i>	Solanum dulcamara <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 <i>Japanese Hop</i>	Clematis paniculata <i>Japanese Clematis</i>
Lonicera Halleana <i>Hall's Honeysuckle</i>	Tecoma radicans <i>Trumpet Vine</i>
Actinidia polygama <i>Dark-leaved Silver Vine</i>	Aristolochia siphon <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 <i>Scotch Pine</i>	Catalpa speciosa <i>Indian Bean</i>
Picea excelsa <i>Norway Spruce</i>	Toxylon pomiferum* <i>Osage Orange</i>
Acer dasycarpum <i>Silver Maple</i>	Robinia pseudacacia <i>Black Locust</i>
Populus (in variety) <i>Poplar</i>	Ailanthus glandulosa <i>Tree of Heaven</i>
Salix (in variety) <i>Willow</i>	Acer negundo <i>Box Elder</i>

SHRUBS

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

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

### B. (Perennials valuable for cut-flowers):

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

### C. (Perennials valuable for early spring gardens):

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

# GENERAL LANDSCAPE PLANTING

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

D. Perennials valuable for their summer flowering effect):

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 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.

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

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 Dark and Light Crotons
White Snapdragon	Mauryandra Vine
White Phlox—Drummondii	Ivy-leaf Geranium—variegated
Heliotrope	

### B. East Exposure

Tuberous Begonia	Solanum Jasminoides <i>Jerusalem Cherry Vine</i>
Nasturtium	Ivy-leaf Geranium <i>Sow 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	



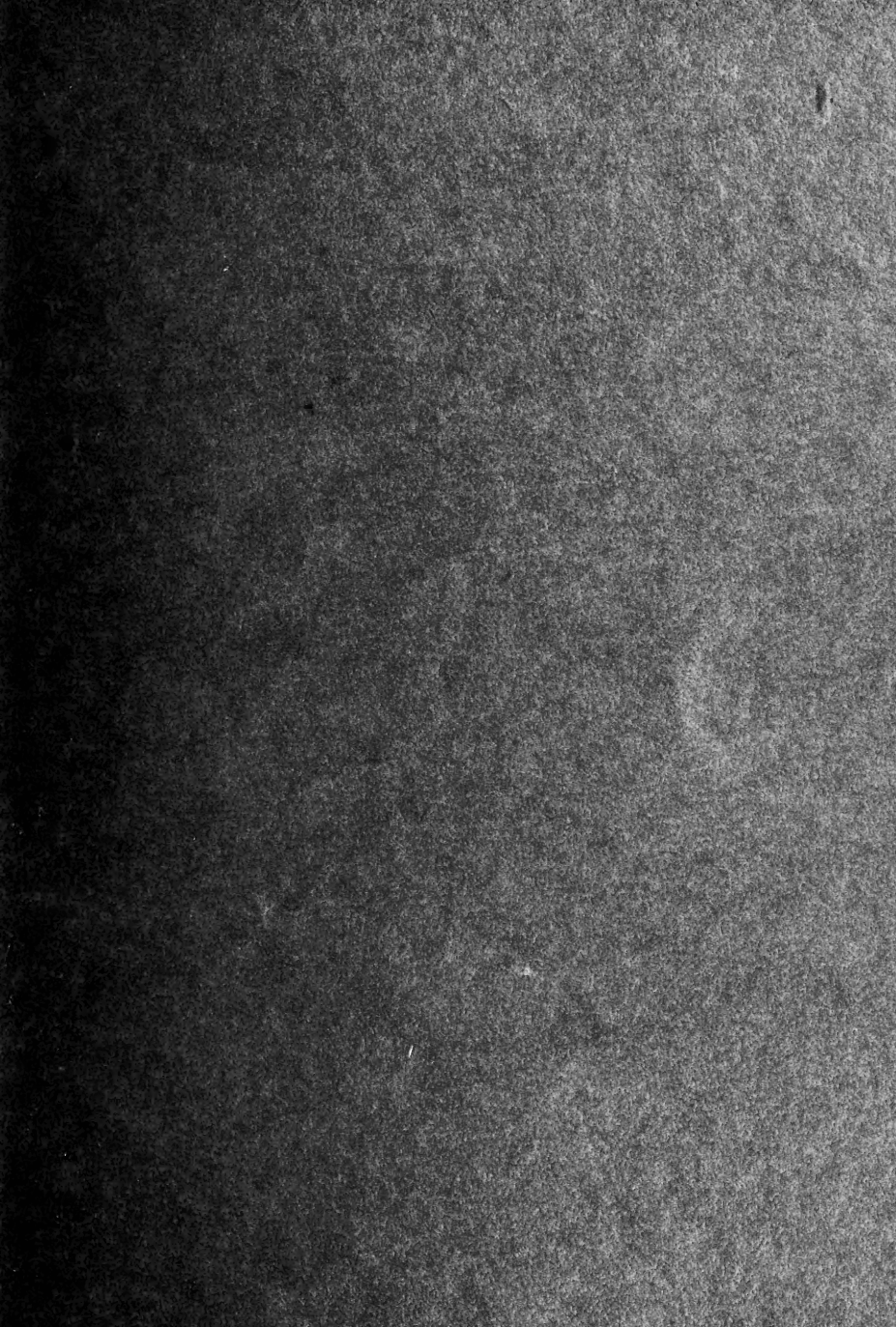




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