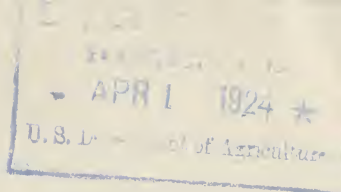


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EVERGREENS

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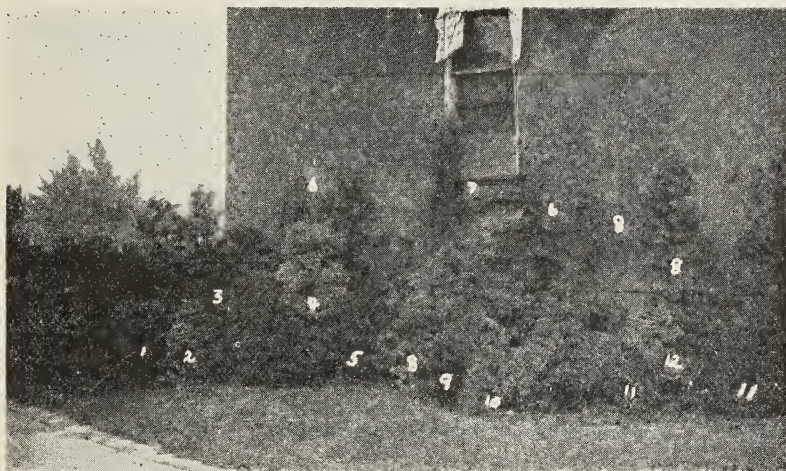
FAIRFAX FARMS NURSERY

FAIRFAX, VA.

This nursery is located at Sideburn Station on the main line of the Southern Railroad sixteen miles west of Alexandria and four miles south of Fairfax, or Fairfax Court House, as it is often called. It may be reached by automobile from the hard surfaced Little River turnpike that runs from Alexandria west through Fairfax, turning south either at Ida or Fairfax. Inspection of our stock is invited.

A house without a good lawn, shade trees and plantings about the foundations does not have the attractiveness that suggests "Home" and happiness. In order to most fully give this impression throughout the year evergreens are desirable for at least part of the plants to produce these effects. In order to help in making intelligent selections these descriptions are offered. For convenience of reference these are arranged according to the usual height in this section of the country.

Evergreens can be moved with least risk in April and May and in August and September, although they may be moved at any time of the year if sufficient pains are taken to afford the necessary conditions, but this is especially difficult from October to March.



1. Colorado spruce; 2. Arbor vitae; 3. and 4. Retinospora; 5. Arbor vitae; 6. Hemlock; 7. Irish juniper; 8. Arbor vitae; 9. Biota; 10. White Pine; 11. Box; 12. Blue Spruce.

FOR LOCATIONS REQUIRING TREES UNDER 10 FEET HIGH.

TRAILING JUNIPER—(*Juniperus chinensis* var. *procumbens*)—Attains a height of less than two feet and spreads so that it will entirely cover the ground. Foliage rather dark green with a bluish sheen. Useful as a border to steps or to broad garden beds in rock gardens and as a foreground to larger evergreens.

CANADIAN YEW—(*Taxus canadensis*)—A low spreading evergreen three feet or less in height that thrives in sun or shade and has long, spreading branches and good green foliage.

It makes an excellent ground cover and is useful as an edging for rhododendron beds to hold the leaf mulch from blowing away.

CANADIAN JUNIPER—(*Juniperus communis* var. *depressa*)—A native of New England that makes a spreading mass on the ground often attaining a height of four feet by the tips of the branches turning upward in tower-like points. Foliage bluish-green. Useful in foregrounds and for rock gardens.

GLOBE ARBORVITAE—(*Thuja occidentalis globosa*)—The globe arborvitae grows four or five feet high, almost a globe with foliage like the common arborvitae of flattened frond-like branchlets and yellowish green leaves.

It is useful as a specimen and in foundation plantings.

COMPACT ORIENTAL ARBORVITAE—(*Thuja orientalis* var. *compacta*)—Grows to a height of five feet with a close oval form and the characteristic vertically arranged frond-like branchlets of the biota but with deep green foliage.

Useful as specimens and in the foreground of group plantings.

SAVIN JUNIPER—(*Juniperus sabina*)—Is irregular in outline usually not exceeding five feet in height, with dark green foliage. It is best used at the front of evergreen groups.

MUGHO PINE, SWISS MOUNTAIN PINE—(*Pinus montana* var. *mughus*)—This dwarf pine does not grow over six feet high and often only four feet, with a spread of even much more than this, having foliage clear to the ground. Its needles are short, of a dark shiny green, and grow close together on the branches.

It is useful for low specimens as it is usually symmetrical in growth and is also desirable in borders of plantations of taller trees as well as for foundation planting.

PFITZER'S JUNIPER—(*Juniperus chinensis* var. *pfitzeriana*)—A vase-shaped evergreen attaining a height of ten feet with as much spread. The foliage is bluish green and withstands the smoke of cities better than most evergreens.

It is useful in groups about foundations and where low plants are to be used in front of it.

FOR LOCATIONS REQUIRING TREES UNDER 20 FEET HIGH.

PEA-FRUITED CYPRESS, RETINOSPORA PISIFERA—(*Chamaecyparis pisifera*)—Attains a height of 10 to 20 feet with an equal spread having slender, graceful branches and light green foliage

It is useful for specimens, foundation plantings and groups.

PLUME-LIKE JAPANESE CYPRESS, GREEN JAPANESE CYPRESS, RETINOSPORA—(*Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa*)—This desirable evergreen will attain a height of 20 feet but may be kept much smaller. It assumes a dome shape, with slender graceful branches and light green foliage.

It is useful for foundation and group plantings and as specimens.

THREAD-BRANCHED JAPANESE CYPRESS, THREAD-BRANCHED RETINOSPORA—(*Chamaecyparis pisifera* var. *filifera*)—Usually attains a height of from 10 to 20 feet with a spread equal to its height, and light, feathery foliage of a good dark green.

It is a most desirable evergreen for foundation groups or as a single specimen.

BLUE JAPANESE CYPRESS, SILVER RETINOSPORA, RETINOSPORA SQUARROSA—(*Chamaecyparis pisifera* var. *squarrosa*)—This grows to a height of 10 to 20 feet and as much broad with soft, feathery, light blue-green or steel-gray foliage.

It is useful in base plantings and other groups and as specimens.

JAPANESE YEW—(*Taxus cuspidata*)—Is hardy, and grows to a height of 20 to 30 feet, although it is more often used where a smaller plant is desired, as it may be kept much lower. The foliage is dark green.

It is useful for foundation planting, as hedges and as specimens.

BIOTA, CHINESE ARBORVITAE—(*Thuja orientalis*)—This often attains a height of 25 feet, but is more commonly seen in sizes under fifteen feet. It is upright with the frond-like branchlets arranged vertically, both sides alike, there being no upper and lower surface to the bright green stems and leaves.

Useful as specimens and as foundation and other group plantings.

UPRIGHT JUNIPER—(*Juniperus communis* var. *suecica*)—Some times attains a height of 40 feet but is more likely to be 20 feet. It is columnar in outline and is useful in foundation and mass plantings.

FOR LOCATIONS REQUIRING TREES UNDER 40 FEET HIGH.

OBTUSE-LEAVED JAPANESE CYPRESS. RETINOSPORA OB-TUSA—(*Chamaecyparis obtusa*)—In its native habitat this plant attains to large size but for ornamental planting it should be used where a tree 30 feet high will be suitable, with a spread about equal to its height. The branches are horizontal flattened frond-like and drooping with bright green, almost shiny, foliage.

It is useful for foundation plantings and as a specimen also for a low hedge.

ENGLISH YEW—(*Taxus baccata*)—Under favorable conditions it may attain a height of 60 feet, but in Washington, D. C., is best counted on for situations requiring trees 15 to 30 feet high. It forms a short trunk or may be kept with the foliage extending to the ground. The needles are short and stiff, very dark green above and lighter underneath.

It may be used as a specimen, in group plantings and for hedges, but it is not hardy much north of Washington.

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE—(*Thuja occidentalis* var. *pyramidalis*)—This grows from 20 to 30 feet high in a narrow or columnar form with flattened frond-like branches and green leaves.

It is useful where an upright evergreen is needed, either as a specimen or in groups of other plants.

CHINESE JUNIPER—(*Juniperus chinensis*)—Is variable in height and habit occasionally reaching 60 feet and again forming low spreading masses. The seed bearing plants are more apt to be spreading and graceful while the pollen bearing ones are some times almost columnar.

Useful for groups, as a specimen, and in hedges.

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE—(*Thuja occidentalis*)—The arborvitae will eventually attain a height of 50 feet, but because of its slow growth above 20 feet it is more often used where plants of less than 30 feet are desired. It is columnar in outline and has yellow-green foliage, with flat frond-like branchlets, having distinct lower and upper sides.

It is useful as hedges, specimens, and in evergreen clumps both because of its form and its light color, and for columnar effects in foundation planting, especially with rather large buildings.

RED CEDAR—(*Juniperus virginiana*)—It has been known to attain a height of 100 feet but in landscape planting from 30 to 60 feet should be regarded as its range of usefulness. It is usually narrowly oval with a short trunk, and has bluish-green foliage, often becoming a dull bronze green toward spring. It is useful in clumps, as hedges, and for individual specimens, especially where formal effects are desired. Its planting is prohibited in Virginia in the neighborhood of apple orchards.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—(*Picea pungens glauca*)—The Colorado blue spruce is an unusually blue form of the Colorado spruce. It attains a height of 80 feet and more, the symmetrical young trees with the lower limbs resting on the ground being a feature in landscape planting, while older trees are inclined to become irregular.

FOR LOCATIONS REQUIRING TREES OVER FORTY FEET HIGH.

It is used as a specimen on lawns, even small ones, and on the borders of mass plantings. It should not be used without other evergreens as a background, but is useful in strictly formal designs.

HEMLOCK—(*Tsuga canadensis*)—The hemlock is a handsome native tree that in the wild attains a height of 70 feet and makes a handsome spreading ornamental with its graceful branches resting on the ground if given good conditions. It likes a moist soil and is essentially a northern tree, but does well in Washington if the ground is not too dry. The foliage is small and dark green.

It is useful as specimens, in masses, for hedges, and while young is effective in foundation plantings, but if so used must soon be repressed by judicious pruning for a few years and then be removed before the other plants are injured by its crowding.

WHITE SPRUCE—(*Picea canadensis*)—Forms a rather symmetrical conical tree 60 feet high and more, with ascending branches, drooping branchlets and bluish-green needles. It is especially dense when young, but retains its lower branches to maturity. Though native in the northern part of the country, because of its ability to withstand heat and drouth reasonably well, it can be used to advantage in Washington.

It is useful in screen planting and for individual specimens.

DOUGLASS SPRUCE—(*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*)—In its native habitat this often grows more than 100 feet high but is good for ornamental planting where a tree 60 feet high is needed. It is conical and symmetrical with regularly whorled branches remaining on in maturity. Under congenial conditions, as in a light soil, it is a rapid grower, often too rapid. Useful as a specimen and for screening, but as the soft, dark-green to bluish foliage is often hurt in exposed situations by high winds, it is not well adapted to wind breaks.

WHITE PINE—(*Pinus strobus*)—The white pine is one of the handsomest of our native evergreens growing to a height of 100 feet or more under most favorable circumstances. Its horizontal branches in regular whorls make a regular round-topped tree. It loses its lower branches as it approaches maturity, thus exposing the trunk. The wood is brittle so that it is apt to be injured by ice storms which often break most of the branches from the east side of the tree. The needles are blue-green and long.

It is useful as a single specimen or in combination for mass plantings. Where foliage from the ground up is desired permanently, it is best to use other evergreens in combination with it.

AUSTRIAN PINE—(*Pinus nigra austriaca*)—Attains a height of over 80 feet with a broad massive top on a stout trunk. It is pyramidal when young, with short, stiff, dark-green needles.

It is adapted to use on the sea coast, inland and even in cities, either as a specimen or in masses with other evergreens.

ENGELMANN SPRUCE—(*Picea engelmanni*)—Attains a height of 150 feet when crowded together in its native home along the Pacific coast. In cultivation it makes, when young, a narrow, tight, cone-shaped tree with slender-spreading, close whorled branches from the ground up, clothed usually with steel blue foliage.

It is largely used for individual planting and in open groups, but because of its color, should be used in close proximity to a mass of less extremely colored evergreens.

WHITE FIR—(*Abies concolor*)—On the Pacific Coast where it is native this tree attains a height of 200 feet or more. It is conical and formal in outline with short, bluish-green needles. It makes a splendid specimen 60 to 80 feet high with its lower limbs resting on the ground, or can be used to advantage in mass plantings, its color contrasting well with many other evergreens.