



GOLD MEDAL PLANT AWARD

A PROGRAM OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

2011 PLANT PORTRAITS Complete List www.goldmedalplants.org

The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society's Gold Medal Plant Award program honors little-known and underused woody plants of exceptional merit and promotes their use. Awards have been given to 118 plants since 1988. These pages describe the Award winners; this year's winners are highlighted. All are superb garden plants, and we hope you'll find an opportunity to use them in your garden or business.

For additional information, please feel free to contact The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society at 215-988-8774.
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***Abies koreana* (Korean Fir)** is a loosely pyramidal evergreen tree identified by its short, plump needles that are green on top with a silver-lined underside. Small dark-violet cones, appearing in spring, mimic flowers at first glance. The Korean Fir is more heat-tolerant than other *Abies*. Although useful as a screen, it deserves a more respectable position as a specimen or accent tree. Grows to 25' H x 10' W in acid soil. Prefers full sun but will tolerate light shade. Hardy in zones 5 to 7. (2005)

***Abies nordmanniana* (Nordmann Fir)**, a disease and insect resistant fir, is better adapted to the warm climate of the Delaware Valley and the broader region the Gold Medal program serves than other members of the genus. Rich, dark-green, and pyramidal in shape, this evergreen reaches to 50'. Hardy in zones 5 to 7. (1994)

***Acer buergerianum* (Trident Maple)** is a handsome small tree whose maximum height of 25' allows it a spot by the street. Variable fall foliage color and drought tolerance also recommend this underused species from Japan and eastern China. Hardy in zones 5 to 8. (2000)

***Acer griseum* (Paperbark Maple)** is a native of China that has made itself at home in the American garden. This aristocrat is a standout in the winter landscape at 20'-30' high with exfoliating cinnamon-red bark. Planted in rich, moist soil in full sun, the Paperbark Maple is a great small shade tree with no pest or disease problems. It is perfectly suited near the house or in public areas. Hardy in zones 5 to 7. (1993)

Japanese Cutleaf Maples have long been garden favorites.

***Acer palmatum* var. *dissectum* 'Tamukeyama'**, selected in the early 18th century, remains a best choice. Growing to 6' with a 12' spread in 20 years, this maple is a hardy, long-lived specimen tree. Unlike many cutleaf maples, this cultivar retains its red color through the heat of summer. Its dome shape and twiggy habit provide winter interest. Hardy in zones 6 to 8. (1997)

***Acer palmatum* var. *dissectum* 'Waterfall'** is a pest-free **Japanese Cutleaf Maple** that is attractive in all seasons. Its green leaves are larger and more deeply dissected than other members of the *dissectum* group. Its cascading habit makes it a knockout in the landscape. 'Waterfall' grows slowly to 12' with an 18' spread. Hardy in zones 5 to 8. (1999)

***Acer triflorum* (Three-flower Maple)** is a small specimen maple unrivaled for fall color. Growing to 25' high with a 20' spread, it will consistently put on a dazzling fall display in yellow-orange to flame-orange. It prefers acidic, moist, well-drained soil in partial shade but tolerates sun, shade, and neutral soils. It has no pest or disease problems. Hardy in zones 5 to 7. (1996)

***Aesculus parviflora* (Bottlebrush Buckeye)** is a low-maintenance deer-resistant shrub whose large white summer flowers are set against a bold texture. Growing to 12' with a width of 15' in moist soil, it prefers partial shade and acid soil. Hardy in zones 4 to 8. (1998)

***Aesculus pavia* (Red Buckeye)** is a native Buckeye that blooms in May with red to coral panicles 3"-6" long. With no pest or disease problems, this species is far more resistant to leaf scorch than other *Aesculus*. Growing to 20' with a 30' spread, this is a great tree for residential gardens. Plant in full sun and moist, well-drained soil. Hardy in zones 4 to 8. (1995)

***Aronia arbutifolia* 'Brilliantissima' (Red Chokeberry)** is a large 6'-8' upright shrub that boasts brilliant red fall color as well as lustrous dark-green summer foliage. White flowers and red fall berries add to its appeal. Chokeberry will tolerate very wet soil conditions but prefers moist acid soil and full sun. *Aronia* looks best in a mass planting. Hardy in zones 4 to 9. (2000)

***Betula nigra* 'Cully' Heritage®** This **River Birch** is a superior clone with larger, glossier leaves than the species. It is a fast-growing medium-size multi-stemmed tree, reaching 40' to 60', with an oval to rounded habit, nice yellow fall color, and very interesting creamy tan to white peeling bark. 'Heritage' is a heat-tolerant native, loves wet sites, and is resistant to leaf spot disease and the bronze birch borer. Planted as a specimen tree in the border or against the foundation, it prefers partial sun situations but will tolerate full exposure. Hardy from zones 3b to 9. (1990)

***Bignonia capreolata* 'Dragon Lady' (Cross Vine)** is an exceptional evergreen self-clinging vine with dark-green leaves that turn purple in winter. Attractive reddish trumpet-shaped flowers decorate the plant in June and July. 'Dragon Lady' is hardier and more floriferous than the species; its distinctive characteristics include drought resistance, wet-site tolerance, and attractiveness to hummingbirds and butterflies. It has no serious pest problems. Prune this native after flowering as needed. Grows 30' H x 30' W in part or full sun. Hardy in zones 5 to 9. (2003)

Boxwood evokes images of stately gardens of yesterday. ***Buxus* 'Green Velvet'** is the best choice for today's gardens. Growing to 3' with a 3'-4' spread, 'Green Velvet' is easily maintained as a short border plant. It is tolerant of a broad range of soil types. Grown in sun or light shade, this boxwood retains its color through the winter—a real advantage in northern gardens. Deer-resistant; disease-free. Hardy in zones 5 to 9. (1997)

***Buxus sempervirens* 'Dee Runk' (Common Boxwood)** is an upright conical evergreen shrub with blue-green foliage. Deer-resistant and pollution-tolerant, 'Dee Runk' also adapts well to full sun and poor soils. A reliable, stately choice for the formal garden or foundations, as a specimen, or in containers, it grows 10' H by 3' W in all light conditions. Hardy in zones 5 to 8. (2008)

***Buxus sempervirens* 'Vardar Valley' (Common Boxwood)** is a deer-resistant evergreen shrub that grows to 3' high by 4' wide in 15 years. A handsome addition to the foundation or perennial border, its blue-green foliage and twisted branches give this boxwood a unique appearance in the landscape. Resistant to leaf miner. Plant in alkaline soil. Hardy in zones 5 to 8. (2002)

***Callicarpa dichotoma* (Beautyberry)** is noted for its clusters of striking lavender-colored berries in September. A deciduous shrub, 3' to 5' tall with graceful layered branches, it grows rapidly, preferring full to part sun. Prune hard in the spring to keep it neat. Plant in well-drained moderately fertile soil. Hardy in zones 5 to 8. (1989)

***Calycanthus floridus* 'Michael Lindsey' (Carolina Allspice)** A unique native deciduous shrub with neat, attractive foliage. Green in spring and summer, it turns a striking yellow in the fall. Distinct, very fragrant flowers bloom in May and June; the scent of fruit lures you to its reddish-brown 2" flowers. No serious pest or disease problems. Use as a specimen plant or in the shrub border. Adaptable to many soils and all light conditions. Grows to 7' H x 7' W. Hardy in zones 4 to 9. Note: This may be difficult to find in the nursery—try an internet search for mail-order sources. (2005)

***Camellia japonica* 'Korean Fire'** is a large evergreen shrub with glossy dark-green foliage. Its large, flat, bright-red flowers with yellow stamens bloom March through May. Considered to be the hardiest of the *japonica* species, 'Korean Fire' has survived temperatures of -12° F with no injury. No serious pest problems. Plant in part sun, protected from winter winds. It matures to 15' H x 8' W and is hardy in zones 6 to 9. (2003)

***Campsis grandiflora* 'Morning Calm' (Chinese Trumpet creeper)** is a modest-sized vine with salmon-orange blooms from mid-July through mid-August. Ideal for smaller gardens, 'Morning Calm' is well-mannered and more floriferous than other *Campsis*. It grows 15' H x 15' W in full sun. This non-invasive woody vine needs support and a spring pruning for best bloom. Hardy in zones 6 to 9. (2002)

***Carpinus japonica* (Japanese Hornbeam)** is a small deciduous tree characterized by its fan-shaped branching structure and wide-spreading rounded habit. Its exotic Asian demeanor makes it a desirable under-story or small accent tree. *Carpinus japonica* provides year-round interest. In the spring, the tree is profusely adorned with thumb-size cone-shaped nutlets in shades of cream, tan, and green; they turn brown upon maturity and persist into fall. Its clean serrated foliage is dark green in the summer and turns yellowish in the fall. Grows 25' H x 15' W in full or part sun and is hardy in zones 4 to 8. (2008)

***Cephalotaxus harringtonii* 'Duke Gardens' (Japanese Plum Yew)** is an attractive evergreen shrub with dark-green needles. An extremely deer-resistant alternative to the common Yew, 'Duke Gardens' is identified by a more disciplined upright habit than 'Prostrata' and is useful as a foundation plant or in mass. It tolerates all light conditions from shade to full sun and grows about 3' H x 4' W in zones 6 to 9. (2008)

***Cephalotaxus harringtonii* 'Prostrata' (Japanese Plum Yew)** is an evergreen shrub widely tolerant of soil types. It grows 3' H by 12' W with no pest or disease problems. A great alternative to Japanese Yew, it's deer resistant! Hardy in zones 6 to 9. (1994)

***Cercidiphyllum japonicum* 'Morioka Weeping' (Weeping Katsura Tree)** is a graceful medium-size deciduous tree with attractive blue-green foliage. This tree can be used as a specimen or in a large mixed border. Grows 25' H x 10' W in 10 years, eventually reaching 40' H. Hardy in zones 4 to 8. (2009)

***Cladrastis kentukea* (C. lutea) (American Yellowwood)** is a North American native plant. When planted in full sun, it is broadly adaptable and long-lived. In late May to early June, 8"-14" long pendulous white flowers adorn this pest-free tree. Prune it in summer to avoid excessive "bleeding." Hardy from zone 4b to zone 8. (1994)

***Clematis viticella* 'Betty Corning' (Italian Clematis)** is a vigorous woody vine with finely textured foliage and nodding lavender flowers from July through August. Plant it in full sun. It grows to 6' H by 10' W and has no pest or disease problems. Maintenance is limited to a spring pruning to 4'. Quite drought-resistant. Hardy from zone 4 to 8. (1992)

***Clethra alnifolia* 'Compacta' (Summersweet)** Also known as 'Tom's Compact' this superior variety displays darker, glossier leaves and a more compact, denser growth habit than other *Clethra alnifolia* cultivars. 'Compacta' is also hardier and more floriferous. A native to South Eastern U.S., it's also low-maintenance and moderately deer-resistant. Uses include the foundation, border, in mass, the shady container, and the naturalized garden. It's best planted in part sun but it's tolerant of all light conditions. 'Compacta' grows about 3.5'H x 4'W and prefers well-drained organic soil. Hardy in zones 4 to 9. (2010)

***Clethra alnifolia* 'Hummingbird'** is a dwarf **Summer-sweet** that displays full-size flowers on a compact 3' plant. A fragrant summer-blooming shrub, this American native is deer resistant and is a vigorous spreader. Hardy from zone 4 to zone 9. (1994)

***Clethra alnifolia* 'Ruby Spice'** is a pink-blooming **Summersweet** that will not fade to white. Grown in moist soil, it will delight gardeners with rich pink flowers in July. 'Ruby Spice' tolerates sun or shade. A stoloniferous shrub, growing to 8' in 10 years, this *Clethra* works well as a specimen or in mass. No serious pest or disease problems. Hardy in zones 4 to 9. (1998)

***Cornus* 'Rutban' Aurora®** is a vigorous hybrid that offers hope for **Dogwood** lovers. A white-flowering non-fruiting selection from Rutgers University's breeding program, this cross is more resistant to leaf spot, canker, and borer than *Cornus florida*. Aurora is highly adaptable to many garden situations. Its upright habit supports a multitude of large white blooms in mid-May. Grows to 20'. Hardy in zones 5 to 8. (1993)

***Cornus* 'Rutlan' Ruth Ellen®** is another non-fruiting product of the Rutgers University's **Dogwood** breeding program. The flowering bracts are more distinct than Aurora's and rest on a low-spreading *Cornus florida*-type tree. Early in May, a profusion of bloom begins that will last up to two weeks. Like all the Rutgers hybrids, 'Ruth Ellen' has to date shown resistance to dogwood anthracnose. Grows to 20' in height by 22' wide. Hardy in zones 5 to 8. (1993)

***Cornus mas* ‘Golden Glory’ (Cornelian Cherry Dogwood)** produces a show of vivid yellow flowers from mid-February through March. ‘Golden Glory’ is an excellent small deciduous tree, growing to 25’ high and 20’ wide in full or part sun. It exhibits good resistance to pests and deer. This drought-tolerant diehard has exfoliating bark and 1” cherry-red oblong fruit that attracts birds. (The fruit is edible but is not very tasty except in preserves.) ‘Golden Glory’ has a more upright habit than other *Cornus mas* cultivars. It is a handsome addition to most landscapes and is adaptable to different soil types. Hardy from zones 4 to 7. (2001)

***Cornus sanguinea* ‘Midwinter Fire’ (Bloodtwig Dogwood)** This large deciduous shrub spreads by suckers, producing a dense clump. In the fall, its green leaves turn greenish-purple and then drop to reveal extraordinarily beautiful stems. These stems produce an intensely bright display of yellow, orange, and red hues from late fall to early spring, especially when placed in front of a dark backdrop. This is a truly superior winter-interest plant. Full sun and a hard spring pruning will produce the best stem colors. Abundant clusters of white flowers appear in mid-May. Urban-tolerant and adaptable to any soil conditions except wet, ‘Midwinter Fire’ can be used in the shrub border, in masses, and in winter-interest containers. It grows about 8’H x 10’W. Plant it in full or part sun. Hardy in zones 4 to 7. (2011)

***Cornus sericea* ‘Silver and Gold’ (Redosier Dogwood)** is named for its yellow twigs in winter and white-variegated leaves in summer. This shrubby dogwood will grow to 7’. It masses nicely, and the white spring flowers make it a great four-season plant. Plant it in full to part sun. It tolerates all soil conditions, including wet sites. When contrasted with evergreens it creates a beautiful winter landscape. Hardy in zones 2 to 7. (1990)

***Cornus Venus*™ (Dogwood)** An improved dogwood hybrid with superb resistance to anthracnose and powdery mildew, Venus™ explodes in early spring with large (6”) pure-white blooms with green centers. This Rutgers introduction has clean foliage and a fast-growing, full, low-branching habit. *Cornus Venus*™ is part *C. kousa* x *nuttalli* (the Pacific Dogwood) and part *C. kousa*. Plant this cold-hardy creation as a specimen in good well-drained soil. Grows 25’ high by 25’ wide in full or part sun. Hardy in zones 4 to 8. (2007)

***Crataegus viridis* ‘Winter King’ (Green Hawthorn)** is resistant to cedar-apple rust and air pollution and tolerates heavy pruning. Masses of white flowers cover the tree each spring, followed in fall by orange-red berries that are larger than those of the species. A great asset to any winter landscape! ‘Winter King’ grows to 30’ and attains a rounded habit with age. Plant it in full sun; prune during the late winter. It will withstand a broad range of soil types and is hardy in zones 4 to 7. (1992)

***Cryptomeria japonica* ‘Yoshino’ (Japanese Cedar)** is by far the best of the *Cryptomeria* species. Planted in light shade with adequate moisture, ‘Yoshino’ overcomes the winter browning and loss of lower branches from which other *Cryptomeria* suffer. A conical-shaped evergreen, it grows to 30’ high by 18’ wide in 30 years. It is resistant to fungal problems, and no pest problems have been reported. This *Cryptomeria* makes a great evergreen screen with a wonderful texture. Hardy in zones 5 to 9. (1993)

***Daphne* x *transatlantica* ‘Jim’s Pride’** (formerly *Daphne caucasica*) is adorned with delicately scented white flowers from April until frost, with leathery leaves and an almost billowy habit. It is longer-lived than most *Daphnes* and is valued for its compact size (4’ by 4’). It prefers good drainage and will grow in full sun or partial shade. Hardy in zones 5 to 7. (1990)

***Deutzia gracilis* ‘Nikko’ (Slender Deutzia)** is a compact, fine-textured shrub suited to the small garden (2’ tall, 5’ spread) and makes an excellent ground cover. It is a rapid grower, with abundant small white flowers starting in late May and burgundy-colored foliage in the fall. This *Deutzia* prefers part shade in areas with hot summer temperatures. Hardy in zones 4 to 8. (1989)

***Deutzia* x *hybrida* ‘Magicien’** is a unique deciduous shrub with bright green leaves and a rounded habit. Interesting pink flowers with white edges cover the plant each June. ‘Magicien’ is fast-growing and adaptable to many soil conditions; it has no serious pest problems. After it flowers, prune to remove old wood and control height. It grows 6’ high x 5’ wide in full or part sun. Hardy in zones 5 to 8. (2003)

***Diervilla sessilifolia* Cool Splash™ ‘LPDC Podaras’ (Southern Bush-Honeysuckle) Native to southeastern U.S., Southern Bush-Honeysuckle** is a low-growing deciduous shrub. Vigorous and adaptable, it spreads by suckers into a reliable mass. Tolerant of all light conditions, Cool Splash™ performs best in full sun, where its variegated glossy leaves develop vivid tones of green and cream. Small yellow flowers, borne on new wood, huddle together atop this “toad abode” from June to August. Uses include massing and the perennial border. It grows 2.5’H x 3.5’W and benefits from a moderate spring pruning. Hardy in zones 4 to 7. (2011)

***Eleutherococcus sieboldianus* ‘Variegatus’ (Beauty Briar)** Variegated Beauty Briar is an arching, elegant deciduous shrub. Its fan-like foliage, green with creamy white edges, is notably the best in its class. Also known as **Fiveleaf Aralia**, this shrub blooms discreetly with greenish-white clusters in May and June. Adaptable to all light exposures, the harshest urban conditions, and most soils, this versatile plant could go anywhere but wet sites. It has no pest or disease problems, is moderately deer-resistant, and prefers part sun. Grows 7’ high x 7’ wide. Hardy in zones 4 to 8. (2006)

***Enkianthus perulatus* ‘J. L. Pennock’** represents the first distinctive selection of this plant for spectacular and early purple-to-red fall color. Spring brings white flowers to this pest- and disease-resistant shrub. A fine twiggy habit and restrained growth rate (7’ high x 10’ wide) would delight any home gardener. Plant *Enkianthus* in full sun to partial shade and acidic soil. Hardy in zones 5 to 7. (1999)

***Fothergilla gardenii* ‘Blue Mist’** matures at 3’ to 4’ with white bottlebrush-shaped flowers and the added attraction of blue-green foliage. ‘Blue Mist’ is easily propagated and will grow in full sun or light shade. Plant in well-drained soil. A great plant for the foundation, it mixes well with dwarf conifers. Hardy in zones 5 to 8. (1990)

***Gelsemium sempervirens* ‘Margarita’ (Carolina Jasmine)** is a fine-textured evergreen vine with a twining growth habit. It produces fragrant yellow trumpet-shaped flowers from late March into April. ‘Margarita’ grows almost anywhere, with characteristics such as drought tolerance, deer resistance, and soil adaptability. This native will scramble up and cascade over obstacles or develop into a groundcover, creating a mass of living color. Plant in sun or part shade. Grows to 12’ high x 6’ wide. Hardy in zones 5b to 9. (2005)

***Halesia diptera* var. *magniflora* (Two-winged Silverbell)** grows to 25’-30’ in open, wooded, or full-sun conditions. A heavy and prolonged flowering variety, this *Halesia* will dazzle you with large white flowers. Plant in the spring in any moist well-drained soil. A real showstopper! Hardy in zones 5 to 8. (1995)

***Hamamelis* × *intermedia* ‘Diane’** This Asiatic **Witchhazel** is the best red-flowerer in its class. The spidery winter blooms are followed by large green veiny leaves that transform into various orange, yellow, and red tones in the fall. A hybrid between *H. japonica* and *H. mollis*, ‘Diane’ is generally an upright spreading small tree or large shrub reaching 20’. Plant it in full or part sun in well-drained acidic soils. Hardy in zones 5 to 8. (1991)

***Hamamelis* × *intermedia* ‘Pallida’** is a **Witchhazel** with fragrant lemon-yellow flowers that offer a pleasant burst of color in February and March. It has great yellow-to-orange fall color and no serious insect or disease problems. Plant it in well-drained acid soil in full or part sun. Hardy in zones 5 to 8. (1989)

***Hedera helix* ‘Buttercup’** is a versatile **English ivy** with colorful foliage, excellent as a ground cover or trained to climb. New leaves are bright yellow-green, later turning butter yellow. Mature leaves are dark green with distinct light veins. It grows 6”-8” as a ground cover and up to 90’ trained as a vine. This *Hedera* tolerates a variety of soil conditions and full sun to heavy shade; prune as needed to keep desired form. ‘Buttercup’ is slower growing and less invasive than the species. Hardy in zones 4 to 9. (1988)

***Heptacodium miconioides* (Seven-son Flower)** is a large shrub, growing to 20’, that will delight from an early age. In autumn, red buds open to a fragrant profusion of white flowers. Once the petals drop, red flower stems continue interest until red fruit appears. It has exfoliating bark and can be trained into tree form. Broad soil and pH tolerance makes this a great plant; it also has no pest or disease problems. Hardy in zones 4 to 9. (1995)

***Hibiscus syriacus* ‘Diana’ (Rose-of-Sharon)** brightens any garden with its pure white single flowers from July to frost. Flowers remain open into the evening—admire them by moonlight! This *Hibiscus* will tolerate a variety of soil types. Full sun is best, but it does fine in part shade. ‘Diana’ can be cut back yearly to 2’ to maintain a blooming height of 4’. It is a polite variety that does not readily re-seed itself. Hardy in zones 5 to 8. (1991)

***Hydrangea arborescens* ‘Annabelle’ (Smooth Hydrangea)** is a deciduous shrub that grows to 3’ to 5’ tall and 3’ to 5’ wide. The large white flower clusters of ‘Annabelle’ (up to 1’ across) reward you with a long bloom, June through July. This elegant Victorian-like show-off does best in part sun but will tolerate full exposure. ‘Annabelle’ is more compact and has larger flowers than other *arborescens* types. Plant in well-drained soil and cut it halfway back in spring. Hardy from zones 4 to 9. (2001)

***Hydrangea macrophylla* ‘Blue Billow’** was discovered on a Korean island and introduced here for its masses of small, fertile summer flowers. ‘Blue Billow’ is reliably hardy in this region and looks best in part shade, planted in slightly acid soil. Hardy in zones 6 to 9. (1990)

***Hydrangea paniculata* ‘Limelight’ (Panicle Hydrangea)** This very hardy species of *Hydrangea* forms flower buds in late spring, ensuring year after year of reliable bloom. ‘Limelight’ rises above other varieties with a sturdy show of pyramidal flower clusters (panicles) that are born chartreuse-green, turn white, and finally mature to shades of pink and burgundy. In the fall, all three stages of bloom can be viewed on the plant at the same time. Great for the foundation or shrub border, ‘Limelight’ prefers full or part sun. Grows 8’ H x 6’ W. Prune in early spring to control height. Hardy in zones 4 to 8. (2006)

***Hydrangea quercifolia* ‘Snow Queen’ (Oakleaf Hydrangea)** is sleek and elegant, with its deep green foliage and panicles of white flowers that bloom through June and July. The old flower heads turn a handsome russet before the final burst of spectacular wine-colored fall foliage. ‘Snow Queen’ will grow to 6’ high with an equal spread and does well in sun or shade. Hardy in zones 5 to 9. (1989)

***Ilex glabra* ‘Densa’** is an upright and compact **Inkberry Holly** that tolerates heat, drought, sun, shade, and transplanting without missing a beat. Suited to problem and urban sites, ‘Densa’ grows to 4’ with a 4½’ spread in 9 years. Pest and disease resistant, this broadleaf evergreen is a great alternative to boxwood. Hardy to zone 4 to 9. (1994)

***Ilex* ‘Harvest Red’** sports abundant small Christmas-red fruits on a finely textured, well-shaped deciduous holly. In the fall, the leaves turn to wine color and then drop; the fruit persists long into the winter and is admirable after a snowfall. A cross between *I. verticillata* and *I. serrata*, ‘Harvest Red’ needs a male pollinator such as ‘Apollo’ or ‘Raritan Chief’. Hardy in zones 5 to 8. (1991)

***Ilex* × *meserveae* ‘Mesid’ Blue Maid™**, the best of the blue hollies, keeps lustrous green foliage year round. Bright red berries attract birds from October through December. Reliably hardy and far more heat-tolerant than her sisters, Blue Maid™ is a great evergreen shrub. Reaching to 15’, slightly broader than tall at maturity, Blue Maid™ takes well to pruning. No disease problems. Male pollinator needed. Hardy in zones 5 to 9. (1996)

***Ilex opaca* (American Holly)** is a large shrub or tree, generally pyramidal, with alternating spiny evergreen leaves. In October, this native produces red berry-like fruit that persists into winter. (Some cultivars have yellow or orange fruit.) The species has achieved Gold Medal status due to its cold hardiness, its tolerance of pollution, drought, and moderately wet sites, and its resistance to deer browsing. These traits, along with the availability of numerous superior cultivars (‘Old Heavy Berry’, ‘Jersey Princess’, ‘Satyr Hill’, and ‘Jersey Knight’ [male]) sets *opaca* above other holly species of similar characteristics. A nearby male pollinator is necessary for fruit production. Planted in acid, moist, well-drained soil, it will tolerate any light conditions but prefers full sun and protection from wind. Hardy from zones 5 to 9. (2001)

***Ilex* ‘Rutzan’ Red Beauty® (Red Beauty Holly)** Handsome dark glossy evergreen leaves create a densely branched pyramidal tree. For berries production, Red Beauty® needs a male pollinator; use any of the Blue male Hollies such as *Ilex* ‘Blue Boy’, ‘Blue Prince’, or ‘Blue Stallion’ and plant one or two within 100 ft. Remember, the males don’t have berries, a consideration when choosing their placement. Red Beauty® is best used as a specimen tree or as a well-placed accent plant. Planted in well-drained acidic soil, it performs best in sun or part-sun and grows to about 15’H x 10’W. It’s hardy in zones 6 to 9. (2010)

***Ilex* ‘Sparkleberry’ (Hybrid Winterberry Holly)** is valued for its superior fruit production. A large multi-stemmed deciduous holly with brilliant red berries often lasting through the winter, ‘Sparkleberry’ will grow to about 12’ high with a similar spread. This holly is best planted in full sun and is tolerant of most soils including wet sites. A male pollinator of either parent species (*I. verticillata* or *I. serrata*) must be planted nearby to ensure good fruiting. Hardy in zones 5 to 8. (1988)

***Ilex verticillata* ‘Scarlett O’Hara’ (Winterberry Holly)**, growing to 10’ with a 12’ spread in 10 years, extends garden interest into the winter. An abundance of small clear-red fruit persists through the cold months. Clay-soil tolerance, with no pest or disease problems, makes this an ideal plant for the home garden. ‘Rhett Butler’ is her preferred pollinator. Hardy in zones 3 to 9. (1996)

***Ilex verticillata* ‘Winter Gold’ (Winterberry Holly)** is a branch sport of *Ilex verticillata* Winter Red®. It has jazzy orange-yellow berries from September through December. This native does best in the boggy shrub border. Use a male pollinator such as ‘Southern Gentleman’ or ‘Apollo’. Grows 7’ H x 7’ W, in full sun or part shade and moist well-drained acidic soils. Hardy in zones 4 to 8. (2005)

***Ilex verticillata* ‘Winter Red’** is a deciduous Winterberry Holly laden with red fruit through the winter. Growing to 10’ with an 8’ spread, ‘Winter Red’ performs best in moist well-drained acidic soils. A male pollinator is necessary; try ‘Southern Gentleman’ or ‘Apollo’. Hardy in zones 4 to 8. (1995)

***Illicium floridanum* ‘Halley’s Comet’ (Florida Anise)** A deer-proof, evergreen, native to the southeastern U.S., Florida Anise produces 4” long dark green leaves (similar to Rhododendron), which emit a strong pleasant fragrance when bruised. Outperforming the species and other cultivars, ‘Halley’s Comet’ exhibits superior characteristics such as improved cold tolerance and faster growth. It’s also a better bloomer, with plenty of larger red star-shaped flowers that bloom in May and can persist into the summer. It thrives in shady, moist, well-drained soil and tolerates part shade; too much sun will cause it to turn yellowish. Grows 6’H x 5’W. Hardy in zones 6 to 9. (2010)

***Itea virginica* ‘Henry’s Garnet’ (Virginia Sweetspire)** is a tough, adaptable native shrub with great contrast from summer to fall. Fragrant long white flowers bloom in late June against green foliage; fall foliage is a striking red-purple that lasts well into winter. This *Itea* grows to 6’ with an 8’ spread and is best planted in slightly cool, moist sites, although it will tolerate dryer sites. Hardy in zones 5 to 9. (1988)

***Juniperus conferta* ‘Silver Mist’ (Shore Juniper)** A unique species within a common genus, the shore Juniper, as it’s commonly called, is salt tolerant and well adapted for the seashore garden. This urban-tolerant evergreen was chosen for its dense, more compact growth habit, exceptional bright silvery-blue needles, and robust, versatile demeanor. ‘Silver Mist’ is extremely tolerant of heat and drought and is best used in a bright, sunny location with excellent drainage. If planted two to three feet apart, it will make an unusual ground cover that is beautiful all year around. Grows 1’H x 5’W. Hardy in zones 5b to 9. (2010)

***Juniperus virginiana* ‘Corcorcor’ Emerald Sentinel™ (Eastern Redcedar)** is a native juniper that is one of the toughest plants available. Emerald Sentinel™ has a dark-green needle and is well suited for a tall screen, hedge, or specimen tree. It has an upright habit, growing 25’ H x 8’ W. Pest resistant and tolerant of extreme climatic and soil conditions, it is also a favorite of small songbirds. Hardy in zones 3b to 9. (1997)

The bright yellow flowers of ***Koelreuteria paniculata* ‘Rose Lantern’** provide this tree with its common name—**Golden Rain Tree**. The glory of ‘Rose Lantern’ is its late bloom period—August through September—when few other trees are in flower. In October the leaves turn yellow and the blooms are replaced by rose-pink fruits that persist for five to six weeks. *Koelreuteria* is sparingly branched and forms a rounded tree at 30’ to 40’ H by 30’ to 40’ W. No pests or disease. Hardy in zones 5 to 9. (1997)

***Lagerstroemia indica* ‘Whit III’ Pink Velour®** is a proven-hardy **Crape myrtle** suitable for more northern gardens. One of the more colorful varieties, Pink Velour® parades flashy magenta-pink flower clusters atop shiny burgundy foliage in midsummer. Pink Velour® has been chosen for its cold tolerance and resistance to powdery mildew. Its relatively late bloom time justifies its place in the landscape. Plant as a specimen or near the foundation; prune in late August or early spring. Grows 10’ H x 6’ W. Hardy in zones 6 to 9. (2007)

***Lindera glauca* var. *salicifolia* (Spicebush)** is a unique deciduous shrub with a pyramidal habit. Its willow-like foliage emerges emerald-green in the spring, turns brilliant yellow-orange in fall, and then changes to an eye-catching khaki color on stubbornly persistent foliage throughout the winter. Inconspicuous flowers produce opal-black fruit in late summer. Use as a specimen, in mass, or in the border. Spicebush grows 10’ H x 6’ W and looks its best in full sun but will tolerate part sun. Hardy in zones 5 to 7. (2009)

***Liquidambar styraciflua* ‘Slender Silhouette’ (American Sweetgum)** This is a very narrow low-maintenance cultivar of the underused American Sweetgum tree. Unlike the species, ‘Slender Silhouette’ produces little fruit (those brown spiky orbs) that, when dropped, land only in a small, easily cleaned-up 4’ x 4’ area. Its dark green glossy leaves turn yellow with a tinge of red in the fall. This is a great park and allée tree—or use it almost anywhere a narrow tree is desired. It prefers moist soil and space for root development. Grows 50’H x 4’W. Hardy in zones 5 to 9. (2011)

***Lonicera pileata* (Privet Honeysuckle)** is a low, dense, deer-resistant ground-hugging shrub with fine-textured foliage. Use as an evergreen groundcover in place of more common plants such as ivy and pachysandra. It also works well in difficult sites like slopes and ledges. It sometimes produces translucent amethyst fruit. Growing 3’ H x 5’ W, Privet Honeysuckle prefers well-drained soil and full or part sun. Hardy in zones 6 to 8. (2009)

Maackia amurensis 'Starburst' (Amur Maackia) A small deciduous tree with clean, exotic, rich-green leaves and reptilian-like ornamental bark on younger trees, this urban-tolerant diehard has a nice display of spiky white flowers in mid to late summer. 'Starburst' is denser and more uniform and vigorous than the species. Great for small gardens and city plantings, the Amur Maackia is tolerant of poor soil and pollution. It will tolerate part sun but prefers full sun. It reaches 30' H x 25' W. Hardy in zones 4 to 8. (2006)

Magnolia 'Daybreak' is an outstanding addition to the Gold Medal *Magnolia* collection. The medium-green foliage is clean and attractive. It blooms in May, far past any chance of frost damage, with unsurpassed fragrance. The large deep-pink flowers open to 9" to 10" in diameter. Its upright growth habit and pollution tolerance make 'Daybreak' an excellent specimen and urban tree. Plant in sun in well-drained soil. It reaches 25' H x 15' W. Hardy in zones 5 to 8. (2004)

Magnolia 'Elizabeth' has creamy pale-yellow lily-like flowers and grows to 25'-35' with a 10'-15' spread. A cross between *M. acuminata* and *M. denudata*, 'Elizabeth' is a very beautiful and unique variety that works well as a shade or specimen tree. It's best planted in full sun with slightly acid soil. Hardy in zones 5 to 8. (1988)

Magnolia 'Galaxy' is the result of a cross between *M. liliiflora* and *M. sprengeri* 'Diva'. Late each April it is adorned with a profusion of dark-pink flowers, escaping the frost damage of early spring. Pruning away any suckers when young will produce an upright pyramidal shade tree at maturity. No pest or disease problems. Hardy in zones 5 through 9. (1992)

Magnolia grandiflora 'Bracken's Brown Beauty' is a pyramidal evergreen **Southern Magnolia** with glossy dark-green leaves. The lemon-scented large white flowers bloom in late spring. 'Bracken's Brown Beauty' is recognized for its densely pyramidal growth habit and unsurpassed cold hardiness. An envied prize with no serious pest problems, it matures to about 35' H x 20' W. Plant in full or part sun. Hardy in zones 5b to 9. (2003)

Magnolia grandiflora 'Edith Bogue' is a hardy evergreen **Southern Magnolia** that suffers less winter damage than most others of the species. In June and July, the creamy 9"-12" blossoms fill the air with a sweet, lemony fragrance. Lustrous dark-green foliage grows upright along the branches. Plant in full sun to part shade. 'Edith Bogue' tolerates some moisture but prefers rich well-drained soil. It can grow to 60' high and spread to 30'. Hardy in zones 6 to 9. (1992)

Magnolia stellata 'Centennial' (Star Magnolia) blooms late in April, giving it a better chance than other magnolias of escaping frost damage to its flowers. Its 5½" flowers start with a pink tinge and fade to white. Growing to 15'-20' with a spread of 10'-15', this floriferous cultivar prefers full sun. Disease and pest resistant. Hardy in zones 4 to 9. (1997)

Magnolia virginiana 'Jim Wilson' Moonglow™ (Sweetbay Magnolia) Retaining most of its leaves throughout a normal Mid-Atlantic winter, this almost-evergreen native *Magnolia* was selected for its fast growth, cold hardiness, and lush dark-green foliage. The unique upright habit of 'Jim Wilson' is enhanced by beautiful creamy-white flowers in late spring. These 2"-3" long-lasting blooms lace the air with a pleasant lemony scent. Pest resistance and adaptability to wet sites, characteristics shared by the well-respected species, add to the versatility of Moonglow™. Growing to 35' H x 15' W, it prefers acid soil and a part-sun location. Hardy in zones 5 to 9. (2008)

Mahonia bealei (Leatherleaf Mahonia) is a striking evergreen shrub that adds a bold textural statement to any garden. Deer resistant, *Mahonia* will grow to 5' H x 4' W in part shade; it prefers a moist well-drained soil. Older plants bloom with chains of yellow flowers followed by blue berries. Hardy in zones 5 to 9. (1998)

Malus 'Adirondack' is a narrow, upright **Flowering Crabapple** that grows to 18' in 20 years. This slow growth rate, coupled with disease resistance and abundant white flowers, makes this tree a standout in the garden. Small persistent orange-red fruit appear in autumn. Pollution-tolerant 'Adirondack' is an ideal choice for urban gardens and parks. Hardy in zones 4 to 8. (2002)

Malus 'Donald Wyman' is an outstanding **Flowering Crabapple**, fast-growing to 20' with an equal spread and highly disease-resistant characteristics. 'Donald Wyman' is useful as a street tree or garden specimen, with pink buds opening to white flowers in mid to late April. Glossy bright red fruits last well into winter. Hardy in zones 5 to 7. (1989)

Malus 'Jewelberry' is a dwarf **Flowering Crabapple** that grows to only about 6' high. Dark pink buds in spring open to pink and white flowers; in cooler springs, the flowers will be deeper in color. Glossy red fruits follow the bloom. 'Jewelberry' is a highly disease-resistant variety. Hardy in zones 5 to 7. (1989)

Metasequoia glyptostroboides (Dawn Redwood) is a fast-growing tree that eventually will reach 120'. Highly architectural, it makes an ideal focal point in the landscape. An orange-rust fall color and fine twiggy habit round out a full year of garden interest. It has no pest or disease problems and tolerates soil types from dry to boggy and acid to alkaline. It prefers full sun. Hardy in zones 4 to 8. (1999)

Metasequoia glyptostroboides 'Ogon' (Gold Rush Dawn Redwood) This bright-yellow-needled cultivar of the majestic "living fossil" grows slightly smaller and slower than the species. 'Ogon', also known as 'Gold Rush', contrasts well with blues and burgundies in the landscape, eventually turning a coppery orange in the fall before shedding its needles. It has no pest or disease problems and tolerates soil types from dry to boggy and acid to alkaline. It prefers full sun and will eventually grow to 100' x 30' (in 60 years). 'Ogon' is hardy in zones 4 to 8. (2008)

Osmanthus heterophyllus 'Goshiki' (False-holly) is a holly-like evergreen shrub with unique colorful leaves. The new growth is pink-tinged, maturing to green with splashes of cream and gold. 'Goshiki' blooms from September through October; its creamy-white flowers are hidden but very fragrant. It does best in part sun and well-drained soil; some winter protection is recommended. Grows 5' H x 4' W. Hardy in zones 6 to 9. (2004)

Parrotia persica (Persian Ironwood) Mottled fall color and exfoliating grayish bark set this small tree apart. It will survive full sun and drought conditions, which makes it a good choice for a street tree. It reaches 20' to 40', with moderate growth. Hardy in zones 4 to 8. (2000)

Physocarpus opulifolius 'Diablo' (Eastern Ninebark) Also known in the trade as Monlo and Diabolo™, this is an extremely hardy deciduous shrub with an upright spreading habit and decorative peeling bark. Showy pinkish-white flowers bloom May through June. This native has interesting purple foliage in summer and red fruit in autumn. It is ideal for mass plantings. It grows 5-10' H by 5-10' W; prune it to control height. Plant it in full or part sun. Hardy in zones 2 to 7. (2002)

The graceful appearance of *Picea orientalis* (**Oriental Spruce**) makes this evergreen a standout in the landscape. Branches of fine dark-green needles descend and smoothly rise upward again. This spruce holds its lower branches as it ages. Wind-tolerant, it grows into an effective screen. It is slow-growing and should be planted in full sun and well-drained soil. It has no pest or disease problems. Hardy in zones 4 through 7. (1992)

Pinus strobus 'Fastigiata' (**Upright Eastern White Pine**) is an upright form of white pine that lacks the rigid appearance of most columnar plant forms. Soft evergreen needles adorn the ascending branches of this tree. Fast growing to about 50' H x 20' W in 25 years, this pine is ideal for screening. Lower branches persist into maturity. Plant in full sun in all but alkaline soils. Hardy in zones 3-7. (2003)

Prunus 'Hally Jolivette' (**Flowering Cherry**) has pink buds that open to white blooms over a succession of 10 to 20 days in early spring. A small bushy tree, growing to 15' by 15', 'Hally Jolivette' starts blooming in its second year! It is ideal for small properties; the fine twiggy habit even adds winter interest. Plant in full sun. Hardy to zone 5 to 7. (1994)

Prunus 'Okame' (**Flowering Cherry**) does well in many sites and produces an abundance of blooms. This cherry grows to 25' tall with a similar spread. Pink flowers appear early in the season, late March to mid-April. Fall foliage is bright orange and yellow. Plant it in full sun; prune to shape it when it's young. Hardy in zones 6 to 8. (1988)

Quercus alba (**White Oak**) is a tree to plant for your grandchildren. It grows slowly to 150' in the open; its rugged branching habit and attractive bark make it a majestic sight in winter as well as the ultimate shade tree in summer. This mighty native has no serious pests or diseases. Hardy in zones 5 to 9. (2000)

Quercus palustris 'Pringreen' **Green Pillar® (Pin Oak)** is a narrow, columnar (fastigiate) cultivar of our native Pin Oak. Glossy green leaves in spring and summer give way to a nice maroon and red fall display. Green Pillar® is a popular choice for areas requiring a narrow, well-mannered shade tree. Use as a park or specimen tree, in small gardens, or as a street tree. It prefers full sun and grows 50' H x 15' W. Hardy in zones 4 to 8. (2006)

Rhus aromatica 'Gro-Low' (**Fragrant Sumac**) is a dense wide-spreading groundcover with attractive aromatic glossy-green foliage that turns amazing shades of reds and oranges in fall. Small yellow flowers (panicles) appear in early spring, followed by wildlife attracting hairy red fruit in fall. 'Gro-Low' is a native eco-friendly low-maintenance plant exhibiting drought and urban tolerance and high deer resistance. Use it as a ground cover, to stabilize embankments, and in most other hard-to-cover areas. Grows about 2' H x 6' W in full or part sun. Hardy in zones 3 to 9. (2009)

Rhus typhina 'Bailtiger' **Tiger Eyes® (Staghorn Sumac)** This unique Sumac has purplish-pink stems displaying exotic cut-leaf foliage. Changing with each season, Tiger Eyes® starts out chartreuse in the spring, turns bright yellow in the summer, and eventually turns scarlet-orange in the fall. Tiger Eyes® is more compact than the species and is not considered invasive. It prefers well-drained soil but adapts well to poor soils and urban situations, exhibiting good pollution tolerance. It's great for the foundation, as a specimen, in mass, or in containers. A native to North America, this Sumac grows about 6' H x 6' W in full or part sun. Hardy in zones 4 to 8. (2007)

Sarcococca hookeriana var. *humilis* (**Sweetbox**) is a spreading evergreen shrub with a low mounding habit. Its narrow dark-green leaves create a lush ground cover. Its neat attractive appearance is enhanced in March and April by very fragrant small white flowers. It's excellent as a low foundation plant (3' H x 5' W) or as a perennial companion plant. Grow it in part shade to shade in well-drained soil. Hardy in zones 5 to 8. (2004)

Sciadopitys verticillata (**Japanese Umbrella Pine**) offers the richest dark-green foliage of any evergreen. Long thick needles are borne in whorls on a handsome, dense tree. A beautiful specimen tree, it adds value to any property. Plant it in rich well-drained soil in a sunny location. Although the largest trees normally seen are between 20' and 30' high, spreading to 15' wide, in time this tree will mature to 60'. Hardy in zones 5 to 7. (1991)

Schizophragma hydrangeoides 'Moonlight' (**Vine Hydrangea**) is a noninvasive vine with a silver variegation. It is a wonderful accent plant, with white flowers that bloom in June and July. It grows to 40' and attaches itself with no mechanical supports. 'Moonlight' will tolerate sun or shade. Hardy in zones 5 to 9. (1998)

Spiraea thunbergii 'Ogon' **Mellow Yellow®** is a deciduous shrub with bright yellow-to-chartreuse finely textured leaves. White flowers precede the foliage in early spring. This three-season charmer produces persistent fall colors of orange, red, pink, or salmon. Tolerant of many soil types and light conditions, it is ideal for the perennial bed or a foundation planting. Prune it at any time to keep it full and neat. Grows 4' H x 4' W in full or part sun. Hardy in zones 5 to 9. (2003)

Stewartia pseudocamellia var. *koreana* (**Japanese Stewartia**) This unique modest-sized tree grows to about 30' in this country, with interest throughout the seasons—saucer-shaped white flowers from mid-June through July, orange-red fall color, and smooth exfoliating bark that is most striking in winter. Native to Japan and Korea, Stewartias should be grown in part sun and will do best in acid soils. Hardy in zones 5 to 7. (1990)

Styrax japonicus 'Sohuksan' (**Emerald Pagoda Snowbell**) A distinctive form of the Japanese snowbell with a superior plant habit, large glossy leaves and very large fruit. Its large white flowers are highly fragrant. It naturally makes a single-stemmed, medium-size tree, attaining about 30'H x 35'W, growing very fast in its first years and then more slowly. It grows best in fertile, well-drained soil in light shade with morning sun. It is sun-tolerant but should not be planted in a hot, dry location. Hardy in zones 5 to 8. (2010)

Syringa meyeri 'Palibin' (**Meyer Lilac**) is an ideal Lilac for the gardener with limited space. Reaching a maximum size of 4'-5' high and 3'-4' wide, it needs little pruning. It prefers full sun and is densely covered with lavender-pink panicles for two weeks in May. Mildew is not a problem on its medium-textured leaves. Hardy in zones 4 to 7. (2000)

Syringa reticulata 'Ivory Silk' (**Japanese Tree Lilac**) blooms reliably in midsummer with large creamy-white panicles. Flowering begins at a young age on this sturdy, compact tree, which grows to 20' with a 12' spread in 15 years. It is drought-resistant; no pest or disease problems have been reported in the Gold Medal region. This is a great street tree. Hardy in zones 3 through 7. (1996)

***Taxodium distichum* var. *imbricarium* Debonair® ‘Morris’ (Pond Baldcypress)** A particularly beautiful deciduous conifer with interesting green pendulous foliage that strikingly contrasts with its formal, pyramidal habit. The fall color is a beautiful bronze, and the winter silhouette is dramatic. Debonair® flourishes in most landscape situations, especially wet ones. Grows 60’H x 20’W. Hardy in zones 5 to 9. (2011)

***Thuja* ‘Green Giant’ (Green Giant Arborvitae)** has a wonderful habit for use as an evergreen screen or specimen plant. Reaching an ultimate height of 75’ with a spread of 12’-20’, this tree has a graceful texture and no pest or disease problems. It’s a vigorous grower in any soil condition. Hardy in zones 5 to 7. (1998)

***Viburnum* × *burkwoodii* ‘Conoy’ (Linden Viburnum)** displays a branching habit ideal for foundation plantings and the small garden. In May, red buds open to white flowers; red fruit ripens to black each autumn. Growing to 5’ with a spread of 7’, ‘Conoy’ prefers sun but will tolerate part shade. This evergreen shrub, the last selection of Dr. Egolf’s breeding program at the U.S. National Arboretum, withstands pruning and shearing. It is pest and disease resistant. Hardy in zones 5 to 8. (1997)

***Viburnum* × *burkwoodii* ‘Mohawk’ (Burkwood Viburnum)** is a deciduous shrub that grows to 8’ with a spread of 10’. In late April, red buds open to fragrant white blossoms for a splendid addition to any garden. Plant it in full sun for most flowers or in partial shade for more persistent flowers. ‘Mohawk’ is notably resistant to powdery mildew and bacterial leaf spot and is hardy in zones 5b to 8. (1993)

***Viburnum* ‘Eskimo’** is a selection of the U.S. National Arboretum’s plant breeding program. It is a handsome, compact shrub that grows to 4’-5’ in height and width. In early May this plant is covered with creamy white 4” flowers set on horizontal branches; in August, the fruit ripens from dull red to black. ‘Eskimo’ tolerates partial shade conditions and is semi-evergreen. Pest and disease problems are absent, and ‘Eskimo’ is resistant to bacterial leaf spot. Plant it in full sun. Hardy in zones 6 to 8. (1992)

***Viburnum dilatatum* ‘Erie’ (Linden Viburnum)** is a large deciduous shrub that is worth the space in your garden as it grows to 10’ H by 12’ W. With frost, the abundant and well-displayed fruit turns from red to coral and lasts long into winter. Mid-May brings creamy white flowers, and fall color ranges from yellow to orange red. ‘Erie’ flowers best in full sun but grows well in many exposures and soil types; it is pest and disease resistant. Hardy in zones 5b to 8. (1993)

***Viburnum nudum* ‘Winterthur’** is in its full glory in autumn. The mix of pink and blue berries set against rich purple foliage makes this shrub a knockout. Creamy white flowers in the spring round out a year of show for this wonderful variety. ‘Winterthur’ will grow in rich, wet, shaded sites as well as in sunny well-drained locations. It grows to about 6’ H. Hardy in zones 5 to 9. (1991)

***Viburnum plicatum* f. *tomentosum* ‘Shasta’ (Doublefile Viburnum)** is without equal when it comes to flowering. In the spring there is hardly a spot on the shrub that is not covered by a large white blossom. It grows best in rich soil, in sun to part shade. Its compact habit (6’ tall-12’ wide) makes ‘Shasta’ an ideal addition to any garden. Hardy in zones 5 to 7. (1991)

***Vitex agnus-castus* ‘Shoal Creek’ (Chastetree)** is a deciduous vase-shaped shrub (a small tree in the South) with an upright growth habit. Selected for its large “best-of-the blue” flower spikes and dense habit, ‘Shoal Creek’s’ highly desirable long bloom-time (June through September), disease-resistant foliage, and butterfly-attracting ability place it in a class of its own. Although a large shrub, the highly deer-resistant *Vitex* can be cut back in June to control height. Stem die-back can occur during a cold winter, but this fast grower recovers quickly. Uses include massing, borders, specimen, and cut-back shrub. Prefers full sun but will tolerate part sun; best planted in loose, well-drained soil. Grows about 6’ H x 5’ W. Hardy in zones 6 to 9. (2009)

***Weigela florida* ‘Alexandra’ Wine & Roses™ (Old Fashioned Weigela)** is an easy-to-grow medium-size shrub. Vibrant pinkish flowers in spring contrast beautifully with its unusual pest-free dark burgundy-purple glossy foliage. Full sun brings out the best hues of this pollution-tolerant beauty. Hardy in zones 4 to 7. (2000)

***Wisteria frutescens* ‘Amethyst Falls’ (American Wisteria)** This North American native is a delightful alternative to its invasive Asian cousins. Slightly fragrant lavender-blue 5” flowers cover this twining vine in May and June. ‘Amethyst Falls’ is a superior selection with recurring blooms through August. Tough and adaptable, it’s suitable for urban gardens—great on a trellis or arbor, over fences, and in containers. It grows to about 15 feet; prune as desired in early spring. Plant it in full or part sun. Hardy in zones 5 to 9. (2006)

***Zelkova serrata* ‘Green Vase’ (Japanese Zelkova)** is a fast-growing hardy shade tree, well suited for home gardens or urban sites. ‘Green Vase’ is especially useful as a street tree; it tolerates airborne pollutants, drought, and heavy clay soils. It grows to 60’-70’ H with a 30’-40’ spread. With its neat habit and upright ascending branches, it is great for near the street or driveway. Hardy in zones 5 to 8. (1988)