

# Working With What You Have

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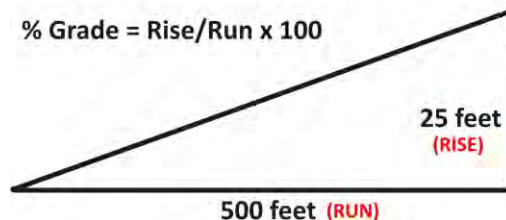


## *Plants for Slopes*

- Planting on a slope presents a particular set of challenges. Poor soil, uneven amounts of moisture at the top and base of a hill and runoff are the dominant issues that make hillsides tricky to plan.
- The best options for hills are plants with dense, fibrous root systems or a combination of these plants and erosion control techniques such as terracing.
- For any gentle slope that is 3 to 10 percent, select plants that will provide some erosion control. On slopes greater than 10 percent, you may need to incorporate retaining walls, terracing, boulders and other landscape tools such as erosion control blankets and turf reinforcement mats.
- There's also a safety issue: Slopes greater than 20 percent are too dangerous to mow (or even to weed if the surface is wet and slippery), so plantings should be low-maintenance.
- To calculate percent slope, divide the difference between the elevations of two points by the distance between them, then multiply the quotient by 100.
- The difference in elevation between points is called the rise. The distance between the points is called the run.
- Thus, percent slope equals  $(\text{rise} / \text{run}) \times 100$ . As an example, a 25 foot rise over a 500 foot run is a 5% slope.

Grade = Rise/Run

% Grade = Rise/Run x 100



## *Shrubs*

### Cranberry Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster apiculatus*)

- Deciduous low hedge or groundcover with spreading branches. Glossy green leaves turn attractive shades of purple, red and bronze in autumn.
- Small, pink flowers in spring are followed by large, beautiful red berries that brighten the winter landscape.
- Grows easily in average, well-drained soils. Adaptable to a wide range of soil conditions.
- An excellent background planting as an informal hedge, high groundcover or single specimen. Great for erosion control on slopes.
- Mature height 3', spread 6'. Zone 4
- Full sun to partial shade. Max. Elev. 8,500 ft.

### Coral Beauty Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster dammeri* 'Coral Beauty')

- This groundcover needs plenty of room to spread. Good on banks and to cover large open areas with a southern exposure.
- Great addition to a wildlife garden or to add year-round interest.
- Dense branches covered with shiny green, finely textured foliage. White blooms in spring are later followed with highly ornamental orange-red berries.
- Cooler fall temperatures bring on a purple tinge to the foliage that enhances the profusion of coral red berries. Evergreen.
- Mature height 1 to 2', spread 6'. Zone 5
- Full sun to partial shade. Max. Elev. 7,500 ft.

### Arnold Dwarf Forsythia (*Forsythia x intermedia* 'Arnold Dwarf')

- Easily grown in loose, medium moisture, well-drained soils. Tolerates average to poor garden soils.
- Flower buds are typically lost when winter temperatures fall below -5 degrees F.
- Often grown primarily as a ground cover and secondarily for its spring flowers.
- Works well as a mass planting on slopes, grouped in borders or along foundations.
- Mature height 2', spread 7'. Zone 5
- Full sun to partial shade; deer resistant. Max. Elev. 7,500 ft.



### Golden St. John's Wort (*Hypericum frondosum* 'Sunburst')

- A rugged, upright, mounded shrub that will grow almost anywhere. Reddish brown bark with blue-green leaves.
- Midsummer to early fall blooms are 2" golden yellow flowers with striking, bushy center stamens.
- Reddish –brown fruit capsules ripen in September and persist into the winter.
- Very attractive to bees; once established, it requires little to no care. Prefers a well-drained alkaline soil.
- Mature height 2 to 3', spread 3 to 4'. Zone 5
- Full sun to partial shade; deer resistant. Max. Elev. 7,500 ft.



### Blue Chip Juniper (*Juniperus horizontalis* 'Blue Chip')

- A superior low evergreen shrub that displays beautiful silver-blue foliage on a widely spreading habit.
- The deer resistant foliage retains its rich color all year long.
- Plant on slopes or along retaining walls for erosion control. A durable, tough groundcover for planting along hot, glaring edges of paved streets and driveways.
- Mature height 10" and spread 16'. Zone 3
- Full sun to partial shade; prefers a well-drained alkaline soil; deer resistant. Max. Elev. 8,000 ft.



### Mother Lode Juniper (*Juniperus horizontalis* 'Mother Lode')

- Bright, golden-yellow foliage in spring and summer which softens with burgundy plum undertones in winter.
- Extremely low and ground hugging. Creeping branches root as they grow along the ground.
- Adaptable to a wide range of soil conditions, but prefers a dry, sandy soil.
- Tolerant of hot dry conditions; an excellent groundcover which is very low maintenance.
- Mature height 4", spread 4 to 10'. Zone 3



- Full sun to light shade; deer resistant. Max. Elev. 8,500 ft.

#### Autumn Amber Sumac (*Rhus trilobata* 'Autumn Amber')

- A creeping groundcover cultivar of Three Leaf Sumac. A 2014 Plant Select® introduction.
- In spring a profusion of small chartreuse-colored flowers bloom in delicate clusters before new foliage appears.
- Tiny, red berry-like fruits appear shortly after, persisting into the winter season.
- Lustrous, aromatic deep green foliage changes to radiant shades of amber, yellow, orange and red in the fall.
- Mature height 16 to 18", spread 6 to 8'. Zone 4
- Full sun; deer resistant. Max. Elev. 7,500 ft.



#### Hancock Chenault Coralberry (*Symphoricarpos* × *chenault* 'Hancock')

- This dwarf hybrid coralberry has a spreading growth habit with pink flowers in late June.
- Excellent groundcover for planting on slopes; grows well in difficult situations – sand, clay, alkaline and dry soils.
- Reddish-pink fruit appear in dense clusters, ripening in October.
- Branches can root into surrounding soil; insect and disease free.
- Mature height 2 to 3', spread 15'. Zone 4
- Full sun to partial shade; deer resistant. Max. Elev. 7,500 ft.



### *Perennials and Grasses*

#### Burgundy Glow Ajuga (*Ajuga reptans* 'Burgundy Glow')

- Spreading groundcover with colorful burgundy tinged green and cream variegated foliage. Deep blue flower spikes appear in summer.
- Ajuga needs a moist, well-drained soil. Water weekly, or more often in extreme heat.
- Fast growing plants spread by underground stems to create a great groundcover. Divide clumps when plantings get over crowded.
- Mature height 2 to 4", spread 24". Zone 4
- Full sun to full shade; deer resistant. Max. Elev. 8,000 feet.



#### Sweet Autumn Clematis (*Clematis paniculata*)

- Covered in pure white, lightly fragrant flowers in late summer, Sweet Autumn Clematis becomes a silvery mass of fluffy seed heads in the fall.
- This hardy climber is a rampant grower that can reach to 30', but can easily be kept in check by cutting stems back to 12" in spring.
- It blooms on the current year's growth, and unlike many Clematis, it will thrive and bloom well in partial shade.
- Mature height 30', spread 4 to 6'. Zone 4
- Full sun; deer resistant. Max. Elev. 7,500 ft.



#### Ice Plant (*Delosperma* spp.)

- Ice Plants are an indispensable component of drought tolerant landscapes.
- Delosperma is a genus of @ 100 species of succulent plants, common to southern and eastern Africa.
- Heat, drought and salt tolerant, this adaptable plant thrives with little care, even in rocky, unimproved soils. Evergreen.



- Bloom times vary from May – July to spring to frost, depending on the species.
- Flowers are daisy-like. The genus gets its name because the flowers and leaves seem to shimmer as if covered in ice.
- Mature height 2" to 4", spread 12" to 24". Zone 5
- Full sun; deer resistant. Max. Elev. 7,000 ft.

#### Elijah Blue Fescue (*Festuca glauca* 'Elijah Blue')

- Dwarf clumping variety holds up well in heat. Drought tolerant once established.
- Icy-blue color with needle-like blades. Fast grower in dense mounds.
- Light green flowers with a purple tinge appear on stems rising above the foliage in late spring/early summer, but are not showy. Flowers give way to buff colored seed heads.
- Plants are short lived and require frequent division. Mass densely (plant 8-10" apart) when planting as a ground cover since clumps do not spread outward very much.
- Mature height and spread 8 to 12", spread 5'. Zone 3
- Full sun; deer resistant. Max. Elev. 9,000 ft.



#### English Ivy (*Hedera helix*)

- English Ivy is a broadleaf evergreen that can be used as a groundcover or as a climber. This plant bears insignificant greenish flowers but is grown primarily for the evergreen foliage.
- As a groundcover, it reaches 6-8" in height, spreading wherever it's allowed, forming a dense mat.
- As a climber it can reach as high as 80 ft. using its root-like holdfasts to completely cover an area.
- In Colorado, English Ivy should be used on north and east sides, in an area protected from harsh afternoon winter sun.
- Mature height 15' plus, spread 3 to 80'. Zone 4
- Part shade to full shade; deer resistant. Max. Elev. 7,500 feet.



#### Creeping Phlox (*Phlox subulata*)

- Plants grow well in sandy or gravelly soils and tolerate hot, dry exposures better than most other species of phlox.
- Best flowering in full sun. Shear back stems after flowering by 1/2 to maintain form and promote denser growth plus to stimulate a possible light rebloom.
- It is noted for its creeping habit, linear to awl-shaped leaves (which retain some green in winter) and its profuse carpet of mid-spring flowers with notched flower petals.
- Flower colors include blue, pink, red and white, as well as bi-colors.
- Mature height 4 to 6", spread 12 to 24". Zone 3
- Full sun; deer resistant. Max. Elev. 7,500 feet.



#### Periwinkle (*Vinca minor*)

- Also known as Creeping Myrtle and Vinca, this popular groundcover is evergreen. A versatile plant for shady areas, and effective on slopes or banks to stabilize soils and prevent erosion.
- One of the best groundcovers for shade, displaying large, violet-blue, pinwheel-shaped flowers, June – September, against glossy dark green leaves.
- Prefers an enriched, well-drained soil. Tolerant of light foot traffic.
- Trailing stems root at the nodes as they go along the ground and quickly spread to form an attractive ground cover.
- Mature height 4 to 8", spread 24 to 48". Zone 4
- Full sun to full shade; deer resistant. Max. Elev. 8,500 ft.



## Thyme (*Thymus* spp.)

- Thymes produce carpets of blossoms in shades of pink, purple and white. They can be creeping, mounding or shrub-like.
- Groundcover varieties can be walked on (“Stepables”) and make a great light traffic lawn substitute. They also are an excellent groundcover for slopes.
- All thymes have edible leaves and some degree of fragrance and flavor. A few are used for cooking and making tea.
- An evergreen plant, it prefers well-drained, average, neutral to alkaline soils.
- Mature height 2” to 12”, spread 18” to 24”. Zone 4
- Full sun; deer resistant. Max. Elev. 8,500 ft.



## *Plants for Wet Spots*

- Wet, poorly drained soils present one of the most difficult challenges for growing plants in the landscape. Excessive moisture displaces oxygen in the soil and plant roots can suffocate as a result. Many plants are intolerant of having their roots submerged for extended periods of time.
- Even though standing water may not be present, poor drainage is often responsible for reduced growth and survival of plants in our landscapes.
- Solutions to drainage problems sometimes take the form of installing dry creek beds or drainage systems, such as French drains, but another possible route is simply to use suitable specimens (i.e., plants for wet areas).
- Although many of the plants listed here can tolerate poor drainage, their growth will often be improved if more desirable growing conditions can be provided.
- Creation of raised beds, swales, grassed waterways, and drainage lines can help to divert and route excess water away from planting sites and should be considered if drainage is excessively slow.
- When selecting plants, remember that a number of factors determine the suitability of a plant for a particular location. In addition to adaptability to moisture, also consider light requirements, soil type, hardiness, heat tolerance, and other factors.

## *Shrubs*

### Upright Red Chokeberry (*Aronia arbutifolia* ‘Erecta’)

- Red Chokeberry is a multi-stemmed deciduous shrub with an upright spreading habit of growth.
- Showy panicles of white flowers with red anthers at the ends of the branches in mid spring.
- Forest green oval leaves turn an outstanding red in the fall. Profuse clusters of ¼” red berries early fall to late winter are attractive to birds.
- Place at the back of the border because the plant tends to be somewhat bare on the lower stems.
- Full sun to full shade, does well in clay soils.
- Mature height 7’, spread 5’. Zone 4, maximum elevation 7,500 feet.

### Japanese Quince (*Chaenomeles japonica*)

- Originating in Japan, this low growing deciduous shrub produces tangled thorny branches that are gray-brown in color.
- In March brilliant red-orange blossoms emerge from buds that have developed on the bare branches during the late winter.
- In the fall, small green to yellow apple shaped fruits appear. These are often used to make jams and jellies.
- Japanese quince is well suited for use as a low hedge or barrier plant.
- Mature height 3 to 4’, spread 3 to 6’. Zone 5, maximum elevation 7,500 ft.



- Full sun; deer resistant. Adapts to most soils.

#### Arctic Fire™ Dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera* 'Farrow')

- This compact selection of Red Twig Dogwood has dark red stems that provide a spectacular show in the winter sunlight.
- Tiny, fragrant, white flowers appear in flat-topped clusters in late spring – attractive to butterflies.
- The best red color appears on one and two year old stems; older stems will turn corky and brown.
- A non-suckering habit and compact form make this a great addition to any garden.
- Mature height and spread 3 to 4'. Zone 3, maximum elevation 8,000 feet.
- Full sun to partial shade, tolerant of a wide range of soils.



#### Twinberry Honeysuckle (*Lonicera involucrata*)

- A deciduous shrub that is native to a large part of North America, from Alaska south through the western U.S. to Mexico.
- Tubular yellow flowers in pairs bloom in late spring to early summer (June-July). Flowers are surrounded by two green bracts that turn a showy bright red.
- Flowers give way to small juicy ¼" diameter jet black berries in pairs. Hummingbirds and butterflies enjoy the flowers, birds and small mammals love the fruit.
- Naturalizes through self-seeding and will spread over time to form colonies.
- Mature height and spread 5'. Zone 4, maximum elevation 11,000 feet.
- Partial shade to full shade, best in moist soils with good drainage.

#### Dwarf Arctic Blue Willow (*Salix purpurea* 'Nana')

- Thrives in moist soils, including intermittently flooded ones. Intolerant of dry soils.
- Young shoots are initially purplish, but turn light gray to grayish-brown as they age.
- Narrow, linear leaves are lustrous blue-green above and pale green below.
- Catkins emerge in March/April a reddish purple, eventually maturing to dark grayish white. After flowering, the catkins on female shrubs produce small seed capsules which split open when ripe to release seeds.
- Mature height and spread 3 to 5'. Zone 4, maximum elevation 10,000 feet.
- Full sun to partial shade, grows well in sandy soils. Exceptional in poor soils.

#### Creeping Willow (*Salix repens*)

- A groundcover willow that is best grown in medium to wet soils. Tolerates poorly drained clay soils. Thrives in consistently moist soils.
- Narrow-oval leaves are gray-green above and whitish-green beneath.
- Silvery catkins maturing to yellow appear in spring just before or as the leaves emerge.
- Found amongst sand dunes and heathlands in its native Europe and Asia, this plant is outstanding for stabilizing slopes and banks.
- Mature height 8", spread 7'. Zone 4, maximum elevation 9,000 feet.
- Full sun; this plant provides shelter to other animals, including songbirds that use the soft seed fluff for nest material.

#### Black Lace Elder (*Sambucus nigra* 'Eva')

- Developed in Europe over 10 years, this hardy Elderberry makes a great substitute for Japanese Maple.
- Intense purple black foliage is finely cut like lace and is unlike anything else in the landscape.
- Pink flowers in early summer contrast with the dark leaves for a stunning effect and give way to black berries if a compatible pollinator is planted nearby.
- Tough and adaptable plant grows in a range of challenging conditions, including boggy soils.



- Mature height 6', spread 5'. Zone 3, maximum elevation 7,500 feet.
- Full sun, best in moist soil, tolerant of dry soils.

### Weigela (*Weigela florida*)

- Weigela is native to North China, Korea and Japan. It is a dense, rounded, deciduous shrub with branching that arches towards the ground as it matures.
- Funnel-shaped, rose pink flowers bloom profusely in spring, with a sparse and scattered repeat bloom often occurring in mid to late summer. Flowers are attractive to hummingbirds.
- Dwarf, medium, and tall cultivars are available for the front, middle, or back of the border
- Popular selections include Red Prince, My Monet and Wine & Roses™.
- Mature height 2 to 5', spread 2 to 7'. Zone 4, maximum elevation 7,000 feet.
- Full sun, best in moist, well-drained soil, tolerant of clay soils.

## Perennials and Grasses

### Lady's Mantle (*Alchemilla mollis*)

- This perennial is popular for its beautiful velvety soft olive-green foliage and the texture it brings to the garden.
- Its soft gray-green foliage is semi-round with scalloped-shaped leaves and it blooms in sprays of dainty, yellow flowers June-July.
- The tendency of plant leaves to retain moisture beads after a rain is considered to be a unique and attractive ornamental feature.
- Easily grown in medium moisture, well-drained soils, performs well in moist garden areas.
- Mature height 12 to 18", spread 24". Zone 3, maximum elevation 7,000 feet.
- Full sun to partial shade; deer resistant. Tolerates close to full shade.



### Japanese Windflower (*Anemone hupehensis*)

- Useful in part shade among Hostas and ferns. In a suitable, moist site this will spread to form a solid patch.
- The branching stems of poppy-like flowers are superb for cutting. Plants form a medium-tall mound of ferny green leaves.
- Flowers are single or semi-double white to pink, late summer into fall, often extending to first frost (late July/August to October).
- Best in part shade - flowering stems tend to flop in too much shade. Prefers sheltered locations with protection from wind.
- Mature height 2 to 3', spread 1 to 2'. Zone 4, maximum elevation 8,500 feet.
- Full sun to partial shade: deer resistant, Soils must not be allowed to dry out. Avoid wet, poorly-drained soils



### Astilbe (*Astilbe x japonica*)

- Astilbes are mainstays of shade and woodland gardens. They are clump-forming perennials which feature graceful, fern-like leaves.
- These plume-flowered plants have stiff stems that hold the elegant flowers (June-July) aloft without any staking.
- Native to the Far East, these beautiful plants and their hybrids have revolutionized the perennial possibilities of moist, shaded American gardens.
- They are outstanding companions of ferns and shade loving plants such as impatiens.
- Mature height 24", spread 15" to 18". Zone 3, maximum elevation 8,500 feet.
- Partial shade to full shade; deer resistant. Astilbes prefer an average moist to wet soil.



### Northern Sea Oats (*Chasmanthium latifolium*)

- This grass is known for its flat, drooping seed heads, which hang in terminal clusters from slightly arching stems.
- Seed heads will flutter when caressed by even the softest of breezes. Seed heads emerge green but turn purplish bronze by late summer.
- Easily grown in average, medium to wet, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade.
- One of the more shade tolerant of the ornamental grasses. Self-seeds and may spread aggressively.
- Mature height 2 to 3', spread 18" to 2'. Zone 3, maximum elevation 6,500 feet.
- Full sun to partial shade; deer resistant. Tolerant of poor soils, but prefers moist, fertile soils.

### Lily of the Valley (*Convallaria majalis*)

- Foliage and flowers make this an attractive and beloved shade garden wildflower. This is a long-lived plant which naturalizes easily.
- Flowering may decrease over time, at which point dividing the plants becomes necessary.
- In spring, an erect to slightly arching flowering stem rises from the center of each leaf clump bearing nodding, bell-shaped, sweetly fragrant, white flowers which bloom in early to mid-spring.
- In optimum growing conditions, it will spread rapidly by rhizomes to form dense colonies in the landscape.
- Mature height 8 to 10", spread 18" to 24". Zone 3, maximum elevation 7,500 feet.
- Partial shade to full shade; deer resistant. Performs well in sun-dappled shade.



### Hosta (*Hosta* spp.)

- Hostas are often touted as the best shade-loving plants for the perennial garden.
- Unlike most perennials, Hostas are grown for their colorful foliage rather than for their flowers.
- For best performance, Hostas prefer woodland garden conditions - full shade to a couple of hours of morning sun.
- Leaves vary from bright green to gold and even blue tones; variegation can result in an edging or center of white, cream or gold, or splashes of color. Hundreds of varieties are available.
- Mature height 12 to 24", spread 36"+. Zone 3, maximum elevation 8,000 feet
- Partial shade to full shade. Performs well in sun-dappled shade.

### Ligularia (*Ligularia stenocephala* 'The Rocket')

- 'The Rocket' is an imposing, clump-forming perennial with a mounded habit which is grown both for its foliage and for its spectacular flower spires.
- Best grown in rich, humusy, medium to wet soils in part shade to full shade in a location sheltered from winds. Must have moist soils that never dry out.
- Tall spikes of lemon-yellow flowers 4 to 5 feet tall appear July-September.
- Group or mass in moist or wet areas of shade gardens. Excellent specimen for the shaded border as long as soil moisture is consistent.
- Mature height 3 to 5', spread 2 to 4'. Zone 4, maximum elevation 6,500 feet.
- Partial shade to full shade; deer resistant. Prefers a well-drained soil.



### Russell Hybrid Lupine (*Lupinus* 'Russell Strain')

- The Russell Hybrids are perhaps the most popular Lupines in commerce today. They were developed by English gardener George Russell in the early 1900's.
- From California to the coast of Maine, Lupine is one of America's largest and most famous flower groups, both in the wild and in gardens.
- Outstanding color from spires of densely-packed flowers in a multitude of hues from May to July. The grayish-green palmate foliage also has a fabulous texture and shape.





- Flower colors include shades of blue, purple, violet, yellow, pink, red, white and bicolors.
- Mature height 3', spread 2'. Zone 4, maximum elevation 9,500 feet.
- Full sun to partial shade; deer resistant. Prefers evenly moist, well-drained soils.

## *Trees*

### Thinleaf Alder (*Alnus tenuifolia*)

- A native Colorado tree with dark green foliage turning yellow in fall. Reddish bark and cone-like seeds in fall and winter.
- Small clump form tree with upright branching habit. Hardy to -50° F.
- Thinleaf Alder is grown for its attractive foliage, as well as the fact that it tolerates very wet conditions.
- It is often found near water, and its presence in nature is an indication of streams, springs, or seeps.
- Mature height 15 to 18', spread 10 to 12'. Zone 2, maximum elevation 10,000 feet.
- Full sun. Grows well in heavy clay soils.

### Shadblow Serviceberry (*Amelanchier canadensis*)

- Shadblow Serviceberry is a small, understory tree or large, multi-trunked shrub usually growing in clumps with many upright branches.
- Showy white flowers, opening before leaves emerge, are followed by a small, crimson-colored, edible, apple-like fruit which is attractive to birds.
- Excellent red-orange fall color.
- Serviceberry's fruit is used to make pies and can be dried like raisins.
- Mature height 10 to 15', spread 10'. Zone 4, maximum elevation 8,500 feet.
- Full sun to partial shade; deer resistant. Prefers moist, well-drained soils.



### Heritage River Birch (*Betula nigra*)

- River birch is perhaps the most adaptable and heat tolerant of the birches.
- 'Heritage' is a vigorous, fast-growing, medium-sized tree which can be grown as either a single trunk or multi-stemmed tree. Graceful pyramidal crown – fall color is a vibrant yellow.
- Salmon-cream to brownish bark exfoliates to reveal a creamy white inner bark that can be nearly as white as the white-barked birches.
- This tree is very hardy, fast-growing and resistant to Bronze Birch Borer and leaf spot.
- Mature height 40', spread 30'. Zone 4, maximum elevation 7,500 feet.
- Full sun to partial shade. Prefers moist to wet soils, including semi-aquatic conditions.

### American Hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*)

- American hornbeam, is a slow-growing, small to medium-sized understory tree with an attractive globular form.
- The smooth, gray trunk and larger branches of a mature tree exhibit a distinctive muscle-like fluting that has given rise to another common name, Musclewood.
- Flowers appear in spring in separate male and female catkins, with the female catkins giving way to distinctive clusters of winged nutlets.
- Dark green leaves produce shades of yellow, orange and red in fall.
- Mature height and spread 20 to 30'. Zone 3, maximum elevation 6,000 feet.
- Full sun to partial shade. Prefers moist organically rich soils.

### London Plane Tree (*Platanus acerifolia* 'Bloodgood')

- London Plane Tree is a hybrid cross between American Sycamore (*P. occidentalis*) and Oriental Plane Tree (*P. orientalis*).
- The original cross may have occurred as early as the 1640's, after which this tree was widely planted in

London and other major European cities because it tolerates urban pollution.

- Leaves are yellowish green, turning yellow in the fall. Bark is mottled and flaking with a unique look.
- Easily grown in average, medium to wet, well-drained soils in full sun. Tolerates light shade. Prefers rich, humusy, consistently moist soils.
- Mature height 60', spread 35'. Zone 5, maximum elevation 6,000 feet.
- Full sun. Tolerates poor cultural conditions, including heat/drought and poor soil.

#### Swamp White Oak (*Quercus bicolor*)

- Grows nearly as tall as it does broad; forms an open, rounded top crown. A good tree for wet ground and low spots.
- Leaves are lustrous dark green with whitish, velvety undersides.
- Attractive reddish-brown to gray bark sheds in papery flakes when young, aging to thick and furrowed.
- Shiny light brown 1" acorns; leaves have a brown to gold/orange/red fall color.
- Mature height and spread 40 to 60'. Zone 4, maximum elevation 6,500 feet.
- Full sun. Very drought tolerant, but can be used in irrigated turf, as it prefers an average medium to wet soil.

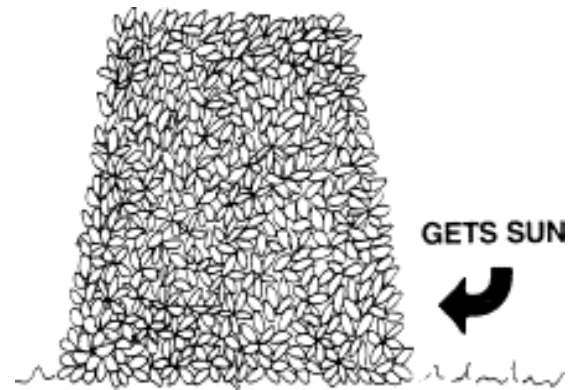
#### American Linden (*Tilia americana*)

- American Linden, also known as Basswood, are found in both dry, upland areas as well as moist, low woods. It is hardy to – 40° F.
- Flowers bloom in late spring/early summer and are very fragrant. When a tree is in full bloom, bees often visit in such abundant numbers that humming can be heard many feet from the tree.
- Honey made from the nectar of these flowers is a prized gourmet item.
- Conical in its younger form, the crown becomes rounded with age. Broadly oval leaves sometimes change to yellow in fall but often turn brown and become somewhat unsightly.
- Mature height 50 to 60', spread 30 to 40'. Zone 3, maximum elevation 6,500 feet.
- Full sun to partial shade. Tolerates some drought. Prefers moist, fertile, well-drained loams.

### *Plants for Privacy*

- Privacy hedges serve as a living fence to screen views or provide privacy from street traffic and neighbors. They also create a sound barrier to reduce noise, act as a windbreak to protect against harsh winds and work as a living snow fence to reduce or redirect snow loads.
- Determine the type of plant that best suits your needs. Evergreens are great for reducing noise and reducing snow, and they provide screening all year long. Deciduous plants offer a wider variety of landscaping elements including spring flowers and fall colors, but do not provide a year round screen.
- Decide on the mature height you would like your screening. Then determine how much space you have available for the plants to spread.
- If you have a large amount of space available you may consider making a double or triple row. If the space is tight you may consider narrower growing species.
- When planting in rows close together, trees and shrubs will not spread out as wide as if they were a single species in a landscape.
- For hedges, it is best to dig a straight trench when planting bare root shrubs. For containerized plants, individual holes work best.
- Start training your hedge after it is established and growing vigorously. Generally this takes 1-2 seasons after planting.
- To train as a hedge, trim top and sides a few times per year as necessary, removing about one-half the length of new shoots. Most needled evergreens make their growth early in the season, while most broadleaf evergreens and deciduous plants grow over a longer period of time.
- Ideal hedge shapes are wider at the base than the top, to allow sunlight to reach the lower leaves.

- Training a deciduous tree, or a spruce or a pine for example, is not recommended. If you are using a tree to create a hedge or screen, it is best to allow them to grow naturally and follow good pruning techniques.



### Shrubs

#### Spring Glory Forsythia (*Forsythia × intermedia* ‘Spring Glory’)

- A showy, deciduous shrub, Spring Glory is upright in form with arching branches.
- Masses of large bright yellow flowers heavily cover the branches in early spring before the foliage appears.
- Very hardy and urban tolerant, the upright growth habit makes it an excellent screening plant.
- The dark green summer foliage develops a yellow fall color. It prefers moist, well-drained soils, but is very adaptable to poor or rocky soils and pollution.
- Mature height 8’, spread 5’. Zone 4, maximum elevation 8,000 feet.
- Full sun, hardy to -30° F; deer resistant.



#### Straight Talk Privet (*Ligustrum vulgare* ‘Swift’)



- This is a great privacy shrub for narrow spaces. It has a tight, upright growth habit with no flop.
- Cold hardy and drought tolerant once established, it’s easy to grow in a wide range of soils and tolerates urban conditions.
- Straight Talk™ Privet has panicles of lightly-scented white flowers hanging below the branches from late spring to early summer. It produces black berries in late summer.
- Dark glossy green oval leaves do not develop any appreciable fall color.
- Mature height 12’, spread 2’. Zone 4, maximum elevation 7,500 feet.
- Full sun; this plant grows at a fast rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for approximately 30 years.

#### Charles Joly Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris* ‘Charles Joly’)



- This French hybrid lilac has an upright, open-branched habit and bright green foliage.
- A strong, sturdy plant with minimal suckering. Once established, it needs only occasional watering.
- Gorgeous deep wine-red double flower clusters are very fragrant. Blooms mid-season, typically in mid-May.
- Attractive to butterflies and hummingbirds. Adaptable to dry and moist locations, not particular about soils.
- Mature height 12’, spread 6 to 8’. Zone 3. Maximum elevation 8,000 ft.
- Full sun; deer resistant. A beautiful spring accent, screen or border specimen.



### Fine Line® Fern Leaf Buckthorn (*Rhamnus frangula* 'Ron Williams')

- Lacy fern-like foliage and a narrow columnar growth habit provides great texture and shape to the garden.
- Perfect for hedges and screens, this thornless buckthorn's fruit is non-viable, so is not invasive.
- Drought tolerant once established, it is adaptable to a wide variety of soils.
- Excellent accent for small/narrow areas of the landscape. Works well as a hedge or privacy screen, or in larger containers.
- Mature height 8', spread 3'. Zone 3, maximum elevation 8,000 feet.
- Full sun to partial shade, hardy to -50° F; brilliant yellow fall color.



### Amber Jubilee™ Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius* 'Jefam')

- This colorful shrub features showy orange foliage with yellow veins in spring and early summer, with seasoned foliage being lime green.
- White balls of clustered blooms are produced in spring, and fall foliage is highlighted with tones of red and purple. Very attractive to butterflies and other pollinators.
- The peeling tan bark and dark reddish branches add an interesting dimension to the winter landscape.
- It is not particular as to soil type or pH. It is highly tolerant of urban pollution and will even thrive in inner city environments.
- Mature height 6', spread 4'. Zone 4, maximum elevation 8,000 feet.
- Full sun; deer resistant. Hardy to -50° F.



### Wayfaring Viburnum (*Viburnum lantana*)

- An excellent shrub for landscape use, featuring showy flat-topped clusters of creamy white flowers. Great for hedges, massing or near the back of the border.
- Fruit appears shortly after bloom, starting off pink, changing to red then black in the fall.
- Dark green fuzzy foliage turns an outstanding deep purple-maroon in the fall.
- Very tough and adaptable; tolerant of both dry and moist locations. Not particular about soil type or pH.
- Mature height 10', spread 6' to 10'. Zone 4, maximum elevation 8,500 ft.
- Full sun to partial shade; deer resistant. A dwarf cultivar, 'Mohican' is available (6' x 6').



## Trees

### Washington Hawthorn (*Crataegus phaenopyrum*)

- ☐ Reddish-purple leaves emerge in spring, then turn dark green as they are joined by a dense display of white flowers.
- In fall, the leaves turn orange, scarlet or purple. Red berries persist into winter, contrasting nicely with winter snows.
- Thorny, dense upright growth habit. Can be pruned into an effective barrier hedge.
- It grows well in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, sandy, well-drained, wet and clay soils. It is also quite drought-tolerant once established.
- Mature height 20', spread 12'. Zone 3, maximum elevation 7,500 ft.
- Full sun; deer resistant.



### Blue Arrow Juniper (*Juniperus virginiana* 'Blue Arrow')

- ☐ Outstanding bright steel-blue foliage along with an incredibly easy to grow nature makes this tight, narrow upright Juniper stand out in the landscape.
- Perfect as a tall, narrow screen where space is limited.
- Produces silvery blue berries from late spring to late winter which are desirable to native



songbirds.

- Happy in any well-drained soil and able to cope with drought once established. Intolerant of waterlogged soils. Cold hardy to -40° F.
- Mature height 15', spread 2 to 3'. Zone 3, maximum elevation 8,000 ft.
- Full sun; deer resistant.

#### Woodward Juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum* 'Woodward')

- This 2015 Plant Select introduction is a selection of our native Rocky Mountain juniper.
- It bears a great resemblance to the columnar Italian Cypress which makes a lasting impression on those who visit the Tuscan countryside in Italy.
- Attractive bluish needles year around, it is a top choice as a tall evergreen screen where a narrow form is required.
- It has proven to be remarkably free from limb damage after our frequent heavy snow loads.
- Mature height 20', spread 2 to 3'. Zone 3, maximum elevation 8,000 ft.
- Full sun; deer resistant.



#### Fastigiata Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens* 'Fastigiata')

- This columnar evergreen grows upwards into a beautiful cigar-shape.
- It grows 6 to 12 inches a year, and is hardy to minus 40 degrees.
- Not only was this plant selected for its unique narrow form, it also has intensely blue foliage that will bring dramatic color all year round.
- It can be planted as a lawn specimen, in your beds with other small trees, as a taller plant around your home, and even as a striking hedge or screen, which will need little or no trimming to keep its beautiful neat form.
- Mature height 25', spread 6'. Zone 4, maximum elevation 8,000 ft.
- Full sun to partial shade; deer resistant.



#### Stowe Pillar White Pine (*Pinus strobus* 'Stowe Pillar')

- An attractive columnar selection of Eastern White Pine.
- Fast growing when young, but slowing with age. Long, soft bluish-green needles contrast nicely with darker green evergreens.
- Best planted in morning sun; great tree for the north side of the house.
- Adapts to snow loads better than most columnar conifers due to narrower form and stronger branches. Prefers a well-drained soil. 8' tall by 3' wide in 10 years. Hardy to -40 degrees F.
- Mature height 20', spread 4'. Zone 3, maximum elevation 7,500 ft.
- Full shade to partial shade. The smaller size makes it a good option for container and patio plants as well.

#### Degroot's Spire Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis* 'Degroot's Spire')

- 'Degroot's Spire' is a dwarf, slow-growing cultivar with an upright, pyramidal habit.
- It features twisted, scale-like, green foliage. Great specimen, hedge or foundation plant.
- Wide range of soil tolerance, but prefers moist, neutral to alkaline, well-drained loams. Intolerant of dry conditions.
- Best in full sun, but generally appreciates some light afternoon shade in hot summer climates. Avoid full shade where foliage density will substantially decrease. Avoid exposed, windy sites.
- Mature height 10', spread 3'. Zone 2, maximum elevation 9,000 ft.
- Full sun to partial shade; tolerates shearing.