



GREEN SPRING GARDENS

4603 GREEN SPRING ROAD • ALEXANDRIA • VIRGINIA
22312

PHONE: (703) 642-5173 • FAX: (703) 642-8095

WWW.FAIRFAXCOUNTY.GOV/PARKS/GSGP

RECOMMENDED SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED DECIDUOUS SHRUBS FOR THE WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA

Deciduous shrubs are some of the most useful and exciting plants in the landscape. Because their leaves die and fall off in the autumn, they have changing interest throughout the year - they are valued for their colorful flowers, fruits, foliage, and twigs, and for their varied shapes and textures. Deciduous shrubs can be used in many ways in the landscape: they can be used as specimen plants; grouped together; or combined with annuals, perennials, bulbs, trees, evergreen shrubs, vines, and groundcovers. Embellish your landscape with these beautiful yet functional plants!

The following are useful definitions:

- Border - a bed that is generally longer than wide and planted with trees, shrubs, herbaceous perennials, and/or other types of plants. May be backed by walls, fences, or hedges and is chiefly viewed from one side. Free-standing island beds are a variation on the border.
- Cultivar (cv.) - a cultivated variety designated by single quotes, such as 'Brilliantissima'. A **variety (var.)** or **subspecies (subsp.)**, in contrast, is found in nature and is a subdivision of a species.
- Full Shade - the amount of light under a dense deciduous tree canopy or beneath evergreens.
- Full Sun - 6 hours or more of sun daily.
- Naturalistic Use - native plants that, when properly sited, perform well with minimal care; best used in an informal design that suggests a natural landscape.
- Part Shade - the amount of light in an area shaded part of the day, among deciduous trees with high branches, among deciduous trees with foliage that is not heavy, or among thinned deciduous woods.
- Specimen - an ornamental plant situated alone in a prominent, uncrowded space.

The following is a list of medium-sized and small deciduous shrubs that perform well in the Washington, D.C. area. Recommended cultivars are noted after the scientific name. Most of these shrubs prefer a moist, well-drained site. Light requirements and other cultural requirements or tolerances are noted in the comments column. **Species that are native to Virginia are highlighted in red and marked with an asterisk (*)**.

[Gold Medal Plant Awards are given annually by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society to underused woody plants that perform especially well in gardens from New York City to Washington, D.C.]

MEDIUM-SIZED DECIDUOUS SHRUBS (5-12 FEET TALL)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Comments
<i>Acer palmatum</i> Dissectum group – many cultivars available including ‘Waterfall’ [Gold Medal Award; green-leaved] & ‘Tamukeyama’ [Gold Medal Award; red-leaved]	Cutleaf Japanese Maple	Specimen or border; full sun to part shade in consistently moist sites (sensitive to drought & verticillium wilt)
<i>Aesculus parviflora</i> (native to SC, GA, & AL) [Gold Medal Award]	Bottlebrush Buckeye	Specimen, groups, or massing (suckers); light shade to part shade
<i>Aronia pyrifolia</i> * (botanists have changed the name from <i>Aronia arbutifolia</i> ; some botanists now prefer <i>Photinia pyrifolia</i>) & ‘Brilliantissima’ [Gold Medal Award]	Red Chokeberry	Border, groups, or naturalistic use; both slowly sucker; full sun to light shade; tolerate wet sites
<i>A. melanocarpa</i> * (<i>Photinia melanocarpa</i>) – a small to medium-sized shrub [Gold Medal Award]. Iroquois Beauty (‘Morton’) is a small shrub.	Black Chokeberry	
<i>Callicarpa americana</i> *	American Beautyberry	Border, groups, or naturalistic use; full sun to light shade; tolerates dry sites
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i> * & ‘Michael Lindsey’ [Gold Medal Award]	Eastern Sweetshrub, Carolina Allspice	Border, groups, or naturalistic use; full sun (moist sites) to part shade
<i>C. chinensis</i>	Chinese Sweetshrub	Border; light shade to part shade
Note: hybrids between the 2 species such as ‘Richard Hartledge’ & ‘Venus’ also look promising		
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> *	Buttonbush	Border or naturalistic use; moist or wet soils; full sun best
<i>Chaenomeles x superba</i> & <i>C. speciosa</i> cultivars including ‘Cameo’, ‘Falconnet Charlet’ (‘Falconette’), & ‘Jet Trail’	Flowering Quince	Border or groups; full sun to light shade; tolerant of dry sites

<p><i>Clethra alnifolia</i>* & many cultivars including 'Ruby Spice' [Gold Medal Award] & 'September Beauty'</p>	<p>Summersweet (medium-sized forms)</p>	<p>Groups, border, or naturalistic use; slowly suckers; full sun (moist to wet sites) to part shade; tolerant of wet soils</p>
<p><i>Cornus</i> - Native species: <i>C. amomum</i>* - young stems are not as colorful in the winter as the forms below</p> <p><i>C. sericea</i>* ('Hedgerows Gold') - usually colorful stems in the winter for the species & cultivars ('Cardinal' does not have good winter color in our area)</p> <p>Non-native species: <i>C. alba</i> 'Sibirica' - similar to our native <i>C. sericea</i> in terms of winter stem color</p> <p><i>C. sanguinea</i> 'Midwinter Fire' ('Winter Beauty' is similar; 'Winter Flame' is a synonym) – colorful stems in the winter</p>	<p>Silky Dogwood</p> <p>Redosier Dogwood</p> <p>Tatarian Dogwood</p> <p>Midwinter Fire Dogwood</p>	<p>Border or groups; full sun to light shade; tolerate wet soils; naturalistic use for <i>C. amomum</i> & species type of <i>C. sericea</i>; dogwood sawfly is a problem in some sites</p> <p>For species & cultivars grown for colorful winter stems - renewal prune yearly for best winter stem color</p>
<p><i>Corylopsis sinensis</i> (var. <i>calvescens</i>), <i>C. spicata</i>, & 'Winterthur'</p>	<p>Winterhazel</p>	<p>Border or groups; full sun (consistently moist sites) to part shade</p>
<p><i>Cotinus coggygria</i> cultivars - Purple foliage: 'Royal Purple' & 'Velvet Cloak' Golden foliage: Golden Spirit ('Ancot')</p>	<p>Smokebush</p>	<p>Border or groups; full sun; tolerant of dry sites; often grown as a cutback shrub (cut back yearly in early spring) for foliage effect</p>
<p><i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>* ('Kristi')</p>	<p>Swamp Cyrilla, Swamp Titi</p>	<p>Border or naturalistic use; full sun to part shade; tolerates wet soils</p>
<p><i>Fothergilla major</i> (native to NC & several southeastern states)</p> <p>'Mt. Airy' has performed well; a bluish branch sport of this cultivar is 'Blue Shadow' – woody plant expert Michael Dirr says this cultivar looks promising.</p>	<p>Large Fothergilla</p>	<p>Border or groups; full sun (moist sites) to part shade</p>

<p><i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> & hybrids: medium-sized cultivars such as Pink Velour ('Whit III') [Gold Medal Award] & 'Velma's Royal Delight' (shorter than the above).</p> <p>Cultivars range in size from small shrubs to trees (see trees in plant information sheet on deciduous trees).</p>	<p>Medium-sized Crape Myrtle Cultivars</p>	<p>Specimen, border, or groups; full sun; tolerant of dry sites</p>
<p><i>Lespedeza thunbergii</i> cultivars ('Gibraltar' & 'Pink Fountain')</p>	<p>Thunberg Lespedeza</p>	<p>Border or groups; full sun; tolerant of dry sites; a subshrub - partially woody perennial plant</p>
<p><i>Lindera benzoin</i>*</p> <p><i>L. obtusiloba</i></p>	<p>Spicebush</p> <p>Japanese Spicebush</p>	<p>Border or groups; naturalistic use also for <i>L. benzoin</i>; light shade to part shade in moist sites</p>
<p><i>Morella pensylvanica</i>* (<i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>)</p> <p>Note: <i>M. cerifera</i>* (Wax Myrtle) is evergreen but often is harder to establish in our area.</p>	<p>Northern Bayberry</p>	<p>Border, groups, or naturalistic use; full sun; salt tolerant; tolerates dry sites</p>
<p><i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>* & cultivars:</p> <p>Gold leaves: 'Dart's Gold' & 'Nugget'</p> <p>Purple leaves: Diabolo ('Monlo')[Gold Medal Award; Diablo is a synonym] & Summer Wine ('Seward'; a shorter cultivar)</p> <p>Coppery leaves in spring & reddish in summer: Coppertina ('Mindia')</p>	<p>Ninebark</p>	<p>Border or groups; full sun to light shade; species type is best for naturalistic use; tolerant of dry sites</p>
<p><i>Rhododendron alabamense</i> (native to TN & several states in southeastern U.S.)</p> <p><i>R. austrinum</i> (native from GA to MS) & cultivars</p> <p><i>R. calendulaceum</i>* & cultivars</p> <p><i>R. periclymenoides</i>* & cultivars</p>	<p>Alabama Azalea</p> <p>Orange Azalea</p> <p>Flame Azalea</p> <p>Pinxterbloom Azalea</p>	<p>Border, groups, or naturalistic use; light shade to part shade</p> <p><i>R. alabamense, austrinum, & periclymenoides</i> are the most tolerant of dry sites</p>

<p><i>Rhododendron prinophyllum</i>*</p> <p><i>R. viscosum</i>* & cultivars</p> <p>Tall deciduous hybrids that tolerate more sun than most azaleas include 'Aromi Sunrise', 'Colonel Mosby', & 'Sunstruck'.</p> <p><i>R. mucronulatum</i> ('Cornell Pink') is a deciduous rhododendron for moist sites - lovely when combined with <i>Corylopsis</i> (winterhazel).</p>	<p>Roseshell Azalea</p> <p>Swamp Azalea</p>	<p>Border, groups, or naturalistic use; light shade to part shade</p> <p>Border, groups, or naturalistic use; light shade to part shade; <i>R. viscosum</i> is tolerant of wet soils but not wet clay</p>
<p><i>Rhus hirta</i>* (<i>typhina</i>) & cultivars: 'Laciniata' & Tiger Eyes ['Bailtiger' – Gold Medal Award; golden foliage & more compact than the species]</p> <p>Best for naturalistic use: <i>R. aromatica</i>* & <i>R. copallinum</i>* (<i>copallina</i>)</p>	<p>Staghorn Sumac</p> <p>Fragrant Sumac</p> <p>Shining Sumac</p>	<p>Cultivars: groups, border, or massing (suckers)</p> <p>Wild forms or the species type: good for naturalistic use; the wild forms of <i>R. hirta</i> & <i>R. copallinum</i> can become large shrubs.</p> <p>All forms: full sun (<i>R. aromatica</i> can tolerate light shade); tolerate dry sites</p>
<p><i>Rosa</i> – disease resistant, medium-sized cultivars: Bonica ('Meidomonac'; light pink) Carefree Beauty ('Beubi'; deep pink) Carefree Delight ('Meipotal'; pink) 'William Baffin' – medium pink; can be grown free-standing or as a pillar rose.</p>	<p>Disease Resistant, Medium-sized Roses</p>	<p>Border or groups; full sun (often do well with morning sun & afternoon shade)</p> <p>Native roses like <i>R. carolina</i>, <i>R. palustris</i>, & <i>R. virginiana</i> are best for naturalistic use – often sucker extensively & not as ornamental.</p>
<p><i>Salix purpurea</i> 'Nana'</p>	<p>Dwarf Purpleosier Willow</p>	<p>Border or screen; full sun; tolerates wet soils</p>
<p><i>Sambucus nigra</i> 'Variegata' (appears to be a hybrid between European & American subspecies - the showiest plant in this group)</p> <p><i>S. nigra</i> subsp. <i>canadensis</i>* (<i>S. canadensis</i>)</p>	<p>Variegated Elderberry</p> <p>American Elderberry</p>	<p>Border for 'Variegata'; naturalistic use for <i>S. nigra</i> subsp. <i>canadensis</i>; full sun to part shade (denser with more sun)</p>
<p><i>Spiraea prunifolia</i></p>	<p>Bridalwreath Spirea</p>	<p>Border; full sun to light shade</p>

<i>Stachyurus praecox</i> ('Issai')	Early Spiketail	Border in large, protected sites; light shade to part shade
<i>Syringa meyeri</i> 'Palibin' [Gold Medal Award] <i>S. pubescens</i> subsp. <i>patula</i> 'Miss Kim' Note: some taller lilacs that have performed well include 'Lavender Lady' (although does get powdery mildew in dry summers) & <i>S. oblata</i> subsp. <i>dilatata</i> (<i>S. vulgaris</i> performs much better in cooler climates)	Palibin Lilac Miss Kim Lilac	Border or groups; full sun to light shade; tolerate dry sites
<i>Taxodium distichum</i> * 'Peve Minaret' (For tree forms - see plant information sheet on deciduous trees)	Peve Minaret Bald Cypress	Border or groups; full sun; tolerates wet sites
<i>Viburnum carlesii</i> ('Aurora', 'Compactum', & 'Diana') <i>V. x burkwoodii</i> backcrossed with <i>V. carlesii</i> (deciduous to semi-evergreen): 'Anne Russell', 'Fulbrook', & 'Mohawk' [Gold Medal Award] (the species type of <i>V. x burkwoodii</i> is semi-evergreen to evergreen in our area: see the plant information sheet on evergreen shrubs for more information) <i>V. x juddii</i> (similar to <i>V. carlesii</i>)	Korean Spice Viburnum Hybrid Viburnum Cultivars Judd Viburnum	Border or groups; full sun to light shade; tolerate dry sites
<i>V. dentatum</i> * & Blue Muffin ('Christom'; reported to be smaller than the species type but just seems to grow more slowly when young)	Arrowwood Viburnum	Border, groups, screen, or naturalistic use; full sun to part shade; tolerates dry sites

<p><i>Viburnum macrocephalum</i> (single-flowered form once called forma <i>keteleeri</i> but no longer a valid name – also see as ‘Keteleeri’; double-flowered snowball type also available)</p> <p><i>V. nudum</i>* (var. <i>nudum</i> used by USDA) & ‘Winterthur’ [Gold Medal Award]</p> <p><i>V. plicatum</i> & cultivars: ‘Kern’s Pink’ (‘Roseace’) & ‘Shasta’ [Gold Medal Award]</p> <p>A native species best for naturalistic use: <i>V. acerifolium</i>*</p>	<p>Large-flowered Chinese Viburnum, Chinese Snowball Viburnum (the double-flowered form)</p> <p>Possumhaw Viburnum</p> <p>Doublefile Viburnum</p> <p>Mapleleaf Viburnum</p>	<p>Border, groups, or screen; full sun to part shade; tolerates dry sites</p> <p>Border, groups, or naturalistic use; full sun to part shade; tolerates wet sites</p> <p>Groups, border, or screen; light shade to part shade in consistently moist sites</p> <p>Light shade to part shade; tolerates dry sites</p> <p>Note: Viburnums are generally self-incompatible & need two plants of the same species with different genetic backgrounds to produce fruit.</p>
<p><i>Weigela florida</i> cultivars: ‘Variegata’,</p> <p>Wine & Roses (‘Alexandra’) [Gold Medal Award]; can be a small shrub in certain sites, & ‘Silver Edge’ - medium-sized cultivar</p>	<p>Weigela</p>	<p>Border; full sun to light shade; prune out reversion to the green foliage of the species type on these cultivars if they occur.</p>

Medium-sized Native Shrubs Best for Naturalistic Use or Special Habitat Uses:

*Alnus serrulata** (Smooth Alder; wetland areas)

*Amelanchier stolonifera** (Running Serviceberry; wildlife gardening).

The cultivar ‘Prince William’ (selection of *A. x grandiflora** – the USDA classifies this species as *A. laevis**) is slightly taller & looks promising for smaller gardens.

*Corylus americana** & *C. cornuta** (Hazelnut; wildlife gardening)

*Euonymus americana** (American Euonymus or Hearts-a-bursting) & *E. atropurpurea** (Eastern Wahoo – can eventually become a large shrub)

SMALL DECIDUOUS SHRUBS (2-5 FEET TALL)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Comments
<i>Caryopteris x clandonensis</i> & cultivars such as 'Worcester Gold'	Bluebeard	Border or groups; full sun; tolerant of dry sites; a subshrub - partially woody perennial plant
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> * - small cultivars: 'Hummingbird' [Gold Medal Award] & 'Sixteen Candles' – slightly taller than the above (the species itself & most cultivars are medium-sized)	Small Summersweet Cultivars	Groups or border; slowly suckers; full sun to part shade; tolerant of wet soils
<i>Corylopsis pauciflora</i>	Buttercup Winterhazel	Border or groups; full sun (consistently moist sites) to part shade
<i>Eubotrys racemosa</i> * (<i>Leucothoe racemosa</i>)	Sweetbells Leucothoe	Groups, border, or naturalistic use; tolerates wet sites
<i>Forsythia x intermedia</i> 'Fiesta' (yellow variegation) Groundcover types: Gold Tide ('Courtasol'). Another dwarf cultivar that needs evaluation in our area: <i>F. x intermedia</i> Golden Peep ('Courdijau'). In contrast, medium-sized cultivars are for spacious sites since they have one season of interest & take up so much space.	Fiesta Forsythia	Border or groups; full sun to light shade; tolerant of dry sites
<i>Fothergilla gardenii</i> (native from NC to AL) & 'Blue Mist' [Gold Medal Award]	Dwarf Fothergilla	Light shade to part shade in consistently moist sites

<p><i>Hydrangea arborescens*</i> (lacecap flowers) & 'Annabelle' [Gold Medal Award; double flowers]</p> <p><i>H. macrophylla</i> - 'Blue Wave' & 'Coerulea' ('Coerulea Lace') are a few cultivars that have performed well at Green Spring. Two new cultivars we have not tested at Green Spring that sound promising because they bloom for an extended period on both old & new wood: <i>H. macrophylla</i> Endless Summer The Original ('Bailmer') & Endless Summer Blushing Bride.</p> <p>The shortest cultivar is <i>H. macrophylla</i> 'Pia' (2-3 ft. tall).</p> <p><i>H. serrata</i> & hybrids ('Bluebird' & 'Preziosa').</p>	<p>Smooth Hydrangea</p> <p>Bigleaf Hydrangea (some cultivars have lacecap flowers & others have double flowers)</p> <p>Hydrangea (similar to <i>H. macrophylla</i>)</p>	<p>Border, groups, or naturalistic use; the species type is loved by deer at Green Spring. Blooms on new wood so can prune in the spring.</p> <p>Border or groups; light shade to part shade in consistently moist sites. Older cultivars bloom on old wood – prune after flowering.</p>
<p><i>Itea virginica*</i> & cultivars: My favorites are 'Henry's Garnet' [Gold Medal Award] & Little Henry ('Sprich').</p>	<p>Virginia Sweetspire</p>	<p>Border, groups, massing (suckers), or naturalistic use; full sun to part shade; tolerant of wet or dry sites</p>
<p><i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i></p>	<p>Winter Jasmine</p>	<p>Groups or groundcover; full sun to light shade; tolerates dry sites</p>
<p><i>Lagerstroemia</i> 'Chickasaw' & 'Pocomoke' - in the groundcover height range. Newer cultivars need evaluation in our area, including the Razzle Dazzle Series (such as 'Cherry Dazzle' & 'Ruby Dazzle'), & the Filli series (such as 'Coral Filli').</p>	<p>Dwarf Crape Myrtle Cultivars</p>	<p>Border or groups; full sun; tolerant of dry sites</p>
<p><i>Rhododendron atlanticum*</i> & hybrids with <i>R. periclymenoides*</i> - 'Marydel' & 'Rosy Cheeks' (synonym is 'Choptank Rose').</p> <p>(<i>R. periclymenoides</i> itself is medium-sized)</p>	<p>Coast Azalea & Hybrids</p>	<p>Border, groups, or naturalistic use; light shade to part shade; fairly tolerant of dry sites</p>

<p><i>Rhus aromatica</i>* 'Gro-Low'</p> <p>(the species itself is medium-sized)</p>	<p>Gro-Low Sumac</p>	<p>Border, groups, or massing; full sun to light shade; tolerates dry sites</p>
<p><i>Rosa</i> – disease resistant, small cultivars:</p> <p>'Ballerina' (pink w/ white eye)</p> <p>Blushing Knock Out ('Radyod'; pale pink)</p> <p>Carefree Sunshine ('Radsun'; yellow)</p> <p>Home Run ('WEKcisbako'; red-flowered rose that looks promising – very disease resistant so far)</p> <p>Knock Out ('Radrazz'; brassy magenta)</p> <p>'Marie Pavie' (pale pink)</p> <p>'Old Blush' (not the most black spot resistant but long lived & historic; medium pink)</p> <p>Pink Knock Out ('Radcon'; darker pink than Blushing Knock Out)</p> <p>'Sea Foam' (white)</p> <p>Simple Gifts ('KORbasren'; pink w/ white eye)</p> <p>'The Fairy' (pink)</p> <p>A Groundcover Rose:</p> <p>Magic Meidiland ('MELbonrib'; pink with white eye).</p>	<p>Disease Resistant, Small Rose Cultivars</p>	<p>Border or groups; full sun (often do well with morning sun & afternoon shade)</p> <p>Make certain that do not have an existing weed problem – hard to weed among groundcover roses</p>
<p><i>Spiraea alba var. latifolia</i>*</p> <p><i>S. thunbergii</i> Mellow Yellow ('Ogon') [Gold Medal Award; golden-leaved shrub with narrow leaves]</p>	<p>White Meadowsweet</p> <p>Mellow Yellow Spirea (Spiraea)</p>	<p>Naturalistic use or borders; full sun in consistently moist sites best</p> <p>Border or groups; full sun to light shade; tolerates dry sites</p>

Small Native Shrubs Primarily for Naturalistic Use, Special Habitat Uses, or Fruit Production:

*Ceanothus americanus** (New Jersey Tea; needs excellent drainage – not a pretty plant at Green Spring because we irrigate too much & it prefers sandier soils; grown primarily as a butterfly plant)

*Diervilla lonicera** (Bush Honeysuckle)

*Vaccinium stamineum** (Deerberry) &

*V. corymbosum** (Smooth Highbush Blueberry; fruit also delicious to humans – the blueberry we most commonly eat; likes consistently moist, acid, well-drained sites; fruits better in full sun)

*Zenobia pulverulenta** (Dusty Zenobia; blue forms are the showiest)

Grow with Caution Due to Exotic Invasive Potential (Possibly Too Much Reseeding of These Non-Natives):

Scientific Name	Common Name	Comments
<i>Buddleja davidii</i> (<i>Buddleia</i>), cultivars, & hybrids - watch carefully & remove if reseeding excessively Note: <i>B. × weyeriana</i> 'Honeycomb' & other yellow – flowered hybrids seldom reseed but not as showy	Butterfly Bush	Full sun in borders; 'Lochinch' is a lavender flowered cultivar that reseeded readily at Green Spring & should not be grown in our region. The species has naturalized in a few counties in VA & is on the exotic invasive list in NC. One plant of 'Petite Indigo' at my home has never reseeded (no cross pollination).
<i>S. japonica</i> cultivars such as 'Goldflame', 'Goldmound', 'Limemound', 'Magic Carpet', & 'Shirobana'	Japanese Spirea (Spiraea) Cultivars	Border or groups; full sun; tolerant of dry sites; the species is on the VA exotic invasive list & has been reported as moderately invasive in the mountains & the Piedmont of VA. We have seen few seedlings in the Washington, D.C. area in garden situations.
<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	Chaste Tree	Border; full sun; drought tolerant & salt tolerant; <i>V. agnus-castus</i> is lightly self-seeding in our area now & has naturalized in a few counties in VA.

Non-Native Deciduous Shrubs in the Nursery Trade to Avoid Because Exotic Invasives (Heavy Reseeding In Our Region):

***Berberis thunbergii* (Japanese Barberry)** – On VA exotic invasive list. Cultivars have seldom reseeded at Green Spring, but I have seen extensive stands of the species type (green foliage) in the Washington metropolitan region in wooded areas.

***Callicarpa dichotoma* & *C. japonica* (Asian Beautyberry)** - Has reseeded readily at Green Spring – they may become exotic invasive plants, especially in moist sites. The USDA reports that *C. dichotoma* has naturalized in several states including VA, TN, & NC, while *C. japonica* has naturalized in NC.

***Cercis chinensis* (Chinese Redbud)** - Seeded excessively in gardens at Green Spring.

***Euonymus alatus* (Burning Bush)** - On VA exotic invasive list – serious problem at Green Spring.

Viburnum:

***V. dilatatum* (Linden Viburnum)** – On VA exotic invasive list & extensive reseeding at Green Spring.

We also have had heavy reseeding with ***V. setigerum* (Tea Viburnum)** in moist woodland areas at Green Spring.

The deciduous to semi-evergreen ***V. rhytidophylloides* (Lantanaphyllum Viburnum)** was reseeding excessively when we grew two cultivars close together (**'Alleghany' & Willowwood'**; two forms are needed for fruiting because individual plants are self-sterile). 'Willowwood' alone no longer fruits.

A Note about Scientific Names:

Current names are from the **International Plant Names Index** (IPNI; www.ipni.org/index.html) and/or the **USDA PLANTS Database** (<http://plants.usda.gov/>; this website also has many photographs of native plants). If a second scientific name is given, it is usually an old name that is still seen in some references or used by some nurseries. The **Missouri Botanical Garden** is also an excellent reference for plant names, gardening information, and photographs: the **Kemper Center for Home Gardening Plantfinder** features plants in their Kemper Center display gardens and is one of my favorite websites about ornamental plants (www.mobot.org/gardeninghelp/plantfinder/alpha.asp). Another resource is their plant name database for plants throughout the world at **w³TROPICOS** (<http://mobot.mobot.org/W3T/Search/vast.html>).

© 2007

Developed by Brenda Skarphol, Curatorial Horticulturist
Updated 6/2007 (Decshrub)



If ADA accommodations are needed, please call (703) 324-8563. TTY (703) 803-3354