



GREEN SPRING GARDENS

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RECOMMENDED DECIDUOUS TREES AND LARGE DECIDUOUS SHRUBS FOR THE WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA

Trees are beloved for the shade, beauty, screening, environment benefits, and wildlife habitat they provide. Deciduous trees, whose leaves die and fall off in the autumn, are valuable additions to landscapes because of their changing interest throughout the year. Tree selection and placement should be done carefully - trees are dominant features in the landscape due to their stature and potential for long life.

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 'October Glory'. 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 - at least 6 hours 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.
- Street Tree - a tree that tolerates stresses common near roads such as soil compaction, confined root zones, drought, air pollution, high salt levels, and high heat levels.

The following is a list of deciduous trees and large shrubs that perform well in the Washington, D.C. area. Plants that are sometimes grown as shrubs are noted. Most of these plants prefer full sun but tolerate light shade. Most also prefer a moist, well-drained site. Special cultural requirements or tolerances are noted. Recommended cultivars are noted after the scientific name.

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.]

LARGE DECIDUOUS TREES (60+ FEET TALL)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Comments
<p><i>Acer rubrum*</i> & many cultivars including 'Brandywine', 'October Glory', & Red Sunset ('Franksred').</p> <p>Woody plant expert Dr. Michael Dirr says Burgundy Belle ('Magnificent Magenta'), 'Somerset', & 'Sun Valley' are good performers in the southeast as well.</p>	Red Maple	Shade tree, street tree, groups, or naturalistic use; tolerates dry or wet sites & shade
<p><i>Acer saccharum*</i> & heat tolerant cultivars including 'Commemoration' & 'Legacy'.</p> <p>Note: Closely related <i>A. nigrum*</i> (Black Maple) is also reported to be heat tolerant ('Greencolumn' is an upright cultivar).</p>	Sugar Maple	Specimen, shade tree, groups, or naturalistic use; shade tolerant
<p><i>Acer saccharinum*</i> (Silver Maple) best for naturalistic use in areas near water</p>		
<p><i>Aesculus flava*</i></p>	Yellow Buckeye	Shade tree, specimen, or naturalistic use; tolerates shade
<p><i>Betula nigra*</i> Cultivars that are tree-types: Dura-heat ('BNMTF') & Heritage ['Cully'; Gold Medal Award]</p> <p>Weeping cultivar: 'Summer Cascade' (need to stake when young)</p>	River Birch	Specimen, groups, shade tree, or naturalistic use; best in periodically wet or moist sites
<p><i>Carya illinoensis</i> (native to TN & several states; naturalized in VA)</p> <p>Many lovely hickory species including <i>C. glabra*</i> (Pignut Hickory) & <i>C. ovata*</i> (Shagbark Hickory)</p>	Pecan Hickory	Shade tree, specimen, groups, or naturalistic use; generally easy to garden under; tolerate dry sites; <i>C. ovata</i> is shade tolerant; buy small plants – taprooted

<p><i>Fagus grandifolia</i>*</p> <p><i>F. sylvatica</i></p> <p>Tree-types: ‘Fastigiata’ (narrow habit) & ‘Riversii’ (purple foliage)</p> <p>Weeping forms: ‘Pendula’ & ‘Purpurea Pendula’</p>	<p>American Beech</p> <p>European Beech</p>	<p>Specimen, shade tree, or groups; also naturalistic use for <i>F. grandifolia</i>; shade tolerant</p> <p><i>F. sylvatica</i> selections best for large, formal gardens</p>
<p><i>Ginkgo biloba</i> (‘Autumn Gold’)</p> <p>Woody plant expert Dr. Michael Dirr says Presidential Gold (‘The President’) looks promising.</p>	<p>Ginkgo</p>	<p>Street tree, specimen, or shade tree; tolerates dry sites</p>
<p><i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>*</p>	<p>Kentucky Coffee Tree</p>	<p>Shade tree or naturalistic use; tolerates dry sites</p>
<p><i>Juglans nigra</i>*</p>	<p>Black Walnut</p>	<p>Shade tree or naturalistic use; tolerates dry sites & shade. Has been easy to garden under at Green Spring (toxic to a few plants like tomatoes, but not toxic to most plants).</p>
<p><i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>*</p> <p>Attractive cultivars becoming available, such as ‘Moraine’ (red fall color & hardiest cultivar) & Emerald Sentinel (‘Clydesform’; narrow form that is slow growing).</p> <p>‘Rotundiloba’ (rounded leaves) sets no fruit - can revert to the parent type & eventually set fruit.</p>	<p>Sweet Gum</p>	<p>Shade tree, street tree, groups, or naturalistic use; tolerates wet sites. Tolerates drier sites once established.</p>
<p><i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>*</p>	<p>Tulip Tree</p>	<p>Shade tree, groups, or naturalistic use in large sites - tallest eastern U.S. native; shade tolerant; easy to garden under</p>
<p><i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> [Gold Medal Award] & ‘Ogon’ [Gold Medal Award; gold foliage]</p>	<p>Dawn Redwood</p>	<p>Specimen or groups in moist or wet sites</p>

<p><i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>*</p> <p>Many cultivars show promise including 'Autumn Cascades' (weeping form), Red Rage ('Hayman's Red'), & 'Wildfire'.</p>	<p>Sour Gum</p>	<p>Shade tree, groups, specimen, or naturalistic use; full sun (best fall color) to part shade; tolerates dry or periodically wet sites</p>
<p><i>Platanus acerifolia</i> ('Bloodgood' & 'Columbia' are commercially available)</p> <p>Note: <i>P. occidentalis</i>* (Sycamore) – best for naturalistic use near water features</p>	<p>London Plane Tree</p>	<p>Shade tree, groups, street tree, or border in large spaces – very large tree when mature</p>
<p><i>Quercus</i></p> <p>Oaks that tolerate dry sites best:</p> <p><i>Q. alba</i>* [Gold Medal Award]</p> <p><i>Q. coccinea</i>*</p> <p><i>Q. imbricaria</i>*</p> <p><i>Q. rubra</i>*</p> <p><i>Q. shumardii</i>*</p> <p>Other attractive oaks (buy small plants – seldom find larger plants due to taproots):</p> <p><i>Q. falcata</i>*</p> <p><i>Q. macrocarpa</i>*</p> <p><i>Q. marilandica</i>*</p> <p><i>Q. muehlenbergii</i>*</p> <p><i>Q. prinus</i>*</p> <p><i>Q. stellata</i>*</p> <p><i>Q. velutina</i>*</p>	<p>Native Oak Species</p> <p>White Oak</p> <p>Scarlet Oak</p> <p>Shingle Oak</p> <p>Red Oak</p> <p>Shumard Oak</p> <p>Southern Red Oak</p> <p>Bur Oak</p> <p>Blackjack Oak</p> <p>Chinkapin Oak</p> <p>Chestnut Oak</p> <p>Post Oak</p> <p>Black Oak</p>	<p>Shade tree, groups, specimen, or naturalistic use for all listed oaks. Oaks are generally easy to garden under.</p> <p>Tolerates shade</p> <p>Full sun to light shade; can be used as a street tree. Sometimes hard to transplant – have had the best luck with container-grown trees in the spring.</p> <p>Full sun to part shade</p> <p>Can be used as a street tree; tolerates shade.</p> <p>Can be used as a street tree</p> <p>Shade tree, groups, specimen, or naturalistic use</p> <p><i>Q. macrocarpa</i>: attempted to plant a large plant at Green Spring but died. Transplanting was successful with small plants.</p>

<p>Oaks that tolerate wet sites: <i>Quercus bicolor*</i></p> <p><i>Q. lyrata*</i></p> <p><i>Q. palustris*</i> & Green Pillar ('Pingreen') [Gold Medal Award – narrow form]</p> <p><i>Q. texana</i> (<i>Q. nuttallii</i>) - similar to <i>Q. palustris</i> but native to KY, TN, & other southern states</p> <p>Other native oaks that are attractive (buy small plants – seldom find larger plants due to taproots): <i>Q. michauxii*</i> <i>Q. nigra*</i></p>	<p>Swamp White Oak</p> <p>Overcup Oak</p> <p>Pin Oak</p> <p>Texas Red Oak, Nuttall Oak</p> <p>Swamp Chestnut Oak Water Oak</p>	<p>Tolerates shade. Tolerates drier sites as well but dislikes extremely dry conditions. Full sun to light shade best. Tolerate drier sites as well but dislike extremely dry conditions.</p> <p>Tolerate drier sites as well but dislike extremely dry conditions</p>
<p><i>Ulmus americana*</i> cultivars resistant to Dutch elm disease include: 'Princeton', 'New Harmony', 'Valley Forge', & 'Washington'</p>	<p>American Elm</p>	<p>Shade tree, street tree, groups, or specimen; the species type is good for naturalistic use; tolerates dry or periodically wet sites.</p> <p>American elm is still plentiful in natural areas & should be planted occasionally.</p>
<p><i>Zelkova serrata</i> & 'Green Vase' [Gold Medal Award]</p>	<p>Japanese Zelkova</p>	<p>Shade tree, groups, or street tree; tolerates dry sites</p>

Large Native Trees Primarily for Naturalistic Use or Special Habitat Uses:

*Celtis occidentalis** (Northern Hackberry; Green Spring is also growing 'Magnifica' - a hybrid that produces little or no fruit – hybrid between this species & another native species,

*C. laevigata** - Sugar Hackberry)

*Diospyros virginiana** (Persimmon)

*Fraxinus americana** (White Ash; 'Autumn Purple' has lovely fall color) &

*F. pennsylvanica** (Green Ash). Cultivars that may be hybrids between green ash & other species are also available like Cimmarron ('Cimmzam') & Urbanite ('Urbdel'). Attractive, adaptable plants but an exotic insect pest, emerald ash borer, may become an issue if quarantine is not successful. So far this pest was successfully eradicated when accidentally introduced to the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area on infected nursery stock.

See www.hgic.umd.edu/content/emeraldAshBorer.cfm for information about this pest (produced by Maryland Cooperative Extension & the University of Maryland).

*Morus rubra** (Red Mulberry) – the exotic invasive *M. alba* (White Mulberry) is much more commonly seen in our area.

*Prunus serotina** (Black Cherry)

*Robinia pseudoacacia** (Black Locust; outside original natural range in the mountains)

*Salix nigra** (Black Willow) & the smaller *S. sericea** (Silky Willow) – near water features

MEDIUM-SIZED DECIDUOUS TREES (30- 60 FEET TALL)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Comments
<i>Aesculus x carnea</i> (‘Fort McNair’ – pink flowers; ‘O’Neill’ – red flowers)	Red Horsechestnut	Specimen, groups, or border; tolerates dry sites
<i>Carpinus betulus</i> & cultivars that are not as wide as the species: ‘Fastigiata’ & ‘Frans Fontaine’ (‘Franz Fontaine’)	European Hornbeam	Shade tree, specimen, groups, or border; <i>C. caroliniana</i> can also be used in naturalistic plantings; tolerate shade & dry sites
<i>C. caroliniana</i> *	American Hornbeam	
<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i> (<i>C. magnificum</i> is considered to be the same species by some botanists) Weeping forms are available including ‘Amazing Grace’, ‘Morioka Weeping’, & ‘Tidal Wave’. A large shrub for smaller gardens - ‘Heronswood Globe’	Katsura Tree	Specimen or border in consistently moist sites
<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i> (<i>C. lutea</i>) [Gold Medal Award] (native to NC, TN, KY, & other states) (‘Rosea’ – synonym is ‘Perkins Pink’)	Yellowwood	Shade tree, groups, specimen, or naturalistic use; tolerates dry sites but not for street tree use; best bloom in full sun to light shade. Best to prune in summer – bleeds extensively in winter & spring.
<i>Halesia tetraptera</i> * (was called <i>H. carolina</i> but a different species now) (‘Rosea’ or ‘Arnold Pink’ has very pale pink flowers)	Mountain Silverbell	Shade tree, specimen, or naturalistic use; light shade to part shade

<i>Magnolia macrophylla</i> * (Florida native <i>M. ashei</i> has similar foliage but a small tree or large shrub)	Bigleaf Magnolia	Specimen, border, or naturalistic use; tolerate part shade. Very sensitive to bark injury from deer rubbing & from frost cracking in the winter – plant away from pavement & control deer.
<i>M. tripetala</i> * (smaller leaves than the above & sometimes a small tree in stature)	Umbrella Magnolia	
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i> *	American Hop Hornbeam	Shade tree, border, or naturalistic use; tolerates dry sites & shade
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> *	Sourwood	Specimen, groups, or naturalistic use; tolerates part shade; moist sites best
<i>Parrotia persica</i> [Gold Medal Award] - 'Biltmore' (rounded form) & 'Vanessa' (upright form)	Persian Parrotia	Specimen or border; tolerates dry sites
<i>Prunus sargentii</i> (‘Columnaris’ & 'Princeton Snowcloud’)	Sargent Cherry	Specimen, border, or groups; moist sites best to prevent borer damage (an insect pest)
<i>Sassafras albidum</i> *	Sassafras	Groups, massing (suckers), or naturalistic use; tolerates dry sites

Medium-sized Native Tree Primarily for Naturalistic Use:

*Acer negundo** (Boxelder, Ash-leaved Maple)

SMALL DECIDUOUS TREES AND LARGE DECIDUOUS SHRUBS (12- 30 FEET TALL)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Comments
<i>Acer henryi</i>	Henry Maple	Border; tolerates part shade
Maples with green-striped bark: <i>Acer capillipes</i> <i>A. davidii</i> <i>A. pensylvanicum</i> * <i>A. rufinerve</i> (<i>A. tegmentosum</i> died at Green Spring of verticillium wilt twice, although maples are susceptible in general)	Snakebark Maple	Border, groups, or woodland setting; also naturalistic use for <i>A. pensylvanicum</i> ; light shade to part shade best
Maples with exfoliating bark: <i>Acer griseum</i> [Gold Medal Award] <i>A. triflorum</i> [Gold Medal Award]	Paperbark Maple Three-flowered Maple	Specimen, groups, or border; tolerate part shade but best fall color in full sun to light shade

<p>Other maples (Japanese maple - types): <i>Acer japonicum</i> ‘Aconitifolium’ & ‘Vitifolium’</p> <p><i>A. palmatum</i> – many tree-type cultivars including purple-leaved cultivars (‘Bloodgood’ & ‘Moonfire’)</p> <p>Colorful young stems – ‘Sango Kaku’ (‘Sangokaku’; coral-colored young stems in the fall & winter)</p>	<p>Fullmoon Maple</p> <p>Japanese Maple</p>	<p>Specimen or border; tolerate part shade but best fall color in full sun to light shade</p> <p>Susceptible to drought so not as tough as many maple species. This species is invasive in some sites in MD & VA but we have never had this problem at Green Spring – do not plant near natural areas. We have lost some plants at Green Spring due to verticillium wilt, a soil-borne fungal disease.</p>
<p><i>Aesculus pavia</i> [Gold Medal Award; native to NC, KY, TN, & other states] – can also be grown as a large shrub</p>	<p>Red Buckeye</p>	<p>Specimen, border, or naturalistic use; light shade to part shade best (tolerates dry sites with some shade, but if in full sun needs consistently moist sites)</p>
<p><i>Amelanchier laevis</i>* (‘Cumulus’) & <i>A. x grandiflora</i>* (USDA says this is <i>A. laevis</i>) - ‘Autumn Brilliance’ & ‘Princess Diana’ have performed well at Green Spring</p> <p><i>A. canadensis</i>*</p> <p>Note: <i>A. arborea</i>* - usually available only from native plant nurseries.</p> <p>For smaller species & cultivars - see deciduous shrubs information sheet</p>	<p>Juneberry, Serviceberry, Shadblow</p> <p>Canada Serviceberry</p>	<p>Specimen, border, groups, or naturalistic use; tolerate part shade & dry sites, but perform best with moist soil in full sun</p> <p>Best in moist sites; shade tolerant but best bloom in full sun to light shade</p>
<p><i>Aralia spinosa</i>* (generally grown as a large shrub)</p>	<p>Devil’s Walking Stick</p>	<p>Groups, massing (suckers), or naturalistic use; tolerates dry sites & some shade</p>
<p><i>Asimina triloba</i>* (cultivars have been selected for fruit production, such as ‘Sunflower’)</p>	<p>Pawpaw</p>	<p>Groups, border, massing (suckers), or naturalistic use; tolerates full shade; delicious fruit (need two genetically different plants for good fruit production); tolerates dry sites in shady areas but not in full sun</p>
<p><i>Carpinus japonica</i> [Gold Medal Award]</p>	<p>Japanese Hornbeam</p>	<p>Specimen or groups; tolerates shade & dry sites</p>

<p><i>Cercis canadensis</i>* ‘Forest Pansy’ (purple leaves) & ‘Tennessee Pink’</p> <p><i>C. canadensis</i> var. <i>texensis</i> (‘Oklahoma’ & ‘Texas White’ – glossy leaves & slower growing; variety native to south central U.S.)</p>	<p>Eastern Redbud</p>	<p>Specimen, border, groups, or naturalistic use; tolerates part shade & dry sites but performs best in moist sites in full sun</p>
<p><i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>* (small tree or large shrub)</p> <p>‘Emerald Knight’ is a male cultivar that is tree-like (males have longer petals so showier).</p> <p>Note: <i>C. retusus</i> (Chinese fringetree) is a showy plant but needs consistently moist sites.</p>	<p>White Fringetree</p>	<p>Specimen, border, groups, or naturalistic use; tolerates part shade, periodically wet sites, or dry sites</p> <p>Need a female plant or a plant with both male & female flowers to get fruit on <i>C. virginicus</i>.</p>
<p><i>Cornus</i></p> <p>Native species: <i>C. alternifolia</i>*</p> <p><i>C. florida</i>* (‘Cherokee Princess’ & forma <i>rubra</i> are lovely at Green Spring)</p> <p>Note: native species mostly for naturalistic use – <i>C. racemosa</i>* (northern swamp dogwood; small tree or large shrub)</p>	<p>Dogwood</p> <p>Alternatleaf Dogwood</p> <p>Flowering Dogwood</p>	<p>Border or naturalistic use; full sun (moist site) to part shade</p> <p>Specimen, groups, border, or naturalistic plantings; moist sites in full sun to light shade best - tolerates part shade but best at forest’s edge to minimize anthracnose problems (a fungal disease) & reduce drought stress.</p> <p>‘Appalachian Spring’ is supposed to be anthracnose-resistant but not commercially available. For a list of many <i>C. florida</i> cultivars see www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/hort/consumer/factsheets/trees-new/cultivars/cornus_florida-table.html</p>
<p>Non-native species & hybrids: <i>Cornus kousa</i> (subsp. <i>chinensis</i>, ‘National Arboretum’, & ‘Southern Cross’ have performed well at Green Spring)</p>	<p>Kousa Dogwood</p>	<p>Specimen, groups, or border; moist sites in full sun to light shade best for heaviest flowering</p>

<p><i>Cornus mas</i> & cultivars: 'Golden Glory' [Gold Medal Award] & 'Spring Glow'</p> <p>'Aurea' has golden foliage.</p> <p><i>C. officinalis</i> - similar but has exfoliating bark</p> <p>Note: [<i>Cornus</i> Aurora ('Rutban'), <i>C. Ruth Ellen</i> ('Rutlan'), & <i>C. Venus</i> ('KN30-8') are all Gold Medal Award winners]</p> <p>Aurora & Ruth Ellen are hybrids between <i>C. florida</i> & <i>C. kousa</i>.</p> <p>Venus is a hybrid between <i>C. kousa</i> & western <i>C. nuttalli</i> – have not evaluated this cultivar at Green Spring.</p>	<p>Cornelian Cherry Dogwood</p> <p>Japanese Cornel Dogwood</p> <p>Hybrid Dogwood</p>	<p>Specimen, groups, or border; moist sites in full sun to light shade best for heaviest flowering. <i>C. mas</i> is the most tolerant species in this genus of dry sites.</p> <p>No fruit production – never invasive but not as beautiful as <i>C. florida</i> from my observations</p>
<p><i>Cotinus obovatus</i> (native to TN, KY, & several other southern states; small tree or large shrub)</p> <p>Note: <i>C. coggygria</i> is more shrub-like; <i>C. 'Grace'</i> is a hybrid between the two species</p>	<p>American Smoketree</p> <p>Smoketree</p>	<p>Specimen, groups, or border; tolerate dry sites</p>
<p><i>Crataegus viridis</i>* 'Winter King' [Gold Medal Award]</p> <p>Note: other natives for naturalistic use include <i>C. crus-galli</i>* & <i>C. phaenopyrum</i>*</p>	<p>Hawthorn</p>	<p>Border, groups, or naturalistic use; tolerate dry sites</p>
<p><i>Euscaphis japonica</i></p>	<p>Euscaphis</p>	<p>Border or groups</p>

<p><i>Hamamelis x intermedia</i></p> <p>Good cultivars with fragrant flowers include: ‘Angelly’ ‘Aurora’ ‘Feuerzauber’ ‘Orange Beauty’ (‘August Lamken’) ‘Orange Peel’ ‘Pallida’ [Gold Medal Award; often sold as <i>H. mollis</i> ‘Pallida’] ‘Robert’ ‘Vesna’</p> <p>Good cultivars with a slight fragrance or no fragrance include: ‘Allgold’ – faint, sweet scent ‘Agnes’ – no scent ‘Aphrodite’- faint, sweet scent ‘Barmstedt Gold’ – faint to medium scent ‘Diane’ [Gold Medal Award] – slight scent ‘Harry’ – subtle scent ‘Jelena’ – no scent ‘Rubin’ – slight scent ‘Winter Beauty’ – slight scent</p>	<p>Hybrid Witch Hazel (hybrids between <i>H. japonica</i> & <i>H. mollis</i>)</p>	<p>Greatest diversity of flower colors in this hybrid group & some of the showiest cultivars. Mostly winter & early spring bloomers (one unnamed form blooms well in November).</p> <p>Evaluation of fragrance can vary from person to person & from one location to another. For example, British witch hazel expert Chris Lane describes ‘Birgit’ as having a slight scent, but at Green Spring we have more fragrant flowers.</p> <p>‘Arnold Promise’ is readily available in the nursery trade (slightly fragrant). However, it is susceptible to a leaf blight caused by the fungus <i>Phyllosticta hamamelidis</i> (plant in sunnier areas with good air circulation to control the fungus). This fungus is a problem on some other cultivars as well. See <i>Leaf Spot Diseases of Shade Trees & Ornamentals</i> from the Missouri Botanical Garden (www.mobot.org/gardeninghelp/plantfinder/IPM.asp?code=70&group=39&level=s).</p>
<p><i>Hamamelis vernalis</i> (native to MO, AR, OK, & TX) & hybrids</p> <p>Fragrant cultivars include ‘Autumn Embers’, ‘New Year Gold’, ‘Orange Glow’, ‘Orange Spangles’, & ‘Sandra’ (probably a hybrid – excellent cultivar)</p> <p>(‘Christmas Cheer’ & ‘Girard Purple’ have a faint scent at Green Spring)</p>	<p>Vernal Witch Hazel</p>	<p>Groups or border; <i>H. vernalis</i> tolerates wet sites. Mostly winter & early spring bloomers.</p>
<p><i>Hamamelis virginiana*</i> (‘Champlin’s Red’ & ‘Harvest Moon’ have performed well & are commercially available)</p>	<p>Common Witch Hazel</p>	<p>Specimen, screen, naturalistic use, or groups; full sun to part shade. Fall bloomer.</p>

<p><i>Ilex decidua</i>* (‘Warren’s Red’: this cultivar & other female plants need a male pollinator in order to fruit)</p>	<p>Possumhaw Holly</p>	<p>Border, groups, or naturalistic use; full sun for best fruit production; tolerates dry sites</p>
<p><i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> & hybrids (with <i>L. fauriei</i>, a hardier species): Tree-types (23 – 33 ft. tall) that perform well in our area include cultivars bred at the U.S. National Arboretum by Dr. Donald Egolf, such as ‘Natchez’ & ‘Biloxi’.</p> <p>Intermediate types (13 – 20 ft. tall) that perform well in our area include cultivars bred at the U.S. National Arboretum by Dr. Egolf, such as ‘Osage’.</p> <p>According to woody plant expert Dr. Michael Dirr, new red-flowered cultivars including Red Rocket (‘Whit IV’) & Dynamite (‘Whit II’) show promise (red-flowered cultivars bred by Dr. Carl Whitcomb in Oklahoma).</p>	<p>Crape Myrtle</p>	<p>Specimen or groups; borderline hardy but if die back established plants of hardier cultivars will resprout (newly planted – much more susceptible to winter kill; best to plant in spring or early summer); tolerate dry sites</p> <p>For more information about crape myrtle cultivars, see the following websites from U.S. National Arboretum & North Carolina State University, respectively: www.usna.usda.gov/Research/Herbarium/Lagerstroemia/Checklist_PQ.html & www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/hort/consumer/factsheets/trees-new/cultivars/lager_indicia-table.html</p>
<p>Some cultivars that look promising are on the boundary between semi-dwarf (5-12 ft. tall) & intermediate types (shrub-like): <i>Lagerstroemia</i> Burgundy Cotton (‘Whit VI’) - burgundy new foliage & white flowers (reported to be 12 ft. tall at maturity) & <i>L.</i> Pink Velour (‘Whit III’) - similar to Burgundy Cotton with pink flowers</p>	<p>Crape Myrtle</p>	<p>For shorter cultivars - see deciduous shrubs information sheet</p>

<p>Magnolia hybrids (pink or purplish flowers): <i>M. 'Ann'</i> ('Jane' also nice in bloom; these two cultivars are shrub-like)</p> <p><i>M. 'Galaxy'</i> & '<i>Daybreak</i>' [Gold Medal Award Winners]</p> <p><i>M. × soulangeana</i> ('Jon Jon' is a lovely hybrid of this species that flowers later than the species type)</p>	<p>Pink-flowered Magnolia</p> <p>Saucer Magnolia</p>	<p>Specimen, groups, or border; all these magnolias perform well in full sun but are equally lovely as understory trees in open woods. Later bloom so flowers less likely to freeze.</p> <p>Later bloom so flowers less likely to freeze</p> <p>Early flowering so gets hit by frost in some years</p>
<p>Magnolia hybrids (yellow flowers) including: 'Butterflies' (smaller tree than the following & can be shrub-like), 'Elizabeth' [Gold Medal Award], & 'Yellow Fever'.</p> <p>Note: one parent of these yellow-flowered cultivars is <i>M. acuminata*</i> (Cucumbertree Magnolia). Usually a large tree & best used in naturalistic plantings in moist sites.</p> <p><i>M. acuminata</i> (var. <i>subcordata</i>) 'Koban Dori' – a beautiful small tree</p>	<p>Yellow-flowered Magnolia</p> <p>Cucumber Magnolia</p> <p>Koban Dori Magnolia</p>	<p>Later flowering</p> <p>For more information about magnolia cultivars see the Magnolia Society website: www.magnoliasociety.org/checklist_ndx.html</p>
<p>Other Magnolia (mostly white flowers but some cultivars pink & white): <i>M. stellata</i> (can be shrub-like; cultivars include 'Centennial' [Gold Medal Award]) & its hybrid <i>M. × loebneri</i> ('Leonard Messel' is white & pink flowered)</p> <p><i>M. 'Wada's Memory'</i></p>	<p>Star Magnolia</p> <p>Loebner Magnolia</p> <p>Wada's Memory Magnolia</p>	<p>Early flowering</p> <p>Later bloom period than the above two species</p>

<p><i>Malus</i> – disease resistant species & cultivars including: ‘Adirondack’ [Gold Medal Award; columnar]</p> <p><i>M. floribunda</i> (Japanese Flowering Crabapple)</p> <p>‘Donald Wyman’ [Gold Medal Award]</p> <p>‘Prairifire’</p> <p><i>M. sargentii</i> (Sargent Crabapple; one of the smallest forms so more shrub-like. Some plants bloom well annually & some bloom well in alternate years. Cultivars like ‘Candymint Sargent’ have reliable bloom yearly.)</p>	<p>Disease Resistant Flowering Crabapples</p>	<p>Specimen, groups, border, or street tree; tolerate dry sites but best to water some in drought</p> <p>Note: crabapples native to the U.S. are not disease resistant.</p>
<p><i>Prunus subhirtella</i> ‘Autumnalis’ (blooms lightly in the fall & heavier in the spring)</p> <p><i>P. mume</i> (‘Peggy Clarke’)</p> <p><i>P.</i> ‘Okame’ [Gold Medal Award]</p> <p><i>P.</i> ‘Snow Goose’</p> <p><i>P. x yedoensis</i> (‘Akebono’)</p>	<p>Higan Cherry</p> <p>Flowering Apricot, Chinese Plum</p> <p>Okame Cherry</p> <p>Snow Goose Cherry</p> <p>Yoshino Cherry</p>	<p>Specimen, groups, or border; best in moist sites to minimize borer problems (an insect pest)</p>
<p>Weeping cultivars: <i>P. subhirtella</i> ‘Pendula’ & Snow Fountains (‘Snofozam’; same species as the above or a hybrid; good for smaller gardens)</p>	<p>Weeping Cherry</p>	
<p><i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>*</p>	<p>Hoptree</p>	<p>Border, groups, or naturalistic use; tolerates part shade</p>
<p><i>Salix</i> species & cultivars (large shrubs): <i>S. chaenomeloides</i> (grown for catkins or flowers)</p> <p><i>S. elaeagnos</i> (grown for narrow foliage)</p>	<p>Japanese Pussy Willow</p> <p>Rosemary Willow</p>	<p>Border; moist or wet sites</p>

<p><i>Salix</i> 'Flame' (grown for orange-red stems in winter)</p>	Flame Willow	Border; moist or wet sites. Treat as a cutback shrub yearly to control size & enhance winter stem color.
<p><i>Staphylea trifolia</i>* (<i>S. colchica</i> is an attractive non-native)</p>	American Bladdernut	Border or groups; naturalistic use for <i>S. trifolia</i>
<p><i>Stewartia</i> species: lovely connoisseur trees but need to be sited carefully.</p> <p><i>S. malacodendron</i>* has gorgeous flowers but tricky to grow.</p> <p><i>S. rostrata</i> is one of the easier species – less showy than <i>S. sinensis</i> & <i>S. pseudocamellia</i> (some of the plants in the nursery trade are hybrids)</p>	Stewartia	<p>Border; also naturalistic use for <i>S. malacodendron</i>; full sun to part shade in consistently moist, acid sites (best when gets some shade during the day).</p> <p>Showiest when they get older & larger – only for patient & attentive gardeners.</p> <p>Note: <i>S. monadelphica</i> did not thrive at Green Spring – beautiful in some other mid-Atlantic gardens.</p>
<p><i>Styrax americanus</i>* (large shrub or small tree)</p> <p><i>S. japonicus</i> & cultivars: 'Emerald Pagoda' ('Sohuksan'), 'Pink Chimes' (can be shrubbier than the species), & Snow Cone ('JFS-D') – conical or pyramidal habit</p> <p>Note: Similar genera with similar uses & cultural requirements: <i>Pterostyrax corymbosa</i> (Little Epaulette Tree) – connoisseur plant that is grown as a large shrub or small tree</p>	<p>American Snowbell</p> <p>Japanese Snowbell</p>	<p>Border, groups, or naturalistic use (suckers); blooms best in full sun to light shade; moist to periodically wet sites</p> <p>Specimen, groups, or border; blooms best in full sun to light shade; moist sites best</p>
<p><i>Viburnum lentago</i>* (large shrub)</p> <p><i>V. prunifolium</i>* (large shrub or small tree)</p> <p><i>V. rufidulum</i>* (large shrub or small tree)</p>	<p>Nannyberry Viburnum</p> <p>Blackhaw Viburnum</p> <p>Southern Blackhaw Viburnum</p>	Border, groups, or naturalistic use; need at least 2 plants of the same species with different genetic backgrounds to produce fruit; tolerate dry sites

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

Scientific Name	Common Name	Comments
<i>Acer buergerianum</i>	Trident Maple	Reseeding readily at Green Spring in recent years. Many non-invasive maples available in the nursery trade.
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm	Reseeding readily at Green Spring in recent years. Naturalized in VA, MD, NC, WV, & other states but not listed in current invasive plant books as a serious threat to natural areas. Best to grow disease-resistant forms of the native American elm (<i>U. americana</i>) instead. Another option is to grow hybrids like 'Frontier' (a hybrid between <i>U. parvifolia</i> & <i>U. carpinifolia</i>; rarely flowers so should not reseed).

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

***Acer platanoides* (Norway Maple)** – VA exotic invasive list. Grow non-invasive maple species instead.

***Albizia julibrissin* (Mimosa, Silktree)** – VA exotic invasive list

***Firmiana simplex* (Chinese Parasoltree)** – naturalized in VA, MD, NC, & other states. Seeded heavily in a moist site at Green Spring, so removed from our collection.

***Paulownia tomentosa* (Princess Tree)** - VA exotic invasive list

***Pyrus calleryana* including 'Bradford' (Callery Pear)** – naturalized in VA, MD, NC, WV, & other states. Keeps seeding into Green Spring from outside locations.

***Quercus acutissima* (Sawtooth Oak)** - naturalized in VA, MD, NC, & other states. Keeps seeding into Green Spring from outside locations. Plant native oaks instead.

***Salix alba* (White Willow) & its hybrid *S. × sepulcralis* (Weeping Willow; scientific name in USDA but not in IPNI – see below; according to USDA often sold as *S. babylonica* but *misapplied*)** - naturalized in VA, MD, NC, WV, & other states. Only grow cultivars of white willow as cutback shrubs (cut back yearly) so do not reseed.

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>).

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