

EVERGREEN OR SEMI-EVERGREEN TREES FOR SUN

American Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*) – tough as nails
American Holly (*Ilex opaca*) -- 'Old Heavy Berry' is a hardy, vigorous and fruitful cultivar
Austrian Black Pine (*Pinus nigra*)
Bull Bay or Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*)
Chinese Holly (*Ilex cornuta*) 'Burfordii' -- Burford holly is a large shrub or small tree
Eastern Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) – a native
Japanese Cryptomeria (*Cryptomeria japonica*) – dense conifer tolerant of harsh, hot sites
Mexican Stone Pine (*Pinus cembroides*)
Yaupon Holly (*Ilex vomitoria*) -- red- or yellow-fruited cultivars are available

EVERGREEN OR SEMI-EVERGREEN SHRUBS FOR SUN

China Rose (*Rosa x odorata* 'Mutabilis')
Chinese Holly (*Ilex cornuta*) – dwarf forms available
Glossy Abelia (*Abelia x grandiflora*) – a butterfly magnet with pink flowers all summer
Leatherleaf Mahonia (*Mahonia bealei*) – fruit eaten by birds; may be considered invasive by some
Leatherleaf Viburnum (*Viburnum rhytidophyllum*) – may lose leaves in severe winters
Nandina -Heavenly Bamboo (*Nandina domestica*) – sterile cultivars preferred; considered invasive
Oregon Grapeholly (*Mahonia aquifolium*) – bright yellow flowers in early spring
Pyracantha/Firethorn (*Pyracantha coccinea*) – red or orange berries in winter; prefers poor soil.
Wintergreen Barberry (*Berberis julianae*) – reliably evergreen but has thorns

VINES FOR SUN

American Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*)
American Trumpet Vine (*Campsis radicans*) – potentially invasive
Carolina jessamine (*Carolina jessamine*) – yellow flowers
Clematis (*Clematis* sp.)
Climbing Hydrangea; several plants are known as climbing hydrangeas (*Hydrangea anomala* – from China), (*Hydrangea petiolaris* – Japan and Korea – perhaps a subspecies of *anomala*), (*Pileostegia viburnoides*)
Kiwi (*Actinidia* sp.) *Actinidia arguta* is hardy but may be invasive
Native Coral Honeysuckle *Lonicera sempervirens* – hummingbirds feed on it
Native Wisteria (*Wisteria frutescens*)
Passion Flower (*Passiflora* sp.) – potentially invasive

HERBACEOUS PLANTS FOR SUN

Annuals:

Cosmos (*Cosmos* sp.)
Larkspur (*Consolida* sp.) – best if seed is planted in fall
Marigolds (*Tagetes* sp.)
Pansies (*Viola* sp.) – not happy in hot weather
Petunias (*Petunia* sp.) and (*Caleobrachoa* sp.) – smaller flowers than Petunia
Pincushion Flower (*Scabiosa columbaria*) – deer resistant, drought tolerant
Portulaca or Moss Rose (*Portulaca grandiflora*) – drought tolerant; rarely eaten by deer; self-sows
Red Salvia/Scarlet Sage (*Salvia splendens*)
Sunflowers (*Helianthus* sp.)
Vinca (*Cathyanthus hybrids*) – drought tolerant and totally deer-proof; will self-sow
Zinnia (*Zinnia elegans*) – drought tolerant and not eaten by deer; may self-sow

Biennials:

Black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*)
Clary Sage (*Salvia sclerea*) – spectacular flower spikes to 4.5 feet high
Foxglove (*Digitalis* sp.)

Hollyhock (*Alcea* sp.)

Sweet William (*Dianthus barbatus*)

Perennials:

Bee Balm (*Monarda* sp.)

Butterfly Weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*) – this is an herbaceous perennial; dies to the ground in fall

Columbine (*Columbine* sp.) – short-lived perennials; self-sow

Coreopsis/Tickseed (*Coreopsis lanceolata*) – spreads by stolons; many cultivars

Sage (*Salvia* sp.)

Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*) many cultivars available