**Plant Information and Photo Credits:**
Bailey Red Dogwood - Michigan State University
Bearberry - Boundary Waters Compendium
Bigleaf Aster - US Forest Service and Illinois Wildflowers
Judd Viburnum - Oregon State University and University of Illinois
Royal Fern - Colby Sawyer College
Pilosus 'David' - Perennial Plant Organization
Pinkshell Azalea - Center for Plant Conservation
White Wood Aster - Connecticut Botanical Society

**LSPA’s Landscape Garden Plants**

**TREES**

- Betula nigra 'Heritage'
  - The river birch is native in eastern United States, from New England to Florida and west to Kansas. In the wild, it is limited to moist areas and is commonly along stream banks and in areas that flood. This is a medium sized deciduous tree, grown as a multi-stemmed plant, with yellow leaves in the fall. With a showy bark, it is a lawn tree with light shade. It is useful along streams, in naturalistic areas and effective in groupings. Enjoys sun and moist river bottom soil, but has proven to be adaptable to dried sites; is better adapted to heat than other birches.

- Carpinus betulus European Hornbeam
  - The hornbeam is a native of Europe and Asia; a long lived deciduous tree with dark green leaves that are heavily textured with very impressed veins, and fall color of yellow to yellow-green. It has small flowers and nutlets, but very impressive, ornamental steel grey bark. It is very soil adaptive, enjoys full sun and can be pruned or hedged if desired. Can be used as a shade tree.

**SHRUBS**

- Annabelle Hydrangea
  - A hardy, native North American evergreen, this shrub is winter, similar to other shrubby dogwoods. Bar Harbor'
  - A mounding shrub that grows 3-5' high with a wide, fast growing groundcover.

- Dwarf Inkberry
  - An evergreen shrub that is naturally found in swamps and wet areas, it grows to 4' to 8' tall and forms suckering colonies. Leaves are dark green, but can be white, with white to blue-green. This is a very popular, award winning form of winterberry, this dwarf female clone matures quickly with red bark in winter, similar to other shrubby dogwoods.

- Red Sprite
  - A deciduous shrub, useful in wet soils or partial shade and is relatively tolerant of salt. It is successfully grown in Scandinavia. Europe. The flowers are frost resistant, so that it is successful in northern climates. Some have wildlife food value, some are bank stabilizers. Some have been selected for stormwater absorption, hardiness, low maintenance and natural beauty. Some of the plants have unique foliage; all are easily obtained.

- Winterberry
  - A hardy, deciduous shrub (Zones: 3 to 8). It can grow to 8-12 feet high and is used as a substitute for other hedges. It can be pruned as desired. Can be used as a hedge or screen, and can be used to create a privacy fence. It is very adaptable to most conditions, particularly wet soils. It is a very popular, award winning form of winterberry, this dwarf female clone matures quickly with red bark in winter, similar to other shrubby dogwoods.

- Ilex glabra 'compacta'
  - A hardy deciduous shrub (0-3 feet) that is often used in hedges or as a substitute for other hedges. It is very adaptable to most conditions, particularly wet soils. It is a very popular, award winning form of winterberry, this dwarf female clone matures quickly with red bark in winter, similar to other shrubby dogwoods.

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- Juniperus horizontalis
  - An evergreen shrub with red bark in winter, similar to other shrubby dogwoods. Bar Harbor'
  - A mounding shrub that grows 3-5' high with a wide, fast growing groundcover.

- Juniperus scopulorum 'Hophydra'
  - A juniper with a narrow, columnar form that grows 3-5' high with a wide, fast growing groundcover.

- Juniperus sabina
  - A small, spreading evergreen shrub with red bark in winter, similar to other shrubby dogwoods. Bar Harbor'
  - A mounding shrub that grows 3-5' high with a wide, fast growing groundcover.

- Juniperus communis 'orientalis'
  - A compact, coniferous shrub that grows 3-5' high with a wide, fast growing groundcover.

- Juniperus horizontalis 'Blue Star'
  - A compact, blue-green form of Juniperus horizontalis that grows 3-5' high with a wide, fast growing groundcover.

- Juniperus chinensis 'Blue Star'
  - A compact, blue-green form of Juniperus horizontalis that grows 3-5' high with a wide, fast growing groundcover.

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Arctostaphylos uva-ursi

Bearberry

A native of North America, this plant has dark, leathery leaves, bell-shaped white flowers and red berries. In natural forests, it is often pruned down to an understorey plant. It tolerates a wide variety of soil conditions and grows best in high light situations. The fruit is long lasting through winter when other fruits are gone, therefore attractive to wildlife. Fruits are eaten by songbirds, game birds, including grouse and turkey. Useful in erosion control plantings and well suited to coarse-textured soils low in nutrients. Growth is good on gentle to steep sites. Medicinal uses of Bearberry leaves were recognized by early Romans, Native Americans and settlers. Bearberry leaves are still used medicinally in many countries.

Eurybia divaricata (Aster divaricatus)

WhiteWood Aster

A native, common aster of shady places, it easily grows in gardens and dry woods and flowers, August to October. The flowers are 1 inch across, starting as white, then yellow, then reddish purple.

Eurybia macrophylla (Aster macrophyllus)

Bigleaf Aster

This hardy, native aster blooms July through October, with blue to purple flowers. The leaves are large, soft, and broadly oval with heart-shaped bases. It is a ubiquitous north woods groundcover tolerating light to full shade. Its garden value is in the rich foliage.

Carex pensylvanica

Pennsylvania Sedge

Also called yellow sedge, it is a low growing, grass like native, found in clusters of tufts. It is common in forest understories and in meadows. Sedge prefers partial or full sun and can spread easily. The leaves are attractive from late spring to mid-summer.

Dennstaedtia punctilobula

Hay Scented Fern

The hay scented fern is a common native perennial and often found in open woods and forests. Spores are found on the underside of the fronds. This plant is deciduous. It produces white flowers in late spring to mid-summer.

Deschampsia cespitosa

Tufted Grass

This ornamental’s native range is North America, growing to heights of 2 to 3’ and blooming from July to September. Color is from gold, silver, purple and green. Excellent massed in woodland gardens or naturalized areas where the summer bloom produces a delicate cloud of subtle color. Often seen in meadows, it makes a good addition to wild gardens. This plant is also effective as a specimen or in groups in borders, large rock gardens or along ponds or streams. Mixes well with shade perennials such as ferns and hostas.

Hemerocallis fulva

Common Orange Daylily (Tawny Daylily)

Hemerocallis means “beautiful for a day” and is also known as Tawny Daylily. It is a native perennial forming perennial, characterized by its beautiful orange flowers. This plant is not a true daylily and is instead associated with its unsightly blossoms and leafless stems. It is a hybrid of two native temperate Asia. Legend indicates that it was brought to North America by sea captains, who presented the flowers to their wives after traveling the Orient. Following its introduction, this daylily was widely cultivated in North American gardens and escaped plants may be found scattered throughout temperate North America. It grows best in rich, damp, gravelly soil, and can tolerate full sun to partial shade.

Osmunda regalis

Royal Fern

The Royal Fern is a deciduous native plant usually found in wet soil along streams and lakeshores, in bogs, and wet meadows. It grows 2-5’ in height in symmetric clumps. The leaves are located on fertile leaflets at the ends of the fronds; they are generally, turning light brown after spore release. The spores are capable of photosynthesis.

Phlox subulata ‘Emerald Blue’

Creeping Moss Phlox

‘Emerald Blue’

This Emerald Blue Creeping Phlox has star-shaped blue blooms and dense evergreen foliage. It is a spreading plant and blooms in the April-May timeframe. It has a wonderful fragrance and the extraordinarily heavy bloom makes this superb for low borders, slopes or tumbling over a wall in the landscape.

Phlox subulata ‘Fort Hill’

Fort Hill Moss Phlox

‘Fort Hill’ has slightly fragrant, pink flowers with a dark center that blanket the ground in late spring. They are located on fertile leaflets at the ends of the fronds; they are generally, turning light brown after spore release. In 2002, the Perennial Plant Assn. awarded this plant the title of Perennial Plant of the Year. Many landscape designers call it “the backbone of the summer border.”

Phlox paniculata ‘David’

Garden phlox

This perennial low shrub is multi-stemmed, with white flowers blooming in early summer. It is adaptable to many soil types, is moderately drought resistant and prefers good sun. It is a cultivar of native low bush blueberry (Vaccinium angustifolium) and has flavorful berries and is compact. It is typically long lived, hardy and durable.

Phlox paniculata ‘Michigan’

Lowbush Blueberry ‘Michigan’

This perennial low shrub is multi-stemmed, with white flowers blooming in early summer. It is adaptable to many soil types, is moderately drought resistant and prefers good sun. It is a cultivar of native low bush blueberry (Vaccinium angustifolium) and has flavorful berries and is compact. It is typically long lived, hardy and durable.

Phlox paniculata ‘Burgundy’

Low Bush Blueberry ‘Burgundy’

This deciduous plant is another cultivar of the New England native blueberry, selected for its dark red fruiting and fall color. The plant is dense when maintained in the garden. It produces white flowers in May, followed by small edible berries in summer. The bluish green leaves change to brilliant red and bronze in autumn, with yellow-green to reddish stems in winter. ‘Burgundy’ is a Cay Award winning groundcover.

Phlox paniculata ‘Black Lace’

Phlox paniculata

This is a low growing phlox with a dark center that blankets the ground in late spring. They are located on fertile leaflets at the ends of the fronds; they are generally, turning light brown after spore release. In 2002, the Perennial Plant Assn. awarded this plant the title of Perennial Plant of the Year. Many landscape designers call it “the backbone of the summer border.”

Perennials and Groundcovers

Actaea racemosa (Cimicifuga) Black Bugbane

Bugbushes are late-season, hardy, June and July-blooming Perennials. They like organically rich soil that retains moisture. Arching wands or bottlebrush spikes of white flowers rise above the bushy mounds in early fall. Great for cut flowers. It prefers partial shade and will grow well in sunny sites, otherwise in a part-shade, protected from hot afternoon sun. Plants will take about three years to develop into a mature clump. This striking, natural perenni- al is endangered as emphasized in several states. This tall and 6-10’ tall hostas have many types of insects, but the Spring Azure butterfly (Celastrina ladona) is attracted to the plant.