Woody Plant Materials Suitable for Landscape Planting in Maine

Roger Clapp

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WOODY PLAND MATERIALS
SUITABLE FOR LANDSCAPE PLANTING
IN MAINE

A THESIS
Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Science (in Horticulture)

By
ROGER CLAPP
B.S., Cornell University, 1928

GRADUATE STUDY
University of Maine
Orono
June, 1932
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164846
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Grateful acknowledgment is made of the assistance extended by the Coe Research Fund Committee, which made it possible to conduct the field survey. Special acknowledgment is also due Prof. Fay Ryland for his ready assistance in the identification work. Thanks are extended to Prof. J. H. Waring of the Department of Horticulture and Prof. F. H. Steinmetz of the Department of Botany, for their assistance through-out the course of this study, and to Prof. Ralph W. Curtis of Cornell University, for many helpful suggestions and identification keys.
INTRODUCTION

The aim of this study has been to determine the full range of woody plant materials suitable for landscape planting in Maine.

Essentially, the survival of a perennial plant out-of-doors in this State is determined by its hardiness. It is desirable not only to know that a particular plant exists or is hardy at a given place, but also to know over what area the plant may reasonably be expected to be thrifty. This immediately suggests dividing the State into climatic or plant zones. Such a zoning of the State is undertaken in this paper and the plant material is recommended for each zone in which it is found to be hardy, with the thought that such definite planting information will be useful to the nurserymen and the home gardeners of the state.

A work of this nature cannot be final, but it is hoped that this list will encourage further investigation, primarily in recording data on the loss of plant materials during test winters and the addition to this list of many hardy ornamental plants common in the nursery trade but not now observed to be growing in Maine, and those even now growing in some remote location within the State but undisclosed by this survey.
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

On Plant Material

Little previous work has been done in listing the ornamental plants useful in Maine. In 1875 Lamson-Scribner (25) treated in the most general way only a few of the woody plants. In 1898 Munson (30) discussed some of the useful ornamental plants, but from the present study it is obvious that his observations were not in line with those reported in this study. This was the latest general publication of a horticultural nature, though recently Miss Coburn (7) has written popular articles on the trees of Coburn Park, Skowhegan.

The botanical literature is more extensive and lists of the flora of the State have been compiled from time to time. Unfortunately from the standpoint of the present work, the introduced ornamental plants were usually omitted from such studies. They are extremely valuable, nevertheless, in determining the natural range of our woody plants, of which a great many have decided ornamental value. The State has two regions, Mount Desert Island and Mt. Katahdin, that are of special interest to the botanist. The literature for these two regions will be treated separately.

In 1861 Holmes (21) and Goodale (15), in connection with the Maine scientific survey, traveled extensively over the State and recorded the flora that they observed. Their writings are of historic interest at least, for Holmes suggested that the Aroostook area might be divided by an east-west line into two areas based upon the presence
of two distinct plant regions. From observations along the Penobscot River, Goodale suggests the possibility of "the division of the route into floral sections."

Goodale (16), after completing his field work, published a catalog of flowering plants, and about the same time Lang (26) reported trees and shrubs common at Waldo county. Fernald (14), in the nineties, published the Portland Catalog of Maine Plants. Hill's (20) work of 1919 on the flora of Penobscot Bay region makes available in a recent publication the previous observations on the flora of that area.

There is also available in Miss Coburn's (6) recent paper on the plants found about Attean Pond near Jackman, a rather complete picture of the native flora of the northwestern part of the State.

Two writers who have contributed and are still adding to our knowledge of the flora of Maine are Arthur H. Norton, curator of the Portland Society of Natural History, and Professor M. L. Fernald of the Gray Herbarium. In addition, short articles on the flora of Maine appear at frequent intervals in the Maine Naturalist, Rhodora, and other botanical publications.

No doubt this large source of literature will be compiled to some extent upon the completion of the List of New England Plants, a monumental piece of work which is being published in sections by Weatherby (40) and his committee. This will take years to complete. The plants are listed as to their occurrence in each of the six New England States so that the complete list will contain a catalog of the plants of Maine.
Mt. Katahdin has been of particular interest botanically because of its alpine flora. Harvey (18), in his ecological discussion of the mountain, includes the literature previous to 1902. Since then many articles have been written on the flora of the mountain, but, inasmuch as they discuss plants having little present landscape value, they will not be further considered here.

Mount Desert Island has received special consideration by botanical writers. Rand and Redfield (31) at an early date published a check list of its flora. This has been brought up to date by Stebbins' (37) additions in 1929 to the Rand and Redfield flora of the Island. Moore and Taylor (29) recently published a most interesting ecological treatment of the Island's flora and its environment. Wherry (41) is the author of a popular book on the wild flowers of the Island.

On Hardiness

The literature on hardiness of woody plants has been reviewed by Dorsey and Bushnell (13). An extensive treatment of the responses of fruit trees to climatic differences may be found in the work of Chandler (5). From the former paper certain generalizations will be presented. Test winters are of periodic occurrence, some being more or less local in extent; others, as that of 1917-1918, quite general. Certain cultural practices favor winter injury to plants; others prevent it. For example, pruning, when it is followed by late growth, invites injury from severe winter temperature. Because of the deeper freezing of dry soil, dry autumn weather is a forerunner of severe root injury.
Alternate freezing and thawing, with attendant root injury, may be more damaging in a dry soil than in one that is better watered. Such conditions of plant nutrition and soil moisture as lead to timely hardening or maturity of the wood make them resistant to cold. Mulches and any kind of ground cover about woody plants modify the depth of freezing. Windbreaks likewise have a bearing upon the survival of plants. Evidence is cited that snow affords protection not only to the roots but also to parts above ground not covered by the snow.

Plants show marked differences with respect to the growth activity which may be stimulated by warm periods that occur in winter. Such periods are of more frequent occurrence in certain areas than in others. Intimate relationship between dormancy, the rest period, and hardiness has been established and is reviewed by the writers cited.

Concerning adaptation and hardiness from the genetic point of view, investigations indicate that plants grown from seeds collected from individuals of a species which have become established in the northern part of its natural range, appear to inherit factors for hardiness that are not possessed by plants grown from seeds which were secured from plants of the same species that have become established in the southern portion of its natural range. Dorsey and Bushnell summarize the conception of adaptation by saying, "It is apparent that a fundamental distinction can be made between a species and a horticultural variety with reference to adaptive adjustments. Winter killing, cultural methods, and differences in the rest period all take their place in relation to fundamental survival differences."
It is outside the province of the present study to deal at greater length with the causes of winter killing or the theories concerning what takes place within the tissues. It should be obvious from the foregoing discussion that the survival of ornamental species in man-made gardens, even more than in natural environments in Maine, is dependent not only upon climate but on source of plants, nature of soil, abundance or scarcity of moisture, protective covering, culture, and doubtless still other variables.

It seems desirable to mention two bibliographies which have conveniently brought together the available literature on hardiness as well as other considerations of the influence of weather on crops. Rehder's (33) publication covers the literature previous to 1900 and Hannay (17) compiles the literature from 1900 to 1930.

On Climate

The climate of Maine was early treated by Henry (19), as a part of a general consideration of the climate of the United States, and at a later date by Day (12) who, in assembling climatic data for 106 sections of the country, treated Maine as section 106. Although Weather Bureau summaries were published in 1910 and 1920, none was issued for the decade ending in 1930. So in the present study recourse has been had to the data published in the report of 1920.

Based upon the 1910 Summary, the Weather Bureau prepared various zoned maps of important climatic features and published them in the
several sections of the Atlas of American Agriculture. Ward (39) has conveniently discussed the temperature charts available previous to 1921.

On Zoning

Different investigators have divided North America into zones of similar growing conditions. In many cases the prevalent vegetational type as determined by the student of ecology conforms with the area or zone established by the student of climatology. In general, though, the two do not correlate to such an extent that one may be used as an index of the other. Livingston and Shreve (27) made an attempt to correlate the vegetation of the United States with various climatic conditions of temperature and moisture. In general they found that meteorological data were either too fragmentary or of the improper kind because of the method of recording or classifying the data. Livingston and Shreve conclude "that very little real advance in this field is to be looked for until many new methods have been devised and tested."

Merriam (28) in 1898 divided North America into three regions according to the distribution of plants and animals. These regions, the Boreal, Austral and Tropical, were further subdivided so that the northern part of Maine, the area north of a line drawn roughly from Bethel through the Moosehead Lake region to the south of Houlton, is in the Canadian zone of the Boreal region, and the southern and eastern part is in the Transition zone, a zone composed of an inter-blending of typical Boreal and Austral elements.
In 1917 Shreve (36) established a vegetational scheme for the United States in which he divided the country into vegetational zones based on rainfall - evaporation ratios. He places all but that part of Maine from Brunswick westward in the Northeastern Mesophytic Evergreen Forest. The strip from Brunswick to Yarmouth and westward is placed in the Northeastern Evergreen Deciduous Transition Forest, while the southern tip below this Yarmouth-westward line and the Coast line eastward from Brunswick, terminating beyond Mount Desert Island, is included in the Deciduous Forest.

Day (11) in 1911 published a zoned map of the average length of the growing season, which has been superseded by a map presented by Reed (32) in the section on frost and the growing season in the Atlas of American Agriculture. That section from Reed's chart representing Maine has been reproduced as Figure 2, as it served as a base in the study which lead to the establishment of zones in this paper.

In 1921 Livingston and Shreve (27) zoned the United States into areas based on the length of the average frostless season. Their map differs considerably from that of Reed, though its zones are very similar to those established in this study.

Rehder (34), in order to show the range of plants mentioned in his manual, established a relief map of the United States and adjacent Canadian area on which he differentiates eight climatic zones characterized by differences of 5 degrees in the lowest mean temperature of the coldest month. This classification, Rehder explains, is only general, as there are many factors other than winter temperature which will influence the
hardiness. In Maine he has established four zones: Zone II, that section of the State north of a line extending in general from the northwest corner through Moosehead Lake to Mars Hill; Zone III, the section which is south of this line to a line from Bethel to Calais; Zone IV, all of the State south and east of the Bethel-Calais line except the southern tip; Zone V, the southern tip.

The foresters have divided the United States into forest regions based upon a predominance of certain typical forest trees. For a detailed consideration of the local forest regions, the work of Moore and Taylor (29) should be consulted. Dana (10) divides Maine into two regions. The White Pine region consists of that area to the south of a line extending from near Fryeburg northeastward to the Penobscot River near Mattawamkeag and then south so as to include the east bank of the River. The remainder of the State is in the Spruce and Northern Hardwood region.
METHOD OF PROCEDURE

The Field Survey

As a result of conferences with men familiar with horticulture in Maine, certain stations covering the entire climatic range of the State were selected for their abundance of ornamental plant material. Thirty-four stations were visited during the summers of 1929 and 1930, and through the field survey method a complete check was made of the ornamental woody plant materials found in or about each station. During the survey certain additional regions were discovered which were rich in ornamental plant materials. These were included so that data are available from forty-one stations.

Identification of the Specimens

Much of the common material could be identified readily from field characters. Twigs, leaves and such other material useful for identification were collected from unknown plants and preserved for identification. The winter and the foliage keys of Curtis (9) proved useful in such identifications. Other useful references were those of Rehder (34), Robinson and Fernald (35), Bailey (2, 3, and 4), Hottes (22, 23, and 24), and Trelease (8).

In all cases Rehder's Manual (34) was used as the authority in determining disputed specimens. Certain specimens were sent to Prof. R. W. Curtis at Cornell University for identification.
In a few groups where the species or varieties are similar except for color of flower or certain peculiarities of the flower structure, as in the Weigela and Kerria, it was not possible to distinguish the species or varieties from an observation when the plant was not in flower. In these cases the variations are not given recognition in the check list.

Determination of Zones for the State

After carefully considering the various factors involved in determining the hardiness of woody plants, and influenced to a great extent by Livingston and Shreve's (27) exhaustive work on methods of determining vegetational zones, it seemed most advisable to use the average length of the growing season (number of days between the last killing frost of the spring and the first killing frost of autumn) as a basis for zoning the State. These men in their general conclusion state:

"Special emphasis should be placed on the length of the average frostless season as an index of temperature duration. It has proved to be of great value, not only as a temperature index per se, but also as a duration factor for intensity indices of both temperature and moisture conditions. This promises to be one of the most useful temperature indices for use in ecological climatology, although it has not yet attracted the attention that it deserves."

Furthermore, information on the length of the growing season, which is available from seventeen stations, covers the State as thoroughly as that for any other temperature basis.

Writers on the subject of plant hardiness establish clearly the importance of the duration of low temperature in determining the
damage done by severe cold. A plant which might easily withstand 30° below zero Fahrenheit for a short period, might succumb should this cold continue for a day or more. A determination of the duration factors for the seven Maine stations recording temperatures for the Weather Bureau would necessitate an extensive study. It would be necessary to work over the original records, and it is doubtful whether any but the official stations at Portland and Eastport, both on the coast, has recorded anything but daily or twice daily readings. Such readings do not reveal the duration of a given temperature condition.

When considering the absolute minimum temperatures, there is only a variation from -21°F. at Portland or Bar Harbor to -36°F. at Orono, Greenville, and Presque Isle. Considering mean annual temperature, the range is from 46.3°F. at Portland to 39.2°F. at Greenville and 39°F. at Presque Isle. The mean monthly temperature for the coldest month is 22.4°F. at Portland, 21.4°F. at Bar Harbor, 12.4°F. at Greenville, and 10.5°F. at Presque Isle. The spread of the frost-free days is much more pronounced, from 157 days at Portland to only 104 days at Presque Isle. These temperature conditions occurring at the various weather stations where observations have been made are presented in Table I.

Since Livingston and Shreve (27) concluded that the length of the average frostless season was an important temperature index, other temperature indices appearing inadequate, and since these records of the frost-free period are more complete than others, not only for Maine but for the other areas with which the plantsman might be concerned, this basis for zoning the State was adopted.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Length of the Average Frost-less Season</th>
<th>Absolute Minimum Temp. °F</th>
<th>Mean Annual Temp. °F</th>
<th>Mean Temp. Coldest Month °F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>-21</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>22.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewiston</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>-24</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar Harbor</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>-21</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastport</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>-23</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornish</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>-19</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>19.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Bridgton</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>-30</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmington</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardiner</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>-30</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winslow</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairfield</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>-37</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orono</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>-36</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumford Falls</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>-29</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flagstaff</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayfield</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>-22</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millinocket</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenville</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>-36</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presque Isle</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>-36</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE II

**Length of the Average Frostless Season**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Length of Record</th>
<th>Length of Average Frostless Season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portland (106)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewiston (L&amp;S)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar Harbor (106)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastport (106)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornish (L&amp;S)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Bridgton (106)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmington (L&amp;S)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardiner (L&amp;S)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winslow (L&amp;S)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairfield (L&amp;S)</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orono (106)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumford Falls (L&amp;S)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flagstaff (L&amp;S)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayfield (L&amp;S)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millinocket (L&amp;S)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenville (106)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presque Isle (106)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compiled from Section 106, Summary by Sections, 1920, and augmented by data from Table 2, Livingston and Shreve.
### TABLE III

**Absolute Minimum Temperature**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Length of Record (Yrs.)</th>
<th>Absolute Minimum Temp. (°F)</th>
<th>Month Occurring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portland (106)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>-21</td>
<td>Dec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewiston (Q)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-24</td>
<td>Feb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar Harbor (106)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>-21</td>
<td>Dec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastport (106)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>-23</td>
<td>Feb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornish (Q)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-19</td>
<td>Dec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Bridgton (106)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>-30</td>
<td>Feb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardiner (Q)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-30</td>
<td>Jan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairfield (Q)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-37</td>
<td>Dec., Feb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orono (106)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>-36</td>
<td>Dec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumford Falls (Q)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-29</td>
<td>Jan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayfield (Q)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-22</td>
<td>Jan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presque Isle (106)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-36</td>
<td>Feb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compiled from Section 106, Summary by Sections, 1920, and additional data as reported in Bulletin Q, 1906.
### TABLE IV

**Mean Annual Temperature**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Length of Record</th>
<th>Mean Annual Temp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portland (106)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewiston (Q)</td>
<td>19*</td>
<td>44.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar Harbor (106)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>44.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastport (106)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>41.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornish (Q)</td>
<td>31*</td>
<td>44.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Bridgton (106)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>44.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardiner (Q)</td>
<td>10*</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairfield (Q)</td>
<td>18*</td>
<td>43.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orono (106)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>43.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumford Falls (Q)</td>
<td>10*</td>
<td>43.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayfield (Q)</td>
<td>19*</td>
<td>42.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenville (106)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>39.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presque Isle (106)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>39.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated

Compiled from Section 106, Summary by Sections, 1920, and additional data as reported in Bulletin Q, 1906.
### TABLE V

**Mean Temperature of the Coldest Month**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Length of Record</th>
<th>Mean Temp. of Coldest Month</th>
<th>Month Occurring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portland (106)</td>
<td>46 Yrs.</td>
<td>22.4°F</td>
<td>Jan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewiston (Q)</td>
<td>19*</td>
<td>18.0°F</td>
<td>Jan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar Harbor (106)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21.4°F</td>
<td>Feb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastport (106)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>20.5°F</td>
<td>Jan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornish (Q)</td>
<td>31*</td>
<td>19.0°F</td>
<td>Jan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Bridgton (106)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18.8°F</td>
<td>Jan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardiner (Q)</td>
<td>10*</td>
<td>18.0°F</td>
<td>Jan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairfield (Q)</td>
<td>18*</td>
<td>11.0°F</td>
<td>Jan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orono (106)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17.8°F</td>
<td>Jan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumford Falls (Q)</td>
<td>10*</td>
<td>16.0°F</td>
<td>Jan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayfield (Q)</td>
<td></td>
<td>16.0°F</td>
<td>Jan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenville (106)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12.4°F</td>
<td>Feb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presque Isle (106)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10.5°F</td>
<td>Jan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated

Compiled from Section 106, Summary by Sections, 1920, and additional data as reported in Bulletin Q. 1906.
Fig. 1. LOCATION OF STATIONS RECORDING WEATHER DATA
Records of the length of the frost-free period are available, either directly computable from the Summaries of the weather data for various states, or from the very exhaustive Table 2 of Livingston and Shreve. Their data are computed from the Summary by Sections (12) and Henry's Bulletin Q (19). Therefore it is possible to compare the length of the growing season in the several zones of Maine with various areas of the northern United States having similar climatic conditions. A plantsman might predict that a plant which had grown satisfactorily at a trial ground in Minnesota might thrive in certain areas within this State.

The United States Department of Agriculture have published a chart showing the average number of days without killing frost (32). This is a relief map upon which lines are drawn connecting points having equal numbers of frost-free days. The lines are drawn for each ten-day increment and are very irregular because of the influences of altitude, proximity to bodies of water and other less pronounced climatic factors. These lines were carefully plotted on a map of Maine which appears as Figure 2. The available data for frost-free periods (Table I) were plotted for seventeen stations. It was found that in many cases these lines were not correctly located although they did follow the general trend within the State. It became necessary to correct the traverse of these lines by taking into consideration the observed data for the various stations, the moderating influence of large bodies of water, and the altitude.

Furthermore it was found that six zones thus established by using
Fig. 2. AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WITHOUT KILLING FROST
(Reproduced from Atlas of American Agriculture)
lines representing ten-day increments were not necessary in this study. The intervals were changed to twenty-day increments which established four zones, the boundaries of which are determined by the lines demarcating periods of 150, 130, and 110 frost-free days. Figure 3 shows the exact location of these zones.

Two conditions seriously hampered the determination of the paths of the lines. One was the lack of a reliable contour map of the State, in which general elevations would serve as a guide. The second was the insufficiency of weather information, since in proportion to the area of the State, which is as large as the rest of New England, Maine has only a very few stations recording temperature data. For example, the station at Presque Isle serves for the large area of Aroostook with its mountainous condition in the west and the moderating influence of the St. John River in the east. Except for Eastport, on the coast, there are no weather data for the vast area east of the Penobscot River. The area near the Rangeley Lakes and Moosehead Lake is insufficiently covered and there is much need of more detailed information in the southwest corner of the State where the adjacent White Mountains, with air drainage from their colder summits, has a pronounced influence on the local climate within the area. Thus, Cornish, situated on a low, relatively flat land in this latter area, has only 112 frost-free days whereas surrounding sections, which are indicated on the map of frost-free days, have from 130 to 140 days without frost.

It was thought at the beginning of this study that, through the field survey in which the established woody flora of the various selected stations was to be determined, information would be secured which would
Fig. 3. THE STATE ZONED INTO AREAS OF SIMILAR GROWING CONDITIONS.
aid in the establishment of zones. It was soon found, however, that the number of species and varieties planted at certain stations was very meager. Furthermore, local climatic peculiarities, such as heavy snow or wind protection, often gave inconsistent information. As an illustration, the presence of certain typical plants, such as Spiraea prunifolia, makes it possible to see that Sanford should be included in Zone A.
PRESENTATION OF DATA

The Composition of the Check List

The check list is a list of the woody plants suitable for landscape planting in the several climatic zones of Maine. The plants are arranged alphabetically by genera, and by species within the genera, with varieties included under their respective species.

The list contains the names of all woody plants hardy in Maine as determined by field survey or reported by authoritative persons or those reported in the literature or of which there are herbarium specimens in the herbarium of the Botany Department of the University of Maine or in the State of Maine section of the herbarium of the Portland Society of Natural History. The literature and herbaria are very useful in expanding the range of materials found in this survey. Many useful native plants are included that might otherwise have been omitted from some of the zones in which they would grow, simply because they had not been brought from the wild to the dooryards of the residences in those villages chosen as stations in the field survey.

The scientific and common name used on the right of the list and adopted as standard for sublisting in other sections of this report, are the names approved by the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature as published in Standardized Plant Names (1) which has been accepted as the "official code" by the leading nurseries of the country. Opposite this is another scientific name used by Alfred Rehder
in the *Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs* (34), and based on the International Code, which has been used as botanical authority for the identification of the plant material. In some cases where the exact botanical species could not be determined, as in certain members of the genus *Populus*, the material has been assembled under the common nursery nomenclature for the group. In such cases the botanical reference is given of the description of the species which is typical of the group. Where this has been done the botanical reference is enclosed by parentheses. It will suffice to say that in many cases the authorities are in dispute as to the scientific identity of certain groups whereas the nurseries include them, because of their close similarity, under one group and handle them as one species. For example, the Carolina poplar (*Populus eugenei*) of the nursery trade may include two or more botanical species or varieties.

In working with woody plant materials from the standpoint of their value in ornamental horticulture, one is confronted with the problem of deciding whether everything woody, though some have little ornamental value or are so scarce that it is impossible to secure them in the ornamental trade, should be included. For instance, many of our alpine shrubs found only on Mt. Katahdin or certain of the vast multitude of species and varieties of *Ribes* (currants) and of *Rubus* (brambles) might well be omitted. It has, therefore, become necessary to select a standard for woody plants to eliminate from the list, lest it become too cumbersome, those of no ornamental value. *Rehder's Manual*, since it includes all the woody plants of the northeast has been adopted
as a standard for the determination of what shall be called woody. In
the introduction, Rehder defines his selection thus:

"the term trees and shrubs is here taken in a wide sense, so
as to include not only woody vines, but also suffrutescent plants, that
is, plants of which only the lower part of the stems or branches
persists and becomes woody, while the upper part dies back annually,
or which have stems persisting for several years without becoming truly
lignaceous. The distinction between a suffrutescent plant or subshrub
and a perennial plant, however, is not always perfectly clear and de-
finite, but in doubtful cases plants only slightly woody have been
included rather than excluded, particularly if they belong to a genus
or family otherwise not represented."

This elimination is made difficult by the lack of any check
list of ornamental plants for northern New England. Omission has been
made of most of those woody plants not mentioned by Hottes in the Book
of Trees (24), the Book of Shrubs (23), or A Little Book of Climbing
Plants (22), or in Curtis' classified lists of woody plants (8), as
these men are recognized authorities in the field of ornamental woody
plants. In a few cases woody plants omitted by Hottes and Curtis have
been included where they seem to merit a position in the landscape
planting.

Following the name is a list of key numbers indicating the
zones and stations within the zones where the plants have been found to
be growing satisfactorily. The name of the town is given for those
locations not covered by the stations. Since there are twenty-seven
stations in Zone A and only two in Zone C, the number of times a plant
is reported in a given zone is not an indication of the relative fre-
quency a plant is used in a given zone. Likewise, the reader should not
attempt to draw conclusions as to the plants that are very common from
those that are reported at many stations. The check list reports only the existence of well established plants and not their frequency at a given station. Often a single specimen would appear at each of the many stations in a zone so that the record would read as if it appeared frequently in the area, yet such occurrence would not justify the statement that it was "common" to the region. The zones are respectively lettered from A to D, extending from the warmer coastal Zone A to the colder climatic Zone D of northern Maine. Their extent is clearly indicated in Figure 3.

Certain trees and shrubs are recognized as wild throughout the State. Examples of this are sugar maple (Acer saccharum) or the speckled alder (Alnus incana). These were not often recorded in the field survey. The term wild is used to designate a woody plant that is reproducing itself by natural means whether native or naturalized. If the plants are commonly wild within the zone they are designated in the zone range by a capital (w) meaning wild throughout the zone. In other cases a plant may occur wild only in limited areas in the zone and this is indicated by a lower-case (w). Where it occurs wild about a given station (w) is used following the number of the station. A designation C w-1-3w means that the plant occurs wild only in certain areas, and is found at station 1, and is wild in the neighborhood of station 3 of Zone C; and C w-1-3 indicates that the plant is wild throughout Zone C and can be found at stations 1 and 3.

It may reasonably be considered that any tree or shrub found in a given zone will be perfectly hardy in all preceding zones since all alpine flora has been omitted. For example, a shrub found in Zone C will be adaptable to Zones A and B, which have less severe climate.
Graphic Explanation of Check List

Selections from the check list are analysed to bring out clearly the varied information which they contain.

(Letters in parentheses refer to key on the following page)

(a) Cladrastis lutea  (c) 486  (b) Cladrastis lutea K. Koch.

Yellow-wood

(d) A 10-(g) 16-19-(i) b  
(k) B 3-5

(l) Probably not hardy beyond Zone A.

Crataegus coccinea  366  (m) (Crataegus pedicellata Sarg.)

Thicket Hawthorn

A (e) W-11-(i) a-c 
B W-7-b

Viburnum prunifolium  805  Viburnum prunifolium L.

Blackhaw

A (f) w-4-(f) 6w-8

Clematis jackmani  222  x Clematis Jackmani Th. Moore

Jackman Clematis (m) (C. lanuginosa x Viticella)

A 4-6-10-15-24  
B 3-8-9

(j) C  
D 2

Quercus palustris  169  Quercus palustris L.

Pin Oak

A 17-24  
B 4-8-(h) Hinckley  
C 2
Key

(a) Approved name as in *Standardized Plant Names*.
(b) Name used in *Rehder's Manual*.
(c) Page reference in *Rehder's Manual*.
(d) Zones in which plants occur. See Figure 3.
(e) Capital W, growing wild over the whole zone. The term wild refers to a plant that is reproducing itself by natural means whether native or naturalized.
(f) Lower-case w, growing wild only in certain locations in the zone, or when used with a number meaning that the plant is wild in the vicinity of that station.
(g) Numbers refer to the stations at which the plant was found growing satisfactorily. See list on page 34.
(h) Observed at this town which was not included in the field survey.
(i) Letters refer to herbaria where specimens were found which had been gathered from this zone, or to literature where the plant was reported as growing in this zone. Refer to list on page 35.
(j) Not observed or reported in this zone. In all cases where the plant is found hardy in a colder climatic zone, it is assumed in this study that the plant will thrive in the warmer zone even if not reported. (Alpine flora have been excluded from this list.)
(k) Any part in italics is on trial since the plant is not considered to be hardy and the specimen observed had not been growing long enough to prove its hardiness; or the report of herbaria or literature is questionable; or it exists as a plant but does not make its normal growth.

(l) Horticultural information for the plantsman.

(m) Parentheses enclose the name used in Rehder's Manual when there is doubt as to the exact botanical identity of the plant. In other cases where the plant is a hybrid, parentheses are used below the scientific name to enclose the names used to indicate its parentage.
### Stations Visited in the Field Survey

|--------|------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
Herbaria and Botanical Literature Reviewed

a. Herbarium of the Department of Botany, University of Maine.
b. Herbarium of the Portland Society of Natural History.
## CHECK LIST

**Woody Plants that are Suitable for Landscape Planting in the Several Climatic Zones of Maine**

### ABIES - Fir

**Abies balsamea**  
*Balsam Fir*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Zone Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>W-1-5-7-17-22-24-b-c-e-h-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>W-3-5-7-8-a-b-j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>W-1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>W-1-d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Abies concolor**  
*White Fir*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Zone Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>1-4-6-9-10-13-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>3-5-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Abies fraseri**  
*Fraser Fir*

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
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<td>5</td>
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</table>

**Abies homolepis**  
*Nikko Fir*

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<tbody>
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<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Abies nordmanniana**  
*Nordmann Fir*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Zone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Should have a protected location.
Abies veitchii
Veitch Fir

A
B 5

ACANTHOPANAX

Acanthopanax pentaphyllum 662 Acanthopanax Sieboldianus Mak.

A 2-6-8-9-10-13-21-22-24-25
B 3-7-8
C 2
D 1-2

ACER - Maple

Acer campestre 563 Acer campestre L.
Hedge Maple
A 10-11

Acer dasycarpum 576 Acer saccharinum L.
Silver Maple
A W-1-6-10-15-17-19-24-b-c-h
B W-5-7-8-a-b-j
C W-1-b
D W-b

Acer ginnala 568 Acer ginnala Maxim.
Amur Maple
A 1-2-3-9-11-14-21-24
B 5-9
C
D 1

Hottes says that this is frequently cataloged as a variety of A. tataricum and is then called the Siberian Maple.
Acer negundo  
Boxelder  

A W-1-5-6-10-17-22-26-b  
B W-5-7-8-a-b-j  
C  
D 2-3

Acer nigrum  
Black Maple  

A h  
B b

Acer palmatum  
Japanese Maple  

A 19-15-19-21-24  
B 2-3

Acer palmatum ornatum  
Spiderleaf Maple  

A 24

Acer pennsylvanicum  
Striped Maple  

A W-17-22-23-24-b-o-s-h-i  
B W-5-a-b-j  
C W-2-b  
D W-1-2-b-d

Acer platanoides  
Norway Maple  

A 5-6-10-15-17-19-22-24  
B 5-7-a-j  
C 2  
D 1-2
Acer platanoides
aureo-marginatum

Acer platanoides L.
var. aureo-marginatum Pax.

Acer platanoides schwedleri
Schwedler Maple

Acer platanoides L.
var. Schwedleri K. Koch.

Acer pseudoplatanus
Sycamore Maple

Acer pseudoplatanus L.

In England and Europe this tree is called Sycamore while in America
the Sycamore means Platanus occidentalis.

Acer pseudoplatanus variegatus

Acer pseudoplatanus L.
var. variegatum West.

Acer rubrum
Red Maple

Acer rubrum L.

Acer saccharum
Sugar Maple

Acer saccharum Marsh.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Acer saccharinum wieri</strong></td>
<td>576</td>
<td>Wier Maple</td>
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<td><strong>Acer spicatum</strong></td>
<td>568</td>
<td>Mountain Maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acer tataricum</strong></td>
<td>568</td>
<td>Tatarian Maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACTINIDIA - Actinidia</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Actinidia arguta</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>Bower Actinidia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AESCULUS - Horsechestnut</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesculus glabra</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>Ohio Buckeye</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th></th>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>W-1-17-19-22-24-26-b-c-e-i</td>
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<td>B</td>
<td>W-5-8w-a-b-j</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>W-b</td>
<td></td>
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<td>D</td>
<td>W-1-2-b-d</td>
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<td>W-l-17-19-22-24-26-b-c-e-i</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>W-5-8w-a-b-j</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>W-b</td>
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<td>A</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19-24</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>1</td>
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Aesculus hippocastanum 579  Aesculus Hippocastanum L.
Horsechestnut

A  1-4-5-6-10-11-12-19-22-24-27-b
B  2-a-j
C  1-2
D  1

At many places in the State this tree appears to suffer severely from exposure so that if it is not protected from the prevailing winds they become very ragged and undesirable.

AKEBIA - Akebia

Akebia quinata 231  Akebia quinata Decne.
Fiveleaf Akebia

A  24

ALNUS - Alder

Alnus incana 147  Alnus incana Moench.
Speckled Alder

A  W-17-b-c-f-h-i
B  W-a-b-j
C  W
D  W-b-d

Alnus michelliana 144  (Alnus crispa Pursh.)
American Green Alder

A  W-b-c-c-i
B  W-a-b-j
C  W-b
D  W-d

Alnus rugosa 145  Alnus rugosa Spreng.
Hazel Alder

A  W-b-h
B  W-a-b
**AMELANCHIER - Shadblow**

Extremely hardy plants. It is very difficult to distinguish some of the species that are almost identical in growth habit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Amelanchier canadensis</strong></th>
<th>390</th>
<th>Amelanchier canadensis Med.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Downy Shadblow</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>W-10-17-24-b-c-h-i</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>W-3-9-a-b-j</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>D</td>
<td>b</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Amelanchier laevis</strong></th>
<th>390</th>
<th>Amelanchier laevis Wieg.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Allegheny Shadblow</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>W-17-22-24-b-i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>W-b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>W-b-d</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Amelanchier oblongifolia</strong></th>
<th>389</th>
<th>Amelanchier oblongifolia Roem.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thicket Shadblow</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>W-17-24-b-c-e-f</td>
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<thead>
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<th>Amelanchier stolonifera Wieg.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Running Shadblow</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>W-17-b-f</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>W-b</td>
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<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>W-b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AMORPHA - False-indigo**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Amorpha fruticosa</strong></th>
<th>502</th>
<th>Amorpha fruticosa L.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indigobush</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>9-11-20-24</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Dies back to ground in severe winters.
AMPELOPSIS

Often cataloged as *Parthenocissus*

*Ampelopsis quinquefolia* 610 *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* Planch.
Virginia Creeper

B  3-4-5-7-8-a
C  1
D  1-2-3

*Ampelopsis tricuspidata* 611 *Parthenocissus tricuspidata* Planch.
Japanese Creeper

B  5-7-8-9
C  1-2

AMYGDALUS - Peach

*Amygdalus persica* 462 *Prunus Persica* Batsch.
Peach

A  1-4-6-15-b
B  2-9

ANDROMEDA - Bog-rosemary

Many plants are cataloged as Andromedas which should be called
Oxydendron, Chamaedaphne, Leucothoe, Pieris, or Zenobia.

*Andromeda glaucophylla* 709 *Andromeda glaucophylla* Link.
Downy Bog-rosemary

A  W-17-b-e
B  W-b
C  W-b
D  W-b
Andromeda polifolia
Bog-rosemary
A W-17-c
B W-a

ARALIA - Aralia

Aralia spinosa
Devils-walkingstick
A 2-9-10-23-24-25-b
B 7

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
Bearberry
A W-6w-10-17-23-24-e-i
B W-a-b
C W-b

ARISTOLOCHIA

Aristolochia sipho
Dutchmans-pipe
B 3-4-5-6-7-8
C 1-2
D 1-2

ARONIA - Chokeberry

Often cataloged as Pyrus or Sorbus.

Aronia atropurpurea
Purple Chokeberry
A W-7-17-b-i
B W-3-8w-a-b-j

Aronia floribunda Spach.
Aronia melanocarpa  
Black Chokeberry

A W-17-b-c-e-f-i
B W-a-b

ARTEMISIA - Wormwood

Artemisia absinthium  
Common Wormwood

A 8-26-27-b
B 9-b
C
D 1

AZALEA - Azalea

The botanists call these all Rhododendron but in the nursery trade the deciduous members of this group are called Azaleas. For a more complete discussion Wilson and Rehder's The Monograph of Rhododendrons and Azaleas issued by the Arnold Arboretum, Boston, should be consulted. Waugh recommends for general garden use: A. calendulacea, A. nudiflora, A. vaseyi, and A. viscosa.

Azalea calendulacea  
Flame Azalea

A 5-10-13-16-17
B 3
C
D 1

Azalea kaempferi  
Torch Azalea

A 6-8

Azalea mollis  
Chinese Azalea

A 1-6-24
Azalea quinguefolia 695
Cork Azalea

Rhododendron quinguefolium Biss. & Moore.

A
B 8

Azalea vaseyi 696
Pinkshell Azalea

Rhododendron Vaseyi Gray.

A 1-8-17

Azalea viscosa 700
Swamp Azalea

Rhododendron viscosum Torr.

A W-8-10-17-24-b
B 3
C
D 1

Azalea yodogawa 693
Yodogawa Azalea

Rhododendron yedoense Maxim.

A 13-16

BERBERIS - Barberry

Berberis koreana 248
Korean Barberry

Berberis koreana Palib.

A 8-24

Large bushes show killing back of tips.

Berberis thunbergii 245
Japanese Barberry

Berberis Thunbergii DC.

A 1-5-6-7-8-10-12-15-17-18-21-22-24-26-27
B 3-4-5-6-7-8-9
C 1-2
D 1-2-3
Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea 245
Purpleleaf Japanese Barberry
Berberis Thunberrgii DC.

variety

A 1-6
B 8
C
D 1-2

Berberis vulgaris 249
European Barberry

Berberis vulgaris L.

A W-1-2-5-6-10-12-13-15-17-18-20-24-b-c-i
B W-3-5-7-8-9-a-b-j
C
D 1-2

Berberis vulgaris atropurpurea 250
Purple Barberry

Berberis vulgaris L.

var. atropurpurea Reg.

A 1-2-5-6-10-13-20-26
B 3-5-7
C 1

BETULA - Birch

Betula lenta 137
Sweet Birch

Betula lenta L.

A W-11-b-c-h

Betula lutea 137
Yellow Birch

Betula lutea Michx.

A W-10-17-19-24-b-c-f-h-i
B W-5-8-a-b-j
C W-2
D W-1-2-b-d

Betula nigra 138
River Birch

Betula nigra L.

A
B
C lw
Betula papyrifera 141  Betula papyrifera Marsh
Canoe Birch
A  W-1-6-10-17-24-a-b-c-e-i
B  W-5-7-a-b-j
C  W-2
D  W-1-2-3-b-d

Betula pendula gracilis 139  Betula pendula Roth. var. gracilis Rehd.
Cutleaf Weeping Birch
A  4-6-10-17-27-b
B  3-5-6-7-8-a-j
C  2
D  1-2-3

Betula pendula purpurea 139  Betula pendula Roth. var. purpurea Schneid.
Purpleleaf White Birch
A  3

Betula populifolia 139  Betula populifolia Ait.
Gray Birch
A  W-4-6-10-17-19-24-b-c-e-f-h-i
B  W-5-7-a-b-j
C  W-2-b
D  W-1

BIGNONIA - Trumpet creeper

Bignonia radicans 790  Campsis radicans Seem.
Trumpet creeper
A  5-6

BUDDLEIA - Butterfly bush

Buddleia davidii 767  Buddleia Davidi Franch.
Orange-eye Butterfly bush
Not desirable where a definite shrub mass is wanted as the plant kills to the ground each winter. Grown as herbaceous perennial it makes a fine plant. The variety with improved flowers, magnifica, is the one commonly cataloged.

CALYCANTHUS - Sweetshrub

Calycanthus fertilis Smooth Sweetshrub 262 Calycanthus fertilis Walt.

Calycanthus floridus Common Sweetshrub 261 Calycanthus floridus L.

CARAGANA - Pea-shrub

Caragana arborescens Siberian Pea-tree 510 Caragana arborescens Lam.

CARPINUS - Hornbeam

Carpinus caroliniana American Hornbeam 149 Carpinus caroliniana Walt.
CASTANEAN - Chestnut

Castanea dentata 159 Castanea dentata Borkh.
American Chestnut

A W-10-17-b
B w-1-5-8-b-j

CATALPA - Catalpa

Catalpa bignonioides 791 Catalpa bignonioides Walt.
Common Catalpa

A 1-4-6-10-12

Catalpa bignonioides nana 791 Catalpa bignonioides Walt.
Umbrella Catalpa

var. nana Bur.

A 1-4-6-10-15-27

Standardized Plant Names: "C. bungei is commonly misapplied to
the Umbrella Catalpa. The true C. bungei, the Manchurian Catalpa,
a different and distinct species is now coming into trade."

Catalpa speciosa 791 Catalpa speciosa Warder.
Western Catalpa

A 17

CEANOTHUS - Ceanothus

Ceanothus americanus 597 Ceanothus americanus L.
Jersey-tea

A W
B W-b

CELASTRUS - Bittersweet

Celastrus orbiculatus 554 Celastrus articulata Thunb.
Oriental Bittersweet
A 21-24

Celastrus scandens 553 Celastrus scandens L.
American Bittersweet

A W-1-4-5-6-8-10-12-15-17-18-19-21-23-24-26-27-b
B W-3-4-5-7-8-a-b
C 1-2
D 1

CEPHALANTHUS - Buttonbush

Cephalanthus occidentalis 793 Cephalanthus occidentalis L.
Common Buttonbush

A W-17-b
B W-5-8-a-b
C W-2

CERCIDIPHyllUM

Cercidiphyllum japonicum 214 Cercidiphyllum japonicum Sieb. & Zucc.
Katsura-tree

A 6-24
B
C
D 1

CHAMAECYPARIS

Chamaecyparis obtusa 18 Chamaecyparis obtusa Endl.
Hinoki Cypress

A 8-24

Chamaecyparis obtusa nana 19 Chamaecyparis obtusa Endl.
Dwarf Hinoki Cypress
var. nana Carr.

A 10

Chamaecyparis pisifera 19 Chamaecyparis pisifera Endl.
Sawara Retinospora
| A     | 2-4-6-9-10-13-17-24 |
| B     | 4-7                |
| C     |                    |
| D     | 1                  |

Chamaecyparis pisifera aurea 19
Golden Sawara Retinospora

| A     | 1-2-4-6-8-9-10-22-24-25 |
| B     | 3-7                    |

Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera 19
Thread Retinospora

| A     | 4-6-9-10-13-24-25 |
| B     | 7                  |
| C     |                    |
| D     | 1                  |

The hardiest of the group.

Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera aurea 19
Golden Thread Retinospora

| A     | 8-24             |
| B     |                  |
| C     |                  |
| D     | 1                |

Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa 19
Plume Retinospora

| A     | 6-10-24        |
|       |                |
|       |                |

Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa 20
Moss Retinospora

| A     | 1-4-24        |
| B     |               |
| C     |               |
| D     | 1             |
Chamaecyparis thyoides 17  Chamaecyparis thyoides Brit.
Whitecedar
A  w-19-b

CHAMAEDAPHNE - Leatherleaf

Chamaedaphne calyculata 712  Chamaedaphne calyculata Moench.
Leatherleaf
A  W-17-b-c-e-i
B  W-a-b
C  W-b
D  W-b

CHIMAPHILA - Pipsissewa

Chimaphila umbellata 675  Chimaphila umbellata Nutt.
Common Pipsissewa
A  W-b-e
B  W-b
C  W-b
D  W-b-d

CHIIOGENES

Chiogenes hispidula 723  Chiogenes hispidula Torr. & Gr.
Creeping Snowberry
A  W-b-c-e-i
B  W-a-b
C  W-b-c
D  W-b

CHIONANTHUS - Fringetree

Chionanthus virginica 759  Chionanthus virginica L.
White Fringetree
A  2-4-7-9-10-17-19-23
B  4-5-8-9
CLADRASTIS - Yellow-wood

Cladrastis lutea
Yellow-wood

A 10-16-19-b
B 3-5

Probably not hardy beyond Zone A.

CLEMATIS - Clematis

Will winter-kill if roots are in wet soil during the winter.

Clematis jackmani
Jackman Clematis

A 4-6-10-15-24
B 3-8-9
C
D 2

Clematis paniculata
Sweet Autumn Clematis

A 1-4-5-10-16-19-20-21-22-24-26-27
B 3-4-5-7-8-9
C 1
D 1

Clematis lawsoniana henryi
Henry Clematis

A 23

Clematis tangutica
Golden Clematis

A 24
Clematis virginiana  227  Clematis virginiana L.
Virgins-bower

A  W-6-17-18-21-23-24-27-b-c-i
B  W-8-a-b
C  1

Clematis vitalba  227  Clematis Vitalba L.
Travelers-joy

A  26

CLETHRA - Clethra

Clethra alnifolia  674  Clethra alnifolia L.
Summersweet

A  w-4-5-7-10-18-19-21-24-b-c
B  8

COLUTEA - Bladder-senna

Colutea arborescens  508  Colutea arborescens L.
Common Bladder-senna

A  10-16-24

COMPTONIA - Sweetfern

Comptonia asplenifolia  124  Comptonia asplenifolia Ait.
Sweetfern

A  W-10-15-17-24-b-c-e-f-i
B  W-a-b-j

COREMA

Corema conradi  533  Corema Conradii Torr.
Broom-crowberry

A  W-Thunderhole, Mt. Desert-a-b-c-e-i
### CORNUS - Dogwood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Cornus alba argenteo-variegata</em> 668</td>
<td>Silverblotch Dogwood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cornus alba L. var. argenteo-marginata Rehd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A 6-9</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Cornus alba sibirica</em> 669</td>
<td>Coral Dogwood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cornus alba L. var. sibirica Loud.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>A 1-5-6-8-10-17-24</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Cornus alternifolia</em> 668</td>
<td>Pagoda Dogwood</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Cornus alternifolia L.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>A W-17-b-c-e-i</td>
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<td></td>
<td>B W-8w-a-b-j</td>
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<td>C W-b</td>
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<td>D W-2-b</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Cornus amomum</em> 669</td>
<td>Silky Dogwood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cornus Amomum Mill.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>A W-7-8-10-17-19-20-24-b</td>
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<td>B W-3-8-a-b</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>C W-b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cornus florida</em> 673</td>
<td>Flowering Dogwood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cornus florida L.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A W-10-15-21-24-h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The red flowering variety, rubra, is very desirable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cornus mas</em> 672</td>
<td>Cornelian-cherry</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cornus mas L.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A 1-3-11-17-b</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B 3-5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
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<td>Common Name</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Cornus paniculata</em></td>
<td>670</td>
<td>Gray Dogwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cornus purpurea</em></td>
<td>670</td>
<td>Pale Dogwood</td>
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<td><em>Cornus rugosa</em></td>
<td>669</td>
<td>Roundleaf Dogwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cornus sanguinea</em></td>
<td>672</td>
<td>Bloodtwig Dogwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cornus sanguinea var. viridissima</em></td>
<td>672</td>
<td>Greentwig Dogwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cornus stolonifera</em></td>
<td>669</td>
<td>Red-osier Dogwood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cornus stolonifera flaviramea 669 Cornus stolonifera Michx. var. flaviramea Rehd.

A 7-8

CORYLUS - Hazelnut

Corylus americana 154 Corylus americana Marsh.
American Hazelnut

A W-b-h
B W-3-9-17-a-b-j

Corylus avellana atropurpurea 153 Corylus Avellana L. var. fusco-rubra Dipp.
Purple Filbert

A 1

Corylus rostrata 155 Corylus cornuta Marsh.
Beaked Hazelnut

A W-5-24-b-c-e-h-i
B W-1-3-9-a-b-j
C W-2-b
D W-b

COTONEASTER - Cotoneaster

Cotoneaster acutifolia 357 Cotoneaster acutifolia Turcz.
Peking Cotoneaster

A 14

Cotoneaster divaricata 354 Cotoneaster divaricata Rehd and Wils.
Spreading Cotoneaster

A 6-7-8-10-14-18-21-22-24
B 2-4

Cotoneaster horizontalis 354 Cotoneaster horizontalis Decne.
Rock Cotoneaster

A 5-6-8-10-17-21-22-24-25
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Crataegus coccinea</em></td>
<td>366</td>
<td>(Crataegus pedioellata Sarg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thicket Hawthorn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A W-11-a-c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>B W-7-b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td><em>Crataegus cordata</em></td>
<td>371</td>
<td><em>Crataegus phaenopyrum</em> Med.</td>
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<td>Washington Hawthorn</td>
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<td>A 1-3-15-16-a</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Crataegus crusgalli</em></td>
<td>368</td>
<td><em>Crataegus crus-galli</em> L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockspur Thorn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A 1-2-7-10-13-19-20-24</td>
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<td>B 5-a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Crataegus oxyacantha</em></td>
<td>374</td>
<td><em>Crataegus Oxyacantha</em> L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Hawthorn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A w-1-8-9-10-24-26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>B w-3-8-9-a</td>
<td></td>
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<td>C</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>D 1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C. monogyna is often confused with this species</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Crataegus oxyacantha pauli</em></td>
<td>374</td>
<td><em>Crataegus Oxyacantha</em> L. var. Paulii Rehd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul English Hawthorn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A 1-4-6-10-15-14-20-21-24-26-27</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>B 7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Crataegus punctata</em></td>
<td>369</td>
<td><em>Crataegus punctata</em> Jacq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dotted Hawthorn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A W-1w-24-26</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C W-2w</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

104846
CYDONIA - Quince

Cydonia japonica 401  Chaenomeles lagenaria Koidz.
Flowering Quince

A 1-4-6-8-10-12-15-17-18-19-21-22-24
B 4-5-7-8-9
C
D 2

Tips are dying back in Zone D
Called Chaenomeles in publications by Bailey and Rehder.

Cydonia oblonga 402  Cydonia oblonga Mill.
Common Quince

A 6

CYTISUS - Broom

Cytisus scoparius 494  Cytisus scoparius Lk.
Scotch Broom

A w-lw

Should have a protected location.

DAPHNE - Daphne

Daphne cneorum 646  Daphne Cneorum L.
Rose Daphne

A 1-5-6-9-10-23-25-b
B 9
C
D 1

Daphne mezereum 645  Daphne Mezereum L.
February Daphne

A 4-15-17-19-b
B w-2-4-Winthrop(w)-b
DEUTZIA - Deutzia

Often kills back because of late growth which does not properly harden in our short growing season. The flower buds are often killed in the colder zones. Many of the varieties are not hardy; especially those of D. scabra.

Deutzia gracilis 283  Deutzia gracilis Sieb. & Zucc.
Slender Deutzia

A 1-2-4-5-6-10-17-24-25
B 7
C
D 1

Deutzia lemoinei 289 x Deutzia Lemoinei Lemoine. (D. parviflora x gracilis)
Lemoine Deutzia

A 1-6-13-17-22-24
B
C 2

The hardiest of the Deutzias.

Deutzia scabra and varieties 284  Deutzia scabra Thunb.
Fuzzy Deutzia

B 3-7
C
D 1-2

DIERVILLA - Bush-honeysuckle

Diervilla trifida 816 Diervilla Lonicera Mill.
Dwarf Bush-honeysuckle

A W-3-10-17-23-b-e-i
B W-8w-a-b-j
C W-2-b
D W-b
DIRCA - Leatherwood

Dirca palustris 648 Dirca palustris L.
Leatherwood

A W-15-17-24-b-h
B W-a-b
C
D 2

ELAEAGNUS - Elaeagnus

Elaeagnus angustifolia 650 Elaeagnus angustifolia L.
Russian-olive

A 1-10-15-16-17
B 3-5-6-8
C
D 1

Very hardy.

Elaeagnus longipes 651 Elaeagnus multiflora Thunb.
Cherry Elaeagnus

A 17-24
B 3-9

EMPETRUM - Crowberry

Empetrum nigrum 534 Empetrum nigrum L.
Crowberry

A W-b-c-e-f-i
B
C W-a
D W-a

EPIGAEA - Trailing-arbutus

Epigaea repens 715 Epigaea repens L.
Trailing-arbutus
Erica tetralix
Crossleaf Heather

Reported growing wild on an abandoned farm in Madrid (Maine Naturalist 6:114 and 7:25).

Euonymus alatus
Winged Euonymus

Euonymus americanus
Brook Euonymus

Euonymus atropurpureus
Wahoo

Euonymus bungeanus
Winterberry Euonymus
Euonymus europaeus
European Burningbush
A 14-24-26
B 8

Euonymus latifolius
Broadleaf Burningbush
A 5

Euonymus radicans
Wintercreeper
A 1-2-4-5-6-10-19-20-21-24
B 2-3-7
C
D 1

Euonymus radicans acutus
Sharpleaf Wintercreeper
A 19-24
B 7

Euonymus radicans minimus
Baby Wintercreeper
A 1-2-3-6-10-24
B 2
C
D 1

Euonymus radicans vegetus
Gibleaf Wintercreeper
A 1-2-10-17-21-24
B 3-8
C
D 1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXOCHORDA - Pearlbush</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exochorda grandiflora</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Pearlbush</td>
<td>Exochorda racemosa Rehd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A 2-16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B 3-9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAGUS - Beech</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fagus americana</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Beech</td>
<td>Fagus grandifolia Ehrh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A W-1-10-17-19-24-b-e-h-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B W-5-9-b-j</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C W-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D W-1-2-b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Fagus sylvatica       | 157              |
| European Beech        | Fagus sylvatica L. |
| A 1-8-17-20-23-24-h   |                  |

| Fagus sylvatica indoia | 157              |
| Cutleaf Beech          | Fagus sylvatica L. var. laciniata Vignet. |
| A 11-20-24             |                  |

| Fagus sylvatica pendula | 158              |
| Weeping Beech           | Fagus sylvatica L. var. pendula Loud. |
| A 16                    |                  |

| Fagus sylvatica purpurea | 157              |
| Purple Beech             | Fagus sylvatica L. var. atropunicea West. |
| B 9                      |                  |
FORSYTHIA - Forsythia

Apt to lose its flower buds by freezing in Zones B to D, so should be given a protected location. It has a pleasing enough growth to commend it for its shrubby growth. Frequently, recent growth is killed back to the snow in Zones C and D.

Forsythia intermedia 750  x Forsythia intermedia Zabel. (F. suspensa x viridissima)
Border Forsythia
B 7-8
C
D 1-2

Forsythia suspensa 749  Forsythia suspensa Vahl.
Weeping Forsythia
B 2-7-8-9
C
D 1-2-3

Forsythia suspensa fortunei 749  Forsythia suspensa Vahl. var. Fortunei Rehd.
Fortune Forsythia
A 18
B 4-9
C 2
D 2

Forsythia viridissima 750  Forsythia viridissima Lindl.
Greenstem Fprsythia
A 10-26

FRAXINUS - Ash

Fraxinus americana 744  Fraxinus americana L.
White Ash
A W-17-b-c-e-h-i
B W-5-7-a-b-j
C W-b
Fraxinus excelsior 747 Fraxinus excelsior L.
European Ash
A 2

Fraxinus lanceolata 745 Fraxinus pennsylvanica Marsh var. lanceolata Sarg.
Green Ash
A W-h
B W-8-b-j

Fraxinus nigra 747 Fraxinus nigra Marsh.
Black Ash
A W-17-c-e-h-i
B W-5-8-j
C
D W-d

Fraxinus pennsylvanica 745 Fraxinus pennsylvanica Marsh.
Red Ash
A W-b-h-j
B W-5-8-a-b-j

GAULTHERIA

Gaultheria procumbens 716 Gaultheria procumbens L.
Wintergreen
A W-17-23-24-a-b-c-e-i
B W-a-b-j
C
D W-b

GAYLUSSACIA - Huckleberry

Gaylussacia baccata 724 Gaylussacia baccata K. Koch.
Black Huckleberry
A W-17-b-c-e-i
B W-a-b
C
D W-b
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Synonym</th>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Genista - Broom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genista tinctoria</td>
<td>Woadwaxen</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>Genista tinctoria L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginkgo biloba</td>
<td>Maidenhair-tree</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ginkgo biloba L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maidenhair-tree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gleditsia triacanthos</td>
<td>Common Honeylocust</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>Gleditsia triacanthos L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamamelis virginiana</td>
<td>Common Witch-hazel</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>Hamamelis virginiana L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedera - Ivy</td>
<td></td>
<td>658</td>
<td>Hedera helix L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedera helix</td>
<td>English Ivy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Can be successfully wintered over in Zone A if grown in a site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>protected from winter sun and wind or if given a heavy mulch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hedera helix baltica is a recent introduction that is supposed to be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hardier.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HIBISCUS - Hibiscus

Hibiscus syriacus 619  Hibiscus syriacus L.

Shrub-althea

A 4-9-10

Not hardy unless well protected. Kills to snow in all except Zone A.

HICORIA - Hickory

Hicoria ovata 133  Carya ovata K. Koch.

Shagbark Hickory

A w-1-6-17-b
B b

HYDRANGEA - Hydrangea

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora 291  Hydrangea arborescens L.

Snowhill Hydrangea var. grandiflora Rehd.

B 3-4-5-7-8
C 1-2
D 1-2-3

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora 294  Hydrangea paniculata Sieb.

Peegee Hydrangea var. grandiflora Sieb.

B 1-2-4-5-6-7-8-9
C 1-2
D 1-2-3

It is difficult to tell the species from the variety so that H. paniculata has been included with its more common variety. Waugh recommends the species, H. paniculata, as a more desirable type of growth.

Hydrangea petiolaris 296  Hydrangea petiolaris Sieb. & Zucc.

Climbing Hydrangea

A 25
HYPERICUM - St. Johnswort

Hottes says that they are more at home in sandy soil and will be hardier than in heavy water-holding clays.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hypericum aureum</th>
<th>629</th>
<th>Hypericum aureum Bartr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Golden St. Johnswort</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A 6-9-23-24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hypericum densiflorum</th>
<th>629</th>
<th>Hypericum densiflorum Pursh.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A 2-6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hypericum patulum henryi</th>
<th>627</th>
<th>Hypericum patulum Thunb. var. Henryi Veitch.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry Hypericum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ILEX - Holly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ilex glabra</th>
<th>544</th>
<th>Ilex glabra Gray.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inkberry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ilex laevigata</th>
<th>545</th>
<th>Ilex laevigata Gray.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smooth Winterberry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A W-b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B W-a-b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ilex verticillata</th>
<th>545</th>
<th>Ilex verticillata Gray.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Winterberry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A W-7-8-18-19-17-21-24-b-c-e-i</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B W-5-7w-8w-a-b-j</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C W-b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D W-1-d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### JUGLANS - Walnut

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Catalogue Number</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butternut (Juglans cinerea)</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>Juglans cinerea L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A W-4-6-b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B W-3-5-9-b-j</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C W-1-b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D W-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Walnut (Juglans nigra)</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>Juglans nigra L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A 10-19-W.Falmouth-Limerick-b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B 4-5-8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persian Walnut (Juglans regia)</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>Juglans regia L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Single fruiting plant on the Perry Estate, Falmouth Foresides.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Walnuts (Juglans sieboldiana)</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>Juglans Sieboldiana Maxim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Young plants hardy at Strand Nursery, New Gloucester.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### JUNIPERUS - Juniper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Catalogue Number</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Juniper (Juniperus chinensis)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Juniperus chinensis L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pfitera Juniper (Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Juniperus chinensis L. var. Pfitzeriana Spaeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A 1-4-6-7-8-9-10-15-20-22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B 2-4-9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Juniperus communis 10 Juniperus communis L.
Common Juniper
A b
B b
C w-Cilead

Juniperus communis depressa 10 Juniperus communis L.
Prostrate Juniper
var. depressa Pursh.
A W-1-9-10-17-24-c-e-i
B W-3-8w-a

Juniperus communis hibernica 10 Juniperus communis L.
Irish Juniper
var. hibernica Gord.
A 4-9-10-13
Apt to burn in winter on the sunny side.

Juniperus communis suecica 10 Juniperus communis L.
Swedish Juniper
var. suecica Ait.
A 6-8-9
Apt to burn in winter on the sunny side.

Juniperus excelsa stricta 13 Juniperus excelsa Bieb.
Spiny Greek Juniper
var. stricta Rollisson
A 1-4-6-8-9-10-24

Juniperus horizontalis 15 Juniperus horizontalis Moench.
Creeping Juniper
A w-5-6-17-18-21-24-b-c-i

Juniperus horizontalis douglasii 15 Juniperus horizontalis Moench.
Waukegan Juniper
var. Douglasii Rehd.
A 5-25
Juniperus sabina 15  Juniperus sabina L.
Savin Juniper

A 1-4-5-6-10-13-24
B 4-9
C
D 1

Juniperus virginiana 14  Juniperus virginiana L.
Redcedar

A w-1-2-4-5-7-8-10-13-17-b
B 7

Very hardy

Juniperus virginiana glauca 14  Juniperus virginiana L.
Silver Redcedar

var. glauca Carr.

A 10

KALMIA - Kalmia

Kalmia angustifolia 705  Kalmia angustifolia L.
Lambkill

A W-1w-17-c-b-e-f-1
B W-8w-a-b
C W-b
D W-a-b-d

Kalmia latifolia 704  Kalmia latifolia L.
Mountain-laurel

A w-1-2-6-7-8-10-15-17-20-21-23-24-Cherryfield(w)-b
B 7-9-a
C
D 1
Kalmia polifolia
Bog Kalmia

A W-b-c-e
B W-8w-a-b
C W-b

KERRIA - Kerria

Twigs are often winter-killed. Not satisfactory beyond Zone A where a definite shrub mass is needed. Can be used as a herbaceous perennial and grown for its season's growth and flowers.

Kerria japonica

A 15
B 7

Kerria japonica argenteo-variegata
Silver Kerria

A 13-15
B 3

Kerria japonica florepleno
Double Kerria

A 6-8-9-10-13-15-22
B 3

Not especially superior to single.

KOLKWITZIA

Kolkwitzia amabilis
Beautybush

A 7-22
B 7
C 2
D 1

W. H. Judd of the Arnold Arboretum says; "To be successful Kolkwitzia must be grown where the air circulates freely during the winter, otherwise the previous year's wood is liable to get winterkilled."
LABURNUM - Laburnum

Laburnum alpinum 492 Laburnum alpinum Bercht. & Prsl.
Scotch Laburnum

A 24

Laburnum vulgare 491 Laburnum anagyroides Med.
Goldenchain

A 7-19

LARIX - Larch

Larix europaea 51 Larix decidua Mill.
European Larch

A 4-10-15-24-b

Larix laricina 52 Larix laricina K. Koch.
American Larch

A W-1-5-6-10-15-17-22-b-c-e-h-i
B W-7-8w-a-b-j
C W-1
D W-b

Larix leptolepis 51 Larix Kaempferi Sarg.
Japanese Larch

A
B
C
D 1

Larix sibirica 51 Larix sibirica Ledeb.
Siberian Larch

A
B
C Seedlings grown at Cupsuptic Nursery.
LEDUM - Labrador-tea

Ledum groenlandicum 678  Ledum groenlandicum Oed.
True Labrador-tea

A  W-17-22w-b-c-e-f-i
B  W-8w-a
C  W-b
D  W-b-d

LEIOPHYLLUM - Sandmyrtle

Leiophyllum buxifolium prostratum 703 Leiophyllum buxifolium Ell.
Allegheny Sandmyrtle var. prostratum Gr.

A  10

LESPEDEZA - Bushclover

Lespedeza formosa 516 Lespedeza formosa Koehne.
Purple Bushclover

A  20

Commonly cataloged as: L. racemosa, L. sieboldi, and Desmodium penduliflorum.

LEUCOTHOE - Leucothoe

Leucothoe catesbaei 713 Leucothoe Catesbaei Gray.
Drooping Leucothoe

A  1-5-8-10-15-17-24

LIGUSTRUM - Privet

Ligustrum amurense 763 Ligustrum amurense Carr.
Amur Privet

A  2-4-5-6-8-9-10-13-15-17
B  2-3-4-7
Ligustrum ibolium  763  x Ligustrum ibolium Coe.  
(\textit{L. ovalifolium} x \textit{obtusifolium})  
\begin{itemize}
\item A  6-8-9-10-14-4
\end{itemize}

Ligustrum ibota  764  Ligustrum obtusifolium Sieb. & Zucc.  
\begin{itemize}
\item A  3-9-10-19-21
\item B  3
\item C
\item D  2
\end{itemize}

\begin{quote}
Rehder says that the \textit{ibota} of trade is not the true \textit{L. ibota} Sieb. & Zucc., which is one of the least ornamental species.
\end{quote}

Ligustrum ibota regelianum  764  Ligustrum obtusifolium Sieb. & Zucc.  
var. Regelianum Rehd.  
\begin{itemize}
\item A  7-14-18-20
\item B  8
\end{itemize}

Ligustrum lodense  760  Ligustrum vulgare L.  
var. -------  
\begin{itemize}
\item A  9
\item B
\item C
\item D  2
\end{itemize}

\begin{quote}
Tips die back on these plants at D-2
\end{quote}

Ligustrum vulgare  760  Ligustrum vulgare L.  
\begin{itemize}
\item A  8-10-19-20-24-b
\item B  3-7-8
\item C  1
\item D  1
\end{itemize}

\begin{quote}
Subject to twig blight so that it is desirable to substitute \textit{L. amurense}. Both are very hardy.
\end{quote}
LINNAEA - Twinflower

Linnaea borealis americana 815 Linnaea borealis L. var. americana Rehd.
American Twinflower

A W-b-c-e-i
B W-a-b
C D W-b-d

LIRIODENDRON - Tuliptree

Liriodendron tulipifera 258 Liriodendron Tulipifera L.
Tuliptree

A 8-19-24-Rockland-b

LONICERA - Honeysuckle

Lonicera bella 834 x Lonicera bella Zab. 
Belle Honeysuckle (L. Morrowii x tataricaa)

A 24
B C
D 1-2

Lonicera canadensis 824 Lonicera canadensis Marsh.
American Fly Honeysuckle

A W-17-c-b-e-i
B W-a-b
C W-b
D W-b-d

Lonicera dioica 839 Lonicera dioeca L.
Limber Honeysuckle

A W-a-b
B a
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lonicera japonica halliana</td>
<td>837</td>
<td>Hall Japanese Honeysuckle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonicera korolkowi floribunda</td>
<td>833</td>
<td>Broad Blueleaf Honeysuckle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonicera maacki</td>
<td>835</td>
<td>Amur Honeysuckle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonicera morrowi</td>
<td>834</td>
<td>Morrow Honeysuckle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonicera periclymenum</td>
<td>841</td>
<td>Woodbine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonicera ruprechtiana</td>
<td>834</td>
<td>Manchurian Honeysuckle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonicera sempervirens</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>Trumpet Honeysuckle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lonicera japonica halliana**

Hall Japanese Honeysuckle

A 7-9

**Lonicera korolkowi floribunda**

Broad Blueleaf Honeysuckle

A 24

**Lonicera maacki**

Amur Honeysuckle

A 3-8-24

Very hardy.

**Lonicera morrowi**

Morrow Honeysuckle

A 4-5-7-10-13-17-18-19-20-21-24-25
B 3-5-7-8
C 1
D 2

**Lonicera periclymenum**

Woodbine

A 15-21-24

**Lonicera ruprechtiana**

Manchurian Honeysuckle

A 14

**Lonicera sempervirens**

Trumpet Honeysuckle

A 1-6-17-20-23-24-26-27-1
B 3-7-8-9
C 2
D 1
Lonicera tatarica 832  Lonicera tatarica L.
Tatarian Honeysuckle

A 1-2-4-5-6-7-8-10-12-15-17-19-22-24-26-27
B 3-4-5-7-8-9-a
C 1-2
D 2-3

Lonicera xylosteum 833  Lonicera Xylosteum L.
European Fly Honeysuckle

A b

Similar to L. morrowi, but hardier.

LYCIUM

Lycium halimifolium 783  Lycium halimifolium Mill.
Common Matrimony-vine

A 1-2-4-5-7-10-15-21-22-27-b
B 2-7-8-9
C 2

LYONIA

Lyonia ligustrina 711  Xolisma ligustrina Britt.
He-huckleberry

A W-b
B W-8w-a-b
C W-lw

MAGNOLIA - Magnolia

Magnolia acuminata 253  Magnolia acuminata L.
Cucumbertree

A 14-15
B 4-8-j
Magnolia glauca
Sweetbay
A 6
Growing in a very protected location.

Magnolia stellata
Star Magnolia
A 11

Mahonia aquifolium
Oregon Hollygrape
A 18
B 3-4-7-8
Not hardy unless protected in winter. In Zone B exists only where covered with snow or mulch.

MALUS - Crab

Malus arnoldiana
Arnold Crab
A 17

Malus baccata
Siberian Crab
A 24

Malus coronaria
Wild Sweet Crab
A 8-24
B a
Malus floribunda 395 Malus floribunda Sieb.
Japanese Flowering Crab
A 8-9-10-24-26
B 7
C 
D 1-2

Malus floribunda purpurea 393 x Malus purpurea Rehd.
Purple Crab
A 8

Malus halliana 395 Malus Halliana Koehne.
Hall Crab
A 9
B 
C 
D 1

Malus ioensis plena 399 Malus ioensis Brit.
Bechtel Crab
B 3-4-5
C 2
D 2-3

Malus niedzwetzkyana 392 Malus pumila Mill.
Redvein Crab
A 10-14
B 
C 
D 1

Malus robusta 394 x Malus robusta Rehd.
Cherry Crab
A 17-24

(M. baccata x prunifolia)
Malus sargentii
Sargent Crab

A 8-14-23

Malus scheideckeri
Scheidecker Crab

A 8

x Malus scheideckeri Zabel.
(M. floribunda x prunifolia)

Malus sylvestris
Apple

A W-1-6-7-10-12-15-18-20-24-a-c-h-1
B W-6-7-8-9-a-b
C W-1-2
D W-2

Malus toringoides
Cutleaf Crab

A 8
B 9

Malus toringoides Hughes.

MITCHELLA - Partridgeberry

Mitchella repens
Partridgeberry

A W-b-c-e
B W-a-b
C
D W-b

Mitchella repens L.

MORUS - Mulberry

Morus alba
White Mulberry

A 1-8-22-a-b
B 2

Morus alba L.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Name</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morus alba pendula</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>Morus alba L. var. pendula Dipp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myrica caroliniensis</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>Myrica caroliniensis Mill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myrica gale</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>Myrica Gale L.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nemopanthus mucronatus</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>Nemopanthus mucronata Trel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyssa sylvatica</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>Nyssa sylvatica Marsh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ostrya virginiana</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>Ostrya virginiana K. Koch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OXYDENDRUM - Sourwood

Oxydendrum arboreum 713 Oxydendron arboreum DC.
Sourwood
A 2-7-17

PACHYSANDRA - Pachysandra

Pachysandra terminalis 532 Pachysandra terminalis Sieb. & Zucc.
Japanese Pachysandra
A 5-6-8-10-21-22-24
B 2-3
C
D 1

Should be protected from winter sun.

PHILADELPHUS - Mockorange

Commonly called Syringa in the eastern states.

Philadelphus aureus 277 Philadelphus coronarius L.
Golden Mockorange var. aureus Rehd.
A 6-9-24
B 7
C
D 1-2

Philadelphus coronarius 277 Philadelphus coronarius L.
Sweet Mockorange
A 1-2-5-6-8-10-13-15-17-18-21-24-26-27
B 3-4-7-8-9-a
C 1-2
D 1-2

Philadelphus grandiflorus 278 Philadelphus grandiflorus
Big Scentless Mockorange Willd.
A 5-24
Philadelphus inodorus  
Scentless Mockorange  
A 17

Philadelphus lemoinei  
Lemoine Mockorange  
A 2-9-21
B 7-8
C 1
D 1

Philadelphus "Virginal"  
Virginal Mockorange  
A 14-21

Reported by a local plantsman to be a bit tender.

Physocarpus - Ninebark

Physocarpus opulifolius  
Common Ninebark  
B 3-4-5-7-8-9-b
C 1
D 1-2

Physocarpus opulifolius luteus  
Goldleaf Ninebark
A 1-2-6-8-10-15-19-24
B 7
C 2
D 1

Picea - Spruce

Picea canadensis  
White Spruce  
46 Picea glauca Voss.
Picea engelmanni
Engelmann Spruce

A 6-17-21-24-26-27-b-c-e-f-h-i
B W-3-5-7-3-9-a-b-j
C W-1
D W-1-2-3-b-d

Very hardy.

Picea excelsa
Norway Spruce

A 4-5-6-10-15-17-19
B 3-5-8-a-j
C 1

Picea excelsa pendula
Weeping Norway Spruce

A 11
B 3-5

Picea glauca conica
Dwarf Alberta Spruce

A 17-21-24-27

Picea mariana
Black Spruce

A W-17-24-b-c-e-h-i
B W-b-j
C W-1
Picea orientalis
Oriental Spruce
A 24
Should have a protected site.

Picea pungens
Colorado Spruce
A 1-2-4-6-10-24
B 3-5

Picea pungens glauca
Blue Colorado Spruce
A 1-4-5-6-9-10-13-15-24
B 3-4-5-7-8-j
C 1-2
D 1-2

Picea pungens glauca pendula
Weeping Blue Spruce
A 24

Picea pungens kosteri
Koster Blue Spruce
A 1-4-6-10-19-24
B 3-5-7

Picea rubra
Red Spruce
A W-17-24-b-e-f-1
B W-5-b-j
C
D W-d
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Picea sitchensis</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Picea sitchensis Carr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sitka Spruce</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>Seedlings grown at Cupsuptic Nursery.</td>
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<td>PIERIS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pieris floribunda</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>Pieris floribunda Benth. &amp; Hook.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mountain Andromeda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>8-15-17</td>
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<td>PINUS - Pine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pinus banksiana</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Pinus Banksiana Lamb.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jack Pine</td>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>w-23-25-b</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>w-5-a</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>w-d</td>
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<td>w-d</td>
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<td>Pinus cembra</td>
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<td>Pinus Cembra L.</td>
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<td>Swiss Stone Pine</td>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>5-9-10</td>
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<td>Pinus montana</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Pinus mugo Turra.</td>
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<td>Swiss Mountain Pine</td>
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<td>A</td>
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<td>B</td>
<td>5-8-j</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pinus montana mughus</td>
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<td>Pinus mugo Turra. var. mughus Zenari.</td>
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<td>Mugho Pine</td>
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<td>A</td>
<td>1-2-4-5-6-8-9-10-13-14-15-16-19-21-22-24-b</td>
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<td>B</td>
<td>4-5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>1-2</td>
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<td>D</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Pinus nigra
Austrian Pine 61 Pinus nigra Arnold.
   A 10-19-21
   B 3-5-7-j

Pinus parviflora
   A 5-7-10
   B 5

Pinus ponderosa
Western Yellow Pine 62 Pinus ponderosa Dougl.
   A 
   B 8

Pinus resinosa
Red Pine 59 Pinus resinosa Ait.
   A W-1-6-7-10-17-23-a-b-c-e-f-i
   B W-3-5-7-b-j
   C W-1-2-b
   D W-b-d

Pinus rigida
Pitch Pine 64 Pinus rigida Mill.
   A W-17-24-b-c-i
   B 5-7

Pinus strobus
White Pine 58 Pinus strobus L.
   A W-1-6-15-17-24-b-c-e-h-i
   B W-3-5-7-8-9-a-b-j
   C W-2
   D W-1-3-d

Pinus sylvestris
Scotch Pine 59 Pinus sylvestris L.
   A 1-6-10-17-24
PLATANUS - Planetree

Platanus occidentalis 326  Platanus occidentalis L.
American Planetree
A  w-Casco (w)
B  w-6-Vassalboro-a

Platanus orientalis 325  Platanus orientalis L.
European Planetree
A  4

POLYGONUM - Fleeceflower

Polygonum auberti 208  Polygonum Aubertii L. Henry
China Fleecevine
A  18-20

PUPULUS - Poplar

Populus alba 84  Populus alba L.
White Poplar
A  w-1-5-6-10-12-15-17-24-a-b-1
B  w-5-8-b-j
C  1-2
D  2

Populus balsamifera 89  Populus tacamahaca Mill.
Balsam Poplar
A  W-17-26-b-c-1
B  W-8-9-a-b-j
C  W-2
D  W-1-3-b-d
Populus candidans  
Balm-of-Gilead Poplar  
A w-5-15-17-b-h-l  
B 8-j

Populus eugenei  
Carolina Poplar  
A W-1-5-6-10-19-22-24-l  
B W-3-7-8-9-j  
C W-1-2  
D W-2-3

A composite group. Same as P. deltoides in the nursery trade. Includes P. monilifera Ait. of Botany manuals.

Populus grandidentata  
Largetooth Aspen  
A W-1-17-24-a-b-c-e-i  
B W-8w-a-b-j  
C  
D W-a-d

Populus nigra italic a  
Lombardy Poplar  
A 1-5-6-9-10-15-19-21-22-24-26  
B 1-6-7-b-j  
C 2  
D 1-2-3

Use for only temporary effect as the larger trees lose their tops from exposure. At many of the locations in the state that part of the tree exposed above the protection from adjacent buildings or vegetation has a very ragged appearance.

Populus suaveolens  
Mongolian Poplar  
A 9
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Species</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Populus tremuloides</em></td>
<td>85</td>
<td><em>Populus tremuloides</em> <em>Michx.</em></td>
<td>Quaking Aspen</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A  W-1-6-17-24-b-c-e-h-i</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B  W-7-8-a-b-j</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C  W-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D  W-1-2-3-b-d</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Potentilla fruticosa</em></td>
<td>422</td>
<td><em>Potentilla fruticosa</em> <em>L.</em></td>
<td>Shrubby Cinquefoil</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>A  W-24-c</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B  W-a-b</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C  W-b</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>D  W-a-b</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Prunus americana</em></td>
<td>458</td>
<td><em>Prunus americana</em> <em>Marsh.</em></td>
<td>American Plum</td>
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<td>A  1-4-5-10-15</td>
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<td></td>
<td>B  a</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Prunus avium</em></td>
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<td><em>Prunus avium</em> <em>L.</em></td>
<td>Mazzard</td>
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<td>A  21-24-b-i</td>
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<td><em>Prunus cerasifera</em></td>
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<td><em>Prunus cerasifera</em> <em>Ehrh.</em></td>
<td>Myrobalan Plum</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
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<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D  2</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prunus cerasifera pissardi
Purpleleaf Plum
A 1-2-6-15
B 4-8-9
C
D 2

Prunus cerasus
Sour Cherry
A 1-4-6
B 8-9
C 2
D 2

Prunus glandulosa plena
Flowering Almond
A 1-4-6-12-10-15-19
B 4-7-8-9
C
D 1-2

Prunus maritima
Beach Plum
A w-8-17-b

Prunus nigra
Canada Plum
A W-17-b-g
B W-7-8-a-b
C
D W-2

Prunus pennsylvanica
Pin Cherry
A W-1-17-24-b-c-e-h-i
B W-a-j
C W-b
D W-1-2-b-d
Prunus pumila  
Sand Cherry  
A  
B w-Basin Mills-b  
C w-b  
D w-b  

Prunus serotina  
Black Cherry  
A W-5-6-17-19-24-26-b-c-h-i  
B W-7-8w-a-b-j  
C W-l-b  

Prunus serrulata  
Oriental Cherry  
A 16-24  

Prunus subhirtella pendula  
Shidare-higan  
A 16-24  

Prunus tomentosa  
Nanking Cherry  
A 9-13-14  

Prunus triloba  
Flowering Plum  
A 1  

Prunus virginiana  
Common Chokecherry  
A W-6-10-17-23-26-27-b-c-h-i  
B W-7-8-a-b-j  
C W-l-b  
D W-b
PSEUDOTSUGA

Pseudotsuga douglasi
Douglas-fir

A 1-6-8-9-10-17
B 2-5-7-8-9-3

37  Pseudotsuga taxifolia Brit.

PTELEA - Hoptree

Ptelea trifoliata
Common Hoptree

A 2-18-b
B 5
C 5

523  Ptelea trifoliata L.

Its golden variety is considered to be the best of the golden leaved plants.

PYRUS - Pear

Pyrus communis
Common Pear

A 1-5-6-10-15-22-24

404  Pyrus communis L.

QUERCUS - Oak

Quercus alba
White Oak

A W-10-13-17-21-24-b-h
B w-5-b

178  Quercus alba L.

Quercus bicolor
Swamp White Oak

A W-b

180  Quercus bicolor Willd.

Quercus coccinea
Scarlet Oak

A W-17-Lyman-b

169  Quercus coccinea Huenchh.
Quercus ilicifolia  
Scrub Oak  
A  W-4w-b-c-e  
B  b  

Quercus imbricaria  
Shingle Oak  
A  10-11-13  

Quercus macrocarpa  
Mossycup Oak  
A  W-17  
B  W-5-7-8-9-b-j  

Quercus palustris  
Pin Oak  
A  17-24  
B  4-8-Hinckley  
C  2  

Quercus prinus  
Chestnut Oak  
A  York-b  

Quercus robur  
English Oak  
A  11-13-24  
B  3-b  

Quercus robur concordia  
-----  
A  11-24  

Quercus ilicifolia Wangh.  
Quercus imbricaria Michx.  
Quercus macrocarpa Michx.  
Quercus palustris L.  
Quercus montana Willd.  
Quercus robur L.  
Quercus robur L. var. concordia K. Koch.
Quercus rubra ambigua 169 Quercus borealis Michx.
Northern Red Oak

A  W-1-5-6-10-15-17-21-24-b-c-e-f-h-1
B  W-3-5-7-8-b-j
C  W-b
D  W-b

Quercus velutina 168 Quercus velutina Lam.
Black Oak

A  W-17-b

Rhamnus cathartica 590 Rhamnus cathartica L.
Common Buckthorn

A  W-2-6-8-15-21-26-b
B  W-3-5-8-b-j
C  1

Rhamnus frangula 595 Rhamnus Frangula L.
Glossy Buckthorn

A  2-9

Rhododendron carolinianum 688 Rhododendron carolinianum Rehd.
Carolina Rhododendron

A  4-6-8-17-18-24
B  5-8

Deciduous Rhododendrons are called Azaleas in this study. For a
detailed discussion of this group refer to The Monograph of
Rhododendrons and Azaleas, Wilson & Rehder, issued by the Arnold
Arboretum, Boston.

In winter Rhododendrons should have shade from sun and protection
from drying winds. They prefer a cool, partly shaded northern slope.

Considered by E. H. Wilson to be the finest species for cold regions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxon</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron catawbiense</td>
<td>682</td>
<td>Rhododendron catawbiense Michx.</td>
<td>Catawba Rhododendron</td>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>1-6-8-9-10-17-18-24</td>
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<td>B</td>
<td>4-8-a</td>
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<td>C</td>
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<td>Rhododendron &quot;hybrids&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>3-7-8</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Usually crosses between R. Maximum and R. catawbiense.</td>
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<td>Rhododendron maximum</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>Rhododendron maximum L.</td>
<td>Rosebay Rhododendron</td>
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<td>B</td>
<td>7-8</td>
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<td>RHODORA - Rhodora</td>
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<td>Rhodora canadensis</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>Rhododendron canadense Torr.</td>
<td>Rhodora</td>
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<td>W-5-8w-b-j</td>
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<td>W-1-a-b-d</td>
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<td>RHODOTYPOS - Jetbead</td>
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<td>Rhodotypos kerriodes</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>Rhodotypos scandens Mak.</td>
<td>Jetbead</td>
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<td>RHUS - Sumac</td>
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<td>Rhus canadensis</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>Rhus canadensis Marsh.</td>
<td>Fragrant Sumac</td>
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</table>
Rhus copallina
Shining Sumac

A  W-4-7-17-b-h

Rhus cotinus
Common Smoketree

Not hardy in Zone B.

Rhus glabra
Smooth Sumac

A  W-4-7-26-b
B  W-b

Rhus typhina
Staghorn Sumac

A  W-1-6-7-8-10-15-18-22-24-b-c-o-h-1
B  W-7-8-9-a-h-j
C  W-b
D  W-1-2-d

Rhus typhina laciniata
Shredded Sumac

A  6-21-b
B  8

RIBES - Gooseberry, Currant

Should not be used where there is White Pine as this group serves as the alternate host of the white pine blister-rust.

Ribes cynosbati
Pasture Gooseberry

A  W-26-h
B  W-b
Ribes odoratum 303  Ribes odoratum Wendl.
Golden Currant

B 2-7-8-a-b
C
D 1-2-3

Ribes vulgare 308  Ribes sativum Syme.
Common Red Currant

A 8-9-10-24-b-c-h-i
B 7-8-a

ROBINIA - Locust

Robinia hispida 507  Robinia hispida L.
Rose-acacia

A 1-6-9-11-15

Robinia hispida "Standards" 507  Robinia hispida L.
Rose-acacia

A 6-9-19
B 4

Robinia pseudoacacia 505  Robinia pseudoacacia L.
Common Locust

A W-1-6-10-15-17-24-26-b-c-h-i
B W-2-7-a-b-j
C 1
D 2

Robinia viscosa 507  Robinia viscosa Vent.
Clammy Locust

A 17-21-Interport-Surrey-c-i
B 7
ROSA - Rose

Rosa blanda
Meadow Rose

A
B W-8-b
C
D W,a-b,d

Rosa cinnamomea
Cinnamon Rose

A w-17-i
B a-b

Rosa "F. J. Grootendorst"

A 1-4-8-9-21
B 7-8
C
D 2

A cross between R. rugosa and R. H. polyantha.

Rosa foetida harisoni
Harison's Yellow

A 1-4-6-24-26-27
B 4-7
C 1-2
D 1-2-3

x Rosa Harisonii Rivers.
(R. foetida x spinosissima)

Rosa hugonis
Hugonis Rose

A 1-6-7-19-21-24-26
B 7

Rosa humilis
Pasture Rose

A W-17-b-c-i
B W-a-b
C b

Rosa blanda Ait.
Rosa cinnamomea L.
Rosa Harisonii Rivers.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rosa lucida</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>Rosa virginiana Mill.</td>
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<td>Virginia Rose</td>
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<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>W-8-24-a-b-c-h-i</td>
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<td>W-a</td>
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<td>Rosa nitida</td>
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<td>Rosa nitida Willd.</td>
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<td>Bristly Rose</td>
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<td>Rosa palustris</td>
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<td>Sweetbrier</td>
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<td>Rosa rubrifolia</td>
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<td>Redleaf Rose</td>
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<td>Rosa rugosa</td>
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<td>Rosa rugosa Thumb.</td>
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<td>Rugosa Rose</td>
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</table>
Rosa spinosissima  
Scotch Rose  
A w-17-b-i

Rosa wichuraiana  
Wichurian Rose  
A 5

RUBUS - Blackberry, Dewberry, Raspberry

Because of the difficulty of accurate identification, none except R. odoratus were reported in the field survey.

Rubus allegheniensis  
Allegheny Blackberry  
A W-17-b-i  
B W-a-b

Rubus hispidus  
Swamp Dewberry  
A W-a-b-c-e-i  
B W-b

Rubus occidentalis  
Common Blackcap  
A W-b  
B W-b

Rubus odoratus  
Flowering Raspberry  
A W-l-17-b-c  
B W-4-9-a-b  
C W-b  
D W-2-Mars Hill
SALIX - Willow

Salix babylonica  106  Salix babylonica L.
Babylon Weeping Willow
A  6-8-13-19-24

Salix cinerea  111  Salix cinerea L.
Gray Willow
A  7

Salix cordata  116  Salix cordata Muhlenb.
Heartleaf Willow
A  W-b-c-h
B  W-a-b
C
D  W-a-b-d

Salix discolor  109  Salix discolor Muhlenb.
Pussy Willow
A  W-17-c-b-i
B  W-7-8-9-a-b-j
C  W-b
D  W-b-d

Salix fragilis  104  Salix fragilis L.
Brittle Willow
A  W-17-b-c
B  W-8-9-a-b-j

This willow freely hybridizes with S. alba.

Salix humilis  112  Salix humilis Marsh.
Prairie Willow
A  W-b-c-e-i
B  W-b
C  W-b
D  W-b-c
Salix incana
Rosemary Willow

A  24

Salix pentandra
Laurel Willow

A  W-1-2-5-6-7-8-10-13-17-19-21-24-27
B  W-3-7
C  2
D  1-2

Salix tristis
Dwarf Pussy Willow

A  0

Salix vitellina
Golden Willow

A  W-1-5-6-10-13-17-24-b-1
B  W-7-8-9-a-b
C  W-2
D  W-1-2-3

Salix alba and its variety vitellina can not readily be distinguished. In this study they have been classified as one.

SAMBUCUS  -  Elder

Sambucus canadensis
American Elder

A  W-5-6-7-9-10-13-15-18-19-20-b-c-e-h-i
B  W-4-7-9-a-b-j
C
D  W-1

Sambucus canadensis acutiloba
Cutleaf American Elder

A  6-10-15-16
Sambucus canadensis aurea 796  Sambucus canadensis L.  
Golden American Elder  
var. aurea Cowell.

A 1-2-6-8-10-13-15-20-21  
B 8
C  
D 1

Sambucus nigra 796  Sambucus nigra L.  
European Elder

A 1

Sambucus nigra variegata 796  Sambucus nigra L.  
Variegated Elder  
var. alba variegata West.

A 19-22

Sambucus pubens 798  Sambucus pubens Michx.  
Scarlet Elder  
Adapted to drier situations than S. canadensis.

SASSAFRAS - Sassafras

Sassafras variifolium 264  Sassafras officinale Nees. & Eberm.  
Common Sassafras

A w-Wells-Eliot-b

SCiadopitys - Umbrella-pine

Sciadopitys verticillata 27  Sciadopitys verticillata Sieb. & Zucc.

A 4-6-24-Limerick
SMILAX - Greenbrier

Smilax rotundifolia 80 Smilax rotundifolia L.
Common Greenbrier

A W-17-b

SOLANUM - Nightshade

Solanum dulcamara 783 Solanum Dulcamara L.
Bitter Nightshade

A W-5-15-17-21-24-a-b-c-i
B W-b

SOPHORA - Sophora

Sophora japonica 486 Sophora japonica L.
Chinese Scholartree

A 9

SORBARIA - False-spirea

Sorbaria arborea 350 Sorbaria arborea Schneid.
Tree-spirea

A 24
B
C
D 1

Very hardy.

Sorbaria sorbifolia 349 Sorbaria sorbifolia A. Br.
Ural False-spirea

A w-1-5-6-10-12-17-21-24-26-27-g-i
B w-3-4-7-8
C 2
D 1
SORBUS - Mountain-ash

Sorbus americana 377 Sorbus americana Marsh.
American Mountain-ash
A W-1-10-17-24-b-c-e-f-h-i
B W-a-b
C W-2-b
D W-1-2-3-b-d

Sorbus aucuparia 379 Sorbus Aucuparia L.
European Mountain-ash
A 1-5-6-8-15-24-26-27-b
B w-3-4-7-8-9-a-b

Sorbus aucuparia pendula 379 Sorbus Aucuparia L.
Weeping Mountain-ash
var. pendula Kirchn.
A 6-16
B 8

Sorbus quercifolia 380 x Sorbus hybrida L.
Oakleaf Mountain-ash
(S. Aucuparia x intermedia)
A 4-5-10-19-21-22-24-26-27
B 8-9-a
C
D 1

SPIRAEA - Spirea

Spiraea billiardi 346 x Spiraea Billiardii Hernicq.
Billiard Spirea
(S. Douglasii x salicifolia)
A 5
B
C
D 2

Spiraea bumalda 342 x Spiraea bumalda Burvenich
Bumalda Spirea
(S. japonica x albiflora)
A 1-5-6-7-8-9-10-15-20-24-26
B 3-8
C 2
D 1-2

Spiraea bumalda Anthony Waterer
Anthony Waterer Spirea
A 1-2-5-6-8-9-10-15
B 3-7-8-9

Spiraea bumalda froebeli
Froebel Spirea
A 8

Spiraea chamaedryfolia
Germander Spirea
A 19
B
C
D 2

Spiraea japonica ovalifolia
White Japanese Spirea
A 9

Often listed as S. callosa alba.

Spiraea latifolia
Pink Meadow Spirea
A W-7-17-24-b-e-f-i-o
B W-8-8w-a-b-j
C W-b
D W-1-2-3-b-d

This is an American species usually cataloged as S. salicifolia, which is Asiatic.
Spiraea *prunifolia* 334  
Bridalwreath  
A  6-10-24  
Dies back unless protected.

Spiraea *thunbergi* 335  
Thunberg Spirea  
A  1-2-5-6-8-9-10-12-17-20-21-24-26  
B  4-5-7-8  
C  1  
D  2

Spiraea *tomentosa* 347  
Hardhack  
A  W-7-17-24-b-c-h-i  
B  W-4-8-a-b-j  
C  W-2-b  
D  W-2

Spiraea *trichocarpa* 336  
Korean Spirea  
A  24  
B  3  
C  
D  2

Spiraea *trilobata* 338  
Threelobe Spirea  
A  4

Spiraea *vanhouttei* 338  
Vanhoutte Spirea  
B  3-7-5-4-8-9  
C  1-2  
D  1-2  
Kills back unless protected in Zones C and D.
**STEPHANANDRA - Stephanandra**

Stephanandra flexuosa 332  Stephanandra incisa Zabel
Cutleaf Stephanandra

A 2-4-6-8-9-13

Not hardy in Zone B.

**SYMPHORICARPOS - Snowberry**

Symphoricarpos mollis 811  Symphoricarpus mollis Nutt.
Spreading Snowberry

A 14

Symphoricarpos racemosus laevigatus 811  Symphoricarpus albus Blake var. laevigatus Blake.
Garden Snowberry

A 1-2-4-6-7-8-9-10-12-13-14-15-17-20-21-24-26-27-b-1
B 2-3-5-b
C 1-2
D 1-2

Symphoricarpos vulgaris 812  Symphoricarpus orbiculatus
Coralberry

A 1-4-6-7-8-9-10-19-24
B 3-8

Season in Zone B is not long enough for Coralberry to develop its attractive fruit.

**SYRINGA - Lilac**

There are many desirable varieties being offered in the trade. Be sure that these varieties are grafted onto hardy stock.

Syringa chinensis 756  x Syringa chinensis Willd.
Chinese Lilac

(S. persica x vulgaris)

A 2-4-5-10-13-15-21-23-24
B 3-5-7-9
C 1
D 1
It is very likely that some plants recorded here were Syringa persica as they are difficult to distinguish when not in bloom. The Chinese Lilac is the more desirable shrub.

Syringa japonica  
Japanese Tree Lilac

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Syringa josikaea  
Hungarian Lilac

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Syringa persica  
Persian Lilac

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Should have the same range as Syringa chinensis.

Syringa villosa  
Late Lilac

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<td>B</td>
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Syringa vulgaris  
Common Lilac

<p>| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |</p>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>w-1-2-3-6-10-12-13-15-17-18-20-26-27-b-c-h-1</td>
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<td>B</td>
<td>w-3-4-5-7-8-9</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>1-2</td>
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<td>1-2-3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
TAXUS - Yew

Taxus canadensis  
Canada Yew

A  W-17-22-b-c-e-i  
B  W-8w-a-b  
C  W-b  
D  W-b-d

Requires shade.

Taxus cuspidata  
Japanese Yew

A  6-8-9-15-22-5  
B  3-3  
C
D  1

Taxus cuspidata capitata  
---------

A  6  
B  7  
C
D  1

Taxus cuspidata nana  
Dwarf Japanese Yew

A  5-6-7-8-9-10-24  
B  2-7

THUJA - Arborvitae

Thuja occidentalis  
American Arborvitae

A  W-1-4-6-7-10-12-15-17-18-24-25-26-27-b-c-e-h-i  
B  W-3-5-7-8-9-a-b-j  
C  W-2-b  
D  W-1-2-3-b-d
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thuja occidentalis globosa</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Thuja occidentalis L. var. globosa Gord.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Globe Arborvitae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>3-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thuja occidentalis lutea</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Thuja occidentalis L. var. lutea Kent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Peabody Arborvitae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1-6-13-27-Northport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Thuja occidentalis L. var. fastigiata Jaeg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Pyramidal Arborvitae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1-6-9-19-21-24-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>3-5-7-8</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>D</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Must be protected or will burn from the winter winds in Zones C and D.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thuja occidentalis wareana</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Thuja occidentalis L. var. robusta Carr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ware Arborvitae</td>
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<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1-4</td>
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<tr>
<td>THYMUS - Thyme</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thymus serpyllum</td>
<td>781</td>
<td>Thymus Serpyllum L.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mother-of-thyme</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>b-c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>7-b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TILIA - Linden

Tilia americana 615 Tilia glabra Vent.
American Linden

A W-1-5-6-10-15-17-18-24-b-h
B W-4-6-7-b-j
C W-b
D W-1

Tilia cordata 614 Tilia cordata Mill.
Littleleaf European Linden

A 4-9-10-17

Tilia platyphyllos 614 Tilia platyphyllos Scop.
Bigleaf European Linden

A 6-24
B 9
C
D 2

Tilia vulgaris 614 x Tilia vulgaris Hayne.
Common Linden

(T. cordata x platyphyllos)

A 4-9-19-b
B 8

TSUGA - Hemlock

Must have protection from strong summer and winter winds. Will not grow in direct exposure to salt-laden winds. Young plants must be sheltered and mulched.

Tsuga canadensis 39 Tsuga canadensis Carr.
Canada Hemlock

A W-1-4-5-6-7-10-15-17-19-20-22-24-b-c-e-h-i
B W-3-4-5-7-8-9-b-j
C w-1-2-b
D 1-2
Tsuga canadensis pendula 39  Tsuga canadensis Carr. var. pendula Beiss.
Sargent Weeping Hemlock

A 10-20-South Gorham

Tsuga caroliniana 39  Tsuga caroliniana Engelm.
Carolina Hemlock

A 5-10-24

Tsuga heterophylla 39  Tsuga heterophylla Sarg.
Western Hemlock

A Jackson's Nursery, North Scarboro.

Tsuga sieboldii 38  Tsuga Sieboldii Carr.
Siebold Hemlock

A 7-8-24

ULMUS - Elm

Ulmus americana 184  Ulmus americana L.
American Elm

A  W-1-5-6-10-15-17-19-24-26-b-h-1
B  W-5-7-a-b-j
C  W-1-b
D  W-2-3-d

Ulmus fulva 185  Ulmus fulva Michx.
Slippery Elm

A  W-b-h
B  W-5-7

Ulmus glabra 185  Ulmus glabra Huds.
Scotch Elm

A  19
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Page No</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Varieties</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus glabra campeiconii</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>Ulmus glabra Huds. var. campeiconii Rehd.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>A 4-10-15</td>
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<td>B 3-6-7-8-9</td>
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<td>C 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ulmus pumila</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>Ulmus pumila L.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dwarf Asiatic Elm</td>
<td></td>
<td>A 25</td>
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<tr>
<td>VACCINIUM - Blueberry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vaccinium canadense</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>Vaccinium canadense Kalm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada Blueberry</td>
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<td>A W-17-b-c-e-h-1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B W-a-b-j</td>
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<td>C W-b</td>
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<td>D W-b-d</td>
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<td>Vaccinium corymbosum</td>
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<td>Vaccinium corymbosum L.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Highbush Blueberry</td>
<td></td>
<td>A W-1-7-8-10-17-18-24-b-c-e</td>
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<td>B W-3-8w-a-b-j</td>
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<td>C W-b</td>
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<td></td>
<td>D 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vaccinium macrocarpon</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>Vaccinium macrocarpon Ait.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cranberry</td>
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<td>A W-17-b-c-f-i</td>
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<td>B W-b</td>
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<td>D W-d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vaccinium oxycoccus</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>Vaccinium Oxycoccus L.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Small Cranberry</td>
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<td>A W-a-b-c-e-f-i</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>B W-a-b</td>
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<td>D W-b</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Vaccinium pennsylvanicum 727 Vaccinium pennsylvanicum Lam.
Lowbush Blueberry

A W-17-18-25-b-c-e-f-i
B W-a-b-j
C W-b
D W-a-b-d

Vaccinium stamineum 725 Vaccinium stamineum L.
Deerberry

A
B a

Vaccinium vacillans 727 Vaccinium vacillans Soland.
Dryland Blueberry

A W-17-b
B W-a-b
C W-b

VIBURNUM - Viburnum

Viburnum acerifolium 809 Viburnum acerifolium L.
Mapleleaf Viburnum

A W-17-20-24-b-c-i
B W-8-a-b-j

Viburnum alnifolium 803 Viburnum alnifolium Marsh.
Hobblebush

A W-17-24-b-c-e-i
B W-8w-a-b
C W-b
D W-1-b

Viburnum cassinoides 804 Viburnum cassinoides L.
Wither-rod

A W-1-5-7-8-10-13-17-20-21-23-24-b-c-e-i
B W-3-8-a-b-j
C W-2
D W-1-b-d
Viburnum dentatum
Arrowwood

A W-2-5-6-7-9-10-17-18-19-20-24-b-c-1
B W-4-8-a-b-j
C W-b
D W-1-d

Viburnum lantana
Wayfaring-tree

A 3-5-8-23-24
B 8

Viburnum lentago
Nannyberry

A W-1-17-20-b
B W-7-a-b

Viburnum opulus
European Cranberrybush

A W-1-2-5-6-8-10-17-18-20-21-24-26-27-b
B W-2-7-8-a-b
C W-2-b-j
D W-1-2-3-b

Viburnum opulus nanum
Dwarf Cranberrybush

A 6

Viburnum opulus sterile
Common Snowball

A 1-4-10-12-17-24-27
B 7-8

Viburnum prunifolium
Blackhaw

A w-4-6w-8

Viburnum dentatum L.

Viburnum Lantana L.

Viburnum Lentago L.

Viburnum Opulus L.

Viburnum Opulus L. nanum

Viburnum Opulus L. sterile

Viburnum prunifolium L.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Identification</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Viburnum scabrellum</strong></td>
<td>808</td>
<td>Viburnum scabrellum Chapm.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Viburnum sieboldi</strong></td>
<td>800</td>
<td>Viburnum Sieboldii Miq.</td>
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<td><strong>Viburnum tomentosum</strong></td>
<td>803</td>
<td>Viburnum tomentosum Thunb.</td>
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<td><strong>Viburnum tomentosum plicatum</strong></td>
<td>804</td>
<td>Viburnum tomentosum Thunb. var. sterile K. Koch.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Viburnum venosum</strong></td>
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<td>Viburnum pubescens Pursh.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Vinca minor</strong></td>
<td>770</td>
<td>Vinca minor L.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Vineyard Viburnum**

A 24
B 3
C 1
D 1

**One of the hardiest.**

**Doublefile Viburnum**

A 5-6-17-b
B 3
C 1
D 1

**Vinca - Periwinkle**

A 1
B 8

**Common Periwinkle**

A 1-5-8-10-20-21
B
C 1
D 1
VITIS - Grape

Vitis aestivalis 604  Vitis aestivalis Michx.
Summer Grape
A
B  2-9
C  1

Vitis cordifolia 601  Vitis cordifolia Michx.
Frost Grape
A
B  a

Vitis labrusca 606  Vitis labrusca L.
Fox Grape
A  W-1-4-6w-10-15-12-18-19-24-26-b
B  W-4-a-b
C  1

Vitis vulpina 602  Vitis vulpina L.
Riverbank Grape
A  W-21-22-24-b
B  W-8-b

WEIGELA - Weigela

Weigela hybrida 816  Diervilla spp.
Horticultural varieties of Weigela
B  1-2-3-5-7-9-a

Curtis includes in this group:

W. amabilis - Rose Weigela
W. floribunda - Crimson Weigela
W. hybrida candida - Snow Weigela
W. Hybrida - Eva Rathke
W. rosea - Pink Weigela

Kills back to snow in Zones C and D.
Weigela rosea variegata  
Variegated Pink Weigela  
A 19-20-24

WISTERIA - Wisteria

Wisteria sinensis  
Chinese Wisteria  
B 2-3-4-7-8-9  
C 1  
D 2

YUCCA - Yucca

Yucca filamentosa  
Common Yucca  
A 6

ZANTHORIZA - Yellowroot

Zanthorhiza apiifolia  
Yellowroot  
A 2-8-17-24  
B 3  

Very hardy.

Diervilla florida Sieb. & Zucc.  
var. variegata Bean.
CLASSIFICATION OF DATA

Planting List for Zone A

Abies balsamea
Abies concolor
Abies fraseri
Abies homolepis
Abies nordmanniana
Abies veitchi
Acanthopanax pentaphyllum
Acer campestre
Acer dasycarpum
Acer ginnala
Acer negundo
Acer nigrum
Acer palmatum
Acer palmatum ornatum
Acer pensylvanicum
Acer platanoides
Acer platanoides aureo-marginatum
Acer platanoides schwedleri
Acer pseudoplatanus
Acer pseudoplatanus variegatus
Acer rubrum
Acer saccharum
Acer saccharinum wieri
Acer spicatum
Acer tataricum
Actinidia arguta
Aesculus glabra
Aesculus hippocastanum
Akebia quinata
Alnus incana
Alnus mitchelliana
Alnus rugosa
Amelanchier canadensis
Amelanchier laevis
Amelanchier oblongifolia
Amelanchier stolonifera
Ampelopsis quinquefolia
Ampelopsis tricuspidata
Amygdalus persica
Andromeda glaucophylla
Andromeda polifolia
Aralia spinosa
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
Aristolochia sipho

Balsam Fir
White Fir
Fraser Fir
Nikko Fir
Nordmann Fir
Veitch Fir

Hedge Maple
Silver Maple
Amur Maple
Boxelder
Black Maple
Japanese Maple
Spiderleaf Maple
Striped Maple
Norway Maple

Schvedler Maple
Sycamore Maple

Red Maple
Sugar Maple
Wier Maple
Mountain Maple
Tatarian Maple
Bower Actinidia
Ohio Buckeye
Horsechestnut
Fiveleaf Akebia
Speckled Alder
American Green Alder
Hazel Alder
Downy Shadblow
Allegheny Shadblow
Thicket Shadblow
Running Shadblow
Virginia Creeper
Japanese Creeper

Peach
Downy Bog-rosemary
Bog-rosemary
Devils-walkingstick
Bearberry
Dutchmans-pipe
Aronia atropurpurea
Aronia melanocarpa
Artemisia absinthium
Azalea calendulacea
Azalea kampferi
Azalea mollis
Azalea quinquefolia
Azalea vaseyi
Azalea viscosa
Azalea yodogawa
Berberis thunbergi
Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea
Berberis vulgaris
Berberis vulgaris atropurpurea
Betula lenta
Betula lutea
Betula nigra
Betula populifolia
Bignonia radicans
Buddleia davidi
Caragana arborescens
Carpinus caroliniana
Castanea dentata
Catalpa bignonioides
Catalpa bignonioides nana
Catalpa speciosa
Ceanothus americanus
Celastrus orbiculatus
Celastrus scandens
Cephalanthus occidentalis
Cercidiphyllum japonicum
Chamaecyparis obtusa
Chamaecyparis obtusa nana
Chamaecyparis pisifera
Chamaecyparis pisifera aurea
Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera
Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera aurea
Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa
Chamaecyparis thyoides
Chamaedaphne calyculata
Chimaphila umbellata
Chiogonites hispidula
Chionanthus virginicus
Cladrastis lutea
Clematis jackmani
Clematis paniculata
Purple Chokeberry
Black Chokeberry
Common Wormwood
Flame Azalea
Torch Azalea
Chinese Azalea
Cork Azalea
Pinkshell Azalea
Swamp Azalea
Yodogawa Azalea
Japanese Barberry
Purpleleaf Japanese Barberry
European Barberry
Purple Barberry
Sweet Birch
Yellow Birch
River Birch
Canoe Birch
Cutleaf Weeping Birch
Purpleleaf White Birch
Gray Birch
Trumpetcreeper
Orange-eye Butterflybush
Siberian Pea-tree
American Hornbeam
American Chestnut
Common Catalpa
Umbrella Catalpa
Western Catalpa
Jersey-tea
Oriental Bittersweet
American Bittersweet
Common Buttonbush
Katsura-tree
Hinoki Cypress
Dwarf Hinoki Cypress
Sawara Retinospora
Golden Sawara Retinospora
Thread Retinospora
Golden Thread Retinospora
Moss Retinospora
Whitecedar
Leatherleaf
Common Pipsissewa
Creeping Snowberry
White Fringetree
Yellow-wood
Jackman Clematis
Sweet Aubumn Clematis
Clematis lawsoniana henryi
Clematis tangutica
Clematis virginiana
Clematis vitalba
Clethra alnifolia
Colutea arborescens
Comptonia asplenifolia
Corema conradi
Cornus alba argenteo-variegata
Cornus alba sibirica
Cornus alternifolia
Cornus amomum
Cornus florida
Cornus mas
Cornus paniculata
Cornus purpurea
Cornus rugosa
Cornus sanguinea
Cornus sanguinea viridissima
Cornus stolonifera
Cornus stolonifera flaviramea
 Corylus americana
 Corylus avellana atropurpurea
 Corylus rostrata
 Cotoneaster acutifolia
 Cotoneaster divaricata
 Cotoneaster horizontalis
 Crataegus occinea
 Crataegus cordata
 Crataegus crusgalli
 Crataegus oxyacantha
 Crataegus oxyacantha pauli
 Crataegus punctata
 Cydonia japonica
 Cydonia oblonga
 Cytisus scoparius
 Daphne cneorum
 Daphne mezereum
 Deutzia gracilis
 Deutzia lemoinei
 Deutzia scabra and varieties
 Diervilla trifida
 Dirca palustris
 Elaeagnus angustifolia
 Elaeagnus longipes
 Empetrum nigrum
 Epigaea repens
 Euonymus alatus
 Euonymus americanus

Henry Clematis
Bolden Clematis
Virgins-bower
Travelers-joy
Summersweet
Common Bladder-senna
Sweetfern
Broom-crowberry
Silverblotch Dogwood
Coral Dogwood
Pagoda Dogwood
Silky Dogwood
Flowering Dogwood
Cornelian-cherry
Gray Dogwood
Pale Dogwood
Roundleaf Dogwood
Bloodtwig Dogwood
Greentwig Dogwood
Red-osier Dogwood
Goldentwig Dogwood
American Hazelnut
Purple Filbert
Beaked Hazelnut
Peking Cotoneaster
Spreading Cotoneaster
Rock Cotoneaster
Thicket Hawthorn
Washington Hawthorn
Cockspar Thorn
English Hawthorn
Paul English Hawthorn
Dotted Hawthorn
Flowering Quince
Common Quince
Scotch Broom
Rose Daphne
February Daphne
Slender Deutzia
Lemoine Deutzia
Fuzzy Deutzia
Dwarf Bush-honeysuckle
Leatherwood
Russian-olive
Cherry Elaeagnus
Crowberry
Trailing-arbutus
Winged Euonymus
Brook Euonymus
**Enonymus atropurpureus**
**Euonymus bungeanum**
**Euonymus europeus**
**Euonymus latifolius**
**Euonymus radicans**
**Euonymus radicans acutus**
**Euonymus radicans minimus**
**Euonymus radicans vegetus**
**Exochorda grandiflora**
**Fagus americana**
**Fagus sylvatica**
**Fagus sylvatica incisa**
**Fagus sylvatica pendula**
**Fagus sylvatica purpurea**
**Forsythia intermedia**
**Forsythia suspensa**
**Forsythia suspensa fortunei**
**Forsythia viridissima**
**Fraxinum americana**
**Fraxinus excelsior**
**Fraxinus lanceolata**
**Fraxinus nigra**
**Gaylussacia baccata**
**Genista tinctoria**
**Ginkgo biloba**
**Gleditsia triacanthos**
**Hamamelis virginiana**
**Hicoria ovata**
**Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora**
**Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora**
**Hydrangea petiolaris**
**Hypericum aureum**
**Hypericum densiflorum**
**Hypericum patulum henryi**
**Ilex laevigata**
**Ilex verticillata**
**Juglans cinerea**
**Jugland nigra**
**Juniperus chinensis**
**Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana**
**Juniperus communis**
**Juniperus communis depressa**
**Juniperus communis hibernica**
**Juniperus communis suecica**
**Juniperus excelsa stricta**
**Juniperus horizontalis**
**Juniperus horizontalis douglasi**

**Wahoo**
**Winterberry Euonymus**
**European Burningbush**
**Broadleaf Burningbush**
**Wintercreeper**
**Sharpleaf Wintercreeper**
**Baby Wintercreeper**
**Bigleaf Wintercreeper**
**Common Pearlbush**
**American Beech**
**European Beech**
**Cutleaf Beech**
**Weeping Beech**
**Purple Beech**
**Border Forsythia**
**Weeping Forsythia**
**Fortune Forsythia**
**Greenstem Forsythia**
**White Ash**
**European Ash**
**Green Ash**
**Black Ash**
**Red Ash**
**Wintergreen**
**Black Huckleberry**
**Woadwaxen**
**Maidenhair-tree**
**Common Honeylocust**
**Common Witch-hazel**
**Shagbark Hickory**
**Snowhill Hydrangea**
**Peegee Hydrangea**
**Climbing Hydrangea**
**Golden St.Johnswort**

**Henry Hypericum**
**Smooth Winterberry**
**Common Winterberry**
**Butternut**
**Black Walnut**
**Chinens Juniper**
**Pfitzer Juniper**
**Common Juniper**
**Prostrate Juniper**
**Irish Juniper**
**Swedish Juniper**
**Spiny Greek Juniper**
**Creeping Juniper**
**Waukegan Juniper**
Juniperus sabina
Juniperus virginiana
Juniperus virginiana glauca
Kalmia angustifolia
Kalmia latifolia
Kalmia polifolia
Kerria japonica
Kerria japonica argenteo-variegata
Kerria japonica florepleno
Kolkwitzia amabilis
Laburnum alpinum
Laburnum vulgare
Larix europaea
Larix laricina
Larix leptolepis
Ledum groenlandicum
Leiophyllum buxifolium prostratum
Lespedeza formosa
Leucothoe catesbaei
Ligustrum amurese
Ligustrum ibolium
Ligustrum ibota
Ligustrum ibota regelianum
Ligustrum lodense
Ligustrum vulgare
Linnæa borealis americana
Liriodendron tulipifera
Lonicera bella
Lonicera canadensis
Lonicera dioica
Lonicera japonica halliana
Lonicera korolkowi floribunda
Lonicera maacki
Lonicera morrowi
Lonicera periclymenum
Lonicera ruprechtinan
Lonicera sempervirens
Lonicera tatarica
Lonicera xylosteum
Lycium halimifolium
Lyonia ligustrina
Magnolia acuminata
Malus arnoldiana
Malus baccata
Malus coronaria
Malus floribunda
Malus floribunda purpurea
Malus Halliana
Malus ioensis plena
Malus niedzwetzkyana
Malus robusta
Savin Juniper
Redcedar
Silver Redcedar
Lambkill
Mountain-laurel
Bog Kalmia
Kerria
Silver Kerria
Double Kerria
Beautybush
Scotch Laburnum
Goldenchain
European Larch
American Larch
Japanese Larch
True Labrador-tea
Allegheny Sandmyrtle
Purple Bushclover
Drooping Leucothoe
Amur Privet
Ibolium Privet
Ibota Privet
Regel Privet
Lodense Privet
European Privet
American Twinflower
Tuliptree
Belle Honeysuckle
American Fly Honeysuckle
Limber Honeysuckle
Hall Japanese Honeysuckle
Broad Blueleaf Honeysuckle
Amur Honeysuckle
Morrow Honeysuckle
Woodbine
Mancurian Honeysuckle
Trumpet Honeysuckle
Tatarian Honeysuckle
European Fly Honeysuckle
Common Matrimony-vine
He-huckleberry
Cucumbertree
Arnold Crab
Siberian Crab
Wild Sweet Crab
Japanese Flowering Crab
Purple Crab
Hall Crab
Bechtel Crab
Redvein Crab
Cherry Crab
Malus sargentii
Malus scheideckeri
Malus sylvestris
Malus toeringoides
Mitchella repens
Morus alba
Morus alba pendula
Myrica carolinensis
Myrica gale
Nemopanthus mucronatus
Nyssa sylvatica
Ostrya virginiana
Oxydendrum arboreum
Pachysandra terminalis
Philadelphus aureus
Philadelphus coronarius
Philadelphus grandiflorus
Philadelphus inodorus
Philadelphus lemoinei
Physocarpus opulifolius
Physocarpus opulifolius luteus
Picea canadensis
Picea engelmannii
Picea excelsa
Picea excelsa pendula
Picea glauca conica
Picea mariana
Picea orientalis
Picea pungens
Picea pungens glauca
Picea pungens glauca pendula
Picea pungens kosteri
Picea rubra
Pieris floribunda
Pinus banksiana
Pinus cembra
Pinus montana
Pinus montana mughus
Pinus nigra
Pinus parviflora
Pinus ponderosa
Pinus resinosa
Pinus rigida
Pinus strobus
Pinus sylvestris
Platanus occidentalis
Platanus orientalis
Polygonum auberti
Populus alba
Sargent Crab
Scheidecker Crab
Apple
Cutleaf Crab
Partridgeberry
White Mulberry
Weeping Mulberry
Northern Bayberry
Sweetgale
Mountain-holly
Tupelo
American Hop hornbeam
Sourwood
Japanese Pachysandra
Golden Mock orange
Sweet Mock orange
Big Scentless Mock orange
Scentless Mock orange
Lemoine Mock orange
Common Nine bark
Goldleaf Nine bark
White Spruce
Engelmann Spruce
Norway Spruce
Weeping Norway Spruce
Dwarf Alberta Spruce
Black Spruce
Oriental Spruce
Colorado Spruce
Blue Colorado Spruce
Weeping Blue Spruce
Koster Blue Spruce
Red Spruce
Mountain Andromeda
Jack Pine
Swiss Stone Pine
Swiss Mountain Pine
Mugho Pine
Austrian Pine
Japanese White Pine
Western Yellow Pine
Red Pine
Pitch Pine
White Pine
Scotch Pine
American Planetree
European Planetree
China Fleece vine
White Poplar
Populus balsamifera
Populus candicans
Populus eugenei
Populus grandidentata
Populus nigra italica
Populus suaveolens
Populus tremuloides
Potentilla fruticosa
Prunus americana
Prunus avium
Prunus cerasifera
Prunus cerasifera pissardi
Prunus glandulosa plena
Prunus maritima
Prunus nigra
Prunus pennsylvanica
Prunus pumila
Prunus serotina
Prunus serrulata
Prunus subhirtella pendula
Prunus tomentosa
Prunus triloba
Prunus virginiana
Pseudotsuga douglasii
Ptelea trifoliata
Pyrus communis
Quercus alba
Quercus bicolor
Quercus cocinea
Quercus ilicifolia
Quercus imbricaria
Quercus macrocarpa
Quercus palustris
Quercus prinus
Quercus robur
Quercus robur concordia
Quercus rubra ambigua
Quercus velutina
Rhamnus cathartica
Rhamnus frangula
Rhododendron carolinianum
Rhododendron catawbiense
Rhododendron "hybrids"
Rhododendron maximum
Rhodora canadensis
Rhodotypos kerriioides
Rhus canadensis
Rhus copallina
Rhus cotinus
Balsam Poplar
Balm-of-Gilead Poplar
Carolina Poplar
Largetooth Aspen
Lombardy Poplar
Mongolian Poplar
Quaking Aspen
Shrubby Cinquefoil
American Plum
Mazzard
Myrobalan Plum
Purpleleaf Plum
Sour Cherry
Flowering Almond
Beach Plum
Canada Plum
Pin Cherry
Sand Cherry
Black Cherry
Oriental Cherry
Shidare-higan
Nanking Cherry
Flowering Plum
Common Chokecherry
Douglas fir
Common Hoptree
Common Pear
White Oak
Swamp White Oak
Scarlet Oak
Scrub Oak
Shingle Oak
Mossycup Oak
Pin Oak
Chestnut Oak
English Oak

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Northern Red Oak
Black Oak
Common Suchthorn
Glossy Buckthorn
Carolina Rhododendron
Catawba Rhododendron
Hybrid Rhododendrons
Rosebay Rhododendron
Rhodora
Jetbead
Fragrant Sumac
Shining Sumac
Common Smoketree
Rhus copallina
Rhus cotinus
Rhus glabra
Rhus typhina
Rhus typhina laciniata
Ribes cynosbatu
Ribes odoratum
Ribes vulgare
Rhodinia hispida
Roginia hispida "Standards"
Robinia pseudoacacia
Robinia viscosa
Rosa blanda
Rosa cinnamomea
Rosa "F. J. Grootendorst"
Rosa foetida harisoni
Rosa hugonis
Rosa humilis
Rosa lucida
Rosa nitida
Rosa palustris
Rosa rubiginosa
Rosa rubrifolia
Rosa rugosa
Rosa spinosissima
Rosa wihuraliana
Rubus allegheniensis
Rubus hispidus
Rubus occidentalis
Rubus odoratus
Salix babylonica
Salix cinerea
Salix cordata
Salix discolor
Salix fragilis
Salix humilis
Salix inaeana
Salix pentandra
Salix tristis
Salix vitellina
Sambucus canadensis
Sambucus canadensis acutiloba
Sambucus canadensis aurea
Sambucus nigra
Sambucus nigra variegata
Sambucus pubens
Sassafras varifolium
Sciadopitys verticillata
Shining Sumac
Common Smoketree
Smooth Sumac
Staghorn Sumac
Shredded Sumac
Pasture Gooseberry
Golden Currant
Common Red Currant
Rose-acacia
Rose-acacia
Common Locust
Clammy Locust
Meadow Rose
Cinnamon Rose
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Harrison's Yellow
Hugonis Rose
Pasture Rose
Virginia Rose
Bristly Rose
Swamp Rose
Sweetbrier
Redleaf Rose
Rugosa Rose
Scotch Rose
Wichurian Rose
Allegheny Blackberry
Swamp Dewberry
Common Blackcap
Flowering Raspberry
Babylon Weeping Willow
Gray Willow
Heartleaf Willow
Pussy Willow
Brittle Willow
Prairie Willow
Rosemary Willow
Laurel Willow
Dwarf Pussy Willow
Golden Willow
American Elder
Cutleaf American Elder
Golden American Elder
European Elder
Variegated Elder
Scarlet Elder
Common Sassafras
Umbrella-pine
Smilax rotundifolia
Solanum dulcamara
Sophora japonica
Sorbaria arborea
Sorbaria sorbifolia
Sorbus americana
Sorbus aucuparia
Sorbus aucuparia pendula
Sorbus querocifolia
Spiraea billardi
Spiraea bumalda
Spiraea bumalda Anthony Waterer
Spiraea bumalda Froebeli
Spiraea chamaedryfolia
Spiraea japonica ovalifolia
Spiraea latifolia
Spiraea thumbergi
Spiraea tomentosa
Spiraea trichocarpa
Spiraea trilobata
Spiraea vanhouttei
Stephanandra flexuosa
Symphoricarpos mollis
Symphoricarpos racemosus laevigatus
Symphoricarpos vulgaris
Syringa chinensis
Syringa japonica
Syringa josikae
Syringa persica
Syringa villosa
Syringa vulgaris
Taxus canadensis
Taxus cuspidata
Taxus cuspidata capitata
Taxus cuspidata nana
Thuja occidentalis
Thuja occidentalis globosa
Thuja occidentalis lutea
Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis
Thuja occidentalis wareana
Thymus serpyllum
Tilia americana
Tilia cordata
Tilia platyphyllos
Tilia vulgaris
Common Greenbrier
Bitter Nightshade
Chinese Scholartree
Tree-spirea
Ural False-spirea
American Mountain-ash
European Mountain-ash
Weeping Mountain-ash
Oakleaf Mountain-ash
Billiard Spirea
Bumalda Spirea
Anthony Waterer Spirea
Froebel Spirea
Germander Spirea
White Japanese Spirea
Pink Meadow Spirea
Thunberg Spirea
Hardhack
Korean Spirea
Threelobe Spirea
Vanhoutte Spirea
Cutleaf Stephanandra
Spreading Snowberry
Garden Snowberry
Coralberry
Chinene Lilac
Japanese Tree Lilac
Hungarian Lilac
Persian Lilac
Late Lilac
Common Lilac
Canada Yew
Japanese Yew
Dwarf Japanese Yew
American Arborvitae
American Globe Arborvitae
George Peabody Arborvitae
American Pyramidal Arborvitae
Ware Arborvitae
Mother-of-thyme
American Linden
Littleleaf European Linden
Bigleaf European Linden
Common Linden
Tsuga canadensis  
Tsuga canadensis pendula  
Tsuga caroliniana  
Tsuga sieboldi  
Ulmus americana  
Ulmus fulva  
Ulmus glabra  
Ulmus glabra camperdowni  
Ulmus pumila  
Vaccinium canadense  
Vaccinium macrocarpon  
Vaccinium oxyccocus  
Vaccinium pennsylvanicum  
Vaccinium stamineum  
Vaccinium vaillians  
Viburnum acerifolium  
Viburnum alnifolium  
Viburnum cassioides  
Viburnum dentatum  
Viburnum lantana  
Viburnum lentago  
Viburnum opulus  
Viburnum opulus nanum  
Viburnum opulus sterile  
Viburnum prunifolium  
Viburnum scabrellum  
Viburnum sieboldi  
Viburnum tomentosum  
Viburnum tomentosum plicatum  
Viburnum venosum  
Vinca minor  
Vitis aestivalis  
Vitis labrusca  
Vitis vulpina  
Weigela hybrida  
Weigela rosea variegata  
Wisteria sinensis  
Yucca filamentosa  
Zanthorrhiza apiifolia  

Canada Hemlock  
Sargent Weeping Hemlock  
Carolina Hemlock  
Siebold Hemlock  
American Elm  
Slippery Elm  
Scotch Elm  
Camperdown Elm  
Dwarf Asiatic Elm  
Canada Blueberry  
Highbush Blueberry  
Cranberry  
Small Cranberry  
Lowbush Glueberry  
Deerberry  
Dryland Blueberry  
Mapleleaf Viburnum  
Robblebush  
Wither-rod  
Arrowwood  
Wayfaring tree  
Nannyberry  
European Cranberrybush  
Dwarf Cranberrybush  
Common Snowball  
Blackhaw  

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Siebold Viburnum  
Dobblefile Viburnum  
Japanese Snowball  
Veiny Viburnum  
Common Periwinkle  
Summer Grape  
Fox Grape  
Riverbank Grape  
Horticultural varieties of Weigela  
Variegated Pink Weigela  
Chinese Wisteria  
Common Yucca  
Yellowroot
Planting List for Zone B

Abies balsamea
Abies concolor
Abies fraseri
Abies veitchi
Acanthopanax pentaphyllum
Acer dasycarpum
Acer ginnala
Acer negundo
Acer nigrum
Acer pennsylvanicum
Acer platanoides
Acer platanoides schwedleri
Acer rubrum
Acer saccharum
Acer saccharinum wieri
Acer spicatum
Actinidia arguta
Aesculus glabra
Aesculus hippocastanum
Alnus incana
Alnus mitchelliana
Alnus rugosa
Amelanchier canadensis
Amelanchier laevis
Amelanchier stolonifera
Ampelopsis quinquefolia
Ampelopsis tricuspidata
Andromeda glaucophylla
Andromeda polifolia
Aralia spinosa
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi.
Aristolochia sipho
Aronia atropurpurea
Aronia melanocarpa
Artemisia absinthium
Azalea calendulacea
Azalea quinquefolia
Azalea viscosa
Berberis thunbergi
Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea
Berberis vulgaris
Berberis vulgaris atropurpurea
Betula lutea
Betula nigra
Betula papyrifera
Betula pendula gracilis
Betula populifolia

Balsam Fir
White Fir
Fraser Fir
Veitch Fir
Silver Maple
Amur Maple
Boxelder
Black Maple
Striped Maple
Norway Maple
Schwedler Maple
Red Maple
Sugar Maple
Wier Maple
Mountain Maple
Bower Actinidia
Ohio Buckeye
Horsechestnut
Speckled Alder
American Green Alder
Hazel Alder
Downy Shadblow
Allegheny Shadblow
Running Shadblow
Virginia Creeper
Japanese Creeper
Downy Bog-rosemary
Bog-rosemary
Devils-walkingstick
Bearberry
Dutchmans-pipe
Purple Chokeberry
Black Chokeberry
Common Wormwood
Flame Azalea
Cork Azalea
Swamp Azalea
Japanese Barberry
Purpleleaf Japanese Barberry
European Barberry
Purple Barberry
Yellow Birch
River Birch
Canoe Birch
Cutleaf Weeping Birch
Gray Birch
Buddleia davidii
Caragana arborescens
Castanea dentata
Caenothus americanus
Calastrus scandens
Cephalanthus occidentalis
Cercidiphyllum japonicum
Chamaecyparis pisifera
Chamaecyparis pisifera aurea
Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera
Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera aurea
Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa
Chamaedaphne calyculata
Chimaphila umbellata
Chiogenes hispidula
Chionanthus virginica
Clematis jackmani
Clematis paniculata
Clematis virginiana
Clethra alnifolia
Comptonia asplenifolia
Cornus alternifolia
Cornus amomum
Cornus mas
Cornus paniculata
Cornus purpurea
Cornus rugosa
Cornus sanguinea
Cornus sanguinea viridissima
Cornus stolonifera
Corylus americana
Corylus rostrata
Cotoneaster divaricata
Crataegus occinea
Crataegus crus-galli
Crataegus oxyacantha
Crataegus oxyacantha pauli
Crataegus punctata
Cytisus japonica
Daphne cneorum
Daphne mezereum
Deutzia gracilis
Deutzia lemoinei
Deutzia scabra and varieties
Dierika trifida
Dirca palustris
Elaeagnus angustifolia
Elaeagnus longipes
Empetrum nigrum
Epigaea repens
Orange-eye Butterflybush
Siberian Pea-tree
American Chestnut
Jersey-tea
American Bittersweet
Common Buttonbush
Katsura-tree
Sawara Retinospora
Golden Sawara Retinospora
Thread Retinospora
Golden Thread Retinospora
Moss Retinospora
Leatherleaf
Common Pipsissewa
Creeping Snowberry
White Fringetree
Jackman Clematis
Sweet Autumn Clematis
Virgins-bower
Summersweet
Sweetfern
Pagoda Dogwood
Silky Dogwood
Cornelian-cherry
Gray Dogwood
Pale Dogwood
Roundleaf Dogwood
Bloodtwig Dogwood
Greentwig Dogwood
Red-osier Dogwood
American Hazelnut
Beaked Hazelnut
Spreading Cotoneaster
Thicket Hawthorn
Cockspur Thorn
English Hawthorn
Paul English Hawthorn
Dotted Hawthorn
Flowering Quince
Rose Daphne
February Daphne
Slender Deutzia
Lemoine Deutzia
Fuzzy Deutzia
Dwarf Bush-honeysuckle
Leatherwood
Russian-olive
Cherry Elaeagnus
Crowberry
Trailing-arbutus
Euonymus alatus
Euonymus atropurpureus
Euonymus europaeus
Euonymus radicans
Euonymus radicans acutus
Euonymus radicans minus
Euonymus radicans vegetus
Exochorda grandiflora
Fagus americana
Forsythia intermedia
Forsythia suspensa
Forsythia suspensa fortunei
Fraxinus americana
Fraxinus lanceolata
Fraxinus nigra
Fraxinus pennsylvanica
Gaultheria procumbens
Gaylussacia baccata
Gleditsia triacanthos
Hamanelis virginiana
Hicoria ovata
Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora
Hypericum aureum
Ilex laevigata
Ilex verticillata
Juglans cinerea
Jugland nigra
Juniperus chinensis
Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana
Juniperus communis
Juniperus communis depressa
Juniperus sabina
Juniperus virginiana
Kalmia angustifolia
Kalmia latifolia
Kalmia polifolia
Kerria japonica
Kerria japonica argenteo-variegata
Kerria japonica florepleno
Kolkwitzia amabilis
Larix laricina
Larix leptolepis
Ledum groenlandicum
Ligustrum amurense
Ligustrum ibota
Ligustrum ibota regelianum
Ligustrum lodense
Ligustrum vulgare
Winged Euonymus
Wahoo
European Burningbush
Winter creeper
Sharp leaf Winter creeper
Baby Winter creeper
Big leaf Winter creeper
Common Pearl bush
American Beech
Border Forsythia
Weeping Forsythia
Fortune Forsythia
White Ash
Green Ash
Black Ash
Red Ash
Wintergreen
Black Huckleberry
Common Honey locust
Common Witch-hazel
Shag bark Hickory
Snow Hill Hydrangea
Peego Hydrangea
Golden St. Johnswort
Smooth Winterberry
Common Winterberry
Butternut
Black Walnut
Chinese Juniper
Pfitzer Juniper
Common Juniper
Prostrate Juniper
Savin Juniper
Red cedar
Lambkill
Mountain laurel
Bog Kalmia
Kerria
Silver Kerria
Double Kerria
Beauty bush
American Larch
Japanese Larch
True Labrador tea
Amur Privet
Ibota Privet
Regel Privet
Lodense Privet
European Privet
Linnaea borealis americana
Lonicera bella
Lonicera canadensis
Lonicera dioica
Lonicera morrowi
Lonicera sempervirens
Lonicera tatarica
Lycium halimifolium
Lyonia ligustrina
Magnolia acuminata
Malus coronaria
Malus floribunda
Malus halliana
Malus ioensis plena
Malus niedzwetzyana
Malus sylvestris
Malus toringoides
Mitchella repens
Morus alba
Myrica gale
Nemopanthus mucronatus
Ostrya virginiana
Pachysandra terminalis
Philadelphus aureus
Philadelphus coronarius
Philadelphus lemoinei
Physocarpus opulifolius
Physocarpus opulifolius luteus
Picea canadensis
Picea engelmannii
Picea excelsa
Picea excelsa pendula
Picea mariana
Picea pungens
Picea pungens glauca
Picea pungens kosteri
Picea rubra
Pinus banksiana
Pinus cembra
Pinus montana
Pinus montana muggus
Pinus nigra
Pinus parviflora
Pinus ponderosa
Pinus resinosa
Pinus rigida
Pinus strobus
Pinus sylvestris
Platanus occidentalis
Populus alba
American Twinflower
Belle Honeysuckle
American Fly Honeysuckle
Limber Honeysuckle
Morrow Honeysuckle
Trumpet Honeysuckle
Tatarian Honeysuckle
Common Matrimony-vine
He-huckleberry
Cucumbertree
Wild Sweet Crab
Japanese Flowering Crab
Hall Crab
Bechtel Crab
Redvein Crab
Apple
Cutleaf Crab
Partridgeberry
White Mulberry
Sweetgale
Mountain-holly
American Hophornbeam
Japanese Pachysandra
Golden Mockorange
Sweet Mockorange
Lemoine Mockorange
Common Ninebark
Goldleaf Ninebark
White Spruce
Engelmann Spruce
Norway Spruce
Weeping Norway Spruce
Black Spruce
Colorado Spruce
Blue Colorado Spruce
Koster Blue Spruce
Red Spruce
Jack Pine
Swiss Stone Pine
Swiss Mountain Pine
Mugho Pine
Austrian Pine
Japanese White Pine
Western Yellow Pine
Red Pine
Pitch Pine
White Pine
Scotch Pine
American Planetree
White Poplar
Populus balsamifera  
Populus candicans  
Populus eugenei  
Populus grandidentata  
Populus nigra italic  
Populus tremuloides  
Potentilla fruticosa  
Prunus americana  
Prunus avium  
Prunus cerasifera  
Prunus cerasifera pissa  
Prunus cerasus  
Prunus glandulosa plena  
Prunus nigra  
Prunus pennsylvanica  
Prunus pumila  
Prunus serotina  
Prunus virginiana  
Pseudotsuga douglas  
Ptelea trifoliata  
Quercus alba  
Quercus ilicifolia  
Quercus macrocarpa  
Quercus palustris  
Quercus robur  
Quercus rubra ambigu  
Rhamnus cathartica  
Rhododendron carolinianum  
Rhododendron catawbiense  
Rhodora canadensis  
Rhodotypos kerricoides  
Rhus canadensis  
Rhus glabra  
Rhus typhina  
Rhus typhina laciniata  
Ribes cynosbati  
Ribes odoratum  
Ribes variegatum  
Robinia hispida "Standards"  
Robinia pseudoacacia  
Robinia viscosa  
Rosa blanda  
Rosa cinnamomea  
Rosa "F. J. Grootendorst"  
Rosa foetida harisoni  
Rosa hugonis  
Rosa humilis  
Rosa lucida  
Rosa nitida  
Rosa palustris  

Balsam Poplar  
Balm-of-Gilead Poplar  
Carolina Poplar  
Largetooth Poplar  
Lombardy Poplar  
Quaking Aspen  
Shrubby Cinquefoil  
American Plum  
Mazzard  
Myrobalan Plum  
Purpleleaf Plum  
Sour Cherry  
Flowering Almond  
Canada Plum  
Pin Cherry  
Sand Cherry  
Black Cherry  
Common Chokecherry  
Douglas-fir  
Common Hoptree  
White Oak  
Scrub Oak  
Mossycup Oak  
Pin Oak  
English Oak  
Northern Red Oak  
Common Buchthorn  
Carolina Rhododendron  
 Catawba Rhododendron  
Rhodora  
Jetbead  
Fragrant Sumac  
Smooth Sumac  
Staghorn Sumac  
Shredded Sumac  
Pasture Gooseberry  
Golden Currant  
Common Red Currant  
Rose-acacia  
Common Locust  
Clammy Locust  
Meadow Rose  
Cinnamon Rose  
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Harison's Yellow  
Hugonis Rose  
Pasture Rose  
Virginia Rose  
Bristly Rose  
Swamp Rose
Rosa rubiginosa
Rosa rubrifolia
Rosa rugosa
Rubus allegheniensis
Rubus hispidus
Rubus occidentalis
Rubus odoratus
Salix cordata
Salix discolor
Salix fragilis
Salix humilis
Salix pentandra
Salix vitellina
Sambucus canadensis
Sambucus canadensis aurea
Sambucus pubens
Solanum dulcamara
Sorbaria arborea
Sorbaria sorbifolia
Sorbus americana
Sorbus aucuparia
Sorbus aucuparia pendula
Sorbus quercifolia
Spiraea billardi
Spiraea bumalda
Spiraea bumalda Anthony Waterer
Spiraea chamaedryfolia
Spiraea latifolia
Spiraea thunbergi
Spiraea tomentosa
Spiraea trichocarpa
Spiraea vanhouttei
Symphoricarpos racemosus laevigatus
Symphoricarpos vulgaris
Syringa chinensis
Syringa japonica
Syringa josikae
Syringa villosa
Syringa vulgaris
Taxus canadensis
Taxus cuspidata
Taxus cuspidata nana
Thuja occidentalis
Thuja occidentalis globosa
Thuja occidentalis lutea
Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis
Thymus serpyllum
Tilia americana
Tilia platyphyllos
Sweetbrier
Redleaf Rose
Rugosa Rose
Allegheny Blackberry
Swamp Dewberry
Common Blackcap
Flowering Raspberry
Heartleaf Willow
Pussy Willow
Brittle Willow
Prairie Willow
Laurel Willow
Golden Willow
American Elder
Golden American Elder
Scarlet Elder
Bitter Nightshade
Tree-spirea
Ural False-spirea
American Mountain-ash
European Mountain-ash
Weeping Mountain-ash
Oakleaf Mountain-ash
Billiard Spirea
Bumalda Spirea
Anthony Waterer Spirea
Germander Spirea
Pink Meadow Spirea
Thunberg Spirea
Hardhack
Korean Spirea
Vanhoutte Spirea
Garden Snowberry
Coralberry
Chinese Lilac
Japanese Tree Lilac
Hungarian Lilac
Late Lilac
Common Lilac
Canada Yew
Japanese Yew
Dwarf Japanese Yew
American Arborvitae
American Globe Arborvitae
George Peabody Arborvitae
American Pyramidal Arborvitae
Mother-of-thyme
American Linden
Bigleaf European Linden
Tilia vulgaris
Tsuga canadensis
Ulmus americana
Ulmus fulva
Ulmus glabra camperdownii
Vaccinium canadense
Vaccinium corymbosum
Vaccinium macrocarpon
Vaccinium oxycoccus
Vaccinium pennsylvanicum
Vaccinium stamineum
Vaccinium vaccinians
Viburnum acerifolium
Viburnum alnifolium
Viburnum cassinoides
Viburnum dentatum
Viburnum lantana
Viburnum lentego
Viburnum opulus
Viburnum opulus sterile
Viburnum sieboldi
Viburnum tomentosum
Viburnum venosum
Vinca minor
Vitis aestivalis
Vitis labrusca
Vitis vulpina
Weigela hybrida
Visteria sinensis
Zanthorrhiza apilifolia

Common Linden
Canada Hemlock
American Elm
Slippery Elm
Camperdown Elm
Canada Blueberry
Highbush Blueberry
Cranberry
Small Cranberry
Lowbush Blueberry
Deerberry
Dryland Blueberry
Mapleleaf Viburnum
Hobblebush
Wither-rod
Arrowwood
Wayfaring-tree
Nannyberry
European Cranberrybush
Common Snowball
Siebold Viburnum
Doublefile Viburnum
Veiny Viburnum
Common Periwinkle
Summer Grape
Fox Grape
Riverbank Grape
Horticultural varieties of Weigela
Chinese Wisteria
Yellowroot
Planting List for Zone C

Abies balsamea  Balsam Fir
Abies concolor  White Fir
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Acanthopanax pentaphyllum  Silver Fir
Acer dasycarpum  White Fir
Acer ginnala  Silver Fir
Acer negundo  White Fir
Acer pensylvanicum  Silver Fir
Acer platanoides  Silver Fir
Acer platanoides schwedleri  Silver Fir
Acer rubrum  Silver Fir
Acer saccharum  Silver Fir
Acer saccharinum wieri  Silver Fir
Acer spicatum  Silver Fir
Actinidia arguta  Silver Fir
Aesculus glabra  Silver Fir
Aesculus hippocastanum  Silver Fir
Alnus incana  Silver Fir
Alnus michelliana  Silver Fir
Amelanchier canadensis  Silver Fir
Amelanchier laevis  Silver Fir
Amelanchier stolonifera  Silver Fir
Ampelopsis quinquefolia  Silver Fir
Ampelopsis tricuspidata  Silver Fir
Andromeda glaucophylla  Silver Fir
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi  Silver Fir
Aristolochia siphon  Silver Fir
Artemisia absinthium  Silver Fir
Azalea calendulacea  Silver Fir
Azalea viscosa  Silver Fir
Berberis thunbergi  Silver Fir
Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea  Silver Fir
Berberis vulgaris  Silver Fir
Berberis vulgaris atropurpurea  Silver Fir
Betula lutea  Silver Fir
Betula nigra  Silver Fir
Betula papyrifera  Silver Fir
Betula pendula gracilis  Silver Fir
Betula populifolia  Silver Fir
Buddleia davidii  Silver Fir
Caragana arborescens  Silver Fir
Carpinus caroliniana  Silver Fir
Celastrus scandens  Silver Fir
Cercidiphyllum japonicum  Silver Fir
Chamaecyparis pisifera  Silver Fir
Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera  Silver Fir
Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera aurea
Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa
Chamaedaphne calyculata
Chimaphila umbellata
Chiogenes hispidula
Clematis jackmanii
Clematis paniculata
Clematis virginiana
Cornus alternifolia
Cornus amomum
Cornus sanguinea viridissima
Cornus stolonifera
Corylus rostrata
Crataegus oxyacantha
Crataegus punctata
Cydonia japonica
Daphne cneorum
Deutzia gracilis
Deutzia lemoinei
Deutzia scabra and varieties
Diervilla trifida
Dirca palustris
Elaeagnus angustifolia
Empetrum nigrum
Epigaea repens
Euonymus alatus
Euonymus radicans
Euonymus radicans minimus
Euonymus radicans vegetus
Fagus americana
Forsythia intermedia
Forsythia suspensa
Fraxinus americana
Fraxinus nigra
Gaultheria procumbens
Gaylussacia baccata
Gleditsia triacanthos
Hamamelis virginiana
Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora
Hypericum aureum
Ilex verticillata
Juglans cinerea
Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana
Juniperus communis
Juniperus sabina
Kalma angustifolia
Kalma latifolia
Kalma polifolia
Golden Thread Retinospora
Moss Retinospora
Leatherleaf
Common Pipsissewa
Creeping Snowberry
Jackman Clematis
Sweet Autumn Clematis
Virgins-bower
Pagoda Dogwood
Silky Dogwood
Greentwig Dogwood
Red-osier Dogwood
Beaked Hazelnut
English Hawthorn
Dotted Hawthorn
Flowering Quince
Rose Daphne
Slender Deutzia
Lemoine Deutzia
Fuzzy Deutzia
Dwarf Bush-honeysuckle
Leatherwood
Russian-olive
Crowberry
Trailing-arbutus
Winged Euonymus
Wintercreeper
Baby Wintercreeper
Bigleaf Wintercreeper
American Beech
Border Forsythia
Weeping Forsythia
White Forsythia
Black Ash
Wintergreen
Black Huckleberry
Common Honeylocust
Common Witch-hazel
Snowhill Hydrangea
Peegee Hydrangea
Golden St. Johnswort
Common Winterberry
Butternut
Pfitzer Juniper
Common Juniper
Savin Juniper
Lambkill
Mountain-laurel
Bog Kalmia
Kolkwitzia amabilis
Larix laricina
Ledum groenlandicum
Ligustrum ibota
Ligustrum lodense
Ligustrum vulgare
Limnaea borealis americana
Lonicera bella
Lonicera canadensis
Lonicera morrowi
Lonicera sempervirens
Lonicera tatarica
Lycium halimifolium
Malus floribunda
Malus hallinan
Malus ioensis plena
Malus niedzwetzkaniana
Malus sylvestris
Mitchella repens
Myrica gale
Memopanthus mucronatus
Pachysandra terminalis
Philadelphus aureus
Philadelphus coronarius
Philadelphus lemoinei
Physocarpus opulifolius
Physocarpus opulifolius luteus
Picea canadensis
Picea excelsa
Picea mariana
Picea pungens glauca
Picea rubra
Pinus banksiana
Pinus montana mughus
Pinus resinosa
Pinus strobus
Pinus sylvestris
Populus alba
Populus balsamifera
Populus eugenei
Populus grandidentata
Populus nigra italic
Populus tremuloides
Potentilla fruticosa
Prunus americana
Prunus cerasifera
Prunus cerasifera pissardi
Prunus cerasus
Prunus glandulosa plena
Prunus nigra
Beautybush
American Larch
True Labrador-tea
Ibota Privet
Lodense Privet
European Privet
American Twinflower
Belle Honeysuckle
American Fly Honeysuckle
Morrow Honeysuckle
Trumpet Honeysuckle
Tatarian Honeysuckle
Common Matrimony-vine
Japanese Flowering Crab
Hall Crab
Bechtel Crab
Redvein Crab
Apple
Partridgeberry
Sweetgale
Mountain-holly
Japanese Pachysandra
Golden Mockorange
Sweet Mockorange
Lemoine Mockorange
Common Ninebark
Goldleaf Ninebark
White Spruce
Norway Spruce
Black Spruce
Blue Colorado Spruce
Red Spruce
Jack Pine
Mugho Pine
Red Pine
White Pine
Scotch Pine
White Poplar
Balsam Poplar
Carolina Poplar
Largetooth Aspen
Lombardy Poplar
Quaking Aspen
Shrubby Cinquefoil
American Plum
Myrobalan Plum
Purpleleaf Plum
Sour Cherry
Flowering Almond
Canada Plum
Prunus pennsylvanica
Prunus pumila
Prunus serotina
Prunus virginiana
Ptelea trifoliata
Quercus rubra ambigua
Rhamnus cathartica
Rhododendron catawbiense
Rhodora canadensis
Rhus typhina
Ribes odoratum
Robinia pseudoacacia
Rosa blanda
Rosa "F. J. Grootendorst"
Rosa foetida harisoni
Rosa humilis
Rosa palustris
Rosa rubiginosa
Rosa rubrifolia
Rosa rugosa
Rubus odoratus
Salix cordata
Salix discolor
Salix humilis
Salix pentandra
Salix vitellina
Sambucus canadensis
Sambucus canadensis aurea
Sambucus pubens
Sorbaria arbores
Sorbaria sorbifolia
Sorbus americana
Sorbus querccifolia
Spiraea billardi
Spiraea bumalda
Spiraea chamaedryfolia
Spiraea latifolia
Spiraea tomentosa
Spiraea trichocarpa
Spiraea vanhouttei
Symphoricarpos racemosus laevigatus
Syringa chinensis
Syringa japonica
Syringa josikae
Syringa villosa
Syringa vulgaris
Taxus canadensis
Taxus cuspidata
Thuja occidentalis
Thuja occidentalis globosa
Pin Cherry
Sand Cherry
Black Cherry
Common Chokecherry
Common Hoptree
Northern Red Oak
Common Buchthorn
Catawba Rhododendron
Rhodora
Staghorn Sumac
Golden Currant
Common Locust
Meadow Rose
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Harison's Yellow
Pasture Rose
Swamp Rose
Sweetbrier
Redleaf Rose
Rugosa Rose
Flowering Raspberry
Heartleaf Willow
Pussy Willow
Prairie Willow
Laurel Willow
Golden Willow
American Elder
Golden American Elder
Scarlet Elder
Tree-spirea
Ural False-spirea
American Mountain-ash
Oakleaf Mountain-ash
Billiard Spirea
Bumalda Spirea
Germander Spirea
Pink Meadow Spirea
Hardhack
Korean Spirea
Vanhoutte Spirea
Garden Snowberry
Chinese Lilac
Japanese Tree Lilac
Hungarian Lilac
Late Lilac
Common Lilac
Canada Yew
Japanese Yew
American Arborvitae
American Globe Arborvitae
Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis
Tilia americana
Tilia platyphyllos
Tsuga canadensis
Ulmus americana
Ulmus glabra camperdowni
Vaccinium canadense
Vaccinium corymbosum
Vaccinium macrocarpon
Vaccinium oxycoccus
Vaccinium pennsylvanicum
Vaccinium vacillans
Viburnum alnifolium
Viburnum cassinoides
Viburnum dentatum
Viburnum opulus
Viburnum tomentosum
Vinca minor
Vitis labrusca

American Pyramidal Arborvitae
American Linden
Bigleaf European Linden
Canada Hemlock
American Elm
Camperdown Elm
Canada Blueberry
Highbush Blueberry
Cranberry
Small Cranberry
Lowbush Blueberry
Dryland Blueberry
Hobblebush
Wither-rod
Arrowwood
European Cranberrybush
Doublefile Viburnum
Common Periwinkle
Fox Grape
Planting list for Zone D

Abies balsamea
Acanthopanax pentaphyllum
Acer dasyacarpum
Acer ginnala
Acer negundo
Acer pennsylvanicum
Acer platanoides
Acer platanoides schwedleri
Acer rubrum
Acer saccharum
Acer saccharinum wieri
Acer spicatum
Actinidia arguta
Aesculus glabra
Aesculus hippocastanum
Alnus incana
Alnus michelliana
Amelanchier canadensis
Amelanchier laevis
Amelanchier stolonifera
Ampelopsis quinquefolia
Andromeda glaucophylla
Aristolochia siphó
Artemisia absinthium
Azalea calendulacea
Azalea viscosa
Berberis thumbergi
Berberis thumbergi atropurpurea
Berberis vulgaris
Betula lutea
Betula papyrifera
Betula pendula gracilis
Betula populifolia
Buddleia davidii
Caragana arborescens
Celastrus scandens
Ceroidiphyllum japonicum
Chamaecyparis pisifera
Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera
Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera aurea
Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa
Chamaedaphne calyculata
Chimaphila umbellata
Chionages hispidula
Clematis jackmanii
Clematis paniculata
Balsam Fir
Silver Maple
Amur Maple
Boxelder
Striped Maple
Norway Maple
Schwedler Maple
Red Maple
Sugar Maple
Wier Maple
Mountain Maple
Bower Actinidia
Ohio Buckeye
Horsechestnut
Speckled Alder
American Green Alder
Downy Shadbloom
Allegheny Shadbloom
Running Shadbloom
Virginia Creeper
Downy Bog-rosemary
Dutchmans-pipe
Common Wormwood
Flame Azalea
Swamp Azalea
Japanese Barberry
Purpleleaf Japanese Barberry
European Barberry
Yellow Birch
Canoe Birch
Cutleaf Weeping Birch
Gray Birch
Orange-eye Butterflybush
Siberian Pea-tree
American Bittersweet
Katsura-tree
Sawara Retinospora
Thread Retinospora
Golden Thread Retinospora
Moss Retinospora
Leatherleaf
Common Pipsissewa
Creeping Snowberry
Jackman Clematis
Sweet Autumn Clematis
Cornus alternifolia
Cornus stolonifera
Corylus rostrata
Crataegus oxyacantha
Daphne cneorum
Deutzia gracilis
Diervilla trifida
Dirca palustris
Elaeagnus angustifolia
Empetrum nigrum
Euonymus alatus
Euonymus radicans
Euonymus radicans minimus
Euonymus radicans vegetus
Fagus americana
Fraxinus nigra
Gaultheria procumbens
Gaultheria procumbens
Gleditsia triacanthos
Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora
Hydrangea aurea
Ilex verticillata
Juglans cinerea
Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana
Juniperus sabina
Kalina angustifolia
Kalina latifolia
Kolkwitzia amabilis
Larix laricina
Larix leptolepis
Ledum groenlandicum
Ligustrum ibota
Ligustrum lodense
Ligustrum vulgare
Limnea borealis americana
Lonicera bella
Lonicera canadensis
Lonicera morrowi
Lonicera sempervirens
Lonicera tatarica
Malus floribunda
Malus halliana
Malus loensis plena
Malus niedzwetzkyana
Malus sylvestris
Mitchella repens
Myrica gale
Nemopanthus mucronatus
Philadelphus aureus
Philadelphus coronarius
Pagoda Dogwood
Red-osier Dogwood
Beaked Hazelnut
English Hawthorn
Rose Daphne
Slender Deutzia
Dwarf Bush-honeysuckle
Leatherwood
Russian-olive
Crowberry
Winged Euonymus
Wintercreeper
Baby Wintercreeper
Bigleaf Wintercreeper
American Beech
Black Ash
Wintergreen
Black Huckleberry
Common Honeymonua
Snowhill Hydrangea
Peegee Hydrangea
Golden St. Johnswort
Common Winterberry
Butternut
Pfitzer Juniper
Savin Juniper
Lambkill
Mountain-laurel
Beautybush
American Larch
Japanese Larch
True Labrador-tea
Ibota Privet
Lodense Privet
European Privet
American Twinflower
Belle Honeysuckle
American Fly Honeysuckle
Morrow Honeysuckle
Trumpet Honeysuckle
Tatarian Honeysuckle
Japanese Flowering Crab
Hall Crab
Bechtel Crab
Redvein Crab
Apple
Partridgeberry
Sweetgale
Mountain-holly
Golden Mockorange
Sweet Mockorange
Physocarpus opulifolius
Physocarpus opulifolius luteus
Picea canadensis
Picea pungens glauca
Picea rubra
Pinus banksiana
Pinus montana mughus
Pinus resinosa
Pinus strobus
Populus alba
Populus balsamifera
Populus eugenei
Populus grandidentata
Populus nigra italic
Populus tremuloides
Potentilla fruticosa
Prunus americana
Prunus cerasifera
Prunus cerasifera pissardi
Prunus glandulosa plena
Prunus nigra
Prunus pennsylvanica
Prunus pumila
Prunus virginiana
Quercus rubra ambigua
Rhamnus cathartica
Rhododendron catawbiense
Rhodora canadensis
Rhus typhina
Ribes odoratum
Robinia pseudoacacia
Rosa blanda
Rosa "F. J. Grootendorst"
Rosa foetida harisoni
Rosa rugosa
Rubus odoratus
Salix cordata
Salix discolor
Salix humilis
Salix pentandra
Salix vitellina
Sambucus canadensis
Sambucus canadensis aurea
Sambucus pubens
Sorbaria arborea
Sorbaria sorbifolia
Sorbus americana
Sorbus quercifolia
Spiraea billardi
Spiraea bumalda

Common Ninebark
Goldleaf Ninebark
White Spruce
Blue Colorado Spruce
Red Spruce
Jack Pine
Mugho Pine
Red Pine
White Pine
White Poplar
Balsam Poplar
Carolina Poplar
Largetooth Aspen
Lombardy Poplar
Quaking Aspen
Shrubby Cinquefoil
American Plum
Myrobalan Plum
Purpleleaf Plum
Flowering Almond
Canada Plum
Pin Cherry
Sand Cherry
Common Chokecherry
Northern Red Oak
Common Buckthorn
Catawba Rhododendron
Rhodora
Staghorn Sumac
Golden Currant
Common Locust
Meadow Rose
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Harison's Yellow
Rugosa Rose
Flowering Raspberry
Heartleaf Willow
Pussy Willow
Prairie Willow
Laurel Willow
Golden Willow
American Elder
Golden American Elder
Scarlet Elder
Tree-spirea
Ural False-spirea
American Mountain-ash
Oakleaf Mountain-ash
Billiard Spirea
Bumalda Spirea
Germander Spirea
Pink Meadow Spirea
Hardhack
Korean Spirea
Vanhouette Spirea
Garden Snowberry
Chinese Lilac
Japanese Tree Lilac
Hungarian Lilac
Late Lilac
Common Lilac
Canada Yew
Japanese Yew
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American Arborvitae
American Globe Arborvitae
American Pyramidal Arborvitae
American Linden
Bigleaf European Linden
Canada Hemlock
American Elm
Canada Blueberry
Highbush Blueberry
Cranberry
Small Cranberry
Lowbush Blueberry
Hobblebush
Withe-rod
Arrowwood
European Cranberrybush
Doublefile Viburnum
Common Periwinkle
SUMMARY

A study has been made of woody plants of ornamental value under actual growing conditions in Maine to determine those which are hardy.

In order to give due consideration to climatic variation within the State, and to delimit areas which could be said to have similar growing conditions, four zones were established by divisional lines which connect points recorded as having 150, 130, and 110 frost-free days, respectively.

Selected stations were visited in the growing season to determine the woody plants which had been established.

A check list is presented in such form as to indicate the zones in which each plant was observed. Herbaria and botanical literature relating to Maine plants were searched, and many useful plants therein found are included in the check list.

For each zone a planting list has been made which includes the woody plants found apparently to be hardy and therefore considered suitable for use in landscape plantings within that area.

Although these lists include a majority of the woody plants suitable for landscape gardening purposes, they are by no means complete; many worthwhile plants which horticultural information suggests should be perfectly adaptable to Maine climate have not yet been given satisfactory trial in the State. Likewise, it is probable that some plants now found only in Zone A would be perfectly hardy.
in other zones.

It is hoped that this study may form a basis for further investigation, particularly in the introduction on trial of plants into zones in which they do not now appear.
LITERATURE CITED


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