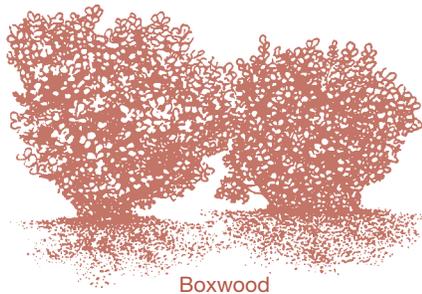
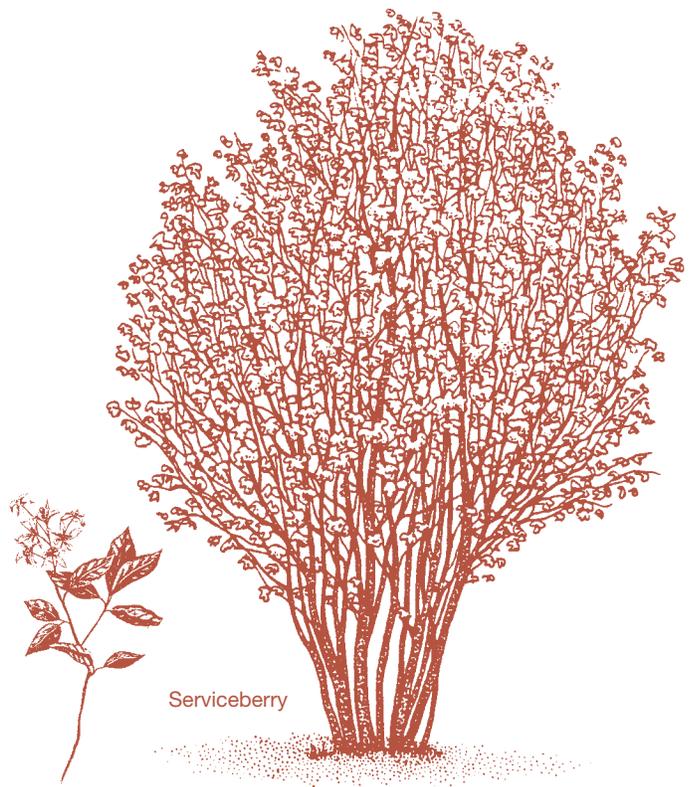


A Guide for Selecting Shrubs for Pennsylvania Landscapes



Boxwood



Serviceberry

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INTRODUCTION

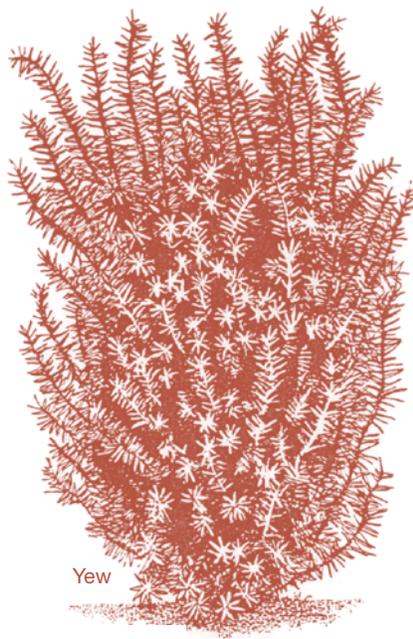
A well-rounded landscape design balances the use and placement of evergreen and deciduous plant materials. Evergreen shrubs add an air of permanence and continuity to the landscape while deciduous flowering shrubs impart a constantly renewed and changing series of focal points that move throughout the landscape with the changing seasons. The selection and placement of shrubs on your property will serve to unify the total landscape design while offering unique characteristics and features for each of the chosen rooms within the landscape.

Shrubs frequently act as intermediate units working in partnership with the ornamental trees to provide scale and structure for the larger shade trees and the people and animals that interact with the landscape. Carefully selecting shrubs for specific landscape function and characteristics with an eye toward adaptability to the site and future maintenance requirements can result in a collection that is aesthetically pleasing, functional, and long lasting. Most shrubs can serve as border plants, accent plants with seasonal color, or as screening for privacy.

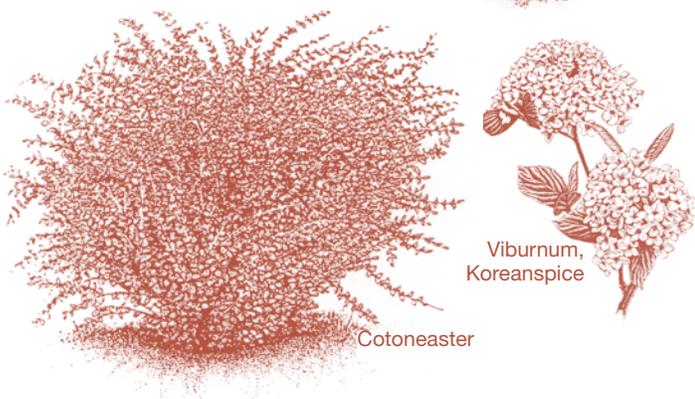
The deciduous and evergreen shrubs described in this publication were selected to provide a broad perspective of the landscape plants available for use in Pennsylvania. The plants and cultivars listed are intended to assist landscape designers and gardeners in choosing plants to meet size limitations, aesthetic interests (e.g., flower color and period, fruit color and period, textural characteristics, foliage color, and overall plant form) and to provide information on the environmental requirements of the plants to ensure success in the landscape. The list is not an exhaustive or complete list of plants useful and adaptable to Pennsylvania conditions. The cultivars (cultivated varieties) and species listed represent some of the better ornamental plants and the diversity of plants available in the marketplace.

In working with this list and further investigating the shrubs listed through available books and Internet resources, it is important to carefully choose plants based on their cultural and environmental requirements, their ultimate size and adaptability to the site, as well as their seasons of interest and aesthetic value (e.g., flower, fruit, foliage color and texture, and bark color). By carefully planning and knowing the site conditions (e.g., soil texture, pH, drainage, and compaction; prevailing winds; sun and shade patterns throughout the day and seasons; and average minimum and maximum temperatures for the area and seasons) plant selection can be made easier, design intentions can be met, and maintenance problems may be reduced or avoided.

This guide is organized in two parts by deciduous shrubs and evergreen shrubs as well as by relative ultimate height to be expected for the plants listed (less than 3 feet, 3–5 feet, 5–10 feet). Initial selection of a plant that best fits the size restrictions of the site is the correct approach rather than attempting to control the growth of a plant with an ultimate size larger than its position in the landscape (e.g., a 15-foot-tall shrub in front of the picture window). In choosing plants based on size,



Yew



Cotoneaster

Viburnum,
Koreanspice

it is also important to consider form. Listed plants are also described by form (rounded, mounded, creeper, spreading, columnar, pyramidal) to provide information on spread and overall habits that are available with a given species. Choosing plants by form as well as height will ensure that a mounded or broad-spreading plant is less likely to be placed in a narrow space or planted too closely to a sidewalk, which would require severe pruning or removal at a later date to allow sidewalk access and to prevent the loss of the design intent.

Plants are listed by botanical and common name with representative cultivars and whether the plant is native to Pennsylvania (*). In addition, each plant has a hardiness zone designation, which indicates the coldest area in which the plant will live. The lower the hardiness-zone number assigned to a plant, the harder the plant and the colder the area. Within limits, hardy plants can be moved into warmer zones but not colder zones. Sometimes when hardy plants are moved into very warm zones, the plant does not receive adequate winter cold to mature the flower buds and subsequent fruit crop.

Cold hardiness is given considerable attention, but total hardiness for the area should not be overlooked. Total hardiness is defined as a plant's ability to survive and thrive under a given set of conditions. If a plant cannot do well in all seasons, it is not totally hardy in that particular location.

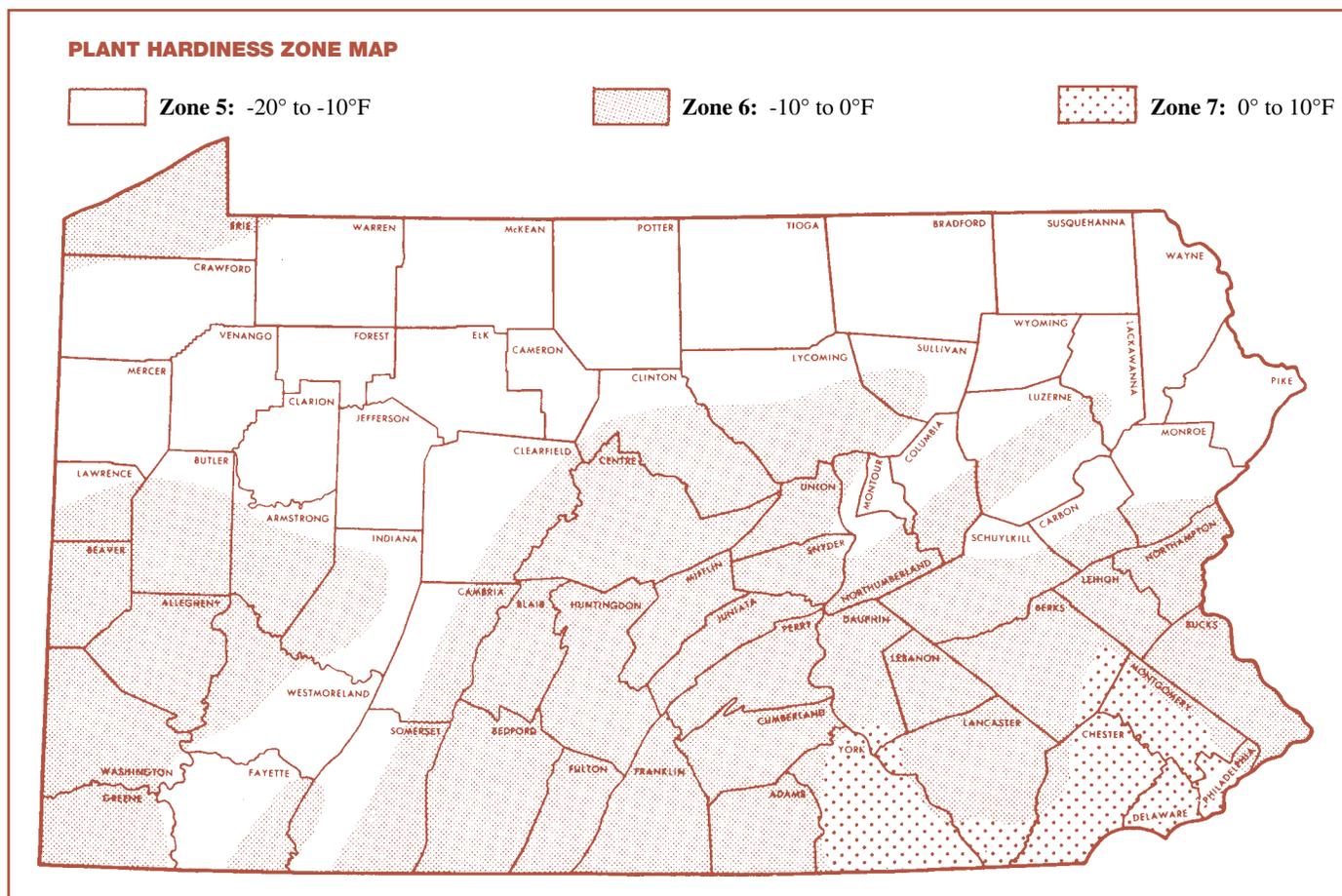
Total hardiness can be affected by temperature (summer and winter), available moisture, soil types, soil acidity, air pollution, or available light for the foliage.

The hardiness zones within Pennsylvania are shown on the accompanying map. Zone numbers following plant names in this publication refer to those shown on this map. Shrubs with a zone number lower than 5 will be hardy in all areas of Pennsylvania.

To further assist with plant selection using this guide, information on site preferences, tolerances, and flower and foliage characteristics are provided in the following tables. Unfortunately, it is not possible to discuss all the characteristics of the plants in this publication. The topics mentioned here are those that tend to have a major impact on the value and usefulness of the plant in a landscape design. For more detailed information, consult plant books (a list of resources is provided at the end of this publication) and trusted plant Web sites and, most important, visit local botanic gardens, arboreta, and nurseries to see the plants and evaluate their characters directly.



Potentilla



BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ZONE	FORM	ADAPTATION AND REMARKS
Deciduous Shrubs (less than 3 feet)				
<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i> 'Prostrata'	Prostrate glossy abelia	5	Mounded	Prefers acidic, moist, well-drained soils and full sun to partial shade. May be a winter dieback shrub in zone 5. Funnel-shaped white to pink flowers on new growth from May–June through frost.
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> *	Bearberry	2	Creeper	Prefers sun to part shade, dry, acidic sites, and sandy soils. Dark green foliage changes to bronze red in fall and winter.
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> var. <i>atropurpurea</i> 'Crimson Pygmy'	Crimson pygmy barberry	5	Mounded	Prefers full sun. Adaptable to soil conditions. Tolerates dry and urban conditions. Intolerant of extremely wet sites. Reddish to bronze foliage color in early spring. Yellow flowers in mid-May. Branches are spiny. Invasive research has reported this cultivar to be less seedy.
<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>	Japanese quince	5	Spreading	Densely branched, thorny low barrier plant adaptable to soil conditions. May become chlorotic at high pH. Performs well in dry soils. Prefers full sun to partial shade. Flowers orange red to scarlet on one-year wood mid-April to early May. Not as ornamental as common quince.
<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	Cranberry cotoneaster	4	Mounded	Prefers moist, well-drained soils, including light sands and heavy clay soils. Adaptable to a wide range of soil pH. Displays good drought and salt tolerance. Dark glossy green leaves during the season accented by pinkish flowers in May–June and red fruit in Aug.–Sept. Can be a trash and debris collector.
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Rockspray cotoneaster	5	Creeper	Deciduous to semi-evergreen. Pink flowers in mid-June. Red fruit in Sept.–Nov. Lustrous green foliage turns red to purple in fall.
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i> 'Nikko'	Nikko slender deutzia	5	Mounded	Best moved in spring. Adaptable to soil pH and general garden soils. Prefers full sun. Will require renewal pruning over time. White flowers in late May. Green foliage turning deep burgundy in the fall.
<i>Diervilla rivularis</i>	Georgia bush-honeysuckle	5	Spreading	Adaptable to conditions. Trumpet flowers opening lemon yellow maturing yellow red in dense panicles in June–August on current season's growth. Dark green leaves turn yellow red in fall.
<i>Forsythia viridissima</i> 'Broxensis'	Bronx greenstem forsythia	5	Mounded	Adaptable to a range of soil conditions. Prefers full sun. Tolerates urban conditions. Stiff, green stems reach 1 inch tall. Dark green serrated leaves and primrose yellow flowers late March to April.
<i>Forsythia x</i> 'Arnold Dwarf'	Arnold dwarf forsythia	6	Mounded	Conditions similar to above 'Bronxensis' and hybrid forsythia. Sparse flowers of green yellow to pale yellow in March–April.

* Pennsylvania native

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ZONE	FORM	ADAPTATION AND REMARKS
<i>Hypericum kalmianum</i>	Kalm St. Johnswort	5	Rounded	Prefers full sun, dry rocky soils, pH adaptable; exfoliating bark; shiny brown twigs; bright yellow flowers, early May; blue green foliage turning yellow and/or orange in fall.
<i>Indigofera kirilowii</i>	Kirilow indigo	5	Erect, suckering	Adaptable to soil conditions. Rose or white flowers densely covering long erect racemes on new growth in June–July. Bright green foliage. A dieback shrub in severe winters rebounds with rapid regrowth in the spring.
<i>Rhus aromatica</i> * 'Gro-low'	Gro-low sumac	2	Spreading	Prefers acid, well-drained soils. Tolerates some shade. Excellent groundcover for banks and slopes. Glossy green foliage turning red to reddish purple in the fall.
<i>Spiraea japonica</i> (formerly <i>Spiraea x bumalda</i>) 'Dolchica' 'Goldflame' 'Little Princess' 'Magic Carpet'	Japanese spirea	4	Rounded	Tolerates soil conditions, except wet. Prefers full sun. Numerous cultivars with foliage emerging pink to reddish and changing to dark blue green, variegated, or yellow to yellow gold based on cultivar. Crimson flowers in late June.
<i>Stephanandra incisa</i> 'Crispa'	Cutleaf stephanandra	5	Mounded	Prefers moist, well-drained, acidic soil; full sun to light shade, and wind protection. Inconspicuous yellowish white flowers in mid-June.
<i>Viburnum opulus</i> var. <i>opulus</i> 'Compactum' 'Nanum' 'Losely's Compact'	Dwarf cranberrybush	4	Globe	Very adaptable to soil conditions. Fruits best in full sun. Red stem color. Glossy green foliage in the summer turning yellow-red to reddish purple in the fall. White flowers in late May. Bright red persistent berry in Sept.–Oct. The listed cultivars have been reported to be less seedy with low seed viability.
<i>Xanthorhiza simplicissima</i> *	Yellow-root	5	Creeping, erect	Prefers acid, moist but well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Lustrous bright green pinnately compound leaves turning yellow to orange fall color. Inconspicuous flowers in long racemes in March and April.

* Pennsylvania native

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ZONE	FORM	ADAPTATION AND REMARKS
Deciduous Shrubs (3–5 feet)				
<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i>	Glossy abelia	6	Mounded	See earlier description for cultural conditions.
<i>Amelanchier stolonifera</i> *	Running serviceberry	4	Suckering, upright	Prefers full sun to partial shade; acidic, moist, well-drained soils; and tolerates dry conditions. Similar characteristics to larger <i>Amelanchier</i> species with white flowers prior to leaf out and purplish fruit. Forms a thicket and has had limited ornamental trade development.
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese barberry	5	Mounded	Tolerant of shade, dry soils; yellow flowers, mid-May; thorny; red fruit (Oct.–Mar.); red fall foliage color. Good hedge plant.
‘Aurea’				Vivid yellow leaves. Dense, slow growing. Turns yellow green in shade. Invasive research has reported this cultivar to be less seedy.
<i>Callicarpa dichotoma</i> ‘Early Amethyst’ ‘Issai’ ‘Albifructus’	Purple beautyberry	5	Mounded	Prefers well-drained soil and full sun to partial shade. Flowers are produced on new growth, allowing for renewal pruning. Pink to lavender flowers are borne on cymes above the foliage in June–Aug. Fruit are white to magenta in Sept.–Oct. Foliage consists of medium green leaves borne in one plant along stems.
<i>Callicarpa japonica</i>	Japanese beautyberry	5	Mounded	Similar preferences as <i>C. dichotoma</i> .
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i> *	New Jersey tea	4	Broad, rounded	Prefers full sun, well-drained soils. Tolerates dry sites and shade. White panicle flowers at branch tips in June–July.
<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i>	Common flowering quince	4	Upright	Adaptable to soil conditions and performs well in dry soils. Prefers full sun to partial shade. Chlorotic in high pH soils. Five-petaled scarlet to red single or double-flowered forms on old wood in March and April. Pome fruit in fall edible with cooking or used for preserves. Moderately spiny.
<i>Comptonia peregrina</i> *	Sweetfern	4	Rounded	Difficult to transplant. Prefers organic, shady, sterile, acid soils in full sun or partial shade. Inconspicuous flowers. Aromatic foliage is dark green during the season until leaf drop.
<i>Corylopsis pauciflora</i>	Buttercup winterhazel	6	Spreading	Requires protection from wind and prefers full sun and high-pH soils. Fragrant primrose flowers in late April.
<i>Corylopsis spicata</i>	Spike winterhazel	5	Spreading	Similar cultural conditions. Crooked, flexible branches. Yellow, fragrant flowers in pendulous racemes in April.
<i>Daphne x burkwoodii</i> ‘Carol Mackie’	Carol Mackie burkwood daphne	4	Mounded	Early spring planting. Does not move easily. Prefers well-drained, moist, nearly neutral soils in light shade and protected from winter with snow or pine bows. Cream-edged leaves and fragrant, light pink flowers in May. Short lived.

* Pennsylvania native

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ZONE	FORM	ADAPTATION AND REMARKS
Deciduous Shrubs (3–5 feet)				
<i>Daphne mezereum</i>	February daphne	5	Upright	Tolerant of shade. Rosy purple flowers in early April. Semi-evergreen. See planting conditions above.
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	Slender deutzia	5	Mounded	White flowers in late May. See previous description.
<i>Dasiphora fruticosa*</i>	Bush or shrubby cinquefoil	4	Mounded	Easy to grow. Tolerates poor sites, dry soil, and cold. Prefers sun. Yellow flowers in mid-May. Formerly listed in the genus <i>Potentilla</i> .
<i>Diervilla sessifolia</i>	Southern bush-honeysuckle	4	Spreading	Adaptable to conditions. Sulfur yellow trumpet flowers in June–August on current season's growth.
<i>Eubotrys racemosa*</i>	Sweetbells, fetterbush	5	Mounded	Prefers moist to wet areas in partial shade to shade. This suckering native related to leucothoe has bright green, shallow-toothed leaves that turn red in the fall. White to pinkish cylindrical flowers on short racemes in May–June.
<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>	Weeping forsythia	5	Mounded	Growing conditions similar to other forsythia species (see <i>F. x intermedia</i>). Yellow flowers in mid-April.
<i>Fothergilla gardenii</i> 'Eastern Form'	Dwarf fothergilla	5	Rounded	Prefers acidic, organic sandy loam, well-drained soils in partial shade to full sun. White fragrant flowers on a squat bottlebrush spike in May prior to leaf out. Dark green to bluish green summer foliage turns brilliant yellow to scarlet throughout the plant in the fall in Oct.–Nov. Numerous cultivars.
<i>Hydrangea arborescens*</i>	Smooth hydrangea	4	Broad, mounded	Transplants readily. Adaptable to soil pH and conditions. Prefers partial shade but with good soil moisture will grow well. Flowers on new wood and can be mowed to rejuvenate.
'Annabelle'				White, 1-inch-diameter flower clusters on erect branches in June–July.
'Grandiflora'				White 6- to 8-inch-diameter flower clusters in mid-June–July.
<i>Ilex verticillata*</i>	Winterberry	5	Upright	Dioecious. Tolerant of acid and wet soils. Inconspicuous flowers. Red fruit in Aug.–Nov.
'Redsprite'			Compact, rounded	Larger fruit than other cultivars. Can be pollinated by 'Apollo' or 'Jim Dandy' male forms.
<i>Itea virginica*</i>	Virginia sweetspire	5	Erect	Tolerates wet soils. White, lightly fragrant flowers borne on dense upright racemes in late May to June. Fall foliage color varies from yellow to orange, reddish purple and scarlet. Will form large colonies.
'Little Henry'			Compact	

* Pennsylvania native

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ZONE	FORM	ADAPTATION AND REMARKS
Deciduous Shrubs (3–5 feet)				
<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	Winter jasmine	6	Mounded	Very adaptable to poor soils and dry sites. Prefers full sun. Tip layers to spread. Nice green bark, esp. in winter. Yellow flowers in late March.
<i>Kerria japonica</i>	Japanese kerria	6	Mounded	Prefers loamy, well-drained soils with moderate fertility and light to partial shade. Stems may suffer winter injury and rabbit damage. Attractive green bark. Yellow flowers in mid-May. Yellow and/or orange fall color.
<i>Prunus glandulosa</i> 'Sinensis'	Dwarf flowering Almond	5	Mounded	Prefers full sun and well-drained soil. Noted mostly for its double pink flowers in early May. No fruit. One-season ornamental value.
<i>Rhododendron x kosteranum</i>	Mollis azalea	6	Rounded	Prefers moist, well-drained, acidic, highly organic soils. Flowers are yellow to red and appear in late May. Leaves have a hairy upper surface margins and glandular tip.
<i>Rhododendron periclymenoides*</i>	Pinxterbloom azalea	5	Rounded	Adapted to dry, sandy, rocky soils. Prefers moist, acidic soils. Flowers pink in late May. Leaves are bright green in summer and turn dull yellow in fall. Stoloniferous.
<i>Rhododendron viscosum*</i>	Swamp azalea	4	Rounded	Prefers moist, acidic soils. Found growing on freshwater pond edges. Flowers with a clove scent mid-May–June. Leaves lustrous green.
<i>Rhododendron yedoensis</i> var. <i>poukhanensis</i>	Korean azalea	5	Rounded	Prefers similar conditions to azaleas described above. Dark green foliage turns orange to red purple in fall. Purple flowers in mid-May.
<i>Rhodotypos scandens</i>	Jetbead	6	Rounded, spreading	Very adaptable to soil conditions tolerating full or shade and that are crowded and polluted. White flowers in mid-May. Bright green foliage may be confused with Kerria. Black fruit in clusters of four.
<i>Rosa blanda*</i>	Smooth rose	2	Upright	Cold-hardy, native rose requiring well-drained soils. Nearly thornless except near leaf bases. Single pink flowers in May–June. Red fruit in fall.
<i>Rosa carolina*</i>	Carolina rose	4	Suckering	Common in rocky banks, dry, shale barren sites. Upright, native rose. Solitary large pink flowers in May–July. Armed with straight prickles.
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Rugosa rose	2	Rounded	Tolerant of dry soil, salt, and full-sun conditions. Textured upper leaf surface in dull to dark green. Deep pink flowers in early June.
<i>Rosa setigera*</i>	Prairie rose	4	Broad, mounded	Large, spreading native rose found in sandy soils. Single, rose-colored flowers in June–July. Bearing stout, curved prickles. Not suited to small gardens.

* Pennsylvania native

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ZONE	FORM	ADAPTATION AND REMARKS
Deciduous Shrubs (3–5 feet)				
<i>Rosa virginiana</i> *	Virginia rose	3	Mounded, suckering	Handsome native rose. Found in open woods, thickets, and roadsides. Armed with straight to slightly curved prickles. Solitary and fragrant magenta to pink single flowers. Glossy dark green foliage turns purple then orange red, crimson, and yellow in fall. Reddish canes. Good as a barrier plant in sandy soils and where salt is a problem.
<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Japanese spirea	6	Rounded	See earlier notes on growing conditions.
'Anthony Waterer'	Anthony waterer spirea			Lustrous dark green upper eaves, pubescent lower along veins; crimson flowers, mid- to late June.
<i>Spiraea x cinerea</i> 'Grefsheim'	Ashy spirea	4	Mounded	Small white flowers covering leafless branches in April. See early notes on spirea for cultural information.
<i>Spiraea nipponica</i> 'Snowmound'	Snowmound spirea	4	Mounded	Small, dark blue green leaves and white flowers in late May–June. See notes on spirea for cultural information.
<i>Spiraea thunbergii</i>	Thunberg spirea	5	Mounded	White flowers in early May. Yellow and/or orange fall color. See notes on spirea for cultural information.
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> *	Snowberry	4	Mounded	Easily transplanted. Very tolerant of soils. Native to limestone and clay. Full sun to shade. Pink flowers on current season's wood in mid-July. Red fruit in Sept.–Nov. Bluish green summer leaf color. Suckers profusely.
<i>Symphoricarpos x chenaultii</i>	Chenault coralberry	5	Rounded	Fruit colors better in shade. Pink flowers in mid-July. Red fruit in Sept.–Nov. Leaves are blue green and tinted red to purple in fall.
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i> *	Mapleleaf viburnum	4	Mounded	Prefers and requires shade. Cream white flowers in mid-June. Black fruit. Maple-like three-lobed leaves are dark green in summer and turn red to purple in fall. Suckers create a large mound.
<i>Viburnum carlesii</i>	Koreanspice viburnum	5	Rounded	Prefers well-drained, evenly moist, acidic soils, and full sun to partial shade. Tolerant of urban settings. Pink in bud, flowers opening white to pink and fragrant in mid-May. Leaves appear dusty green due to hairs and turn red to red purple in fall.

* Pennsylvania native

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ZONE	FORM	ADAPTATION AND REMARKS
Deciduous Shrubs (5–9 feet)				
<i>Berberis mentorensis</i>	Mentor barberry	6	Upright	Tolerant of dry soils. Yellow flowers in mid-May. Thorny. Very dark green leaves turn red in fall, color, and drop in late winter.
<i>Buddleia davidii</i> 'Nanho Alba' 'Black Knight' 'Harlequin' 'Honeycomb' 'Pink Delight'	Butterfly bush	5	Upright, arching	Prefers well-drained, moist, fertile soils, and full sun. Tolerates urban environment. Durable. May be weedy and should be considered a dieback shrub in zone 5. Flowers vary from lavender, lilac to purple, white to yellow based on cultivars in June–Aug. Gray green to blue green foliage. Numerous cultivars. Has escaped cultivation and is considered invasive in some states.
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i> *	Sweetshrub	5	Rounded	Prefers deep, moist, loam soils. Adaptable to acid or alkaline soils and sun or shade. Dark green leaves turn dull yellow in the fall. Red brown flowers in mid-May.
<i>Cercis chinensis</i> 'Don Egolf' 'Alba'	Chinese redbud	6	Vase, rounded	Similar conditions to eastern redbud; moist but well-drained, acidic, deep soils; light shade; and some protection from winter winds. Flowers rosy purple or white depending on cultivar along erect, numerous stems in April–May. Leaves are thicker, darker green than eastern redbud.
<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i>	Flowering quince	5	Rounded	See earlier notes on growing conditions. Tolerant of dry soil. Thorny. Red, orange, pink, or white flowers in early May.
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> *	Summersweet	5	Oval, upright	Prefers moist, acid, high-organic-matter soils. Tolerant of wet soils and shade. Gray bark. Fragrant white or pink flowers depending on cultivar in late July. Yellow and/or orange fall color.
<i>Cornus alba</i> 'Argentio-marginata' 'Sibirica'	Tartarian dogwood	4	Mounded	Prefers moist, well-drained, soils, sun or shade. Adaptable of soil conditions. Red bark. Cream white flowers in late May. White fruit. Red fall color. Leaves with narrow, white margins. Bright red young stems. Bluish white fruit.
<i>Cornus amomum</i> *	Silky dogwood	4	Rounded	Prefers moist soils, partially shaded, woods' edge locations. Yellow-white flowers in May–June. Young stems are reddish purple. Useful for massing and background plantings.
<i>Cornus sericea</i> *	Redosier dogwood	4	Rounded	Adaptable to a wide range of soils and environments. Tolerant of wet soils. White flowers in late May. Medium green leaves turn red to purple in fall. Red stems.
<i>Cotoneaster divaricata</i>	Spreading cotoneaster	6	Mounded	Prefers moist, well-drained, loose, and fertile soils and full sun to light shade. Tolerant of dry sites after establishment. Fine-textured foliage, dark green in summer and turns various shades of yellow, red, purple in fall. Pink flowers in late May. Red fruit in Sept.–Nov. May die back in severe winters.

* Pennsylvania native

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ZONE	FORM	ADAPTATION AND REMARKS
Deciduous Shrubs (5–9 feet)				
<i>Deutzia x lemoinei</i>	Lemoine deutzia	6	Rounded	White flowers in late May. See earlier notes on culture conditions.
<i>Euonymus alatus</i> cultivars	Winged euonymus	5	Spreading	Prefers well-drained soil. Generally adaptable to soil conditions and environments. Corky winged twigs. Exfoliating bark. Inconspicuous flowers produce orange to red capsule fruit. Red fall foliage color. Has escaped cultivation and is considered invasive in some states.
<i>Forsythia x intermedia</i> cultivars	Border forsythia	5	Arching, mounded	Adaptable to soil conditions and pH. Tolerates urban conditions. Full sun required to maximize flowering. Yellow flowers in mid-April.
<i>Fothergilla major</i> 'Mt. Airy' 'Arkansas Beauty' 'Blue Shadow'	Large fothergilla	4	Rounded	Requires acid soils. Multiseason color with fragrant, white, bottlebrush flower spikes in April–May and blue green to dark green leaves that change to a mix of yellow, orange, and scarlet in the fall.
<i>Hamamelis vernalis</i>	Vernal witchhazel	4	Rounded	Prefers moist, gravelly soils and full sun to partial shade. pH adaptable. Flowers yellow to reddish yellow in Jan.–March.
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Rose-of-Sharon	5	Erect, oval	Prefers moist well-drained, organic soils; full sun to partial shade; and hot conditions. Adaptable to soil pH, soil conditions except extremes of wet or dry. Five-petaled flowers of white to red to purple to violet or combinations, single or double flowers from July to Sept. Late to leaf out. Foliage is medium to dark green and changes to yellow in the fall. Numerous cultivars. This standard flowering shrub has remained popular.
<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	Oakleaf hydrangea	5	Upright, irregular	Prefers moist, well-drained, fertile soils, and sun or partial shade. Tender in zone 5 and may need winter protection. Deep green, hairy to glossy leaves turn reddish to purple in the fall. White flowers in mid-July.
'Alice'				White flowers age to pink in color. Older plants may reach 12 feet tall.
'Pee Wee'				Compact, from 2 to 3 feet tall and wide. Good for small yards.
'Snowflake'				Prefers shade. Multiple bracts create a double flower appearance.
'Snow Queen'				Hardy to -22°F. Deep red bronze fall foliage color.
<i>Ilex verticillata</i> * and related hybrids	Winterberry	5	Upright	Prefers acid soils and tolerates wet and heavy soils. Dioecious. Inconspicuous flowers. Red fruit in Aug.–Nov. with best fruit set in full sun. Numerous female and male cultivars. One compatible male can serve as pollen source for ten females in a mass planting.

* Pennsylvania native

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ZONE	FORM	ADAPTATION AND REMARKS
Deciduous Shrubs (5–9 feet)				
<i>Morella pensylvanica</i> *	Northern bayberry	4	Upright, suckering	Very adaptable to sandy and clay, fertile soils. Prefers full sun to partial shade. Intolerant of high-pH soils. Dioecious. Inconspicuous flowers. Lustrous green leaves (semievergreen) may turn red to purple fall color but not consistently. Gray, fragrant fruit in Sept.–March. Formerly listed in the genus <i>Myrica</i> .
<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>	Tree peony	5	Rounded	Prefers moist, well-drained soils with full sun but late day light shade and winter protection. pH adaptable. Numerous cultivars are available with single or double flowers in colors from white to yellow, bronze, or pink to red, from 4 to 12 inches in diameter in May–June. Foliage is dull blue green.
<i>Philadelphus x lemoinei</i>	Lemoine mockorange	5	Arching	Adaptable to soil conditions. Prefers moist, well-drained organic soils in full sun to light shade. Fragrant white flowers in mid-June.
<i>x virginalis</i>	Virginalis mockorange			
<i>Photinia melanocarpa</i> *	Black chokeberry	5	Rounded, suckering	Easily transplanted. Prefers good drainage and full sun to partial shade. Adaptable to soil types. Tolerant of dry and wet conditions. White flowers in late May. Black fruit in Oct.–Dec. Leaves are glossy dark green and turn maroon red in the fall. Formerly listed in the genus <i>Aronia</i> .
<i>Photinia pyrifolia</i> *	Red chokeberry	5	Erect	Tolerant of shade, wet soils. White flowers, late May; leaves bright green resembling crabapple and turning bright red in the fall; red fruit (Nov.–Dec.). Formerly listed in the genus <i>Aronia</i> .
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> *	Ninebark	2	Vase	Adaptable to soil types and pH. Tolerant of dry soil and semishade. Exfoliating bark. Coarse, white flowers in early June. Yellow and/or orange fall color.
	‘Monlo’			Dusky reddish purple summer foliage and white to cream-colored flowers.
	‘Dart’s Gold’			Compact, yellow foliage.
<i>Prunus x cistena</i>	Purple-leaved sand cherry	3	Upright	Adaptable to soils and pH. Prefers full sun. Fragrant pink to white flowers in April–May contrast nicely against the reddish purple foliage.
<i>Rhododendron</i> ‘Northern Lights’	Northern Lights azalea series	3	Spreading	Prefers full sun, moist, acidic soils. Large, flowers range in color based on cultivar (pink, white, orange, yellow, lilac, and deep pink).
<i>Rhododendron vaseyi</i> *	Pinkshell azalea	4	Upright	Prefers acidic, well-drained soils. Flowers rose to white in mid -May. Medium green leaves change from light to deep red in the fall.

* Pennsylvania native

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ZONE	FORM	ADAPTATION AND REMARKS
Deciduous Shrubs (5–9 feet)				
<i>Rosa xanthina</i> forma <i>hugonis</i>	Father Hugonis rose	5	Rounded	Adaptable to conditions. Single canary yellow flowers in May–June. Canes are reddish green with scattered thorns. An old garden rose, a bit ragged looking when not in flower.
<i>Salix gracilistyla</i>	Rose-gold pussy willow	5	Rounded	As with most willows, prefers moist soil from acid to neutral in pH in full sun. Dioecious. Long male catkins are red to pink prior to anthers turning yellow. Leaves are blue gray. Suited to small landscapes.
var. <i>melanostachys</i>	Black pussy willow			Male catkins open deep purple to black with red anthers that turn yellow with time. Winter stem color is purple to black.
<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i> *	Russett buffaloberry	2	Rounded	Dioecious. Tolerates alkaline, dry, poor soils in full sun. Small, yellowish, nonshowy flowers on short axillary spikes in April–May. Fruit a red drupe in June and July. Foliage silver green to gray green with no fall color.
<i>Sorbaria sorbifolia</i>	Ural falsespirea	3	Upright, suckering	Prefers full sun to light shade and moist, well-drained organic soils. pH adaptable. White flowers on terminal panicles produced on new wood in late June–July. Will spread and may need boundaries.
<i>Spiraea prunifolia</i>	Bridalwreath spirea	5	Upright	Old garden favorite. White flowers, mid-May prior to leaf out. Orange to red fall color.
<i>Spiraea x vanhouttei</i>	Vanhoutte spirea	5	Vase	Prefers sun. White flowers in late May. Arching branches.
<i>Spiraea billiardii</i>	Billiard spirea	4	Upright	Sun. Rose flowers in late June.
<i>Syringa meyeri</i> ‘Palabin’	Meyer lilac	3	Broadly rounded	Adaptable to soil conditions. Prefers sun. Requires little maintenance and flowers at an early age. Mildew resistant and heat tolerant. Violet purple flowers on densely packed panicles in May. Flowers before leaves are fully open.
<i>Syringa microphylla</i>	Littleleaf lilac	6	Rounded	Adaptable, heat tolerant, and mildew resistant. Pink flowers in late May.
<i>Syringa patula</i> ‘Miss Kim’	Miss Kim lilac	4	Rounded	Prefers full sun. More vigorous than <i>S. meyeri</i> . Purple buds open to fragrant bluish flowers often two panicles per branch in May–June. Dense and fine textured. Reddish purple fall color.
<i>Syringa villosa</i>	Late lilac	3	Rounded	Prefers full sun. Rosy lilac flowers in early June.
<i>Viburnum x burkwoodii</i>	Burkwood viburnum	5	Open, upright	Prefers well-drained, slightly acid soils but generally adaptable to soil pH and urban settings. Pink flowers in mid-May. Leaves drop in late winter.

* Pennsylvania native

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ZONE	FORM	ADAPTATION AND REMARKS
Deciduous Shrubs (5–9 feet)				
<i>Viburnum x carlcephalum</i>	Carlcephalum viburnum	5	Open, rounded	A <i>V. carlesii</i> hybrid with similar summer leaf features and site preferences. Flowers pink in bud opening. Fragrant and white in May.
<i>Viburnum dilatatum</i>	Linden viburnum	5	Upright	Cream-white flowers in early June. Red to purple fall color. Red fruit in Aug.–March.
<i>Viburnum nudum</i> var. <i>cassinoides</i> *	Witherod viburnum	5	Rounded	Dark green foliage turns orange red to dull crimson in the fall. Creamy white flowers in June–July on flat-topped cymes. Fruit changes from green to pink, red, blue to black in September. Good for mass plantings and naturalizing backdrops.
var. <i>nudum</i> * 'Bulk' 'Winterthur'	Smooth witherod	5	Rounded	Lustrous green leaves. Very floriferous with white, musky-scented flowers on flat-topped cymes. Fall foliage color can be outstanding, varying from muted orange to wine red. To ensure a good fruit set and display, intermix within a planting of 'Winterthur' with 'Bulk' (aka Brandywine) or the species. Plants tend to be self-sterile.
<i>Viburnum plicatum</i> var. <i>tomentosum</i>	Doublefile viburnum	5	Broad, rounded*	Numerous cultivars. Will not tolerate poorly drained and heavy clay soils. White flowers in late May. Red fruit in July–Aug. Red fall color. Distinct horizontal branching habit.
<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i> 'Shoal Creek'	Chastetree	6	Upright, rounded	Tolerant of dry soil. Pale violet flowers in mid-Aug. Gray foliage color. Winter dieback shrub.
<i>Weigela florida</i> spp.	Weigela	5	Spreading	Well-drained soil. White to pink, funnel-shaped flowers in mid-May.
Deciduous Shrubs (9–15 feet)				
<i>Aesculus parviflora</i>	Bottlebrush buckeye	4	Mounded	Prefers acidic, well-drained, organic soil and full sun to partial shade. White flowers on 12-inch-long panicles in June–July. A wide-spreading suckering shrub, good for massing.
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> *	Buttonbush	5	Rounded	Prefers moist to wet soils; intolerant to dry soils. Creamy white flowers on a globular head in late July. Persistent round nutlet. Glossy green to dark green foliage appears late spring.
<i>Cornus racemosa</i> *	Gray dogwood	5	Erect	Tolerant of shade and dry soils. Gray bark. Cream white flowers in mid-June. White fruit in Aug. Medium to dark green foliage turns red to purple in the fall.
<i>Corylus americana</i> *	American filbert	4	Rounded, leggy	Prefers full sun to light shade. pH adaptable. Showy, yellow brown male catkins in March. Produces a nut in Sept.–October. Not appropriate for small yards. Squirrels love the nuts.

* Pennsylvania native

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ZONE	FORM	ADAPTATION AND REMARKS
Deciduous Shrubs (9–15 feet)				
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	European filbert	4	Rounded, suckering	Nut producer.
'Contorta'	Harry Lauder's walkingstick			Twisted stems. Suckers heavily from understock with straight stems. Requires regular pruning to prevent loss of contorted character.
<i>Euonymus atropurpureus*</i>	Eastern wahoo	4	Flat-topped, mounded	Prefers moist soil and shaded sites. Small purplish flowers May–June. Orange to purple fall color. Native burningbush.
<i>Hamamelis mollis</i> and hybrids	Chinese witchhazel	5	Oval, rounded	Prefers moist, well-drained soils and full sun to partial shade. Fragrant yellow to red brown flowers in Feb.–March.
<i>Hamamelis virginiana*</i>	Witchhazel	5	Spreading	Similar cultural conditions as vernal witchhazel. Tolerant of shade. Intolerant of dry soil. Yellow flowers in early Oct. Ornamental dry fruit. Lustrous, scalloped-edged, medium green leaf turns yellow and/or orange in the fall.
<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i>	Panicle hydrangea	3	Upright, mounded	Prefers moist, well-drained soils and sun to partial shade. Adaptable and urban tolerant. White panicle flowers turn purple pink in mid-July–Sept. on new wood. Numerous cultivars.
<i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i>	Beauty bush	5	Upright, leggy	Prefers well-drained soil and full sun. pH adaptable. Tolerant of dry soil. Exfoliating bark. Dull, dark green leaves turn slightly yellow in fall. Pink flowers in early June.
<i>Lindera benzoin*</i>	Spicebush	5	Rounded	Prefers moist, well-drained soils and full sun to partial shade. Tolerant of dry sites after establishment. Dioecious. Green-yellow flowers in mid-April. Red fruit. Light green summer foliage turns yellow and/or orange in the fall.
<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	Sweet mockorange	5	Rounded	Adaptable to soil conditions. Prefers moist, well-drained organic soils in full sun to light shade. Fragrant white flowers in early June are the attraction for this plant. Fades into the background after flower.
<i>Rhus glabra*</i>	Smooth sumac	3	Mounded, suckering	Tolerates dry, poor soils. Prevalent in low maintenance areas and roadsides. Green to dark green foliage changes to yellow, orange-red, to purple combinations in the fall. Flower panicles long with greenish yellow dioecious flowers in June–July, with female flowers producing a hairy scarlet drupe fruit persisting into winter.
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> subsp. <i>canadensis*</i>	American black elderberry	5	Rounded, arching	Easily transplanted. Prefers wet soils but tolerates dry conditions. Adaptable to soil pH. Cream white flowers in late June. Purple black berry-like drupe on large head in Aug.–Sept. Dark green leaves change to yellow and/or orange in fall. Suckers heavily and can produce an unkempt appearance.

* Pennsylvania native

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ZONE	FORM	ADAPTATION AND REMARKS
Deciduous Shrubs (9–15 feet)				
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i>	European black elderberry	5	Rounded, arching	Larger than native shrub reaching 20–30 feet. Leaves are darker green and many new cultivars released with yellow or purple foliage.
<i>Staphylea trifolia</i> *	American bladdernut	4	Upright, suckering	Prefers moist, well-drained soils, and shaded sites. Greenish white flowers in April–May give rise to three-lobed balloon-like green fruit in Sept. Foliage changes from bright green to dark green and finishes off dull yellow in fall.
<i>Syringa x chinensis</i>	Chinese lilac	6	Vase	Prefers moist, well-drained soils. Tolerates alkaline soil. Purple lilac flowers in late May. Fine-textured foliage similar to common lilac. Subject to mildew. Good screening plant.
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> cultivars	Common lilac	5	Upright, leggy	Prefers well-drained soil and full sun. Pink purple flowers in mid-May. Elongated, heart-shaped, dark green to bluish green foliage subject to mildew.
<i>Viburnum lantanoides</i> *	Hobblebush	5	Mounded, leggy	Prefers partial to full shade and moist sites. Medium to dark green, coarse-textured leaves turn red to deep red in the fall. White flowers in early May.
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i> * 'Christom' 'Emerald Lustre' 'Morton' 'Ralph Senior'	Arrowwood viburnum	5	Vase, suckering	Prefers moist, well-drained soils, full sun to partial shade; adaptable to soil texture and pH; tolerant of wet soils, shade; cream-white flowers, early June; blue fruit; dark green leaves turning yellow to maroon in the fall. Very susceptible to viburnum leaf beetle.
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring Tree	5	Upright	Prefers loamy, moist soils. Tolerates dry, calcareous soils. White flowers in mid-May. Red to black fruits. Red fall color. To ensure a good fruit display, plant more than one in a bed.
<i>Viburnum opulus</i> var. <i>americanum</i> *	American cranberrybush	2	Upright, rounded	Growing conditions similar to variety <i>opulus</i> . Tolerant of wet soils. Gray bark. Lacy white flowers in early May. Red fruit in Aug.–Dec. Red fall foliage.
var. <i>sargentii</i>	Sargent viburnum	4	Upright	Lacy white flowers. Persistent red fruit. Rough bark. New spring growth is bronze and changes to dark green. Coarse appearance.
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> *	Blackhaw	3	Spreading	Tolerant of shade. Adaptable to soil types. Single or multitrunked. White flowers in mid-May. Black fruit. Dark green lustrous leaves turn maroon in the fall. Powdery mildew susceptibility makes the leaves less attractive.

* Pennsylvania native

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ZONE	FORM	ADAPTATION AND REMARKS
Deciduous Shrubs (9–15 feet)				
<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>	Rusty blackhaw	5	Spreading	Full sun to partial shade. Drought tolerant. Lustrous dark green leaves with rusty pubescence undersides turn burgundy in the fall. Creamy white flowers in April–May and dark blue drupe fruit. Less susceptible to powdery mildew.
<i>Viburnum setigerum</i>	Tea viburnum	5	Upright, leggy	Cultural conditions similar to other viburnums listed. Cream white flowers, early June. Egg-shaped, bright red to orange drupe fruit. Heavy fruit set can cause arching habit.
Deciduous Shrubs (greater than 15 feet)				
<i>Cornus mas</i>	Corneliancherry dogwood	4	Oval, rounded	Adaptable to soils and pH. Prefers rich, well-drained soils and full sun to partial shade. Yellow flowers in umbels before leaf out in March. Flower buds may be injured or killed during some winters. Bright red drupe fruit in July. Dark, glossy green leaves change to purplish red in the fall.
<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	Smokebush	5	Rounded	Prefers well-drained, loam soil, and sunny exposures. Adaptable to a wide range of soil textures and pH and dry and rocky sites. Purple foliage color. Dioecious. Greenish flowers in early June turn smoky red in late summer and fall. Gray fruit in June–Aug. Subject to verticillium wilt.
<i>Enkianthus campanulatus</i>	Redvein enkianthus	5	Upright, narrow	Prefers acid, moist, well-drained soils. Tolerates full sun to partial shade. Yellowish flowers in mid-May. Bright to medium green summer foliage turns brilliant yellow to red in fall.
<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>	Mountain/Carolina silverbell	5	Broad, rounded	Transplant as container-grown plant. Prefers high-organic, well-drained, moist, acidic soils and sun to semishade. White flowers before leaves in mid-May. Ornamental dry fruit. Dark yellowish green leaf in summer turns yellow and/or orange in fall and drops early.
<i>Hamamelis x intermedia</i> 'Arnold's Promise'	Hybrid witchhazel	5	Upright, spreading	Prefers moist, well-drained soils and full sun to partial shade. Numerous cultivars produce fragrant flowers ranging in color from golden yellow to orange red to deep red in Feb.–March. Foliage similar to other witchhazels.
<i>Photinia villosa</i>	Oriental photinia	4	Vase, broad	Prefers well-drained acid soil and full sun to light shade. White flowers in late May. Red fruit in Sept.–Nov. Dark green foliage turns orange to orange red in fall. Fireblight susceptible.
<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>	Hardy orange	6	Oval	Prefers well-drained, acidic soils and full sun. Fragrant white flowers on previous year's growth in May. Edible, sour, yellow modified berry in Sept.–Oct. Very good barrier plant.

* Pennsylvania native

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ZONE	FORM	ADAPTATION AND REMARKS
Deciduous Shrubs (greater than 15 feet)				
<i>Rhus copallinum</i> *	Winged/shining sumac	4	Broad, suckering	Colonizer useful on dry, rocky sites, banks. Lustrous dark green foliage in summer changes to rich crimson scarlet in fall. Flowers July–Aug. Green-yellow in long and weed panicles. Fruit a crimson drupe, fuzzy in Sept.–Oct. Requires a large area or control of spread.
<i>Rhus typhina</i> *	Staghorn sumac	5	suckering	Prefers moist, well-drained soils in full sun. Intolerant of poorly drained soils. Tolerant of dry, sterile soils and urban conditions. Dioecious flowers of greenish yellow with female flowers in dense panicles in late June, crimson in late Aug., and persist through winter. Felty stems and bright green foliage turn yellow, orange, and scarlet in the fall.
<i>Stewartia ovata</i>	Mountain stewartia	5	Spreading	Difficult to transplant. Best to transplant early spring. Prefers highly organic, moist, acidic soil with sun most of the day except during hot periods. Perfect white flowers with crimped petals and white, orange to purple anthers in July–Aug.
<i>Viburnum lentago</i> *	Nannyberry	3	Arching, suckering	Adaptable to moist or dry soil and sun or shade (mildews in shade). White flowers in mid-May and form oval, bluish black drupe Sept.–Oct. Good for naturalizing and winter bird food.
<i>Xanthocera sorbifolium</i>	Yellowroot	4	Upright	Prefers full sun and loam soil. Adaptable.
Evergreen Shrubs (less than 3 feet)				
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Littleleaf boxwood	5–6	Rounded	Tolerant of light shade. Requires warm, moist, well-drained, slightly acid soils. Light glossy to dull green leaves during the growing season depending on species. Yellow or brown winter color. Needs winter wind protection. Useful in formal gardens, as topiary, and small hedge, or wherever a well-clipped broadleaf evergreen is needed
var. <i>japonica</i>	Japanese boxwood	5–6		
<i>Buxus sinica</i> var. <i>insularis</i> and hybrids	Korean boxwood	4–6		
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Common boxwood	6		Several cultivars and hybrids are usable in Pennsylvania. For details see Penn State Extension publication <i>Boxwoods for Pennsylvania Landscapes</i> .
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Scotch heather	4	Upright	Plant in spring. Prefers sandy, organic, moist, well-drained, acidic soils (pH 6) in protected sites with full sun to partial shade. Urn-shaped rosy to purple pink flowers July–Sept.

* Pennsylvania native

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ZONE	FORM	ADAPTATION AND REMARKS
Evergreen Shrubs (less than 3 feet)				
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> 'Nana'	Hinoki falsecypress	5	Spreading	Prefers moist well-drained soil, moderate humidity, sun, and wind protection; Adaptable to soil pH. 'Nana' is slow growing with shining, dark green foliage.
<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i> 'Compacta' 'Conica'	Atlantic whitecedar	4	Conical	Prefers moist, sandy soil, and full sun. Foliage of dwarf cultivars is green to blue green.
<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Bearberry cotoneaster	5	Creeper	Semi-evergreen. Adaptable to conditions. Prefers well-drained soils. Lustrous, dark green leaves in summer–fall turn dull green to reddish purple in winter.
<i>Erica carnea</i>	Spring/winter heath	5	Mounded	Requires acid, moist, well-drained, organic, low fertility soils. Prefers full sun to partial shade. Flowers white to red on one-sided racemes in winter–spring.
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Wintercreeper euonymus	5	Mounded, creeping	Easy to grow. Tolerates most soils, full sun, and heavy shade. Adaptable to soil pH. Intolerant of swampy, wet sites. Numerous cultivars, with foliage varying from blue green to green to variegated white or yellow; some cultivars turn plum red in winter. Groundcovers, vines, and small shrubs.
<i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Geisha' 'Hoogendorn' 'Kingville Green' 'Cushion' 'Midas Touch' 'Pride's Tiny' 'Repandens' 'Wayne'	Japanese holly	6	Mounded, spreading	Prefers light, moist, well-drained, slightly acidic soil, full sun or light shade, protection from winter winds. Dioecious. Inconspicuous flowers. Black fruit in Sept.–Dec. Foliage lustrous dark green to flat green to yellow based on cultivar. Will tolerate severe pruning to maintain a dense form.
<i>Ilex glabra</i> * 'Georgia Wine' 'Green Billow'	Inkberry	4	Upright, mounded	Prefers moist, acid soils, full sun. Tolerates wet soils and shade. Intolerant of heavy clay soils. Gray-green bark. Foliage lustrous dark or light green. Dioecious. Inconspicuous flowers. Females produce black fruit in Sept.–Feb.
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Arctic' 'Daub's Frosted' 'Gold Sovereign' 'Holbert' 'Kallays Compact' 'Pfitzeriana Moraine' 'Prostrata Variagata' 'Saybrook Gold' 'Sea Spray'	Chinese juniper	5	Creeping, mounded	Prefers moist, well-drained soils and full sun. Adaptable to soil pH. Tolerates calcareous and dry soils once established. Needles consist of both adult scale-like and juvenile awl-like pointy needles. Foliage color of cultivars can vary from blue green to gray green to yellow.
var. <i>procumbens</i> 'Nana'	Japanese garden juniper			
var. <i>sargentii</i>				

* Pennsylvania native

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ZONE	FORM	ADAPTATION AND REMARKS
Evergreen Shrubs (less than 3 feet)				
<i>Juniperus communis</i> * 'Berkshire' 'Compressa' 'Gold Beach' 'Green Carpet' 'Hibernica' 'Repanda'	Common juniper	2	Creeping, mounded	Adaptable to soil and temperatures. Commonly found on dry, sterile, calcareous, wide-ranging-pH soils under windy conditions in full sun. Not as heat tolerant as some junipers. Foliage color varies from blue green to bright green depending on cultivar.
<i>Juniperus conferta</i> 'Blue Lagoon' 'Blue Mist' 'Blue Pacific' 'Emerald Sea' 'Silver Mist'	Shore juniper	6	Creeping, mounded	Tolerant of poor soils. Adapted to sandy and salty soils of seashore zone. Prefers full sun. Intolerant of wet sites. Foliage varies from blue green to green based on cultivar.
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> 'Adpressa' 'Bar Harbor' 'Emerson' 'Wiltoni' 'Wisconsin'	Creeping juniper	4	Creeping	Adaptable to soil and temperature conditions, including hot, dry and slightly alkaline sites. Tolerant of heavy clay soils. Dioecious, with inconspicuous female flowers producing blue fruit in Sept.–Nov. During summer months foliage is deep blue green or steel blue and in winter turns purple on most cultivars. Useful on slopes in full sun. Numerous cultivars ranging in height from 6 inches to 1 foot.
<i>Juniperus sabina</i> 'Arcadia' 'Broadmoor' 'Buffalo' 'Calgary Carpet' 'Skandia'	Savin juniper	3	Mounded	Prefers well-drained, dry, limestone soils, full sun. Withstands urban conditions. Better in colder end of range. Mostly scale-like needles. Foliage color varies from green to blue green to gray green based on cultivars.
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Rocky Mountain juniper	4	Mounded	Tolerates drought after establishment. Intolerant of high humidity and high night temperatures. Few low-growing cultivars. 'Blue Creeper' with bright blue foliage.
<i>Juniperus squamata</i> 'Blue Carpet' 'Blue Star' 'Holger' 'Prostrata'	Singleseed juniper	4	Mounded	Adaptable to conditions. Tolerates dry soils. Prefers cooler climates, low humidity, low-moisture soils. Low-growing cultivars carry bright blue to gray blue to green and vary in needle from scale to awl.
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i> *	Sheep laurel	3	Rounded/ spreading	Native in rocky barrens to wet soils in semishade sites. Prefers acidic, cool, readily drained soils in full sun. Leaves are medium green to blue green above and light green below. Small cluster of purple or crimson flowers develop in mid-June or early July.

* Pennsylvania native

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ZONE	FORM	ADAPTATION AND REMARKS
Evergreen Shrubs (less than 3 feet)				
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i> * 'Elf' 'Emerald Sheen' 'Keepsake' 'Little Linda' 'Minuet' 'Royal Dwarf' 'Tiddlywinks' 'Tinkerbell' 'Willowood'	Mountain laurel	4	Rounded, open	Prefers acidic, cool, moist, well-drained soil; full sun to partial shade. Flower color variable from white to pink rose to deep rose with pink to purple lines in paper campanula like petals late May–mid-June. Leaf color ranges from light yellow green to bronze early and changes to glossy green to dark green during growing season.
<i>Ledum groenlandicum</i> *	Labrador tea	3	Rounded	Prefers moist, sandy, peaty soils and full sun to partial shade. Dark green upper leaves and rusty below. White flowers borne in broad clusters May–June. Rare in Pennsylvania. Found mostly in the northeastern corner of the state in cooler climates.
<i>Nandina domestica</i> 'Atropurpurea nana' 'Compacta' 'Firepower' 'Gulf Stream' 'Harbour Dwarf'	Heavenly bamboo	6	Upright, spreading	Prefers moist, fertile soils and full sun to partial shade. Adaptable to soils and exposed sites. Flowers pink in bud and turns white with prominent yellow anthers borne on erect, long panicles in May–June. Appreciated for its distinctive foliage, opening copper red and turning blue green in summer and red in the fall.
<i>Paxistima canbyi</i>	Canby paxistima	4	Spreading	Prefers moist, well-drained, highly organic soils; calcareous, rocky soil; and full sun. Tolerates partial shade and high-pH soils. Inconspicuous greenish flowers. Lustrous, dark green leaves turn bronze red to purple in fall. Rarely requires fertilizers or pruning.
<i>Picea glauca</i> 'Cecilia' 'Little Globe'	White spruce	2	Globe	Prefers moist loam soils and full sun. Tolerates wind, heat, cold, drought, crowding, and some shade after establishment. Green to blue green and gray green needles depending on cultivar.
<i>Picea mariana</i> 'Nana' 'Ericoides'	Black spruce	3	Rounded	Prefers moist, well-drained, loam soils, and cold climates. Needles are dull gray green to blue green based on cultivar.
<i>Pinus mugo</i> 'Gnom' 'Valley Cushion'	Mugo pine	3	Mounded	Prefers deep, moist, and well-drained soil in either full sun or partial shade. Will do well under most growing conditions. Dark green needles are rather stiff and pointed. Overall texture is medium to coarse. If possible, select a cultivar that is known to be dwarf or compact because it will retain this size longer.
<i>Platycladus orientalis</i> 'Westmont'	Oriental arborvitae	6	Globe	Prefers well-drained, moist soils, low winter humidity. Tolerant of soil pH and texture as long as it drains. Intolerant of sweeping winds. Needles are bright yellow green to grass green and turn darker green with age. Monoecious solitary flowers produce an egg-shaped, fleshy bluish cone.

* Pennsylvania native

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ZONE	FORM	ADAPTATION AND REMARKS
Evergreen Shrubs (less than 3 feet)				
<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Nana' 'Pygmaea'	English yew	6	Rounded, spreading	Prefers moist, well-drained, sandy loam soils. Tolerates calcareous to acidic soils and shade. Intolerant of heavy, wet, clay soil. Dioecious with inconspicuous flowers. Red fruit in Sept.–Nov. Seeds are hard and toxic. Used for seasonal color and massing. Develops an informal arching habit.
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> 'Monloo'	Japanese yew	4	Upright, spreading	Prefers moist, sandy to loam, well-drained soil and full sun to shade. Adaptable to soil pH. Wind and full sun may cause needle burn. Tolerant of urban conditions. Intolerant of wet, heavy soils. Needles have a dark lustrous green upper surface and yellowish green lower surface. Dioecious. Female flowers produce red fruit with poisonous seed.
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> * 'Aurea' 'Canadian Green' 'Danica' 'Ericoides' 'Little Gem' 'Umbraculifera'	American arborvitae, eastern white cedar	3	Pyramidal, rounded	Prefers deep, well-drained, moist soil, and humid sites in full sun. Tolerates limestone soil, heat, and drought once established. Intolerant of strong winds, heavy snow, or ice loads. Foliage color varies based on cultivar but ranges from bright to flat green to yellow and turns yellow green in winter. Monoecious flowers producing an oblong, light brown cone.
<i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Pumila' 'Pygamea'	Giant arborvitae	5	Pyramidal, rounded	Prefers moist, well-drained, fertile soils; high humidity; and full sun to partial shade. pH adaptable. Blue green to dark green foliage.
Evergreen Shrubs (3–5 feet)				
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Littleleaf boxwood	5–6	Rounded	See earlier description for boxwood culture and attributes.
var. <i>japonica</i>	Japanese boxwood	5–6		
<i>Buxus sinica</i> var. <i>insularis</i> and hybrids	Korean boxwood	4–6		
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Common boxwood	6	Rounded, conical	Several cultivars and hybrids are usable in Pennsylvania. For details see the Penn State Extension publication <i>Boxwoods for Pennsylvania Landscapes</i> .
<i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i> 'Duke Gardens' 'Gnome' 'Prostrata'	Japanese plum yew	6	Spreading	Prefers moist, well-drained soil and shade. Tolerates drought once established and full sun. Dioecious. Not grown for flower or fruit display. Lustrous, dark growth and slow growing. Appears not to be preferred by deer.
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Nidiformis'	Port Orford cedar	5	Spreading	Prefers moist, well-drained, neutral to acidic pH soils; full sun to partial shade; and shelter from wind. Foliage waxy whitish green to green-keeled needles. Bluish green cones turn reddish brown at maturity.

* Pennsylvania native

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ZONE	FORM	ADAPTATION AND REMARKS
Evergreen Shrubs (3–5 feet)				
<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i> *	Leatherleaf	3	Open	Prefers wet sites and partial shade. Flowers are a white and urn shaped on terminal racemes in April–June. Foliage is a brownish green.
<i>Euonymus kiautschovicus</i>	Spreading euonymus	6	Spreading	Semi-evergreen. Will winter burn. Cultural conditions are similar to wintercreeper (<i>E. fortunei</i>). Glossy green foliage. Not as susceptible to scale. Available cultivars smaller than species.
<i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Beehive' 'Green Island' 'Green Lustre' 'Helleri'	Japanese holly	6	Mounded, spreading	Prefers light, moist, well-drained, slightly acidic soil, full sun or light shade, and protection from winter winds. Dioecious with inconspicuous flowers. Black fruit in Sept.–Dec. Foliage lustrous, dark green to flat green with cultivars varying. Tolerates severe pruning to maintain a dense form.
<i>Ilex glabra</i> * 'Compacta' 'Dodd Compact' 'Chamzin' 'Shamrock' 'Tin Mine' 'Viridis'	Inkberry	4	Upright, mounded	Prefers moist, acid soils, full sun. Tolerates wet soils and shade. Intolerant of heavy clay soils. Gray-green bark. Foliage lustrous, dark green. Dioecious, with inconspicuous flowers. Black fruit in Sept.–Feb. Often used for low hedges or in mass planting as an accent specimen because of its lighter foliage color. Leaves are light green and shiny.
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Blaauw' 'Blue Vase' 'Monlep' 'Old Gold' 'Pfitzeriana Compacta' 'Plumosa' 'Sea Green'	Chinese juniper	5	Mounded, spreading	Prefers moist, well-drained soils and full sun. Adaptable to soil pH. Tolerates calcareous and dry soils once established. Needles consist of both adult scale-like and juvenile awl-like pointy needles. Foliage color can be blue green to gray green to yellow based on cultivar choice.
<i>Juniperus communis</i> * 'Depressa' 'Hills Vaseyi' 'Pencil Point'	Common juniper	2	Vase, columnar	Adaptable to soil and temperatures. Commonly found on dry, sterile, calcareous, wide-ranging-pH soils under windy conditions in full sun. Not as heat tolerant as some junipers. Foliage color varies from blue green to bright green depending on cultivar.
<i>Juniperus sabina</i> 'Von Ehren'	Savin juniper	3	Vase	Prefers well-drained, dry, limestone soils and full sun. Withstands urban conditions. Better in colder end of range. Mostly scale-like needles. Foliage color varies from green to blue green to gray green based on cultivar.
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Rocky Mountain juniper	4	Mounded	Tolerates drought after establishment. Intolerant of high humidity and high night temperatures. Few medium-sized cultivars. 'Lakewood Globe' with blue green foliage.

* Pennsylvania native

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ZONE	FORM	ADAPTATION AND REMARKS
Evergreen Shrubs (3–5 feet)				
<i>Juniperus squamata</i> 'Blue Swede' 'Chinese Silver' 'Loderi' 'Pygmaea'	Singleseed juniper	4	Mounded, upright	Adaptable to conditions. Tolerates dry soils. Prefers cooler climates, low humidity, and low-moisture soils.
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> var. <i>virginiana</i> * 'Blue Cloud' 'Silver Spreader' 'Triparita'	Eastern red cedar	4	Mounded, pyramidal	Prefers full sun, open locations in deep, moist, well-drained loam soils. Tolerant of adverse conditions, poor gravel soils, acid, and high-pH soils. Foliage medium green to sage green and blue during the season to bronze and yellow brown during winter. Dioecious, with female flowers producing blue, waxy cones.
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i> *	Mountain laurel	4	Rounded, open	See earlier description for cultural conditions and flower and foliage characteristics.
<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>	Drooping leucothoe	5	Spreading	Transplant in the spring. Prefers acid, moist, well-drained, organic soils, and partial to full shade. Tolerates full sun with adequate moisture. Intolerant of drought and windy conditions. White, fragrant, urn-shaped flowers on axillary racemes in April–June. Green to bronze to purple early leaf color changes to lustrous green and variegated depending on cultivar. Foliage turns purple in fall.
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Oregon hollygrape	5	Upright, rounded	Prefers moist, well-drained, acidic soils, shade, and protection from wind. Bright yellow flowers in early May. Blue fruit in July–Aug. Foliage turns red to purple in fall.
<i>Picea abies</i> 'Nidiformis' 'Procumbens' 'Pumila'	Norway spruce Bird's nest spruce	4	Conical, rounded	Prefers moderate moisture, sandy, acid, well-drained soils; cold climate; and full sun. Needles bright green to purplish when young turn lustrous, dark green during growing season.
<i>Picea glauca</i> 'Ed Hirtle'	White spruce	2	Conical	Prefers moist loam soils and full sun. Tolerates wind, heat, cold, drought, crowding, and some shade. Green to blue green and gray green needles depending on cultivar. 'Ed Hirtle' is a narrow, slow-growing form of dwarf Alberta spruce 'Conica'.
<i>Picea omorika</i> 'Expansa'	Serbian spruce	4	Rounded, spreading	Prefers deep, rich, limestone to acidic, moist, well-drained soils; winter protection; low humidity; and semishade. Tends to be adaptable to full sun and city conditions. Needles have glossy, dark green upper side with two prominent, white, stomal lines on the lower side.
<i>Picea orientalis</i> 'Nana'	Oriental spruce	4	Rounded	Tolerates poor, gravel soils. Protect from excess cold, dry conditions, and harsh winter winds. Needles lustrous, dark green with an overall graceful plant form.

* Pennsylvania native

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ZONE	FORM	ADAPTATION AND REMARKS
Evergreen Shrubs (3–5 feet)				
<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Glauca Globosa' 'Montgomery' 'Thume'	Colorado spruce	3	Rounded, conical	Prefers rich, moist, well-drained soils in full sun. More drought tolerant than other spruce. Foliage of the low-growing cultivars range from blue to silver blue.
<i>Pieris floribunda</i>	Mountain pieris	5	Rounded	Prefers slightly acidic, moist, well-drained soils, and partial shade. Intolerant of drought, sweeping winds, and full winter sun. Fragrant white, urn-shaped flowers in upright cluster on terminal racemes, late April. Leaves are a dull, dark green.
<i>Pinus mugo</i> 'Aurea' 'Slavinii'	Mugo pine	3	Mounded	See earlier cultural condition description.
<i>Platyclusus orientalis</i> 'Bonita' 'Juniperoides' 'Minima'	Oriental arborvitae	6	Pyramidal, rounded	See earlier description of cultural conditions.
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> 'Mischeana' 'Mt. Vernon' 'Nana' 'Otto Luyken' 'Schipkaensis' 'Zabeliana'	Common cherry laurel	6	Rounded	Prefers moist, well-drained, highly organic soil and partial to heavy shade. Tolerant of salt spray. Intolerant of excessive fertilization. Fragrant, white flowers on wide axillary racemes in April–May. Purple to black conical drupes form in summer. Lustrous dark green leaves.
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> 'Apache' 'Lowboy' 'Rutgers'	Scarlet firethorn	6	Open	Prefers well-drained, acid to neutral pH soil, dry summer, and full sun. Tolerates partial shade. Thorny stems. Malodorous cream white flowers in mid-June. Orange-red fruit. Leaves may drop in late winter. Fireblight can be a serious problem; look for resistant cultivars.
<i>Rhododendron carolinianum</i>	Carolina rhododendron	5	Rounded, open	Prefers partial shade, acidic, moist, well-drained soil. Intolerant of wet, high-pH soils, salinity, winter wind, and winter sun. Large, umbel-like flowers range from white to pale rose to rosy purple in mid-May. Large leaves are dark green during the summer and turn green to purple green in the winter. Two varieties: 'Album' (white flowers) and 'Luteum' (yellow flowers). Will survive zone 5 with winter protection.
<i>Rhododendron x obtusum</i> var.	Hiryu/kurume hybrid azalea	7	Spreading	Prefers acid soils. Tolerates shade. Glossy, green foliage turns red to purple in fall. White to pink to crimson flowers in mid-May.
<i>Rhododendron x</i> 'PJM hybrids'	PJM hybrid rhododendrons	4	Rounded	Prefers conditions similar to Carolina rhododendron. Produces similar and varied foliage colors and characteristics and a broad array of flower colors due to extensive breeding.

* Pennsylvania native

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ZONE	FORM	ADAPTATION AND REMARKS
Evergreen Shrubs (3–5 feet)				
<i>Sarcococca hookeriana</i>	Sweetbox	6	Mounded	Prefers loose, acid, high-organic, moist, well-drained soils in partial shade to shade. Tolerates neutral soils, pollution, and drought once established. Fragrant, off-white, inconspicuous flowers. Lustrous, dark green to light green leaves.
<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Repandens'	Spreading English yew	6	Rounded, spreading	Prefers moist, well-drained, sandy loam soils. Tolerates calcareous to acidic soils and shade. Intolerant of heavy, wet, clay soil. Dioecious with inconspicuous flowers produce red fruit in Sept.–Nov. Seeds are hard and toxic. Used for seasonal color and massing. Develops an informal arching habit over time.
<i>Taxus canadensis</i> *	Canadian yew	2	Pyramidal	Prefers moist, sandy loam soil and winter shade. Intolerant of heat and drought. Not as desirable as other yews. Monoecious flowers. Self-fertile, producing a wide, red fruit. Stiffly upright, straggling in form.
<i>Taxus x media</i> 'Andersonii' 'Angelica' 'Chadwickii' 'Deniformis' 'Tauton'	Anglo-Japanese yew	4	Pyramidal, spreading	Prefers well-drained, moist, acidic to neutral sandy to loam soil in sun or shade. Dark green, lustrous needles. Dioecious, with female flowers producing red, fleshy fruit with poisonous seed.
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> 'Cross Spreading' 'Dark Green Spreader' 'Densa'	Japanese yew	4	Upright, spreading	Prefers moist, sandy to loam, well-drained soil and full sun to shade. Adaptable to soil pH. Wind and full sun may cause needle burn. Tolerant of urban conditions. Intolerant of wet, heavy soils. Needles have a dark, lustrous green upper surface and yellowish green lower surface. Dioecious, with female flowers producing red, fleshy fruit and poisonous seed.
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> * 'Bonita' 'Juniperoides' 'Minima'	American arborvitae, eastern white cedar	3	Pyramidal, rounded	Prefers deep, well-drained, moist soil, and humid sites in full sun. Tolerates limestone soil, heat, and drought once established. Intolerant of strong winds, heavy snow, or ice loads. Foliage color varies based on cultivar but ranges from yellow green to blue gray and dark green and turns brownish to plum red. Monoecious flowers produce an oblong, light brown cone.
<i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Cuprea' 'Rodgersii'	Giant Arborvitae	5	Pyramidal, rounded	Prefers moist, well-drained, fertile soils; high humidity; and full sun to partial shade. pH adaptable. Copper bronze to yellow foliage turning green to bronze green later in year.

* Pennsylvania native

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ZONE	FORM	ADAPTATION AND REMARKS
Evergreen Shrubs (5–15 feet)				
<i>Berberis julianae</i>	Wintergreen barberry	6	Upright	Prefers a moist, well-drained site. Tolerates shade and wide range of soils. Intolerant of winter winds, which desiccates leaves and cause bronzing to leaf drop in severe years. Yellow flowers in mid-May. Dark green, leathery leaves turn yellow/orange/red in late fall. A good spiny barrier shrub.
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Littleleaf boxwood	5–6	Rounded	See earlier description of cultural conditions.
var. <i>japonica</i>	Japanese boxwood	5–6		
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Common boxwood	6		Several cultivars and hybrids are usable in Pennsylvania. For details see Penn State Extension publication <i>Boxwoods for Pennsylvania Landscapes</i> .
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Boulevard' 'Filifera'	Japanese falsecypress	4	Pyramidal	Prefers moist, loamy, well-drained soils, humid climate, full sun, open sites, and neutral to slight acid pH. Dark green to silver blue green foliage with pendulous habit.
<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i> 'Andelyensis' 'Aurea' 'Raraflora' 'Variegata'	Atlantic whitecedar	4	Conical	Prefers moist, sandy soil, and full sun. Foliage varies from bright blue green to yellow based on cultivar.
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Chinese holly	7	Rounded	Very adaptable to drought once established as well as pH and extreme heat. Very susceptible to wind damage. May be injured during cold weather. Very dense plant. Foliage green with rounded to spiny points on leaf margins. Numerous cultivars, with 'Burfordii' being very common. Heavily used in the southern U.S. but only hardy to southeastern corner of Pennsylvania.
<i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Convexa' 'Glory' 'Highlander' 'Sentinel' 'Sky Pencil'	Japanese holly	6	Columnar	See earlier description of cultural conditions.
<i>Ilex glabra</i> * 'Cape Cod' 'Densa'	Inkberry	4	Upright, rounded	See earlier description of cultural conditions.
<i>Ilex x meserveae</i>	Meserve hybrid hollies	5	Rounded, open	Prefers moist, well-drained, acidic soils, and winter sun and wind protection. Winter desiccation will affect these plants. Lustrous, green to blue green foliage. Dioecious, requiring male and female for fruit set. Bright red fruit. Commonly available cultivars and registered names include 'Blue Boy', 'Blue Girl', 'Blue Maid', 'Blue Prince', 'China Boy', and 'China Girl'.

* Pennsylvania native

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ZONE	FORM	ADAPTATION AND REMARKS
Evergreen Shrubs (5–15 feet)				
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Ames' 'Blue Point' 'Globosa' 'Hetzii' 'Hooks' 'Maney' 'Pfizeriana'	Chinese juniper	5	Mounded, upright	See earlier description for cultural conditions.
<i>Juniperus communis</i> * 'Sentinel'	Common juniper	2	Columnar	See earlier description for cultural conditions.
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> 'Gray Gleam' 'Monwade' 'Medora' 'Skyrocket' 'Wichita Blue'	Rocky Mountain juniper	4	Pyramidal, columnar	Similar in preferred conditions to other junipers. Tolerates drought after establishment. Intolerant of high humidity and high night temperatures. Foliage color varies from brilliant blue to silvery gray green.
<i>Juniperus squamata</i> 'Meyeri'	Singleseed juniper	4	Mounded	See earlier description for cultural conditions.
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> var. <i>virginiana</i> * 'Emerald Sentinel' 'Globosa' 'Hillii' 'Idyllwild' 'Manhattan Blue' 'Nova'	Eastern redcedar	4	Pyramidal, columnar	See earlier description for cultural conditions.
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i> *	Mountain laurel	4	Rounded, open	See earlier description for cultural conditions.
<i>Mahonia bealei</i>	Leatherleaf mahonia	6	Upright, open	Cultural requirements, flower characteristics, and fruit display are very similar to Oregon hollygrape except the flower cluster is larger. Coarse-textured plant that will have limited use in the average home landscape. Leaves are semi-evergreen with a spiny edge.
<i>Picea omorika</i> 'Nana'	Serbian spruce	4	Rounded, spreading	See earlier description for cultural conditions.
<i>Picea orientalis</i> 'Gowdy' 'Gracilis'	Oriental spruce	4	Rounded	See earlier description for cultural conditions.
<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Bakeri' 'Blue Kiss' 'Fat Albert' 'Iseli Foxtail'	Colorado spruce	3	Rounded, conical	See earlier description for cultural conditions.

* Pennsylvania native

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ZONE	FORM	ADAPTATION AND REMARKS
Evergreen Shrubs (5–15 feet)				
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Japanese pieris	5	Upright	Prefers moist, well-drained, organic, acidic soils; partial shade to full sun; and some wind protection. Flowers start red to white in bud opening in ranges of cream white to pink in pendulous clusters in mid-April. Foliage is oblong and glossy. New foliage is a rich bronze and turns dark green as the leaves mature. The foliage remains green or takes on a slightly purple tint in the fall.
<i>Pinus mugo</i> 'Gnome' 'Mops'	Mugo pine	3	Mounded	See earlier description for cultural conditions.
<i>Platycladus orientalis</i> 'Baker'	Oriental arborvitae	6	Pyramidal, rounded	See earlier description for cultural conditions.
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> 'Bakers Red' 'Chadwickii' 'Mohave' 'Navaho'	Scarlet firethorn	6	Open	See earlier description for cultural conditions.
<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Catawba rhododendron	5	Rounded, spreading	Similar conditions as Carolina rhododendron. Flowers are clustered and colors range from lilac to crimson to purple in early June. Leaves are broad and elliptic, coarse, and leathery with dark green upper surface and lighter lower surface.
<i>Rhododendron maximum*</i>	Rosebay rhododendron	3	Open	Prefers moist, well-drained, acid soil; shade protection; and cool sites. Flowers are rose, purplish pink, to white in June. Streamside native.
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> 'Capitata' 'Expansa' 'Nana' 'Thayerae'	Japanese yew	4	Upright, spreading	See earlier description for cultural conditions.
<i>Taxus x media</i> 'Berryhillii' 'Brownii' 'Flemer' 'Hicksii' 'Sebian' 'Woodwardii'	Anglo-Japanese yew	4	Pyramidal, spreading	See earlier description for cultural conditions.
<i>Thuja occidentalis*</i> 'Elegantissima' 'Ellwangeriana' 'Emerald' 'Techny' 'Woodwardii'	American arborvitae, eastern white cedar	3	Pyramidal, rounded	See earlier description for cultural conditions.
<i>Thuja plicata</i> 'Green Giant' 'Hillier'	Giant arborvitae	5	Pyramidal, rounded	See earlier description for cultural conditions.

* Pennsylvania native

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ZONE	FORM	ADAPTATION AND REMARKS
Evergreen Shrubs (5–15 feet)				
<i>Viburnum x pragense</i>	Prague viburnum	5	Upright, rounded	Prefers moist, well-drained, fertile soil; partial shade; and winter protection. Lustrous, dark green leaves. Pink flower buds open slightly fragrant and white on terminal cymes.
<i>Viburnum rhytidophyllum</i>	Leatherleaf viburnum	6	Upright, spreading	Similar cultural conditions to Prague viburnum but not as hardy; requires more winter protection and tolerates up to ¾ shade. Upper leaf surface is deep to dull green with wrinkled appearance. Lower leaf surface is covered with yellow pubescence, creating a two-toned effect as leaves move. Flowers are yellow white clusters in mid-May. Fruit ripen in late summer and change from red to black before dropping.

* Pennsylvania native

GLOSSARY

Cyme: a more or less flat-topped determinate inflorescence in which the outer flowers open last (e.g., elderberry)

Determinate: the main axis of the plant terminates with a flower, which prevents further growth during the present season

Dioecious: a species with unisexual flowers where each sex is confined to a separate plant (e.g., hollies)

Indeterminate: the main axis of the plant continues to grow and where flowers arise from the axillary buds rather than terminal buds

Inflorescence: refers to a flower cluster that can be further described by the type of form of the cluster such as spike, cyme, panicle, and raceme

Monoecious: a species with unisexual flowers where both sexes are found on the same plant (e.g., arborvitae)

Panicle: an indeterminate inflorescence in which the primary axis bears branches of pedicels leading to flowers (e.g., a branching raceme)

Pedicel: the stalk of a flower or fruit

Raceme: a simple indeterminate inflorescence in which the primary axis consists of single pedicels, each with a flower

Spike: an unbranched, elongate, simple, indeterminate inflorescence with flowers attached directly to the primary axis without a pedicel



Mountain Laurel

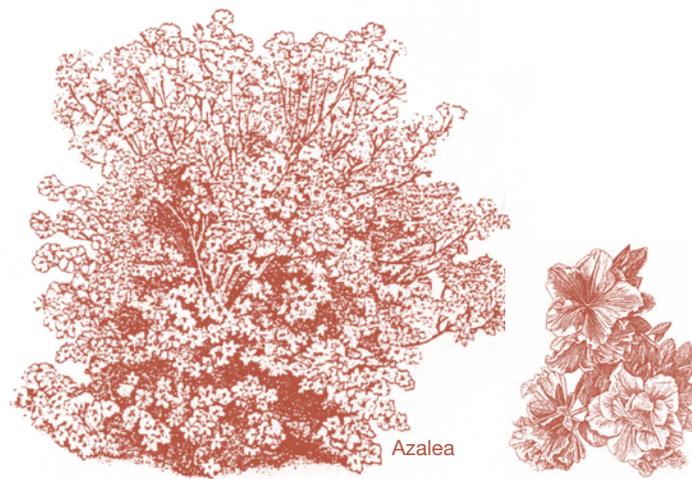


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