1965

EC65-1207 List of Deciduous Shrubs

Wayne Whitney

Clark Jensen

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist

http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/3759

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Extension at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.
LIST OF Deciduous Shrubs

Extension Service
University of Nebraska College of Agriculture and Home Economics
and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating
E. F. Frolik, Dean                      E. W. Janike, Director
RECOMMENDED LIST of
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

By Wayne Whitney
Extension Horticulturist
Clark Jensen
Area Extension Agent

This list of deciduous shrubs has been prepared to help you select kinds of ornamentals that are reasonably certain to succeed in your area. The regions for which they are recommended are given with each kind. The extent of each region is shown on the map on the opposite page.

Although many plants may be found growing outside their recommended areas, their success in such places is generally due to exceptionally favorable sites or superior care.

The average grower should confine his main plantings to species that are known to be adapted. It is always interesting to try new things, but try new plants in a small way and expect the worst until they prove themselves to be adapted. Many of the plants listed require good care, including supplemental water, in order to thrive.

The zones shown on the map indicate large areas in which certain groups of trees and shrubs may be planted with reasonable assurance of success. These large zones differ in temperature, rainfall, elevation or soil type. Within all zones there are small local areas where environmental conditions may be more severe or more favorable than average. These small areas may differ from their surrounding zones in soil type, fertility, moisture supply or exposure.
Low Growing, 1 1/2 to 4 feet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Recommended for regions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alpine Currant ( (Ribes ) alpinum)</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dense, shapely shrub.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowers inconspicuous.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does well in shade.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoid sunny locations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barberry ( (Berberis ) thunbergi and varieties atropurpurea)</td>
<td>1,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Several species, but ones listed are most common. Species thunbergi, Japanese Barberry, has green leaves; its variety atropurpurea has red leaves. Both are a brilliant red in the fall.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coralberry ( (Symphoricarpos orbiculatus) )</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red berries in fall and winter. Stands shade. Holds soil on steep banks. Use in lawns with caution, because it suckers profusely.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranberrybush, Dwarf ( (Virburnum opulus nanum) )</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No flowers. Used as low hedge or foundation plant for small size, not over 2 feet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Flowering Almond (Prunus glandulosa) 1,2,3,4,5

Pink or white double flowers close to the branches in spring.

Forsythia, Dwarf (Forsythia species) 1

Useful because of small size.

Gooseberry (Ribes species 1,2,3,4,5 and hybrids) 1,2,3,4,5

Can be used as an ornamental as well as for fruit. Chlorosis resistant.

Honeysuckle, Claney Dwarf (Lonicera claveyi) 1,2,3,4,5

A hybrid shrub not more than four feet high. Foliage, lettuce green; flower, unimportant. Excellent low hedge plant.

Hydrangea Snowhill (Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora) 1,2,3,4,5

Large, flat heads of double white flowers in June. Plant in a shaded location on the north or east.
Japanese Quince Dwarf
(Chaenomeles japonica)

Orange-scarlet flowers in early spring. Dark, shiny green leaves.

Pigmy Caragana
(Caragana pygmaea)

Small, pea-like yellow flowers in late spring.

Potentilla (Potentilla fruticosa)

Golden-yellow, strawberry-like flowers all summer.

Privet - Lodense

A natural dwarf, ideal for edging and patio planting.

Sand Cherry (Prunus besseyi)

Semi-prostrate plant, dark green glossy leaves, and white flowers. Black fruits are astringent but edible. Very susceptible to chlorosis.

Snowberry (Symphoricarpos racemosus)

Relative of coralberry, but more refined. Grows well in shade. White fruits on plant all winter.
Spirea, Anthony Waterer 1, 2, 3  
(Spiraea bumalda varieties Anthony Waterer)

Upright growing, flat heads of rosy crimson flowers. Cut back to ground every year or two.

Spirea, Froebel (Spiraea 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 bumalda varieties Froebeli)

Slightly larger than Anthony Waterer with flowers more pink than red.

Spirea, Blue mist 1, 2, 3, 4, 5  
(Caryopteris incana)

Many selections are available. Not a true spirea. Numerous clusters of powdery blue, fringed flowers in the fall. It may kill back during the winter and should always be cut to near the ground each spring. Hybrids such as Blue Mist are best.

Spirea, Thunberg 1, 2  
(Spiraea thunbergi)

Arched branches, white flowers in very early spring. Leaves may become yellow in the summer.
### Medium Sized, 4 to 6 feet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Recommended for regions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barberry, Mentor (Berberis mentorensis)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upright growing, dark green foliage.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Buddleia (Buddleia species and varieties)</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,2,3,4,5</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer lilac or butterfly bush. Large lilac-shaped spikes of white to red and purple flowers in late summer and fall. Kills back in the winter, but should be cut back anyway.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cotoneaster divaricata (Spreading Cotoneaster)</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,2,3,4,5</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upright with spreading branches. Pink flowers, red fruits. Glossy green leaves turn red in autumn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cotoneaster integerrima (European Cotoneaster)</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,2,3,4,5</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowers pale pinkish, fruit bright red in the fall.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Euonymus alatus compactus (Compact winged Euonymus)</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,2,3,4,5</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corky wings along branches. Foliage bright red in the fall.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hydrangea, Peegee 1, 2
(*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*)

Large heads of sterile white flowers turning pink and then bronze green. Prune heavily each spring. Shade.

Japanese Quince 1, 2, 3
(*Chaenomeles lagenaria*)

White, pink, rose or scarlet flowers in early spring.

Jetbead (Rhodotypos kerriodes) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

White flowers all summer, black fruits in the winter. Shade.

Ninebark, Dwarf 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
(*Physocarpus opulifolius nanus*)

Cluster of whitish flowers in May or June, reddish seed pods.

Honeysuckle - (L. Zabelli 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Zabel)

Pink bloom - May and June. Red fruit - July and August.
Privet, Regel (Ligustrum obtusifolium varieties Regelianum)

Dense growing, horizontal branches. Clusters of black fruits in the winter.

Spiraea arguta (Garland spirea) 1, 2, 3, 4

Slender arching branches. Small white flowers in the spring.

Spiraea prunifolia (Bridalwreath) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Flowers white, fully double, early spring. Growth very upright.

Spiraea vanhouttei (Vanhoutte Spirea) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Most common spirea. Clusters of white flowers in May. Does well in partial shade or full sun. Often called Bridalwreath.

Sumac, Fragrant (Rhus trilobata) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Sumac with three-part leaves, spreading. Clusters of reddish, hairy fruits and red leaves in the autumn.
Weigela, small varieties
(Weigela species and varieties)

Hardy in other regions if planted on the north or east side of a building. Spreading plant. Flowers of most varieties some shade of red, but some are white. Flower in late spring and intermittently through summer if pruned following first bloom. Vanicek and Bristol Ruby are good varieties.

Tall Shrubs, Over 6 feet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Recommended for regions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beautybush (Kolkwitzia amabilis)</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upright center growth with arching branches. Many small pink flowers in May or June.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Caragana arborescens (Siberian peashrub)

|                                | 4, 5                     |
|                                |                         |
Cornus species (Dogwood)

Several species and varieties available. Consult nurserymen. Prefer shade and moist soil.

Cotoneaster acutifolia (Peking Cotoneaster)

Rather erect plant. Dark shiny leaves. Cluster of bloom in May or June produce conspicuous black fruits.

Euonymus alatus (Winged Euonymus)

Corky wings on branches, bright red foliage in autumn.

Euonymus atropurpurea (Wahoo)

Leaves and 4-angled fruit capsules red in fall. Sends up root sprouts.

Forsythia species (Golden Bell)

Yellow flowers in April before the leaves appear. Prune severely after bloom.
Hazelnut (Corylus species) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Dense shrubs. Occasionally produce nuts if more than one variety is planted.

Honeysuckle - (L. tatarica) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Deciduous shrub to 10 feet. Easy to grow. White or pink paired flowers in May and June. Red to Orange fruit in July and August. Tall, quick-growing screen.

Juneberry (Amelanchier alnifolia) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

White blossoms early in spring. Purplish fruit edible, but rather tasteless.

Lilacs (Syringa species and varieties) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Clusters of purple, red, or white flowers in the spring. Double and single flowered varieties available. Very hardy. Common lilac more apt to sucker than French hybrids. Chlorosis resistant.

Maple, Amur (Acer ginnala) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Red leaves in the fall. Small tree or large shrub.
Mock-Orange (*Philadelphus* 1,2,3,4,5 species and varieties)

White flowers in May or June. Flowers, double or single, fragrant or scentless, according to variety.

Nanking Cherry (*Prunus tomentosa*)

Pink buds, white flowers and ornamental red fruits which are quite tasty. Makes an excellent windbreak for the south side of a garden.

*Prunus triloba* (Flowering Plum)

Double, rose-like flowers appear before leaves. Leaves are green.

*Prunus cistena* (Red-leafed plum or Purple leaf Sand Cherry)

Red foliage, pink blossoms in the spring. Other species and varieties of plums are available.

Smoketree, Common (*Cotinus coggygria*)

Masses of plumy purple or green flower stems in July or August. Hardy in zones 2, 3, and 4 if protected from wind.
Rhus species

Some species, the sumacs, have clusters of reddish-brown fruits and brilliant red autumn color. Fragrant sumac is one of the best species. Some may sucker abundantly.

Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus syriacus)

Shrub Althea. August blooming, upright growing plant with hollyhock-like flowers, either single or double, ranging in color from white to rose and purple. Many varieties.

Tamarix (Tamarix species and varieties)

Airy heads of pink blooms from early summer to fall according to species. Cut late flowering sorts to ground in the spring when they become ungainly. Chlorosis resistant.

Weigela

Rose colored flowers to red in May and June. Full sun best.
Virburnum species

This genus contains many desirable shrubs. It is valuable for the flowers, fruits, and autumn color of the various species. Some of the better known representatives are: Arrow-wood, Wayfaring Tree, Nannyberry, Highbush Cranberry, and Snowball. Since more than 30 species are available, consult your nurserymen for one to fill your special needs.