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EC65-1207 List of Deciduous Shrubs

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LIST OF

Deciduous Shrubs



Extension Service

University of Nebraska College of Agriculture and Home Economics
and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating

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RECOMMENDED LIST of DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

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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

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

Flowering Almond (Prunus 1,2,3,4,5
glandulosa)

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

Forsythia, Dwarf 1
(Forsythia species)

Useful because of small
size.

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

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

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

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

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

Large, flat heads of
double white flowers
in June. Plant in a
shaded location on
the north or east.

Japanese Quince Dwarf 1, 2, 3
(Chaenomeles japonica)

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

Pigmy Caragana 3, 4, 5
(Caragana pygmaea)

Small, pea-like yellow
flowers in late spring.

Potentilla (Potentilla 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
fruticosa)

Golden-yellow,
strawberry-like flowers
all summer.

Privet - Lodense 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

A natural dwarf, ideal
for edging and patio
planting.

Sand Cherry (Prunus 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
besseyi)

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

Snowberry (Symphoricarpos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
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

<u>Species</u>	<u>Recommended for regions</u>
Barberry, Mentor (<u>Berberis mentorensis</u>)	1
Upright growing, dark green foliage.	
Buddleia (<u>Buddleia</u> species and varieties)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Summer lilac or butter- fly 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.	
<u>Cotoneaster divaricata</u> (Spreading Cotoneaster)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Upright with spreading branches. Pink flowers, red fruits. Glossy green leaves turn red in autumn.	
<u>Cotoneaster integerrima</u> (European Cotoneaster)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Flowers pale pinkish, fruit bright red in the fall.	
<u>Euonymus alatus compactus</u> (Compact winged Euonymus)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Corky wings along branches. Foliage bright red in the fall.	

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 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
kerrioides)

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

Ninebark, Dwarf 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
(Physcocarpus 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 1
obtusifolium varieties
Regelianum)

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

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

Slender arching
branches. Small
white flowers in the
spring.

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

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

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

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

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

Sumac with three-part
leaves, spreading.
Clusters of reddish,
hairy fruits and red
leaves in the autumn.

Weigela, small varieties 1
(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

<u>Species</u>	<u>Recommended for regions</u>
Beautybush (<u>Kolkwitzia</u> <u>amabilis</u>)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Upright center growth
with arching branches.
Many small pink flowers
in May or June.

<u>Caragana arborescens</u> (Siberian peashrub)	4, 5
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Upright shrub, many
stems. Yellow pea-
like flowers in June.
Chlorosis resistant.

Cornus species 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
(Dogwood)

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

Cotoneaster acutifolia 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
(Peking Cotoneaster)

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

Euonymus alatus (Winged 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Euonymus)

Corky wings on branches,
bright red foliage in
autumn.

Euonymus atropurpurea 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
(Wahoo)

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

Forsythia species 1
(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 1,2,3,4,5
tomentosa)

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

Prunus triloba (Flowering 1,2,3,4,5
Plum)

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

Prunus cistena (Red-leafed 1,2,3,4,5
plum or Purple leaf Sand
Cherry)

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

Smoketree, Common 1
(Cotinus coggygia)

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

Rhus species 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

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 1
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 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
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 1

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

Virburnum species

1, 2, 3, 4, 5

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.