

Mosses and Perennial Groundcovers:	Zone	evgr	Sun	Pt Sun	Shade	Dry	Moist	Wet	W	H
Barrenwort, Bishop's hat (Epimedium spp.)	5-9	x		x	x	x*			12-18"	6-12"
Delicate yet showy spring flowers of red, purple, yellow, orange, or white float over heart-shaped foliage on wiry stems. *Good in dry shade once established. Many have bronze or red new and fall/winter foliage.										
Blue Star Creeper (Isotoma fluviatilis)	6-8	x		x	x		x	o	to 24"	1/4"
Starry pale blue flowers spring/summer. Tolerates foot traffic.										
Bugleweed (Ajuga reptans)	3-10	semi	x	x	x				6-12"	1/2-3/4"
Depending on variety, of which there are many, crinkly oval leaves vary in size and can show green, bronze, purple, pink, yellow, orange tones and variegations. Attractive blue flower spikes in spring up to 10" high. Keep away from lawn areas and woodlands. Does not tolerate much foot traffic.										
Cast Iron Plant (Aspidistra elatior)	7-11	x		x	x	x			12-36"	12-36"
Familiar easy to grow houseplant, outdoor hardiness varies with cultivar. Many variegated varieties. Deer resistant hosta substitute where cold hardy.										
Ginger (Asarum spp.)	4-6	x		x	x		x	o	12-18"	6-12"
A. canadense is native, A. splendens is not. Not a culinary ginger, but the roots have a similar scent. Interesting purplish-brown spring flowers at ground level usually hidden by leaves. Excellent groundcover for heavy shade. A. splendens (zones 5-9) types bear varying amounts of silvery variegation.										
Japanese Spurge (Pachysandra terminalis)	4-9	x		x	x				12-18"	6-12"
Liriope, spreading (L. spicata)	4-10	semi	x	x	x	o			12-14"	8-15"
Small lavender flower spikes in late summer. Can be aggressive. May be mowed.										
Mazus reptans	5-8	semi	x	x			x	o	6-12"	1/4"
Perfect between paving stones. Showy white or lavender flowers in early summer.										
Mondo, Dwarf(Ophiopogon japonicus) 'Gyoku-ryu'	7-10	x		x	x	o			to 12"	1/4"
Spreads very slowly; very low maintenance. Good for dense shade.										
Moneywort, Miniature (Lysimachia japonica) var. Minutissima	3-8	semi		x			x	o	12"+	1-2"
Small yellow flowers in summer. Tolerates occasional foot traffic.										
Moss, Irish/Scotch (Sagina subulata/Arenaria verna)	4-7	x	x	x			x		12"+	1-2"
Not a true moss but a flowering plant with small white spring blooms. Irish is green, Scotch is chartreuse. Tolerates occasional foot traffic. Does best with consistent moisture and low fertility.										
Mother of Thyme (Thymus serpyllum)	4-8	x	x			x		NO!	to 12"	1/4"
Pink flowers in summer, requires excellent drainage. Tolerates some foot traffic.										
Sacred Lily (Rhodea japonica)	6-10	x		x	x	o			6-24"	12-14"
Tropical looking with 1 foot long thick, pointed leaves in an upright clump. Spikes of red berries fall-winter. Excellent plant for dry shade.										
Sea Thrift (Armeria maritima)	4-8	x	x			x			6-12"	6-12"
Pink or white round flower clusters in spring. Spreads slowly--not for large areas. Prefers poor, dry soils with excellent drainage.										
Spikemoss (Selaginella spp.)	(6) 7-10	semi		x	x		x			6"
These have a soft, fluffy, beautiful texture. S. uncinata, Peacock Spikemoss has almost metallic blue-green new foliage, quite striking.										

Stonecrop, Gold Moss (Sedum acre) Angelina, blue spruce	3-9	x	x	x		x			12-24"	4"
Spreading/cascading succulent with needle-shaped leaves and yellow summer flowers. Blue, bronze, yellow cultivars. Tolerates poor, dry soils.										
White Star Creeper (Pratia)	6-10	x	x	x			x	o	6-12"	1/4"
Small white flowers spring to summer. Tolerates foot traffic.										
Grasses and Grass-type Plants:										
Hakone Grass (Hakonechloa macra)	5-9			x			x		1-2'	1-1.5'
Bright yellow green, arching leaves. Foliage may burn with too much sun and lose color with too much shade. Beautiful cascading over the edge of a wall or rocks.										
Lilyturf, clumping (Liriope muscari)	5-10	x	x	x	x		o		.75-1'	1-1.5'
Common, but useful, lavender flower spikes are attractive in bloom. Variegated forms brighten shady spots. 'Monroe White' bears white flowers that contrast nicely against the dark green foliage. Generally animal resistant.										
Mondo, Black (Ophiopogon planiscapus 'Nigrescens')	6-9	x		x	x				6-8"	6-12"
Grassy, very dark almost black leaves bear pink to white flower spikes in summer and purple berries in fall. Excellent foil for small golden-leaved hostas.										
Rush, Blue (Juncus inflexus and other spp.)	2-9*	semi	x	x			x	x	1-2'	2-3'
Blue-green to steely blue color. Excellent plant for color and vertical interest in wet areas or regularly irrigated beds or containers. Will grow in standing water up to 3" deep. *Features cultivar dependent										
Rush, Horsetail (Equisetum hyemale)	4-9	x	x	x			x	x	1-6'	2-4'
Makes a fascinating vertical accent with its jointed stems, reminiscent of thin bamboo. Due to it's aggressive nature, best to plant in containers. Will grow in up to 4 inches of water or regularly irrigated beds. Not actually a rush, but considered a fern-ally as it reproduces by spores.										
Sedges (Carex spp.)	4-8*	many	x*	x*	x*				1-1.5'	1-2'
Green & variegated Asian varieties generally prefer part fo full shade, while the more upright bronze types prefer more sun. Native varieties are also available. *Hardiness and sun tolerance varies by species and cultivar.										
Sweet Flag (Acorus)	5-9	x	x	x			x	x	6-12"	6-12"
Variegated variety 'Ogon' is most useful in shady spots. Nice for container water garden.										
Low-Growing Evergreen Shrubs:										
Cypress, Russian (Microbiota decussata)	3-7	x	x	x					3-12'	1-1.5'
Soft, feathery foliage on drooping stems. Green in summer, bronzy-purple in fall/winter. Wide-spreading. Does not like hot, humid summers--in higher zones provide more shade. Needs well-draining soil. Excellent for stabilizing slopes and tolerates more shade than groundcover junipers.										
Juniper, Andorra (J. horizontalis 'Plumosa')	3-9	x	x				x		NO!	8-10'
Wide spreading long branches with shorter upright branchlets form a dense evergreen mat. Blue-green tones turn purplish in winter.										
Juniper, Blue Rug (J. horizontalis)	3-9	x	x				x		NO!	6-8'
Creeping conifer with long, trailing branches. Generally a silvery blue-green color with purple shades in winter. Grow on hot, dry slopes or over walls, or as a trailing element in containers.										
Juniper, Blue Star (Juniperus squamata)	4-8	x	x				x		NO!	1-4'

Forms a low, rounded mound. Slow grower. Silver blue foliage. Pruning rarely needed. Good for sandy soil. Can also be found in commerce as a grafted "lollipop" topiary.										
Juniper, procumbens (J. procumbens)	4-9	x	x			x		NO!	10-15'	.5-1.5'
Green to silvery, minty green tones. Spreads and sometimes mounds on itself. 'Nana' is a supposedly more compact cultivar, but plants in commerce may be misnamed.										
Juniper, Shore (J. conferta) 'All Gold' Blue Pacific'	6-9	x	x	x		x		NO!	6-8'	8"
Does especially well in sandy coastal soils. Tolerates difficult planting sites like "hell-strips." Most shade tolerant of groundcover junipers. "Blue Pacific" has silvery-blue color, 'Gold Coast' is golden-green.										
Plum Yew, Spreading (Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Duke Gardens')	6-9	x		x	x				2-4'	2-4'
Foliage resembles traditional yew. Spreading but matures to a vase-shaped form. Tolerates shade and heat better than most conifers. If pollination occurs, female plants will produce edible 1" fruits.										
Yew, Spreading(Taxus x media 'Densiformis')	4-7	x	x	x		o		NO!	4-6'	3-4'
Female cultivar forms showy red fruit. Deep green needle-like foliage. Tolerates shearing.										
Medium Evergreen Shrubs:										
Abelia (A. x grandiflora) hybrids and cultivars	5(6)-9	semi	x	x					3-6'	3-6'
Small, pointed dark green leaves turn purple in fall. Pinkish-white flowers bloom spring to fall. Natural habit has gently arching branches, but is often severely pruned for screening. Cultivars offer compact habits and/or vivid foliage hues in combinations of green with white, yellow, orange & red.										
Andromeda, Japanese(Pieris japonica)	5-8	x	x	x				NO!	6-8'	9-12'
Charming drooping clusters of lily-of-the-valley-like white or pink flowers in spring. Cultivars with new foliage in bronze or red, variegated foliage, deeper pink flowers, and compact habits are available.										
Aralia, Japanese (Fatsia japonica)	7-11*	x		x	x				5-8'	5-8'
Large, glossy, palmately lobed leaves add a distinct tropical ambience. White, silver, and yellow variegated forms available.										
Arborvitae, Amber Gold (Thuja occidentalis 'Jantar')	4-8	x	x						3'	15'
Bright golden yellow version of 'Emerald' arborvitae, a popular screening plant. Narrow, upright habit makes a bold splash in the landscape. Grows about 6-12" per year.										
Arborvitae, 'Franky Boy' (Thuja occidentalis 'Franky Boy')	5-8	x	x	x					3-4'	4-6'
Filamentous foliage of yellow-green on green, with bronzy tones in winter. Fairly airy texture compared to other arborvitae, lends a softer effect. Can be sheared if necessary.										
Arborvitae, Rheingold (Thuja occidentalis 'Rheingold')	2-7	x	x	x			NO		3-5'	3-5'
Fluffy little ball of golden-green foliage with bronze highlights in winter. Slow-growing dwarf.										
Arborvitae, Whipcord (Thuja plicata 'Whipcord')	5-7	x	x	x			NO		4-5'	4-5'
Thin, cord-like foliage with a weeping effect. Bright green with bronzy tones in winter. Slow-growing dwarf adds amazing texture and interest. Some shade preferred in hot summers.										
Azalea, Deciduous (Rhododendron spp.)	4-8			x				NO!	6-8'	6-8'
Very showy spring flowers in yellow and orange shades that evergreen azaleas do not, as well as white, lavender, pink, and red. More cold-hardy in general than evergreen azaleas.										

Azalea, Evergreen (Rhododendron spp.)	(5)6-(8)9	x		x				NO!	3-8'	3-5'
Variation between hybrids--some are smaller and more compact, some more cold or heat tolerant, some with larger/smaller flowers.										
Cryptomeria, Black Dragon (Cryptomeria japonica "Black Dragon"	6-9	x	x	x				NO!	3-7'	6-10'
Dense, irregular pyramidal habit. Light green new growth ages to very deep green. Fast growing in youth to 4-6', then slowing. peeling bark.										
Cypress, Dwarf Hinoki (Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Nana Gracilis'	4-8	x	x	x				NO!	2-4'	3-6'
Compact, slow-growing, eventually becoming pyramidal. Uniquely shaped flattened sprays of dark green foliage make for a very interesting accent. Tends toward a graceful look.										
Distylium hybrids 'Bayou Bliss,' 'Vintage Jade,' 'Linebacker' etc.	7-9	x	x	x					2-10'	3-10'
Distylium are broadleaf evergreens still relatively new in the industry, having appeared on the scene about 10 years ago. Cultivars range from low and spreading to upright rounded. They all share a dense, softly layered habit and small narrow green to blue-green leaves, some with bronze or maroon new growth. Generally pest and disease resistant, the only drawback is their limited cold-hardiness. For southern states these are excellent replacements for problem plants like boxwood and cherry laurel. Whether massed or alone, these add a graceful texture to the garden--especially when left to grow in their natural state (although they tolerate pruning well).										
Falsecypress, Japanese (Chamaecyparis pisifera cultivars)	4-8	x	x	x				NO!	3-25'	3-25'
The species is a large, pyramidal tree with semi-weeping foliage, seldom found in commerce. Cultivars are smaller; however, some of the cultivars have been hopelessly mis-named over the years, so plants often grow much larger than advertised or anticipated. The most notable is 'Gold Mop,' (C. pisifera 'Filifera Nana Aurea') supposedly a dwarf, rounded shrub that grows slowly up to 5', but often grows to the size of its relative, 'Filifera Aurea,' similar in the nursery pot but maturing up to twice as tall. Add to that the fact that nurseries continue to label 'Gold Mop' as a 3-4' plant when they know better, gardeners are reasonably disconcerted when their cute little row of mops ends up years later like a fluffy golden row of Jack's beanstalks. As with all "dwarf" conifers, know that plant sizes are often understated by growers and the size listed is generally a 10-year size only. With time, a large portion of dwarf conifers will outgrow their space, so be prepared. That said, these are lovely plants that add amazing texture and color to the garden with their stringy, weepy, golden foliage, and they're quite hard to resist in their nursery pot! May struggle some in hot southern summers.										
Heavenly Bamboo (Nandina domestica) non-flowering cultivars	6-9	semi	x	x	x				2-8'	2-8'
We do not recommend planting the species or any of the cultivars that flower, as these have been found to be highly invasive due to spreading of its bright red berries. However, there are cultivars that either very rarely or never flower, such as 'Harbour Dwarf,' 'Firepower,' 'Obsession,' 'Lemon-Lime,' and 'Flirt.' These tend to be lower-growing, under 3 feet in height, and offer attractive foliage in bright chartreuse, pink, and bronze shades, especially on new growth. Alternatively, you can remove the flower spikes of other nandinas at any time before the berries form, but you must be diligent. Overall, there's no need to throw all the babies out with the bathwater--nandina are attractive and easily grown and may be a solution where other plants fail.										
Holly, Japanese (Ilex crenata)	5-8	x	x	x			o		5-8'	5-10'
Generally a dense, multi-branched shrub with small, oval, glossy leaves resembling boxwood. Common cultivars include 'Steeds,' upright to 8', 'Sky Pencil,' very narrow upright to 10,' 'Soft Touch,' with soft-textured leaves on a rounded 3' plant, and 'Helleri' with a wider rounded shape up to 4' high and 5' wide. There are also very dwarf cultivars with extremely small leaves ('Dwarf Pagoda') and golden-foliaged forms, 'Drops of Gold,' 'Brass Buckle,' among others. All are fairly easy to grow and undemanding plants. Golden foliaged types may benefit from more shade to prevent foliage burn.										
Laurel, Mountain (Kalmia latifolia)	4-9	x	x	x best	x			NO!	5-15'	5-15'

Eastern US Native. Clusters of 5-sided cup-shaped white to pink flowers in late spring. Leaves similar to rhodos, but a bit smaller. A mature plant will develop interesting gnarled stems exposed by an open habit--an overall look reminiscent of bonsai. Cultivars offer compact habits and more colorful flowers.										
Laurel, Spotted (<i>Aucuba</i>)	6-9	x		x	x	o		NO!	5-9'	6-10'
Large, glossy, pointed oval leaves, most popular varieties with yellow variegation from small spots to large blotches. Leaves will burn in full sun. Male and female, females form attractive red fruit if there is a nearby male to pollinate. Some varieties are always one or the other, e.g. 'Gold Dust' is always female, 'Mr. Goldstrike' is always male.										
"Oregon" Grape Holly (<i>Mahonia</i> spp.)	(5)6-8(9)	x		x	x	o			4-10'	3-8'
Thick, spiny, holly-like leaves on long stems with an upright, suckering habit. Overall look is like a spiky oversized and rather dangerous nandina. Showy racemes of yellow (usually) fragrant flowers in late winter to early spring on most species are followed by clusters of large, frosty dark blue berries that attract birds. These are very closely related to barberries--various sources may now list some species as <i>Berberis</i> rather than <i>Mahonia</i> , but the scientific jury is still out. Despite the common name, only <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> is native to the US (Pacific NW), a shorter and cold-hardier species but more difficult to find. In commerce, latest varieties tend to be <i>M. x media</i> hybrids, with <i>M. japonica</i> as one of the parents--no native associations, 'Winter Sun,' 'Underway.' Quite striking as a backdrop for other lower growing plants, very architectural, provides a great deal of winter interest. Avoid <i>M. bealei</i> cultivars as this species is already declared highly invasive in much of the south.										
Pine, Dwarf Mugo	2-7	x	x			x			25-30'	15-20'
Very attractive, wide-spreading pine. Compact cultivars offered grow 1/3 the size of the species.										
Rhododendron spp.	4-8			x				NO!	8-12'	6-10'
Large showy spring flower trusses and long oblong green leaves. Many US natives.										
Rhododendron, PJM	4-8	x		x	x			NO!	5-6'	5-6'
Much more vigorous than other azaelas or rhodos with a fairly compact rounded habit. Small azalea-type leaves turn red-purple in fall/winter. Lavender-pink early spring blooms.										
Spruce, Birds Nest (<i>Picea abies</i> 'Nidiformis')	3-7	x	x			x			3-12'	2-8'
Short-needed, slow-growing flat-rounded dwarf spruce. Grows to about 3.5 by 1.5' high in 10 years. The center of mature plants forms a depression which resembles a bird's nest.										
Tea Olive (<i>Osmanthus</i> spp.)	(6)7-10		some	x					4-10'	5-10+'
The hallmark of most species is the spiny, holly-like foliage. Ultimate size is highly dependent on species and cultivar, but most commonly found in commerce are 'Gulftide,' a 10-15' ft plant used for screening and hedging, and 'Goshiki,' a slow-growing rounded plant maturing at about 4-6. 'Goshiki' is most useful for adding accent color to shaded gardens with it's variegated leaves and pink to bronze new growth.										
Yew, Hicks (<i>Taxus x media</i> 'Hicksii')	4-7	x	x	x				NO!	8-12'	12-20'
T. x media are hybrids between English and Japanese yew, with short, deep green needled foliage, commonly used as hedge plants. The narrow upright form of 'Hicksii' makes it a wonderful screening plant or tall accent for shady areas where other conifers will not grow. Can be either male or female--females will bear small red fruit. Avoid siting in areas exposed to harsh winter winds.										
Tall Evergreen Shrubs/Trees										
Arborvitae, Amber Gold (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 'Jantar')	4-8	x	x						3'	15'

Beautyberry (<i>Callicarpa</i> spp.)	5-8		x	x			o		4-6'	4-6'
Generally a rounded plant with slender slightly arching branches. Small pink flowers bloom in clusters at the leaf axils in summer, followed by very showy bright lavender berries in fall. Gold fall color. <i>C. americana</i> is the only native species. Non-native cultivars of other species commonly found include 'Profusion,' 'Early Amethyst,' and 'Issai.' 'Pearl Glam' is a dark-leaved variety.										
Deutzia, Slender (<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>) and hybrids	5-8		x	x					2-5'	2-5'
Dense, rounded shrub with spreading, arching stems covered in 3" lance-shaped leaves. Numerous small, fragrant white or pink flowers in spring. Most common cultivar is 'Nikko,' low and wide spreading with white blooms and burgundy fall color. 'Chardonnay Pearls' boasts white flowers with pearl-like buds and vibrant chartreuse foliage that extends interest into the fall. 'Yuki Cherry Blossom' is a more compact variety with pink flowers.										
Dogwood, Pagoda (<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>)	3-7		x	x			x		20-30'	15-25'
Layered, horizontal branching creates a unique structure. White flower clusters in late spring followed by black fruits in late summer. Excellent fall color. Cultivars offer smaller size and variegated foliage. 'Argentea,' with white variegated leaves stays under 15'. Similarly sized 'Golden Shadows' boasts lime green foliage with luminous yellow variegation.										
Harry Lauder's Walking Stick (<i>Corylus avellana</i> 'Contorta')	4-8		x	x					8-10'	8-10'
Rounded shrub with twisted branches, twigs, and leaves makes a fascinating specimen, especially effective in winter. May be grown in containers. Most in commerce are grafted, so root suckers must be removed. Yellow pendulous male catkins make a nice display before the leaves emerge in spring. Avoid heavy clay soils.										
Hydrangea macrophylla cultivars, <i>H. serrata</i>	6-9			x			x		3-6'	3-6'
Best in part shade to avoid drying out but also enough sun to promote blooming. Newer macrophylla cultivars are preferred, as they bloom on new wood, minimizing the loss of buds over winter and encouraging reblooming. 'Endless Summer' is the original, but a plethora of cultivars now exist. Mopheads tend to have a coarser look; the more graceful, layered appearance of lacecaps is a better fit for the Japanese garden. Mountain hydrangea, <i>H. serrata</i> , is similar but generally more compact lacecap form particularly suited to smaller gardens. <i>H. serrata</i> cultivars such as "Tuff Stuff" offer improved cold hardiness and the capability to bloom on new wood.										
Kerria (<i>Kerria japonica</i>)	4-9		x	x	x				6-8'	3-6'
Slender arching stems stay green in winter. Heavily textured 3-4" leaves with yellow fall color. Yellow 1" rose-like flowers cover the shrub in spring. Double-flowered, larger flowering, and variegated forms are available. Flower color will fade in too much sun.										
Maple, Japanese Weeping (<i>Acer palmatum</i> var. <i>dissectum</i>)	5-9		x	x			x		9-15'	6-12'
Lacy, heavily dissected leaves lend a feathery texture to the garden. Weeping types are most popular, forming a broad rounded, low-branched mound with branches reaching to the ground. Deep red or purple and cream and pink variegated leaf colors available. Spectacular fall color. Best in part shade in the southern portions of its range. Protect from drying winds and excessive heat. Excellent container specimen or planted near a water feature. Do not plant where space is restricted, as constant pruning for size will ruin the graceful appearance.										
Ninebark (<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>)	2-8		x	x			o		4-6'	5-8'
Native species. Upright spreading habit with pink or white flat clustered flowers in late spring. 3-4" ovate leaves are generally lobed and deeply veined. Exfoliating bark is attractive in winter. Cultivars offer exciting foliage colors in deep purple, bronze, and gold, as well as finer textured leaves and compact habits. Excellent plant for difficult conditions.										
Spicebush (<i>Lindera</i> spp.)	4-9		x	x			x		6-12'	6-12'

L. benzoin is native to US. Broad rounded habit with light green 5" leaves. Greenish-yellow flowers line the branches in advance of the foliage in early spring. Female plants with a nearby male to pollinate will produce 1/4 to 1/2 inch long fruit. Tolerates full shade but will acquire a wider and more open habit.										
Spirea (Spiraea japonica)	3-8		x	x					5-7'	4-6'
Dense, mounded, fine-foliaged shrub blooms for weeks in summer with many flat-topped small pink flower clusters and may repeat bloom. Many popular cultivars offer more compact habit, yellow to orange foliage colors and white or deeper pink to red blooms, sometimes occurring simultaneously on one plant. Tolerates light shade.										
Viburnum, Doublefile (Viburnum plicatum f. tomentosum)	5-8		x	x					12-15'	10-12'
Layered, horizontal branching; white lace-cap style flowers in spring; small red fall fruit attracts birds; red-purple fall color. Makes excellent deciduous screen.										
Viburnum, Doublefile, 'Summer Snowflake'	5-8		x	x	x				8-10'	6-8'
Smaller, longer-blooming version of doublefile viburnum										
Viburnum, Korean Spice (Viburnum										
Deciduous Trees										
Cherry, Cornelian (Cornus mas)	4-7		x	x				x	12-20'	15-25'
Not a cherry at all, but a dogwood. Name refers to the edible cherry-like mid-summer fruits. Showy yellow flower clusters in spring precede the leaves, and are surrounded by bracts smaller than but typical of other dogwood species, such our native flowering dogwood and Kousa dogwood. Wide spreading crown and exfoliating bark. Resistant to dogwood anthracnose and borer when properly grown. Grow as a deciduous screen or train into small tree. 'Golden Glory' is smaller than the species, 'Variegata' bears white variegated leaves.										
Cherry, Kwanzan (Prunus 'Kanzan')	5-9		x	x					25-30'	25-30'
One of the original cherry varieties planted in the Washington, DC tidal basin. Fluffy, double pink flowers bloom profusely in spring. Ornamental only--no fruit produced. Avoid planting near sidewalks or decks as falling flowers combined with spring rains produce a slimy, slippery pinkish-brown mess. Often grafted at the 4-6 foot level, so sprouting branches and suckers below that must be removed.										
Cherry, Weeping (Prunus subhirtella, P. pendula)	4-8		x	x			NO!		15-25'	15-25'
Good disease resistance (for a cherry). Species generally not available, size is for smaller commonly found cultivars. White or pink single or double spring flowers emerge just before the leaves, followed by small mostly inedible fruit. Wide-spreading crown develops with age, although may seem narrow at first. Commonly top grafted at 5-6' so non-weeping suckers should be removed. You may have seen a weeping cherry with one or several stems that stick out straight--those are suckers from the non-weeping rootstock that should be pruned out. 'Snow Fountains' is a white variety that cascades all the way to the ground--may be grown on own root or grafted.										
Cherry, Yoshino (Prunus x yedoensis)	5-8		x	x			NO!		30-40'	30-40'
One of the original Washington, DC tidal basin cherry varieties. Fragrant, single white flowers very showy in early spring. Small summer fruits attract birds. Very wide spreading crown, so allow adequate space.										
Crape Myrtle (Lagerstroemia indica)	6-9		x						6-20'	6-25'
Most cultivars have exceptional exfoliating bark for winter interest and excellent fall color. Long-blooming in summer in red, purple, pink, lavender, or white. Shape can be an upright vase or upright wide-spreading. Usually multi-stem but single trunked forms are sometimes available. Many low-growing shrubby cultivars have been bred in the last 10 years or so.										
Dogwood, Kousa (Cornus kousa)	5-8		x	x				x*	15-30'	15-30'

More resistant to disease than our native dogwood. Naturally grows with a multi-branched habit which has greater appeal than a single trunk. Leaf burn may occur in full sun, especially if soil is dry. 3-5" white "flowers" (bracts) in spring, edible 1" dark pink fruits in fall. Red fall color and exfoliating bark on mature trees adds seasonal interest. Pink-flowering, variegated, and columnar varieties available.											
Seven Son Flower (<i>Heptacodium miconioides</i>)	5-9		x						6-10'	6-10'	
Multi-trunked small tree similar in overall shape to crape myrtle, and an excellent substitute in areas with colder winters. Panicles of fragrant and very showy white flowers in late summer. Fall brings an exciting display of small purplish fruits surrounded by rosy pink calyces. Beautiful exfoliating bark adds winter interest. Adaptable to a varied range of soil conditions. Primarily one cultivar in commerce currently, 'Temple of Bloom.'											
Hydrangea, Pee Gee (<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i>)	3-8		x	x					6-12'	8-15'	
Most attractive when grown as a multi-trunked tree, but can be pruned as a shrub or deciduous hedge. Single-trunked specimens often available. Very large panicles of white flowers in summer may be so heavy that the branches will weep downwards. Fast-growing and tolerates urban conditions well. Many new cultivars offer compact habits upright-rounded habits and pink to red flower colors. 'Limelight,' 'Quick Fire,' and 'Pinky Winky' are popular. 'Bobo' is a very compact variety at 3'.											
Maple, Japanese (<i>Acer palmatum</i>)	5-8		x	x				NO!	10-25'	10-25'	
One of the most attractive small trees available. Usually low-branched with a wide, rounded crown, but narrower upright varieties are available. Most popular are the deep red foliated varieties such as 'Bloodgood,' but there are many fascinating cultivars to choose from. 'Sango Kaku' (Coral Bark Maple) boasts red new stems and young branches. One of the best trees for fall color and winter interest thanks to its elegant branch structure. Avoid hot, dry locations, any period of drought, and strong winds to prevent leaf scorch. Although considered slow-growing overall, they grow fast in youth.											
Maple, Paperbark (<i>Acer griseum</i>)	4-8		x	x			NO!		15-25'	20-30'	
The perfect tree to create a leafy canopy without growing too large. More upright-oval and less spreading than Japanese Maple. Biggest attraction is cinnamon colored exfoliating bark which peels in large curls while remaining attached, creating an almost shaggy appearance. Usually good orange-red fall color. A choice specimen tree.											
Silverbell (<i>Halesia carolina</i>)	4-8		x	x					20-35'	30-40'	
US native with extremely showy drooping clusters of bell-shaped white flowers in spring. Best in moist, rich, acidic soils in part shade. Perfect for woodland gardens underplanted with azaleas, rhodos, and mountain laurel.											
Stewartia (<i>Stewartia pseudocamellia</i>)	5-8		x	x			NO!	x	NO!	15-30'	20-40'
White 2.5" camellia-like flowers in summer put on a great display. Amazing exfoliating bark is a highlight in winter. Excellent orange to deep red fall color. An uncommon;y striking tree that does best when it's requirements are met--evenly moist, rich, acidic soil, and protection from cold winter winds and afternoon sun in hot climates. Once established, however, it has few insect or disease issues.											
Styrax (<i>Stryax</i> spp.)	5-8		x	x				*	*	15-20'	15-20'
Several relatively similar species, one of which (<i>S. americana</i>) is a US native. <i>S. japonicus</i> most likely found in commerce. Pink or white showy, fragrant flowers in spring, attractive horizontal branching and interesting fissured bark on mature trees. 'Pink Chimes' has drooping clusters of pink flowers in late spring. * <i>S. americanus</i> is a smaller (6-10') wetland plant with white flowers.											
Perennials:											
Anemone, Japanese (<i>Anemone</i> spp. , hybrids)	4-8		x	x			NO!			12-18"	12-36"

Excellent plant for late summer/fall color. 2-3" cup shaped flowers of white to pink shades bloom on tall, wiry stems over 12' clump of attractive basal foliage. New cultivars offer more compact habits but lack the grace of taller varieties. Both the Chicago Botanic Garden and Mt. Cuba have published trials of varieties on their sites.										
Astilbe (Astilbe spp., hybrids)	4-8			x	x	NO!			12-24"	12-36"
Fluffy plumes of pink, purple, red, or white bloom in summer over fern-like foliage. Does not tolerate drought or wet soil in winter. Bloom period varies by cultivar, early, mid or late.										
Bear's Breeches (Acanthus)	4-10*		x	x				NO!	24-48"	30-60"
Very large lobed, often spiny glossy leaves form a sizeable clump. Very tall flower spikes bloom in summer--similar to snapdragon flowers widely spaced up the stalk. *Hardiness varies by species and cultivar. Extremely architectural plant has a great presence. 'Whitewater' boasts white variegated foliage and pink flower stems. Tap rooted and dislikes transplanting.										
Begonia, Hardy (Begonia grandis)	6-7			x	x				12-18"	18-24"
Heart shaped olive-green leaves with red veins beneath. Clusters of pink or white flowers on arching stems in summer/fall. Will self-propagate from bulblets formed in the leaf axils--these can also be harvested to be planted elsewhere. Late to appear in spring.										
Bleeding Heart (Lamprocapnos spectabilis)	3-9		x*	x	x	NO!			18-30"	24-36"
Pendant heart-shaped pink, white, or red flowers on arching stems in early spring. *Can be grown in full sun in cooler regions, but will likely go summer dormant as it does in warmer regions.										
Leopard Plant (Ligularia spp. , hybrids)	4-8*			x	x	NO!	x	x	24-48"	36-72"
Most have gold flowers in summer, either daisy-shaped in clusters or in tall spires. Most also have bold heart or kidney shaped foliage--cultivars with deep maroon tones, colorful veins and variegation, and interesting textures can be found. Most are also large plants, but more compact varieties are available. 'The Rocket,' 'Britt-Marie Crawford,' and 'Othello' are popular varieties. Tend to wilt during the day in warm climates--this is to be expected and plants should recover by evening.										
Ferns	3-12*	some		x	x	NO!	x	x*	18-60"*	18-48"*
Ferns may be evergreen or deciduous, clumping or spreading. Ferns sold as houseplants may not be hardy outdoors in your zone. *Not all ferns tolerate wet places, such as tassel fern, while others like ostrich fern may thrive. Many native species to choose from including evergreen to semi-evergreen clumping Christmas fern, Shield fern, and many Wood ferns, deciduous and spreading Ostrich fern and Lady Fern, and slow-spreading Norther Maidenhair fern and Royal fern. Attractive non-native ferns include semi-evergreen Autumn fern, Japanese Painted fern, and evergreen Tassel fern.										
Lenten Rose/Christmas Rose (Helleborus spp., hybrids)	4-9	x		x	x				12-18"	12-18"
Most with attractive thick, glossy leaves, often with fine silver veining. Long-blooming winter/early spring flowers may be downward or outward facing depending on variety. Subtle shades of white, pink, yellow, red, or purple single or double flowers, some spotted, streaked, or picotee. Relatively slow-growing and resents disturbance. Long-lived perennial, a must for shade gardens.										
Coral Bells (Heuchera spp., hybrids)	4-9	semi	x*	x					12-18"	12-24"
Grown primarily for highly colorful, mostly evergreen foliage. Rounded, lobed leaves may be shades of green, bronze, charetreuse, red, orange, black, or purple, often with silver overlaid veining or colorful markings. Variety determines sun, heat, and cold tolerance. Needs excellent drainage, especially in winter. Must not be allowed to dry out when grown in full sun. Part shade beneficial in hot summer climates. Flowers typically tall, airy panicles of small white flowers, but cultivars with showier red or pink blooms are available. Often crossed with tiarella to create Heucherella hybrids with similar characteristics, but may inherit spreading instead of clumping habit from tiarella parent. Mulch after ground freezes to prevent frost heave.										
Hosta	3-8			x	x	o*			12-36"	12-60"

Among perennials, only hostas probably outnumber heuchera varieties. Easily grown foliage plants with somewhat thick, glossy leaves with parallel veining. Green, blue-green, gold, and heavily variegated varieties, as well as diminutive dwarf and Jurassic Park large types can be easily found. In general, the bluer types require more shade while gold types can tolerate more sun. Tall spikes of trumpet shaped white or lavender flowers may be quite showy, some fragrant. Slugs, snails and deer can feast on the foliage, but otherwise generally trouble-free. *Ok for relatively dry shade once established. FYI, a rare variety can still go for as much as \$100!

Iris, Japanese (<i>Iris ensata</i>)	4-9		x	x		NO!	x	x		
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Beardless rhizomatous iris with large, broad-spreading flowers of white, pink, blue, lavender, or purple. Typical sword-shaped, grassy iris foliage. Easy to grow in average garden soils, will enjoy very moist, acidic soil. In summer can tolerate up to 6" of standing water, but must have excellent drainage in winter. One of the most elegant and showy of summer flowers.

Iris, Siberian (<i>Iris sibirica</i> hybrids)	3-8		x	x					24-36'	36-48"
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Beardless iris forms clumps of 2' high grassy blue-green foliage. Orchid-like flowers usually purple, blue, lavender or white bloom on tall stems above the leaves in late spring. Yellow and pink varieties available. Easy to grow in average garden soil--just avoid extremes of wet, dry, and shade.

Jack in the Pulpit (<i>Arisaema</i> spp.)	4-9			x	x		x	x	12-18"	12-24"
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Intriguing hooded greenish-white (sometimes purplish) spathes with striped interiors arise in spring accompanied by two large 3-leaflet leaves with textured veining on mature plants. This spring wildflower native to Eastern US is a lovely addition to moist, shaded gardens. Most will go summer dormant, but older plants form a very showy cluster of red berries.

Jacob's Ladder (<i>Polemonium</i> spp., hybrids)	3-8			x	x	NO!			18-24"	18-24"
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Lovely clusters of pale to deep blue flowers bloom in spring over a mound of soft, ferny foliage. Dislikes very hot, humid summers. Highly variegated 'Stairway to Heaven' and 'Touch of Class,' and purple flowered 'Heaven Scent' are popular varieties.

Lily, Blackberry (<i>Iris domestica</i>)	5-10		x						8-24"	24-36"
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12" tall fans of green, sword-shaped leaves are topped in summer by 2" lily-like red-spotted orange flowers on very tall, wiry stems. Ripened seed pods split open displaying a cluster of shiny berries that may persist in to winter. Spreads slowly by rhizomes. Formerly *Belamcanda chinensis*.

Lily, Candy (x <i>Pardancanda</i>)	5-9		x	x		o			8-12"	12-18"
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Similar to *Belamcanda*, from which it was hybridized. Generally more shade, heat and drought tolerance and a wider range of flower colors including pink, orange, purple, yellow, and red.

Lily, Resurrection, Red Spider (<i>Lycoris</i> spp.)	5-9*		x*	x		*			18-24"	18-24"
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In late summer, large, showy pink, red, or orange flowers are borne on 2' tall leafless stems. Long-straplike green leaves are summer dormant, appearing either before or after the foliage, depending on species. With time, small colonies may develop. 1/4" of the bulb next must be left exposed when planting or flowering will be diminished. *Prefers fairly dry soil during summer dormancy. Wonderful for growing amongst hostas or other ground covers. *Flowers best in part shade.

Orchid, Chinese Ground (<i>Bletilla striata</i>)	5-9			x					6-12"	12-18"
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A delicate jewel for the garden. Small cattleya-type bright pink or white flowers bloom in spring on tall stems above sword-shaped leaves. Also white-variegated varieties available.

Peony (<i>Paeonia</i> spp., hybrids)	3-8*		x	x					30-48"	30-60"
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3 basic types: herbaceous peonies (*P. lactiflora* and others) have handsome glossy foliage that dies back to the ground over winter ; tree peonies (*Paeonia suffruticosa* and hybrids) form a persistent woody framework; "Itoh" peonies are a hybrid between *P. lactiflora* and another woody peony, *P. lemoinei*. All have impressively showy, sometimes fragrant flowers in one of several forms (single, double, anemone) in shades or mixtures of white, pink, red, purple, and yellow, often with prominent yellow stamens. The long-lived plants make the most of their short season of bloom, which can be extended by planting early, mid, and late season varieties. Large, heavy blooms may need staking. Use a low-growing seasonal hedge or striking accent.

Primrose, Japanese (<i>Primula japonica</i>)	4-8		NO!	x		NO!	x	o	12-18"	12-18"
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Clumps of heavily textured, crinkled green basal foliage are topped in spring by spikes of concentric rings of clustered flowers in white, pink, red, or purple. Hot, humid summers may be problematic. Easy to grow from seed. May naturalize.

Solomon's Seal (<i>Polygonatum</i> spp.)	3-8			x	x				8-12"	18-36"
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Tall, arching stems with elliptical leaves bear small, fragrant, pendant bell-shaped blossoms along their length in late spring. Spreads slowly by rhizomes. Excessive summer heat may be problematic. Variegated varieties most popular. A graceful plant for the shade garden.

Indian Pink (<i>Spigelia marilandica</i>)	5-9			x	x			o	6-12"	12-24"
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Native to SE US, this lesser-known woodland plant is finally gaining the recognition it deserves, but you'll still have to go to a real nursery to find it. Very easy to grow, as evidenced by the dozen or so I have growing that must have come from a collected seed head I dropped in the garden. Stiffly upright stems with pointed leaves make a tidy clump. The yellow insides of the upward facing trumpet shaped red flowers flare out at the top, forming a star. Attracts hummingbirds and tolerates wet soil. Mine (in Maryland) are in part sun in average soil and seem quite happy.

Toad Lily (<i>Tricyrtis</i> spp., hybrids)	4-9			x	x	NO!		o	18-24"	24-36"
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A plant best appreciated close up, so place at the front of a border. Lovely late summer-fall bloomer for shade. Intricate, spotted 1" lily-like flowers in small clusters at stem ends and at upper leaf axils. Flowers are usually white or pale lavender with purple or burgundy markings. Variegated varieties especially valuable for a long season of interest in the shade garden. Some species are clumping, some spread by rhizomes.

Vines:										
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Hydrangea, Climbing (<i>H. anomala</i> subsp. <i>petiolaris</i>)	4-8		x*	x	x				5-6'	30-50'
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Provides year-round interest. Clinging and twining deciduous vine with white lace-cap type flower clusters in late spring to early summer. Exfoliating bark adds winter interest. Grows slowly the first few years, but vigorous once established. Horizontal branching achieves a lovely layered effect. Will grow on arbors, fences, walls, or trunks of trees. Can also be used as a ground cover in shaded areas. Can be grown in full sun only with consistent soil moisture, and preferably in cooler climates.

Hydrangea, Japanese Climbing (<i>Schizophragma</i>)	5-9			x	x				6-9'	20-30'
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Similar to climbing hydrangea in most respects. Somewhat larger flower clusters bloom over a long period in summer. Most valuable are cultivars with silvery leaf tones, such as 'Moonlight,' that provide a shimmering effect in shady areas, and pink-flowered varieties like 'Roseum.' Reddish brown bark is attractive in winter, but does not exfoliate.

Jasmine, Asiatic (<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>)	7-11	semi	x	x					12-48"	6-18"
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Small glossy pointed green leaves on long trailing & rooting stems. Can be grown as a groundcover (height and spread as listed) or climbing vine up to 20'. 1/4" star-shaped flowers bloom spring-summer. New growth may show copper tones. Useful cultivars include 'Snow Rose' (aka 'Snow-N-Summer' or 'Summer Frost') with green, white, and pink variegated new growth, and 'Ogon-Nishiki' bearing yellow and green variegated foliage with orange and red tones in spring; both have pale yellow flowers. Best in a sheltered position in the upper portions of its range where it may be only semi-evergreen, and in filtered sun or partial shade farther south. Variegated varieties are excellent container garden components.										
Jasmine, Carolina Yellow (<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>)	(6)7-10	semi	x	x					3-6'	12-20'
Twining evergreen vine with shiny 1-3" leaves that may show yellow or purple tones in winter. Fragrant funnel-shaped 1.5" yellow flowers cover the vine in late winter to early spring. Tolerates shade but flowering will be reduced. Easy to grow.										
Wisteria (<i>Wisteria</i> spp.)	3-9		x						10-15'	15-25'
These are often aggressive, twining vines that demand a sturdy support, although they can also be grown as a single trunked tree. Spectacular, showy, long racemes of fragrant pea-like flowers bloom in spring. Planting non-native varieties is discouraged. There are currently two species of native wisteria common in cultivation, <i>W. macrostachya</i> and <i>W. frutescens</i> , with several cultivars of each. These tend to be less aggressive and slower growing than non-native										
Clumping Bamboo										
Most clumping bamboo species are from mountainous regions, which leaves them ill-disposed to hot, humid summers. These do not run, so will not form an effectively solid screen. They are better used as specimen or container plants. As with all bamboo, old culms will die out after 5 years or so and are better removed for aesthetic purposes.										
Bambusa spp.	7-10	x*	x	x			o			10-25'
Clumping, non-invasive species. May be deciduous in colder regions of its zone, but will resprout from the roots.										
Fargesia spp.	5-8	x*		x					6-10'	6-15'
This clumping bamboo species is non-invasive--it does not run and rarely flowers. These are shade-loving plants, although they will tolerate more sun in the northern regions of their zone. In warmer climates protection from afternoon sun is preferred. Red, purple and white stemmed varieties are especially attractive. Habit can be upright or arching. These tend to grow slowly in cultivation and will not be inexpensive, but the unique ambience they create is unmatched.										