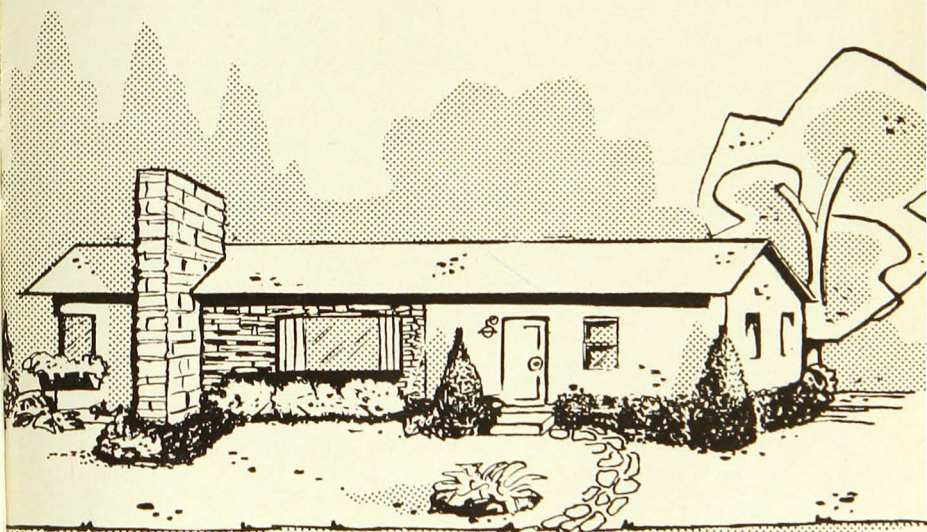


Landscaping

THE Home...



C. GUSTAV HARD



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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
Agricultural Extension Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Landscaping the Home

C. Gustav Hard

THE MOST EFFECTIVE landscape setting is a carefully planned home beautification project. The purpose of this bulletin is to provide the amateur gardener with information that will lead to a functional, yet beautiful landscape setting. Assuming that you, the home owner, will create the landscape setting yourself, this bulletin will help guide you through the development of a landscape design which you have created.

Elements of Good Design

Good design is accomplished with the intelligent use of lines, colors, textures, and forms. These elements can be blended into the mood or theme of the gardener's choice.

The personality and needs of the family, the lay of the lot, and the architecture of the home—all are significant in determining the design. In the final

analysis, the landscape design should reflect the gardener's ideas and interests but still conform to the elements of good design. Formal garden areas are not as popular in most home landscape settings. Today, the one-level and split-level dwelling suggests a greater freedom of design; it is in tune with today's less formal living. (See figure 1.)

The formal landscape uses geometric forms. These forms are repeated in the landscape to give emphasis and in-

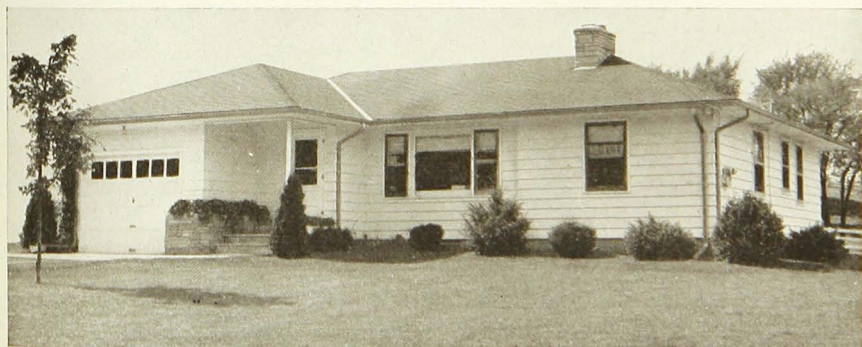


Fig. 1. The one-level and split-level type homes suggest greater freedom of design.

terest. Squares, circles, rectangles, and triangles are combined to form a garden pattern. The lines are rigid and lack the feeling of freedom. The architectural lines can be used in the landscape plan. Flowering materials are selected to be representative of the era in which the architecture was in style.

The informal landscape setting, complimentary to contemporary architecture, uses more free-flowing lines and abstract patterns. These patterns give a greater feeling of freedom, relaxation, and spaciousness. Contrasting colors provide a greater vividness and excitement. Textures of foliage and branches lend to the harmonious use of the materials.

Space is a major consideration in developing the landscape setting. It is the limits or expanse of the area with which we are working. Space repre-

sents the total garden area; it is also the area above and beyond the lot. To use this space, we must consider views from the lot, methods of opening up space, and how to provide a third dimension above the lot.

Functionally, the lot is divided into the public, private, and service areas. The public area is usually in front. (See figure 2.) It is the area seen by passers-by. Because this area creates an impression and is often seen, it should be simple in design; easy to maintain; free from clutter; and present a pleasing picture at all times.

PUBLIC AREA

The lawn, foundation planting, and permanent trees are the important elements of the public area. The lawn should be a broad, uninterrupted expanse of grass, for it is the canvas on which we create our landscape picture.

The lawn is the most expensive part of the landscape development. Therefore, the soil should be carefully prepared, good grass seed planted, and ample outlets provided for easy watering. (See Extension Folder 165, *The Home Lawn.*)

The purpose of the foundation planting is to blend the house into the lot. It helps the house appear more stable by softening the architectural lines.

Materials for the foundation planting can be easily selected on the basis of two rules: (1) Vertical lines in the architecture are complimented by shrubs having a vertical habit of growth, and (2) Horizontal lines in the architecture are complimented by plant materials having a low or horizontal habit of growth. Vertical lines are formed at the corners of the house, doorways, and sometimes by picture windows. (See figure 3.) The strongest horizontal lines are formed at points between these vertical points. Your selection of materials should be in proportion to the over-all size of the house.

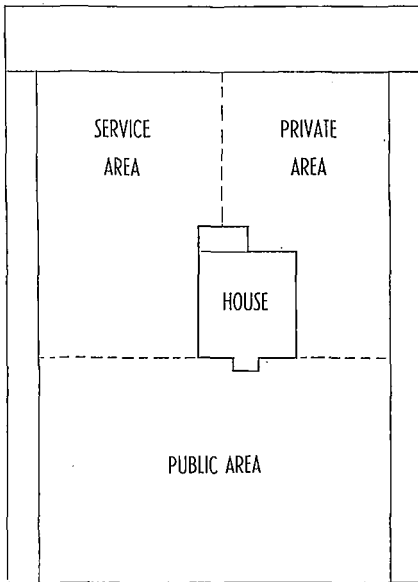


Fig. 2. The public area is to the front of the house with the private area to the rear or side.

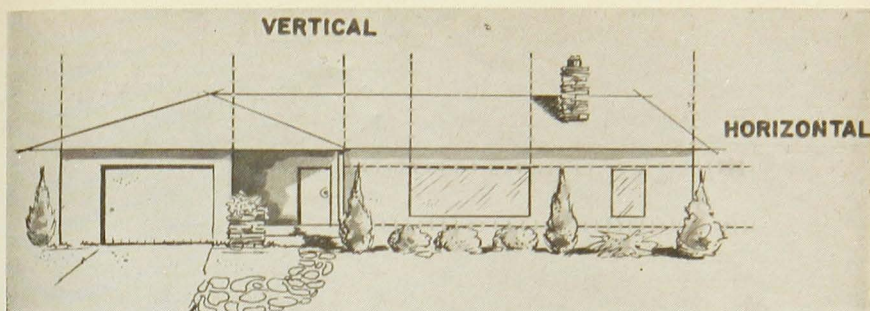


Fig. 3. The lines of the architecture suggest the type of shrub required.

Trees are important in the public area to form a framing for the landscape planting. Since trees are permanent features of the landscape, use care in selecting and locating them so they will fulfill the purpose for which they are intended. Trees in the home landscape setting provide shade in selected spots, frame the views from the house, provide a background for the house, give an interesting skyline, serve as a background for the shrub border, and screen unsightly views.

Consider the size and form of the mature tree when you select your trees. If the house and yard are small, use medium and small trees to keep the

entire planting in scale. If the house is large, larger varieties are best.

Trees used to frame the house should not be planted directly in front of the house but at angles from the corners. Backyard trees should be planted directly in back of the house but not too near the foundation. Trees used in the shrub border should be small but slightly larger than the shrubs.

Do not overplant the yard with trees. Remember that sunlight may be just as welcome as shade. If you want a fine lawn and lovely flowers, all of the garden should receive some sunlight during the day.

PRIVATE AREA

The second area you should consider in the landscape plan is the private area. (See figure 4.) This area should provide privacy for family living. In this area, the gardener can express himself both in design and in the materials he wants to grow. In contrast to the public area where simplicity and ease of maintenance are especially important, the private area provides the setting for family living and gardening.

The private area is usually enclosed with screening type shrubs. These shrubs provide a logical boundary for the landscaped area. You need not



Fig. 4. The private area should be designed for family living and beauty.

maintain this development beyond the landscaped area. This is quite often a problem in rural areas where space is not limited and it is necessary to define the landscape area from farmyard or vegetable garden and orchard areas.

The importance of proper backgrounds for shrubs and other flowering plants or trees cannot be overemphasized. A green background for many of our flowering materials is best. Remember, this is nature's way of creating harmony in the garden.

It is in the private area where colorful displays of annual, perennial, and bulbous plants are brought together. Careful arrangements of border using the slope of the lot, permanent trees, or selected areas for outdoor living provide a natural blending of border contour into the landscape design. A careful study of the plants which are to be grown should be made to be sure the color combinations, both of the flowers and the foliage, are harmonious. Autumn colors should be considered so that the seasonal color change is used to best advantage.

The lawn is an important element of the private area. It should be an open expanse of grass. By providing this open feeling, space is often created even on a limited sized lot. This lawn area should be free of insignificant flower beds, pools, and other lawn ornaments so that the lawn is easy to mow.

The family picnic area is located in the private area of the landscape development. It usually includes a screen shrub border for privacy, an outdoor fireplace, and a shade tree to provide afternoon shade for picnicking. In the modern garden, a picnic area is important because it provides an opportunity for family activity.

SERVICE AREA

The third area you should consider in the landscape development is the service area. It should border the serv-

ice entrance to the house and be confined to as little space as possible. In this area, such items as the garbage disposal, clothesline, trash burner, garden equipment storage, and compost area are located. The plantings in this area should be simple and consist chiefly of screen plantings to hide unsightly objects. There should be room for a delivery truck or other vehicle.

Analyze Your Home

A thorough analysis of your home situation is one of the most important steps in landscaping the home. It is important to have a good understanding of the style of architecture with which you are working. Is it a one-level house? Does the home have any special requirements, such as a special style or motif?

If you are building a new home, the location is important. The house should be located so that it will have ample circulation on all sides. Consider drainage away from the house when placing it on the lot. It should be at least 25 feet from the main roadway. This is to provide ample space in the front of the house for landscaping the public area. Be sure that you take advantage of the best views that are possible from the living sections of the house.

The slope of the lot should be used in the architecture and in the landscape plans. Careful use of the slope can save money by limiting the amount of fill and leveling which might be necessary to provide a good setting for the house.

Plan Ahead

Family requirements should be evaluated from two points of view. First of all, consider the immediate needs as well as the needs which will exist in 10 to 15 years. Young homemakers usually have young children. Areas should be developed for their

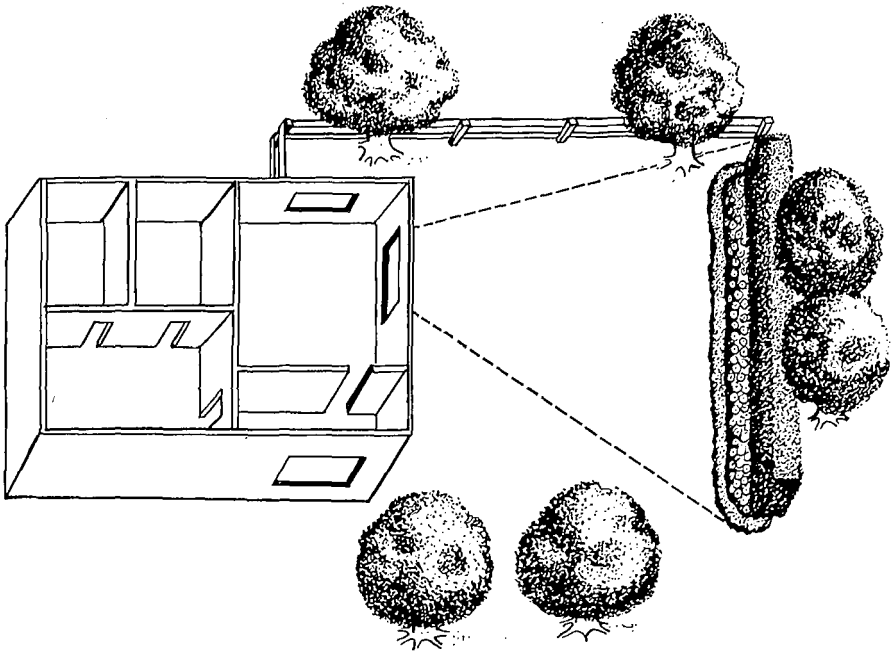


Fig. 5. Careful planning to create a pleasing view from within the house is important.

recreation. Later these areas may be converted into garden space, but these plans must be included in the original planning of the landscape design.

The views which are part of the arrangement of the lot itself should be given consideration. (See figure 5.) Sunsets and lake views are beautiful and their view should not be destroyed by misplaced trees and shrubs. Within the garden itself it is important to incorporate focal points so there will be several points of interest in the garden.

Space can be created by careful selection of materials. Also, where the lot is extremely large, the size can be reduced by planting taller and darker foliated materials to the far ends of the lot.

Space can also be created by providing a focal point which is small in pro-

portion to other materials. Such things as pools, bird baths, and other garden ornaments are used for this purpose. Another way to create space is to provide a partial screen at a midpoint distance to the rear of the lot and then provide an open area beyond this point. (See figure 6.) This technique gives a feeling of depth.

How Do I Begin?

The preparation of a landscape plan is the most important step of the landscape development. It is much easier to move a tree or shrub on paper than it is to move it after it has been planted in the wrong place. This plan provides an outline of the work to be done and shows how the landscaped areas will

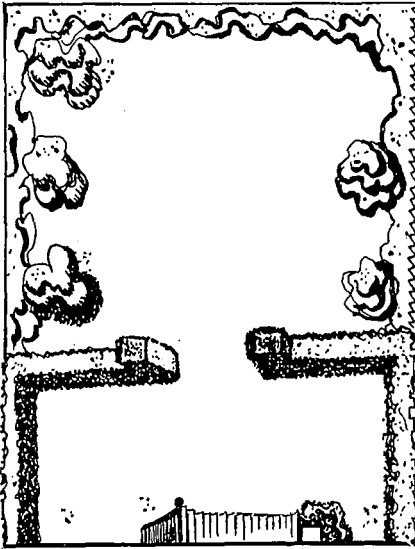


Fig. 6. Division of the private area can often create the illusion of space.

look after the work is completed. This plan need not be elaborate.

To prepare a plan, use cross sectioned paper (graph paper) with a scale ratio of 1 inch equaling 10 feet. By using this type of paper, it is possible to duplicate the landscape setting accurately and maintain natural relationships between house, boundary, and existing landscape materials.

Measure the size of the grounds and plot the dimensions on the cross sectioned paper. Locate the house on the plan. This can be done by measuring in from the front or side boundaries. Windows and doors should be located accurately and the height of the windows noted.

By the same method, locate existing drives, trees, shrubs, etc. (See figures 7 and 8.) Always measure along and at right angles to some established line. You now have an accurate plan of your grounds. Almost immediately you will see where the design areas are.

Before beginning your design, consider how much money you will have available to complete your landscaping. Remember it is wiser to plant fewer things of better quality than to plant many things of poor quality. You should also consider your own ability as a gardener. If you feel you do not have particular talent as a gardener then it would be advisable to use more shrubs, which require less care, and plant more grass.

Decide on materials you really like. You can study University bulletins, such as Extension Bulletins 258, *Evergreens*, or 267, *Woody Plants for Minnesota*, and commercial nursery catalogs and seed catalogs. Or, you can visit neighbors and other friends or your local nurseryman to see the various plants as they grow in the nursery. Remember, you will be living with

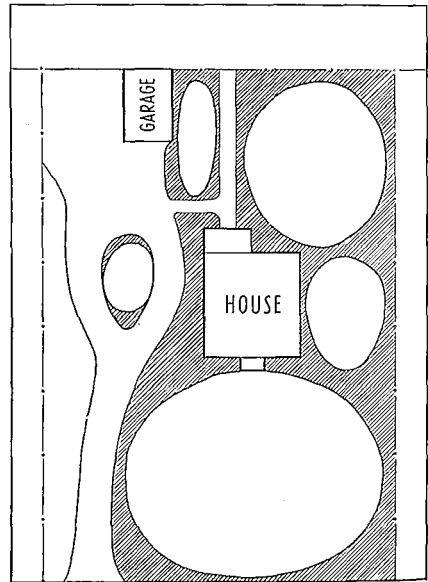


Fig. 7. Draw in the drives and walks. Shade the areas outside the circles to indicate approximate location of plantings.

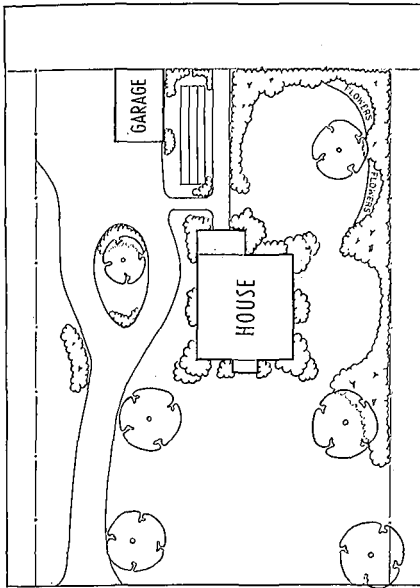


Fig. 8. Sketch in the outline of shrub and flower borders and locate the lawn trees.

these trees and shrubs for many years and they should be selected carefully.

After deciding on the plants you want to grow, they should be checked for hardiness and availability. Many plans have resulted in poor plantings simply because materials were ordered when they were not available and undesirable substitutions had to be made. It is extremely important, therefore, that availability be known. Hardiness is an important growing factor for shrubbery and perennials in Minnesota. Be certain that all materials are hardy before planting them.

Gardeners often ask the question, "What is the proper procedure in establishing the landscape plan?" Any method of approach to the development of the landscape plan should be based on the thought of permanency. Any duplication of effort is costly, both in money and time. Therefore, you should plant permanent materials first and

then plant the temporary materials afterwards. The following order of development is suggested.

The Lawn

The lawn should be established first because it provides a carpet for the entire landscape development. It takes from one to two years to develop a good lawn. Therefore, by beginning with the lawn you will have the satisfaction of having your whole development green with color the first year.

Permanent Trees and Foundation Plantings

Since permanent trees and foundation plantings grow slowly, you should plant them as early in the development of the plan as possible. Once again, the cost is usually relatively high. It may be necessary to delay this planting until the second year. However, if funds are available you can plant the trees at the same time as the lawn.

After you've completed steps one and two the public area is complete as far as its development is concerned. It is possible for you to present a complete landscape picture early in the development by following the above two steps.

Shrub Borders and Outdoor Living Area

These materials can be added successfully year after year, taking only specific materials from the plan. (See figure 8.) This would eliminate the necessity of buying all the materials at one time.

Perennials and Annuals

Perennial and annual borders can be added at any time during the landscape development. Often, they are used as substitutions in the shrub border until it is possible to purchase your shrubs.

Planting Instructions

Planting the landscape development usually takes place during either of two seasons. The longest season for planting is in the spring. As soon as the soil is workable, then planting can begin. The second season for planting is in the fall. The gardener should be cautioned to plant early enough so the plant can establish itself before the ground freezes.

A new development in the nursery industry which provides potted shrubs has extended the planting season considerably. These usually can be planted successfully throughout the growing season if plenty of water is added after planting.

The spacing of shrubs is important in establishing the landscape plan. Shrubs should be planted approximately 4 feet from the foundation of the house, depending on the size of the shrub. This is necessary because the soil next to the foundation is quite dry and the shrubs do not have the opportunity to develop their natural form.

Spacing of shrubs is also based on the height and breadth of the shrubs at maturity. Often the gardener will place the shrubbery too close together because when the shrub is set there is a large space between them. This usually results in an overcrowded planting after a few years and makes it necessary to remove some of the shrubs, which may ruin the landscape effect.

A suggested spacing is as follows: Large spreading shrubs from 8 to 12 feet in height, space 7 to 8 feet apart; medium shrubs 5 to 8 feet in height, space 5 to 7 feet apart; and small shrubs less than 5 feet in height, space 2 to 5 feet apart.

Combination plantings add for greater interest in the landscape settings. These combinations are brought together by giving consideration to the texture, color, and height and the autumn colors of the various shrubs. This information should be included in the basic plan and the plantings made accordingly.

Soil tests should be made to make sure that the soil is in a high state of fertility, contains a good quantity of organic matter, and also has good drainage. These soil tests can be made easily by sending a sample to the Soil Testing Laboratory, University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1.

Water is important for the new planting. It is important in setting the new shrubs that a ring of soil be made around the shrub so that it will hold a good quantity of water and not allow the water to wash to one side. If you have dug a large hole, usually much larger than would be considered necessary, then there is a good reservoir for water to get the new shrubs started.

Use the Landscape for Family Living

You will always be looking for better ways to use the landscape development and to extend the season of use. One of the best ways to provide added use of the garden is with garden lighting. Not only does it allow outdoor activity during the evening hours but it also can add much to the beauty of the garden itself. The correct lighting of various plants can accent their beauty and add great interest to the home owner's landscaping.

By including special play areas in the landscape development, more home activity is possible. Badminton courts, picnic areas, and shuffle board are all wholesome activities for the entire family. When these play areas are provided, it is easier for the young members of the family to entertain at home.

Outdoor eating can be easier if you have an outdoor barbecue pit. This should be convenient so it is easily used. It should be close to the kitchen and planned so that it won't clutter the design. Many brick and lumber companies furnish excellent plans for an outdoor barbecue pit.

WOODY PLANTS FOR MINNESOTA*

● Evergreens (narrow-leaved)

Trees for Lawn Specimens, Screens, or Background Plantings

- | | |
|--|--|
| * White Fir (<i>Abies concolor</i>) | Ponderosa Pine (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>) |
| * Norway Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>) | † Red Pine (<i>Pinus resinosa</i>) |
| * White Spruce (<i>Picea glauca</i>) | † Eastern White Pine (<i>Pinus strobus</i>) |
| Colorado Spruce (<i>Picea pungens</i>) | Scotch Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>) |
| * Austrian Pine (<i>Pinus nigra</i>) | * Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia</i>) |

* Plant on heavier soils south of Twin Cities.

† Plant on heavier soils in eastern and northern Minnesota.

Medium, Upright Specimens for Foundation and Border Plantings*

- | | |
|---|--|
| Eastern Red Cedar (<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> and varieties) | † Eastern Arborvitae (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>) |
| Rocky Mountain Juniper (<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> and varieties) | † Pyramidal Arborvitae (<i>Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis</i>) |
| † Japanese Yew (<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>) | † Siberian Arborvitae (<i>Thuja occidentalis wareana</i>) |

* May require shearing to keep them compact.

† Requires a moist, protected spot; good on the north side of a house.

Low or Spreading Forms for the Foundation and Border Plantings

- | | |
|--|--|
| Pfitzer Juniper (<i>Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana</i>) | Mugho Pine (<i>Pinus mugo mughus</i>) |
| Common Juniper (<i>Juniperus communis depressa</i>) | * Japanese Yew (<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> —dwarf or spreading varieties) |
| Savin Juniper (<i>Juniperus sabina</i>) | * Woodward Globe Arborvitae (<i>Thuja occidentalis woodwardii</i>) |

* Requires moist, protected sites; will grow in shade.

Creeping Forms for Rock Gardens, Banks, and Foundation Plantings

- | | |
|---|---|
| Waukegan Juniper (<i>Juniperus horizontalis douglasi</i>) | Andorra Juniper (<i>Juniperus horizontalis plumosa</i>) |
|---|---|

● Deciduous Trees and Shrubs

Large Trees for Large Grounds—60 or more feet in height

- | | |
|---|--|
| Norway Maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i> and varieties) | Green Ash (<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata</i>) |
| * Silver Maple (<i>Acer saccharinum</i> and varieties) | † Common Honeylocust (<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>) |
| Sugar Maple (<i>Acer saccharum</i>) | Black Walnut (<i>Juglans nigra</i>) |
| Common Hackberry (<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>) | American Linden or Basswood (<i>Tilia americana</i>) |
| | American Elm (<i>Ulmus americana</i>) |

* Brittle; do not plant near buildings.

† Not reliable north of the Twin Cities.

Medium to Small Trees for Small Grounds—25 to 60 feet in height

- | | |
|--|---|
| Ohio Buckeye (<i>Aesculus glabra</i>) | † Weeping Willow (<i>Salix vitellina pendula</i>) |
| Paper Birch (<i>Betula papyrifera</i>) | † American Mountain Ash (<i>Sorbus americana</i>) |
| Russian Olive (<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>) | † European Mountain Ash (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>) |
| * Bolleana Poplar (<i>Populus alba bolleana</i>) | |
| Mayday Tree (<i>Prunus padus commutata</i>) | |

* Narrow, upright habit of growth.

† Plant only in moist, protected sites.

Very Large Shrubs or Small Trees for Border Plantings or Lawn Specimens—12 to 25 feet in height

- | | |
|---|---|
| Amur Maple (<i>Acer ginnala</i>) | Flowering Crabapples (<i>Malus</i> —varieties Hopa, Eley, Bechtel, Red Silver, and others) |
| Shadblow Serviceberry (<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>) | Purpleleaf Plum (<i>Prunus americana</i> var. Newport) |
| Siberian Peashrub (<i>Caragana arborescens</i>) | Dahurian Buckthorn (<i>Rhamnus davurica</i>) |
| Hawthorns (<i>Crataegus</i> species) | Glossy Buckthorn (<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>) |
| European Euonymus (<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>) | Japanese Tree Lilac (<i>Syringa amurensis japonica</i>) |
| Amur Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera maackii</i>) | |

Large Shrubs for the Border and Foundation Plantings—8 to 12 feet in height

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. For moist, protected sites | 2. For open, exposed sites |
| *Eastern Wahoo (<i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i>) | *Tatarian Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>) |
| Sweet Mockorange (<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>) | †Smooth Sumac (<i>Rhus glabra</i>) |
| American Elder (<i>Sambucus canadensis</i> and varieties) | †Staghorn Sumac (<i>Rhus typhina</i>) |
| European Red Elder (<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>) | Silver Buffaloberry (<i>Shepherdia argentea</i>) |
| *Wayfaring Bush (<i>Viburnum lantana</i>) | *Chinese Lilac (<i>Syringa chinensis</i>) |
| Nannyberry (<i>Viburnum lentago</i>) | Late Lilac (<i>Syringa villosa</i> and its hybrids) |
| American Highbush Cranberry (<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>) | Common Lilac (<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> and its hybrids) |

* Suitable for foundation plantings.

† Forms suckers.

Medium Shrubs for Border and Foundation Plantings—5 to 8 feet in height

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. For moist, protected sites | 2. For open, exposed sites |
| Siberian Dogwood (<i>Cornus alba sibirica</i>) | *Russian Peashrub (<i>Caragana frutex</i>) |
| *Gray Dogwood (<i>Cornus racemosa</i>) | Peking Cotoneaster (<i>Cotoneaster acutifolia</i>) |
| Redosier Dogwood (<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>) | *European Cotoneaster (<i>Cotoneaster integerrima</i>) |
| *Winged Euonymus (<i>Euonymus alatus</i>) | Cistena Sandcherry (<i>Prunus cistena</i>) |
| Peegee Hydrangea (<i>Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora</i>) | *Nanking Cherry (<i>Prunus tomentosa</i>) |
| *Amur Privet (<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>) | *Flowering Plum (<i>Prunus triloba plena</i>) |
| Morrow Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera morrowi</i>) | *Vanhoutte Spirea (<i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i>) |
| Virginalis Mockorange (<i>Philadelphus virginialis</i>) | |
| Common Ninebark (<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>) | |
| Clove or Golden Currant (<i>Ribes odoratum</i>) | |
| *Arrowwood (<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>) | |

* Suitable for foundation plantings.

Small Shrubs for Foundation and Border Plantings— 3 to 5 feet in height

1. For moist, protected sites

- *Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*)
- *Snowhill Hydrangea (*Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora*)
- *Lemoine Mockorange (*Philadelphus lemoinei*)
- *Dwarf Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius nanus*)
- *Alpine Currant (*Ribes alpinum*)
- Ash-leaved Spirea (*Sorbaria sorbifolia*)
- Billiard Spirea (*Spiraea billiardi*)

2. For open, exposed sites

- *Flowering Almond (*Prunus glandulosa*)
- Threelobe Sumac (*Rhus trilobata*)
- *Rugosa Rose (*Rosa rugosa* and hybrids)
- *Threelobe Spirea (*Spiraea trilobata*)
- *Garland Spirea (*Spiraea arguta*)

* Suitable for foundation plantings.

Dwarf Shrubs under 3 Feet for Foundation and Border Plantings

1. For moist, protected sites

- *Slender Deutzia (*Deutzia gracilis*)
- *Anthony Waterer Spirea (*Spiraea bumalda* var. *Anthony Waterer*)
- *Froebel Spirea (*Spiraea bumalda* var. *froebeli*)
- *Chenault Coralberry (*Symphoricarpos chenaultii*)
- *Indiandcurrant Coralberry (*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*)
- *Common Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*)
- *Littleleaf Mockorange (*Philadelphus microphyllus*)

2. For open, exposed sites

- *Bush Cinquefoil (*Potentilla fruticosa*)
- *Russian Almond (*Prunus tenella*)

* Suitable for foundation plantings.

● Woody Vines

For Brick, Stone, or Stucco Buildings

1. For south and west sides
 - Engelmann Creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia* var. *engelmannii*)
2. For north and east sides
 - Japanese Creeper or Boston Ivy (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*)

For Fences, Arbors, Porches, etc.

- Dutchmans Pipe (*Aristolochia siphon*)
- American Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*)
- Jackman Clematis (*Clematis jackmani*)
- Virgins Bower (*Clematis jackmani*)
- Everblooming Honeysuckle (*Lonicera heckrottii*)
- Common Moonseed (*Menispermum canadense*)

PLANTS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

● For Hedges

For Untrimmed, Flowering Hedges

1. *Large shrubs*—8 to 12 feet
Siberian Peashrub (*Caragana arborescens*)
Tatarian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*)
Sweet Mockorange (*Philadelphus coronarius*)
Chinese Lilac (*Syringa chinensis*)
Common Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*)
2. *Medium shrubs*—5 to 8 feet
Peegee Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*)
Virginalis Mockorange (*Philadelphus virginialis*)
Vanhoutte Spirea (*Spiraea vanhouttei*)
3. *Small shrubs*—3 to 5 feet
Meadow Rose (*Rosa blanda*)
Rugosa Rose (*Rosa rugosa*)
Garland Spirea (*Spiraea arguta*)

For Trimmed Hedges

1. *For high hedges*
Amur Maple (*Acer ginnala*)
Dahurian Buckthorn (*Rhamnus davurica*)
Glossy Buckthorn (*Rhamnus frangula*)
Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*)
2. *For medium hedges*
Peking Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster acutifolia*)
Amur Privet (*Ligustrum amurense*)
3. *For low hedges*
Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*)
Dwarf Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius nanus*)
Alpine Currant (*Ribes alpinum*)

● For Dry or Sandy Soil

- Large Shrubs or Small Trees*—over 8 feet
Rocky Mountain Juniper—(*Juniperus scopulorum*)
Glossy Buckthorn (*Rhamnus frangula*)
Smooth Sumac (*Rhus glabra*)
Rose Acacia Locust (*Robinia hispida*)
Silver Buffaloberry (*Shepherdia argentea*)

- Medium Shrubs*—5 to 8 feet
Indigobush (*Amorpha fruticosa*)

- Small Shrubs*—under 5 feet
Common Juniper (*Juniperus communis depressa*)
Threelobe Sumac (*Rhus trilobata*)

● For Shady Places

- Large Shrubs*—over 8 feet
Shadblow Serviceberry (*Amelanchier canadensis*)
Tatarian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*)
European Red Elder (*Sambucus racemosa*)
American Elder (*Sambucus canadensis*)
Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata*)
Wayfaring Bush (*Viburnum lantana*)
Nannyberry (*Viburnum lentago*)
American Highbush Cranberry (*Viburnum trilobum*)

- Medium Shrubs*—5 to 8 feet
Red Chokeberry (*Aronia arbutifolia*)
Gray Dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*)

- Medium Shrubs*—5 to 8 feet—Continued
Peegee Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*)
Amur Privet (*Ligustrum amurense*)
Common Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*)
Arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum*)

- Small Shrubs*—under 5 feet
Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*)
Snowhill Hydrangea (*Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora*)
Alpine Currant (*Ribes alpinum*)
Flowering Raspberry (*Rubus odoratus*)
Thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*)
Common Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*)
Indiancurrant Coralberry (*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*)

● For Showy Fruits and Seeds in Fall and Winter; Also for Attracting Birds

Very Large Shrubs

or Small Trees—over 12 feet

Shadblow Serviceberry (*Amelanchier canadensis*)—bluish red

Hawthorns (*Crataegus* species)—yellow, red, green

European Euonymus (*Euonymus europaeus*)—reddish orange

Amur Honeysuckle (*Lonicera maackii*)—red

Ornamental Crabapples (*malus* hybrids)—Hopa, Dolgo, Red Silver, Flame, Red Splendor, Radiant, etc.)

American Mountain Ash (*Sorbus americana*)—orange red

European Mountain Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*)—orange red

Large Shrubs—8 to 12 feet

Eastern Wahoo (*Euonymus atropurpureus*)—reddish orange

Tatarian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*)—red or orange

Smooth Sumac (*Rhus glabra*)—velvety red

American Elder (*Sambucus canadensis*)—purple

Large Shrubs—8 to 12 feet—Continued

European Red Elder (*Sambucus racemosa*)—red

American Highbush Cranberry (*Viburnum trilobum*)—red

Medium Shrubs—5 to 8 feet

Red Chokeberry (*Aronia arbutifolia*)—red

Peking Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster acutifolia*)—bluish black

European Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster integerrima*)—red

Small Shrubs—under 5 feet

Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*)—red

Native Roses (*Rosa* species)—red

Common Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*)—white

Indiancurrent Coralberry (*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*)—red

Vines

American Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*)—scarlet

● For Highly Colored Summer Foliage

Large Shrubs—over 8 feet

Russian Olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*)—silver

Purpleleaf Plum (*Prunus americana* var. Newport)—purple

Golden American Elder (*Sambucus canadensis* var. aurea)—yellow

Silver Buffaloberry (*Shepherdia argentea*)—Silver

Medium Shrubs—5 to 8 feet

Golden Mockorange (*Philadelphus coronarius aureus*)—yellow

Goldleaf Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius aureus*)—yellow

Redleaf Rose (*Rosa rubrifolia*)—red

Small Shrubs—under 5 feet

Redleaf Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea*)—reddish purple

Cistena Sandcherry (*Prunus cistena*)—reddish purple

● For Highly Colored Autumn Foliage

Large Trees—often over 60 feet

- Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)—red
- Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*)—yellow
- Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*)—yellow or red
- Northern Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*)—bronzey red

Small Trees—25 to 60 feet

- Ohio Buckeye (*Aesculus glabra*)—yellow to red
- Paper Birch (*Betula papyrifera*)—yellow
- Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*)—yellow

Large Shrubs—over 8 feet

- Amur Maple (*Acer ginnala*)—yellow to red
- Smooth Sumac (*Rhus glabra*)—red
- American Highbush Cranberry (*Viburnum trilobum*)—purplish red
- Nannyberry (*Viburnum lentago*)—red

Medium Shrubs—5 to 8 feet

- Red Chokeberry (*Aronia arbutifolia*)—purplish red
- Redosier Dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*)—red
- Gray Dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*)—reddish purple
- Peking Coloneaster (*Cotoneaster acutifolia*)—purplish red
- Winged Euonymus (*Euonymus alatus*)—bright red
- Clove or Golden Currant (*Ribes odoratum*)—red
- Vanhoutte Spirea (*Spiraea vanhouttei*)—dull red
- Arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum*)—glossy red

Small Shrubs—under 5 feet

- Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*)—red
- Rugosa Rose (*Rosa rugosa*)—yellow

Vines

- Engelmann Creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia* var. *engelmanni*)—red
- Japanese Creeper or Boston Ivy (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*)—red

● For Colored Winter Stems

Trees

- Paper Birch (*Betula papyrifera*)—white
- Quaking Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*)—silvery white

Shrubs

- Siberian Dogwood (*Cornus alba sibirica*)—red
- Yellowtwig Dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera flaviramea*)—yellow
- Golden Willow (*Salix alba vitellina*)—yellow
- Redstem Willow (*Salix alba chermesina*)—red

* See Extension Bulletin 267 *Woody Plants for Minnesota* for hardiness zones.