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LANDSCAPING YOUR HOME

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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.

We will discuss three topics in this bulletin—planning ahead, beginning the planting, and using the landscape for family living.

Plan Your Landscape 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. Landscaping reflects the needs of the family as well as being functional.

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but still conform to the elements of good design. Landscaping reflects the needs of the family, as well as being functional. Good landscaping is the organization of landscape elements for beauty and function. It must take into account the family needs as well as the site and architectural needs. Today, the one-level and split-level dwellings suggest a greater freedom of design (see figure 1).

Formalized landscape uses geometric forms. These forms are repeated in the landscape to give emphasis and interest. 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.



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

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 represents 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.

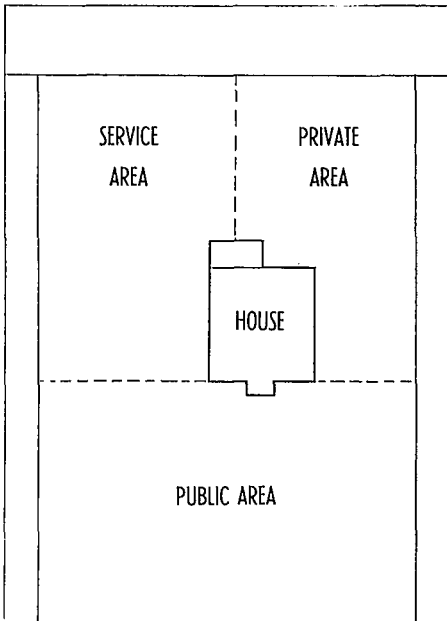


Fig. 2. The public area is to the front of the house with the private area to the rear or side.

(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 lawn. 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 overall size of the house.

Trees are important in the public area to form a framing for the landscape planting. Trees serve to break the roofline against the horizon; they can serve to extend the roofline where the house is small; and trees can cast shadows over concrete driveways to soften the surface and add interest. Since trees are permanent features of the landscape, use care

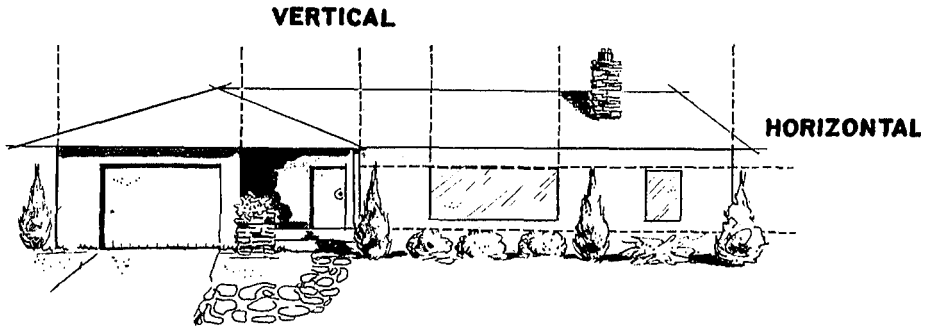


Fig. 3. The lines of the architecture suggest the type of shrub required.

in selecting and locating them so they will fulfill the purpose for which they are intended. Trees in the public area of the landscape help frame the home as well as provide shade. They may be used to give visual balance to the design.

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. On small lots the space between the house and the lot line often is limited. If this is the case, plant the framing tree at a mid-point between a line with the house and the lot line.



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

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 shrubs. These provide a logical boundary for the landscaped area. Privacy may be attained with screen fences. Where space is limited, a wooden structure or vined fence may be a more efficient use of space.

The area beyond the designated landscape area does not require the same type of maintenance as the area immediate to the home. Weeds and grasses must be under control. 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 of 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.

Trees in the private area are used for shade. Shade is needed for the home, the patio, and for comfort of the outdoor living area. Trees provide a background for the home, provide a screen for unsightly views; provide a frame for desirable views; and provide a background for shrub plantings.

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, and an outdoor fireplace. 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 service 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 to have ample circulation on all sides. Consider drainage away from the house when placing it on the lot. There should be a gentle slope away from the house. The house should be at least 25 feet from the main roadway. This is to provide ample space in 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.

Study the slope of the lot for interesting effects in the design. You may be able to limit the amount of fill and leveling necessary for a good setting.

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. With young children in the family, a play area is essential.

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.

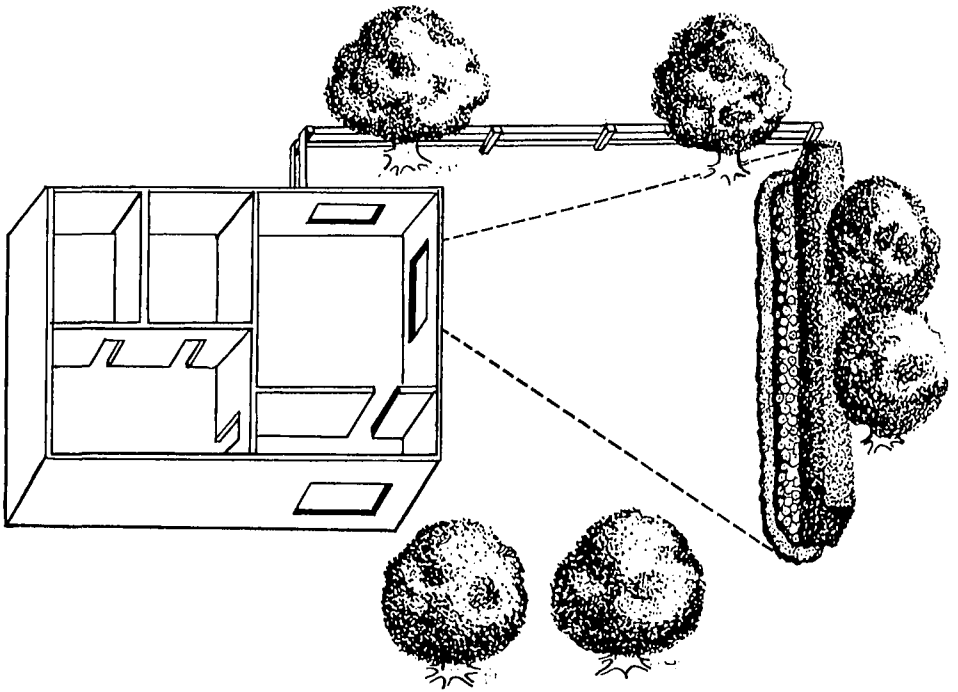


Fig. 5. Careful planning to create a pleasing view from within the house is important.

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

Space can also be created by providing a focal point which is small in proportion to other materials. Such things

as pools, bird baths, and other garden ornaments are used for this purpose.

Another technique for creating the illusion of space is to locate larger plants or objects closer to the vantage point. As a result, smaller objects in the distance seem to diminish in size, giving the illusion of greater distance or space.

Begin Your Landscape Planting

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 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.

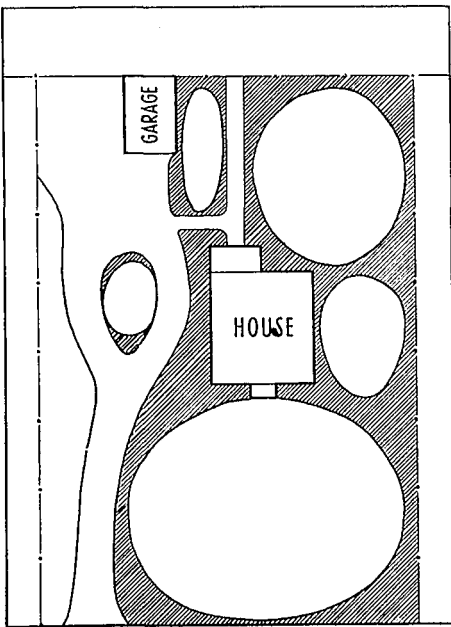


Fig. 6. Draw in the drives and walks. Shade the areas outside the circles to indicate approximate location of plantings.

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 front and 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 6 and 7.) 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 and grass which require less maintenance than annual or perennial flowers.

Decide on materials you really like. You can study University bulletins, such as Extension Bulletins 258, *Evergreens*; 267, *Woody Plants for Minnesota*; or 295, *Perennials 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. The Minnesota Landscape Arboretum located on Minnesota Highway 5 near Victoria, Minnesota is an excellent study place for landscape materials. Remember, you will be living with 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 landscape plans result in poor plantings sim-

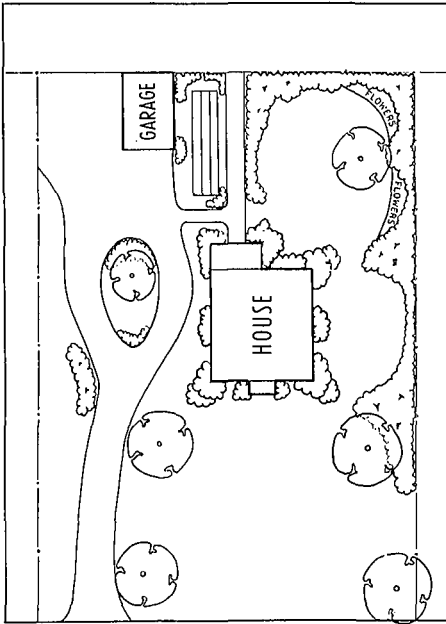


Fig. 7. Sketch in the outline of shrub and flower borders and locate the lawn trees.

ply because materials are ordered when they are not available and undesirable substitutions must be made. It is extremely important, therefore, that you find out about availability. 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 en-

tire landscape development. It takes from 1 to 2 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.

Sodding may be considered an alternative to seeding. Often it can be accomplished as easily and cheaply with hired labor and equipment as by yourself.

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 relatively high. It may be necessary to delay this planting until the second year. If funds are available to do the landscape planting in 1 year, we suggest that permanent trees be planted before the finished grade and sowing of grass seed or sodding.

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.

Shrubs and Shrub Borders

These materials can be added successfully year after year, planting only specific materials from the plan (see figure 7). This would eliminate the necessity of buying all materials at one time. The importance of the planting plan should be emphasized at this point—it gives continuity to the landscape plantings you will plant each year. Without the plan there is little direction to your planting work.

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.

Information on annual and perennial flowers is available in the bulletins

"Growing Annual Flowering Plants" and "Perennials for Minnesota." These two publications are available at your County Agent's office.

Planting the Landscape

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.

The nursery industry can now provide potted shrubs. This extends 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 3 feet from the foundation of the house, depending on the size of the shrub. Large shrubs that reach the height of 5 feet should be planted away from the foundation. Small shrubs may be planted closer than 3 feet from the foundation. This is necessary because the soil next to the foundation is quite dry and the shrubs do not have the chance 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.

The gardener may wish to use different species of trees and shrubs to form a combination planting. These combinations are brought together by giving consideration to the texture, color, 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. The County Agent's office will provide the soil test report form and sample box. The County Agent's office is listed under the County Government offices in the telephone book.

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.

Use Your Landscape Design

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 pro-

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.

vided, 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.

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| Pfitzers Juniper (<i>Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana</i>) | * Woodward Globe Arborvitae (<i>Thuja occidentalis woodwardi</i>) |
| Common Juniper (<i>Juniperus communis depressa</i>) | Maney Juniper (<i>Juniper chinensis maneyi</i>) |
| Savin Juniper (<i>Juniperus sabina</i>) | Procumbens Juniper (<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>) |
| Mugho Pine (<i>Pinus mugo mughus</i>) | Meyers Juniper (<i>Juniperus squamata meyerii</i>) |
| * Japanese Yew (<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> —dwarf or spreading varieties) | |

* 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>) |
| Scandia Juniper (<i>Juniperus sabina 'scandia'</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>) | |

Russian Olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*)
 *Bolleana Poplar (*Populus alba bolleana*)
 Mayday Tree (*Prunus padus commutata*)

†American Mountain Ash (*Sorbus americana*)
 †European Mountain Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*)

* 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 (*Acer ginnala*)
 Shadblow Serviceberry (*Amelanchier canadensis*)
 Siberian Peashrub (*Caragana aborescens*)
 Hawthorns (*Crataegus* species)
 European Euonymus (*Euonymus europaeus*)
 Amur Honeysuckle (*Lonicera maackii*)

Russian Olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*)
 Pagoda Dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*)
 Flowering Crabapples (*Malus*—varieties Hopa, Eley, Bechtel, Red Silver, Radiant, and others)
 Purpleleaf Plum (*Prunus americana* var. Newport)
 Japanese Tree Lilac (*Syringa amurensis japonica*)

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

1. For moist, protected sites

*Eastern Wahoo (*Euonymus atropureus*)
 Sweet Mockorange (*Philadelphus coronarius*)
 American Elder (*Sambucus canadensis* and varieties)
 European Red Elder (*Sambucus racemosa*)
 *Wayfaring Bush (*Viburnum lantana*)
 Nannyberry (*Viburnum lentago*)
 American Highbush Cranberry (*Viburnum trilobum*)

2. For open, exposed sites

*Tatarian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*)
 †Smooth Sumac (*Rhus glabra*)
 †Staghorn Sumac (*Rhus typhina*)
 Silver Buffaloberry (*Shepherdia argentea*)
 Late Lilac (*Syringa villosa* and its hybrids)
 Common Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris* 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

Siberian Dogwood (*Cornus alba sibirica*)
 *Gray Dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*)
 Redosier Dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*)
 *Winged Euonymus (*Euonymus alatus*)
 Peegee Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*)
 *Amur Privet (*Ligustrum amurense*)
 Morrow Honeysuckle (*Lonicera morrowi*)
 Virginian Mockorange (*Philadelphus virginialis*)
 Common Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*)
 Clove or Golden Currant (*Ribes odoratum*)
 *Arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum*)

2. For open, exposed sites

*Russian Peashrub (*Caragana frutex*)
 Peking Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster acutifolia*)
 *European Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster integerrima*)
 Cistena Sandcherry (*Prunus cistena*)
 *Nanking Cherry (*Prunus tomentosa*)
 *Flowering Plum (*Prunus trilobata plena*)
 *Vanhoutte Spirea (*Spiraea vanhouttei*)
 *Chinese Lilac (*Syringa chinensis*)

* 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 billiardii*)

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*)
- Pygmy Caragana (*Caragana pygmaea*)

* Suitable for foundation plantings.

Dwarf Shrubs under 3 feet for Foundation and Border Plantings

1. For moist, protected sites

- *Lemoine Deutzia (*Deutzia lemoine*)
- *Anthony Waterer Spirea (*Spiraea bumalda* var. *Anthony Waterer*)
- *Froebel Spirea (*Spiraea bumalda* var. *froebeli*)
- *Chenault Coralberry (*Symphoricarpos chenaultii*)
- *Indiancurrant 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

● Trees and Shrubs for Clipped Hedges	Spacing	Height feet	Width
Amur Maple (<i>Acer ginnala</i>)	2-3	6-10	3-5
Japanese Barberry (<i>Berberis thunbergi</i>)	1½-2	2-3	2-3
Redleaf Barberry (<i>Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea</i>)	1½-2	2-3	2-3
Pygmy Caragana (<i>Caragana pygmaea</i>)	1-2	2-3	1½-2
Peking Cotoneaster (<i>Cotoneaster acutifolia</i>)	2-3	3-5	2-4
Dwarf Winged Euonymus (<i>Euonymus alatus compactus</i>)	1½-2	3-4	3-4
Zabels Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera korolkowi zabelli</i>)	2-3	4-6	3-5
Clavey's Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera claveyi</i>)	1½-2	2-3	2-3
Dwarf Ninebark (<i>Physocarpus opulifolius nanus</i>)	1½-2	3-4	3-4
Alpine Currant (<i>Ribes alpinum</i>)	1-1½	2-3	1½-3
Chinese Lilac (<i>Syringa chinensis</i>)	2-3	5-7	2-4

● Trees and Shrubs for Informal Hedges	Spacing	Height feet
Amur Maple (<i>Acer ginnala</i>)	4-5	12
Japanese Barberry (<i>Berberis thunbergi</i>)	2-3	4
Redleaf Barberry (<i>Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea</i>)	2-3	4
Pygmy Caragana (<i>Caragana pygmaea</i>)	2-3	4
Redosier Dogwood (<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>)	3-4	6
Peking Cotoneaster (<i>Cotoneaster acutifolia</i>)	2-3	6
Dwarf Winged Euonymus (<i>Euonymus alatus compactus</i>)	3-4	4
Zabels Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera korolkowi zabelli</i>)	3-4	8
Clavey's Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera claveyi</i>)	3-4	4
Dwarf Ninebark (<i>Physocarpus opulifolius nanus</i>)	2-3	4
Alpine Currant (<i>Ribes alpinum</i>)	2-3	4
Silver Buffaloberry (<i>Shepherdia argentea</i>)	3-4	12
Vanhoutte Spirea (<i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i>)	3-4	6
Chinese Lilac (<i>Syringa chinensis</i>)	2-3	8
Persian Lilac (<i>Syringa persica</i>)	2-3	5
French Lilac (<i>Syringa vulgaris hybrids</i>)	3-4	8-10
Nannyberry viburnum (<i>Viburnum lentago</i>)	3-4	8-12
Highbush Cranberry (<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>) (American)	4-5	8

● 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 (*Robina 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

Pegee 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 (*Sarbus 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
 Indiancurrant 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
- Variiegated Weigela (*Weigela Florida variegata*)

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 thunbergi atropurpurea*)—reddish purple
- Cistena Sandcherry (*Prunus cistena*)—reddish purple

● Trees and Shrubs with Showy Bloom

- Flowering Almond
- Beautybush
- Ohio Buckeye
- Northern Catalpa
- Bush Cinquefoil
- Flowering Crabapples
- Highbush Cranberry
- Lemoine Deutzia
- White Fringetree
- Hawthorne
- Zabels Honeysuckle
- Snowhill Hydrangea
- Peegee Hydrangea

- Japanese Tree Lilac
- Hybrid Lilacs
- Red Maple
- Mayday Tree
- Mountain Ash
- Russian Peashrub
- Flowering Plum
- Eastern Redbud
- Roseacacia
- Roses
- Spireas
- Weigela

● 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 Cotoneaster (*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 thunbergi*)—red
- Rugrosa 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.

CONTENTS

Plan your landscape design	2
Public area	3
Private area	4
Service area	5
Analyze your home	5
Begin your landscape planting	7
Use your landscape design	9
Woody plants for Minnesota	10
Plants for special purposes	13