



North Branch Nursery, Inc.

Personalized Service, Rooted in Quality

Pemberville, OH 419-287-4679

www.NorthBranchNursery.com

Resource Guide



AN
INFORMATIONAL
GUIDE BOOK FOR
ALL OF YOUR
PLANTING NEEDS

2024 EDITION

A PUBLICATION OF NORTH BRANCH NURSERY, INC.

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About Us

North Branch Nursery, Inc. was started in 1982 by Tom Oberhouse as a Christmas tree farm. His first office was a 10×16 shed made out of dynamite boxes. That shed is still on the property, serving as a reminder of how far the business has expanded.

Today, the nursery covers over 300 acres. We carry a variety of trees, shrubs and perennials. Our production department maintains over 60 greenhouses for container shrubs and perennials. In addition to selling locally grown plants, we offer full-service landscape design and installation services as well as a complete garden center.

Our mission is to provide superior plants, exceptional service, and knowledge in a safe work environment while improving our clients' properties and well being. Since 1982, we've been defining landscapes throughout Northwest Ohio.



Black Walnut Tolerance

UNDERSTANDING THE TROUBLES OF JUGLONE

Black Walnuts contain a substance that is toxic to many plants. This chemical, called juglone, is present in all parts of the tree and affects plants growing within reach of its root system. The root systems and reach of juglone have been shown to extend up to 70-80' away from the trunk of the tree. This means a large portion or most of your yard can be affected by the tree.

Juglone damage appears as yellowing or browning of the leaves, stunted growth, and wilting or puckered leaves. Damage caused by black walnuts cannot be reversed. The only solution is to select plants that can tolerate the chemical. Removal of the black walnut tree will not remove the juglone. Juglone remains well after the tree is gone and will remain until the roots have decomposed. It can take 5 or more years for this process to occur.

Some plants have been shown to exhibit a high tolerance to juglone, while others have a very low tolerance. We have gathered information about plants that have shown a tolerance to juglone. Because each variety can vary, we do recommend doing a small planting at a time to test the plant's ability to tolerate juglone.

This list has been compiled from observations in the landscape, not scientific experiments. It should be used as a helpful guide for planting, not a definitive list.

TOLERANT TREES

- *Acer spp.* – Most Maple varieties (except Silver Maple & Norway Maple)
- *Amelanchier* – Serviceberry
- *Aesculus glabra* – Ohio Buckeye
- *Betula nigra* – River Birch
- *Cercis canadensis* – Eastern Redbud
- *Cornus florida* – Flowering Dogwood
- *Crataegus spp.* – Hawthorn
- *Fagus grandifolia* – American Beech
- *Gleditsia triacanthos* – Honeylocust
- *Liquidambar spp.* – Sweetgum
- *Liriodendron spp.* – Tulip Tree
- *Nyssa spp.* – Black Gum
- *Pinus strobus* – Eastern White Pine
- *Quercus spp.* – Oak
- *Ulmus americana* – American Elm



Autumn Blaze® Maple
(Fall Color)



Slender Silhouette Sweetgum

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TOLERANT SHRUBS

- *Berberis spp.* – Barberry
- *Euonymus alatus* – Burning Bush
- *Forsythia spp.* – Forsythia
- *Hamamelis spp.* – Witchhazel
- *Hibiscus syriacus* – Rose of Sharon
- *Hydrangea arborescens* – Smooth Leaf Hydrangea
- *Juniperus spp.* - Juniper
- *Kerria japonica* – Japanese Kerria
- *Lindera benzoin* – Spicebush
- *Philadelphus spp.* – Mockorange
- *Sambucus canadensis* – American Elderberry
- *Thuja occidentalis* – Arborvitae (eg: Emerald Green)
- *Viburnum carlesii* – Korean Spice Viburnum
- *Viburnum prunifolium* – Blackhaw Viburnum



Blue Chiffon® Rose of Sharon



Stella de Oro Daylily

TOLERANT PERENNIALS AND VINES

- *Achillea* - Yarrow
- *Ajuga* – Bugleweed
- *Anemone* – Windflower
- *Aster* – Aster
- *Astilbe* – Astilbe
- *Campanula* - Bellflower
- *Clematis* – Clematis
- *Dicentra* – Bleeding Heart
- *Echinacea purpurea* – Purple Coneflower
- *Epimedium* – Barrenwort
- Ferns – All varieties
- *Galium* – Sweet Woodruff
- *Geranium* – Hardy Geranium/Cranesbill
- *Helianthus* – False Sunflower
- *Helleborus* – Lenten Rose
- *Hemerocallis* – Daylily
- *Heuchera* – Coral Bells
- *Liriope* – Lily Turf/Monkey Grass
- *Lobelia* - Cardinal Flower
- *Iris* – All Irises
- *Leucanthemum* - Shasta Daisy
- *Lonicera* – Honeysuckle

- *Monarda* – Bee Balm
- *Podophyllum peltatum* – May Apple
- *Polemonium* – Jacob’s Ladder
- *Polygonatum* – Solomon’s Seal
- *Primula* - Primrose
- *Pulmonaria* – Lungwort
- *Phlox paniculata* – Garden Phlox
- *Rudbeckia* – Black Eyed Susan
- *Sedum* – Stonecrop
- *Stachys byzantia* – Lambs Ear
- *Tradescantia* – Spiderwort
- *Veronica* – Speedwell
- *Viola* – Viola/Violet
- *Wisteria* – Wisteria

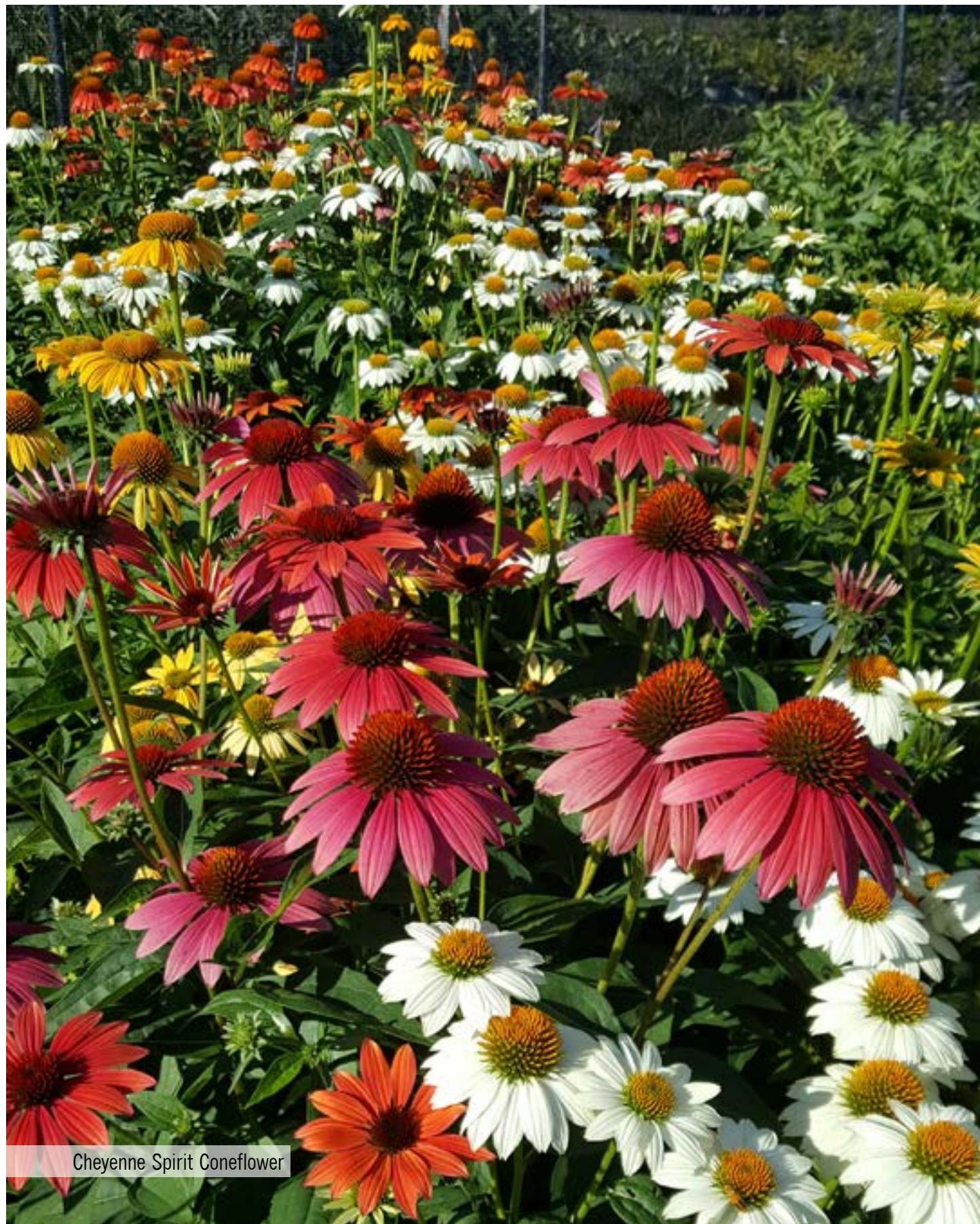
All of the listed plants from this article are ones that we carry, and it’s important to note that each area and plant is different. If you are unsure if your area is affected by Juglone, do a test planting. Tomato plants are often recommended for this as they are highly susceptible to juglone.



Invincibelle® Spirit II Smooth Leaf Hydrangea



Dolce® Silver Gumdrop Coral Bells



Cheyenne Spirit Coneflower

Clay Soil Standouts

PLANTS TOLERANT OF CLAY SOILS

Clay soil can be difficult for some plants. It holds on to moisture during the spring and winter months, while drying out hard in the summer and fall. Clay-based soils are often sticky and can be formed into a ball when wet. When dry, the soil can crack, displaying fissures at the soil's surface.

Some plants struggle to absorb nutrients from clay soil. Amending the soil with organic materials can help. We typically recommend a compost amendment, using one part amendment to three or four parts of the existing soil. When adding an amendment to clay soils, mix the soil in when planting. Adding a few handfuls of the compost or other amendment in between backfilling works well. Sand as an amendment is not ideal. Mixing sand into clay can cause the soil to compact forming a concrete-like substance that is difficult to work.

Clay absorbs water slowly and can run off rather than soak in. When saturated, clay soil dries slowly over time. Excess water can cause roots to rot and diseases to form.

The following plants are able to adapt to the challenges with the clay soil we have throughout the Northwest Ohio region.

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Frontier Elm (Fall Color)



Tuscan Sun False Sunflower

TREES

- *Acer x freemanii* – Freeman Maples
- *Acer platanoides* – Norway Maples
- *Acer saccharinum* – Silver Maples
- *Amelanchier* – Serviceberry
- *Betula nigra* – River Birch
- *Carpinus* – Hornbeam
- *Celtis* – Hackberry
- *Cornus alternifolia* – Pagoda Dogwood
- *Crataegus* – Hawthorn
- *Gleditsia* – Honeylocust
- *Gymnocladus* – Kentucky Coffeetree
- *Liquidambar* – Sweetgum
- *Malus* – Crabapple
- *Metasequoia* – Dawn Redwood
- *Nyssa* – Black Gum
- *Picea* – Spruce (not excessively wet soils)
- *Pinus* – Pine (not excessively wet soils)
- *Platanus* – Sycamore & London Plane
- *Quercus bicolor* – Swamp White Oak
- *Quercus macrocarpa* – Bur Oak
- *Salix* – Willow
- *Taxodium* – Bald Cypress
- *Ulmus* – Elm

SHRUBS

- *Aronia* – Chokeberry
- *Berberis* – Barberry
- *Cephalanthus* – Buttonbush
- *Cornus* – Red Twig Dogwood
- *Diervilla* – Bush Honeysuckle

- *Euonymus alatus* – Burning Bush
- *Forsythia* – Forsythia
- *Hamamelis* – Witch Hazel
- *Ilex verticillata* – Winterberry Holly
- *Juniperus* – Juniper
(not excessively wet soils)
- *Physocarpus* – Ninebark
- *Rhamnus* – Buckthorn
- *Rhus* – Sumac
- *Salix* – Willow
- *Sambucus* – Elderberry
- *Spiraea* – Spirea
- *Symphoricarpos* – Coralberry
- *Syringa* – Lilac
- *Thuja* – Arborvitae
(not excessively wet soils)
- *Viburnum* – Viburnum



Show Time™ Crabapple



Sugar Shack® Button Bush
Courtesy of Proven Winners - www.provenwinners.com

PERENNIALS

- *Allium* – Ornamental Onion
- *Asclepias* – Butterfly Weed
- *Amsonia* – Blue Star
- *Aster* – Aster
- *Baptisia* – False Indigo
- *Ceratostigma* – Plumbago
- *Chelone* – Turtlehead
- *Echinacea* – Coneflower
- *Eryngium* – Globe Thistle
- *Eupatorium* – Joe Pye Weed
- Ferns – most varieties
- *Geranium* – Cranesbill

- Grasses – most varieties
- *Heliopsis* – False Sunflower
- *Hosta* – Plantain Lily
- *Iris siberica* – Siberian Iris
- *Liatris* – Blazing Star
- *Lobelia* – Cardinal Flower
- *Monarda* – Bee Balm
- *Penstemon* – Beardtongue
- *Perovskia* – Russian Sage
- *Phlox* – Phlox (not excessively wet soils)
- *Polygonatum* – Solomon’s Seal
- *Rudbeckia* – Black Eyed Susan
- *Salvia* – Meadow Sage
- *Sedum* – Stonecrop
- *Tradescantia* – Spiderwort
- *Veronica* – Speedwell



Magic Show® White Wands Spike Speedwell

Dry but Spry

PLANTS TOLERANT OF DRY, SANDY SOILS

Sandy soils have their own ups and downs. While the soil is lighter and easier to work with, it dries out faster, and often cannot retain moisture during the hotter, drier months of the year. For small areas, amending the soil with organic material such as compost can be done year after year. Growing plants that are more tolerant of sandy conditions is ideal.

When selecting plants, it's important to take note of the phrase, "drought tolerant when established." This statement means that plants will need water when planted, and will need to be continuously monitored for their water needs until their roots are able to spread and search for water in their new homes.

The following plants are tolerant of hot, dry conditions when established and are more tolerant of sandy soils than some of their other counterparts.

TREES

- *Acer* – Maples (specifically Black, Sugar, Red, and Tataricum Maples)
- *Amelanchier* – Serviceberry
- *Caragana* – Peashrub
- *Celtis* – Hackberry
- *Cornus* – Flowering Dogwood

- *Crataegus* – Hawthorn
- *Eucommia* – Hardy Rubber Tree
- *Fagus* - Beech
- *Ginkgo* – Maidenhair Tree
- *Gleditsia* – Honeylocust
- *Gymnocladus* – Kentucky Coffeetree
- *Koelreuteria* – Goldenrain Tree
- *Maclura* – Osage Orange
- *Malus* – Crabapple
- *Parrotia* – Persian Ironwood
- *Pinus* – Pine
- *Quercus* – Oaks (except Swamp White, Pin)
- *Ulmus* – Elm
- *Zelkova* – Zelkova



Hot Wings® Tatarian Maple (Seeds)

SHRUBS

- *Berberis thunbergii* – Japanese Barberry
- *Buddleia* – Butterfly Bush
- *Caryopteris* – Bluebeard
- *Cotinus* – Smoketree
- *Euonymus fortunei* – Wintercreeper
- *Juniperus virginiana* – Eastern Redcedar
- *Myrica* – Northern Bayberry
- *Potentilla* – Shrubby Cinquefoil
- *Rhamnus* – Buckthorn
- *Rhus* – Sumac

PERENNIALS

- *Achillea* – Yarrow
- *Agastache* – Anise Hyssop
- *Asclepias tuberosa* – Butterfly Weed
- *Baptisia* – False Indigo
- *Calamintha* – Calamint
- *Coreopsis* – Tickseed
- *Dianthus* – Pinks
- *Echinacea* – Coneflower
- *Echinops* – Globe Thistle
- *Euphorbia* – Cushion Spurge
- *Gaillardia* – Blanket Flower
- *Gaura* – Wand Flower
- *Helleborus* – Lenton Rose
- *Hemerocallis* – Daylily
- *Iberis* – Candytuft
- *Iris germanica* – Bearded Iris
- *Kniphofia* – Red Hot Poker
- *Lavandula* – Lavender

- *Liriope* – Lily Turf/Monkey Grass
- *Nepeta* – Catmint
- *Paeonia* – Peony
- *Penstemon* – Beardtongue
- *Perovskia* – Russian Sage
- *Salvia* – Meadow Sage
- *Sedum* – Stonecrop
- *Stachys* – Lamb's Ear
- *Stokesia* – Stoke's Aster
- *Thymus* – Thyme
- *Yucca* – Adam's Needle



Miss Molly Butterfly Bush



Pollypetite® Rose of Sharon with Cream Puff Shasta Daisy



Close to Home

NATIVE PLANT SELECTIONS FOR OHIO

In recent years, there has been a push to grow native plants in both residential and commercial landscapes. But while this topic is gaining popularity, the concept is not a new one. Many United States transportation departments are mandating the planting of native species when new projects are constructed. This push for a reforestation and conservation effort has spilled into home landscapes, with homeowners creating mini prairies and wetlands of their own.

North America has numerous native plant species that offer a variety of benefits to native wildlife. Butterflies, bees, and birds that are from this region use the native species of plants for food and shelter. Below is a list of North American native species. This is an excellent reference for venturing into native plantings.

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Items listed on these pages are available either in cultivars or the straight species, or both.

* indicates cultivars or similar varieties are available.

† indicates that the straight species or naturally occurring variety is available

TREES

- *Acer rubrum* – Red Maple*
- *Acer saccharinum* – Silver Maple*
- *Acer saccharum* – Sugar Maple*
- *Aesculus glabra* – Ohio Buckeye*†
- *Amelanchier canadensis* – Serviceberry*†
- *Betula nigra* – River Birch*
- *Carpinus caroliniana* – Hornbeam*†
- *Celtis occidentalis* – Hackberry*†
- *Cercis canadensis* – Eastern Redbud*†
- *Fagus grandifolia* – American Beech†
- *Gleditsia triacanthos* – Honey Locust*
- *Gymnocladus dioica* –
Kentucky Coffee Tree*†
- *Liriodendron tulipifera* – Tulip Tree†
- *Liquidambar styraciflua* – Sweet Gum*†
- *Nyssa sylvatica* – Black Gum*†
- *Ostrya virginiana* – American
Hophornbeam†
- *Pinus strobus* – Eastern White Pine†
- *Populus tremuloides* – Quaking Aspen*†
- *Prunus virginiana* – Choke Cherry*
- *Quercus alba* – White Oak†

- *Quercus bicolor* – Swamp White Oak†
- *Quercus coccinea* – Scarlet Oak†
- *Quercus imbricaria* – Shingle Oak†
- *Quercus macrocarpa* – Bur Oak†
- *Quercus muelenbergii* – Chinquapin Oak†
- *Quercus prinus* – Chestnut Oak†
- *Quercus rubra* – Red Oak†
- *Quercus shumardii* – Shumard Oak†
- *Quercus velutina* – Black Oak†
- *Tilia americana* – American Basswood*†
- *Ulmus americana* – American Elm*



SHRUBS

- *Aronia melanocarpa* –
Black Chokeberry*†
- *Cephalanthus occidentalis* – Buttonbush*†
- *Cornus amomum* – Silky Dogwood†
- *Cornus racemosa* – Gray Dogwood †
- *Cornus sericea* – Red Osier Dogwood*
- *Diervilla lonicera* – Bush Honeysuckle*
- *Hamamelis virginiana* –
Common Witchhazel†
- *Hydrangea arborescens* –
Smooth Leaf Hydrangea*
- *Juniperus virginiana* –
Eastern Red Cedar†
- *Lindera benzoin* – Spicebush†
- *Physocarpus opulifolius* – Ninebark*
- *Potentilla fruticosa* – Shrubby Cinquefoil†
- *Rhus aromatica* – Fragrant Sumac*
- *Sambucus canadensis* –
Common Elderberry*

- *Symphoricarpos orbiculatus* – Coralberry*
- *Thuja occidentalis* –
Northern White Cedar*
- *Vaccinium corymbosom* –
Highbush Blueberry*
- *Viburnum dentatum* –
Arrowwood Viburnum*
- *Viburnum lentago* –
Nannyberry Viburnum†

PERENNIALS

- *Allium cernuum* – Nodding Onion*
- *Aquilegia canadensis* – Columbine*
- *Asclepias incarnata* – Swamp Milkweed*†
- *Asclepias tuberosa* – Butterfly Weed*†
- *Aster novae-angliea* – Purple Dome Aster†
- *Athyrium filix-femina* – Lady Fern†
- *Baptisia australis* – False Indigo*†

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- *Campanula americana* – American Bellflower*
- *Chelone glabra* – Turtlehead*
- *Cimicifuga racemosa* – Black Snakeroot*
- *Coreopsis lanceolata* – Long Stalked Coreopsis*
- *Delphinium exaltatum* – Tall Larkspur*
- *Dicentra canadensis* – Bleeding Heart*†
- *Echinacea purpurea* – Purple Coneflower*†
- *Eupatorium fistulosum* – Joe Pye Weed*
- *Euphorbia corollata* – Flowering Spurge*
- *Geranium maculatum* – Wild Geranium*†
- *Helenium autumnale* – Common Sneezeweed*
- *Heliopsis helianthoides* – Ox Eyed Sunflower*
- *Hibiscus moscheutos* – Swamp Rose Mallow*
- *Liatris spicata* – Spiked Blazing Star*†
- *Lobelia cardinalis* – Cardinal Flower*†
- *Lobelia siphilitica* – Great Blue Lobelia*†
- *Monarda fistulosa* – Bee Balm*
- *Osmunda cinnamomea* – Cinnamon Fern†
- *Osmunda regalis* – Royal Fern†
- *Penstemon digitalis* – Beardtongue*
- *Phlox paniculata* – Summer Phlox*
- *Phlox stolonifera* – Creeping Phlox*
- *Polygonatum biflorum* – Smooth Solomon's Seal*
- *Polystichum acrostichoides* – Christmas Fern†

- *Rudbeckia hirta* – Black Eyed Susan*
- *Sedum ternatum* – Wild Stonecrop*
- *Tradescantia virginiana* – Spiderwort*

GRASSES

- *Andropogon gerardii* – Big Bluestem*
- *Bouteloua curtipendula* – Sideoats Grama†
- *Panicum virgatum* – Switch Grass*
- *Schizachyrium scoparium* – Little Bluestem*†
- *Sorghastrum nutans* – Indian Grass*



Orange Butterfly Weed



Peachie's Pick Stokes' Aster

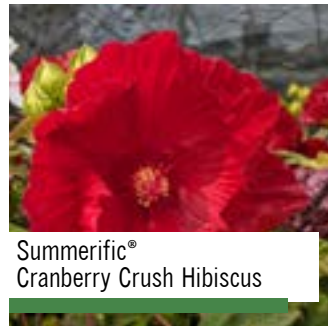


UPTICK™ Gold & Bronze Tickseed



Illuminati Tower® Mock Orange

Size: 6' H x 4' W
Bloom: Spring
Sun: Full to Part Sun



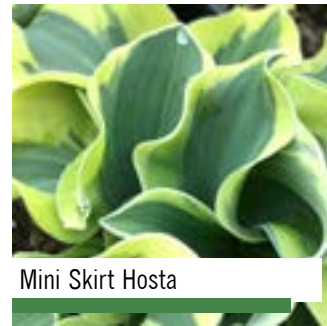
Summerific® Cranberry Crush Hibiscus

Size: 36-42" H x 12-18" W
Bloom: M - L Summer
Sun: Full Sun



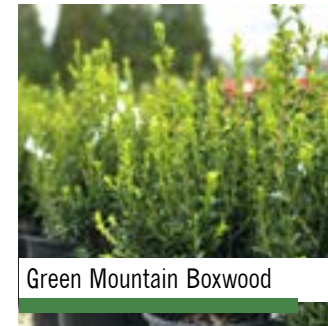
Lily Looks™ Tiny Ranger Lily

Size: 12-14" H x 12-14" W
Bloom: L Spring - Summer
Sun: Full to Part Sun



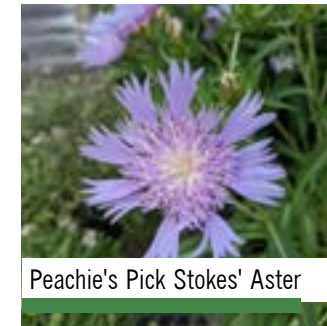
Mini Skirt Hosta

Size: 5" H x 13" W
Bloom: E - M Summer
Sun: Full to Part Shade



Green Mountain Boxwood

Size: 3-5' H x 2-3' W
Season of Color: Evergreen
Sun: Full to Part Sun



Peachie's Pick Stokes' Aster

Size: 3-5' H x 2-3' W
Bloom: M Summer - E Fall
Sun: Full Sun



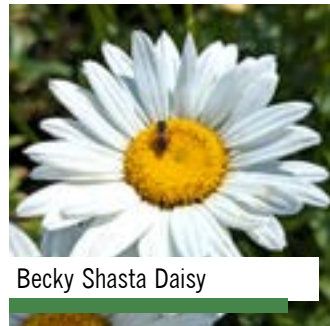
Millenium Ornamental Onion

Size: 18" H x 24" W
Bloom: M - L Summer
Sun: Full to Part Sun



Primo® Black Pearl Coral Bells

Size: 10" H x 20" W
Bloom: M Summer
Sun: Full Sun to Full Shade



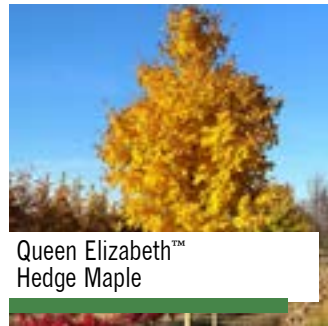
Becky Shasta Daisy

Size: 36-42" H x 18-24" W
Bloom: Summer
Sun: Full Sun



Double Scoop™ Cranberry Coneflower

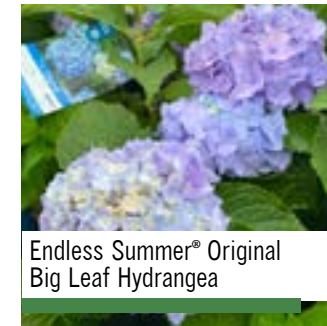
Size: 26" H x 22" W
Bloom: Summer
Sun: Full to Part Sun



Queen Elizabeth™ Hedge Maple

Size: 35' H x 30' W
Fall Color: Golden Yellow
Sun: Full Sun

THE COLOR SPREAD



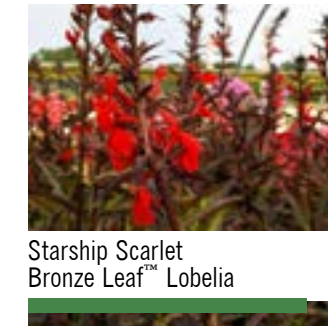
Endless Summer® Original Big Leaf Hydrangea

Size: 3-5' H x 3-5' W
Bloom: M Summer - Fall
Sun: Part Sun



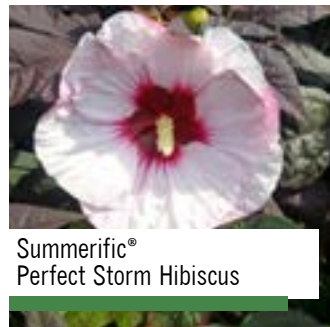
Pollypetite® Rose of Sharon

Size: 4' H x 4' W
Bloom: Summer - Fall
Sun: Full Sun



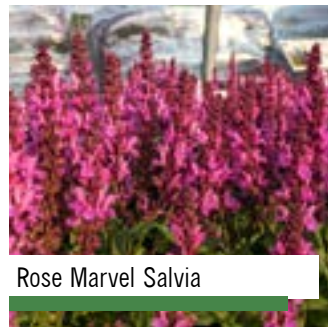
Starship Scarlet Bronze Leaf™ Lobelia

Size: 30" H x 22" W
Bloom: Summer - Fall
Sun: Full to Part Sun



Summerific® Perfect Storm Hibiscus

Size: 3' H x 5' W
Bloom: M - L Summer
Sun: Full Sun



Rose Marvel Salvia

Size: 12" H x 12" W
Bloom: E - L Summer
Sun: Full Sun



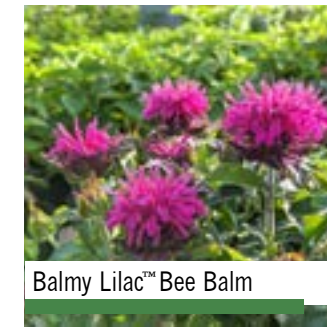
Pyromania® Orange Blaze Red Hot Poker

Size: 12" H x 12" W
Bloom: E - L Summer
Sun: Full Sun



Pugster Blue® Butterfly Bush

Size: 2' H x 2-3' W
Bloom: Summer - Fall
Sun: Full Sun



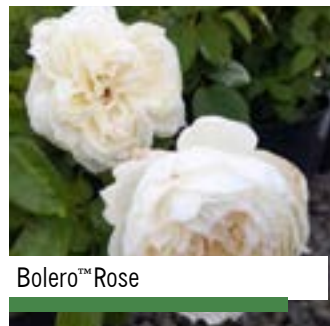
Balmy Lilac™ Bee Balm

Size: 2' H x 2-3' W
Bloom: Summer - Fall
Sun: Full Sun



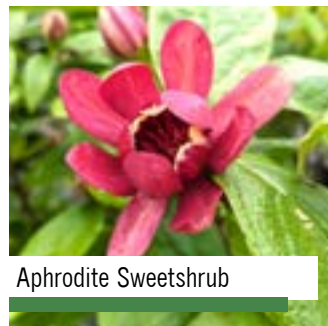
Wine & Roses® Weigela

Size: 4-5' H x 4-5' W
Bloom: E - L Spring
Sun: Full Sun



Bolero™ Rose

Size: 4' H x 3' W
Bloom: L Spring - L Fall
Sun: Full Sun



Aphrodite Sweetshrub

Size: 5-10' H x 5-10' W
Bloom: M Summer - E Fall
Sun: Full to Part Sun



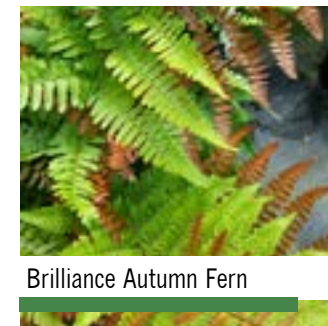
Ginger Winë Ninebark

Size: 4-6' H x 4-6' W
Bloom: L Spring
Sun: Full Sun



Enci Mugho Pine

Size: 5-10' H x 5-10' W
Season of Color: Evergreen
Sun: Full Sun



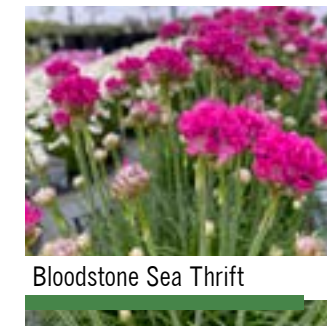
Brilliance Autumn Fern

Size: 18" H x 18" W
Season of Color: Fall
Sun: Full to Part Shade



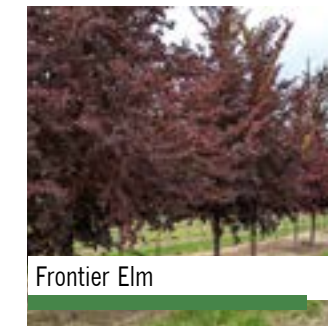
Cat's Pajamas Catmint

Size: 14" H x 20" W
Bloom: L Spring - L Summer
Sun: Full Sun



Bloodstone Sea Thrift

Size: 8-10" H x 12-18" W
Bloom: M Spring - E Summer
Sun: Full Sun



Frontier Elm

Size: 30-40' H x 20-30' W
Season of Color: Fall
Sun: Full Sun



Oh Deer!

DEER RESISTANT PLANTS FOR THE LANDSCAPE

Keeping deer away from your plants can be an uphill battle. They can devour your landscape within just a few days. One of the best options to prevent this from happening is to grow plants that they are not fond of eating. Deer typically avoid plants with a fuzzy texture or an unpleasant taste or odor. It should be noted that deer may eat other plants, even ones they do not typically like, if their preferred food source is scarce. The availability of food may change what deer find to eat, especially during the winter months. The plants in this list are just some of the ones that deer tend to stay away from or go to as a last resort when searching for food.

TREES

- *Betula* - Birch
- *Crataegus* - Hawthorn
- *Fagus* – Beech
- *Gleditsia* - Honeylocust

SHRUBS

- *Berberis* – Barberry
- *Buxus* – Boxwood
- *Caryopteris* – Bluebeard
- *Clethra* – Summersweet
- *Cornus* – Dogwood
- *Deutzia* – Japanese Snow Flower
- *Ilex* – Holly
- *Juniperus* - Juniper
- *Philadelphus* – Mockorange

- *Potentilla* – Shrubby Cinquefoil
- *Rosa* – Roses (thorned)
- *Rhus* – Sumac
- *Spiraea* – Spirea
- *Syringa* – Lilac
- *Viburnum* – most varieties

PERENNIALS

- *Achillea* - Yarrow
- *Agastache* – Anise Hyssop
- *Ajuga* – Bugleweed
- *Alchemilla* – Lady’s Mantle
- *Allium* – Nodding Onion
- *Amsonia* – Blue Star
- *Anemone* – Windflower
- *Artemisia* – Wormwood
- *Aralia* – Spikenard
- *Aruncus* – Goat’s Beard
- *Asarum* – Wild Ginger
- *Asclepias* – Butterfly weed
- *Aster* – Aster
- *Astilbe* – False Spirea
- *Baptisia* – False Indigo
- *Bergenia* – Pigsqueak
- *Brunnera* – Heart Bugloss
- *Buddleia* – Butterfly Bush
- *Calamentha* – Calamint
- *Campanula* – Bellflower
- *Carex* – Sedge
- *Coreopsis* – Tickseed
- *Crocsmia* – Falling Stars
- *Delosperma* – Hardy Ice Plant
- *Delphinium* – Larkspur
- *Dianthus* – Pinks



White Bleeding Heart

- *Dicentra* – Laceleaf varieties of Bleeding Heart
- *Digitalis* – Foxglove
- *Echinacea* – Coneflower
- *Echinops* – Globe Thistle
- *Epimedium* – Barrenwort
- *Euphorbia* – Cushion Spurge
- Ferns – most varieties
- *Galium* – Sweet Woodruff
- *Geranium* – Cranesbill
- *Geum* - Avens
- Grasses – Most ornamental grass
- *Hakonechloa* – Japanese Forest Grass
- *Helenium* – Sneezeweed
- *Helianthus* – False Sunflower
- *Heuchera* – Coral Bell
- *Helleborus* – Lenton Rose
- *Iris germanica* – Bearded Iris
- *Kniphofia* – Red Hot Poker
- *Lamium* – Dead Nettle

Continued on page 24

- *Lavandula* – Lavender
- *Ligularia* – Leopard Plant
- *Liriope* – Lilyturf
- *Monarda* – Bee Balm
- *Nepeta* – Catmint
- *Paeonia* – Peony
- *Papaver* – Poppy
- *Penstemon* – Beardtongue
- *Perovskia* – Russian Sage
- *Platycodon* – Balloon Flower
- *Pulmonaria* – Lungwort
- *Rudbeckia* – Black-Eyed Susan
- *Rodgerisa* – Roger’s Flower
- *Salvia* – Meadow Sage
- *Stachys* – Lamb’s Ear
- *Thymus* – Creeping Thyme
- *Tradescantia* – Spiderwort
- *Veronica* – Speedwell
- *Yucca* – Adam’s Needle



Hummingbird Gardens

PLANTS THAT ATTRACT HUMMINGBIRDS

Hummingbirds are pollinators that bring a sense of wonder to the garden. They are attracted to plants with red, orange, pink or yellow flowers, and prefer trumpet-shaped flowers. Below are just a few different kinds of plants that attract hummingbirds.

SHRUBS

- *Buddleia* – Butterfly Bush
- *Hibiscus* – Rose of Sharon
- *Spiraea* - Spirea

PERENNIALS

- *Agastache* – Anise Hyssop
- *Ajuga* – Bugleweed
- *Aquilegia* – Columbine
- *Asclepias tuberosa*– Butterfly Weed
- *Campanula* – Bell Flower
- *Dicentra* – Bleeding Heart

- *Digitalis* – Foxglove
- *Hemerocallis* – Daylily
- *Heuchera* – Coral Bell
- *Hibiscus* – Rose Mallow
- *Hosta* – Plantain Lily
- *Iris* - Iris
- *Kniphofia* – Red Hot Poker
- *Lilium* – Lily
- *Lobelia* – Cardinal Flower
- *Lupinus* – Lupine
- *Monarda* – Bee Balm
- *Nepeta* – Catmint
- *Penstemon* – Beardtongue
- *Phlox paniculata* – Tall Garden Phlox
- *Rudbeckia* – Black-eyed Susan
- *Salvia* – Meadow Sage
- *Viola* – Viola/Violet
- *Veronica* – Spike Speedwell



Viceroy Butterfly on Butterfly Bush

Butterfly Gardens

PLANTS THAT ATTRACT BUTTERFLIES

Our region plays host to a number of species of butterfly, including Monarch, Viceroy (pictured above), Frosted Blue Elfin, and Karner Blue. By stocking your garden with a wide variety of nectar and host plants, you will have many butterfly visitors. The plants featured in this article are a small selection that will attract different species of butterfly.

TREES

- *Betula* – Birch
- *Celtis* – Hackberry
- *Populus* – Quaking Aspen
- *Salix* – Willow

SHRUBS

- *Buddleia* – Butterfly Bush
- *Cephalanthus* – Buttonbush
- *Clethra* – Summersweet
- *Diervilla* – Bush Honeysuckle
- *Hibiscus* – Rose of Sharon
- *Hypericum* – St. John’s Wort
- *Itea* – Sweetspire
- *Lindera* – Spicebush
- *Physocarpus* – Ninebark
- *Sambucus* – Elderberry
- *Syringa* – Lilac

PERENNIALS

- *Achillea* – Yarrow
- *Agastache* – Anise Hyssop

- *Ajuga* – Bugleweed
- *Allium* – Ornamental Onion
- *Anemone* – Windflower
- *Aquilegia* – Columbine
- *Armeria* – Sea Thrift
- *Aruncus* – Goat’s Beard
- *Asclepias tuberosa* – Butterfly Weed
- *Asclepias incarnata* - Swamp Milkweed
- *Aster* – Aster
- *Baptisia* – False Indigo
- *Bergenia* – Pigsqueak
- *Campanula* – Bellflower
- *Ceratostigma* - Plumbago
- *Clematis* – Clematis
- *Coreopsis* – Tickseed
- *Delphinium* – Larkspur
- *Dianthus* – Pinks
- *Echinacea* – Coneflower
- *Eupatorium* – Joe Pye Weed
- *Gaillardia* – Blanket Flower
- *Geum* - Avens
- *Heliopsis* – False Sunflower
- *Hemerocallis* – Daylily
- *Heuchera* – Coral Bell
- *Iberis* – Candytuft
- *Kniphofia* – Red Hot Poker
- *Lavandula* – Lavender
- *Leucanthemum* – Shasta Daisy
- *Liatris* – Blazing Star
- *Lobelia* – Cardinal Flower
- *Lupinus* – Lupine
- *Monarda* – Bee Balm
- *Nepeta* – Catmint
- *Phlox* – Phlox

- *Rudbeckia* – Black Eyed Susan
- *Salvia* – Meadow Sage
- *Scabiosa* – Pincushion Flower
- *Sedum* – Stonecrop
- *Stokesia* – Stokes’ Aster
- *Thymus* – Creeping Thyme
- *Tradescantia* – Spiderwort
- *Veronica* – Speedwell
- *Viola* – Violet

It should be noted butterflies will feed on host plants, and it should be expected to see something eating your leaves. Since the butterflies are using plants as a food source, typical chemical applications for pests and diseases are not recommended. Before getting too far down the rabbit hole, be sure to do research about what it takes to plant and manage a butterfly garden.



Pointed Perfection Daylily



Hover Fly on Red Maple

Pollinator Gardens

PLANTS THAT ATTRACT BEES AND OTHER POLLINATORS

Butterflies and hummingbirds are not the only pollinators that are important. Bees, flies, and other insects play crucial roles in both gardening and agriculture. Without them, many of the foods and flowers that we enjoy would not exist. Below are just a few of the flowering plants that attract bees and other pollinators.

TREES

- *Acer rubrum* – Red Maple
- *Malus* – Apple and Crabapple
- *Salix discolor* – Pussy Willow
- *Tilia americana* – American Linden

SHRUBS

- *Buddleia* – Butterfly Bush
- *Caryopteris* – Bluebeard
- *Clethra* - Summersweet
- *Cotoneaster* - Cotoneaster
- *Hypericum* – St. Johns Wort
- *Itea* – Sweetspire
- *Physocarpus* - Ninebark
- *Spiraea* – Spirea

PERENNIALS

- *Achillea* – Yarrow
- *Agastache* – Hyssop
- *Ajuga* – Bugleweed
- *Allium* – Nodding Onion
- *Aquilegia* – Columbine

- *Aralia* – Spikenard
- *Armeria* – Sea Thrift
- *Aruncus* – Goat’s Beard
- *Asclepias tuberosa* – Butterfly weed
- *Asclepias incarnata* – Swamp Milkweed
- *Aster* – Aster
- *Astilbe* – False Spiraea
- *Baptisia* – False Indigo
- *Bergenia* – Pigsqueak
- *Brunnera* – Siberian Bugloss
- *Campanula* – Bellflower
- *Cimicifuga* – Snakeroot
- *Coreopsis* – Tickseed
- *Delphinium* – Larkspur
- *Dianthus* – Garden Pinks
- *Dicentra* – Bleeding Hearts
- *Echinacea* – Coneflower
- *Eupatorium* – Joe Pye Weed
- *Digitalis* – Foxglove
- *Gaillardia* – Blanketflower
- *Geranium* – Cranesbill
- *Geum* – Avens
- *Heliopsis* – False Sunflower
- *Helleborus* – Lenten Rose
- *Helenium* – Sneezeweed
- *Hemerocallis* – Daylily
- *Heuchera* – Coral Bell
- *Hibiscus* – Rose Mallow
- *Iris* – Iris
- *Kniphofia* – Red Hot Poker
- *Lavandula* – Lavender
- *Leucanthemum* – Shasta Daisy
- *Liatris* – Blazing Star
- *Ligularia* – Ragwort

- *Lobelia* – Cardinal Flower
- *Lupinus* – Lupine
- *Monarda* – Bee Balm
- *Nepeta* – Catmint
- *Penstemon* – Beardtongue
- *Phlox* – Phlox
- *Platycodon* – Balloon Flower
- *Primula* – Primrose
- *Pulmonaria* – Lungwort
- *Pycnanthemum* – Hairy Mountain Mint
- *Rudbeckia* – Black-eyed Susan
- *Salvia* – Meadow Sage
- *Sanguisorbia* – Burnet
- *Scabiosa* – Pincushion Flower
- *Sedum* – Stonecrop
- *Spigelia* – Indian Pink
- *Thymus* – Thyme
- *Tradescantia* – Spiderwort
- *Veronica* – Spike Speedwell
- *Wisteria* – Wisteria



Pacific Hybrids Primrose



Fragrance Gardens

PLANTS WITH FRAGRANCE FOR THE LANDSCAPE

SHRUBS

- *Buddleia* – Butterfly Bush
- *Calycanthus* – Sweetshrub
- *Cephalanthus* – Buttonbush
- *Clethra* – Summersweet
- *Fothergilla* – Fothergilla
- *Heptacodium* – Seven-son Flower
- *Itea* – Sweetspire
- *Philadelphus* – Mockorange
- *Rosa* – Hybrid Tea Roses
- *Rosa* – At Last® Rose
- *Rosa* – David Austin Roses
- *Rosa* – Floribunda Roses
- *Syringa* – Lilac
- *Viburnum carlesii* –
Korean Spice Viburnum
- *Viburnum burkwoodii* –
Burkwood Viburnum

PERENNIALS

- *Achillea* – Yarrow
- *Agastache* – Hyssop
- *Allium* – Nodding Onion
- *Astilbe* – False Spirea
- *Delphinium* – Larkspur
- *Dianthus* – Pinks
- *Echinacea* – Coneflower
- *Galium* – Sweet Woodruff
- *Helleborus* – Lenten Rose
- *Lavandula* – Lavender
- *Monarda* – Bee Balm
- *Paeonia* – Peony
- *Perovskia* – Russian Sage
- *Phlox paniculata* – Garden Phlox
- *Polygonatum* – Solomon's Seal
- *Salvia* – Meadow Sage



Beautiful Bouquets

PLANTS FOR CUT FLOWER GARDENS

SHRUBS AND PERENNIALS

- *Achillea* – Yarrow
- *Allium* – Nodding Onion
- *Anemone* – Windflower
- *Armeria* – Sea Thrift
- *Asclepias* – Butterfly Weed
- *Aster* – Aster
- *Astilbe* – Astilbe
- *Baptisia* – False Indigo
- *Campanula* – Bell Flower
- *Crocsmia* – Montbretia
- *Coreopsis* – Tickseed
- *Delphinium* – Larkspur
- *Echinacea* – Coneflower
- Ferns – All Varieties
- *Gaillardia* – Blanket Flower
- *Heliopsis* – False Sunflower
- *Heuchera* – Coral bell

- *Hydrangea* – Hydrangea
- *Iris* – Iris
- *Lavandula* – Lavender
- *Leucanthemum* – Daisy
- *Liatris* – Blazing Star
- *Lilium* – Lily
- *Lobelia* – Cardinal Flower
- *Lupinus* – Lupine
- *Monarda* – Bee Balm
- *Paeonia* – Peony
- *Perovskia* – Russian Sage
- *Phlox* – Phlox
- *Rosa* – Roses
- *Rudbeckia* – Black Eyed Susan
- *Salvia* – Meadow Sage
- *Scabiosa* – Pincushion Flower
- *Stokesia* – Stoke's Aster
- *Veronica* – Speedwell



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