

TREES

Betula nigra



River Birch 'Heritage'

The river birch is native in eastern United States, from New England to Florida and west to Kansas. In the wild, it is limited to moist areas and is commonly along stream banks and in areas that flood. This is a medium sized de-



ciduous tree, grown as a multi-stemmed plant, with yellow leaves in the fall. With a showy bark, it is a lawn tree with light shade. It is useful along streams, in naturalistic areas and effective in groupings. Enjoys sun and moist river bottom soil, but has proven to be adaptable to dried sites; is better adapted to heat than other birches.



Carpinus betulus European Hornbeam

The hornbeam is a native of Europe and Asia; a long lived deciduous tree with dark green leaves that are heavily textured with very impressed veins, and fall color of yellow to yellow-green. It has small



flowers and nutlets, but very impressive, ornamental steel grey bark. It is very soil adaptive, enjoys full sun and can be pruned or hedged if desired. Can be used as a shade tree.



Plant Information and Photo Credits:

- Bailey Red Dogwood - Michigan State University
 - Bearberry - Boundary Waters Compendium
 - Bigleaf Aster - US Forest Service and Illinois Wildflowers
 - Judd Viburnum - Oregon State University and University of Illinois
 - Royal Fern - Colby-Sawyer College
 - Phlox 'David' - Perennial Plant Organization
 - Pinkshell Azalea - Center for Plant Conservation
 - White Wood Aster - Connecticut Botanical Society
- All other plants listed - University of Connecticut

LSPA's Landscape Garden Plants



LSPA

63 Main Street, PO Box 683

Sunapee, NH 03782

Phone: 603-763-2210

Fax: 603-763-2077

Email: lspa@lakesunapee.org

Web Address: www.lakesunapee.org

LSPA

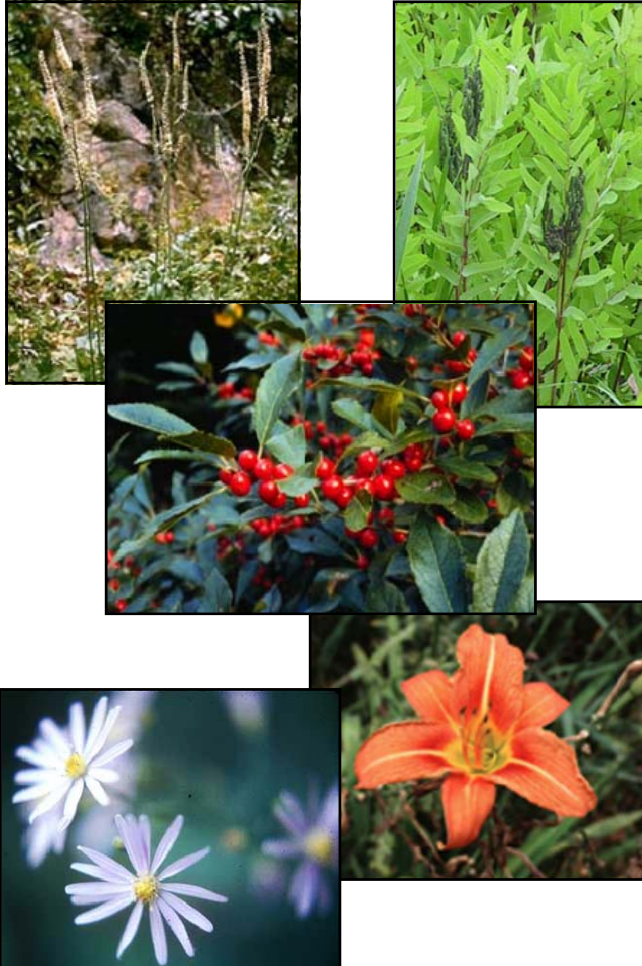
Devoted to the Environmental Quality
of the Lake Sunapee Watershed

ABOUT LSPA'S LANDSCAPE
GARDEN PLANTS

In LSPA's demonstration Landscape Garden, plants have been selected for stormwater absorption, hardiness, low maintenance and natural beauty. Some of the plants have showy flowers; some have fruits, distinctive bark or leaves.

In combination, they provide variety of seasonal textures and colors. Some of the plants are natives, some naturalized cultivars; none are invasive nor require artificial fertilizers. Some have wildlife food value, some are bank stabilizing; all are easily obtained.

We hope you enjoy our garden and plant descriptions, and can create gardens of your own to enjoy and help improve water quality and enhance the environment!



SHRUBS

Rhododendron vaseyi



A hardy American shrub, very tolerant of shade, soil compaction,



Pinkshell Azalea

poor drainage, and floods. It demands wet to moist growing conditions and moderate to strong acidic soil (4.5-6.0). Once established, Pinkshell azalea can tolerate a wide variety of conditions and even survive droughts. Originally cultivated in the Arnold Arboretum in 1880, it proved to be hardy in Boston and is valued for cultivation all over the USA and in Europe. The flowers are frost resistant, so that it is successfully grown in Scandinavia.

Cornus baileyi

A hardy, deciduous shrub (Zones: 3 to 8). It can grow to 8' with an annual growth rate of 12-18 inches. The flowers are white, with white to blue fruit. This is a shade tolerant



Bailey Red Dogwood

shrub with red bark in winter, similar to other shrubby dogwoods.

Hydrangea arborescens 'Annabelle'
Annabelle Hydrangea

A mounding shrub that grows 3-5' high with a wide spread. In July, it produces huge (8-12 in.) round heads of pure white blooms that remain attractive into September and can be cut for fresh or dried arrangements. Its small scale and summer flowering make it a good choice for a mixed border. 'Annabelle' is most at home in partial shade and evenly moist but well-drained soil; she'll grow in full sun if moisture is ample. Because she flowers heavily on the current season's growth, most gardeners cut the stems to the ground in late winter. New shoots emerge from the base and bloom the same summer. Good for Hardiness Zones 3-8, full or part sun.



Ilex glabra 'compacta'

Dwarf Inkberry

An evergreen shrub that is naturally found in swamps and wet areas, it grows to 4' to 8' tall and forms suckering colonies. Leaves



are dark green, but can develop a purple cast in



winter. It has small, white flowers and small black fruits in September. It prefers adequate soil moisture and acidic pH, full sun or partial shade and is relatively tolerant of salt.

Ilex verticillata **Winterberry 'Red Sprite'**

A deciduous shrub, useful in wet soils, tolerant of poorly drained soils; full sun to partial shade; more sun brings more fruit on females. 'Red Sprite' is a very popular, award-winning form of winterberry, this dwarf female clone matures at only 3' to 4' tall. The plant is pleasantly mounded with early blooms. It produces numerous, very large red fruits which persist well in the winter. Useful for fruit display in fall and winter, in wet soils, in mass planting, along water and as a shrub border.



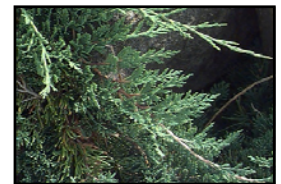
Juniperus horizontalis **Juniper 'Bar Harbor'**

A hardy, native North American evergreen, this shrub is native to northern North America often found on gravelly slopes. It forms dense large mats 1' to 2' tall and 4' to 8'



wide. It is easily transplanted, adaptable to most conditions, prefers full sun, pH adaptable and salt tolerant. It is used for groundcover and erosion control. 'Bar Harbor' is a good, prostrate groundcover, with

blue-gray foliage in summer and shades of blue-purple in the winter. It is one of several male clones coming under the name 'Bar Harbor'. This cultivar originated from Mt. Desert Island, Maine. It is a proven, fast growing groundcover.



Pinus mugo

A cold hardy evergreen shrub, native to Central Europe. Its form is that of a dwarfed tree, with multi-trunks and dense growth. Sizes vary from 5' to 20'. It grows slowly and prefers deep, well-drained, loose soil, but is also quite adaptable; likes sun to partial shade and is easily transplanted. Part of the new candles (spring growing shoots) can be removed to slow size, or increase or change shape.



Mugo Pine

Pinus strobus 'Blue Shag'
Blue Shag Eastern White Pine

A native shrub found throughout New England, from Newfoundland to Georgia and west to Iowa. 'Blue Shag' is one of many strobus cultivars selected and named by Sidney Waxman, professor emeritus at the Univ. of Connecticut. 'Blue Shag' is a popular form - rounded, compact with bluish-green needles. It is easily transplanted and grown, preferring moist, well-drained, slightly acidic soil. It likes sun, although young trees tolerate light shade; is cold tolerant. A good specimen for large spaces, used as Christmas trees; performs well when sheared.



Sambucus nigra elderberry 'Black Lace'



A deciduous shrub that is native to Eastern United States, it is multi-stemmed, with a broad rounded crown and arching branches.



It can grow to 5' to 12' tall. It has showy white flowers in July, and purplish-black fruit in early fall. It prefers moist soil and is pH adaptable. Can be used for its fruit and to add a naturalized landscape effect.

Vaccinium corymbosum
Highbush Blueberry 'Hardiblu'

Blueberry bushes are native to the eastern United States and often found growing near swampy areas. They are excellent for fall color with a mix of red, orange, purple, and yellow foliage, white flowers, and fruit that ripens July through August, eaten readily by wildlife and humans. Ideal soil is moist, high in organic matter and well-drained, with a pH that is very acidic (4.5 to 5.5).



Enjoys mulch around the roots and full sun to partial shade. More sun brings more blooms, more fruit and enhanced fall foliage color. Among its many uses: edible fruit, attract wildlife, fall color, along the edges of ponds, waterways and naturalized landscapes.

A hardy, broadleaf deciduous shrub, 5-8' tall and 6-10' wide; rounded and full. Its simple leaves are opposite, oblong to elliptical, 4-6 cm long, shallowly toothed, and dark green; may turn red in fall. Flowers pink then white, 10 mm long and 6 mm wide and very fragrant. Fruit is a berry-like drupe, initially red then finally black in early fall. Enjoys sun to part shade. *Juddii*, a cross of *V. carlesii* and *V. bitchiuense*, was developed in 1920 by W.H. Judd at the Arnold Arboretum in MA.



Viburnum juddii
Judd Viburnum

A hardy, broadleaf deciduous shrub, 5-8' tall and 6-10' wide; rounded and full. Its simple leaves are opposite, oblong to elliptical, 4-6 cm long, shallowly toothed, and dark green; may turn red in fall. Flowers pink then white, 10 mm long and 6 mm wide and very fragrant. Fruit is a berry-like drupe, initially red then finally black in early fall. Enjoys sun to part shade. *Juddii*, a cross of *V. carlesii* and *V. bitchiuense*, was developed in 1920 by W.H. Judd at the Arnold Arboretum in MA.

PERENNIALS AND GROUNDCOVERS

Actaea racemosa (Cimicifuga) Black Bugbane

Bugbanes are late-season, hardy, June and July-blooming Perennials. They like organically rich soil that retains moisture. Arching wands or bottlebrush spikes of white flowers rise above the bushy mounds in early fall. Great for cutting. In cool summer areas they grow well in sunny sites, otherwise in a part-shade, protected from hot afternoon sun. Plants will take about three years to develop into a mature clump. This striking, natural perennial is listed as endangered in several states. This plant repels many types of insects, but the Spring Azure butterfly (*Celastrina ladon*) is attracted to the plant.



Arctostaphylos uva-ursi

A native of North America, this plant has dark, leathery leaves, bell-shaped white flowers and red berries. In natural forests, it is often predominant as an understory plant. It tolerates a wide variety of soil conditions and grows best in high light situations. The fruit is long lasting through winter when other fruits are gone, therefore attractive to wildlife. Fruits are eaten by songbirds, game birds, including grouse and turkey. Useful in erosion control plantings and well suited to coarse-textured soils low in nutrients. Growth is good on gentle to steep sites. Medicinal uses of Bearberry leaves were recognized by early Romans, Native Americans and settlers. Bearberry leaves are still used medicinally in many countries.



Bearberry

Eurybia divaricata (Aster divaricatus)
WhiteWood Aster

A native, common aster of shady places, it easily grows in gardens and dry woods and flowers, August to October. The flowers are 1 inch across, starting as white, then yellow, then reddish purple.



Eurybia macrophylla (Aster macrophyllus) Bigleaf Aster

This hardy, native aster blooms July through October, with blue to purple flowers. The leaves are large, soft, and broadly oval with heart-shaped bases. It is a ubiquitous north woods groundcover tolerating light to full shade. Its garden value is in the rich foliage.



Carex pensylvanica Pennsylvania Sedge

Also called yellow sedge, it is a low growing, grass like native, found in clustered tufts. It is common in forest understories and in meadows. Sedge prefers partial or dappled sunlight and medium to dry conditions with good drainage. A sandy or loose loam with abundant organic matter is preferred; this sedge also adapts to thin rocky soil with a loam layer and decaying organic matter on top.



Dennstaedtia punctilobula
Hay Scented Fern

The hay scented fern is a common native perennial and often grows in large colonies, forming a carpet. It can be identified by its lacy, light-green fronds. The hay scented fern has triangular fronds, and is found in open woods and forests. Spores are found on the underside of the fronds. This plant is deciduous. It prefers partial sun to light shade, and a somewhat acidic soil. In New England, this fern will grow in open areas and can spread easily. The leaves are attractive from late spring to mid-summer.



Deschampsia cespitosa Tussock Grass

This ornamental's native range is North America, growing to heights of 2 to 3' and blooming from July to September. Colors range from gold, silver, purple and green. Excellent massed in woodland gardens or naturalized areas where the summer bloom produces a delicate cloud of subtle colors hovering above the foliage. It is a low maintenance plant, preferring partial sun, medium wet soils. Easily grown in average, medium, well-drained soils.



This plant is also effective as a specimen or in groups in borders, large rock gardens or along ponds or streams. Mixes well with shade perennials such as ferns and hostas.

Hemerocallis fulva
Common Orange Daylily (Tawny Daylily)

Hemerocallis means "beautiful for a day" and is also known as Tawny Daylily. It is a clump-forming perennial, characterized by its beautiful orange flowers. This species is not a true lily, indicated by its unspotted blossoms and leafless stems. It is a hybrid of a genus native to temperate Asia. Legend indicates that it was brought to North America by sea captains, who presented the flowers to their wives after traveling the Orient. Following its introduction, this daylily was widely cultivated in North American gardens and escaped plants may be found scattered throughout temperate North America. It grows best in rich, damp, gravelly soil, and can tolerate full sun to partial shade.



Osmunda regalis

The Royal Fern is a deciduous native plant usually found in wet soil along streams and lakeshores, in bogs, and wet meadows. It grows 2-5' in height in symmetric clumps. The spores are located on fertile leaflets at the ends of the fronds; they are initially green, turning light brown after spore release. The spores are capable of photosynthesis.



Phlox subulata 'Emerald Blue'
Creeping Moss Phlox 'Emerald Blue'



This Emerald Blue Creeping Phlox has star-shaped blue blooms and dense evergreen foliage. It is a spreading plant and blooms in the April-May timeframe. It has a wonderful fragrance and the extraordinarily heavy bloom makes this superb for low borders, slopes or tumbling over a wall in the landscape.

Phlox subulata 'Fort Hill'
Fort Hill Moss Phlox

'Fort Hill' has slightly fragrant, pink flowers with a dark red center which blanket the foliage in late spring. It makes a tremendous color impact which can be seen from quite a distance. This creeping phlox is a low-growing species which forms a carpet-like mat no taller than 6 inches. This popular perennial is best utilized in rocky areas, on slopes, and in flower borders.



Phlox paniculata 'David' Garden phlox



Phlox paniculata is known as garden phlox, summer phlox, perennial phlox, or autumn phlox. It is a delight to all gardeners because it has a long bloom season. In 2002, The Perennial Plant Assn. awarded this plant the title of Perennial Plant of the Year. Many landscape designers call it "the backbone of the summer border." 'David' can be used in formal or informal gardens "cottage style" or in a naturalized design. It provides great color and fragrance from July through September. This long-blooming perennial likes full sun to partial shade and grows best in moist but well-drained soil. If planted in full sun, organic matter and extra water should be added to mitigate heat and drought.

Vaccinium angustifolium 'Michigan'
Lowbush Blueberry 'Michigan'

This perennial low shrub is multi-stemmed, with white flowers blooming in early summer. It is adaptable to many soil types, is moderately drought resistant and prefers good sun. It is a cultivar of native low bush blueberry (*Vaccinium angustifolium*) and has flavorful berries and is compact. It is typically long lived, hardy and durable.



Vaccinium angustifolium 'Burgundy'
Low Bush Blueberry 'Burgundy'

This deciduous plant is another cultivar of the New England native blueberry, selected for consistent fruiting and fall color. The plant is dense when maintained in the garden. It produces white flowers in May, followed by small edible berries in summer. The bluish green leaves change to brilliant red and bronze in autumn, with yellow-green to reddish stems in winter. 'Burgundy' is a Cary Award winning groundcover. (Since 1997 the Cary Award annually recognizes underutilized woody plants appropriate for New England that offer superior landscape appeal, are winter hardy, and pest resistant.) It enjoys full sun or partial shade.

