

Shrubs

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Select shrubs based on needs:

- Should the plant be evergreen or deciduous?
- How large does it need to be to do the intended job in the landscape?
- What are the environmental limitations of the site?
- Does the plant have any serious pests?
- What special feature do I want such as flowers, berries, fall color, etc.

Evergreen Shrubs

The Hollies

- Evergreen trees and shrubs - over 300 species and thousands of cultivars
- Most are dioecious and require a male for pollination.
- Good for massing and screening.



Hollies we will consider

- Foster Holly group
- Chinese Holly group
 - Burford Holly
 - Dwarf Burford
 - Nellie R. Stevens
- Japanese Holly group
- Yaupon hollies
 - Standard Yaupon Holly
 - Dwarf Yaupon Holly
- Deciduous hollies



Ilex crenata
'Pagoda'

Foster Holly

- *Ilex x attenuata*
'Foster'
- Height - 35 feet
- Spread - 10 feet
- Growth rate -
moderate
- Hardy zones 6 - 9
- Beautiful specimen
plant; needs a male
for pollination.





Foster Holly



Burford Chinese Holly



- *Ilex cornuta* ‘Burford’
- Height - 20 ft.
- Spread - 15 ft.
- Growth rate - fast
- Hardy zones 6 - 9
- Big screening plant gets too bog for many landscapes.
- Easily grown.
- Male not needed



Dwarf Burford Holly





Nellie R. Stevens Holly

Hybrid between Chinese
and American holly.

Hardy through zone 6 and
makes a nice upright screen
planting or specimen.

Plants mature at 15 feet tall
and naturally maintain a
pyramidal form.

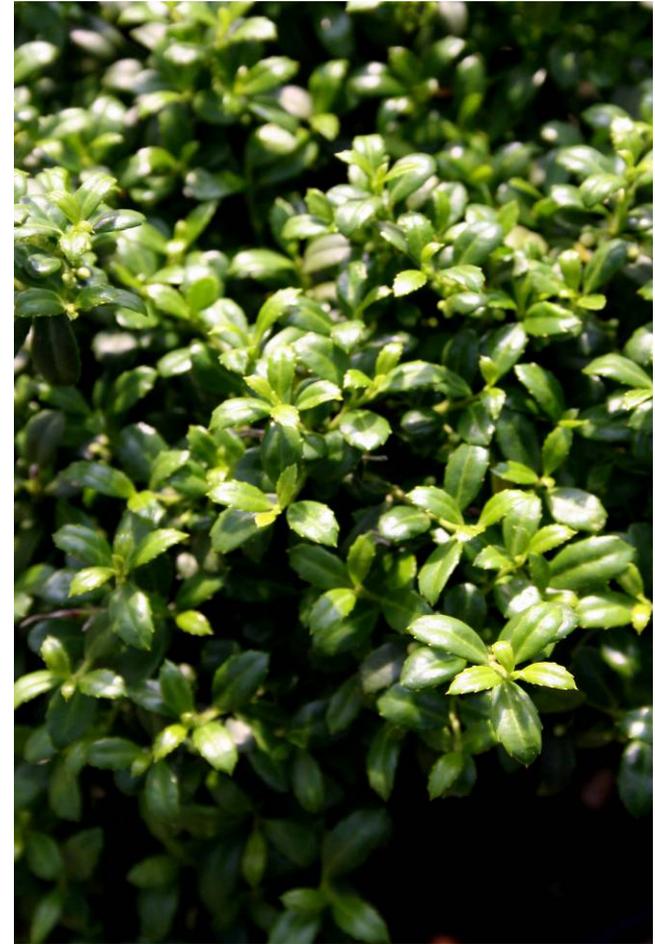
Japanese Holly



- ***Ilex crenata***
‘Compacta’
- Height - 5 to 6 feet
- Spread - 6 to 10 feet
- Growth rate - medium
- Hardy zones 6 to 8
- Need good drainage in order to flourish.
- Berries are black.
- Stands clipping well.

Compact Holly

Ilex crenata 'Soft Touch'



- ***Ilex vomitoria***
- Height - to 20 feet
- Spread - 10 feet
- Growth rate - medium
- Hardy zones 6 - 9
- Native small evergreen tree that grows in wet or dry soils.
- Very well adapted.

Yaupon Holly



Yaupon Holly versus boxwood



Dwarf Yaupon Holly



Deciduous Hollies



Ilex verticillata and *I. decidua*



All Azaleas are Rhododendrons

- Rhododendrons
 - Often tree-like in habit
 - Leaves evergreen -up to 6 inches long
 - Flowers in trusses in late spring -- larger than azaleas
 - Native to cooler climates than azaleas
- Azaleas
 - Shrub-like in habit
 - Leaves evergreen or deciduous -- to 3 inches long
 - Flowers smaller and borne singly
 - Widely distributed and more heat tolerant

Over 10,000 different azalea plants
have been registered





Southern Indica Azalea

'George Tabor' - hardy zones 8 - 10



Encore Azaleas



- Not all species are reliably hardy in the northern 1/3 of the state.
- Bloom well spring & fall, with scattered blossoms in summer.

To Grow Azaleas Successfully

- Plant hardy azalea classes such as the Kurumes, the Gurrard's and the Glenn Dale azaleas.
- Plant in acidic soil with a pH of 5 to 5.5
- Use a highly organic potting amendment such as peat moss or composted pine bark
- Raised beds improve drainage and keep plants alive
- Water before the plants become too stressed
- Fertilize after bloom on established plants. Young plants may be fertilized again 6 weeks later.

Deciduous Azaleas



- *Rhododendron sp.*
- Height - 8 feet
- Spread - 6 feet
- Growth rate - slow
- Hardy zones 3 - 9
- Delicate, often fragrant flowers in mid to late spring. Often have shades of orange and yellow not found in evergreen types.

Exbury Azalea (L)

Mollis Azalea (R)



Deciduous Azaleas

R. austrinum



R. canescens



- ***Rhododendron sp.***
- Height - 12 feet
- Spread - 10 feet
- Growth rate -medium
- Hardy zones 5 - 7
- Considered more difficult to grow than azaleas.
- Drainage more critical
- Give afternoon shade.

Rhododendrons





- Damage can be severe enough to kill plants
- Plants can turn white by late summer
- Scout for insects in May; if found spray to prevent population explosion with systemic insecticide such as Orthene.
- Or use prevention: Bayer Advanced Tree & Shrub

Azalea Lacebug



Yellowing of Old Leaves



Azalea Leaf Gall



- Not really a serious disease
- Appears on new growth and flowers in the spring
- Pick off affected parts and discard the debris

Camellias

Camellia japonica



Camellia sasanqua



Care of camellias

- Fertilize once a year after bloom.
- Water when dry.
- Pick up fallen flowers
- Monitor for pests.





**Purple Diamond®
Compact Loropetalum**



**Purple Pixie®
Weeping Loropetalum**



**Emerald Snow®
Loropetalum**

Loropetalums

Heavenly Bamboo

- ***Nandina domestica***
- Height - 6 feet
- Spread - 3 feet
- Growth rate - slow
- Hardy zones 6 to 10
- Tough plant
- Native to Japan but long planted in the southern landscape.



Nandina fruit cluster and Harbor Dwarf Nandina





Mahonia

- Mahonia bealei
- Height - 7 feet
- Spread - 8 feet
- Growth rate - slow
- Hardy zones 6 - 9
- Strong structural element in the shade garden.
Blooms in February with
blue gray fruit in July



Soft Caress



(M. aquifolium)



Glossy Abelia



- ***Abelia grandiflora***
- Height - 6 feet
- Spread - 6 feet
- Growth rate - fast
- Hardy zones 6 - 9
- Summer flowering semi-evergreen shrub
- Blooms most of the summer if watered.

Glossy Abelia



Kaleidescope



Edward Goucher

Abelia

Twist of Lime



Pinky Bells



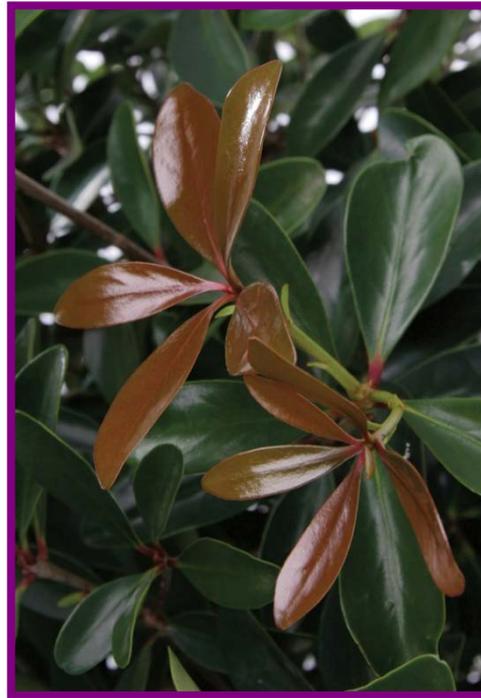
Cephalotaxus – Plum Yew 'Yewtopia'



Cleyera



Bigfoot™ Cleyera

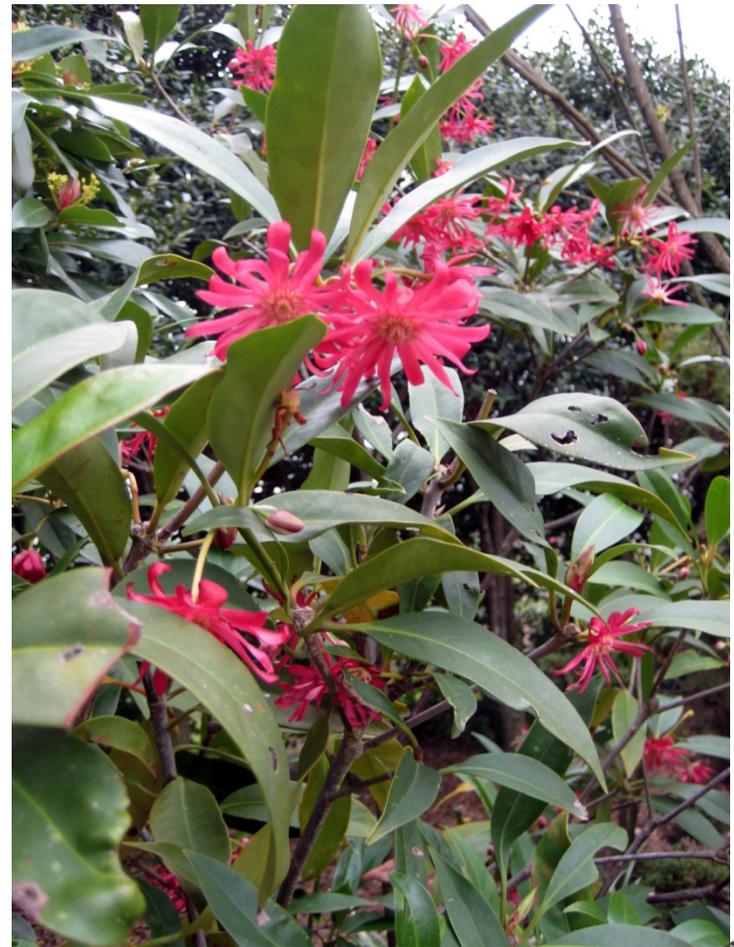


LeAnn™ Cleyera



Bronze Beauty™ Cleyera

Illicium – Florida Anise



Woodland's Ruby

Chinese Junipers

- *Juniperus chinensis*
- Height - 5 feet
- Spread - 10 feet
- Growth rate - medium
- Hardy zones 4 - 8
- Drought tolerant shrub..



Blue Rug Juniper

Juniperus horizontalis



Deciduous Shrubs Lose their Leaves

But:

- Give the landscape a seasonal rhythm
- Have interesting forms and textures
- Often have multiple seasons of interest
 - good bloom display
 - colorful foliage
 - good fall color
 - berries or habitat for wildlife

Barberry

- *Berberis thunbergii*
 - Height - 5 feet
 - Spread - 5 feet
 - Growth rate - slow
 - Hardy zone 4 - 9
 - Colors most vivid in full sun.
- Tolerate drought well; tough plant.
Green, purple and yellow foliage forms available.



Forsythia

- ***Forsythia intermedia***
- Height - 7 feet
- Spread - 12 feet
- Growth rate - fast
- Hardy zones 4 - 8
- Give full sun.





Yellow Rose of Texas

- *Kerria japonica*
- Height - 6 ft.
- Spread - 6 ft.
- Growth rate - fast
- Hardy zones
- 4 - 8
- Flowers well in the shade.
- Open form plant that is good filler shrub.





Doublefile Viburnum



- *V. plicatum* 'Mariesii'
- Height - 12 ft.
- Spread - 12 ft.
- Growth rate - medium
- Hardy zone 4 - 9
- Spring flowering with masses of blooms.



Judd – *V. juddii*



Burkwood



Hydrangea



- ***Hydrangea macrophylla***
- Height - 5 feet
- Spread - 6 feet
- Growth rate - medium
- Hardy zone 5 - 9
- Blooms in the summer.
- Best in moist shade.
- In acid soil flowers are blue; alkaline they turn pink.



Oakleaf Hydrangea



- *Hydrangea quercifolia*
- Height - 8 feet
- Spread - 10 feet
- Growth rate - medium
- Hardy zones 5 - 9
- Summer flowers on this large, coarse textured shrub with great fall color and nice bark in the winter.



Hydrangeas

Panicle - *H. paniculata*



Smooth – *H. arborescens*



Althea – Rose –of-Sharon



Bridal Wreath Spirea

- *Spiraea prunifolia*
- Height - 6 feet
- Spread - 6 feet
- Growth rate - medium
- Hardy zone 4 - 8
- Good filler shrub.
- Blooms early spring.
- Drought and pest tolerant.





Bridalwreath Spirea



Van Houtte Spirea



Summer Blooming spireas

Anthony Waterer



Little Princess





Goldflame Spirea

