



Abelia “Rose Creek”

Evergreen. 2-3 feet tall, 3-4 feet wide, full sun to partial shade, fragrant white flowers.

Goldmound Spirea



The Goldmound Spirea is a rounded shrub that is known for changes that its flowers and foliage offer throughout the year. Gold mound Spirea's foliage begins its growing season with a muted red that quickly fades to a yellow-green in the spring and then changes to a lime green color once summer arrives.

The Goldmound blooms between late spring and early summer, offering clusters of light pink flowers. To extend the blooming period, prune your Spirea back. Just round off the edges and you will receive an extra months of flowers. The Goldmound is highly adaptable to most sun, moisture and soil

conditions, making it able to thrive in most areas of the country. Mainly used as an accent piece, these shrubs can add life and color to any landscape.

“Mt. Airy” Fothergilla



3-5ft. ht and 3-5 ft tall, Deciduous shrub noted for its profuse spring flowering, excellent summer foliage, excellent fall color, Full sun to part shade

Thuja “Green Giant”

Height and width: To 60 feet tall with a 12–20 foot spread at maturity; 30 feet at 30 years.

Growth rate: Rapid.

Habit: Tightly pyramidal to conical evergreen tree; uniform appearance.

Foliage: Dense, rich green, scalelike foliage in flattened sprays borne on horizontal to ascending branches; good winter color except, perhaps, in the southeast.

Fruit: Persistent, oblong cones, approximately 1/2 inch length. Cones emerge green and mature to brown.

Culture: Adaptable, grows in soil types from sandy loams to heavy clays. Requires little to no pruning.



Viburnum Mohawk



Glossy, dark red flower buds are ornamental for several weeks before opening in late April to reveal waxy white flowers. The strong, spicy, clove fragrance of the flowers is "icing on the cake." The dark green leaves of this deciduous shrub turn a brilliant orange-red in autumn. Resistance to bacterial leaf spot and powdery mildew round out the checklist of outstanding qualities. This beauty grows well and at maturity is 8 feet wide and up to 10 feet tall.

Viburnum Summer Snowflake



Summer Snowflake' is a compact, dense, upright, multi-stemmed, deciduous shrub which typically matures 4 to 8 feet tall and 3 to 4 feet wide. Non-fragrant, creamy white flowers in small, flat-topped umbels (to 2-4" diameter) appear in a profuse spring bloom, with sporadic continued bloom occurring throughout the summer (hence the cultivar name). Flower clusters appear in two rows or files, hence the common name of doublefile viburnum. Umbels have a lace cap effect (small, non-showy, inner fertile flowers with a showy outer ring of sterile flowers). Fertile flowers give way in late summer to orangish-red, berry-like drupes which mature to black. Fruits are attractive to birds and wildlife. Ovate, dark green leaves (to 5" long). Reddish to bronze-purple fall color. Fruits, flowers and autumn foliage color may all be simultaneously present on plants in early fall.



Viburnum tinus "Spring Bouquet"

A dense evergreen, its dark green leaves grow on burgundy-colored stems. Pink buds open to white flowers, which develop into striking but small, dark, metallic-blue berries. Use as a hedge or standing alone. Tolerates heat, wind, dust and air pollution.

Crape Myrtle

Pink Velour



One of the few crape myrtles with vibrant pink blooms. Pink Velour Crape Myrtles are perfect as beautiful ornamental trees or colorful privacy screens. They proudly display delicate pink blooms that last for months - giving your lawn color and character. These trees grow to a

spread of 8-10 feet, so you can plant them 4-5 feet apart for a beautiful privacy screen or property divider. Matures to a height of 10-15 feet. Thrives in full sun or partial shade.



Sioux

Sioux has been recognized as a Georgia Gold Medal winner (1996). Good powdery mildew resistance in LSU Agricultural Center trials. Some susceptibility to leaf spot. Flowers are vivid pink, and last from June through September. Mature height ranges from 10 to 15 feet, but can be widely variable.



Tuscarora

The Tuscarora Crape Myrtle produces long lasting clusters of dark pink flowers. Each cluster within the Tuscarora Crape Myrtle has hundreds of pink flowers and each cluster can range from 8" to 16" long. The Tuscarora Crape Myrtle has a very tall and vigorous growing habit with small alternate leaves that are rounded at the base and are 1" to 3" long. Leaves are glossy green in the summer and in the fall they turn red-orange. Each summer the Tuscarora Crape Myrtle exfoliates its light brown colored bark in thin strips to expose a smooth and light gray colored bark. Adaptable to a wide range of soil types, very drought tolerant and has a very good resistance to powdery mildew.

Natchez

The Natchez will delight you with hundreds of delicate, cooling white flowers from June to September.



The Natchez Crape Myrtle is a fast growing tree that blooms all summer long, grows very rapidly at 3-5 feet a year. The pure white blooms will explode in brilliance against the tree's deep green leafy canopy.

A Natchez Crape Myrtle also gives you the unusual bark coloring of cinnamon on the trunk and stems, along with its smooth, sleek distinctive texture. This coloring gives you great winter interest with a brightness not found in most other trees during the cold season.

Ferns

Autumn Fern

Botanical Name: *Dryopteris erythrosora* (dry-OP-ter-iss er-ith-roe-SOR-ah)

Common Name: Autumn fern, Pink shield fern

In spring, autumn fern's fronds unfurl a copper red, then turn to bronze, and finally become a shiny dark green. The fronds are upright and lend a lacy texture to the woodland garden. This fern is usually deciduous.

Effective with most herbaceous plants. Very heat tolerant if given adequate shade and moisture.

Care: Grow in moist soil and partial to full shade in a protected site.



Tassel Fern

The Japanese tassel fern is very adaptable. It is cold hardy to zone 5 and yet can thrive in filtered-light areas in zone 9. Like many ferns, it does need moist, fertile, organic-rich soil that is well drained.

Gardenia “FrostProof”

Follow a regular watering schedule during the first growing season to establish a deep, extensive root system. Feed with a general purpose fertilizer before new growth begins in spring. For a formal appearance, shear annually after flowering. Pruning time: summer after flowering.



This cold hardy variety is one of the earliest blooming of all the gardenia shrubs

Frost Proof Gardenia has the benefit of fragrant white blooms and richly colored glossy green leaves that remain full throughout the winter. They make great shrub border plants or can be used as outdoor container plants. At maturity, the Frost Proof Gardenia, will reach about 4 to 5 feet tall and wide.

The Frost Proof Gardenia requires at least an inch of rain (or equivalent watering) each week to start but will become drought tolerant once it is established. Applying a 2 to 4 inch layer of organic mulch will help retain its moisture during this time and will also help to keep down the weeds.

When planting this gardenia it is important to remember that it prefers full sun. In heavy heat locations the morning sun and the afternoon shade will make the best combination for your gardenia to thrive. Good air circulation is important, but protection from strong, cold winter winds is advised.

How To Plant Frost Proof Gardenia

Dig the hole for your Gardenia wide enough to allow about 12 inches of clearance all the way around the plants container. Dig the hole deep enough to allow the plant to rest in the hole with its soil mark slightly higher than ground level.

Carefully remove your plant from its container and place it gently in the hole.

Fill in the hole with soil and moisten each layer of soil with water. You might want to use the handle end of your shovel to help tamp the soil and remove all air spaces. Mound the earth so that when the soil settles it will return to ground level. You may also want to make a ridge of soil around the rim of the hole. This will help keep water around your gardenia when it is watered.

Mulching helps keep the moisture around the root system of your gardenia and protects the roots from extreme hot and cold temperatures. A 2 to 4 inch layer of mulch is ideal. There are a variety of mulches you can use, such as wood chips, leaf litter, pine straw, peat moss, or shredded bark.