PLANT SALE CATALOG

Spring 2021
Welcome to the Spring 2021 Online Plant Sale at the South Carolina Botanical Garden! We are delighted to be able to continue to offer an excellent selection of plants this year, including many hard-to-find natives, perennials, shrubs, trees, and wetland plants.*

Thank you for your generous support of this critical fundraiser. In a typical year, our plant sales generate over half of our revenue, which we need for Garden and Nursery maintenance and so many other miscellaneous needs. We also thank you for your patience and flexibility as we continue to learn how to successfully operate this sale with the new online format.

We have been grateful that after the brief closure last spring, we have been able to keep our beautiful Garden grounds open to visitors. We hope that you and your loved ones have taken advantage of this wonderful, admission-free resource during this stressful period. Please consider becoming a Friend of the Garden, if you are not already, so that we can continue to offer free access to our grounds, 365 days a year.

*Please note that this catalog list is not a guarantee that all listed plants will be available. There may also be selections available in the online store that are not included in this catalog. Inventory changes quickly and we will do our best to communicate updates to the sale on our Facebook page: @southcarolinabotanicalgarden.
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**DECIDUOUS Shrubs**

*Aronia arbutifolia* ‘Brillantissima’ | chokeberry

A deciduous, multi-stemmed shrub that typically grows in a vase-shaped form and tends to sucker and form colonies. Clusters of white to light pink, 5-petaled flowers appear in spring. Flowers are followed by abundant glossy red fruits which appear in dense clusters along the branches. Fruits ripen in late summer and persist on the shrub throughout fall and well into winter. Foliage turns bright red in autumn and compares favorably with burning bush. Fruits are sometimes used to make tasty jams and jellies. Grows 8’ tall and 4’ wide. Zone: 4-9

*Aronia melanocarpa* Low Scape Mound® | black chokeberry

Low Scape Mound® aronia is a tough, tolerant, tidy little mound of glossy green foliage. In spring, it’s covered in hundreds of dainty white flowers, and in autumn, the leaves turn brilliant red to contrast with dark purple-black fruit. The unique low-growing, mound-shaped habit of this new variety makes it perfect for mass planting as a ground cover or edging plant. Best of all, it thrives almost anywhere: cold climates and hot ones, wet soils and dry ones, sun and part shade. This native shrub will gracefully handle just about any landscape challenge you can throw at it! Grows 1-2’ tall and 3-4’ wide. Zone: 4-8

*Buddleja / Buddleia* | summer lilac / butterfly bush

It’s hard to beat butterfly bush for sheer flower power – these sun-loving plants are some of the longest blooming shrubs you can find. Available in standard varieties that grow 6 feet tall and dwarfs that top out at 18 inches, you’ll find a butterfly bush that’s perfect for any sunny spot in your landscape. They come in an array of rich, summer-ready colors, bloom continuously through fall and are low-maintenance, only requiring dead-heading and annual pruning in later winter to encourage flowers and a compact shape. Butterfly bush is also drought tolerant and relatively disease free. Butterfly bush has become invasive in some areas and is on invasive plant watchlists or even banned in some states. Thankfully, breeders have been able to develop sterile or nearly sterile cultivars, often referred to as summer lilac, like the Lo & Behold® series and the “Miss” varieties. Despite the “butterfly” name, keep in mind that this shrub is not a host plant for butterflies. Caterpillars do not feed on butterfly bushes; rather, it only provides nectar to adult butterflies. Be sure to add native host plants such as milkweed, aster, and dill if you want the butterflies to stay. Zone: 5-10

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<td>Miss Violet</td>
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*Callicarpa americana* | American beautyberry

*Callicarpa americana*, commonly called beautyberry, is a loose open shrub valued for its spectacular fruits. The relatively insignificant flowers develop into prolific bright violet to magenta berry-like drupes which encircle the stem. These fruits remain attractive for a long time although they are generally gone before severe winter weather. Grows 3-6’ tall and wide. Zone: 6-10

*Calycanthus floridus* | sweetshrub

A dense, rounded, native deciduous shrub that produces suckers and forms colonies. Very fragrant, reddish-brown flowers begin in spring and continue into summer. Lustrous, dark green (pale beneath), ovate leaves turn golden yellow in fall. Prefers rich, loamy, well-drained soils but will tolerate clay. Commonly called Carolina allspice. Prune after flowering. Grows 6-10’ tall and 6-12’ wide. Zone: 4-9
**DECIDUOUS Shrubs**

*Calycanthus x ‘Aphrodite’ | sweetshrub*

‘Aphrodite’ is new improved re-blooming *Calycanthus* with larger flowers, and more intense sweet apple-like fragrance. Flowers are very fragrant, bright red, magnolia-like, 2” across. Blooms scent can be described as combination of pineapple, strawberry and banana. Flowers form brownish, urn-shaped fruits in fall and persist throughout the winter. Leaves are aromatic when bruised, and deer resistant. We recommend planting this shrub close to front door, patio or other living areas where the fragrant flower aroma may be enjoyed. Grows 5-6’ tall and 6-7’ wide. Zone: 5-9

*Calycanthus x raulstonii ‘Venus’ | sweetshrub*

A complex hybrid sweetshrub that produces large, magnolia-like, white flowers accentuated with yellow and purple markings in the center. Flowers are reported to have a delicate fragrance with an aroma reminiscent of strawberries and melons. Bloom time occurs primarily in spring with a spattering of additional flowers throughout the growing season. Sure to become a garden treasure! Grows 5-6’ tall and 6-8’ wide. Zone: 5-9

*Ceanothus americanus | New Jersey tea*

The luxuriant glossy leaves, numerous bright white flowers and a mounding shape make this compact shrub a very popular garden plant. The fragrant flowers are attractive to birds and hummingbirds, which eat the tiny insects that pollinate the flowers. It is a host plant for several moths along with azure and skipper butterflies. The name *New Jersey Tea* was coined during the American Revolution because its leaves were used as a (caffeine free) substitute for imported tea. Grows 3-4’ tall and 3-5’ wide. Zone: 4-8

*Cephalanthus occidentalis | buttonbush*

A rounded, open branched, wetland shrub with tiny, creamy white flowers (1”) in dense spherical heads. Sweetly fragrant and produced over a long period in late spring and summer. Typically grows in places that have standing water part of the year. Cannot tolerate drought. Responds well to pruning. Excellent for a rain garden! Typically grows 5-12’ tall and 4-8’ wide. Zone: 5-9

*Cephalanthus occidentalis Sugar Shack® | dwarf buttonbush*

Buttonbush has long been prized as a native, but it was way too big for most landscapes. Not anymore! Sugar Shack® is half the size and adds colorful red fruit and glossy foliage. Add in cool looking, fragrant white flowers and you’ve got a delightful plant that shines from spring to fall. Grows 3-4’ tall and wide. Zone: 4-10

*Chaenomeles speciosa Double Take Scarlet™ | flowering quince*

Double Take™ Scarlet puts on a spectacular early spring display of large red, double flowers. The Double Take™ quinces are more than just pretty spring flowers: thornless and deer-resistant, they do not produce fruit, and once established, are drought-tolerant survivalists. Double Take™ quinces are sure to brighten spring landscapes across the United States. Grows 4-5’ tall and 3-4’ wide. Zone: 5-9
Chaenomeles x superba ‘Cameo’ | flowering quince

A hybrid flowering quince of C. japonica x C. speciosa. It is a dense, broad-rounded, deciduous shrub with often-tangled, spiny-tipped twigs. Semi-double peachy-pink flowers (to 1.5” diameter) bloom in profusion for a few weeks in mid spring. Flowers are followed by hard, yellowish-green fruits that mature in autumn. Quinces are edible, but usually are considered too bitter to be eaten directly from the shrub but may be used in preserves and jellies. Grows 4-5’ tall and wide. Zone: 5-9

Clethra alnifolia Summer Sparkler™ | sweet pepperbush

Formerly known as Einstein®, Summer Sparkler™ features fragrant, white stems reaching up to 12” long. The blooming stems are twisted and curled, reminiscent of the lights shooting off of a sparkler. Native throughout the eastern U.S., tolerant of a wide range of growing conditions, and extremely hardy. Grows 3-4’ tall and wide. Zone: 4-8

Clethra alnifolia ‘Ruby Spice’ | sweet pepperbush

A deciduous shrub that is rounded, suckering, and densely branched, and is noted for producing a mid to late summer bloom of sweetly fragrant rose-pink flowers that stand above glossy green foliage. The leaves turn to attractive shades of yellow to golden brown in fall. The compact habit is excellent for small gardens. Effective in mass, mixed into perennial borders or along foundations. Grows 6’ tall and 5’ wide. Zone: 4-8

Cornus foemina | stiff dogwood

Stiff dogwood is a flowering shrub or small tree with attractive red twigs. The twigs become gray with age. It can be found growing in the wild in both swamps, stream banks, marshes as well as upland locations. It prefers a moist habitat but can adapt to dryer conditions. Can be a screen or specimen tree in moist areas. White blooms in late spring. Blooms better in moderate to high light. Grows 8-12’ tall and wide. Zone: 5-9

Corylus avellana ‘Contorta’ | Harry Lauder’s walking stick

A unique deciduous shrub treasured for its interesting gnarled and twisted branches. It has terrific foliage color in fall, and showy greenish yellow catkins that brighten the winter scene. A thrilling specimen for winter landscapes. Grows slowly to reach 8-10’ tall and wide. Zone: 4-8

Cotinus coggygria The Velvet Fog® | smokebush

Smokin’ hot! The Velvet Fog has more flowers than conventional smokebush. That means you get more of what this perennially popular flowering shrub does best: big, showy, smoky seedheads in summer. The red-pink plumes make a really nice, appealing contrast with the blue-green foliage. Fantastic planted as a specimen or hedge, thanks to its lush, full branching and form. Grows 5-8’ tall and 6’ wide. Zone: 4-8

Cotinus coggygria Winecraft Black® | smokebush

Winecraft Black® starts the season with rich purple foliage, becoming deeper in color until it’s nearly black; fall then turns it brilliant orange. Early summer brings wispy red flowers that become the beautiful, hazy violet “smoke” that give this plant its name. Rounded habit offers a more compact presentation than conventional smokebush. Grows 4-6’ tall and wide. Zone: 4-8
**DECIDUOUS Shrubs**

*Cotinus coggygria* Winecraft Gold® | smokebush

A beaming beacon for the landscape! Bold, bright, and beautiful: that’s Winecraft Gold™ smokebush. Round, waxy leaves emerge a sunny orange, soon take on a golden hue, then mature to a cheerful chartreuse for the season. In early summer, cloud-like green flower clusters cover the plant, and these turn into the pink “smoke” plumes that earn the plant its name. Naturally grows with a dense, oval shape that’s ideal for adding a spot of bright color to partially shaded or sunny areas. Grows 4-6’ tall and wide. Zone: 5-8

*Edgeworthia chrysantha* | paperbush

A deciduous suckering shrub with short-stalked, oblong, dark green leaves crowded near the branch ends. Young leaves are covered with silky white hairs. Flower buds begin to form in late summer each year, overwinter on the bare stems and burst into yellow to off-white bloom from late February to early April before the new leaves emerge. Silvery winter flower buds and brown branching are ornamentally attractive. Fruits are dry drupes. Grows 6’ tall and wide. Zone: 7-10

*Euonymus americanus* | strawberry bush

A low maintenance deciduous shrub native to the southeastern US. It has attractive yellow-green fall foliage and striking green stems in winter. *Euonymus americanus* has an open, airy habit that is sprawling when young but more erect as the plant matures. Fertilize it lightly as too much can burn the foliage. It can be grown on clay soils and is drought tolerant but also tolerates wet soils. Its bark is green but does split and become darker as the tree ages. Grows 4-6’ tall and wide. Zone: 6-9

*Forsythia x intermedia* ‘Spring Glory’ | forsythia

A showy, deciduous shrub with a broad, rounded outline on an upright form that absolutely explodes with masses of soft yellow flowers to herald the arrival of spring. Use as a background shrub in borders or as a spring accent in the garden, that will blend in with mixed perennials as the green toothy foliage replaces the spring blooms. Grows 8’ tall and 6’ wide. Zone: 3-9

*Fothergilla x intermedia* Legend of the Small™ | dwarf witch-alder

A nifty little native with three seasons of interest! Legend of the Small™ fothergilla flowers abundantly in the spring, providing pollinators a reliable source of nectar early in the season. In summer, its foliage is a peppy shade of bluish-green until it erupts into fantastic fall color. Every autumnal color you can think of blends together beautifully on its little frame, making this little guy a serious talking piece for your landscape. Grows 2-2.5’ tall and 2-3’ wide. Zone: 5-9

*Fothergilla* ‘Mount Airy’ | witch-alder

‘Mount Airy’ is a hybrid fothergilla cultivar that was discovered by plantsman Michael A. Dirr at the Mt. Airy Arboretum in Cincinnati, Ohio. This is a vigorous deciduous shrub and is noted for its profuse spring flowering, excellent summer foliage, excellent fall color and consistently upright habit. Bottlebrush-like spikes of tiny, fragrant, white flowers bloom in spring after the foliage emerges. Flowers have a honey-scented fragrance. Foliage turns excellent shades of yellow, orange and red-purple in fall. ‘Mount Airy’ may be a cross between two southeastern U.S. natives, *F. gardenia* and *F. major*. It is taller than the former but shorter than the latter. Grows 4-5’ tall. Zone: 5-8
Hamamelis vernalis | Ozark witch hazel

One of the earliest-flowering shrubs, *Hamamelis vernalis* boasts dense clusters of extremely fragrant, frost-proof, bright yellow to dull orange to red-orange flowers in mid to late winter. On very cold days, the strappy petals curl up and then unfurl as the weather warms up. Leaves emerge light green, mature to dark green before warming up to shades of rich butter yellow to golden yellow in the fall. Deer resistant. Very hardy – tolerates almost anything! Grows 6-10’ tall and 8-15’ wide. Zone: 4-8

Hamamelis virginiana | witch hazel

The large, crooked, spreading branches form an irregular, open crown. The floral display of witch hazel is unique. Its fragrant, yellow flowers with strap-like, crumpled petals appear in the fall, persisting for some time after leaf drop. Lettuce-green, deciduous leaves maintain a rich consistency into fall when they turn brilliant gold. Bark is smooth and gray. The aromatic extract of leaves, twigs, and bark is used in mildly astringent lotions and toilet water. A myth of witchcraft held that a forked branch of witch hazel could be used to locate underground water. Grows 15-20’ tall and wide. Zone: 3-8

Hibiscus mutabilis | confederate rose

Low maintenance, confederate rose is a beauty in the late season garden, adding charm and color at a time of year when most plants are going to bed for the winter. The remarkable flowers will emerge a pure white or light pink in the morning and drastically change to hot pink, even to red by the evening. All colors are present at the same time, creating a beautiful multicolor effect. Drought tolerant, deer resistant. Grows 6-15’ tall and 6-10’ wide. Zone: 7-11

Hibiscus syriacus Blue Chiffon® | rose of Sharon

Rich blue summer flowers. The Chiffon® series of rose of Sharon is distinguished by its elegant habit, floriferous nature, and anemone-like double blooms. Blue Chiffon® rose of Sharon brings an always-popular true blue to the line. Low seed set and long blooming. Grows 8-12’ tall and 6-10’ wide. Zone: 5-9

Hibiscus syriacus Paraplu® Violet | rose of Sharon

The showy, tropical blooms are a lavender with a crimson eye that bleeds outward. The stunning, gigantic blooms open from late summer until late fall, attracting attention for months. Even though this variety is seedless, it still produces enough nectar to attract plenty of butterflies! The alluring blooms are more impressive because they are borne high in the air on plants with a graceful, narrow habit. Grows 6’ tall and 8-12’ wide. Zone: 5-9

Hibiscus syriacus Ruffled Satin® | rose of Sharon

Exceptionally large flowers! Looking more like a tropical hibiscus than a temperate plant, Ruffled Satin® rose of Sharon boasts rich pink, ruffled flowers accented by an intense burgundy-red eye. Large and showy, the overlapping flower petals form a large, appealing saucer shape. Its glossy green leaves and short internodes make for a very nice, full, bushy plant. Grows 8-12’ tall and 6-10’ wide. Zone: 5-9
# DECIDUOUS Shrubs

**Hibiscus syriacus** White Pillar® | rose of Sharon
Naturally grows as a narrow column, so it takes up just a fraction of the space that conventional roses of Sharon do. This particular variety sports pure white, semi-double blooms, making it an elegant choice for planting in any style landscape and along with any type of architecture. This unusual, space-saving habit unlocks so many new design possibilities: plant alongside your front entrance, as the centerpiece to a formal container, as a privacy screen, or a dramatic specimen. Grows 10-16' tall and 2-3' wide. Zone: 5-9

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**Hydrangea arborescens** | smooth hydrangea
Easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in part shade. Tolerates full sun only if grown with consistent moisture. Drought intolerant. Plants may die to the ground in harsh winters. Bloom occurs on new wood, so plants may be pruned back close to the ground in late winter to revitalize and to encourage vigorous stem growth and best form. Grows 3-5' tall and wide. Zone: 3-9

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**Hydrangea arborescens Invincibelle® Ruby** | smooth hydrangea
Ruby-red smooth hydrangea! The dark burgundy red flower buds of Invincibelle® Ruby open to a two-toned combination of bright ruby red and silvery pink. The foliage is extra dark and stems are strong, making this new hydrangea a gem in any garden. It is a strong rebloomer that will be an excellent addition to any garden. Like other smooth hydrangeas, it flowers on new growth and so blooms every year without fail. Grows 3-4’ tall and 2-3’ wide. Zone: 3-8

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**Hydrangea macrophylla ‘Fuji Waterfall’** | bigleaf hydrangea
Cascades of double white blooms! Unusual white lacecap blooms have double sepals that cascade over deep, dark tapered leaves giving a wonderful waterfall effect. Excellent for the shade garden, containers or as a border planting. Grows 3’-5’ tall and wide. Zone: 6-9

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**Hydrangea macrophylla ‘Nikko Blue’** | bigleaf hydrangea
Part of the hortensia or mophead group. Has a rounded habit and features clusters of pink or blue florets in large, rounded, 4-5’ panicles in early summer for up to two months. Large, serrate, obovate, lustrous, medium green foliage. Prune immediately after flowering. Best grown in rich, medium moisture, well-drained soils. Grows 4-6’ tall and wide. Zone: 5-11

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**Hydrangea macrophylla ‘Variegata’** | bigleaf hydrangea
A handsome variegated shrub with bright green foliage surrounded by white margins. Produces lovely early summer blooms with rounded clusters of pinkish white flowers. Ideal for borders, accent or mass plantings where it will add a splash of bold color to shady landscapes. Grows 6’ tall and wide. Zone: 6-9

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**Hydrangea paniculata ‘Limelight’** | panicle hydrangea
‘Limelight’ is noted for producing large, dense, upright, cone-shaped panicles of mostly sterile flowers that change color on the shrub as they mature. Flowers emerge creamy white, mature to chartreuse-lime and eventually acquire pink-darkening-to-rose tones before finally fading to beige. As the flower show fades in fall, the dark green leaves turn attractive shades of red. Grows 6-8’ tall and wide. Zone: 3-8

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**DECIDUOUS Shrubs**

**Hydrangea quercifolia ‘Pee Wee’ | dwarf oakleaf hydrangea**

A dwarf, four-season shrub perfect for smaller gardens. ‘Pee Wee’ features white spring flowers that fade to pink, beautiful fall foliage, and cinnamon-colored bark in the winter. Superb as a specimen or foundation plant in borders or group plantings. Grows 4’ tall and 3’ wide. Zone: 5-9

**Hydrangea quercifolia ‘Ruby Slippers’ | oakleaf hydrangea**

Noted for its compact size, large upright flower panicles, ruby red mature flowers, mahogany red fall foliage color and exfoliating bark. Upright, elongated, conical flower panicles (to 9” long) of showy, mostly sterile, flowers begin bloom in late spring. Flowers emerge white, but quickly turn pink before finally maturing to ruby red. Distinctive, deeply-lobed, somewhat coarse, deep green, oak-like leaves turn attractive shades of mahogany-red in autumn. Mature stems exfoliate to reveal a rich brown inner bark which is attractive in winter. Grow 3-4’ tall and 3-5’ wide. Zone: 5-9

**Hydrangea quercifolia ‘Snow Queen’ | oakleaf hydrangea**

An upright, broad-rounded, suckering, multi-stemmed, deciduous shrub that is noted for producing pyramidal panicles of white flowers in summer on exfoliating branches clad with large, 3-7 lobed, oak-like, dark green leaves. Flowers become rose-pink in the fall and leaves turn deep red-bronze. Tan-brown exfoliating bark is attractive in the winter. Lovely as a specimen or accent plant near home or patio. Grows 4-5’ tall and 5-6’ wide. Zone: 5-9

**Hydrangea radiata | silver-leaf hydrangea**

Silver-leaf hydrangea is a deciduous shrub with outstanding flowers and a unique foliage quality during the heat of summer. Virtually unknown until recently, *Hydrangea radiata* has gained popularity with its leaves that are a striking silver-white beneath. Additionally, it produces attractive creamy white, flat-topped flower clusters (lacecap) on the ends of its branches. Silver-leaf hydrangea performs very well in part-shade as a border shrub and in masses. Grows 4-6’ tall and wide. Zone: 4-9

**Hydrangea radiata ‘Samantha’ | silver-leaf hydrangea**

You won’t understand the beauty that ‘Samantha’ Hydrangea brings to your garden until you see it rustling in the breeze. Why? Because even though ‘Samantha’ looks a lot like its sister garden stalwarts, ‘Annabelle’ and ‘Snowball,’ it has the wonderful surprise of pure silver-white undersides to its dark-green leaves. This is a first in the Hydrangea world! Not only do the leaves make a statement in the garden but try them in the vase! As a cutting flower, hydrangeas are unequaled and one ‘Samantha’ flower will fill a vase for you. But make sure that you leave room for a few cuts of the foliage. The silver underside of the leaves will make people stop in their tracks and ask you what kind of flowers these are. Easy to grow and blooms from July to September. Grows 3-4’ tall and wide. Zone: 3-9

**Hydrangea radiata Invincibelle Lace™ | silver-leaf hydrangea**

The first ever smooth hydrangea with plum-purple lacecaps, this premiere plant flowers in delicate, pollen- and nectar-rich florets that not only provide amazing curb appeal but also supply necessary nutrients for butterflies and bees. (Lacecaps are the only hydrangeas that produce pollen.) Hydrangea blooms revive the garden in summer and sustain it through fall, but don’t underestimate the beauty of the hydrangea bush itself. Even the stems, which allow the florets to gracefully sway in the wind, add to their appeal. And these stems are strong, wiry, and dark ruby hued—gorgeous! Grows 5’ tall and wide. Zone: 3-8
**DECIDUOUS Shrubs**

*Hydrangea serrata* Tiny Tuff Stuff™ | mountain hydrangea

Compact, bud-hardy reblooming hydrangea. It’s tough, but delicate – Tiny Tuff Stuff™ hydrangea is extremely cold tolerant and beautiful. Extremely bud-hardy, each year it produces abundant lacecap flowers comprised of doubled sepals which appear on both old and new wood. While this plant leans to blue, the flower color may range from blue to pink to white. Grows 18-24” tall and wide. Zone: 5-9

*Hydrangea serrata* Let’s Dance Cancan™ | mountain hydrangea

Not your typical reblooming hydrangea! Let’s Dance Cancan™ hydrangea is an excellent rebloomer, requiring only a short period of vegetative growth in order to create new wood blooms. However, it has another trick up its sleeve: it sets its flower buds on terminal buds as well as buds lower on the stems, which means that if it is cut back, or damaged by cold temperatures, those lower old wood buds will still develop into flowers. Abundant, semi-double, star-like florets make the lacecap flowers very showy. Grows 3-4’ tall and 3’ wide. Zone: 5-9

*Ilex verticillata* Berry Heavy® Gold | winterberry holly

Brightest gold fruit on the market. Strike it rich with Berry Heavy® Gold, the winterberry with the biggest, brightest gold fruit yet. You will treasure this long-time staff favorite for gardens, mass plantings, or as a cut branch. Selected by the late, great plantsman and conservationist Fred Case of Saginaw, Michigan. For berries on this female selection, a male pollinator is required; use Mr. Poppins® winterberry holly. Fruit is not edible. Grows 6-8’ tall and wide. Zone: 3-9

*Ilex verticillata* Berry Poppins® | winterberry holly

Winterberry is unmatched for winter interest, but many homeowners don’t have room for a traditional variety. Enter Berry Poppins®: an excellent, heavy fruiting dwarf cultivar. Ideal for those who want bright winter color and fruit for cutting but don’t have room for a conventional I. verticillata. It is heavier fruiting than ‘Red Sprite’. For berries on this female selection, a male pollinator is required; use Mr. Poppins® winterberry holly. Fruit is not edible. Grows 3-4’ tall and wide. Zone: 3-9

*Ilex verticillata* ‘Southern Gentleman’ | winterberry

Winterberries are dioecious (separate male and female plants). An extremely hardy late-blooming male holly with dense, rich green foliage on an upright, rounded form. You’ll find that the Southern Gentleman is the perfect suitor with female winterberry bushes. All you need is one Southern Gentleman Holly bush for every 5 to 10 female plants if you want a spectacular crop of beautiful berries. Enough talk about the flashy female counterparts - let’s discuss what makes this male winterberry bush so debonair. The medium emerald colored elliptical leaves are slightly toothed and rather soft to the touch. When the plant is blooming in the spring it features petite, white flowers with a slight hint of yellow. Choose this fine fellow for your female winterberry holly bushes and enjoy beautiful bright berries from winter through early spring. Grows to 6-10’ tall and wide. Zone: 3-9

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1 gallon ............... $16

2 gallon ............... $16

3 gallon ............... $30

1 gallon ............... $10

1 gallon ............... $10

3 gallon ............... $20

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*full sun*  |  *part shade*  |  *full shade*  |  *US native*  |  *SC native*  |  *butterflies*  |  *hummingbirds*
**DECIDUOUS Shrubs**

*Ilex verticillata* ‘Winter Red’ | winterberry

The bright red berries of *Ilex verticillata* ‘Winter Red’ lend a festive touch to the winter garden. This easy to grow, multi-stemmed deciduous shrub has an upright, oval habit. It produces prolific amounts of dark red fruit that persist well into January. For best fruiting, plant *Ilex verticillata* ‘Southern Gentleman’ as the male pollinator. Winterberry hollies need full sun to partial shade and perform best in moist, acidic soils; however, they are tolerant of drier conditions. Grows to 6-8’ tall and wide. Zone: 3-9

*Itea virginica* | Virginia sweetspire

Virginia sweetspire is a mound-shaped, slender-branched, deciduous shrub. Small, white flowers bloom in 4 in. spires that droop with the arching branches. Flowers open from base to tip so that the plant appears to bloom for a long time. Leaves turn red to purple in fall and persist well into the winter. Semi-evergreen in the southern part of its range. The long tassels of white flowers and red fall foliage make this an attractive ornamental. Most effective in massed plantings, as single plants tend to be scraggly. Grows to 3-8’ tall and wide. Zone: 5-9

*Itea virginica* ‘Henry’s Garnet’ | Virginia sweetspire

A compact, rounded, suckering shrub with arching branches. Late spring flowers are cylindrical, creamy white, fragrant, and borne in drooping racemes. Leaves turn dark red in fall and persist through December. Easily grown in average, medium to wet, well-drained soil. Good for wet locations. Grows 3-4’ tall and 4-6’ wide. Zone: 5-9

*Itea virginica* Scentlandia® | Virginia sweetspire

Fabulously fragrant. Sweetspire is beloved for so many reasons: it’s native, shade tolerant, deer resistant, has handsome foliage, amazing fall color, very showy flowers, and of course, delicious fragrance. So how could Scentlandia® sweetspire improve on the classic? Better hardiness, for one, so that even gardeners in the colder parts of its hardiness zone can enjoy the fragrance, year after year. It also boasts brighter, more consistent fall color, along with a compact, refined habit. Grows 2-3’ tall and wide. Zone: 5-9

*Lindera benzoin* | spice bush

Spicebush is a single- or few-stemmed, deciduous shrub that is a butterfly larval host. Dense clusters of tiny, pale yellow flowers bloom before the leaves from globose buds along the twigs. Flowers occur in umbel-like clusters and are followed by glossy red fruit. Both the fruit and foliage are aromatic. Leaves turn a colorful golden-yellow in fall. In the North this plant is thought of as the “forsythia of the wilds” because its early spring flowering gives a subtle yellow tinge to many lowland woods where it is common. A tea can be made from the aromatic leaves and twigs. Grows to 6-12’ tall and wide. Zone: 4-9

*Magnolia ‘Jane’* | magnolia

‘Jane’ is primarily noted for its shrubby habit, large reddish-purple flowers with white interiors and late bloom that is less apt to suffer frost damage in spring. It is a slow-growing, deciduous shrub or small tree that typically rises over time to 10-15’ tall with a spread to 8-12’ wide. Large cup-shaped flowers (to 8” diameter) are reddish-purple with white inside. Flowers bloom shortly before the foliage begins to appear. Flowers may sporadically repeat bloom in mid-summer. Ovate leaves (to 6” long) emerge with copper-red tints in spring, turn dark green by late spring and finally acquire yellow to bronze-copper tones in fall. Grows to 10-15’ tall and 8-12’ wide. Zone: 4-8
Philadelphus coronarius Illuminati Arch® | mockorange
Old-fashioned charm, modern day performance! Mockorange has long been beloved for its romantic white flowers, full of a sweet, orange blossom fragrance. But mockoranges were a bit ratty and messy, not really garden-worthy plants. Illuminati Arch® mockorange changes that! Enjoy the elegant, arching habit, sweetly fragrant flowers, and handsome, clean foliage that looks great all season. Imagine a fragrant hedge, or a striking specimen – or plant in your perennial garden and bring back those memories of Grandma’s garden! Deer resistant and drought tolerant. Grows 4’ tall and wide. Zone: 4-7

Philadelphus x virginalis | mockorange
This fountain-shaped shrub is noted for its highly ornamental, large, white flowers, which carry a light fragrance much like the scent of orange blossoms. Branches are covered with lush green foliage for an attractive effect even when not in flower. Ideal as a seasonal specimen or when planted en masse to create a quick screen. Grows 6-8’ tall and wide. Zone: 4-7

Physocarpus opulifolius ‘Seward’ Summer Wine® | ninebark
Easy, durable summer color! An exciting improvement to Ninebark, Summer Wine® combines the fine texture and compact branching of Physocarpus ‘Nanus’ with the dark foliage of Physocarpus ‘Diabolo.’ Summer Wine® is an easy way to introduce wine-colored foliage into the home garden. It is fast-growing and has few, if any, pest problems. Its graceful, arching habit makes it very appealing in the landscape. It adds beautiful color and vibrancy to your garden, especially in spring. In early June it blooms with white button-like flowers that accent the leaves nicely. Pruning and other maintenance is rarely needed. Use it as a bold accent or part of a mixed border. Summer Wine® may even be cut for use in arrangements. Less apt to spread by suckering, this is a trouble-free addition to the home landscape. Grows 5-8’ tall and wide. Zone: 3-7

Rhododendron ‘Admiral Semmes’ | deciduous azalea
Indeed a beauty! Rhododendron ‘Admiral Semmes’ never fails to showcase its sweet-scented dazzling yellow flowers that emerge in spring. Dark green leaves are shimmering in summer and changing orange-bronze in fall. The amazing azalea attracts hummingbirds, butterflies and other nectar loving insects. It flourishes well in heat and humidity in rich, moist but well-drained soil. Grows 6-10’ tall and 4-6’ wide. Zone: 5-9

Rhododendron ‘My Mary’ | deciduous azalea
Valued for its fragrant and luminous spring flowers, ‘My Mary’ is a compact azalea hybrid that adds charm and beauty to any garden. A brilliant floral display of clusters of funnel shaped, light yellow flowers smothers this midseason azalea, brightening up any shade garden. Grows 4-6’ tall and 3-5’ wide. Zone: 5-8

Rhododendron arborescens | sweet azalea
A large, loosely branched shrub. Glossy, bright green, deciduous foliage lacks the hairs on the underside of the leaves that other native azaleas have. Foliage turns deep red to purple in fall. Fragrant, funnel-shaped, white or pink-tinged flowers with protruding, red stamens cluster in subtle groups of 3 to 6 after the leaves appear. Relatively tall and fast-growing for a native azalea, Rhododendron arborescens is one of the hardiest native white azaleas and one of the last azaleas to bloom in the spring. It is drought-sensitive and requires moist, partially shaded sites. Grows to 8-12’ tall and wide. Zone: 4-7
DECIDUOUS Shrubs

Rhododendron austrinum | Florida azalea
An upright deciduous shrub with loose, irregular branching. Fragrant funnel-shaped flowers (yellow, peach, orange-red) in dense clusters (8-15 flowers) in early spring just before or as the foliage emerges. Shallow, fibrous root systems benefit from mulch. Slowly naturalizes by root suckers. Best grown in acidic, light, sandy well-drained soils. Grows to 6-10’ tall and 4-6’ wide. Zone: 6-9

Rhododendron canescens | mountain azalea
Large deciduous shrub featuring clusters of fragrant, funnel-shaped, pink to white flowers in early spring as the foliage begins to emerge. Pistil and stamens of each flower protrude well beyond the corolla in an upward arch. Flowers give way to woody, 1/2’ long capsules. Adds a splash of color when planted among evergreens. Will also do well under high trees. Grows to 6-15’ tall and 6-12’ wide. Zone: 5-9

Rhododendron canescens ‘Camilla’s Blush’ | mountain azalea
Camilla’s Blush azalea is covered in stunning clusters of lightly scented shell pink trumpet-shaped flowers with pink throats and white anthers at the ends of the branches in mid spring before the leaves. It has dark green foliage throughout the season. Grows 8-10’ tall and 4-5’ wide. Zone: 5-9

Rhododendron colemanii | Red Hills azalea
Rhododendron colemanii, sometimes called Red Hills Azalea, is a native, deciduous azalea that flowers in mid to late May. Flowers are the flowers are white, pink, or yellow with or without a blotch and exude a pleasant fragrance. This plant is currently rare in cultivation. As with most native azaleas, it prefers a sandy, acid soil that is well-drained. Grows 10-12’ tall and 5-7’ wide. Zone: 6-9

Rhododendron flammeum ‘Florence’ | Oconee azalea
A robust selection of R. flammeum. Selected and named by Charles Webb of Superior Trees in Florida. Large terminal clusters of bright orange flowers in spring after foliage emerges. Distinguished from R. austrinum by flowers with a typical blotch, no fragrance, and no sticky glandular hairs. Moist, but well drained, acidic soils. Grows 6-8’ tall and 4-6’ wide. Zone: 6-9

Rhododendron periclymenoides | pinxterbloom azalea
One of the fragrant secrets of the eastern woodlands, Pinxterbloom will thrill you with its delicious late April bloom that fills the air with sweet honeysuckle scent. Clusters of 1-1.5” diameter pink to white flowers provide nectar for birds and other pollinators along with cover and nesting. Grows to 3-6’ tall and 4-7’ wide. Zone: 4-9

Rhododendron x ‘Tallulah Sunrise’ | azalea
Produces red buds that open to amazing bright peachy orange flowers unlike any other we’ve seen. The flowers produce a delightful honeysuckle-like fragrance that is enjoyed by butterflies, hummingbirds and humans alike. Very lustrous dark green leaves turn orange-bronze in fall. The handsome leaves are exceptionally mildew free. Grows 6-8’ tall and 5-6’ wide. Zone: 6-10
**DECIDUOUS Shrubs**

*Rhododendron yedoense var. poukhanense | Korean azalea*

A spreading, low to medium sized shrub which typically grows 3-6’ tall with an 8-12’ spread. Evergreen in mild winters, but deciduous in cold winter climates. Dark green foliage turns an attractive orange-red in autumn. Lavender to rose purple, slightly fragrant, 2” wide flowers, each with a darker blotch, appear in trusses of 2-4 flowers each in early spring. An important parent in the development of many of the hybrid evergreen azaleas in commerce today. Grows to 3-6’ tall and 6-12’ wide. Zone: 4-9

*Salix chaenomeloides Black Cat® | pussywillow*

This is a very large plant, perfect for planting as a screen or barrier. It tolerates wet soil and is very hardy. Each spring brings hundreds of fuzzy catkins that start out bright pink and silver, soon maturing to deep black. Grows 10-12’ tall and wide. Zone: 4-7

*Salix gracilistyla ‘Mt. Asama’ | pussywillow*

Selected by florists in Japan for its pink-tinged pussywillow flowers. Buds emerge two-toned, dark burgundy and silver, before aging to black-silver. Named after the volcano Mt. Asama, it has larger catkins than *Salix caprea*. Grows 8-10’ tall and wide. Zone: 4-8

*Spiraea japonica Double Play® Red | Japanese spirea*

Double Play® Red is a flower color breakthrough, with the closest to red flowers of any spirea. Add in showy dark burgundy spring foliage and you’ve got the perfect double play! A low maintenance shrub that is sure to become a landscape favorite with its thrilling season of color, in both foliage and flower. Perfect for mass plantings or mixed shrub borders. Naturally grows as a dense, rounded mound. Grows 2-3’ tall and wide. Zone: 3-8

*Spiraea x vanhouttei ‘Renaissance’ | Japanese spirea*

A beautiful flowering shrub that makes an amazing background for beds and mixed borders. Selected for increased resistance to foliar diseases, this graceful shrub features a massive display of pure white flowers and colorful orange-red fall color. Spreads out generously along fence lines and fills in foundation plantings along large barren walls. Very attractive as a specimen plant or in mass plantings. An exceptional choice for all white or moon gardens. Grows 5’ tall and 6’ wide. Zone: 3-7

*Styrax americanus | American snowbell*

A wetland species noted for showy, bell-shaped, pendulous, mildly fragrant, white flowers (1/2”) from leaf axils or stem ends, in late spring (single or clusters of 1-4). Elliptic dark green leaves (to 3”). Prune as needed in winter. Best grown in acidic, organically rich, medium to wet soils with reasonable soil drainage. A host plant for promethea moth. Grows to 6-10’ tall and wide. Zone: 6-9

*Syringa pubescens subsp. patula ‘Miss Kim’ | Manchurian lilac*

‘Miss Kim’ is a compact, upright cultivar which grows 4-7’ tall with a similar spread. Lavender to ice blue, sweetly fragrant, single flowers are arranged in dense, terminal clusters (panicles to 3” long) which cover this shrub. Elliptic to ovate, dark green leaves (to 5” long) turn burgundy (often attractive) in autumn. A good selection for southern climates. Grows 4-7’ tall and 5-7’ wide. Zone: 3-8
**DECIDUOUS Shrubs**

*Syringa x hyacinthiflora* Scentara Pura® | lilac

Classic lilac fragrance with vigorous, modern-day disease resistance! Scentara Pura® is a hyacinthiflora lilac, the most fragrant type on the market. It earns its name from its pure purple flowers and deep, true fragrance. Fresh green foliage resists disease and keeps the plant looking good even when it’s not in bloom. Warm climate gardeners should especially take note of Scentara Pura® lilac: it requires less chilling than other lilacs, so performs better when winters are mild. Deer resistant! Grows 4-6’ tall and wide. Zone: 2-8

**Viburnum acerifolium** | mapleleaf arrowwood

A small shrub that naturalizes through suckering. White flowers in long-stalked, flat-topped cymes (mid to late spring), followed by red berries in late summer. More shade tolerant than most viburnums. Easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soil. Grows 3-6’ tall and 2-4’ wide. Zone: 3-8

**Viburnum carlessi** | Koreanspice viburnum

A slow-growing, upright, rounded, deciduous shrub which typically matures to 4-5’ tall but may reach a height of 8’ in optimum growing conditions. Red buds open in late March/ early April to pink-changing-to-white flowers which are arranged in snowball-like clusters (hemispherical cymes) to 3” across. Flowers are very fragrant. Flowers give way to non-showy, berry-like drupes which mature to blue-black in late summer. Broad ovate, serrate, dark green leaves (to 4” long) are infrequently flushed with copper. Foliage usually turns dull red in fall but may sometimes display attractive shades of wine-red to burgundy. Grows 4-6’ tall and 4-7’ wide. Zone: 4-7

**Viburnum dentatum** ‘Christom’ Blue Muffin® | arrowwood viburnum

Blue Muffin® is a useful viburnum variety. More compact than other Arrowwood viburnum, it fits easily into the residential landscape. Easy to grow, with little or no maintenance required, Blue Muffin® adapts to most locations with full sun to partial shade. Clean white flowers make for a crisp contrast with the glossy green leaves in early to mid-summer. The remarkably intense blue fruit that inspired the Blue Muffin® name appear in late summer and fall. The fruit add interest to the fall landscape and attract songbirds to the garden. Berries are not edible. Grows 3-5’ tall and 3-4’ wide. Zone: 3-8

**Viburnum dilatatum** Tandoori Orange® | linden viburnum

The first orange-fruited linden viburnum. Light up the landscape with Tandoori Orange® viburnum. Covered in large white flower clusters in spring, they give way to bright orange berries as autumn approaches. Outstanding burnished orange-red foliage completes the seasonal display. Grows 6-8’ tall and wide. Zone: 5-8

**Viburnum macrocephalum** | Chinese snowball viburnum

A rounded, vase-shaped shrub featuring non-fragrant, sterile florets in dense globose clusters, 5-8” wide in late spring. Florets emerge lime green, but quickly turn white. No fruit is produced. Prefers moist, acidic loams, but tolerant of other conditions. Prune as needed immediately after flowering. Grows 6-10’ tall and wide. Zone: 6-9
DECIDUOUS Shrubs

**Viburnum nudum** ‘Bulk’ Brandywine™ | withered viburnum

Experience the most beautiful berry display in the plant kingdom! Brandywine™ viburnum delivers loads of breathtaking berries that transform from green to shades of vivid pink and blue. Brandywine™ viburnum has good berry production even without another pollinator nearby. Showy glossy leaves change to incredible dark maroon red in autumn. Grows 5-6’ tall and wide. Zone: 5-9

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**Viburnum plicatum** ‘Summer Snowflake’ | viburnum

An upright cultivar offering white lacecap-like flowers in spring and sporadically through the summer. Introduced by the Canadian Ornamental Plant Foundation. Prefers moist loams but tolerates a wide range of soils. Prune as needed immediately after flowering. Grows 3-5’ tall and wide. Zone: 5-8

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**Viburnum x burkwoodii** ‘Conoy’ | burkwood viburnum

Dark red buds open as creamy white to pink fragrant flowers amidst the most lustrous of all viburnum foliage. Later, persistent glossy red fruit brightens the fine textured, deep green leaves, which are pale olive-green underneath and tinged with deep maroon in winter. This compact, colorful, low spreading shrub looks great in containers, as a dense informal hedge, or in mass plantings. Blooms late April. Grows 4-5’ tall and 7-8’ wide. Zone: 5-8

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**Viburnum x burkwoodii** ‘Mohawk’ | burkwood viburnum

A densely branched, multi-stemmed shrub featuring fragrant white flowers arranged in flat-topped cymes in April. Flowers are followed by pendulous clusters of red berry-like drupes which ripen black. Fruit is not particularly showy. Ovate, glossy dark green leaves turn maroon in fall, but remain evergreen in warm southern climates. A cross between *V. utile* and *V. carlesii*. Grows 8-10’ tall and 5-7’ wide. Zone: 7-8

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**Weigela florida** ‘VUKOZLyra’ Snippet® Dark Pink | weigela

A flower powerhouse in a small, garden-friendly package! Snippet® weigelas are the best thing to happen to this spring-blooming favorite in years: they rebloom abundantly and naturally grow as a dwarf, rounded mound. They fit perfectly in just about any sunny spot in your landscape to add appealing structure and months of color. Snippet® Dark Pink weigela has thick, deep green foliage that perfectly sets off the vivid pink blooms. They appear in late spring along with other weigelas, but then they continue to bloom all through summer with waves of fresh flowers. No deadheading required! Deer and rabbit resistant. Grows 1-2’ tall and wide. Zone: 4-8

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**Weigela florida** ‘Verweig’ Sonic Bloom® Red | weigela

The lipstick-red flowers are amazing enough to make this an excellent selection for your landscape, but a burst of flowers in May followed by waves of rebloom until frost make it positively extraordinary! Deadheading is not needed for continuous bloom. Sonic Bloom® is a registered trademark of the Syngenta Group Company. The Sonic Bloom® series of weigela were the 2019 Flowering Shrubs of the Year. Deer resistant. Grows 4-5’ tall and wide. Zone: 4-8

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**Xanthorhiza simplicissima | yellowroot**

In its natural habitat yellowroot is found on edges of streams or damp woods in sandy soil under a canopy of dappled sunlight. Flowers appear in spring in drooping panicles and fall color is yellow to reds. Spreads by suckers. It will grow in well-drained moist sandy or clay loams. The best fall color occurs with some sun. Use this plant as a ground cover on banks of streams, woodland gardens and naturalized areas. Its common name, yellowroot, comes from the roots of the plant, which are yellow. The roots and stems can be used in dye making. Stems have also been used in basket weaving. Grows 1-3’ tall and 6-10’ wide. Zone: 3-9

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**2021 is the Year of the Hardy Hibiscus!**

Hardy Hibiscus have a history of growing in wet areas such as along riverbanks and around inland lakes. They perform best with consistent watering, particularly if they have been recently transplanted. If your Hibiscus is losing its lowest leaves or aborting buds, you may need to up the water! This water-tolerant characteristic makes them perfect for areas of the garden that periodically flood, or as a thriller in rain gardens.

Another characteristic of the genus is they are late to break dormancy in spring. They’re not dead! When they do wake up they’re off to the races growing more than an inch a day. Depending on the year, Hibiscus may stay dormant through the end of May. Instead of tearing your Hibiscus out and starting over, try planting them with tulips, daffodils, or other spring-blooming bulbs who will be out of bloom when Hibiscus are ready to emerge. As an added bonus, the tired foliage of these spring-blooming bulbs will quickly be covered by the wide Hibiscus habits.

Once your Hibiscus gets going, be sure to leave them plenty of space to grow. Mature Hibiscus can get 5-6’ wide and grow quickly during the year. If you take a week’s vacation in June, you’re likely to come back to a plant twice the size you left it.

Full sun is a must. In too much shade the otherwise sturdy habits stretch and get floppy. Over shading will also lead to a decrease in bud count and diminished flowering performance. UV light (full sun) will also bring out the dark foliage colors.

*Provided as an educational service of the National Garden Bureau. https://ngb.org/year-of-the-hardy-hibiscus/*
**Acer buergerianum | trident maple**

Native to China, Korea and Japan. It is a small, rounded, deciduous tree that typically grows rather slowly. Triangular, three-lobed leaves are glossy green above and pale green beneath. Variable but usually attractive fall color features shades of dark red and orange. Non-showy, greenish-yellow flowers bloom in spring (April-May). Samaras mature in fall. Exfoliating bark will develop on mature trunks. Grows 20-30’ tall and wide. Zone: 5-9

**Acer griseum | paperbark maple**

Prized for its exfoliating bark and showy fall color. The chestnut-brown bark of its trunk and branches constantly peels into thin, tight curls, revealing cinnamon-red wood beneath. A must for those who appreciate winter interest! Attractive dark green foliage with frosty blue-green underneath gives way to brilliant fall color. An exceptional four season tree! Grows 20-30’ tall and 15-25’ wide. Zone: 4-8

**Acer palmatum | Japanese maple**

*Acer palmatum* is the species to which most Japanese maples belong and includes a rich variety of shrubs and small trees with graceful habits and ornately cut leaves that are often very showy in fall, displaying shades of golden-yellow, fiery oranges and reds, or deep purples before shedding. Grows 10-25’ tall and wide. Zone: 5-9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Foliage</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bihou</td>
<td>green palmate</td>
<td>7-10’ tall, 3-6’ wide</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimson Queen</td>
<td>red laceleaf</td>
<td>10’ tall, 12’ wide</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emperor 1®</td>
<td>red palmate</td>
<td>15’ tall, wide</td>
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<td>Katsura</td>
<td>orange, yellow palmate</td>
<td>5-9’ tall, wide</td>
<td>3 gallon...$60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sango-kaku</td>
<td>green palmate</td>
<td>20-25’ tall, 12’ wide</td>
<td>3 gallon...$60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seriyu</td>
<td>green laceleaf</td>
<td>12’ tall, 6’ wide</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamukeyama</td>
<td>red laceleaf</td>
<td>6-8’ tall, 12’ wide</td>
<td>7 gallon...$115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Aesculus pavia | red buckeye**

A handsome shrub or small tree with showy thyrses (often called panicles) of deep red or yellow, campanulate flowers in early spring. It is normal for this plant to drop its leaves by the end of summer, so try to place it where it will be highly visible in the early spring but less noticeable after it drops its leaves. The seeds and young shoots are poisonous if ingested, and indigenous people crushed these parts and put them in water to stupefy fish for easier capture. Soap may be obtained from the roots and a black dye from the wood. Grows 10-20’ tall and 15’ wide. Zone: 4-8

**Castanea pumila | chinquapin**

Many of us have heard the story of how the great American chestnut was wiped out by blight in the early 20th century. But have you heard about the other American chestnut? More humble than its colossal cousin, *Castanea pumila*, is a smaller, shrubbier chestnut native to the Southeast. Commonly known as dwarf chestnut, or chinquapin by its Native American name, it can be found growing on dry ridges mixed in with oaks and hickories. Chinquapins have smaller fruits, which look like miniature chestnuts. Despite their size, they make for some very good forage for both wildlife and patient humans, and their flowers are very pollinator friendly. Unfortunately, this species is also very susceptible to chestnut blight. Unlike the American chestnut, however, the chinquapin is frequently able to fruit from the sprouts from which it regrows. Both species of chestnut have been the focus of different efforts to breed blight-resistant varieties, and we have been lucky enough to get involved with one of these projects. A local breeder, Joe James, shared some of his blight-resistant seeds for us to grow and we are excited to offer them in our plant sales. Grows 15-30’ tall and 10-15’ wide. Zone: 6-9
DECIDUOUS Large Shrubs / Small Trees

**Cercis canadensis ‘Forest Pansy’ | redbud**

Beautiful deciduous landscape tree valued for its brilliant scarlet-purple color to new foliage, maturing to maroon. Rosy-pink flowers on bare branches bridge the gap between winter and spring. Smooth, gray branches stretch out vertically to form a lovely canopy. Create a wildlife themed garden or naturalized landscape. Grows 20-30’ tall and 25’ wide. Zone: 5-9

**Chionanthus virginicus | fringetree**

A native shrub or small tree with a spreading, rounded habit. Slightly fragrant, spring-blooming flowers in airy, terminal, drooping clusters (4-6”) of fringe-like, creamy white petals. Separate male and female plants (dioecious). Wide, spear-shaped leaves (to 8”) turn yellow in fall. Birds enjoy the grape-like fruit in late summer. Prefers moist, fertile soils. Intolerant of prolonged dry. Grows 10-20’ tall and wide. Zone: 3-9

**Cornus alterniflora | pagoda dogwood**

Unlike all other native dogwoods, this species has alternate rather than opposite leaves. The name Pagoda Dogwood alludes to the flat-topped crown, with horizontal layers of branches. The bitter berrylike fruits of this and other dogwoods are consumed in quantities in fall and winter by wildlife. Grows 15-25’ tall. Zone: 3-7

**Cornus florida | dogwood**

*Lovely* small deciduous single or multi-trunked tree with a spreading crown and long-lasting, showy, spring blooms. Has graceful, horizontal-tiered branching; red fruits; and scarlet-red fall foliage. Popular as a specimen or small grouping around the home, near patios or in lawns. Also effective in woodland, bird or native plant gardens. Spring azure butterfly larval host plant. Grows 20-40’ tall. Zone: 5-9

**Cornus florida f. rubra | dogwood**

Small deciduous tree with a low branching, broadly pyramidal but somewhat flat-topped habit. Very popular landscaping tree. Blooms in early spring (April) shortly after, but usually overlapping, the bloom period of the redbuds. Pink to reddish pink, petal-like bracts which open flat, giving the appearance of a single, large, 3-4” diameter, four-petaled, pink flower. Bright red fruits are bitter and inedible to humans but are loved by birds. Fruits mature in late summer to early fall and may persist until late in the year. Spring azure butterfly larval host plant. Grows 15-30’ tall. Zone: 5-9

**Cornus florida ‘Cherokee Chief’ | dogwood**

A classic beauty, offering deep, ruby-red flower bracts and four seasons of interest. New leaves emerge bronze-red in spring, maturing to green. Autumn brings fantastic burgundy-red foliage. The show continues into winter, with red fruit clinging to bare branches. This small, low-branched tree has an attractive branching habit, giving a graceful, layered effect.. Spring azure butterfly larval host plant. Grows to 15-30’ tall. Zone: 5-9
Cornus florida ‘Suwannee Squat’ | dogwood

Dwarf selection of the southeast native dogwood. Large white dogwood blossoms adorn this low, mounding dogwood in mid-spring. Growth habit is very low and spreading almost prostrate. Would spill down over a wall or bank. Spring azure butterfly larval host plant. Grows 4-6’ tall and 15’ wide. Zone: 7-9

Cornus kousa | kousa dogwood

Lovely, small deciduous single or multi-trunked tree with a spreading crown and long-lasting, showy, white spring “blooms” – four narrowly pointed petal-like white bracts that surround insignificant yellowish-green true flowers. Has graceful, horizontal-tiered branching. Red berry-like fruits are edible, but usually left for birds. A striking flowering tree with attractive shades of reddish-purple to scarlet fall color. Mottled, exfoliating, tan and gray bark on mature trees is attractive in winter. Popular as a specimen or small grouping around the home, near patios or in lawns. Also effective in woodland, bird or native plant gardens. Grows 15-30’ tall. Zone: 5-8

Franklinia alatamaha | Franklin tree

Franklin tree typically grows as a single-trunk tree with a rounded crown or as a multi-stemmed shrub. Camellia-like, cup-shaped, 5-petaled, sweetly-fragrant, white flowers (to 3” diameter) bloom in late summer to early fall. Each flower sports a boss of egg-yolk yellow center stamens. Narrow, oblong-obovate, glossy dark green leaves (to 5” long) turn quality shades of orange, red and purple in autumn. John Bartram was appointed Royal Botanist for North America by King George III in 1765. In that same year, John Bartram and his son William discovered Franklinia growing in a 2-3 acre tract along the banks of the Altamaha River in southeastern Georgia. Franklinia has never been observed growing in any other place than along the Altamaha River. In a return trip in 1773, William Bartram collected seed from this site and brought it back to the Bartram’s garden in Philadelphia where the tree was successfully grown. This tree has been extinct in the wild since 1803. It has been perpetuated in cultivation (all plants derive from the seed collected by Bartram) not only because of its rarity but also because of its attractive flowers and foliage. Grows 10-20’ tall and 6-15’ wide. Zone: 5-8

Halesia diptera var. magniflora | silverbell tree

Showy clusters of bell-shaped white flowers (<1”) with deeply lobed petals in spring. Flattened two-winged fruits in fall. Oval dark green leaves turn yellow in fall. Bark exfoliates in thin scales. Mulch root zone. May be grown as a large, multi-stemmed shrub or trained as a single trunk tree. Rounded form. Prefers moist, acidic, organically rich soils. Grows to 20-30’ tall and wide. Zone: 5-8

Hydrangea paniculata Snow Mountain™ | hydrangea (tree form)

An improved variety of the ‘Kyushu’. The blooms are larger and more dense than the older ‘Kyushu’ variety. It still has early July flowers that persist through September and can take the heat of summer better than other hydrangeas. Trained as a small single trunk tree. Grows 8-10’ tall and wide. Zone: 3-8
**Lagerstroemia indica** | crape myrtle

The common crape myrtle is a deciduous, small to medium sized shrub or small tree with a variable, moderately dense habit, often multi-stemmed form. The showy flowers have wrinkled petals like crepe paper. The foliage is dark green changing in fall to yellows, oranges, and reds. The thin gray bark is exfoliating, exposing a smooth, vari-colored under bark ranging from brown to gray. It is called the “lilac of the South.” The number of cultivars is enormous! It needs plenty of moisture when young. After it is established it will tolerate drought and grow well in limited soil spaces. During the growing season, new growth can be pinched to increase flower number and branchiness. Zone: 7-9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bloom</th>
<th>Foliage</th>
<th>Height</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black Diamond™ Shell Pink</td>
<td>coral-pink</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina Beauty</td>
<td>rose red</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moonlight Magic™</td>
<td>vibrant red</td>
<td>dark green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natchez</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>dark green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sioux</td>
<td>dark pink</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Magnolia virginiana** | sweet bay magnolia

In the northern part of its cultivated growing range, it typically grows as either a 15-20’ tall tree with a spreading, rounded crown or as a shorter, suckering, open, multi-stemmed shrub. In the deep South, it is apt to be more tree-like, sometimes growing to 60’ tall. Features cup-shaped, sweetly fragrant (lemony), creamy white, waxy flowers which appear in mid-spring and sometimes continue sporadically throughout the summer. Cone-like fruits with bright red seeds mature in fall and can be showy. Grows 10-35’ tall and wide. Zone: 5-10

**Prunus cerasifera ‘Krauter Vesuvius’** | purpleleaf plum

‘Krauter Vesuvius’ is purple-leaved cultivar that typically grows as a dense, upright-rounded tree to 15-20’ tall. It is a very popular ornamental landscape tree, in large part because its showy purple foliage and its profuse spring bloom of pink flowers. Serrate, ovate to elliptic leaves emerge deep red in spring, but mature to dark reddish-purple. Foliage retains excellent color throughout the growing season. Grows 15-20’ tall and wide. Zone: 5-8

**Prunus triloba** | flowering almond

Also known as double flowering plum or flowering almond, *Prunus triloba* is a real show-stopper in spring. It is covered with masses of rich pink blooms in late April to early May. It is a large shrub or small tree with a spreading habit and bronze yellow fall color. Very hardy. May be pruned to maintain at a smaller size. Grows up to 13’ tall and wide. Zone: 3-8

**Prunus umbellata** | flatwoods plum

Masses of showy white blossoms open in the early spring on wood of the previous season. The flowers, with five petals and many stamens, are borne singly or in small groups of two to five. The fruits are oblong drupes, about one-half inch long, nearly black when ripe. Grows 20’ tall and 15’ wide. Zone: 8-10

**Salix matsudana ‘Tortuosa’** | corkscrew willow

Introduced from China in the 1900s its contorted corkscrew twiggy growth is often dried and sold as decorations within the home. Green leaves emerge in springs that turn yellow in the autumn. Its twisting branch network can be really appreciated in the winter! Grows 20-30’ tall and 15’ wide. Zone: 5-8
DECIDUOUS Trees

*Acer rubrum* ‘Brandywine’ | red maple

‘Brandywine’ is a male selection (seedless) that typically grows to 25’ tall over the first 12 years, eventually maturing over time to 35-50’ tall. Leaves (to 4 1/2” long) with 3-5 lobes are green above and glaucous green with a blue-gray bloom beneath. Fall color is a brilliant scarlet that gradually turns reddish-purple. Fall color is more intense with more consistent quality red foliage color from year to year than what is typically found on species plants. Grows 35-50’ tall and 25-40’ wide. Zone: 4-9

*Acer rubrum* ‘Sun Valley’ | red maple

‘Sun Valley’ is a U.S. National Arboretum introduction. It is a male selection that is noted for having a symmetrical ovate crown and exceptional red fall color. It typically grows to 21’ tall over the first 10 years, eventually maturing to as much as 30-35’ tall in ideal growing conditions. Reddish male flowers appear in early spring. No fruit is produced. Medium green leaves (to 4” long). Fall color for this cultivar appears as a brilliant red in late fall. Grows 20-35’ tall and 15-25’ wide. Zone: 4-7

*Castanea mollissima* | Chinese chestnut

Medium sized, low-branched, deciduous tree with an open rounded crown. It is grown as an ornamental tree and/or for its edible nuts. It is noted for its resistance to chestnut blight which has nearly wiped out the native American chestnut (*Castanea dentata*). Features oblong, coarsely toothed, dark green leaves, that are soft green beneath. Leaves turn varying shades of yellow in fall. Aromatic monoecious creamy yellowish-white flowers appear in catkins in late spring. Flowers can be quite showy for a brief period. Flowers are followed by edible chestnuts which are encased in spiny burs – usually 2-3 nuts per bur. A beautiful specimen shade tree for lawns. Grows 40-60’ tall. Zone: 4-8

*Cladrastis kentukea* | Kentucky yellowwood

A medium-sized, deciduous tree of the legume family that typically grows 30-50’ tall with upright branching and a broad, rounded crown. It is noted for its pinnately compound foliage, panicles of fragrant white spring flowers, autumn seed pods and yellow fall color. New trees may not bloom for the first 8-10 years. Grows 30-50’ tall and 40-55’ wide. Zone: 4-8

*Fraxinus pennsylvanica* | green ash

A native lowland species. Young trees are pyramidal in shape, gradually maturing to a more rounded but usually irregular crown. Features odd-pinnate compound leaves, each with 5-9 leaflets. Yellow fall foliage. Easily grown in average, medium wet, well-drained soils. Freely self-seeds. Wood is commercially used for tool handles, oars, garden furniture and sports equipment. Grows 50-70’ high. Zone: 3-9

*Magnolia pyramidata* | pyramid magnolia

A slender, semi-deciduous tree with 6-9” kite-shaped leaves that are “eared” at the base, and 3-5” cupped flowers. The spring flowers are fragrant, showy, creamy-white and exude a strong turpentine scent. Prune after blooming during the growing season because dormant magnolias do not easily heal. Prefers rich, acid soils. Grows 20-30’ tall and 15-20’ wide. Zone: 6-9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Sunlight</th>
<th>Native Status</th>
<th>Other Features</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>$30</td>
<td>☀️</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### DECIDUOUS Trees

**Magnolia x brooklynensis ‘Yellow Bird’ | magnolia**

*Magnolia x brooklynensis* is a hybrid which originated at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden as a cross between *M. acuminate* (native to eastern U.S.) and *M. lilliflora* (native to China and Japan). A fast-growing deciduous tree that typically matures to shade tree height (40’ tall) over time. Several *x brooklynensis* cultivars have now been developed and released into commerce. ‘Yellow Bird’ is an upright, conical to pyramidal, deciduous, yellow-flowered hybrid magnolia introduced in 1981. Goblet-shaped, yellow flowers (to 3”) bloom in spring as the new leaves emerge. Grows 20-40’ tall and 10-25’ wide. Zone: 4-8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 gallon</td>
<td>$26</td>
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</table>

**Metasequoia glyptostroboides | dawn redwood**

*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, commonly called dawn redwood, is a deciduous, coniferous tree that grows in a conical shape. It is related to and closely resembles bald cypress (*Taxodium*) and redwood (*Sequoia*). From fossil records, dawn redwood is known to have existed as many as 50,000,000 years ago. However, it was not until 1941 that it was first discovered growing in the wild near the town of Modaoqi, China by Chinese forester, T. Kan. As the tree matures, the trunk broadens at the base and develops attractive and sometimes elaborate fluting. Bark on mature trees is often deeply fissured. It features linear, feathery, fern-like foliage that is soft to the touch. Foliage emerges light green in spring, matures to deep green in summer and turns red-bronze in fall. Grows 70-100’ tall and 15-25’ wide. Zone: 4-8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 gallon</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Quercus bicolor | swamp white oak**

A large tree that forms a broad, open, rounded canopy casting dense shade below. Shiny, dark green, 5-6” leaves turn a showy yellow/brown to red in fall. Oval, one-inch acorns attract a variety of wildlife and birds. Bark is dark brown and deeply ridged and furrowed. Grow with a single leader. Plant in acidic soils. Very long-lived, to 300+ years. Grows 50-70’ tall and wide. Zone: 4-8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 gallon</td>
<td>$40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Quercus macrocarpa | bur oak**

A majestic, native of the white oak group, and an excellent shade tree with a broad-spreading, rounded crown. Leathery, dark green leaves (6-12”) with rounded lobes vary in shape. Prefers moist well-drained loams but adapts to most soil conditions. Good drought tolerance. May take up to 35 years to bear acorns. Expect 1-2’ of growth a year. Grows 60-80’ tall and wide. Zone: 3-8

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 gallon</td>
<td>$42</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Quercus texana | nuttall oak**

A fast-growing tree with nice red to orange-red fall color. Usually develops a symmetrical, rounded crown. Dull, dark green, 5-9 lobed leaves are 4-8” long. Bark is dark, grey/brown, and divided into broad, flat plates. An alternative for pin oak and Shumard oak. Small acorns are important for wildlife. Grows well on heavy, poorly drained, acidic, clay soils. Grows 60-80’ tall and 35-50’ wide. Zone: 6-8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 gallon</td>
<td>$40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Quercus palustris | pin oak**

A medium sized deciduous oak of the red oak group that typically grows 50-70’ (less frequently to 100’) tall with a broad pyramidal crown. Upper branches are ascending, middle branches are somewhat horizontal and lower branches are descending. Smooth gray-brown bark usually develops ridging with age. Leaves turn deep red in fall. Grows 50-70’ tall and 40-60’ wide. Zone: 4-8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 gallon</td>
<td>$32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**DECIDUOUS Trees**

*Salix babylonica* | weeping willow
---
A medium to large deciduous tree with a stout trunk topped by a graceful broad-rounded crown of branches that sweep downward to the ground. Bark is gray-black. Can be a spectacular specimen at the edge of a pond with its branches gracefully weeping down to touch the water. Light green leaves are narrow, lanceolate, and finely toothed. Grow in average, medium to wet, well-drained soils. Thrives in moist soils. Grown most effectively in moist soils along streams. Grows 30-50’ tall and wide. Zone: 6-8

*Taxodium ascendens* | pond cypress
---
A deciduous conifer that is native to the coastal plain from Virginia to Florida to Louisiana. It is most often found on the peripheries of ponds and lakes, hence the common name. It is very similar in form and habit to the common bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*). In comparison to bald cypress, pond cypress trees (1) are somewhat smaller; (2) have appressed, spirally arranged leaves, (3) have root knees that are more rounded, and (4) usually grow on pond margins as opposed to in the water. Also commonly called dwarf cypress or hatrack cypress. Foliage turns orange-brown in fall. Grows 50-60’ tall and 10-15’ wide. Zone: 5-9

*Ulmus americana* | American elm
---
Medium to large deciduous tree, with a vase-shaped, broad-rounded crown. Small green flowers appear in spring before the foliage emerges. Flowers give way to single-seeded wafer-like samaras (each tiny seed is surrounded by a flattened oval-rounded papery wing). Seeds mature in April-May as the leaves reach full size. Rough-textured, ovate-elliptic, dark green leaves (to 6” long) have toothed margins. Leaves typically turn an undistinguished yellow in fall. May be used as a lawn, shade or street tree. Grows up to 80’ tall. Zone: 2-9
Abelia (Linnaea) x grandiflora | glossy abelia

This is a hardy, drought and erosion tolerant, easy to grow shrub. It flowers on new growth in late spring-early summer and continues into fall and early winter. It has a persistent ornamental calyx that is reddish-bronze and lasts for months. The new growth and fall foliage is reddish-bronze. Over time the arching branches can become leggy so it can be severely pruned back and transplants easily. The bark is attractive and peeling. This plant is slightly salt tolerant and it tolerates air pollution. Grows 2-6' tall and 3-6' wide. Zone: 6-9

Available: ‘Kaleidoscope’, ‘Rose Creek’, ‘Peach Perfection’

Aucuba japonica | narrowleaf aucuba

A rounded, dense, upright somewhat rounded, shade-loving, evergreen shrub. It prefers soils that are high in organic matter and evenly moist in partial to full shade but will tolerate poor soils and urban conditions like air pollution. It typically grows to 6-10' (infrequently to 15’) tall, unless pruned shorter. Plants are dioecious meaning they have male and female flowers on separate plants. If planted near each other, the female plants produce showy red fruits in the winter providing year-round interest. Flowers in early spring; glossy foliage. Grows 6-10' tall and 4-6' wide. Zone: 6-9

Aucuba japonica ‘Gold Dust’ | aucuba

Striking gold variegated shrub for shade gardens. Beautiful bright green foliage is so heavily speckled with gold it projects an overall yellow-green appearance. Plants may be male or female; females may produce berries if a male pollenizer is planted nearby. Excellent background for contrasting foliage plants. Grows 4-6' high and wide. Zone: 6-10

Camellia japonica | Japanese camellia

Camellias are an old southern gardening favorite. It blooms in early spring when not much else is blooming and adds color to what might otherwise be considered a dreary landscape. Most camellias prefer shade to part-shade with some protection from drying winter winds. All camellias grow best in well-drained soils that are high in organic matter and slightly acidic (pH 5.5 – 6.5). Excess sun, cold or shade can reduce flowering. Yellow leaves may mean too little acidity in the soil. Some flower bud dropping may be natural, but sometimes may be caused by over-watering or under-watering. Limit pruning to removal of dead or damaged wood, unproductive branches, and disproportionately long shoots. Prune immediately after flowering or in early summer to stimulate branching. The flowers on each plant will usually last three to four weeks. Pruning later in the year can remove flower buds. Zone: 7-9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bloom Type</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Fragrant?</th>
<th>Height</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grace Albritton</td>
<td>formal double</td>
<td>white to pale pink</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack’s</td>
<td>formal double</td>
<td>deep pink</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kramer’s Supreme</td>
<td>peony</td>
<td>bright red</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Dawn</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>rosy pink</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tricolor</td>
<td>semi-double</td>
<td>pink w/red streaks</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**EVERGREEN Shrubs**

**Camellia sasanqua | sasanqua camellia**
Sasanqua camellias are a drought tolerant fall/winter blooming shrub that work well as an accent plant, hedge, or tall foundation planting. Pruned up it makes for a good “small tree” form. There are numerous cultivars available, including dwarf forms. Does well in containers and container plants can be overwintered indoors in greenhouses or cool but bright sunrooms to protect from frost. This plant is slightly salt tolerant. Zone: 7-9

<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bonanza</td>
<td>semi-double, peony</td>
<td>bright red</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shishi Gashira</td>
<td>peony</td>
<td>hot pink</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter Star</td>
<td>single</td>
<td>violet pink</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Camellia x ‘Snow Flurry’ | hybrid camellia**
This shrub grows at a moderately fast rate. Mass in mixed shrub boarders for great winter color. Grows well in containers and looks natural in a woodland garden. Needs consistently moist, well-drained acidic soil. Provide a sheltered site as flower and leaf buds can be damaged by cold or wind. Early morning and direct afternoon sun can be too harsh for this shrub as it prefers partial shade. Prune after flowering. Great for cut flowers and is mildly resistant to damage by deer. ‘Snow Flurry’ is an anenome form camellia that is an Ackerman hybrid cross between *Camellia oleifera* (cold hardiness) and *Camellia* ‘Frost princess’ (flower form). Grows 5-7’ tall and 3-5’ wide. Zone: 6-9

**Cephalotaxus harringtonia Yewtopia® | plum yew**
Best grown in moist, well-drained soils in shady areas of the landscape. Tolerates shady conditions better than most needled evergreens. Tolerates full sun in cool summers but prefers part to full shade conditions in areas with hot summers. Plants have good heat tolerance. Established plants tolerate some drought. Grows 3-4’ tall and wide. Zone: 6-10

**Chamaecyparis pisifera ‘Bright Gold’ | false cypress**
One of the brightest golden thread leaf cypresses. Will tolerate some drought. Does best in moderate to high humidity so it is perfect for here! Grows 6’ tall and 8’ wide. Zone: 4-8

**Chamaecyparis pisifera ‘Filifera Aureovariegated’ | variegated threadleaf false cypress**
Wherever it is used, the long, fine foliage of this variegated “thread-branch” selection of false cypress brightens the landscape in every season. Splashes of creamy-yellow foliage appear randomly and tastefully on the overlapping, pendulous, green branchlets. The easy-care, mid-size conifer develops an attractive, mounding form that is easily maintained with pruning. Grows 4’ tall and 3’ wide. Zone: 4

**Cryptomeria ‘Globosa Nana’ | dwarf Japanese cedar**
A dwarf globose selection of Japanese cedar with uniform, somewhat loose branching bearing nodding tips, particularly in spring. Awl-like foliage is dense and compact, turning yellowish green in the heat of the summer and more blueish green in winter. Grows 3-10’ tall and wide. Zone: 9-10
**EVERGREEN Shrubs**

*Cycas revoluta | sago palm*

Very slow growing and long-lived, it is a symmetrical plant that produces a crown of shiny, arching, palm-like, evergreen palmate leaves atop a shaggy upright trunk. Trunks take a long time to form. Young plants typically grow to 2-3’ tall over several years but may take 50 or more years to eventually reach 10’ tall. Young sago palm plants produce leaves intermittently in several different growth spurts per year, however mature plants only produce leaves once per year. Grows 3-10’ tall and wide. Zone: 9-10

**Distylium hybrids | distylium**

Distylium hybrids are a Southern gardener’s dream plant because they are evergreen, compact, disease and insect resistant, and are heat and drought tolerant. Distylium hybrids will also grow in wet soils. One clear advantage is that the plants require very little pruning. In addition to this, they produce a small reddish maroon flower from late January until March. The seed is a small brown capsule the same color as the stem and it is not invasive. Due to their toughness, Distylium hybrids are an excellent alternative to laurels, junipers, hollies, Indian hawthorns, boxwoods, and in Dr. Dirr’s words “other green meatballs.” Grows 3-4’ tall and 4-5’ wide. Zone: 7-9

*Available: Cinnamon Girl, Vintage Jade, Blue Cascade®*

**Fatsia japonica ’Spider’s Web’ | Japanese aralia**

A very distinctive evergreen with large palmate leaves. The lobed leaves can reach 16 inches across and provide contrast in the shade garden. Some of the leaves on this variegated variety are bordered with a heavy white speckling that often finds its way into the center of the leaf. Makes a great houseplant for those who live in colder climates. Grows up to 5’ tall and wide. Zone: 7-10

**Gardenia jasminoides | gardenia**

Beloved for their intoxicating fragrance and attractive, waxy, creamy-white flowers contrasting beautifully with their shiny, leathery, dark green leaves, gardenias are irresistible heat-loving evergreen shrubs or trees. Gardenias are not the easiest shrubs to grow, but their exquisite fragrant flowers make up for the extra attention they require. Gardenia plants usually grow from 2-12 feet tall and wide, depending on the variety. Blooming profusely over a long period of time extending from mid-spring to late summer or even fall, gardenia flowers may be solitary or in small clusters, single semi-double or double. They are well suited for containers, raised beds, hedges, espaliers, screens, borders, ground covers or as specimen plants. Plant your gardenias near a deck or window where you can enjoy the divine fragrance! Zone: 7-11

**FLOWER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLOWER</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Foliage</th>
<th>Shrub Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Double Mint</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>2”</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>dark green</td>
<td>3’ tall, wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frostproof</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>2-3”</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>dark green</td>
<td>4-5’ tall, 3-4’ wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Magic</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>2-3”</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>dark green</td>
<td>2-3’ tall, wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jubilation™</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>2-4”</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>dark green</td>
<td>3-4’ tall, 3’ wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ScentAmazing™</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>2”</td>
<td>single</td>
<td>dark green</td>
<td>2-3’ tall, wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radicans Variegata</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>1”</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>variegated</td>
<td>6-12” tall, 2-3’ wide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ilex crenata ‘Helleri’ | Heller’s holly**

An easy to grow shrub with a dense, mounding habit and small, glossy green foliage that works well for use in a hedge or as a low border in partially shaded areas of the landscape. Slow growing and naturally tidy, it needs no pruning, making it a true low-maintenance shrub. Showy black berries add interest in fall. Grows to 2-4’ tall and 3-5 wide. Zone: 5-8
**EVERGREEN Shrubs**

*Ilex crenata ‘Soft Touch’ | Japanese holly*

A dense, mounded, evergreen shrub with soft-textured, glossy green leaves that have an interesting silver mid-vein. Works wonderfully when planted in borders, as an accent, or along walkways. Black ornamental berries persist throughout winter for cool season interest. Grows 2-3’ tall and wide. Zone: 5-9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 gallon</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Ilex glabra | inkberry holly*

A slow-growing, upright-rounded, stoloniferous, broadleaf evergreen shrub in the holly family. Inkberries are dioecious and female plants need a male pollinator in order to produce the berry-like drupes. Easily grown in average, medium to wet soils. Noted for its ability to perform well in wet sites. Attracts pollinators. Host plant for Henry Elfin butterfly. Grows to 5-8’ tall and wide. Zone: 4-9

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Ilex vomitoria Bordeaux™ | dwarf yaupon holly*

Low growth habit makes this an excellent choice for a low border plant. Small, dark green leaves turn rich, burgundy-red in winter for cool season interest. Adapts to a wide range of cultural conditions and mixes well in almost any landscape. Grows to 3’ tall and wide. Zone: 7-9

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 gallon</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Illicium floridanum ‘Pink Frost’ | Florida anise*

A vigorous shrub for a shady location, ‘Pink Frost’ has lovely variegated white and green foliage that highlights the maroon-red spring flowers. Variegated foliage turns a beautiful pink-rose in cold weather. It loves to be in moist, but well drained soils. ‘Pink Frost’ looks especially good in a container on a shady porch or patio. Grows up to 6-10’ tall wide. Zone: 7-9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 gallon</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Illicium parviflorum | yellow anise tree*

A large shrub or small tree that will assume a loose cone shape if left untrimmed. Leaves release a pleasantly aromatic anise fragrance when crushed. Small yellow flowers are inconspicuous and are followed by a star-shaped seed capsule. Low maintenance but needs adequate moisture. Prefers sandy, acidic soils, but adaptable. Contains toxic compounds. Grows up to 20’ tall and 15’ wide. Zone: 7-10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 gallon</td>
<td>$32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Illicium parviflorum BananAppeal™ | yellow anise tree*

This compact, well-behaved *Illicium* has golden yellow foliage and keeps a nice mounded form. Unlike ‘Florida Sunshine’, BananAppeal doesn’t send out long gangly shoots and the leaves don’t bleach out in winter. With anise scented foliage, it is a perfect accent plant in shade gardens, maintaining its small stature and luminescent yellow-gold foliage. Deer resistant. Grows up to 3-4’ tall and wide. Zone: 7-9

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>$32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Juniperus horizontalis Good Vibrations® Gold | juniper*

Good Vibrations® Gold is unlike any other juniper: it’s soft to the touch and provides dynamic, seasonal color changes. In the spring it emerges an attractive chartreuse hue, changes to bright yellow, then takes on orange hues in the autumn. A sport of ‘Hughes’, this native *Juniperus* has the same spreading, horizontal habit and easy to grow, drought tolerant culture. Grows 1’ tall and 7-9’ wide. Zone: 3-9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>$14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**EVERGREEN Shrubs**

*Juniperus horizontalis* ‘Wiltonii’ | blue rug juniper

‘Wiltonii’ is a female cultivar noted for its excellent, dense, prostrate form. It features silver blue foliage that acquires purple tones in winter. This cultivar is synonymous with *J. horizontalis* ‘Blue Rug’ and sometimes commonly called blue rug juniper. Grows 4-6” tall and 6-8’ wide. Zone: 3-9

1 gallon ............ $10

*Juniperus squamata expansa* ‘Parsonii’ | Parson’s juniper

One of the best of the non-green spreading junipers, Parson’s Juniper offers grayish blue-green foliage on a prostrate, spreading form. Fill between larger shrubs, spread along slopes or cascade over walls with this versatile groundcover. Grows to 2-3’ tall and 6’ wide. Zone: 4-7

1 gallon ............ $12

*Kalmia latifolia* ‘Minuet’ | mountain laurel

A wonderful dwarf selection of mountain laurel. Pink buds open to gorgeous white flowers with a striking maroon-red band around the inside edge. Useful as a landscape accent, informal hedge or border where its flowers can be enjoyed. Good in containers or small groupings. Grows up to 3’ tall and wide. Zone: 5-9

3 gallon ............ $32

*Loropetalum chinense* | Chinese fringe flower

The genus name, *Loropetalum*, is derived from the Greek words for strap and petal, and refers to the long, thin petals of its fringe-like blooms. While native to China, Japan and the Himalayas, loropetalum is well-adapted to all regions of South Carolina. Loropetalums show excellent versatility in the landscape. They are attractive when grown in clusters or mixed screens as well as foundation plantings, single specimens, espaliers and bonsai. They make attractive hedges but lose their naturally graceful form if heavily pruned. When limbed up, they form lovely, small trees. Or loropetalum can be an effective groundcover but may require periodic removal of vertical stems. Low-growing forms are being selected for this purpose. Zone: 7-10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flower</th>
<th>Foliage</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cerise Charm</td>
<td>red, dark plum, almost black</td>
<td>3-4’ tall, wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daruma</td>
<td>hot pink, burgundy</td>
<td>2-5’ tall, 3-5’ wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Diamond™</td>
<td>vivid red, dark burgundy</td>
<td>6’ tall, wide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 gallon ............ $28

*Magnolia figo* | banana shrub

Fragrant, creamy-yellow blooms shaded with purple have a banana-like scent. Compact densely branched shrub displays narrow, glossy leaves. Use near the front of borders, so fragrance can be enjoyed. Grows 6-10’ tall and wide. Zone: 8-11

3 gallon ............ $26

*Mahonia eurybracteata* ‘Soft Caress’ | mahonia

A compact and resilient, fine textured shrub for borders and containers with year-round interest. In early winter, bright yellow flowers stand atop the slender, bamboo-like, spine free foliage. Well-drained garden soil. Shape in winter as needed. “Plant of the Year” at RHS Chelsea Flower Show 2013. Grows 3’ tall and 3.5’ wide. Zone: 7-9

3 gallon ............ $30
### EVERGREEN Shrubs

**Melaleuca viminalis ‘CV01’ Slim™ | bottlebrush**

A new, slender, and carefree callistemon that makes a great hedge plant for tight spaces. A prolific bloomer covered with classic bottlebrush spring and early summer. Heat-loving and highly drought tolerant when established, Slim™ is also a frost hardy evergreen and is not prone to leaf burn. High resistance to myrtle rust disease. Grows 8-10’ tall and 3-4’ wide. Zone: 8-11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 gallon</td>
<td>$28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Melaleuca viminalis ‘LJ23’Light Show® Red | bottlebrush**

Dense, emerald green foliage covers this tough flowering shrub. Reaching only 2-3’ tall, as well as being drought and salt tolerant, Light Show® Red is suitable for a variety of landscape applications. Striking red bottlebrush flowers appear early summer and last through fall. New growth is light green, darkening as its ages. It’s a low maintenance winner with long lasting good looks. Grows 2-3’ tall and wide. Zone: 8-10

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 gallon</td>
<td>$28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nerium oleander Austin Pretty Limits™ | oleander**

Enjoy bright pink flowers every day of the year with Austin Pretty Limits™ oleander. This non-stop bloomer was selected in Austin, Texas, for its dense, rounded habit and exceptional disease resistance. The bright pink flowers make it the ideal choice for hedges, specimens, containers, and more. While this plant can only be grown outdoors in warm climates, cool climate growers can enjoy its constant blooms in a patio container. Note: like all oleanders, this plant is toxic if ingested. Grows 4-6’ tall and 4’ wide. Zone: 8-11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Osmanthus fragrans | fragrant tea olive**

A large upright shrub. Leaves are a dark, shiny green and the edges may be finely toothed or smooth. Rather slow growing and usually quite long lived. Fragrant, white flowers cover the shrub in autumn, winter and early spring. Prefers reasonably good soil but is adaptable. Grows 10-15’ tall and 6-8’ wide. Zone: 7-10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 gallon</td>
<td>$26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Osmanthus fragrans var. aurantiacus | orange flowered tea olive**

An evergreen shrub or small tree with glossy leaves and small orange very fragrant flowers. The flowers in bloom perfume the whole garden. Blooms in late winter to early spring and then again in the fall. Best in winter shade and moderately drained soils. More cold-hardy than the species. Has a long history of use in traditional herbal medicine and flavoring tea. Grows up to 15’ tall and 8’ wide. Zone: 7-9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 gallon</td>
<td>$40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Osmanthus heterophyllus ‘Goshiki’ | variegated false holly**

Goshiki translates from Japanese as “five colors”. Its new leaves emerge red and quickly turn green. The green leaves are daubed with spots of creamy white, gray-green, and yellow-green. Native to Eastern Asia, *Osmanthus heterophyllus* is mentioned in the oldest surviving historical record of Japan. It is believed to have been used to make holly wood spears and used in battle to subdue the East. This lovely evergreen selection makes a great accent or hedge. Grows 3-5’ tall and 4’ wide. Zone: 6-9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 gallon</td>
<td>$24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pieris japonica ‘Prelude’ | lily of the valley bush**

‘Prelude’ features pendulous clusters (racemes) of lily-of-the-valley-like white flowers in early spring. Leaves emerge pink (one of the most striking features of this cultivar) but mature to glossy dark green. Bead-like pink flower buds are set in late summer for the following year and provide winter interest and contrast to the evergreen foliage. Very few seed pods appear on this cultivar. Grows 1-2’ tall and 2-3’ wide. Zone: 5-9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 gallon</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
EVERGREEN Shrubs

Pittosporum tobira ‘Glen St. Mary’ | Japanese mock orange

Upright and compact form of pittosporum that lends itself well to hedge and border plantings. It has glossy, emerald green, new foliage that matures to a dark green. White flowers have a citrus scent. Grows 5-6’ tall and wide. Zone: 8-11

Pittosporum tobira ‘Shima’ Cream de Mint™ | Japanese mock orange

Glossy, mint green leaves with creamy white edges create a lovely accent to colorful shrubs and perennials. The new spring growth glows green-gold. This compact evergreen with dense foliage requires very little maintenance. Excellent for use as a fuss-free, low-growing hedge or fill-in plant for shrub borders. Grows 2-3’ tall and wide. Zone: 8-11.

Rhododendron | evergreen azalea

There are numerous azalea varieties available in South Carolina. When choosing which azaleas to add to your landscape, it is important to consider whether a variety is adapted to the area in which it will be planted. Poorly adapted varieties often give poor results year after year. Evergreen azalea hybrids that grow well in South Carolina include Southern Indica, Kurume, Kaempferi, Satsuki, Gable, Glen Dale and the Encore™ series. There are many varieties within each of the following groups, and bloom times will vary within each group, depending on the variety. Bloom times also are dependent upon weather, planting zone and the microclimate of the area in the landscape. Zone: 8-10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flower</th>
<th>Bloom Time</th>
<th>Shrub Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coral Bells</td>
<td>coral pink, hose-in-hose</td>
<td>early</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Valley</td>
<td>single, white, funnel shaped</td>
<td>early to mid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gumpo Pink</td>
<td>single, soft pink</td>
<td>very late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gumpo White</td>
<td>single, white</td>
<td>very late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hershey’s Red</td>
<td>slightly fragrant, double, red</td>
<td>mid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilda Niblett</td>
<td>shades of light pink, rose, peach to white</td>
<td>early to mid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Formosa</td>
<td>reddish-purple</td>
<td>early to mid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakebisu</td>
<td>single, salmon-pink</td>
<td>spring and fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolfpack Red</td>
<td>single, red</td>
<td>early</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sabal minor | dwarf palmetto

This common, fan-shaped palm is a small shrub occasionally reaching tree size in Texas. Usually stemless, the leaves arising from an underground stock. Leaf blades longer than the leaf stalks, fan shaped, as much as 4 feet wide, dissected, the narrow segments notched at the tip. White blooms are followed by black fruit about ½ inch wide in long clusters. Plant forms a trunk when grown in standing water. Grows 5-10’ tall and wide. Zone: 8-11

Salvia rosmarinus ‘Huntington Carpet’ | trailing rosemary

First developed at the Huntington Botanical Gardens in California, it has dark green aromatic foliage and deep blue flowers that attract bees. This selection retains the foliage in the center of the plant better than other prostrate forms. It makes a durable groundcover and is useful for planting on slopes to aid in erosion control. Hardy to 10°F. Grows 12-16” tall by 4-6’ wide. Zone: 8-10
## EVERGREEN Shrubs

### Thuja occidentalis ‘Smarsgd’ Emerald Green | American arborvitae

A narrow, pyramidal evergreen with dense, emerald-green foliage that holds its color throughout winter. Thrives in the heat and humidity of the south and tolerates dry spells when established. One of the most popular and effective shrubs for screening or tall hedge use. An ideal specimen for topiary. Grows 12-14’ tall and 3-4’ wide. Zone: 2-7

#### 3 gallon $20

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sun</th>
<th>Shade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>🌦️</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Thuja occidentalis ‘Fire Chief’ | American arborvitae

‘Golden Globe’ is a dwarf, dense cultivar with a rounded, globular form. Soft yellow, scale-like foliage in flat sprays. Urn-shaped cones to ½ inch long mature in autumn to reddish brown. Most often seen as a 2-4’ high shrub, although it may reach a height of 8’ after 70 years. Grows 1-2’ tall. Zone: 8-10

#### 3 gallon $30

<table>
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</table>

### Viburnum awabuki ‘Chindo’ | Chindo viburnum

This tall shrub has lustrous dark green leaves. Fragrant white flowers in spring followed by red turning to black berries in the fall/winter. Makes an excellent tall hedge. Needs regular watering. This cultivar was collected in 1985 by J.C. Raulston of North Carolina State University Arboretum from plants he found on the South Korean island of Chindo. Grows up to 12’ tall and 8’ wide. Zone: 7-11

#### 3 gallon $26

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>🌞</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Viburnum cinnamomifolium | cinnamon viburnum

Like *V. davidii* but larger and much better suited to South. Leathery evergreen leaves with bold texture. Large flat clusters of white flowers appear in late spring followed by shiny blue-black fruits. Another great but little-known evergreen viburnum for southern gardens. Grows 8-10’ tall and 6-8’ wide. Zone: 7-11

#### 5 gallon $26

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sun</th>
<th>Shade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☀️</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EVERGREEN Large Shrubs / Small Trees

*Ilex cassine* | Dahoon holly

A native holly that does well in wet, boggy soils but will tolerate drier soil with some supplemental watering. It is somewhat shrubby with red berries and gray bark. Grows up to 20-30 feet in the wild but is usually smaller in the landscape. A “softer” holly as it does not have spines or teeth on its leaves like the American holly. Very nice fruit set in fall and winter great for attracting birds! Worthwhile and underused selection. Relatively pest and disease-free. Grows 20-30’ tall and 10-15’ wide. Zone: 7-9

*Ilex vomitoria* | yaupon holly

A thicket-forming, broadleaf evergreen shrub or small tree that grows in an upright, irregularly branched form. Plants are dioecious and female plants have berry-like red fruits. Native habitat includes dry to wet conditions, and a variety of soils. Native American Indians used the leaves to make a ceremonial drink. Grows 10-20’ tall and 8-16’ wide. Zone: 7-9

*Persea palustris* | swamp red bay

A small to medium-sized evergreen tree with a single trunk. Leaves are thick, leathery, and fall from the tree after 1.5 to 2 years, usually in early summer. When crushed, leaves have an aromatic spicy fragrance (like a kitchen “bay” leaf). Host for the larvae of several butterflies. Performs well in acidic, moist to wet soils. Grows 20-30’ tall and 10-15’ wide. Zone: 7-11

*Thuja occidentalis* | Eastern arborvitae

A dense, conical to narrow-pyramidal (sometimes maturing to broad-pyramidal), often single-trunked, evergreen tree that is native to eastern and central Canada south to northern Illinois, Ohio and New York with scattered populations further south in the Appalachians to North Carolina. Scale-like, aromatic, yellow green to green foliage appears in flattened sprays. Red-brown bark will exfoliate on mature branches and trunks. Grows 20-40’ tall and 10-15’ wide. Zone: 2-7 **SCBG sourced**
**EVERGREEN Trees**

*Hesperocyparis arizonica* ‘Carolina Sapphire’ | Arizona cypress


5 gallon ............ $26

- **N**

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*Ilex latifolia* | lusterleaf holly

This slow-growing, evergreen holly has lustrous, broad, dark-green leaves and can produce clusters of large red berries in the fall. The inconspicuous, yellowish-white spring flowers are followed by a profusion of small, brick red berries (on female plants), appearing in dense clusters, and persisting on the plants throughout the winter. Both male and female plants must be planted to ensure production of the berries. Grows up to 40’ tall and 20-25’ wide. Zone: 7-9

4 gallon ............ $20

- **N**

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**How to Plant a Tree**

Before digging, call 811 to locate underground utilities.

- Remove any twine, tape or tags.
- Carefully remove containers, wrappings, wires and ties from rootball before planting.
- Loosen outside roots and unwrap any circling roots.
- Find the top most major root (known as the root flare). Do not cover the root flare with soil. Be sure to dig the hole so that the root flare is above the soil.
- Dig a hole 2-3 times the rootball diameter. Do not dig the hole too deep.
- Stake tree only if tree feels unstable. Secure stakes with wide flexible material such as webbing straps or chainlock ties. Allow for some tree movement. Remove within 1 year.
- Apply a 3-4” layer of mulch. Do not place mulch near trunk of tree as it could cause the bark to rot.
- Create a water basin around the outside of the rootball to contain water.
- Set the rootball on undisturbed soil to prevent settling.
- Backfill with existing soil from the hole. Water the backfill to settle the soil.

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- **full sun**
- **part shade**
- **full shade**
- **US native**
- **SC native**
- **butterflies**
- **hummingbirds**
**Calopogon tuberosus |** grass pink orchid

These orchids push up their new leaves and flower stalks with multiple flowers in early spring (March through May), bearing up to 15 white to pink flowers on a robust plant. Bog plant which requires a consistently moist garden spot along the edge of a body of water or in a specially made bog garden. Grows 15” tall. Zone: 3-9

**Dionaea muscipula |** venus fly trap

Prostrate, rosette growth from a short rhizome. Traps form on end of short petioles; inner surface of traps may be dark red or green (sun dependent); closed traps open in 5-14 days and die after 2-4 closings. Flowers in May/June are showy, white, five-petaled and held just above the foliage. Has a shallow root system. Native to parts of NC & SC. Primary food is ants. Grows 12” tall and 8” wide. Zone: 6-8

Available: ‘King Henry’ (large traps)

**Drosera capensis |** cape sundew

Large and handsome plants that are very easy to grow. They produce scores of showy pink flowers on tall stems and are easy to propagate. Their leaves move rather dramatically, and they are tolerant of a wide range of growing conditions. These are by far the most entertaining and popular of the Drosera. They will catch gnats, fruit flies and flies. Stems grow up to 10” tall. Zone: 9-11

**Drosera filiformis |** threadleaf sundew

A carnivorous plant with lavender-rose flowers in a 1-sided, elongated cluster on a leafless stalk, curved at tip, rising from erect, thread-like, sticky, basal leaves. This striking member of the sundew family is distinctive, with its stringy leaves covered with glistening droplets of sticky exudate. Insects trapped in the sticky hairs are digested by plant enzymes. Researchers have found that substantial quantities of protein from the insects end up in the storage roots, demonstrating the importance of this source of nutrients. The southern plants are larger than the northern and are considered by some authorities to be the separate species *D. tracyi*. The genus name derives from the Greek droseros (dewy) and refers to the sticky droplets on the leaves. Grows to 4-12” tall. Zone: 5-9

**Drosera tracyii |** Southern threadleaf sundew

A vigorous clumping sundew that produces basal, filiform, glandular (sticky), lime-green leaves to 1’ long. Features an abundance of delicate pink to white purple flowers on 14” stalks in the spring. Excellent choice for a dish or bog garden. In the ground, grow as you would a pitcher plant in sandy or peaty soils that retain moisture 2-6” below the surface. In containers, straight peat moss works great if kept moist. Grows up to 12” tall and 8” wide. Zone: 8-9

**Lysimachia terrestris |** swamp candles

The swamp candle plant is native in Georgia and north through Maine, and in the states of Pennsylvania west to Iowa. Swamp candles can be identified by their bright yellow flowers that bloom up from the bottom with reddish lines down the center of the five petals. The leaves are about an inch wide and taper to a point. At the end of the growing season, red blobs form in the leaf axils. They resemble caterpillars or fruit, but they are neither. They are harmless, but do not eat them. Swamp candles are typically found in marshy areas in full and part sun. Swamp candles are rhizomatous, so they are better suited for a larger garden. As with other members of the *Lysimachia* genus, ecologists recognize swamp candles as having special value to native bees. Grows to 3’ tall. Zone: 3-8
**Sarracenia ‘Mardi Gras’ | pitcher plant**

Mardi Gras is a complex cultivar, \((Sarracenia leucophylla \times purpurea) \times (leucophylla \times psittacina)\). It has sturdy, upright green pitchers with veiny, red and white tops. The large, broad hoods are lacy with ruffled edges that broaden over the trap opening. It is a vigorous plant that readily forms colonies. It grows rapidly and well in the sun and shade and remains compact in size. Mardi Gras can grow from wet to nearly dry conditions and holds its color into the frost. The flowers are red and fragrant, and generally bloom early in the Spring. It is a delightful addition to your bog garden. Mardi Gras is a result of the Horticultural Program at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte (UNCC). The name honors the great city of New Orleans. Grows 8-12” tall. Zone: 6-8

**Sarracenia flava | yellow pitcher plant**

A stemless herbaceous perennial with modified leaves that form upright, slender-fluted pitchers of variable height. Pitchers are narrow with a horizontal lid that prevents most rain from entering the tube. Insects are lured to the pitchers by the attractive leaf colors and nectar. This species also produces a second type leaves, namely long, slender, linear, winter leaves (phylloidia), resembling those of an iris. Plants need an acidic, humus soil that is constantly damp but not watery. Best grown in the consistently moist soils of a bog garden. Grows 20-36” tall. Zone: 6-8

**Sarracenia leucophylla | white top pitcher plant**

Showy, fragrant, red blooms April-May. Noteworthy feature is that the top third or more of each pitcher is wonderfully pigmented white. The white top is usually innervated with green and/or red veins, overall making a very nice effect. The lip is very large, and often spouted. Grows 20-36” tall. Zone: 6-8

**Sarracenia rubra | sweet pitcher plant**

A stemless carnivorous (technically insectivorous), herbaceous perennial native to mucky soils of sunny bogs, swamps and streambanks scattered in the southeastern U. S. from North Carolina to Mississippi. Modified leaves form distinctive, upright, slender-fluted pitchers of variable height ranging from 12” to 18” tall. Easily recognized because it has slender reddish pitcher-leaves that don’t flare at the top. The lid of the pitcher is roughly circular in shape. In spring, a single flower rises on a leafless stalk (sometimes two flower stalks emerge from the same rhizome point) to about the same height as a mature pitcher. Flowers bloom from April to June. Flowers typically are fragrant. Each flower is followed by a 5-parted seed capsule. Grows 12-18” tall and wide. Zone: 6-8

**Sarracenia x ‘Judith Hindle’ | Judith Hindle pitcher plant**

This is a stemless herbaceous perennial that grows in full sun. Modified leaves form upright, slender-fluted pitchers of variable height to 12-24” tall. Pitchers are narrow with a somewhat horizontal lid (hood) that prevents most rain from entering the tube. Lids on this cultivar are distinctively undulating. Grows 1-2’ tall. Zone: 6-8
**Sarracenia x stevensii | purple pitcher plant**

The Steven's pitcher plant, *Sarracenia x stevensii* is a tall southern naturally occurring hybrid pitcher plant. It has reddish-pink flushed pitchers with pink areoles (windows) that dominate the upper portions of the tubes. It typically produces many more pitchers than its parent *S. leucophylla*. It attracts many flying insects, particularly wasps. *S. x stevensii* has two trap seasons, producing a few nice traps in the spring, but a burst of large vigorous traps in the fall, when it is very showy and other pitcher plants dwindle. It prefers open, sunny, damp conditions, but tolerates semi-dry ones. Trumpets tolerate light frost. The showy flowers are red, and mildly fragrant. They generally bloom from April to May before the pitchers fully develop. Appearing white from a distance, these plants are a wonderful accent or spectacular group display in the bog garden. Though the exact parentage of this Dutch hybrid is uncertain, it is likely *S. rubra gulfensis x leucophylla*. Grows 8-28" tall. Zone: 7-9

**Spiranthes odorata | ladies’ tress orchid**

A classic bog plant! Features small, very fragrant, hooded, white flowers densely arranged in vertical, slightly spiral-like rows on spikes typically growing 9-18” (less frequently to 24”) tall. Blooms in late summer to fall, often to first frost. Lance-shaped, linear leaves in basal rosettes, with some leaves extending up the flower spikes. The spiraling flower arrangement is the result of uneven cell growth, which results in a twisting of the flower stems. Grows 9-24” tall. Zone: 5-9
**Agave americana** | century plant

Incredibly beautiful and majestic! A very large, evergreen perennial forming handsome rosettes of thick, spiny-edge, blue-green leaves. The older leaves often gracefully arch down, suggesting motion, which makes it even more intriguing in the garden. Mature plants (at least 10 years old) are topped with a magnificent flower stalk that can reach 15’ tall! Makes a dramatic focal point. Grows 3-6’ tall and 6-10’ wide. Zone: 8-11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>$14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 gallon</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Agave americana** subsp. *protoamericana* | hardy century plant

A very large, evergreen perennial forming handsome rosettes of thick, spiny-edge, blue-green leaves that feel like sandpaper when you touch them. The ghostly blue-gray evergreen foliage has pronounced bud imprints on the leaf surface. An exotic architectural plant that should be used as a focal point in your landscaping. Grows 6-8’ tall and wide. Zone: 7-10

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>

**Agave salmiana** | giant agave


<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.5&quot; pot</td>
<td>$14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Agave striata** | narrow leaf century plant

*Agave striata* is an easy-to-grow century plant that looks quite different from the wider leaf types with its narrow, rounded, grey-green, knitting needle-like leaves that are stiff and delightfully painful. Ask your friends to weed around this one for some real laughs! The initial rosettes are 18’ tall x 3’ wide, but after the 8’ tall flower stalks of hummingbird-favorite flowers finish in midsummer, the rosette branches and continues to grow, eventually creating a stack of porcupine-like balls. Hailing from the Sierra Madre Orientale mountain range in northeast Mexico, *Agave striata* has good winter hardiness. Grows 18-24” tall and 24-36” wide. Zone: 7-11

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Aloe arisata** | lace aloe

A popular houseplant, this aloe is a clump-forming succulent. It has dense rosettes of stubby, lance-shaped, toothed, white-margined, dark green leaves, with small white spots and soft white spines, particularly underneath the leaves. In the fall, it produces terminal panicles with orange-red flowers on it. Grows 4-6’ tall and wide. Zone: 8-10

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>¾ gallon</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gasteria batesiana** x **Aloe arisata** | hybrid aloe

Impressive! Similar in appearance to *Aloe arisata* but with thinner semi-textured leaves. Well suited to both indoor and outdoor container growing. Easy to grow and drought tolerant – can survive up to 5 years without water! Grows 6’ tall and 8-12’ wide. Zone: 9-11

<table>
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<th>Price</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Ungnadia speciosa** | Mexican buckeye

Native to Texas and Mexico. A deciduous tree or large shrub with a spreading, irregular crown. The persistent seedpods and smooth, mottled gray/brown bark are attractive features in the winter landscape. The pinnately compound, dark green leaves turn a beautiful bright yellow color in fall. In spring, showy, fragrant, purple blooms appear just before the new growth. From seed collected in Jeff Davis Co., TX. Grows 20-30’ tall and 20’ wide. Zone: 7-9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 gallon</td>
<td>$16</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Yucca baccata | banana yucca**

Yuccas are useful landscape plants in the Southwest. They are evergreen and have beautiful flowers in the spring. They are good barrier plants because the leaf tips are needle-sharp. Most yuccas have dry hard fruits, but the fruits of banana yucca are fleshy and succulent. They look roughly like short fat green bananas, thus the name. These fruits were a traditional food of the Apache and Navajo. They were prepared by roasting or baking, stripping out the seeds, pounding the remaining flesh into a pulp, forming the pulp into flat cakes, and sun-drying them for later use. The resulting product is said to be nutritious, sweet, and delicious. The fruits were often picked before maturity and ripened off the plant to keep wildlife from eating them before they could be harvested. Grows 4’ tall and 6’ wide. Zone: 5+

**Yucca filamentosa | Adam’s needle**

It features a basal rosette of rigid, sword-shaped, spine-tipped green leaves with long filamentous (as per specific epithet) curly threads along the margins. Leaves form a foliage clump to 2-3’ tall. In late spring, a flowering stalk rises from the center of each rosette, typically to 5-8’ tall, but infrequently to 12’ tall, bearing long terminal panicles of nodding bell-shaped creamy white flowers. Grows 4-8’ tall and 2-3’ wide. Zone: 5-10

**Yucca filamentosa ‘Color Guard’ | Spanish bayonet**

‘Color Guard’ is a gold-centered variegated form. It features leaves with green margins and striking creamy gold centers. Long filamentous curly white threads are found along the leaf margins. Grows 3-6’ tall and 2-3’ wide. Zone: 4-10

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**Learn how to take proper care of your new plants!**

- **full sun**
- **part shade**
- **full shade**
- **US native**
- **SC native**
- **butterflies**
- **hummingbirds**

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South Carolina’s trusted source for home and garden information since 1999.
### FRUIT Trees and Shrubs

### Actinidia arguta | hardy kiwi
A vigorous, fast-growing, woody vine. Slightly fragrant, greenish-white flowers appear on year-old wood in late spring but are not particularly showy since they are commonly hidden by the foliage. Fruits ripen in early fall (in the size of slightly flattened chicken eggs) and have a tarty sweet taste that is reminiscent of a blend of pineapple, strawberry, melon and banana. This species is dioecious (separate male and female plants), so both male and female plants must be grown in order for proper pollination and fruiting to occur. Grows 15-30’ tall and 6-10’ wide. Zone: 8-9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Sunlight</th>
<th>Shade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>$22</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Sun" /> <img src="#" alt="Part Shade" /></td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Full Shade" /></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Diospyros virginiana | persimmon
A slow growing tree with long, dark green leaves. Black bark on older trees forms distinctive, regular square blocks. A dioecious species. Female flowers develop into showy orange fruits (2”) that are astringent initially, but deliciously sweet when ripe. Adaptable as to site; tolerates drought and flooding. Plant 2 or more. Grows up to 50’ tall. Zone: 6-10

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Size</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 gallon</td>
<td>$30</td>
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<td><img src="#" alt="Full Shade" /></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Ficus carica ‘Black Mission’ | fig
This attractive deciduous garden tree offers dense shade and develops an interesting winter silhouette. ‘Black Mission’ fig is the most famous fig in cultivation. It produces two sizeable crops a year and its sweet distinct fig flavor is delicious whether eaten fresh or dried. Grow in full sun outside in the garden. Mulch with hay and wrap well to overwinter in marginal planting zones. Or grow inside in a pot. If the temperatures get cool inside and light levels drop, the fig will go dormant. However, as soon as the day length increases and the warm weather returns your fig will begin its cycle all over again. Grows 20-35’ tall and wide. Zone: 7-9

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>$14</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Sun" /></td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Part Shade" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ficus carica ‘Little Miss Figgy’ | fig
This low maintenance, dwarf fig will WOW you with its deeply lobed, blue-green leaves and its abundance of incredibly healthy, dark fruit fruits. Its small size makes it perfect for containers or small spaces. Grows 4-6’ tall and 3-4’ wide. Zone: 7-11

<table>
<thead>
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</table>

### Lonicera caerulea Yezberry® Maxie | honeyberry / haskap
Largest fruited haskap! Yezberry® Maxie™ is a true Japanese haskap variety with the largest fruit we’ve seen yet. Olive-shaped blue berries appear in early summer. Plant with another Yezberry® variety to ensure fruit. Grows 5-6’ tall and wide. Zone: 3-7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
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<th>Shade</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Sun" /> <img src="#" alt="Part Shade" /> <img src="#" alt="US Native" /></td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Full Shade" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lonicera caerulea Yezberry® Solo™ | honeyberry / haskap
Self-fruitful and delicious. Yezberry® Solo™ haskap was developed from Japanese genetics for delicious, large fruit. Very large, plump fruit appears in early summer. Large plant means abundant production and easy harvesting. This special selection is apomictic, meaning it will fruit without a pollinator present; however, larger and more abundant fruit results when planted with another Yezberry® variety. Delicious when eaten fresh from the plant but equally excellent for processing into sauce, jam, or jelly. Grows 5-6’ tall and wide. Zone: 3-7

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Sun" /> <img src="#" alt="Part Shade" /> <img src="#" alt="US Native" /></td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Full Shade" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Malus pumila | apple**

Apple trees grow best in temperate countries with a cool climate and plenty of rain during the winter. The tree requires a winter period, in which it is dormant, in order to fruit in the spring, but must be protected from frost while the flowers and fruit are young. The tree is small and deciduous with a broad, twiggy crown. Blossoms are produced in spring simultaneously with the budding of the leaves. The flowers are white with a pink tinge that gradually fades. The fruit matures in autumn and is typically 5-9 cm in diameter. The tree originated from Central Asia, where its wild ancestor is still found today. There are more than 7,500 known cultivars of apples resulting in range of desired characteristics. Cultivars vary in their yield and the ultimate size of the tree, even when grown on the same rootstock. Different cultivars are available for temperate and subtropical climates. Commercially popular apple cultivars are soft but crisp. Other desired qualities in modern commercial apple breeding are a colorful skin, ease of shipping, lengthy storage ability, high yields, and disease resistance. Grows 20-25’ tall and 10-15’ wide. Zone: 4-9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollinator</th>
<th>Taste</th>
<th>Texture</th>
<th>Benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Granny Smith</td>
<td>Pollinator Required</td>
<td>Tart</td>
<td>Crisp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mcintosh</td>
<td>Pollinator Required</td>
<td>Sweet-Tart</td>
<td>Crisp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Delicious</td>
<td>Self-Fertile</td>
<td>Sweet</td>
<td>Crisp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Apple® Tasty Red™</td>
<td>Pollinator Required</td>
<td>Sweet</td>
<td>Crisp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Prunus domestica ‘Bruce’ | plum**

This hardy, easy to grow plum is perfect for the home gardener! ‘Bruce’ produces medium-large, juicy fruit with pale yellow flesh and a semi-acidic flavor. Its deep red color is beautiful against a backdrop of lush green foliage. Plum leaves are oval to oblong with scalloped margins and come to a point at the end. Grow your own plums for fresher than the farm stand fruit or delicious jams! ‘Bruce’ is adaptable in a variety of climates. It does well in the dry heat of the west, the higher humidity of the south, and the occasional frost. Grows 10-20’ tall and 12-15’ wide. Zone: 5-9

**Prunus persica | peach**

Widely popular for their sweet, juicy fruits and beautiful blossoms, peach trees are a low, broad tree, 15 to 25 feet tall with an equal or greater spread, peach trees form a rounded crown with upwardly reaching branches clothed in three to six-inch-long, dark green, deciduous leaves. The lovely flowers which appear in April before the new leaves unfold are available in single, semi-double, and double forms in colors ranging from pure white to deep red and bicolors. The flowers are susceptible to damage by late spring frosts or especially cold winters. The luscious three-inch diameter fruits mature in July to August. Bright yellow fall color really stands out in many years. Grows 15-25’ tall and wide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belle of Georgia</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>freestone</td>
<td>5-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June Gold</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>cling</td>
<td>5-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarletprince</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>freestone</td>
<td>5-9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Pyrus communis** | common pear

*Pyrus communis* is a parent of a large number of pear cultivars grown for fruit production. It has been widely planted in North America and has escaped cultivation and naturalized throughout much of the eastern U.S. in abandoned fields, along fencerows and in open woodland areas. Most of the pears sold in supermarkets today come from varieties of this species. Standard trees typically grow to 25-30’ (less frequently to 60’) tall with upright branching and pyramidal form. Trees grafted to dwarfing rootstocks generally grow to 8-10’ tall. Foliage turns shades of red and yellow in fall. Aromatic, 5-petaled, creamy white (occasionally flushed with pale pink) flowers in corymbs appear in early spring on spur-like branchlets. Flowers give way to edible, pear-shaped fruits that ripen from mid-summer to fall depending on cultivar. Grows 25-30’ tall and 15-20’ wide. Zone: 4-9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollinator</th>
<th>Taste</th>
<th>Uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bartlett</td>
<td>Tart</td>
<td>Fresh Eating, Canning, Jams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keiffer</td>
<td>Sweet</td>
<td>Baking, Canning, Jams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moonglow</td>
<td>Pollinator Required</td>
<td>Sweet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rubus** | bramble

It is frequently difficult to impossible to distinguish Rubus species by their fruits. Druplets of Rubus species look very similar, and there is much variability within species. The name *Rubus fruticosus* refers not to a single species, but is used in the aggregate sense, comprising some 2,000 described European species, these nearly all the European species in section *Rubus*, subgenus *Rubus* of the genus *Rubus*. The name is based on a mixture of *R. plicatus* Weihe & Nees and *R. ulmifolius* Schott. Many of the species arose as a result of hybridization and apomixis. Blackberries and hybrid berries are becoming increasingly popular producing plentiful fruit that can be used for culinary purposes. Many have pleasant flavor for eating fresh when fully ripe. They are relatively easy to grow, but due to their vigor require more attention. Grows 4-9’ high.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Taste</th>
<th>Zone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black Satin</td>
<td>Blackberry</td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apache</td>
<td>Blackberry</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Mild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ouachita</td>
<td>Blackberry</td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Sweet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sambucus canadensis** | elderberry

A deciduous, somewhat sprawling, suckering shrub that typically grows to 5-12’ tall. Tiny lemon-scented white flowers appear in large flat-topped clusters (cymes to 10” across) in June. Flowers give way to clusters of black elderberry fruits (drupes) in late summer. Fruits of species plants are sometimes used to make jams, jellies, pie fillings and elderberry wine. Fruits are attractive to wildlife. Grows 5-12’ tall and wide. Zone: 3-9

**Vaccinium Bushel and Berry® Southern Bluebell™** | dwarf blueberry

Southern Bluebelle™ will be a charming addition to your patio or landscape! This petite, low-water and low-chill blueberry plant displays bright red foliage that turns to emerald green as it matures. Perfect for small space gardens or patios in warmer climates. Its flavor is mild and sweet. Grows 2-3’ tall and wide. Zone: 6-10

**Vaccinium Bushel and Berry® Peach Sorbet®** | dwarf blueberry

A seasonal array of colors! Growing season foliage ranges from peach to pink, orange, and emerald green. Fall color takes on an eggplant purple shade. Grow several as a hedge or use individual plants as focal points. Fruit is sweet with a tropical essence. Grows well in containers! Ripens in mid-July. Self-pollinating. Grows 1-2’ tall and wide. Zone: 5-10
FRUIT Trees and Shrubs

Vaccinium ‘Pink Lemonade’ | Pink Lemonade blueberry

A dense, well-branched shrub that offers year-round beauty for the sunny border. In spring, the glossy green foliage is dotted with small, sweetly fragrant pink flowers. By May, the first crop of berries is appearing. The mid-sized fruit begins pale green, then gradually blushes pink before ripening to a deep rosy shade. Self-pollinating. Hybridized by the USDA to include virgatum traits. Grow in well-drained, enriched acidic soils that remain consistently moist, but are well-drained. Grows 4-5’ tall and wide. Zone: 5-8

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Vaccinium darrowii ‘Rosa’s Blush’ | Rosa’s Blush blueberry

Fantastic little shrub with fine textured evergreen foliage that starts off with pink new growth in the spring which matures to a blue-green with hints of pink in summer, followed by deep purplish blue in the fall which deepens to almost maroon-red in winter. Small spring bell-shaped flowers give rise to the blue berries that are excellent for your muffins or pancakes. Grows up to 3’ tall. Zone: 7-9

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Vaccinium macrocarpon | cranberry

A creeping, evergreen shrub that spreads by rhizomes. Upright shoots which produce the flowers/fruit form from rhizomes after about 2 years. Leaves are tiny (1/4-1/2”), evergreen, thick, and oval/oblong in shape, and persist for 2 seasons. White and pink flowers appear in May/June with fruit ripening in September. Grow in damp, acidic soils. Native to acidic bogs and peat wetlands of the northeastern US and southern Canada. Cranberries are self-fruitful. Grows up to 1’ tall and spreads 4-5’. Zone: 3-7

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Vaccinium virgatum | rabbiteye blueberry

A deciduous shrub with leaves that are spirally arranged and start out red-bronze in the spring only to develop into a dark green. The flowers are white, bell-shaped. Vaccinium virgatum is not self-fertile and must have two or more varieties to pollinize each other. The berries are edible and are used as sauces and syrups, and in breads, muffins, pancakes, and pies, and may have pain killing properties (antinociceptive effects). Grown as an ornamental plant, especially for its fall colors, typically bright orange or red. Grows best in acid soil and is subject to few pests and diseases. If maintained with mulching, it may endure temperatures as low as 10°F. Has few insect or disease problems, but birds and squirrels do love the berries! Grows 3-6’ tall and 3’ wide. Zone: 7-10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brightwell</td>
<td>Early-Mid</td>
<td>Medium-Large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climax</td>
<td>Early</td>
<td>Medium-Large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powderblue</td>
<td>Mid-Late</td>
<td>Medium-Large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premier</td>
<td>Early</td>
<td>Large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tifblue</td>
<td>Early-Mid</td>
<td>Medium-Large</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Vitis rotundifolia | muscadine grape

Muscadine Grape is a native, deciduous climbing vine unique to the American South. In nature, it is typically found in dry upland forests with especially sandy or rocky soil, swamps, roadsides, and thickets. It is the most common and familiar grape. Muscadine grapes are large and have a thick skin but are good for eating and wine-making due to their sweet, pungent flavor. The height and width of the vine vary due to the amount of support that the vine receives. Muscadine Grape is dioecious, meaning that a male and female or perfect flowering cultivar is needed to produce fruit. Differing from other grape species, the tendrils are simple, while other species have forked tendrils. Their resistant to Pierce’s disease and the insect phylloxera make this vine valuable as a commercial crop. These diseases are widespread in the southeast US, killing the plants roots. Attracts pollinators and wildlife. Zone: 5-9


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£ full sun £ part shade £ full shade £ US native £ SC native £ butterflies £ hummingbirds
**FERNS**

*Arachniodes davalliaeformis | shiny bristle fern*

The dark forest green fronds have such a brilliant sheen that growers sometimes smile and refer to them as plastic. Although deciduous the cheerful triangular 12-18” fronds brighten the shady landscape where clumps will slowly spread in medium light. Like most Arachniodes the new growth is frequently late, but the plants apologize by holding foliage well into autumn. Grows 12-18” tall and wide. Zone: 7-9

1 gallon ............ $10

*Arachniodes davalliaeformis | shiny bristle fern*

*Osmundastrum cinnamomeum | cinnamon fern*

Brilliant green lacy fronds gracefully arch outward in stately vase-shaped clumps. In early summer narrow fronds emerge as vertical spikes of cinnamon red brown in the center. Very striking when planted in groups. Prefers a moist shady site but tolerates more sun in cooler zones. Grows 2-5’ tall and 2-3’ wide. Zone: 2-10

1 gallon ............ $10

*Polystichum polyblepharum | tassel fern*

An evergreen fern that grows in an outward-spreading, vase-shaped clump. Dark green fronds are shiny and bipinnate with finely divided pinnae. Croissers flip over backwards forming tassels as new fronds emerge. Easily grown in organically rich, consistently moist, well-drained loams. Plant crown at an angle to help avoid crown rot. Grows 18-24” tall and wide. Zone: 5-8

1 gallon ............ $10

*Cyrtomium falcatum | Japanese holly fern*

An upright evergreen fern that grows in dense, vase shaped clumps. Dark green, glossy fronds on slender arching stems resemble holly branches. Prefers rich, acidic soil and requires good drainage. Mulch around crown in winter. Divide clumps in warm weather and plant crowns deeper than parents. Grows up to 2’ tall and 3’ wide. Zone: 6-10

1 gallon ............ $10

*Dryopteris erythrosora | autumn fern*

An arching, evergreen fern that grows in a vase-shaped clump. New growth fronds emerge with a coppery cast and gradually mature to deep green. Plants slowly spread over time by short creeping rhizomes. Prefers a loose, moist and humus-rich soil. Protect from strong winds. Grows 18-30” tall and wide. Zone: 5-8

1 gallon ............ $10

*Dryopteris erythrosora | autumn fern*

*Athyrium niponicum var. pictum | Japanese painted fern*

The most colorful fern around with subtle shades of green, purple and red on a grey-blue background. The color is more intense with some direct sun, preferably morning or late afternoon. Strong-growing and dependable, the lady ferns are great garden plants. Deciduous. Grows 12-18” tall and 18-24” wide. Zone: 4-9

1 gallon ............ $10

*Dryopteris ludoviciana | Southern wood fern*

A stately, semi-evergreen, rhizomatous, clumping fern native to the southeast US. A wonderful addition to a woodland garden. Shiny, leathery 3” fronds form a striking upright architectural specimen. Although native to swamps, will perform well in normal garden conditions. Best to remove old fronds in spring just before new ones emerge. Moist, well-drained soil. Grows up to 3’ tall and 2’ wide. Zone: 6-9

1 gallon ............ $10

*Polystichum polyblepharum | tassel fern*

An evergreen fern that grows in an outward-spreading, vase-shaped clump. Dark green fronds are shiny and bipinnate with finely divided pinnae. Croissers flip over backwards forming tassels as new fronds emerge. Easily grown in organically rich, consistently moist, well-drained loams. Plant crown at an angle to help avoid crown rot. Grows 18-24” tall and wide. Zone: 5-8

1 gallon ............ $10

*Osmundastrum cinnamomeum | cinnamon fern*

Polystichum polyblepharum | tassel fern

An evergreen fern that grows in an outward-spreading, vase-shaped clump. Dark green fronds are shiny and bipinnate with finely divided pinnae. Croissers flip over backwards forming tassels as new fronds emerge. Easily grown in organically rich, consistently moist, well-drained loams. Plant crown at an angle to help avoid crown rot. Grows 18-24” tall and wide. Zone: 5-8

1 gallon ............ $10

*Osmundastrum cinnamomeum | cinnamon fern*
Andropogon ternarius | splitbeard bluestem

*Andropogon ternarius* varies across its natural range, growing up to 5’ tall in some areas. Flowering stems emerge bluish-green turning copper, red, and bronze in the fall. From late summer through fall the inflorescences have spikelets covered in silvery, white hairs. The effect is shimmering white tufts that contrast with the stems and sparkle in the sunlight. Looks beautiful in many settings including meadows, cottage gardens, woodland areas or planted en masse. Grows 2-3’ tall and 1-2’ wide. Zone: 5-10

Carex cherokeensis | Cherokee sedge

Cherokee sedge is an evergreen, clumping sedge with attractive pendulous flower/seed stalks in late spring. It is somewhat drought tolerant but fares better with extra water in drier months and thrives in very moist situations. It makes a fine groundcover or a useful low maintenance filler in large gardens. This sedge deserves wider use in gardens. Grows 12-18” tall and 18-24” wide. Zone: 6-9

Carex EverColor® ‘Everillo’ | Japanese sedge

Cheery and bright, the lime green foliage progresses to bright golden yellow. Morning sun exposure intensifies the breathtaking ribbons of golden yellow. Colorful foliage, year-round. Add drama to shady spots or containers with this versatile, easy care grass. Use as a groundcover, to edge a path, or tuck into a window box. Prefers a moist, well-drained soil. Grows up to 18” tall and wide. Zone: 5-9

Carex EverColor® ‘Everlime’ | golden sedge

Lime green margins edge the glossy green leaves of this superb variety. Easy to grow in many locations, tuck ‘Everlime’ into a border, living wall or mixed container for a four season display of tidy, mounding foliage. Grows 12-18” tall and wide. Zone: 5-10

Chasmanthium latifolium | river oats, inland sea oats

More shade tolerant than other ornamental grasses. Drooping seed heads hang in clusters from arching stems. Green seed heads turn purplish bronze by late summer. Bright green leaves turn a coppery color after frost. Self-seeds and may spread aggressively. Leave foliage in place for winter interest. Tolerant of poor soils, but prefers moist, fertile soils. Grows 3-5’ tall and 1-2’ wide. Zone: 3-8

Eragrostis elliottii | Elliott’s lovegrass

Elliott’s lovegrass is a perennial bunchgrass that occurs naturally in flatwoods, sandhills, prairies and disturbed sites throughout Florida. Its delicate little flowers appear in such abundance that they cover the plant in a billowy beige haze. It typically blooms in fall but may produce flowers in summer or even year-round. Its seeds are tiny yet prolific, providing plenty of food for invertebrates and small birds, which use the plant’s dense foliage for cover, as well. Grows 1-2’ tall and wide. Zone: 8-11

Eragrostis spectabilis | purple lovegrass

Warm season perennial grass with a phenomenal range of seasonal color and texture. In spring, petite plants form a loose open mound of blue-green blades. In summer, foliage is topped by attractive nebulous clouds of rosy-purple spikelets. As autumn rolls around, foliage develops a bronzy red patina and seeds ripen to a soft beige color. A stunning addition to any rock garden or drier landscape. Grows 12-24” tall. Zone: 3-9
**GRASSES and SEDGES**

### Juncus effusus | common rush

A grass-like, rhizomatous, wetland perennial that features smooth, upright, cylindrical, unjointed, spire-like green stems (leaves are absent) which grow in spreading basal clumps. It is one of the true rushes. Clumps provide vertical accent to moist garden areas. Although the stems appear from a distance as coarse and stiff, they are soft to the touch. Good water garden accent. Effective in containers. Interesting plant for transitional waterside areas. May help control soil erosion on moist banks. Grows 2-4’ tall and wide. Zone: 4-9

1 gallon ............... $8

### Muhlenbergia capillaris | pink muhlygrass

A native clump-forming, warm season, perennial grass with attractive summer foliage and spectacular fall flowers. Masses of airy, open, loosely branched inflorescences (12”) in pink to pinkish-red float above foliage. Best grown in sandy or rocky, dry to medium moisture, well-drained soils. Use in groups and masses. Propagate by division or seed. Grows up to 3’ tall and wide. Zone: 5-9

1 gallon ............... $8

### Scirpus cyperinus | wool grass

From July to September, numerous little spikelets appear to be covered with wool-like hair, hence its common name. Grows readily in wet soil. It is quite adaptable to regular garden soil and tolerates occasional dry stretches. In the past, native people wove mats and made ropes with its stems and stuffed its cushiony seed heads into pillows. Creates a natural look when planted near water features and ponds. Although people call it a grass, it is actually a sedge. Grows 4-5’ tall. Zone: 4-9

1 gallon ............... $8

### Tridens flavus | purpletop tridens

Larval host of a number of butterflies and moths. Perennial warm season grass native to the East Coast and Southern Plains. It is a bunchgrass that when planted en masse puts a stunning reddish-purple top onto fields and meadows in mid-summer to early autumn. The purple seed heads are covered with an oily substance. Seeds are eaten by birds. Grows 4’ tall. Zone: 5-10

1 gallon ............... $8

### Tripsacum dactyloides | Eastern gamagrass

*Tripsacum dactyloides* is a robust, clump-forming, warm season native grass. Foliage features coarse, arching, narrow, flat blades. Finger-like flower spikes arch to 10” long above the foliage from May to September. Flower spikes have separate male (orange stamens) and female (purple stigmas) flowers on the same spike (monoecious), somewhat similar to native corn. Larval host plant for bunchgrass skipper. Grows 4-8’ tall and 4-6’ wide. Zone: 4-9

1 gallon ............... $8
**PERENNIALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>**Achillea ‘Coronation Gold’</th>
<th>common yarrow**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yarrow thrives in hot humid summers and poor soils quickly filling in gaps. Deer and drought tolerant, will continue to flower for a long period if dead headed. Makes a fantastic cut or dried flower. Perfect landing pad for pollinators and butterflies. In shade, flower stems my flop. Divide congested clumps every three years, in autumn or spring. Grows 2-3’ tall and 1-2’ wide. Zone: 3-9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quart pot .................. $5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>**Agapanthus orientalis Queen Mum™</th>
<th>lily of the nile**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Featuring extra large (up to 10 inches in diameter!) dual colored white and violet blue flower heads and clumping strap-like foliage. Ideal for beds, borders, pots, and boxes. Pest and drought tolerant, making this an easy to grow plant! Grows 24-30” tall and 18-24” wide. Zone: 8-10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gallon .................. $12</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>**Agastache ‘Blue Fortune’</th>
<th>hummingbird mint**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One of the easiest and most rewarding perennials to grow! The award winning ‘Blue Fortune’ is a tremendously long bloomer that produces lavender blue, bottlebrush-like flowers on strong, upright stems from midsummer to early fall. It is useful for adding a spot of color to the garden late in the season when many other plants are finished. Its foliage smells distinctly like black licorice when crushed. Deer resistant! Grows to 2-3’ tall and 18-24” wide. Zone: 5-9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gallon .................. $8</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>**Agastache rupestris ‘Rosie Posie’</th>
<th>hummingbird mint**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘Rosie Posie’ bears loads of hot pink flowers with magenta purple calyxes just at the top of the foliage for a neatly proportional look. Because the calyxes are so colorful, this plant continues to look like it is blooming long after it is finished. Its aromatic, bright green foliage grows into a densely compact, ball-shaped clump, much more refined looking than older cultivars. Grows 18-22” tall and 24-30” wide. Zone: 6-9</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 gallon .................. $8</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>**Allium ‘Lavender Bubbles’</th>
<th>ornamental onion**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nearing the end of summer, this beautiful perennial brings life to a garden with its beautiful bubble-shaped flowers. Dark dusty purple flower globes are produced above attractive glaucous blue-green foliage. The leaf blades twist and curl to provide additional interest. Compared to the popular ‘Millenium’, ‘Lavender Bubbles’ blooms later and is a darker shade of purple. Like other Allium, ‘Lavender Bubbles’ is carefree, easy to grow, and deer and rabbit resistant. Grows 12-14” tall and 20-22” wide. Zone: 4-8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gallon .................. $8</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>**Amsonia hubrichtii</th>
<th>Arkansas blue star**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A graceful and long-lived native plant with very fine foliage, clusters of steel blue flowers in May and June on an upright, bushy plant. Excellent golden fall color. Thrives in full sun or part shade. Grows to 3’ tall and 2-3’ wide. Zone: 4-9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gallon .................. $8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>**Anemone ‘Curtain Call Deep Rose’</th>
<th>Japanese anemone**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This fall blooming anemone is one of the final performers in your garden for the growing season. Beginning in late summer, this perennial produces dark rose-pink flowers that are positioned right above a small mound of green foliage. The flowers are fuller than single, producing a double row of petals. Its shorter stature lends itself well to containers. It spreads by underground rhizomes. Appreciates protection from the hot, mid-day sun. Grows 14-18” tall and 16-18” wide. Zone: 4-8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gallon .................. $8</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**PERENNIALS**

### Anemone hupehensis ‘Honorine Jobert’ | Japanese anemone

This stately, clear-white Anemone selection was made in the mid-1800’s and is still beloved by the modern gardener. Perhaps it is the charm of its unique flowers and pre-blooms in late summer or the joy of watching its easy sway in the late summer breeze. Ultimately, we love it because it is an effortless and reliable presence in the garden. Whatever the reason that you fall in love with ‘Honorine Jobert’ know that it is a timeless classic. Grows 12-18” tall and 12” wide. Zone: 4-8

| 1 gallon | $8 |

### Aquilegia vulgaris ‘Black Barlow’ | columbine

This double aquilegia has striking, deep purple flowers that look almost black. In the garden, ‘Black Barlow’ is a strong grower and reliable bloomer. It flowers in early summer and usually blooms again in late summer. Long, stiff stems make it an excellent cut flower. Grows 24-30” tall and wide. Zone: 3-9

| 1 gallon | $8 |

### Aquilegia x ‘Biedermeier Mix’ | columbine

Flowers form a delicate star of outer petals surrounding an inner ring with yellow centers. The lowest growing columbine yet, 18” in flower. This early-blooming dwarf form sports a profusion of flowers in all the columbine colors. Long spurs project out behind the blossoms. Graceful, blue green foliage. Grows 2-3’ tall and 12-18” wide. Zone: 3-8

| 1 gallon | $8 |

### Asarum canadense | wild ginger

This low, colony-forming perennial grows only 4-8” high. Each plant bears a pair of large, velvety, heart-shaped leaves. Growing at ground level in the crotch between 2 leafstalks is a single darkish red-brown to green-brown flower. The solitary flower is at ground level, hidden below the leaves. The fleshy rootstock, which can be used as a substitute for ginger, can create a crowded network on the woodland floor, resulting in a dense ground cover of wild ginger. Butterfly larval host plant. Grows 4-8” tall. Zone: 4-6

| 1 gallon | $8 |

### Asclepias tuberosa | butterfly milkweed

A tough, drought-tolerant native with intense orange flowers in mid to late summer. Attracts many varieties of butterflies and is especially attractive to monarchs. A beautiful solution for a dry sunny slope! Occurs in dry fields and roadsides in most of the US. Grows 18-24” tall and 24” wide. Zone: 3-9

| 1 gallon | $8 |

### Asclepias tuberosa ‘Hello Yellow’ | butterfly milkweed

A virtually hassle-free, very long lived perennial, this cultivar of our native *A. tuberosa* offers three months of golden yellow blooms from early through late summer. Deadheading the flowers will stimulate another bloom cycle about a month after the first one. The flowers, which are heavily laden with nectar and pollen, are particularly attractive to hummingbirds, Monarch butterflies, bees, and other beneficial insects. Grows 24” tall and wide. Zone: 3-9

| 1 gallon | $8 |
PERENNIALS

Astilbe | false goat’s beard

Astilbe is mainstay of shade and woodland gardens and essential to partially shaded borders. They are clump-forming perennials which feature graceful, fern-like mounds of mostly basal, 2-3 ternately compound leaves, usually with sharply toothed leaflets, and tiny flowers densely packed into erect to arching, plume-like flower panicles rising above the foliage on slender, upright stems. Use for contrast against darker foliaged plants and to accent other Astilbe colors. Perfect in masses. Grows 12-24” tall and wide. Zone: 4-9


Baptisia alba | white false indigo

White false indigo (Baptisia alba) is a marvel among prairie plants. Its growth cycle begins in spring when a slender purple stem emerges from the ground. By late June it has transformed into a beautiful, five foot flowering perennial. Architectural spikes bearing columns of white blooms arise from a base of gray-blue foliage – all elevated on sturdy forked stems. The plant has a deep taproot and does not respond well to being moved, so site them carefully. Bumblebees are frequent visitors and this Baptisia is a larval host plant for several species of butterflies and moths as well. Grows 2-4’ tall and 24-30” wide. Zone: 5-8

Boltonia asteroides | false chamomile

When most native flowers are yellow, this robust bloomer shines bright white from late summer to first frost. Hundreds of aster-like blossoms on a single plant are an inch across and feature yellow centers surrounded by narrow white ray petals that sometimes are tinged pink to purple. Narrow gray-green leaves and sturdy stems add to the plant’s visual appeal. Standing water is can be tolerated for short periods making it a nice addition to your rain garden! It is rhizomatous by nature so will spread, but not aggressively. A pollinator magnet!

Grows 5-6’ tall and 2-4’ wide. Zone: 3-10

Canna Cannova® ‘Yellow’ | canna lily

A tropical look in the garden with huge green leaves; stunning, large yellow blooms on top of this medium height variety; perfect for borders or as an accent; perennial only where roots don’t freeze. Grows to 48” tall.

Zone: 7-11

Canna generalis ‘South Pacific Orange’ | canna lily

Compact in habit and well suited for both landscape and container use. This variety is more vigorous, more uniform, and has more basal branching than comparison cannas. It offers an outstanding bloom color in an attractive, vivid bright orange that contrasts nicely with the bright green foliage. Pollinator gardens will love this addition of an attractive canna that sports uniformly colored flowers over a long blooming period. Bonus: this canna is grown from seed, not tuber, meaning less chance of succumbing to disease.

Grows to 15-52” tall. Zone: 5-8

Coreopsis x ‘Jethro Tull’ | tickseed

Cross between ‘Zampfir’ and ‘Early Sunrise’ and is a prolific bloomer. Bright golden yellow flowers have distinctive fluted petals, demanding a front row in the perennial border. Bred for its compact habit and extended flowering season, it will provide long-lasting cut flowers all summer long. Grows 15-18” tall. Zone: 4-9
**PERENNIALS**

**Crocosmia ‘Walberton Yellow’ |** montbretia

Exotic-looking, bright orange-yellow flowers stand tightly together in rows on wiry, gracefully arched stems in summer. The elegant stems make wonderful, long-lasting cut flowers and the shorter inter-bud length of this selection lends itself to better floral impact. Demonstrates good vigor, long flowering, and reliable hardiness, characteristics that often elude *Crocosmia*. *Crocosmia*’s broad, sword-like leaves are attractive even when the plants are not in bloom and are great for adding a spiky textured element to the landscape. Grows 18-24” tall and 18” wide. Zone: 6-9

1 gallon.................$8

**Delphinium New Millennium™ ‘Black Eyed Angels’ |** tall larkspur

Delphiniums are a classic garden perennial. These plants are excellent for adding height to small spaces. Excellent form, strong stems, and a vigorous growth habit. The stems are very strong, holding up well in the landscape with excellent form and vigorous growth habit. Planted *en masse*, they make a magnificent display in early summer. Grows 3-5’ tall and 18-24” wide. Zone: 3-7

1 gallon.................$8

**Disporopsis pernyi |** evergreen Solomon’s seal

*Disporopsis pernyi*, sometimes called evergreen Solomon’s seal, is a rhizomatous, clump-forming perennial that is native to shaded mountain areas in forests, valleys or along streams in southern China. It is in the same family as and similar in habit to Solomon’s seal (*Polygonatum*). It has strong, upright-arching, purple-spotted stems clad with shiny, leathery, lanceolate to elliptic, dark evergreen leaves. Pendulous, tubular, creamy-white, bell-shaped flowers (each to 3/4”) bloom in late spring. Flowers primarily appear singly, but infrequently in clusters of 2-3, as they droop from the stem undersides at each leaf axil. Flowers give way to purple-blue berries that ripen in early autumn. Grows 15-18” tall and 12” wide. Zone: 6-9  **SCBG sourced**

1 gallon.................$10

**Eryngium aquaticum |** marsh rattlesnake master

This wildflower grows naturally in bogs, marshes, and wet areas. It can grow in loamy soil in garden areas where water is adequately applied. It prefers wet soil but will tolerate dry and once established is quite drought tolerant. It grows in full sun to part shade with the more sprawling habit in fertile soil or in too much shade. Taller plants may need support. The interesting foliage and flowers are great in cut and dried arrangements and can make this a specimen plant in your garden. Or plant in groups in low spots, near water gardens, rain gardens, ponds, or in borders. It naturalizes easily through seed. Grows 18”-4’ tall and 3-4’ wide. Zone: 6-8

1 gallon.................$8

**Eutrochium dubium ‘Phantom’ |** Joe-Pye weed

This short and sweet dwarf variety is fantastic for use in perennial borders, rain gardens and mixed containers with its shorter stature and upright habit. Attractive, dome-shaped clusters of tiny, rosy-purple blooms are a favorite of butterflies and gardeners alike, lasting from mid-summer through fall before turning into tufts of fuzzy seed heads with late autumn interest. Grows 54” tall and 2-4’ wide. Zone: 4-8

1 gallon.................$8

**Eutrochium fistulosum |** hollow Joe-Pye weed

A robust, upright perennial with hollow purple stems accented by huge, rounded, tight clusters of pink or purplish-mauve flowers. It is an important pollen and nectar plant and attracts butterflies (particularly the swallowtail butterfly) and other pollinators by the dozens. Its height makes it an excellent background plant in border perennial beds but is also majestic standing alone. Flower color is darker in cooler weather. Grows 5-8’ tall and 3-4’ wide. Zone: 4-8

1 gallon.................$8
**Eutrochium maculatum ‘Gateway’ | Joe-Pye weed**

Like others in this genus, ‘Gateway’ is no exception in its power to attract butterflies with its huge, bright mauve-pink flower clusters atop deep wine-red stems. July to September bloom makes ‘Gateway’ a bold and dramatic display! Grows 5-6’ tall and 3-5’ wide. Zone: 4-8

1 gallon .............. $8

**Eutrochium purpureum Euphoria™ Ruby | Joe-Pye weed**

A compact version of the classic summer-flowering perennial. It will perform best in a sunny garden location as an accent plant or plant group. Flowers earlier in the summer than typical Joe-Pye weed varieties and will continue blooming well into late summer and fall. One of the first compact *Eutrochium* for the modern garden landscape. Grows 24-32” tall and 24-28” wide. Zone: 4-9

1 gallon .............. $8

**Gaillardia pulchella | blanket flower**

Daisy-like flowerheads feature rays in shades of red, yellow or red/yellow bicolor, with contrasting darker center disks (usually purplish). Cultivars include some double-flowered forms and expand the available flower colors to include interesting shades of orange and maroon. Blooms late spring to fall. In areas where goldfinches are present, gardeners should consider leaving some spent flowerheads for the birds. Oblong to obovate-gray-green leaves (to 3” long). Grows 12-18” tall and 12-18”. Zone: 2-11

1 gallon .............. $8

**Gladiolus x gaudavensis | gladiolus, heirloom**

*Gladiolus x gaudavensis* is an important foundation plant in the history of gladiolus hybrids. Dating back to 1837, this cross (*G. natalensis* x *G. oppositiflorus*) led the way toward the development over time of the modern gladiolus hybrids available in commerce today. Sword-shaped medium green leaves form clumps of foliage to 12-18” tall. Funnel-shaped red to reddish yellow flowers bloom from bottom to top on slender scapes rising to 2-3’ tall. Flowers bloom from late spring into summer. Grows 3-4’ tall. Zone: 5-9

1 gallon .............. $6

**Hedychium coronarium | white ginger lily**

Noted for its intense, luxurious fragrance, white ginger lily is an upright, rhizomatous perennial with dense spikes of white, butterfly-like flowers in late summer and early fall. Even when not in flower, the mid-green foliage of this plant maintains a very attractive presence in beds, borders, or containers. Grows 3-6’ tall and 2-3’ wide. Zone: 8-10  SCBG sourced

1 gallon .............. $8

**Helenium autumnale | autumn Helen flower**

Our local native with yellow or bronze single daisy-like flowers on stout branched stems in late summer. Petals have distinct tooth-like indentations; hence the common name, dog-toothed daisy. All sneezeweeds have three-lobed petals which distinguish them from *Rudbeckia* and other yellow coneflowers. Brown rust colored fruit appear in fall. Great for cut flowers and the avid butterfly gardener. Grows 3-5’ tall and 3’ wide. Zone: 3-8

1 gallon .............. $8
**Helianthus angustifolia** | swamp sunflower
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A native sunflower that grows upright with rough, hairy stems and narrowly lance shaped, mid green leaves. Flowers in early autumn, with daisy like flower heads, with yellow ray florets and purple disk florets. Creates a beautiful mass of golden yellow. Grow in moderately fertile, humus rich, moist but well drained, neutral to alkaline soil. Prune back in midsummer so plant will not be leggy when blooming in the fall. Grows 6-10’ tall. Zone: 5-9

**Helianthus floridanus** | Florida sunflower
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Flowering in late fall, this sun loving plant is a perfect plant for any garden. This upright perennial produces bright yellow flowers in late fall that attract hummingbirds and butterflies. Prefers moist soils. Grows 3-4’ tall and wide. Zone: 7-10

**Helleborus** | lenten rose
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Hellebores are the harbingers of spring, blooming for six weeks or more beginning in late winter. They are often flowering during the Christian season of Lent, from which they get their common name, Lenten Rose. This is the perfect plant for naturalizing in moist, woodland areas where its extensive root system will spread as far as it is allowed. They require a moist but well-drained site. Take care to amend the soil with plenty of organic matter, such as well-aged leaf mold and compost. You’ll be rewarded with long-lived, deer- and vole-resistant plants that will spread nicely on their own. Grows 12-24” tall and wide. Zone: 4-9


**Heuchera** | coral bells
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A genus consisting of about 55 species of evergreen to semi-evergreen herbaceous perennials which are all native to North America. Plants grow in a variety of different habitats including woodland areas, Appalachian seeps, prairies, rocky cliffs and alpine slopes. Plants range in size from dwarf alpine plants with flower spikes rising to only 5” tall to much larger woodland plants with flower spikes towering to 36” tall. The first significant hybrid heucheras were introduced into commerce around 1980, with the volume of new introductions increasing to almost avalanche proportions in recent years. Hybrids have now supplanted species plants in the marketplace. Species plants most frequently used in producing the hybrids of today are *H. sanguinea*, *H. americana*, *H. micrantha*, *H. villosa* and *H. cylindrica*. Leaves of hybrid plants are available in an expanded variety of colors including various shades of green, blue-green, violet, purple, maroon, bronze, silver-black, orange-yellow, yellow, or red, but often with a streaked, mottled or marbled variegation which sometimes includes bold contrasting veins. Flowers of hybrid plants are also available in a variety of different colors including various shades of white, pink, coral or red. Grows 1-2’ tall and 12-18” wide. Zone: 4-9


**Heucherella ‘Stoplight’** | foamy bells
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Large, red centered, yellow spring leaves change to lime green with red centers in the summer warm months. Combines with red flowering annuals and perennials for multi-seasonal interest. Creates a focal point anywhere it is planted. Airy white flowers are produced in spring. Grows 6” tall and 14” wide. Zone: 4-9
**PERENNIALS**

*Hibiscus coccineus* | scarlet rosemallow

A striking tall boy that injects architectural interest into the late summer garden. This robust wildflower has sturdy stems with bold palmately lobed leaves. In summer, plants are crowned by large striking red flowers similar to those of the tropical hibiscus. The blooms are solitary and axillary with 5 slender petals and a starry shape. This species thrives in sunny moist or wet sites where it is much loved by ruby throated hummingbirds. Grows 3-6’ tall and 2-3’ wide. Zone: 6-9

*Hibiscus grandiflorus* | swamp rosemallow

*Hibiscus grandiflorus* – the name says it – has grand flowers that are pale pinkish violet with crimson bases. The spectacular flowers open in the late afternoon and are finished by noon the following day, but a succession of blooms (up to a dozen or more per plant each day) keeps up the show from mid-summer through autumn. A happy giant rose mallow plant grows bigger each year by adding additional stalks from its root crown. Grows up to 10’ tall. Zone: 7-10

*Hosta ‘June’* | plantain lily

Distinctive gold leaves with striking blue-green margins stand out in lightly shaded beds and woodland gardens. Pale lavender flowers appear on showy scapes above the foliage in summer. Heavy, substantial foliage resists slug damage. Grows 12-20” tall and 30” wide. Zone: 3-8

*Hosta ‘Minuteman’* | plantain lily

Among the showiest of hostas with its attractive, wide, lightly cupped foliage. Satiny green leaves are surrounded by creamy white margins. Large, funnel-shaped flowers are dark lavender. A sun tolerant selection. Ideal for adding exuberant color to shady gardens. The thick foliage resists slug damage. Grows 12-18” tall and 24-36” wide. Zone: 3-8

*Iris ‘Black Gamecock’* | Lousiana iris

Blooming reliably each year, huge 4-6” blossoms open flat to display their regal velvety deep purple flowers with the narrowest gold signal on each petal. The bloom time varies by climate, but typically ranges from late spring into midsummer. This is certainly one of the most beautiful of all native cultivars! Grows 2-3’ tall and 2’ wide. Zone: 4-10

*Iris domestica* | blackberry lily

A profusion of unique star-shaped flowers about 2” wide are produced on compact plants. They can vary in color from bright yellow-orange to near red, and are always heavily spotted with red. The foliage is sword-shaped like that of a tall bearded iris. Blooms for weeks in late summer, and its season of interest is extended into fall with the interesting seed pods which develop. Tan, pear-shaped pods burst open to reveal clusters of black seeds resembling blackberries, hence the common name. They are persistent thru the winter and are attractive in fresh or dried flower arrangements. Formerly known as Belamcanda chinensis. Grows 2-3’ tall and 9-24” wide. Zone: 5-10
**PERENNIALS**

*Iris ensata | Japanese iris*

A rhizomatous beardless perennial iris that grows in slowly expanding clumps. Cultivars come in single, double and peony flowered forms in a wide range of colors including shades of blue, lavender, violet-red, pink and white. Blooms early to mid-summer (later than both bearded and Siberian iris). Grows 2-4’ tall and 18-24” wide. Zone: 4-9

1 gallon ............. $8

*Iris pseudacorus | yellow flag*

A rhizomatous, beardless wetland iris. Bright yellow flowers (3-4”), with a darker yellow zone and violet veining on the fall, bloom in late spring to early summer on rigid, upright stalks. Performs best in acidic, saturated, moisture-retentive soils. Thrive in standing water (to 12” deep) and naturalizes via rhizomes to form large colonies. Grows 3-5’ tall and 2.5’ wide. Zone: 5-9

1 gallon ............. $8

*Iris pseudata ‘Yarai’ | pseudata iris*

Pseudata irises are a cross between *Iris pseudacorus* and *Iris ensata*. This tall plant will bring height to your garden with a unique peach blend flowers that have deep purple veining. Deer and rabbit resistant. Great for rain gardens! Grows 26-30” tall and 44-48” wide. Zone: 4-9

1 gallon ............. $8

*Iris versicolor ‘Purple Flame’ | Northern blue flag*

In late spring to early summer, *Iris versicolor* produces stems containing several striking blue, 3-4” flowers with a prominent yellow blotch on 2-3’ tall plants. Its sword-like, upright foliage is an attractive accent to the summer garden. In addition to wet conditions, blue flag grows well in average soil and filtered shade to sun. Blue flag makes an excellent focal point in a small pond or can be used in an area that is too wet for other garden plants. Grows 2-3’ tall and wide. Zone: 2-9

1 gallon ............. $8

*Lamprocapnos spectabilis | bleeding heart*

A common, old garden favorite for many years. It is native to Japan. This is a late spring blooming perennial which typically grows to 24-36” tall and to 18-24” wide. Nodding, puffy, heart-shaped, rose-pink flowers with protruding white inner petals begin bloom in spring before the leaves emerge. Flowers dangle downward at regular intervals beneath long arching stems. Compound, bipinnate green leaves. Formerly known as *Dicentra spectabilis*. Grows 2-3’ tall and 18-36” wide. Zone: 3-9

1 gallon ............. $10

*Lamprocapnos spectabilis Valentine® | bleeding heart*

A new spin on an old favorite! If you love the classic look of old-fashioned bleeding hearts but are looking for an updated color palette, try this new red flowering selection. Much like the species, this variety also grows quickly to form a robust clump of deep green foliage topped with arching flower stems in late spring. When the foliage is emerging in spring, it has a tinge of pretty purple color to it. The flower stems are deep red and the large, puffy heart-shaped flowers are bright red with a white tip. They dangle romantically from the leafless stems over a period of many weeks. The plant remains attractive after it is finished blooming until it goes summer dormant. If plants are kept well-watered during the spring, dormancy may be delayed until late summer or early fall. Formerly known as *Dicentra spectabilis*. Grows 30” tall and wide. Zone: 3-9

1 gallon ............. $10
**PERENNIALS**

**Leucanthemum x superbum ‘Mt. Hood’ | shasta daisy**

Tons of large, double flowers cover this mounding plant, with delicate slender white petals around a creamy yellow center. Reblooms in waves that cover the spent flowers of the previous bloom, extending the flowering season while keeping a tidy appearance. A perfect addition to sunny borders, containers, or cutting gardens. Grows 16” tall and wide. Zone: 5-9

| 1 gallon | $8 |

**Liatris microcephala | dwarf blazing star**

An exceptional, compact native with fine-textured, deep green grassy leaves. Dwarf blazing star sends up numerous spikes with tassel-like rosy purple flowers in August and September. Unique to the genus, the flowers open from top to bottom on the spike in a slow unfurling of brilliant color. Excellent as a cut flower. Tolerant of clay and drought, very low maintenance. Grows 18-24” tall and 12-18” wide. Zone: 4-7

| 1 gallon | $8 |

**Liatris spicata | blazing star**

Tallest of the genus with upright spikes bearing pinkish-purple tassels in July and August. One of the best garden performers! An excellent cut flower and a magnet for butterflies, bees, rare moths and hummingbirds. Deer resistant! Grows 2-4’ tall. Zone: 3-8

| 1 gallon | $8 |

**Lilium formosanum | formosa lily**

With fragrant clusters of up to a dozen large, trumpet-shaped pure white flowers perched atop towering stems, this magnificent lily’s strong profile delivers luminous late season blooms to the perennial border. After the blossoms are spent, the old stalks turn upward and look compelling in the winter garden or a dried bouquet. Grows 4-7’ tall and 2-3’ wide. Zone: 5-8

| 1 gallon | $8 |

**Lobelia cardinalis | cardinal flower**

Clump-forming habit with brilliant red flower spikes set against green and purple-bronze colored foliage. Each individual spike of scarlet flowers opens from bottom to top and stays in bloom for several weeks. A favorite of hummingbirds. Makes an excellent cut flower. A real showstopper! Grows 2-4’ tall and 2’ wide. Zone: 3-8

| 1 gallon | $8 |

**Lobelia siphilitica | blue cardinal flower**

Blue cardinal flower is an upright perennial which produces long-lasting spikes of bright blue flowers atop a finely toothed, lance-shaped foliage from later summer to mid-fall. This is an extremely hardy, low care plant that adds architectural interest to the late summer garden. Grows 2-3’ tall and 12-18” wide. Zone: 4-9

| 1 gallon | $8 |

**Lysimachia lanceolata | lance-leaved loosestrife**

Lance-leaved loosestrife is a quiet plant, settling along garden borders and along hillsides and at the base of trees or shrubs. Throughout the summer, the diminutive flowers twinkle and bloom a bright yellow. This plant is tough-as-nails, heat tolerant, and steadily spreads its rhizomes, covering the ground and suppressing weeds while supporting pollinators and wildlife. It’s easy to grow, delightful all year round, and is the living embodiment of ‘green mulch’. Grows 1-2’ tall and wide. Zone: 4-8

| 1 gallon | $8 |
**Mertensia virginica** | Virginia bluebells

One of the most beautiful species of spring ephemerals are Virginia bluebells (*Mertensia virginica*). Bluebells enjoy rich, well-drained soils where they can form large colonies over time. Growing fast, the flower shoots quickly give way to some of the most beautiful flowers east of the Mississippi. The flowers start off pink and gradually turn over to their famous shade of light blue as they mature. Bees, especially female bumblebees that fly in early spring, will often be seen visiting the flowers. Only the largest bees have the ability to push their way up the tube. The real champions of bluebell pollination are butterflies and moths. It is stunning to watch them perch delicately on the rim of the flower. A colony of bluebells is truly an amazing sight to behold! The blooms will last for many weeks in early spring (April and May) and will go dormant by mid-summer. Virginia Bluebells prefer soils typical of a woodland – a little on the wet side. Grows 2’ tall. Zone: 3-8

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**Monarda didyma** ‘Pardon My Pink’ | beebalm

No room for the tall, bushy, traditional bee balm in your garden? We gotcha covered! Reaching just a foot tall at maturity, this compact selection forms a bushy, well-branched clump of deep green, glossy foliage. From mid through late summer, cheerful true medium pink flowers sit just at the top of the foliage. Though the plant may be dwarf, the flowers are the same size as taller selections, measuring a full 2½-3” across. They add a bright splash of color to the border in high summer. This selection also offers good resistance to powdery mildew, a problem with many older bee balms. Just provide good air circulation, sunshine, and plenty of water and these plants will thrive! Fun fact – growing monarda near tomatoes in the garden is said to improve the health and flavor of the tomatoes. Grows 10-12” tall and wide. Zone: 4-8

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**Monarda didyma** ‘Pardon My Purple’ | beebalm

Tuck this sweet and petite perennial into the front of your flower border where it will create a colorful edge of fuchsia purple flowers in high summer. Butterflies adore it! The aromatic foliage smells like mint when crushed and is often used to flavor teas. Fun fact – *Monarda didyma* has a long history of being used by some tribes of Native Americans as a medicinal plant to cure skin infections, minor wounds and even excessive cases of gas. Grows 10-12” tall and wide. Zone: 4-8

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**Monarda didyma** Sugar Buzz® ‘Cherry Pops’ | beebalm

In midsummer, ‘Cherry Pops’ forms a solid dome of cherry red, 2-2½” flowers on strong, well-branched stems. The dark green foliage forms an upright clump that will fill out containers nicely but won’t run all over the garden. It displays above average resistance to powdery mildew. Grows 16-24” tall and 26” wide. Zone: 4-8

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**Nepeta x faassenii** ‘Walker’s Low’ | catmint

Soft, fragrant, gray-green foliage with sprays of large, distinct bluish-purple flowers from April to October. Compact, prolific and beautiful! Named for English garden Walker’s Low. Grows 18” tall and 12-18” wide. Zone: 5-9
PERENNIALS

Oenothera (Gaura) lindheimeri ‘Whirling Butterflies’ | Lindheimer’s beeblossom

Features arching red stems, pink flower buds and 4-petaled snow white flowers which appear in long, terminal, wand-like panicles above the foliage over a very long late spring to autumn bloom period. Flowers open only a few at a time, and dance in the wind like butterflies, hence the cultivar name. Differs from the species Gaura lindheimeri by being more compact and more floriferous with flowers being a brighter white. Narrow lance-shaped leaves are sometimes spotted with maroon. Grows 3-4’ tall. Zone: 5-9

Oenothera (Gaura) lindheimeri ‘Siskiyou Pink’ | Lindheimer’s beeblossom

Wine-red buds opening to rose pink flowers with white stamens. Shorter than other varieties with darker foliage. Occasional white flowers will appear, but they are few. The stems culminate in racemes of orchid-like flowers that open a few at a time giving the plant the added bonus of a long blooming period. Grows 18-24” tall and 12-18” wide. Zone: 5-9

Pachysandra procumbens | Allegheny spurge

An attractive native groundcover for shady areas. Fragrant, white flower spikes appear in spring, later becoming camouflaged by a new flush of gorgeous, crisp green foliage. Leaves have a scalloped margin and take on an attractive pale silver mottling. Very deer resistant. Grows slowly so it won’t take over. Great alternative to English ivy, Vinca or Liriope. Grows 6-12” tall and 12-24” wide. Zone: 5-9

Penstemon ‘Onyx and Pearls’ | beardtongue

Named after two polar opposite colors of gemstones, onyx is in reference to its dark foliage and pearls refers to its soft lavender flowers with white interiors. From a distance, the flowers look white. This beauty takes the heat and humidity in stride but is also very cold hardy. It continues to provide terrific color in the landscape all season long. Penstemons are very drought tolerant perennials that are easy to grow and are rarely bothered by insects or diseases. Plant them in full sun and watch as hummingbirds feast on their delicious nectar. Grows 42” tall and 38-42” wide. Zone: 3-8

Phlox divaricata ‘Blue Moon’ | woodland phlox

Selected for outstanding flower color and very full flower petals. Bears many fragrant, 5-petaled flowers with the arrival of spring. Foliage is lance shaped and medium green. A long-lived, carefree native groundcover that will naturalize over time. Thrives in rich, shady, and moist soil. Appreciates a light layer of mulch. Grows 12-18” tall and 8-12” wide. Zone: 3-9

Phlox paniculata | garden phlox

With its showy, sweetly fragrant flowers and long blooming season throughout the summer into early fall, garden phlox is a classic and considered by many as the backbone of summer borders. Their full round heads of white, lavender, pink, rose, red, and bi-color blossoms sway attractively in the breeze, adding a gentle fragrance that is always welcome. Rich of nectar, they are visited by hummingbirds, butterflies and birds which adore them! And so should you! Grows 2-4’ tall and 2-3’ wide. Zone: 4-8

**Phlox stolonifera ‘Sherwood Purple’ | creeping phlox**

Mat-forming habit with masses of star-like, clear purple flowers with deep green foliage. A beautifully vibrant groundcover that will bring excitement to the shade or woodland garden! A valuable early nectar source for pollinators. Grows 6-10’ tall and 2’ wide. Zone: 4-8

**Pityopsis graminifolia | narrowleaf silkgrass**

A native, evergreen wildflower in the Asteraceae family. This is a tough, vigorous, evergreen ground cover that does poorly only if soils are too rich and damp. Will grow in both fine and medium-textured soils, however, it does not grow in a course (clay) soil. Its silvery-green, grass-like leaves and tendency to colonize make it useful as a foreground plant and a ground cover. Its bright, daisy-like flowers are most abundant in full sun. For a neat appearance, cut back just before new leaves emerge, in February. Nectar in the flowers attracts butterflies and bees. Members of the genus *Pityopsis* supports specialized bees. Grows 12-18” tall and wide. Zone: 5-9

**Pycanthemum flexuosum | Appalachian mountain mint**

An aromatic, summer blooming, herbaceous perennial that produces silvery white, globular flowers on sturdy, upright stems. Blooming over a long period, flowers are prominently displayed above clean green foliage from summer into fall. A good soil stabilizer, this species spreads moderately via underground stem. Foliage develops an attractive red tinge in autumn. A larval host plant for the Gray Hairstreak Butterfly. Incorporate along the perennial border, rain garden, or near the vegetable garden to entice pollinators. Grows 2-3’ tall and 3-4’ wide. Zone: 6-8

**Ratibida pinnata | grey-head coneflower**

A coarse plant featuring pinnately divided leaves (to 5”) on stiff stems. Flowers have a dull-gray central disk that smells of anise when bruised. Below the disk are 3-7, downward pointing, bright yellow ray flowers (to 3”). Blooms throughout summer. Native to central NA. Average, medium moisture, well-drained soils. Tolerates poor, dry soils. Grows 3-5’ tall and 2’ wide. Zone: 3-8

**Rohdea japonica | Japanese sacred lily**

Rohdeas are great woodland plants where they can be used as a groundcover, to edge walkways or as specimen plants. They’re evergreen through zone 6 and will survive even further north, but the foliage will die back each winter. Give them the same kind of conditions as hostas; preferably a well-drained, moist woodland soil. But they’re tough enough to grow in less than perfect conditions, including clay soils. Clumps can be divided in early spring. Grows 12” tall. Zone: 6-10  **SCBG sourced**

**Rubus calycinoides | creeping raspberry**

**PERENNIALS**

**Ruellia caroliniensis | Carolina wild petunia**

_Ruellia caroliniensis_ has leaves that are light green and tend to have a crowded appearance. Its purple flowers bloom in spring, summer, and fall. Even though wild petunia's flowers only last for a day, its long flowering period more than compensates. It is a butterfly larvae host plant and a food source for songbirds. Grows 1-3’ tall and 6-12” wide. Zone: 4-8

**Ruellia humilis | wild petunia**

This lovely plant isn’t actually a petunia (which are relatives of the tomato) but rather a member of the Acanthaceae family. Either way, the resemblance is striking. Standing about a foot in height, wild petunia is an excellent addition to a bed with other short plants. Blooming throughout the hottest, driest times of the summer, wild petunia is sure to please while other plants are withering away. It is quite a hardy species as well, handling most conditions you could throw at it, save for swampy soils and shade. In fact, it’s so hardy that it can be a bit aggressive, so keep an eye on where seedlings turn up. It does great as a ground cover, with a sidewalk or something to contain it. When mature, the seeds literally explode from the plant, traveling upwards of 10 feet! When in flower, wild petunia attracts a wide variety of insect pollinators, but the lavender blooms are especially attractive to long tongued bees and butterflies. It is also a butterfly larvae host plant. Grows 18-24” tall and wide. Zone: 4-8

**Salvia coccinea | scarlet sage**

_Salvia coccinea_ is perennial in warmer climates and annual where winter temperatures are below freezing. It can be grown as an annual to zone 4 and as a perennial in zones 9 and 10. It will sometimes survive as a perennial in zone 8 when winters are frost free. The bright red flowers are an inch long and arranged in loose whorls along the upright stem and bloom continuously from early summer to the first frost. It tolerates drought but will flower more abundantly with watering during dry spells. Scarlet sage is best grown in sandy, fertile soil but will tolerate clay soil with good drainage. Though it looks similar to _Salvia elegans_, which has edible flowers, the flowers of _Salvia coccinea_ are NOT edible. Crush a flower. If it smells like sage or grass it is _Salvia cocinea_, do not eat. If it smells like pineapple, it is _Salvia elegans_ and is edible. Grows 12-36” tall and 12-30” wide. Zone: 8-10

**Salvia leucantha | Mexican bush sage**

Maybe one of the most attractive salvias, it is prized by gardeners for its ornamental and showy velvety flower spikes produced from late summer to first frost. Ignored by deer and rabbits. Grows up to 4-6’ tall and wide. Zone: 8-10

**Salvia nemorosa ‘Bumbleberry’ | garden sage**

If you’ve ever had the opportunity to walk in a garden of Salvia in late spring, you know that bumblebees and other pollinators swarm to this perennial in droves. ‘Bumbleberry’ produces dark fuchsia pink flowers on dark wine purple calyces on a petite habit of attractive deep green foliage. The deep, intense color makes other pink Salvias pale in comparison. This cute sized package is perfect for the front of the border or grown in a container. Deer and rabbit resistant. Grows 10-12” tall and 12-14” wide. Zone: 3-8
**PERENNIALS**

**Salvia nemorosa ‘Snow Hill’ | garden sage**

Beautiful spikes of soft white flowers are accented by fragrant, gray-green foliage. Compact habit and problem free. Prefers average, clay or sandy, well-drained soils in full sun. Drought, heat and humidity tolerant. Shear after blooming to prompt fresh foliage and flowers. May need winter protection. May be used as a perennial border, rock gardens or in mass plantings. Grows 18” tall and 12-15” wide. Zone: 4-9

1 gallon ............... $8

**Sanguinaria canadensis | bloodroot**

A stemless, rhizomatous, native wildflower which blooms in early spring in rich woods and along streams. Typically spreads over time in the wild to form large colonies on the forest floor. Best massed in shaded areas of woodland, wildflower, native plant or rock gardens where plants can be left alone and allowed to naturalize. Each flower stalk typically emerges in spring wrapped by one palmate, deeply scalloped, grayish-green, basal leaf. As the flower blooms, the leaf unfurls. Each flower stalk produces a solitary, 2” wide, 8-10 petaled, 1.5” diameter, white flower with numerous yellow center stamens. Flowers open up in sun but close at night and are very short-lived (1-2 days). Leaves continue to grow in size after bloom and remain attractive until mid to late summer when the plant goes dormant. All parts of the plant exude a bright reddish-orange sap when cut, hence the common name. Sap was once used by Native Americans for dyes. Rootstock is caustic and poisonous if ingested but has been used medicinally for its antiseptic and emetic properties. Grows 6-9” tall 3-6” wide. Zone: 3-8

1 gallon ............... $10

**Saxifraga stolonifera | strawberry begonia**

*Saxifraga stolonifera* is commonly called strawberry begonia or strawberry geranium as plants spread by strawberry-like runners and have begonia/geranium-like leaves. It is, however, neither a begonia nor a geranium. It is an evergreen, stoloniferous, mat-forming perennial of the saxifrage family that is native to rocky cliff areas in China and Japan. If grown in the garden, it should be sited in a shady area where it will form an excellent shady ground cover. Plants form rosettes of long-stalked leaves that will typically rise to 8” tall and spread somewhat rapidly by thin, thread-like stolons to 24” wide. Rounded, dark green leaves have silver veining on top and pink-red undersides. From late spring to early summer, flower stems rise well-above the foliage to 18” tall bearing loose, airy panicles of asymmetrical white flowers, each flower having two large lower petals and 3-4 smaller upper petals. Another common name for this plant is mother of thousands in reference to the plantlets that form at the stolon tips. Plants may also be grown indoors in windows or hanging baskets as houseplants (baby plantlets that form at the ends of the thin drooping stolons are ornamentally attractive). Grows 6-18” tall and 1-2’. Zone: 6-9

1 gallon ............... $8

**Scabiosa ‘Butterfly Blue’ | pincushion flower**

A profusion of blue-purple pincushion flowers. A fantastic performer and butterfly magnet, flowering continuously from May to killing frost. Top ten container and sunny border plant and cut flower. Grows 12-15” tall and 10-12” wide. Zone: 5-10

1 gallon ............... $8

**Sedum SunSparkler® ‘Dazzleberry’ | stonecrop**

This brilliant new sedum lives up to its name, blooming earlier than most, with huge, brilliant raspberry colored flower clusters that are up to nine inches in diameter! Disease resistant foliage retains its fantastic smoky blue-grey color from spring through fall. Spreads to form colorful clumps. Evergreen in mild winter regions. These are terrific low-maintenance plants that always look their best. Grows 6-8” tall and 18” wide. Zone: 4-9

1 gallon ............... $8
**PERENNIALS**

*Sedum takesimense* ‘Nonsitnal’ Atlantis® | stonecrop

This is no ordinary sedum! You can’t help but stop and stare at this beautifully variegated groundcover stonecrop. Small, serrated leaves are dark green with very wide creamy yellow margins. From a distance, the margins are what catch your eye. You may notice that the creamy margins become tinged with pink blush tones with cold temperatures late in fall. A great choice for tucking into rock gardens or dry landscapes, or in combination container with succulents! Rabbit resistant. Grows 4-6” tall and 10-12” wide. Zone: 4-9

1 gallon ................. $8

*Sempervivum* x ‘Peggy’ | hens and chicks

Low, spreading plants with gracefully arcing stems are covered in round, smoky blue leaves. In late summer it is covered in dusky pink star-shaped flowers. Tough and easy to grow, it loves a hot dry location and thrives in containers and rock walls. Grows 12-18” tall and 10” wide. Zone: 3-9

1 gallon ................. $8

*Silene caroliniana* | wild pink

A tufted perennial wildflower with narrow lance-shaped leaves. In spring loose clusters of rosy pink flowers with dark centers rise above the foliage on slender stems. The floret bases are tubular and the petals are spreading and wedge shaped similar to phlox. Plants thrive in sunny or partially shaded gardens with well drained moist or dry soil. Grows 8” tall and 10-15” wide. Zone: 4-7

1 gallon ................. $8

*Sisyrinchium angustifolium* ‘Suwannee’ | blue-eyed grass

*Sisyrinchium angustifolium*, commonly called blue-eyed grass, is noted for its violet-blue flowers and branched flowering stems. Though its foliage is grass-like, the blue-eyed grasses belong to the iris family not the grass family. Bright blue flowers with yellow centers persist throughout the spring and summer. This selection has very nice bluish, evergreen foliage and is very versatile, tolerating sun or shade, moist or dry sites. Grows 8” tall and 12-18” wide, Zone: 6-9

1 gallon ................. $8

*Solidago stricta* | wand goldenrod

*Solidago stricta* has small, erect, bract-like leaves pressed upward against the stem, which give this goldenrod a wand-like appearance. It is native to sandy pine barrens and wet coastal plain areas from New Jersey to Texas. Narrow, erect, plume-like clusters (to 10” long) of yellow, daisy-like flowers bloom in August-October atop stems rising to 3-6’ tall. Goldenrods are attractive to bees and butterflies. Goldenrods have been wrongfully accused of causing hay fever which is actually an allergic reaction to wind-borne pollen from other plants such as ragweed. This species is commonly called wand-like goldenrod. Grows 3-6’ tall and 2-4’ wide. Zone: 5-9

1 gallon ................. $8

*Spigelia marilandica* | Indian pink

A clump-forming native found in moist woods and along stream banks. Features upward facing, trumpet-shaped, red flowers atop an 18” stiff stem. Each flower is yellow inside and flares at the top. Flowers in mid-spring and will repeat if deadheaded. Prefers moist, organically rich soils. Clumps improve with age. Poisonous if ingested. Grows 12-24” tall and 12-18” wide. Zone: 5-9

1 gallon ................. $10
**Stokesia laevis** | Stokes’ aster

A summer blooming perennial grown for many years for its beautiful flowers and ease of culture. Easy to grow in average to moist soils with good drainage. Because of its heat tolerance, it is widely grown in the south. Grows 12-18” tall and wide. Zone: 5-9

**Stokesia laevis ‘Honeysong Purple’** | Stokes’ aster

‘Honeysong Purple’ sports true royal purple flowers with a hint of red towards the center that darkens as it ages. The contrasting white stamens and purple-tinged stems add to its appeal. The individual flowers measure 4” across and have petals with deeply serrated edges. They are wonderful in fresh bouquets. The deep green foliage is neatly mounding. Stokesia is a native North American wildflower. It has been grown for many years for its beautiful flowers and ease of culture. Because of its heat tolerance, it is widely grown in the south. Blooming from midsummer to early fall (if deadheaded), it is a tremendous accent to yellow, pink, or white mums and other late bloomers. Deer and rabbit resistant. Grows 14” tall and 12-15” wide. Zone: 5-9

**Stylophorum diphyllum** | celandine poppy

Also known as wood poppy, this attractive woodland plant will grow well in zones 4-8 in with little to no care in rich woodland soils. It can tolerate drier, sunnier sites with some care. Imagine these bright yellow poppies next to some blue Jacob’s ladder or *Mertensia*, pinkish trout lily or white trillium in a spring, woodland garden — a welcome, well-deserved sight in April after a long winter. After seeds drop out of its large, hairy pods, celandine poppy will go dormant. Grows 12-18” tall and 9-12” wide. Zone: 4-8

**Symphyotrichum elliottii** | Elliott’s aster

Similar to *A. tataricus*, the large green basal leaves give rise to giant 6-8’ tall spikes. In late fall (October, November for us), the clumps are topped with a spectacular show of 1” pink-purple daisies. *S. elliottii* is a stoloniferous species native to fresh and brackish marshes from Virginia through Florida, although it grows easily in typical dry garden soil. Grows 6’ tall. Zone: 7-10

**Tiarella** | foamflower

Foamflowers are commonly found in the woods of eastern North America, but not nearly often enough in gardens. Excellent selection for shaded areas of rock gardens, woodland gardens, border fronts, naturalized plantings or moist areas along streams or ponds. Mass for an attractive groundcover. They are easy to grow and many will spread when given moist soil high in organic matter and shade. Grows 6-12” tall and wide. Zone: 4-9

Available: ‘Fancy Trails,’ ‘Brandywine’

**Tradescantia x andersoniana ‘Red Cloud’** | hairystem spiderwort

Large three-petaled purple-red flowers with yellow stamens against bright green foliage create a lush mound in rock garden, border or container. Flowers last a day, but non-stop buds continue for weeks. Easy care; requires no deadheading. Thrives in moist soil. Grows 15-18” tall and 18-24” wide. Zone: 3-9
**PERENNIALS**

*Tricyrtis hirta ‘Miyazaki Hybrids’ | toad lily*

Wonderfully arching, hairy stems support the green, lance-shaped leaves which are arranged in a ladder-like fashion. Beginning in late summer, white, orchid-like flowers heavily spotted with purple appear all along the stems. They are a welcome site considering most other plants are finished for the season by this time. Plant toad lily near the front of the border or along pathways where its unique flowers can be viewed at close range. Grows 36” tall and 18” wide. Zone: 4-8

*Trillium grandiflorum | great white trillium*

*Trillium grandiflorum*, commonly known as or wood lily, is a simple, graceful perennial that is one of the most familiar and beloved of the spring woodland wildflowers in eastern North America, native to rich woods and thickets. Leaves, petals and sepals all come in groups of three. From an underground rhizome, a stout, unbranched, naked stem rises in spring to 8-18” tall topped by an apical whorl of three prominently veined, ovate to egg-shaped, green leaves (each typically to 3-4” long but sometimes to 6”). From the center of the leaf whorl emerges a single flower in April-May on an erect to leaning stalk rising above the leaves to 2-3” tall (pedunculate). Each flower (to 3 1/2” across) has three flaring, ovate, wavy-edged, white petals subtended by three smaller green sepals. Flower petals are reflexed at the tips. Flowers acquire pink tones with age. Flowers give way to berry-like capsules. Seeds are disbursed by ants. Foliage will usually die to the ground by late summer, particularly if soils are allowed to dry. Additional common names for this trillium include large-flowered trillium and wake-robin. Grows 12-18” tall and 9-12” wide. Zone: 7-10

*Trillium recurvatum | prairie trillium*

*Trillium recurvatum* is a simple, graceful perennial that is one of the most familiar and beloved of the spring woodland wildflowers. Leaves, petals and sepals all come in groups of three. This species sometimes commonly called bloody butcher. An unbranched, naked stem is topped by three, evenly spaced, lanceolate to rounded, dark green, hosta-like leaves (4” long) narrowing to short petioles (stems). Leaves are mottled with purple. The flower (1.75” high) features purple to brownish-purple, erect and clawed petals with three reflexed (turned down) sepals and appears stalkless atop the center of the three-leaf whorl. A clump-forming plant with stems arising from thick, underground rhizomes which will spread slowly if left undisturbed. Foliage will usually die to the ground by mid-summer, particularly if the soil is allowed to dry out. Grows 12-18” tall and 9-12” wide. Zone: 7-10

*Tulbaghia violacea | society garlic*

Plants have good heat and drought tolerance, but generally appreciate consistent moisture during the growing season. Plants will grow in part shade, but with decreased flowering. It somewhat resembles garlic chives (*Allium tuberosum*) in appearance. Flowers and leaves are edible (mild garlic flavor) and may be used in soups and salads. Grows 12-24” tall and 9-12” wide. Zone: 7-10

*Vernonia lettermanii ‘Iron Butterfly’ | ironweed*

‘Iron Butterfly’ has lovely fine foliage like *Amsonia hubrichtii* and is a compact, well-branched and vigorous plant. In late summer it is covered with true purple flowers that attract plenty of butterflies. Found in rocky flood plains, *Vernonia lettermanii* is very tolerant of hot dry locations, yet can withstand brief periods of flooding. Grows 30-36” tall and wide. Zone: 4-9
**PERENNIALS**

**Vernonia noveboracensis | New York ironweed**

A superb and robust garden plant, *Vernonia noveboracensis* is a tall, clump-forming perennial boasting loosely branched clusters, 3-4” across, of tiny, fluffy, intense purple, finely petaled flowers in late summer and early fall. Each glorious flower head may consist of 30-50 flowers. They give way to fluffy, rusty seed clusters that are devoured by hungry birds. As a tall, narrow plant, this plant is perfect for the back of the border or tight spaces. Grows 4-7’ tall and 2-4’ wide. Zone: 5-8

1 gallon .............. $8

![full sun](image)

![butterflies](image)

**Veronica spicata ‘Rotfuchs’ RED FOX | speedwell**

Red Fox Veronica’s fuchsia-red spikes are offset by its bright green foliage, creating a vibrant statement in the late season garden. The tall, arching flowers shoot upwards from dense mounds of foliage. Gorgeous in perennial borders and when cut for bouquets. Deer and rabbit resistant. Grows 12-18” tall and wide. Zone: 3-8

1 gallon .............. $8

![sun](image)

![butterflies](image)

**Viola pedata | bird’s foot violet**

Commonly called bird’s foot violet because its leaves are shaped like a bird’s foot, it is a bit fussier than the rest of the violets but is well worth the trouble! The soil needed for *Viola pedata* must be well-drained, otherwise the plant could rot; preferably sandy soils, and grows best in full sun to partial shade. *Viola pedata* needs to be kept free of weeds and other aggressive plants so as not to be crowded out. It’s a short-lived perennial, but it will self-seed readily. Spring is the typical bloom time, but because of the early bloom time, it’s not uncommon to see many *Viola* species bloom again in the early fall. Grows 3-6” tall and wide. Zone: 4-8

¾ gallon .............. $8

![sun](image)

![butterflies](image)

**Zephyranthes atamasco | Atamasco lily**

Blooming early spring to early summer, the lily-like white flowers sit atop leafless stalks above a tuft of grass-like bright green leaves. Also called rain lily, it typically blooms after a rain shower. It is lovely in mass plantings and also works well in lawns as it can be mowed. Grows 6”-2’ tall and 1-2’ wide. Zone: 7-10

1 gallon .............. $8

![sun](image)

![butterflies](image)

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2021 is the Year of Monarda!

*Monarda* is a genus that has a long history of being used as a medicinal herb. As the common name Bee Balm implies, it has also been used to soothe bee stings.

But did you know the Oswego Indian tribe used this plant to make an herbal tea and they taught the early American settlers how to do so as well? This just happened to come in very handy following the Boston Tea Party. As the settlers revolted against the British tax on tea, they drank tea made from Monarda instead, thus thumbing their noses at the British and their taxes.

Monarda is a member of the mint family and consists of multiple species, most of which are hardy perennials and all of which are native to certain regions of North America. Summertime flowering on all these species is quite attractive to humans and pollinators.

Monarda brings a lot of charm and interest to the garden. En masse plantings in naturalized areas are a showstopper and create a high-traffic area for butterflies, hummingbirds, and bees.

Enjoy these as specimen plants paired with your favorite summer-into-fall bloomers in the middle of the garden. When they are in full flower (with a few to spare), you can pick a few flowers and leaves to make a batch of iced Bee Balm tea and watch the garden grow. Or dry some and save it for hot Oswego tea on a cold winter’s night!

*Provided as an educational service of the National Garden Bureau. [https://ngb.org/year-of-the-monarda/](https://ngb.org/year-of-the-monarda/)*
**Bignonia capreolata | crossvine**

A show-stopping native, cross vine is a fast growing, self-clinging, woody vine with a profusion of fragrant, trumpet shaped flowers in bright shades of orange, yellow or red. It is practically smothered in large clusters of colorful blossoms in mid-spring. Hummingbirds love them! Grows 35-50’ high and 6-9’ wide. Zone: 5-9

1 gallon ............................. $10

![sun] ![part shade] ![full shade] ![N] SC native butterflies hummingbirds

**Clematis ‘Diamond Ball’ | clematis**

Add some icy cool to your summer garden! The cool white-blue flowers are round or semi-spherical in shape and reach 4-5” in diameter. This prolific bloomer flowers on both old and new wood, and blooms from June through August. “Feet in the shade, head in the sun” is the old maxim for successfully growing clematis, so plant it where the vine gets sunshine, but the roots stay cool. You can accomplish this with mulch, or by shading the root zone with a nearby shrub or perennial. Grows 5-6’ high and 2-3’ wide. Zone: 4-8

quart pot ............................. $14

![sun] ![part shade]

**Clematis ‘Zojogo’ Jolly Good™ | clematis**

Abundant light purple flowers with magenta undertones cover this clematis all summer long. Creamy white stamens provide charming contrast. This Jackmanii hybrid is a vigorous grower yet maintains a nice compact size that is perfect for training on fences or trellises. It flowers on new wood so you simply prune it back to two feet each spring. Grows 6-7’ high and 2-3’ wide. Zone: 4-9

quart pot ............................. $14

![sun] ![part shade] ![butterflies]

**Clematis x ‘Krakowiak’ Pink Mink® | clematis**

Now everyone can grow clematis! Easy to grow and lots of flowers, Pink Mink™ hits the mark head on with an abundance of bright pink-on-pink blooms from early summer to early fall. Prune hard to 18” in late winter and fertilize. This variety blooms on new wood, and so should be pruned in late winter. Leave at least two pairs of buds on each stem. Grows 9-10’ high and 12’ wide. Zone: 4-9

quart pot ............................. $14

![sun] ![part shade]

**Clematis ‘Zosp’ Sparky® Blue | clematis**

Finally - a super-floriferous, easy-care clematis that growers can ship in bloom for spring sales! We selected the Sparky® series of clematis for this reason, and for their unique flower forms, delicate foliage, and appealing cottage-garden colors. Plants should be grown with some support but are easy to ship and sell in bloom. The primary bloom time for these Atragene-type clematis is mid-late spring, with reblooming coming throughout the summer. Grows 6-8’ high and 2’ wide. Zone: 5-8

quart pot ............................. $14

![sun] ![part shade]

**Clematis armandii ‘Snow Drift’ | evergreen clematis**

A vigorous clematis, bearing a profusion of sweetly scented, star-shaped pure white flowers from March to April. It’s perfect for growing against a sunny west or south-facing wall. Evergreen, it retains its glossy mid-green leaves throughout the year. Grows 25-40’ high and 15-30’ wide. Zone: 5-9

3 gallon ............................. $32

![sun] ![part shade] ![butterflies] SC native

**Gelsemium sempervirens ‘Margarita’ | Carolina jessamine**

A showy evergreen vine with glossy fine-textured foliage. Native to the southeastern United States and Central America. The large yellow flowers in early spring are fragrant and eye-catching from a distance. This selection is reportedly more cold-tolerant than the species. Also tolerant of drought, heat, humidity and poor soil. Deer resistant. Vines to 18’ tall and 12’ wide.

2 gallon ............................. $8

![sun] ![part shade] ![butterflies] SC native
**VINES**

**Hydrangea (Decumaria) barbara | climbing hydrangea**

Up to 6” wide, fragrant, slightly rounded, white flower clusters arch away from their structure on semi-lax stems showing off numerous small white flowers that attract bees and butterflies. The dark green glossy foliage creates a strong contrast to the brilliant white flowers. This native climbing hydrangea is typically found growing where soils are consistently moist in shaded to filtered shade conditions. Grows 20’ tall. Zone: 6-9

1 gallon.............$16

**Lonicera sempervirens ‘Major Wheeler’ | coral honeysuckle**

This selection features profuse red trumpet flowers in late spring and keeps flowering all summer long, especially with a post-bloom trim. And, foliage remains clean throughout the growing season. A real treat for hummingbirds. Grows quickly. Prefers average, well-drained soils. Vines 8’ tall and 10’ wide. Zone: 4-9

2 gallon.............$8

**Schizophragma hydrangeoides ‘Moonlight’ | false hydrangea vine**

‘Moonlight’ *Schizophragma* is better than your average false hydrangea vine, thanks to its combination of beautiful silver foliage and large white blooms. Ideal for brightening up shady walls and tree trunks, it is always in demand by discriminating landscape designers. Grows 40-50’ tall and 6-9’ wide. Zone: 5-9

1 gallon.............$12

**Schizophragma hydrangeoides ‘Rose Sensation’ | false hydrangea vine**

Bigger flowers. Elegant and distinctive, Rose Sensation™ *Schizophragma* is the perfect choice for gardeners who want something a little different in their landscapes. This is a showier variety with larger deeper pink sepals in June and July. Grows 40-50’ tall and 6-9’ wide. Zone: 5-9

1 gallon.............$12

**PLANTING SUPPLIES**

**Potting Soil**

Happy Frog® Potting Soil is a nutrient-rich growing media for use in containers. It is amended with soil microbes that help improve root efficiency and encourage nutrient uptake. Located at the checkout for easy loading.

2 cu.ft. bag...........$14
ANNUALS

Angelonia Angelissa
Purple
Rose
White

Begonia
Ambassador Series
Senator Series
Viking Series
Viking XL Series
Viking Explorer Series

Calibrachoa Calipetite™
Pink
Mid Blue
Red
White
Yellow

Coleus
Party Time™ Series
Stained Glass Works™ Burgundy
Wedding Train
Superfine Rainbow Series
Fairway Seires

Geranium

Gomphrena
Gnome Series
Ping Pong Series

Lantana
SunDance Red
SunDance Yellow
SunDance White
Miss Huff
Orange Bicolor
Pink
Homestead Purple

Marigold
Proud Mari Orange
Pround Mari Yellow

Mercardonia ‘Magic Carpet Yellow

Petchoa SuperCal®
Blue
Royal Red
Rose
Light Yellow
Pink
Purple
Lavendar Star
Snowberry White
Terracotta

Petchoa SuperCal® Premium
Cinnamon
Bordeaux
French Vanilla
Caramel Yellow
Sunray Pink
Purple Dawn

Torenia
Little Kiss Blue
Little Kiss Rose Picotee

SunPatiens®
Vigorous Shell Pink
Vigorous Red
Vigorous Pink Kiss
Vigorous Sweeetheart White
Compact Blush Pink
Compact Rose Glow
Compact Electric Orange
Compact Hot Coral
Compact Lilac
Compact Purple
Compact Royal Magenta
Compact White
Compact Orchid Blush
Compact Deep Red
Compact Hot Pink

Vinca
Virtuosa Series
Tattoo Blueberry
Tattoo Black Cherry
Tattoo Raspberry
Tattoo Tangerine

Zinna
Profusion Series
Profusion Double Series

4 inch pots $4

6 inch pots $6

1 gallon pot $8
VEGETABLES and HERBS

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Mark your calendars for the Fall 2021 Plant Sale!

**Contingent on COVID-19 guidelines. We will continue to follow guidelines set forth by the CDC and Clemson University.**
Can I call in my order?
The plant sale is online only, requiring scheduled curb-side pickup. Phone orders and delivery are not available.

When does the online sale start?
The pre-sale will be open for Friends of the Garden on 4/5. If you are currently a Friend, you will receive email communication regarding the sale, along with the link to the sale site. Please contact Beth Scheider (bschne4@clemson.edu) if you do not receive an email 48 hours before the sale.

If you would like to become a Friend of the Garden, you can join online at: https://iamatiger.clemson.edu/giving/scbg. The public online sale will begin on 4/12, and we will post the link to the online store on our website and Facebook page prior to the sale.

Will I get a confirmation for my order?
Yes. You will receive an order confirmation email shortly after placing your order. Once your order is ready for pick up you will receive a fulfillment email with instructions to schedule a pickup time.

How do I schedule my pickup?
You will receive an email notification when your order is ready for pickup to schedule a pickup time. Pick up times will be available Monday-Friday, 9am-2pm. Orders must be picked up with 7 days of receiving the fulfillment email.

How do I pick up my order?
Once your pick-up time is set up, you will drive to the SCBG nursery complex for contactless pick-up. Please remain in your car and one of our staff members will safely greet you and verify your order. All Garden buildings, nursery complex, and restrooms will remain closed during the curb side pick-up.

What if I can't make my scheduled pick-up time?
If you have issues with your pick-up time, please notify us within 24 hours before your scheduled time. If we do not hear from you, your order will be returned to inventory 24 hours after your scheduled time. We do not have the space or capacity to accommodate early or late pick-ups or to deliver orders.

What if I need to cancel my order or return a plant?
Under the current circumstances, all plant sales must be final. No refunds, returns, or exchanges are allowed. If you have concerns about your plant material, please notify us at pick up.

How do I get more specific information about the plants you are offering?
Basic plant information will be provided in the online store descriptions. Once is is available, you can view our digital plant sale catalog (https://www.clemson.edu/public/scbg/events/plant-sale.html) for an in-depth description. You can also visit the Clemson HGIC website for landscaping and gardening information (https://hgic.clemson.edu/).

Do I get to select the specific plant I want?
You can choose the species and variety via our online store, however, to respect social distancing, all specific plants will be selected by our talented horticulture staff the morning of your scheduled pickup. You will not be able to browse the nursery. We are taking steps to ensure all plants are happy & healthy prior to pick up.

I had an item in my shopping cart, but I was not able to purchase it. What happened?
Plant quantities are limited. Guests must complete check out to ensure they secure their full order. Items left in the online shopping cart are not guaranteed until payment is processed.
Become a Friend of the Garden today!

As part of your membership, you’ll receive many great benefits, including:

- Advanced entry to the Fall and Spring Plant Sales
- A 10% discount in the Garden gift shop
- Invitations to members-only special events
- The Garden's Gate newsletter, mailed every season
- Monthly Friends e-mail updates on garden happenings and events
- Discounts on Garden education programs
- Reciprocal admission to nearly 300 other gardens in the United States, as part of the AHS Reciprocal Program
- At some giving levels, you’ll also enjoy a 10% discount in the gift shop at the Bob Campbell Geology Museum

Join online at: https://cualumni.clemson.edu/give/scbg
or pick up a membership envelope today! For more information on the Friends program, please contact Angel Perkins, Business Manager, at 864.656.3405 or visit our website.

SCBG GENERAL INFORMATION

GARDEN GROUNDS
Daily: sunrise til sunset

FRAN HANSON VISITOR’S CENTER
Visitor's Center, Gift Shop, and Art Gallery
Daily: 10 am – 5 pm;
closed Clemson University holidays
www.clemson.edu/scbg

BOB CAMPBELL GEOLOGY MUSEUM
Daily: 10 am – 5 pm;
closed Clemson University holidays
www.clemson.edu/geomuseum