Welcome to the Fall 2021 Plant Sale at the South Carolina Botanical Garden! We are so excited to be able to invite guests back to the nursery to shop 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. 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.

How to shop the sale:
- Arrive at any Garden entrance and follow the signs to the nursery
- Park outside the gate where staff will direct parking
- Come in and start shopping!
- There are a limited number of carts available but you are welcome to bring your own
- The Checkout Tents will gladly hold your purchases while you continue to shop
- When you are finished shopping the Checkout Tent will give you a ticket to take to the cashier, where we accept cash, check, and credit card
- Drive your car to the Checkout Tent and volunteers will load your plants for you
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*Please note that this catalog list is not a guarantee that all listed plants will be available. There may also be selections available that are not included in this catalog.*
**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.

### ‘Grace Albritton’

Late winter to early spring bloomer. Large, uniquely colored, fully double flowers. Flowers are white to rosy red and every shade in between with different degrees of variegation on the edges of the petals. Each flower on the same shrub can be different making this older camellia adored. Grows 10-12’ and 6-8’ wide. Zone: 7-9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3 gallon</th>
<th>$30</th>
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### ‘Greensboro Red’

Early spring bloomer. Large red, single to semi-double flowers make great cut flowers. Grows 10-12’ tall and 7-8’ wide. Zone: 7-10

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<th>3 gallon</th>
<th>$30</th>
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### ‘Gunsmoke’

Blooms in late winter, early spring. Huge, eye-catching (5-6”) semi-double bright red petals that surround bright yellow stamens. Grows 8-15’ tall and 4-8’ wide. Zone: 7-9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3 gallon</th>
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### ‘Lady Vansittart’

Amazing semi-double white and light pink flowers with random streaks and speckles of rosy pink from late winter to early spring. Grows 6-8’ tall and 4-6’ wide. Zone: 7-10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3 gallon</th>
<th>$30</th>
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### ‘Sadaharu Oh’

Late winter to early spring bloomer. Large (3-4”) semi-double flowers. Color can vary from deep rose pink to brilliant red edged in a thick or thin white border. Grows 8-10’ tall and 6-8’ wide. Zone: 7-9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3 gallon</th>
<th>$30</th>
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### ‘Seafoam’

Late winter, early spring bloomer. Medium to large (~4”) formal double pure white flowers. Grows 10-12’ tall and 6-8’ wide. Zone: 7-10

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<thead>
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<th>3 gallon</th>
<th>$30</th>
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</thead>
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### ‘Tricolor’

Late winter to early spring bloomer. Features interesting medium (3-4") semi-double blooms. Petals can range from white to pale shades of pink with red streaks. Grows 6-10’ tall and 4-6’ wide. Zone: 7-9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3 gallon</th>
<th>$30</th>
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**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.

‘Asakura’

This popular sasanqua camellia produces large, semi-double white flowers during April and May. The buds and young flowers have a slightest blush to the petal edge. While capable of growing 10 feet or more, it is great for hedging or as a container plant for the balcony. As with other sasanqua cultivars, it will tolerate a sunnier position than the japonica varieties. Grows 8-15’ tall and 8-10’ wide. Zone: 7-9

**‘Dream Weaver’**

A truly one of a kind and breathtaking fall bloomer! Produces an abundance of beautiful two-toned double flowers adorned with a deep pink to lavender-purple centers surrounded by white petals. Deer resistant, heat humidity and drought (when established) tolerant. Does best in a moist but well-drained soil rich in organic matter in partial shade with some shelter from the hot afternoon sun. Grows 6-8’ tall and 4-5’ wide. Zone: 7-9

**‘Showa-no-sakae’**

A moderate growing evergreen shrub that blooms fall to winter. Exquisite soft pink semi-double ruffled flowers with bright gold stamens emerge early to mid-season. Upright, slightly weeping branches display glossy, dark green foliage. Grows 5’ tall and 6’ wide. Zone: 7-10

**Camellia x williamsii ‘Jury’s Yellow’ | camellia**

This plant has a compact and upright growth habit and blooms over a long period in spring from mid to late season. Semi-double anemone type flowers are creamy colored with yellow stamens. Performance is best in semi-shade in sandy, slightly acidic soil with ample mulch and water. Grows 6-8’ tall and 4-6’ wide. Zone: 7-9
### CARNIVOROUS / BOG

**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 fifteen 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 ‘King Henry’ | venus fly trap**

Bred for it’s large sized traps, this is a monster of a Venus flytrap! In addition to the massive traps, ‘King Henry’ is a fast grower and quickly forms clumps that can be separated to grow your fly trap army. Under bright light the traps will reddish lightly. Grows 12” tall and 8” wide. Zone: 6-8

**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

**Sarracenia sp. | pitcher plant**

Unique pitcher plants! Grown from seed from our plants - parentage unknown. *Sarracenia* is a cold-hardy perennial native to the Eastern United States. They grow beautifully as container plants in a very sunny location or can be in the ground. In the winter they will die back but will come back in the spring. Grows 18-24” tall. Zone: 7-9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Sunlight Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calopogon tuberosus</td>
<td>$22</td>
<td>full sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dionaea muscipula ‘King Henry’</td>
<td>$14</td>
<td>full sun, part shade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drosera capensis</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>full sun, part shade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drosera filiformis</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>full sun, part shade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drosera tracyii</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>full sun, part shade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarracenia sp.</td>
<td>$16</td>
<td>full sun, part shade</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Sarracenia psittacina |** parrot pitcher plant

A small plant that usually keeps its pitchers tightly against the ground in a flat, prostrate rosette circle. The entire plant is brightly pigmented to attract prey. To help encourage prey to wander into the trap, the globose pitcher top is adorned with light-transmitting fenestrations. Since the trapping system is so different from other *Sarracenia*, this plant is considered a “lobster pot” carnivore instead of a pitfall trap. The flower is red, and the pitchers are variously pigmented. Some are mostly green with red venation; others are deeply flushed red throughout. Grows 6” tall. Zone: 5-9

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**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
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

Aronia melanocarpa ‘Viking’ | black chokeberry

A deciduous shrub with masses of white flowers followed by clusters of large black fruit that persist throughout the winter. Flowers earlier than other varieties. Lustrous dark glossy green foliage offers wonderful fall color. Highly adaptable and deer resistant. Excellent for mixed borders or as a naturalizing plant. Grows 4-6’ tall and wide. Zone:3-9

Buddleia Lo & Behold® ‘Pink Micro Chip’ | summer lilac

Lo & Behold® ‘Pink Micro Chip’ is the smallest member yet of this series of award-winning dwarf butterfly bush. It’s a tiny and tidy mound of orchid-pink flower spikes, with a cute pincushion-like habit that makes it perfect for including in perennial gardens. Earlier blooming than other butterfly bush, which means you get non-stop color from early summer clear through frost. Highly deer and rabbit resistant, too! A non-invasive butterfly bush to boot! Grows 18-24” tall and wide. Zone: 5-9

Buddleia ‘Miss Molly’ | summer lilac

With its intensely colored blooms and a refined habit, ‘Miss Molly’ is the queen of the summer garden. Its fragrant flowers are the closest to red of any butterfly bush and appear for months every summer without deadheading. This non-invasive variety thrives in hot climates. Butterflies and hummingbirds will find it as irresistible as you do! Grows 4-5’ tall and wide. Zone: 5-9

Buddleja x ‘Bicolor’ | butterfly bush

This hybrid cultivar was selected by Michael Dirr. ‘Bicolor’ is noted for producing both yellow and raspberry flowers within the same panicle. Blooms from late spring through summer often continuing into fall. Flowers are fragrant -- butterflies love them! Rabbits don’t like it. It is not a sterile cultivar and can seed readily into the landscape. Grows 6-8’ tall and 5-7’ wide. Zone: 6-9
**DECIDUOUS Shrubs**

**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

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

**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

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

**Calycanthus floridus Simply Scentsational® | sweetshrub**

Dense, rounded well-branched deciduous shrub with a profusion of 2-inch wide dark red flowers mid-spring to mid-summer. Highly fragrant twigs, leaves and flowers. Grows 3-9’ tall and 6-12’ wide. Zone: 4-9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>$16</td>
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</table>

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 gallon</td>
<td>$22</td>
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</table>

**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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 gallon</td>
<td>$34</td>
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**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

<table>
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</table>
DECIDUOUS Shrubs

*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

*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* 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

*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

*Forsythia koreana* ‘Sunny’ Flying Machine® | forsythia

One of the first plants to bloom in spring with cheerful yellow flowers and is super easy to grow. If you’re looking to add one of these springtime classics to your garden or landscape, consider one out of the ordinary, like Flying Machine. Its golden-orange flowers are positively enormous, making for a striking display on the plant. As they age, they spiral to the ground whole, creating a glowing carpet beneath the plant for an extended display you’ll look forward to every year. Grows 5-8’ tall and 4-6’ wide. Zone: 6-8
DECIDUOUS Shrubs

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

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

2021 is the year of the Hardy Hibiscus!

#yearofthehibiscus

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/

Hibiscus syriacus ‘SHIMCR1’ 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
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

Hypericum frondosum ‘Sunburst’ | St. John’s wort

Hypericum frondosum is a small, dense, upright, mounded deciduous shrub that is noted for its large showy golden yellow flowers and attractive blue-green foliage. It is native from Kentucky to North Carolina south to Georgia, Alabama and Texas. Blooms in June and July. Flowers give way to reddish-brown narrow ovoid fruit capsules that ripen in September and persist well into winter. Attractive exfoliating reddish-brown to purplish bark develops on mature stems. Foliage is semi-evergreen to evergreen in the southern part of its growing range. Grows 3-4’ tall and wide. Zone: 5-8

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 Mr. Poppins® | winterberry holly

Mr. Poppins® is a compact male selection, the ideal pollinator for Berry Poppins® and other early winterberry holly. Space-saving dwarf variety allows it to be tucked away in the landscape. Note: this male cultivar will not bear fruit but is essential for pollinating female varieties. Grows 3-4’ tall and wide. Zone: 3-9

Itea virginica Scentlandia® | 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
## DECIDUOUS Shrubs

### Lagerstroemia ‘Brew Ha Ha’ | dwarf crape myrtle

A dwarf deciduous shrub with vibrant huge bubblegum pink flowers over very dark green foliage. The contrast between the bright flowers and the foliage is stunning while in bloom in the late summer. Grows 2-2.5’ tall and wide. Zone: 6-9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>$16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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

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

### 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

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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### Physocarpus opulifolius 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

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

### Rhus aromatica ‘Gro-Low’ | fragrant sumac

A tough, fast growing groundcover deciduous shrub. Great for areas with poor dry soil. Tiny yellow flowers appear late spring to early summer. It has red fall color foliage. Grows 18” tall and spreads widely to 8 feet. Zone: 4-9

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

### 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

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 gallon</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**DECIDUOUS Shrubs**

*Salix humilis* | prairie willow
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A vibrant green shrub that adds a touch of emerald to any garden. It prefers to grow in full to part sun and is more drought tolerant than other species in the *Salix* genus. You will often find it growing and thriving in sandier/gravely soils. Butterfly larval host. Grows 6-12' tall. Zone: 4-8

*Styrax americanus* | American snowbell
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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 x hyacinthiflora* Scentara® Double Blue | lilac
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A deciduous shrub with an upright growing habit. A heavy bloomer with very fragrant cool purple double floret blooms that take on a blue tone in sunshine. It has excellent disease resistance. Grows 72-96” tall and wide. Zone: 2-8

*Viburnum acerifolium* | mapleleaf arrowwood
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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
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A slow-growing, upright, rounded 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 carlesii* Spice Baby™ | Koreanspice viburnum
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Compact and fragrant. With its fragrant spring blooms and attractive habit, compact Spice Baby™ Koreanspice viburnum brings greater versatility to this always-popular genus. Stronger growing than other compact varieties, it’s an ideal way to bring the intoxicating fragrance of Koreanspice viburnum to small spaces. Grows 3.5-5’ tall and wide. Zone: 4-8

*Viburnum dilatatum* Tandoori Orange® | linden viburnum
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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

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<th>Part shade</th>
<th>Full shade</th>
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**DECIDUOUS Shrubs**

*Viburnum nudum* 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

*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

*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

*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
DECIDUOUS Large Shrubs / Small Trees

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 palmatum ‘Katusra’ | Japanese maple
A lovely deciduous shrub, small tree with striking foliage season after season. Emerging golden-orange with pink edges in early spring, the delicate foliage of small 5-7 lobed leaves matures to bright green in the summer before turning brilliant shades of orange and yellow in the fall. Grows 10-12’ tall and wide. Zone: 5-9

Acer palmatum var. dissectum ‘Seriyu’ | Japanese maple
The only dissected cultivar that has an upright form. Deeply cut and dissected leaves are smaller than the leaves on most other dissectum cultivars. Leaves emerge light green with reddish tipped edges in spring, mature to medium green in summer and turn gold with orange and red hues in fall. Easily grown in moist, organically rich, slightly acidic, well-drained soils. Mulch helps retain soil moisture and keep roots cool. Avoid hot and dry sites. Grows to 10-15’ tall and 6-8’ wide. Zone: 5-8

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

Benthamidia (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

Benthamidia (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
Benthamidia japonica (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

Cercis canadensis | Eastern redbud
Beautiful deciduous garden tree valued for its profusion of rosy pink flowers that cloak the bare branches to bridge the gap between winter and spring! Heart-shaped foliage emerges as the blooms fade and turns yellow in autumn before dropping. A wonderful landscape specimen with a nicely rounded crown. Works well as a specimen tree, in small groups, and is attractive in naturalized settings. Grows 30’ tall and 35’ wide. Zone: 4-9

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

Cercis canadensis ‘The Rising Sun’ | redbud
Deciduous, often multi-trunked understory tree with a rounded crown, particularly noted for its stunning pea-like rose-purple flowers which bloom profusely on bare branches in early spring (March-April) before the foliage emerges. Heart-shaped deep apricot leaves appear and mature through shades of orange, gold and yellow with all colors present at once. Foliage turns a shade of lime green in the summer heat. Ideal specimen or accent plant. Grows 8-12’ tall and 8’ wide. Zone: 4-8

Cercis canadensis ‘Ruby Falls’ | weeping redbud
A lovely compact redbud tree with a weeping canopy that is perfect for a smaller-sized landscape. An excellent specimen plant with clusters of lavender-red, sweet pea-like blooms in spring. Small, semi-glossy, heart-shaped leaves turn yellow in fall. Grows 6-8’ tall and 5-6’ wide. Zone: 5-9

Cercis canadensis ‘Merlot’ | redbud
Perfect for smaller landscapes, this phenomenal hybrid has lustrous, dark purple leaves similar to Forest Pansy, but with Texas redbud in its genes. ‘Merlot’ offers excellent drought tolerance and thicker, glossier leaves that stand up to summer heat. Tight, dense, semi-upright habit. Bright lavender-pink flowers in spring. Grows 12-15’ tall and wide. Zone: 6-9
**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

**Magnolia ashei | Ashe’s magnolia**

An understory, spreading deciduous shrub or small tree with large (to 2’), light-green glossy leaves. Flowers in early summer with white jasmine scented blossoms up to 10” across. Grow in moist, well-drained, preferably acidic to neutral soil; does not tolerate wet feet. Grows 30’ tall and wide. Zone: 5-8

**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), 9-12 petaled, creamy white, waxy flowers (2-3” diameter) which appear in mid-spring and sometimes continue sporadically throughout the summer. Oblong-lanceolate shiny green foliage is silvery beneath. Cone-like fruits with bright red seeds mature in fall and can be showy. Grows 10-35’ tall and wide. Zone: 5-10

**Pinckneya bracteata | fevertree**

In earlier days, malaria and other fevers were treated at home with a medicine made from the inner bark of this deciduous, 30’ tall, North American native tree, giving it the common name “fevertree.” The unusual, open, coarse habit of growth and showy flowers make this a conversation piece in any yard. Use it as an accent in a sunny shrub border or as a specimen near the patio or deck. This is certainly a tree to consider when planning a yard due to the small size and pest resistance. Grows 15-20’ tall and 12-18’ wide. Zone: 7-9

**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

**Swida (Cornus) alterniflora Golden Shadows® | pagoda dogwood**

An ideal candidate to grace a spot of honor in your landscape. This dogwood has a distinctive horizontal branching growth habit which gives it a strong presence. Not to mention, the variegated leaves - bright yellow with a splotch of emerald green in the center. Lacy white blooms appear in the spring. Grows 10-12’ tall and wide. Zone: 3-8
**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 x freemanii* AUTUMN BLAZE | Freeman maple

*Acer x freemanii*, commonly called Freeman maple, is a hybrid of red maple (*A. rubrum*) and silver maple (*A. saccharinum*). The Freeman maple cultivars commonly sold in commerce today reportedly combine some of the best features of both parents, namely, solid structure, attractive form and showy fall color (from red maple) and adaptability and rapid growth (from silver maple). ‘Jeffersred’, sold under the trade name of AUTUMN BLAZE, is an older cultivar that was discovered by nurseryman Glenn Jeffers in the late 1960s. This is an upright, fast-growing, deciduous tree with ascending branching and a dense, broad-oval crown. Each medium green leaf is deeply cut with five pointed lobes. As the trade name suggests, the foliage turns into an autumn blaze of orange-red to scarlet-red fall color. Flowers and fruit for this hybrid are very sparse. Grows 50-55’ tall and 30-40’ wide. Zone: 3-8

*Betula nigra* | river birch

Attractive exfoliating bark is a wonderful backdrop for yellow fall color. One of the most adaptable and heat tolerant of all the birches. Thrives in moist areas but does well in drier areas. This clumping form is considered the more attractive form available. Grows 30-60’ tall and 20-50’ wide. Zone: 4-9

*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
**DECIDUOUS Trees**

**Ginkgo biloba | maidenhair tree, ginkgo**

Easily grown in average, medium moisture soil in full sun. Prefers moist, sandy, well-drained soils. Tolerant of a wide range of soil conditions, including both alkaline and acidic soils and compacted soils. Also tolerant of saline conditions, air pollution and heat. Adapts well to most urban environments. A dioecious species. Plant the male as the female is produces fruit that becomes messy and smells awful when it falls to the ground in the fall. Grows 50-80’ tall. Zone: 3-8

- 5 gallon $44

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**Magnolia macrophylla | bigleaf magnolia**

Produces the largest leaves (up to 30”) and flowers of any indigenous North American tree. Pyramidal form. Fragrant, large, cup-shaped, white flowers in May. Best grown in moist, organically rich, well-drained loams. Generally intolerant of soil extremes (dry or wet). Site in locations protected from strong winds. May take 12 or more years before first blooms appear. Grows 30-40’ tall and wide. Zone: 5-8

- 3 gallon $30

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**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

- 15 gallon $88

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**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

- 15 gallon $75

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**Nyssa sylvatica | black gum**

A stately tree with a straight trunk and rounded crown (more pyramidal when young). Primarily dioecious (separate male and female trees), but each tree often has some perfect flowers. Small, greenish-white flowers appear in spring on long stalks (female flowers in sparse clusters and male flowers in dense heads). Although flowers are not showy, they are an excellent nectar source for bees. Flowers give way to fruits which are technically edible but quite sour (hence the common name, sour gum). Fruits mature to a dark blue and are attractive to birds and wildlife. Spectacular scarlet fall color. Grows 30-50’ tall and 20-30’ wide. Zone: 3-9

- 5 gallon $40

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**Oxydendrum arboretum | sourwood**

A beautiful small specimen flowering tree with multi-season interest for lawns, patios, shade gardens or open woodland areas. It is perhaps most commonly found on rocky wooded slopes in the Appalachian Mountains, often growing in combination with other heath family members (e.g., azaleas and rhododendrons) that share the same acidic soil preferences. In cultivation, it typically grows 20-25’ tall with a straight, slender trunk and narrow oblong crown. In the wild, it may reach 50-60’ tall. Gray bark on mature trees is fissured, ridged and scaly. Grows 20-50’ tall and 10-25’ wide. Zone: 5-9

- 5 gallon $38
Platanus x acerifolia Exclamation™ | London planetree

Exclamation™ with its superior adaptability, hardiness, disease resistance and unique upright, dense habit lends itself to a multitude of landscape applications. Consider Exclamation™ as an ash (Fraxinus) replacement. Develops attractive exfoliating bark, as expected of planetrees, at an early age. The mottled brown, green, and tan bark peels off in large plates revealing patches of interior bark in varying shades of cream to white. Grows 60’ tall and 45’ wide. Zone: 4-8

Prunus x yedoensis | Yoshino cherry

Regarded as one of the most spectacular of flowering trees, it is highly celebrated for its thousands of showy, almond-scented blossoms that appear in early spring. Also beloved for its graceful branching pattern, glossy bark and dark green leaves that have nice color in the fall. We have the upright form and weeping form available. Grows 40-50’ tall and 25-40’ wide. Zone: 5-8

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

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

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

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 distichum | bald cypress**

A long-lived, pyramidal conifer (cone-bearing tree) which grows 50-70’ tall (less frequently to 125’). Although it looks like a needled evergreen (same family as redwoods) in summer, it is deciduous. Trunks are buttressed (flared or fluted) at the base, and when growing in water, often develop distinctive, knobby root growths (“knees”) which protrude above the water surface around the tree. Soft, feathery, yellowish-green foliage turns an attractive orange/ cinnamon-brown in fall. Heavy, straight-grained, rot-resistant wood has been used for a variety of purposes including barrels, railroad ties and shingles. Grows 50-70’ tall and 20-45’ wide. Zone: 4-9

**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

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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.
- Backfill with existing soil from the hole. Water the backfill to settle the soil.
- Set the rootball on undisturbed soil to prevent settling.
**DESERT**

*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 feet tall! Makes a dramatic focal point. Grows 3-6’ tall and 6-10’ wide. Zone: 8-11

1 gallon .......... $18
2 gallon .......... $26

*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

4.5” pot ........... $10

*Agave salmiana | giant agave*

2 gallon .......... $26

*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

1 gallon .......... $18

*Cestrum parqui | Chilean jessamine*
If you enjoy special evening perfume in your garden, this plant delivers, bearing a fabulous abundance of yellow flowers from summer through frost on a shrubby perennial, to 6+ ft tall, with long, willowy leaves. Fragrance appears in the early evening. Full sun to light shade with regular summer water. Grows 5-8’ tall and 3-5’ wide. Zone: 7-10

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

*Chilopsis linearis | desert willow*
A beautiful accent tree with an open-airy structure with long narrow willowy leaves. It has fragrant trumpet-shaped pink to pale violet flowers from spring to fall. Grows 15-20’ tall and wide. Zone: 7-11

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

*Gasteria batesiana x Aloe aristata | hybrid aloe*
Impressive! Similar in appearance to *Aloe aristata* 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

2 gallon .......... $20
**Tagetes lemmonii |** mountain marigold

A sprawling evergreen shrub that is noted for its aromatic foliage and brightly colored flowers. In constant bloom during short season days (fall, winter), Mexican marigold gets covered in bright golden daisy-like flowers. Highly fragrant when brushed against, the musky fragrance discourages deer, yet bees and butterflies love it! Grows 4-6’ tall and 6-10’ wide. Zone: 8-11

**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

**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
### EVERGREEN Shrubs

**Abelia (Linnaea) x grandifolia ‘Rose Creek’ | glossy abelia**

A compact, dense, low-mounded hybrid featuring lustrous leaves with a pinkish cast develop on crimson stems, mature to dark green and transform to a wonderful combination of purple and green in winter. Showy clusters of small, fragrant, white flowers emerge from rosy pink sepals in summer. Its compact size makes an excellent foundation, container or low hedge plant. Grows up to 3’ 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>$28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Aspidistra sichuanensis ‘Spek-tacular’ | cast iron plant**

Glossy green foliage heavily speckled with creamy yellow spots provides excellent color and texture for a shaded woodland garden. The long, flat, broad leaves grow stiffly upright from a dense clump. As tough as the name suggests, it adapts to heat, aridity and even dry shade. Grows 32’ tall. Zone: 7-10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 gallon</td>
<td>$30</td>
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</table>

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 gallon</td>
<td>$26</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 gallon</td>
<td>$22</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**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

<table>
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<tr>
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</table>

**Cryptomeria ‘Gyokuryu’ | dwarf Japanese cedar**

Perfect for a smaller landscape! Interesting irregular pyramidal habit creates a unique silhouette in the landscape. Use as an specimen plant or plant in groups for greater interest. Deep green foliage does not bronze in winter. Grows 12’ tall and 8’ wide. Zone: 5-9

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

**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

<table>
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</table>
**EVERGREEN Shrubs**

**Daphne odora | winter daphne**


**Distylium ‘Blue Cascade’ | distylium**

A dense and compact evergreen shrub that is resistant to disease and insects. It showcases cascading matte blue-green foliage. Reddish maroon flowers appear in late winter to early spring. Grows 3-4’ tall and wide. Zone: 6-9

**Distylium Cinnamon Girl™ | distylium**

Let’s be honest. Distylium isn’t a sexy plant. Even with a hot name like Cinnamon Girl, this is really just a hardworking hedge shrub. It is a steadfast option to traditional boxwoods and other evergreen hedges, especially in the south where other hedge shrubs are susceptible to bugs and diseases in the heat and humidity. This is the most cold-hardy of all the distylium shrubs on the market, withstanding winter temps that make other distyliums shudder. The new leaves emerge plum-purple and turn blue-green as they mature. It handles pruning well and makes a great backdrop in any garden. Grows 2-3’ tall and 3-4’ wide. Zone: 7-9

**Distylium ‘Vintage Jade’ | distylium**

A lovely low spreading shrub with dark green evergreen foliage offers a refreshing touch of green throughout the year. Blooms in late winter with small, reddish-maroon flowers. Distylium is a good alternative for boxwood, cherry laurel, holly and juniper in foundation plantings or anywhere you want low maintenance evergreens. Grows 3-4’ tall and 4-5’ wide. Zone: 7-9

**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
## EVERGREEN Shrubs

### 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

3 gallon ............... $22

### 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

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

### Ilex vomitoria ‘Shillings’ | dwarf yaupon holly

The symmetrical, dense, rounded form of Schilling’s dwarf holly requires infrequent pruning to maintain its 4-6’ height and spread. Ideally suited as a low-growing foundation plant, Schilling’s dwarf holly works well as a tall groundcover because it forms a low, dense cover of green foliage when planted in mass. It is often sheared into low hedges in formal gardens, similar to the boxwoods in the early American gardens. The small, dark green leaves have a reddish cast when they are young and no spines. This cultivar of a male plant will produce no berries. Grows to 4-6’ tall and wide. Zone: 7-10

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

### 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

3 gallon ............... $34

### 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

5 gallon ............... $32

### 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 ............... $14

### 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

2 gallon ............... $22
**EVERGREEN Shrubs**

**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</td>
<td>3-4’ tall, wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daruma</td>
<td>hot pink</td>
<td>2-5’ tall, 3-5’ wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Pixie™</td>
<td>hot pink</td>
<td>1-2’ tall, 4-5’ wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Diamond™</td>
<td>vivid red</td>
<td>6’ tall, wide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

**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 during the summer. Note: like all oleanders, this plant is toxic if ingested. Grows 4-6’ tall and 4’ wide. Zone: 8-11

**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

**Osmanthus fragrans var. aurantiacus ‘Apricot Echo’ | orange flowered tea olive**

An evergreen reblooming shrub and tree with a bushy upright growing habit. Foliage is dark green with deep burgundy new growth. The sweetly fragrant clusters of soft orange blossoms bloom fall through winter, making it an excellent choice for entrances and near patios. It is also a great choice for a screening plant. Grows 10-15’ tall and 6-8’ wide. Zone: 7-9
**EVERGREEN Shrubs**

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

‘Prelude’ is a compact form that typically matures in a spreading mound to only 1-2’ tall. It 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

**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 ‘Variegata’ | Japanese mock orange**

A broadleaf evergreen shrub or small tree with showy, fragrant clusters of flowers that smell like orange blossoms. Mock orange is a plant for all seasons. The foliage has a smooth, leathery texture and forms in whorls around the stems. Grows 8-15’ tall and 4-8’ wide. Zone: 8-10

**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 ‘Lockwood de Forest’ | trailing rosemary**

One of the best prostrate rosemaries with a prolific show of pale blue flowers along heavy branches densely clothed with rich dark green leaves. A wonderful groundcover or container and rock garden plant. Well-drained soils are essential. Deer resistant. Grown from cuttings of hardy plants surviving for decades in Clemson. Grows 1’ tall and 3’ wide. Zone: 7-10

**Serissa japonica | snow rose**

This shrub is grown for its dense foliage, rough gray bark and long spring to fall bloom of star-shaped white flowers. Funnel-shaped, star-like, white flowers emerge from pink buds in a long spring to fall bloom. Flowers appear singly or in clusters from the leaf axils and branch ends, often covering the entire shrub with blooms as suggested by the sometimes-used common name of Tree of a Thousand Stars. Grows 2-4’ tall and 3-5’ wide. Zone: 7-9

**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
**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

**Morella cerifera | wax myrtle**

Commonly used in landscaping as both a small, multi-trunked tree and as a shrub. Leaves are gray-green to yellow-green and aromatic when crushed. Will eventually form a colony if suckers are not removed. Traditionally planted around southern homes to help keep living spaces pest free. Tolerates wet and xeric conditions. Very easy to grow. Dioecious. Grows up to 20’ tall and 6-12’ wide. Zone: 7-10

**Cryptomeria ‘Yoshino’ | Japanese cedar**

A symmetrical, columnar form with densely packed, blue-green foliage that gets a bronze cast in the winter. Attractive bark is soft red with shredded surface texture. Beautiful specimen tree or plant in a line and use as a windbreak or screening. Grows 30-40’ tall and 20-30’ wide. Zone: 5-7

**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
**Athyrium filix-femina var. angustum ‘Lady in Red’ | lady fern**

Lacy, light green foliage is held upright on dark, brilliant red-violet/burgundy fern stems. A breathtaking flush of new fronds appears in the spring, with new leaves appearing throughout the season for a continuously fresh look. This deciduous, easy-to-grow fern makes a great blending plant for hosta and other bold-leaf plants in the woodland garden. Strong-growing and dependable. Grows 18-30” tall and 18-24” wide. Zone: 3-8

**Athyrium niponicum ‘Ghost’ | Japanese painted fern**

‘Ghost’ is a deciduous hybrid fern that is noted for its upright silvery foliage. Silvery foliage is acquired from its Japanese painted fern parent and upright habit from its lady fern parent. It typically grows to 30” tall. It features a slowly spreading clump of fronds that are a soft grayish-green with an overlay of silvery hues accented by contrasting dark maroon midribs. Silvering is best in the spring, with fronds becoming more grayish-green as hot temperatures arrive. Grows 24-30” tall and 18-24” wide. Zones: 4-8

**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

**Dryopteris x australis | dixie wood fern**

It is a clumping fern with short creeping rhizomes. Bipinnate, glossy, lanceolate, upright arching fronds with alternating bright green leaflets rise to 4-5’ tall. This hybrid may be found in the wild from Virginia to Louisiana. Semi-evergreen in warm winter climates where fronds may sometimes fall to the ground after a first or second hard frost but still retain green color throughout winter. Grows 4-5’ tall and 2-3’ tall. Zones 5-9

**Dryopteris erythrosora ‘Brilliance’ | autumn fern**

‘Brilliance’ is noted for its particularly attractive spring frond color which, in comparison to species plants, is brighter red and lasts longer into the spring. Reddish frond color often returns in autumn after first fall frost. Grows 1-2’ tall and wide. Zones 5-8

**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. Croisers 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

**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. Especially 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
Selaginella braunii | arborvitae fern

Actually not a fern at all, this oversized spikemoss is named for its lacy, scaly frond-like leaves that resemble an arborvitae. It slowly spreads to create a mounding ground cover for shady areas. The dark green color compliments woodland or terrarium plantings and is especially attractive mixed with ferns. Grows 6-12” tall and 24” wide. Zones 6-9

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

Clemson Cooperative Extension

Home & Garden Information Center

clemson.edu/hgic

South Carolina’s trusted source for home and garden information since 1999.

Learn how to take proper care of your new plants!
**FRUIT Trees and Shrubs**

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**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 tartly 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

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**Amelanchier x grandiflora ‘Autumn Brilliance’ | serviceberry**

Aesthetics meets practicality! A shrub or small tree prized for its brilliant orange-red fall color and disease resistance. Clusters of fragrant white flowers give way to purplish black fruit often used in jams and jellies. Grows 20-25’ tall and wide. Zone: 4-9

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**Asimina triloba | paw paw**

Large, slightly drooping, elliptical, medium green leaves (6-12” long) retain green color well into fall before turning to a bright yellow. Cup-shaped, purple flowers appear in spring, and give way to edible, oblong, yellowish green fruits which mature in early autumn to a dark brown. Flavor and fleshy consistency of the sweet-flavored fruits resembles bananas. Grows 15-30’ tall. Zone: 5-9

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**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

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**Ficus carica ‘Brown Turkey’ | fig**

Attractive deciduous tree with an intriguing winter silhouette. Fruits the first year. Produces very tasty, brownish purple fruit in late spring and again in late summer. Highly adaptable, and often root hardy and prolific if planted in correct zone in a sheltered location. A beautiful specimen for garden or landscape, requiring only light annual pruning. Grows 15-25’ tall. Zone: 7-10

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**Ficus carica ‘Olympian’ | fig**

First discovered in Olympia, Washington, ‘Olympian’ bears fruit at an early age and has an abundant early first crop. The large purple figs are the size of tangerines and have a sweet, dark inner pulp. It is an award winning fig that produces well in cool and coastal climates. Ideal for home gardens. Grows 2-3’ tall. Zone: 6-10

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**Laurus nobilis Sicilian Sunshine® | sweet bay**

Sicilian Sunshine® bay is a colorful choice for Mediterranean landscapes. Uniformly bright yellow foliage borne on red petioles give it even more ornamental appeal than conventional cultivars. It has stronger and more consistent gold color than ‘Aurea’. Grows 4-10’ tall and wide. Zone: 8-10
**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 a 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>‘Honeycrisp’</td>
<td>Pollinator Required</td>
<td>Very Sweet</td>
<td>Crisp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘McIntosh’</td>
<td>Self-Fertile</td>
<td>Sweet-Tart</td>
<td>Crisp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Granny Smith’</td>
<td>Pollinator Required</td>
<td>Mild</td>
<td>Crunchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Stayman Winesap’</td>
<td>Self-Fertile</td>
<td>Sweet</td>
<td>Crisp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Malus pumila ‘Apple Cocktail’ | apple**

A real space saver! Three varieties budded on one tree - Fuji, Gala, and Yellow Delicious. Self-fertile. Grows 15-20' tall and wide. Zone: 5-8

**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>5-8</td>
<td>fresh eating, desserts, canning</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>
<tr>
<td>‘Bonanza’</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>freestone</td>
<td>6-9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Prunus salicina | Japanese plum**

Japanese plums are small flowering trees that bloom earlier in the spring and their fruits ripen earlier than other plums. They also typically require fewer chilling hours to set fruit which makes them great for South Carolina. Japanese plum cultivars tend to have larger fruits and dominate the market. Grows 30-33' tall and 15-30' wide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Pollinator</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘All Red’</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>self fertile</td>
<td>5-9</td>
<td>fresh eating, canning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Methley’</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>self fertile</td>
<td>4-9</td>
<td>fresh eating, canning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**FRUIT Trees and Shrubs**

**Prunus** ‘Fruit Cocktail’ | stone fruit

A real space saver! Four varieties budded on one tree - Peach, Plum, Nectarine, and Apricot. Self-fertile. Grows 15-20’ tall and wide. Zone: 5-9

**Punica granatum** ‘Parfianka’ | pomegranate

A delicious and low-maintenance addition to your yard! Large bright red fruit with small soft seeds. Excellent sweet-tart taste, similar to a wine taste. Productive variety at young age good for fresh eating and makes a very high quality juice. Requires 100 to 200 chill hours to set flower and fruit; self-pollinating. Semi dwarf reaching 10 feet tall at maturity but can be pruned to keep smaller and will still do well. Grows 10’ tall and wide. Zone: 7-10

**Punica granatum** ‘Salavatski’ | pomegranate

The Salavatski pomegranate produces red flowers in summer and delicious red fruit in early fall. It’s a cold hardy variety that may be able to withstand temperatures down to -6F. This Afghanistani pomegranate is also known as Russian-Turk. Grows to 8-10’ tall and wide. Zone: 7-10

**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. *P. communis* is sometimes used as a collective name for all pear cultivars grown for their fruit. 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>‘Apache’</td>
<td>Blackberry</td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Coho’</td>
<td>Raspberry</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Heritage’</td>
<td>Raspberry</td>
<td>Mid-Late</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Meeker’</td>
<td>Raspberry</td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Very Sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Ouachita’</td>
<td>Blackberry</td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Sweet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# FRUIT Trees and Shrubs

## 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

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### ‘Aurea’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medium-Large</td>
<td>Fresh eating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 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

### ‘Rosa’s Blush’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medium-Large</td>
<td>Fresh eating, Freezing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 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: 7-9

### ‘Premier’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Large</td>
<td>Fresh eating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 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

### ‘Brightwell’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early-Mid</td>
<td>Medium-Large</td>
<td>Fresh eating</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### ‘Powderblue’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Late</td>
<td>Medium-Large</td>
<td>Fresh eating, Freezing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ‘Premier’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early</td>
<td>Large</td>
<td>Fresh eating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Vitis rotundifolia ‘Southern Jewel’ | muscadine grape

This gem of a muscadine has large black grapes that grow in clusters of 6-12 grapes! Grapes are sweet with a crisp texture and edible skin. Released by the University of Florida in 2007, ‘Southern Jewel’ has high yields and the grapes have excellent resistance to ripe rot, black rot, and bitter rot. Fruit ripens in early August. Self-fertile. Grows 8-12’ tall and 6-8’ wide. Zone: 8-10

### ‘Southern Jewel’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early-Mid</td>
<td>Medium-Large</td>
<td>Fresh eating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Vitis rotundifolia ‘Summit’ | muscadine grape

Fruit is medium-large and the skin is bronze. Quality is very good and very sweet. Ripens early to mid-season. Vines are vigorous, very productive and disease resistant. Dry stem scar. Less susceptible to winter damage. Popular fresh market cultivar. Fruit are uniform ripening and have about 20% sugar. Requires cross pollination. Grows up to 4’ tall. Zone: 7-10

### ‘Summit’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medium-Large</td>
<td>Fresh eating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GRASSES and SEDGES

Andropogon ternarius | split beard 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 one of the tallest of sedges in this region. It is somewhat drought tolerant but will fare 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

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

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

Muhlenbergia capillaris ‘White Cloud’ | white muhlygrass

A white-flowered version of the popular pink muhly grass introduced by Florida’s Superior Trees. Starting in late September and continuing into late October, clumps are topped with a soft, see-through cloud of white that lasts well after frosts have begun. Tolerant of a wide range of soils and drought resistant. A superior groundcover when massed with shrubs and trees. Grows up to 4’ tall and wide. Zone: 6-10
**GRASSES and SEDGES**

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**Muhlenbergia lindheimeri** | blue muhly grass  
A heat- and drought-tolerant southwestern native grass that also performs well in the Southeast. It grows in an erect clump; blue gray, fine-textured foliage reaches four feet, and pink-tinted flowers add another foot. It is easy, undemanding, and surprisingly ornamental. Its lovely blooms and upright shape make it a great specimen, or plant in sweeps for a stunning display. Grows 4-5’ tall. Zone: 7-10

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**Panicum virgatum** Prairie Winds® ‘Cheyenne Sky’ | switchgrass  
A dense upright perennial clumping grass with blue-green leaves that turn wine red in early summer. Purple flower panicles appear in late summer. Grows 36” tall and 18” wide. Zone: 4-9

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**Panicum virgatum** ‘Heavy Metal’ | switchgrass  
Stiff, metallic blue blades distinguish this carefree native grass from others. Retains vertical form without flopping, topped by airy, pink-tinged panicles in summer. Withstands seasonal flooding, yet drought tolerant when established. Brilliant seed in fall. Attractive seed heads provide winter food for birds. Grows 3’ tall and wide. In flower, total plant height is up to 6’ tall. Zone: 4-9

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**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

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**Tridens flavus** | purpletop tridens  
Larval host of a number of butterflies and moths, including *Cercyonis pegala* (Common Wood Nymph), *Polites origenes* (Crossline Skipper), *Pompeius verna* (Little Glassywing), and *Poanes viator* (Broad-winged Skipper). 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

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**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

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sunlight</th>
<th>Plant Native</th>
<th>Bumblebees</th>
<th>Butterflies</th>
<th>Hummingbirds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- **full sun**  
- **part shade**  
- **full shade**  
- **SC native**  
- **US native**
**HELLEBORES**

**Helleborus | lenten rose**

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

**Honeymoon® ‘California Dreaming’**

This cultivar has 3” single clear yellow unspotted flowers that bloom late winter to early spring, up to 6 weeks. Grows 18-24” tall and wide. Zone: 4-9

**Honeymoon® ‘Paris in Pink’**

This cultivar is a vigorous grower which produces numerous showy nodding light to medium pink, cup shaped 3.5-4” flowers with purple edges over dense green foliage. Grows 18-24” tall and wide. Zone: 4-9

**Honeymoon® ‘Sandy Shores’**

As is the same with all the Honeymoon® series, this is a vigorous grower. Produces 2.5-3” single flowers with pale apricot blossoms. The backs of the flowers are rosy-pink. Grows 18-24” tall and wide. Zone: 4-9

**Honeymoon® ‘Spanish Flare’**

Single 3 inch light yellow flowers with maroon red flares concentrated around the nectaries. Grows 18-24” tall and wide. Zone: 4-9

**‘Walhelivor’ Ivory Prince**

This bushy clump-forming evergreen perennial is noted for its rich burgundy-pink flower buds that open late winter into 2-3” creamy white flowers that open flat. The foliage is a glossy, leathery medium green with silver veining. Grows 12-18” tall and wide. Zone: 4-9

**Wedding Party® ‘Confetti Cake’**

Another series from hybridizer Hans Hansen, the Wedding Party® series showcases double flowered selections. ‘Confetti’ has 2.5-3” double white flowers with burgundy speckling concentrated toward the center of the petals. Grows 18-24” tall and wide. Zone: 4-9

**Wedding Party® ‘First Dance’**

This stunning cultivar is noted for its 2.5-3” double flowers that range from bright yellow to yellow with a maroon picotee edge and veining. Grows 18-24” tall and wide. Zone: 4-9
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HELLEBORES</th>
<th>37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wedding Party® ‘Mother of the Bride’</strong></td>
<td>1 gallon .............. $18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Mother of the Bride’ takes the show with large 3” double apricot flowers with a light pink picotee edge. Grows 18-24” tall and wide. Zone: 4-9</td>
<td>🌞 🌞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wedding Party® ‘True Love’</strong></td>
<td>1 gallon .............. $18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easy to love, this cultivar is noted for its large 3-3.5” rich maroon double flowers. Grows 18-24” tall and wide. Zone: 4-9</td>
<td>🌞 🌞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wedding Party® ‘Wedding Bells’</strong></td>
<td>1 gallon .............. $18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bells are ringing for this beautiful cultivar which bears clear white 2-2.5” double flowers. Grows 18-24” tall and wide. Zone: 4-9</td>
<td>🌞 🌞</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HEUCHERAS

Heuchera | coral bells

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

‘Blackout’

This cultivar has very glossy near jet-black leaves with perfectly rounded lobes. Taller sprays of ivory-white flowers appear in early summer. Excellent vigor, good tolerance of heat as well as sun or shade, traits which make this almost a “grow anywhere” sort of perennial. Trim off any winter-burned leaves in early spring. Grows 6-9” tall and 9-12” wide. Zone: 4-9

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

‘Georgia Peach’

Bred for heat and humidity tolerance ‘Georgia Peach’ is a particularly interesting cultivar with its bold foliage which change color throughout the seasons. In spring, large leaves emerge a brilliant peach-orange with darker veins and a lovely silver-white overlay. As they mature, their coloring intensifies to rose tones in summer and further darkening to rose-purple in the fall. Grows 14” tall and 18-24” wide. Zone:4-9

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

‘Guacamole’

Electric lime-green wavy foliage with a touch of golden highlights energizes your garden. This dazzler provides beautiful contrast to dark-foliaged plants. Sprays of tiny white bells hover above the substantial foliage in late spring to midsummer. Grows 20” tall and 28” wide. Zone: 4-9

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

‘Plum Pudding’

Shiny, dark purple-red ruffled leaves with faint silvery marbling between the veins accented by attractive, delicate heads of pink flower clusters held aloft by tall, thin stems in early and mid-summer. Fast growing with a tidy, mounding habit. Very popular! Grows to 1-2’ tall. Zone: 5-9

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

‘Southern Comfort’

Huge cinnamon-peach leaves mature to burnished copper, then to amber while forming a broad, lush foliage clump, making a bold landscape statement. Airy spikes of creamy white flowers appear in summer. Thrives in hot, humid environments where other varieties do not. Grows (foliage) 14” tall and 1-2’ wide. Zone:4-9

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

‘Sweet Tea’

Anyone who gardens in the shade is familiar with heucherella. ‘Sweet Tea’ was bred using Heuchera villosa, a native of the eastern United States, as one of its parents, which has added resistance to heat, drought, and humidity. ‘Sweet Tea’ has large, stained, orange-bronze leaves with dark burgundy veins and short spikes of small white flowers that appear in early spring. Its brightly colored foliage, however, is the main reason to have this plant. Grows 20-27” tall and 18-23” wide. Zone: 4-9

1 gallon .............$12
Hydrangea arborescens Incrediball® Blush | 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

Hydrangea arborescens Invincibelle Wee White ® | smooth hydrangea

The first dwarf ‘Annabelle’ type hydrangea in the world! This cute little landscape plant ensures that any landscape can enjoy the reliability, low-maintenance, and season-long beauty of hydrangeas. It naturally grows as a tidy, rounded mound. Each flower emerges a soft, blush pink before changing to white, and is held up on a strong, supportive stem for a display that looks more like a bouquet of flowers than a landscape plant. Blooming begins in early summer and continues through frost, with new flowers appearing the whole time. Versatile and floriferous, it just might be the solution to your landscape problems. Grows 12-30” tall and wide. Zone:3-8

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

Hydrangea macrophylla Cityline® Mars | bigleaf hydrangea

A dwarf deciduous shrub with variegated mophead flowers. It has pink long lasting blooms in early to late summer, that turn blue in acidic soils. Does not need pruning. Grows 12-36” tall and wide. Zone:5-9

Hydrangea macrophylla Cityline® Venice | bigleaf hydrangea

Dwarf deciduous mounding shrub with large pink flowers that change to green with age. Flowers turn blue in acidic soils. Blooms early-late summer. Will stay small and compact and does not need pruning. Grows 12-36” tall and wide. Zone: 5-9

Hydrangea paniculata Fire Light Tidbit® | dwarf panicle hydrangea

Smallest of the panicle hydrangeas with full mophead flowers on strong stems. The white flowers appear in early mid-summer and change to a bright pink with red tones. Blooms keep color until first frost. A compact neat-mounded plant. Grows 24-36” tall and wide. Zone: 3-8
**Hydrangeas**

*Hydrangea paniculata ‘Tardiva’ | panicle hydrangea*

Features showy, white, sterile flowers that are somewhat loosely packed in the panicles and slowly turn purplish pink with age. The much smaller, fluffy, fertile flowers are partially visible beneath the showier, sterile ones. Larger flower panicles can be obtained by thinning the plants to 5-10 primary shoots. In full bloom, the weight of the flower panicles will typically cause the branches to arch downward. Blooms from late summer well into September, one of the latest shrubs to bloom. Grows 8-12’ tall and 7-10’ wide. Zone: 3-8

*Hydrangea quercifolia Gatsby Star® | oakleaf hydrangea*

A deciduous shrub with pointed white double star blooms. The result is a beautiful, lacy panicle - and a very showy plant. Nice fall interest. Grows 6-8’ tall and wide. Zone: 5-9

*Hydrangea quercifolia Gatsby Pink® | oakleaf hydrangea*

A sturdy and strong deciduous shrub with creamy white cone flowers that flush to pink then turn to dusky pink then lavender-pink with age. It displays a great mahogany fall color. Blooms summer to fall. Grows 6-10’ tall and 5-8’ wide. Zone: 5-9

*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 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

*Hydrangea serrata Tiny Tuff Ah-ha™ | mountain hydrangea*

A mounding deciduous shrub with reblooming lace cap flowers. Pink to blue depending on the soil pH. Blooms summer to fall. Shade in the hottest part of the day is imperative. Grows 24-36” tall and wide. Zone: 5-9

*Hydrangea serrata Tiny Tuff Red™ | mountain hydrangea*

A very compact and tidy reblooming hydrangea. It is more cold tolerant than others and does well in zones 5 and 6. Features large deep pink-red lacecap flowers. Grows 24-36” tall and wide. Zone: 5-9
### PERENNIALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Achillea millefolium New Vintage™ Violet</strong></th>
<th><strong>common yarrow</strong></th>
<th>1 gallon .................. $8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A compact perennial with a tidy plant growth habit. Blooms consist of violet red tightly held flowers. Grows 14” tall and 12” wide spread. Zone: 4-8</td>
<td><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/15" alt="full sun" /></td>
<td><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/15" alt="butterflies" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Agapanthus africanus ‘Blue Globe’</strong></th>
<th><strong>lily of the nile</strong></th>
<th>1 gallon .................. $12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>flowers atop stiff, upright, leafless, fleshy stalks (scapes) typically rising 18-24” tall above a dense mound of basal narrow, strap-shaped, linear, grass-like leaves. Blooms in summer. Foliage mounds are attractive when plants are not in bloom. Grows 12-18” tall and wide. Zone: 8-10</td>
<td><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/15" alt="full sun" /></td>
<td><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/15" alt="butterflies" /></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Agapanthus africanus ‘White Superior’</strong></th>
<th><strong>lily of the nile</strong></th>
<th>1 gallon .................. $12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Produces rounded clusters (umbels) of white, funnel-shaped flowers atop stiff, upright, leafless, fleshy stalks (scapes) typically rising 18-24” tall above a dense mound of basal narrow, strap-shaped, linear, grass-like leaves. Blooms in summer. Foliage mounds are attractive when plants are not in bloom. Grows 12-18” tall and wide. Zone: 8-10</td>
<td><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/15" alt="full sun" /></td>
<td><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/15" alt="butterflies" /></td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Agastache Kudos™ ‘Yellow’</strong></th>
<th><strong>hummingbird mint</strong></th>
<th>1 gallon .................. $8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tightly packed yellow blossoms scramble up the stems for a cheerful splash of color summer to fall. Hummingbird mint will self-sow to spread. Grows 20-24” tall and 18-24” wide. Zone: 5-10</td>
<td><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/15" alt="full sun" /></td>
<td><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/15" alt="butterflies" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Allium ‘Lavender Bubbles’</strong></th>
<th><strong>ornamental onion</strong></th>
<th>1 gallon .................. $8</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><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/15" alt="full sun" /></td>
<td><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/15" alt="butterflies" /></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th><strong>Amsonia hubrichtii</strong></th>
<th><strong>Arkansas blue star</strong></th>
<th>1 gallon .................. $8</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><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/15" alt="full sun" /></td>
<td><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/15" alt="US native" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Anemone ‘Dreaming Swan’</strong></th>
<th><strong>windflower</strong></th>
<th>1 gallon .................. $12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This anemone produces masses of slightly larger semi-double flowers, opening tinged pink and fading to white with attractive lavender-blue bands on the back of the petals. Flowers are gracefully carried on wiry stems above deeply divided semi-glossy dark green foliage. Winning points include an exceptionally long flowering season and it stays where you plant it. Grows 1-2’ tall and 2-3’ wide. Zone: 4-8</td>
<td><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/15" alt="full sun" /></td>
<td><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/15" alt="butterflies" /></td>
</tr>
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**PERENNIALS**

*Asclepias incarnata | swamp milkweed*

This elegant, native plant is upright with slender willow-like leaves. In summer, plants are topped by rounded pink or rose-colored flower clusters. These cinnamon-scented, summer umbels are composed of many tiny star shaped florets. Monarch, red admiral, American lady, painted lady, swallowtail, fritillary, and hairstreak butterflies along with bumblebees, honeybees, hummingbird moths and hummingbirds seek the floral nectar. Plants thrive in sunny sites with moist or saturated soils. Grows 4-5’ tall and 2-3’ wide. Zone: 3-6

*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 roadides in most of the US. Grows 18-24” tall and 24” wide. Zone: 3-9

*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. Gather bouquets of Asclepias all summer long; the long stems are wonderful for cutting and are long-lasting. Sear the ends of the cut stems over a flame to stop the milky sap from leaking out. Following the fabulous flowers, green fruits develop which rupture to reveal seeds with long, silvery-white, silky hairs reminiscent of its cousin, common milkweed. These are great to use in dried flower arrangements. Grows 24” tall and wide. Zone: 3-9

*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

*Baptisia australis | false indigo*

Blue spikes of pea-shaped flowers resemble the tall racemes of lupines in May and early June. A slow to mature, but very rewarding native garden perennial. Found in open woods, riverbanks and sandy floodplains, New York to Nebraska to Georgia. Grows 3-4’ tall and wide. Zone: 4-8

*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
### PERENNIALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Sunlight</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</strong></td>
<td>plumbago</td>
<td>Brilliant blue flowers with striking red calyces cover bright green foliage from mid-summer to fall, when the leaves turn deep red. A wonderful groundcover, it is a great choice for beds of spring bulbs because it emerges late, as the bulb foliage declines. Grows 9-12” tall and 18” wide. Zone: 4-9</td>
<td>full sun</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>$8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coreopsis Big Bang™ ‘Mercury Rising’</strong></td>
<td>tickseed</td>
<td>An herbaceous perennial with deep velvety red flowers with frilly bright gold centers above finely textured green foliage. petals streaked with frosty white in the fall. Spreads gently in the garden. Grows 18” tall and spreads 30-36” wide. Zone: 5-9</td>
<td>full sun</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>$8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coreopsis Lil’ Bang® ‘Enchanted Eve’</strong></td>
<td>tickseed</td>
<td>This reliable dwarf perennial forms a compact mound of mid-green foliage covered with a butter-yellow blossom adorned with a soft burgundy heart. Blooms profusely from early summer through fall and requires no deadheading. A mid-summer shearing; however, will keep this plant looking it’s best all season. Grows 8-12” tall and 12-24” spread. Zone: 5-9</td>
<td>full sun</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>$8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Epimedium sp.</strong></td>
<td>barrenwort, bishop’s hat</td>
<td>Epimedium is a genus of plants belonging, mostly, to China. These species are deciduous or evergreen hardy perennials. The majority have four-parted “spider-like” flowers in spring, often coming in yellow, white, or pink shades. One of the common names for the genus, bishop’s hat, arises from the shape of the flowers, particularly where the spurs are longer than the sepals. These unusual, orchid-like plants make a lovely addition to the woodland garden. Grows 6-12’ tall and wide. Zone: 3-9</td>
<td>full sun</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>$12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Epimedium ‘Pink Champagne’</strong></td>
<td>barrenwort, bishop’s hat</td>
<td>An evergreen perennial with long narrow-shaped green leaves splashed with purple. In mid-late spring, a profusion of large flowers dance on wiry stems well above the mottled foliage. Adorned with rose-pink sepals and long strawberry-pink petals with pale yellow tips. An easy to grow plant that is virtually pest and disease free. Excellent as a groundcover. Grows 1-2’ tall and spreads 2-3’ wide. Zone: 5-8</td>
<td>full sun</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>$12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eryngium yuccifolium</strong></td>
<td>rattlesnake master</td>
<td>A member of the parsley/carrot family featuring basal rosettes of bristly-edged, sword-shaped, medium green leaves resembling yucca. Tiny greenish-white flowers are packed into globular heads resembling thistles. Flowers in summer in clusters. Self-seeds. A taprooted plant best left undisturbed. Prefers dryish, sandy soils; well-drained soils required. Grows 4-5’ tall and 2-3’ wide.</td>
<td>full sun</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>$8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gladiolus x gaudavensis</strong></td>
<td>gladiolus, heirloom</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>full sun</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>$6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PERENNIALS

**Hibiscus moscheutos** | Disco Belle | hardy hibiscus

Disco Belle is a compact hibiscus, making it a good choice for homeowners looking for big color in smaller spaces. It can be grown in areas with short summer season and is highly useful for growing in large pots or gallon containers as well as perennial beds and borders. Saucer-sized flowers are up to 8 inches across. Grows 24-32” tall and 20” wide. Zone: 4-9

- 2 gallon ............... $12

**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 chinesis. Grows 2-3’ tall and 9-24” wide. Zone: 5-10

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

**Iris pseudata** | ‘Yarai’ | pseudata iris

Pseudata irises are a cross between *Iris pseudocorus* 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

**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
**PERENNIALS**

*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

[\(\text{sun}, \text{part shade}, \text{butterflies} \)]

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*Malvaviscus arboreus var. drummondii | turkscap*

An upright perennial bearing a profusion of attractive, bright vermillion-red hibiscus like flowers that attract butterflies and hummingbirds. The flowers give way to marble sized red berries that can be eaten raw or cooked, tasting like an apple. Wildlife love them!! Heat and drought tolerant. Foliage is evergreen in mild winter climates, elsewhere it freezes to the ground. Grows 2-5’ tall and wide. Zone: 7-10

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

[\(\text{sun}, \text{hummingbirds} \)]

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*Nepeta kubanica ‘Bokratune’ Neptune | catmint*

This unique *Nepeta* looks more like a *Veronica* in habit, bearing large, upright, deep violet-blue flower spikes above the compact foliage. Broad, green leaves form a bushy clump that doesn’t open up. This species is thought to have fewer bacterial issues and is less attractive to mites. Blooms mid-late summer. Reblooms if deadheaded. Grows 10-14” tall and 8-12” wide. Zone: 5-9

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

[\(\text{sun}, \text{butterflies} \)]

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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

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

[\(\text{sun}, \text{butterflies} \)]

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

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

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

[\(\text{sun}, \text{N}, \text{butterflies} \)]

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

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

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

[\(\text{sun}, \text{N}, \text{butterflies} \)]

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**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

**Perovskia atriplicifolia ‘Blue Jean Baby’ | Russian sage**

A shorter, compact variety that is full and vigorous in the landscape, with upright stems that resist flopping. One of the earliest to bloom, with midsummer lavender-blue flowers and smoky purple calyxes that hold well into fall. Finely textured aromatic foliage is a complementary soft gray green. Great in mass plantings or as a single accent. Deciduous. Grows 2 ½-3’ tall and 3’ wide. Zone: 4-9

**Phlox glaberrima ‘Triple Play’ | meadow phlox F, SC, B, H**

Features variegated foliage and a shorter growth habit than the species. Clusters of pink flowers emerge in late spring, a lovely contrast to the creamy white-edged foliage. In spring and fall, the white margins blush with pink. More upright than creeping phlox. Burgundy stems on foliage and flower stems provide additional color contrast. Prefers moist, well-drained soils, but is tolerant of drought. Excellent for damp clay. Grows 12” tall and 24” 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

**Phyla nodiflora | frog fruit**

Frogfruit can be used as an excellent ground cover and is evergreen in warm years. It is also evergreen in areas protected from frost. It spreads vigorously. Frogfruit generally is a good nectar plant for butterflies and is a larval host plant. It is an attractive plant rambling over boulders or the edges of hanging baskets. It also can tolerate drought and flooding. Grows 3-6” tall. Zone: 8-11

**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
**PERENNIALS**

### Rudbeckia fulgida ‘Goldsturm’ | black-eyed Susan

A garden classic with bold texture and upright habit. Bright gold petals with a deep brown cone highlight the garden in late summer. Each flower may last up to two weeks! Makes a wonderful and long-lasting cut flower. Provides seeds in the winter for birds and nectar for butterflies. Beautiful and versatile, outstanding in mass plantings as well as perennial borders, meadows and prairie gardens. Tolerates hot, humid summers and some drought. Deadhead to prolong blooming season. Disease and pest resistant. Grows 2-3’ tall and 1-2’ wide. Zone: 5-7

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### Rudbeckia hirta ‘Cherry Brandy’ | black-eyed Susan

*Rudbeckia hirta* are wonderful, free flowering daisies in colors from yellow through bronze and mahogany. ‘Cherry Brandy’ produces deep maroon red flowers with a dark chocolate center. You can have them for years, but the original plants will only last a few seasons. But wait! The plants self-seed readily and if you learn to recognize the slightly hairy seedlings and allow a few to develop where you want them; you can have as many as you want for many years. Grows up to 2’ tall and 12-15” wide. Zone: 5-8

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### Rudbeckia laciniata ‘Autumn Sun’ | black-eyed Susan

This long-blooming butterfly, especially the Monarch butterfly, magnet has large, glossy, deep green, deeply cut leaves along the stems and loose clusters of clear yellow ray flowers with large green cones that darken with age. Autumn Sun’ blooms for 8+ weeks in mid to late summer and is lovely in the back of the border. This *Rudbeckia* grows 4-7’ tall with large 3-4’ daisy-like flowers. While ‘Autumn Sun’ shares its parent’s rhizomatous roots, it is more manageable in the garden. Grows 4-7’ tall and 3-4’ wide. Zone: 4-9

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### 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

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### Sanguinaria canadensis | bloodroot DORMANT

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

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### 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

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**PERENNIALS**

*Sedum SunSparkler® ‘Plum Dazzled’ | stonecrop*

The perfect pop of color for any garden! Silver and purple leaves complement its clusters of deep reddish pink blooms. It is a wonderful plant for borders and containers. Plant in wide swaths to make a big color impact. Grows 8-10” tall and 18” wide. Zone: 4-9

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

*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**

(Convincing gardeners to grow goldenrods is a bit like trying to sell Toyotas in Detroit, but I will continue anyway. They are certainly ubiquitous in the fall landscape and are still wrongly accused of causing hayfever. Therefore, it bears repeating that goldenrods, like aster, Joe-Pye, ironweeds, and all the Composites, are insect-pollinated, so their pollen is heavy and sticky in order to facilitate transfer by our six-legged friends. It is the wind-pollinated plants like grasses, ragweed and many trees (I am allergic to maples for example) that produce the great quantities of light, airborne pollen that get into our noses and throats and cause the immune reaction known as hayfever. There are goldenrods for every situation, and if you avoid the aggressively weedy species like *S. canadensis* (My apologies to Canada) and *S. graminifolia*, they are agreeable garden subjects at home in the border, meadow, rock, or shade garden. Once I started to learn the different species, I became more and more aware of their subtle differences and convinced of their important role in native ecosystems as soil stabilizers and sources of food and shelter for wildlife. They are beautiful in leaf and flower, too, and no wildflower garden is complete without a few of our hundred or so species scattered around.

– William Cullina


*Solidago odora | sweet goldenrod*

Sweet goldenrod is easily identified by its anise-scented leaves. Native to dry, sandy, open woods in the eastern U.S. Branched, plume-like clusters of yellow, daisy-like flowers bloom in August-September. Foliage historically used in herbal medicines for treatment of a variety of problems. Easily grown in average, dry to medium, well-drained soils. Grows 2-4’ tall and 1-2’ wide. Zone: 4-9

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

*Solidago rugosa ‘Fireworks’ | rough goldenrod*

A compact, cascading, clump-forming perennial with a radiating flower form that resembles fireworks. Long arching spires of brilliant yellow flowers are held well atop the foliage. Fall bloom period. Prefers moist, well-drained soils but easily grown. Deadhead to encourage additional blooms. A nice cut flower. Grows to 2-3’ in height and spread. Zone: 4-8

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

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

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

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

Symphyotrichum georgianum | Georgia aster

A rare native with royal blue-purple 2” flowers with yellow discs blooming in the fall. A deciduous perennial that dies back to the ground each winter and re-emerges again in the spring. May be cut back during the summer to control height. Thrives in poor soil and desert-like conditions. Does not tolerate wet soils. Grows 4-5’ tall. Zone: 5-9

Symphyotrichum laeve ‘Bluebird’ | smooth aster

This tall, vase-shaped wildflower has large 1” diameter blue flowers held in cloud-like clusters at the tips of the arching branches. You can pinch back the young shoots in June for denser habit and more flowers, but it is not essential. Staking is helpful by late summer if you forget to pinch. Perfectly clean foliage makes for easy maintenance in production and in the landscape. Great source of nectar for migrating monarchs and other late season butterflies. Grows 3-4’ tall. Zone: 4-8

Symphyotrichum novi-belgii | New York aster

Asters are the quintessential fall color plant and this one is no exception. Lovely sprays of purple daisies compliment goldenrod and native grasses beautifully. Easy to care for as it will take just about anything. Deer and rabbit resistant. Grows 3-4’ tall and 3’ wide. Zone: 4-8

Tiarella ‘Pink Skyrocket’ | foamflower

Foamflowers are close cousins to the coral bells, with similar sprays of flowers over a low clump of foliage. This selection has deeply cut green leaves with attractive red veins. Chubby spikes of delicate soft to medium-pink flowers appear in late spring. One of the largest-flowered hybrids to be introduced. An excellent choice for edging in moist, shaded areas, Grows 6-12” tall and 9-12” wide. Zone 4-9
**Tiarella cordifolia ‘Brandywine’ | foamflower**

‘Brandywine’ foamflower has beautiful light green leaves with distinct red center blotches. The flowers are lovely white spires held above the ground-hugging foliage, and they persist for up to 8 weeks in April and May. Tiarella cordifolia ‘Brandywine’ sends out short runners in both spring and fall, so it makes a good shade groundcover. The fall and winter color is an attractive bronze. Attracts specialist bee species and other pollinators. Grows 12-18” tall and wide. Zone: 4-8

**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

**Tricyrtis formosana ‘Samurai’ | toad lily**

Toad-lilies are exotic-looking but easy perennials for growing in shady areas. Leafy, arching stems produce a fall display of starfish-like flowers that are excellent for cutting. This selection features purple flowers with darker purple spotting and a yellow throat, held above green leaves edged in golden yellow. Beautiful in the garden, but also useful for cutting. Deserves a special place where they can be admired up close, either beside a patio or at the edge of a bed. Grows 12-18” tall and 9-12” wide. Zone: 6-8

**Trillium recurvatum | prairie trillium ** **DORMANT**

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

**Trillium sulcatum | Southern red trillium ** **DORMANT**

Trillium sulcatum is similar to, and was formerly classified as a subspecies of, T. erectum. It is a tall, robust species that will grow to a height of 2 feet. The specific epithet ‘sulcatum’ refers to the sulcate sepals, meaning that they curve inward much like the tip of a canoe. The flowers are high above the leaves and are typically crimson in color, although due to genetic variations when propagated from seed, can also be creamy white. The leaves (modified, bracts to be correct), are large and deeply veined. Grows 12-24” 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

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**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

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**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

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**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

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**Zephyranthes atamasco | Atamasco lily DORMANT**

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
**Rhododendrons**  

*Rhododendron ‘Admiral Semmes’ | deciduous azalea (yellow)*

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

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*Rhododendron ‘Coral Bells’ | evergreen azalea (pink)*

A dwarf broadleaf evergreen cultivar of the Kurume azalea. It is a low growing cultivar with glossy green foliage that turns burgundy in the winter. Showy coral-pink double blooms appear in the spring. Grows 2-4’ tall and 3-5’ wide. Zone: 6-9

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*Rhododendron ‘Delaware Valley’ | evergreen azalea (white)*

It typically grows to 3-4’ tall over the first 10 years. Tubular, funnel-shaped, usually single, white flowers bloom in clusters in early mid-season. Obovate to oblong green leaves usually turn yellow over winter. Best grown in acidic, organically rich, humusy, medium moisture, moisture-retentive but well-drained soils in part shade. Prefers a sun dappled or high open shade. Morning sun with afternoon shade is also acceptable. Grows 3-4’ high and wide. Zone: 5-8.

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*Rhododendron ‘Gumpo Pink’ | evergreen azalea (pink)*

A dwarf evergreen shrub, (a Satsuki hybrid), with large lacy rose-colored blooms mid-late spring. This low growing dwarf azalea is excellent for borders and containers. Grows 1-2’ tall and 2-3’ wide. Zone: 6-9

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*Rhododendron ‘Gumpo White’ | evergreen azalea (white)*

This satsuki hybrid has large pure white lacy blooms with small flecks of purplish pink and light-green. Blooms in late spring. Grows 1-2’ tall and 2-3’ wide. Zone: 6-9

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*Rhododendron ‘Hershey Red’ | evergreen azalea (red)*

Hershey’s Red Azalea produces masses of slightly fragrant, 2”, red double blooms in mid-spring that attract butterflies and hummingbirds. Perfect for spring containers, be sure to prune immediately after flowering to ensure abundant blooms for many years to come. Dark green leaves display throughout the seasons and can also function as a 3’ x 3’ hedge. Best grown in acidic, well-drained soil in a full sun or partial shade landscape. Grows 2-4’ tall and wide. Zone: 5-9

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*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

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* full sun  ⏐  part shade  ⏐  full shade  ⏐  US native  ⏐  SC native  ⏐  butterflies  ⏐  hummingbirds
**Rhododendrons**

**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 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

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**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

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**Rhododendron stenopetalum ‘Linearifolium’ | spider azalea**

An unusual evergreen azalea in that both leaves and flowers petals are very narrow. Flowers are deeply divided into narrow strap-like petals, purplish-pink to strong purplish-red. Blooms in May. Stems are very brittle. Well-drained, acidic, rich soils. Protect from wind. Prefers a cool position with some sun. Grows 3-4’ tall and wide. Zone: 7-9

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**Clematis ‘Diamond Ball’ | clematis (white)**

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

**Clematis ‘Ernest Markham’ | clematis (magenta red)**

A memorable sight when in bloom! A deciduous vine that gets covered with a profusion of large 4-6” vivid magenta flowers with blunt-tipped velvety petals and chocolate anthers. A gardener’s favorite since its introduction in 1926! Clematis prefer to have their “heads in the sun and feet in the shade.” This clematis flowers in late summer on growth made in that season. They should be pruned in late winter or early spring and require ‘hard pruning’ – simply cut the stems to a pair of strong buds about 12” above ground level before growth begins in early spring. Grows 10-12’ high and 2-3’ wide. Zone: 4-11

**Clematis ‘Henryi’ | clematis (white)**

Regarded as one of the biggest white clematis. A vigorous deciduous climber with huge, luminous, pure white flowers (6-8” across) adorned with chocolate brown anthers. Flowering comes in two waves – first in late spring to early summer, then from mid-summer to early fall. Excellent when grown into large shrubs needing summer interest. Grows 6-8’ high and 3-6’ wide. Zone: 4-8

**Clematis ‘Jackmanii’ | clematis (royal purple)**

A gardener’s favorite since its introduction in 1862! Among the most popular and easy to grow, ‘Jackmanii’ is a lovely deciduous vine which gets covered with a profusion of velvety dark purple flowers, fading to violet over time and harmoniously contrasting with the greenish-cream anthers. Flowers on growth made that season. Grows 20-30’ high and 5-10’ wide. Zone: 4-11

**Clematis ‘Zojogo’ Jolly Good™ | clematis (lavender)**

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

**Clematis x ‘Krakowiak’ Pink Mink® | clematis (pink)**

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
**Clematis ‘Zospi’ Sparky® Blue | clematis (blue-purple)**

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

1 gallon ................. $18

**Gelsemium rankinii | swamp jessamine**

Prized vine for its spectacular display of bright yellow flowers and extra-long blooming. Has two blooming periods throughout spring and summer. Great on trellis, arbor or over fences and walls. Evergreen to semi-evergreen. Vines 10-20’ long. Zone: 7-9

1 gallon ................. $14

**Isotrema tomentosum (Aristolochia tomentosa) | woolly Dutchman’s pipe**

A native, woody, deciduous, twining vine. Features large, heart-shaped, hairy, deep green, overlapping leaves (4-8”). Unusual yellowish-green, trumpet flowers in mid spring. Ribbed, tubular seed capsules (3”). Prune in late winter. Prefers rich, moist soils (intolerant of dry soils). Larval plant for the pipevine swallowtail. Grows 20-30’ high and 5-10’ wide. Zone: 5-8

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

**Passiflora incarnata | passion flower**

A fast growing, tendril-climbing vine which is woody in warm winter climates. Features three-lobed, dark green leaves, and fragrant, fringed flowers with white tepals and pinkish-purple filaments. Flowers in summer and egg-shaped, edible fruits (maypops) appear thereafter. Grow in average, medium moisture, well-drained soil. Grows 6-8’ tall and 3-6’ wide. Zone: 5-9

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

**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
ANNUALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6 pack $2.50</th>
<th>4.5 inch pot $5</th>
<th>8 inch pot $8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus</td>
<td>Ornamental Cabbage</td>
<td>Pansy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mum</td>
<td>Ornamental Kale</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trailing Pansy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dianthus
- Cheryl Pink
- Cheryl Purple
- Cheryl Orange
- Cheryl Red
- Cheryl Yellow
- Cheryl White
- Tricolor (Orange/Purple/White)

Mum
- Cheryl Pink
- Cheryl Purple
- Cheryl Orange
- Cheryl Red
- Cheryl Yellow
- Cheryl White
- Tricolor (Orange/Purple/White)

Ornamental Cabbage
- Pink
- Red
- White

Ornamental Kale
- Nagoya Red
- Nagoya Rose
- Nagoya White

Pansy
- Clear Orange
- Clear Purple
- Clear White
- Assorted Colors

Trailing Pansy
- Assorted colors
- Orange/Purple Bicolor

Violas
- Assorted colors
- Orange/Purple Bicolor

HERBS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aloe vera</th>
<th>Lavender</th>
<th>Lemon Balm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rosemary</td>
<td>Hidcote Blue (English)</td>
<td>Barbeque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anouk (Spanish)</td>
<td>Common</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lavender
- Hidcote Blue (English)
- Anouk (Spanish)

Lemon Balm
- Barbeque
- Common

VEGETABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Broccoli</th>
<th>Cabbage</th>
<th>Lettuce</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Broccoli
- Marathon
- Aspabroc

Cabbage
- Early Jersey Wakefield
- Red
- Chinese

Lettuce
- Bistro Gourmet Mix
- Romaine

Brussels Sprouts
- Jade Cross

Collards
- Georgia
- Morris Heading

Mustard
- Green Wave
- Scarlet Frills
- Red Giant
- Miz America
- Golden Frills

Cauliflower
- Cheddar
- Graffiti
- Self-Blanching
- Variety Pack

Kale
- Lanciato (Dinosaur)
- Redbor
- Red Russian

Rainbow Swiss Chard
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 checkouts for easy loading.

2 cu.ft. bag.............................. $15

Compost

2 cu.ft. bag.............................. $8

Plant Growth Enhancer

Based on years of research by renowned horticulturalist, Dr. T.L. Senn, this remarkable plant growth enhancer, a combination of Norwegian seaweed and humate enhances root development & plant absorption, increases leaf chlorophyll levels, accelerates & improves seed, reduces plant stress caused by drought, transplanting, flowering or other forces of nature or man, remarkably increases plants’ resistance to frost damage and is environmentally friendly. **NOT A FERTILIZER**

50 lb granular .......................... $40
1 quart concentrate ...................... $20
1 gallon concentrate .................... $90
2.5 gallon concentrate ............. $160
EXIT to Perimeter Road

a - Carolina Yards  b - Master Gardener Help Desk

Schoen-sational Seumic  d - Upstate Daylily Society
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

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://iamatiger.clemson.edu/giving/scbg
or pick up a membership envelope today! For more information on the Friends program, please contact Beth Schneider, Friends Membership Coordinator, at bschne4@clemson.edu or visit our website.