

Pleasant Valley

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Shrubs & Trees

Shrubs

Arborvitae (Thuja) – Arborvitae, or cedar, come in low growing dwarf globe form to pyramidal forms that reach a height of 8-20' depending on the variety. Arborvitae are not a good choice where deer can get to them. We carry the following varieties:

- *Dwarf Globe Arborvitae (Thuja)* – We now carry only dwarf types of globe arborvitae. The dwarf types stay more compact and lower growing. They make a great foundation plant in areas where deer are not a problem. They grow to be 3-4' high and 4-5' wide. They can be trimmed in the summer once a year. They do best in at least ½ day or more of full sun.
- *Emerald Pyramidal Arborvitae (Thuja)* – This narrow upright variety can grow to 10-15' tall and 4' wide. It is a slow growing arborvitae. It can be used for a tall accent plant in foundation plantings or for hedges. This variety is especially attractive for hedges when planted 3-4' apart. A level, even planting bed will provide an even growing hedge. Avoid excessive wet spots and extremely dry elevated spots. Full sun or at least a half a day of full sun is best. **Do not plant where deer could be a problem**. If deer are a problem, Juniper hetz columnaris is a good choice for a hedge.
- *Nigra Pyramid Arborvitae (Thuja)* – Nigra arborvitae make excellent hedges. It is faster growing than the emerald arborvitae. It grows 20' or more in height and 4-5' wide. They like full sun to ½ day full sun. This variety grows too tall to be a foundation plant up against the house. Plant them 4'-5' apart for a hedge. Do not plant these where deer could be a problem. Nigra is a good straight arborvitae. Juniper hetz columnaris makes a good hedge.
- *Rhinogold Arborvitae (Thuja)* – This is a rich, deep gold variety of arborvitae. It can get to 3-4' high and 3-4' wide if not trimmed. Trim once in the summer to control its size. It prefers full sun to part sun. It isn't a good choice if deer could be a problem.
- *Sunkist Arborvitae (Thuja)* – A good choice for a yellow accent plant that contrasts well with greens, blues, and reds in the landscape. This isn't a good choice if deer could be a problem.

Azalea Evergreen – Evergreen Azaleas require a protected, semi-shade location to do best. Plant these on the North or East side of the house, right up against the foundation. Purple and lavender varieties are usually the hardiest. Protect them from deer. They are 3'x4' at their mature size. Trim in the early summer. They are not super hardy.

Azalea Exbury – These Azaleas have large Rhododendron type flowers. They lose their leaves in the winter so they can tolerate a little more of an exposed side. The flower colors are orange, pink, and yellow. The size can reach 5'x5' or more. Protect the buds from the deer. Trim in early summer.

Barberry Crimson Pigmy (Berberis) – A dwarf red barberry is 2' high by 3' wide. They need full sun for at least ½ day or more to retain their bright red color. Trim once or twice in the summer. They are pest free and very colorful!

Barberry Dwarf Gold (Berberis) – Grows 1 ½' tall by 2 ½' wide. They need at least ½ day or more of full sun to retain bright gold color. Trim once a year in the summer. They are pest free and very colorful!

Barberry Rose Glow (Berberis) – A larger growing barberry; can get to 4' high by 4' wide. It needs at least ½ day or more of full sun to retain its bright red color. Trim once a year in late summer. They are pest free and very colorful. The new growth is bright pink and leaves are bright red.

Birds Nest Spruce (Picea) – This is a dwarf variety of spruce that is suitable for foundation planting. It can grow to approx. 3' high and 6' wide. It may be trimmed once a year in mid-summer to keep it contained. Plant in sun to part shade. It has very pretty light green new growth. This is deer resistant. Little Gem is a “dwarfer” variety.

Boxwood (Buxus) – These are great for low hedges and foundation plantings. They are deer resistant. It is a broad leaf evergreen, so it does best on the North or East side of the house, protected from the winter wind. Trim once during the summer.

Burning Bush Dwarf (Euonymus Alatus) – They can get to be 5' tall or more if not occasionally trimmed. It is a beautiful green bush in the summer and bright fire red in the fall. They may not turn bright red in the fall if grown in the shade. Trim once or twice a year to keep them contained. Protect the bottom branches from rabbits in severe winters. You can use chicken wire or deer netting. They are very beautiful, hardy, and popular.

Butterfly Bush (Buddleia) - A large attractive flowering bush can get 6' high. They may die back to the ground in severe winters. Prune back to 18" tall in the early spring for best results. They will bloom throughout the late summer and attract butterflies. They come in a variety of colors.

Cotoneaster – A low spreading evergreen. They get to be 2'+ high to 5' wide, they don't need any trimming, and they are relatively problem free.

Cypress Gold Mop (Chamaecyparis) – A colorful bright gold evergreen. They can be trimmed or given a larger space to let grow. They can be kept at 3'. They need ½ day or more of full sun.

Dwarf Alberta Spruce (Picea) – A conical shaped accent plant suitable for foundation planting. It can be trimmed once a year in mid-summer to keep a “perfect” shape. Without trimming, it could grow to 6-7’ high and 3-4’ wide over time. It is a very popular, slow growing dwarf evergreen. **It should be sprayed for spider mites once a year in June as a preventative measure. Mites could cause discolored patches and eventually brown patches in the plant.** With proper care, this is one of the most beautiful evergreens. It can tolerate full sun to ½ day of full sun.

Euonymus Variegated (Euonymus) – It is a broad leaf evergreen. The gold variety needs ½ day or more of full sun to do the best. The green and white varieties will grow in partial shade. They provide year round color in foundation planting. Avoid planting in wet areas and only plant in the spring or summer. They grow to be 2 ½’ x 2 ½’. They are very colorful and very popular. Protect them in the winter from the rabbits by using deer netting or chicken wire.

Forsythia (Forstia)– These are a popular spring flowering bush. We sell varieties that are suitable to our cold weather climate and flower dependably. They can grow to 8’ high and 10’ or wider. They can be trimmed to shape in the summer. They have yellow flowers in early spring.

Hibiscus, Rose of Sharon, Althea (Hibiscus) – This tree or bush gets quite big. It gets up to 8’ tall for bush form and 12’ tall for tree form. They need to be in a protected spot to do best. In town is better for them than out in the country. Keep it on the North or East side of a house to protect it from prevailing winds in the winter. They need well-drained soil and pruned in early spring. They flower in late summer for a long time.

Holly, Blue (Ilex mes.) – These are popular broad leaf evergreens. The “female” hollies get the berries and the “male” hollies are the pollinators. If you need more than two hollies within the same bed, only get one male because it will pollinate numerous females. Hollies will do best in a protected spot on the North or East side of the house, protected from winter sun and wind. It is best to plant them right up near the foundation of the house.

Hydrangea (Hydrangea arbor Annabell) - A round, bright white flower. This hydrangea does great in this area! The average size for bush form is 3’x3’. It flowers dependably in late summer for a very long period (longer than a month) when few other bushes are flowering. They die back to the ground each winter and breaks dormancy late in the spring. They prefer partial shade but will grow in sun with adequate moisture. They are very beautiful, but underused in our area!

Hydrangea (Hydrangea macro) – Pink or blue – Unfortunately pink and blue hydrangea flowers are set in the fall on last years growth, and most winters in our area the flower buds freeze and the following year it doesn’t get many flowers or none at all. Do not prune these in the fall. We are trying a new variety in 2003 call “All Summer Beauty” which is supposed to flower on the current years’ growth. However, we aren’t sure yet,

until it's out for a few years. The flowers will be pink in alkaline soils and blue in acid soil. Try Hydrangea PG, Tardiva, or Annabelle; these are great for our area!

Hydrangea (Hydrangea Paniculata) – These do great in our area! It needs a spot that has adequate moisture on the ground. PG – These have white, cone-shaped flower that turn pink as they ripen. They are great for drying! Prune back in the fall to get fewer branches for bigger flowers next year. They are available in bush or tree form. The bush gets 5'X5' or larger. The tree can get to 12' tall. They are very hardy and flower in late summer for more than a month! They are not used enough in our area! They need an area with space to grow. They tolerate sun or part shade. Similar varieties are Tardiva, Unique, and Pink Diamond.

Hydrangea (Hydrangea Pan. Tardiva) – A newer variety like PG, only the flowers are snow white, on stronger branches. They are available in bush or tree form. The flowers of this variety are not suitable for drying. This variety does great in our area!

Inkberry (Ilex Glabra) – A broad leaf evergreen that should be planted on the North or East side of the house up next to the foundation. Trim once a year.

Japanese Pieris (Pieris Japonica) – A broad leaf evergreen that has Lily-of-the-Valley type blooms in the early spring. Plant them on the North or East side of the house where it is protected from winter winds. They grow approximately 3'x3'.

Lilac Common, French Lilac (Syringa)– The beautiful flowers and fragrance are the best reason to plant a lilac. The common lilacs grow to a height of 8-15' and a spread of approx. 6-10'. The following varieties are the ones we have found are the best, so far. Common lilacs can be trimmed after flowering in the summer.

- ***Congo*** – A very deep, dark purple-magenta color.
- ***Charles Joly*** – A good grower with magenta flowers that are highly fragrant.
- ***Mme. Lemorine*** – A double white flower, a very vigorous grower.

Lilac Dwarf (Syringa)– There are some great new varieties of Dwarf Lilacs. We have found Miss Kim to be a favorite.

- ***Miss Kim*** – This dwarf lilac has a beautiful mound shape and is small enough to use for foundation plantings. It can be trimmed in the summer after flowering to control size. The mature size is 5'x5'. It has lilac colored flowers that are fragrant in late May and early June. Super!

Mountain- Laurel (Kalmia)– A broad leaf evergreen that requires a protected location out of the winter wind. Best suited on the North or East side of the house. They require ***very well drained soil***, high in organic matter. Work in peat moss to a depth of 8" or more at the rate of 1/3 peat moss to 2/3 soil. Mulch with 2"-3" of mulch to retain moisture and keep roots cool. Plant with the top 1" of soil-ball above ground and cover it with mulch 2"-3" deep. It flowers in early summer.

Mugo Pine (Pinus) – This is a dwarf evergreen that is suitable for foundation planting. Deer do not like these! Trim these once a year in the early summer and remove most of that year's new growth to control size. Plant in sun to part shade. They will get 5' tall or more if not trimmed yearly.

Ninebark Diablo (physocarpus) – This is a purple leaf shrub that grows 5' high and 3' wide. Cut it back to 18"-2' in early spring for best results. This is a nice looking, newer variety suitable for foundation planting. The purple leaves contrast with yellows, greens, and blues.

Potentilla – These summer flowering shrubs flower for long periods throughout the summer. They come in yellow, white, and pink. They like full sun for a half day or longer. Trim every year in the early spring to 12"-18" tall for best results. They also can be trimmed again in mid-summer after flowering stops. They are very popular flowering shrubs.

Privot Hedge (Ligustrum) – Ibdium privot is best suited to our area. It can grow 8-12' high, with a spread of up to 4-6'. They make a good hedge plant. Plant 2' apart for a rapid fill in. Cut the plants back to 8-12" tall when planting to aid in branch development. Plant in full sun to part shade. They do well in dry soil, so avoid wet areas.

Purple Leaf Sandcherry (Prunus) – A popular shrub that grows to 8' tall to 6' wide if not trimmed. This can be trimmed once or twice in the summer to keep at 4' or so. Dark purple foliage makes a good contrast with yellows, greens, and blues in the landscape. Japanese beetles can damage the leaves in late summer, but seldom cause any permanent damage.

Rhododendrons can be very hard to grow if they are in the wrong location. They can be killed by too much wind in the winter. They also need a very well drained soil. Mix approx. 1/3 peat moss with 2/3 existing soil, into soil 12" or more deep before planting. "Build up" the soil a bit so it drains away from the plant. Rhododendrons should not be planted in a "wet" area. They need to be kept "moist" the first two years until they root into the soil. I would suggest watering at least once a week in the summer. Fertilize newly planted rhododendrons once or twice with a Miracle-Gro solution the first year after planting. Only use Mir-Acid on established rhododendrons. To control the size of the rhododendrons, trim once a year in June after flowering is completed.

- ***Dwarf Rhododendrons – PJM*** – These are the "easiest to grow" and the "toughest" of the rhododendrons we sell. They like to be in a "semi-protected" place, out of the winter wind, on the North or East side of the house, preferably. Trim them once a year in the early summer (June) to keep them shapely. They flower earlier in the spring than a regular rhododendron. The flowers are light purple. They can be kept at 3-4' high and 3-4' wide if trimmed once a year. They make a great foundation plant. Mix 1/3 peat moss with 2/3 existing soil, into soil

12” or more deep before planting, and mulch to keep roots cool and moist. They cannot tolerate “wet soil.”

- **Miniature Rhododendrons** – Purple Gem and Ramapo are the smallest Rhododendrons. *These do best in a protected area, near the foundation of the house on the North or East side*, out of the winter winds. They get 18-24” tall and up to 3’ wide. The flowers are purple and they like partial shade.
- **Rhododendron Catawba (*Rhododendron catawbiense*)** – These are the common rhododendrons we see with the softball size blooms that come in white, lavender, pink, purple, and red. These are best suited to a spot that is “protected”, out of the winter winds. On the North or East side of the house is the best place to plant them. A half day of sun is better than full sun or full shade.

Spireas – Spireas are hardy, pest free shrubs that thrive in our area! They flower for long periods of time during the summer. The following is a brief description of the varieties we carry.

- **Goldmound Spirea** – A bright yellow leaf, mound shaped spirea that has pink flowers in the mid-summer. This variety of spirea needs full sun to retain its bright yellow color. Trim once or twice a year to control size. If it gets too big it can be cut back to a 12” ball and it will re-grow. Mature size is 2 ½’ tall x3 ½’ wide. They are very popular and they add a nice contrast to reds, greens, and blues in the landscape.
- **Shirobana Spirea (*Spirea shibon*)** – A green leaf spirea with white, pink, and red flowers all on the same plant. This variety is really nice because it flowers off and on all summer and fall. The mature size is a 3’x3’ mound. Trim once a year in early spring or fall. This is one of the best flowering shrubs! This variety is preferred over the other green leaf spireas because of its extended flowering time and neat shape.

Spreading Juniper – The Juniper family consists of many different varieties of spreading evergreens. Deer “generally” won’t eat junipers. Plant them in a location that gets full sun.

- **Blue Chip Juniper** – This is one of our favorites, it is planted along our entrance right by the parking lot. It can get to 6’ around and 6’ tall.
- **Blue Rug Juniper** – This is a very low spreading juniper and gets to 6’ around and 2” tall.
- **Blue Star Juniper** – This is a low, mounding juniper that doesn’t need sheering or trimming. Approximately 2’x2’ when mature. Plant in full sun.
- **Gold Coast Juniper** – 3’-4’ high by approx. 6’ wide. This is a green variety with golden yellow new growth. It is a nice hardy plant that will take partial sun.
- **Icee Blue Juniper** – This is very similar to the blue rug juniper, but it has a slightly more compact habit and has a lighter blue color. Plant in full sun.

- **Saybrook Gold Juniper**– Grows to 2 ½’ tall by 6’ wide. It is an excellent choice because its bright yellow color contrasts with greens, reds, and blues in the landscape. It is very hardy and needs ½ day or more of full sun. They can be trimmed to control the size.

Upright Juniper

- **Green Juniper** – These upright varieties are available by special order.
- **Moffat Blue Juniper** – This is a good, tall accent plant for foundation planting. They need at least ½ day of full sun to keep their intense blue color. They can be trimmed once a year to control the height and width. The mature size is 10’x3’ wide if never trimmed. Deer seldom bother this.

Yew (*Taxus*) – Yews have been the standard evergreen used for foundation planting for years. If trimmed once (preferably twice) a year they can easily be kept at a controllable size. The yew is not a good choice anywhere where deer can go. Deer can really damage yews in the winter. Yews can be grown in full sun to almost full shade. They make a great evergreen for foundation planting.

- **Pyramid Yew (*Taxus Capitata*)** – The pyramid yew is a harder to grow variety than the globe or spreading yew. They need to be planted in deep, well-drained soil. Not in a “wet” area, and not in an area that is “too dry, or elevated.” They do well in sun or shade and make a great evergreen for foundation planting. Trim once or twice a year to maintain its size.
- **Spreading Yew, Globe Yew** – A hardy form of yew that grows just about anywhere. Trim once (preferably twice) in the summer to maintain size. Does well in sun to shade.
- **Upright Yews (*Hicks Citation*)** – These yews grow in a columnar shape. They are good for foundation planting or hedges, low or high. They can be trimmed to maintain size and shape. Trim once or twice a year in the summer.

Viburnum – There are many varieties of viburnum. The following is a description of a few of the better, more popular ones:

- **Doublefile Viburnum** – They grow to be 8-10’ wide at maturity. Plant in sun to part shade. It is a beautiful, large growing flowering shrub with white flowers all the way up the horizontal branches that last for 2-3 weeks in late spring. This variety can experience die back in severe winters, not as hardy as other viburnums, but beautiful.
- **Fragrant types Viburnum– Korean Spice, Burkwoodi and Juddi** – The mature height is 6’ and 8’ wide. Plant in sun to part shade. They have very beautiful white, fragrant flowers. The flowers last 7-10 days in early spring.
- **Trilobum Viburnum** – Dwarf American cranberry viburnum. A very hardy viburnum with a mature size of 5’x5’. It has white flowers (flat) in late spring. Plant in sun to part shade.

Weigeia – This is a summer flowering shrub with a mature size of 4' x 4' wide. A beautiful new variety is wine and roses. Wine and roses has a dark purple leaf and a bright pink flower. Weigelas may experience some die back in severe winters. Plant in full sun.

Yucca – Yucca plants are tropical, Southwest looking shrubs with pointy leaves and tall spikes and flowers in the summer. They can be variegated yellow and green or just green. They are hardy and prefer full sun. Avoid planting them in wet areas.

Trees

Birch River (*Betula Nigra*) – The “Heritage” variety of river birch is by far the best variety as far as vigor, and is known as “the most trouble free birch.” It is resistant to the bronze birch boer that has killed many of the European White Birch the past few years. This birch likes well-drained deep soil, and it will grow well in areas that are wet or flooded for part of the spring. The bark color when the tree is young is a mix of cream, salmon, orange, and grow. The bark also has a “peeling” effect when young. This variety gets to be a “huge” tree over time and should not be planted right up next to a house. The mature height is 40-60' and it is a medium-fast grower. It makes a great yard tree!

Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea Pungens*) – The color ranges from bright blue to green from tree to tree. It is a popular evergreen tree. It may be affected by drought if not in good deep soil. Grows to 60' tall and 15-20' wide.

Dogwood (*Cornus*)– There are two varieties of dogwood, **Florida dogwood** and **kousa dogwood (*Cornus Kousa*)**. Both are similar in hardiness. We are located in an area where dogwoods can grow with some protection, and in good deep well-drained soil. Both varieties can grow to 30' or taller with equal spread. Florida dogwoods flower in May before the leaves appear. Kousa dogwoods flower in Mid-June. Both are “temperamental” and take special care to get started in our area. Protect the trunks of young tree from rabbits in the winter.

Fat Albert Blue Spruce (*Picea Pungens* ‘Fat Albert’)– This is a semi-dwarf variety that only grows to 15' tall. It has a very bright blue color. (We have this variety planted at the house next door.) We can special order these.

Flowering Crabapple (*Malus*) – Few trees are as pretty as a flowering crabapple in full flower in the spring. Flowering crabapples flower dependably in May each year. They generally stay in flower for 10 days –2 weeks. We carry many newer varieties that are disease resistant and most are bred to have small fruit that does not create a nuisance. The fruit will usually hang on until winter, and be eaten by the birds. We carry dwarf crabapples that are suitable for planting near a house and we also carry standard crabapples that generally grow to 20-25' tall and 20-25' wide at maturity. We carry white, pink, red, and purple shades. They make a great ornamental tree. Protect the

trunks of young trees from the rabbits until the tree gets older and the trunk gets woody. Young trees may also need to be protected from deer feeding on the tree branches

Flowering Pear (Pyrus)– This is a nice shaped ornamental or shade tree. It grows to 35’ tall and 20’ wide. It has white flowers (no fruit) in the early spring followed by glossy green leaves. This is beautiful! Chanticleer and Cleveland select are the varieties best suited for our area.

Globe Blue Spruce (Picea) – A very blue, dwarf selection that grows to only 3’ high by 3’ wide. We can special order these.

Hydrangea Tree (PG or Tardiva) – White cone shaped flowers are produced on a small tree that grows no more that 15’ tall x 15’ wide. It is very hardy and does best in well-drained deep soil when moisture is adequate. It blooms in late summer for approximately one month! Plant in sun or part-shade. The PG variety has flowers that are valuable for drying. They start out white and turn pink with age. In the fall cut them back to produce larger flowers the next year. The tardiva variety has pure white, cone shaped flowers on stronger branches. They bloom for a long period in the summer. They are also available as a bush.

Maples (Acer)

- ***Japanese Bloodgood Maple (Acer Palmatum)*** - This is known to be probably the most cold hardy of the Japanese red maples. It can grow to approximately 15’x15’, but it can be trimmed to control size. Follow cultural directions listed above under Japanese maples. The bloodgood Japanese maples we stock are container grown and have well developed root systems. **Be sure to water them often, and deeply for the first 2-3 summers** until the roots become established in the surrounding soil.
- ***Japanese Maple (Acer Palmatum)***– These make beautiful ornamental trees. Unfortunately, in our area they need a “protected” area in order to grow. They need to be planted in a location where they are protected from winter winds and late spring frosts. Generally, they will do better in our area in an urban area (city or village) rather than out in the country. They are best planted on the North or East side of a house to protect them from the winter winds. They grow best in light shade. If they are in full sun they will need to be watered in the summer months for 3 years or more until they have been established. Japanese maples do the best in deep, well-drained soil. Mix peat moss 18-24” deep into the soil at the rate of 25% peat moss to 75% existing soil before planting. If they get planted in the right location and get proper care, they can grow in our area. We stock the bloodgood variety, as it is known to be the hardiest variety of Japanese maples.
- ***The dissectum form of Japanese Maples (Acer)*** – These are smaller growing types with a finer leaf, and a more mounded habit than the bloodgood maple described above. These are considered “less cold hardy” but can grow in our area in a well-protected area. We do not usually stock this type, due to them being less cold hardy. We can special order them. Inaba Shidare, or red scarlet, is considered the most cold hardy of the dissectum Japanese maples.

- ***Crimson King Norway Maple (Acer Platanoides)*** – A maple with maroon leaves all year long. It is considered to have a “medium” growth rate, not too fast and not too slow. It is a sturdy maple that will hold up well as it matures. It is a very popular and hardy tree that likes to be planted in full sun. The mature size is 40’x40’ in approximately 30-years. Great color!
- ***Maple Drummondii, “Variegated Maple” (Acer Platanoides)*** – This is a green leaf maple with the leaves outlined in white around the edge and it is a very pretty, but different variety. Its mature size is 40’x40’ in about approximately 30-years. It is very hardy and sturdy.
- ***“Princeton Gold” Norway Maple (Acer Platanoides)***– The leaves emerge bright yellow in early summer, then appear more yellow-green in the later summer. Its mature size is 40’x40’ in approximately 30-years.
- ***Red Sunset Maple (Acer Rubrum)***– These maples grow at a faster rate than the Norway maples (crimson king, etc.) This variety has green leaves all summer long, and in the fall they turn a bright orange-red. These maples are highly recommended, they are fast growing, and sturdy.
- ***Royal Red Norway Maple (Acer Platanoides)*** – This is another maroon leaf maple. It is very similar to the crimson king. It is said to be slightly faster growing, and the leaf has a “reddish maroon” cast. It is hard to tell apart from the crimson king unless they are side-by-side. It is very hardy and sturdy as it matures to 40’x40’ in approximately 30-years. Plant it in full sun. Great color!

Purple Weeping Beech (Fagus Beech)– We are carrying Beech ‘Purpurea Pendula’ a broad weeping form that doesn’t grow larger than 10’. Other varieties are available. They are hardy for this area.

Sandcherry (Prunus x Cistena)– This is a purple leaf shrub or ornamental tree. The tree form will be approximately 10-12’ high with up to an 8’ spread. They make a pretty, bright ornamental tree. Plant in full sun. Protect the trunks of young trees from rabbits in the winter until the trunk gets woody.

Saucer Magnolia (Magnolia x soulangiana) – Unfortunately, in our area these require a somewhat protected location. Plant in deep well-drained soil and amend with peat moss. Mix 25% peat moss with 75% existing soil. Plant in full sun and avoid frost pockets, because for many years the flower buds could be killed by late spring frosts and freezes. New varieties are later blooming making them less susceptible to frost. Plant in an area out of the prevailing winds; a North or East exposure is best. They produce beautiful 5-10” white flowers with pink and purple edges. We carry the variety “Betty,” which is a new, later blooming variety with darker purple flowers. Protect the trunks of young trees from rabbits in the winter.

Star Magnolia (Magnolia Stellata)– This is similar to the saucer magnolia; however, the blooms are slightly larger than the blooms on the saucer magnolia. This may save the flowers from being killed by late spring frosts some years. The flowers are 3-5” in diameter and are white. Follow the site and planting instructions above for the saucer magnolia. Protect the trunks of young trees from rabbits in the winter.

Weeping Alaska Cedar (Chamaecypress) – This is a hardy evergreen tree that can grow to 50' or taller. It is beautiful as a specimen tree. Plant in full sun. Does best in an area that is not exposed to winter wind.

Weeping Cherry (Prunus)– Pink - The pink weeping cherry can grow quite large, 20' or taller with an equal spread. They are best suited planted away from the house, about 12-15' or farther. In cold springs it may not have flowers. Protect trunks of young trees from rabbits in the winter.

Weeping Cherry Snowfountains (Prunus)– White – This is a dwarf variety of weeping cherry that stays smaller and more compact. This variety is suitable for planting closer to a house. It will get to be approximately 8' tall and up to 12' around over time. Plant at least 8' away from a house. The white flowers are dependable every spring. This is a stronger and hardier tree than the pink weeping cherry. We highly recommend this tree for our area. Protect the trunk of young trees from rabbits in the winter until the trunk becomes woody.

Weeping Larch (Larix)– A small weeping deciduous ornamental tree. Likes a sunny location and deep well-drained soil with adequate moisture. Cannot tolerate shade or extremely dry soils. Not recommended for raised beds. Water the first few summers until they are well established. They are beautiful and hardy.

Weeping Mulberry (Morus)– This is a great small ornamental tree. It grows approximately to 8' tall and can get almost as wide. It is prized for its large, glossy green leaves in the summer and its interesting weeping effect in the winter. It is almost problem free. Trim back in early spring each year, pruning out any weak or dead branches.

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