

Cornelian Cherry Dogwood (*Cornus mas*)



- Native to central & southern Europe into western Asia
- Flowers early April (forsythia alternative)
- Four seasons of interest
 - Flowers – yellow
 - Fruit – tart edible, red and yellow cultivars
 - Foliage – glossy green summer, maroon fall
 - Bark – exfoliating with age
- Naturally multi-stemmed. Can be trained to a single stem early
- Height 20-25' at maturity
- Full sun or partial shade
- Adaptable to wide range of soil types and pH

Cornelian Cherry Dogwood (*Cornus mas*)



- Some selections have a tendency to produce suckers and water sprouts
 - Should be removed to expose the ornamental, exfoliating bark
- Wood is extremely dense, will sink in water

Fothergilla (*F. gardenii*, *F. major*, *F. x intermedia*)



- Native to S.E. U.S.
- Outstanding white fragrant early spring flowers (April – early May)
- Differ in size from 2 to 6'
- Fantastic fall color varying from vibrant yellow, apricot, burgundy and crimson
- Does well in partial shade but flowers and fall color best in full sun
- Little to no pruning needed
- Best in acidic soils
- Need to protect over wintering flower buds from rabbits.

Korean Spice Viburnum (*Viburnum carlesii*)



- Native to Korea
- Red buds open in late April to pink-changing-to-white flowers.
- Outstandingly fragrant flowers. Foundation plant
- 4-6' tall with rounded form.
- Partial shade to full sun.
- Red turning black, persistent fruit.
- Nice red fall color
- If pruning needed, best done soon after blooming as blooms on previous years wood.
- Superior cultivars bred in WI – Spice Island and Sugar and Spice by Mike Yanny

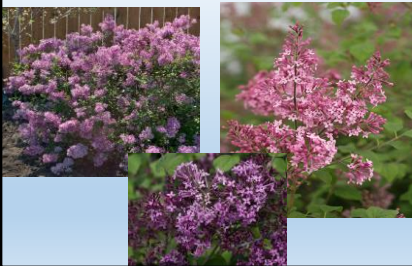
Palibin Lilac (*Syringa meyeri* 'Palibin')



- Native to Korea
- 4-5' tall, compact, rounded shape
- Non-suckering, little to no pruning needed.
- Fragrant, blooms late May shortly after common lilac
- Glossy, mildew resistant leaves
- Needs full sun
- Urban tolerant
 - Salt and pollution
- Can be grown as a standard

Bloomerang Lilacs (*Syringa* x 'Penda')

(Hybrid of *Syringa patula* x *macrophylla* x *meyeri* x *Juliana*)



- Compact, heavy-blooming lilac
- 4-6' tall and wide
- Fragrant blooms in May then re-bloom mid-summer to frost.
- Non-suckering, little to no pruning needed.
- Needs full sun
- Mildew resistant
- Cvs. 'Purple', 'Dark Purple', 'Pink Perfume'

Bloomerang Dwarf Lilacs new 2018



- 2.5-3' tall
- Reported to be more floriferous with better re-bloom and enhanced disease resistance
- Dwarf Purple & Dwarf Pink

Pagoda Dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*)



- Outstanding shade tolerant Wisconsin native
- 8' up to 15'
- White flowers in May
- Tiered horizontal branching
 - Little pruning needed other than occasional basal suckers.
- Bluish-black fruits on showy red stalks
- Early maroon fall color
- Snow on Horizontal branches in winter
- Does best in partial to full shade but can handle full sun.
- Sensitive to drought
 - Golden canker

American Cranberrybush Viburnum (*Viburnum opulus* var. *americanum*)



- Outstanding shade tolerant WI native, though performs well in full sun as well.
- 6-12' tall, upright habit. Can be used for screening or as an informal hedge.
- Lacy, white flowers in mid to late May
- Lustrous 3 lobed leaves turn yellow to red-purple in Fall
- Showy, persistent and edible fruit late August often lasting through January
- Can be renewed pruned to re-invigorate or if overgrown by removing up to 1/3 of the oldest, least productive stems flush to the ground.
 - Best done after blooming in spring.

Bottlebrush Buckeye (*Aesculus parviflora*)



- Native to South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida
- Dense, mounded, suckering, deciduous, multi-stemmed shrub which typically grows 6-12' tall.
- Summer bloom (late June - July)
- Yellow fall color
- Can take partial shade to full sun
 - One of the best summer-flowering shrubs for shaded areas
- Adaptable to different soil conditions
- Little to no pruning needed. Can be rejuvenated by pruning to the ground.

Smooth Hydrangea (*Hydrangea arborescens*)



- Cold Hardy
- 3-5' tall
- Flowers on new wood
- Blooms in July, can be effective for 6-8 weeks
- Mix of small fertile flowers and showy sepals.
- Best in partial shade
- Can use as a mass planting
- Use as a dried cut flower

Smooth Hydrangea (*Hydrangea arborescens*)



Wild form



Annabelle

- Native from New York to Florida west to Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma and Louisiana.
- Annabelle discovered in 1910 by Harriet Kirkpatrick while horseback riding on her families land near Anna, Illinois
- 50 years later J.C. McDaniel, U. of Ill horticulture Professor, re-discovered
- Commercially released 2 years later
- Named for the Belles of Anna, Illinois

Smooth Hydrangea (*Hydrangea arborescens*)



Incrediball



Invincibelle Spirit II



Incrediball Blush



Invincibelle Spirit Ruby

New Introductions

- **Incrediball** (The Wood Spring Meadow)
 - Huge 12" flower structure with 4 times as many sepals as Annabelle.
 - Large flowers can cause plant to flop over.
- **Incrediball Blush**—new in 2016
- **Invincibelle Spirit II**
 - Improved Invincibelle Spirit (2009 first to have pink flowers)
 - 6-8" dark pink flowers fading to bright pink.
 - Supposed to be less leggy than original release with darker foliage and larger flowers.
- **Invincibelle Spirit Ruby**
 - Dark burgandy red flower buds open to a two-toned combination of bright ruby red and silvery pink. New in 2016.

Smooth Hydrangea (*Hydrangea arborescens*)



- Invincibelle Series, 21st Century Annabelle
- Dr. Tom Ranney, N.C. State University Horticulture Professor
 - Mountain Crop Improvement Lab breeding program
 - Began when Richard Olsen, a graduate student of Dr. Ranney, discovered a pink-flowering lace-cap *Hydrangea arborescens* while hiking in the Blue Ridge Mountains.
 - Crossed it with 'Annabelle' creating over 1,500 variations.

Smooth Hydrangea (*Hydrangea arborescens*)

New compact forms:

(Potential as Ground Cover/Subshrub)



- **Invincibelle Limetta**
 - 2.5-3' tall
 - Green to white green blooms on strong stems
 - Produces new flowers into fall
- **Invincibelle Mini Mauvette**
 - 2.5 - 3' tall
 - Deep mauve-violet blooms on strong stems
- **Invincibelle Wee White**
 - 1-2.5' tall
 - Whites fading to green and pink blooms
 - Produces new flowers into fall

Smooth Hydrangea (*Hydrangea arborescens*)



- Pruning
 - Can be done anytime during the dormant season.
- Best to cut back to ground
 - Re-energizes plant and gives the best flower display
 - Keeps size consistent year to year
 - Can help reduce flopping over of stems when in flower

Panicle Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata*)



- Native to China and Japan
- Very cold hardy, prefers full sun
- Flowers on new wood
- 4-6 weeks of bloom starting in July
- 2-20' tall
- Mix of small fertile flowers and showy sepals.
- Urban tolerant but not drought tolerant
- Pollinator favorite

A Ghost in the Making: Searching for the Rusty Patch Bumble Bee



- Listed as an endangered species in 2017
- Historic range included 28 states, the District of Columbia and 2 provinces in Canada.
- Population declined by 87 percent in the last 20 years.
- Currently only present in 0.1% of its historical range.



Panicle Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata*)

Breeding for smaller height, easier to use in home landscapes.

- Favorites
 - Dharuma (Japanese)
 - Earliest to bloom (late June)
 - Compact size (3-5')
 - White fading to pink flowers
 - Little Quickfire
 - Dwarf size (2-4') makes most versatile
 - Early blooming
 - White fading to pink flowers
 - Fire Light
 - Mid sized (4-6')
 - Bred in MI
 - Mid season bloom, creamy white fading to wine red
 - Rebo
 - Dwarf size (30-36")
 - White fading to pink flowers
 - Highly floriferous with strong stems



Panicle Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata*)

- Pruning
 - Can be done anytime during the dormant season.
 - We prune back in early April
 - Best flower production if prune back to 1-2 nodes of most current growth.
 - Produces multiple shoots from cut with flowers being produced on each shoot
 - Also helps keep plant size in check



Kalm St. John Wort (*Hypericum kalmianum*)



- Native to central and N.E. Wisconsin
- Low shrub with bright yellow flowers.
- Blooms July – August. Pollinator favorite
- 2-3' tall
- Does best in moist well drained sites
- Papery, peeling bark when older.
- Little to no pruning needed
- Cultivars with mound form– Blue Velvet, Ames, Gemo

Chastetree (*Vitex agnus-castus*)



- Native to the Mediterranean, small tree in the South
- WI dies back to the ground in winter
 - Prune back dead canes to ground in spring.
- Blooms mid –summer till frost on new wood. Butterfly favorite
- Takes heat and drought
- Flower color ranges from lavender, pale violet, red and white
- Fruit, leaves and new shoots used medicinally
 - Shown to contain various alkaloids and flavonoids, as well as substances that are precursors of steroidal hormones.

Seven-son Flower (*Heptacodium miconiodes*)



- Discovered in China in 1907 but not known in US till 1980.
- Large, fountain-shaped, multi-stemmed, deciduous shrub
- 15-20' at maturity with a 10' spread
- Jasmine scented flowers in September followed by five very showy, sepal-like rose calyces in October
- Butterfly favorite
- Showy exfoliating bark
 - Prune excessive water sprouts and suckers to expose lower trunk

Temple Of Bloom™ Seven-son Flower



- New 2018
- Half the size of species
 - 6-10'
- Earlier flowering
 - Mid to late August

Ernest Henry Wilson (1876-1930)



- Quintessential plant explorer.
- Englishman hired in 1899 when he was 23 to explore China for new plants
- Explored China, Japan, Korea and Taiwan
- Collected over 100,000 specimens of more than 5,000 species of plants including the Seven-son flower.

Common Witch Hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*)



- Wisconsin native
- Fragrant yellow flowers in late fall to early winter
- 10 - 20' tall, multi-trunked, can be a bit rangy.
- Shade to full sun
- Can have a wonderful yellow fall color.
- Little to no pruning needed
- Wood used by Native Americans as dowsing rods to find underground sources of water.
- Aromatic extract of leaves, twigs, and bark is used in mildly astringent lotions

Vernal Witch Hazel (*Hamamelis vernalis*)



- Native to the Ozark Plateau extending from southern Missouri through northwestern Arkansas to eastern Oklahoma
- Fragrant yellow to red flowers in mid to late winter.
- 6-10' tall, spreading form.
- Bronze to reddish purple new spring foliage
- Yellow to red fall color
 - Can hold onto dead leaves in winter
- Full sun to shade
 - Understory plant



If Witch Hazel bloom in winter, how are the flowers pollinated?



Shivering Winter Moths

- Mystery solved in 1987 by University of Vermont Biology professor Bernd Heinrich
- A group of owl moths in the family Noctuidae
- Can raise their body temperatures up to 50F by shivering to warm their flight muscles
- After pollination, actual fertilization of the seed is delayed until spring.
- Seed ripen in late autumn of following year
- Fruit capsules burst and eject their seeds up to 25 feet away

Spring Meadow Nursery



David Garison Stevens
 Curator - U.W. - Madison Arboretum
 Longenecker Horticultural Gardens
 The Arboretum's Living Collection

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