Select shrubs based on needs:

• Should the plant be evergreen or deciduous?
• How large does it need to be to do the intended job in the landscape?
• What are the environmental limitations of the site?
• Does the plant have any serious pests?
• What special feature do I want such as flowers, berries, fall color, etc.
Evergreen Shrubs
The Hollies

• Evergreen trees and shrubs - over 300 species and thousands of cultivars
• Most are dioecious and require a male for pollination.
• Good for massing and screening.
Hollies we will consider

- Foster Holly group
- Chinese Holly group
  - Burford Holly
  - Dwarf Burford
  - Nellie R. Stevens
- Japanese Holly group

- Yaupon hollies
  - Standard Yaupon Holly
  - Dwarf Yaupon Holly

- Deciduous hollies

*Ilex crenata ‘Pagoda’*
Foster Holly

- *Ilex x attenuata* ‘Foster’
- Height - 35 feet
- Spread - 10 feet
- Growth rate - moderate
- Hardy zones 6 - 9
- Beautiful specimen plant; needs a male for pollination.

Good for screening or hedging.
Foster Holly
Burford Chinese Holly

- *Ilex cornuta* ‘Burford’
- Height - 20 ft.
- Spread - 15 ft.
- Growth rate - fast
- Hardy zones 6 - 9
- Big screening plant gets too bog for many landscapes.

Easily grown.
Male not needed.
Dwarf Burford Holly
Nellie R. Stevens Holly

Hybrid between Chinese and American holly. Hardy through zone 6 and makes a nice upright screen planting or specimen. Plants mature at 15 feet tall and naturally maintain a pyramidal form.
Japanese Holly

- *Ilex crenata*
  - ‘Compacta’
  - Height - 5 to 6 feet
  - Spread - 6 to 10 feet
  - Growth rate - medium
  - Hardy zones 6 to 8
  - Need good drainage in order to flourish.
  - Berries are black.
  - Stands clipping well.
Compact Holly

*Ilex crenata 'Soft Touch'*
Yaupon Holly

- *Ilex vomitoria*
- Height - to 20 feet
- Spread - 10 feet
- Growth rate - medium
- Hardy zones 6 - 9
- Native small evergreen tree that grows in wet or dry soils.
- Very well adapted.
Yaupon Holly versus boxwood
Dwarf Yaupon Holly
Deciduous Hollies
Ilex verticillata and I. decidua
All Azaleas are Rhododendrons

- **Rhododendrons**
  - Often tree-like in habit
  - Leaves evergreen - up to 6 inches long
  - Flowers in trusses in late spring -- larger than azaleas
  - Native to cooler climates than azaleas

- **Azaleas**
  - Shrub-like in habit
  - Leaves evergreen or deciduous -- to 3 inches long
  - Flowers smaller and borne singly
  - Widely distributed and more heat tolerant
Over 10,000 different azalea plants have been registered
Southern Indica Azalea

‘George Tabor’ - hardy zones 8 - 10
Encore Azaleas

- Not all species are reliably hardy in the northern 1/3 of the state.
- Bloom well spring & fall, with scattered blossoms in summer.
To Grow Azaleas Successfully

• Plant hardy azalea classes such as the Kurumes, the Girrard’s and the Glenn Dale azaleas.
• Plant in acidic soil with a pH of 5 to 5.5
• Use a highly organic potting amendment such as peat moss or composted pine bark
• Raised beds improve drainage and keep plants alive
• Water before the plants become too stressed
• Fertilize after bloom on established plants. Young plants may be fertilized again 6 weeks later.
Deciduous Azaleas

- *Rhododendron sp.*
- Height - 8 feet
- Spread - 6 feet
- Growth rate - slow
- Hardy zones 3 - 9
- Delicate, often fragrant flowers in mid to late spring. Often have shades of orange and yellow not found in evergreen types.
Exbury Azalea (L)

Mollis Azalea (R)
Deciduous Azaleas

*R. austrinum*

*R. canescens*
• **Rhododendron sp.**
• Height - 12 feet
• Spread - 10 feet
• Growth rate - medium
• Hardy zones 5 - 7
• Considered more difficult to grow than azaleas.
• Drainage more critical
• Give afternoon shade.
• Damage can be severe enough to kill plants
• Plants can turn white by late summer
• Scout for insects in May; if found spray to prevent population explosion with systemic insecticide such as Orthene.
• Or use prevention: Bayer Advanced Tree & Shrub
Yellowing of Old Leaves
Azalea Leaf Gall

- Not really a serious disease
- Appears on new growth and flowers in the spring
- Pick off affected parts and discard the debris
Camellias

Camellia japonica

Camellia sasanqua
Care of camellias

- Fertilize once a year after bloom.
- Water when dry.
- Pick up fallen flowers
- Monitor for pests.
Loropetalums

Purple Diamond®
Compact Loropetalum

Purple Pixie®
Weeping Loropetalum

Emerald Snow®
Loropetalum
Heavenly Bamboo

- *Nandina domestica*
- Height - 6 feet
- Spread - 3 feet
- Growth rate - slow
- Hardy zones 6 to 10
- Tough plant
- Native to Japan but long planted in the southern landscape.
Nandina fruit cluster and Harbor Dwarf Nandina
Mahonia

- Mahonia bealei
- Height - 7 feet
- Spread - 8 feet
- Growth rate - slow
- Hardy zones 6 - 9
- Strong structural element in the shade garden. Blooms in February with blue gray fruit in July
Soft Caress

(M. aquifolium)
Glossy Abelia

• *Abelia grandiflora*
• Height - 6 feet
• Spread - 6 feet
• Growth rate - fast
• Hardy zones 6 - 9
• Summer flowering semi-evergreen shrub
• Blooms most of the summer if watered.
Glossy Abelia

Kaleidoscope

Edward Goucher
Abelia

Twist of Lime

Pinky Bells
Cephalotaxus – Plum Yew
‘Yewtopia’
Cleyera

- Bigfoot™ Cleyera
- LeAnn™ Cleyera
- Bronze Beauty™ Cleyera
Illicium – Florida Anise

Woodland’s Ruby
Chinese Junipers

- *Juniperus chinensis*
- Height - 5 feet
- Spread - 10 feet
- Growth rate - medium
- Hardy zones 4 - 8
- Drought tolerant shrub..
Blue Rug Juniper
*Juniperus horizontalis*
Deciduous Shrubs Lose their Leaves
But:

• Give the landscape a seasonal rhythm
• Have interesting forms and textures
• Often have multiple seasons of interest
  – good bloom display
  – colorful foliage
  – good fall color
  – berries or habitat for wildlife
• *Berberis thunbergii*
• Height - 5 feet
• Spread - 5 feet
• Growth rate - slow
• Hardy zone 4 - 9
• Colors most vivid in full sun.
  Tolerate drought well; tough plant. Green, purple and yellow foliage forms available.
• *Forsythia intermedia*
• Height - 7 feet
• Spread - 12 feet
• Growth rate - fast
• Hardy zones 4 - 8
• Give full sun.
Yellow Rose of Texas

- *Kerria japonica*
- Height - 6 ft.
- Spread - 6 ft.
- Growth rate - fast
- Hardy zones
  - 4 - 8
- Flowers well in the shade.
- Open form plant that is good filler shrub.
Doublefile Viburnum

- *V. plicatum* ‘Mariesii’
- Height - 12 ft.
- Spread - 12 ft.
- Growth rate - medium
- Hardy zone 4 - 9
- Spring flowering with masses of blooms.
Judd – V. juddii  
Burkwood
Hydrangea

- *Hydrangea macrophylla*
- Height - 5 feet
- Spread - 6 feet
- Growth rate - medium
- Hardy zone 5 - 9
- Blooms in the summer.
- Best in moist shade.
- In acid soil flowers are blue; alkaline they turn pink.
Oakleaf Hydrangea

- *Hydrangea quercifolia*
- Height - 8 feet
- Spread - 10 feet
- Growth rate - medium
- Hardy zones 5 - 9
- Summer flowers on this large, coarse textured shrub with great fall color and nice bark in the winter.
Hydrangeas

Panicle - *H. paniculata*

Smooth – *H. arborescens*
Althea – Rose –of-Sharon
• *Spiraea prunifolia*
• Height - 6 feet
• Spread - 6 feet
• Growth rate - medium
• Hardy zone 4 - 8
• Good filler shrub.
• Blooms early spring.
• Drought and pest tolerant.

Bridal Wreath Spirea
Bridalwreath

Spirea
Van Houtte Spirea
Summer Blooming spireas

Anthony Waterer

Little Princess