

American Butternut

Type: Tree

Mature Height: 40-60 feet

Mature Spread: 40-60 feet

Growth Rate: Slow

Sun Exposure: Full sun

Soil Moisture: Widely adaptable

Soil Type: Widely adaptable

Flower Color: Yellowish-green

Foliage Color: Green

Fall Color: Yellow

Zones: 4-7

The White Walnut tree, *Juglans cinerea*, also known as White walnut and Butternut tree is a small to medium-sized tree. This tree has a short trunk which is divided into a few ascending limbs with large spreading, sparsely forked branches. The smaller branches tend to bend downwards and then turn up at the ends. The crown is open, broad, irregular in outline and rounded at the top.

The leaves are similar to black walnut leaves, being 15 to 30 inches long with 11 to 17 sharp pointed, oblong, finely toothed leaflets 2 to 3 inches long. The leaf stems and leaflets are velvety.



On young branches, the bark is smooth and light gray. On older branches and trunk it breaks into shallow, flat gray ridges which form a diamond-shaped pattern. The underbark is chocolate brown.

The large, lemon-shaped fruit has a shell which is very rough and sharply ridged, and the kernel is edible. The nut is enclosed in a yellow-green husk with short, rusty, clammy, sticky hairs.

American Wild Plum

Hardiness Zones: 5-9

Habit: Deciduous

Growth Rate: Rapid

Site Requirements: Sun; range of soil types

Texture: Medium

Form: Often grown as a shrub but can be grown as a tree; thicket forming; spreading branches; broad crown; thorn like side branches

Height: 12-20 feet

Width: 10-12 feet

Leaf: 2 to 4 inch leaves

Flower/Fruit: White, fragrant flowers in early spring; rounded 1 inch red or yellow fruit in mid summer



Wild Plums can be planted from seed and they are relatively easy to transplant.

Wild Plum is a shrub or small tree that usually forms thickets. The small branches are sometimes spiny. The leaves are alternate, egg shaped to oval. The upper leaf surface is shiny green and the lower surface is slightly hairy.

The American Wild Plum produces attractive masses of 3/4 - 1" white flowers in early spring prior to leaf emergence. The flowers are extremely fragrant. The 1" red to purple fruit are quite edible and can be used for jellies. They provide food and excellent habitat for wildlife. Flowering occurs in April and May and fruit ripens from August to September.

Amur Maple

Type: Tree

Mature Height: 15-20 feet

Mature Spread: 15-28 feet

Soil: Adaptable

Zones: 2-8

Moisture: Drought and wind tolerant

Foliage: Green

The leaves are opposite and simple. They are 1 1/2- 3" long and 3 lobed. The middle lobe is longer than the 2 lateral lobes. The leaves are light green beneath and dark green above. The buds are 1/8" long and reddish-brown in color.

These deciduous trees are best grown in normal garden soil in full sun to partial shade. They are used widely in landscapes as hedge, partitions, or short tree-shrubs. They leaf out early and cast dense shade. It is a vigorous grower that is very tolerant of temperature extremes. Tolerates somewhat heavy pruning and can be shaped to fit a variety of landscape uses.



This hardy tree and its varieties typically produce very colorful fall foliage that is red to reddish purple. It is one of the very few maples that have fragrant flowers.

Burning Bush

Mature Height: 8-10 feet

Mature Spread: 8-10 feet

Mature Form: Upright, rounded

Growth Rate: Medium

Sun Exposure: Full sun to partial shade

Soil Moisture: Widely adaptable

Soil Type: Widely adaptable

Flower Color: Green and yellow

Foliage Color: Green

Fall Color: Crimson red

Zones: 4-8

The elliptic to obovate shaped leaves, which are opposite or sub-opposite, are 1 to 3 inches long and 1/2 to 1 1/4 inches wide.

The orange and red fruit is ornamental if produced in quantity, but plants vary in the amount of fruit they produce. Burning Bush is a favorite winter food of rabbits and mice.



While seldom noticed, the miniature perfect flowers of Burning Bush have four green-yellow petals, opening in mid-spring. A few of these develop into small fruits that ripen in autumn and have red-orange seeds that hang below the split-open capsules, all of which are usually lost in the brilliant fall foliage.

This vase-shaped shrub is known primarily for its outstanding red fall foliage, which blazes for about two weeks in early to mid-autumn.

Chinese Lilac

Height: 8-12 feet

Width: 8-10 feet

Hardiness Zone: 3b

Bloom Color: White

Bloom Time: Mid Spring

Foliage: Deciduous

Other details: Flowers are fragrant, Average Water Needs; Water regularly; do not overwater



Chinese Lilac is a large round-headed shrub that can be used as a single specimen or as a background border or screening planting.

It produces an excellent floral display in early May. Typical flower color is lilac purple, but white and deeper purple forms are also available. Flowers are produced in 4-5" long panicles after the foliage emerges.

Lilacs prefer a rich well drained soil. Although they will grow in light shade, they will develop a more dense plant habit and flower much better when grown in full sun. Renewal pruning to remove a few older canes each year will help keep the plant full to the base. Prune after flowering for best landscape effect.

Common Purple Lilac

Mature Height: 8-10 feet
Mature Spread: 8-10 feet
Mature Form: Upright
Growth Rate: Medium
Sun Exposure: Full sun to partial shade
Soil Moisture: Widely adaptable
Soil Type: Widely adaptable
Flower Color: Purple
Foliage Color: Green
Fall Color: Yellow green
Zones: 3-7

The Common Purple Lilac, *Syringa Vulgaris*, is well-known and loved by gardeners all over the world for its beauty and fragrance; one of the most powerful fragrances emitted by a plant.

This deciduous shrub is used as a hedge or as an individual accent plant. It has light purple flowers occurring in clusters amid the dark-green heart-shaped leaves.



This species of lilac, the purple lilac, produces suckers - new shoots that sprout from the base of the shrub, or from the roots.

In North American gardens, this is a very hardy shrub. Lilacs can withstand severely cold winters (even -35 degrees C) and in fact the species does not grow well in areas without significant frost in wintertime.

David Crabapple

Scientific Name: Malus 'David'
Common Name: David Crabapple
Exposure: Sun
Height: 12 feet
Diameter: 12 feet
Shape: Rounded
Foliage: Green
Flower: White
Fruit: Red, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch
Zone: 4
Growth Rate: Moderate
Leaf Shape: Oval
Leaf Blade Length: 2-4 inches

David Crabapple has a rounded plant form. It produces masses of white flowers and an extremely heavy crop of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch bright red fruit that are quite persistent in fall. However because of its heavy fruiting nature, it can develop an alternate year fruiting pattern.



Requires full sun, tolerant to a fairly wide range of soil conditions. Prune to remove suckers and watersprouts. Prune as young trees to develop good branch structure.

Freedom Honeysuckle

Height: 8-10 feet

Width: 8-10 feet

Hardiness Zone: 3b

Foliage: Blue-green

Flowers: White with pink

Freedom Honeysuckle is a vigorous shrub that was introduced by the University of Minnesota because of its resistance to the witches' broom aphid. Its primary use is in windbreak and shelterbelt plantings and as a background screen in large areas.

Foliage is bluish-green in color with a fine texture. Plant habit is somewhat loose without pruning because of its vigorous growth rate. Flowers are cream colored with a pink tinge. Fruit is a bright red berry which provides a nice contrast with the blue-green foliage.



It is quite tolerant to a broad range of soil conditions but prefers a loam soil. Needs full sun for best effect. Prune off terminal growth on young, vigorous growing plants to reduce growth rate and develop a denser plant form.

Grey Dogwood

Mature Height: 10-12 feet

Mature Spread: 10-12 feet

Mature Form: Rounded

Growth Rate: Moderate

Sun Exposure: Full sun to full shade

Soil Moisture: Widely adaptable

Soil Type: Widely adaptable

Flower Color: White

Foliage Color: Gray green

Fall Color: Red

Zones: 2-8

The Grey Dogwood is a deciduous shrub which typically occurs in moist or rocky ground along streams, ponds, wet meadows, glade and prairie margins, thickets and rocky bluffs. It features white flowers borne in late spring and grayish-green, elliptic to lance-shaped leaves (2-4" long).

Foliage turns an interesting dusky purplish red in fall. Terminal stems holding the flowers are distinctively red and provide interesting contrast to the clusters of small white berries which form after the flowers have dropped.

Red color often persists into early winter. Excellent when planted in groups and left alone to spread in naturalized areas or native plant gardens.



Also effective in shrub borders, along streams or ponds or near buildings or when planted as a screen.

Suckering and dense shrub habit is excellent for embankment erosion control or in naturalized areas.

Prefers moist, well-drained soils in full sun, but is adaptable to many adverse conditions, including poor soils, dry soils, wet soils, compacted soils, heat, and drought.

Mugo Pine

Height: 15-25 feet

Spread: 15-25 feet

Crown Shape: Round, pyramidal

Growth Rate: Slow

Texture: Fine

Leaf Color: Green

Flower Color: Yellow

Fruit Shape: Oval, cone

Fruit Length: 1-3 inches

Mugo pine is a commonly planted shrub and is one of the only pines that grows in this manner, rather than as a tree. It grows best in sun or partial shade in moist loam.

The needles are rigid 1 to 2 inches long colored medium to dark green and are in bundles of two. They may become yellow green in the winter.



Cones are very small and rest above the branch they are growing on. The cone scales peel open almost like flower petals.

Nanking Cherry

Type: deciduous shrub

Height: 6-8 feet

Width: 6-8 feet

Hardiness Zone: 3a

Annual Growth Rate: 12 to 18 inches

Flowers: White

Fruit: Red

Nanking Cherry is a large wide spreading shrub. It can be pruned as a small tree. It is grown primarily for its showy white flowers which cover the plant in early spring.

The flowers are borne sessile along the stem. The 1/2" bright red fruit which ripen in early July are edible but a little tart for fresh eating. They make excellent jams and jellies. The pit is quite large in relationship to the fruit size. The fruit is relished by birds.



Leaves are dark green with fuzzy undersides. The plant works well as a mass planting or informal hedge. Nanking Cherry is native to northern China and is very cold hardy.

Requires a good, well drained soil. Fairly drought tolerant. It does best in full sun. Needs cross pollination to produce fruit.

Pagoda Dogwood

Height: 20 feet

Spread: 20 feet

Form: Rounded

Type: Deciduous tree

Annual Growth Rate: 12-18 inches

Flowers: Yellowish-white

Pagoda Dogwood is an excellent small tree or large shrub that can be grown either as a single or multi-trunked specimen. General crown form is oval to round but it has a unique horizontally layered branching structure which accounts for its common name.

It is moderately fast growing, is tolerant of shade but intolerant of drought. Pagoda dogwood grows best in loam soils.

It has 3-4 inch flat clusters of small white flowers in spring. Fruit are small blue-black berries that add considerable color in summer as they mature. The fruit are readily eaten by birds. The fall foliage color is a deep burgundy.



Does well in either full sun or shade. Requires ample soil moisture. Use an organic mulch to keep root zone cool and moist. Prune to remove suckers and to develop desired form.

Princess Kay Plum

Height: 15-20 feet

Width: 15 feet

Sun: Sun to partial shade

Soil Moisture: Moderate watering

Zones: 4b-9

Princess Kay is a double flowered selection of Canadian wild plum, (*Prunus nigra*) discovered by Catherine (Kay) and Robert Nyland in the wild in Itasca County, Minnesota.

The fragrant, white fully double flowers appear in early May prior to emergence of the leaves. Flowers are $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch across and last from 7 to 10 days.



Prunus nigra 'Princess Kay' is tolerant to a wide range of climatic conditions and soil types. Good drainage is essential.

Purpleleaf Sand Cherry

Mature Height: 6-8 feet

Mature Spread: 7-8 feet

Mature Form: Rounded

Growth Rate: Medium

Sun Exposure: Full sun

Soil Moisture: Widely adaptable

Soil Type: Widely adaptable

Flower color: Pink and white

Foliage color: Purple

Fall color: Red

Zones: 4-7

The Purple Leaf Sandcherry, *Prunus cistena*, is a thick-growing, long-lived shrub that is sometimes called the Purple Leaf Sand Cherry. It produces bright red 3 inch leaves in spring and blushing, white flowers in May. In autumn it produces purple-black cherries and the foliage turns a magnificent reddish purple.

This ornamental shrub is especially valued for its hardiness and unique coloring. It is an asset to the landscape and a standout specimen shrub. This deciduous plant makes a wonderful hedge as well. Grows 7-8 feet tall, depending on pruning.



It requires a well drained soil and does best in full sun. It will tolerate light shade but the plant becomes more open and the foliage color will be less intense.

Red Dogwood

Mature Height: 15-30 feet

Mature Spread: 15-20 feet

Mature Form: Rounded

Growth Rate: Moderate

Sun Exposure: Full sun to full shade

Soil Moisture: Widely adaptable

Soil Type: Widely adaptable

Flower Color: Red

Foliage Color: Green

Fall Color: Red

Zones: 5-8

The Red Flowering Dogwood tree, *Cornus florida*, 'Cherokee Chief', exhibits a moderate growth rate. The new growth is red. Red Flowering Dogwood trees have moderate resistance to mildew.

The blooms are a beautiful deep lasting ruby red. Fall color is a bright scarlet. Dogwoods have a variety of landscape uses. With the year-round interest, dogwoods are excellent for specimen or accent plantings around the terrace or patio.



This deciduous tree is often used with a combination of rhododendrons, azaleas and dogwoods planted in a raised bed which creates an interesting natural landscape feature. Dogwoods make excellent understory trees in a semi-shaded area and are also now being used in conjunction with typical foundation plantings and groundcovers in large beds around a building.

Red Jade Crabapple

Height: 8-10 feet

Width: 12-15 feet

Hardiness Zone: 4a

Fruit: Red, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch

Foliage: Green

Flower: Deep pink buds, white flowers

Watering: Moderate - do not allow the soil to dry out completely. Requires plenty of water when fruiting or the apples will shrivel and drop. Do not mist, as this encourages mildew.

Red Jade Crabapple has a wide-spreading, graceful weeping form. It is quite effective in raised planters or near edge of water. It is a good accent or specimen plant. Pink buds open to white flowers. Has abundant glossy red $\frac{1}{2}$ inch fruits. Foliage is medium green.



Requires full sun, tolerant to a fairly wide range of soil conditions. Prune to remove suckers and crossing branches. Prune as young trees to develop good branch structure.

Siberian Pea Shrub

Height: 15 feet

Width: 10 feet

Zone: 2a

Foliage: Green

Flowers: Yellow

The Siberian Pea Shrub is an upright, deciduous shrub that can be trained into a small tree.

Peashrub is very hardy and useful in adverse situations. It requires little maintenance, is very tolerant of drought, cold winter temperatures, and poor soil conditions. It has good tolerance to alkaline soils and deicing salt, and is not bothered by rabbits. Often used as a windbreak or can be pruned into a tall informal hedge.



Foliage consists of small leaflets on compound leaves, and are bright green in color. Flowers are showy, yellow, and pea-like. They appear in mid-summer, and again sporadically until fall. Seedpods are pea-like, and dark brown; papery when mature and the bark is shiny and bronzed.

Smooth Sumac

Mature Height: 10-15 feet
Mature Spread: 10-15 feet
Mature Form: Rounded
Growth Rate: Medium
Sun Exposure: Full sun to partial shade
Soil Moisture: Widely adaptable
Soil Type: Widely adaptable
Flower Color: Green and yellow
Foliage Color: Green
Fall Color: Red-yellow-orange
Zones: 3-9



The Smooth Sumac, *Rhus glabra*, is a shade-intolerant pioneer on heavily disturbed sites, and is particularly common along road and railroad rights-of-way. Usually in clumps of several to many individuals in a clone, rarely more than 25 stems in one clone.

Smooth sumac is a short-lived pioneer, which reproduces clonally via root suckers. Seed production is moderately abundant, and seeds are dispersed by birds.

Growth is rapid. Lifespan is about 20-30 years, though clones can persist for centuries.

Fruit is important as winter bird food. This is an important deer browse species.

It is suited to group plantings in small to large yards. It is especially useful in attracting birds to naturalized yards.

Sour Cherry

Mature Height: 20-40 feet

Mature Spread: 8-20 feet

Leaves: 2-6 inches long

Fruit: Sweet, dark red to black, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch across

Flowers: White, 5 petals, 3 to 5 per cluster, appearing April to May.

Zones: 4-7

Growth Rate: Medium

The Montmorency cherry is the most popular sour cherry in America and it is the classic pie cherry tree. Montmorency cherries have proven over the years to be outstanding for cooking and pie-making.



The Montmorency cherry tree is self fertile and produces medium sized, dark red, cherries with good flavor and quality. Flesh is clear and yellow in color. The tree ripens the fruit in June.

Speckled Alders

Type: Tree/Shrub

Salt Tolerant: Sensitive

Height: 10-15 feet

Spread: 20 feet

Growth Rate: Fast

Light: Full sun, shade

Water: High

Hardiness: 3-6 Zone

Native: Yes

Wildlife: Small fish, insect larvae, beavers, birds, rabbits, moose, ghost moths

Speckled Alder grow double-toothed leaves that are 2 to 5 inches long. The leaves are egg-shaped with rounded to heart-shaped bases. The undersides are green and hairless. This tree is a small, deciduous species that produces leaves that are over four times as rich in nitrogen as the leaves of other trees.

The trunks on Speckled Alder trees may have a diameter of 1 to 4 inches. The bark is dark gray to brown with white speckles that are known as lenticels.



The Speckled Alder produces flowers in clusters of three to five and hang from short, leafless branches.

The fruit of the Speckled Alder is in the form of a small pine cone-like catkin. These fruits grow on slender stalks.

Staghorn Sumac

Mature Height: 10-25 feet

Mature Spread: 15-25 feet

Mature Form: Oval and upright

Growth Rate: Medium

Sun Exposure: Full sun to partial shade

Soil Moisture: Widely adaptable

Soil Type: Widely adaptable

Flower Color: Yellow

Foliage Color: Green

Fall Color: Yellow-orange-red

Zones: 4-8

The Staghorn Sumac, *Rhus typhina*, is the most well-known sumac. Its branches resemble deer antlers. Staghorn sumac reaches 25 feet in height at maturity with an equal spread.



It is not as tolerant of poorly drained soils as other sumacs. The large dark crimson - or rarely orange to yellow - pinnate leaves of this sumac have 15-31 narrow, leaflets that can be up to 6 inches long. The stems and fruits of Staghorn Sumac are densely hairy, as in the "velvet stage" of a stag's antlers.

Winterberry

Height: 3-10 feet

Spread: 3-10 feet

Shape: Bushy

Foliage: Deciduous broadleaf

Fruit: Bright red berries

Light: Partial shade to full sun

Moisture: Wet to moist

Soil type: Sandy, loam, or clay

Zones: 4-8



Winterberry is an attractive shrub that is native in boggy sites in Northern Minnesota and Wisconsin. It has glossy, dark green leaves of medium texture.

Fruit are frequently abundant along the stem on female plants providing an excellent show in the fall. Fruit color is orange to red. The fruit is very attractive to birds.

Suggested uses for this plant include border, screen, massing, and attracting wildlife.

Requires little maintenance. Responds well to pruning. For increased fruiting, prune in early spring to increase branching.

Requires a moist soil and prefers an acid soil although tolerant of neutral soils. Prefers full sun but tolerates light shade. Will grow well in wet soil near ponds or streams.

Needs male plant with comparable bloom dates for pollination to produce a good fruit set on female plants.

Witch Hazel

Mature Height: 15-20 feet

Mature Spread: 15-20 feet

Mature Form: Rounded and vase shape

Growth Rate: Slow

Sun Exposure: Full sun to full shade

Soil Moisture: Widely adaptable

Soil Type: Widely adaptable

Flower Color: Yellow

Foliage Color: Green

Fall Color: Golden yellow

Zones: 4-8



The Common Witch-Hazel, *Hamamelis virginiana*, is extraordinary in its flowering habits. It flowers in late October to early December. Many times its slender yellow petals are the only signs of color in the dormant woods.

Witch-hazel is pollinated by the winter moth. After pollination, the fruits become dormant for the winter, developing over the following growing season and maturing in the fall, 10-12 months after pollination.

Seeds are dispersed by gravity, or are eaten and excreted by birds. Witch-hazel seeds germinate the following spring or enter the seed bank.

Early growth is slow, and in fact remains slow throughout the life of the tree in its typical shady habitat.

As individuals, witch-hazel probably does not live more than 100 years, but they reproduce from root sprouts, and clones may live for a very long time.