

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

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HOW TO FIX UP THE YARD

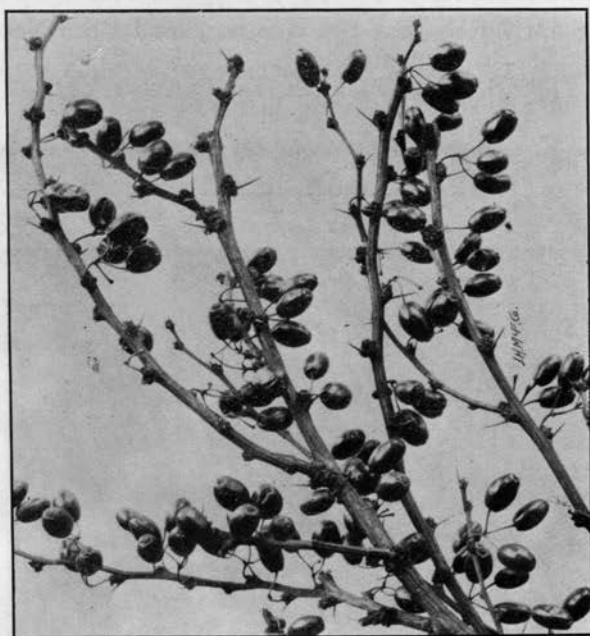
SOME KINDS OF TREES, SHRUBS AND
VINES, AND WHERE TO PLANT THEM

BY H. F. MAJOR, Instructor in Landscape Gardening



SNOWBERRY (*SYMPHORICARPUS RACEMOSUS*) IN FRUIT

Let us look over the nursery catalog that came the other day and find out what we can get for the yard next spring. What! Didn't get a nursery catalog? Send for one quick. Drop a postal to Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, New York; Swain, Nelson & Sons Co., Chicago; Biltmore Nurseries, Biltmore, North Carolina; Wm. H. Moon, Morrisville, Pennsylvania; Thomas Meehan, Germantown, Pennsylvania; Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, Ohio; The Phoenix Nursery, Bloomington, Illinois; D. Hill, Evergreen Specialist, Dundee, Illinois; Peterson Nursery Co., Chicago; Elliott Nursery Company, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; or any other that you know of personally.



THE SCARLET FRUIT OF THE COMMON BARBERRY
(*Berberis vulgaris*)

Like "Drops of blood upon the Escutcheon"
in winter when covered with snow

What beautiful pictures we find! One is tempted to frame them all. If you can afford to spend more than \$10.00 be sure to ask for the "trade" price list and buy your stock at wholesale prices, thus getting twice the quantity for the same money.

Remember these few things about shrubbery:—

1. An 18 inch shrub may be a well developed, handsome specimen or it may be a “whip”—i. e., just a single stalk and the variance in price found in the different catalogs will be accounted for in this respect.

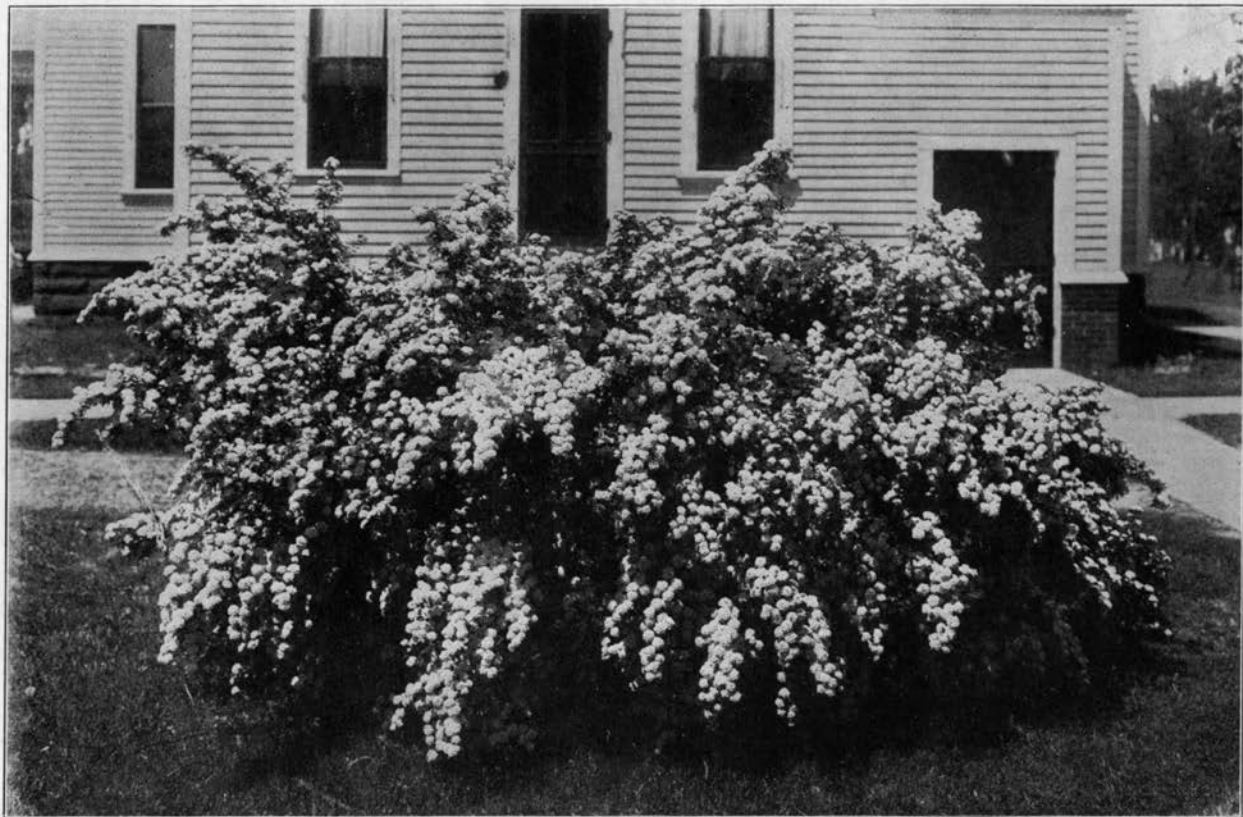
2. Again, be sure to see whether the goods are sent f. o. b., or by express, and who pays the extra charge. It is often more economical to buy the higher priced plant.

3. Don't select something that no one ever heard of or saw before, just because it is a “new and wonderful variety exceedingly more floriferous than the common shrub; the most popular and handsome variety of this noble species that we have ever placed on the market, single specimens only \$2.00”.



ROSA RUGOSA—JAPANESE ROSE

The flowers are not the only beautiful part of this shrub, the leaves are handsome enough to be grown alone while large clusters of red fruit follow the bloom and persist till late into the fall.



VAN HOUTTE'S SPIRAEA—SPIRAEA VAN HOUTTEI

Probably the most delightful and altogether most satisfactory of our flowering shrubs. The picture shows a single specimen—about 10 years old. Pure white, May-June; often 6 feet high and more.

Now for a choice:—

Choose, regardless of any slighting remarks, the good old species, which have stood the test of a thousand years and which today furnish the root and basis for all the horticultural freak varieties that bring in fancy prices and which deteriorate to nothing after a year or so of crowded and profusely vulgar bloom.

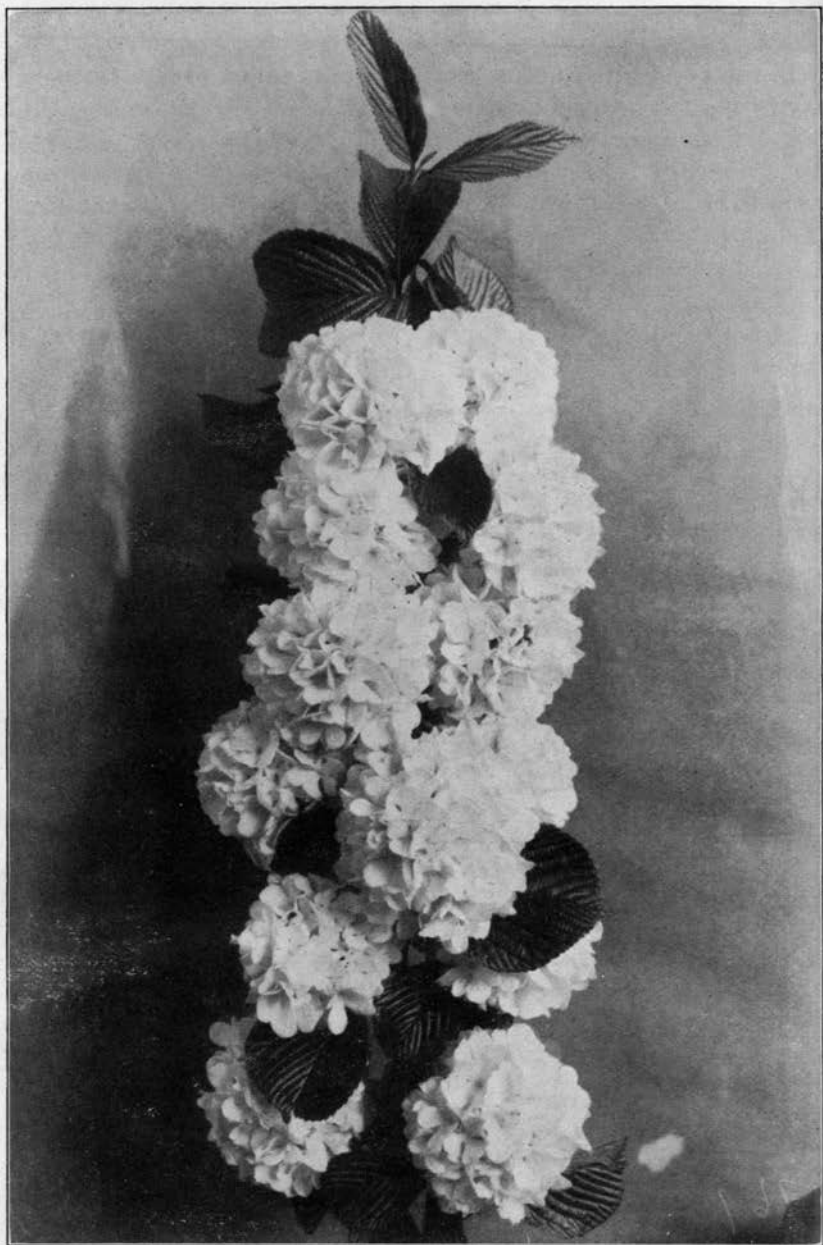
Sometimes there is no description, except the color of the flowers given, and you might guess at the wrong one, so for convenience sake we might list the best shrubs for the door yard in several groups according to classification and refinement.



JAPAN SNOWBALL

A boundary plantation of *Viburnum Plicatum*. This variety is preferable to the old-fashioned snowball (*V. Opulus Sterilis*) in that it has practically no insect pests, whereas the latter is often badly infested with plant lice.

In planting we should always leave a wide open lawn; plant the outer border heavily with a mass of rather dense shrubs thereby attaining a sort of privacy on your grounds and maintaining a definite form and outline to your property. Plant also with a more refined class of shrubs against the foundations and corners of the building and cover the front porch with a few good clean vines.



JAPAN SNOWBALL

A branch of *Viburnum Plicatum* about one-fifth natural size. Pure white, May. Handsome foliage. Often seven to ten feet high. Plant $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the mass. Makes an excellent specimen. Very refined.

In the border plantation use the less refined plants farthest away from the approach; use a variety of kinds, but enough of one type in a place to produce a definite effect of light, shade, color; flower, or fruit. We have shrubs which are good all the season thru. The flowers are by no means the only beautiful things in nature. There are the bright leaves in spring and fall berries some of which hang on all winter.



COCKSPUR THORN—CRATAEGUS CRUS GALLI

"There are the bright leaves in spring and the scarlet fall fruit which hangs on late into winter." The sweet odor of the tons of spring flowers brings back memories of our childhood days.

Others are evergreen or semi-evergreen and in many cases the fall color of leaves is astounding. Don't forget that there are many different shades of green in leaves, which when mixed are exceedingly interesting, while variations in bark color and type are as good as a collection of museum curios.

To begin with the porch and the entrance let us make a list for future reference.

Porch vines needing artificial support, valuable for their shade, giving flowering or fruiting qualities. Start out with the sizes quoted to get good effect.

| COMMON NAME | | BOTANICAL NAME |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Hall's Climbing Honeysuckle | 2 yr. or older | <i>Lonicera Halleana</i> |
| Japanese Clematis | " " " | <i>Clematis paniculata</i> |
| Crimson Rambler | " " " | <i>Rosa multiflora</i> c. r. |
| Dorothy Perkins rose | " " " | " " d. p. |
| Wistaria | " " " | <i>Bradleya (w) Chinensis</i> |



JAPANESE CLEMATIS—CLEMATIS PANICULATA

A fall-blooming vine, followed by tufts of smoke-like fruit. Often grows fifteen feet in a season.

For rear and side porches:—

| COMMON NAME | BOTANICAL NAME |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Matrimony Vine | <i>Lycium Chinense</i> |
| Trumpet Creeper | <i>Tecoma Radicans</i> |
| Scarlet Honeysuckle | <i>Lonicera Sempervirens</i> |
| Bitter Sweet | <i>Celastrus Scandens</i> |
| Virginia Creeper | <i>Ampelopsis Quinquefolia</i> |

Buy two-year old vines and in the case of roses, be sure they are on their own roots—not grafted.

Shrubs fall into three classes in regard to height, first, low dwarf shrubs, in full development, growing seldom over 2½ feet high. These should be planted about 2 feet apart. In this class we have:

COMMON NAME

Holly leaved barberry

Dwarf Deutzia

Japanese barberry

Coral berry

Spiraea Anthony Waterer

BOTANICAL NAME

Mahonia

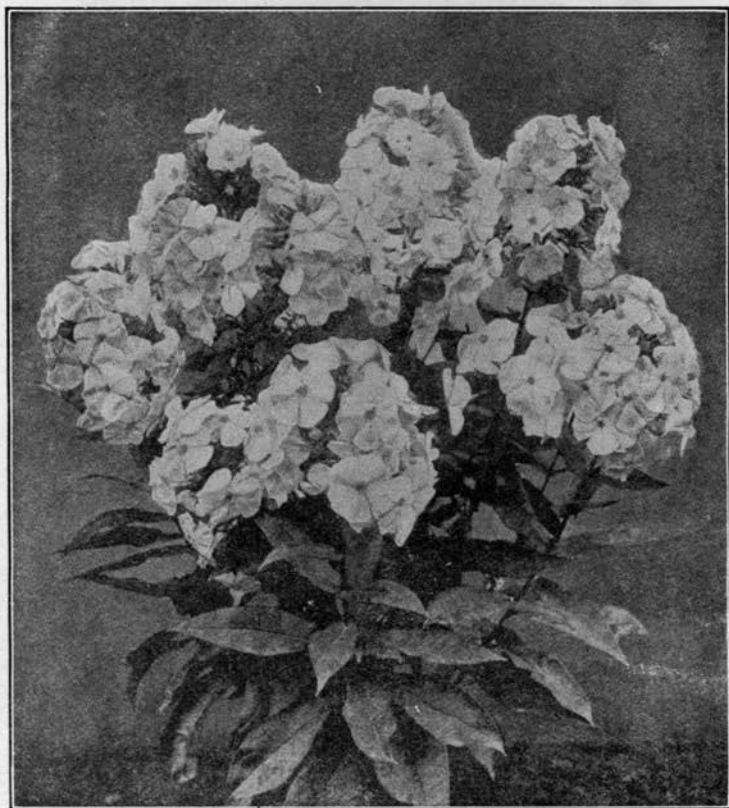
Deutzia gracilis

Berberis Thunbergii

Symphoricarpus vulgaris

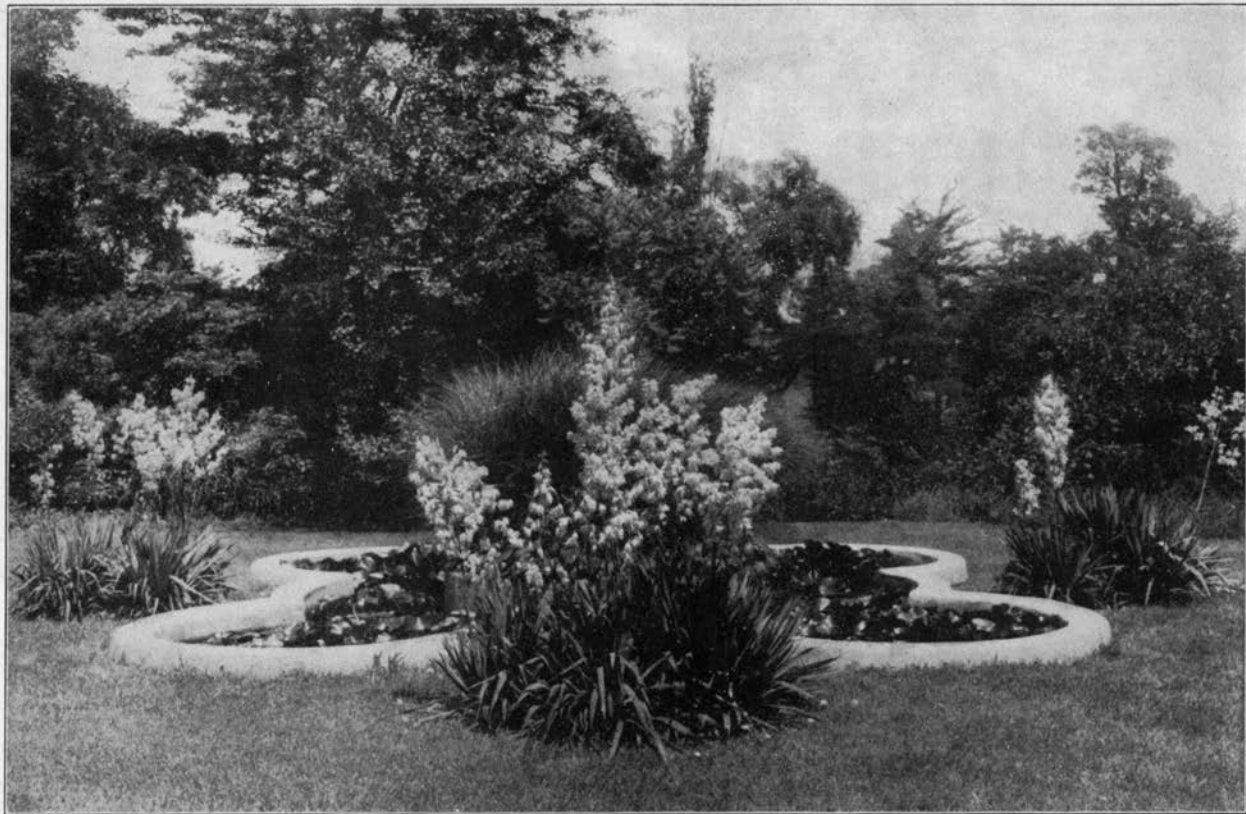
Spiraea Anthony Waterer

For this class of shrubs where especial refinement is desired, hardy perennials are often substituted. Those suitable for such substitution are:



PHLOX PANICULATA—PERENNIAL PHLOX

Best varieties are—Independence (white) Etna (pink) Miss Lingard (white)
 German iris
 Phlox paniculata
 Peonies
 Funkia or Day lilies
 Spiraea Jap. or Astilbe Japonica
 Adam's needle or Yucca



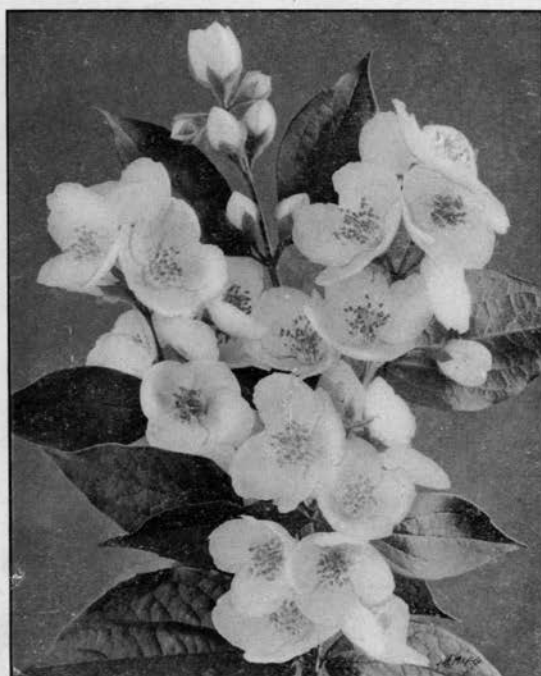
ADAM'S NEEDLE—YUCCA FILAMENTOSA

An excellent perennial and shrub planting. The pool is somewhat ornate for such a location. A simple round one would have been more pleasing and in better taste. Simplicity is the essence of good taste just as "Variety is the spice of life". We need both, but in proper season and according to the kind of material to which it is applied.



GERMAN IRIS (MAY)

The second or medium height shrubs are those which at full development attain approximately 5 to 6 feet and are usually planted about 3 to 4 feet apart. This class includes:



MOCK ORANGE OR SYRINGA—PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS

Do not confuse the common name of this shrub with the botanical name of the lilac, which is *Syringa vulgaris*. This flower has probably the finest odor of any of our flowering shrubs.

COMMON NAME

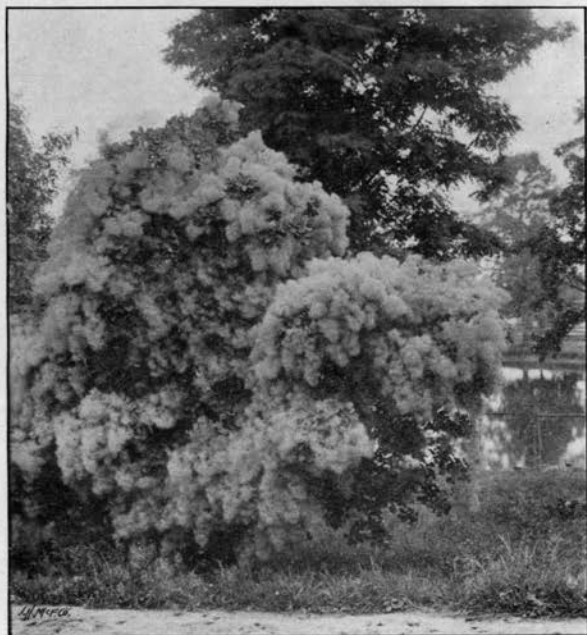
Weigela Roseum
 Purple leaved barberry
 Mock Orange
 Golden Bell
 Yellow flowering current
 Japan Quince
 Sweet Shrub
 Deutzia Pride of Rochester
 Regal's Privet
 Van Houtte's Spiraea
 Japanese Spiraea
 Bridal Wreath
 Snowberry
 Tall bush cranberry
 Japanese Snowball
 Single Japan Snowball
 Withe rod
 Ramanan's rose (Jap.)
 Groundsel-tree
 Sweet pepper bush

BOTANICAL NAME

Diervilla
 Berberis vulgaris var. purpurea
 Philadelphus coronarius
 Forsythia Viridissima
 Ribes aureum
 Cydonia Japonica
 Calycanthus floridus
 Deutzia Scabra (Pride of Rochester)
 Ligustrum Regalianum
 Spiraea Van Houttei
 Spiraea Thunbergii
 Spiraea prunifolia
 Symphoricarpus racemosus
 Viburnum opulus
 Viburnum plicatum
 Viburnum tomentosum
 Viburnum cassinoides
 Rosa Rugosa
 Baccharis halimifolia
 Clethra Alnifolia

The list of shrubs just mentioned are usually mixed with and backed up by the third classification, which are those plants which when full grown are taller than 6 or 7 feet; but which do not reach the proportion or character of small trees. In this list we find:

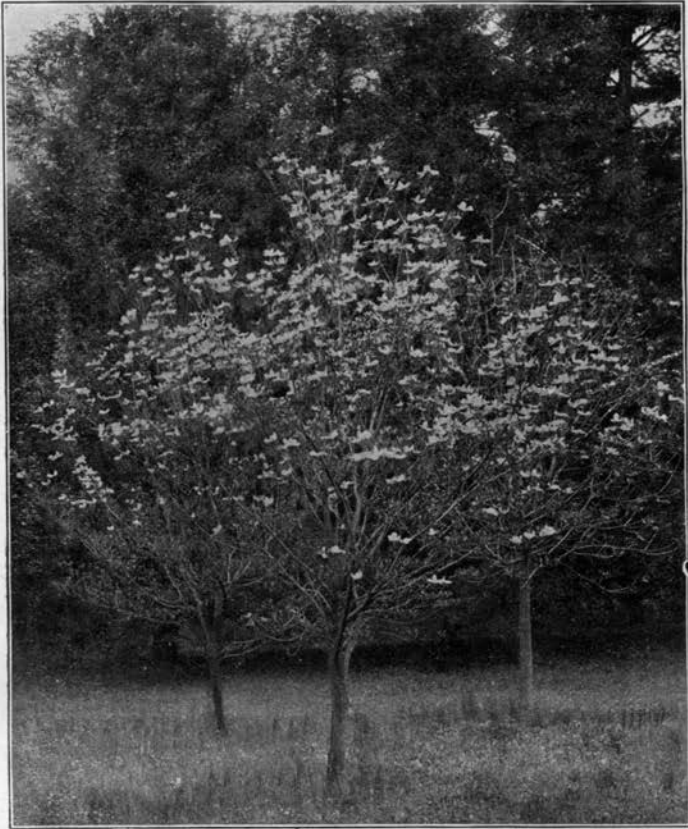
| COMMON NAME | BOTANICAL NAME |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Lilac | <i>Syringa Vulgaris</i> |
| Large Flowering Mock Orange | <i>Philadelphus grandiflorus</i> |
| Five fingered Aralia | <i>Aralia Pentaphylla</i> |
| Common Barberry | <i>Berberis Vulgaris</i> |
| Wych Hazel | <i>Hamamelis Virginica</i> |
| Strawberry tree | <i>Euonymus Atropurpurea</i> |
| Amoor's Privet | <i>Ligustrum Amurense</i> |
| Buckthorn | <i>Rhamnus Catharticus</i> |
| Red and Black Elderberries | <i>Sambucus Pubens and Canadensis</i> |
| Smoke tree | <i>Cotinus Cotinus (Rhus.)</i> |
| Arrow wood | <i>Viburnum dentatum</i> |
| Wayfaring tree | <i>Viburnum lantana</i> |
| Sheepberry | <i>Viburnum lentago</i> |
| Arbor Vitae (evergreen) | <i>Thuja Occidentalis</i> |
| Red Twigg'd Dogwood | <i>Cornus Siberica</i> |
| Hazel | <i>Corylus</i> |



(RHUS) COTINUS COTINUS—SMOKE TREE

A fine specimen—should be kept in large shrub form.

Small ornamental trees to be placed singly or in groups of three about 8 feet apart among the shrubs in the border plantation:



FLOWERING DOGWOODS—*CORNUS FLORIDA*

| COMMON NAME | BOTANICAL NAME |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Red Bud | <i>Cercis Canadensis</i> |
| Flowering Dogwood | <i>Cornus florida</i> |
| Staghorn Sumac | <i>Rhus typhina</i> |
| White Birch | <i>Betula Europea (alba)</i> |
| Maidenhair tree | <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> |
| Smooth Sumac | <i>Rhus Glabra</i> |

Certain shrubs are of such a type that they should be used singly, as specimen plants. They are usually set a little out from the main mass of shrubbery into the border which serves as a background to set off the specimen to best advantage. Of such shrubs we have:

COMMON NAME

Hardy Hydrangea
 Rose of Sharon
 Spindle tree
 White fringe
 Flowering Almond
 Hawthorn

BOTANICAL NAME

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora
Hibiscus syriacus
Euonymus Europaeus et. al.
Chionanthus Virginica
Amygdalus (Prunus) rosea (fl. pl.)
Crataegus crus galli



ROSE OF SHARON—HIBISCUS

One of the few late flowering shrubs. This variety is white streaked with light pink and rose pink or red center. Late August.

If the front lawn is small do not attempt to plant trees in it, and especially not right in the middle. However, on a wide, spacious lawn nothing is more desirable than a few groups of shade trees or single specimens placed a little to one side of the center line and near that portion of the grounds where shade is needed.



HORSE CHESTNUT

Aesculus Hippocastanum in full bloom. Notice the symmetry which characterizes this tree.

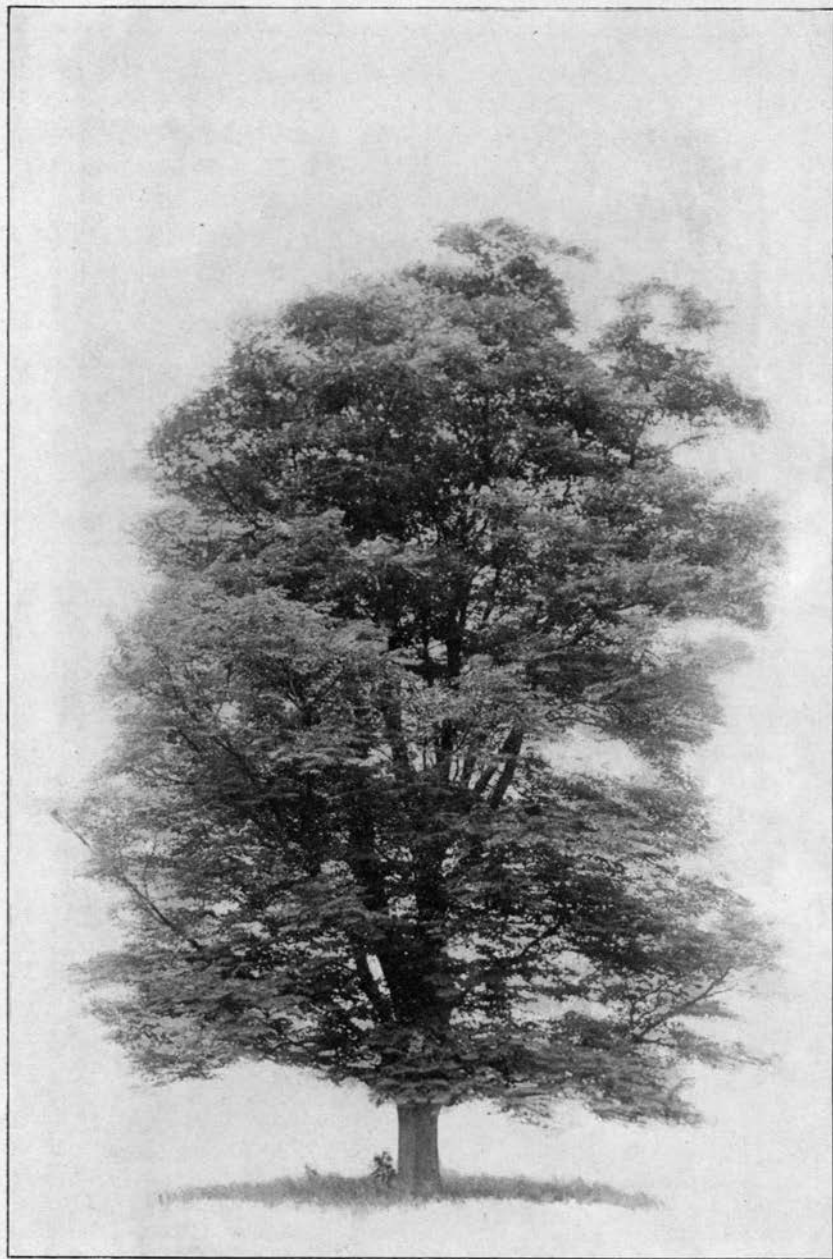
Some of our best ornamental shade trees are:

COMMON NAME

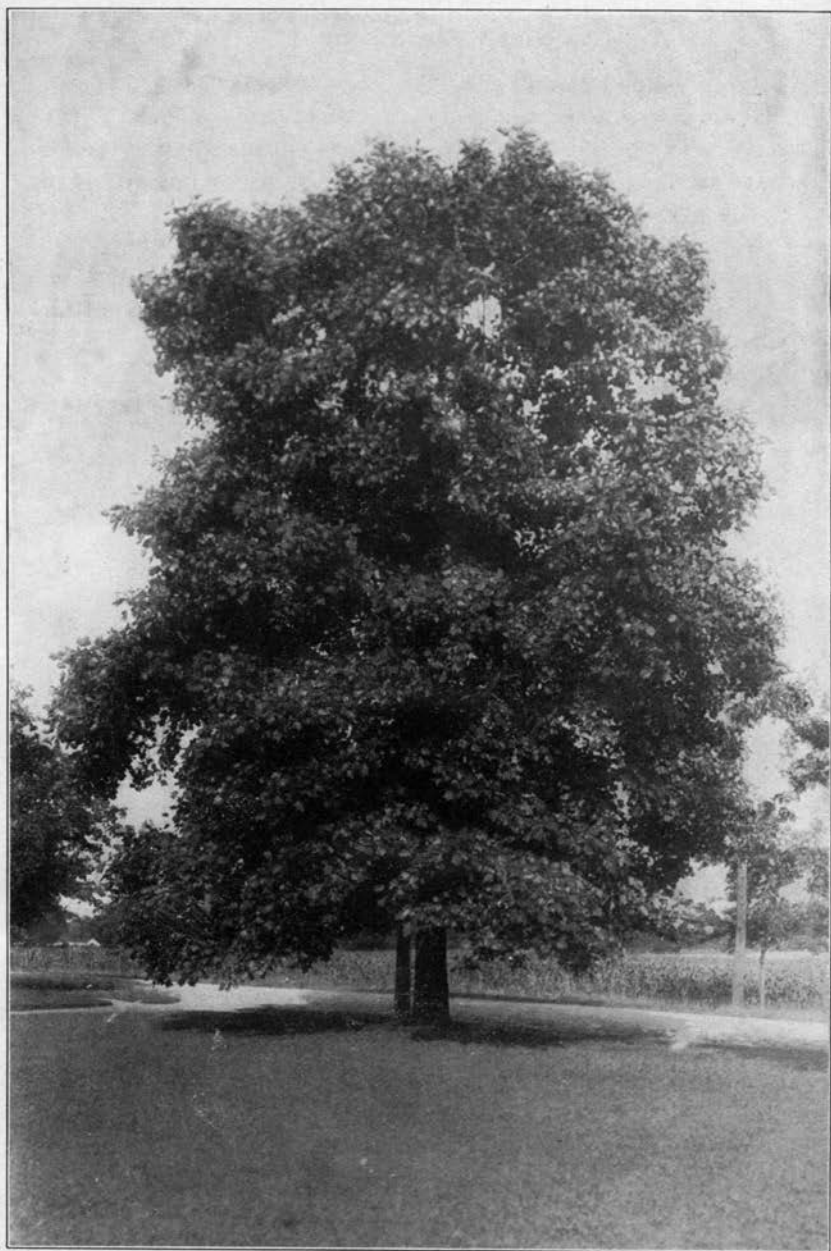
American Linden
 Horse Chestnut
 American Elm
 Tulip tree
 Hackberry
 Mossy cupped oak and others
 Sycamore
 Maple

BOTANICAL NAME

Tilia Americana
Aesculus Hippocastanum
Ulmus Americana
Liriodendron tulipifera
Celtis Occidentalis
Quercus macrocarpa et. al.
Platanus occidentalis
Acer (any variety except *Acer Negundo* (Box elder) and *Acer Dasy-carpum* (Silver Maple).



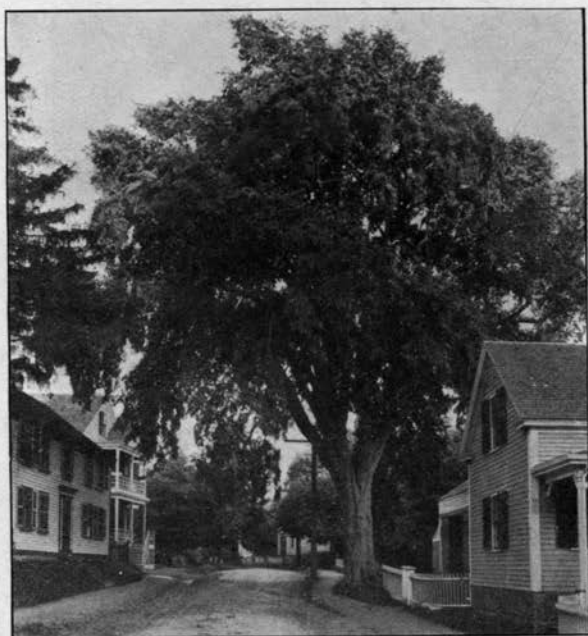
GYMNOCLADUS CANADENSIS
Kentucky Coffee Tree (For the lawn).



LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA
Tulip Tree.

SOME "DONT'S"

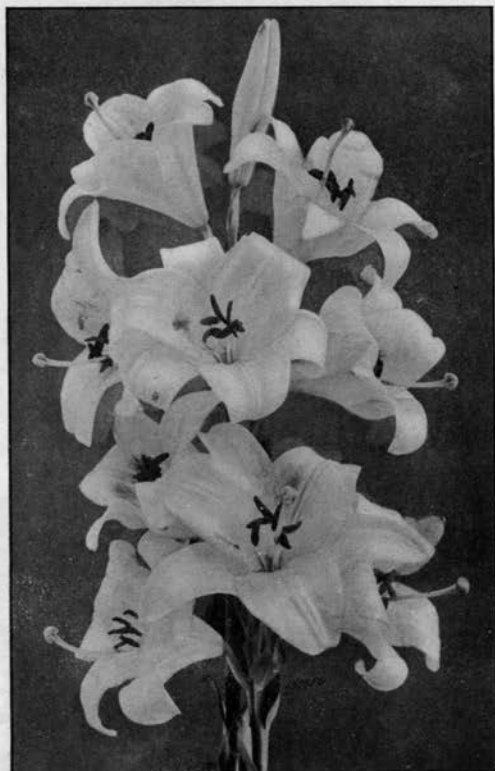
- Don't scatter "shoe button" shrubs all over the lawn
- Don't have a *round* flower bed.
- Don't have a Tea's weeping mulberry or any other weeping freak.
- Don't have iron seats, dogs, rabbits, deer or other imitations on the place.
- Never plant a box-elder.
- Don't plant a cotton-wood unless you alternate it with a good slow-growing tree, with the intention of removing the cotton-wood as soon as the other has fully developed.
- Don't plant salvia against a red brick wall.
- Don't have terraces near the sidewalk. Grade from the house to the walk line with an even slope if possible.
- Don't plant street trees nearer than 30 feet apart.
- Don't get the "concrete craze".
- Don't wait to DO SOMETHING.



AMERICAN ELM—ULMUS AMERICANA

The King of American Trees. The best street tree known. Plant 30-40 feet apart, not less.

Have a flower garden in some secluded part of the yard and in it plant peonies, phlox, iris, delphinium and pompon chrysanthemums if nothing else. Also have some annuals there such as salvia, China asters, nasturtiums, geraniums.



LILIUM CANDIDUM

One of our choicest lily bulbs. Pure white—very fragrant.

Among your shrubs plant bulbs in clumps of half a hundred or more such as daffodils, scillas, crocus, tulips, narcissus and lilies-of-the-valley.

And last but not least, set aside a little back corner in a sunny wind-protected place at the end of a garden wall for a rose garden. Put here a little rustic seat and plant two each of the following kinds about $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart:

Ulrich Brunner
Madam Plantier
Baroness Rothschild

Paul Neyron
General Jacqueminot
Magna Charta

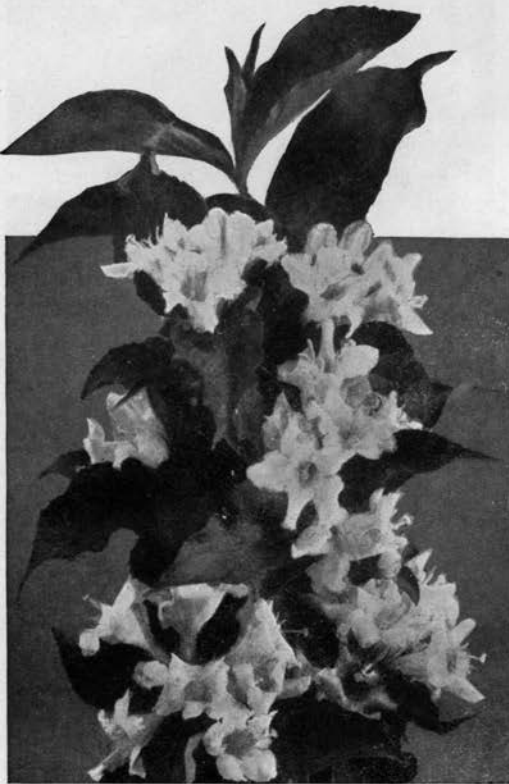
Be sure that you get these plants grown upon their own roots—not grafted. An excellent early variety is Harrison's Yellow rose.

Of the shrubs mentioned in the above lists the following are the more refined and suited to planting near the entrance or house.

BOTANICAL NAMES

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Spiraea Van Houttei | Cydonia Japonica |
| Diervilla roseum | Ligustrum ovalifolium |
| Forsythia fortunei | Rosa rugosa |
| Philadelphus coronarius | Viburnum plicatum |
| Berberis Thunbergii | Spiraea Prunifolia |
| Spiraea Thunbergii | Ribes aureum |
| Mahonia aquifolia | Symphoricarpus vulgaris |

The others are all very desirable but are better when placed at a little distance.



DIERVILLA ROSEUM (WEIGELA)
Pale pink, very fragrant, 6 feet.



A BANK OF SPIRAEA VAN HOUTTEI

The proper place to plant is to conceal the foundation and support the corner of the building.

Before you get ready to plant, sketch out your grounds and see where and what you are going to do—then go ahead and do it. It is often just as cheap to buy five of one kind at the price for ten as it is to buy two or three single plants at the price for each. Put two or three of one kind in a place and repeat the group in some other portion of your planting.

If there are some woods in the neighborhood, go collect some native specimens and mix them in your border planting. Send your list for quoted prices to several concerns and accept the best all round offer. Get your neighbor to do the same; get out a big list, get your plants cheaper and save on the freight. Fix up the place.

N. B. Acknowledgement is made to J. Horace McFarland Co., Elliott Nursery Co., W. H. Moon, and Storrs and Harrison Co. for cuts here published and which were taken largely from pictures owned by them.



HARDY HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.



SUGAR MAPLE (*ACER SACCHARINUM*).