

Oklahoma Proven

Plant Selections for Oklahoma
1999-2024



Introduction

Started in 1999, Oklahoma Proven is a plant evaluation and marketing program designed to help consumers select the best plants for their Oklahoma gardens. The goal has been to select plants that are tolerant of the varied and challenging environmental conditions found throughout Oklahoma, since using well-adapted plants should lead to greater gardening success and more environmentally friendly gardens. Drought resistance has become an important selection criteria for landscape materials, and many of the selections highlighted in this guide are recognized for their low-water usage. The following symbols are used to feature special attributes of the plants.



Native: Plant indigenous to the continental U.S. or a cultivar or hybrid derived from native plants.



Wildscape: Plant possesses one or more characteristics ideal for habitation by birds, butterflies or other animals.



Drought resistant: After initial establishment period (up to two years), plant can withstand short-term drought.



Collector's Choice: This plant will do well in Oklahoma but may need special placement or a little extra care. It will be very rewarding and impressive in the garden.

The coordinators of the Oklahoma Proven program would like to thank the following for their cooperation and/or financial support:

- Current and Past Executive and Advisory Committee Members
- Department of Horticulture and Landscape Architecture
- Oklahoma Extension Service, Oklahoma State University
- Oklahoma Nursery and Landscape Association
- The Botanic Garden at Oklahoma State University
- The City of Oklahoma City Utilities Department

Although the plants presented here are among the best for use in Oklahoma, this is just a place to start. There are many plants suited for use in Oklahoma and it is always imperative to match the environmental tolerance of the plant with the environmental conditions in a particular garden or even a particular spot in the garden.

Oklahoma Proven plants have been selected to withstand environmental stress, but remember that all plants need special attention during the establishment phase or during periods of environmental extremes.

For more information, visit: <https://extension.okstate.edu/programs/oklahoma-proven>

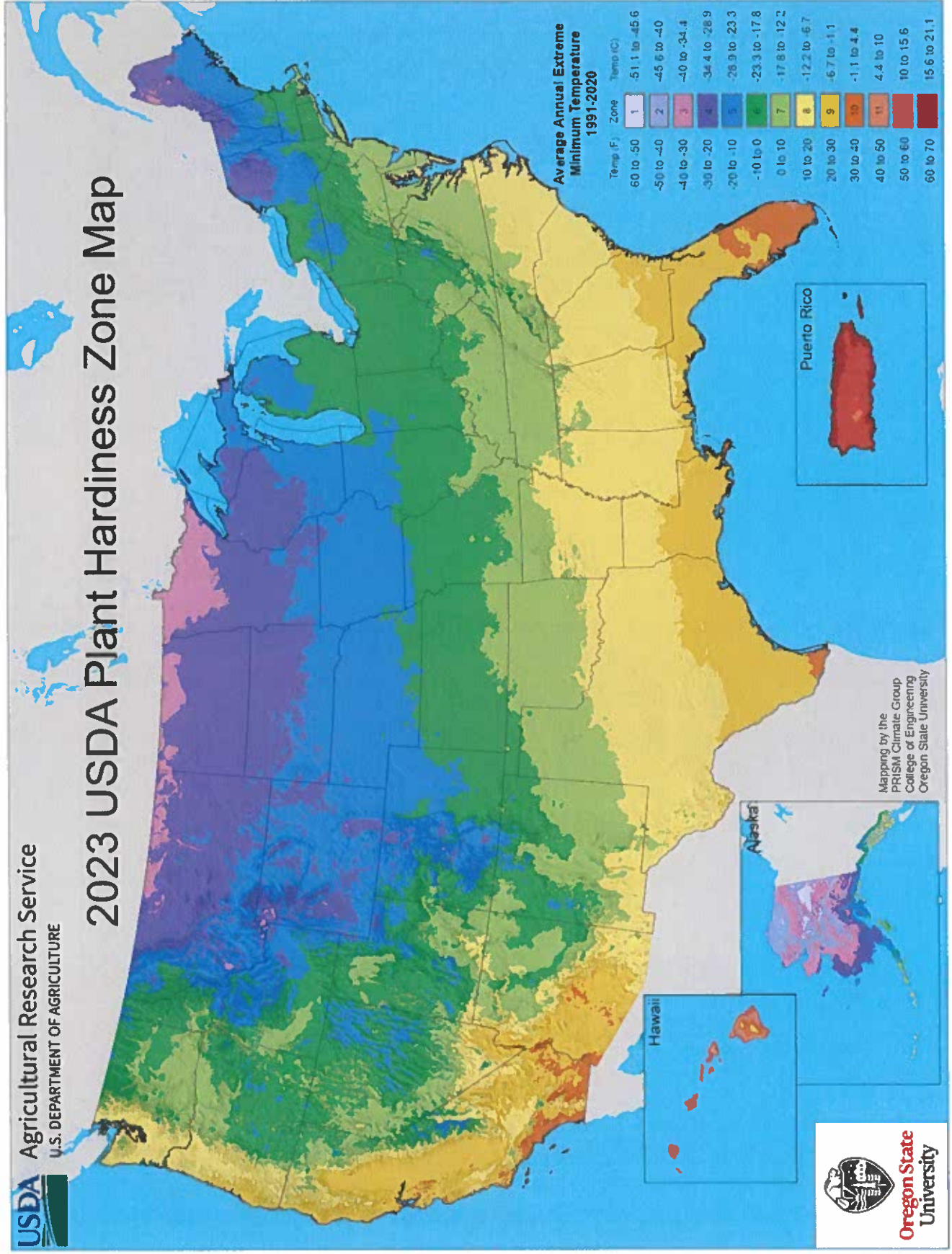
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Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director of Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma. This publication is printed and issued by Oklahoma State University as authorized by the Vice President for Agricultural Programs and has been prepared and distributed at a cost of \$2,707.76 for 250 copies. Revised August 2024 KG.

2023 USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map



Mapping by the
PRISM Climate Group
College of Engineering
Oregon State University



American Elm

Ulmus americana

With the release of improved, disease-resistant cultivars and hybrids, American elms are once again in demand. 'Valley Forge,' 'New Harmony' and 'Princeton' are a few of the cultivars available today. 'Valley Forge' is upright, arching, broadly vase-shaped with a full, dense canopy. 'New Harmony' develops into a broad vase-shaped crown with arching branches terminating in numerous slender, often drooping branchlets. 'Princeton' is also vase-shaped. American elms are adapted to a wide variety of soil conditions, tolerate de-icing salts, air pollution, drought and a range of soil pH. They have yellow or red fall color.

Exposure: Full sun to part shade

Soil: Well-drained

Hardiness: USDA Zones 5 to 9



Arizona Cypress

Cupressus arizonica

Arizona cypress is a drought tolerant, evergreen tree native to the southwestern U.S. In the landscape, it usually reaches a height of only 20 feet to 25 feet and 15 feet wide. The foliage can be a gray-green, but usually blueish. Recently, yellow-foliage forms are available. 'Blue Ice' and 'Carolina Sapphire' are common cultivars and 'Cooke's Peak' is a selection from Cooke's Peak, New Mexico, with silvery-blue foliage and pyramidal form. Arizona cypress require well-drained soil and thrive in hot, dry environments. As the tree ages, the bark exfoliates beautifully, becoming mottled with patches of burnt orange and green.

Exposure: Full sun

Soil: Well-drained

Hardiness: USDA Zone 7



Bald Cypress

Taxodium distichum

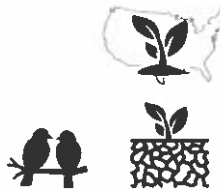
This large Oklahoma native will lose its leaves in the fall after turning a russet or coppery-bronze and can easily grow to 70 feet high with a 30-foot spread; however, narrow growth habit and dwarf selections also are available. Tolerant of both wet and dry soils, bald cypress makes an outstanding specimen, street tree or pond-side grove.



Exposure: Full sun

Soil: Well-drained to flood tolerant

Hardiness: USDA Zone 4



Black Gum

Nyssa sylvatica

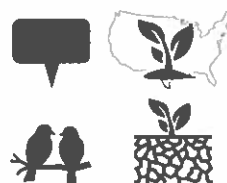
Black gum is an eastern native, growing slowly to 50 feet to 60 feet high or more. They are picturesque shade trees with beautiful summer foliage and gorgeous fall color. New selections have excellent form and are more resistant to leaf spot, which can occasionally be a problem. 'Wildfire' (*N. sylvatica*) grows slowly to 60 feet high by 25 feet wide. New growth emerges red; leaves mature to a shiny dark green; and fall color is bright red. Fire Master™ (*N. sylvatica* 'PRP1') grows about 50 feet to 60 feet tall and 25 feet wide with a strong central leader; leaves turn crimson red in the fall. Red Rage™ (*N. sylvatica* 'Hayman Red') exhibits more leaf spot resistance than other cultivars and is slightly smaller, growing 30 feet to 50 feet tall. Flowers of black gum are insignificant but an important nectar source for bees and pollinators. The small, black fruits that follow are loved by birds. Black gums are an excellent tree for urban and street plantings and their neat habit requires little to no pruning to maintain their excellent shape.



Exposure: Full sun to part shade

Soil: Average to wet

Hardiness: USDA Zones 4 to 9



Bosnian Pine

Pinus heldreichii

Bosnian pine is a slow-growing evergreen with a dense pyramidal form when young. It has the potential to grow to 70 feet tall in its native environment, but is more likely to reach only 25 feet to 30 feet in the landscape. In the Pirin Mountains of Bulgaria, there is a 70-foot tall Bosnian pine estimated to be over 1,300 years old! Young cones are purple and turn brown as they mature. The seeds they produce are edible. Bosnian pine prefers full sun and, once established, is quite tolerant of high pH soils and drought. It is also disease resistant and can be used in the landscape where an evergreen or pine is desired and space is limited.



Exposure: Full sun

Soil: Tolerates dry and high pH soils

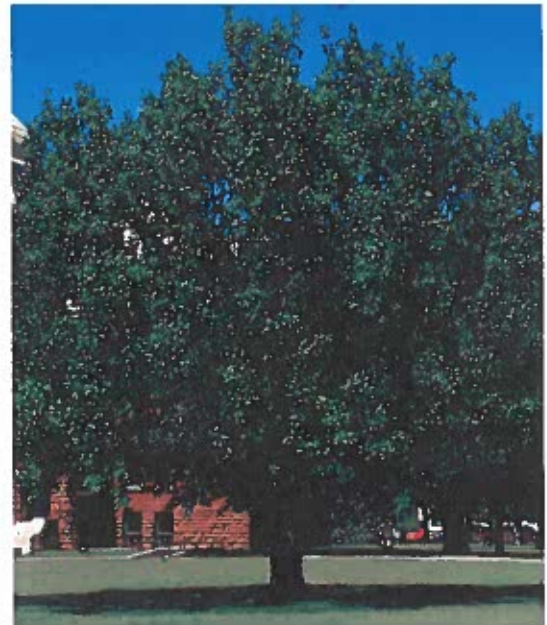
Hardiness: USDA Zone 6



Bur Oak

Quercus macrocarpa

Bur oak is an Oklahoma native that can grow to 60 feet tall with an even larger spread and can tolerate drought, heavy soils and high pH soils. Bur oak can grow to be a long-lived, majestic specimen and is an important wildlife species since many animals feed on its large acorns.



Exposure: Full sun

Soil: Tolerant of most soils

Hardiness: USDA Zone 3



Caddo Sugar Maple

Acer saccharum 'Caddo'

Caddo sugar maple is a native population of sugar maple found growing in Caddo County in southwestern Oklahoma. The leaves are dark green, deeply lobed and leathery, making it more resistant to leaf tatter and scorch. Caddo sugar maple is also quite tolerant of high pH soils, extreme heat and drought conditions commonly found in western Oklahoma. It can reach 30 feet to 50 feet tall and is a beautiful medium-to-large shade tree. Fall color is variable but can range from yellow to golden yellow to orange and sometimes red; cultivars selected for brilliant fall colors as well as outstanding performance are available.

Exposure: Full sun

Soil: Well-drained

Hardiness: USDA Zones 5 to 9



Cedar Elm

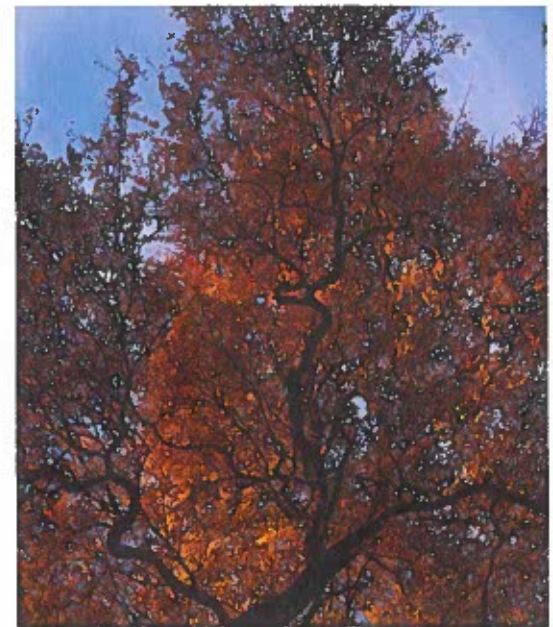
Ulmus crassifolia

Cedar elm can thrive in almost any soil type, including the alkaline and heavy soils common in Oklahoma. It is one of the more disease-resistant native elms, producing glossy green leaves in early spring that turn a muted yellow in the fall. Its form can vary from upright-oval to broadly-horizontal, and it generally matures around 60 feet tall. It can be distinguished from other elms by its rough-textured leaves, corky projections on young stems and flowers and fruit produced in the fall.

Exposure: Full sun

Soil: Tolerant of most soils

Hardiness: USDA Zone 6



Chinese Pistache

Pistacia chinensis

Chinese pistache reaches a height of 30 feet to 45 feet with only a slightly smaller spread. Brilliant yellow, orange or red leaves reliably grace the tree in autumn. Chinese pistache is a tough tree, tolerant of drought, heat and heavy soils.



Exposure: Full sun

Soil: Tolerant of most soils

Hardiness: USDA Zone 6



Chinkapin Oak

Quercus muehlenbergii

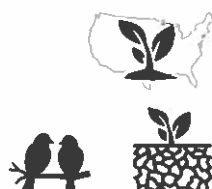
A native oak growing throughout most of Oklahoma and eastward, chinkapin oak is a rather attractive shade tree that grows 40 feet to 50 feet high and wide in the landscape. The tree has a nice medium texture in summer and a medium-to-coarse texture in winter. Bark on the stems and trunk develop into irregular blocky scales with age and is quite attractive. Leaves are a glossy, dark yellow-green in summer with varying fall color of yellow to orange-brown to brown. Chinkapin oak is adapted to various soils, even alkaline soils and is quite drought resistant and tolerant of windswept sites.



Exposure: Full sun to part shade

Soil: Well-drained

Hardiness: USDA Zones 5 to 9



Crabapple

Malus 'Prairifire'

Few trees have as much year-round interest as the crabapple, and few crabapples are as beautiful and disease resistant as 'Prairifire.' 'Prairifire' starts the spring with a profusion of rose-pink flowers just as the leaves emerge. As summer progresses, the leaves turn from purple red to dark green, and red fruit forms that persists well into the winter. It is resistant to diseases that affect many crabapples. It has a rounded crown and will not exceed 20 feet tall, which makes it a perfect choice for planting under utility lines or in masses.

Exposure: Full sun

Soil: Well-drained

Hardiness: USDA Zone 4



Deciduous Magnolia Cultivars

Magnolia

Deciduous forms of magnolia are spectacular additions to any spring landscape. Among the most popular of deciduous forms are star magnolia (*M. stellata*) and saucer magnolia (*M. x soulangiana*), but several others are available along with their many hybrids, which provide a wide variety of flower colors from red to white, yellow, pink or purple. The most common color available is pink, but there are others such as 'Elizabeth,' an older selection with creamy yellow flowers, or 'Butterflies,' a newer selection with deep yellow flowers. Flowers of deciduous magnolias appear just before or while the leaves are emerging in spring. Early flowering varieties can be damaged by late frosts; avoid placing plants in a southern exposure where flowers will open early. Deciduous magnolias can range in size from small-to-medium shrubs to large trees.

Exposure: Full sun to part shade

Soil: Prefers moist, well-drained, acidic, but is adaptable

Hardiness: USDA Zones 4 to 9



Desert-Willow

Chilopsis linearis

Desert-willow is not a willow at all. It prefers dry, well-drained soils, compared to true willows, which grow along streams and ponds; in fact, it will not tolerate heavy, wet soils. Because it likes the hotter, drier climates, it is an excellent choice for western Oklahoma. Desert-willow grows as a small tree 15 feet to 30 feet high and 10 feet to 25 feet wide. It is a loose, gangly tree favored for its colorful, funnel-shaped flowers that put on their biggest show in early summer, then bloom sporadically throughout the rest of summer. Flowers can be white, pink, rose or lavender with purple markings inside and are sweetly fragrant. Foliage is a rich green in summer with no fall color, falling early to reveal the interesting branching structure. Several cultivars exist. Desert-willow makes a great patio or small specimen tree and attracts hummingbirds and other birds.

Exposure: Full sun

Soil: Dry, well-drained

Hardiness: USDA Zones 7 to 9



Escarpment Live Oak

Quercus fusiformis

Escarpment live oak is a smaller version of the coastal live oak (*Q. virginiana*). It grows slowly to 20 feet to 40 feet high and about as wide with picturesquely gnarled branches and evergreen leaves. Escarpment live oak is native to southern Oklahoma through central and western Texas to northern Mexico, which means it is also more drought and cold tolerant than coastal live oak. Because of its slower growth, it is a perfect long-lived shade tree for smaller, urban landscapes. Branches provide excellent nesting sites for birds and small mammals. Acorns are elongated and eaten by wildlife. It is also the larval host of the hair-streak and Horace's duskywing butterflies.

Exposure: Full sun to part shade

Soil: Alkaline to slightly acidic, well-drained

Hardiness: USDA Zones 6 to 10



Fringetree

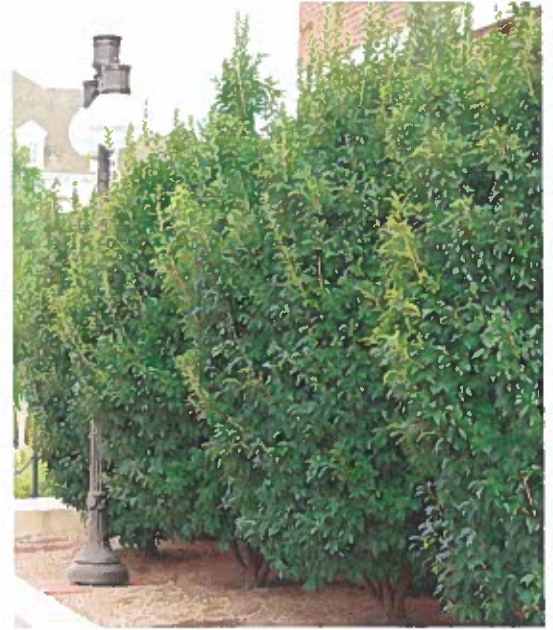
Chionanthus cultivars

Chionanthus virginicus is a deciduous, native shrub or small tree with a spreading, rounded habit that typically grows 12 feet to 20 feet tall. It occurs most often in rich, moist woods and hillsides and moist stream banks. The common name fringetree refers to the slightly fragrant, spring flowers, which feature airy, terminal, drooping clusters of fringe-like, creamy white petals. Fringetrees are dioecious (separate male and female plants) but also may have perfect flowers on each plant. Male flowers are showier than female flowers. Plants with perfect or female flowers may give way to clusters of olive-like fruits, which ripen to a dark, bluish black in late summer and are a food source for birds and wildlife. Cultivars from the Chinese cousin, *C. retusus* (shown here), also are available.

Exposure: Full sun to part shade

Soil: Tolerant of most soils

Hardiness: USDA Zones 5 to 8



Ginkgo or Maidenhair Tree

Ginkgo biloba

Ginkgo or Maidenhair tree is a unique tree in that its leaves are somewhat leathery and fan-shaped with two distinctive lobes and have almost parallel veins. The species can reach 50 feet to 80 feet high and 30 feet to 40 feet wide in ideal conditions, but they are very slow growers, requiring decades to reach mature height. Ginkgo is not very picky of its growing conditions and is quite tolerant of a wide range of soil conditions and is even a great choice for the urban environment due to its tolerance to compacted soils, heat and air pollution. Leaves of ginkgo are bright green in summer and turning a beautiful bright yellow in fall. Ginkgo is dioecious (separate male and female trees). It is best to select males to avoid the fleshy covered seed of the female, which is a large, fruit-like cone that can be messy and emit a noxious, foul odor after falling to the ground and splitting open. No serious insect or disease problems.

Exposure: Full sun to part shade

Soil: Moist, sandy, well-drained

Hardiness: USDA Zones 3 to 9



Hedge Maple

Acer campestre

Hedge maple is a small-to-medium sized tree, slowly growing to 25 feet to 35 feet high and wide. Because of its small size, it is perfect for smaller urban landscapes and even under utility lines. Hedge maple has beautiful green summer foliage that is free of ailments. Fall color is yellow to yellow green in color. Branches often develop very low to the ground, providing excellent cover for wildlife, though it can easily be trimmed up if desired. Hedge maple is really not too picky of soils; though it prefers rich, well-drained soil, it grows well in compacted and alkaline soils. It also tolerates severe pruning and has often been used as a hedge and even walls, especially in Europe. Hedge maple is one of the tougher maples, which is underutilized in the U.S. It has few problems and is very urban tolerant. Golden leaf and variegated leaf forms are available.

Exposure: Full sun or light shade

Soil: Tolerant of most soils

Hardiness: USDA Zones 5 to 8



Hornbeam

Carpinus species

The genus *Carpinus* includes the native *C. caroliniana* (American hornbeam) and *C. betulus* (common or European hornbeam), both common in the trade. American hornbeam is a slow-growing, understory tree with an attractive globular form. It typically grows 20 feet to 35 feet tall. The European hornbeam grows in full sun to part shade and needs little pruning when grown as a tree but responds well to hard pruning if grown as a hedge; it can grow to 40 feet to 60 feet tall with a pyramidal to oval-rounded crown, but is usually smaller when grown in Oklahoma. Both trees produce flowers as separate male and female catkins with the female catkins giving way to distinctive clusters of winged nutlets. Leaves are dark green and can produce respectable shades of yellow, orange and red in fall. Trunks have smooth gray bark and distinctive muscle-like fluting. Upright, columnar forms are available.

Exposure: Full sun to light shade

Soil: Well-drained

Hardiness: USDA Zones 3 to 9



Indian Cherry

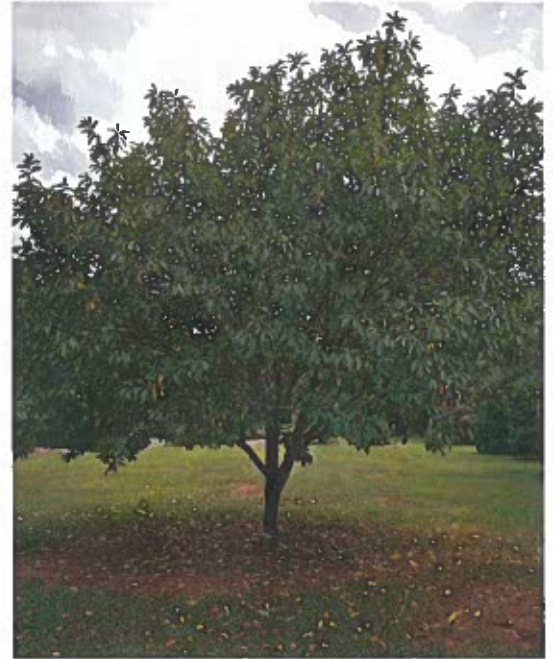
Frangula caroliniana

Indian cherry is a small tree (or large, multi-stemmed shrub) that grows to 20 feet tall with a rounded to spreading canopy. It is native to the eastern and southeastern U.S., making it more desirable over its European cousins. The foliage is dark, lustrous green all summer and turns yellow to orange yellow in the fall. Probably its greatest asset is the colorful fruits that develop late summer/fall that turn red, then black as they mature. These beautiful, sweet fruit also attract several species of birds and can be used to make jams and jellies.

Exposure: Full sun to part shade

Soil: Well-drained

Hardiness: USDA Zones 5 to 9



Japanese Zelkova

Zelkova serrata

Zelkova serrata is a deciduous tree with a vase-shaped habit that typically grows 50 feet to 80 feet tall and most often occurs in rich, moist woods and hillsides and moist stream banks. It is noted for its graceful shape, clean foliage, attractive bark and resistance to Dutch elm disease. Zelkova is often substituted for American elm (*Ulmus americana*) because of its resistance to Dutch elm disease. Cultivars from the Chinese cousin are also available. Some notable cultivars: 'Schmidtlow' Wireless' (25 feet high and 35 feet wide); 'Ogon' ('Bright Park') (golden yellow leaves, coral stems); 'Musashino' (narrow upright 45 feet high, but only 20 feet wide); and 'JFS-KW1' City Sprite™ (compact, dense, semi-dwarf 25 feet high and 20 feet wide).

Exposure: Full sun to part shade

Soil: Tolerant of most soils

Hardiness: USDA Zones 5 to 8



Jujube or Chinese Date

Ziziphus jujuba

Jujube, also known as Chinese date, is an excellent small-to-medium-sized tree with shiny green foliage in summer and yellow leaves in fall. The naturally drooping tree is graceful, ornamental and often thorny with branches growing in a zig-zag pattern. Jujube can grow to about 15 feet to 30 feet high. It makes a great landscape tree with the added benefit of edible fruits. Commonly grown cultivars include 'Li' and 'Lang.' Fruit are round to elongate and mature from green to red, when they have a sweet, crisp flesh somewhat similar to an apple. After maturing to red or reddish brown, the fruits wrinkle and take on the appearance of a date.

Exposure: Full sun to part shade

Soil: Prefers moist, well-drained, acidic, but is adaptable

Hardiness: USDA Zones 4 to 9



Kentucky Coffee Tree

Gymnocladus dioica

Kentucky coffee tree is an Oklahoma native, growing to 60 feet tall. It is very heat and drought tolerant and does well on high pH soils. Although it has few branches when young, it matures to a majestic and beautiful tree with large seed pods, which add winter interest. Espresso, a male selection, also is available.

Exposure: Full sun

Soil: Tolerant of most soils

Hardiness: USDA Zone 4



Limber Pine

Pinus flexilis 'Vanderwolf's Pyramid'

'Vanderwolf's Pyramid' limber pine is an evergreen tree with a pyramidal habit that typically grows 20 feet to 30 feet tall and about 10 feet to 15 feet wide. The specific epithet and common name is in reference to the flexible (limber) branchlets/twigs. 'Vanderwolf's Pyramid' is noted for its closely spaced, twisted, silvery blue green needles. Limber pine is generally considered to be an adaptable, low-maintenance tree with few problems. Limber pine is native to North America and is considered resistant to pine wilt disease.



Exposure: Full sun to part shade

Soil: Tolerant of most soils

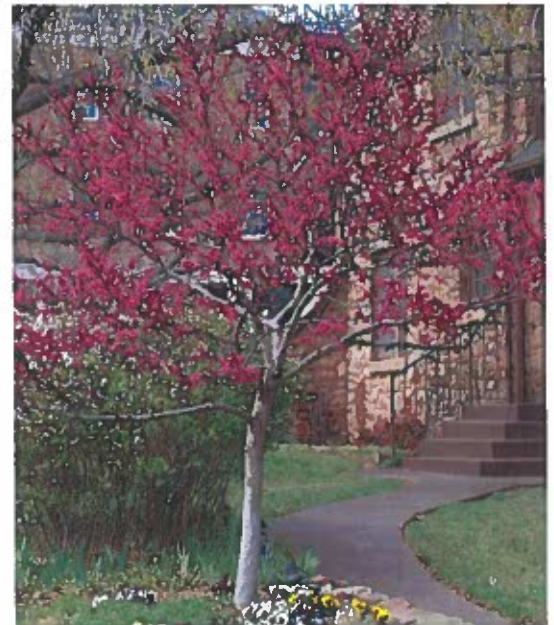
Hardiness: USDA Zones 4 to 7



Oklahoma Redbud

Cercis canadensis var. *texensis* 'Oklahoma'

A cultivar of Oklahoma's state tree, 'Oklahoma' was discovered in the Arbuckle Mountains and was selected for the incredible magenta flowers that cover the tree in early spring. When the flowers fade, heart-shaped leaves emerge with a beautiful glossy sheen. 'Oklahoma' redbud can withstand full sun, and their small size (15 feet to 25 feet high) makes them perfect for use under utility lines. They tolerate a wide range of conditions but do best in well-drained soils. 'Oklahoma' is one of the most beautiful native trees and is perfect for small yards needing a splash of color or grouped together where space allows.



Exposure: Full sun to part shade

Soil: Well-drained

Hardiness: USDA Zone 6



Pawpaw

Asimina triloba

Pawpaw is a native, understory tree. It is native to Canada and the eastern U.S. where it grows in deep shade to full sunlight in moist, nutrient-rich forests. It will tolerate occasional wet or moist conditions but prefers good drainage and acidic soil. Flowers are purplish-brown flowers, have both male and female parts, but are self-incompatible. Trees require cross pollination so at least 2 and preferably 3 different varieties should be grown. Trees are pollinated by insects other than bees and must be planted close together. In late summer to early fall, edible, sweet-tasting and custard-like fruit develop. Harvesting can be difficult with competition from ambitious wildlife. The leaves turn a yellow color in the fall and provide interest. Pawpaw attracts butterflies, pollinators, small mammals and songbirds, making it a good addition to a butterfly, pollinator or rain garden. It is an easy-to-grow fruit tree for children's gardens.

Exposure: Full sun to shade

Soil: Moist, well-drained, occasionally wet

Hardiness: USDA Zones 5 to 9



Persian Parrotia

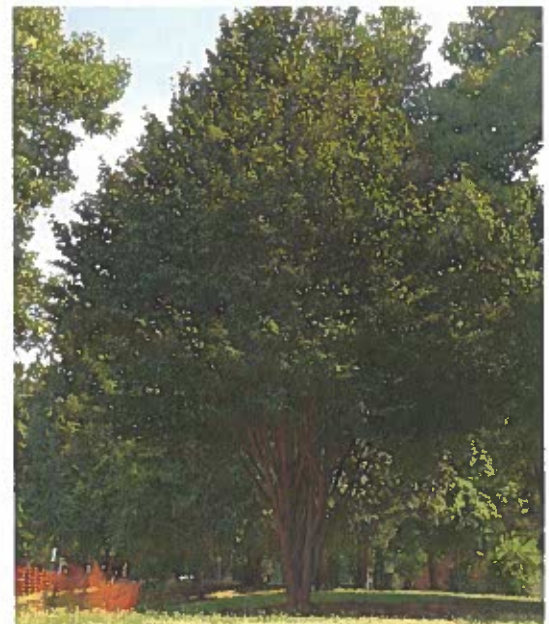
Parrotia persica

Persian parrotia is a small tree reaching only 20 feet to 30 feet tall and can spread almost as wide. Interesting deep maroon flowers appear in late winter. Leaves have a reddish color when appearing in spring and change to a lustrous green in summer and can be a brilliant yellow or orange in fall. The bark exfoliates into patches of green, cream and gray, adding to the year-round interest of this tree. It is very heat and drought tolerant once established but appreciates some protection from the afternoon sun.

Exposure: Part shade

Soil: Moist, well-drained

Hardiness: USDA Zone 5



Redbud

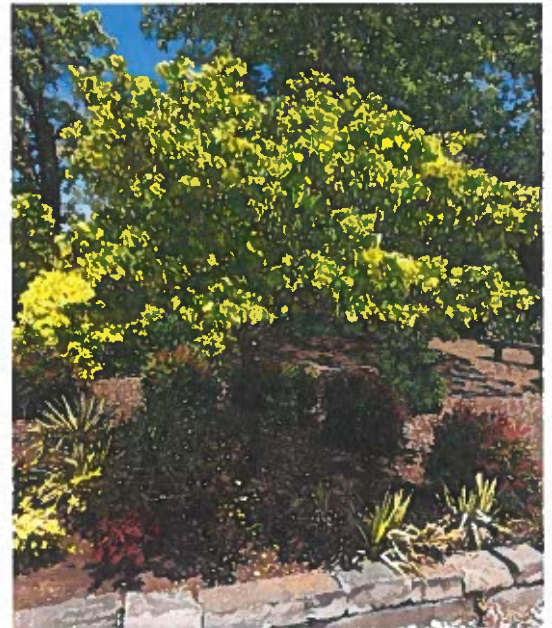
Cercis

Cercis species, commonly called redbud, are found growing throughout North America, regions of Europe, and Asia. It is an attractive, small to medium, tree growing up to 20 feet to 30 feet, but it can sometimes grow as a multi-stemmed large shrub. Leaves are heart-shaped, young bark is gray which contrasts nicely with the bright magenta flowers that appear before the leaves in spring. Redbuds are often understory trees in wooded areas. It grows in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade, but it does best in part shade areas in our hot summers. The eastern redbud, *Cercis canadensis*, is the Oklahoma state tree. There are many cultivars to choose from, but Mexican redbud and the Chinese redbuds are also worthy small trees.

Exposure: Part shade is best, but tolerates full sun

Soil: Prefers moist, well-drained

Hardiness: USDA Zones 4 to 9



Shantung Maple

Acer truncatum

Shantung maple is a drought-tolerant, small-to-medium-sized tree great for under power lines or in residential landscapes where there is not room for a large tree. It grows quickly but typically only to 30 feet high. The leaves are star-shaped and typically emerge with an attractive purple tinge. This Asian native can have excellent fall color ranging from yellow to orange or red.

Exposure: Full sun

Soil: Tolerant of most soils

Hardiness: USDA Zone 4

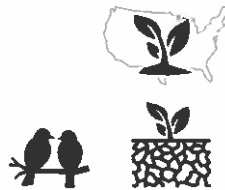


Shumard Oak

Quercus shumardii

Shumard oak is an Oklahoma native plant that can grow to be over 100 feet tall in the wild but typically reaches 40 feet to 60 feet in the landscape. Shumard oak produces healthy green foliage even on alkaline soils, tolerates summer heat and drought, and transplants easily.

Exposure: Full sun
Soil: Well-drained
Hardiness: USDA Zone 4



Silver Linden

Tilia tomentosa

Silver linden is a beautiful large shade tree that can grow 50 feet to 70 feet tall. It is quite tolerant of high pH soils and urban conditions and is more heat tolerant than other lindens, making it a great street or shade tree for large yards in Oklahoma. Leaves of silver linden are dark green on the upper surface and silvery beneath, providing an interesting effect when the wind blows; leaves can have a nice yellow fall color. Tiny, fragrant white flowers attract bees in late June to July. Cultivars selected for brilliant fall color as well as outstanding performance are available.

Exposure: Full sun
Soil: Moist, well-drained; tolerant of high pH soils and pollution
Hardiness: USDA Zones 4 to 7



Teddybear® Southern Magnolia

Magnolia grandiflora 'Southern Charm'

Southern magnolias are the southern belles of the evergreen plant world. The species can reach 80 feet high and 50 feet wide and traditionally have been found on large estates and plantations of the south; however, these are too big for many urban landscapes. We have a solution for that though, enter 'Southern Charm' also known as Teddybear®. Teddybear is a dwarf, compact version of the species. It grows about 16 feet to 20 feet high and 10 feet to 12 feet wide in an upright pyramidal form, which makes it suitable for smaller gardens, screens, avenues and specimens, as well as growing in large planters and containers. Leaves are deep green and glossy above with a dense reddish-brown fur on the underside, thus the Teddybear name. Flowers are large, up to 8 inches across, saucer-shaped, white and fragrant appearing in early summer until early fall.



Exposure: Full sun to part shade

Soil: Moist, well-drained

Hardiness: USDA Zones 7 to 9



Trident Maple

Acer buergerianum

Trident maple or three-toothed maple is native to China, Korea and Japan. It is an attractive, small, rounded, deciduous tree that typically grows rather slowly to 20 feet to 25 feet high. This tree tends to grow as a multi-stemmed, low-branching specimen, but it can be pruned to a single stem. Triangular, three-lobed leaves are glossy green above and pale green beneath. It has interesting flaky bark revealing an orange brown inner bark on mature trunks. Variable but usually attractive fall color features shades of dark red and orange. Easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Best in full sun. Tolerates some drought, soil compaction and air pollution, making it a possible specimen for street plantings in urban areas. No serious insect or disease problems.



Exposure: Full sun to part shade

Soil: Moist, well-drained

Hardiness: USDA Zones 5 to 9

Winterberry Euonymus

Euonymus bungeanus

Winterberry euonymus is a large shrub to small tree with pendulous branches and light green foliage. Flowers are yellowish-green but not showy. Fruits are pinkish capsules, which split open at maturity revealing an orange aril (fleshy seed covering). Fall color can be yellow to orange and red. Bark is green with a rough texture and also is quite attractive. Winterberry grows 15 feet to 24 feet high and just about as wide. It is very adaptable and quite drought tolerant. It is mostly resistant to scale insects that are common on other euonymus species. Winterberry makes a great patio or specimen tree.

Exposure: Full sun to part shade

Soil: Tolerant of most soils

Hardiness: USDA Zones 4 to 7

