

# Deciduous Shrubs<sup>1</sup>

Name <sup>2</sup>	Cold Hardiness Zones <sup>3</sup>	Soil / Climate	Pests / Diseases & Other Problems	Size <sup>4</sup>	Exposure	Flowers / Fruit / Foliage	Additional Features
<p><b><i>Amelanchier</i> spp.</b></p> <p>Serviceberries Juneberries</p> <p>Roseaceae Rose Family</p>	2A-8B	Moist, well-drained, acidic soils are generally preferred, but quite adaptable and will grow on most soils.	No serious disease or pest problems.	H: 3-30' S: 6-25'	Full sun to partial shade; flowering, fruiting, and fall color best in full sun.	<p>Flowers – white, 5-petaled, showy, in terminal clusters (racemes); insect pollinated.</p> <p>Bloom Time – spring (May/early June).</p> <p>Summer Foliage – leaves alternate, green to bluish-green, oval to rounded, toothed.</p> <p>Fall Color – yellow, orange, or red.</p> <p>Fruit – a berry-like pome; green, becoming reddish-purple to dark purple; borne in small clusters; matures in summer (June/early July).</p>	Native to the Northern Hemisphere including North America and Minnesota; several species and naturally occurring hybrids are native to Minnesota; may be shrubs or small trees; usually multi-stemmed; some species spread by rhizomes (underground stems) and form colonies; form is upright oval to rounded; a number of named cultivars have been selected (hardiness varies, but most are hardy to at least Zone 4); fruits are quickly eaten by birds and are used for jellies and pies; all are important wildlife species; the species are propagated by seed and the cultivars by stem cuttings.
<p>Species native to Minnesota include <i>A. alnifolia</i> (Saskatoon serviceberry; western Minnesota), <i>A. arborea</i> (downy serviceberry; extreme eastern Minnesota), <i>A. bartramiana</i> (mountain serviceberry; northeastern Minnesota), <i>A. humilis</i> (low serviceberry; statewide), <i>A. interior</i> (inland serviceberry; northeastern, northcentral, east central, and southeastern Minnesota; the most widely distributed species and likely a hybrid complex), <i>A. laevis</i> (smooth/Allegheny serviceberry; eastern and northcentral Minnesota), <i>A. sanguinea</i> (roundleaf serviceberry; northeastern, northcentral, and southeastern Minnesota), and <i>A. spicata</i> (spicate/running serviceberry; synonym – <i>A. stolonifera</i>; northeastern Minnesota).</p>							
<p><b><i>Cornus alternifolia</i></b></p> <p>Pagoda Dogwood Alternate-leaved Dogwood</p>	3A-7B	Performs best on moist, well-drained, acidic soils.  Intolerant of hot dry sites.	Leaf spots, twig blight, and stem cankers can sometimes be a problem.	H: 15-25' S: 10-15'	Full sun to shade.	<p>Flowers – small, showy, 4-petaled, creamy-white, in dense, flat-topped, terminal clusters (cymes); insect pollinated.</p> <p>Bloom Time – spring (late May/early June).</p> <p>Summer Foliage – leaves dark green, lighter beneath,</p>	Native to North America (southeastern Canada and the northeastern United States) including Minnesota; typically found as an understory species in forested areas; branches tend to be arranged in horizontal tiers; typically multi-stemmed, but

<p><b>Cornaceae</b> <b>Dogwood Family</b></p>						<p>alternate, clustered at the ends of the twigs.</p> <p>Fall Color – variable, reddish-purple.</p> <p>Fruit – a drupe; green, becoming purple; borne in clusters; matures in summer (July/August).</p>	<p>sometimes maintained with a single trunk; form is typically upright oval to rounded; fruits quickly eaten by birds; propagated by seed and stem cuttings.</p>
<p><b><i>Cornus racemosa</i></b>  <b>Gray Dogwood</b>  <b>Cornaceae</b> <b>Dogwood Family</b></p>	2A-8B	<p>Very adaptable; grows on a wide range of soils including acidic (low pH) to alkaline (high pH), sand to clay, and moist to dry sites.</p> <p>Drought and moisture tolerant.</p>	<p>No serious pests; leaf spots most common.</p>	<p>H: 10-15’ S: 10-15’</p>	<p>Best in sun or partial shade; will tolerate moderate shade; but flowering, fruiting, and fall color are reduced.</p>	<p>Flowers – small, showy, creamy-white, 4-petaled, in dense, pyramidal, terminal clusters (panicles); insect pollinated.</p> <p>Bloom Time – spring (June).</p> <p>Summer Foliage – leaves dark green, pale green beneath, opposite.</p> <p>Fall Color – purple; red fruit stalks.</p> <p>Fruit – a drupe; green, becoming creamy-white (sometimes with a bluish tint); born in clusters; matures in fall (September).</p>	<p>Native to North America including Minnesota; form is typically rounded; plants sucker from the roots to form colonies; 1-year twigs cinnamon-brown, older stems gray; the red fruit stalks are persistent and remain red into the fall and early winter; fruits quickly eaten by birds; an important wildlife species; the species is propagated by seed and the cultivars by stem cuttings.</p>
<p><b><i>Cornus sericea</i></b>  <b>Red Osier Dogwood</b> Red Twig Dogwood  <b>Cornaceae</b> <b>Dogwood Family</b></p>	2A-7B	<p>Adaptable; prefers moist sites, but tolerates just about any soil, so long as it is not excessively dry; also tolerates acidic (low pH) or alkaline (high pH) soils.</p>	<p>Susceptible to a variety of pest problems, but none are usually serious.</p>	<p>H: 5-10’ S: 5-10’</p>	<p>Full sun to partial shade.</p>	<p>Flowers – small, creamy-white, 4-petaled, in dense flat-topped to round-topped, terminal clusters (cymes); insect pollinated.</p> <p>Bloom Time – spring (May/June); sometimes has intermittent repeat bloom.</p> <p>Summer Foliage – leaves dark green, pale green beneath, opposite.</p> <p>Fall Color – variable, purplish to reddish-purple.</p> <p>Fruit – a drupe; green, becoming creamy-white or bluish; borne in small clusters; matures in summer (August).</p>	<p>Native and widely distributed in North America including Minnesota; form is rounded; young stems green in summer, red to purplish-red in fall and winter; several named selections (cultivars) have been made based on plant size and winter stem color; the cultivar ‘Flaviramea’ (yellow twig dogwood) has yellow stems in winter; pruning out older stems helps keep plants vigorous and promotes the production of young stems which have the best color; the species is propagated by</p>

							seed and the cultivars by stem cuttings.
<p><b><i>Diervilla lonicera</i></b></p> <p><b>Dwarf Bush Honeysuckle</b></p> <p><b>Caprifoliaceae Honeysuckle Family</b></p>	2A-7B	Very adaptable; will grow on just about any upland soil.	No serious insect or disease problems. Browsed by deer and rabbits, but generally recovers quickly.	H: 2-3' S: 2-10'	Full sun to shade.	<p>Flowers – yellow, tubular, in small terminal and axillary clusters; insect pollinated.</p> <p>Bloom Time – primarily spring (June) and sparsely and intermittently during the summer.</p> <p>Summer Foliage – leaves pale green, sometimes purple-tinged, opposite, toothed.</p> <p>Fall Color – yellow to orange-yellow.</p> <p>Fruit – a capsule; green, becoming brown; insignificant; matures in summer and fall (July-September).</p>	Native to North America (southeastern Canada and the northeastern United States) including Minnesota; spreads by rhizomes to form colonies; makes an excellent ground cover; propagated by division and stem cuttings.
<p><b><i>Euonymus alatus</i></b></p> <p><b>Winged Euonymus Burning Bush</b></p> <p><b>Celastraceae Bittersweet Family</b></p>	3A-8B	Very adaptable; grows best on soils that are moist, but will grow on just about any soil regardless of texture or pH (acidic or alkaline) so long as they are well-drained.	No serious insect or disease problems. Browsed by deer and rabbits.	H: 10-20' S: 10-20'	Full sun to shade; fall color best in full sun.	<p>Flowers – small, yellow-green, inconspicuous; insect pollinated.</p> <p>Bloom Time – spring (June).</p> <p>Summer Foliage – leaves dark green, elliptic, toothed, opposite or subopposite (slightly offset).</p> <p>Fall Color – excellent; pink to crimson-red.</p> <p>Fruit – a capsule; green, becoming tan and displaying an orange-red seed when opens; matures in fall (September/October).</p>	Introduced from Asia; typically has a single trunk; form is typically rounded; the branches have corky wings (hence the common name) a number of named selections (cultivars) have been made based on size and fall color; a very popular landscape plant; winged euonymus has escaped cultivation and become invasive in forests in parts of the eastern United States; the species is propagated by seed and the cultivars by stem cuttings.
<p><b><i>Hydrangea arborescens</i></b></p> <p><b>Smooth Hydrangea</b></p>	3A-9B	Very adaptable; prefers moist, loamy, well-drained soils, but will grow on most soils regardless of pH	No serious insect or disease problems. Browsed by deer and can be eaten to the	H: 3-5' S: 3-5'	Full sun to shade; best in partial shade.	Flowers – very showy, white, becoming green and eventually brown, in dense, dome-shaped to rounded, terminal clusters (corymbs);	Native to eastern North America, but not as far west as Minnesota; a suckering shrub; form is rounded; the entire plant is typically cut

<p>Wild Hydrangea Hills-of-Snow Hydrangea</p> <p><b>Hydrangeaceae</b> <b>Hydrangea Family</b></p>		<p>(acidic or alkaline) so long as they are not excessively dry.</p>	<p>ground by rabbits during the winter.</p>			<p>typically a mix of fertile (insignificant) and sterile (showy) flowers; insect pollinated.</p> <p>Bloom Time – summer (July/August).</p> <p>Summer Foliage – green; leaves opposite, broadly elliptic to heart-shaped, toothed, on long petioles (leaf stalks).</p> <p>Fall Color – generally poor; yellow-green to yellow.</p> <p>Fruit – a capsule; matures in summer/fall (September).</p>	<p>to the ground before growth resumes in the spring; several named selections (cultivars) have been made based primarily on the size of the flower clusters; several pink-flowered cultivars have also been introduced; the species is propagated by seed and the cultivars by stem cuttings.</p>
<p><b><i>Hydrangea paniculata</i></b></p> <p><b>Panicle Hydrangea</b></p> <p><b>Hydrangeaceae</b> <b>Hydrangea Family</b></p>	<p>3A-8B</p>	<p>Adaptable; prefers loamy, moist, but well-drained, but tolerates a variety of soil textures regardless of pH (acidic or alkaline).</p>	<p>No serious insect or disease problems.</p>	<p>H: 5-15' S: 5-10'</p>	<p>Full sun to partial shade.</p>	<p>Flowers – very showy, white, becoming variously pink-tinged, eventually becoming brown, in large, terminal, pyramidal clusters (panicles); typically a mix of fertile (insignificant) and sterile (showy) flowers; insect pollinated.</p> <p>Bloom Time – spring (April/June).</p> <p>Summer Foliage – dark green; leaves opposite, sometimes whorled, broadly elliptic, toothed.</p> <p>Fall Color – yellow-green to yellow, sometimes tinged with purple.</p> <p>Fruit – a capsule; matures in late summer/fall (August/September); flower/seed heads persistent.</p>	<p>Introduced from eastern and southern China; single to multi-stemmed; form is upright to arching; many named selections (cultivars) have been made based on plant size and floral characteristics; the seed heads often persist through the winter providing winter interest; the species is propagated by seed and the cultivars by stem cuttings.</p>

<p><b><i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i></b></p> <p><b>Common Ninebark</b> Eastern Ninebark</p> <p><b>Rosaceae</b> <b>Rose Family</b></p>	<p>2A-7B</p>	<p>Very adaptable; tolerates most soils regardless of texture or pH (acidic or alkaline).</p> <p>Drought and moisture tolerant.</p>	<p>Powdery mildew on leaves and younger stems and can be a fairly serious problem on susceptible plants.</p>	<p>H: 3-10' S: 3-10'</p>	<p>Full sun to partial shade.</p>	<p>Flowers – white to pink, 5-petalled, in dense, dome-shaped clusters (corymbs); insect pollinated.</p> <p>Bloom Time – summer (June-July).</p> <p>Summer Foliage – most often green, but sometimes yellow-green, greenish-yellow, copper-orange, or burgundy, crimson-red, gold, or green; leaves alternate, 3 to 5-lobed (maple-like), irregularly toothed.</p> <p>Fall Color – usually fairly unremarkable, but better for some cultivars; yellow to yellowish-red or purple.</p> <p>Fruit – an inflated follicle; green, becoming brown; borne in clusters; matures in summer (August/Sept.); persistent.</p>	<p>Native to North America including Minnesota; form is upright to arching; older stems have interesting, exfoliating bark; the species includes two varieties (var. <i>intermedius</i> and var. <i>nanus</i>) that are smaller in stature and have smaller leaves, stems, and flower clusters; several named selections (cultivars) have been made based on size, foliage color, and powdery mildew resistance; the species is propagated by seed and the cultivars by stem cuttings.</p>
<p><b><i>Rhododendron</i> spp.</b></p> <p><b>Azaleas &amp; Rhododendrons</b></p> <p><b>Ericaceae</b> <b>Heath Family</b></p>	<p>4A-7A</p>	<p>Most perform best on organic, cool, moist, but well-drained, acidic (low pH) soils; a few species will tolerate fairly moist to wet soils.</p> <p>Generally intolerant of high pH (alkaline) soils and heat and drought.</p>	<p>Quite a few with powdery mildew, leaf spots, aphids, and spider mites being fairly common.</p>	<p>H: 3-8/10' S: 3-10'</p>	<p>Full sun to partial shade.</p>	<p>Flowers – very showy, white and various shades of yellow, orange, pink, and rose, in dense, terminal clusters (racemes or corymbs); fragrant; insect pollinated.</p> <p>Bloom Time – spring (May/June).</p> <p>Summer Foliage – light to dark green; leaves alternate.</p> <p>Fall Color – generally poor; greenish-yellow, sometimes yellow to orange.</p> <p>Fruit – a capsule; green, becoming brown; insignificant; matures in fall (August/September).</p>	<p>Native to many parts of the world, most of the varieties grown in Minnesota are native Asia and eastern North America; none are native to Minnesota; form is upright oval to rounded; the genus <i>Rhododendron</i> includes both deciduous and evergreen species (azaleas tend to be deciduous and rhododendrons evergreen, but in both cases there are exceptions; see the evergreen shrubs list for evergreen species); propagated by seeds, cuttings, and tissue culture.</p>

The species most commonly planted in Minnesota landscapes include the Northern Lights Series (azaleas; hybrids derived from several species and introduced by the Minnesota Landscape Arboretum; many named selections/cultivars), the Mollis Hybrids (azaleas; *Rhododendron* × *kosterianum*), and a few others.

<p><b>Rhus spp.</b></p> <p><b>Sumacs</b></p> <p><b>Anacardiaceae</b> <b>Cashew Family</b></p>	<p>Variable depending on species; 3A-7A</p>	<p>Adaptable; tolerate most soils so long as they are well-drained. Drought tolerant.</p>	<p>None serious; leaf spots.</p>	<p>H: 3-10' S: 3-10'</p>	<p>Full sun to partial shade.</p>	<p>Flowers – small, greenish-yellow in dense, terminal, clusters (panicles); male and female flowers borne on separate plants (dioecious; individual plants male or female); insect pollinated.</p> <p>Bloom Time – variable by species; spring/summer (April-July).</p> <p>Summer Foliage – dark green to blue-green, lighter beneath; leaves alternate and pinnately compound (trifoliate or with 11 to 31 leaflets); leaflets lance-shaped, toothed.</p> <p>Fall Color – excellent; orange-red to scarlet.</p> <p>Fruit – a hairy drupe; green, becoming orange-red; borne in dense globular or pyramidal clusters on female plants; matures in fall (August/September); persistent.</p>	<p>Several species are native to North America and Minnesota; depending on the species the form is spreading or rounded; smooth and staghorn sumac sucker and can produce large colonies; naturally-occurring hybrids between smooth and staghorn sumac are common; the fruits can be used to make a lemony spice, a drink (served warm or cold), syrup, or jelly; the species are propagated by seed and cultivars by root and stem cuttings.</p>
<p>Species native to Minnesota include <i>Rhus aromatica</i> (fragrant sumac), <i>Rhus glabra</i> (smooth/scarlet sumac), and <i>Rhus typhina</i> (staghorn sumac); although, for obvious reasons, it isn't planted in designed landscapes, poison sumac (<i>Toxicodendron vernix</i>; formerly <i>Rhus vernix</i>) is closely related and is also native to Minnesota as are eastern (<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>; formerly <i>Rhus radicans</i>) and western (<i>Toxicodendron rybergii</i>; formerly <i>Rhus rydbergii</i>) poison ivy.</p>							
<p><b>Rosa spp.</b></p> <p><b>Shrub Roses</b></p> <p><b>Rosaceae</b>      <b>Rose</b> <b>Family</b></p>	<p>3A-7A</p>	<p>Adaptable; prefer moist, but well-drained soils.</p>	<p>A variety of insects and diseases can be variously problematic including powdery mildew, blackspot, and Japanese beetles. Browsing by deer can also be a problem.</p>	<p>H: 2-12' S: 2-12'</p>	<p>Full sun to partial shade; best in full sun.</p>	<p>Flowers – very showy, various shades of white yellow, pink, orange, and red and sometimes bicolored; individual (solitary) or in clusters (corymbs); fragrant; insect pollinated.</p> <p>Bloom Time – depending spring (June) through frost.</p> <p>Summer Foliage – dark green, lighter green beneath; leaves alternate, pinnately compound, toothed.</p> <p>Fall Color – variable, none to yellow, sometimes orange, maroon or red.</p>	<p>Native to Europe, Asia, and North America including Minnesota (at least four species); the introduced species are most often planted in designed landscapes; form variable, upright oval, rounded, arching; many named selections (cultivars) have been made based on form, flower color, fruiting characteristics, cold hardiness, and disease resistance; some bloom only once in the spring while others bloom from spring until frost; the</p>
<p>Species native to Minnesota include prickly wild rose (<i>Rosa acicularis</i>), prairie wild rose (<i>Rosa arkansana</i>), smooth wild rose (<i>Rosa blanda</i>), and wild rose (<i>Rosa woodsii</i>); pasture rose (<i>Rosa carolina</i>) and swamp rose (<i>Rosa palustris</i>) are native in Wisconsin and east, but may be present in the eastern counties of Minnesota; the flowers of all six species are variously pink to reddish-pink.</p> <p>Introduced species commonly planted in Minnesota landscapes include <i>Rosa rugosa</i> (rugosa/saltspray rose), and many named cultivars of hybrid origin including the Explorer Series and the Parkland Series.</p>							

						Fruit – a hip; green, becoming reddish-brown to brown-purple; borne singly or in clusters; matures in fall (August/September); persistent.	species is propagated by seed and the cultivars by stem cuttings and grafting (budding).
<b>Salix spp.</b>  <b>Willows</b>  <b>Salicaceae Willow Family</b>	Variable depending on species; 1A-7A	Most willows occur on moist soils in the wild and perform best on moisture retentive soils in designed landscapes.	Susceptible to a wide variety of insects and diseases; aphids (over 100 species) and rust are the most common.	H: 3-20' S: 3-20'	Full sun.	Flowers – individual flowers inconspicuous in dense, elongated clusters (catkins); male and female flowers are produced on separate plants (dioecious; individual plants are male or female; male flowers tend to be silver to white as the flower buds open; flowers petalless, yellowish-green, sometimes tinged with tan, orange or purple; wind and insect pollinated.  Bloom Time – depending on the species, early spring to summer (April-July).  Summer Foliage – dark green to light green, sometimes tinged with red or purple, lighter green to silver-green beneath; leaves alternate, elliptic to lance-shaped, toothed; willow buds have a single scale.  Fall Color – variable, good to poor, typically yellow.  Fruit – a capsule; green, becoming greenish-tan; depending on the species, matures in spring, summer, and fall (May-October).	Native mainly to temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere including Minnesota where over 20 species and several naturally-occurring hybrids are native (tree and shrub forms); with the exception of prairie willow ( <i>Salix humilis</i> ), which is found in dry, upland soils, the species native to Minnesota are generally found on moist sites; willows are an important early spring pollen and nectar source for bees; propagated by seed and stem cuttings.
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: 80%;"> <p>Some of the more common shrub willows that are native and planted in Minnesota include <i>Salix caprea</i> (goat willow; introduced), <i>Salix discolor</i> (pussy willow; native), <i>Salix eriocephala</i> (heart-leaved willow; native), <i>Salix humilis</i> (prairie willow; native), <i>Salix interior</i> (sandbar willow; native), <i>Salix lucida</i> (shining willow; native), <i>Salix petiolaris</i> (slender-leaved willow; native), <i>Salix purpurea</i> (purple osier willow; introduced), <i>Salix serissima</i> (autumn willow).</p> </div>							

<p><b><i>Spiraea</i> spp.</b></p> <p><b>Spireas</b></p> <p><b>Rosaceae</b> <b>Rose Family</b></p>	<p>3A-8B</p>	<p>Very adaptable; prefer acidic soils, but generally tolerant of most soils as long as they are not excessively wet.</p>	<p>No serious insect or disease problems.</p> <p>Deer resistant, but can be eaten to the ground by rabbits during the winter</p>	<p>H: 2-10' S: 3-12'</p>	<p>Full sun to partial shade; best in full sun.</p>	<p>Flowers – white, pink, or rose-pink in variable, dense, terminal clusters (corymbs or panicles); insect pollinated.</p> <p>Bloom Time – spring and/or summer (May/June)</p> <p>Summer Foliage – various shades of green or bluish-green; occasionally yellow-green to yellow and with red to purple highlights on new growth; leaves alternate, oblong, lance-shaped, or rounded, toothed, sometimes 3 to 5-lobed.</p> <p>Fall Color – variable depending on species and cultivar; yellow, sometimes with orange, red, and/or purple highlights.</p> <p>Fruit – a follicle; green, becoming tan; borne in terminal clusters; matures in fall (August/September); persistent.</p>	<p>Although two species are native to Minnesota, they are only occasionally planted in designed landscapes; most of the species used are introduced from Asia (primarily Japan, China and Korea); the species are propagated by seed and stem cuttings and the cultivars by stem cuttings.</p>
<p>Species native to Minnesota include <i>Spiraea alba</i> (meadowsweet) and <i>Spiraea tomentosa</i> (steeplebush or hardhack), but neither is commonly planted in designed landscapes; the species commonly planted in Minnesota landscapes include <i>Spiraea fritschiana</i> (Korean/fritsch spirea), <i>Spiraea japonica</i> (Japanese spirea; many named selections/cultivars; the cultivars are often listed as <i>Spiraea × bumalda</i>), <i>Spiraea nipponica</i> (Nippon spirea), <i>Spiraea trilobata</i> (threelobe spirea), and <i>Spiraea × vanhouttei</i> (Vanhoute spirea).</p>							
<p><b><i>Syringa</i> spp.</b></p> <p><b>Lilacs</b></p> <p><b>Oleaceae</b>      <b>Olive</b> <b>Family</b></p>	<p>3A-7B</p>	<p>Adaptable; will generally grow on most soils so long as they are well-drained.</p> <p>Tolerant of high pH (alkaline) soils.</p>	<p>Generally trouble free with the exception of powdery mildew.</p>	<p>H: 4-20' S: 5-20'</p>	<p>Full sun to partial shade; flower best in full sun.</p>	<p>Flowers – very showy, single or double, white, pink, lavender, lilac, purple, or bicolored in dense terminal clusters (panicles); fragrant; insect pollinated.</p> <p>Bloom Time – spring (May/June).</p> <p>Summer Foliage – dark green to bluish-green; leaves opposite, heart-shaped to broadly lance-shaped.</p> <p>Fall Color – generally poor to nonexistent; a few species have purple fall color.</p> <p>Fruit – a capsule; green, becoming light brown;</p>	<p>Mainly introduced from Asia (common lilac from southeastern Europe); none are native to North America; form is rounded to upright oval; a few are hardy to Zone 2; the species is propagated by seeds and the cultivars variously by root cuttings, stem cuttings, and grafting.</p>
<p>The shrub lilacs that are most commonly planted in Minnesota landscapes include <i>Syringa vulgaris</i> (common lilac; many named selections/cultivars), <i>Syringa × chinensis</i> (Chinese lilac), <i>Syringa meyeri</i> (Meyer lilac), and a variety of cultivars of hybrid origin.</p>							



						matures in summer (June/July).	
<p><b><i>Viburnum dentatum</i></b></p> <p>Arrowwood <b>Viburnum</b></p> <p>Caprifoliaceae Honeysuckle Family</p>	2A-8B	<p>Adaptable; will grow on most soils regardless of texture or pH (acidic to alkaline).</p> <p>Salt and drought tolerant.</p>	<p>Generally pest-free.</p>	<p>H: 6-15' S: 6-15'</p>	<p>Full sun to partial shade.</p>	<p>Flowers – showy, white, 5-petaled, in dense, terminal clusters (cymes); insect pollinated.</p> <p>Bloom Time – spring (May/June).</p> <p>Summer Foliage – dark green; leaves opposite, rounded, toothed.</p> <p>Fall Color – variable, poor to yellow, red, or reddish-purple.</p> <p>Fruit – a drupe; green, becoming bluish-purple; borne in clusters; matures in late summer and fall (September/October).</p>	<p>Native to North America including Minnesota; form is rounded to arching; the fruits are quickly eaten by birds; the species is propagated by seed and the cultivars by stem cuttings.</p>
<p><b><i>Viburnum lentago</i></b></p> <p>Nannyberry <b>Viburnum</b></p> <p>Caprifoliaceae Honeysuckle Family</p>	2A-8A	<p>Adaptable; low pH (acidic) to high pH (alkaline), clay, loamy, and sandy soils.</p> <p>Moisture and drought tolerant.</p>	<p>Generally pest free, but powdery mildew can be a problem.</p> <p>Deer resistant.</p>	<p>H: 15-20' S: 6-12'</p>	<p>Full sun to partial shade.</p>	<p>Flowers – showy, creamy-white, 5-petaled, in dense, terminal, flat-topped clusters (cymes); insect pollinated.</p> <p>Bloom Time – spring (May/June).</p> <p>Summer Foliage – dark green; leaves opposite, oval to elliptic, finely toothed.</p> <p>Fall Color – variable, poor to purplish-red.</p> <p>Fruit – a drupe; green, becoming bluish-purple; matures in late summer and fall (August/September).</p>	<p>Native to North America including Minnesota; a suckering shrub; form is upright oval to rounded; the fruits are eaten by birds; propagated by seed and stem cuttings</p>

<p><b><i>Viburnum trilobum</i></b></p> <p>American Highbush Cranberry</p> <p>Caprifoliaceae Honeysuckle Family</p>	<p>2A-7B</p>	<p>Prefers moist soils, but otherwise adaptable to most soils so long as they are not too dry.</p> <p>Intolerant of drought.</p>	<p>Few, but borers can be a problem on dry sites.</p>	<p>H: 8-12' S: 8-12'</p>	<p>Full sun to partial shade.</p>	<p>Flowers – showy, white, 5-petaled, in flat-topped, terminal clusters (cymes); small, fertile flowers in the center of the flower cluster surrounded by a ring of large sterile flowers; insect pollinated.</p> <p>“Bloom Time” – spring (May/June).</p> <p>Summer Foliage – green; leaves opposite, 3-lobed, maple-like with stalked glands on the petiole (leaf stalk) near the base of the leaf blade.</p> <p>Fall Color – orange to red or reddish-purple.</p> <p>Fruit – a drupe; green, becoming scarlet-red; borne in dense clusters; matures in late summer to fall (August/September); persistent.</p>	<p>Native to North America including Minnesota; form is upright-spreading to rounded; several cultivars have been selected based on form, fall color, and fruiting characteristics; the fruits are eaten by birds in late winter and are used for jelly; very similar and hard to discern from European highbush cranberry (<i>Viburnum opulus</i>; native to Europe, northern Africa, and Asia; susceptible to aphids and has disk-like glands) which is also planted in Minnesota; the species is propagated by seed and the cultivars by stem cuttings.</p>
<p><b><i>Weigela</i> spp.</b></p> <p>Weigela</p> <p>Caprifoliaceae Honeysuckle Family</p>	<p>4A-8B</p>	<p>Adaptable to most soils so long as they are well-drained.</p>	<p>Generally pest free.</p>	<p>H: 2-9' S: 3-12'</p>	<p>Full sun to partial shade; blooms best in full sun.</p>	<p>Flowers – showy, funnel-shaped with rounded lobes, white, pink, rose-pink, reddish-purple, or red, individually or in small, axillary clusters (cymes); insect pollinated.</p> <p>Bloom Time – primarily spring (June) and sporadically through fall.</p> <p>Summer Foliage – green to maroon-purple; leaves opposite, elliptic to broadly oval, toothed.</p> <p>Fall Color – poor if any.</p> <p>Fruit – a capsule; insignificant; matures in summer/fall (August/September).</p>	<p>Introduced from Japan; form is open, mounded to rounded; a number of cultivars have been selected based on size, foliage and flower color, and cold hardiness; the species is propagated by seed and stem cuttings and the cultivars by stem cuttings.</p>

<sup>1</sup> Deciduous Shrubs – Woody plants (trees, shrubs, and woody vines) are often classified as being deciduous or evergreen; deciduous plants lose their leaves at the end of the growing season and produce new leaves each year while evergreen plants retain green leaves throughout the year; evergreens, whether broadleaved or needle-leaved, also produce new leaves each year and lose some of their older leaves each year, but the leaves live for two or more years making the plants evergreen; this is a list of deciduous shrubs (shrubs that lose their leaves at the end of the growing season each year); shrubs are generally defined as shorter-statured woody plants (typically 20' tall or less, but occasionally taller) that usually have multiple stems.

<sup>2</sup> Name – Botanical and Common Name(s).

<sup>3</sup> Cold Hardiness Zones – USDA Cold Hardiness Zones.

<sup>4</sup> Size – H = Height; S = Spread.

#### **Notes:**

This is only a partial list of the native and introduced deciduous shrubs that can be planted in Minnesota landscapes; a complete list would include over 100 species and many named selections (cultivars; cultivated varieties).

The crown sizes listed represent a typical range for each species; individual shrubs may be bigger or smaller depending on location and the resulting light and soil (fertility and moisture) conditions and cultivar; shrubs growing under shaded conditions tend to be taller and more open as a consequence of crowding and stretching for light.

Remember that native plants, including shrubs, are an important part of native ecosystems and thereby serve as an important food source for a variety of native insects, animals, and micro-organisms (e.g., specific to Lepidoptera – butterflies and moths – alone, willows are reported to support over 450 species making them one of the most important species for this important group of insects); while these creatures may often be considered pests in designed landscapes, they, just like the plants themselves, are also important components of native ecosystems as food and ecosystem engineers.

#### **Resources:**

Dirr, M.A. 1990. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants: Their Identification, Ornamental Characteristics, Culture, Propagation, and Use. Fourth Edition. Stipes Publishing Co., Champaign, IL

Dirr, M.A. 2011. Dirr's Encyclopedia of Trees and Shrubs. Timber Press, Inc., Portland, OR.

Smith, W.R. 2008. Trees and Shrubs of Minnesota: The Complete Guide to Species I. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, MN.

Snyder, L.C. 2000. Trees and Shrubs for Northern Gardens (new and revised edition). Anderson Horticultural Library, Minnesota Landscape Arboretum, Chanhassen, MN.

Talamy, D.W. 2007. Bringing Nature Home. Timber Press, Inc., Portland, OR.