



Shrubs

for Louisiana Landscapes



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Plant Selection

Shrubs are commonly sold in the nursery industry in two ways, container grown and ball and burlap.

Container-grown plants are available in a wide array of sizes, are easy to transport and available year round. Additionally, container-grown plants don't need to be planted right away.

Ball and burlap (B-and-B) on the other hand, while not as common as they once were, can still be found for sale. B-and-B plants generally have roots that won't survive bare-root transplanting so growers dig them up, wrap the root-ball in burlap and secure the burlap with twine. This type of plant is generally planted in late fall, winter or early spring. Once they are dug, the time frame for transplanting is very short unless special precautions are made. Be careful not to drop the root-ball, because these plants are generally heavy and extremely delicate. Damage of this sort can shatter the root-ball, killing the plant. Don't use trunks of these plants as handles when you are transporting or placing them.

The key to a successful landscape depends largely on being highly selective when buying your plants, proper placement in both site selection and preparation, and providing short- and long-term care and maintenance.

Size and Form

Shrubs have definite growth habits in height, spread and form. Choose plants that will ultimately meet the design requirement. If you have the space for a 3-by-3 foot shrub, but plant one that will mature at 15 feet in all directions, chances are soon you will be dissatisfied with your selection. Do not attempt to artificially manipulate plant form and size to conform to unnatural shapes. Instead, choose specimens that have the forms needed for design specifications.

Deciduous and Evergreen

Plants can be divided into two groups based on their leaf-retaining characteristics. Those that drop all of their leaves at one time of the year and are bare of leaves for a period are called deciduous plants. Evergreen plants drop their foliage throughout the year, never going through a period where they have no leaves. Some plants do not fall into a specific category since leaf retention can be deter-

mined by environmental conditions. These groups may be classified as semi-evergreen or semi-deciduous.

The well-designed landscape most often contains both deciduous and evergreen plants. Seasonal change is accented by using both types. Greater contrasts in plant form, texture and color are achieved with a variety of plant types.

Plant Hardiness

Plant hardiness is the ability of a plant to withstand environmental excesses or deficiencies. The wide variation in temperature from north to south Louisiana determines, to a considerable extent, whether certain plants may be grown. Protection by means of covering is beneficial only for a few degrees. In extremely low temperatures, tropical or semi-tropical material cannot survive. For best results, select from native or introduced species that have proved themselves in a given region. Hardiness zones in Louisiana range from 8a in the north to 9b in the south. Consult the USDA hardiness zone map for your area of the state before selecting plants.

Preparation and Planting

Soil pH

Optimum soil pH is critical for success with your landscape shrubs. Some shrubs are referred to as “acid loving.” These include azaleas, gardenias, hydrangeas and camellias. They prefer a soil pH of 5.0-5.5. Most other shrubs for Louisiana do well at a soil pH of 5.5-6.5. Apply sulfur to lower and lime to raise pH. Consult your county agent for help with soil tests and recommendations.

Bed Preparation

Several factors need to be carefully considered when you're developing landscape beds for ornamental plants. Improving internal drainage is very important. This can be accomplished by amending some of our existing soils, but more intensive work may be needed in more poorly drained areas.

Soil texture refers to the size of individual particles. Sand particles are the largest; this makes soil coarser. Clay particles are the smallest; this makes soil finer. It is essential to know the soil texture before planting ornamentals. A good soil texture for landscape beds and home gardens is a silt loam.

Soil texture affects a soil's ability to provide good air and water exchange. Water should be held in the soil, but at the same time drainage should be adequate. Pore space in soil also provides oxygen to be supplied to the root system of plants.

Any amendment to be considered for addition to an existing soil needs to be chosen carefully. Create a balanced medium in the planting hole, provide good

water drainage and use an amendment that will allow for air space. Ideal soil consists of 25% air, 50% solid matter and 25% water.

The addition of sharp sand and some form of organic matter is recommended when amending clay soils. If amending a sand or loamy soil, add organic matter only. Every 6 inches of clay soil needs 1 to 2 inches of organic matter. Adding gypsum (calcium sulfate) at the rate of 50-100 lbs./1000 sq. ft. also may improve internal drainage of some clay-based soils. For more information on bed preparation, contact your county agent for a copy of LSU AgCenter publication number 2670, "Landscape Bed Preparation for Ornamental Plants."

How to Plant

For container-grown and ball-and-burlap plants, begin by digging a hole at least twice as wide and the same depth as the root-ball. After digging, ensure that about 1 to 2 inches of the root-ball is raised above the surrounding soil. For container-grown plants, loosen with your hands or a knife any roots that have become matted while growing in the container. Return to the planting hole the same soil that was removed. Water in the plant to release any air pockets, and use any remaining soil to build a berm around the hole to create a watering basin. Ball and burlap plants should be placed in the hole with about 2 inches of the root-ball above the surrounding soil. Untie or cut the burlap from the top of the root-ball and spread it out to uncover approximately half of the root-ball. The lower portion of untreated burlap, which is brown, can be left intact. Treated burlap, which is green, and other synthetic materials will not degrade readily and must be carefully removed, or holes must be cut in it to allow roots to grow out of it.

When to Plant

Most shrubs do best if they are planted in the cooler months, particularly those that are deciduous. More attention and care are required for summer plantings. Although container-grown shrubs are available throughout the year, ball and burlap plants are generally available only during late fall through early spring. Ideally, fall is the time to plant.

Mulch

Mulch adds more than aesthetic value to your landscape. It also conserves soil moisture, reduces weed competition, helps to stabilize soil temperature around the root zone and adds organic material to the soil. Mulches also reduce soil compaction, making for better aeration and drainage. Additionally, mulches can provide a boundary between your plant and turf areas, preventing damage caused by power lawn equipment. Although many materials are commercially available as mulches, pine bark and pine straw are by far the most common.

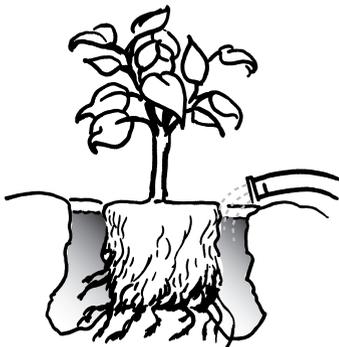
Container



1. Loosen matted roots with hands or by using water from a hose. Cut off any permanently kinked roots.

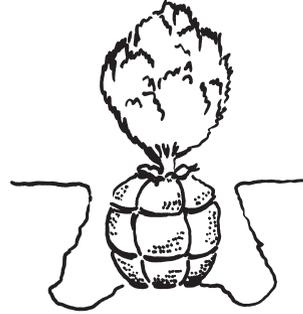


2. Place plant in hole with top of root-ball about 2 inches above surrounding soil grade. Add unamended backfill.

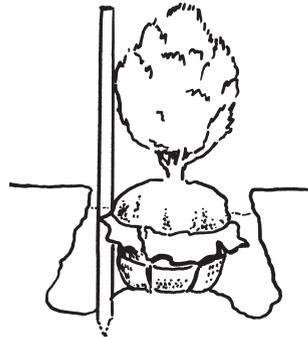


3. Form a saucer with soil, and water in to remove air pockets.

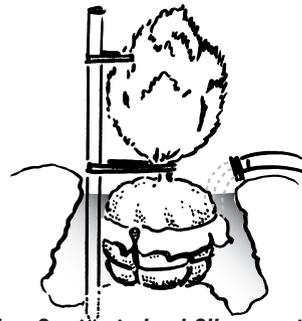
Balled and Burlapped



1. Place plant into the planting hole. The top of the root-ball should be approximately 2 inches above the surrounding soil grade.



2. Untie the burlap and remove from approximately half of the root-ball. If burlap has been treated (green burlap), slits should be cut to allow roots room to grow from root ball.



3. After firming in backfill, water in thoroughly to remove any air pockets. Untreated burlap will slowly degrade, whereas treated burlap (green burlap) can take an extensive amount of time to degrade.

Watering

Quite possibly the most critical input in any landscape planting is water, yet it is often one of the most difficult to determine. Newly set shrubs should be watered at least once per week during dry weather. Water thoroughly and deeply. This will promote deep root penetration; shallow watering keeps root systems near the surface. This often subjects the plant to damage from heat and drought. Once plants have become established, they can go for longer periods without water. It is good practice to water beds thoroughly once a week during hot, dry weather.

Fertilization

All growing plants need a steady supply of nutrients or essential elements for optimal growth and development. Usually no fertilizer is added at planting time because adequate fertilization is provided to the plant at the nursery. After shrubs have gone through one growing season, the first fertilizer mixture containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium should be applied in late winter or early spring. Additional fertilization may be beneficial at one or more times during the growing season (usually in June or early July and in late summer or early fall – August or early September). For early flowering shrubs, initial fertilization should take place in spring after flowering has occurred. One to 2 tablespoons of these are adequate for each plant. More than this may cause damage.

In general, fertilizers containing 8% to 10% nitrogen, 6% to 8% phosphorus (P_2O_5) and 4% to 8% potash (K_2O) are satisfactory. These are available in controlled release fertilizers where balls of fertilizer are coated with resin, sulfur or other permeable coatings; normal watering diffuses the fertilizer through its coating into the surrounding soil. Ideal examples of fertilizer for shrubs are Osmocote® 14-14-14 or StaGreen® Nursery Special 12-6-6. Each of these products releases over a three- to four- month period.

The amount of fertilizer to apply varies with the age and size of the plant, native fertility of the soil and the quantity and type of organic matter supplied. In general, the first application, 2 to 4 pounds of a complete fertilizer should be applied for each 100 sq. ft. of growing area. For individual shrubs, apply 1/8 to 1/4 pound (1/2 to 1 cup) of a complete fertilizer per plant. Small plants should receive half this amount. The newest recommendations suggest applying 1 to 2 pounds of actual nitrogen per 1,000 sq. ft. of bed area.

Broadcast fertilizer beneath the shrub, spreading it uniformly over the area covered by the branches of the plant. Lightly cultivate and water the material into the soil.

Pruning

Proper pruning is one of the most neglected and misunderstood of all gardening practices, yet it is one of the most important. Pruning is a skill and an art. It is a skill in making cuts that properly callus over to seal off the wound from disease and infection and an art in making the right cuts in the right places to get the plant to take on a more pleasing form. Pruning should be practiced as a vital part of the maintenance program for all shrub plantings. Most shrubs will require some pruning annually and may require special attention to correct defects caused by mechanical injury or attack by insects and diseases.

Reasons to prune

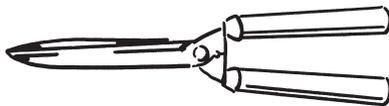
1. To remove dead, diseased and other unwanted wood.
2. To reduce plant size to manageable proportions.
3. To maintain size and form for planting design specifications.
4. To rejuvenate old plants.
5. To produce improved flower quality.

Pruning Tools

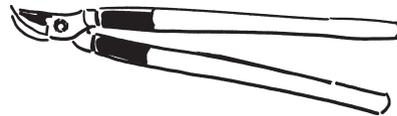
Most pruning operations can be taken care of with four basic tools. These include a small pruning saw, lopper shears, hedge shears and hand shears. Use the proper tool for the job. High quality tools are a good investment and will last for many years if properly maintained.



Pruning saws are used for branches larger than 1 ½ inches in diameter. Pruning saws have narrower blades with coarse teeth that are designed to cut on the pull stroke.



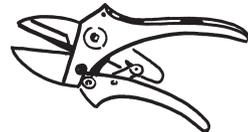
Hedge shears are used for shearing hedges or formally shaped plants. Hedge shears are not satisfactory for other pruning purposes.



Lopping shears are designed to cut branches ¾ to 1 ½ inches in diameter.

Hand shears

(a) Anvil type



(b) scissors type



When to Prune

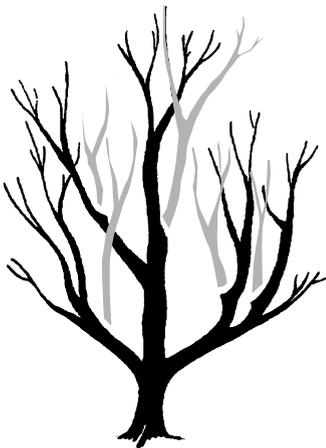
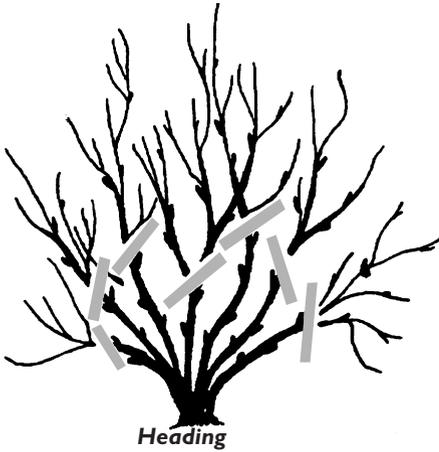
Emergency pruning may be done any time a problem arises. The keys to successful pruning are timing, location of the cuts, how the cuts are made and the amount of wood removed. Pruning for flowering shrubs depends on the time of the bloom. Prune late winter and spring flowering shrubs after they flower. If spring flowering shrubs are pruned during the winter, flower buds will be removed. Examples in this category include azalea, spirea, mock orange, quince, hydrangea, weigelia, forsythia, gardenia, camellia, viburnum, deutzia and flowering almond.

Summer flowering shrubs are pruned from mid to late winter, before spring growth. Some plants in this group are crape myrtle, oleander, vitex and althea. Most evergreens not selected for flowering should be pruned in the dormant (winter) season, but some pruning may be done throughout the year.

How to Prune

There are no rules to cover all pruning. The important consideration should be preserving the natural form of a particular species. The extent of annual pruning will depend on the plant. Some shrubs may require the removal of a considerable amount of wood each year, while others require little pruning. It is much better to prune lightly each year rather than severely butcher a plant after several years of growth. When pruning, first remove weak and spindly wood inside or near the ground. Next reduce the height of the plant to the desired level by making cuts at various levels, always keeping in mind the natural form of the plant. One rule for cane-type plants like *nandina* and *mahonia* is to remove one-third of the oldest and tallest canes near the ground each year. This will keep the height of the plant at a reasonable level. It was once believed that pruning cuts, especially large ones, needed to be painted with special pruning compounds to prevent the entry of insects and diseases. It is now known that these compounds can cause the plant more harm than good. Make all large cuts on the outside of the shoulder wrinkle to promote callus and healing. Cuts made flush with a primary branch or central trunk remove this shoulder wrinkle and healing over never occurs, leaving your plant susceptible to insects and diseases.

Several special plant types or categories need special treatment for specific training purposes. These include espaliered plants, topiary work or “poodled” plants and other landscape oddities. They may have some appeal in landscape, and special reference books should be consulted on the subject.



Maintain hedges wider at the base than at the top. This prevents the plant from becoming "leggy" because of loss of foliage on the sides, which occurs with inadequate sunlight exposure.

Name	Light	Size	Flowers and Comments
Abelia <i>Abelia x grandiflora</i>	full sun to partial shade	4' x 4'	No common insect or disease problems. Drought tolerant. White flowers in May until frost; fragrant. Edward Goucher abelia has lavender flowers.
Pineapple guava <i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>	full sun to partial shade	10' x 10'	Red flowers in spring. Heat and very drought tolerant.
Serviceberry <i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	full sun to partial shade	25'-30' tall	White racemes in mid to late March for about a week. Small red apple-like fruit in summer. Gray blotches on trunk.
Cast-iron plant <i>Aspidistra elatior</i>	shade	2'-3' tall	Purple flowers near base of plant not often seen. Often used as a groundcover under live oaks. Do not use in sun.
Aucuba <i>Aucuba japonica</i> 'variegata'	partial to full shade	4' x 4'	Dark green and yellow variegation. Needs well-drained soil. Other varieties available such as 'Goldieana' with a variegated spot in center of foliage and 'Nana,' a dwarf variety.
Japanese barberry <i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	full sun to partial shade	5' x 5'	Attractive maroon/purple foliage. Very drought tolerant. Spines on margins of leaves not as sticky as other barberries.
Japanese boxwood <i>Buxus microphylla japonica</i>	full sun to partial shade	5' x 5'	Tolerates heat, humidity and nematodes better than most boxwoods. Foliage may bronze in cold winters.
Common boxwood <i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	full sun to partial shade	3' x 4'	New twigs are square. Distinct odor when touched. Very slow grower. Shallow fibrous root system allows for easy transplant. While some texts state a much larger size for common boxwood, typical landscape size is approximately 3' x 4'.
Korean boxwood <i>Buxus sinica insularis</i> 'Wintergreen'	full sun to partial shade	4' x 4'	Similar to Japanese boxwood except darker green. Like other boxwoods, can get red leaves in the winter in full sun.
American beautyberry <i>Callicarpa americana</i>	full sun to light shade	8' x 8'	Light lavender-pink flowers in late spring with attractive purple fist-sized fruit later in the year.
Sweet shrub <i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	sun or shade	5' x 5'	Red or maroon flowers in April for a month or more; strawberry fragrance. A good plant for many areas because of its sweet smell and ability to grow in many conditions.
Camellia <i>Camellia japonica</i>	part shade	10' x 10'	Large blooms; red, white, pink or variegated, appear in fall, winter and spring depending on the cultivar. Acid soil is required; major insect problem is tea scale.
Sasanqua <i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	part shade	8' x 8'	Blooms, smaller than <i>Camellia japonica</i> , come in red, white, pink and variegated and appear in the fall. Acid soil is required; major insect problem is tea scale.

Name	Light	Size	Flowers and Comments
Flowering quince <i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i>	full sun	5' x 3'	Flowers of orange, white, red or pink, depending on cultivar, appear before leaves. Fruit is about 3" in diameter and is not very good to eat.
Sago Palm <i>Cycas revoluta</i>	full sun to light shade	5' x 5'	A native of Japan, this plant is neither a fern or a palm but a cone-bearing relative of conifers. Leaf spot disease can be a problem in areas of high rainfall. Temperatures below 15 F can kill the plant. Recommended for south Louisiana only.
Swamp cyrilla <i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>	full sun to light shade	10' x 15'	White raceme of flowers at the end of previous year's growth in May or June with slight fragrance. Grows naturally at the water's edge and in low wet soils. Needs moist acid soil high in organic matter.
Holly fern <i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	partial to full shade	2'-3' tall	Needs shade, moisture, humidity and a well-drained soil. Can be used as a ground cover.
Fuzzy deutzia <i>Deutzia scabra</i>	full sun to light shade	5' x 8'	White or pink flowers in narrow upright clusters in April. An extremely drought-tolerant species used in the South since the 1800s. Exfoliating bark on older plants.
Thorny elaeagnus <i>Elagagnus pungens</i>	full sun to light shade	10' x 15'	Yellowish-white fragrant flowers in the fall. This tough plant will grow almost anywhere. Fruit are red with silver dots; birds love them. Because of its vigorous growth, pruning must be done often.
Euonymus <i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	full sun	10' x 10'	While this species is tolerant of heat, poor soil and coastal salt spray conditions, it is extremely susceptible to scale, spider mites, thrips and powdery mildew. For this reason, if used, place in full sun where air circulation is good. 'Aureo-marginata' is a variegated version.
Fatsia <i>Fatsia japonica</i>	part to full shade	5' x 4'	Large showy tropical leaf on a plant that is hardy to the mid to low teens. Likes well-drained soils and is drought tolerant. Can be used in interior landscaping.
Creeping fig <i>Ficus pumila</i>	full sun to full shade	n/a	This plant behaves in a most unfiglike manner. It attaches itself to most any surface with suction cups. Climbs well. It can do well in full sun, but don't place on south or west walls. Northern Louisiana is marginal for cold tolerance.
Forsythia <i>Forsythia x intermedia</i>	full sun	6' x 6'	Yellow four-petaled flowers in February-March for about 3 weeks before the leaves. Needs full sun for best flowering. Does well in most soils.

Name	Light	Size	Flowers and Comments
Gardenia <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	full sun	5' x 5'	White flowers in May and June, extremely fragrant. Needs full sun for best growth. White fly is a problem in shade. Dwarf version 'Radicans' available with smaller flowers and generally gets no larger than 2' x 3'.
English ivy <i>Hedera helix</i>	full sun to full shade	n/a	A slow growing climbing vine that is an excellent groundcover for shaded areas. There are many cultivars, so leaf size can vary. Plant on 10" to 12" centers for groundcover when purchased in 4" pots.
Althea <i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	full sun	5' x 10'	Single lavender flowers on new growth in June or July. White, pink, red and double cultivars. Extremely drought tolerant.
Garden hydrangea <i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	full sun to light shade	5' x 5'	Big clusters of flowers in May that are blue (acid soil) or pink (alkaline soil). Inflorescence is usually rounded. In full sun, foliage will wilt during midday and regain turgidity by late afternoon.
Oakleaf hydrangea <i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	full sun to heavy shade	5' x 5'	White 6' to 12' long inflorescence in May for a month. Leaves look like a red oak that has nice fall color. Bark exfoliates.
Chinese hollies <i>Ilex cornuta</i>	full sun to partial shade	varies	Chinese hollies come in many sizes and forms from small shrubs to medium-sized trees. As a whole, they tolerate heat, drought and alkaline soil. Generally berries are large, bright red and long lasting, although this depends on variety.
Japanese hollies <i>Ilex crenata</i>	full sun to partial shade	4' x 4'	Japanese hollies look more like boxwoods than hollies. These extremely dense, erect plants have fine-toothed leaves usually 1/2 - 3/4 inches long. Berries are black. Some varieties can reach 10' in height.
Possum haw deciduous holly <i>Ilex decidua</i>	full sun to partial shade	15' x 10'	A small tree that has an excellent red fruit in the fall when the leaves are off. It will tolerate high pH soils.
Inkberry <i>Ilex glabra</i>	full sun to partial shade	10' x 10'	Small tree form holly that has purple fruit in the fall. Native to wet areas. Can look good if kept pruned.
Yaupon holly <i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	full sun to partial shade	15' x 15'	An extremely tough, drought-tolerant plant. Female plants have shiny red fruit in winter. Will tolerate moist conditions. Many varieties available such as 'Nana,' a dwarf version that grows slowly to a mature size of 5' x 5'.
Florida anise <i>Illicium floridanum</i>	partial to full shade	10' x 8'	Red flowers in the spring. Smells like a fish market. Prefers damp shade.

Name	Light	Size	Flowers and Comments
Sweet spire <i>Ilex virginica</i>	full sun to partial shade	5' x 5'	White slightly fragrant flowers in early May-June. Very showy. This native shrub should be used in fragrance gardens and is extremely drought tolerant. Louisiana Select plant.
Florida yellow jasmine <i>Jasminum floridum</i>	full sun to partial shade	3' x 4'	Evergreen or semi-evergreen climbing shrub. Clusters of golden-yellow trumpet-shaped, scentless flowers that appear April-June. Grown more for foliage than flowers.
Primrose jasmine <i>Jasminum mesnyi</i>	full sun to partial shade	5' x 5'	Yellow trumpet-shaped flowers in early spring. Is drought tolerant. Used to stabilize banks on road cuts.
Juniper <i>Juniperus spp.</i>	full sun	1' x 3' to 10' x 10'	This is a large group of evergreen plants of varying sizes and growth patterns. Full sun and good drainage are important. Spider mites are a common pest. Foliar diseases are a problem.
Mountain laurel <i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	full sun to partial shade	10' x 10'	White, lavender, pink or red flowers in the spring, depending on cultivar. In the azalea family, so needs acid soil.
Crape myrtle <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	full sun	varies	Flowers in white, pink, red and lavender for 60 to 120 days, depending on cultivar, beginning in mid-June. Very showy. Bark exfoliates and is attractive. Is drought tolerant, easily transplanted. Must have full sun or powdery mildew becomes a problem in spring/early summer. Crosses with <i>L. fauriei</i> are some of the best available because of powdery mildew resistance and increased bloom periods. Miniature, dwarf, semi-dwarf, medium and full categories available. Refer to LSU AgCenter publication 1466.
Wax leaf ligustrum <i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	full sun to partial shade	10' x 10'	Extremely drought tolerant. Has a black fruit. Does best in full sun. Can be limbed up into a tree. Will grow well in moist conditions.
Winter honeysuckle <i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	full sun to full shade	8' x 8'	White and fragrant flowers from January to February. Attractive at a time when little is in flower. Red fruit in the summer but cannot be seen because of the leaves. Will tolerate wet, dry, sun or shade.
Chinese witchhazel <i>Loropetalum chinense</i>	full sun or partial shade	15' x 10'	Fragrant light pink flowers in the early spring. Full sun is best but will take some shade.
Leatherleaf mahonia <i>Mahonia bealei</i>	full sun to full shade	5' x 3'	Yellow fragrant flowers in January/February. Will grow in just about any conditions (sun, shade, wet, drought, high or low pH).
Chinese mahonia <i>Mahonia fortunei</i>	full sun to full shade	5' x 3'	Yellow fragrant flowers in the spring. Quite susceptible to powdery mildew in the shade.

Name	Light	Size	Flowers and Comments
Banana shrub <i>Michelia figo</i>	full sun to partial shade	15' x 6'	Yellow flowers in the spring that smell like a banana. A very drought-tolerant species. Slow growing.
Southern wax myrtle <i>Myrica cerifer</i>	full sun to partial shade	10' x 10'	Native to low moist sites but will tolerate drought. Likes acid soils. Yellow dots underneath leaves are glands that produce a pleasant fragrance when foliage is crushed. Small purple fruit in the fall are used to make bayberry candles. Wildlife attractant.
Heavenly bamboo/ Nandina <i>Nandina domestica</i>	full sun to partial shade	6' x 4'	White flowers in large clusters in the spring. Red clusters of fruit in the fall. Leaves will become red in full sun but remain green in shade. Tough, aggressive; will tolerate most any site.
Dwarf nandina <i>Nandina domestica</i> 'Purpurea Nana'	full sun to partial shade	2' x 2'	Dwarf variety of nandina that is not aggressive. Does not flower or fruit. Tolerates drought, sun and shade. Becoming very popular.
Oleander <i>Nerium oleander</i>	full sun	10' x 10'	Depending on cultivar, will have white, red, pink or lavender flower clusters in early summer. Flowers are up to 2" in diameter. This plant is very poisonous. Is extremely drought tolerant and salt tolerant; an excellent plant for the coast.
Devilwood osmanthus <i>Osmanthus americanus</i>	full sun to partial shade	15' x 15'	Semi-fragrant flowers in the spring, not showy. Not a very good landscape plant except in native landscapes. Designers use this plant for shadow it casts.
Fortune's osmanthus <i>Osmanthus x fortunei</i>	full sun to partial shade	25' x 25'	White flowers in the fall and some in the spring that are not showy, but extremely fragrant. A good, tough, drought-tolerant plant.
Sweet osmanthus, tea olive <i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	full sun to partial shade	12' x 10'	Fragrant flowers in warm winters and in the spring. Used a lot under the windows of old homes. Some refer to this plant as an "old-fashioned tea olive."
Holly osmanthus <i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	full sun to partial shade	12' x 10'	Fragrant white flowers in the fall. Purple fruit in the spring are very attractive. Resembles an English holly.
Mock orange <i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	full sun to partial shade	10' x 6'	Showy fragrant white flowers produced in the late spring. This drought-tolerant species can be limbed up to accentuate exfoliating bark.
Red-tip photinia <i>Photinia x fraseri</i>	full sun	20' x 15'	Large clusters of white malodorous flowers in the spring. Planted for its foliage, which comes out bright red if planted in full sun. Not widely used now because of widespread leaf spot disease. Place in full sun to minimize leaf spot disease. Chinese and Japanese photinia have similar characteristics. Both are very susceptible to leaf spot disease.

Name	Light	Size	Flowers and Comments
Japanese pieris <i>Pieris japonica</i>	partial shade	5' x 3'	White hanging bell-shaped racemes of flowers in the spring that look much like a Chinese lantern. Azalea family, so requires acid soil.
Japanese pittosporum <i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	full sun to partial shade	6' x 6'	Creamy white fragrant flowers in the spring. This drought-tolerant plant is poisonous to animals, particularly cattle. Also tolerant of salt. A variegated variety has a white leaf margin.
Japanese yew <i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	full sun to full shade	10' x 5'	Very tolerant of deep shade. Will not tolerate wet soil. Used in flower arrangements for foliage.
Pyracantha <i>Pyracantha spp.</i>	full sun to partial shade	10' x 15'	Yellow-orange to red fruit, depending on species. Extremely drought tolerant. Often grown as an espalier.
Indian hawthorn <i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	full sun	5' x 4'	White or light pink fragrant flowers in April; produces blue fruit in the fall. Must be pruned to get a tight plant. Needs full sun or will develop a fungal leaf spot. 'Clara' and 'Snow' are recommended cultivars.
Azalea <i>Rhododendron spp.</i>	full sun to partial shade	2' x 2' to 10' x 10'	Many different cultivars exist of this very popular flowering shrub. Although most bloom in spring, many cultivars that bloom at other times of the year are becoming more popular. See Extension publication 1295.
Spirea <i>Spirea spp.</i>	full sun to partial shade	varies	Although many species and varieties of spirea are available, all have small leaves less than 2" long, showy flowers, are drought tolerant and were widely used around homes in antebellum days.
Cleyera <i>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</i>	full sun to partial shade	8' x 5'	Because its flowers are not significant, this plant is grown for its foliage. Slow growth is good for a hedge. Often used in place of red-tip because it is less susceptible to leaf spot. Don't use this plant along pathways; it is brittle and easily damaged.
Viburnum <i>Viburnum spp.</i>	full sun to part shade	varies	Most have white clusters of flowers in the spring. Tolerant of drought but must be grown in well-drained soils.
Lilac chaste tree <i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	full sun to partial shade	20' x 10'	Purple, blue flowers in June to July up to 6" long. Can be pruned after first flowering to get a second bloom.
Weigela <i>Weigela florida</i>	full sun	6' x 6'	Red, white or pink trumpet-shaped flowers, depending on cultivar, from mid to late April. Prefers well-drained soil. Considerable pruning must be done after flowering to keep it in shape.

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