



FAIRSTED LANDSCAPE PLANT GUIDE

By: Hannah Van Der Eb, 2014

Edit: Mathew MacDonald, 2018

CONTENTS

SITE LOCATION

PLANT TYPE

CIRCULAR DRIVE

Arrowwood Viburnum
 Cinnamon Fern
 Common Quince
 Cucumber Magnolia
 Eastern Hemlock
 False Quince
 False Solomon's Seal
 Japanese Barberry
 Jetbead
 Marginal Shield Fern
 Rock Cotoneaster
 Solomon's Seal
 Winged Euonymous

Scarlet Firethron

Summersweet
 Tulip Tree
 Virginia Creeper

Norway Maple

Old-Fashioned Weigela
 White Pine
 Yellowwood

ROCK GARDEN

Crabapple
 English Ivy
 Golden Rain Tree
 Hay-Scented Fern
 Periwinkle
 River Birch
 Vanhoutte Spirea

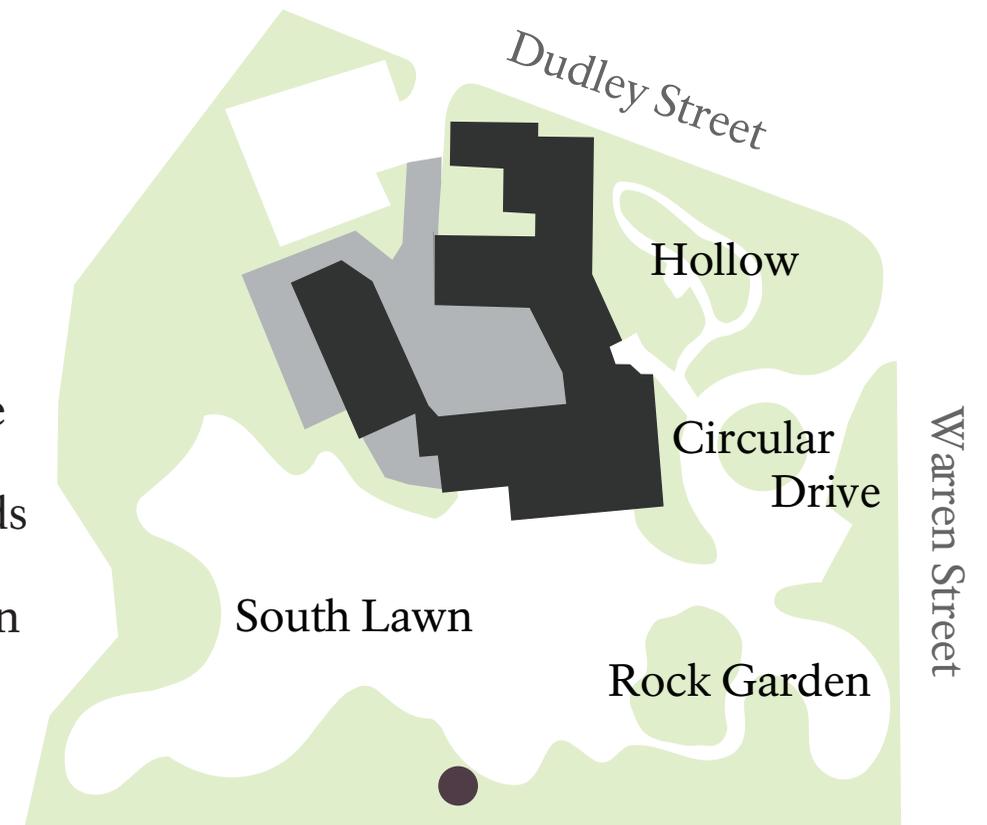
SOUTH LAWN

American Elm
 Black Birch
 Chinese Wisteria
 Drooping Leucothoe
 Hardy Kiwi
 Japanese Holly
 Japanese Yew
 Mountain Pieris
 Mountain Laurel

HOLLOW

Catawba Rhododendron
 Creeping Phlox
 Dwarf Bush-Honeysuckle
 Dwarf Juniper
 Epimedium
 Flowering Dogwood
 Japanese Pachysandra
 North American Yew

-  House
-  Service Area
-  Dense Foliage
-  Open Grounds
-  Plant Location



WALKING THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

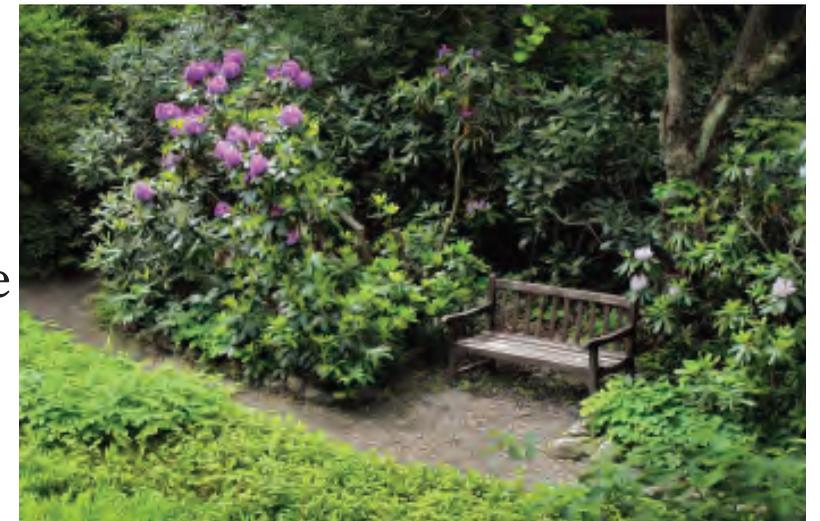
CARRIAGE TURN (SERVICE AND SEPARATION)

The air of mystery created by the arch is enhanced by a hillock in the center of the turn-around, planted with a Canadian-hemlock, creeper, and vines. This is a miniature version of Olmsted's larger parks, which often feature formal gates followed by a promenade leading to more rustic scenery.



HOLLOW (THE GENIUS OF PLACE)

You are entering a lush, green, and secluded area known as the Hollow or Wild Dell. Deliberately tucked in a shaded, sunken corner between the office wing and street, Fairsted's Hollow is a miniature version of the lyrical and naturalistic "secret gardens" Olmsted used in his designs for larger public parks. The Hollow is designed for contemplation- a hide-away in which to revive spirits and briefly forget the daily stress of life.



WALKING THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

ROCK GARDEN (THE PASSAGE OF SCENERY)

Olmsted crafted his Rock Garden in the manner of his woodland trails. Here, a path meanders around lush plantings and rocks into areas speckled with shadow and light. Along the rocky way, the path moves beneath broad magnolia branches, and around a variety of shrubs, trees and ground covers, revealing -then taking away- swatches of scenic mystery.



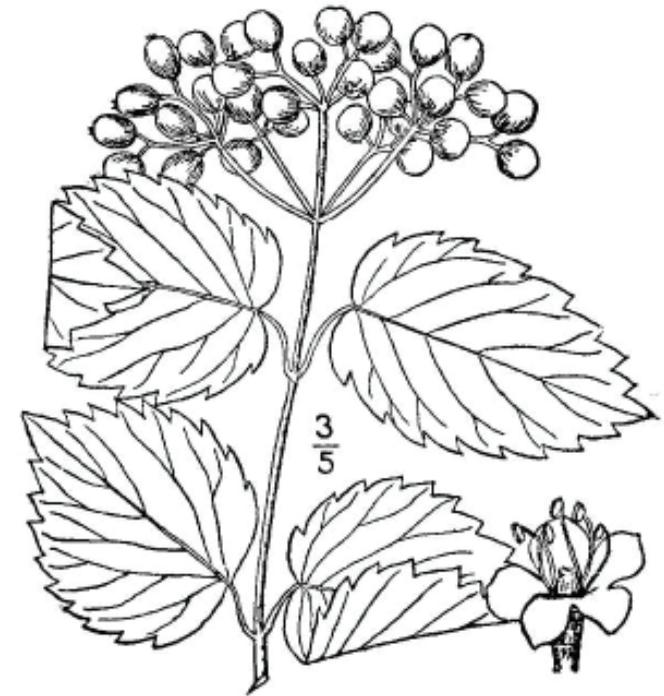
SOUTH LAWN (THE PASTORAL IDEAL)

In many ways, the South Lawn at Fairsted is like the Long Meadow that Olmsted designed in Brooklyn's Prospect Park. Both employ the Beautiful, or Pastoral Style to soothe the soul and restore the spirit. There is an appearance of spaciousness due to varied values of green, indefinite boundaries and the delicate interplay of light and color.



ARROWWOOD VIBURNUM

- Description: *Viburnum dentatum*, commonly called arrowwood viburnum, is an upright, rounded, multi-stemmed, deciduous shrub.
- Habitat: Grow in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Prefers moist loams, but tolerates a wide range of soils. Established plants have some drought tolerance.
- Height: 6'-10'
- Leaves: Opposite, simple leaves up to 4" long with prominent veins and toothed margins. Lustrous to glossy dark green leaves in summer, turn a wine-red fall color.
- Flowers: Creamy white flowers, flat-topped flower clusters, up to 4" in diameter, appear on branch tips.
- Fruit/Seeds: Upright terminal clusters of ink blue fruits ripen in fall.



USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 3: 271.

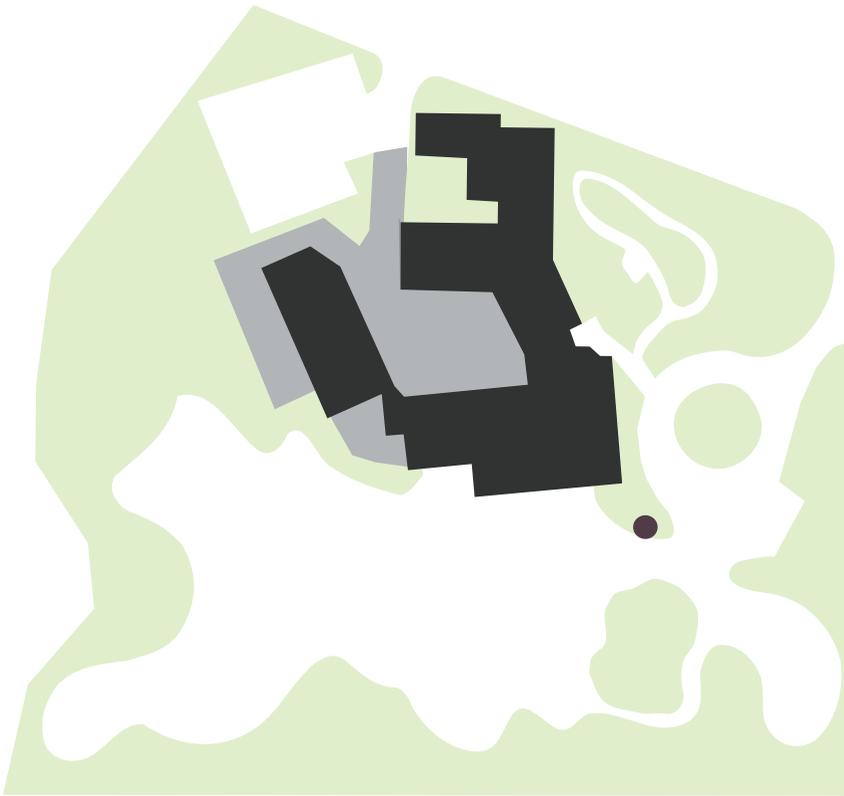
ARROWWOOD VIBURNUM

CIRCULAR DRIVE
SHRUB

Viburnum dentatum

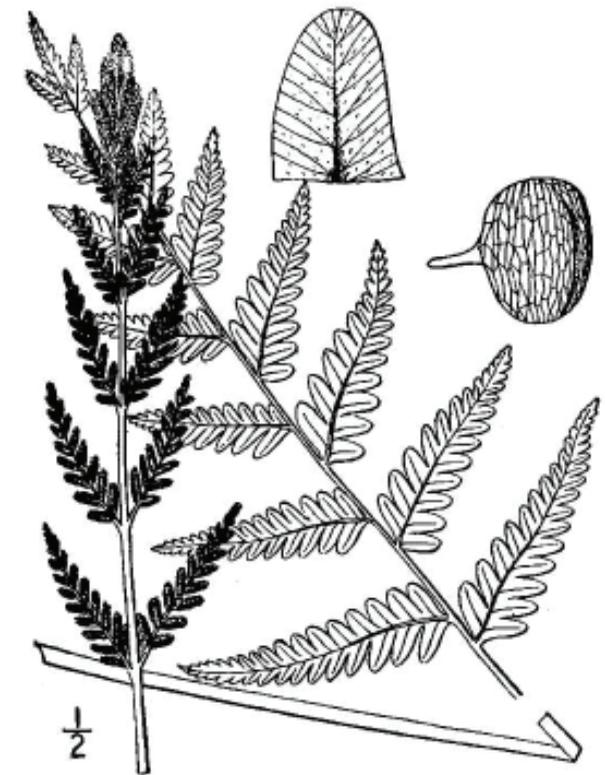
Native

White, non-fragrant flowers appear in late spring and give way to blue-black berries that ripen in early fall.



CINNAMON FERN

- Description: *Osmunda cinnamomea*, commonly called cinnamon fern, is a Missouri native fern.
- Habitat: Grow in medium to wet soils in part shade to full shade. Prefers moist, rich, humusy, acidic soils, but adapts to lesser conditions.
- Height: 2'-3'
- Leaves: Separate spore-bearing, stiff, fertile fronds appear in early spring, quickly turning brown. The familiar “fiddleheads” also emerge from the base of the plant and unfurl into large, erect, pinnately-compound, yellowish-green, sterile fronds, 2'-4' long; turn yellow in autumn.
- Flowers: Non-flowering.
- Fruit/Seeds: Separate and distinctive fertile fronds.



USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 1: 7.

CINNAMON FERN

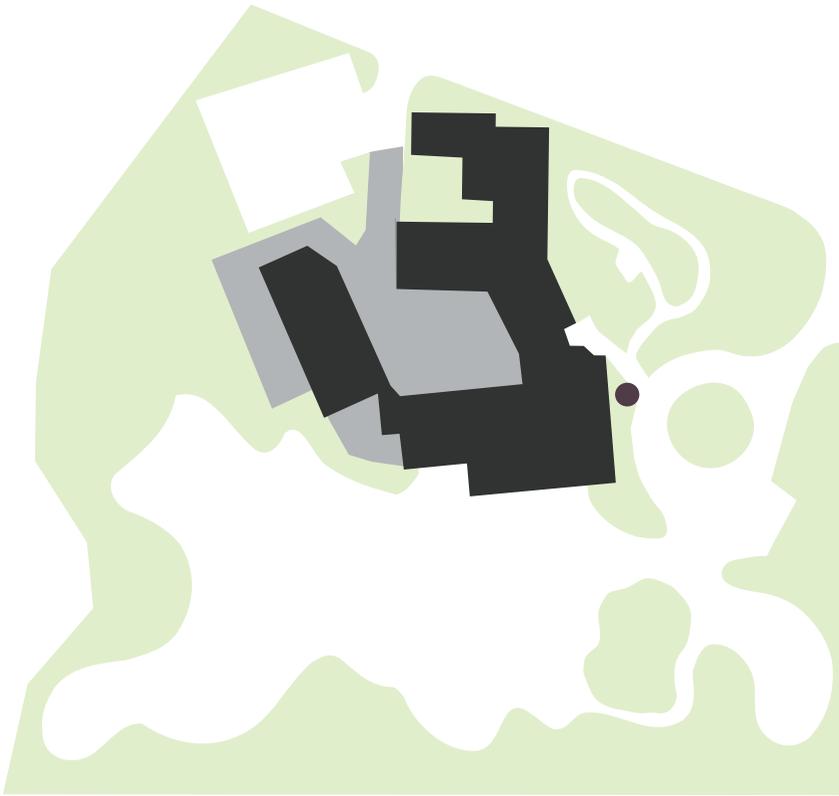
CIRCULAR DRIVE

HERBACEOUS

Osmunda cinnamomea

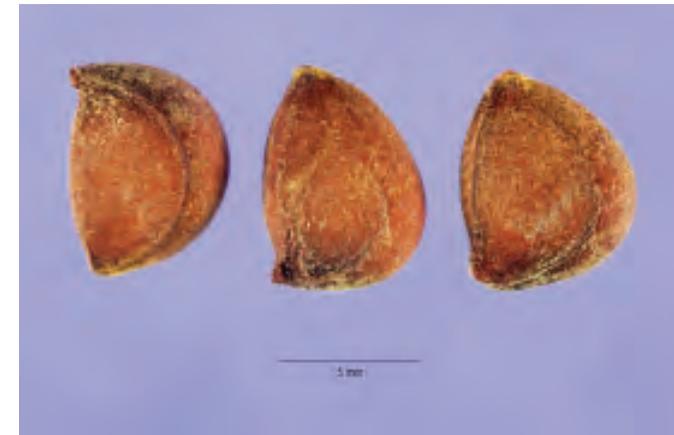
Native

The pale green fronds of this fern turn a cinnamon color as they are covered with spores.



COMMON QUINCE

- Description: *Cydonia oblonga*, commonly known as common quince, is a deciduous, multi-stemmed small tree or large shrub that features crooked branches.
- Habitat: Grow in acidic, fertile, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Adapts to a wide range of soil conditions, but prefers well-drained loams.
- Height: 10'-15'
- Leaves: Broad-ovate to broad-elliptic pale green leaves (to 4" long) that are gray-hairy below.
- Flowers: Solitary, 5-petaled, pale pink to white flowers (2 1/2" diameter) bloom from leaf axils in late spring.
- Fruit/Seeds: Immature fruits (round to pear shaped quinces to 3" diameter) are green with gray-white shading but mature in fall to bright yellow.



Steve Hurst, hosted by the USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

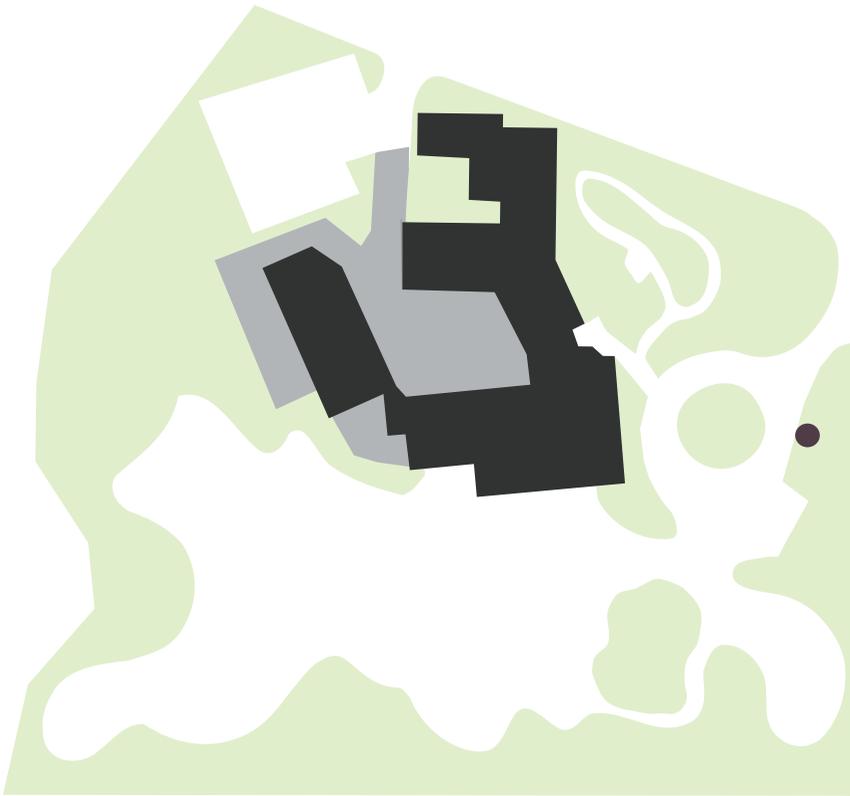
COMMON QUINCE

CIRCULAR DRIVE
SHRUB

Cydonia oblonga

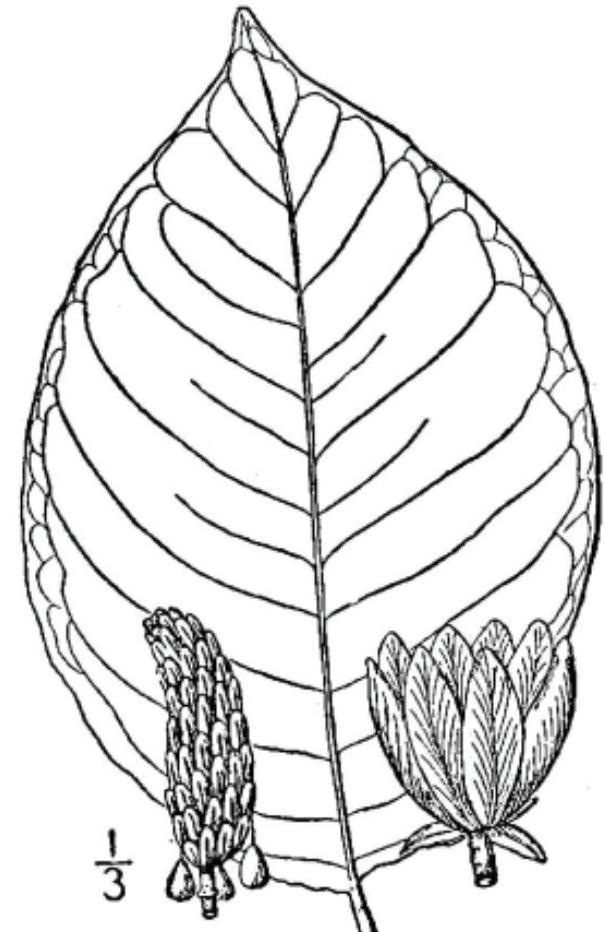
Exotic

Five-petaled, pale pink to white flowers appear in late spring. Green pear-shaped fruit mature in fall and turn bright yellow. This is a traditional American plant on many New England farms.



CUCUMBER MAGNOLIA

- Description: *Magnolia acuminata*, commonly called cucumber magnolia, is a deciduous magnolia that is named for the green, warty, cucumber-like fruits that follow the flowers.
- Habitat: Grow in moist, organically rich, well-drained loams in full sun to part shade. Generally intolerant of soil extremes.
- Height: 50'-80'
- Leaves: Simple, alternate leaves with entire leaf margins. These leaves are larger (4" to 10") than many species of magnolia. Leaves are dark green in summer, becoming yellow-brown in the fall.
- Flowers: Large flowers, borne singly in late spring. Yellow-green flower coloration.
- Fruit/Seeds: 2"-3" long aggregate fruit with a knobby surface, pinkish-red in color, resembling a small cucumber. The fruit splits open in fall to reveal the reddish-orange seed.



USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 2: 82.

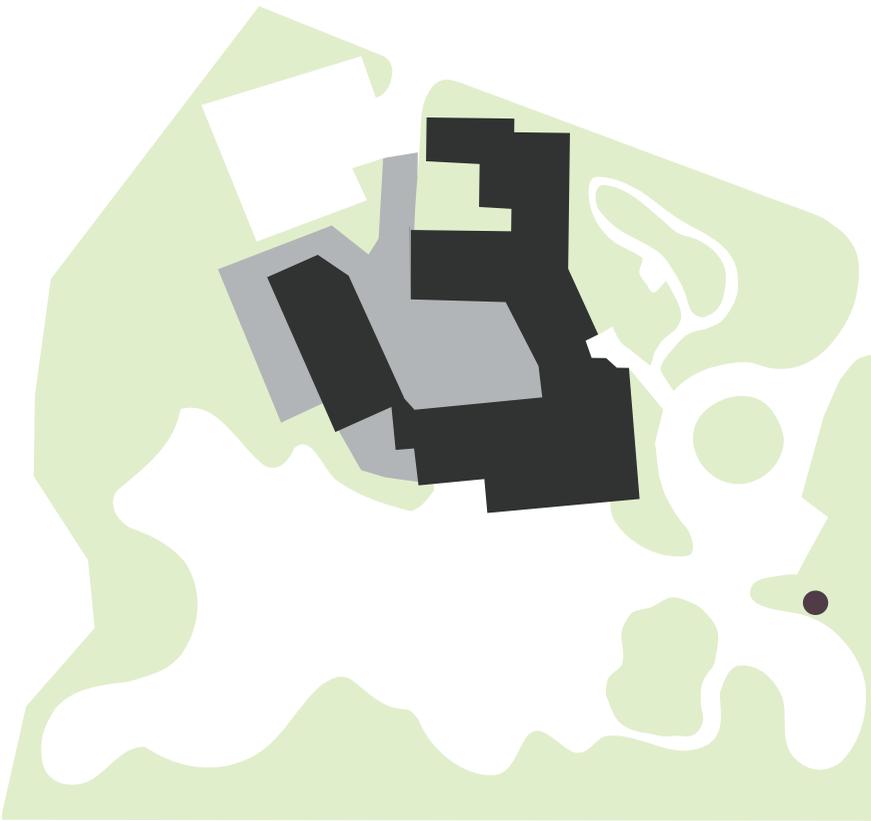
CUCUMBER MAGNOLIA

CIRCULAR DRIVE
TREE

Magnolia acuminata

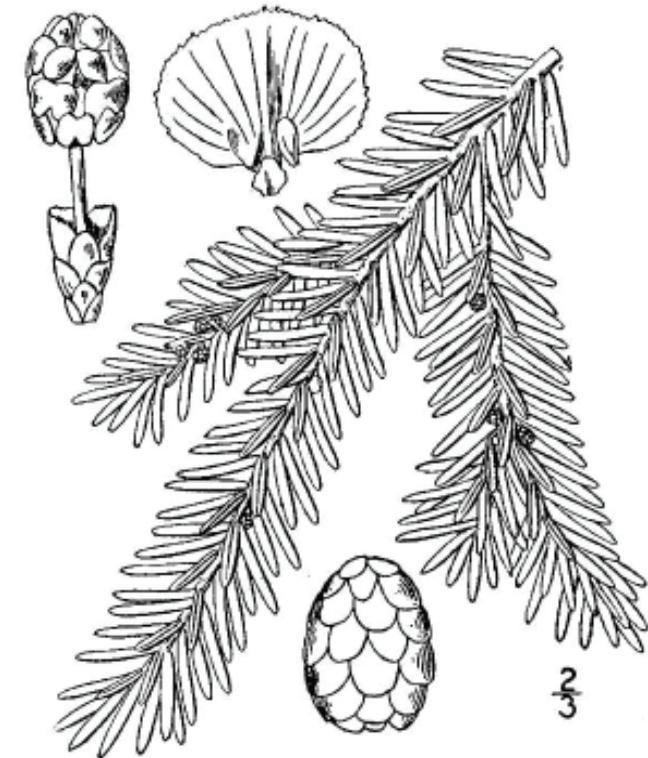
Native

Greenish-yellow, tulip-like flowers bloom in late spring and give way to cucumber-like fruits that turn red in late summer. It was a gift to Olmsted from horticulturist and neighbor, Charles Sprague Sargent with whom he designed the Arnold Arboretum.



EASTERN HEMLOCK

- Description: *Tsuga canadensis*, commonly called eastern hemlock, is a dense, pyramidal conifer of the pine family.
- Habitat: Grow in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in part shade to full shade. Tolerates full sun in cool northern climates, but dislikes the hot and humid summers of the deep South where sun scald may damage the foliage.
- Height: 40'-70'
- Leaves: Leaves are evergreen needles, arranged in two rows, with an extra row of flattened needles on the top of stems. Needles are 1/2" long and flattened, medium green color.
- Flowers: Male and female flowers on the same tree, but in different structures (monoecious).
- Fruit/Seeds: Fruit are ovoid cones that hang from branches like small ornaments; about 1 inch long.



USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 1: 62.

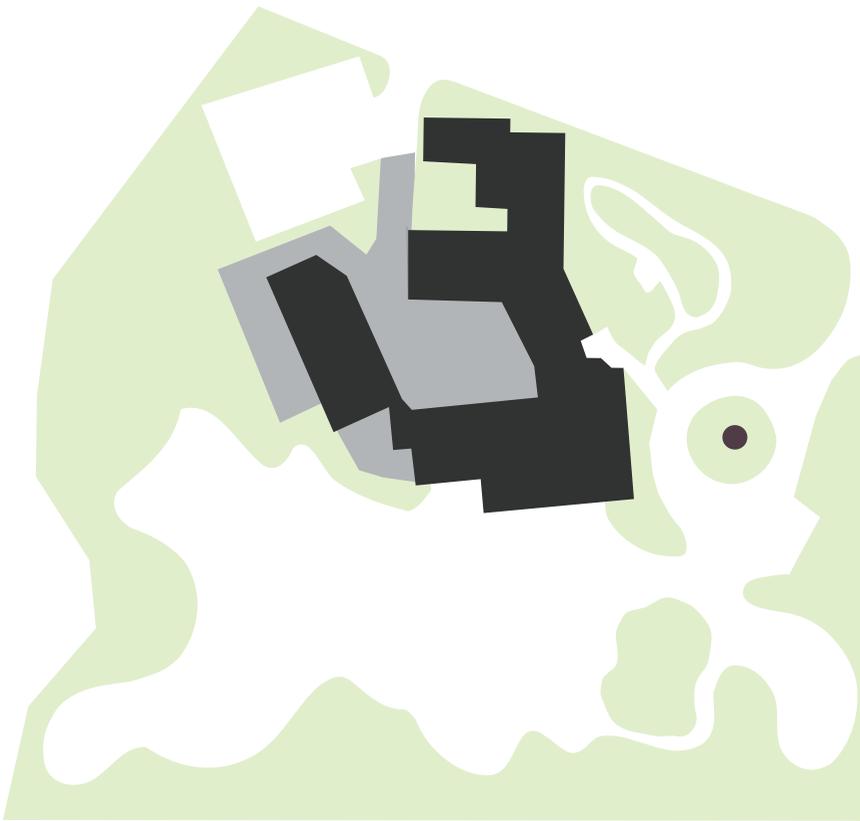
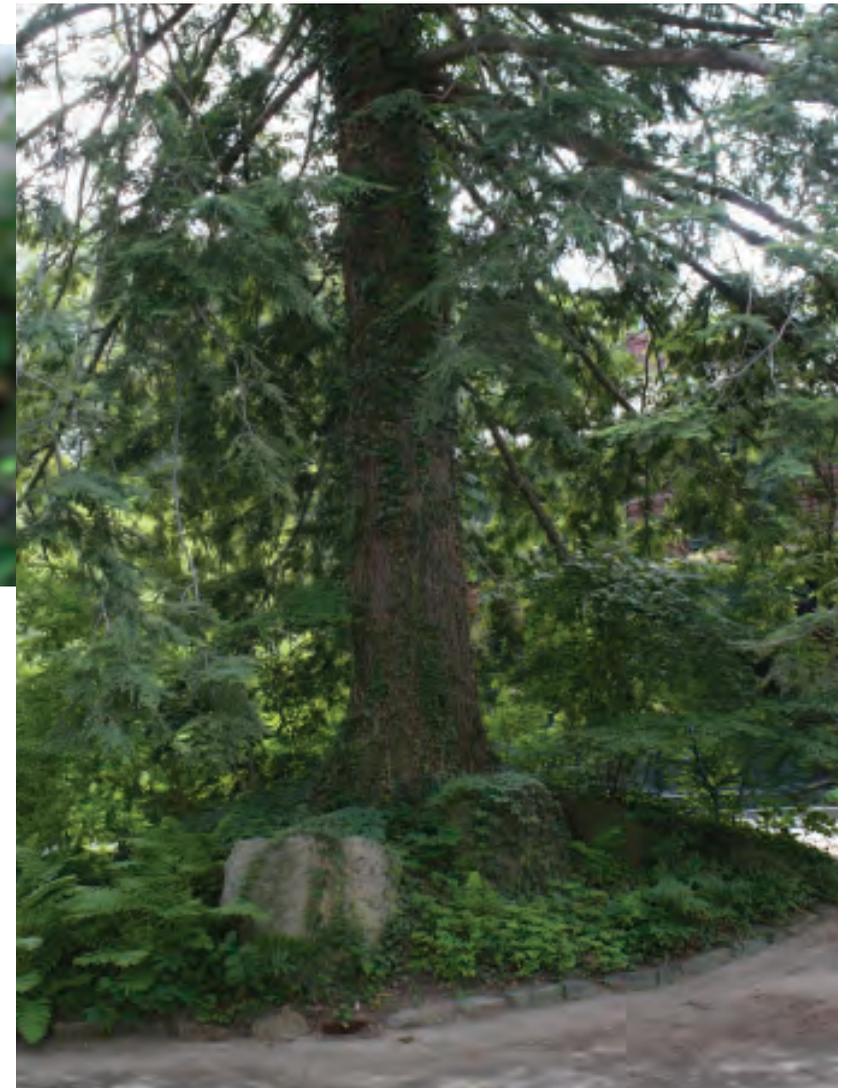
EASTERN HEMLOCK

CIRCULAR DRIVE TREE

Tsuga canadensis

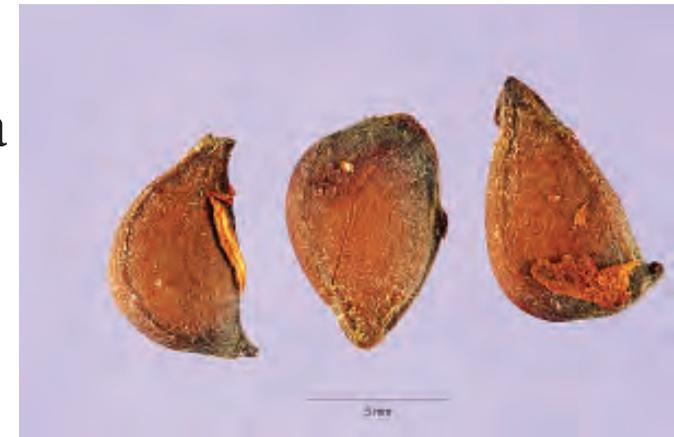
Native

Olmsted planted this hemlock tree when he moved to Fairsted. It currently measures 90 feet tall. 28 hemlocks screen the property, creating a natural curtain of green.



FALSE QUINCE

- Description: *Chaenomeles speciosa*, commonly called false quince, is a dense, broad-rounded, deciduous shrub with often-tangled, spiny, gray-brown twigs.
- Habitat: Grow in average, medium moisture, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Best flowering occurs in full sun. Adapts to a wide range of soil conditions, but prefers well-drained loams.
- Height: 6'-10'
- Leaves: Finely-toothed, oval to oblong, glossy dark green leaves up to 3 1/2" long.
- Flowers: Scarlet to red 5-petaled flowers up to 2" in diameter bloom before the leaves fully unfold in early spring bloom.
- Fruit/Seeds: Flowers are followed by hard, dot-speckled, edible, yellowish-green fruits (2 1/2" quinces).



Tracey Slotta, hosted by the USDA-
NRCS PLANTS Database

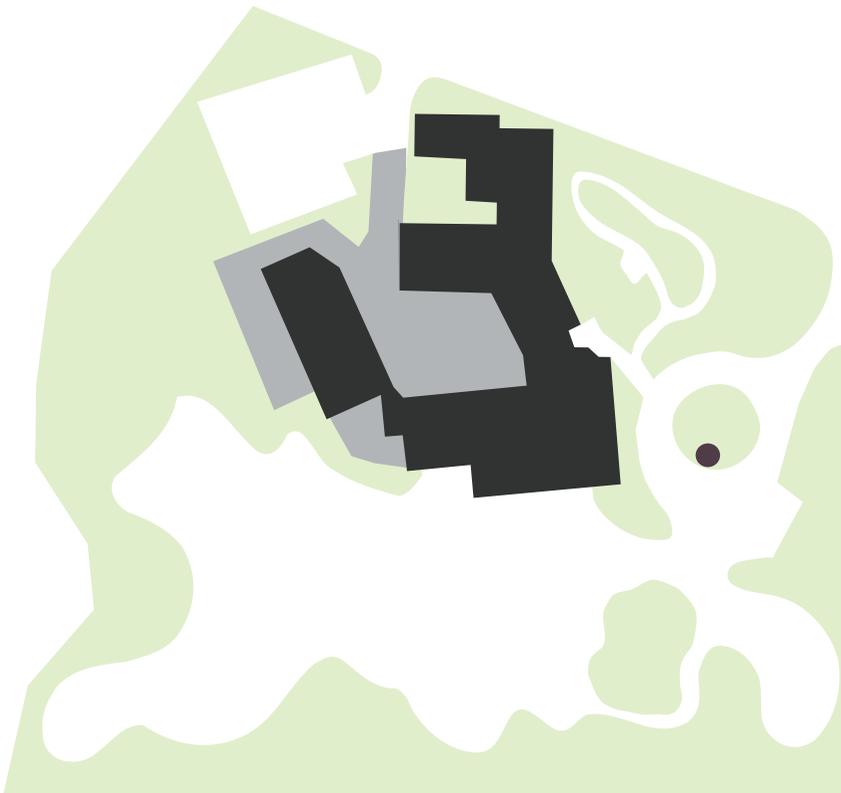
FALSE QUINCE

CIRCULAR DRIVE
SHRUB

Chaenomeles speciosa

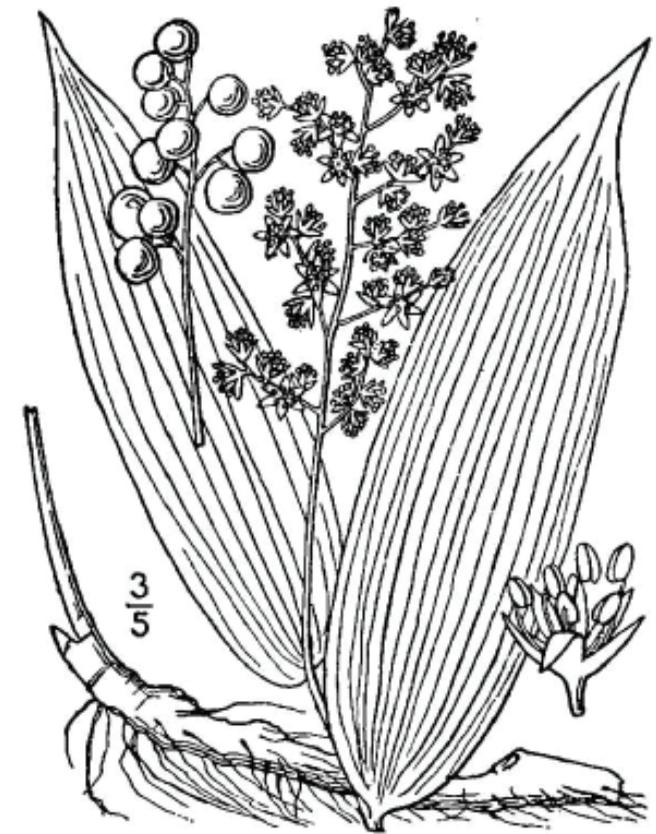
Exotic

Small salmon pink flowers appear in mid-spring. Each flower is star-shaped and blooms in clusters, which blend in with the color of the house.



FALSE SOLOMON'S SEAL

- Description: *Maianthemum racemosum*, commonly called false Solomon's seal, is a clump-forming perennial which slowly spreads by thick rhizomes, often forming large colonies in the wild.
- Habitat: Grow in average, medium, well-drained soils in part shade. Prefers rich, loose, moist, humusy soils.
- Height: 2'-3'
- Leaves: Unbranched, alternate, oval, pointed, light green; conspicuously parallel veins. Foliage turns a respectable yellow in fall.
- Flowers: Tiny, fragrant, creamy white; appear at the stem ends in terminal, plummy, spirea-like racemes in spring.
- Fruit/Seeds: Greenish berries which turn an attractive ruby red in summer; persist into fall unless consumed by wildlife.



USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 1: 515.

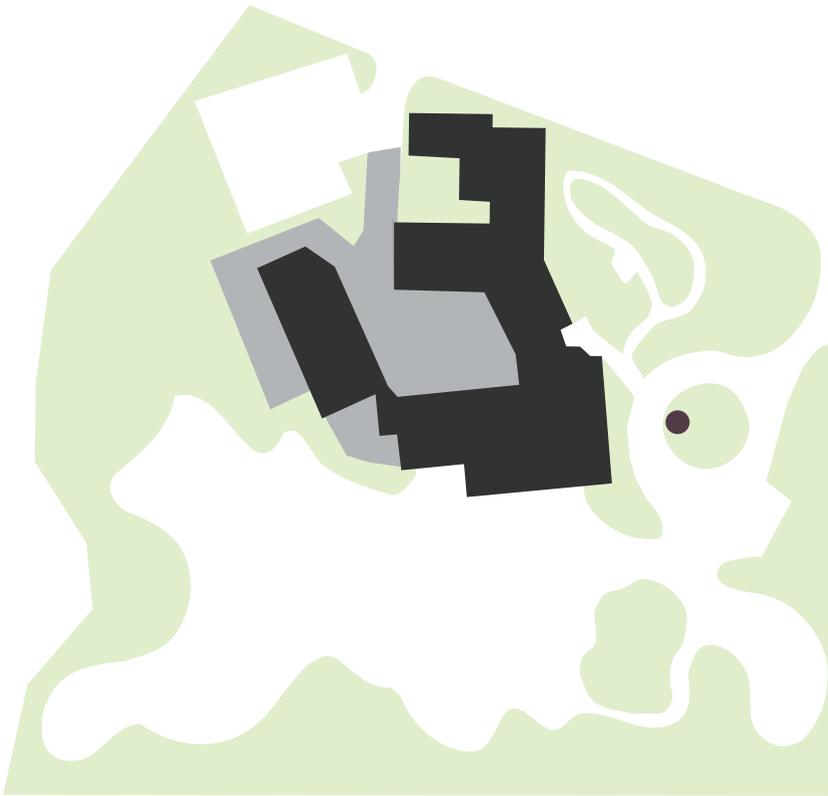
FALSE SOLOMON'S SEAL

CIRCULAR DRIVE
HERBACEOUS

Maianthemum racemosum

Native

Red five-petaled wildflowers bloom in early spring. Yellow-green speckled fruits appear in summer and turn red in early fall. This is not weeded and fills in spaces as it naturally grows.



JAPANESE BARBERRY

- Description: *Berberis thunbergii*, commonly called Japanese barberry, is a spiny, broad-rounded, deciduous shrub.
- Habitat: Grow in average, dry to medium, well-drained soil in full sun. Tolerates part shade, but performs best with full sun.
- Height: 3'-6'
- Leaves: Blue-green, spatula to oval, variably sized to 1 1/4" long, typically turn shades of orange, yellow and red in fall.
- Flowers: Pale yellow, drooping umbrella-shaped clusters of 2-5, flowering from mid spring to early summer.
- Fruit/Seeds: Glossy, bright red to orange-red, ovoid berry contains a single seed.



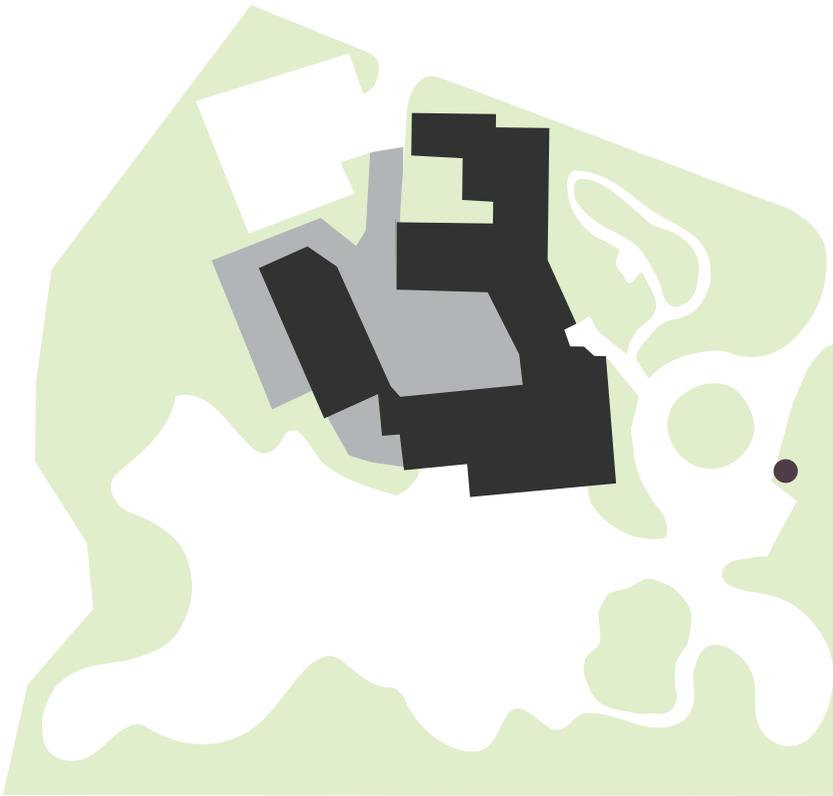
Steve Hurst, hosted by the USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

JAPANESE BARBERRY

CIRCULAR DRIVE
SHRUB

Berberis thunbergii
Exotic, Invasive

The leaves turn orange, yellow, and red in the fall. This adaptable shrub is highly tolerant of urban conditions.



JETBEAD

- Description: *Rhodotypos scandens*, commonly called jetbead, is an open-branched, mounding, deciduous shrub.
- Habitat: Grow in average, medium, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Tolerates wide range of soil conditions. Adapts well to difficult urban conditions. Good shade tolerance.
- Height: 3'-6'
- Leaves: Ovate, serrate, medium green.
- Flowers: White, 4-petaled, 2" in diameter.
- Fruit/Seeds: Glossy, jet black, bead-like berries in groups of 3-4; mature in fall and persist throughout the winter.



Tracey Slotta, hosted by the USDA-
NRCS PLANTS Database

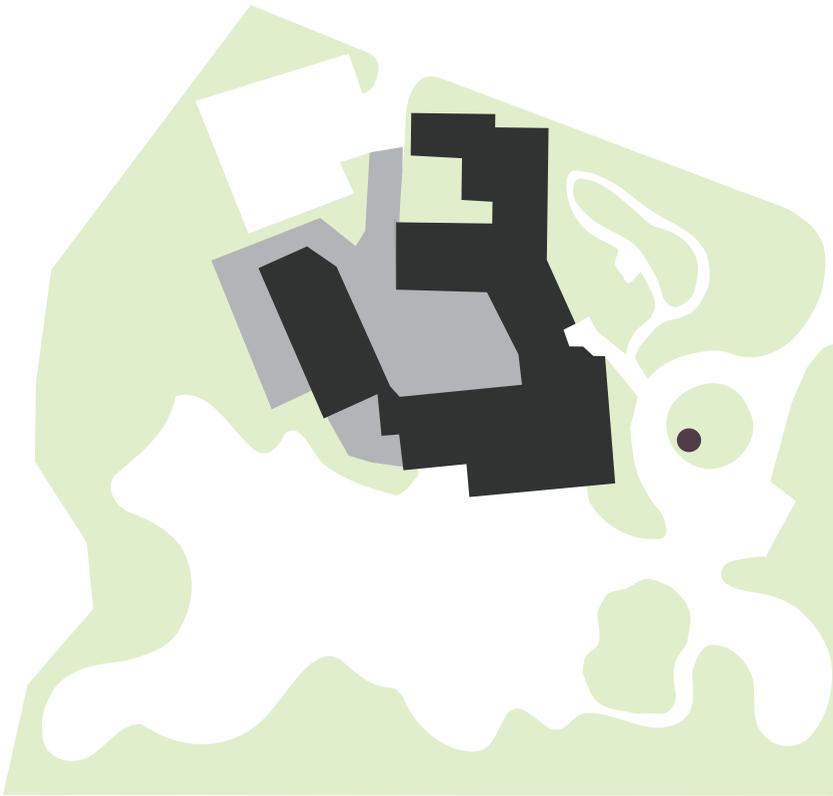
JETBEAD

CIRCULAR DRIVE
SHRUB

Rhodotypos scandens

Exotic, Invasive

White four-petaled flowers appear in late spring and give way to glossy, jet black, bead-like berries that mature in fall and remain throughout the winter; a common ornamental in the 19th century.



MARGINAL SHIELD FERN

- Description: *Dryopteris marginalis*, commonly called marginal shield fern, is an evergreen, Missouri native fern which typically forms a non-spreading, vase-shaped clump. Rhizome forms an erect crown.
- Habitat: Grow in average, medium, well-drained soil in part shade to full shade. Prefers moist, rich, humusy, acidic soils with protection from wind.
- Height: 1 1/2'-2'
- Leaves: Grayish-green, deeply cut, leathery fronds; 15"-20" long.
- Flowers: Non-flowering.
- Fruit/Seeds: Sori (clusters of sporangia, structures producing and containing spores) located at the edges or margins of the pinnule undersides.



USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 1: 20.

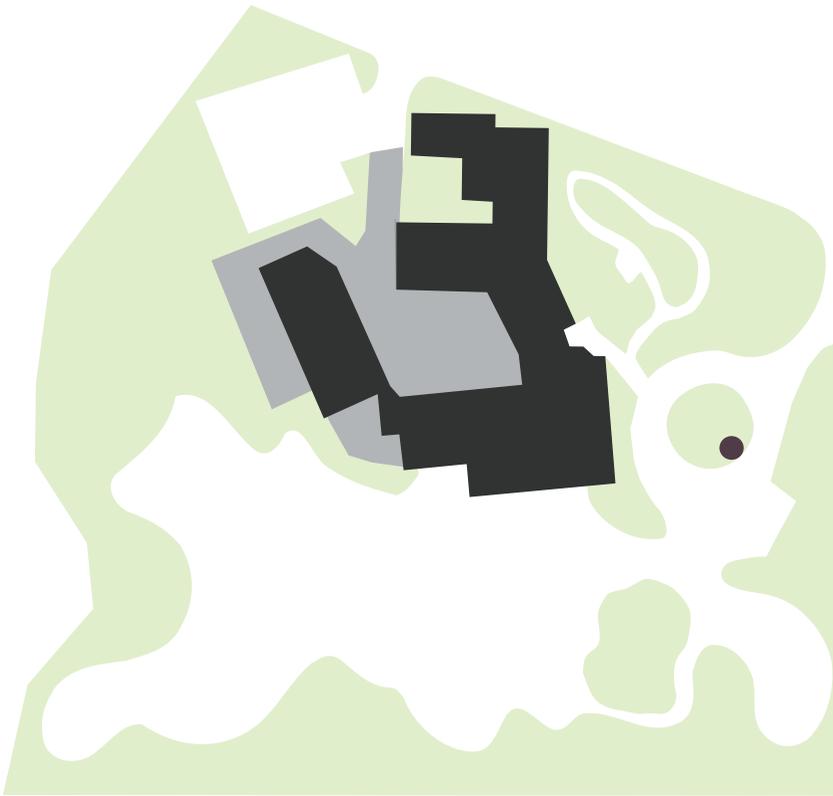
MARGINAL SHIELD FERN

CIRCULAR DRIVE
HERBACEOUS

Dryopteris marginalis

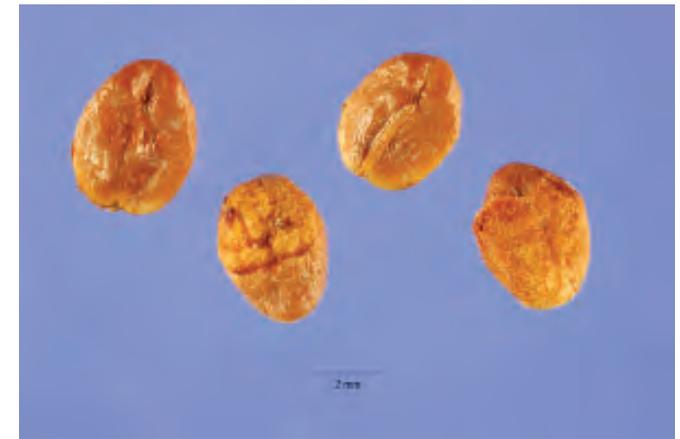
Native

This fern has grayish-green leathery fronds, and is most often found in crevices of rocky ledges in the wild. Olmsted used it to make a designed landscape look more natural.



ROCK COTONEASTER

- Description: *Cotoneaster horizontalis*, commonly called rock cotoneaster, is a coarse, dense, slow-growing, semi-prostrate shrub that features branchlets arranged in fishbone patterns.
- Habitat: Grow in moist, loamy, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Established plants tolerate drought.
- Height: 2'-3'
- Leaves: Round to elliptic, glossy, dark green, up to 1/2" long. Leaves on deciduous plants turn reddish-purple in fall.
- Flowers: Five-petaled, tiny, pink coloration; appear singly or in pairs in late spring.
- Fruit/Seeds: Bright scarlet fruits about 1/4" wide that mature in late summer to fall.



Steve Hurst, hosted by the USDA-
NRCS PLANTS Database

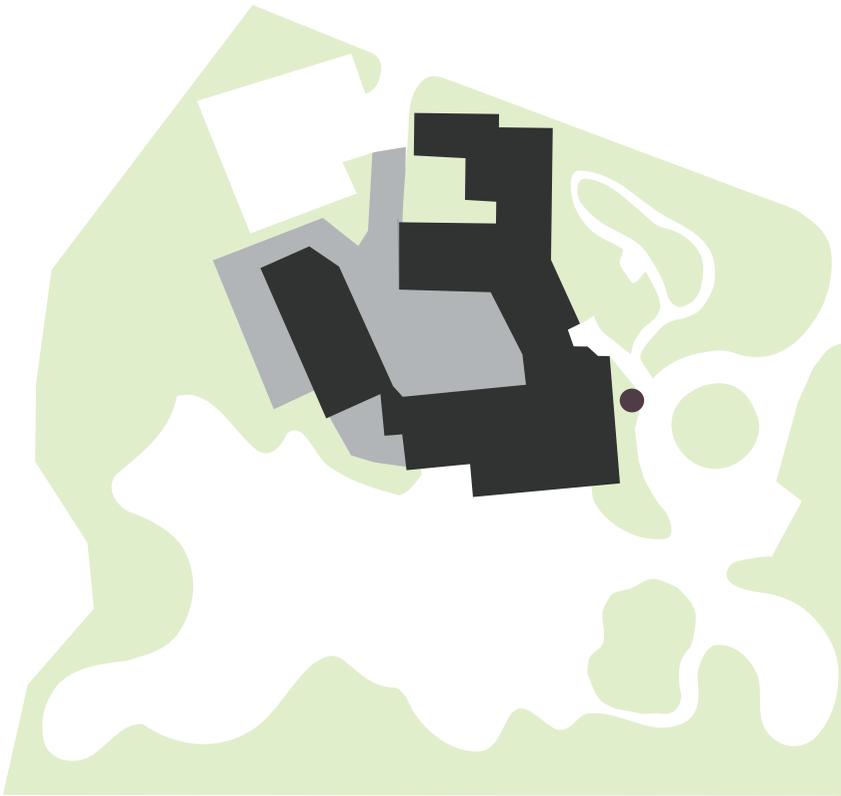
ROCK COTONEASTER

CIRCULAR DRIVE
SHRUB

Cotoneaster horizontalis

Exotic

The round, glossy, dark green leaves turn reddish-purple in fall. Small, five-petaled pink flowers appear in late spring and are followed by bright scarlet fruits that mature in late summer and early fall.



SOLOMON'S SEAL

- Description: *Polygonatum biflorum*, commonly called Solomon's seal, is a rhizomatous, upright, arching, Missouri native wildflower. Starchy, edible rhizomes were formerly used by early Americans as a potato-like food.

- Habitat: Grow in average, medium to wet, well-drained soil in part shade to full shade. Prefers moist, humusy soils. Spreads by rhizomes to form colonies in optimum growing conditions.

- Height: 1'-3'

- Leaves: Conspicuously parallel-veined, alternate leaves, up to 4" long; smooth on both sides and turn an attractive yellow in fall.

- Flowers: Small, bell-shaped, greenish yellow; usually in pairs on short pedicels dangle in spring from the leaf axils along and underneath the arching stems.

- Fruit/Seeds: Blue-black berries in autumn.



Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 1: 609.

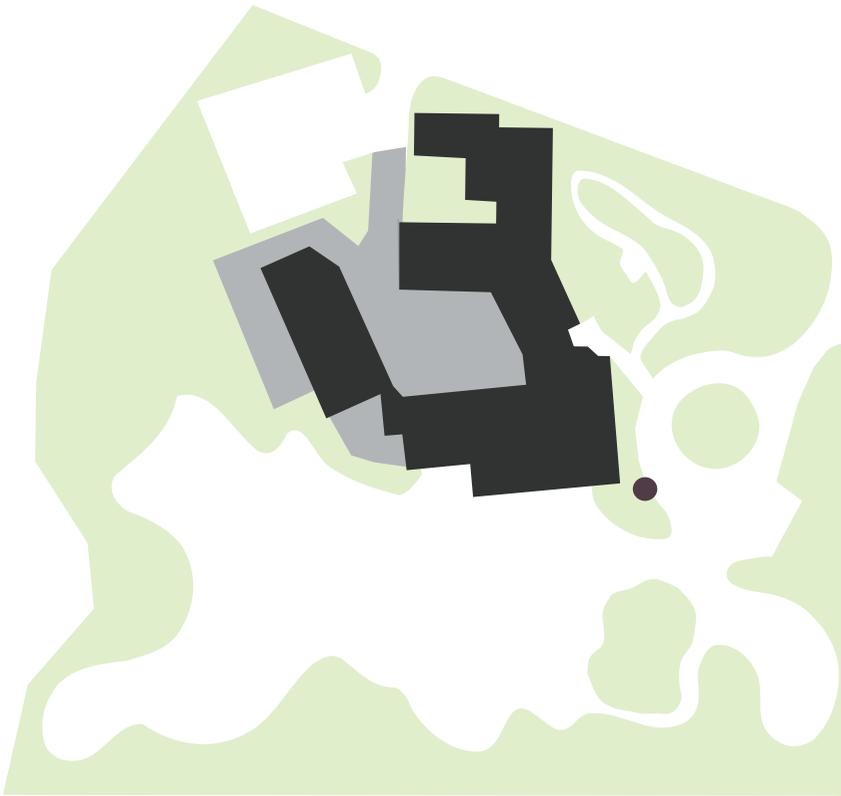
SOLOMON'S SEAL

CIRCULAR DRIVE
HERBACEOUS

Polygonatum biflorum

Native

In the spring, small bell-shaped greenish-yellow flowers appear. The flowers are followed by dark blue berries in the fall. The leaves turn from a medium green to yellow.



WINGED EUONYMUS

- Description: *Euonymus alatus*, commonly called winged euonymus is a dense, mounded, spreading, flat-topped, multi-stemmed shrub that is particularly noted for its fiery red fall foliage color.
- Habitat: Grow in average, medium moisture, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Tolerates close to full shade.
- Height: 15'-20'
- Leaves: Elliptic to obovate, crenulate to serrulate, green, up to 3" long; turn bright red in fall.
- Flowers: Small, yellowish-green; appear in May.
- Fruit/Seeds: Small fruits (1/3" red capsules) ripen in fall. Fruit capsules split open when ripe to reveal the tiny seeds, each encased in a fleshy orange-red aril (specialized outgrowth from a seed that partly or completely covers the seed).



Richard A. Howard, hosted by the
USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

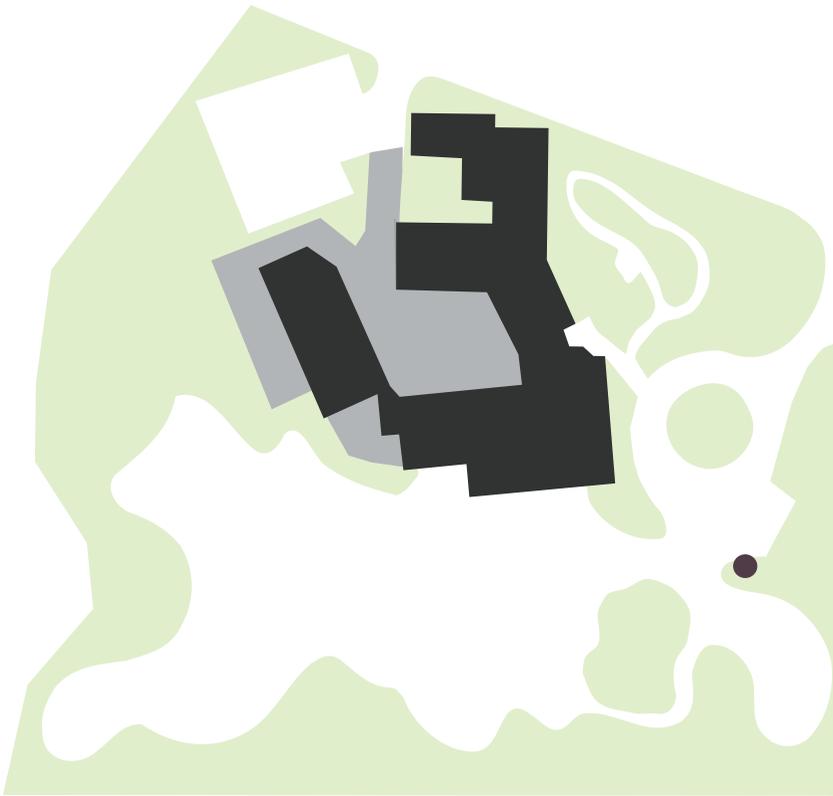
WINGED EUONYMOUS

CIRCULAR DRIVE
SHRUB

Euonymus alatus

Exotic, Invasive

This plant is native to Russia, Japan, China, and Korea, and was introduced to the United States in 1860. In the fall, the leaves turn a fiery red color.



CATAWBA RHODODENDRON

- Description: *Rhododendron catawbiense*, commonly called as Catawba rhododendron, is a large, rounded to spreading, multi-stemmed, broadleaf evergreen shrub.
- Habitat: Grow in acidic, humusy, organically rich, evenly moist, moisture-retentive but well-drained soils. Performs well with some morning sun but needs shady afternoon conditions.
- Height: 6'-10'
- Leaves: Alternate, 3"-6" long and 2" wide, dark green, leathery, elliptical leaves.
- Flowers: Large, 5"-6" clusters (trusses) of individual lilac-purple flowers in late May to early June. Corolla (collection of petals) has yellow to brown markings inside.
- Fruit/Seeds: A 5-valved dehiscent (splitting along a built-in line of weakness) capsule.



USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 2: 681.

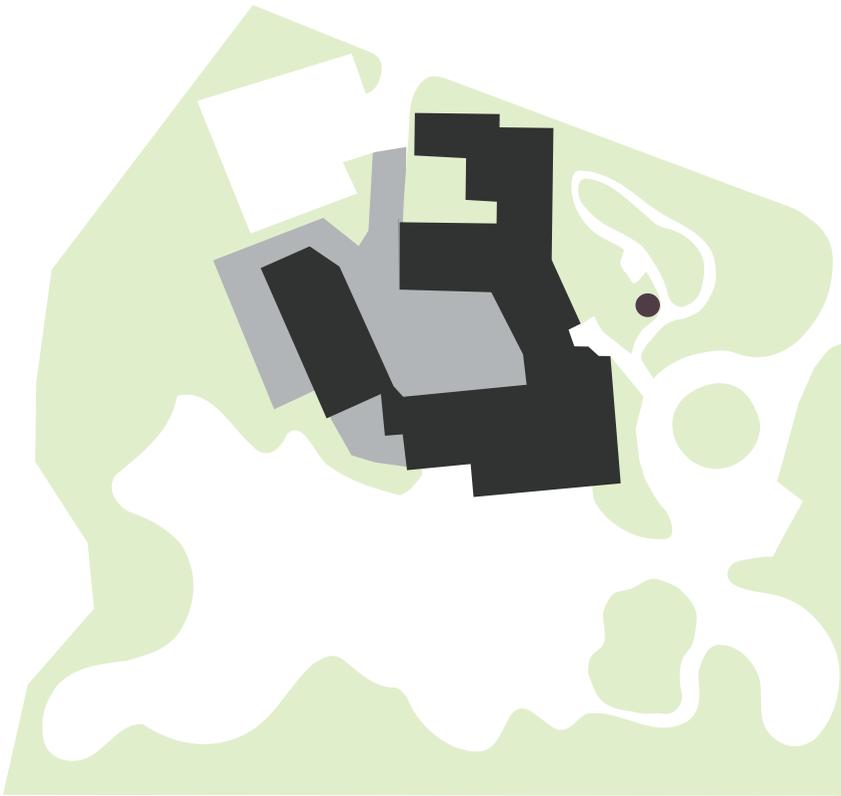
CATAWBA RHODODENDRON

HOLLOW
SHRUB

Rhododendron catawbiense

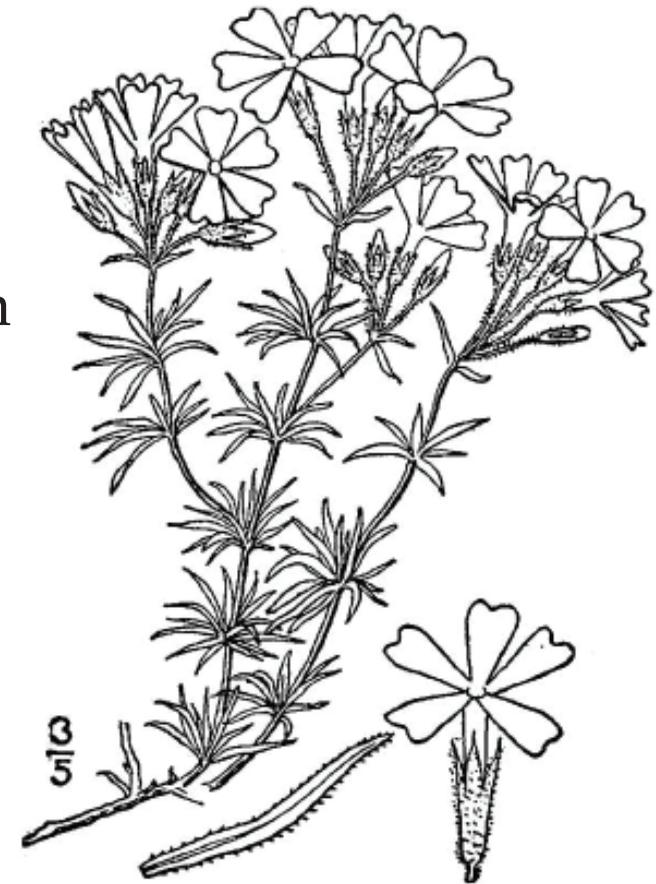
Native

Flowers bloom in the spring and are a lilac-purple to lavender-pink color. The glossy dark green leaves turn yellow-green in winter. Bloom time is staggered and colors vary from pink to blue-pink.



CREEPING PHLOX

- Description: *Phlox subulata*, commonly called creeping phlox, is a vigorous, spreading, mat-forming, sun-loving phlox.
- Habitat: Grow in humusy, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun. Plants grow well in sandy or gravelly soils and tolerate hot, dry exposures better than most other species of phlox.
- Height: 6”
- Leaves: Linear to awl-shaped, green, up to 1” long. From Latin, *subulata* means awl-shaped in reference to the leaves.
- Flowers: Loose clusters (cymes) of fragrant, tubular, up to 3/4” wide; bloom in April-May. Red-purple to violet-purple, pink or infrequently white. Each flower has five, flat, petal-like, rounded lobes that are distinctively notched.
- Fruit/Seeds: Seeds result from flower pollination.



USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 3: 57.

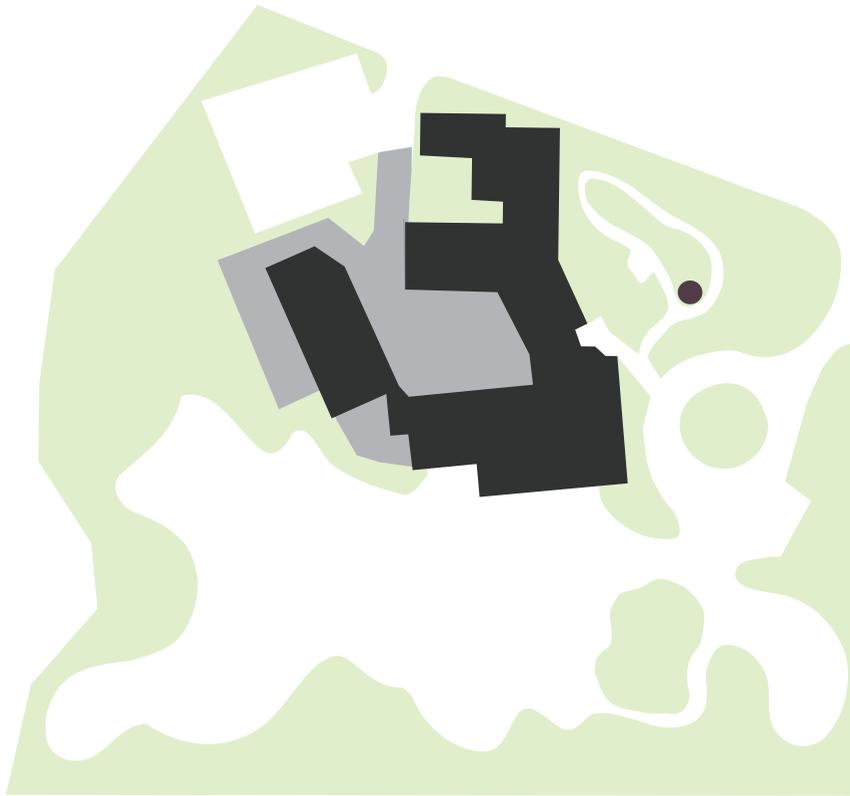
CREEPING PHLOX

HOLLOW
HERBACEOUS

Phlox subulata

Exotic

This young plant will spread and form a matting shape, blending in among the contrasting foliage of the epimedium. Blue, pink or white five-petaled flowers bloom in the spring.



DWARF BUSH-HONEYSUCKLE

- Description: *Diervilla lonicera*, commonly called bush honeysuckle is a suckering, densely branched, deciduous shrub. yellow trumpet-shaped flowers, dark green leaves and fall color.
- Habitat: Grow in average, dry to medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Tolerates drought.
- Height: 2'-3'
- Leaves: Ovate to oblong-lanceolate, pointed, opposite, glossy green leaves (to 2-5" long) with fine marginal teeth turn interesting shades of yellow to orange sometimes changing to red in fall.
- Flowers: Tube-like (each to 1/2" across), bloom in panicles (cymes) in late spring to early summer (June-July).
- Fruit/Seeds: Dry woody dehiscent (splitting along a built-in line of weakness) capsules.



USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 3: 283.

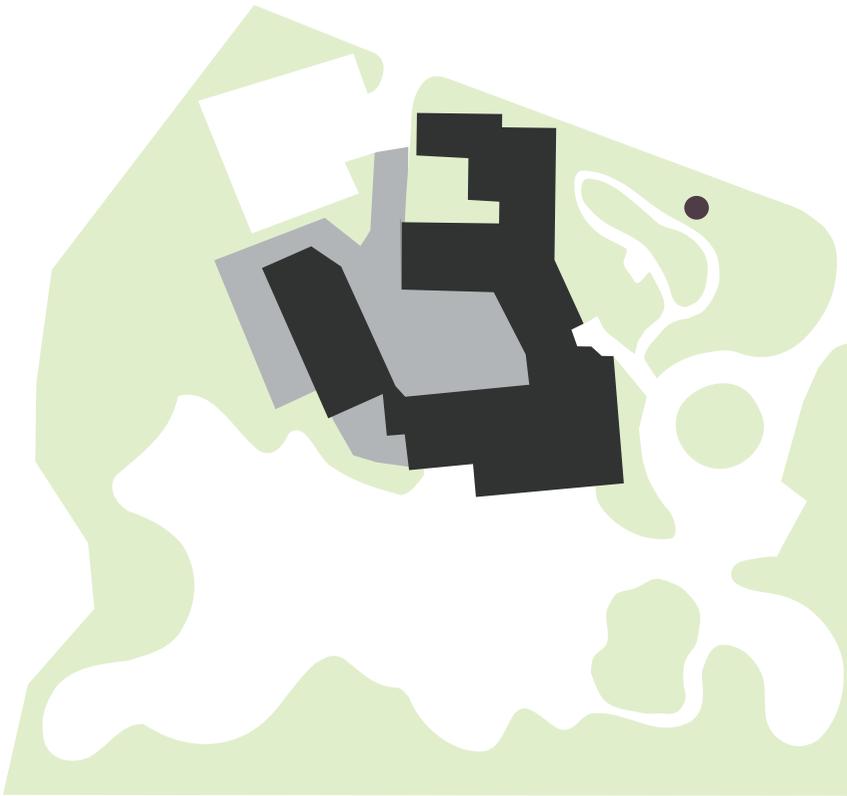
DWARF BUSH-HONEYSUCKLE

HOLLOW
SHRUB

Diervilla lonicera

Native

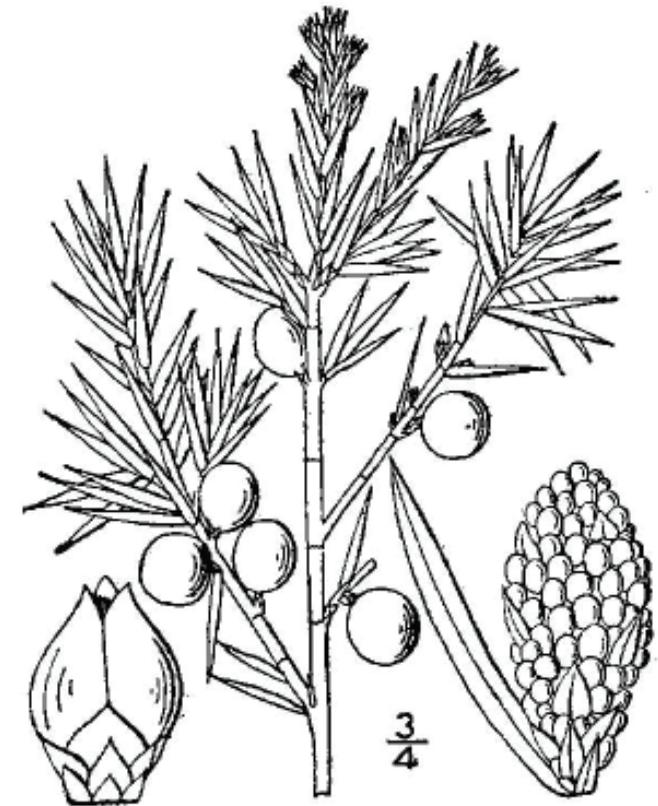
Yellow trumpet-shaped flowers bloom in late spring, and early summer. Dark green leaves turn shades of yellow in the fall with red stems. This creates a contrast against the nearby, darker yew.



DWARF JUNIPER

- Description: *Juniperus procumbens* “Nana”, commonly called dwarf juniper, is a dwarf, procumbent, shrubby ground cover that spreads over time by long trailing branches to form a dense mat.
- Habitat: Grow in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun. Adapts to a wide range of soils, but prefers dryish/sandy.
- Height: 8”-18”
- Leaves: Spiny-pointed blue-green to gray-green needles, up to 1/3” long; primarily linear and appear in whorls of three.
- Flowers: Non-flowering.
- Fruit/Seeds: Fleshy seed cones (blackish berries at maturity) are often absent on cultivated plants.

*Image of *Juniperus communis* for display purposes*



USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 1: 66.

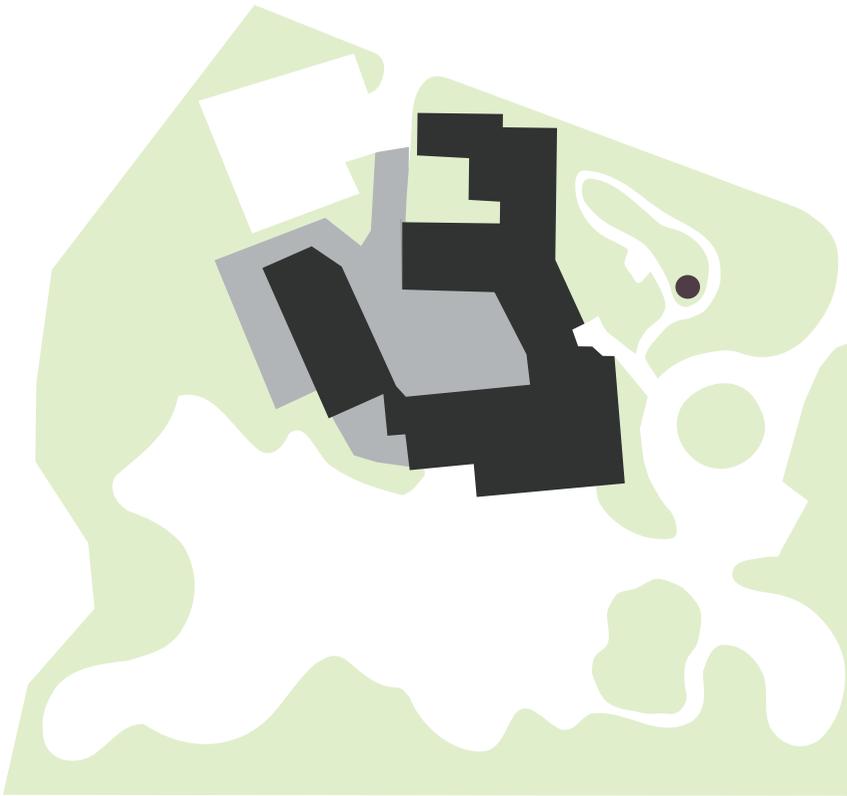
DWARF JUNIPER

HOLLOW
HERBACEOUS

Juniperus procumbens "Nana"

Native

The dark green, needle-like foliage remains throughout the year. Berry-like seed cones ripen and turn bluish-black. The dwarf juniper will be replaced with the common juniper that used to be there.



EPIMEDIUM

- Description: *Epimedium x youngianum*, commonly called epimedium, is a cross between *E. diphyllum* and *E. grandiflorum*. It is a rhizomatous, clump-forming perennial. Unlike some other species of epimedium, the foliage of this hybrid is not evergreen.

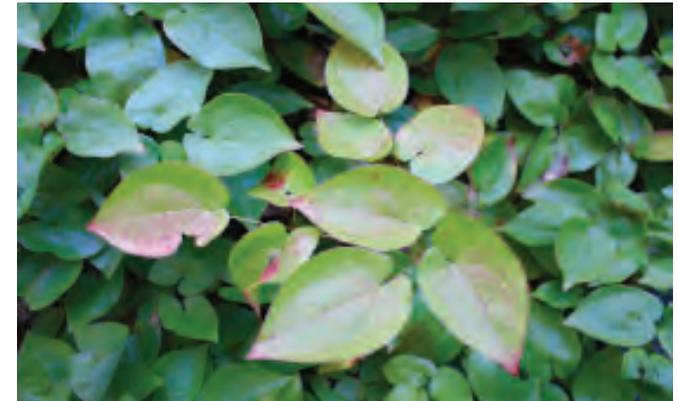
- Habitat: Grow in average, dry to medium, well-drained soils in part shade to full shade. Prefers loose, organically rich loams with even moisture in part shade. Tolerates drought once established.

- Height: 6"-8"

- Leaves: Compound, pale to medium green with triangular to heart-shaped leaflets, up to 3" long on wiry stems. Emerge in spring with a red tinge, mature to green and turn deep red in fall.

- Flowers: Racemes of short-spurred to spurless, white to pink flowers appear in spring above the foliage. Bloom later in spring.

- Fruit/Seeds: Most successful when propagated.



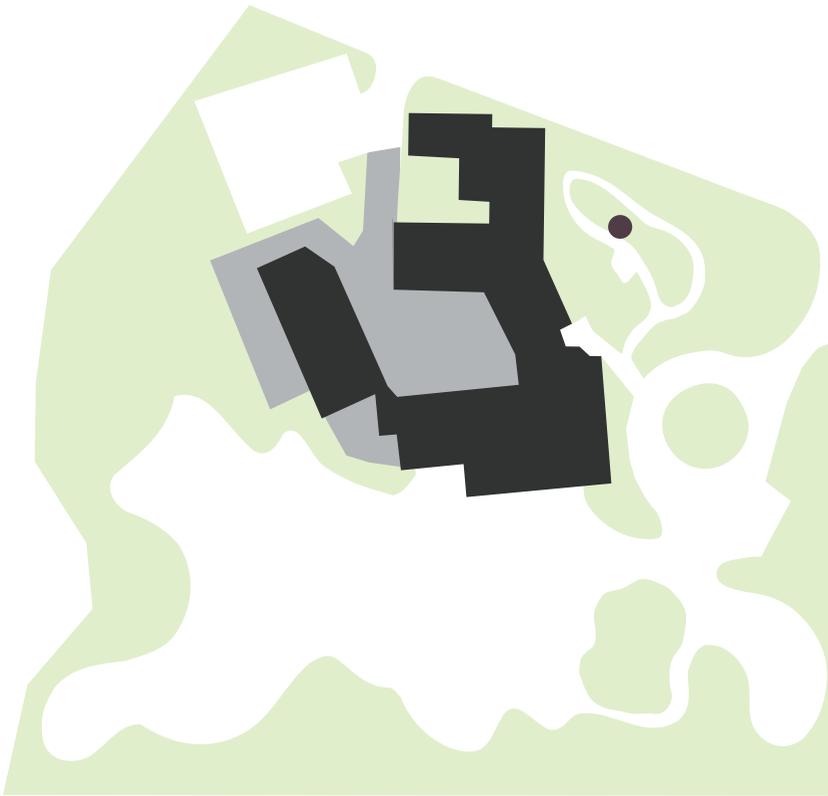
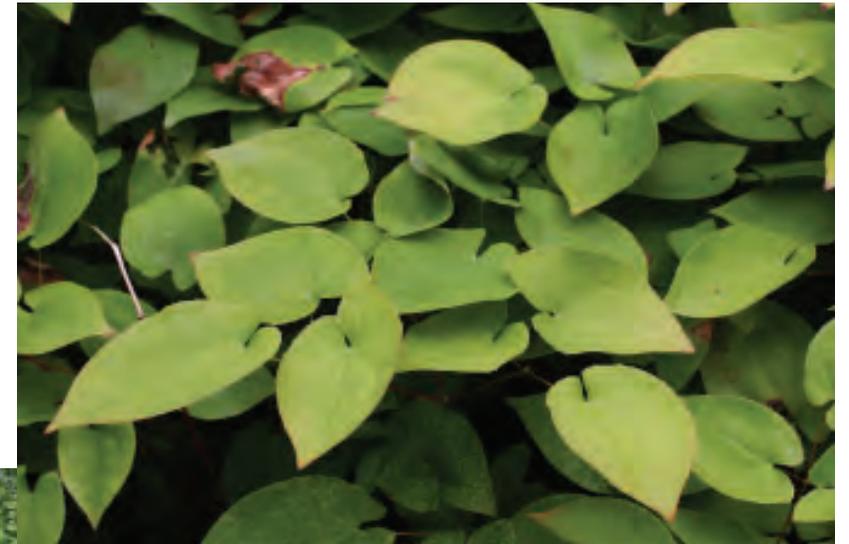
EPIMEDIUM

Epimedium x youngianum

Native

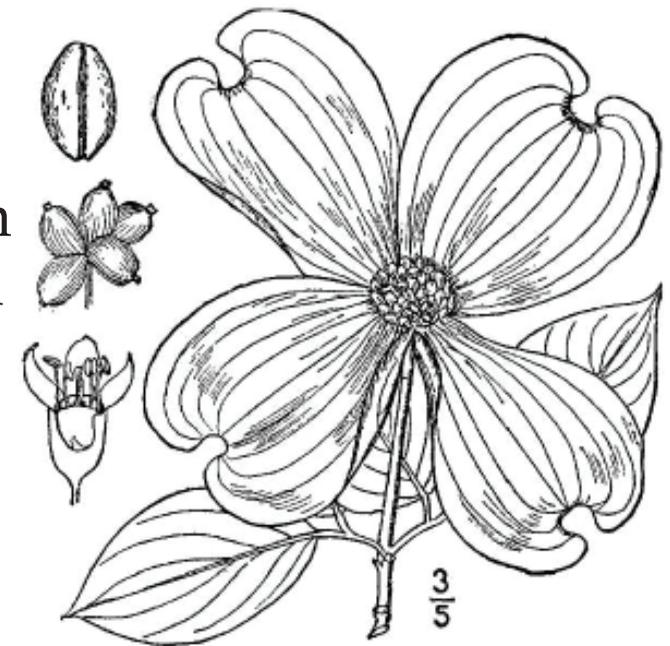
Four-petaled, pale violet and white flowers bloom in the spring. Leaves emerge in the spring, turning from beige to green. The fall color of the leaves matches the maroon of the house.

HOLLOW
HERBACEOUS



FLOWERING DOGWOOD

- Description: *Cornus florida*, commonly known as flowering dogwood, is a small deciduous tree that typically grows with a low-branching, broadly pyramidal but sometimes flat-topped habit.
- Habitat: Grow in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Prefers moist, organically rich, acidic soils in part shade.
- Height: 20'-40'
- Leaves: Opposite, simple, rounded leaves with a pointed tip. Pale green with wavy leaf margins. Veins grow toward tip of leaf without running to the edge.
- Flowers: Flowers appear large as 4 white bracts. True flowers are clustered in center of bracts. Flower buds are a small button-like, at the tips of branches. Leaf buds flattened and reddish color.
- Fruit/Seeds: Clusters of bright red fruit ripen in July- August.



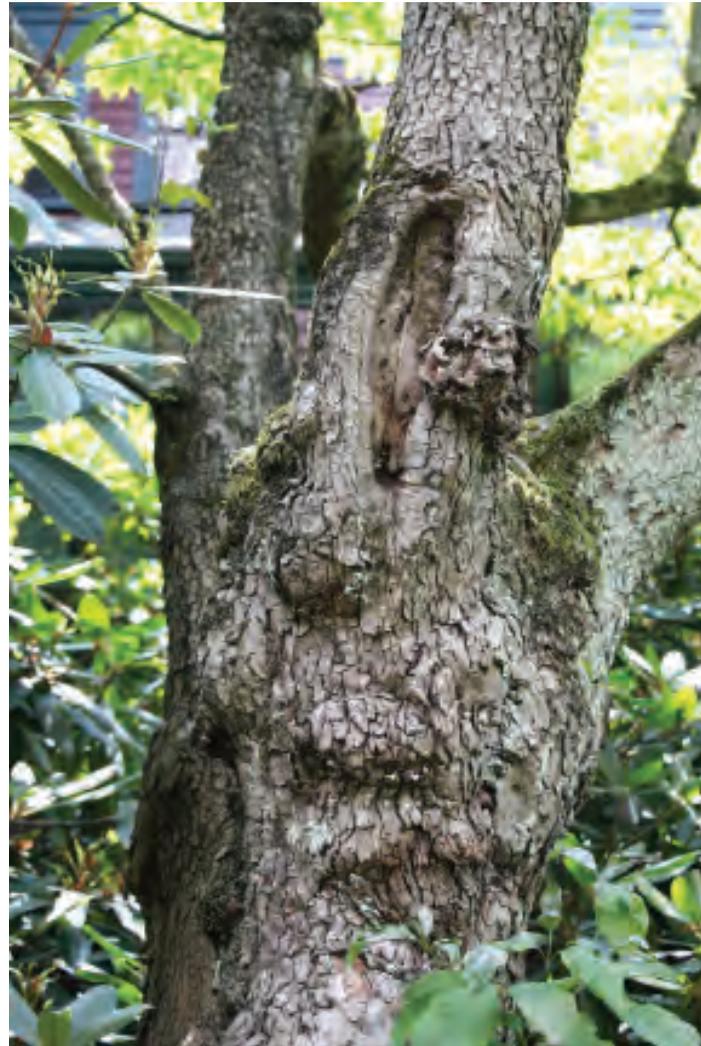
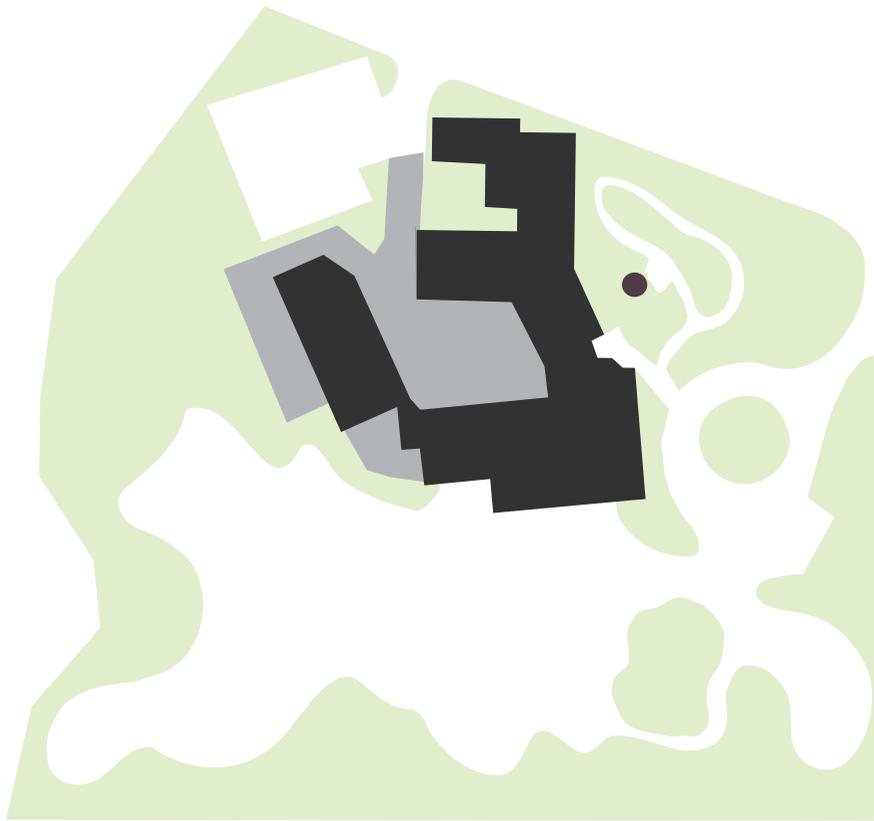
USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 2: 664.

FLOWERING DOGWOOD

Cornus florida

Native

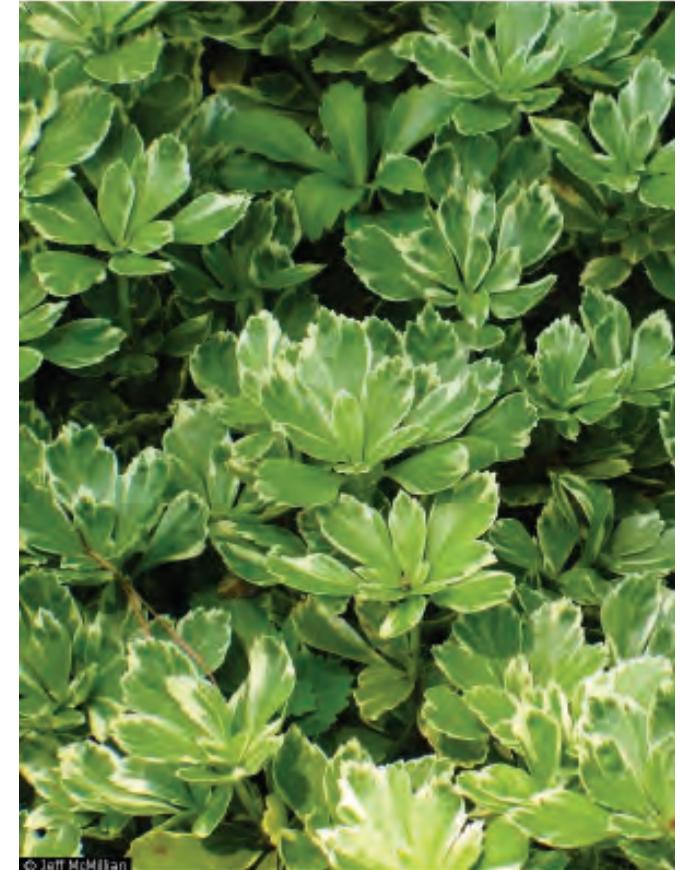
Clusters of small, yellow-green flowers appear in early spring. These clusters are surrounded by white petals, giving the appearance of a single flower. It is distinctive in its size and craggy shape.



HOLLOW
TREE

JAPANESE PACHYSANDRA

- Description: *Pachysandra terminalis*, commonly called Japanese pachysandra, is a shrubby, evergreen ground cover which spreads by rhizomes to form a dense carpet of rich, dark green foliage.
- Habitat: Grow in organically rich, medium moisture, well-drained soils in part shade to full shade. Plants thrive in sun dappled shade under large trees.
- Height: 8"-12"
- Leaves: Oval, 2"-4" long; appear primarily in whorls at stem ends.
- Flowers: Tiny, white, 1-2" long, terminal (hence the species name) spikes; bloom in early spring.
- Fruit/Seeds: White terminal fruits; rare.



Jeff McMillian, hosted by the USDA-
NRCS PLANTS Database

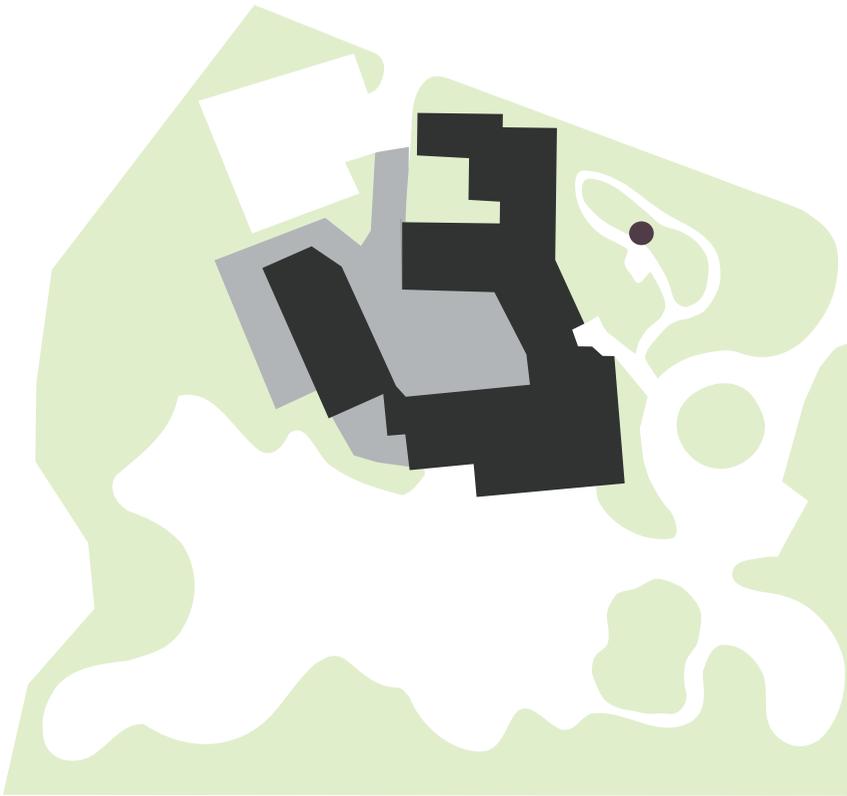
JAPANESE PACHYSANDRA

HOLLOW
HERBACEOUS

Pachysandra terminalis

Exotic, Invasive

Tiny spike-shaped white flowers bloom in early spring. This contrasts with the lighter texture and pale green of the fine-leaved epimedium and grassy leaves of the crested irises.



NORTH AMERICAN YEW

- Description: *Taxus canadensis*, commonly called North American Yew, is a low-growing, loose form, evergreen shrub.
- Habitat: Grow in moist, well-drained, sandy, slightly acidic soil in some sun or shade.
- Height: 3'-6'
- Leaves: Dense, two-ranked, lush, dark, evergreen needle-like foliage; around 0.5" to 0.75" long with pointed apex.
- Flowers: Dioecious; forms on previous years wood and blooms in March and April.
- Fruit/Seeds: Hard seed covered by a red aril (specialized outgrowth from a seed that partly or completely covers the seed).



USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database /
Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An
illustrated flora of the northern United
States, Canada and the British Posses-
sions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons,
New York. Vol. 1: 67.

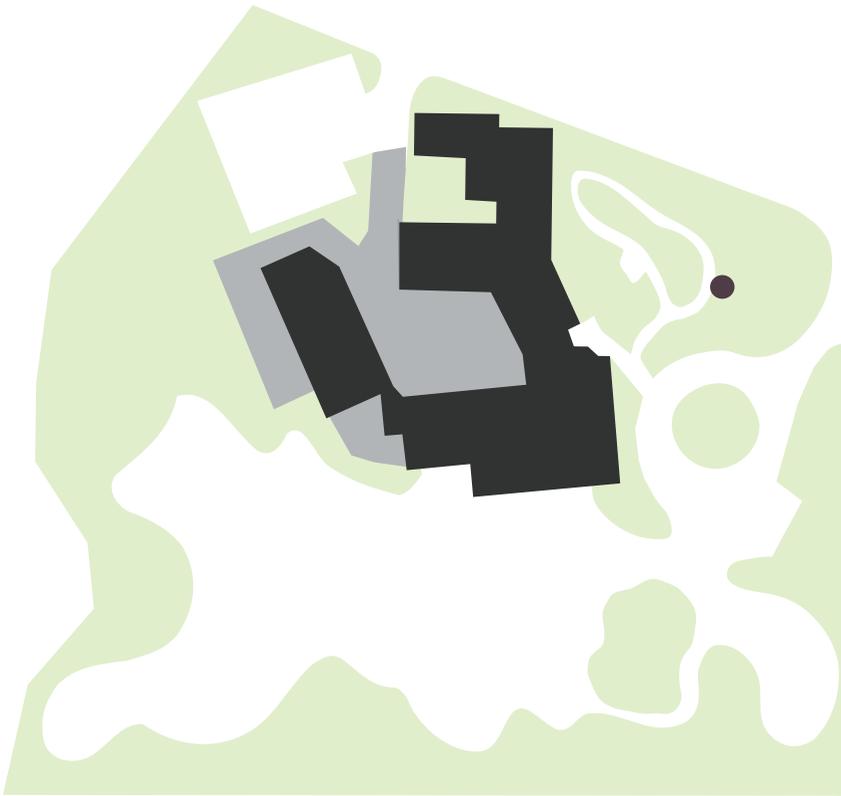
NORTH AMERICAN YEW

HOLLOW
SHRUB

Taxus canadensis

Native

Needle-like leaves are flat and dark green, and appear to have a greyish tint. It is smaller than the English yews and more scruffy when compared to the tidy shape of the Japanese Yews.



SCARLET FIRETHORN

- Description: *Pyracantha coccinea*, commonly called scarlet firethorn, is an evergreen to semi-evergreen shrub.
- Habitat: Grow in average, dry to medium moisture, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Best in fertile soils with sharp drainage. Good tolerance for drought conditions.
- Height: 8'-10'
- Leaves: Glossy, green with needle-like spines. Foliage is evergreen in mild climates.
- Flowers: Spring white flowers in drooping clusters
- Fruit/Seeds: Orange-red berries in fall.



USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database /
Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An
illustrated flora of the northern United
States, Canada and the British Posses-
sions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons,
New York. Vol. 2: 322.

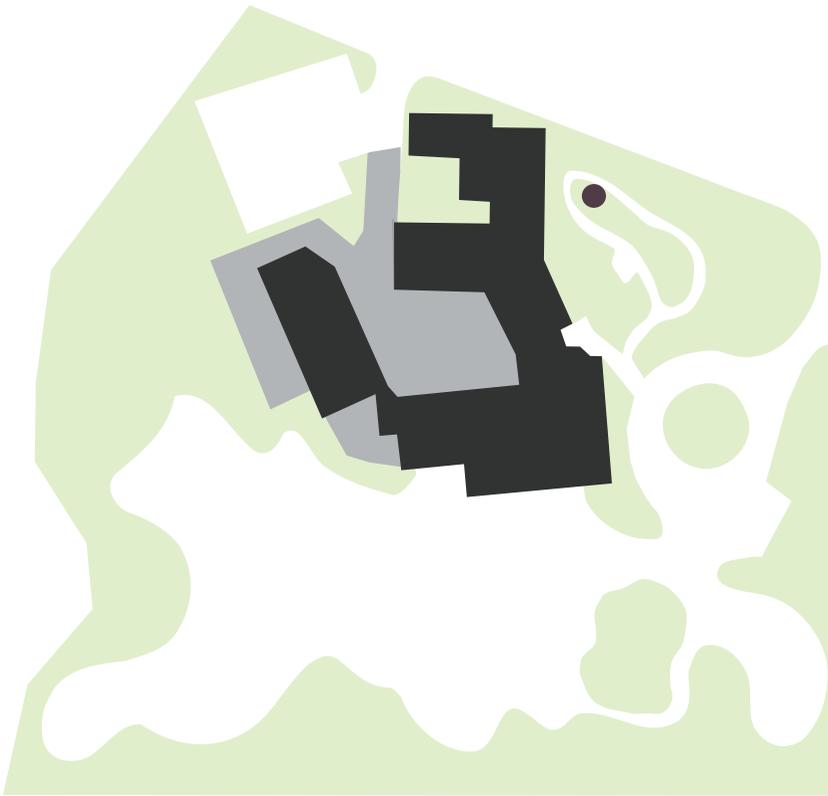
SCARLET FIRETHORN

HOLLOW
SHRUB

Pyracantha coccinea

Exotic

Clusters of small white flowers appear in late spring. Small green berries begin to ripen in the fall and turn shades of bright neon orange. Olmsted liked it's "unruly" character.



SUMMERSWEET

- Description: *Clethra alnifolia*, commonly called summersweet, is a rounded, suckering, densely-branched, deciduous shrub.
- Habitat: Grow in average, medium to wet soils in full sun to part shade. Tolerates clay soils. Tolerates full shade.
- Height: 3'-6'
- Leaves: Serrate, obovate to oblong, glossy, dark green, up to 3-4" long; turn variable shades of yellow to golden brown in fall.
- Flowers: Sweetly fragrant, white, appearing in narrow, upright panicles (racemes to 2-6" long); mid to late summer bloom.
- Fruit/Seeds: Dark brown seed capsules with 1/8" diameter; may persist into winter.



USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 2: 667.

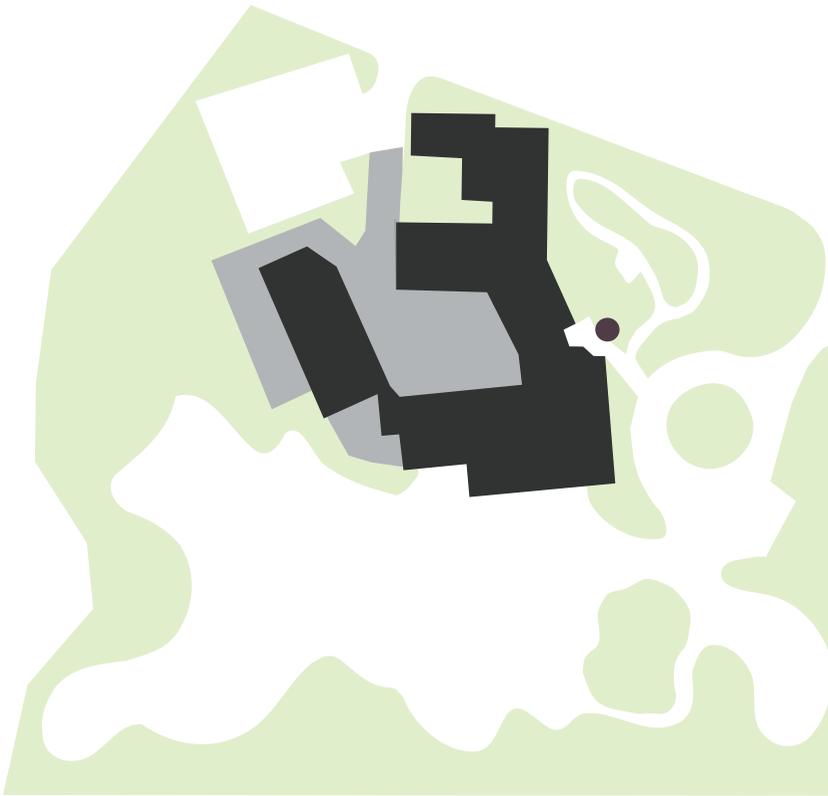
SUMMERSWEET

HOLLOW
SHRUB

Clethra alnifolia

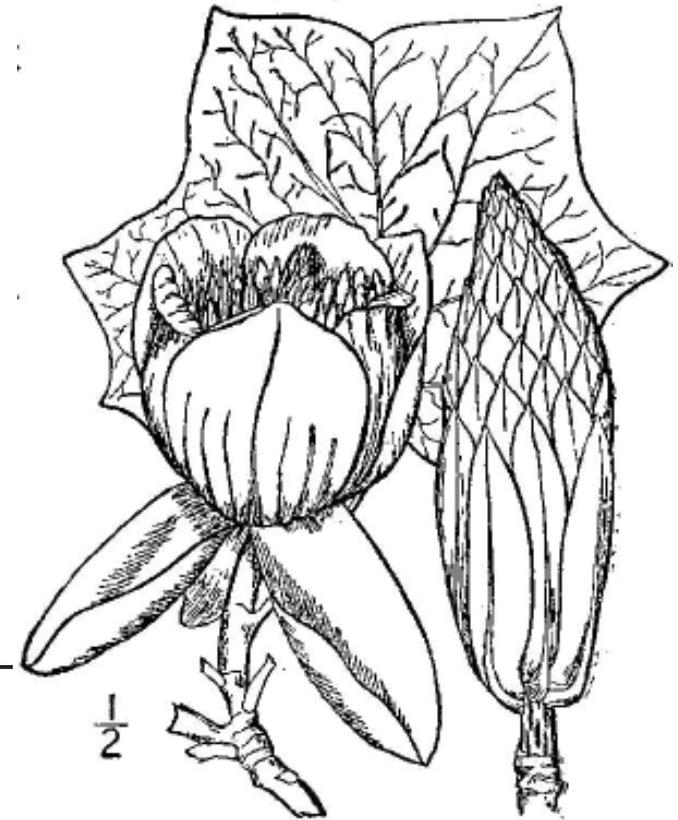
Native

Small, sweet smelling white flowers appear in late summer and give way to dark brown seeds that persist into winter. The dark green leaves turn shades of yellow and golden-brown in the fall.



TULIP TREE

- Description: *Liriodendron tulipifera*, commonly called tulip tree, is a large, stately, deciduous tree with a pyramidal-broad conical habit.
- Habitat: Grow in moist, organically rich, well-drained loams in full sun. Tolerates part shade.
- Height: 70'-90'
- Leaves: Alternate, simple, 3"-8" long with a unique 4-lobed, flat-topped leaf. Leaves are glossy green above with a pale green underside, changing to golden yellow in the fall.
- Flowers: 2" tall, tulip-like flowers are yellow-green, with an orange band at the base of each petal.
- Fruit/Seeds: A 2" long, cone-shaped, aggregate of samaras (winged seeds). The seeds sit upright in pyramidal clusters, turning brown in October and persisting through winter.



USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 2: 83.

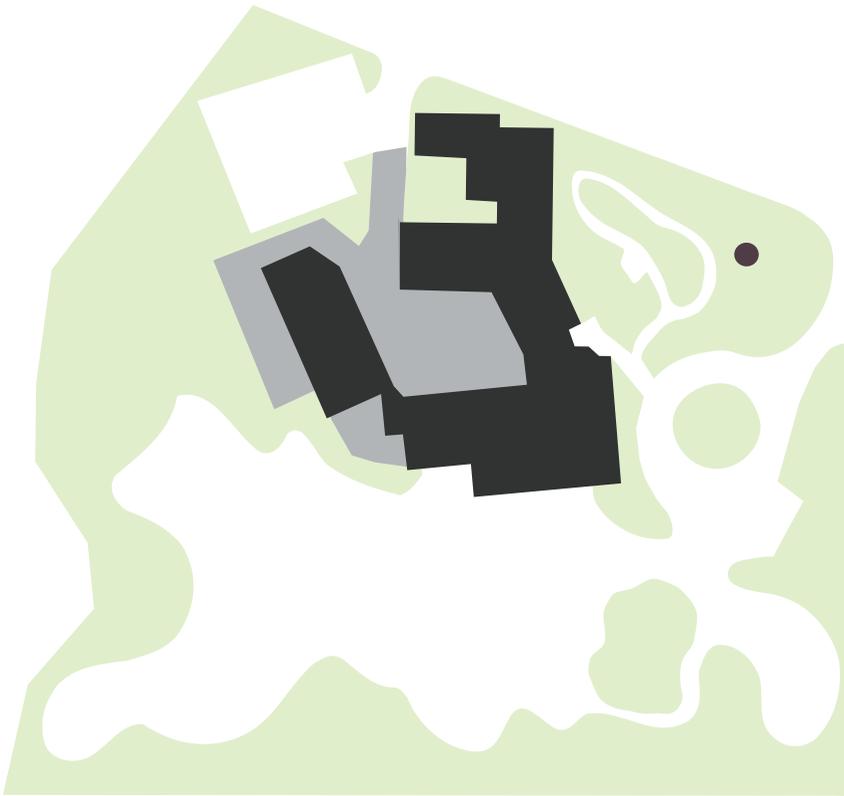
TULIP TREE

HOLLOW TREE

Liriodendron tulipifera

Native

This tree is named for its tulip-like yellow and orange flowers that bloom in spring. Flowers are followed by cone-shaped brown fruits. The bright green leaves turn golden-yellow in the fall.



VIRGINIA CREEPER

- Description: *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*, commonly called Virginia creeper, is a deciduous, woody vine native to eastern and central North America south to Mexico.
- Habitat: Grow in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Tolerates full shade.
- Height: As a climbing vine, may grow 30'-50'
- Leaves: Compound-palmate, usually 5 saw-toothed leaflets, each leaflet to 6" long; emerge purplish in spring, mature to dull green in summer and change to attractive shades of purple and crimson red in fall.
- Flowers: Greenish white flowers in late spring to early summer appear in the upper leaf axils.
- Fruit/Seeds: Blue-black berries up to 3/8" diameter; hidden by the foliage and are often not visible until autumn leaf drop.



USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 2: 511.

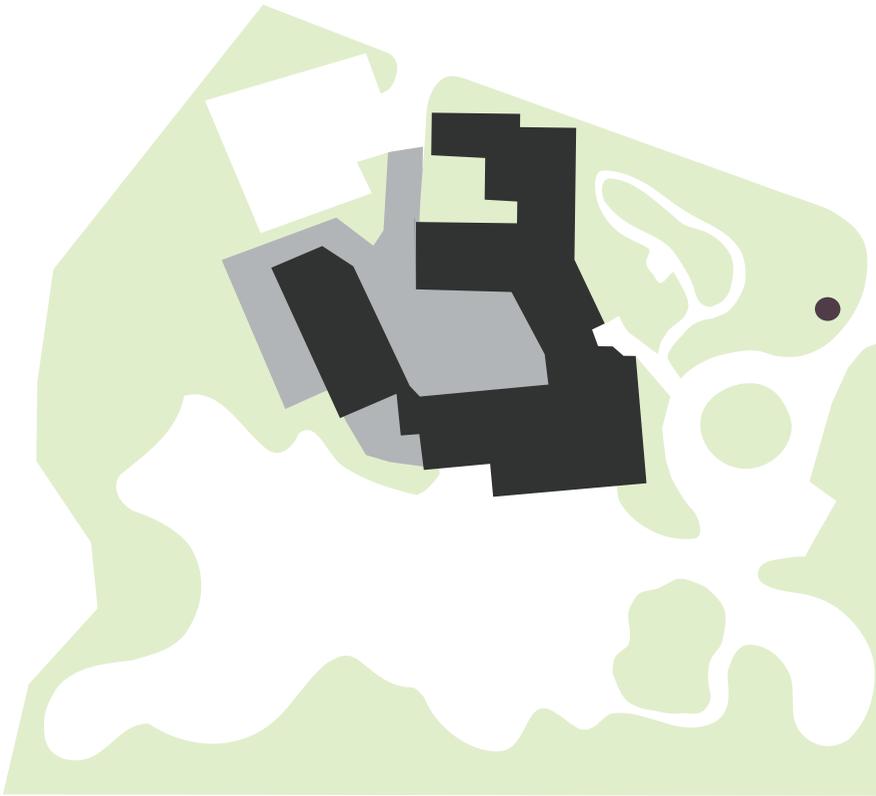
VIRGINIA CREEPER

HOLLOW
VINE

Parthenocissus quinquefolia

Native

The leaves emerge as purplish in the spring, mature to green in the summer, and become purple to red in the fall. Small greenish-white flowers appear in clusters in late spring and early summer.



CRABAPPLE

- Description: *Malus* is a genus of about 35 species of deciduous trees and shrubs from Europe, Asia, and North America.
- Habitat: Grow in medium moisture, well-drained, acidic loams in full sun. Adapts to a wide range of soils.
- Height: 15'-20'
- Leaves: Oval, pyramidal, round, and/or vase-shaped.
- Flowers: Fragrant with pink, red, or white coloration.
- Fruit/Seeds: The ornamental fruit displays in fall and winter, varying from less than 1/4" to 2" in diameter. By definition, fruit larger than 2" are not crabapples, but apples.

*Image is of sweet crab apple for the purpose of a *Malus* example*



USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 2: 288.

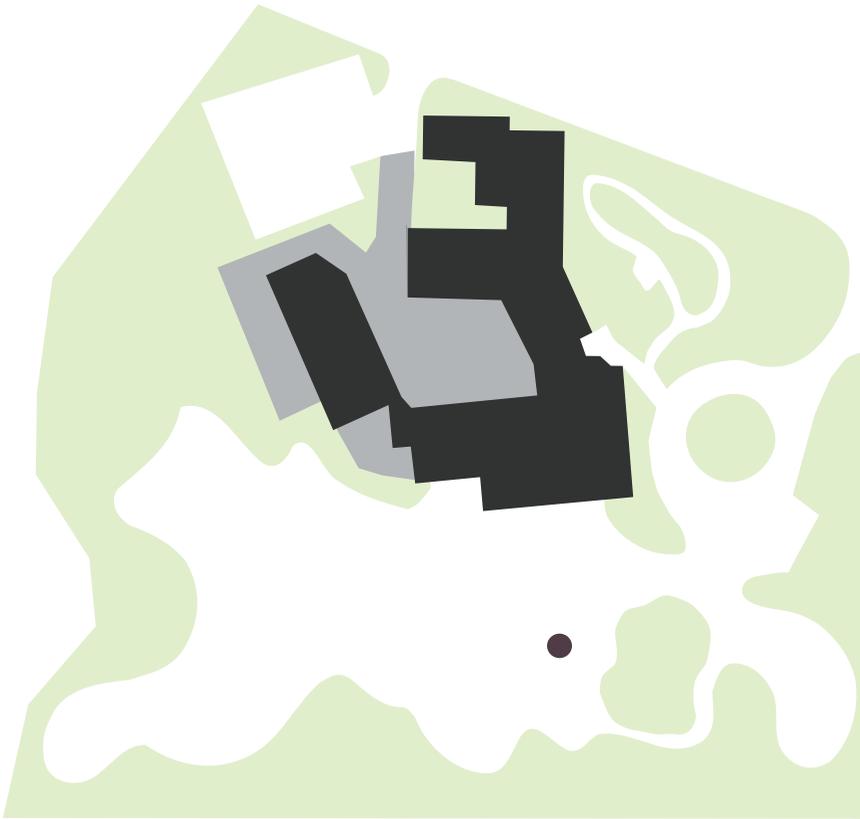
CRABAPPLE

ROCK GARDEN TREE

Malus (particular species is not known)

Native

Pink buds bloom into white, fragrant flowers in the spring. Flowers are followed by small red crabapples that mature in the fall. It was planted in the 1990's to replace the earlier one.



ENGLISH IVY

- Description: *Hedera helix*, commonly called English ivy, is a vigorous, aggressive, fast-growing, woody evergreen perennial that is primarily grown as a climbing vine or trailing ground cover.
- Habitat: Grow in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in part shade to full shade. Will also grow in full sun. Tolerates a wide range of soils, but prefers rich loams. Tolerates some drought, but produces best foliage color in evenly moist soils.
- Height: As a climbing vine, may grow upwards of 50'-100'
- Leaves: Grows in two stages: (1) juvenile stage produces thick, 3-5 lobed, dark green leaves up to 4" long, and (2) adult stage in which lobeless, elliptic-ovate, dark green leaves appear.
- Flowers: Round, umbrella-like clusters of greenish-white; appear in early fall.
- Fruit/Seeds: Blue-black berries.



Robin R. Buckallew, hosted by the
USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

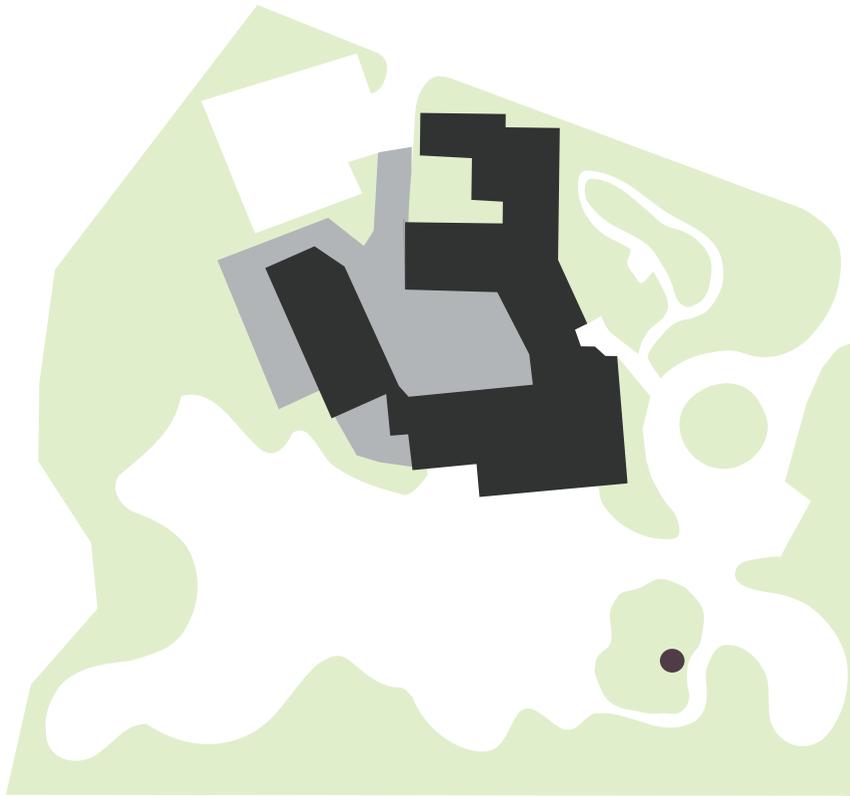
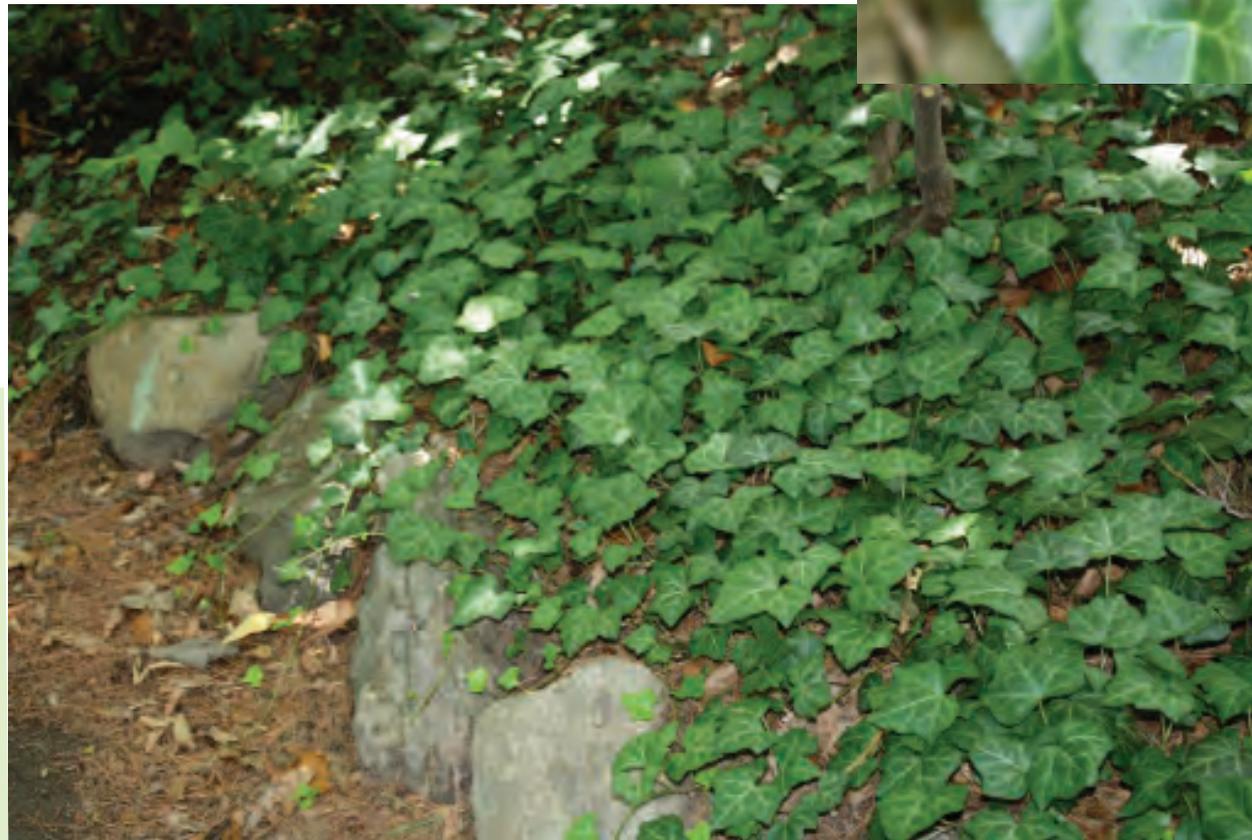
ENGLISH IVY

ROCK GARDEN
HERBACEOUS

Hedera helix

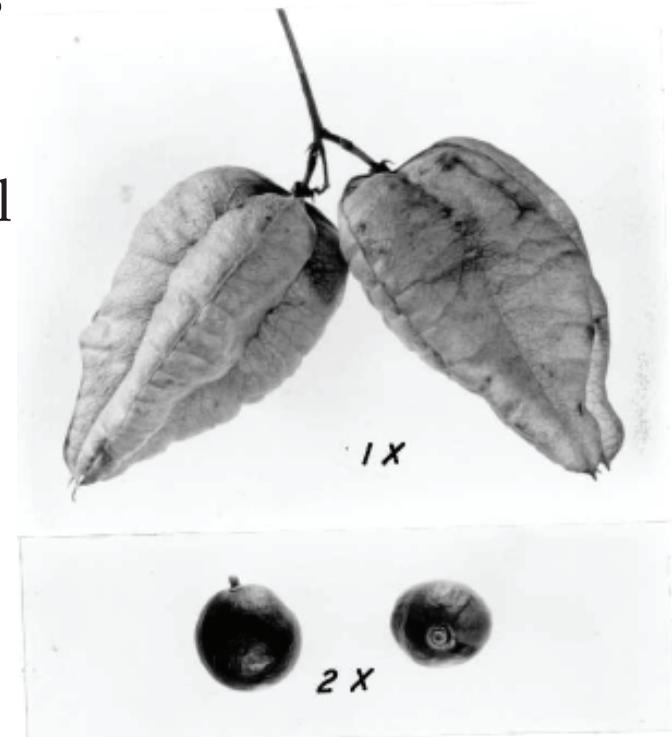
Exotic, Invasive

Introduced to North America in colonial times, this highly invasive plant climbs trees and forms ground covers. Ivy was another traditional farm plant along with pines, maples, elms and junipers.



GOLDEN RAIN TREE

- Description: *Koelreutaria paniculata*, commonly called golden raintree, is a small, open-branching, irregularly-shaped, deciduous tree with a rounded crown.
- Habitat: Grow in average, dry to medium, well-drained soil in full sun. Adapts to wide range of soils. Tolerant to city air pollutants.
- Height: 25'-40'
- Leaves: Leaves are alternate and may be pinnately compound or bipinnately compound. Leaflets are irregularly dissected, often deeply lobed near the base. Fall color is yellow, inconsistent yearly.
- Flowers: Numerous small, bright yellow flowers on 12 inch tall upright clusters. Flowering occurs in mid-summer.
- Fruit/Seeds: Fruits air-filled capsules resembling Japanese lanterns. Change from green to yellow to a fleshy, almost pink color. They contain hard black seeds.



USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

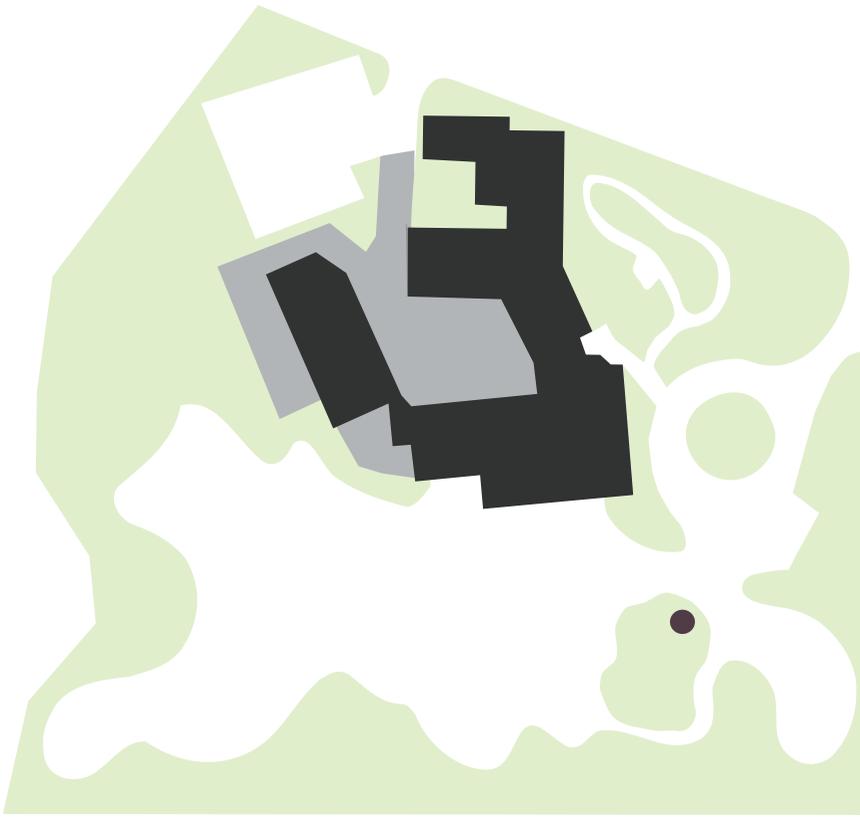
GOLDEN RAIN TREE

ROCK GARDEN TREE

Koelreutaria paniculata

Exotic

In 1809, Thomas Jefferson received this tree as a gift from a Parisian friend and planted one of the first of its kind at his estate in Monticello. Bright yellow flowers appear in early summer and, it has “papery” seed pods.



HAY-SCENTED FERN

- Description: *Dennstaedtia punctilobula*, commonly called hay-scented fern, is a deciduous fern that is quite common, almost to the point of being considered weedy, in some parts of its range.
- Habitat: Grow in moist, rich, humusy, acidic, medium moisture loams in part shade to full shade. With consistent moisture, it tolerates full sun. Also tolerates a wide range of soils, including poor rocky soils and, once well established, dry soils. Also tolerates full shade. Spreads aggressively by rhizomes to form colonies.
- Height: Up to 2'
- Leaves: Lacy, narrow-triangular, erect to arching, yellowish green fronds up to 30" long. Fronds turn yellow in fall.
- Flowers: Non-flowering.
- Fruit/Seeds: Spores produced from small cup-shaped sporangia (spore producing bodies) during the summer and fall.



USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 1: 14.

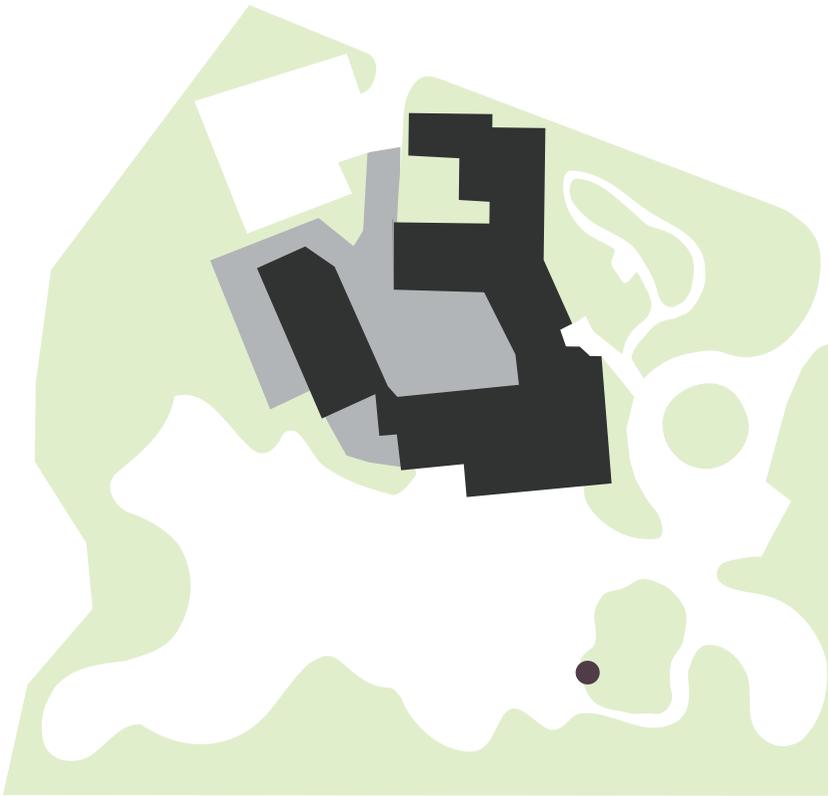
HAY-SCENTED FERN

ROCK GARDEN
HERBACEOUS

Dennstaedtia punctilobula

Native

When crushed in your hands, the fronds release a fragrance reminiscent of fresh mown hay. The fronds are yellow-green and turn yellow in fall.



PERIWINKLE

- Description: *Vinca minor*, commonly called periwinkle, is one of the most popular and widely used ground covers.
- Habitat: Grow in average, dry to medium, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Tolerates close to full shade. Prefers moist, humusy soils in part shade.
- Height: Up to 6”
- Leaves: Smooth, evergreen, up to 1.5” long; Grow on trailing stems that root at the nodes as they go along the ground.
- Flowers: Tubular, lavender blue, phlox-like, up to 1” across; appear in the leaf axils in spring. Continue to flower intermittently throughout summer into fall.
- Fruit/Seeds: Seeds require pollination.



USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 3: 20.

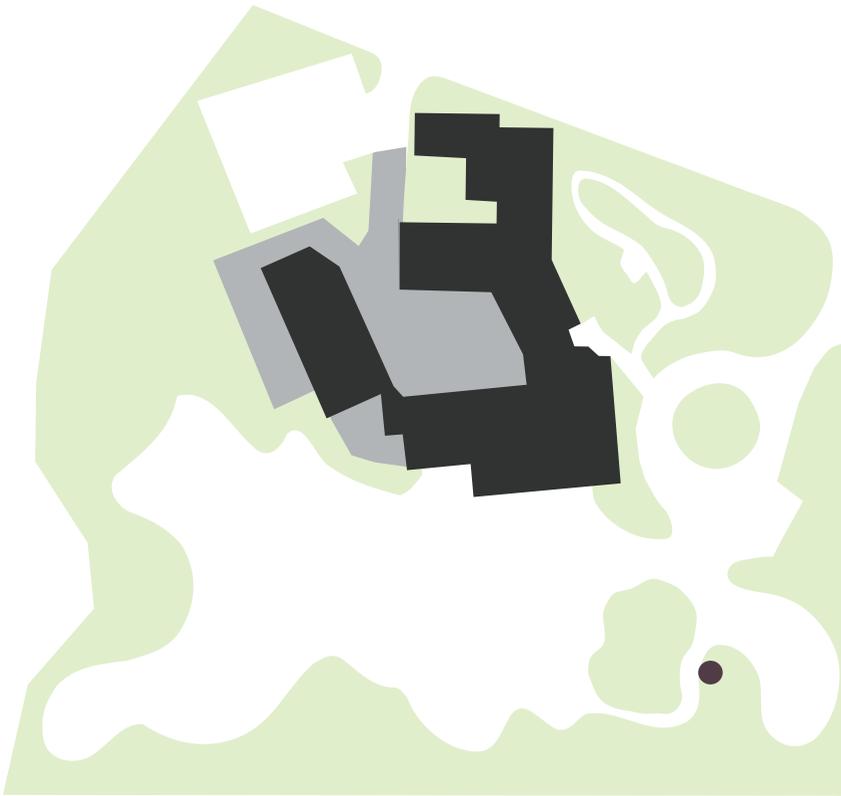
PERIWINKLE

ROCK GARDEN
HERBACEOUS

Vinca minor

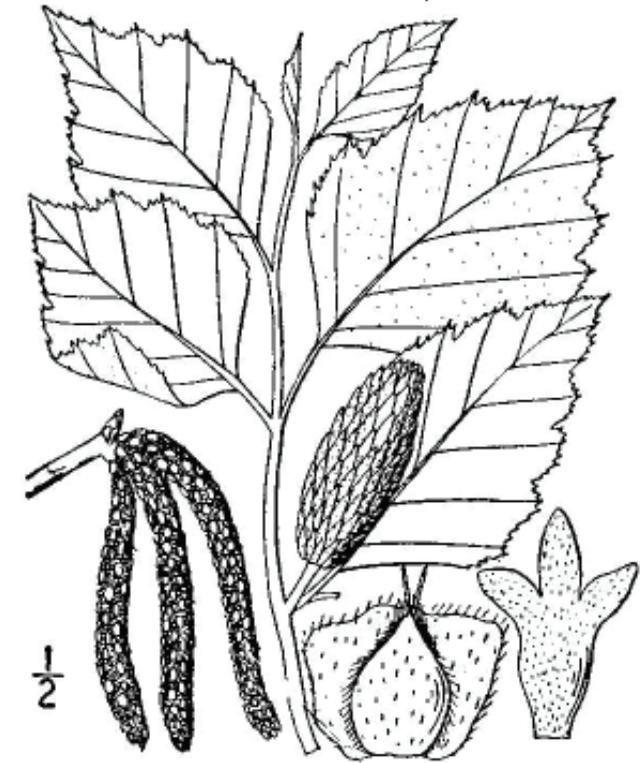
Exotic, Invasive

Lavender-blue five-petaled flowers appear in the spring and continue to flower sporadically throughout the summer and into the fall. It's a shade-loving evergreen groundcover.



RIVER BIRCH

- Description: *Betula nigra*, commonly called river birch, is a vigorous, fast-growing, medium-sized deciduous tree which occurs on floodplains, swampy bottomlands and along streams.
- Habitat: Grow in average, medium to wet soils in full sun to part shade. Prefers moist, acidic, fertile soils including semi-aquatic conditions, but also tolerates drier soils.
- Height: 30'-40'
- Leaves: Simple, alternate, 2"-3" long, triangular or wedge-shaped with doubly serrated tooth margins. Dark green with lighter undersides, turns yellow in fall.
- Flowers: Male flowers are long, slender catkins near tips of stems; female flowers stand upright along same twig.
- Fruit/Seeds: Cone-like with hairy clusters of winged seeds, ripen in spring.



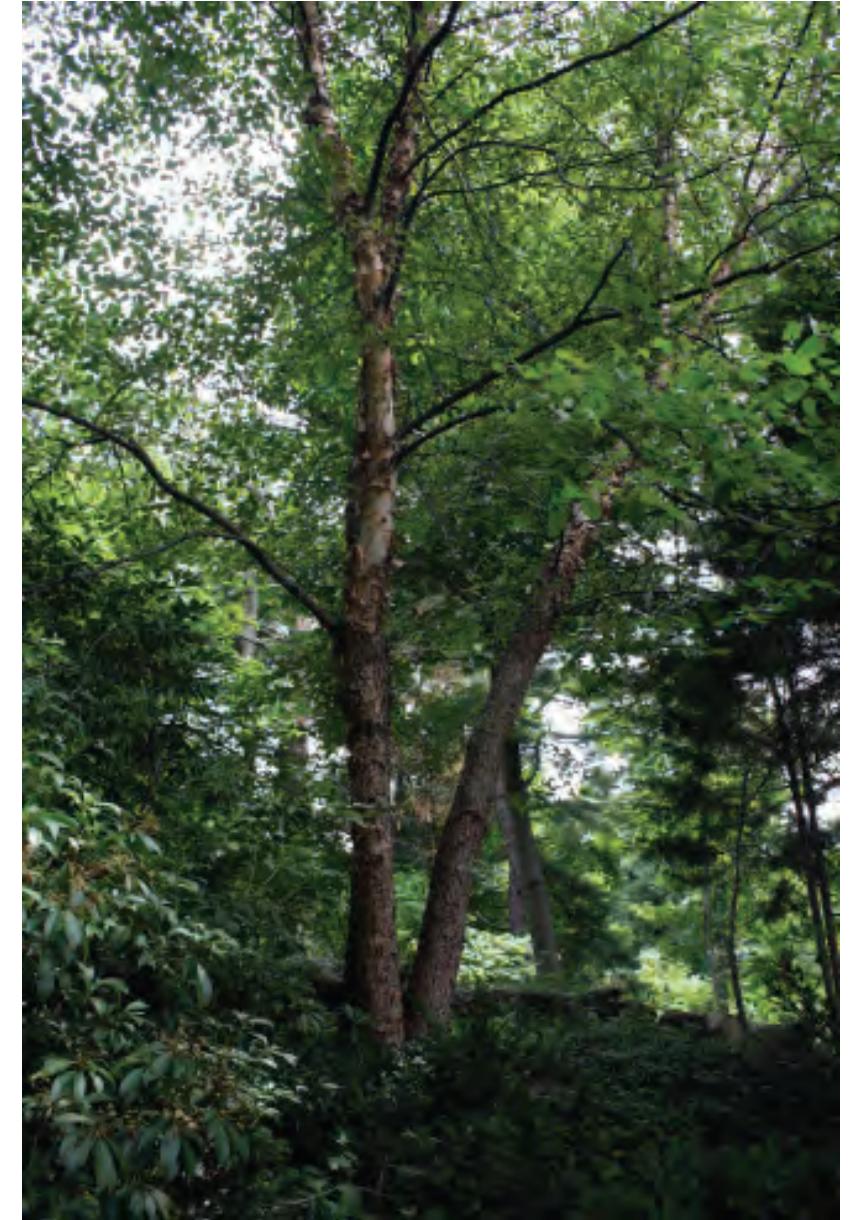
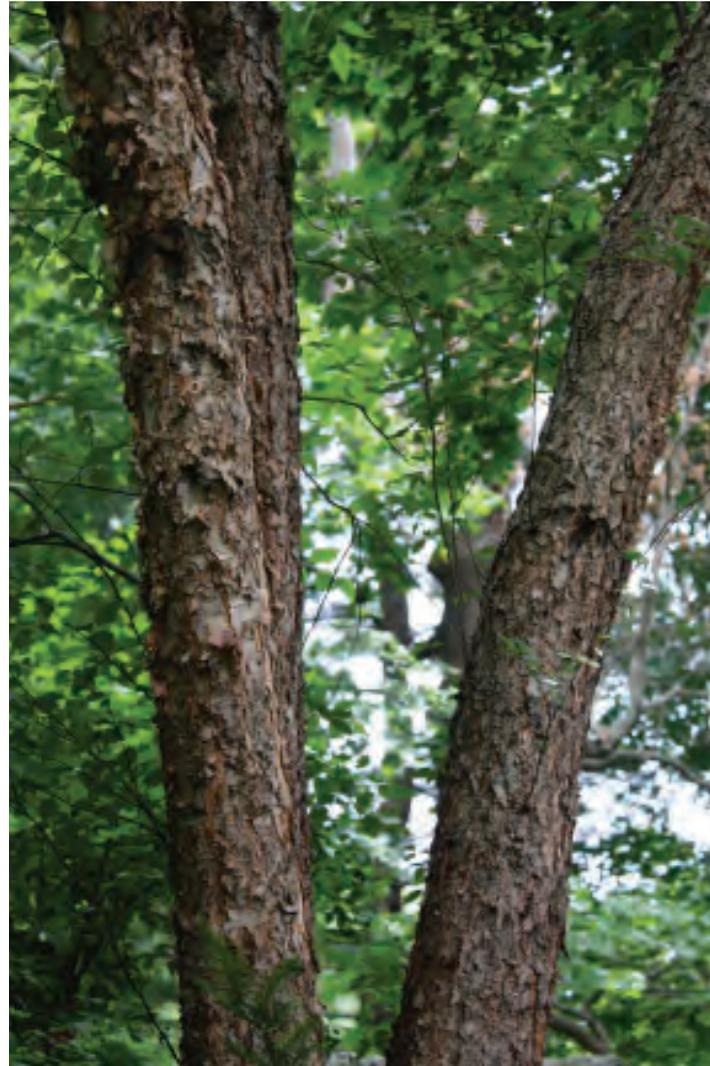
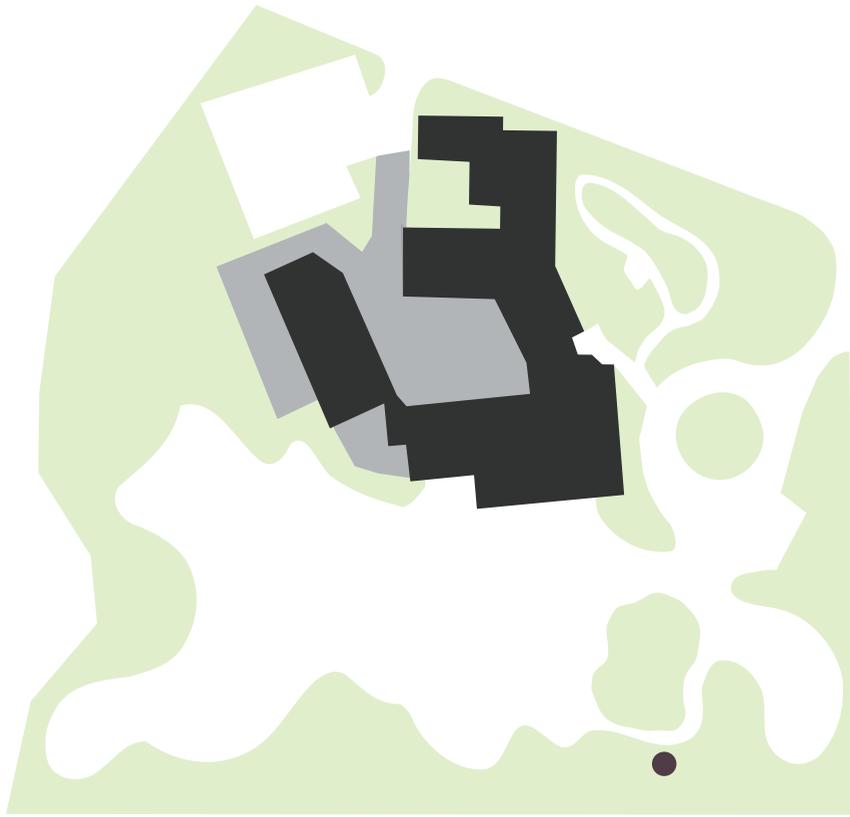
USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 1: 609.

RIVER BIRCH

Betula nigra

Native

Reddish brown bark peels off to reveal lighter inner bark. The diamond-shaped, medium to dark green leaves turn a bright yellow in the fall.



ROCK GARDEN
TREE

VANHOUTTE SPIREA

- Description: *Spirea x vanhouttei*, commonly called Vanhoutte spirea, is a vase-shaped, deciduous shrub with branching that arches gracefully toward the ground.
- Habitat: Grow in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun. Tolerates light shade and a wide range of soils.
- Height: 5'-8'
- Leaves: Small, rhombic to obovate, coarsely serrate, dark blue-green, up to 1.5" long; may have 3-5 lobes. Fall color is usually undistinguished, but purplish hues may sometimes develop.
- Flowers: Tiny white flowers (each to 1/3" diameter) appear in late April to May in umbellate clusters up to 2" wide that profusely cover the leafy branching.
- Fruit/Seeds: Dry, brown follicles; hold through winter.



USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database /
Herman, D.E., et al. 1996. North Dakota
tree handbook. USDA NRCS ND State
Soil Conservation Committee; NDSU
Extension and Western Area Power
Administration, Bismarck.

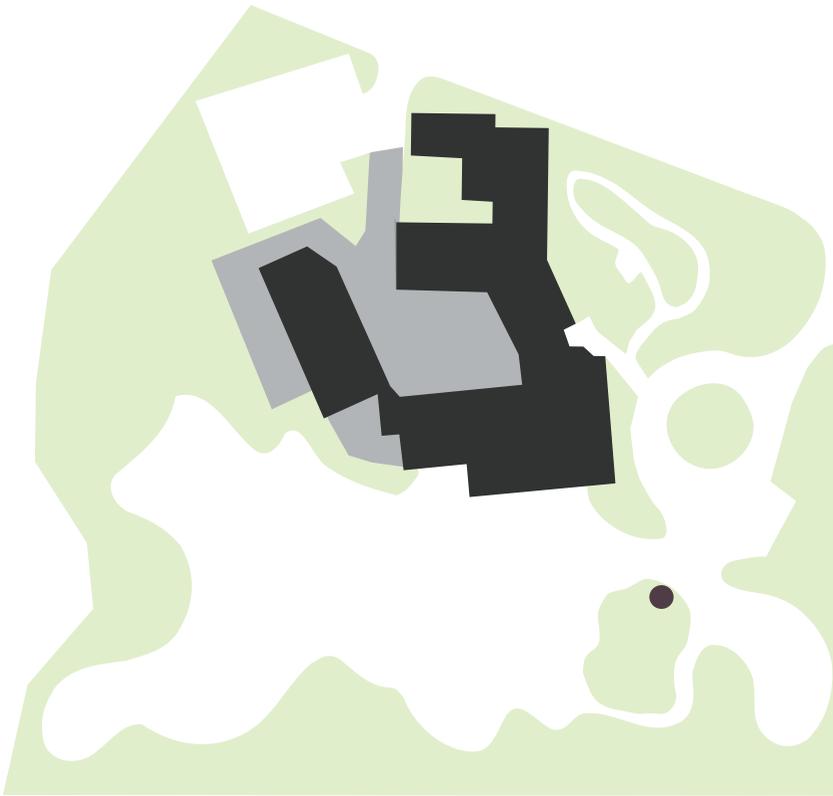
VANHOUTTE SPIREA

ROCK GARDEN
SHRUB

Spirea x vanhouttei

Exotic

Small white flowers appear in late spring and cover the leafy branches. The dark blue-green leaves may appear to have purplish hues in the fall, and herald the entrance to the rock garden.



AMERICAN ELM (STATE TREE)

- Description: *Ulmus americana*, commonly called American elm, is a medium to large deciduous tree, typically with a vase-shaped, broad-rounded crown.
- Habitat: Grow in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun. Tolerant of light shade. Prefers rich, moist loams. Adapts to both wet and dry sites. Generally tolerant of urban conditions.
- Height: 60-80' (less frequently to 130')
- Leaves: Alternate, oval, pointed, doubly toothed margins. Shorter on one side of center vein than the other. Dark green in summer, changing to yellow fall.
- Flowers: Inconspicuous flowers in early Spring
- Fruit/Seeds: Seed in small oval samara (seed case with wings for wind dispersal)



USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 1: 626.

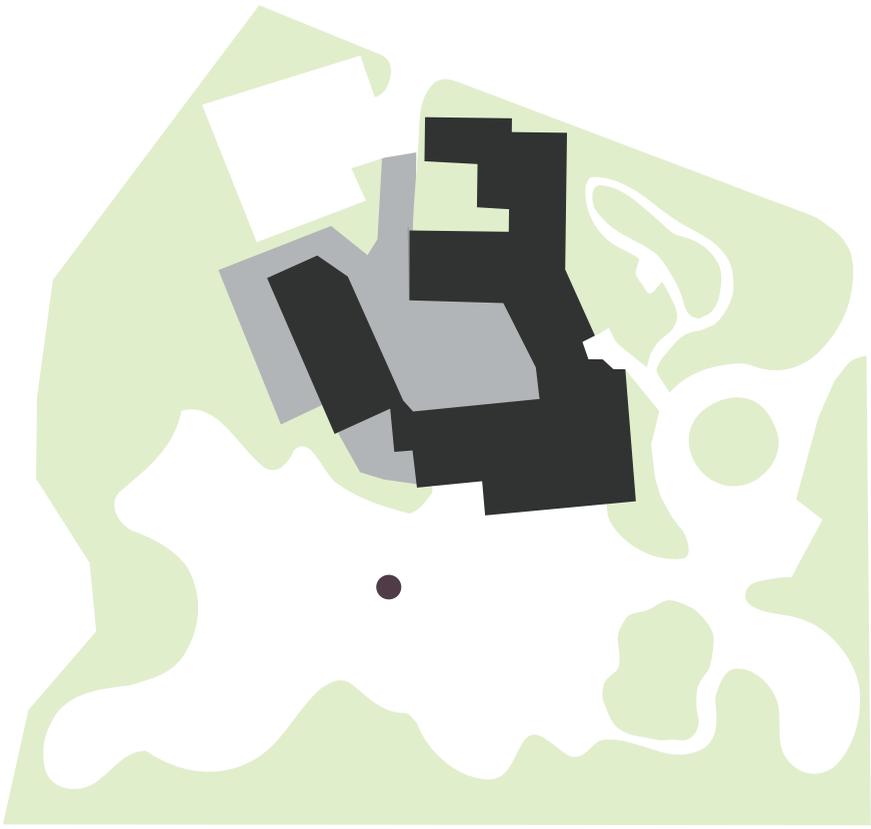
AMERICAN ELM (STATE TREE)

SOUTH LAWN TREE

Ulmus americana 'Jefferson'

Native

The elm is a traditional shade tree, used to create an intimate space for rest in an open area. When Olmsted arrived at Fairsted in 1883, an American Elm graced the South Lawn. It lived for almost 200 years, but due to disease, was taken down in 2011, and two years later, replaced by a Jefferson Elm.



BLACK BIRCH

- Description: *Betula lenta*, commonly called black birch, is a medium-sized deciduous tree, typically with shiny, red-brown bark and green to yellow foliage.
- Habitat: Grow in moist, well-drained woodland slopes best in full sun conditions.
- Height: 40'-50'
- Leaves: Simple, alternate leaves, 2 to 6 inches long, broadly ovate, doubly toothed margins. Medium green in summer turning golden yellow in fall.
- Flowers: 2"-3" male catkins are at tips of branches and hang down when opening. Female flowers are smaller and upright along same stem. Not ornamentally important.
- Fruit/Seeds: Fruit is an erect catkin with many tiny winged seeds. They ripen in fall.



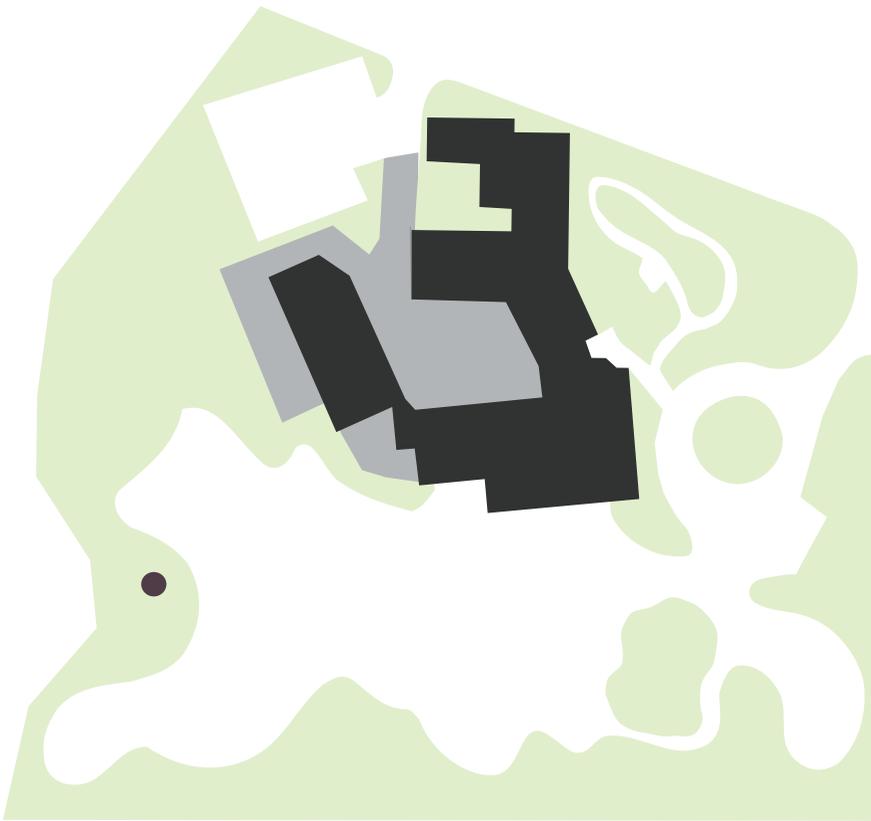
Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 1: 609.

BLACK BIRCH

Betula lenta

Native

The twigs release a scent of wintergreen when broken. Unlike most birches, vertical cracks appear in the bark of older trees creating irregular plates and revealing the dark brown bark underneath. It was planted to screen out the neighbors house.



CHINESE WISTERIA

- Description: *Wisteria sinensis*, commonly called Chinese wisteria, is a deciduous vine that grows vigorously.
- Habitat: Grow in slightly acidic, humusy, moderately fertile, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun.
- Height: As a climbing vine, may grow up to 25'
- Leaves: Compound, odd-pinnate, deep green; each leaf typically with 7-13 leaflets.
- Flowers: 6"-12" long racemes of mildly-fragrant, pea-like, blue-violet; appear in May. Flowers bloom somewhat simultaneously on the racemes.
- Fruit/Seeds: Pendant, velvety, bean-like, 4-6" long seed pods; ripen in autumn and may persist into winter.



Ted Bodner, hosted by the USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / James H. Miller and Karl V. Miller. 2005. Forest plants of the southeast and their wildlife uses. University of Georgia Press., Athens.

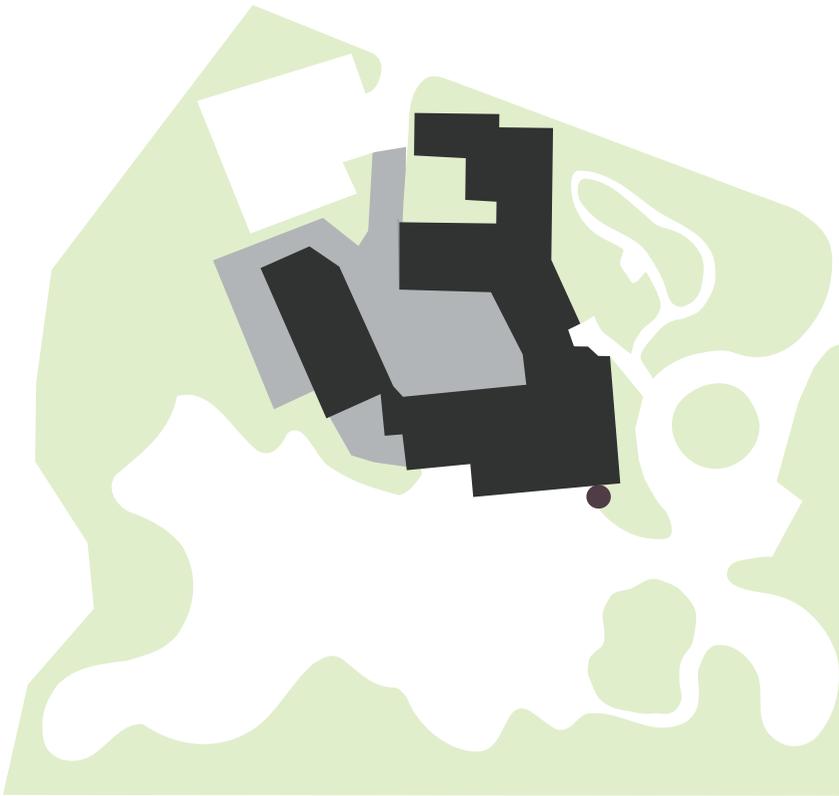
CHINESE WISTERIA

SOUTH LAWN
VINE

Wisteria sinensis

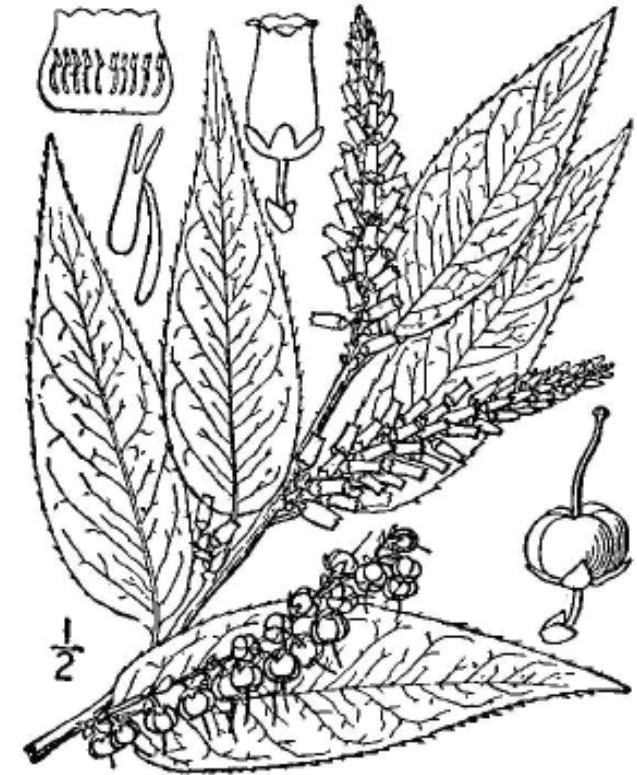
Exotic

Brought to the United States in 1816, this vine blooms in late May with blue-violet flowers and pea-like pods that hang below the leaves. It is a traditional plant in Boston historic estates.



DROOPING LEUCOTHOE

- Description: *Leucothoe fontanesiana*, commonly called drooping leucothoe, is a suckering, multi-stemmed, broadleaf evergreen shrub with arching branches.
- Habitat: Grow in moist, acidic, organically rich, cool, sandy to clay, well-drained loams in part shade. Can be grown in full sun, but must have consistent moisture. Tolerates full shade.
- Height: 3'-6'
- Leaves: Leathery, lanceolate, evergreen (to 5" long) have serrulate margins and taper to a long point.
- Flowers: Drooping spikes of waxy, urn-shaped, creamy white flowers droop from the leaf axils in spring (May).
- Fruit/Seeds: Globular, 5-lobed capsule



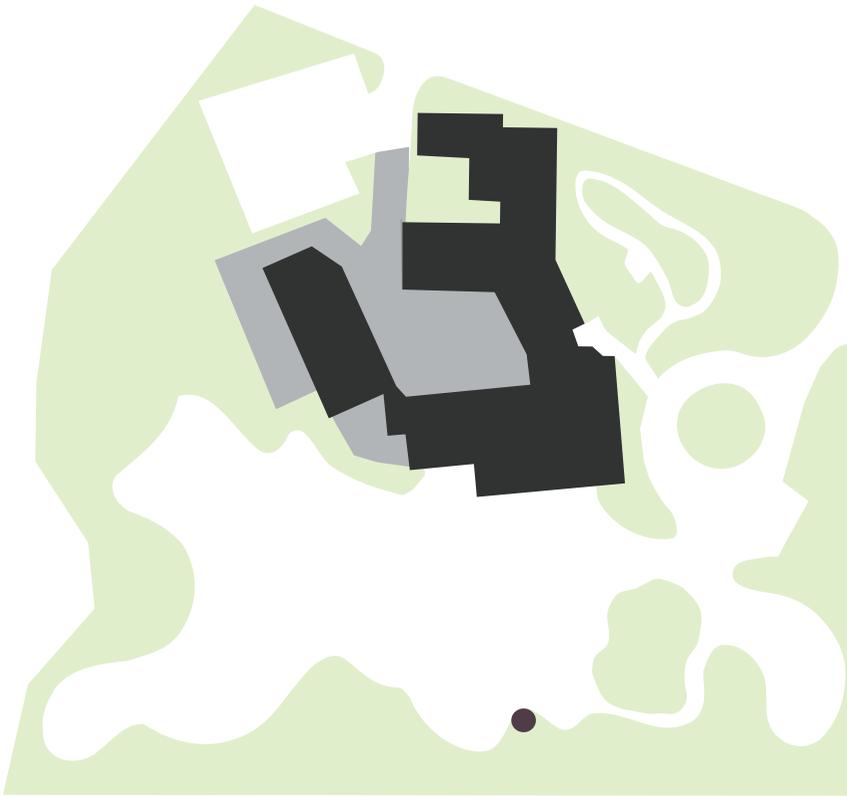
Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 1: 609.

DROOPING LEUCOTHOE

Leucothoe fontanesiana

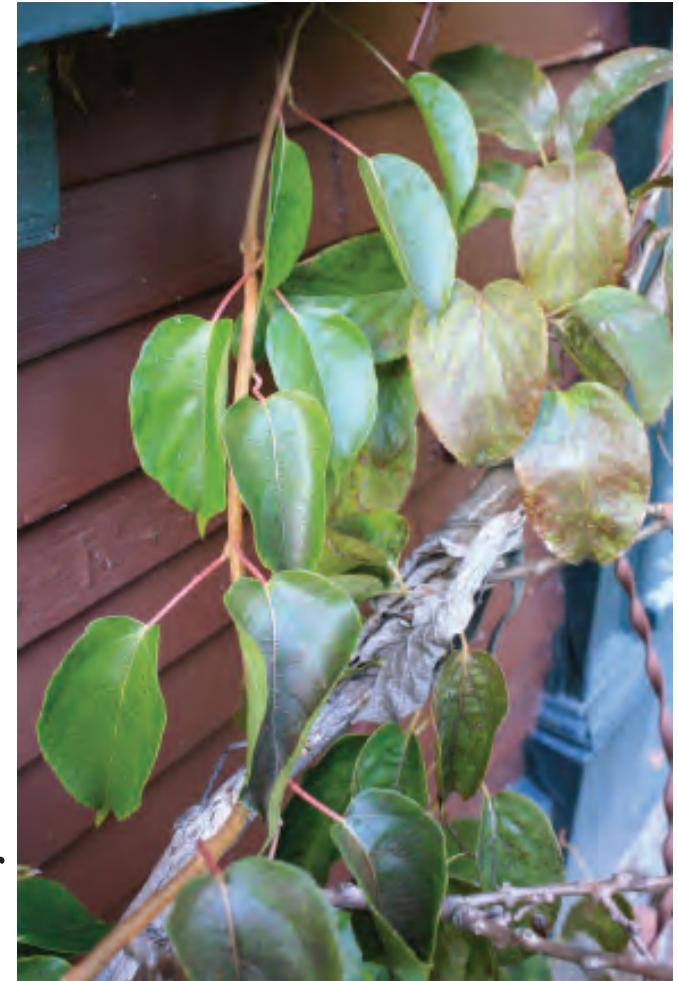
Native

White flowers appear in late spring and droop from where the leaf meets the stem. This shrub helps draw one's eyes to the graceful hemlock branches sweeping down to the shrubs.



HARDY KIWI

- Description: *Actinidia arguta*, commonly called hardy kiwi, is a deciduous, fast-growing, twining woody vine that is typically grown for its attractive foliage and edible fruit.
- Habitat: Grow in average, medium moisture, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade.
- Height: As a climbing vine, may grow 25'-30'
- Leaves: Broad-ovate to elliptic, deep green, 3-5" long; and edible
- Flowers: Emerge in spring, scented, greenish-white, up to 3/4" long; bloom in June.
- Fruit/Seeds: Grape-sized, smooth-skinned fruits up to 1 1/4" long; mature in September-October. Species plants are dioecious (separate male and female plants), with at least one male pollinator needed for fruit set on female vines.



HARDY KIWI

Actinidia arguta

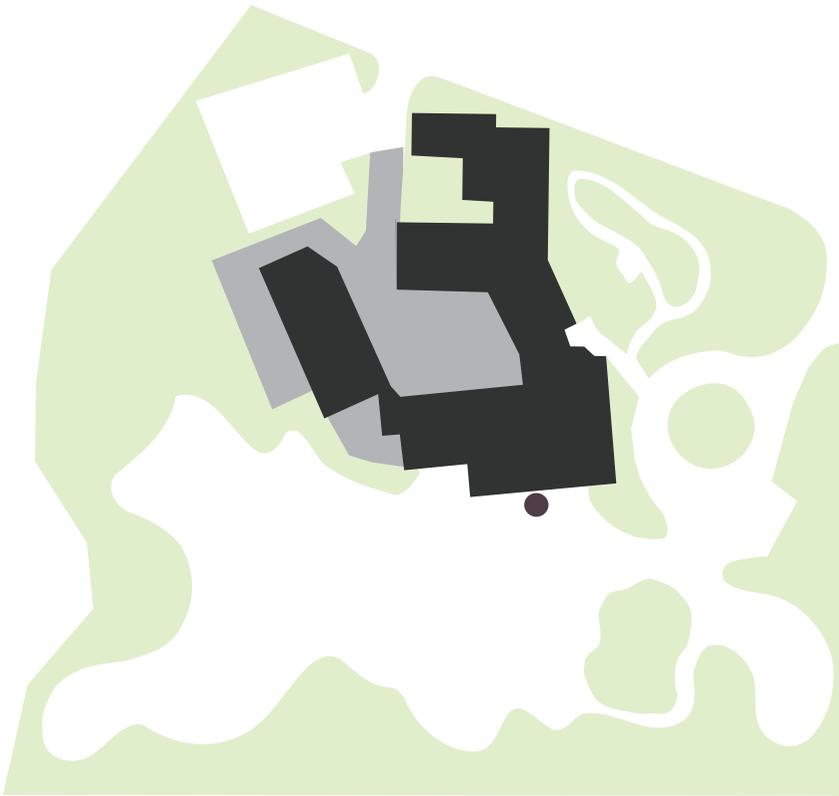
Exotic

The dark green leaves emerge in the spring and greenish-white flowers bloom in June. It is used to soften the building and blend in with the “outdoor room” or conservatory.



SOUTH LAWN

VINE



JAPANESE HOLLY

- Description: *Ilex crenata*, commonly called Japanese holly, is a dense, multi-branched, evergreen shrub with a rounded form.
- Habitat: Grow in average, medium moisture well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Tolerant of a wide variety of soils ranging from moist to dry and from sand to clay. Prefers light, moist, acidic soils with good drainage.
- Height: 5'-10'
- Leaves: Ovate to elliptic, crenate to serrulate, glossy, spineless, evergreen, deep green leaves up to 1 1/4" long
- Flowers: 4 petaled white flowers which bloom in 3-7 flowered cymes in late spring.
- Fruit/Seeds: Black, rounded, inconspicuous fruits (drupes to 1/4" diameter); mature in fall on pollinated female plants.



Steve Hurst, hosted by the USDA-
NRCS PLANTS Database

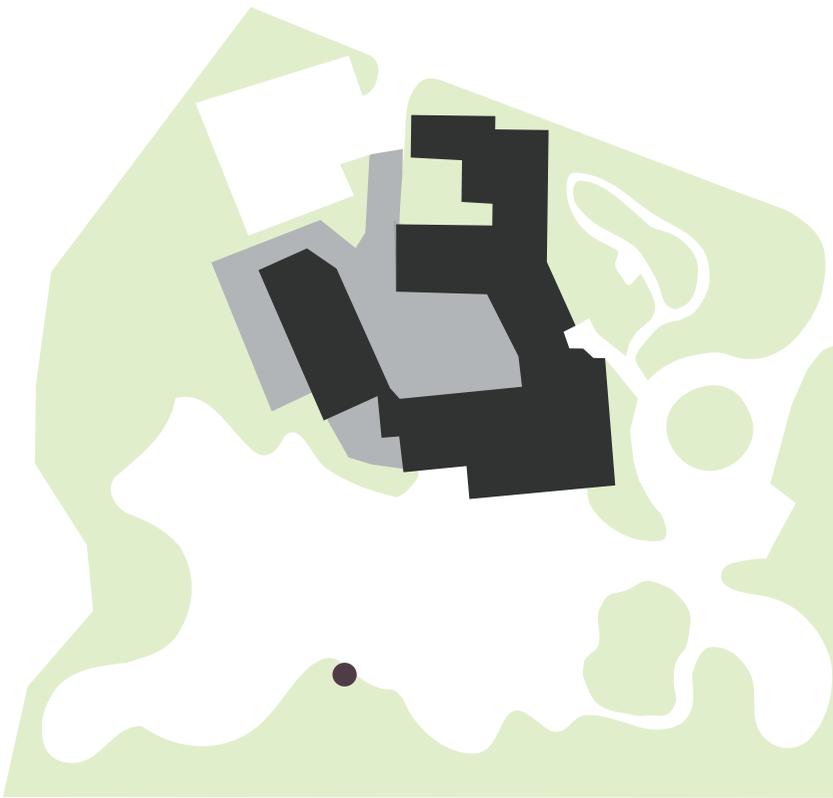
JAPANESE HOLLY

SOUTH LAWN
SHRUB

Ilex crenata

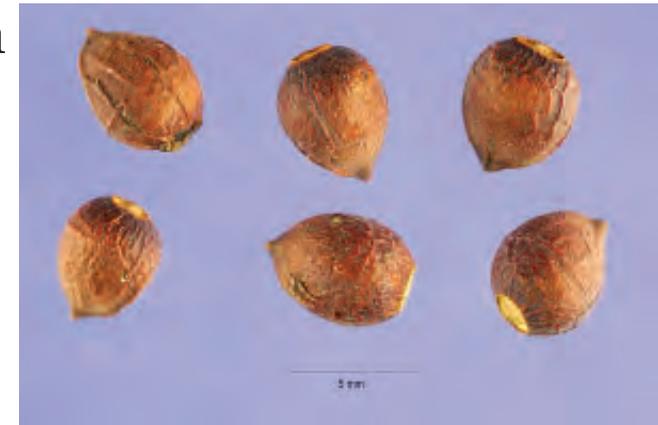
Exotic

The small, glossy, dark green leaves remain throughout the year. Small, four-petaled, white flowers bloom in late spring. The crenate leaves contrast with the rough texture of the nearby fire thorn.



JAPANESE YEW

- Description: *Taxus cuspidata*, commonly called Japanese yew, is a broad-columnar needled evergreen tree or multistemmed shrub.
- Habitat: Grow in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Tolerates shade, moreso than other needled evergreens. Prefers moist, sandy loams.
- Height: 30'-50'
- Leaves: Linear, spiny-tipped, dark green needles up to 1" long. Often tinged yellow beneath. Reddish-brown or yellow in winter.
- Flowers: Non-flowering.
- Fruit/Seeds: Red, berry-like fruit, having a single seed almost completely surrounded by a fleshy red aril.



Steve Hurst, hosted by the USDA-
NRCS PLANTS Database

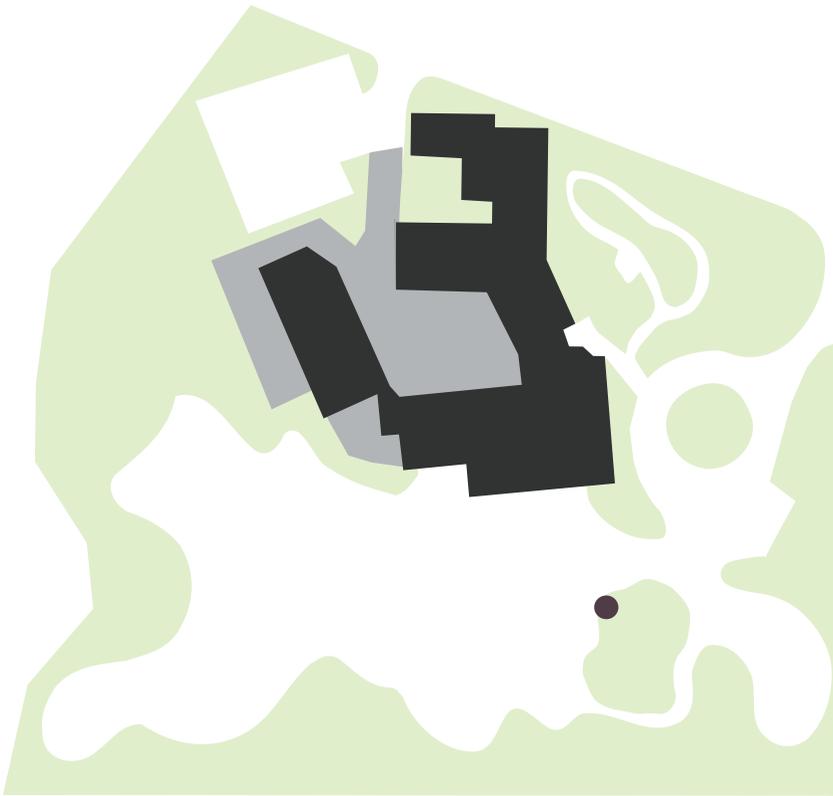
JAPANESE YEW

SOUTH LAWN
SHRUB

Taxus cuspidata

Exotic

The Japanese Yew can grow as much as 30-50 feet tall. The foliage may turn reddish-brown or yellow in winter. The yews pictured here are



MOUNTAIN PIERIS

- Description: *Pieris floribunda*, commonly called mountain pieris, is an upright, overall rounded or mounded shaped evergreen shrub with an equal spread.
- Habitat: Grow in acidic, well-drained, not excessively dry soil in partial shade to full sun.
- Height: 3'-6'
- Leaves: Alternate, ciliate, elliptical, leathery, dark evergreen, around 1"-3" long.
- Flowers: Upright clusters of small, white urn-shaped flowers, about 2"-4" long; bloom in early spring.
- Fruit/Seeds: Small brown capsules; persist into the winter.



USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 2: 690.

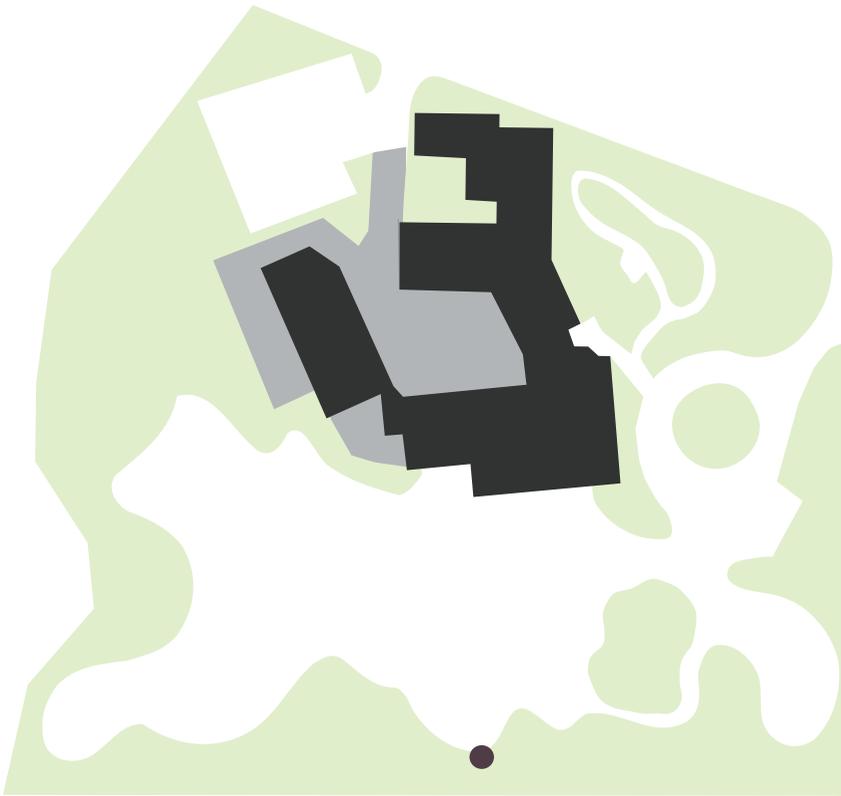
MOUNTAIN PIERIS

SOUTH LAWN
SHRUB

Pieris floribunda

Native

White flower buds appear in fall. The dark green foliage remains throughout the year. Flowers are called a racemose-panical in botanical terms or a “spray” of flowers.



MOUNTAIN LAUREL

- Description: *Kalmia latifolia*, commonly called mountain laurel, is a gnarled, multi-stemmed, broadleaf evergreen shrub.
- Habitat: Grow in cool, moist, rich, acidic, humusy, well-drained soils in part shade. Tolerate full sun to full shade.
- Height: 5'-15'
- Leaves: Elliptic, alternate, leathery, glossy evergreen, up to 5" long; dark green above and yellow green beneath.
- Flowers: Terminal clusters (corymbs to 6" across). Each is cup shaped with five sides; rose to white with purple markings inside.
- Fruit/Seeds: Brown fruits as 3/16" dehiscent (splitting along a built-in line of weakness) capsules; persist into winter.



USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 2: 684.

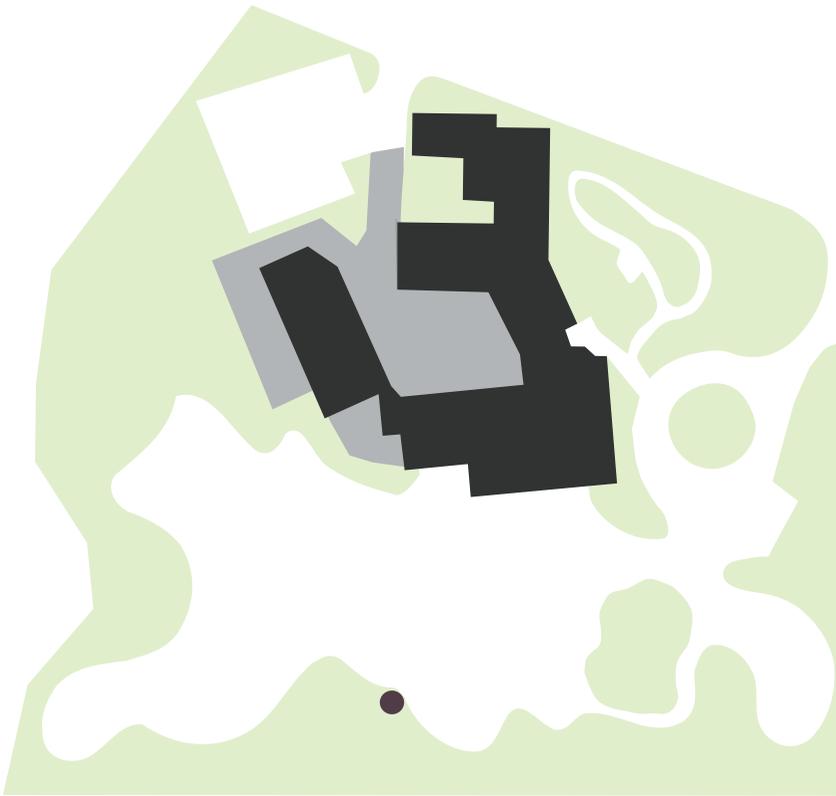
MOUNTAIN LAUREL

SOUTH LAWN
SHRUB

Kalmia latifolia

Native

The cup-shaped flowers are rose to white colored and appear in late spring. The leathery, glossy leaves are dark green above and a lighter green beneath.



SUGAR MAPLE

- Description: *Acer saccharum*, commonly called sugar maple, is a deciduous eastern U.S. native tree with a dense, rounded crown. This tree is a main component of the Eastern U.S. hardwood forest and is one of the trees which is most responsible for giving New England its reputation for spectacular fall color.
- Habitat: Easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Best in fertile, slightly acidic, moist soils in full sun. Grows poorly in compacted, poorly drained soils. Intolerant of road salt. Generally intolerant of urban pollution.
- Height: 40'-80'
- Leaves: Medium green leaves; 3"-6" wide with 3-5 lobes. Turn yellow-orange in autumn, with occasional color variations.
- Fruit/Seeds: Fruit is the familiar two-winged samara, in a horseshoe-like shape.



Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 2: 496.

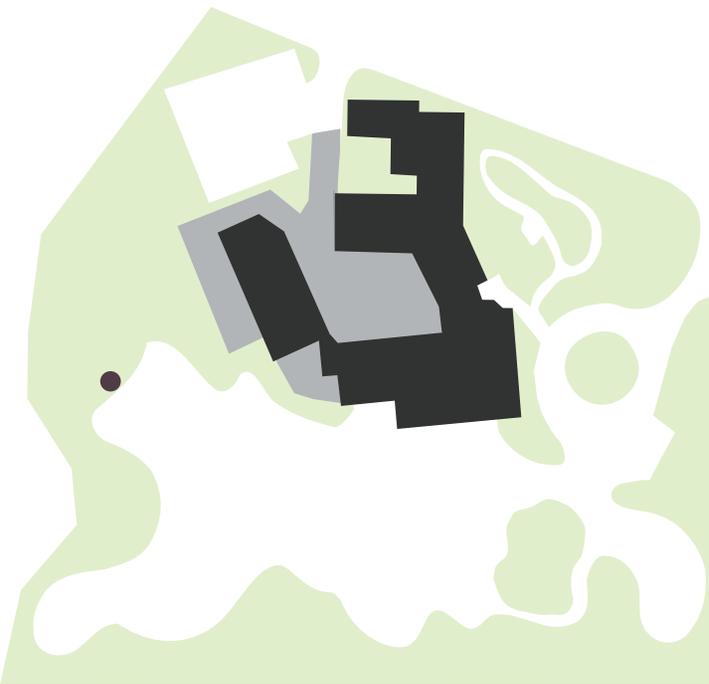
SUGAR MAPLE

SOUTH LAWN TREE

Acer saccharum

Native

Native Americans taught the early colonists how to tap these trees to make maple syrup which has now become a multi-billion dollar industry in the U.S. and Canada. The sugar maple leaf remains as the national symbol of Canada.



OLD-FASHIONED WEIGELA

- Description: *Weigela florida*, commonly called old-fashioned weigela, is a dense, rounded, deciduous shrub with somewhat coarse branches that arch toward the ground.
- Habitat: Grow in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun. Needs full sun for best flowering and foliage color, but will tolerate some light shade or sun dappled shade.
- Height: 6'-10'
- Leaves: Elliptic to obovate, medium-green, up to 4.5" long with serrate margins.
- Flowers: Funnel-shaped, rose pink, each up to 1.25" long; bloom profusely in spring, with a sparse and scattered repeat bloom often occurring in mid to late summer.
- Fruit/Seeds: Fruit is inconspicuous.



Richard A. Howard, hosted by the
USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

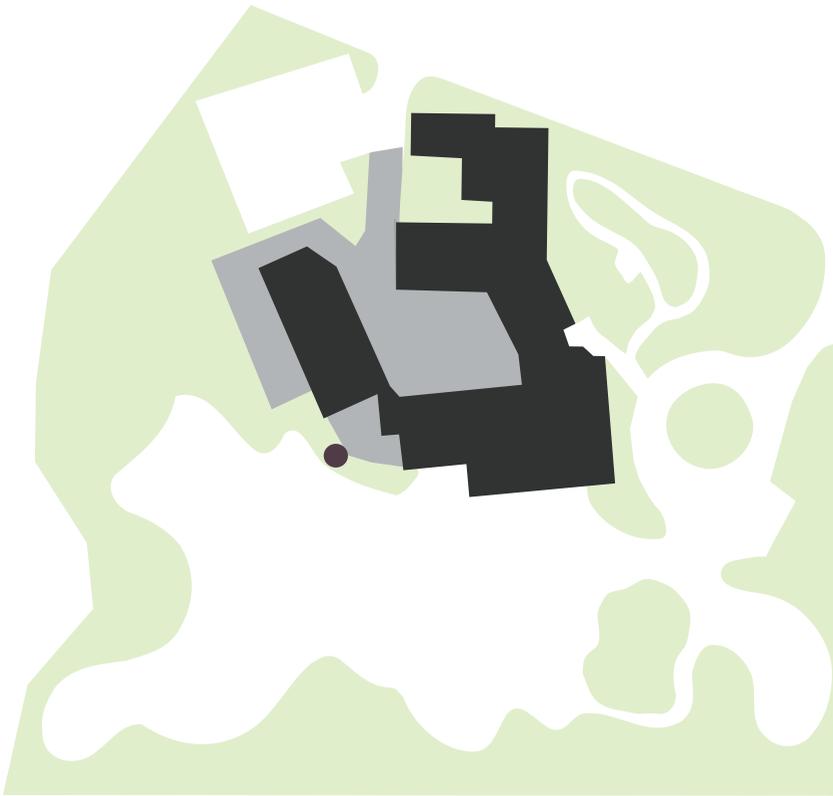
OLD-FASHIONED WEIGELA

SOUTH LAWN
SHRUB

Weigela florida

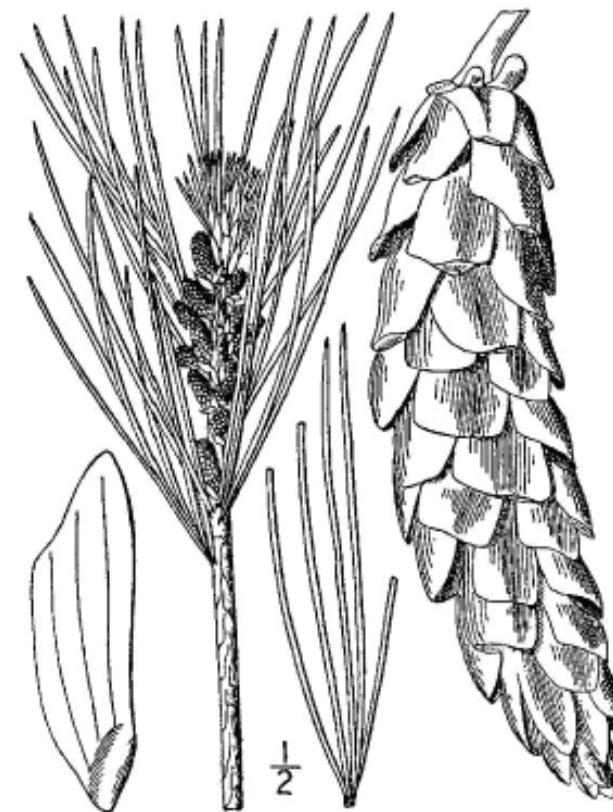
Exotic

Funnel-shaped rose pink flowers bloom in spring with scattered repeat blooms occurring in late summer. It originally provided privacy for the laundry yard, located behind the plant.



WHITE PINE

- Description: *Pinus strobus*, commonly called white pine, is a rapid-growing, long-lived, needled evergreen tree. Although pyramidal in its early years, it matures to a broad oval habit with an irregular crown.
- Habitat: Grow in average, medium moisture, well-drained soil in full sun. Prefers full sun, fertile soils and cool, humid climates.
- Height: 50'-80'
- Leaves: Evergreen needles arranged in clusters of 5; densely crowded near the ends of horizontal branches. Thin, soft, 3"-6" long, medium green.
- Flowers: Male pollen cones are in whorled clusters at branch tips. Female flowers are yellow, in pairs near male flower cones.
- Fruit/Seeds: Long and slender, up to 8", cylindrical brown cones with obvious white resin tips.



USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 1: 56.

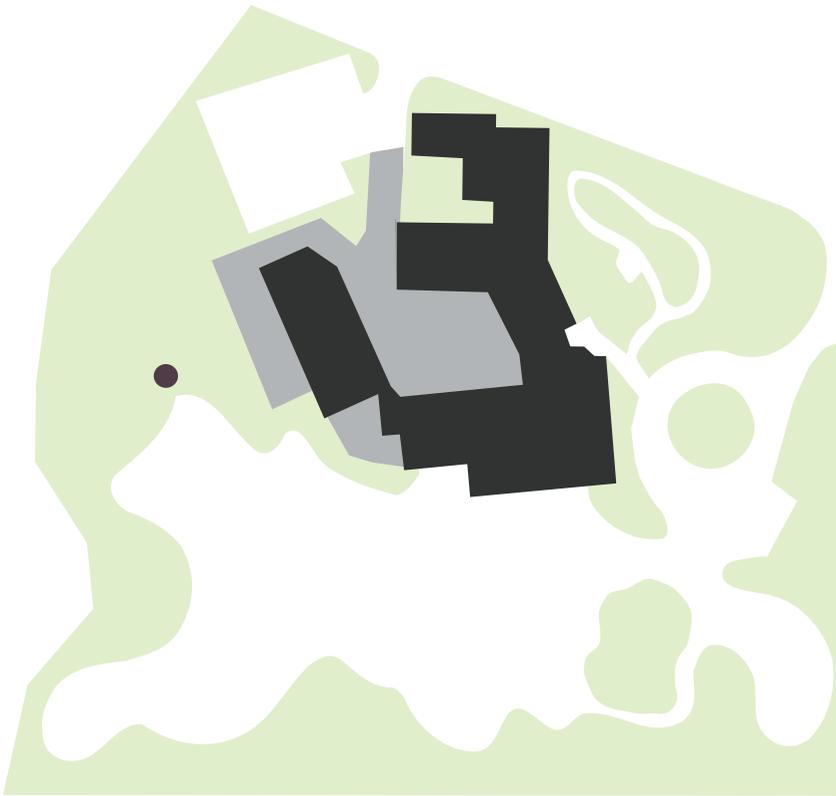
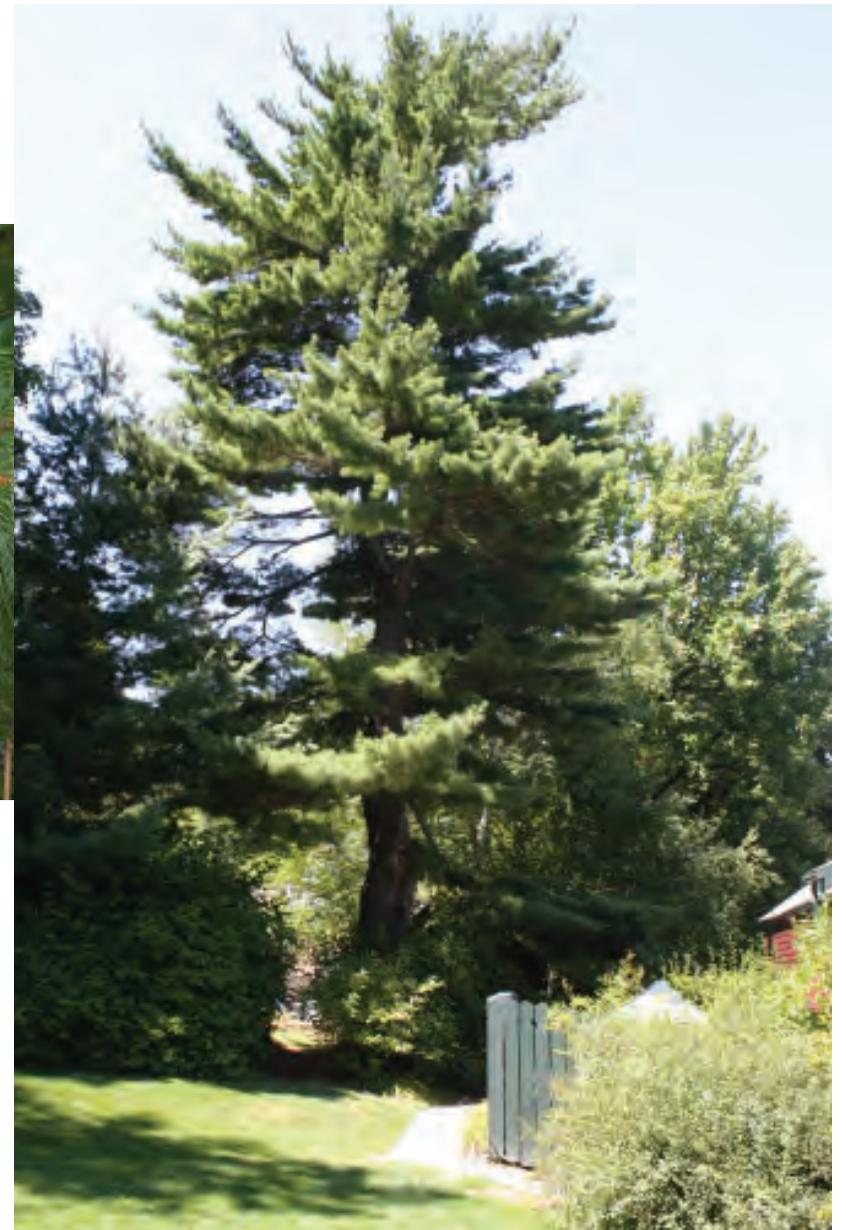
WHITE PINE

SOUTH LAWN TREE

Pinus strobus

Native

The bluish-green needles appear in bundles of five. Brown cylindrical cones are produced after 5-10 years. This is the quintessential tree of historic New England and the cash crop of the early settlers.



YELLOWWOOD

- Description: *Cladrastris kentukea*, commonly called yellowwood, is a medium-sized, deciduous tree of the legume family with upright branching and a broad, rounded crown.
- Habitat: Grow in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun. Tolerates some dry soils.
- Height: 30'-50'
- Leaves: Alternate, oddly-pinnate compound leaves, 8"-12" long; leaflets 2"-3" long, ovate, with entire margins; bright green in summer, turning clear yellow in fall.
- Flowers: Drooping clusters (panicles) of white pea-type flowers. Flowers are fragrant. Clusters are 8"-14" long and resemble white wisteria. Flowering tends to occur in alternate years.
- Fruit/Seeds: Flat, papery, brown pod containing 4 to 6 seeds, 2 1/2"-4" long. Pods often persist into winter.



USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 2: 343.

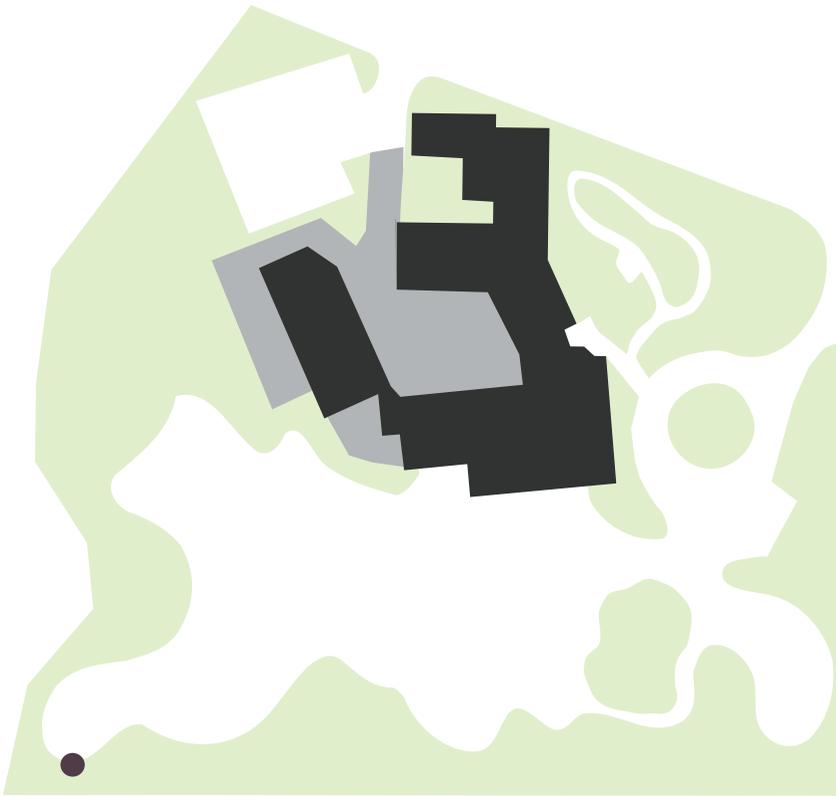
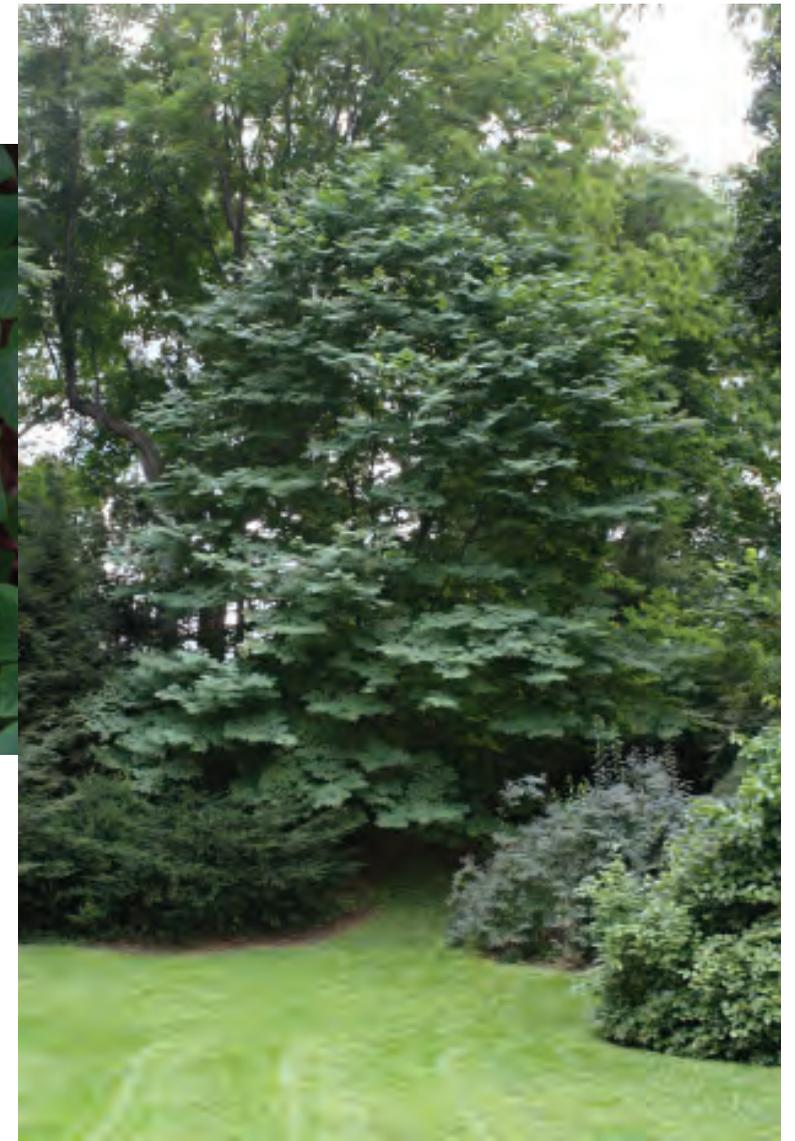
YELLOWWOOD

SOUTH LAWN TREE

Cladras tris kentukea

Native

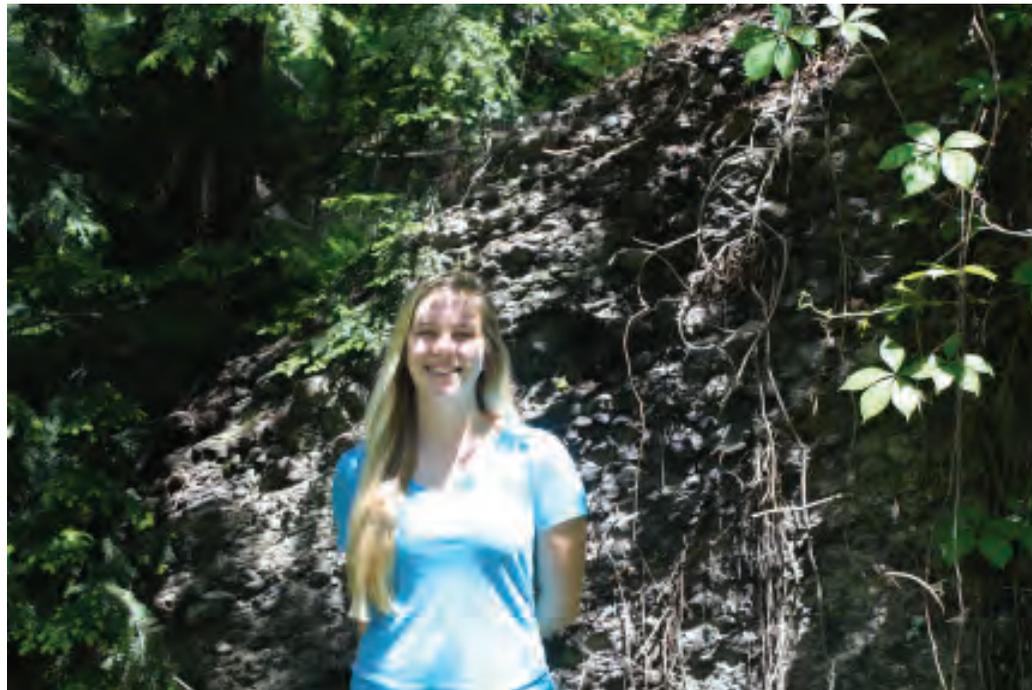
Leaves are yellowish-green in the spring, become bright green in the summer, and turn yellow in the fall. White flowers appear in late spring on a mature tree. This was a replacement planting in the 1990's.



ROXBURY PUDDINGSTONE (STATE ROCK)

By Abby Sullivan, Olmsted Intern, Summer 2014

The Roxbury Conglomerate, colloquially known as the Roxbury puddingstone, is the most prominent rock that makes up the bedrock of Roxbury, Brookline and Newton, as well as other surrounding towns. It contains a variety of rock types, both sedimentary (conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, and argillite) and igneous (mafic- dark in color due to high concentrations of magnesium and iron- volcanic rocks). The conglomerate was deposited sometime during either the Proterozoic eon or the earliest period of the Paleozoic eon, the Cambrian, making it between 570 and 595 million years old. The sediments that now make up the puddingstone were carried by ancient rivers and deposited in the Boston Basin, where they were eventually cemented together over millions of years by high-pressure conditions and formed the rocks we see today. Olmsted appreciated the rugged appearance of puddingstone.



WHITE-TAILED DEER, WILD TURKEYS AND RACCOONS

By Mathew MacDonald

Olmsted Intern, Fall 2018

White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), wild turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo*) and raccoons (*Procyon lotor*) are a few of the various species of wildlife that pass through the Fairsted landscape. White-tailed deer often migrate from the Frederick Law Olmsted NHS Green Hill property. These herbivores leisurely graze on most available plant foods, perhaps attracted to the many shrubs and plants on the outskirts of the Fairsted landscape. Wild turkeys wander their way across the South Lawn throughout the summer and fall, pecking at nuts, seeds, and fruits that fall from the various flora of the Fairsted landscape. Raccoons have also found their way to the Fairsted landscape, often climbing trees, buildings, and fences to find their way in. Perhaps these omnivorous mammals are attracted to the many berries and fruits that blossom from the Fairsted plants, like those of false Solomon's seal. Quiet and calm visitors of the Frederick Law Olmsted NHS may have the chance to spot one of these foraging critters when wandering the landscape!

