



Juniperus 'Grey Owl'

Juniperus 'Grey Owl' (Eastern red-cedar) This Eastern red-cedar cultivar is slow growing and has a compact, wide-spreading habit. It does well in full sun. It retains its silver-gray foliage year-round and provides excellent winter interest. It can reach 8' high and 15' wide.

Miscanthus sinensis 'Morning Light'

(eulalia grass) This grass is noted for its narrow green leaves with white variegation on the edges. Small, reddish-copper florets form tassel-like inflorescences and turn silvery-white in fall, providing winter interest. Grows 4'-6' tall in an upright, rounded clump.



Miscanthus sinensis 'Morning Light'

Panicum virgatum

(switch grass) Switch grass was once a major component of the tallgrass prairies of North America. It is a highly variable species which can grow from 4' to 6' tall. The fine-textured foliage ranges in color from greens to blues in the summer and yellows to reds in the fall. Switch grasses can be used in many ways in the garden such as for screens and even as container specimens. Cut back each year in late winter or early spring.



Panicum virgatum 'Hanse Herms'

'Hanse Herms' grows to just over 4' tall. The leaves of this selection are green throughout the summer and will turn burgundy beginning in August.

Rhus typhina Tiger Eyes®

(staghorn sumac) Tiger Eyes® sumac adds color to the garden with its deeply-cut, almost lacy leaves. The leaves emerge vivid chartreuse and develop to bright yellow. For fall color, the leaves turn brilliant scarlet-orange. Tiger Eyes® is not as large or invasive as the straight species often seen along Pennsylvania roadsides, reaching only 6' to 8' in height. It prefers well-drained soil and full to partial sun.



Rhus typhina Tiger Eyes®



About the Scott Arboretum

The Scott Arboretum is a green oasis uniquely situated on the Swarthmore College campus. Over 300 acres create the College landscape and provide a display of the best ornamental plants recommended for Delaware Valley gardens.

Established in 1929 as a living memorial to Arthur Hoyt Scott, Class of 1895, through a gift from his family, the Arboretum continues to thrive today. There are over 4,000 different kinds of plants grown on the campus, selected for their outstanding ornamental qualities, ease of maintenance, and resistance to disease. Major plant collections include: flowering cherries, crabapples, hollies, lilacs, magnolias, tree peonies, rhododendrons, hydrangeas, conifers, vines, summer flowering shrubs, viburnums, and witchhazels.

Maps and specialized brochures on plants growing on the campus are available at the Arboretum office, which also houses a horticultural reference library. The Arboretum is open from dawn to dusk year-round. Admission is free.

The Arboretum is supported in part by the Associates of the Scott Arboretum, a membership group. Join today and enjoy an array of fun and educational events year-round. For additional information, call 610-328-8025, Monday through Friday, 8:30 to noon and 1:00 to 4:30.

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John W. Nason Garden



The John W. Nason Garden

The John W. Nason Garden was a gift from the Class of 1948, dedicated on the occasion of their 50th reunion. It was named in honor of John W. Nason, Swarthmore College President from 1940 to 1953. It is a garden featuring plant textures providing year-round interest.

Texture in the Garden


A garden of textures is created using the appearance of a plant's foliage and form, rather than the flowers, as the basis for design.



Texture is defined in horticulture as the overall effect of the structure of a plant, which includes the leaves, the form, and even the bark. In this garden, we have divided the level of textures into two categories: bold and fine. Bold textures include large, outstanding foliage and dramatic form, such as with *Opuntia humifusa*. Fine-textured plants have dainty or feather-like foliage or open, loose forms. Examples of plants with a fine texture in this garden include ornamental grasses, pines, and amsonia. The contrast between bold and fine textures is emphasized by the juxtaposition of foliage and form. The architectural elements of plants are also important in this garden; for example, the seed heads of *Allium* sp., *Lilium formosanum*, and *Veronicastrum virginianum*.

Pollarded Trees

Some of the trees in this garden are pollarded; that is, the smaller branches are pruned back to the main trunk or a main branch every year. This method of seemingly harsh pruning is used to stimulate large, new foliage. Keep in mind that not all trees can be treated this way. Pollarded trees in this garden include *Robinia pseudoacacia* 'Frisia', *Catalpa bignonioides* 'Aurea', and *Firmiana simplex*.

 This symbol indicates a plant that has received the Gold Medal Plant Award from the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, which recognizes trees, shrubs, and woody vines of outstanding merit based on disease and pest resistance, ease of growing, and beauty in many seasons.

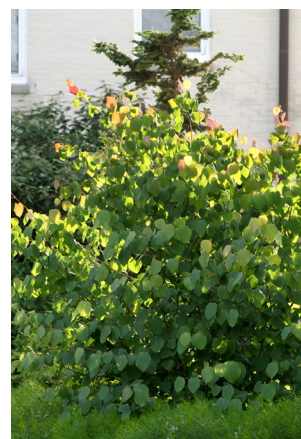
Bold Textured Plants



Catalpa bignonioides 'Aurea'

***Catalpa bignonioides* 'Aurea'** (Southern catalpa) The southern catalpa, native to the southeastern United States, will become 80' tall if allowed to grow. In this garden, the tree is treated as a cutback shrub. Each year's vigorous new growth will reach up to 10' tall. The new leaves, which are bright yellow-green, will grow to 12" long and wide. The tree will not flower when continually cut back in this manner.

Disanthus cercidifolius (disanthus) Disanthus is a small open shrub with slender, spreading branches which will grow to 12'. The heart-shaped leaves remain medium-green throughout the summer. If the shrub is in a sunny location, the leaves will turn to a striking maroon as fall approaches. If in shady conditions, the leaves will drop earlier. Hidden among the leaves, delicate dark purple flowers will appear in November. Each flower is only 1/2" long and has a slightly spicy odor. This shrub needs well-drained, fertile soil.



Disanthus cercidifolius

***Eutrochium maculatum* 'Gateway'** (syn. *Eupatorium maculatum* 'Gateway') (Joe-Pye weed) A clump-forming perennial, Joe-Pye weed will grow as high as 8' tall. The robust stems have whorls of long, linear blue-green leaves. In late summer, pale rose-colored flowers form in stout clusters on long stalks just above the leaves. Joe-pye weed is great when used in the back of the border or near waterways and drainage areas.



Eutrochium maculatum 'Gateway'

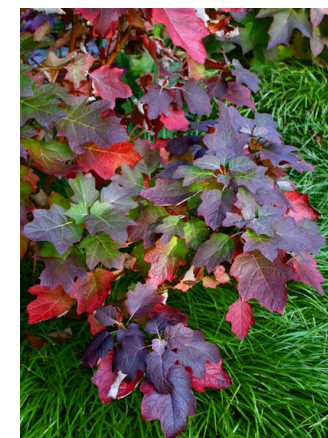
Firmiana simplex (parasol tree) This deciduous tree produces 10" to 15" panicles of lemon yellow flowers in the summer and develops green fruit in the fall. The rich, bold, green leaves create cooling dense shade and turn yellow in the fall. The specimen in the Nason Garden exhibits a lovely green bark.



Firmiana simplex

***Hydrangea quercifolia* 'Alice'**

(oakleaf hydrangea) The oakleaf hydrangea is an upright, stoloniferous shrub. It produces coarse, oak-like leaves up to 8" long, which are deep green and change to bronze-purple in the fall. The flowers first appear in late June on pyramidal clusters 10" long. The prominent white non-fertile florets change to pink and then brown as the season progresses. This hydrangea, which needs moist, well-drained soil, creates a statement, especially when planted in masses.



Hydrangea quercifolia 'Alice'



Opuntia humifusa

Opuntia humifusa (Eastern pricklypear) A showy native cactus, this plant forms clumps up to 3' across. The fleshy oval-shaped pads are covered with reddish-brown barbed bristles. It bears bright yellow flowers, followed by red, edible fruit.

Silphium perfoliatum (cup plant) Cup plant is a coarse, sunflower-like plant that grows 4'-8' tall. It has 3" wide yellow, daisy-like flowers. It grows well in full sun and can tolerate intermittent wet periods. The middle and upper leaf pairs come together at the stem to form a "cup," which collects water and gives rise to its common name.

Fine Textured Plants

Amsonia hubrichtii (thread-leaf bluestar) Thread-leaf bluestar grows in clumps which reach 4' tall. The linear, medium-green leaves add soft texture to any garden area and make a definite statement. As fall progresses, the foliage changes to brilliant yellow. Steel blue flowers are found at the top of the plant in late spring. Do not be impatient when adding the plant to your garden as the first year's growth may be weak. By its second year, amsonia will show its notable upright, dense habit.



Amsonia hubrichtii

***Calamagrostis x acutiflora* 'Stricta'** (feather reed grass) This grass is clump-forming with inflorescences that are strictly upright. It regains this erect posture even after strong winds or heavy rains. It does well in both dry and moist areas and clay, sand, and loam soils. This cultivar will grow 4'-7' tall.