

Circular No. 42

September, 1916

OKLAHOMA
AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA

EXTENSION DIVISION
IN COOPERATION WITH
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
JAS. A. WILSON, DIRECTOR

**ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS ADAPTED TO GENERAL
PLANTING IN OKLAHOMA**

BY CHRISTIAN JENSEN
Superintendent of Grounds and Landscape Designer



Cornus Florida, Flowering Dogwood

On account of the great difference in climatic conditions in Oklahoma it is necessary to consider at least two great climatic zones or sections in order to determine what native and imported species and varieties are best adapted for general planting. As the difference in climate in extreme parts of the State influences the extent and number of native species growing there, so does this climatic difference determine to a large degree what species are best to plant in the two different sections of the State.

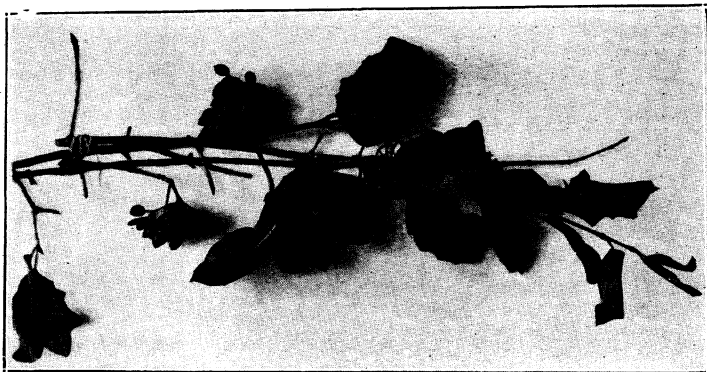
The two great climatic sections of Oklahoma are the eastern section, with a greater rainfall and higher temperature, and the western section, with less rainfall and a lower temperature.

Some shrubs are less exacting than others in their silvicultural requirements and are therefore adapted to more severe climatic conditions. These will do well in all parts of the State. Among them are our native Plum and Sumac, while our most beautiful native shrub, the Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*) will not thrive in the western part of the State, but grows in profusion in the eastern and southeastern sections of the State.

The letter "e" after the name of any shrub in the list indicates that it is recommended for Eastern Oklahoma only, while some of these will do well in protected situations in the western part of the State. Those with "w" after the name are the most suitable shrubs for the western section; and "g" after the name indicates that such species or varieties are adapted to general planting in all parts of the State.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

- Berberis thunbergii*, Thunberg's Barberry, w. g.
- Berberis vulgaris*, Common European Barberry, g.
- Buxus sempervirens*, Boxwood-evergreen, e.
- Caragana arborescence*, Siberian Pea Shrub, w. g.
- Cercis canadensis*, Red Bud, small tree (native), w. g.
- Citrus trifoliata*, Hardy Orange, e.
- Crataegus*, Thorn, small tree, e.
- Colutea arborescens*, Bladder Senna, w. g.
- Cornus alba*, Siberian Red Osier, e.
- Cornus asperifolia*, Rough-Leaved Cornel (native), w. g.
- Cornus florida*, White Flowering Dogwood (native), e.
- Corylea americana*, Hazelnut (native), e.
- Cydonia japonica*, Japanese Quince, w. g.
- Deutzia crenata*, Double Deutzia, e.
- Euonymus atropurpurea*, Burning Bush (native), e.
- Exochorda grandiflora*, Pearl Bush, e.



Viburnum Prunifolium, Black Haw

- Forsythia suspensa*, Golden Bell, e.
Hamamelis virginiana, Witch Hazel, e.
Hibiscus syriacus, Rose of Sharon, w. g.
Hydrangea arborescence, Hills of Snow, e.
Helix opaca, American Holly, small tree, e.
Jasminum nudiflorum, Naked Flowered Jasmine, e.
Lagerstroemia indica, Crape Myrtle, e.
Ligustrum Amurense, Amoor River Privet, w. g.
Ligustrum sinense, Chinese Privet, e.
Ligustrum vulgare, European Privet, e.
Lonicera tartarica, Tartarian Honeysuckle, w. g.
Malus coronaria, American Crab Apple, small tree, w. g.
Malus ioensis, Western Crab Apple, small tree (native), w. g.
Magnolia grandiflora, Southern Magnolia, evergreen, small tree, e.
Mohrodendron carolinum, Silver Bell, e.
Philadelphus coronarius, Mock Orange or Syringa, e.
Prunus angustifolia, Chickasaw Plum (native), w. g.
Prunus pissardi, Purple-Leaved Plum, small tree, e.
Ptelia trifoliata, Hop Tree or Wafer Ash, e.
Rhus Glabra, Smooth Sumac (native), w. g.
Rhus copallina, Dwarf Sumac (native), w. g.
Ribes aureum, Missouri or Flowering Currant (native), w. g.
**Rosa rubiginosa*, Sweet Briar, g.
**Rosa rubrifolia*, Red-Leaved Rose, g.
**Rosa rugosa*, Japanese Rose, g.
Rubus odoratus, Flowering Raspberry, e.
Salix caprea, Pussy Willow, e.

*The number of species and varieties of roses suitable for Oklahoma is so large that it requires a special Rose List, which is now under construction and will be issued later.

Sambucus canadensis, American Elder (native), e.
Sapindus Drummondii, Soapberry (native), small tree, w. g.
Sassafras officinalis, Sassafras (native) e.
Spirea prunifolia, Plum-Leaved Spirea, g.
Spirea vanhouttei, Van Houttes Spirea, g.
Spirea alba, Meadow Sweet, g.
Spirea billardi, Billards Spirea, g.
Stophylca trifolia, American Bladder Nut, w. g.
Symphoricarpus racemosus, Snowberry, e.
Symphoricarpus vulgaris, Coral Berry, Indian Currant (native), w. g.
Syringa persica, Persian Lilac, w. g.
Syringa vulgaris, Common Lilac, w. g.
Tamarix gallica, French Tamarix, e.
Tamarix parviflora, Early- Flowering Tamarix, w. g.
Viburnum plicatum, Japanese Snowball, e.
Weigelia florida, Bush Honeysuckle, e.

VINES

Ampelopsis quinquefolia, Virginia Creeper, g.
Ampelopsis veitchi, Boston Ivy, e.
Celastrus scandens, American Bittersweet (native) g.
Clematis peniculata, Japanese Clematis, g.
Hedera helix, English Ivy, evergreen, e.
Lonicera japonica (*L. halliana*), Japanese Honeysuckle, w. g.
Lonicera sempervirens, Trumpet Honeysuckle, w. g.
Tecoma radicans, American Trumpet Vine (native), w. g.
Vitis cordifolia, Frost Grape (native), w. g.
Wistaria chinensis, Chinese Wistaria, e.



Prunus Angustifolia, Chickasaw Plum