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Collection

Landscaping Oklahoma Homes

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OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE EXTENSION SERVICE

LANDSCAPING OKLAHOMA HOMES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE PLAN	5
Map of Existing Conditions	6
Public, Service, and Private Areas	6
Four Steps in Making a Landscape Plan	7
THE BEGINNING	7
General Clean-up	7
Repairs	8
FENCING	
Purpose, Location, Dimensions	8
DRIVES AND WALKS	8
Construction, Materials, and Dimensions	10
Stepping Stones	10
LAWNS	
Importance of Good Open Lawn	10
Varieties of Grass Recommended	10
WINDBREAKS	11
Effect, Spacing, Varieties	12
SHADE, FRAMING, AND BACKGROUND PLANTING	
Location, Distance from House, Grouping	12
FOUNDATION PLANTING	12
Seven Suggestive Rules	13
BORDER AND SCREEN PLANTINGS	
Value of Enclosing Border Planting	14
Arrangement	15
Hedges as Formal Borders	15
Screens—Use and Varieties	17
OUT-DOOR LIVING ROOM	
Formal and Informal	17
Arrangement of Parts	18
POOLS	
Location and Construction	19
Interesting List of Plants and Animals	19, 20
ROCK GARDENS	20
An Attractive Display of Rock Plants	21
From Nature	21
Finer Alpine Plants	21
PROPAGATION OF SHRUBS	21
Shrubs Easily Grown from Cuttings	22
Method of Making Hardwood Cuttings	22
Shrubs Easily Grown from Seed	23
NATIVE SHRUBS	23

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

TRANSPLANTING SHRUBS AND TREES	23
Fall or Spring Planting	23
Digging, Preparation, Planting, and Care After Planting	24
PRUNING OF SHRUBS AND ROSES	24
Why to Prune	24
When to Prune	25
How to Prune	25
PLANT MATERIAL	26
Description of Some Hardy Shrubs	27, 28
Evergreen Shrubs	29
Perennials	31
PLANTING LIST FOR HOME BEAUTIFICATION IN OKLAHOMA	
Table I—Shrubs	32, 33
Table II—Trees	34
Table III—Evergreen Shrubs and Trees	35
Table IV—Vines	36
Table V—Annual Flowering Plants	37

LANDSCAPING OKLAHOMA HOMES

R. O. MONOSMITH*

Assistant Extension Horticulturist

Beautiful effects may be secured by simple arrangements of lawn, trees, shrubs, and small garden structures. Complicated arrangements are seldom desirable, being difficult, expensive, and hard to maintain. Any person who enjoys pleasant home surroundings, with even a slight interest in plants, can attractively landscape his home.

Someone has said that a wise man sees as much going to a nearby brook as a fool sees going around the world. Many fine object lessons in landscape gardening are available to the person who is observant. Never before has there been such a wealth of printed material to assist one with beautifying his home. Success depends upon careful study and planning of the grounds, striving for simplicity, careful selection of reliable plants, and maintenance of plantings. Simply because a person cannot afford the services of a landscape architect is no excuse for not having an attractive place. Many of the most charming homes have been the result of loving interest by the people who have wanted livable homes rather than merely places to eat and sleep.

THE PLAN

It is generally understood that it takes effort to improve the home grounds, but it is not understood that it must be organized effort if one is to succeed. By organized effort is meant the existence of a plan. Often we let customary usage blind us to necessary changes needed, such as correctly locating walks and drives, moving outhouses away from the house, and correctly placing trees, shrubs, and flower beds. Much can be done to remedy this trouble by making a plan of the entire home grounds. The importance of having a plan cannot be overemphasized, and you will be repaid in satisfaction for every hour spent making one.

There are several advantages in having a plan. First, it enables one to work out a definite program for improving the yard which may be gradually developed over a period of years. Second, a drawing is a miniature of the various portions of the house and grounds as seen from above. This enables one to work out the proportions of the various parts of the yard and

* Shortly after preparing this bulletin, Mr. Monosmith left the Oklahoma Extension Service, going to Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass.

fit them together in one harmonious whole. It also enables one to plan pleasing tree and shrub groups and accurately figure the kind and numbers of each kind needed.

A plan of your home drawn to scale is not difficult to secure. Cross section paper should be used. This may be made on wrapping paper by dividing every inch into eight squares each way. Let each little square represent either one foot or two feet, depending upon the size of the grounds. If the grounds are quite large, the latter scale of two feet to the square or 16 feet to the inch is preferable. Now secure measurements of the important distances on the grounds, such as dimensions of house, barns, and fenced portion of yard, and show existing shrubs, trees, walks, and drives. Using the scale mentioned above, draw the map on the cross section paper as the dimensions are taken. Now you are ready for the planning, and you will find it as interesting and as important as the actual construction and planting on the grounds.

Very important improvements can be made by carefully rearranging the walks, drives, fences, and small structures such as clothes lines, poultry yard, and garage. These changes should be made first, as they form the skeleton of the final plan. Such changes may be very conveniently studied by subdividing the yard into the three conventional areas—public area, service area, and private area.

The *public area* is that part of the yard open to the public view. One should try to make the house attractive as seen from the highway. Strive for an unobstructed view over an open expanse of lawn. If possible, frame the view of the house with trees, create a background by the use of trees, and by all means, provide an appropriate foundation planting for the house.

The *service area* should be to the side or rear of the house, carefully screened by lattice or plantings from the house and public area. The clothesline, smaller outbuildings, fuel, cave, etc., should be located here.

The *private area* is the most important area to be considered. Another and perhaps better name for this is the outdoor living room. This area offers more possibilities for variation of treatment than any of the other areas. It is here that the flower garden, perennial borders, pools, rock gardens, and garden furniture should be located. There are two general methods of treatment in developing this area—formal and informal. The following drawings show how the plan should be studied, showing areas and informal treatment of outdoor living rooms:

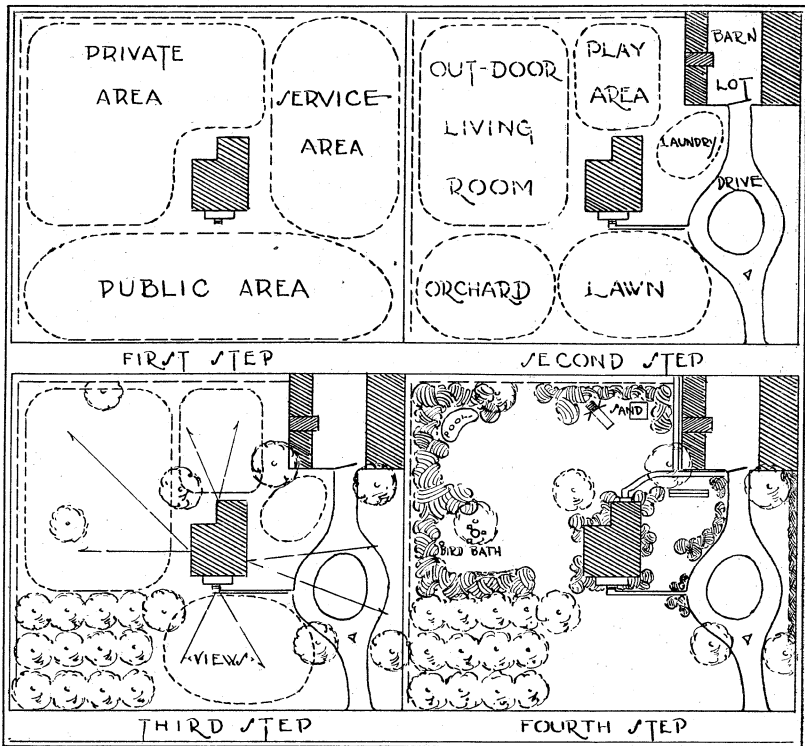


Fig. 1.—The four steps to be taken in making the landscape plan.

THE BEGINNING

Landscaping is essentially an orderly development. Neatness and orderliness are absolutely necessary for success. Before one can think of carrying out a yard improvement plan, he must clean the premises. The rubbish must be disposed of, the farm implements taken off the lawn and chicken coops removed to a properly located chicken yard. Flower beds that are promiscuously located in the centers of the lawn areas should be moved. Rocks that have been used to border such beds may be used in constructing a correctly located rock garden. Shrub groups located in the middle of the yard should be moved. These shrubs can always be used advantageously in the border planting.

Repairs to the house, outbuildings, and fence add greatly to the general appearance of the home. Consider such things as a coat of paint, repairs to the porch and steps, screen re-

pairs, and underpinning of the porch or house. If the house has never been underpinned, this should be done before any planting is done. Lattice panels may be used under the porch, but weather boarding, ship-lap, or native stone should be used under the house proper. Provide a covered entrance to the house if there is none. Also provide some type of porch or platform at each entrance to the house. In no case should a person step directly from the house to the ground. There are many attractive applied ornaments that one can inexpensively construct that add to the beauty of the home, such as window boxes and lattice work on the porch.

The fence is often the object in greatest disrepair. The gate should be evenly hung, the fence posts straightened, or missing boards replaced. Cut the weeds out of the fence row.

FENCING

The fence is an essential part of beautifying the farm home grounds. It serves several purposes such as protecting the plantings from stock and setting the boundary of the area to be landscaped. Fences should be constructed substantially and attractively, and located properly in relation to the house, driveway and highway.

Considerable thought should be given to the location of the fence. The size of the area included often means success or failure in the project. Too small an area, such as 30 or 40 feet left in front of the house and 10 or 20 feet left on the sides, cannot be successfully treated. On the other hand, if as much as an acre is included in the lawn area, it is highly probable that it will not be taken care of.

The following dimensions will enclose approximately one-half acre and they are recommended for the average farm yard:

Front Yard—Highway to front of house—50 to 75 feet.

Back Yard—Barn lot to rear of house—50 to 75 feet.

Service Side Yard—Driveway to side of house—25 to 40 feet.

Private Side Yard—Fence to other side of house—40 to 60 feet.

DRIVES AND WALKS

Walks and drives 20 to 40 feet long should be straight. Longer ones may be curved if the curving makes for greater convenience. If curved, the line of the curve should be gentle rather than sharp.

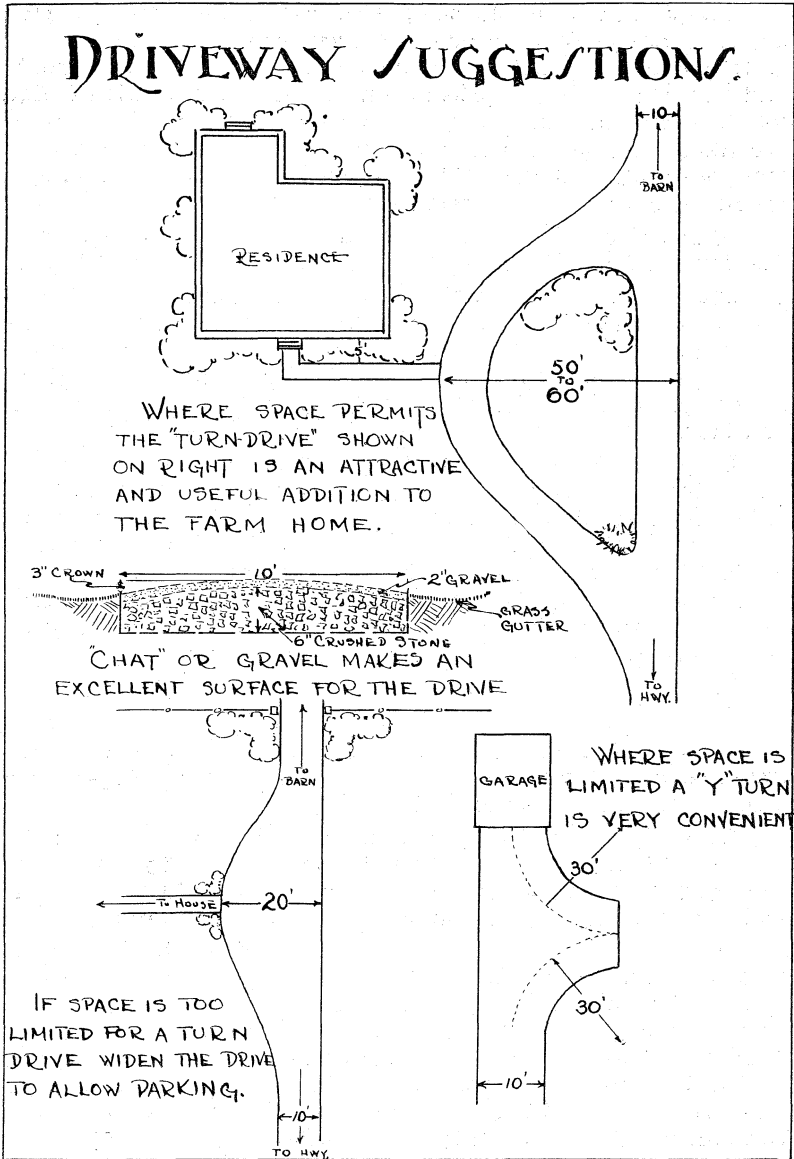


Fig. 2.—The farm drive.

The driveway should be covered with some type of surfacing material such as cinders, gravel, crushed stone, or concrete. When the distance from the main road is only slight, and there is to be no passing on the drive, a width of eight feet is sufficient; however, nine or ten feet is better. If cars are likely to pass on the drive, it should be not less than 14 feet, preferably 16 feet. The edges of the drive should be maintained as a sharp, well defined line.

Walks about the house should be at least five feet from the foundation to allow for appropriate foundation planting.

Individuals, when walking abreast, require two feet of walk space each. If the walk is usually used by persons walking alone, three feet is sufficient width; if often used by couples, a walk four feet wide should be provided. The latter is always preferable. Service walks may be made two feet wide, or wider.

Stepping stone walks are inconspicuous, effective, and inexpensive. In locations where natural stones are not available, concrete stepping stones can be made at a cost of approximately five to six cents each. The stones should be made 16 inches square and two inches thick—no reinforcing is necessary. They should be placed 27 or 28 inches—center to center—apart. The best mixture of material to use is one part cement, two parts sand, and two parts gravel.

LAWNS

Relatively large areas of open lawn are invaluable. It is imperative that we keep the centers of our lawns open—free from plantings, walks, or drives.

The battle for beauty is half won when a good lawn has been established. Special care should be taken to prepare the soil prior to planting the grass. The soil should be as friable and fertile as a good garden soil, to a depth of 10 inches.

Bermuda is the best grass to use in the majority of cases. The "sprigging" process is the cheapest and most effective means of establishing this grass. This may be done from early spring to late summer. Sprigging is done by laying off rows four inches deep and two to three inches apart. Place roots in the bottom of this furrow and cover. The ground should then be leveled, rolled, and watered heavily. A fairly good sod can be established this way in a few weeks, if water is applied regularly.

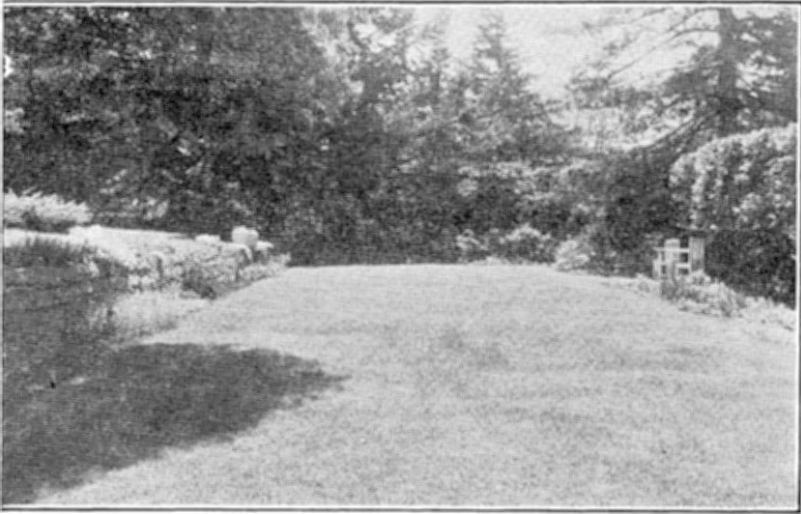


Fig. 3.—The beauties of a smooth open lawn. Notice the value of enclosure and shadows on the lawn.

White Clover makes a most effective “year-round” lawn in shady places. However, it must be watered often. Sow at the rate of one pound to 1,000 square feet every three years.

Kentucky Blue Grass will grow in the shade in eastern Oklahoma, but it must have abundant water and plenty of well rotted manure. It must even be watered every two weeks in the winter, when rains fail to supply moisture that often.

Italian Rye Grass, sown at the rate of one pound to 200 square feet during October, makes a nice winter lawn. It may be sown on Bermuda sod and will not hurt Bermuda.

Buffalo Grass is a wiry little grass that will survive where nothing else will.

Fertilizer, a top dressing of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia, is applied in the spring at the rate of one and one-fourth pounds per 275 square feet. Bone meal applied at the rate of three and one-fourth pounds per 275 square feet is a splendid top dressing.

WINDBREAKS

Windbreaks affect the movement of the wind for a distance of approximately five times the height of the windbreak in the direction from which the wind came, and for a distance

of from 15 to 20 times the height of the windbreak on the leeward side. Belts of trees two rows or more wide along the north and west borders of the developed area, sides of buildings, feeding lots, and orchards, or along south sides of fields, will prove of great value.

The evergreen species should be planted in rows six to eight feet apart, four to six feet apart in the row. The best evergreen species for Oklahoma are Redcedar, Shortleaf Pine, Austrian Pine, Scotch Pine, and Western Yellow Pine.

The rows of deciduous species should be planted 10 to 20 feet apart and the trees six to ten feet apart in the row. The most highly recommended species to use are Chinese Elm, Bois d'arc, Russian Mulberry, and *Catalpa speciosa*.*

These windbreak plantings *must* be cultivated if one expects to succeed. A dust mulch should be kept on the surface by frequent, shallow cultivation.

SHADE, FRAMING, AND BACKGROUND PLANTING

Shade tree planting is absolutely essential in Oklahoma. It can very easily be overdone, as too much shade makes the growth of grass, flowers, and shrubs impossible. Trees to the southeast, south, southwest, and west of the house are highly desirable. The facing of the house determines the exact location of the trees.

Trees should not be planted closer than 30 feet to the house. In most cases trees for framing purposes should be set five to ten feet to the front of the front line of the house and 20 to 25 feet beyond the end of the house. Excepting windbreaks, do not plant trees in rows. Where several trees are to be planted, plant them in groups.

A shade tree southwest of the outdoor living room is a desirable feature that should be planned for.

FOUNDATION PLANTING

The planting around the base of the home is the foundation planting. It serves to tie the house to the ground, and softens the sharp angles formed by vertical and horizontal lines of the building.

Houses vary a great deal as to height of foundation, entrances, windows, etc. Consequently, no set planting can be recommended. However, the following points and diagrams should be carefully studied:

* Nomenclature in this circular follows Standardized Plant Names, American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature; Salem, Mass., 1924.

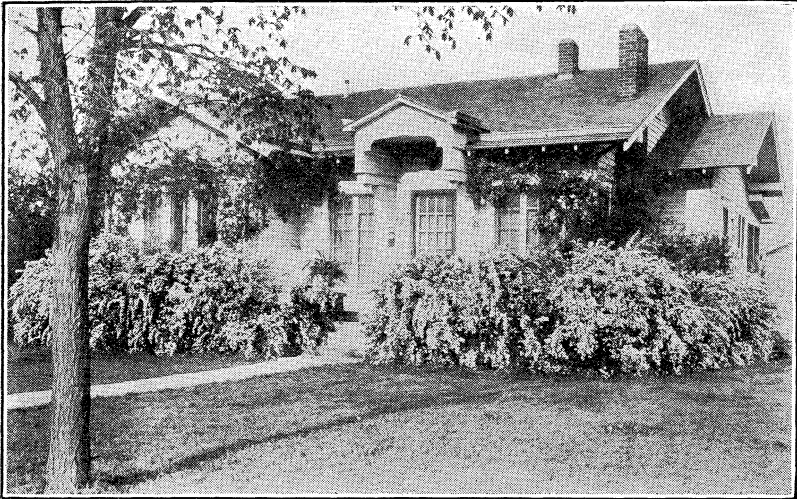


Fig. 4.—An excellent foundation planting of *Spiraea vanhouttei* in central Oklahoma.

1. Do not plant closer than three feet from the house. Allow plant sufficient room to develop.
2. Use plants that branch near the ground, that will not eventually grow into trees.
3. Do not plant continuously around the building. Allow the lawn to grow up to the foundation in a few places. Beds in the foundation planting should contain from 5 to 15 plants.

Only a comparatively few varieties (8 to 15) of shrubs are necessary to produce a good effect. Usually far too many varieties are used.

4. The outline of the beds should be sinuous, extending out at the corners and receding to the face of the building. Smooth curves may be obtained in laying out such beds by using a hose or heavy rope. The beds should be spaded, and a sharp line cut in the turf at the outside edge of the beds.
5. Foundation plantings should not exceed 10 feet in width. Beds over 10 feet in width seem to lose scale and make the house appear inaccessible.
6. The only justifiable use for coniferous evergreens in foundation planting is to frame or accent the doorway or corners of the house. The more formal the entrance,

the greater the justification for using conifers. If the house is constructed on very formal lines, conifers may be planted at the corners of the structure.

7. Avoid planting the plants in rows—stagger them.

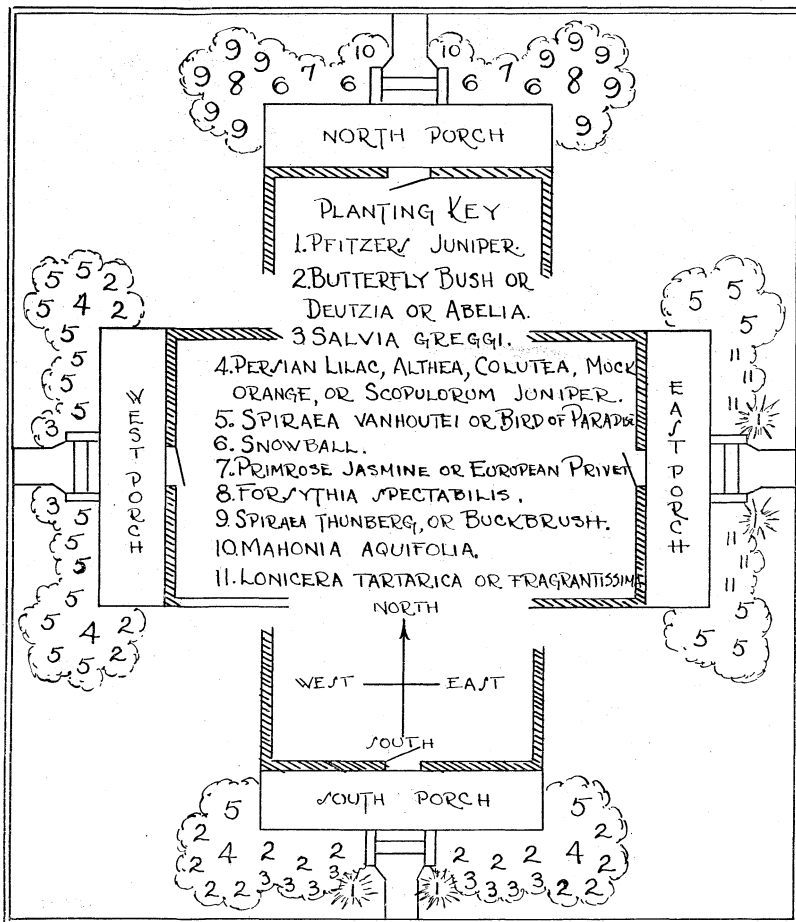


Fig. 5.—Planting plans for house fronts facing four directions.

BORDER AND SCREEN PLANTINGS

The value of enclosure cannot be overemphasized. The border planting makes the various parts of the yard develop—

ment a united whole. In other words, it ties the different parts of the yard together.

The border planting may be a combination of small trees and shrubs or all shrubs. It has several very important purposes. The border planting marks the limits of the home grounds, forms a pleasing lower skyline and ground line, screens unsightly objects, divides the front lawn from the rear lawn, giving privacy for the outdoor living room, and forms a background and setting for flower borders, pools, rock gardens, garden furniture, etc.

Small trees and shrubs should be planted in irregular groups in the informal border planting. With the exception of the back row of taller plants, do not plant in rows. The lawn edge of the planting should be pleasingly curved, forming bays and points in the outline of the lawn. There should be a sharp, well defined line between the lawn and the cultivated area.

In arranging the plants it is well to study the skyline that will ultimately be formed, as well as the ground plan. The taller shrubs and small trees should be grouped in the corners and at points in the borders that will frame attractive views from the house. Around and between these taller shrub groups will be planted the lower growing shrubs that branch close to the ground. Beds of annuals and perennials may be planted directly in front of these low shrubs.

Thus far only the informal border has been discussed—nothing has been said of the formal border. By formal border is meant a clipped hedge. This is a very neat, attractive form of border that has the advantages of being inexpensive and taking up but little lawn space. There is considerable labor involved, however, in keeping the hedge clipped. A formal border should be used where the landscape development of the grounds is to be formal. The privets, *Ligustrum ibota*, *Ligustrum amurense*, and *Ligustrum vulgare* are very satisfactory. During the past ten years considerable work has been done studying the effects of close trimming on other plants. It has been found that Redcedar, Japanese quince, *Euonymus*, *Tamarix*, and *Arborvitae*, make very effective hedges.

A very pleasing tall formal hedge may be had by planting Lombardy Poplars in a row four or five feet apart. Do not prune and a very effective hedge screen will result.

There are many structures necessary on the farm that are detrimental to the general appearance of the home grounds. These should be effectively screened by the use of

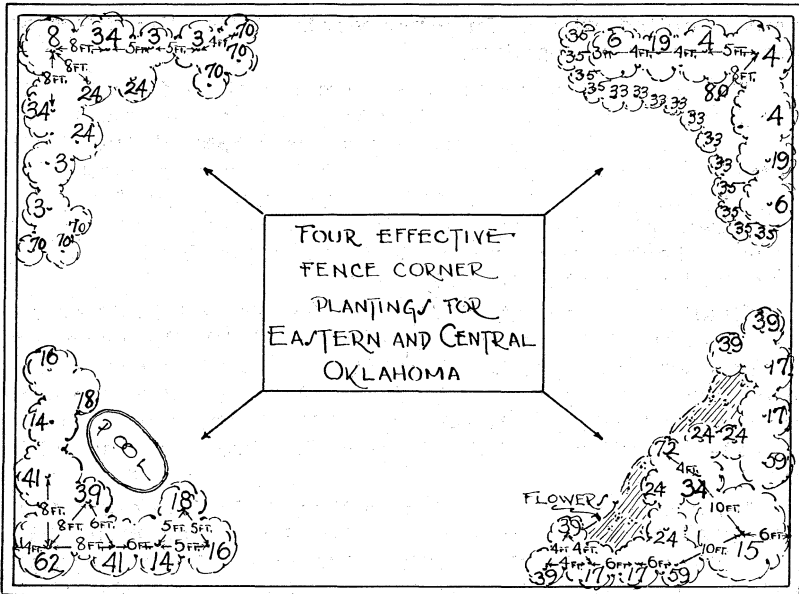


Fig. 6.—For key list of plants referred to see plant tables on page 32.

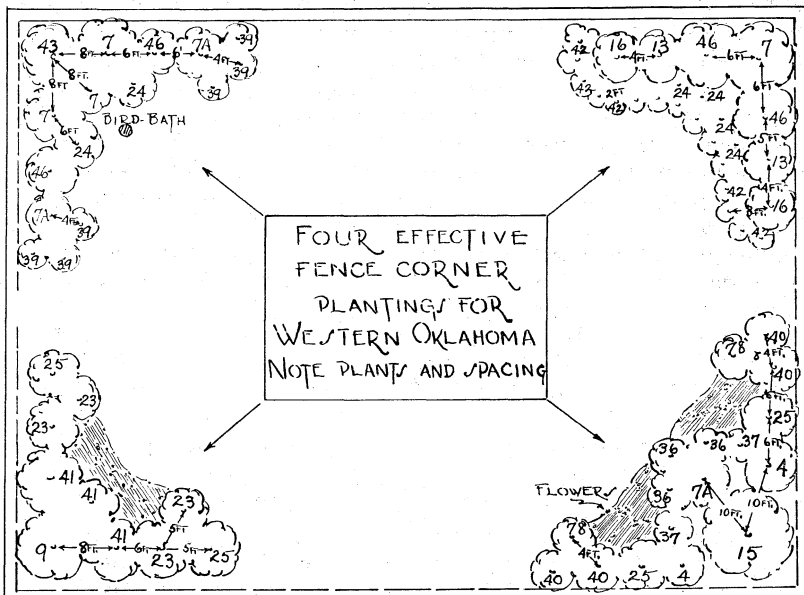


Fig. 7.—For key list of plants referred to see plant tables on page 32.

dense trees, small trees, large shrubs, and vines planted close to the structure to be hidden. Some of the things that should be screened are barnyard fences, chicken houses, plowed ground, outhouses, garage, tool sheds, and barns.

Trees that lend themselves to screening purposes are Red-cedar, Scotch Pine, Arborvitae, Parviflora Elm, Lombardy Poplar, and Soapberry. Shrubs for screening are Tamarix, Flowering Willow, Vitex, Amur River Privet, Lilacs, and Cherry Laurel. Vines for screening are Wisteria, Heart-leaved Ivy, Boston Ivy, and Kudzu vine.

OUT-DOOR LIVING ROOM

Every home in Oklahoma that has a yard, large or small, that may be made private or semi-private should have an outdoor living room. A place to give vent to our gardening urges, a place to invite our friends to lunch and visit, and above all, a place to spend the spring, summer, and fall evenings that is more comfortable and more restful than the indoor living room can be during these seasons.

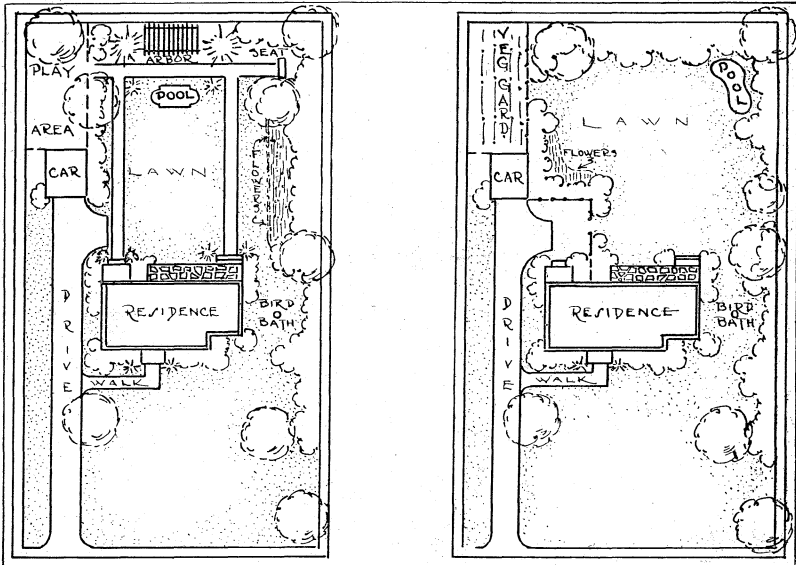


Fig. 8.—The informal development on the right, above, is the one most adapted to average conditions. It is the easiest to construct, consequently less expensive; and the easiest to maintain. The above diagrams will not, of course, fit your grounds in detail. They are intended to give a general idea of arranging the different parts of the outdoor living room along two very different lines—straight lines in the formal; and irregular, curved lines in the informal, which is sometimes called naturalistic.

Considerable has been said about the general arrangement of the "private area" with relation to the rest of the yard. This is a fitting place to discuss the arrangement of the various parts of the outdoor living room.

There are many different things one may select to put in outdoor living rooms, such as pools, rock gardens, flower borders, rose gardens, perennial gardens, pergolas, arbors, paved terraces, outdoor furniture, bird baths, sun dials, gazing globes, and outdoor fireplaces. One should select those developments that interest him most and fit them into the plan. Do not try to include all of the above-mentioned developments in one yard.

The outline of the informal border should be slightly irregular with an occasional point. These points tend to make the grounds more interesting by secluding parts of the lawn from view. One's curiosity is aroused by the hidden portion and entering this bay creates a pleasing sensation of surprise. Such a bay is an ideal location for some small development

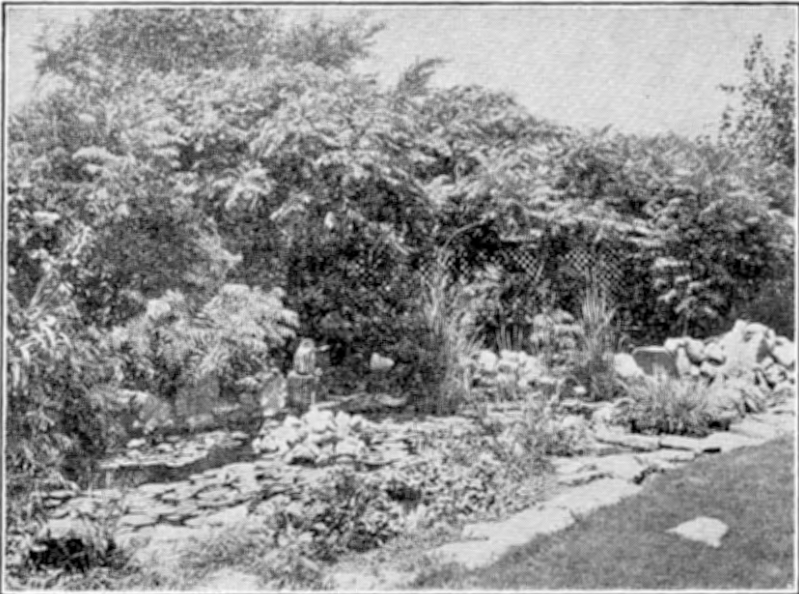


Fig. 9.—The background for this lily pool is of elder, sumac, buckbrush and other native shrubs in a corner of the yard at the farm of W. M. Longmire, Pauls Valley. The landscaping was done by the assistant Extension horticulturist.

(such as a pool) because it furnishes a setting, background, and framing for the same.

POOLS

Water gardening has been growing in popularity during recent years. During the drouth of 1934 the pool was often the only fresh green spot in the garden. Pools are easily maintained and the popular sentiment is that they give more pleasure for the amount of labor involved than any other one phase of gardening.

Informal plans require that the pool be closely tied to the border planting—not isolated in the open lawn areas. Formal plans allow the pool (rectangular) to be placed in the center of the lawn.

In water gardening it is necessary to have the pool two feet deep, and to have the coping or edge of the pool flat or nearly level with the ground.

Water plants and animals offer an interesting variety to select from. Following is a suggested list:

1. *Waterlilies*—In small pools plant one for every nine square feet of pool surface and one for every 16 to 25 square feet in large pools. Some of the hardy lilies to use are: Yellow—*Marliacea chromatella*, *Aurora*, and *Solfatare*; Red—*Attraction*, *Conqueror*, and *Gloriosa*; Pink—*Tuberosa rosea*, *Marliacea rosea*, *Neptune*, and *Marliacea carnea*; White—*Odorata*, *Gladstone*, *Tuberosa marina*, and *Tuberosa richardsoni*.
2. *Egyptian Lotus*—Use one in place of two Lilies, if preferable.
3. *Floating Water Plants*—Duckweed, Waterlettuce, and Waterhyacinths are at home in any pool.
4. *Shallow Water and Bog Plants*—Planted around the edges and at the back of the pool these plants add greatly to the attractiveness of the pool. The most popular that should be grown in six inches of water are: Cattail, Floatingheart, Parrotfeather, Pickerelrush, and Waterpoppy. Those which do best in two inches of water are: Arrowhead, Hardy Calla, Yellow-flag and Blue-flag, Papyrus, Umbrella Palm, Watercress, and Waterrice. Plants that like wet feet but do not like to swim or wade are: Butterfly Lily, Calla Lilies, Green Taro, and Marshmarigold.

5. *Oxygenating Plants*—These help balance the supply of oxygen in the water. The good ones are: Anacharis, Waterpoppy, Cabomba, Sagittaria, Vallisneria, and Ludwigia.
6. *Rock Plants*—These are attractive where rocks are used around the edge. See list of rock plants under Rock Gardens.
7. *Flowers (Iris, etc.) and Grasses*—These make very attractive backgrounds for pools.
8. *Ornamental Fish*—Be sure to include these in the list of pool accessories. They are beautiful and exterminate mosquitoes.
9. *Scavengers*—These are the housekeepers of the pool and relieve you of this responsibility. Snails devour algae and green scum; tadpoles eat decayed matter; clams and mussels act as continuous filters to keep the water clear.

ROCK GARDENS

A rock garden, to be attractive, must be a setting for the display of rock plants—not the display of exotic rocks. Many will disagree with this statement, especially rock fanciers who

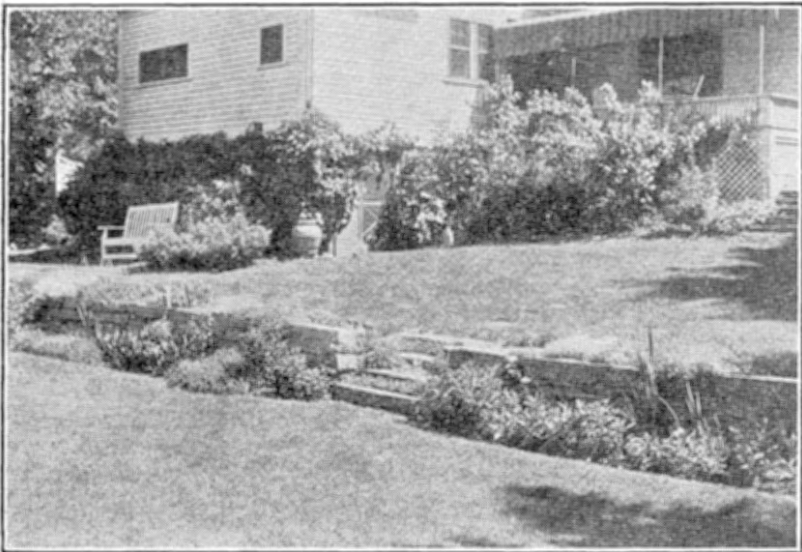


Fig. 10.—A rock garden of quality.

have collected fancy rocks from many states, but it is nevertheless true. Piles of variously colored rocks, paths and pool bordered by up-ended rocks, present a disorderly appearance that will spoil the desired effect.

In building a rock garden spend some time and thought finding the proper location, preferably on a slope. A low rock wall makes an excellent form of rock garden with plants planted at the base and on top of the wall. (See Fig. 10.) If only level ground is available, locate or plan a good background and build the rock garden below. Never place the rock garden in the front lawn or the center of any lawn.

Large rocks should be used to produce stability, and flat rocks prove more satisfactory than jagged, irregular ones. Try to imitate nature as closely as possible. As a suggestion, try constructing a replica of some fault in the rock strata of the earth which you have seen somewhere, or reconstruct (in miniature) some small water washed rock basin which you have been in a nearby stream or rivulet. It is worth the effort.

In planting the rock garden the common mistake is to let a few vigorous plants such as *Portulaca*, *Verbena*, *Wild Ivy*, and the like, completely cover the entire garden. This spoils the effect desired and often the finer alpine plants such as the following are choked out:

<i>Arabis alpina</i>	<i>Iris pumila</i>
<i>Alyssum saxatile</i>	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i> or
Platycodon or Bellflower	Candytuft
Bulbs such as <i>Narcissi</i> ,	Gentians
Grape-hyacinths, etc.	<i>Nepeta mussini</i>
Cactus	<i>Phlox subulata</i>
Columbine	Pansy
<i>Dianthus</i> or hardy Pinks	<i>Pentstemon</i>
Blue Fescue	<i>Sedum stolonifera</i>
<i>Gypsophila elegans</i> or	<i>Sedum acre</i>
Babysbreath	<i>Veronica rupestris</i>
Blue Flax	

The above list is a small but select list of those plants adapted to Oklahoma rock gardens.

PROPAGATION OF SHRUBS

One of the big problems confronting one who wishes to landscape his home is securing a sufficient number of plants. When possible, it is desirable to purchase a few large plants that will give an effect immediately. This is especially true in foundation planting. However, there is an exceedingly interesting way one can secure many plants, and that is by growing them from cuttings and seeds. Many of the most desirable

flowering shrubs can be started from cuttings. The coniferous (conebearing) shrubs such as Pfitzer Juniper are more difficult to propagate and require special equipment; therefore it is suggested that the amateur buy these from the nurseryman. Following are the names of shrubs adapted to Oklahoma that may be easily propagated at home:

A. Shrubs easily grown from hardwood cuttings:

Althaea or Rose-of-Sharon	Lonicera tatarica and varieties (Bush Honey-suckle)
Buddleia or Butterflybush	Philadelphus or Mock-orange
Colutea	Privet (all varieties)
Crapemyrtle	Spiraea (all varieties)
Deutzia sp.	Tamarix
Forsythia or Goldenbell	Weigela
Golden Elder	
Jasminum nudiflorum	

B. Shrubs more difficult to grow from hardwood cuttings:

Abelia	Flowering Willow
Chaste-tree or Vitex agnus-castus	Pearlbush
Flowering Almond	Snowball

Propagation by hardwood cuttings requires little equipment. The procedure is as follows: Make the cuttings after the leaves have fallen from the plant and the wood is thoroughly mature. In Oklahoma, November and December are the desirable months, but cuttings may be made up until growth begins in the spring. Select stems about the size of a lead pencil from shoots that are only moderately vigorous. The vigorous shoots are undesirable because they are soft and sappy and the joints are far apart. Remember that the wood that grew in the sun near the outer edge of the plant is more desirable than the wood that grew in the shaded center of the shrub.

Make the cuttings from 8 to 12 inches in length depending upon the distance between joints (nodes or buds) with at least three joints in each cutting, making a slanting cut with a sharp knife just below a joint at the lower end of the cutting, and making a square cut one inch above the top joint. Keep all of the tops together and tie in bundles of 25 or 50. Bury these bundles as soon as possible in a vertical position with the large end up in a trench six or eight inches deep dug in a well drained garden soil. Cover and gently pack the soil. Caution should be taken to avoid placing the cuttings in a low spot where water stands. If the soil is dry at the time of burying, it should be watered thoroughly.

Allow the cuttings to remain buried until about the first of April. Then dig carefully, separate bundles, and set cuttings individually eight inches apart at an angle in a row dug in well pulverized garden soil. Setting at an angle allows for better packing of dirt around each cutting. Keep well cultivated and watered during first season. The shrubs mentioned above should make a growth of from one to four feet the first year. They should be ready to use in the landscape plan the following winter.

Shrubs easily grown from seed collected when mature in fall and sown immediately:

Althaea	Euonymus or Burning-
Barberry	bush
Bird-of-paradise	Flowering Willow
Chaste-tree or Vitex	Privet
Colutea	

NATIVE SHRUBS

There are many native shrubs available in Oklahoma which we can use in our ornamental plantings. Buckbrush, for example, known and respected in eastern United States as *Symphoricarpos vulgaris* or Coralberry, is a valuable ornament. This plant may be successfully used in our foundation plantings, and to face our border plantings. The native Cedar may be trimmed into columnar or pyramidal shapes and serve the same purpose as many Junipers, being placed on either side of the entrances for accent.

Sumac, Tamarix, Elderberry, Deciduous Holly, Juneberry, native Currant, Redbud, Dogwood, Indigobush, Skunkbrush, Hawthorn, and Wildrose, are only a few of the very fine native shrubs that we have available for use in our border plantings or corners of our foundation plantings. Careful selection of low bushy stocky plants and careful transplanting and pruning opens a wonderful field for beautifying the home with many native shrubs.

TRANSPLANTING SHRUBS AND TREES

In eastern and central Oklahoma transplanting may be done any time while the plant is dormant and the ground is not frozen, usually November, December, February, and March. There are several advantages to fall planting, namely; the plants are established and ready to grow when spring arrives, the soil is easily worked, a long season of planting is afforded, and the soil is moist but not soggy. There are a few plants that take exception to this fall planting rule and should be planted *only* in the spring. They are: Butterflybush, Snowball, Tamarix, Sumac, Hawthorn, Althaea, and Colutea.

In western Oklahoma the months of February, March, and early April represent the most desirable time to transplant shrubs and trees.

Digging. Most plants that drop their leaves in winter may be moved with no dirt on their roots. All evergreen shrubs should have a ball of earth left on their roots. Care should be taken to secure all roots possible and to prevent exposed roots from drying out. Drying is especially fatal to the roots of evergreen plants.

Preparation for Planting. Prune the roots by removing all bruised and broken ones. Prune the tops, removing about one-third of the wood. This pruning is very important because the greatly reduced root system cannot support the top as it was before digging. If possible, have the soil well pulverized a month or so before planting is to be done, putting the necessary manure in the soil at this time.

Planting. Prepare a hole large enough to accommodate all of the roots. Spread the roots out in the hole so they are evenly distributed. Plants should be set one inch lower than they were growing before transplanted. Cover the roots with fine, moist, top soil, packing it firmly as it is placed in the hole. Do not mound the dirt up around the trunk. Leave the surface soil loose.

Care after Planting. If soil is dry when planting is done, water thoroughly. Never sprinkle lightly. This causes the plants to become shallow rooted; that is, the roots come to the surface for moisture and are more susceptible to drouth injury. Stake the tree at the time of setting. During dry weather a strawy manure mulch is very helpful.

PRUNING OF SHRUBS AND ROSES

Permanent beauty in a shrub planting depends upon proper pruning. If one does not properly prune his shrubs he will find it necessary to replant every few years or tolerate an unsightly planting. Pruning, when incorrectly done, may result in nearly as unsightly a condition as if no pruning had been done.

Pruning is a dwarfing process to improve a plant or planting and is done for the following specific reasons:

1. To remove dead, diseased or injured branches.
2. To control the form of the plant—keep natural, train to a single stem, to make formal.
3. To renew old plants.

4. To influence flowering and fruiting.
5. To maintain a balance between stems and roots in transplanting.

When to Prune

The time to prune depends upon the character of the plant to be pruned.

1. *Plants that bloom late in the season* on wood of the current year's growth should be pruned during the dormant season, preferably in late winter or early spring. Examples are Hydrangea, Anthony Waterer Spirea, Amorphia, Callicarpa, Clematis, Scotch Broom, Rose-of-Sharon, Hypericum, Lespedeza bicolor, Bush Roses, Elderberry, Coralberry, Vitex.
2. *Plants that bloom early in the season* on wood formed the previous year may be pruned in two ways. The results are different, so one must decide which effect he wishes.
 - (a) The customary recommendation is to prune directly after flowering. By so doing one gets a maximum amount of blossoms the year the pruning is done. No blooming wood is removed until after the blossoms have faded.
 - (b) Observations have shown that pruning early flowering shrubs before flowering will give fewer but larger flowers the season the pruning is done and more flowers on a better shaped plant the following season, than if pruning was delayed until after flowering.

Examples—Redbud, Dogwood, Cydonia, Deutzia, Weigela, Elaeagnus, Pearlbush, Forsythia, Kerria, Ligustrum, Honey-suckles, Philadelphus, Robinia hispida, Rambler Roses, Spiraea vanhouttei, Spiraea prunifolia, Lilacs, Viburnums, and Wisteria.

How to Prune

1. Remove all dead, diseased or injured wood, cutting such branches either back to the ground or back to lateral branches. Do not leave stubs of branches.
2. The practice of *thinning* is by far the best method to use in all cases, with the exception of hedges. By thinning we mean the removal of entire branches—either to the main laterals or to the ground. With the majority of shrubs one-third of the old branches should be cut out each year. This method of pruning opens the crown of the plant, initiates basal growth, and retains the natural appearance of the plant. Where the plant is

very ragged and old, complete rejuvenation may be practiced. That is, cut all branches level with the ground which will stimulate new growth, making a new plant.

3. Heading should be practiced only with hedges. By heading is meant the practice of tipping the ends of the branches—cutting them all off on a level plane, or a curved surface. This causes a stimulated growth high in the plant which is undesirable, except in the case of hedges.

Pruning Evergreens: The density, form, and height may be affected by pinching the buds at the tips of the branches. This may be done any time of the year, but is best accomplished in March.

Pruning Roses: The amount of pruning given Hybrid Tea and Hybrid Perpetual Roses, depends upon the quality and number of flowers desired. They should be pruned in the spring after danger of killing frost is past. Every cut made should be at least one-half inch above a bud. There are three general types of pruning for Bush Roses.

(a) Light pruning is effected by the removal of all but four to seven stems, these being *pruned back half way* cutting the stem not more than one-half inch above a bud. This type of pruning will result in many flowers of comparatively small size.

(b) Medium pruning is given by the removal of all but three to five stems, leaving only five to ten buds on each stem. This method of pruning will give a considerable number of medium sized blossoms.

(c) Severe pruning is given by the removal of all but three to five stems leaving only two to three buds per stem. This will produce a few very large flowers.

Climbing and Rambling Roses should have one-third of the wood cut out each year immediately after flowering.

PLANT MATERIAL

Several tables will be found in this publication giving the names and characteristics of the most hardy shrubs, trees, vines, annuals, and perennials for Oklahoma conditions. There are several kinds of plants worthy of special mention. A brief description of each follows:

Hardy Shrubs

Althea, frequently called Rose-of-Sharon, is an upright shrub of medium height that can be depended upon to produce attractive white, pink, or red flowers from late spring until frost in the fall. The double flowered forms are excellent.

"*Bird-of-paradise*" is so named because of the strikingly colored yellow and orange flowers which resemble the bright hues found in the feathers of the Birds of Paradise. The plant is extremely heat and drouth resistant, and is excellent for foundation plantings on west side of house, but is not reliably winter hardy. It is readily grown from seed, but somewhat difficult to transplant, and freezes to the ground during cold winters.

Butterflybush or *Buddleia* is so called because its flowers attract many butterflies. It is a rapid growing shrub that produces many spikes of lavender, sweet-scented blooms all summer. This plant is fine for the shrub border, foundation, and cutting garden. It requires some watering in dry seasons and frequently freezes to the ground during cold winters.

Colutea has the common name of Bladder-senna which is not in keeping with the attractiveness of the plant. It is an extremely hardy, drouth resistant, rapid growing shrub that produces many yellow pea-like blossoms in May. This shrub is not generally known, but deserves more recognition.

The Dogwoods are so different in nature that they are often confused. *Cornus florida*, the large white Flowering Dogwood, is successful in ornamental plantings only in the mountains in the eastern and southern parts of the state. However, *Cornus asperifolia*, the Rough-leaved Dogwood, thrives in all parts of the state, making a dense upright growth especially useful for its foliage effect.

The Elders are tall growing shrubs useful for background and screen plantings. The American Elder, *Sambucus canadensis*, produces large sprays of white blossoms in early summer. An improved form of the American Elder is the Cutleaf Elder, *Sambucus canadensis acutiloba*. This plant has rich, dark, delicate foliage that makes it invaluable for ornamental plantings.

Flowering Willow is a blooming shrub of considerable merit for central and western Oklahoma. The lavender blossoms are produced all summer on a plant that varies from ten to twenty feet in height.

The Forsythias or Goldenbells produce many yellow blossoms early in the spring before the leaves appear. Late cold waves often freeze the blossoms in Oklahoma, but the variety that can usually be depended upon to produce the desired floral effect is *Forsythia intermedia spectabilis* or Showy Border Forsythia.

The Honeysuckles are a reliable group of shrubs, the best being the Tartarian Honeysuckle, *Lonicera tatarica* and varieties. These shrubs are valuable in border and screen planting. The Winter Honeysuckle, *Lonicera fragrantissima*, is an early blooming fragrant shrub that is particularly useful in the foundation planting. It is not as hardy as the Tartarian.

Lilacs are among Oklahoma's most reliable shrubs. The common lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*, is not as useful for ornamental plantings as the Persian Lilac, *Syringa persica*. The common Lilac suckers frequently spread 10 to 12 feet whereas the Persian Lilac does not. The blossoms are often frozen on both kinds.

The Mockoranges that are best adapted to Oklahoma's conditions are *Philadelphus coronarius*, the Sweet Mockorange, *Philadelphus grandiflorus*, the Scentless Mockorange, and *Philadelphus virginal*, or Virginal Mockorange. The latter is a species of somewhat recent origin and produces many scented blossoms of large size.

The Privets are useful both as trimmed hedges and informal borders. The two hardy ones for Oklahoma are *Ligustrum amurense* or Amur River Privet and *Ligustrum vulgare* or European Privet.

Russian-olive is a low growing tree with light silvery leaves. One of these trees planted among a group of trees or shrubs gives a very pleasing contrast and blending of shades. The branches, which are close to the ground, are drooping and graceful. It is quite drouth resistant.

Spiraea vanhouttei, commonly known as Bridalwreath, is the hardiest of all the Spiraeas, and its graceful branching, masses of white blossoms, and attractive foliage, make it one of the most valuable ornamental shrubs for this state. *Spiraea thunbergi* is a low growing form valuable for its feathery foliage effect, but its blossoms are frequently frozen in the spring. Anthony Waterer Spirea is a low growing pink species that blossoms all summer. It requires watering in dry seasons. Other reliable kinds are *Spiraea reevesiana* and *Spiraea trichocarpa*.

Tamarix hispida is a much more attractive plant than the common Tamarix. It has a bluish cast, is fine and graceful, and blossoms during the summer. It is useful in hedges, borders, and screens.

Vitex agnus-castus or Lavenderbush, sometimes called Chaste-tree, is a useful, but little known shrub. Growing to a height of ten or twelve feet under ordinary conditions, it produces long spikes of bluish purple blossoms all summer. It is most satisfactory when cut back to the ground every winter. This shrub is highly recommended for sunny exposed locations.

Evergreen shrubs are usually expensive, due to difficulty in propagation and slowness of growth. There are only a few that are satisfactory over the entire state. The southern part of Oklahoma has many more kinds than the other sections, there being broadleaf forms growing there. Where it is possible to use the evergreens, a few should be used in every planting to give it a cheerful winter effect, counteracting the bareness of the deciduous shrubs.

The Junipers are headed by *Juniperus pfitzeriana* or Pfitzer Juniper, a horizontally branched coniferous evergreen. It is very satisfactory for foundation plantings as are the other Junipers. The desirable erect Junipers are the common Redcedar, *Juniperus virginiana*; the Silver Redcedar, *Juniperus virginiana glauca*, and the Cannart Redcedar, *Juniperus virginiana cannarti*.

The Arborvitaes are not altogether satisfactory in Oklahoma, and where possible, Junipers should be used in their place.

Mahonia aquifolia, or Oregon Hollygrape, is a low growing broadleaved evergreen that is very satisfactory in the foundation planting in shaded locations. *Nandina domestica* is another broadleaved evergreen though not as satisfactory. *Abelia grandiflora* is one that will succeed in sunny locations in the southern part of the state. *Pyracantha coccinea lalandi* is an excellent evergreen for southern and central Oklahoma, growing openly and producing an abundance of brightly colored orange berries in the fall.

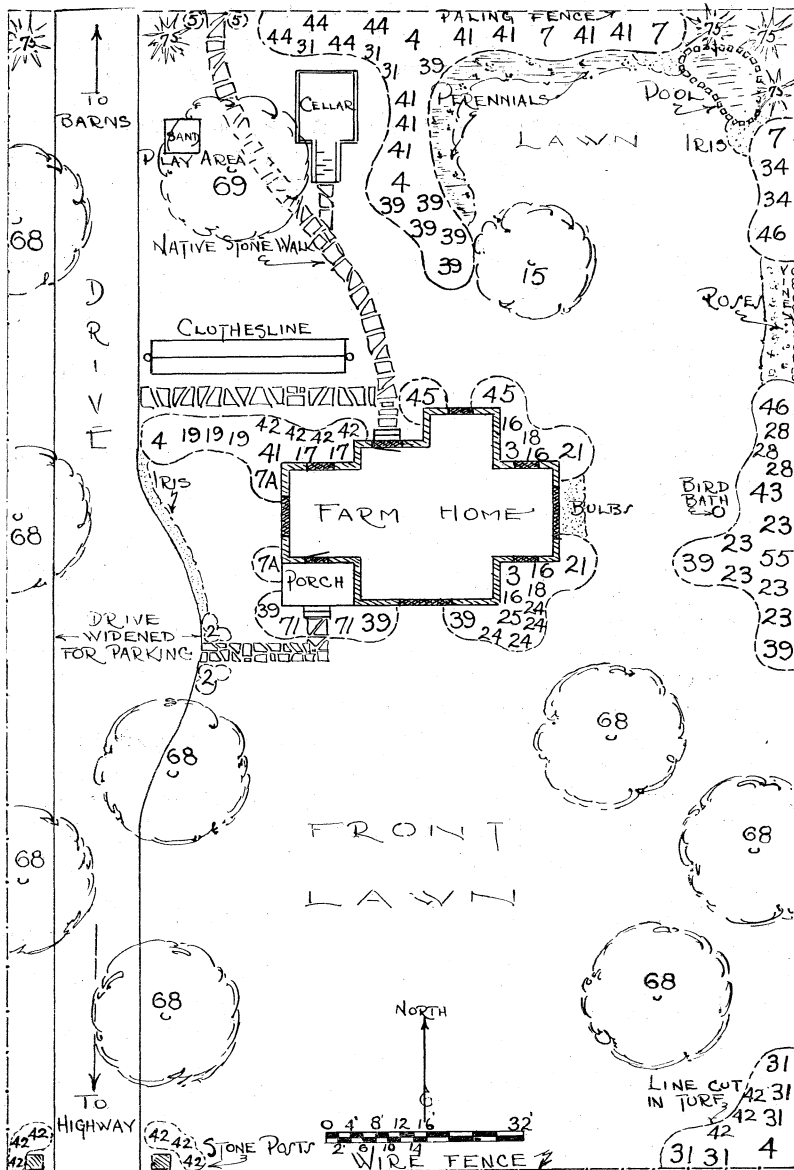


Fig. 11.—A planting plan of an average Oklahoma farm home using all of the plants described under Hardy Shrubs. For key list of plants referred to in plan see table on page 32.

PERENNIALS

A list of perennials to be used in Oklahoma follows: *Artemisia*, *Aquilegia* (Columbine), Butterflyweed, *Convallaria* (Lily-of-the-Valley), *Coreopsis*, *Chrysanthemum*, Shasta Daisy, Daylily, *Dianthus*, *Gaillardia*, *Gypsophila*, *Helenium*, *Hibiscus*, Hollyhock, *Iris*, Kansas Gayfeather, *Monarda*, Peony, Phlox, *Physostegia*, *Rudbeckia*, and *Statice*.

The perennials that will grow well in the shade are: *Aquilegia* (use long spurred hybrids), Lily-of-the-Valley, Daylily, and Foxglove. Those growing in half shade are *Chrysanthemums*, *Hibiscus*, Peony, *Rudbeckia*, and *Statice*.

Those growing best in full sun are: *Artemisia*, Butterflyweed, *Coreopsis*, Shasta Daisy, *Dianthus*, *Gaillardia*, *Gypsophila*, *Helenium*, *Hibiscus*, Hollyhocks, *Iris*, Kansas Gayfeather, Phlox, and *Physostegia*.

In February sow seeds of Butterflyweed, *Dianthus*, *Gaillardia*, Phlox, and *Physostegia*. In March sow seeds of *Artemisia*, *Coreopsis*, *Chrysanthemum*, Shasta Daisy, Purple Coneflower, *Gypsophila*, *Helenium*, *Hibiscus*, Kansas Gayfeather, Phlox, *Rudbeckia*, *Statice*, and plant Lily-of-the-Valley. In June and July plant Columbine seed and plant *Iris*. In September plant Shasta Daisies, *Gaillardia*, *Hibiscus*, and Peony. In October plant Lily-of-the-Valley, Daylily, and *Iris*.

PLANTING LIST FOR HOME BEAUTIFICATION IN OKLAHOMA

TABLE I—SHRUBS

Key No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Height In Feet	Habit	Location	Exposure	Color	Blooming Time	Use*
1.	<i>Amorpha canescens</i>	Lead Plant	6-8	Open	Dry	Sun or shade	Purple	Summer	B, F, G.
2.	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Jap. Barberry	2-5	Compact	Moist	Sun or shade	Red fruit		B, F, H.
3.	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Butterflybush	3-5	Open	Moist	Sun	Purple	All Summer	B, F, G.
4.	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud	15-25	Spreading	Any	Sun	Pink	Spring	B, G, Sp.
5.	<i>Cornus asperifolia</i>	Rough Dogwood	8	Upright	Any	Sun	White	Spring	B, G.
6.	<i>Cydonia japonica</i>	Flw. Jap. Quince	4-6	Open	Any	Sun	Red	Early spring	F, B, G.
7.	<i>Chilopsis linearis</i>	Flw. Willow	8-12	Open	Dry	Sun	Lavender	All summer	B, G, Sc.
7a.	<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	Bladder-senna	6-8	Upright	Dry	Sun	Yellow		
8.	<i>Cornus florida</i>	White Flw. Dog-wood	15	Spreading	Moist or dry	Sun	White	May	B, G, Sp.
9.	<i>Cotinus cotinoides</i>	Smoketree	10-15	Upright	Dry	Sun	White	Spring	B, G, Sp.
10.	<i>Crataegus species</i>	Hawthorn	15	Upright	Moist	Sun	White	Spring	B, G, Sp.
11.	<i>Deutzia scabra</i>	Deutzia	2-3	Compact	Moist	Sun or shade	White	May	B, F, G.
12.	<i>Deutzia lemoinei</i>	Lemoine Deutzia	3-5	Compact	Moist	Sun or shade	White	May	B, F, G.
13.	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	European Burn- ingbush	6-12	Compact	Moist	Sun	Red fruit	Winter	B, F, G.
14.	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Eleagnus	8-10	Open	Any	Sun or shade	Cream	Fall	B, F, G.
15.	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian-olive	25	Upright	Any	Sun	Cream	Summer	B, G.
16.	<i>Forsythia spectabilis</i>	Showy Golden- bell	6-8	Drooping	Any	Sun or shade	Yellow	April	B, F, G.
17.	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Althea or Rose- of-Sharon	8-10	Upright	Any	Sun	Various	Summer	F, G, H, Sp
18.	<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	Winter Jasmine	2-3	Drooping	Any	Sun or shade	Yellow	March	B, F, Sp.
19.	<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	Amur Privet	10-12	Bushy	Any	Sun or shade	White	May	B, G, H.
20.	<i>Ligustrum ibota</i>	Ibota Privet	10-12	Bushy	Any	Sun or shade	White	May	B, H, G.
21.	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	European Privet	8-10	Bushy	Any	Sun or shade	White	May	Best Privet
22.	<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	Honeysuckle	6-8	Bushy	Any	Sun or shade	Cream	Feb. and March	B, F, G.
23.	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian Honey- suckle	6-8	Bushy	Any	Sun	White	Spring	B, F, G.
24.	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	8-10	Upright	Moist	Sun	Various	Summer	B, F, G.

25. <i>Philadelphus virginianus</i>	Virginal Mock-orange	6-8	Upright	Moist	Sun	White	Summer	B, F, G.
26. <i>Prunus glandulosa</i>	Flowering Almond	2-3	Compact	Moist	Sun	Pink	Spring	F, G.
27. <i>Punica granata</i>	Flw. Pomegranate	8-10	Upright	Moist	Sun	Red	Summer	B, F, G.
28. <i>Robinia hispida</i>	Flw. Locust	2-4	Open	Dry	Sun	Pink	Summer	B, G.
29. <i>Rhamnus frangula</i>	Glossy Buckthorn	6-12	Dense	Any	Sun or shade	Inconspicuous		B, G, Sp.
30. <i>Rhus canadensis</i>	Fragrant Sumac	2-4	Open	Dry	Sun or shade	Yellow	Spring	B, F, G.
31. <i>Rhus glabra</i>	Smooth Sumac	4-6	Open	Dry	Sun	Yellow	Fall	B, G.
32. <i>Ribes odoratum</i>	Golden Currant	4-6	Open	Any	Sun or shade	Yellow	Spring	B, G.
33. <i>Salvia greggi</i>	Autumn Sage	2-3	Open	Moist or dry	Sun or shade	Red	Summer	B, F, G.
34. <i>Sambucus canadensis acutiloba</i>	Cutleaf Elder	8-10	Open	Any	Sun or shade	White	May	B, G, Sp.
35. <i>Spiraea bumalda</i> var.	Anthony Waterer	2-3	Dense	Moist	Sun or shade	Pink	Summer	B, F, G.
36. <i>Spiraea thunbergi</i>	Snow Garland	2-3	Drooping	Any	Shade	White	Spring	F, B, G.
37. <i>Spiraea trichocarpa</i>	Korean Spirea	3-5	Drooping	Any	Sun or shade	White	Spring	B, F, G.
38. <i>Spiraea reevesiana</i>	Reeves Bridalwreath	3-5	Drooping	Any	Sun or shade	White	Spring	B, F, G.
39. <i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i>	Bridalwreath	3-6	Compact	Any	Sun or shade	White	Spring	B, F, G, Sp.
40. <i>Strelitzia reginae</i>	Bird-of-paradise	3-6	Open	Moist	Sun	Red and Yellow	Summer	B, F, G.
41. <i>Syringa persica</i>	Persian Lilac	8-12	Upright	Any	Sun or shade	Lavender	Spring	B, G.
42. <i>Symporicarpos vulgaris</i>	Buckbrush	2-3	Drooping	Any	Sun or shade	Red berries		B, F, G.
43. <i>Tamarix hispida</i>	Kashgar Tamarix	16-18	Compact	Any	Sun	Pink	Summer	B, F, G.
44. <i>Tamarix amurensis</i>	Amur Tamarix	10-15	Open	Any	Sun	Pink	Summer	B, H, G, Sc.
45. <i>Viburnum opulus sterilis</i>	Snowball	6-10	Compact	Moist	Shade	White	June	B, F.
46. <i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	Lilac Chaste-tree	6-10	Open	Any	Sun	Lavender	Summer	B, F, G, Sc.
47. <i>Vitex negundo incisa</i>	Cutleaf Chaste-tree	6-10	Open	Any	Sun	Lavender	Summer	B, F, G, Sc.

Abbreviations: B.-Border. F.-Foundation. G.-Group. H.-Hedge. Sc.-Screen. Sp.-Specimen. Sh.-Shade. St.-Street.

TABLE II—TREES

Key No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Height in Feet	Location	Region in Okla.	Use
48.	<i>Carya pecan</i>	Pecan	60	Bottom land	East Central and South	G, Sh., Sp.
49.	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Hackberry	50	Moist or dry	General	G, Sh., Sp.
50.	<i>Fraxinus lanceolata</i>	Green Ash	50	Moist or dry	General	B, G.
51.	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honeylocust	50	Moist or dry	General	G, B, Sp.
52.	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Walnut	50	Moist	South, Central, East	B, Sh.
53.	<i>Morus nigra</i>	Mulberry	35	Moist or dry	General	B, G.
54.	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	60	Moist	General	B, G, Sp.
55.	<i>Populus nigra italica</i>	Lombardy Poplar	40	Dry	General	G.
56.	<i>Populus sargentii</i>	Cottonwood	75	Moist	General	G.
57.	<i>Prunus species</i>	Apricot	20	Moist or dry	General	B, G, Sc.
58.	<i>Prunus species</i>	Flowering Peach	15	Moist or dry	General	B, G, Sc.
59.	<i>Prunus pissardi</i>	Purpleleaf Plum	15	Moist or dry	General	B, G, Sc.
60.	<i>Prunus triloba</i>	Flowering Plum	12	Moist or dry	General	B, G, Sc.
61.	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	50	Moist or dry	General	G, Sh., Sp.
62.	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow	30	Moist	General	Sp.
63.	<i>Sapindus drummondii</i>	Soapberry	30	Moist or dry	General	B, G, Sp.
64.	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	60	Dry	General	B, G, Sp.
65.	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine	50	Dry	General	B, G, Sp.
66.	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American Holly	30	Moist	Southeast	B, G, Sp.
67.	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Magnolia	50	Moist	Southeast	B, G, Sp.
68.	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	50	Moist or dry	General	B, G, Sh., Sp.
69.	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Chinese Elm	50	Moist or dry	General	B, G, Sh., Sp.

Abbreviations: B.-Border. F.-Foundation. G.-Group. H.-Hedge. Sc.-Screen. Sp.-Specimen. Sh.-Shade. St.-Street.

TABLE III—EVERGREEN SHRUBS AND TREES

Key No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Height In Feet	Habit	Location	Region in Okla.	Character
70.	** <i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Glossy Abelia	3-5	open	Sun-Moist	South, Central	Pink Blooms
71.	* <i>Juniperus pfitzeriana</i>	Pfitzer Juniper	3-5	Spreading	Sun-Dry or Moist	General	Dark Green
72.	* <i>Juniperus sabina</i>	Savin Juniper	3-5	Spreading	Sun-Dry or Moist	General	Light Green
73.	* <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Colorado Cedar	15		Moist or Dry	General	
74.	* <i>Juniperus virginiana cannarti</i>	Cannart Redcedar	15-20		Sun or Shade-Moist	General	
75.	* <i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Redcedar	30		Moist or Dry	General	
76.	* <i>Juniperus virginiana glauca</i>	Silver Redcedar	25		Moist or Dry	General	
77.	** <i>Laurocerasus caroliniana</i>	Carolina Cherrylaurel	10-15	Upright	Shade-Moist	Central, Southeast	
78.	** <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Oregon Hollygrape	2-3	Compact	Shade-Moist	General	
79.	** <i>Nandina domestica</i>	Heavenly Bamboo	3-4	Compact Upright	Moist or Shade	South, Central	
80.	** <i>Pyracantha lalandi</i>	Laland Firethorn	10-15	open	Sun-Moist	South, Central	Orange Berries
81.	* <i>Pinus montana mughus</i>	Mugho Pine	2-3	Compact	Sun-Dry or Moist	General	Globose
82.	* <i>Thuja orientalis bonita</i>	Bonita Arborvitae	2-3	Compact	Sun-Dry or Moist	General	Conical
83.	* <i>Thuja orientalis bakeri</i>	Baker Arborvitae	6-8	Compact	Sun-Dry or Moist	General	Pyramidal
84.	** <i>Santolina incana</i>	Lavender-cotton	1	Compact	Sun or Shade-Dry	General	Edging
85.	** <i>Yucca glauca</i>	Soapweed Yucca	3	Upright	Sun-Dry	General	Stiff

** Broadleaf evergreen

* Coniferous evergreen

TABLE IV—VINES

Botanical Name	Common Name	Location	Where to Plant	Use
<i>Ampelopsis quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper	Moist or Dry	Sun	Clings to Stucco and Brick
<i>Ampelopsis tricuspidata</i>	Boston Ivy	Moist	Shade	Clings to Stucco and Brick
<i>Ampelopsis cordata</i>	Heart-leaved Ivy	Moist or Dry	Sun or Shade	Trellis-Porch
<i>Bignonia grandiflora</i>	Chinese Trumpet creeper	Moist or Dry	Sun	Trellis-Porch
<i>Clematis paniculata</i>	Autumn Clematis	Moist or Dry	Sun	Trellis-Porch
<i>Clematis hybrids</i>	Jackman, etc.	Moist	Sun	Trellis-Porch
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	Bittersweet	Moist	Sun	Trellis-Porch
* <i>Euonymus radicans</i>	Winter creeper	Moist	Shade	Clings to Foundation
* <i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy	Moist	Shade	Clings to Brick, Wood, stucco
* <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	Trumpet Honeysuckle	Moist	Sun	Trellis, Porch, and Banks
* <i>Lonicera jap. halliana</i>	Hall Honeysuckle	Moist	Sun	Trellis, Porch, and Banks
<i>Pueraria thunbergiana</i>	Kudzu Vine	Moist or Dry	Sun or Shade	Climber-Trellis, Porch
<i>Polygonum baldschuanicum</i>	Silver Fleecevine	Moist	Sun	Trellis-Porch
<i>Wisteria chinensis</i>	Wisteria	Moist	Sun	Trellis-Porch

* Indicates Evergreen Vine

TABLE V—ANNUAL FLOWERING PLANTS

Name	Height of growth	Season of bloom	Color	Light Re-quirements	Moisture Requirements	Date of Sowing	Seed	Remarks
Ageratum	12"	Aug.-Nov.	Blue	Sun or shade	Med. moist	March		Red spider is a pest
Arctotis	12"	May.-Nov.	White	Sun.	Dry	March		Very good
Alyssum	8-10"	May.-Nov.	Blue-Eye White	Sun, Half shade	Med. moist	Feb.		Edging plant
Basketflower	36-60"	June-July	Rosy Lav.	Sun Half shade	Med. moist	Sept.		Rear border
Calliopsis (Coreopsis)	14"	June-July	Orange Yellow	Sun	Dry	Feb.		Reseeds well
California Poppy	10"	April-June	Orange	Sun	Med. to dry	Feb.—April		Reseeds and is easy to grow
Centaurea (Cornflower)	36"	May-July	Varied	Sun	Dry	Aug.—Sept.		Reseeds
Calendula	10"	May-Oct.	Yellow Orange	Half shade	Moist	May		Double Blue best. Prolific bloomer
Castor-Bean	6-8"	May-Oct.	Red	Sun	Dry	April		Excellent screen
Cleome (Spider Plant)	24-36"	June-Oct.	Rose, White	Sun	Dry	Feb.		Drouth resistant
Cynoglossum	24"	May-Oct.	Blue	Half Shade	Moist	Aug.—Sept.		Live thru winter
Gallardia	14"	Apr.-Oct.	Yellow Orange	Sun	Dry	Feb.		Reseeds well
Larkspur	24"	Apr.-June	Blue, Pink	Sun or Half shade	Moist or dry	Aug.—Oct.		Reseeds very well
Marigold	24"	June-Nov.	Orange	Sun or Half shade	Dry	March—July		Guinea Gold variety
Nasturtium	6-12"	Apr.-June	Yellow Brown	Sun	Dry	Feb.—April		Poor soil for blossoms
Pansy	8-10"	Mar.-June	Varied	Sun	Moist	Sept.		Need winter protection.
Petunia	12"	Apr.-Nov.	Many	Sun	Moist or dry	March		Reseeds very well
Phlox drummondii	12"	Apr.-Nov.	Many	Sun	Dry	Mar.—Sept		Fine—Reseeds
Poppy	24"	Apr.-May	Many	Sun	Moist or dry	Feb.—Sept.		Reseeds—Shirley var.
Salpiglossis	24"	June-July	Many	Sun	Moist and Well drained	Feb.		Do not crowd.
Snapdragon	20"	May-Oct.	Many	Sun	Moist	Feb.		Rust troublesome
Scabiosa	30"	May-Nov.	Many	Sun	Moist	Feb.		Caucasica Blue best
Sweet Pea	Vine	May-June	Many	Sun	Moist (Water)	Jan.—Feb.		May need protection
Verbena	6"	May-Oct.	Many	Sun or Half shade	Moist or dry	Sept.		Cuttings for large var.
Vinca rosea	8"	May-Nov.	Pink White	Sun	Dry	April		Reseeds well
Zinnia	30"	June-Nov.	Many	Sun or Half shade	Med. moist	March—July		Fine—many varieties

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