AN ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO
Identification and Landscape Uses of
Mississippi Native Shrubs

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MISSISSIPPI AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
CLARENCE DORMAN, Director
STATE COLLEGE, MISSISSIPPI
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An Illustrated Guide to
Identification and Landscape Uses
of
Mississippi Native Shrubs

F. S. BATSON
Associate in Horticulture
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Acknowledgments

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Mississippi abounds in native shrubs that are adapted to landscape plantings. Most of them are rarely used in the state. During the past few years there has been a decided increase in interest in the native plants of Mississippi, but many people who have wanted to use them have been handicapped in not being able to identify native plants in the woods and use them properly in the landscape.

This bulletin has been prepared to help nature lovers, nurserymen and gardeners to know more of the native plants and how each can be used effectively in various landscape plantings. Although it is realized that this bulletin does not list and describe all of the native shrubs worthy of use in the landscape, the inquiries that have been received indicate that even an incomplete list at this time will be of value to many. It is hoped that in the future more plants can be added, making a more complete inventory of the native shrubs in various sections of the state.

CONSERVATION

Many people of Mississippi consider native shrubs as worthless, but these same plants are much valued in other sections of the country. In general, people do not realize that such a wealth of native material exists in the state. A few species of plants such as wild azalea, dogwood, holly, and mountainlaurel—plants that are striking in appearance and recognized by most people as being attractive—are frequently abused by tearing off the branches to get a few blooms that quickly wilt. Plants are often improperley dug, tied on the front bumper of the automobile without protection against drying wind on the roots, only to die when set out. In some cases it may be advisable to transplant shrubs from the woods, but respect for the rights of others as well as the beauty of roadsides and farmsteads should be considered. If shrubs are to be dug from the woods, it should be done in areas that are not frequently visited, and only after permission has been obtained from the landowner. Promiscuous removal from woods and roadsides is a kind of depredation that should not be tolerated.

Plants grown in the nursery are much more desirable and usually less expensive, particularly where poor transplanting methods are employed.
DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTS

Climate and soils largely determine the distribution of plants; hence only a few of the plants described are well distributed throughout the State. The sections of the state where the various species of plants are found have been indicated by the soil areas. See map, page 8. This information is incomplete and it is realized that many of the plants grow in areas not indicated, since the entire state has not been canvassed extensively. Information as to location of various shrubs in the State has been taken from E. N. Lowe’s “Plants of Mississippi” and the author’s notes.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTIONS AND PLANT NAMES

Botanical descriptions of plants have been taken from or simplified from the following publications:
- Cyclopedia of Horticulture, by L. H. Bailey;
- Manual of Botany, by Asa Gray;
- Southern Wild Flowers and Trees, by Alice Loundsberry;
- Winter Botany, by William Trelease;

Information as to use of native shrubs for wildlife was taken from U. S. D. A. Miscellaneous Publication No. 303, “Native Woody Plants of the United States.”

“Standardized Plant Names”, Second Edition, was used in naming the plants. “Gray’s Manual of Botany” was used when plants were not listed in “Standardized Plant Names”. Synonyms for common names are shown in italics.

KEY TO SOME OF THE COMMON ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, VINES, AND SMALL TREES NATIVE OF MISSISSIPPI

The following key has been prepared only for the plants described in this bulletin. The descriptive terms used will, in most instances, require no explanation. Those who have had no special training in botany will be able to use the key since it is based on prominent and distinctive characteristics which can be readily observed.

To use the key, examine the leaf, and determine in which of the seven sections shown below the plant belongs. Then turn to the section to which the leaf belongs, and from the descriptions given under each section determine the name of the plant.

GENERAL KEY

Shrub or tree with small scalelike, narrow, evergreen leaves ........................................... I

Shrubs, small trees or vines with broad leaves:
- Leaves simple (single leaves)—
  - Leaves alternately attached to twigs—
    - Edges of leaves toothed ................................................................. II
    - Edges of leaves not toothed ......................................................... III
  - Leaves attached opposite on twigs—
    - Edges of leaves toothed ............................................................. IV
    - Edges of leaves not toothed ....................................................... V
  - Leaves compound (several leaflets)—
    - Leaves alternately attached to twigs ......................................... VI
    - Leaves opposite on twigs ........................................................... VII
SPECIFIC KEY

I. Small scalelike evergreen leaves with spiny tips.
   Shrubs or trees with bark reddish brown shredding in long strips .................................................. Eastern Redcedar, Page 33.

II. Leaves simple, alternate, with edges toothed.
   A. Leaves evergreen—
      1. Fruits with soft pulpy material covering the seed—
         (a). Edges of leaves toothed only above the middle; fruits black during fall and winter—
            (x). Leaves usually widest above the middle; small spine not present at tip of leaves .................................................. Inkberry, Page 27.
            (y). Leaves usually widest near middle; teeth along edge of leaves in form of small spines; small spine usually present at tip of leaves .................................................. Swamp Gallberry, Page 29.
         (b). Leaves with teeth along entire edges; fruit red in fall and winter—
            (x). Teeth along edge in the form of sharp spines; leaves 1½ to 4 inches long........American Holly, Page 29.
            (y). Teeth along edges rounded; leaves ½- to 1-inch long.................................................. Yaupon, Page 31.
      2. Fruits waxy grayish color; leaves yellowish-green color, twigs with spicy odor when bruised.................................................. Southern Waxmyrtle, Page 39.
      3. Fruits hard, not covered with pulpy or waxy material; leaves 2 to 4 inches long, dark green above, pale beneath, edges slightly toothed along entire margin........Coast Leucothoe, Page 35.

B. Leaves deciduous, shedding in autumn—
   1. Underside of leaves pubescent (small hairs) at least along midrib—
      (a). Fruits resembling a small pine cone; small brown hairs along midvein on under side of leaves........Hazel Alder, Page 9.
      (b). Fruits not resembling a small pine cone—
         (x). Plants grow to a height of not more than 3 feet ......................... Jersey Tea Ceanothus, Page 15.
         (y). Plants grow to a height of more than 3 feet—
            (1) Leaves often 4 inches long; flowers 3 to 4 inches across.........Virginia Stewartia, Page 47.
            (2) Leaves never 4 inches long; flowers 1/3- to ½-inch across.........Red Chokeberry, Page 11.
   2. Under side of leaves not pubescent. (Some kinds of hawthorn exception)
      (a). Plants with yellow orange or red fruits in autumn—
         (x) Twigs rather slender, flowers usually ¼- to ⅜-inch across .................. Hawthorn, Page 21.
         (y) Twigs stout, flowers 1-inch across ........................................ Southern Crab, Page 37.
      (b). Plants do not produce yellow, orange, or red fruits—
         (x) Twigs and racemes of flowers or fruits covered with small hairs; racemes 2 to 6 inches long ........................................ Virginia Sweetspire, Page 33.
         (y) Twigs and racemes of flowers or fruits without small hairs; racemes 2 to 4 inches long ........................................ Sweetbells Leucothoe, Page 35.
III. Leaves simple, alternate, without teeth along edges—

A. Leaves evergreen—
   1. All leaves with distinct, alternate arrangement on twigs—
      (a). Plant, a vine.................................Laurel Greenbriar, Page 47.
      (b). Plant, a shrub or small tree—
           (x) Flowers or fruits borne in panicles only at ends of branches.................Buckwheat tree, Page 17.
           (y) Flowers or fruits borne in panicles mostly arising in the axils of the leaves—
                (1) Twigs prominently angled.................................
                    ......................................................... Fetterbush Lyonia, Page 37.
                (2) Twigs rounded or somewhat 3-sided...........................
                    ......................................................... American Cyrilla, Page 21.

   2. Many leaves, especially terminal clusters not distinctly alternate but often appearing to be whorled—
      (a). Leaves rosin scented, flowers red with odor of decaying fish.................................Florida Anisetree, Page 31.
      (b). Leaves not rosin scented, flowers in clusters, light pink to white with purple markings.................................Mountainlaurel Kalmia, Page 33.

B. Leaves deciduous, shedding in autumn—
   1. Leaves variously shaped, often 2 inches or more in width—
      (b). A shrub or small tree.........................Common Sassafras, Page 45.
   2. Leaves rather uniformly shaped, less than 2 inches wide—
      (a). Plants produce edible fruits..............................Huckleberry, Page 23.
      (b). Plants do not produce edible fruits—
           (x) Pink or white trumpet shaped flowers; twigs rather straight, often with leaves only at the ends of twigs..............Pinksterbloom Azalea, Page 43.
           (y) Flowers white with yellow stamens; twigs zig-zagged; leaves closely, regularly spaced on branches..............................American Snowbell, Page 49.

IV. Leaves simple, opposite, deciduous with toothed edges—

A. Flowers and fruits produced only at ends of twigs—
   1. Leaves lobed, dense white hairs beneath, long petioles.................................Oakleaf Hydrangea, Page 25.
   2. Leaves not lobed, without dense hairs beneath, short petioles—
      (a). Leaves finely, sharply toothed, end of leaves often rounded, 1½ to 4 inches long.................................Nannyberry Viburnum, Page 51.
      (b). Leaves obscurely toothed, ends of leaves distinctly pointed, young leaves scurfy on both sides, 2 to 6 inches long.................................Possumhaw Viburnum, Page 51.

B. Flowers and fruits produced at axils of leaves—
   1. Leaves often more than 4 inches long.................................American Beautyberry, Page 13.
   2. Leaves not more than 4 inches long—
      (a). Fruit borne in “pods” that open in early fall exposing red seed; twigs bright green.................................Brook Euonymus, Page 23.
      (b). Fruits borne singly on stem; twigs light gray.................................Possumhaw, Page 27.
V. Leaves simple, opposite, without toothed edges—

A. Leaves evergreen—

1. A vine—
   (a). Flowers borne only at ends of twigs, red, trumpet-shaped with yellow throat........Trumpet Honeysuckle, Page 35.

2. A shrubby plant—
   (a). Flowers borne on ends of twigs only...............................................Witherod Viburnum, Page 49.
   (b). Flowers borne mostly in axils of leaves..............................................Devilwood Osmanthus, Page 39.

B. Leaves deciduous, shedding in autumn—

1. Leaves, twigs, and flowers sweet scented when bruised.
   (Odor similar to strawberries)........Common Sweetshrub, Page 13.

2. Leaves, twigs, and flowers not sweet scented when bruised—
   (a). Fruits with fleshy or pulpy material covering seeds—
      (x) Leaves usually 6 to 8 inches long......................................................White Fringetree, Page 17.
      (y) Leaves less than 2 inches long.........................................................Indiancurrant Coralberry, Page 49.
      (z) Leaves 2 to 5 inches long—
         (1) Leaves rough on upper side, small hairs beneath.........................Roughleaf Dogwood, Page 19.
         (2) Leaves smooth above, smooth underneath except few small hairs on midvein......................Flowering Dogwood, Page 21.
   (b). Fruits without fleshy or pulpy material covering the seed—
      (x) Fruits, dry pods 2½ to 3½ inches long; leaves heart-shaped .................Eastern Redbud, Page 17.
      (y) Fruit, a rough ball composed of closely packed long seeds; leaves somewhat oval with long pointed tip.................Common Buttonbush, Page 15.

VI. Leaves compound, alternate—

A. Stems coarse, stout, with milky sap—

1. Rachis (leaf stem) winged....................Flameleaf Sumac, Page 41.
2. Rachis not winged
   (a). Ends of twigs covered with dense velvety hairs...................Staghorn Sumac, Page 43.
   (b). Ends of twigs smooth, without hairs..............................Smooth Sumac, Page 41.

B. Stems rather slender, sap not milky—

2. Leaves pinnate (feather-like)—
   (a). Usually 5, rarely 7 leaflets..............Carolina Rose, Page 45.
   (b). Eleven to twenty-five leaflets..............................................Indigobush Amorpha, Page 11.

VII. Leaves compound, opposite—

A. A vine.........................................................Common Trumpetcreeper, Page 15.

B. A shrubby plant—

1. Leaves palmate (hand-like) with 5 to 7 leaflets..............Red Buckeye, Page 9.
2. Leaves pinnate (feather-like) with 5 to 11 leaflets..............American Elder, Page 45.
SOIL AREAS OF MISSISSIPPI

1. Northeast Highlands
2. Northeast Prairie
3. Pontotoc Ridge
4. Flatwoods
5. Shortleaf Pine
6. Brown Loam and Loess
7. Yazoo-Mississippi Delta
8. Central Prairie
9. Longleaf Pine
10. Gulf Coastal

Figure 1
DESCRIPTION OF PLANTS

RED BUCKEYE
Aesculus pavia

A coarse-textured deciduous shrub which usually grows to a height of 4 to 10 feet, occasionally higher. Found in open woods, bottom land, swamps, and stream banks, in sunny and shady situations. Widely distributed through the state in areas 2, 4, 5, 6, and 8. See map, page 8. Attractive dark green coarse foliage and large clusters of red blooms in early spring. The dark red flowers of buckeye appear when the bearded iris bloom. The combination of red of the buckeye and purple and white of the iris is excellent. Landscape uses include borders, groups, and roadside plantings. Plants are said to be poisonous to livestock if eaten.

Figure 2—Red Buckeye

Form: rather spreading, somewhat sparingly branched. Leaves opposite, dark green, palmate, usually 5 to 7 leaflets, 3 to 6 inches long, margins finely toothed. Flowers purplish dark red in panicles 4 to 8 inches long in April; persistent, lasting 4 to 6 weeks, Twigs stout, rounded; pith large, rather 6-sided, continuous, pale.

HAZEL ALDER, Smooth-Alder
Alnus rugosa

A rather coarse-textured, widely distributed, deciduous shrub which holds its leaves late in the fall. Although it sometimes reaches a height of 30 feet, it is more typically shrubby in nature. Found more often in wet or moist places, making dense thickets
Figure 3—Hazel Alder

Figure 4—Indigobush Amorpha
around pools and streams; however, it is adapted also to well-drained soil. Plants thrive well in sunny or shady places. Alder is particularly interesting in appearance during the winter months when the catkins and cones are conspicuous. Distributed throughout the state, it seems to flourish with little care and is excellent for highway mass plantings. Also it may be used in borders, groups, and screens.

Form: spreading, compact. Leaves alternate, prominently veined, thickish, 1 1/2 to 4 inches long, leaf margins with minute teeth, often with rusty small hairs along veins underneath. Flowers, yellowish-brown catkins, appear in February and March. Old “cones” borne in clusters somewhat resembling a miniature pine cone, usually remain on plants during winter. See figure 3. Twigs usually 3-sided, dark grayish, rather coarse, buds distinctly stalked; pith small, 3-sided, continuous.

INDIGOBUSH AMORPHA, False Indigo
Amorpha fruticosa

A rather coarse deciduous shrub with interesting foliage. Usually grows 5 to 10 feet high, occasionally higher. Found in swamps and along banks of streams, in either sun or shade. Distributed through the state in areas 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, and perhaps others. See map, page 8. Plants are adapted to a wide range of soils and grow very rapidly when cultivated. Useful in borders, groups, parks, and roadsides, especially along road banks when used behind some other shrub.

Form: ascending, sparingly branched. Leaves alternate, compound; 11 to 25 leaflets, which are oval, 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches long. Flowers dark purplish-violet in masses of dense panicles 3 to 6 inches long borne at the ends of branches during April and May. Seeds borne in pods, usually much curved, conspicuously marked with amber colored raised glands. Twigs rather slender, slightly angled below the nodes; pith moderate size, roundish, continuous, white.

RED CHOKEBERRY
Aronia arbutifolia

A shrub that is valuable for its attractive leaves that color up in the fall, and particularly for its bright red berries that stay on the plant for several months. A deciduous shrub which grows to a height of 6 to 10 feet. Usually found in bogs and lowland around bodies of water in acid soil. Occurs in sun or shade in areas 1, 5, 6, 9, and 10. More common in southern part of state. See map, page 8. May be used in borders, groups, bog gardens, and roadside plantings. Relatively easy to transplant.

Form: upright, somewhat loosely branched. Leaves alternate, oval, abruptly short pointed at apex, 1 to 3 inches long, margins toothed, dark green above; grayish, fine, dense hairs beneath. Flowers white or purplish tinged, 1/3- to 1/2-inch across in March and April. Fruits bright or dull red about 1/4-inch across in fall and early winter. Twigs moderately slender, roundish, smooth, brown.
An Illustrated Guide to Identification and

Flower

Fruit

Figure 5—Red Chokeberry

Figure 6—American Beautyberry
AMERICAN BEAUTYBERRY, *French Mulberry*

*Callicarpa americana*

This shrub will add beautiful touches of reddish-violet color to the fall and winter garden. A fast growing deciduous shrub which grows to a height of 4 to 8 feet. Found in woods, thickets, hammocks, and pinelands growing in moist, well-drained, or very dry soil. It is suitable for planting in sunny or shady places; however, it appears to be best suited for sunny places. Occurs in parts of areas 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, and perhaps others. See map, page 8. Relatively easy to transplant. Useful in borders, groups, parks, wild gardens, and roadside masses. Fruiting is much heavier when brought into cultivation. Fruits are eaten by several species of birds.

**Form:** spreading, rather loosely branched. **Leaves** opposite, 3 to 6 inches long, prominent veins, relatively long petioles, margins toothed, small hairs beneath. **Flowers** small, bluish, borne in clusters at the axils of the leaves in May and June. **Fruits** violet or lilac-violet, soft and juicy, produced in compact clusters at axils of leaves during late summer and fall. **Twigs** moderately slender, soft, roundish or obscurely 4-sided, more or less covered with scurfy small hairs; pith relatively large, rounded, white, continuous.

**COMMON SWEETSHRUB**

*Calycanthus floridus*

Often found in cultivation around the homes of early settlers where it was planted for its spicy odor when flowers, stems, and leaves were bruised; however, it is a native of the State in area 1 and perhaps others. See map, page 8. A deciduous shrub which grows to a height of 3 to 6 feet. Found in rich woods and on hillsides and stream banks in sunny or shady places. Fertile acid soil is required for best growth. Useful in borders, groups, foundation plantings, wild gardens, parks. Easily transplanted.

**Form:** upright stems with spreading branches. **Leaves** opposite, 2 to 4 inches long, oval, long pointed, prominent veins, dark green above, pale green beneath, margins smooth. **Flowers** dark reddish brown, about 2 inches across, produced in axils of leaves during April. Fragrant when bruised. **Twigs** moderately slender, sparingly branched; pith relatively large, somewhat 6-sided.

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*Figure 7—Common Sweetshrub*
Figure 8—Common Trumpetcreeper

Figure 9—Jersey Tea Ceanothus

Figure 10—Common Buttonbush
COMMON TRUMPETCREEPER, Cow-itch Vine
Campsis radicans

A deciduous fast-growing vine found throughout the State. It grows in sun or shade, on upland and bottom soil, and often becomes a pest in cultivated land. Used on walls, fences, pergolas, and roadside banks. Its introduction into landscape plantings is usually not advisable since the plants often spread rapidly and become a pest that is very difficult to eradicate.

**Form:** trailing or climbing vine. Leaves opposite, compound, 8 to 12 inches long; leaflets 7 to 11, 1 to 2½ inches long, thin, coarsely toothed. Flowers reddish-orange, trumpet shaped, 2 to 3½ inches long, produced in terminal clusters during several months of summer. Seed pods brownish, 6 to 9 inches long produced in terminal clusters. Twigs somewhat slender capable of producing aerial roots that cling to wood or masonry structures.

JERSEY TEA CEANOTHUS, Red-Root
Ceanothus americanus

A useful, small, deciduous shrub which grows to a height of 1½ to 3 feet; suitable for small gardens. Usually found in dry woodlands in sunny or shady situations. Distributed through many parts of the State in areas 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, and probably others. See map, page 8. May be used in borders, groups, and foundation plantings. Suitable for use on dry banks.

**Form:** spreading, fairly compact. Leaves alternate, 1½ to 3 inches long, paler green beneath; edges finely, irregularly toothed. Flowers white, borne in clusters at ends of branches; appear in May and June. Twigs green or brownish, rounded, rather slender; pith relatively large, white, continuous. Roots dark red, used for medicinal purposes.

COMMON BUTTONBUSH, Buttonwillow
Cephalanthus occidentalis

The attractive showy white flowers, produced over a long season, and the rich glossy foliage are worthwhile characteristics of Common Buttonbush. A vigorous growing, rather coarse, deciduous shrub which usually grows to a height of 6 to 12 feet, occasionally higher. It is native throughout the State, found in sun or shade along the edges of marshes, pools, and streams; however, it will grow in well-drained soil. Easily transplanted; cuttings root readily. Plants may be used in borders, groups, and along roadsides.

**Form:** spreading, openly branched. Leaves opposite, oval, long pointed, 3 to 6 inches long, glossy above, smooth margins. Flowers white, ball-shaped, about 1-inch in diameter, appear in groups of three or more at the ends of branches from June to September. Flower heads often remain on plants during winter. Twigs reddish, glossy, rather slender, rounded; pith small, light brown, more or less 4-or 6-sided.
EASTERN REDBUD, Judas-Tree
Cercis canadensis

The redbud furnishes the first color motif in the spring woods from Canada to the Gulf. A popular, widely distributed shrub or small tree which attains a height of 20 to 40 feet. Commonly found in dry rich woods; more abundant on soils with high lime content. It is best suited for sunny situations. Found in all sections of Mississippi except the Gulf Coastal area. May be used for plantings in borders, parks, streets, and roadsides. Small plants fairly easily transplanted.

Form: upright stems with spreading branches. Leaves opposite, heartshaped, 3 to 5 inches long, dark green above, grayish beneath, smooth margins. Flowers pink-purple, borne in clusters along twigs and larger branches, petals approximately 1/2-inch long. Seeds borne in pods 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 inches long. Twigs moderately slender, zig-zagged, bark smooth, heartwood brown.

WHITE FRINGETREE, Grandsir Graybeard
Chinonanthus virginicus

Before the leaves fully unfold in the spring, the misty blooms of graybeard waving in the spring breeze bring many expressions of desire to take up a plant and carry it to the back yard where it will likely grow into a much more handsome plant. This shrub or small tree which grows to a height of 20 to 30 feet is hardy throughout the State. It is common usually in swampy woods and stream banks in acid soil. Plants are well distributed through the State in areas 1, 5, 8, 9, 10, and perhaps others. See map, page 8. Growing in sunny or shady situations it is adapted to many landscape uses such as borders, groups, parks, roadside masses, and wild gardens. Produces a tap root, making it difficult to transplant. It should be moved when very small.

Form: spreading branches, sparingly branched. Leaves opposite, dark green, 4 to 8 inches long, with margins smooth. Flowers delicate, white, in loose drooping clusters during late March and April. Fruit bluish-black about 1/2-inch in diameter, borne in clusters, ripen in September and October. Said to be a favorite food of wild turkeys. Twigs rather stout, sparingly branched, light gray, smooth bark.

BUCKWHEATTREE, Titi, Ironwood
Cliftonia monophylla

An evergreen shrub or small tree which grows to a height of 6 to 25 feet. Thrives best in moist, sandy, peaty soils exposed to full sun. Found in areas 9 and 10. See map, page 8. Particularly well adapted for plantings in poorly-drained places; however, it thrives in well-drained soil. May be used in borders, groups, screens, and roadside plantings. Attracts insects, especially the honey bee while in bloom.
Form: rather upright, fairly compact. Leaves alternate, oval, thickish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long, paler beneath, margins smooth. Flowers small, fragrant, pinkish-white, borne in panicles $\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long on the ends of the twigs during March and April. Fruits in clusters following the flowers, three to four wings, resemble buckwheat. See figure 13. Twigs grayish, rather slender.

**CAROLINA SNAILSEED**

*Coral-beads*, Carolina-moonseed, Red-moonseed, Scarletberry

*Cocculus carolinus*

An unusually attractive vigorous growing deciduous vine grown for its profusion of red fruits in the fall and handsome foliage. Found in woods, fields, and thickets in sunny or shady situations. It occurs abundantly in areas 1, 2, 4, 7, and perhaps other parts of the State. See map, page 8. Plants can be transplanted from the woods, grown from root divisions or seeds. Useful on trellises, woven wire fences, and other structures on which it may cling by its tendrils. It will not climb on wood or masonry walls.

Form: rather thick growing vine. Leaves alternate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long, smooth margins, vary greatly in shape from ovate to deltoid. Flowers white, small, in clusters during late spring. Fruits in dense clusters, bright red, conspicuous during fall months. Twigs twining, rounded, fluted, rather slender, dark green; pith white, relatively large.

**ROUGHLEAF DOGWOOD**

*Corpus asperifolia*

The dogwood family is large and varied. The roughleaf dogwood is not as showy as the flowering dogwood, but it has a definite place in the native shrub border. A deciduous shrub which grows to a height of 8 to 15 feet. Found in bottom land and dry limestone hillsides in areas 2, 4, and 6. See map, page 8. Although it will tolerate shady situations, it is more often found exposed to full sun. It may be used in borders, groups, and roadside plantings. Foliage turns red in fall of year. There are several other species of shrub dogwoods found in various areas in the State that may be used similarly to roughleaf dogwood in landscape plantings.

Form: upright stems, spreading branches. Leaves opposite, 2 to 4 inches long, ovate, rough above, and margins smooth to undulate. Flowers white, small, and borne in clusters at the ends of twigs during May and June. Fruit white, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$-inch in diameter borne in rather loose clusters. Twigs moderately slender, brownish color.
Figure 16—Flowering Dogwood

Figure 17—Hawthorn
FLOWERING DOGWOOD
Cornus florida

A well known, slow-growing, deciduous shrub or small tree that occurs so abundantly over the State that its rare beauty is often overlooked. Its profusion of blooms in spring, and striking red foliage in the fall followed by red fruits during winter, qualify this plant as one of the most attractive native plants in America. Found on dry hills and rich bottom land, usually in full sun. It occurs in areas 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10. See map, page 8. Useful in borders, groups, parks, streets, wild gardens, and roadside plantings. Plants shallow rooted, rather difficult to transplant. Preferably plants should be grown in the nursery and transplanted with a ball of earth around the roots.

Form: upright trunk with spreading branches. Leaves opposite, 3 to 5 inches long, dark green above, smooth margins, prominent veins. Flowers composed of four white bracts (occasionally pink form is found) notched at apex, yellow center, 3 to 4 inches broad, March and April. Fruit borne in clusters at the ends of branches, bright red during fall and winter. Twigs rather slender.

HAWTHORN, Haw
Crataegus species

One of the well-known shrubs or small trees found in all parts of the State, but because of the difficulty of identifying the various species, only the general character of this group of plants is described. Deciduous plants which usually grow 10 to 25 feet in height. Found in all parts of the State in a wide range of soil conditions. Suitable for sunny or shady places. Due to the fact that plants often form long tap roots, this group is usually difficult to transplant. Useful for borders, groups, specimen, and roadside plantings.

Form: usually upright stems with spreading branches. Leaves alternate, simple, variable in size and shape. Flowers in terminal clusters, white or pink, five petals, borne in early spring. Fruit of these plants attractive, varying in color: yellow, orange, red, blue, or black; but more often orange or red. Branches usually rather slender, often armed with thorns or spines; bark often scaly, gray to brownish color.

AMERICAN CYRILLA, Black Titi, Leatherwood
Cyrilla racemiflora

A semi-evergreen shrub or small tree sometimes attaining a height of 35 feet. Usually found in lowland in the edge of swamps and along stream banks in areas 9 and 10. See map, page 8. Adapted to well-drained or poorly-drained soil, in sunny or shady places. May be used in borders, groups, and roadside plantings.
Figure 18—American Cyrilla

Figure 19—Brook Euonymus

Figure 20—Huckleberry
Form: much branched, spreading. Leaves alternate, shiny, thick, yellowish-green, 2 to 4 inches long, smooth margins. Flowers white, produced in clusters of slender racemes 4 to 6 inches long during June. Fruit in long racemes. See figure 18 showing partially mature fruits. Twigs rather slender, straw colored, somewhat 3-sided.

**BROOK EUONYMUS, Strawberrybush**

*Euonymus americanus*

The Brook Euonymus creates somewhat of a sensation in the garden in the fall when it is full of fruit. A deciduous shrub which grows to a height of 3 to 6 feet and has brilliant red or orange-red foliage and attractive fruits in fall. Usually found in fertile woods, bluffs, and hammocks in shady or sunny places. Particularly well adapted for plantings in dense shade. Hardy throughout State. Found in areas 1, 5, 6, 9, and perhaps others. See map, page 8. In landscape plantings it may be used in borders, foundation plantings, groups, and roadside plantings. Easily transplanted bare-rooted from woods. Seeds eaten by a few species of birds.

Form: upright stems or sometimes stems trailing and rooting at nodes, making dense clumps. Leaves opposite, 1 to 4 inches long, almost no petiole, bright green, rather thin, margins rounded toothed. Flowers small, greenish purple, inconspicuous. Seed pods ripen in September and October exposing the scarlet seed and the inside of the seed pods which are rough and warty, resembling a strawberry. Twigs slender, rounded, bright green.

**HUCKLEBERRY**

*Gaylussacia species*

A shrub which should be grown more extensively for its fine textured foliage and attractive edible fruit. Because of the difficulty of identifying the various species, only the general characteristics of the huckleberries are discussed. Both evergreen and deciduous plants usually grow to a height of 2 to 6 feet, occasionally higher. Found in woods, thickets, open woods, and swamps in moist, acid soil. Grows in nearly all the hill section of the State in sunny and shady situations where the soils are acid. Relatively easily transplanted. Useful in borders, groups, foundation plantings, bird gardens, and hedges. Plantings should be attempted only on acid soil.

Form: rather spreading, usually much branched. Leaves alternate, relatively small, with smooth edges. Flowers small, tubular or bell-shaped, white, greenish or reddish in early spring. Fruits blue or black, edible. Twigs slender, roundish.
Figure 21—Carolina Jessamine

Figure 22—Oakleaf Hydrangea
CAROLINA JESSAMINE, *Yellow Jessamine*

Gelsemium sempervirens

A Niagara of yellow blossoms with the fragrance of the finest perfume is not an exaggerated description of Carolina Jessamine vine when it is grown under cultivation. An evergreen vine, one of the most attractive in the State. Although the plants usually produce only a few flowers in the woods, they bloom profusely when brought into cultivation. Found in woods and swamps in parts of areas 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, and perhaps other localities in the State. See map, page 8. Adapted to sunny or shady situations. Somewhat difficult to transplant. Moving is usually more successful when small plants are taken up with a ball of earth around the roots and the entire top removed at the surface of the soil. Hardy throughout the State. Useful for arbors, pergolas, trellises and fences. It will not climb on wood or masonry wall without supports.

**Form:** twining vine. **Leaves** opposite, dark green, 1 to 2½ inches long, margins smooth. **Flowers** bright yellow, fragrant, trumpet-shaped, 1¼ to 1½ inches long. **Twigs** slender, flowering shoots reddish brown; pith white, chambered at the nodes and finally excavated between them.

OAKLEAF HYDRANGEA, *Wild Hydrangea*

Hydrangea quercifolia

A nursery catalogue from the north has this to say about Oakleaf Hydrangea: "A rather new and rare shrub that is a joy to behold. In June it has superb panicles of white flowers, often a foot long. The foliage resembles oak leaves and is attractive all season. It will certainly be the center of attraction in your yard. Price $.75 each.” A coarse textured deciduous shrub which grows to a height of 3 to 6 feet, producing large attractive white blooms. It is found along river banks, bluffs, and woods in sunny or shady places. Well-drained, acid, cool, moist soil with abundant organic matter is necessary in growing vigorous plants. Fairly easy to transplant when small. Occurs in areas 1, 3, 5, and 6. See map, page 8. May be used in borders, groups, foundation plantings, parks, and roadside masses.

**Form:** ascending stems, sparingly branched. **Leaves** opposite, 4 to 8 inches long, lobed, margins toothed, smooth above, dense white hairs beneath, long petioled. **Flowers** white becoming purple with age, borne in panicles 4 to 7 inches long on the ends of branches during May and June. The dried flowers often remain on plants during winter. **Twigs** stout, covered with small red hairs; older bark flakes off.
Figure 23—Possumhaw

Figure 24—Inkberry
POSSUMHAW, Deciduous Holly
Ilex decidua

One of the most striking species of holly during winter after shedding its foliage in fall, leaving the twigs covered with a profusion of red fruits during winter. Sometimes attains a height of 30 feet. It may be used in landscape plantings in all sections of the State. It is found growing native on bottom and fertile upland soil more frequently in sunny situations, although it will tolerate shade. Widely distributed in the State in areas 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and perhaps others. See map, page 8. Similar to other species of holly in that it is somewhat difficult to transplant if not moved with a ball of earth around the roots. Useful for borders, groups, hedges, and roadside masses. The fruits are eaten by several species of birds.

Form: fairly compact, spreading branches from upright stems. Leaves alternate, 1 1/2 to 3 inches long, margins rounded toothed, rather thin, dark green above, pale beneath. Flowers small, greenish-white, inconspicuous. Fruits orange or orange-scarlet, 1/4- to 1/3-inch in diameter, remains throughout winter. Produced on female plants only, and pollen from male plants must fertilize the female flowers for the production of fruit. Twigs slender, light gray.

INKBERRY, Gallberry
Ilex glabra

A handsome broadleaf evergreen shrub which grows to 8 feet in height. Attractive for its foliage and black fruits that remain throughout winter. The fruits are a source of food for birds, and flowers are important in the production of honey. Plants usually found in clumps which gradually grow larger as a result of frequent forest fires which kill the tops causing many sprouts to arise from the roots. Grows on sandy hill land or fertile bottoms in full sun or shaded situations. Hardy throughout the State, but is native only in the longleaf pine and Gulf coastal plain areas of south Mississippi, areas 9 and 10. See map, page 8. Very difficult to transplant from burned-over land because of the extensive, poorly branched, root system. Nursery grown, well-shaped plants with a ball of earth are more desirable for landscape plantings. Used for foundation plantings, borders, groups, roadside mass plantings, hedges, and screens. A plant which should be widely used in the South. More extensively grown by northern gardeners and considered more valuable in landscape plantings in Northern states.

Form: much branched from upright stems. Leaves alternate, 1 to 2 inches long, thickish, smooth margin or sparingly toothed above the middle; waxy dark green above, paler green beneath.
Figure 25—Swamp Gallberry

Figure 26—American Holly
Flowers small, white or greenish-white in April. Fruit black, \( \frac{1}{4} \) to 1/3-inch in diameter produced in clusters in fall and winter on female plants. Male plants are necessary for pollination. Twigs of older wood grayish green, rather slender, brittle, coarse grained.

**SWAMP GALLBERRY**

*Ilex lucida*

A broadleaf evergreen shrub which grows to a height of 3 to 10 feet. Attractive for its foliage and the glossy black fruits produced by female plants in fall and winter. Most frequently found in clumps growing in swamps and lowlands; however, plants are adapted to well-drained upland soil. Grows well in full sun or partially shaded situations. Distributed throughout the longleaf pine and Gulf coastal plain areas of south Mississippi. Rarely able to transplant if not nursery grown. Useful for screen plantings, groups, borders, and naturalizing.

**Form:** upright stems, fairly compact. Leaves alternate, thickish, dark green above, margins smooth or remotely toothed, \( \frac{1}{4} \) to 3 inches long, on thickish petioles \( \frac{1}{4} \)- to \( \frac{1}{2} \)-inch long. Flowers white, about \( \frac{1}{4} \)-inch across, in April. Fruit black, shining, \( \frac{1}{4} \)- to 1/3-inch in diameter during fall. Twigs smooth, rather slender, older branches grayish color.

**AMERICAN HOLLY**

*Ilex opaca*

This is perhaps the most popular species of holly and the one most sought after for decorations at Christmas. This small evergreen tree often attains a height of 45 feet, and is suitable for sunny or partially shaded places throughout the State. Commonly found in acid soils in woods, swamps, and on stream banks in areas 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10. See map, page 8. It may be used in landscape plantings for shade, specimens, screens, borders, background, and roadsides. People should be more cautious in cutting branches and destroying trees on land without permission of the owner and more particularly along highways. Rather difficult to transplant. Plants should be moved only with a ball of earth around the roots. Nursery grown female plants are preferable.

**Form:** usually cone-shaped with spreading branches from a central leader. Leaves alternate, rather thick, leathery, smooth, dark green above, yellowish green below, \( 1\frac{1}{2} \) to 4 inches long, spines along the margins; usually the leaves persist throughout winter and shed in early spring. Flowers on female plants are small, white, inconspicuous, and must be pollinated from male trees for the production of fruit. Fruit red, conspicuous, \( \frac{1}{4} \)- to 1/3-inch in diameter, borne on female trees, and usually persists throughout the winter unless subjected to severe cold. Twigs rather slender, light gray, smooth bark; pith small, continuous.
Figure 27—Yaupon

Figure 28—Florida Anisetree
YAUPON
Ilex vomitoria

Yaupon is rapidly coming into its own place of importance in Mississippi landscape work as more people discover its beauty, hardiness, multiplicity of uses, and freedom from insect and disease troubles. Its rich evergreen foliage and glossy brilliant red berries that persist all winter make it one of the most popular native evergreen shrubs. It often grows to a height of 25 feet. Valuable for its fine-textured, attractive foliage, and the profusion of glossy scarlet fruits produced on female plants which remain throughout the fall and winter. Fruits eaten by several species of birds. Found in sunny or shady situations, on hill or bottom land, often in edge of woods around old fields. Hardy throughout State, native in the longleaf pine and Gulf coastal plain areas of south Mississippi. Transplant with ball of earth unless plants are very small. Nursery-grown plants are more easily transplanted. Valuable as an ornamental shrub for use in borders, hedges, screens, roadside groups, foundation plantings, and wild gardens. Should be used more extensively in landscape plantings.

Form: spreading branches, usually compact when growing in open. Leaves alternate, 1/2- to 1-inch long, 1/4- to 1/2-inch broad, glossy, dark green or grayish green above, paler beneath, margins rounded toothed. Flowers small, inconspicuous. Male and female flowers produced on separate plants. Fruits glossy, scarlet, 1/8- to 3/16-inch in diameter, borne profusely on branches of the previous year's growth. Although female plants produce fruits, male plants must be present to pollinate the flowers of female plants. Twigs rather slender, gray, smooth, brittle, often developing into spurs.

FLORIDA ANISETREE, Stinkbush, Flintleaf
Ilicium floridanum

One of the most attractive broadleaf evergreen shrubs native to south Mississippi. It grows to a height of 6 to 10 feet in swamps, banks of streams and low hammocks in dense shade or full sun where the soil is well-drained. Although it is hardy throughout the State, it is found native only in the longleaf pine belt of south Mississippi as a companion plant with Mountain-laurel and other acid-loving plants. It may be used in borders, foundation plantings, groups, parks, wild gardens, and roadsides. Reputed to be poisonous to livestock. A plant which should be more widely used in landscape plantings.

Form: upright stems, fairly compact. Leaves alternate, apparently whorled, dark green, thick, smooth, rosin scented, 2 1/2 to 6 inches long, smooth edges, often confused with Mountain-laurel. Flowers dark red, 1 to 1 1/2 inches across, solitary, produced in April. When bruised blooms have odor of decaying fish. Twigs rather stout; grayish and somewhat angled when young.
Figure 29—Virginia Sweetspire

Figure 30—Eastern Redcedar

Figure 31—Mountain laurel Kalmia
VIRGINIA SWEETSPIRE, Virginia-willow, Tassel-white
Itea virginica

A rather slow-growing deciduous shrub which grows to a height of 2 to 6 feet. Usually found in low wet places and banks of streams in acid soil. Found in sun or shade, wet or well-drained soil in areas 1, 5, 9, and 10. See map, page 8. Hardy throughout State. May be used in borders, groups, foundation plantings, parks, and roadsides.

Form: rather erect, somewhat loosely branched. Leaves alternate, 1 to 3 inches long, bristly toothed edges, green above, pale beneath, turn red in fall of year. Flowers fragrant, white, in dense terminal racemes 2 to 6 inches long in late April and May. Raceme of capsules bearing the seed often remain on plants during winter. Twigs slender, usually smooth.

EASTERN REDCEDAR, Cedar
Juniperus virginiana

The well-known Redcedar, which is a narrowleaf evergreen, often grows to be a large tree; it may be sheared to produce a shrubby plant. Found throughout the hill section of the State in woods and dry hillsides, usually in full sun. A variety of forms occur making it desirable for many uses in the landscape. It lends itself well to shearing into various shapes. Useful for borders, background plantings, specimens, screens, hedges, accent plantings, and roadsides.

Form: spreading, usually cone-shaped. Leaves scale-like, evergreen, strongly scented. Branches strong, somewhat slender; bark, dark brown, loose, rather thin; heartwood, reddish brown.

MOUNTAINLAUREL KALMIA, Poison Ivy, Calico Bush
Kalmia latifolia

Some indication as to the popularity of Mountainlaurel is given in the fact that it has been proposed as our national flower. A slow-growing evergreen with handsome flowers and attractive foliage, usually growing to a height of 6 to 10 feet, but occasionally becoming a small tree as much as 35 feet high. Found on hillsides, in swamps, and along stream banks in acid soils in parts of areas 1, 5, lower 6, 9, and 10. See map, page 8. Although it is best suited to shady or partially shady situations, it will grow in sunny places if there is sufficient soil moisture. Light sandy, peaty, acid soils with a mulch of pine straw, peat or leaf mold is preferable for this shallow fibrous rooted plant. Although there is considerable interest in this plant, it is seldom seen in cultivation
in Mississippi and rarely offered for sale by nurseries in the lower South. When possible, it is best to use nursery-grown plants for landscape plantings, but small plants moved with a ball of earth and naturally layered branches can be moved from the woods if one is especially careful to use good transplanting methods and judicious care until the plants are well established. It should be widely used in borders, foundation plantings, parks, roadsides, and wild gardens. It is often called Poison Ivy because it is claimed that it kills cows when eaten in January, June, or October; however, it does not cause skin irritation on humans.

**Form:** spreading, usually compact. **Leaves** alternate, opposite or whorled, thickish, dark green above, yellowish green below, 2 to 5 inches long, smooth edges. **Flowers** borne in clusters, light pink to white with purple markings, produced in April. Individual flowers fluted in bud stage, cup-shaped when open, about \( \frac{3}{4} \)-inch across. **Twigs** rather stout, brittle, often fuzzy when young.
COAST LEUCOTHOE
Leucothoe axillaris

The fragrant waxy flowers of the Coast Leucothoe reminds one somewhat of Lily-of-the-Valley. A useful evergreen shrub which grows to a height of 3 to 5 feet. Occurs in areas 9, and 10 along stream banks, in damp woods, and swampy thickets. See map, page 8. It thrives best on sandy acid soil containing organic matter. Shady or partially shady situations are preferable for best growth, but it will grow in full sun if the soil remains moist throughout the year. A mulch of pine straw, leafmold or peat around the plants is desirable to maintain uniform moisture content of the soil. Easily transplanted with a ball of earth if a good root system is present. Useful in low shady borders, foundation plantings, groups, wild gardens, and parks. Hardy throughout the State.

Form: usually in dense clumps of ascending, arching branches. Leaves alternate, 2 to 4 inches long, glossy dark green above, pale green beneath, edges slightly toothed. Flowers white, somewhat bell-shaped, nodding, 1/4- to 3/8-inch long, borne in short racemes 1 to 2 inches long in the axils of leaves during April and May. Fruit somewhat pumpkin-shaped about 3/6-inch across. Twigs rather slender, roundish, green when young; pith often 3-sided.

SWEETBELLS LEUCOTHOE, Fetterbush
Leucothoe racemosa

A deciduous shrub which grows to a height of 6 to 10 feet. Found in acid swamps and bogs, or well-drained soil exposed to full sun or more often in shady situations. Occurs in the long-leaf pine belt of south Mississippi and possibly other areas in the State. Hardy throughout Mississippi; it should be grown only on acid soil. Useful in borders, groups, foundation plantings, parks, wild gardens, and roadsides. Poisonous to livestock, especially calves.

Form: erect rather sparingly branched. Leaves alternate, 1 to 3 inches long, rather thin, edges toothed. Flowers white, 1/3-inch long, nodding, somewhat cylindrical in shape, produced in racemes 2 to 4 inches long in April. Twigs rather slender.

TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE, Woodbine, Coral Honeysuckle
Lonicera sempervirens

This vine looks like a sheet of flame when in full bloom. It predominates the color scheme in the garden during its flowering period. Trumpet Honeysuckle makes its own excellent background for the flowers with the glossy green leaves it produces. An evergreen or half evergreen vine found in thickets, swamps, woods, and fence rows. Hardy throughout State, suitable for sunny or shady situations in fertile, well-drained soil. Found in
areas 1, 5, 6, and probably other localities in State. See map, page 8. A climber which is used on fences, trellises, and other structures.

**Form:** much branched vine. **Leaves** opposite, oval, 2 to 3 inches long, thickish, light green above, whitish beneath, edges smooth, terminal leaves often unite around the stem. **Flowers** trumpet-shaped, 1½ to 2 inches long, outside scarlet or red, yellow throat, borne in clusters. **Twigs** twining, rounded, slender.

**FETTERBUSH LYONIA**

*Lyonia lucida*

An attractive slow-growing broadleaf evergreen which grows to a height of 3 to 6 feet. Found in moist pinelands, swamps, and along the banks of streams and pools in areas 9, and 10. See map, page 8. It prefers shady situations, but it will grow in full sun where there is sufficient moisture. Acid, light sandy, or peaty soils are preferable. In the woods the ascending stems are sparingly branched, but when brought into cultivation with proper care it grows into a much more attractive plant. Hardy throughout the State. Easily transplanted with a ball of earth and a good root system. Useful in foundation plantings, borders, groups, and wild gardens.

**Form:** upright to arching branches, sparingly branched. **Leaves** alternate, 1 to 3 inches long, glossy, dark green, thick, leathery, prominent midvein, and smooth margin. **Flowers** white or pinkish, nodding, somewhat bell-shaped, ¼- to 1/3-inch long, borne in clusters in the axils of the leaves in April and May. **Fruit** brown or brownish-black, about 3/16-inch long, usually remain on the plant during winter after the seeds have fallen out of the capsule. **Twigs** slender, prominently angled, new growth reddish, later turning green.

**SOUTHERN CRAB**

*Malus angustifolia*

Just as the leaves begin to unfold the exquisite blooms of the crab begin to open, filling the air with their delightful fragrance. A deciduous shrub or small tree which sometimes attains a height of 25 to 30 feet. Found in thickets and edge of woods usually in full sun. Grows in dry or moist well-drained soils in areas 1, 4, 5, 6, 9, and probably others. See map, page 8. Useful for borders, groups, specimens, and roadsides. It is relatively easy to transplant.

**Form:** upright trunk with rigid spreading branches. **Leaves** alternate, 1 to 2 inches long, thickish, dark green above, edges toothed. **Flowers** pink, about 1-inch across, borne in 3 to 5 flowered clusters at the ends of fruit spurs during April. **Fruit** greenish-yellow, 1 to 1½ inches in diameter. **Twigs** stout, light brown with rather sharp fruit spurs.
Figure 37—Southern Waxmyrtle

Figure 38—Devilwood Osmanthus
SOUTHERN WAXMYRTLE, Waxberry, Candleberry  
Myrica cerifera

A vigorous growing deciduous or semi-evergreen shrub which usually grows 10 to 20 feet high, but sometimes attains a height of 40 feet. Usually found in hammocks and swamps in sunny or shady situations. It is adapted to well-drained or poorly-drained soil. Although it is hardy throughout the State, it is native in the lower part of areas 5 and 6, all of areas 9 and 10. See map, page 8. May be used in borders, groups, screens, hedges, and roadside plantings. Adapted to a wide range of soil conditions. Small plants are easily transplanted with a ball of earth around the roots. Myrica caroliniensis which is very similar to the species described is lower growing and is more commonly cultivated. Wax from fruit was formerly used in making bayberry candles—hence the common name.

Form: spreading, usually compact. Leaves alternate, 1 to 3 inches long, usually coarsely toothed above the middle, abruptly pointed at apex, wedge-shaped at base, dark green or yellowish-green, paler beneath. Fruits grayish, borne in clusters along the stems, remain on plants throughout winter. Flowers inconspicuous. Twigs slender, resinous dotted when young, spicy odor; pith small, somewhat angled, continuous, green.

DEVILWOOD OSMANTHUS, Wild Olive  
Osmanthus americana

A rather coarse-textured evergreen shrub or small tree, occasionally attaining a height of 40 feet, but more often growing to a height of 15 to 20 feet. Found in swamps and lowlands in sunny or shady situations, in lower part of area 6 and in areas 9 and 10. See map, page 8. Hardy throughout the State. Suitable for use in borders, groups, backgrounds, screens, and roadside plantings.

Form: rather upright, somewhat loosely branched. Leaves opposite, short petioled, 2½ to 7 inches long, glossy green above, pale beneath, smooth margins. Flowers small, white, fragrant, in clusters terminating branches during March and April. Twigs rather slender, whitish bark, dark brown heart-wood.

VIRGINIACREEPER  
Parthenocissus quinquefolia

A deciduous vine attractive for the brilliant red autumn color of its handsome foliage and dark blue clusters of fruits. Found throughout the State in woods, thickets, hills, and bottom land, in
sunny or shady situations. Used on wood or masonry structures and occasionally used on trunks of trees. It is easily transplanted bare-rooted.

**Form:** a vine which climbs by means of tendrils with adhesive tips. **Leaves** alternate, palmate with five leaflets, coarsely toothed above the middle, dull green above, decidedly paler beneath, petiole longer than leaflets. **Fruit** deep blue, 1/4- to 1/3-inch in diameter, produced in clusters, fall and winter. **Twig** rather slender; pith relatively large, greenish, continuous.

**FLAMELEAF SUMAC, Shining Sumac**  
*Rhus copallina*

A deciduous shrub which is grown for its brilliantly colored foliage in the fall, sometimes attaining a height of 30 feet but it is usually much smaller. Found throughout the State usually on dry, often stony, hillsides. Although it will tolerate considerable shade, it thrives best in full sun. Useful in borders, groups, parks, and roadside masses. Particularly useful in poor, dry soil. It is easily transplanted. In most situations drastic pruning each year is desirable since this dwarfs the plants considerably and makes the plants produce more branches.

**Form:** upright stems sparingly branched. **Leaves** compound, alternate, winged rachis, 9 to 21 leaflets, usually smooth edges, smooth and shining above, unequal at base. **Flowers** in large terminal clusters, yellowish-green color. **Fruits** in drooping particles during fall. **Twigs** round or bluntly 3-sided, stout, coarse-grained, light, soft, sap milky; heartwood brown streaked with green.

**SMOOTH SUMAC, Scarlet Sumac, Shoemake**  
*Rhus glabra*

The sumacs give much brilliant color to the fall landscape, when red and orange leaves are topped by clusters of red fruit that persist for several months. A deciduous shrub usually growing to a height of 6 to 8 feet, occasionally to 15 feet. Distributed throughout the State, usually found in dry, rich soil in open woods and edges of thickets. Plants usually occur in small or large groups; best suited to full sun exposure. The sumacs should be more widely used in landscape plantings since they are well adapted to borders, groups, and mass plantings along the highway. Grows well on dry banks if soil is fertile. Seeds eaten by many birds.

**Form:** upright, sparingly branched. **Leaves** alternate, compound with 11 to 31 blades, 1 1/2 to 3 inches long, margins toothed, dull green above, whitish beneath, bright red in fall. **Fruit** large, crimson, velvety terminal clusters in fall. **Twigs** stout, milky sap; heartwood orange colored streaked with green, coarse grained, soft, brittle.
Figure 42—Staghorn Sumac

Figure 43—Pinksterbloom Azalea
STAGHORN SUMAC, *Hairy Sumac*
*Rhus typhina*

This well-known deciduous shrub that occasionally grows to a height of 30 feet is grown for its fall color of foliage and attractive fruits that remain throughout winter. Found throughout the State, usually in large groups along roadsides, in thickets, and open woods. Grows in a wide variety of well-drained soils and is particularly well suited to those which are dry and gravelly. Although it will tolerate shade, full sun is preferable. Useful in borders, parks, and roadside masses. It is easily transplanted. Drastic pruning each year is often desirable.

**Form:** upright stems sparingly branched. **Leaves** alternate, compound, covered with small hairs; leaflets 11 to 31, 1½ to 6 inches long, edges toothed, pale beneath. **Fruits** dark red, hairy, in large terminal clusters that remain throughout winter. See figure 42. **Twigs** stout, covered with dense velvety hairs; wood coarse-grained, orange colored.

PINKSTERBLOOM AZALEA, *Honeysuckle, Wild Azalea*
*Rhododendron nudiflorum*

The exquisite blooms of this deciduous shrub are too often broken off the plant by Sunday afternoon motorists only to find the blooms, which could be enjoyed by others, wilted before they can be placed in water. This azalea, which usually grows to a height of 3 to 10 feet, is found in open woods, swamps, upland and lowland acid soils. It prefers shady situations but it will grow in full sun if the plants have sufficient moisture. Found rather commonly in most areas throughout the State, but seldom found in areas 2, 6, and 7. See map, page 8. The roots are fibrous and shallow, making it relatively easy to transplant when small. It grows best in acid soil with a mulch of pine straw, peat, or leaf mold. Valuable in landscape plantings when used in borders, groups, foundation plantings, wild gardens, parks, and roadsides.

**Form:** rather loosely branched, upright stems with spreading branches. **Leaves** unfold during blooming time, alternate, 2 to 4 inches long, older leaves rather thick and firm, margins smooth. **Flowers** light to dark pink, trumpet-shaped; borne in thick clusters at the ends of branches, sticky material covers the blooms; time of bloom March and April. **Twigs** slender, light brown; pith small, roundish, somewhat colored.
Figure 44—Carolina Rose

Figure 45—American Elder

Figure 46—Common Sassafras
CAROLINA ROSE, Wild Rose  Pasture Rose  
Rosa carolina

Although native roses will probably never take the place of the cultivated hybrid roses, they have a definite place in landscape plantings because of their sturdy vigorous growth and beauty. A deciduous plant which grows to a height of 1 to 3 feet. Found in well-drained soil, and in sunny or partially shady situations. Although this species of rose has been found only in various parts of area 4, it probably occurs in other areas of the State. Useful in borders, groups, and roadsides. Easily transplanted.

**Form:** spreading, somewhat loosely branched. **Leaves** alternate, compound, usually 5, rarely 7; leaflets usually 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches long; dull green above, usually somewhat paler beneath; edges with regular, sharp, ascending teeth. **Flowers** pink, usually solitary during May; petals 5, 3/4- to 1-inch long, usually reflexed. Stems slender, smooth; prickles paired, slender, straight.

AMERICAN ELDER, Elderberry, Common Elder  
Sambucus canadensis

A common, fast-growing, deciduous shrub that grows to a height of 5 to 8 feet, sometimes larger. Known to most small boys who use the stems of these plants to make popguns. Found in open places, woods, stream banks and swamps, in sunny or shady situations throughout the State. Useful in borders, groups, and mass plantings along roadsides. Easily transplanted from the woods. By pruning the tops of the plants back to the ground level annually or biennially, thick growth and more dwarfed plants are produced.

**Form:** upright stems, sparingly branched. **Leaves** opposite, compound, with 5 to 11 leaflets, margins toothed, light green color. **Flowers** white, produced in clusters 6 to 12 inches across on the ends of branches during May and June. **Fruits** in large clusters following blooming and turning purplish black in late summer and fall; eaten by many birds. **Twigs** coarse, smooth, scarcely woody, large white pith.

COMMON SASSAFRAS  
Sassafras albidum

A deciduous shrub or small tree which sometimes grows to a height of 30 to 60 feet. Grown for its handsome foliage with beautiful tints in fall and for its bright colored fruits. It is found commonly throughout the State on upland soil in woods, fields, and roadsides. It grows best in sun or partial shade. Difficult to eradicate when plants become established. Its use is questionable on the home grounds, but it may be used effectively in mass plantings along highways.
Form: upright, rather sparingly branched. Leaves alternate, variously shaped, edges smooth, lobed or entire; yellow, orange, or red in fall. Flowers greenish-yellow, fragrant, about 1/4-inch across. Fruits oval, dark blue, 1/4- to 1/2-inch long. Twigs yellowish-green, smooth, roundish, brittle; pith white, somewhat 5-sided, continuous.

LAUREL GREENBRIAR, Smilax Vine, Bamboo Vine
Smilax laurifolia

The smilax vine, as it is usually called, is probably more often used in decoration of various kinds such as weddings, banquet rooms, and convention halls, than in landscape plantings. This vigorous, fast-growing evergreen vine is one of the most desirable vines found in the State because of its attractive evergreen foliage and berries in autumn. Found usually in swamps, hammocks, and wet places, where it makes a dense tangle of vines that are difficult to penetrate. Grows well in sunny or shady places. Found in area 9 and probably other localities of the State. See map, page 8. Hardy throughout the State. Easily transplanted. Used on trellises, arbors, and other structures where it may climb by tendrils. Other kinds of smilax may be substituted in plantings when Laurel Greenbriar is unobtainable.

Form: rather thick-growing vine. Leaves alternate 2 to 6 inches long, dark green, somewhat leathery, smooth edges, 3 or 5 prominent veins. Flowers small, greenish white in clusters during July and August. Fruits black, about 1/4-inch in diameter which ripen in September of the second year after blooming. Stems stout, armed with thorns. Roots with large fleshy tubers, suggesting large potatoes.

VIRGINIA STEWARTIA, Silky Camellia
Stewartia malachodendron

An attractive, little-known deciduous shrub which grows to a height of 6 to 12 feet. It thrives best in deep, rich, moderately moist porous soils, in sunny or shady places. Usually found in swamps and bottom land in areas 9, 10, and lower part of area 6. See map, page 8. Valuable for borders, groups, foundation plantings, parks, wild gardens, and roadsides. Hardy throughout the State.

Form: rather upright stems with spreading branches. Leaves alternate, 2 1/2 to 4 inches long, oval, light green, fine hairs beneath, margins toothed. Flowers white, somewhat similar to a single camellia, 3 to 4 inches across, 5 petals, borne singly in the axils of leaves during April and May. Twigs moderately slender, bark shredding; pith rounded and somewhat spongy.
AMERICAN SNOWBELL, *Storax*

*Styrax americana*

A deciduous shrub which grows to a height of 7 to 8 feet. It is usually found in swamps and along stream banks in light, porous soil. Grows in either sun or shade. Hardy throughout the State. It has been found in areas 5, 9, and 10. See map, page 8. Useful in borders, groups, and roadsides.

**Form:** rather spreading, somewhat loosely branched. Leaves alternate, bright green, 1 to 3 inches long, margins usually not toothed. **Flower** petals white, stamens yellow, fragrant, nodding, borne in few flowered clusters in April and May. Flower petals reflexed, about 1/2-inch long. **Twigs** rather slender, rounded, zigzagged; pith small, rounded, continuous, green.

INDIANCURRANT CORALBERRY

*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*

A deciduous shrub with showy purplish-red fruit in winter which grows to a height of 2 to 5 feet. Found in thickets, edge of woods, on banks, and roadsides, in sunny or shady places. Occurs in areas 1, 2, and probably others. See map, page 8. Plants have shallow, fibrous root system making them easy to transplant bare-rooted from nursery or woods. Used in borders, groups, foundation plantings, banks, and roadsides. An excellent plant for the bird garden.

**Form:** ascending, arching branches, rather compact. Leaves opposite, 3/4 to 11/2 inches long, oval, smooth margins, usually fine hairs beneath. **Flowers** greenish-red, about 1/6-inch long, borne in clusters in axils of leaves. **Fruit** purplish-red, 1/8- to 1/4-inch across produced in compact clusters in the axils of leaves during fall and early winter. **Twigs** roundish, slender; pith small, rounded, somewhat brownish.

WITHEROD VIBURNUM, *Swamp Haw, Wild Raisin*

*Viburnum cassinoides*

A plant which has been widely used in landscape plantings in the North, where it is grown for its attractive flowers and fruits; however, it has been seldom used in the lower South. A deciduous shrub which grows to a height of 8 to 12 feet, usually found in swamps and wet woods. It grows well in either sun or shade, wet or well-drained soil. Although it is hardy throughout the State, it has been found growing native by the author only in areas 9, and 10. See map, page 8. Useful in landscape plantings in borders, groups, foundation plantings, parks, roadsides, and wild gardens.
Figure 52—Nannyberry Viburnum

Figure 53—Possumhaw Viburnum
Form: upright stems, rather sparingly branched. Leaves opposite, thickish, dull green, 2 to 4 inches long, margins smooth or sparingly toothed. Flowers white with yellow stamens borne in clusters 3 to 5 inches across, during April and May. Fruit in clusters, pinkish in summer, turning to dark blue in fall and winter. Eaten by several species of birds. Twigs moderately slender, more or less 6-sided. Buds brown, scurfy.

NANNYBERRY VIBURNUM, Wild Raisin, Sweet Viburnum
Viburnum lentago

A deciduous shrub which is attractive for its fine display of flowers in spring, and attractive glossy foliage. Sometimes it grows to a height of 30 feet, but usually it is smaller. It is found in woods and on banks of streams in well-drained, moist, rich loam. Hardy throughout the State, and suitable for sunny or shady situations. Occurs in areas 1, 2, 5, and probably other parts of the State. See map, page 8. Useful in borders, groups, parks, and roadside mass plantings. Easily transplanted from nursery or woods.

Form: spreading, somewhat loosely branched. Leaves opposite, 1½ to 4 inches long, glossy above, margins finely and sharply toothed. Flowers white in terminal clusters, 2 to 5 inches across, in April. Fruit oval, 1/3- to ½-inch long, borne in clusters, bluish-black during fall and winter.

POSSUMHAW VIBURNUM, Swamp Haw
Viburnum nudum

A deciduous shrub which grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet. Usually found in swamps and lowland where it thrives in sunny or shady places. It occurs in areas 5, 6, 9, and 10. See map, page 8. Suitable for plantings in well-drained or poorly-drained soils throughout the State. Used in borders, groups, parks, and roadside plantings. Small plants easily transplanted bare-rooted from nursery or woods.

Form: upright stems, sparingly branched. Leaves opposite, thickish, scurfy on both sides when young, rather glossy above 2 to 6 inches long, margins undulate or obscurely toothed. Flowers white or yellowish-white, borne in clusters 3 to 5 inches across, in April and May. Fruit ¼- to 1/3-inch long, deep blue, become shriveled but hang on plants until late winter; edible. Twigs moderately slender, more or less 6-sided.
An Illustrated Guide to Identification and Landscape Plans

Figure 54—It is often desirable to use cultivated plants in combination with native shrubs. The planting plan above shows suggestions for the use of native and cultivated trees and shrubs in the home grounds.
Native Plants Found Only in South Mississippi. Hardly Throughout State:

1. Hazel Alder
2. Indigobush Amorpha
3. Red Chokeberry
4. American Beautybush
5. Jersey Tea Ceanothus
6. Common Buttonbush
7. Eastern Redbud
8. American Elder

Native Plants Found Only in North Mississippi. May be Used Throughout State:

9. White Fringe Tree
10. Brook Eutyzamus
11. American Holly
12. Mountain Laurel Kalmia
13. Finksterbloom Azalea
14. Rushes
15. Southern Waxmyrtle
16. Common Sassafras
17. Yaupon
18. Hawthorn
19. Southern Crab
20. Eastern Redbud
21. Red Buxus
22. Virginia Sweetbriar
23. Huckleberry
24. Wild Rose
25. Carolina Jessamine
26. Laurel Greenbrier or Penifex
27. Carolina Smallseed
28. Trumpet Honeysuckle
29. Virginia Creeper
30. American Snowbell or Sweetbush Leucothoe
31. Willred Viburnum
32. Florida Anistree
33. Southern Waxmyrtle
34. Inkberry (Gallberry), Pusserbush Lyonia or North Waxerhoe
35. Possumhull Viburnum, Devilwood Osmanthus
36. Swamp Gallberry
37. Buckwheatseed
38. American Cypress

Native Plants Found Only in South Mississippi. Hardly Throughout State:

9. White Fringe Tree
10. Brook Eutyzamus
11. American Holly
12. Mountain Laurel Kalmia
13. Finksterbloom Azalea
14. Rushes
15. Southern Waxmyrtle
16. Common Sassafras
17. Yaupon
18. Hawthorn
19. Southern Crab
20. Eastern Redbud
21. Red Buxus
22. Virginia Sweetbriar
23. Huckleberry
24. Wild Rose
25. Carolina Jessamine
26. Laurel Greenbrier or Penifex
27. Carolina Smallseed
28. Trumpet Honeysuckle
29. Virginia Creeper
30. American Snowbell or Sweetbush Leucothoe
31. Willred Viburnum
32. Florida Anistree
33. Southern Waxmyrtle
34. Inkberry (Gallberry), Pusserbush Lyonia or North Waxerhoe
35. Possumhull Viburnum, Devilwood Osmanthus
36. Swamp Gallberry
37. Buckwheatseed
38. American Cypress

Native Plants Found Only in North Mississippi. May be Used Throughout State:
Figure 56—Native plants which are suitable for various uses in the border, wild garden, or other parts of the home grounds.

**Native Plants Found Rather Generally Over State to be Used Throughout the State Where Soil Conditions are Favorable**

1. Hazel Alder
2. Indigobush Amorpha
3. Red Chokeberry
4. American Beautyberry
5. Jersey Tea Ceanothus
6. Common Buttonbush
7. Eastern Redbud
8. White Fringetree
9. Flowering Dogwood
10. Brook Euonymus
11. American Holly
12. Mountain Laurel Kalmania
13. Pinksterbloom Azalea
14. Sumacs
15. American Elder
16. Common Sassafras
17. Yaupon*
18. Hawthorn
19. Southern Crab
20. Eastern Redcedar
21. Red Buckeye
22. Virginia Sweetspire
23. Huckleberry
24. Wild Rose
25. Carolina Jessamine
26. Laurel Greenbrier or Smilax
27. Carolina Snailsseed
28. Trumpet Honeysuckle
29. Virginiancreeper

**Native Plants Found Only in South Mississippi. Hardy Throughout State:**

30. American Snowbell or Sweetbell Leucothoe
31. Witherod Viburnum
32. Florida Anisetree
33. Southern Waxmyrtle
34. Inkberry (Galberry), Fetterbush Lyonia or Coast Leucothoe
35. Possumhaw Viburnum, Devilwood Osmanthus
36. Swamp Gallberry
37. Buckwheat tree
38. American Cyrilla
39. Virginia Stewartia

**Native Plants Found Only in North Mississippi. May be Used Throughout State:**

30. Common Sweetshrub
31. Roughleaf Dogwood
32. Oakleaf Hydrangea
33. Possumhaw
34. Indiancurrent Coralberry
35. Nannyberry Viburnum

*Found native only in South Mississippi but generally obtainable.
Figure 57—Most native shrubs are well adapted to border plantings or wild gardens. The plan above outlines suggestions for locations and combinations of native plants for the "backyard garden".

Native Plants Found Rather Generally Over State to be Used Throughout the State Where Soil Conditions are Favorable

1. Hazel Alder
2. Indigobush Amorpha
3. Red Chokeberry
4. American Beautyberry
5. Jersey Tea Ceanothus
6. Common Buttonbush
7. Eastern Redbud
8. White Fringetree
9. Flowering Dogwood
10. Brook Euonymus
11. American Holly
12. Mountainlaurel Kalmia
13. Pinksterbloom Azalea
14. Sumacs
15. American Elder
16. Common Sassafras
17. Yaupon
18. Hawthorn
19. Southern Crab
20. Eastern Redcedar
21. Red Buckeye
22. Virginia Sweetspire
23. Huckleberry
24. Wild Rose
25. Carolina Jessamine
26. Laurel Greenbriar or Smilax
27. Carolina Snailseed
28. Trumpet Honeysuckle
29. Virginia Creeper

Native Plants Found Only in South Mississippi, Hardy Throughout State:

30. American Snowbell or Sweetbells Leucothoe
31. Witherod Viburnum
32. Florida Anisetree
33. Southern Waxmyrtle
34. Inkberry (Gallberry), Fetterbusb Lyonia or Coast Leucothoe
35. Possumhaw Viburnum, Devilwood Osmanthus
36. Swamp Gallberry
37. Buckwheatree
38. American Cyrilla
39. Virginia Stewartia

Native Plants Found Only in North Mississippi, May be Used Throughout State:

40. Common Sweetshrub
41. Roughleaf Dogwood
42. Oakleaf Hydrangea
43. Possumhaw
44. Indian currant Coralberry
45. Nannyberry Viburnum
Figure 58—Native shrub planting for the border. A and B shows the picture; AA and BB shows plants used to make picture in A and B.

PLANT KEY

1. Hazel Alder
7. Eastern Redbud
8. White Fringetree
9. Flowering Dogwood
10. Brook Euonymus
17. Yaupon
18. Hawthorn
19. Southern Crab
20. Eastern Redcedar
23. Huckleberry
30. American Snowbell or Sweetbell Leucothoe
32. Florida Anisetree
33. Southern Waxmyrtle
34. Inkberry (Gallberry), Fetterbush Lyonia or Coast Leucothoe
35. Possumhaw Viburnum, Devilwood Osmanthus
Figure 59—(A). Planting used as screen for unsightly building; (AA). plants used in making screen planting; (B). border of small trees leaving opening for a good view beyond; and (BB). location and kind of plants used.

**PLANT KEY**

1. Hazel Alder  
2. Indigobush  
3. Red Chokeberry  
4. American Beautyberry  
5.  
6.  
7. Eastern Redbud  
8. White Fringetree  
9. Flowering  
10. Brook Euonymus  
11. American Holly  
12.  
13.  
14. Sumacs  
15. American Elder  
16.  
17.  
18. Hawthorn  
19. Southern Crab  
20. Eastern Redcedar  
21. Red Buckeye
Figure 60—(A). Clipped hedge of native plants enclosing the rose garden; (AA). plants used for the enclosure; (B). informal border of native plants; and (BB), location and kind of plants used in picture B.

PLANT KEY

3. Red Chokeberry
6. Common Button-bush
7. Eastern Redbud
8. White Fringetree
9. Flowering Dogwood
11. American Holly
12. Mountainlaurel Kalmia
13. Pinksterbloom Azalea
14. Sumacs
17. Yaupon
18. Hawthorn
19. Southern Crab
20. Eastern Redcedar
23. Huckleberry
25. Carolina Jessamine
26. Laurel Greenbriar or Smilax
28. Trumpet Honey-suckle
33. Southern Wax-myrtle
35. Possumhaw Viburnum or Devil-wood Osmanthus

Scale of Upper Plan: 0 20 ft. 40 ft.
### ULTIMATE HEIGHT OF PLANTS

#### Low
(2 to 5 feet)

- Brook Euonymus
- Coast Leucothoe
- Fetterbush Lyonia
- Indiancurrant Coralberry
- Jersey Tea Ceanothus
- Oakleaf Hydrangea
- Virginia Sweetspire

#### Medium
(5 to 10 feet)

- American Beautyberry
- American Elder
- American Snowbell
- Common Buttonbush
- Common Sweetshrub
- Florida Anisetree
- Huckleberry
- Indigobush Amorpha
- Inkberry
- Mountainlaurel Kalmia
- Pinksterbloom Azalea
- Red Buckeye
- Red Chokeberry
- Swamp Gallberry
- Sweetbells Leucothoe
- Virginia Stewartia
- Witherod Viburnum

#### Tall
(10 to 20 feet)

- Buckwheattree
- Devilwood Osmanthus
- Hazel Alder
- Nannyberry Viburnum
- Possumhaw Viburnum
- Roughleaf Dogwood
- Southern Waxmyrtle
- Sumacs
- Yaupon

#### Small Trees
(Above 20 feet)

- American Cyrilla
- American Holly
- Common Sassafras
- Eastern Redcedar
- Eastern Redbud
- Flowering Dogwood
- Hawthorn
- Possumhaw
- Southern Crab
- White Fringetree

#### USES

**Borders**

- American Beautyberry
- American Cyrilla
- American Elder
- American Holly
- American Snowbell
- Brook Euonymus
- Buckwheattree
- Coast Leucothoe
- Common Buttonbush
- Devilwood Osmanthus
- Eastern Redbud
- Florida Anisetree
- Flowering Dogwood
- Hazel Alder
- Huckleberry
- Indiancurrant Coralberry
- Indigobush Amorpha
- Inkberry
- Jersey Tea Ceanothus
- Mountainlaurel Kalmia
- Nannyberry Viburnum
- Pinksterbloom Azalea
- Possumhaw
- Red Buckeye
- Red Chokeberry
- Swamp Gallberry
- Southern Crab
- Southern Waxmyrtle
- Sumacs
- Sweetbells Leucothoe
- Virginia Stewartia
- Virginia Sweetspire
- White Fringetree
- Yaupon

**Foundation Planting**

- American Snowbell
- Brook Euonymus
- Coast Leucothoe
- Fetterbush Lyonia
- Florida Anisetree
- Huckleberry
- Indiancurrant Coralberry
- Inkberry
- Jersey Tea Ceanothus
- Mountainlaurel Kalmia
- Oakleaf Hydrangea
- Swamp Gallberry
- Sweetbells Leucothoe
- Virginia Stewartia
- Virginia Sweetspire
- Witherod Viburnum
- Yaupon

**Specimen**

- American Holly
- Eastern Redbud
- Eastern Redcedar
- Flowering Dogwood
- Hawthorn
- Possumhaw
- Southern Crab
- White Fringetree

**Clipped Hedge**

- American Holly
- Brook Euonymus
- Buckwheattree
- Eastern Redcedar
- Hawthorn
- Inkberry
- Possumhaw
- Southern Waxmyrtle
- Swamp Gallberry
- Yaupon
TEXTURE OF FOLIAGE

Fine

Eastern Redcedar
Fetterbush Lyonia

Huckleberry
Inkberry

Swamp Gallberry
Yaupon

Medium

American Holly
American Snowbell
Brook Euonymus
Buckwheattree
Coast Leucothoe
Common Sweetshrub
Hawthorn

Hazel Alder
Indiancurrant Coralberry
Indigobush Amorpha
Jersey Tea Ceanothus
Mountainlaurel Kalmia
Nannyberry Viburnum

Pinksterbloom Azalea
Possumhaw
Red Chokeberry
Southern Crab
Southern Waxmyrtle
Sweetbells Leucothoe
Virginia Sweetspire

Coarse

American Beautyberry
American Cyrilla
American Elder
Common Buttonbush
Common Sassafras
Devilwood Osmanthus

Eastern Redbud
Florida Anisetree
Flowering Dogwood
Oakleaf Hydrangea
Possumhaw Viburnum

Red Buckeye
Roughleaf Dogwood
Sumacs
Virginia Stewardia
White Fringetree
Witherod Viburnum

EXPOSURE

Best Adapted to Sunny Places

American Holly
Common Sassafras

Eastern Redbud
Roughleaf Dogwood

Sumacs
Yaupon

Best Adapted to Shady Places

Fetterbush Lyonia

Mountainlaurel Kalmia

Suitable for Sunny or Shady Places

American Beautyberry
American Cyrilla
American Elder
American Snowbell
Brook Euonymus
Buckwheattree
Common Buttonbush
Common Sweetshrub
Devilwood Osmanthus
Florida Anisetree
Flowering Dogwood

Hawthorn
Hazel Alder
Huckleberry
Indiancurrant Coralberry
Indigobush Amorpha
Inkberry
Jersey Tea Ceanothus
Nannyberry Viburnum
Oakleaf Hydrangea
Pinksterbloom Azalea
Possumhaw

Possumhaw Viburnum
Red Chokeberry
Southern Crab
Southern Waxmyrtle
Swamp Gallberry
Witherod Viburnum
Virginia Stewardia
Virginia Sweetspire
White Fringetree
Witherod Viburnum

PLANTS WHICH PRODUCE ATTRACTIVE FRUITS

American Beautyberry
American Elder
American Holly
Brook Euonymus
Carolina Snailseed
Flowering Dogwood
Hawthorn

Huckleberry
Indiancurrant Coralberry
Inkberry
Laurel Greenbriar
Possumhaw
Possumhaw Viburnum
Red Chokeberry
Roughleaf Dogwood

Southern Crab
Southern Waxmyrtle
Sumacs
Swamp Gallberry
Witherod Viburnum
Virginia Creeper
Yaupon

PLANTS WITH COLORFUL FOLIAGE IN AUTUMN

Brook Euonymus
Common Sassafras

Flowering Dogwood
Roughleaf Dogwood
Sumacs

Virginia Creeper
Virginia Sweetspire
# PLANTS FOR VARIOUS SOILS

## Best Adapted to Acid Soil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plants</th>
<th>Soils</th>
<th>Plants</th>
<th>Soils</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coast Leucothoe</td>
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<td>Red Chokeberry</td>
<td>Best Adapted to Acid Soil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common Sweetshrub</td>
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<td>Sweetbells Leucothoe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fetterbush Lyonia</td>
<td></td>
<td>Virginia Sweetspire</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huckleberry</td>
<td></td>
<td>White Fringetree</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tolerate Wet Soils</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Hazel Alder</td>
<td>Sweetbells Leucothoe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buckwheattree</td>
<td>Possumhaw Viburnum</td>
<td>Virginia Sweetspire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Buttonbush</td>
<td>Red Chokeberry</td>
<td>White Fringetree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devilwood Osmanthus</td>
<td>Swamp Gallberry</td>
<td>Witherod Viburnum</td>
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## Tolerate Wet Soils

<table>
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## Tolerate Dry Soil

<table>
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<tbody>
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<td>Indiancurrant Coral-</td>
<td>Jersey Tea Ceanothus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common Sassafras</td>
<td></td>
<td>berry</td>
<td>Roughleaf Dogwood</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern Redbud</td>
<td></td>
<td>Indigobush Amorpha</td>
<td>Sumacs</td>
</tr>
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</table>

## PLANTS KNOWN BY THE AUTHOR TO BE EASILY TRANSPLANTED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Beautyberry</td>
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<td>Possumhaw Viburnum</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Elder</td>
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<td>Red Chokeberry</td>
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<td>Roughleaf Dogwood</td>
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<td>Common Buttonbush</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sumacs</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Southern Crab</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fetterbush Lyonia</td>
<td></td>
<td>Southern Waxmyrtle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hazel Alder</td>
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## PLANTS ADAPTED TO FREQUENT DRASTIC PRUNING

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<tbody>
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<td>Hazel Alder</td>
<td>Red Buckeye</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buckwheattree</td>
<td>Indigobush Amorpha</td>
<td>Sumacs</td>
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