

Your Name Here Plant Inventory / Property Asset Report

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| Your Name Here | Name Here :) |
| Property Address | |
| Your City | State & Zip |
| Your Email | |

Property General Comments

Here we would provide you with a general discussion about your landscape and plantings. We would note

- concerns
- features
- landscape solutions
- care recommendations

This report documents the valuable plant assets on your property. It also helps you appreciate and know what you have with your landscape.

| | |
|---|--|
| Decorative Mulch Cubic Yards 0 | Landscape Beds Square Footage 0 |
| Municipality Leaf PickUp? <input type="checkbox"/> | Brush Pick Up? <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mulch? <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Municipality Notes

Above we quantify how much decorative mulch your landscape requires and what your landscape bed square footage is. This is good information when dealing with maintenance needs. We also note here what your municipality schedule is for leaf removal.

| | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Turf SQFT 0 | Turf Type 1 | Turf Type 1 % 0.00% | Turf Type 2 | Turf Type 2 % 0.00% |
|----------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|

Turf Exposure

Above we note grass types in your lawn. In this box we note exposure types: shady, full sun, partial sun, etc.

Turf Comments

We will note care recommendations, fertilization requirements, weed concerns, insect and disease concerns. In the report we will take pictures of weed type on your lawn and provide name and information

Tree Shrub Comments

Your trees and shrubs are valuable! Probably more valuable than you realize. Insurance companies and professional arborists have established values for your mature plantings. This report allows us to capture these plants and document their value. We will also document Perennials and Annuals. It helps you know what you have on your property. You should get the most out of your landscape and enjoy it! It really is valuable!



Blue Atlas
Cedar

Endless Summer Hydrangea

Palace Purple Heuchera

Tom Thumb
Cotoneaster

Japanese Maple -
Crimson Queen

Green Velvet
Boxwood

Gold Thread
Cypress

651

Cryptomeria
Japanese Cedar

Japanese
Maple

Dwarf Lilac

Dwarf Blue Spruce
"Standard"

Palace Purple
Heuchera

Sargent
Crabapple
"Standard"

Boxwood

09.15.2011



Boxwood



Cedar_Blue Atlas



CryptomeriaRadicans



CypressGoldThread



Japanese Maple Crimson Queen



Juddi Viburnum



Montgomery Blue Spruce Standard



Palace Purple Heuchera



Cotoneaster



Endless Summer Hydrangea



Standard Sargent Crabapple



Cedar, Atlas (spp.)

Bloom Time Spring

Environment

This plant tolerates drought and some salt. This plant will grow in very dry soil. Suitable soil is well-drained/loamy, sandy or clay. The pH preference is an acidic to slightly alkaline (less than 6.8 to 7.7) soil.

Attributes and Features

- Pest tolerant
- Inconspicuous blooms
- Attractive fruit

Blue Atlas Cedar

Pinaceae (Pine)

Type Tree, woody plant

Hardy range 6A to 8B

Height 50' to 75' / 15.20m to 22.80m

Spread 35' to 50' / 10.60m to 15.20m

Growth rate Average

Form Pyramidal

Exposure Partial shade or partial sun to full sun

Persistence Evergreen

Additional Notes

Branches droop.

This plant typically grows with one trunk.

Little pruning is required.

This plant is very flammable.

Culture Notes

Most references still list this plant as *C. atlantica* which is much easier to swallow. Atlas Cedar is difficult to transplant so it is often planted from containers or from the field nursery. Trees that have been regularly root pruned prior to moving may transplant best. A well-drained deep loam soil on the acid side is best, but it can tolerate sandy or clay soils, if they are well-drained. I (*Dr. Gilman*) have seen many specimens growing nicely in clay soil provided there is plenty of soil for roots to expand. Plants produced little allergenic pollen.

Pests, Diseases and Damaging Agents

Pests: Generally free of insect Pests and resistant to diseases, they may occasionally fall prey to tip blight, root rots or black scale and the Deodar weevil. Usually no pest protection or control is necessary. Tip blight can be confused with cold injury. Sap-suckers are attracted to the trunk and often riddle it with small holes. This usually does little lasting harm to the tree.



Cedar, Japanese (spp.)

Environment

This plant tolerates drought.
This plant will grow in very dry soil.
Suitable soil is well-drained/loamy, sandy or clay.
The pH preference is an acidic to neutral (less than 6.8 to 7.2) soil.

Attributes and Features

- Inconspicuous blooms
- Inconspicuous fruit

Cryptomeria japonica

Japanese Cedar

Cupressaceae (Cypress)

Type Tree, woody plant

Hardy range 5B to 8B

Height 25' to 50' / 7.60m to 15.20m

Spread 15' to 25' / 4.60m to 7.60m

Growth rate Slow

Form Oval and pyramidal

Exposure Full sun

Persistence Evergreen

Additional Notes

Branches droop.

This plant typically grows with one trunk.

Little pruning is required.

This plant is very flammable.

Culture Notes

Provide an acid soil and protection from the drying effect of winter winds. Foliage on plants in a windy situation in winter often turn brown, especially in the northern half of its hardiness range. Locate the tree so air circulation is good, particularly during summer to help prevent leaf blight. Trees perform best with afternoon shade in southern part of its range - morning sun helps keep foliage dry which theoretically reduces the incidence of foliage disease. Many cultivars are available varying in growth habit and ability to hold green foliage color in the winter. There are so many cultivars one has to wonder why we need more. I (*Dr. Gilman*) have seen plants in zone 8B perform fairly well.

Pests, Diseases and Damaging Agents

Pests: Mites can infest the foliage. Maskell scale has been a problem causing decline in some eastern US locations.

Diseases: Leaf blight and leaf spot can cause inner foliage and tips to turn brown. Fungi are often associated with this problem

Stylish and chic, this unusual exotic cultivar is also known as the Japanese Cedar. Ornamental, versatile and hardy, the Radicans Cryptomeria has so much going for it, and it is gaining popularity all across the country. Robust in grow zones 5-9 and bred to develop at a fast pace, the Radicans grows at an amazing rate of 3-5 feet per year. Maturing to heights of 35-45 feet with an approximate spread of under 20 feet, this tree shows off a graceful and elegant figure--tall, slender and tapering to a point. Cryptomeria flaunts densely packed emerald green foliage that is soft and wispy, rather than the typically stiff and spiky flora of many evergreen trees. Plant near a deck or patio and sit back and enjoy the flowing foliage, when it ripples like downy fur in a gentle breeze. Cryptomeria Radicans is easy to grow, adapting to most any type of soil, even hard compact clay. Growing in full sun to partial shade, this ruggedly mellow conifer is also quite drought tolerant once established. It is also disease resistant and practically thrives on neglect. Just plant it and you never have to think about it again.



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Cotoneaster, Cranberry

Bloom Color Pink

Bloom Time Spring

The flowers are showy.

Environment

This plant tolerates drought.

This plant will grow in very dry soil.

Suitable soil is well-drained/loamy, sandy or clay.

The pH preference is an acidic to alkaline (less than 6.8 to more than 7.7) soil.

'Tom Thumb'

Cotoneaster

Rosaceae (Rose)

Type Groundcover, woody plant

Hardy range 4B to 7A

Height 24" to 36" / 60cm to 90cm

Spread 36" to 5' / 90cm to 1.60m

Growth rate Slow

Form Spreading or horizontal

Exposure Partial shade or partial sun to full sun

Persistence Deciduous

Attributes and Features

- Attractive fruit
- Fruit is edible by birds

Additional Notes

Culture Notes

Makes a fabulous ground cover for stabilizing banks and creating space in a landscape. Very showy fruit display. This plant is considered mostly allergy free and causes little or no allergy problems in most people.

Pests, Diseases and Damaging Agents

Many insects and diseases including spider mites, lace bugs, scales, leaf spots, canker and fire blight can cause problems.



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Crabapple, Sargent (spp.)

Bloom Color Pink and white

Bloom Time Spring

The flowers are fragrant and showy.

Environment

This plant tolerates some drought and a little salt.

This plant will grow in dry soil.

Suitable soil is well-drained/loamy or clay.

The pH preference is an acidic to slightly alkaline (less than 6.8 to 7.7) soil.

Malus sargentii

Sargent Crabapple

Rosaceae (Rose)

Nomenclature: Royal Hort. Society

Type Shrub, woody plant

Hardy range 4A to 8A

Height 6' to 8' / 1.80m to 2.40m

Spread 10' to 12' / 3.00m to 3.60m

Growth rate Slow

Form Rounded, spreading or horizontal and vase shaped

Exposure Full sun

Persistence Deciduous

Attributes and Features

- Pest tolerant
- Persistent fruit
- Attractive fruit
- Fruit is edible by birds
- Sensitive to ozone

Additional Notes

This plant is moderately flammable.

Culture Notes

Sargent Crabapple grows in moist, well-drained, acid soil in full sun locations for best flowering and disease resistance. Young plants are slow to develop fruit. They are not recommended for sandy soil due to their inability to tolerate extended drought, but any other well-drained soil is suitable, including clay.

Unlike many other Crabapples, Sargent Crabapple is only slightly susceptible to scab, fireblight, and leaf spot. This makes it one of the best for the South. This plant is considered mostly allergy free and causes little or no allergy problems in most people. This plant is reported to be sensitive to soil salts.

Pests, Diseases and Damaging Agents

Pests: Resists Japanese beetles well. Susceptible to apple-and-thorn skeletonizer. Aphids infest branch tips. Fall webworm makes nests on the branches and feeds inside the nest. Scales of various types are usually controlled with horticultural oil. Mites are too small to see easily so can cause much foliage discoloration before being detected. Tent caterpillar builds tents or nests in trees in early summer or late spring. Dogwood borer enters the trunk through wounds such as pruning cuts and other mechanical injuries. Deer enjoy browsing the plant and can cause significant damage to the plant in some instances.

Diseases: Resists scab, leafspot, powdery mildew. Slightly to moderately susceptible to fire blight in some tests, no infection in others.

Xylaria root rot can cause sudden death on crabapples, especially in the middle of a dry summer. Usually, the fungus has been present for some time but the added stress of the drought tips the balance in favor of the fungus. Cultural practices and fertility appear to have little impact on the disease. Susceptible nursery stock is likely to become infected and die should they be planted in the same location.

This plant is sensitive to damage from ozone air pollution. Damage can occur in urban or rural areas because ozone can travel long distances away from where it is formed. Typical symptoms on deciduous trees are a flecking or stippling only on the upper side of the foliage between large veins. The small spots or flecks are white, tan or orange-red. Spots or flecks from one-eighth to one-quarter inch long appear on needles of sensitive conifers. Yellow bands that girdle the needle may form, eventually causing the tips of the needles to die and/or needles to drop from the plant. If you suspect ozone is causing damage on this plant, locate White Pines (*Pinus strobus*) in the area to see if they are damaged. White Pines are very

sensitive to ozone damage and can serve as indicators of the presence of ozone in concentrations high enough to cause plant damage.



Cypress, Sawara 'Filifera Aurea'

Environment

This plant tolerates some drought and a little salt. This plant will grow in dry soil. Suitable soil is well-drained/loamy, sandy or clay. The pH preference is an acidic to slightly alkaline (less than 6.8 to 7.7) soil.

Attributes and Features

- Inconspicuous blooms
- Inconspicuous fruit

'Gold Thread'

Cypress

Cupressaceae (Cypress)

Type Tree, woody plant

Hardy range 5A to 8A

Height 15' to 20' / 4.60m to 6.00m

Spread 10' to 15' / 3.00m to 4.60m

Growth rate Slow

Form Pyramidal

Exposure Partial shade or partial sun to full sun

Persistence Evergreen

Additional Notes

Branches droop.

This plant is best when trained to a dominant trunk.

Little pruning is required.

This plant is very flammable.

Culture Notes

Sawara Cypress should be grown in full sun to partial shade on moist, well-drained soil. It tolerates alkaline soil poorly. Regions of the country with moderate to high humidity are best for this plant. Although moderately drought tolerant, it is not especially happy in very hot summers unless provided with some irrigation. This can be partially compensated for by providing a large mulched area preferably out to the edge of the canopy.

Pests, Diseases and Damaging Agents

Pests: Usually none of major concern except bagworm in some years.

Diseases: Usually none of major concern.



Endless Summer® Bigleaf Hydrangea

Bloom Color Blue and pink
Bloom Time Summer and Fall

The flowers are very showy, suitable for cut flowers and suitable for dried flowers.

Environment

This plant tolerates occasional wetness and some salt.

This plant will grow in occasionally wet soil. Suitable soil is well-drained/loamy.

The pH preference is an acidic to slightly alkaline (less than 6.8 to 7.7) soil.

Hydrangea macrophylla Bigleaf Hydrangea Hydrangeaceae (Hydrangea)

Type Shrub, woody plant

Hardy range 4A to 9A
Height 36" to 5' / 90cm to 1.60m
Spread 36" to 4' / 90cm to 1.20m
Growth rate Average
Form Rounded
Exposure Full shade to partial sun
Persistence Deciduous

Additional Notes

This plant has low flammability.

Propagation

Propagation is from cuttings.
Best propagation time is in the summer.

Culture Notes

'Endless Summer™' was introduced by Bailey Nursery and blooms on both old and new wood, from early summer till fall. Bigleaf Hydrangea performs well in moist, rich garden soil in partial sun to fairly deep shade, where it can grow 4 to 6 feet tall. Although it is best to add lots of organic matter to the bed before planting, I (*Dr. Gilman*) have had great success with planting in a fine sand soil without amendments. Be sure that tree roots are not competing with the roots, since this will slow growth dramatically and minimize flowering. Flowers are bluish in acid soil, pink closer to neutral. Late winter freezes can kill flower buds in zones 7 and 8. Pollen can cause slight allergy symptoms.

Pests, Diseases and Damaging Agents

Pests: Aphids, four-lined plant bug, leaf tier, rose chafers, scales and mites can infest hydrangea.

Diseases: Bacterial wilt may blight the flower clusters and leaves. Bud or flower blight infects dense flower clusters in wet weather or after frost. Several genera of fungi cause leaf spots on Hydrangea. Powdery mildews in different genera cover the undersides of leaves with light gray mold. Rust causes rusty brown pustules on the leaves.

Special Notes

All or parts of this plant are poisonous.



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Fescue, Tall (spp.)

Bloom Time Summer

Environment

This plant tolerates some drought and salt well. This plant will grow in dry to moist soil. Suitable soil is well-drained/loamy, sandy or clay. The pH preference is an acidic to slightly alkaline (less than 6.8 to 7.7) soil.

Festuca elatior
Tall Fescue
Poaceae (Grass)

Type Perennial, grass

Hardy range 5A to 7B

Height 1" to 6" / 2cm to 15cm

Growth rate Average

Form Prostrate, spreading or horizontal and variable spread

Exposure Full sun

Persistence Deciduous

Additional Notes

Root Form

This plant grows from a rhizome.

Culture Notes

This turfgrass should be cut to about 2 inches long when it reaches three inches high.

Pests, Diseases and Damaging Agents

None serious.



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'Glauca Globosa' Colorado Spruce

Bloom Color Green, orange and purple

Bloom Time Spring

Environment

This plant tolerates some drought, occasional wetness and some salt.

This plant will grow in dry to occasionally wet soil. Suitable soil is well-drained/loamy, sandy or clay. The pH preference is an acidic to alkaline (less than 6.8 to more than 7.7) soil.

Picea pungens 'Glauca Globosa'

Blue Spruce

Pinaceae (Pine)

Type Shrub, woody plant

Hardy range 3A to 7A

Height 4' to 12' / 1.20m to 3.60m

Spread 6' to 12' / 1.80m to 3.60m

Growth rate Slow

Form Rounded

Exposure Partial shade or partial sun to full sun

Persistence Evergreen

Attributes and Features

- Attracts birds
- Inconspicuous blooms
- Inconspicuous fruit

Additional Notes

This plant is very flammable.

Culture Notes

This is a beautiful tree when it can be ground properly without disease. Unfortunately, it is very susceptible to a stem canker that disfigures the tree. If you select this tree in the eastern US, plant only a few to prevent disappointment should disease strike. The tree grows best in rich, moist soil, and will benefit from mulch placed out to the edge of the canopy. Irrigation in dry weather also helps. Best growth occurs in full sun. Trees tolerate clay soil and occasionally wet soil very well. Colorado Spruce casts dense shade when branched to the ground, so no grass grows beneath it. Good survival in ice storms. This is a great plant for a dwarf conifer garden.

Pests, Diseases and Damaging Agents

Pests: Mites are the worst pest problem. Two gall-forming insects commonly attack Spruce. Eastern Spruce gall adelgid forms pineapple like galls at the base of twigs. Galls caused by Cooley's Spruce gall adelgid look like miniature cones at the branch tips. Bagworms make a sack by webbing needles and debris together. In northern climates, Spruce budworm larvae feed on developing buds and young needles. The Spruce needle miner makes a small hole in the base of a needle then mines out the center. Pine needle scale is a white, elongated scale found feeding on the needles only. Sawfly larvae may feed on the needles. Borers can infest trees which are weakened by other problems.

Diseases: *Cytospora* canker infects branches and trunks then eventually kills it. The disease can be severe. Spruce may be attacked by needle casts. Several rust diseases attack Spruce but these are rarely seen.

This genus is sensitive to fluoride air pollution, sources of which include glass and brick manufacturing plants and other facilities that heat or treat with acid materials containing fluoride. Symptoms due to fluoride injury are more prominent on the side of the plant facing the pollution source. In deciduous plants, symptoms include leaf browning along the margins of the leaves. A dark brownish band may appear along the boundary between healthy green tissue and the affected brown tissue. Eventually, the entire

leaf may turn brown. In conifers, the tips of the current year's needles turn reddish brown. Older needles are typically unaffected. If you suspect fluoride has injured this plant, look in the neighborhood for gladiolus plants. They serve as indicator plants for fluoride air pollution damage because they are very sensitive to it. Other sensitive plants include ash, maple, oak, white pine, poplar, and redbud. Plants that resist injury include birch, flowering cherry, dogwood, hawthorn, American linden, juniper, pear, spirea and sweet gum.

This genus is sensitive to sulfur dioxide air pollution. Sources of sulfur dioxide air pollution include fossil fuel combustion, smelting and refining of ores. Damage usually is confined to urban areas near power stations. Acute injury typically occurs when plants are exposed to high concentrations for a short period. In deciduous plants, tissue between veins on the upper and lower side of the leaf turns yellow, white or tan-brown. The veins usually remain green. In conifers, the tips of needles turn reddish-brown. As damage accrues, the discoloration progresses toward the base of the needle. Deciduous plants exposed to low concentrations of sulfur dioxide for long periods of time (chronic exposure) show a general chlorosis or yellowing of the foliage. Needles on conifers exposed to chronic sulfur dioxide turn yellow and drop from the tree prematurely. If you suspect sulfur dioxide has injured this plant, look in the neighborhood for blackberry, raspberry, pumpkin, or squash plants. These serve as indicator plants for sulfur dioxide air pollution damage because they are very sensitive to it. Other sensitive plants include apple, birch, white pine, poplar, blue spruce and zinnia. Plants that resist injury include box-elder, dogwood, black gum, juniper, maple, spruce and sycamore.



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'Green Velvet' Boxwood

Bloom Color Green

Bloom Time Spring

Environment

This plant tolerates some drought.

This plant will grow in dry soil.

Suitable soil is well-drained/loamy, sandy or clay.

The pH preference is an acidic to slightly alkaline (less than 6.8 to 7.7) soil.

Attributes and Features

- Inconspicuous blooms
- Inconspicuous fruit

Buxus 'Green Velvet'

Boxwood

Buxaceae (Box)

Nomenclature: Royal Hort. Society

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Type | Shrub, woody plant |
| Hardy range | 5A to 9A |
| Height | 36" to 4' / 90cm to 1.20m |
| Spread | 36" to 4' / 90cm to 1.20m |
| Growth rate | Slow |
| Form | Rounded |
| Exposure | Partial shade or partial sun to full sun |
| Persistence | Evergreen |

Additional Notes

This plant has low flammability.

Propagation

Propagation is from cuttings.

Culture Notes

This Boxwood is a fine-textured evergreen that tolerates shearing exceptionally well and is commonly used as a border or hedge. It is best grown where the root zone can be mulched and left undisturbed. This evergreen requires a well-drained soil and prefers shading in winter if grown on exposed sites. Pollen causes significant allergy in certain people. Plants resist browsing by deer.

Pests, Diseases and Damaging Agents

Pests: Black citrus aphid, boxwood leaf miner, spider mites, nematodes, boxwood psyllid, and scale.

Diseases: Roots rot (*Fusarium oxysporum*, *Phytophthora*, *Pythium*) especially if soil remains too wet, dieback (*Diplodia*, *Phoma*, *Phomopsis spp.*), pink limb blight (*Erythricium salmonicolor*) can all be troublesome..

Special Notes

All or parts of this plant are poisonous.



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Maple, Japanese Cutleaf 'Crimson Queen'

Bloom Color Red

Bloom Time Spring

Environment

This plant will grow in moist soil.

Suitable soil is well-drained/loamy, sandy or clay.

The pH preference is an acidic (less than 6.8) soil.

Attributes and Features

- Inconspicuous blooms
- Inconspicuous fruit

Acer palmatum 'Crimson Queen'

Japanese Maple

Aceraceae (Maple)

Type Tree, woody plant

Hardy range 6A to 8B

Height 8' to 10' / 2.40m to 3.00m

Spread 10' to 12' / 3.00m to 3.60m

Growth rate Slow

Form Rounded and vase shaped

Exposure Full shade to full sun

Persistence Deciduous

Additional Notes

Branches droop.

This plant has low flammability.

Culture Notes

This large shrub or small tree tends to leaf out early, so it may be injured by spring frosts. Protect them from drying winds and direct sun by providing exposure to partial or filtered shade and well-drained, acid soil with plenty of organic matter, particularly in the southern part of its range. Leaves often scorch in hot summer weather in USDA hardiness zones 7b and 8, unless they are in some shade or irrigated during dry weather. More direct sun can be tolerated in the northern part of the range.

Pests, Diseases and Damaging Agents

Aphids, scales and borers can be found on the Maples. Scorch occurs during periods of high temperatures accompanied by wind. Verticillium wilt can kill plants.

This genus is sensitive to fluoride air pollution, sources of which include glass and brick manufacturing plants and other facilities that heat or treat with acid materials containing fluoride. Symptoms due to fluoride injury are more prominent on the side of the plant facing the pollution source. In deciduous plants, symptoms include leaf browning along the margins of the leaves. A dark brownish band may appear along the boundary between healthy green tissue and the affected brown tissue. Eventually, the entire leaf may turn brown. In conifers, the tips of the current year's needles turn reddish brown. Older needles are typically unaffected. If you suspect fluoride has injured this plant, look in the neighborhood for gladiolus plants. They serve as indicator plants for fluoride air pollution damage because they are very sensitive to it. Other sensitive plants include ash, maple, oak, white pine, poplar, and redbud. Plants that resist injury include birch, flowering cherry, dogwood, hawthorn, American linden, juniper, pear, spirea and sweet gum.



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'Palace Purple' Alumroot: micrantha

Bloom Color White

Bloom Time Spring and Summer

The flowers are suitable for cut flowers.

Environment

This plant tolerates drought.

This plant will grow in dry to moist soil.

Suitable soil is well-drained/loamy or sandy.

The pH preference is a neutral soil.

Attributes and Features

- Inconspicuous blooms

Heuchera 'Palace Purple'

Coral Bells

Saxifragaceae (Saxifrage)

Type Perennial

Hardy range 4B to 9A

Height 8" to 12" / 20cm to 30cm

Growth rate Average

Form Rounded

Exposure Partial shade or partial sun

Persistence Semi-evergreen

Additional Notes

Propagation and Root Form

Propagation is from division and seeds.

Best propagation time is in the fall, spring and summer.

This plant's roots are fibrous.

Culture Notes

'Palace Purple' was chosen as the 1991 perennial plant of the year by the Perennial Plant Association. In areas of hot, humid summers, grow this long lived perennial in partial shade and avoid hot afternoon sun. In the spring, remove dead foliage only; after final blooming, cut to basal foliage. Blooms of this plant are similar to that of *Heuchera sanguinea*, except that the blossoms are usually white or lack color. Palace Purple is grown for the foliage that is usually purple, often with some silver on the upper leaf. Seeds can be collected in the summer. This plant can be combined with *Artemisia*, ornamental grasses or low ground covers; *Lamium*, or *Lysimachia*.

Pests, Diseases and Damaging Agents

Pests: Root or vine weevils, Japanese beetles and foliar nematodes.

Diseases: Anthracnose, Botrytis, crown gall, gray mold and bacterial leaf spot.



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Viburnum x juddii

Judd Viburnum

Caprifoliaceae (Honeysuckle)

Nomenclature: Royal Hort. Society

Additional Notes

This plant has low flammability.

Culture Notes

For best development, this plant prefers acid soil that is kept moist. It is a nice large shrub for all seasons and its fall color is spectacular. It grows to 10-12 feet and its red fruits last long into winter. Common due to the fact that it is easier to propagate than many others. This plant is considered mostly allergy free and causes little or no allergy problems in most people. Well adapted to the southern landscape.

Pests, Diseases and Damaging Agents

None serious although the list of potential problems is quite long. May resist bacterial leaf spot. The viburnum beetle (*Pyrrhalta viburni*) causes defoliation, die-back and death of viburnums, however this viburnum is partially resistant to damage from this insect pest.

Viburnum, Judd

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Type | Tree, shrub, woody plant |
| Hardy range | 4B to 7B |
| Height | 6' to 15' / 1.80m to 4.60m |
| Spread | 10' to 15' / 3.00m to 4.60m |
| Growth rate | Average |
| Form | Oval and upright or erect |
| Exposure | Partial shade or partial sun to full sun |
| Persistence | Deciduous |

Bloom Color White

Bloom Time Spring

The flowers are fragrant and showy.

Environment

This plant tolerates drought and some salt.

This plant will grow in very dry soil.

Suitable soil is well-drained/loamy, sandy or clay.

The pH preference is an acidic to slightly alkaline (less than 6.8 to 7.7) soil.

Attributes and Features

- Attractive fruit