ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

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Ornamental plants are the primary tool in developing functional and beautiful home grounds; the knowledge of plants, their demands, and their proper usage is seldom understood by the homeowner.

Every plant in the landscape should satisfy a definite landscape need; otherwise, it becomes an added expense, a space taker, or a liability rather than an asset to the homeowner. To achieve full use of a plant in the landscape, the user must know the plant he chooses - its growth requirements and its abilities to satisfy the need for which it is intended.

The following list of plants are broken down into basic or general usage areas with basic growth demands, plant characteristics and sizes, and values and drawbacks. Common names and scientific names are listed. The scientific name should be used when possible because many plants have various common names. Quite often two plants may have the same common name. This plant listing is by no means inclusive.

F. <u>Large Trees</u>--Large trees in the landscape are primarily selected for shade purposes. The ideal tree does not exist. A tall tree may have beautiful flowers which may be followed by objectionable fruit or seed pod. A fast growing tree may be brittle and short lived.

The first consideration in selecting a tree is to know the tree's characteristics, its growing habits, size, and requirements. Determine the characteristics which best fit the landscape need, and choose the tree accordingly.

Large Trees

60 feet high and 1. Red Maple (Acer Rubrum) Deciduous 45 feet wide Values: 1. Red flowers in spring 2. Winged red fruit following flowers 3. Will grow in wet or moist conditions 4. Red, orange, and yellow fall color 5. General neat appearance 60 feet high and Silver Maple or Sugar Maple Deciduous 2. (Acer saccharum) 40 feet wide 1. Yellow-orange, <u>Drawbacks</u>: 1. Brittle <u>Values:</u> red fall color branches 2. Clean in appearance 2. Susceptible 3. Easy culture to insects and 4. Fast growth fungus diseases 3. Box Elder (Acer negundo) Deciduous 40-60 feet 1. Brittle 1. Fast growth Drawbacks: <u>Values:</u> 2. Yellow fall color branches 2. Short lived 3. Easy culture 3. Susceptible to diseases Deciduous 60 feet 4. Catalpa (Catalpa bignonioides) 1. Easy culture Values: 2. Clusters of white flowers in early

summer

3. Seed pod in winter

4. Large coarse textured leaves

5. Ginkgo (Ginkgo) Deciduous 80 feet 1. Long lived Values: Drawbacks: 1. May be difficult to 2. Very clean 3. Yellow fall obtain color 2. Slow rate of 4. Good street tree growth 5. Easy culture 3. Must choose the male tree for planting as female has objectionable fruit 6. Pecan (Carya varieties) Deciduous 60-80 feet Values: 1. Early to lose <u>Drawbacks:</u> 1. Common pecan leaves and late insects and to make foliage diseases in spring 2. Root system may 2. Nuts be damaging 3. Good shade 7. Sweetgum (Liquidambar Deciduous 60-80 feet styraciflua) 1. Fall color 1. Difficult to Values: Drawbacks: 2. Easy culture transplant 2. Seed balls 3. Upright, neat form 8. Southern Magnolia <u>60-80 feet</u> <u>Evergreen</u> (Magnolia grandiflora) <u>Values:</u> 1. Long lived Drawbacks: 1. Relatively 2. Glossy, evergreen slow growth coarse textured 2. Susceptible to scale insects and foliage leaf diseases 3. Large white, fragrant blooms 3. Prefers acid, beginning in loose organic early summer soil 4. Attractive seed

pod

9. Sycamore (Plantanus Deciduous 80-100 feet occidentalis) Values: 1. Fast growth <u>Drawbacks:</u> 1. Messy leaf and 2. Attractive seed-ball droppage trunks and limbs 2. Susceptible to leaf diseases 3. Easy culture 3. Root system can be damaging 10. Loblolly Pine (Pinus taeda) Evergreen 60-80 feet Values: 1. Relative fast Drawbacks: 1. Susceptible to growth typical pine insects and diseases 2. Evergreen-fine textured 2. Pollen at bloom to allow filtered may be objectionable shade 3. Easy culture if within native growth area 11. Shortleaf Pine 40-60 feet Evergreen (Pinus echinata) 1. Prefers sandy Values: 1. Makes low Drawbacks: branched, soils screening tree 2. Susceptible to 2. Fast growth common pine insects and diseases 12. Longleaf Pine 60-80 feet Evergreen 1. Long graceful 1. Slow growth Values: Drawbacks: needles--open as young tree character

2. Ideal specimen

free

3. Relatively disease

13.

14.

Oaks (Quercus varieties)			
a.	Water Oak (Q. nigra)	<u>Deciduous</u>	<u>60-80 feet</u>
	 Fast growth Relatively clean Gets heart rot Dead branches occur Slow to shed its foliage in winter 		
b.	Willow Oak (Q. phellos)	<u>Deciduous</u>	60-80 feet
	 Long lived Shiny, green foliage 		
C.	Live Oak (O. virginiana	<u>Evergreer</u>	<u>40 feet high</u> twice as wide
	 Easy culture Vigorous root system may be damaging Medium to slow rate of growth Long lived 	ı	
d.	Post Oak (Q. stellata)	<u>Deciduous</u>	60-80 feet
	 Large, stately tree Easy culture Long lived 		
е.	Shumard Red Oak 1. Good red fall color 2. Long lived 3. Very clean in appear 4. Easy culture	<u>Deciduous</u> ance	60-80 feet
Weeping Willow Decid (Salix babylonica)		<u>Deciduous</u>	50 feet high and wide
Valu	1. Fast growth 2. Fine textured graceful form 3. Excellent accen tree 4. Yellow fall col	t	1. Best in moist conditions 2. Short lived 3. Weak wooded 4. Fiberous root system may be damaging 5. Because of spread, must allow large growing area

growing area

(Ulmus americana) Values: 1. Vasal form Drawbacks: 1. Fiberous roots 2. Yellow fall color may be damaging 3. Good street tree 4. Easy culture 16. Tulip tree or Yellow Poplar Deciduous 60-80 feet high (Liriodendron tulipifera) 40 feet wide 1. Somewhat Values: 1. Upright form Drawbacks: 2. Clean and neat temperamental in in appearance culture 3. Yellow fall color 2. Demands moisture 4. Attractive flowers Deciduous 60-80 feet high 17. Cypress or Bald Cypress (Taxodium distichum) conifer Values: 1. Beautiful new foliage in spring 2. Will grow in wet conditions 3. Fine textured foliage 4. Conical form (not a good shade tree form) 5. Easy culture-prefers sun 18. <u>Deodara Cedar (Cedrus deodara)</u> <u>60-80 feet</u> <u>Evergreen</u> 1. Conical form Values: Drawbacks: 1. Terminal may die 2. Fine textured-which often mars graceful branching the beauty of the 3. Blue-green foliage tree form 4. Excellent specimen 2. Slow rate of tree arowth 3. Low branched, thus not a good shade tree 19. Hackberry (Celtis lavigata) Deciduous 50-70 feet Values: 1. Easy culture Drawbacks: 1. Weak wooded 2. Berries which 2. Relatively fast birds distribute growth

Deciduous

60-80 feet

15. American Elm

20. <u>Blackgum or Black Tupelo</u> (Nyssa sylvatica)

Deciduous 60-80 feet

<u>Values:</u> 1. Upright form--

horizontal branching

2. Vivid red fall

color

3. Neat in appearance

<u>Drawbacks:</u>

1. Difficult to

transplant

2. Likes moisture

and may be

temperamental in

culture

21. Arizona Ash

(Fraxinus berlandieriana)

<u>Deciduous</u>

<u>40-60 feet</u>

<u>Values:</u> 1. Rich green

foliage

2. Fast growth 3. Easy culture 4. Attractive seed

pod

Drawbacks:

1. Remains in weak condition several years after planting, thus susceptible

to borers