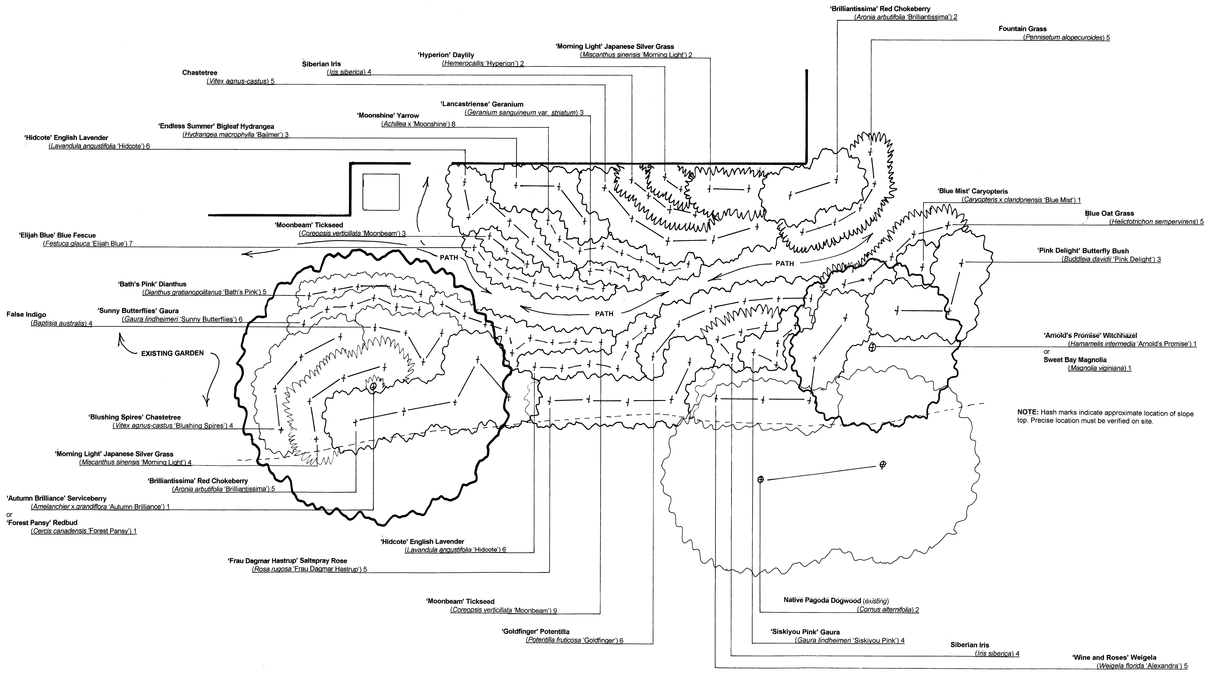


PLANT MATERIAL LIST

TREES AND SHRUBS:

'Autumn Brilliance' Serviceberry (*Amelanchier x grandiflora* 'Autumn Brilliance') 1
Twenty feet tall, spreading to fifteen feet.
Native to Central New York. Covered with tiny, white flowers in late April. Purple fruits attract birds in late June. Foliage turns brilliant orange to red in September. Spectacular when backlit by late afternoon sunlight.

'Brilliantissima' Red Chokeberry (*Aronia arbutifolia* 'Brilliantissima') 7
Six to eight feet tall with a mature spread of five feet.
Native to the northern United States, this medium-sized shrub thrives under a wide range of conditions from wet to dry and full sun to mostly shaded areas. Large numbers of pure white, apple-like blossoms in early May forebear fire engine red, BB-sized berries in late autumn. Meanwhile, deep green summer foliage turns brilliant red in October.

'Pink Delight' Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia davidii* 'Pink Delight') 3
Approximately five feet tall with a similar spread.
First true pink buddleia produces fragrant, 15"-long sprays of flowers from late July to frost. As with all butterfly bushes, hummingbirds and butterflies are drawn like magnets! Cut back to six to ten inches in late winter or early spring.

'Blue Mist' Caryopteris (*Caryopteris x clandonensis* 'Blue Mist') 1
Three to four feet tall and wide at maturity creating a pleasant, rounded appearance.
Almost herbaceous shrub that produces masses of light blue flowers from mid-July through August. Prior to flowering the lacy gray-green, slightly fragrant leaves provide nice volume to mixed borders. Cut back lightly in early to mid-August to encourage rebloom and cut back to six to ten inches above the ground to rejuvenate in early spring.

'Arnold's Promise' Witchhazel (*Hamamelis intermedia* 'Arnold's Promise') 1
Mature height of approximately fifteen feet with a similar spread of horizontal branches.
This plant flowers from mid-March through at least early April each year in Burnett Park in Syracuse. Wonderfully fragrant flowers are bright yellow and completely unaffected by late season snowfall. Leaves change to bright yellow each autumn.

'Endless Summer' Bigleaf Hydrangea (*Hydrangea macrophylla* 'Endless Summer') 3
Approximately three to five feet tall with a similar spread at maturity.
The first bigleaf hydrangea that will bloom reliably every summer regardless of how cold the previous winter was as it has the ability to set flower buds on new spring growth! Without an annual spring application of aluminum sulfate, the flowers of this cultivar will tend toward mid- to deep pink – though occasional bluish-pink flowers will occur.

'Goldfinger' Potentilla (*Potentilla fruticosa* 'Goldfinger') 6
Three feet tall with an equal spread.
Popular deciduous flowering shrub. The bright yellow flowers are produced from early to mid-June right through September in Central New York. Very nice when combined with pink, reblooming Meidiland roses. Cutting one-third of the inner stems back to the ground in early spring each year will keep the plant flowering heavily for years.

'Gro-Low' Fragrant Sumac (*Rhus aromatica* 'Gro-Low') 30
Two feet tall, spreading to eight feet at maturity.
Outstanding, low-growing ground cover. Extremely hardy. Thrives in low fertility and droughtly soils. Bright silvery-green leaves during the summer turn a brilliant scarlet in the fall. Forms new roots at points where stems touch the ground.

'Frau Dagmar Hastrup' Saltspray Rose (*Rosa rugosa* 'Frau Dagmar Hastrup') 5
Rounded form reaching three to four feet in height with a similar spread.
Top-rated rugosa-type rose at University of Wisconsin trials. Fragrant, light pink blossoms are produced throughout the summer and are followed by scarlet hips (fruit) in autumn. Shiny, forest-green leaves turn shades of yellow and orange in autumn. Can be rejuvenated by cutting to the ground in early spring once every five years.

Chastetree (*Vitex agnus-castus*) 5
Approximately five feet tall and wide in a single growing season.
This southern Europe/western Asian native grows into a medium-sized flowering tree in southern states. However, in northern climates this plant freezes back to the ground in most winters – similar to the common butterfly bush. When cut back to stumps not more than four to six inches tall in late winter or early spring, new shoots will grow rapidly to five feet by July. At the ends of these shoots, this plant bears dramatic 12"-18" long clusters of medium-blue flowers that are effective from July through late August or early September.

'Blushing Spires' Chastetree (*Vitex agnus-castus* 'Blushing Spires') 4
Approximately five feet tall and wide in a single growing season.
Very similar to the Chastetree described above. However, this cultivar produces large clusters of soft pink flowers. Cut back to stubs not more than four to six inches tall in late winter or early spring.

'Wine and Roses' Weigela (*Weigela florida* 'Alexandra') 5
Approximately five feet tall and wide at maturity.
Weigela was very popular in Victorian landscapes. However, it's lack of interest after blooming, lanky growth and general coarseness caused it to lose popularity through the late 1900's. At the beginning of a new century, though, a number of new introductions is leading a resurgence in the popularity of this group of plants. 'Wine and Roses' is a fine example that features a practical mature size, deep purplish-red foliage when grown in full sun and deep, wine-red flowers that are effective for the better part of a month between mid- to late May and late June.

Serviceberry Alternative:

'Forest Pansy' Redbud (*Cercis canadensis* 'Forest Pansy')
Approximately twenty-five feet tall with a similar spread.
Along with flowering dogwood and crabapple, one of the most popular of all native flowering trees. Normal habit is wide-spreading from branches close to ground level. Purple-rose flower clusters are effective for two weeks beginning in early May. Heart-shaped leaves are purple-tinged from the time they open in spring until turning an acceptable yellow in autumn. Thrives in all but extremely wet soils.

Witchhazel Alternative:

Sweet Bay Magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*)
Ten to fifteen feet tall with a similar spread.
Though native along the Atlantic seaboard from Massachusetts to northern Florida has been grown by Chicago-area nurseries for many years. Thrives in partially shaded, moist to almost damp locations. Shiny green leaves provide backdrop for creamy white, lemon-scented June flowers. In some years will flower sporadically until September!

PERENNIALS:

'Moonshine' Yarrow (*Achillea x* 'Moonshine') 8
Eighteen inch mound of foliage with two foot flower stalks.
Bright yellow flowers are effective from June through July and attract butterflies. Great cut fresh or dried cut flowers! Can be divided every other year in early spring. Thrives under hot, dry, low fertility conditions. Silver gray foliage persists under winter snowcover. Cut flower stalks back to the top of persistent foliage in early spring.

False Indigo (*Baptisia australis*) 4
Three to four feet tall with a similar spread.
This eastern U.S. native delivers stems of deep indigo-blue in late May through much of June. Through rest of the growing season the foliage is an attractive blue-green before turning to soft yellow in early autumn. Thrives in average soil and full sun or part shade. Cut dead foliage to the ground in early spring. Resents being transplanted or divided!

'Moonbeam' Tickseed (*Coreopsis verticillata* 'Moonbeam') 12
Two foot tall and wide mound of light green, lacy foliage.
Thrives in sunny, dry soils. Produces tiny lemon yellow flowers from July through frost. Attracts butterflies. Makes a good cut flower for fresh arrangements. Easy to divide in early spring as new growth appears above-ground.

'Bath's Pink' Dianthus (*Dianthus gratianopolitanus* 'Bath's Pink') 5
Mounds of thin, lance-shaped leaves reach six to eight inches tall and spread to two feet.
This species is native to southern England and thrives in hot, dry gravelly soils in full sun! As a testament to their ability to withstand intense heat, this particular cultivar was discovered a number of years ago growing in a suburban Atlanta, Georgia garden. This plant's gray-green mound of foliage is topped by countless light pink flowers from late May through much of June and may rebloom as weather cools in late summer if cut back. Easily propagated by digging up small divisions in early spring.

'Elijah Blue' Blue Fescue (*Festuca glauca* 'Elijah Blue') 7
Six to ten inch tall mound of foliage at maturity.
This dwarf ornamental grass features tufted mounds of powdery blue leaves that are effective throughout the growing season. Under ideal conditions it will send up sprays of straw-colored flower stems in mid-summer that can be left on or cut off depending upon your preference. Once established this grass will tolerate extreme drought and exposure to roadsalt. Cut to within an inch or two of the ground in early spring and divide if desired.

'Sunny Butterflies' Gaura (*Gaura lindheimeri* 'Sunny Butterflies') 6
Individual flowering stems rise one to two feet from a low-growing mound of foliage.
Native to Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, this increasingly popular perennial is surprisingly tolerant of bitter Central New York winters! Unlike the tall, gangly habit of the species, this red-leafed and dark-pink flowering cultivated variety – selected as a sport from 'Siskiyou Pink' gaura, matures at roughly eighteen inches. Blooms appear in late June and continue through the first frosts of autumn. Cut dead foliage to four to six inches above the ground in early spring.

'Siskiyou Pink' Gaura (*Gaura lindheimeri* 'Siskiyou Pink') 4
Individual flowering stems rise three to four feet from a low-growing mound of foliage.
Native to Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, this increasingly popular perennial is surprisingly tolerant of bitter Central New York winters! While similar in size and habit to the species, this cultivated variety produces huge numbers of soft pink flowers from late June through the first frosts of autumn. Good cut flower for arrangements. Cut dead foliage to four to six inches above the ground in early spring.

'Lancastriense' Geranium (*Geranium sanguineum* var. *striatum*) 3
Approximately one foot tall and two feet wide rounded mound of foliage.
The attractive, medium-green foliage of this plant is covered with light pink blooms from late May through June, then sporadically through the remainder of the growing season. In late summer into early autumn the leaves turn a deep burgundy. Very effective as a groundcover with a "soft" appearance.

Blue Oat Grass (*Helictotrichon sempervirens*) 5
Foliage creates a rounded mound two feet tall and wide.
The striking, silvery blue foliage is the primary ornamental attribute of this European grass. The flower spikes appear in early summer and mature to a light, golden color that is most effective in early morning or late afternoon. Thrives in full sun and relatively dry soils where it will persist for many years with little care.

'Hyperion' Daylily (*Hemerocallis* 'Hyperion') 2
Four foot-tall flower scapes rise above a three foot mound of sword-like foliage.
A classic! Light, lemon-yellow flowers release a slight fragrance from mid-July through much of August. Very low maintenance plant when grown in full sun to light shade. Multiplies quickly and is easily divided any time during the growing season. Cut foliage to the ground in early spring.

Siberian Iris (*Iris siberica*) 8
Two foot mound of grass-like foliage.
More than eighty named cultivars of this durable, low-maintenance plant are available. Delicate flowers are borne on three foot-tall stalks in early through late June, depending on cultivar. Flower colors range from dark purple, through light blue to white. Select cultivars based on your color preference. Cut back clumps in early spring. Easily divided every three to four years immediately after flowering.

'Hidcote' English Lavender (*Lavandula angustifolia* 'Hidcote') 12
Forms a two foot tall and wide mound at maturity.
Thrives in well-drained to practically droughtly soils in mostly sunny locations. Wonderful fragrance as fresh and dried flowers. Attracts butterflies. Cut back by two-thirds each spring.

'Morning Light' Japanese Silver Grass (*Miscanthus sinensis* 'Morning Light') 6
A narrow white stripe along the edges of each leaf gives this three to four foot tall plant a silvery appearance from a distance. Reddish-bronze flower plumes appear in September. Cut dead foliage to the ground and divide in early spring.

Fountain Grass (*Pennisetum alopecuroides*) 5
Three feet tall with a similar spread.
Popular ornamental grass. Very attractive when combined with black-eye Susan, red-flowering daylilies and many other herbaceous perennials. Bottlebrush-like flower spikes appear in August and remain effective until November. Tan autumn color reminds one of ripening wheat. Cut back to the ground and divide in early spring.

PLANTING DETAILS:

Establishment of weed-free landscape plantings is dependent upon the elimination of potentially troublesome "perennial" weeds before planting. This is best done by:

1) Killing existing vegetation and lawn areas within the proposed planting beds with the nonselective herbicide Roundup (applied according to label directions) a week before landscape installation. (*Note that the Roundup label indicates the product is most effective when applied to actively growing plants.*)

When installing new plantings in areas overrun by weedy brush (e.g., old plantings of English ivy, crownvetch, goutweed, etc.), it's recommended that these materials be cut to the ground/grubbed out several times between May and mid-August to deplete stored carbohydrates. The plantings can then be allowed to regrow for three to four weeks before new sprouts are treated with Roundup, then cut to the ground/grubbed out again prior to the installation of new landscape plantings.

2) Spread 4" of double-milled or shredded bark or wood mulch over entire planting area before the installation of plant materials. Do not use landscape fabric under mulch.

3) Pull mulch back to install plants - soil from planting hole can be placed on plastic tarp. Set all plant materials on undisturbed soil to prevent settling and at the same depth as they were grown in the nursery. Backfill the planting hole with existing site soils - *the addition of organic matter (peat moss, compost, etc.) and/or "topsoil" is not recommended at time of planting.* Firm soil around the roots, water thoroughly and replace mulch, taking care so that mulch is not placed directly against stems or root collars of plants.

4) Research at a number of universities has shown time and again that landscape plants kept well-watered for the first year after installation will almost always out-grow plants watered less frequently for many years after installation
Therefore, water plants thoroughly at the time of planting to settle soil around the root system. Then, keep soil constantly moist - but not wet - during first year following installation (approximately ¼ gallon of water per week per perennial, one five gallon bucket of water per week per container-grown shrub and about twenty gallons of water per week per flowering or shade tree).

ONGOING MAINTENANCE:

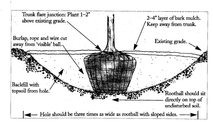
1) The big issue in this newly designed space will be reducing the number of crabgrass and other annual weed seed next spring and summer. One way to reduce the number of seed that will germinate will be to make two applications (the first in early April and the second in late August) of a corn gluten meal product such as ***Concern-Weed Prevention Plus*** at the rate of 40 pounds of product per application. Research at Iowa State University since the early 1990's has shown that at least two, if not more naturally occurring peptides within the corn gluten have significant pre-emergent herbicidal activity. In addition, corn gluten has a significant level of slow-release, organic nitrogen that can assist in the establishment of these new plantings.

2) Any weeds that do emerge can be controlled with a push-type, "diamond" hoe as soon as they're observed.

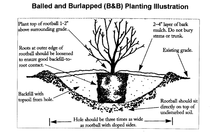
3) All plant materials have been drawn at their mature size. Therefore, little pruning should be required – other than to remove occasional deaddying stems and branches.

4) The perennial and ornamental grasses can be cut back in late autumn – or early spring. The resulting "debris" can be left on the surface of the planting beds where it will be hidden by the new growth of the plantings in early spring.

5) A two to three inch layer of shredded woodbark mulch should be maintained over the soil surface at all times. Mulch helps to moderate soil moisture levels and temperatures throughout the growing season. In addition, as the mulch decomposes, organic matter and nutrients are added to the soil.



Balled and Burlapped (B&B) Planting Illustration



Container Planting Illustration

GENERAL DESIGN CONCEPTS/DETAILS:

PATH:
Potential path treatment is slate pieces imbedded in washed #1 (pea) stone. Pea stone can then be planted with ajuga, woolly thyme, liriope, etc. This would essentially extend the existing path treatment between the entrance to the back garden off of the driveway and the beginning of this designed space as it approaches the back door.

A second option is to simply cover the path with four inches of shredded wood mulch. And, again, pockets adjacent to the designed plants could be filled with ajuga, woolly thyme, liriope, etc.

Note, as per the drawing, that the rough width of the path is three feet from side to side.

AIR CONDITIONER TREATMENT:
Air conditioning unit to be surrounded by washed #1 stone and planted with ajuga, woolly thyme, liriope, etc.

SLOPE PLANTINGS:
This space is the trickiest part of the property, obviously.

My recommendation for the first step is to work at clearing away the existing vegetation (e.g., Virginiacreeper, English ivy, staghorn sumac, etc. across the entire slope and approximately ten feet down from the top. This will reduce the potential for invasion by the above materials into the new plantings.

Next, this space should be planted quite densely with bare root 'Gro-Low' fragrant sumac (see the Plant List at right). I recommend two to three foot plants (as measured from stem tip to stem tip) planted at approximately four foot centers. This will equate to roughly twenty plants in a space that's approximately 45 feet long and 10 feet wide/high.

After the top of the slope is planted, the emphasis will be on making sure the 'Gro-low' sumac becomes established – and potentially invasive remnants of the existing weedy species do not become reestablished in these new plantings. Only after the sumac across the slope have become well-established after two or three growing seasons, would I then recommend replanting lower portions of the slope – with the overall intent to prevent additional erosion across the slope while preventing the temptation to establish a larger initial planting that will be difficult, if not impossible, to reestablishment of invasive species.

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ARCHAMBAULT RESIDENCE
BROOKSIDE LANE
FAYETTEVILLE, NEW YORK

TITLE: BACK PATH
PLANTING PLAN

DRAWING INFORMATION
Date: October 13, 2005
Scale: 1/4" = 1'