

- Identify invasive species and remove them.
   Buckthorn is best controlled by cutting the stem a few inches above the soil, then applying herbicide to the cut stump.
- Assess what you have. Bare spots? Trees?
  Low areas with water? Have your soil tested.
  Learn the right plants for the right yard.
- · Consider planting native species.
- · Reduce turf grass and pesticide use.
- Eliminate insecticide use.
- Conserve water and collect rainwater.
- Use a mulching mower instead of a bagger. Alternatively, rake and compost leaves and clippings to redistribute on gardens for nature's free fertilizer.

# Healthy Hedges

Recommended privacy screen replacements, following removal of European buckthorn

Learn more online at mortonarb.org/healthy-hedges

Provided by:



















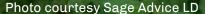
By developing a network of critical landscapes, everyone can work together to safeguard the resources and places that benefit people, wildlife, and the economy.

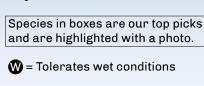
Buckthorn is the most common tree in the Chicago region, making up approximately 40 percent of our canopy, according to a 2010 tree census conducted by the U.S. Forest Service and The Morton Arboretum.

It will continue to be an issue until the whole community is involved: from private landowners to homeowner associations, golf courses to garden clubs, businesses to school districts.

But momentum is building and will continue to build. See the reverse page for recommended species to plant in place of invasive buckthorn. Together, public and private partners are working toward a buckthorn-free Chicago region.

Let's tell this invader: "The BUCKTHORN stops here!"

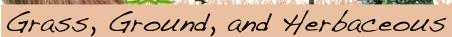




= Prefers sunny locations

= Prefers shade

mortonarb.org/healthy-hedges



Palm Sedge

Carex rosea

(12" H x 12" W)

**Beak Grass** 

(2' H x 1' W)

(2-3' H x 1-2' W)

**Curly Wood Sedge** 

Diarrhena obovata

Echinacea pallida

**Bottlebrush Grass** 

Eragrostis spectabilis

Eurybia macrophylla

Geranium maculatum

Colony-forming forb with

showy pink-purple flowers.

(2-3' H x 1-2' W)

Elymus hystrix

(3-4' H x 1" W)

(1-2' H x 1-2' W)

**Big-leaf Aster** 

Wild Geranium

(1' H x 1' W)

(1' H x 1' W)

**Pale Purple Coneflower** 

Purple Lovegrass D

# 1

**Canada Anemone** Anemone canadensis (1-2' H x 1' W)

Wild Ginger Asarum canadense (6" H x 6-12" W)

Butterfly Weed 🌣 📵 🛭 Asclepias tuberosa (2-3' H x 2-4' W)

One of the showlest milkweeds, it has orange clusters of flowers and long, narrow leaves. It is drought-tolerant, will not move around much in the garden, and is a host for many pollinators.

Swamp Milkweed 🕸 🖤 Asclepias incarnata (2-5' H x 2-3' W)

Lady Fern

Athyrium filix-femina (2' H x 1' W)

This hardy fern is great for perennial borders and woodlands.

**Hairy Wood Mint** Blephilia hirsutus (3' H x 18" W)

Wild Hyacinth Camassia schilloides (6-12" H x 12" W)

Rough Blazing Star 🕸 📵 Liatris aspera (2-3' H x 1-2' W)



Solomon's Seal Polygonatum biflorum (2-4' H x 1-2' W)

Wild Petunia Ruellia humilis (1-2' H x 1-3' W)

> $\Diamond$  **D Little Bluestem** Schizachyrium scoparium (2-4' H x 1-2' W)

Prairie Dropseed 🖄 👊 Sporobolus heterolepsis (1-2' H x 2-3' W)

Dense tufts of sprawling narrow-leaved grass that turn golden in fall with a lovely sweet scent.

**Sky Blue Aster** Symphyotrichum oolentangiense (2-3' H x 1-2' W)

**Golden Alexanders** Zizia aurea (1-3' H x 2-3' W)

# Shrubs **Lead Plant**

Amorpha canescens (1-3' H x 1-3' W)

**Shrub Indigo** Amorpha fruticosa (10-15' H x 15-20' W)

New Jersey Tea Ceanothus americanus (2-4' H x 2-4' W)

Posies of white flowers transform into unique seed heads for winter interest on this densely rounded shrub.

Buttonbush Cephalanthus occidentalis (6-12' H x 12-18' W)

### Shrubby St. John's Wort Hypericum prolificum

(3-5' H x 3-5' W) Winterberry

Ilex verticilata (6-12' H x 6-8' W)

**Spicebush** Lindera benzoin (6-12' H x 6-12' W)

Ninebark Physocarpus opulifolius (5-10' H x 5-10' W)

**Fragrant Sumac** Rhus aromatica (5-8' H x 8-10' W)

# American Currant 🔞 🗊

Ribes americanum (3-5' H x 3-5' W)

Fast-growing shrub with arching stems. Drooping yellow flowers mature into sweet-tart, edible fruit. Fall foliage is a lovely red.

### **Prairie Willow** Salix humilis (5-8' H x 2-5' W)

**Elderberry** Sambucus canadensis (5-10' H x 5-10' W)

**Bladdernut** Staphylea trifolia (10-15' H x 8-12' W)

### Early Low Blueberry [5] Vaccinium angustifolium (2-3' H x 2-4' W)

This is one tough little shrub. White flowers in spring attract insects. Fruits appear in June and attract birds when ripe.

**Nannyberry** Viburnum lentago (15-20' H x 8-10' W)

Excellent privacy hedge replacement. Has clusters of white flowers in summer and lovely red foliage in fall

**Blackhaw** Viburnum prunifolium (12-15' H x 12-20' W)

# Understory/Small Trees Downy Serviceberry

**Allegheny Serviceberry** Amelanchier laevis

Amelanchier arborea

(15-25' H x 10-12' W)

**Blue Beech** 

(15-25' H x 15-25' W)

Carpinus caroliniana (20-25' H x 15-20' W)

Mid-sized trees with smooth, gray bark. This tree grows well in different soils and pH.

### Redbud Cercis canadensis

(20-30' H x 25-35' W)

Attractive multi-stemmed tree with heart-shaped leaves. Magenta flowers in spring transform into unique peapods.

**Pagoda Dogwood** Cornus alternifolia (15-25' H x 20-30' W)

# **Cockspur Hawthorn**

Healthy Hedges

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Crataegus crus-galli (20-25' H x 20-25' W)

#### **Downy Hawthorn** Crataegus mollis (20-30' H x 20-40' W)

Hardy hawthorn with distinct lateral branching, soft fuzzy leaves, and showy white flowers followed by red fruits.

# **Ironwood**

Ostrya virginiana (40-45' H x 20-30' W)

### Chokecherry Prunus virginiana

(20-25' H x 15-20' W) **Staghorn Sumac** 

Rhus typhina (15-25' H x 15-25' W)

# Arborvitae

Thuja occidentalis (30-60' H x 10-15' W)

This is a hardy, versatile evergreen. The narrow choice for windbreaks. It requires very little care when used as a hedge.

# Canopy **American Beech**

# Fagus grandifolia (50-80' H x 50-70' W)

#### **White Pine** Pinus strobus (80-120' H x 20-40' W)

# White Oak

Quercus alba (60-100' H x 100' W)

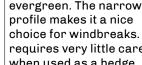
Stately long-lived oak found in every county of Illinois. Features light gray bark and rounded leaves that turn a rich red in fall.

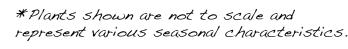
## **Red Oak**

Quercus rubra (60-100' H x 100' W)

#### Basswood/Linden Tilia americana (60-90' H x 30-60' W)

**Canadian Hemlock** Tsuga canadensis (40-70' H x 25-35' W)







Corylus americana (5-8' H x 5-10' W)

Witchhazel Hamamelis virginiana (10-20' H x 15-20' W)

Wild Hydrangea Hydrangea arborescens (3-5' H x 3-5' W)

### Carolina Rose Rosa carolina (3-8' H x 4-6' W)









