Photo 1 Photo 2 Photo 3 Photo 4 Photo 5 Photo 6

Ahh – To Grow A Garden – So Get Up and Get Growing –Taylorsville City - Tree Of The Month Article – March 2010 - Yellow/Lime Green Trees and Shrubs - For reference Taylorsville City is USDA Hardiness zone 7A. Many landscape professionals believe that contrast in foliage creates intrest and brightens the landscape. Try adding **yellow/lime green,** puprle/red, silve/blue green, or varigated trees and shrubs to your landscape. Choosing to grow **yellow or lime green** toned foliage plants in your garden, is a matter of taste but they do add interest and contrast.

Beautybush, Dream Catcher, offers three-season of foliage interest with splendid spring blooms. It is very easy to care for and adaptable a trouble-free shrub that brings years of ever-changing beauty to the partial shaded garden. The show begins in early spring, when the new foliage leafs out in bright copper tones. This quickly changes to bold yellow, and remains that way through the weeks of mid-spring when soft pink blooms arise in great numbers along arching stems. Summer brings chartreuse and lime-green tones to the leaves, and in autumn they turn deep shades of orange and gold, with darker tips. This shrub is an under story shrub, and is best planted beneath trees. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) zones 4-9, height 6 to 9 feet, width 4 to 6 feet wide, and photo 1.

Ghost Weigela, this shrub has many merits. It reverses the normal pattern of color changes. Its foliage begins green in spring and then lightens to creamy yellow by summer, remaining that way for months. The dark red blooms open from buds so dark they look black. They bloom in mid spring, and may re-bloom in summer if cut back promptly. It is an easy-to-grow shrub that deer leave alone but hummingbirds adore! It needs full sun, USDA zones 4-8, height to 5 feet, width to 6 feet, and photo 6.

Golden Abelia, this semi-evergreen shrub is colorful and compact, perfect for a small garden space. This Abelia has beautiful variegated foliage that is medium green colored with thick golden edges. A great addition to a foliage garden, this shrub has the added benefit of white, spring flowers. It is in the honeysuckle family, so it really attracts the butterflies and humming birds. USDA zones 6-9, height 2 feet, width 3 feet, and photo 3.

Golden Barberry, is a dwarf bush offering stunningly lime green eye-catching, color. This compact landscape shrub does best in full sun to part shade and will provide a beautiful focal point in the garden. This barberry is a low-maintenance shrub so gardeners won't need to pamper it to achieve dense, attractive growth. The foliage color is bright chartreuse to a yellow color. Another barberry plant with yellow foliage is the Golden Pillar Barberry with similar bright yellow leaves. However, the Golden Pillar Barberry grows in a tall, upright fashion. It will grow 4-feet tall but has only a spread of 2 to 3 feet wide make it a great vertical accent in the garden, USDA zones 4-9, and photo 8.

Garden Glow Dogwood, this dwarf dogwood takes shade and partial shade like all dogwoods, but has a compact size of 2 to 3 feet tall and wide making this more of an ornamental shrub than a tree for the garden. The foliage is a bright yellow-green with an almost chartreuse color that is a beautiful highlight for shady garden areas. This dogwood is a four-season garden plant, perfect for a wide variety of garden situations. In the winter landscape color is provided through its red twigs and the spring flowers are an attractive pure white color. The lime colored foliage provides lasting interest through the hot summer months and into the autumn, and USDA zones 4-8.

Golden Japanese Forest Grass, this captivating grass has variegated yellow leaves with narrow green margins. In the fall this grass turns a reddish-pink color. The beautiful foliage of this grass is perfect for the formal Japanese garden. USDA zones 5-9, height 1-2 feet, and photo 16.

Pheasant Berry (also known as Himalayan Honeysuckle) Golden Lanterns, offers yellow and chartreuse foliage, big purple and white blooms, and plentiful dark violet berries to keep each season beautiful. The berries are eaten by wildlife and birds. It is adaptable to sunny to partial shade. As the weather warms the leaves become yellow to chartreuse, adding light, warm color to any setting with small star-shaped white flowers dangle below the leaves and last for many weeks. When the flowers finally pass, they are replaced by round, nearly black berries that bring birds to the garden by the flock. Pheasants are said to be particularly drawn to these berries! Use Golden Lanterns as an accent planting, low hedge, container choice, or border standout. USDA zones 6-10, height 3 to 5 feet, and photo 2.

Golden Shadows Dogwood is a variegated specimen that grows into a large shrub, or small tree. The white spring flowers are beautiful and then the unusual foliage holds interest for the remainder of the growing season.

Photo 8 Photo 9 Photo 10 Photo 11 Photo 12 Photo 13 Photo 14

Spirea, Golden Sunrise, has brightest yellow foliage ever grown on a Spirea emerging in spring in sunny yellow tones. The foliage is beautiful, but the blooms are also pleasing that arising in early summer and remaining over a long season, they are pinkish-lavender and quite abundant, held in large, dense clusters. The shrub darkens slightly to chartreuse for summer, but keeps its yellow tones right through the worst heat of summer. Then in autumn, the entire shrub turns a brilliant shade of burnt-orange. It is an easy to grow shrub and is a butterfly magnet. USDA zones 4-9, height 4 feet, width to 6 feet, and photo 4.

Leyland Cypress, is popular for screening that grows in a slender columnar form. It grows very fast and thickens in to create a solid wall that has feathery texture to the touch that stays green all year, giving you complete privacy. They demonstrate a tolerance to drought, and can be pruned to your desired height and shape. Even without trimming, Leyland Cypress Trees will grow in a uniform, symmetrical shape that gives you a dense, living wall, and will adapt to a variety of soils and conditions, even sandy and clay soils. Space your Leyland Cypress trees about 6-feet apart for a privacy hedge or further apart for a spacious property border. They make excellent noise, view or dust barriers. USDA zones 6-10, height 60 to 70 feet, and photo 10.

Sumac, Tiger Eyes, the new foliage of this shrub emerge as brilliant chartreuse in spring, rapidly maturing to bright yellow. Contrast this with the fuzzy deep pink leaf stems, and you've got an unusual combination of colors that lasts right through summer. It has a compact habit. The bold bright yellow leaves lights up the border, or perimeter of your property. It is a slow grower, with a semi-weeping look that is dramatic, and considered to be a substitute to Japanese Maples. It is an American native that is pest-free. It is easy to maintain, <u>but can be invasive</u>. USDA zones 4-8, height 6 feet, width 8 feet, and photo 5.

Thornless, Honey Locust, the fruit of the Honey Locust is a flat <u>legume</u> (pod) that matures between September and October. The pods are generally between 5–6 inches long. The pulp on the insides of the <u>pods</u> is edible, unlike the <u>Black Locust</u>, which is toxic. The Honey Locust is very tolerant of dry soils, but can also survive in wet ones. They are short lived to only 120 years. <u>But provide cover and nesting places for birds and small animals, and provide beautiful filter shade</u>. USDA zones 5-9, height 70 to 100 feet, and photos 11 and 12. **Black Locust**, is a tree native to the Southeastern US. USDA zones 5-9, height 40-100 feet.

Weeping Willow, has sweeping, low branches that droop to create its familiar falling canopy. It is a favorite among tree lovers for its dramatic appearance and rounded, weeping shape. It is the perfect tree for those looking for a quick way to add character and value to their property. It is an excellent shade tree that is one of the fastest growing trees, growing 10 feet a year. It has the ability to absorb standing water, and can be planted near trouble spots where water stands in puddles along cannels. Even though Weeping Willows are often found near rivers, lakes and wetlands, they can grow just about anywhere, even demonstrating some tolerance to drought and a wide range of soils, USDA zones 4-9, height 40 to 50 feet, and photos 13 and 14.

Weeping Dawn Redwood, provides year-round interest, is a deciduous conifer, the needles fall in the winter revealing peeling reddish-brown bark. This cultivar offers drooping nearly fully weeping branches in contrast to the traditional Dawn Redwood, with soft celery-green summer foliage turns a rusty burnished bronze and gold tones before falling off the tree to reveal the interesting bark. It has symmetrical form that is best in planted in full sun and moist garden soil. Dawn Redwoods are one of the oldest trees, in the fossil record dating back to the dinosaurs. The Weeping Dawn Redwood have a height to 10 feet in 10 years, width 4 feet, USDA zones 5-8, and photo 9. The more common form of the Dawn Redwood, is called the Dinosaur Tree, that forms a very interesting trunk in 7-10 years, USDA zones 4-8, height 75 to 100-feet, width 40-feet, and photo 15.

Other small lime green plants include: Hokonechol Grass, USDA zones 5-9, height 1-2 feet; Hosta Sum and Substance, Photo 18, USDA zones 3-9, height 3-5 feet, other Hostas including Antioch with lime foliage, Photos 19 & 20; Sweet Potato Vine, USDA zones 10-11, height 1-2 feet, and photo 21; Hydrangea Prezisa, USDA zones 6-9, and height 3-4 feet; Lady's Mantle, USDA zones 4-8, height 2-3 feet, and photo 22; Pineapple Lily, USDA zones 8-11, and height 1-2 feet, and Zinnia, Envy, an annual, height 1-2 feet, and photo 17.

Photo 15 Photo 16 Photo 17 Photo 18 Photo 19 Photo 20 Photo 21 Photo 22