**Evergreen screening plants for part shade or shade**

**Aucuba japonica** - 8-10’ tall and wide. Grows about 6”/year, but can be quickened with fertilizer. Large glossy leaves can be solid green or flecked with yellow depending on variety. Located in the Shade house.

**Bamboo** - Shade loving varieties include: *Fargesia sp.* - Clumping species can reach 16’ tall, slower to expand. *Indocalamus latifolius* - Large leaves on this running bamboo. It reaches 6-7’ tall. *Sasa kurilensis ‘Shimofuri’* - Fast running bamboo reaching 6’ tall. Bamboo barrier may be necessary. Located in the Bamboo section.

**Buxus sp.** - Many varieties of *B. sempervirens* can reach 15’ tall/wide growing about 6”/year. *B. microphylla* varieties range in size from 1-4’ tall/wide, and a little slower growing. Located in the Hedge Section.

**Camellia japonica** - 8-10’ tall and wide, grows 6-12”/year. Large, glossy leaves, showy flowers in many colors in early Spring. Located in the Shade House.

**Choisya ternata** - 6-8’ tall and wide. Grows 6-8”/year. Five fingered evergreen leaves are complemented with clusters of fragrant white flowers in spring. Try ‘Sundance’ for golden foliage. Protect from heavy winds. Located in the Shade house.

**Fatsia japonica** - Reaches 6-10’ tall and wide. Grows 6-12”/year. Large deeply lobed leaves offer a tropical effect. Tolerant of many soil types and full shade.

**Ilex sp.** - Holly. Many varieties of *I. aquifolium* and *cornuta* can grow 6-15’ tall/wide, and easily pruned. Grows 6-12”/year. *I. crenata*, and *I. glabra* have small smooth leaves and reach 6-10’ tall/wide at about 6”/year.

**Ligustrum texanum** - Privet. Different varieties range in size from 6-12’ tall and 6-8’ wide. Grows 1-2’/year. Small leaves are complimented with white pyramidal flowers in summer. Located in the Hedge Section.

**Pieris** - 4-6’ tall and wide depending on variety. Grows approximately 6”/year. Whorls of evergreen leaves are topped by penulous clusters of white flowers. A few varieties have pink flowers or red new growth. Located in the Shade House.

**Prunus laurocerasus ‘Compacta’** - Compact English Laurel. Large glossy leaves on a 15-20’ shrub. Grows around 2’/year. Located in the Hedge area.

**Prunus lusitanica** - Portugal Laurel. Pointed leaves with a red petiole. Reaches 10-20’ tall and wide. Grows 1-2’/year. Located in the Hedge area.

**Taxus sp.** - Yew. Slow growing conifers with a soft texture. Many varieties can reach to 15’+ at a rate of 6”/year. Try golden varieties for a different color.

**Tsuga canadensis** - A species of conifer which thrives in shady situations. Eventually large trees reaching up to 70’ in many decades. Grows 1 ½-2”/year. There are several dwarf varieties, but the growth rate decreases.

**Viburnum tinus ‘Spring Bouquet’** - Dense shrub reaching 4-6’ tall/wide. Blooms twice a year with white flat-topped flowers which become blue berries. Located in the Viburnum section.

**Deciduous screening ideas for Partial Shade**

**Blueberries** - Why not harvest fruit from your hedge. Most varieties of blueberries reach 5-6’ tall and wide. Grows 6”/year. Located in the Small Fruits area.

**Cornus stolonifera** - Red twig dogwood. Fast growing multistemmed shrub reaching 8’+. Bright red or yellow twigs depending on variety and species. Located in the Tolerates Shade area or Natives.


**Salix integra ‘Hakuro Nishiki’** - Brightly variegated with white and pink. Can grow 4-5’ in a single season when established. May burn in hot sun. Located in the Tolerates Shade area.
Vines for screening

*Akebia quinata* or *trifolia*—A fast growing semi-evergreen vine. Clusters of small yellow or purple flowers in early spring. Reaches 20’ but can be pruned. Located in the vine bay.

*Clematis armandii*—Evergreen Clematis. A fast growing vine with long evergreen leaves and fragrant white flowers in Spring. This vine can only tolerate part shade. It thrives with a minimum of 4 hour of sun.

*Holbolia coriacea*—A evergreen vine with fragrant white flowers and edible fruit. Slow to establish, but then becomes vigorous to 20’ long. Located in the vine bay.

*Hydrangea integrifolia* or *seemannii*—Two evergreen climbing hydrangeas! Both of these vines have feet that cling to a wall or fence. They can cover 15-20’ at maturity. It takes a season or two for them to settle in, but then they take off. Whit flowers in summer. Zones 7, 8.

*Stautonia hexaphylla*—Vigorous evergreen vine with dissected leaves. Fragrant with flowers in Spring, and edible fruit. Reaches 30’ long growing about 5-10’/year. Located in the vine bay.

Written by Laura Altvater

Guidelines for establishing hedges and screens

**Spacing:** Plants could be placed close enough to fill in a single season, but this may lead to problems down the road from overcrowding. We recommend leaving a minimum of 2 feet between plants. If the plant grows 1 foot per year, space plants four feet apart.

**Timing:** The best time to plant hedge material is in Spring for evergreens and Fall for deciduous plants. A healthy hedge will take 2-3 years to fill in before you get a dense screen. Bamboo will be the same if clumps are planted 5’ apart.

**Planting:** We encourage planting in the cooler part of the day to alleviate stress on the plants (and the planter). When planting a hedges, amend the soil with 1/3 compost to 2/3 soil. Dig your holes twice as wide as the container and a little deeper. Make sure the sides of the holes are not smooth like the inside of a pot. Thoroughly water in the plants after planting.

**Maintenance:** Regular water is the primary element of a healthy hedge. We recommend watering slowly for an hour once a week. This is essential for the first and second years while the plants are getting settled. As the plants mature, infrequent, but deep watering in the hottest parts of the year are all that may be needed.

Fertilizing three times a year can create a screen faster. See the Information Desk for fertilizing and pruning details.