

# GREATPLANTS GARDENER 2023

A Publication of the Nebraska Statewide  
Arboretum



plantnebraska.org

## Plants You Can Depend On

We are thrilled to bring back *GreatPlants Gardener* after a two-year, pandemic-prompted hiatus. Although we didn't publish the GreatPlants of the Year in 2021 or 2022, you can find the winners for those years listed on page 9-12 of this issue, along with winners from the last 20+ years.

We have some particularly stellar GreatPlants selections for you highlighted in this issue (although we probably say that every year!), including the 2023 Perennial of the Year, the 'Iron Butterfly' narrowleaf ironweed. If you're interested in supporting pollinators, you will definitely want this beauty in your garden.

With its prolific vibrant purple blooms, butterflies, skippers, moths and bees will flock to this plant during its long-lasting blooming season. The narrowleaf ironweed (*Vernonia lettermanii*) is native to Arkansas and Oklahoma, found growing on rocky outcrops, floodplains and gravel bars. The 'Iron Butterfly' selection comes from Dr. Allan Armitage's trials for its densely branched, compact habit and abundant flowers. This must-have, deer-resistant plant makes a great companion in prairie gardens, low maintenance perennial borders and rain gardens.

The 2023 Tree of the Year, the shingle oak, may be one of the best oaks for Great Plains gardens. It is native to the Midwest and upper South regions, growing naturally as far west as northwest Missouri. Easy to grow and relatively fast-growing, with an attractive horizontal branching pattern, this adaptable, drought-tolerant oak will mature into a beautiful shade tree.

The species name – *imbricaria* – is derived from the Latin word *imbricatus*, which means overlapping. The tree is conical when young but spreads more widely as it matures, (*continued on page 4*)...

## In This Issue

GreatPlants of 2023  
Pages 1-4

Organizational  
Memberships  
Page 5

Space Invaders: Reporting  
Invasive Plants  
Pages 6-7

Grants Help Plant Nebraska  
Pages 8-9

The Benefits of Tree  
Inventories  
Page 10

Previous GreatPlants  
Winners 1999-2023  
Pages 11-14

Releases & Introductions  
Page 15



A joint program of Nebraska  
Statewide Arboretum and  
Nebraska Nursery & Landscape  
Association

# Introducing the GreatPlants of 2023

## Perennial of the Year: 'Iron Butterfly' Ironweed *Vernonia lettermanii*

Height: 2-3 feet high  
Spread: 2-3 feet wide  
Medium to dry, well-drained soil  
Full sun

'Iron Butterfly' ironweed also classifies as a herbaceous perennial. It prefers medium to dry well-drained soil in full sun and has finely textured, narrow, thin leaves. Its bright purple, long-lasting flowers – which appear in mid to late summer and attract hummingbirds, butterflies and other pollinators – pair very well with vibrant yellow blooms, such as any *Solidago* goldenrod. It is recommended to cut this plant back early in the season to prevent the stems from flopping over.



## Tree of the Year: Shingle Oak *Quercus imbricaria*

Height: 40-60 feet high  
Spread: 40-50 feet wide  
Medium to dry, well-drained soil  
Full sun

This central United States native and member of the red oak family is a medium-sized deciduous tree that typically grows in conical form. It displays brownish-gray bark and has a trunk that can spread up to 3 feet in diameter. One might not guess at first glance that it's an oak tree, as its lustrous, narrow dark green leaves are not lobed but are alternant, broadest near the middle, with a slight wavy pattern. Settlers discovered that it split easily and could be used for shingles or shakes, thus its common name.



## Shrub of the Year: 'Tor' Birchleaf Spirea

*Spirea betulifolia*

Height: 2-3 feet high  
Spread: 2-3 feet wide  
Moist, well-drained soil  
Full sun

Birchleaf spirea is a small, rounded shrub that blooms small, flat clusters of tiny white flowers in the late spring. In autumn, its dark green, birch-like leaves transition to a mosaic of red, orange and purple. The birchleaf spirea prefers moist, well-drained soil and full sun. This shrub is deer-resistant, and it would make a great addition to a pollinator garden, as its flowers attract a plentiful quantity of butterflies and other pollinators. It's very low-maintenance, but if it does get overgrown, it can be cut back dramatically immediately after flowering.



## Conifer of the Year: Korean Pine

*Pinus koraiensis*

Height: 30-50 feet high  
Spread: 25-35 feet wide  
Tolerant of a wide range of soils, including sandy and clay  
Full sun or part shade

A member of the white pine group, the Korean pine is very versatile in that it can tolerate a wide range of soil conditions, from sandy to clay to rocky. When young, this tree typically grows in a narrow pyramidal form with ascending branching. As it matures, it takes a more loose pyramid shape, with a rounded crown and branches spreading horizontally and often reaching the ground. Blue-green needles appear in bundles of five, with 3-6-inch cones that contain large edible seeds which can be harvested and sold as pine nuts.



## Grass of the Year: Blue Zinger Sedge *Carex flacca*

Height: 2-3 feet high  
Spread: 1-2 feet wide  
Medium to wet soil  
Part to full shade

Also known as blue-green sedge, this evergreen sedge prefers medium to wet soil in part shade to full sun. It thrives well in rain gardens but can also tolerate dry shade in hot summer climates. It forms attractive clumps of fine-textured, arching, blue-green foliage that blooms in late summer and is primarily grown in shaded landscapes as ground cover (but also works well as edging and even in containers). This is a cool season sedge that does much of its growing during chilly weather.



---

*Plants You Can Depend On...continued from page 1.*

This oak fits well in cultivated prairie plantings and meadow gardens, and it is often used to create a natural-looking hedge as a screen and in windbreaks. Because of its strong wood, the shingle oak is very tolerant of windswept sites and resists ice storm damage. The thick, leathery leaves are often yellow-brown in autumn, but some years turn a rich, russet-red and often persist on the tree all through the winter.

The 2023 Shrub of the Year is 'Tor' birchleaf spirea (*Spirea betulifolia*), a tough little shrub introduced by well-known Greenleaf Nursery in Oklahoma as a Garden Debut selection. It has been thoroughly tested, developing a reputation for long-term performance in the landscape. It is easily one of the showiest spireas, especially in autumn, with its stunning kaleidoscope of colors.

Let us know if you experiment with any of the 2023 GreatPlants in your yard or garden. Send us a photo or an update at [aboretum@unl.edu](mailto:aboretum@unl.edu) — we'd love to hear from you!

*Bob Henrickson is the Horticulture Program Coordinator for the Nebraska Statewide Arboretum.*

**It's easily one of the  
showiest spireas,  
especially in autumn,  
with its stunning  
kaleidoscope of  
colors.**

**Bob Henrickson**

# Organizational Memberships are a Win-Win

*Support NSA and enjoy membership benefits — like Spring Affair pre-orders.*

Are you the owner of a small business in landscaping services? Maybe you are a member of your town's tree board or part of a non-profit that does good green work here in Nebraska or beyond? If any of these describe you, now's the time to sign up for an Organizational Membership with the Nebraska Statewide Arboretum.

The Organizational Membership level is designed for non-profits, small businesses, sole proprietorships, agencies and municipalities that are looking to help plant Nebraska. Benefits include:

- Twice-monthly e-news full of information about upcoming events, plant sales and gardening/tree tips
- NSA horticultural publications
- Invitations to members-only events
- Discounts on events and educational workshops
- Discounts on NSA plants
- Recognition in the NSA annual report
- AND BRAND-NEW THIS YEAR: the opportunity to pre-order your Spring Affair plants!



As an Organizational Member, you will now be able to pre-order plants to be picked up at Spring Affair. Or, if you are unable to make it to Spring Affair, you can pick them up at our NEW greenhouse on UNL's East Campus in Lincoln.

This will allow you to take time to peruse the plant list, ensure you are getting the plants you need and save you time shopping for plants in person. This also helps us to better gauge inventory needs for the general public at Spring Affair, ensuring we all have our plant needs met — a win-win for everyone!

Organizational Memberships are renewed annually in January, so when you join (or renew), you will be sent a plant list to order from. Of course, as an NSA member you will still receive the 10% Spring Affair plant discount, too.

Please visit [plantnebraska.org](http://plantnebraska.org) to learn more about NSA memberships, scan the QR Code to sign-up or contact Toby Burnham via email ([toby.burnham@unl.edu](mailto:toby.burnham@unl.edu)) or phone (402-472-2971).



# Space Invaders

*How to spot and report invasive plant species in your landscape.*

Invasive plants are non-native plants that usually come from foreign countries and end up in the United States, away from their natural environment and natural enemies. Once here, they can cause ecological and economic problems by reproducing and growing so prolifically that they displace native plants.

It's important to note that not all non-native plants are harmful; in fact, most are beneficial or harmless. However, even just a few invasive plants have the potential to transform entire ecosystems.

## Stealthy Spreading

Once established, invasive plants reproduce and spread prolifically, often forming monocultures that slowly take over more and more territory, displace native plants and animals, hybridize with those natives and may potentially alter ecosystem functions and processes. Often the transition is so gradual that it goes unnoticed until it is too late. Native plants, along with the communities that depend on them for food, shelter and habitat, begin to disappear. In fact, invasive plants are now recognized worldwide as posing threats to biological diversity.



*Cutleaf teasel (Dipsacus laciniatu) is often found in roadside ditches.*



*Yellow flag iris (Iris pseudacorus) forms dense stands in shallow water and has been found along the Niobrara River.*

Established invasive plants are almost impossible to control or remove. Also, once an invader builds its populations to levels that are easily noticeable and begins to cause damage, it may be too late to consider eradication as a viable management strategy.

## Early Detection is Key

Fortunately, many potentially harmful plants have not yet arrived in Nebraska or still have a low enough abundance to be contained or eradicated. It is important to identify and contain these invasive plants in order to prevent their further spread. Detecting and controlling these plants before they are widely established is the best way to prevent their potential negative impacts.

Invasive plants often take hold when soil is disturbed by construction projects or by the development of new roads, highways or trails and other areas highly impacted by human activities. In addition, invasive

plants also take advantage of natural disturbances such as floods, deer trails or tree falls. This correlation between the presence of invasive plants and both human and natural disturbances offers clues as to where and when to look for new invasions.

*Allison Zach is Coordinator of the Nebraska Invasive Species Program, an affiliate of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.*

Here are some helpful tips when investigating areas of possible invasion:

- Be sure to have a broad range of vision, noticing plants at both the herbaceous and canopy levels.
- Remember that we are looking for new invasions, so it is important to scout for small populations as well as great expanses of a particular plant. This means that careful observation is very important.
- Take good photos when reporting any plant species. Many invasive plant species can be intertwined with other species, so it's best to try to untangle them before taking a photo. Spring is an ideal time to take photos, when plants have flowers and/or fruit on them to aid in identification.
- To report a sighting, visit the website for the Nebraska Invasive Species program — [neinvasives.com](http://neinvasives.com) — and click on the tab “Report a Sighting.”
- For management tips, visit the website for the Nebraska Weed Control Association: [neweed.org](http://neweed.org).
- To find out which invasive plants are threatening your local area, visit the website for the Nebraska Invasive Species program — [neinvasives.com/plants](http://neinvasives.com/plants) — and click on your ecoregion.



*Yellow bedstraw (Galium verum) likes sunny areas along the roadside as well as fields and pastures.*

**Detecting and controlling invasive plants before they are widely established is the best way to prevent their potential negative impacts.**

Allison Zach

# Planting Nebraska from Omaha to Sidney

*Cities, towns, non-profits and other entities partner with NSA to create beautiful, sustainable green spaces.*

At Nebraska Statewide Arboretum, we take our middle name seriously: we plant Nebraska from east to west and everywhere in between. This fall, we crisscrossed the state, visiting Omaha, Sidney, Bellevue, Hastings, Butte, Neligh and several other towns to collaborate with communities and non-profits to create sustainable green spaces.

## Planting in Sidney

In September, NSA Sustainable Landscape Specialist Sarah Buckley road-tripped to Sidney with a pickup full of plants to help the local garden club at the Living Memorial Gardens add some perennials to their beautiful landscape. This garden has a unique history, beginning in 1982 when a local art teacher suggested to the town that the defunct, weed-choked swimming pool be turned into a sunken garden. The idea became a reality, and 40 years later the garden still thrives with trees, shrubs, annuals and perennials planted in memory of loved ones.

## Partnering in Omaha

Later in the month, NSA partnered with the South Omaha Business Improvement District organizers and local volunteers to spruce up planters along South 24th Street with drought-tolerant natives.

Karen Pesek, director of finance at Pesek Law and volunteer coordinator for the South Omaha Business Improvement District, contacted Buckley, who came out to the South 24th Street location for a site visit. Together they created a plan to fill the planters over three seasons with hardy, native perennials.



*Western Community Forester Chrissy Land and NSA Sustainable Landscape Specialist Sarah Buckley at Living Memorial Gardens in Sidney.*



*Martin Salazar plants perennials in South Omaha.*

Previously the planters were filled with annuals, which struggled to thrive in the heat without ample watering. Planting the annuals every year was also very expensive, while using native perennials that can tolerate Nebraska's sizzling summer temperatures and lack of rainfall will be a much more efficient and cost-effective solution.

“We can see how this kind of natural beauty benefits the neighborhood,” said Pesek. “These plantings will add to the vibrant environment and flavor of the culture that is already here.”

Interested in exploring NSA funding opportunities for your community or organization? Visit [plantnebraska.org/funding](http://plantnebraska.org/funding) for more information and see page 9 for more tips.

# NSA Grants Help Communities Plant

In my role with the Nebraska Statewide Arboretum, I get to work daily with communities and community members across the state who are passionate about using trees and plants to improve their towns. Through our funding programs (Greener Towns, Waterwise Landscapes, Trees for Nebraska Towns), we are able to provide financial support to projects, as well as advice on planning and maintaining green infrastructure.

We are accepting applications to our grant programs through January. Here are some tips for submitting a successful proposal:

**1** Come to us with a project in mind. Before you approach us, take time to identify your project needs and brainstorm possible solutions. We are here to help you plan, fund and execute a project and can assist in creating the final vision, but the project must be driven by you and your community.

**2** Think beyond planting day. We encourage communities to plant low-maintenance, hardy landscapes, but they still need some attention. One of the primary reasons we turn down applications is a lack of maintenance planning. When we invest money from our funders in a project, we need to know that the project will make an impact in the community for years to come.

**3** Plan enough time to work. Landscape projects can be kept very simple and achievable, but even the smallest project requires some site preparation. Show us that you have planned for the work involved in properly preparing for and planting your project.

**4** Ask questions early. We are here to assist with the planning of your project and help you turn your vision into a reality. However, don't wait for the application deadline to ask for planning help or for planting season to ask for site prep assistance. If you plan to use a contractor for any part of your project, be sure to talk to them several months before you need the work completed. Winter is an ideal time to be talking to nurseries about plants you want for the next season; give them time to grow or source what you are asking for.



*Sarah Buckley is the Sustainable Landscape Specialist for the Nebraska Statewide Arboretum.*

## Ready to Start?

Call for Grant Applications: November 2022 through January 2023

Project Selection: February 2023

Project Planting: May through October 2023

Reimbursement Requests Due December 10, 2023

For more information and to get started with the application process, visit [plantnebraska.org/funding](http://plantnebraska.org/funding).

# Keeping Track of Trees

*A tree inventory can offer your community a wealth of important information that will benefit everyone.*

If you ask any public works director how many electrical poles they have throughout town, the condition of a particular sewer line or what type of light bulb is needed for their traffic lights, they can find that information easily. Being able to track and monitor the infrastructure they maintain is critical for their job. In much the same way and for similar reasons, cities around the world are now beginning to manage the green infrastructure of their communities. Data collected about the community forest (trees that grow on public property) offers city managers a clearer picture of its condition, diversity and distribution – information that can then be used to plan budgets, minimize risk and guide planning decisions while maximizing public benefits.

## Data Collection

At minimum, there are four types of information recorded for each public tree: genus or species, size, condition and GPS coordinates.

The most common data collected for tree size is the trunk diameter at 4.5 feet above the ground, but height and average canopy width are often measured as well. The condition of a tree (typically excellent, good, fair or poor) is subjective, so it's important that all data collectors have a similar understanding of the criteria for each category. Additional information can be collected either initially or later on, including photographs of the tree, observed defects or work that has been done to the tree or needs to be done.

The data collection process takes some time but is relatively simple. Data collectors will typically enter the information onto a tablet or smart phone using “point and click” drop-down menus for their selections. The tree's location is either entered manually by clicking on the tree in a satellite image or calculated digitally by the device.

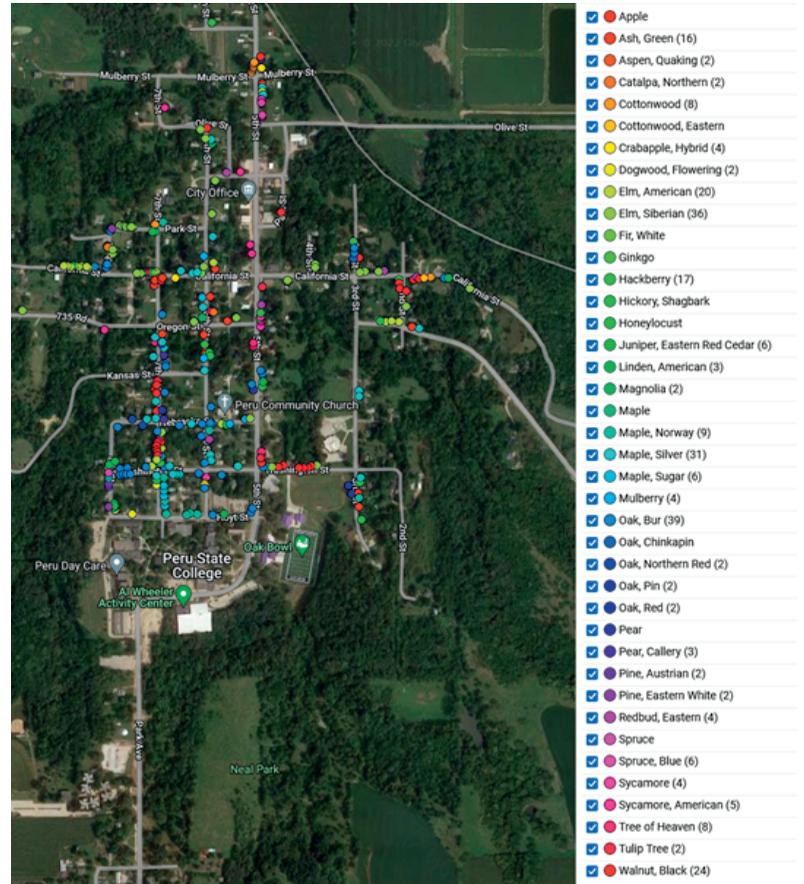
## Tree Inventories as a Management Tool

Once the task of entering the data is done, an inventory becomes a powerful management tool.

Since each tree has a GPS location, the community forest inventory can be aligned with the city's grey infrastructure. So, for example, city planners can see how many trees would be impacted by the path of a proposed sewer line. They can calculate the storm water and energy savings benefits provided by a stand of trees. Experts can also analyze tree diversity to refine tree planting priorities, and detailed response plans can be crafted before a devastating tree pest is introduced in the community.

Tree inventories are useful not only for those who care for public trees, but also for non-profit organizations, neighborhood associations, other city agencies and environmentalists. As Francis Bacon and numerous others have said, "Knowledge is power." Tree inventories are one way communities can increase their knowledge of green infrastructure, which in turn will help them make better-informed decisions that can potentially improve communities and the lives of residents.

*Graham Herbst is the Nebraska Forest Service's Community Forester Specialist for Omaha/eastern Nebraska.*



*In 2021 the Nebraska Forest Service inventoried 283 street trees in Peru, representing 35 species.*

# Celebrating 24 Years of GreatPlants

*A look back at our award-winners from 1999-2022*

## Trees of the Year

- 2022—*Ulmus americana* 'Princeton,' American elm
- 2021—*Celtis occidentalis*, common hackberry
- 2020—*Catalpa speciosa*, northern catalpa
- 2019—*Betula lenta*, sweet birch
- 2018—*Platanus occidentalis*, American sycamore
- 2017—*Quercus shumardii*, Shumard oak
- 2016—*Carpinus caroliniana*, American hornbeam
- 2015—*Quercus velutina*, black oak
- 2014—*Liriodendron tulipifera*, tuliptree
- 2013—*Quercus ellipsoidalis*, Hill's oak
- 2012—*Acer truncatum*, Shantung maple
- 2011—*Carya ovata*, shagbark hickory
- 2010—*Cladrastis kentukea*, American yellowwood
- 2009—*Cornus mas*, Cornelian cherry dogwood
- 2008—*Ostrya virginiana*, American hophornbeam
- 2007—*Aesculus glabra*, Ohio buckeye
- 2006—*Quercus muehlenbergii*, chinkapin oak
- 2005—*Ginkgo biloba*, ginkgo
- 2004—*Quercus macrocarpa*, bur oak
- 2002—*Gymnocladus dioica*, Kentucky coffeetree
- 2001—*Taxodium distichum*, baldcypress
- 2000—*Cornus alternifolia*, pagoda dogwood
- 1999—*Quercus bicolor*, swamp white oak
- 1998—*Amelanchier xgrandiflora*, apple serviceberry

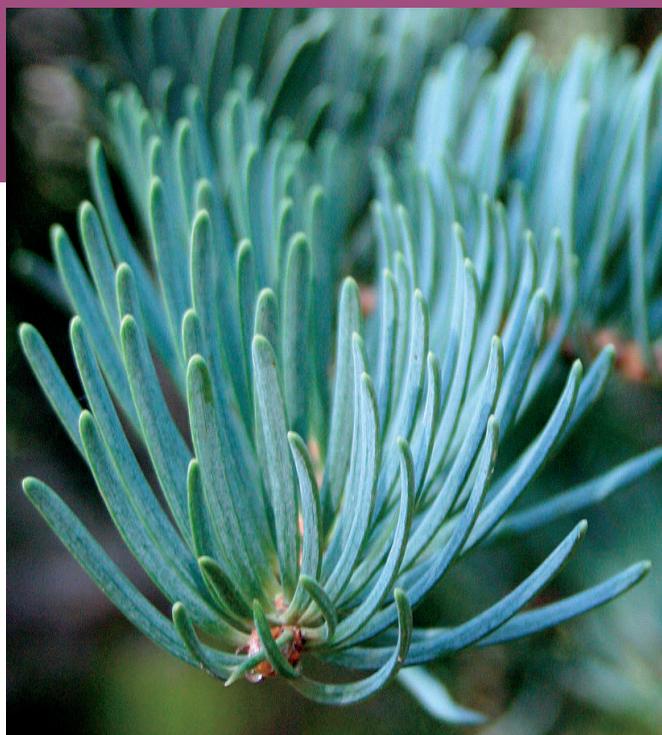


Clockwise: tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) flowers, baldcypress (*Taxodium distichum*) in fall, American sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) seed



# Conifers of the Year

- 2022—*Picea glauca* var. *densata*, Black Hills spruce
- 2021—*Pinus strobus*, eastern white pine
- 2020—*Pinus strobus* x *ayacahuite* 'Domingo,' Domingo pine
- 2019—*Picea abies*, Norway spruce
- 2018—*Pinus edulis*, pinyon pine
- 2017—*Picea glauca*, white spruce
- 2016—*Pinus ponderosa*, ponderosa pine
- 2015—*Pinus resinosa*, red pine
- 2014—*Abies koreana*, Korean fir
- 2013—*Pinus strobiformis*, border pine
- 2012—*Pseudotsuga menziesii* var. *glauca*, Douglas fir
- 2011—*Abies balsamea* var. *phanerolepis*, Canaan fir
- 2010—*Pinus cembra*, Swiss stone pine
- 2009—*Picea omorika*, Serbian spruce
- 2008—*Pinus bungeana*, lacebark pine
- 2007—*Abies concolor*, concolor fir



Concolor fir (*Abies concolor*) needles

# Grasses of the Year

- 2022—*Melinis nerviglumis*, ruby crystals grass
- 2021—*Miscanthus sinensis* 'Morning Light,' morning light maiden grass
- 2020—*Carex rosea*, rosy sedge
- 2019—*Carex pennsylvanica*, Pennsylvania sedge
- 2018—*Carex eburnea*, bristleleaf sedge
- 2017—*Andropogon gerardii*, big bluestem
- 2016—*Panicum virgatum* 'Dallas Blues,' Dallas blues switchgrass
- 2015—*Sporobolus wrightii*, giant sakaton
- 2014—*Carex grayi*, Gray's sedge
- 2013—*Schizachyrium scoparium* 'MinnBlue,' 'Blue Heaven' little bluestem
- 2012—*Panicum virgatum* 'Northwind,' northwind switchgrass
- 2011—*Carex muskingumensis*, palm sedge
- 2010—*Eragrostis trichodes*, sand lovegrass
- 2009—*Panicum virgatum* 'Shenandoah,' Shenandoah switchgrass
- 2008—*Bouteloua gracilis*, blue grama
- 2007—*Calamagrostis brachytricha*, Korean feather reed grass
- 2006—*Miscanthus sinensis* v. *purpurascens* 'Autumn Red,' autumn red miscanthus
- 2005—*Bouteloua curtipendula*, sideoats grama
- 2004—*Sorghastrum nutans*, Indiangrass
- 2003—*Sporobolus heterolepis*, prairie dropseed
- (1998 Perennial of the Year—*Schizachyrium scoparium*, little bluestem)

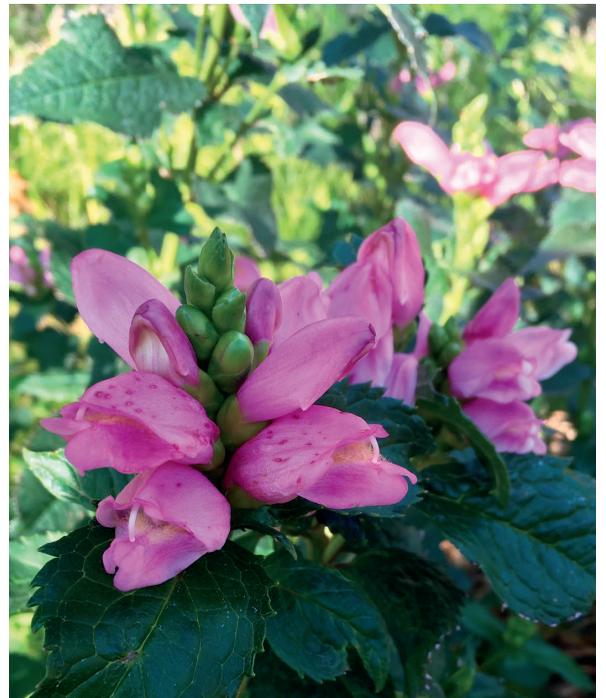
Top: Gray's sedge (*Carex grayi*); bottom: blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*)



# Celebrating 24 Years of GreatPlants

## Perennials of the Year

- 2022—*Anemone sylvestris*, snowdrop anemone  
2021—*Asclepias incarnata*, rosy milkweed  
2020—*Callirhoe involucrata*, purple poppy mallow  
2019—*Aster oblongifolius*, aromatic aster  
2018—*Pycnanthemum virginianum*, Virginia mountain mint  
2017—*Liatris ligulistylis*, meadow blazing star  
2016—*Oenothera macrocarpa* var *fremontii*, Fremont's primrose  
2015—*Thermopsis villosa*, Carolina lupine  
2014—*Rudbeckia fulgida* var. *speciosa*, showy black-eyed Susan  
2013—*Filipendula rubra* 'Venusta', queen of the prairie  
2012—*Chelone lyonii*, turtlehead  
2011—*Phlox divaricata*, woodland phlox  
2010—*Eupatorium maculatum* 'Gateway,' gateway Joe-Pye plant  
2009—*Amsonia hubrichtii*, narrowleaf bluestar  
2008—*Geum triflorum*, prairie smoke  
2007—*Solidago rugosa*, 'Fireworks,' fireworks goldenrod  
2006—*Pulsatilla* species, pasque flower  
2005—*Baptisia minor*, dwarf blue indigo  
2004—*Polygonatum multiflorum* 'Variegatum',  
variegated Solomon's seal  
2003—*Echinacea* species, coneflower  
2002—*Geranium sanguineum*, cranesbill  
2001—*Penstemon* species, beardtongue  
2000—*Asclepias tuberosa*, butterfly milkweed  
1999—*Amorpha canescens*, leadplant  
(1998—*Schizachyrium scoparium*, little bluestem, moved to Grasses)



Top: leadplant (*Amorpha canescens*); bottom:  
turtlehead (*Chelone lyonii*); left: dwarf blue indigo  
(*Baptisia minor*)

# Shrubs of the Year

- 2022—*Philadelphus hybrid*, 'Buckley's quill' mockorange
- 2021—*Viburnum sargentii* 'Chiquita,' 'Chiquita' sargent viburnum
- 2020—*Sambucus americana*, American elderberry
- 2019—*Hamamelis vernalis*, vernal witchhazel
- 2018—*Corylus americana*, American hazelnut
- 2017—*Prunus besseyi*, 'Pawnee Buttes' western sandcherry
- 2016—*Ceanothus americanus*, New Jersey tea
- 2015—*Cephalanthus occidentalis*, buttonbush
- 2014—*Callicarpa dichomata*, purple beautyberry
- 2013—*Viburnum trilobum*, 'Redwing' American cranberrybush viburnum
- 2012—*Viburnum dentatum var deamii*, Deam's arrowwood viburnum
- 2011—*Heptacodium miconioides*, seven-son flower
- 2010—*Aesculus parvifolia*, bottlebrush buckeye
- 2009—*Mahonia repens*, creeping mahonia
- 2008—*Euonymus atropurpurea*, eastern wahoo
- 2007—*Amelanchier alnifolia* 'Regent,' regent serviceberry
- 2006—*Rosa glauca* (*R. rubrifolia*), redleaf rose
- 2005—*Spiraea fritschiana*, Korean spirea
- 2004—*Ribes odoratum*, clove currant
- 2003—*Viburnum prunifolium*, blackhaw viburnum
- 2002—*Hypericum kalmianum*, kalm St. Johnswort
- 2001—*Hydrangea quercifolia*, oakleaf hydrangea
- 2000—*Symphoricarpos xchenaultii*, shenault coralberry
- 1999—*Viburnum carlesii*, Koreanspice viburnum
- 1998—*Aronia melanocarpa*, black chokeberry



Top: redleaf rose (*Rosa glauca* (*R. rubrifolia*));  
bottom: New Jersey tea (*Ceanothus americanus*);  
left: clove currant (*Ribes odoratum*)

# GreatPlants Releases & Introductions

## Releases

- 2014**—*Iris Spuria* 'Fontanelle' spuria iris  
**2013**—*Viburnum* 'Copper Ridges' viburnum  
**2012**—*Viburnum* 'Prairie Classic' viburnum  
**2011**—*Hibiscus moscheutos* 'Pink Clouds' hibiscus  
**2010**—*Euonymus carnosus*, fleshy-flowered spindletree;  
*Liatris microcephala* 'White Sprite,' liatris  
**2009**—*Monarda* 'Prairie Gypsy,' Prairie Gypsy monarda;  
*Eupatorium* 'Prairie Jewel,' Prairie Jewel eupatorium  
**2008**—*Dianthus* 'Wink,' Wink dianthus; *Quercus prinoides*,  
dwarf chinkapin oak; *Populus tremuloides* 'Prairie  
Gold,' Prairie Gold quaking aspen  
**2007**—*Caragana microphylla*, Mongolian silver spires  
littleleaf peashrub; *Calylophus serrulatus* 'Prairie Lode,'  
Prairie Lode sundrops  
**2006**—*Penstemon grandiflorus* 'Prairie Snow,' Prairie Snow  
penstemon; *Liatris pycnostachya* 'Eureka,' Eureka  
gayfeather; *Dianthus* 'Prairie Pink,' Prairie Pink  
dianthus; *Andropogon* 'Silver Sunrise,'™ big bluestem;  
*Clematis tenuiloba* 'Pixie Parasols,' Pixie Parasols  
clematis

## Introductions

- 2003**—*Scutellaria scoridifolia* 'Mongolian Skies,'  
Mongolian Skies skullcap; *Tradescantia tharpaii*, dwarf  
spiderwort  
**2000**—*Clematis fremontii*, Fremont's clematis  
**1999**—*Clematis fruticosa* 'Mongolian Gold,'  
Mongolian Gold clematis

- 2005**—*Penstemon grandiflorus* 'War Axe,' War Axe  
penstemon; *Penstemon grandiflorus* 'Prairie  
Splendor,' Prairie Splendor penstemon; *Fallopia*  
'Lemon Lace,' Lemon Lace vine; *Solidago*  
'WichitaMountains,' WichitaMountains goldenrod  
**2004**—*Scutellaria resinosa*, smoky hills skullcap;  
*Scabiosa superba* 'Mongolian Mist,' Mongolian Mist  
pincushion flower; *Allium senescens* 'Mongolian  
Gem,' Mongolian Gem allium; *Sedum tatarowinii*  
'Mongolian Stars,' Mongolian Stars sedum  
**2003**—*Juniperus virginiana* 'Taylor,' Taylor juniper  
**2002**—*Dalea purpurea* 'Stephanie,' Stephanie purple  
prairie clover  
**2001**—*Oenothera macrocarpa* 'Comanche Campfire,'  
Comanche Campfire primrose  
**2000**—*Callirhoe alcaeoides* 'Logan Calhoun,' Logan  
Calhoun poppy mallow  
**1999**—*Aster fendleri* 'My Antonia,' My Antonia aster



Top: 'Pink Clouds' hibiscus (*Hibiscus moscheutos*); bottom:  
'Copper Ridges' viburnum (*Viburnum plicatum* f.  
*tomentosum*); left: Fremont's clematis (*Clematis fremontii*)

Nebraska Statewide Arboretum  
102 Keim Hall  
P.O. Box 830964  
Lincoln, NE 68583-0964

Non Profit  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
UNL

Become an organizational or corporate member of NSA and help "Plant Nebraska" with us. You'll enjoy special organizational members-only benefits, including the opportunity to pre-order your Spring Affair plants. Scan the QR code below or see page 5 of this issue for more information.



## Save the Date

### Spring Affair Plant Sale

April 27-29  
Lancaster Event Center  
Lincoln



NEBRASKA STATEWIDE  
**Arboretum**



facebook.com/NeArb



@nebraskastatewidearboretum



@NEarboretum

*We plant Nebraska for healthy people, vibrant communities  
and a resilient environment.*