

Climate Change

North Carolina

Extension Gardener

Plant Toolbox

NC STATE

Extension Gardener

Kathleen Moore

Program Assistant

Department of Horticulture



- Extreme weather conditions
- Storm water runoff
- Supporting pollinator habitat
- Plant selection for site conditions
- Native plants
- Invasive species
- Reduced use of fertilizer/pesticides
- Food production

North Carolina

Extension Gardener

Plant Toolbox

How can we leverage the Plant Toolbox?





[Home](#)

Featured Plants:

*Camellia
sasanqua*
Sasanqua
Camellia



*Chimonanth
praecox*



The North Carolina Extension Gardener Plant Toolbox contains detailed descriptions and photographs of 4,631 plants that grow in and around North Carolina.

Here are some tips to get you started

Search by scientific or common



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Find the *right* plant
for the *right* place



plants.ces.ncsu.edu

- 4,631 plants and counting
- 96 data points/plant
- More than 24,000 images
- Latin name pronunciation
- Videos

North Carolina
Extension Gardener
Plant Toolbox

Home Find a Plant Identify a Plant Design Gallery Help Give News Contact Admin - Hello Kathleen Log out Search Search

Plant Detail

Acer griseum

Common Name(s): Paper Bark Maple; Paperbark Maple

Acer griseum is often confused with:

- Acer negundo*
- Acer triflorum*

Plants that fill a similar niche:

- Acer buergerianum*
- Acer saccharum*
- Quercus nigra*

View this Page
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Phonetic Spelling
AY ser gree SAY um

Description
Paperbark maple, a small, woody, deciduous tree in the Sapindaceae (soapberry) family, originates from Central China. It has an upright oval habit and grows slowly to 20 to 30 feet tall and 15 to 25 feet wide. The genus name is Latin for sharp and griseum means gray, perhaps alluding to the silvery gray undersides of this tree's leaves.

The paperbark maple prefers full sun to partial shade in moist, well drained soil. It will grow in a variety of soil types, including sand, loam, or clay and is adaptable to a variety of pH levels. Balled and burlapped and containerized plants transplant well in the spring. The recommended propagation strategy is by seed or stem cuttings; young stems are the easiest to root.

Its most striking feature is its exfoliating bark which starts out as cinnamon brown to reddish brown and then takes on a purple brown color. The bark peels back in papery curls but remains on the tree instead of falling to the ground.

This hardy tree is one of the last maples to develop fall color and the leaves persist into winter. Consider using it in a children's, nighttime, pollinator, or winter garden. Given its smaller size it is well suited as an accent tree around a patio, in a townhouse garden, or a poolside landscape. It is also a popular bonsai tree.

Quick ID Hints:

- Leaves are compound, trifoliate
- Conspicuous pubescent petiole and lower vein axis are present
- Exfoliating bark
- Buds: 5-7 mm, brownish black, sharply pointed, scales imbricate.

Insects, Diseases, and Other Plant Problems: No significant problems.

Profile Video:

Paperbark maple

Watch on YouTube

See this plant in the following landscape:

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- Videos

Search Features

- Design gallery
- ID a plant
- Find the right plant

The screenshot shows the 'Plant Detail' page for *Acer griseum* on the 'Extension Gardener Plant Toolbox' website. The page includes a navigation bar with the site name and a search bar. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Plant Detail:** A sidebar on the left with 'Acer griseum is often confused with:' and 'Bark Fall off a little later:' sections, each with a small image and a 'View this Page' button.
- Common Name(s):** Paper Bark Maple; Paperbark Maple.
- Phonetic Spelling:** Ah-see-gree-see-um.
- Description:** Paperbark maple, a small, woody, deciduous tree in the Sapindaceae (soapberry) family, originates from Great China. It has an upright habit and grows slowly to 20 to 30 feet tall and 12 to 15 feet wide. The green bark is hard to chip and grows in vertical ribs, perhaps affecting the silvery gray coloration of the tree's trunk.
- Additional Text:** The paperbark maple prefers full sun to partial shade in moist, well-drained soil. It will grow in a variety of soil types, including wet soils, as long as it is adapted to a variety of soil levels. Before and throughout and throughout plant's life cycle well in the spring. The recommended propagation strategy is to seed or stem cuttings (stem) in the bottom to top.
- More Text:** Its most striking feature is its silvery bark, which starts out as silvery-brown to reddish-brown and then takes on a purple-brown color. The bark peels back in papery curls but remains on the tree instead of falling to the ground.
- More Text:** This fairly new to the list maple is developing full color and this is an excellent time to plant. Consider using it in a traditional, traditional, traditional, or water garden. It is smaller than it is well suited as an accent tree around a pond, in a courtyard garden, or a private landscape. It is also a popular specimen tree.
- Quick ID Hints:**
 - stems are compound, pinnately
 - (disjunctive pubescent petiole and lower stem with an groove)
 - siliculate leaf
 - Bark: 3-7 mm brown-black, deeply furrowed, silver underneath
- Insects, Diseases, and Other Plant Problems:** See individual problems.
- Profile Video:** A video player showing a close-up of the tree's bark with a red play button.
- See this plant in the following landscape:** A section with a grid of small landscape images.
- Cultivar / Selections:** A section with a grid of small images representing different cultivars.

Design Gallery

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Home

Featured Plants:

Camellia sasanqua
Sasanqua Camellia



Chimonanthus praecox
Fragrant Wintersweet
Wintersweet



Erica carnea
Heath
Winter Heath



Galanthus elwesii
Giant Snowdrop
Snowdrop



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Search by scientific or common name:

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Use [Identify a Plant](#) to determine the name of a plant based on leaf and flower characteristics.

Looking for help?

Have a look at the [Help](#) page to get tips on using the Plant Toolbox, and be sure to check the [Glossary](#) for plant



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Landscape Theme



Design Gallery

159 gardens

- Landscape Theme
- Landscape Location
- Design Feature
- Attracts
- Resistance To Challenges

Asian Garden- Bridge



Asian Garden- Japanese



North Carolina Extension Gardener Plant Toolbox

Design Gallery

Landscape

- Landscape Theme
 - Asian Garden (9)
 - Butterfly Garden (41)
 - Children's Garden (4)
 - Cottage Garden (44)
 - Cutting Garden (30)
 - Drought Tolerant Garden (29)
 - Edible Garden (16)
 - English Garden (31)
 - Fairy Garden (4)
 - Garden for the Blind (3)
 - Native Garden (22)
 - Nighttime Garden (3)
 - Pollinator Garden (55)
 - Rain Garden (7)
 - Rock Garden (24)
 - Shade Garden (40)
 - Water Garden (19)
 - Winter Garden (19)
- Landscape Location
- Design Feature
- Attracts
- Resistance To Challenges

159 gardens

Asian Garden- Bridge



Asian Garden- Japanese



Asian Garden- Pathway



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Design Gallery

29 gardens

Landscape

Landscape Theme

- Asian Garden (1)
- Butterfly Garden (13)
- Children's Garden (1)
- Cottage Garden (11)
- Cutting Garden (6)
- Drought Tolerant Garden (29)
- Edible Garden (3)
- English Garden (4)
- Fairy Garden (1)
- Garden for the Blind (1)
- Native Garden (9)
- Nighttime Garden (1)
- Pollinator Garden (17)
- Rain Garden (2)
- Rock Garden (12)
- Shade Garden (8)
- Water Garden (3)
- Winter Garden (10)

- Landscape Location
- Design Feature
- Attracts
- Resistance To Challenges

Backyard Grouping



Border Garden- Silver Theme



Border Garden, Upcycled



Garden Detail

This garden also serves other functions:

Landscape Theme

Drought Tolerant Garden
Rock Garden

Landscape Location

Patio
Rock Wall
Slope/Bank
Small Space
Walkways

Design Feature

Accent
Border
Specimen

Attracts

Bees
Butterflies
Pollinators

Resistance To Challenges

Deer
Drought
Dry Soil

Crevice Garden, Guilford County

[edit](#)**Description**

This garden is located at the N.C. Cooperative Extension, Guilford County Center.

A crevice garden is a modified rock garden that mimics the gaps in natural rock formations to create crevices in which plants can grow. The stones in a crevice garden are stacked vertically on edge one behind the other instead of horizontally. The spacing creates crevices, and plants grow between the stones.

Often the plants are alpine, desert, or miniature species, as xeric landscaping principles are used to reduce the need for irrigation. The soil is modified to include a mix of topsoil, grit (perlite or gravel), compost, and/or sand to promote water retention when water is limited and drainage when water is plentiful. Crevice gardens work in many different areas, from small, irregular-shaped spaces—like where the crevice garden at Guilford County Extension Center's Demonstration Garden is placed—to larger areas like the crevice garden at the JC Raulston Arboretum. These gardens also provide an architecturally stunning addition to the landscape, with the different heights and textures of the stones mixed with plants that have different colors and textures.

To begin, look at the site where the garden will be installed and outline a rough shape to determine the length and width of the space so the stone size can be determined. Stone selection is an integral part of the design and will be a lasting feature in the garden, so choose wisely. Flat stones work best, and colors can include reds, grays, and even hues that sparkle. Don't forget to look at the edges as well because the peaks will add visual interest to the garden. To install the garden, dig trenches and set the stones in the surrounding natural soil. Large pieces can be supported by small rocks. Then pack clay around the pieces to provide support. Next add soil to the crevices. A soil mix of one part garden soil, one part mushroom compost, and one part perlite, sand, or PermaTill® is a common mixture that is used to promote drainage. Tuck small plants into the crevices, and place larger plants around the edges or in large openings.

When selecting plants, note that most crevice gardens include plants that like full sun and thrive in well-drained soil and even drought. Also check for hardiness, texture, foliage, and bloom time





Spring

Four years old in full bloom in the late spring.
Garden age: 3 years / 2016 garden
Karen Williams
CC BY 2.0

Plants in this photo:

Delosperma cooperi
Cooper's daisy, or Fleer
daisy, or Fleer



Hesperocyparis parviflora
Catal Yucca
Hawthorn Yucca
Redflower False Yucca



Hesperocyparis macrocarpa
Goldcrest
Lemon Cypress



Laricina laricina
Common Spruce
Red Spruce
Laricina



Picea pungens 'Pendula'
Colorado Spruce
Weeping Blue Spruce



Prinosida grandiflora
Aloe Rose
Red Aloe
Red Aloe



Silene coronaria
Bloody William
Catch Fly
Dusty Miller



Thymus praecox
Woolly Thyme



Thymus serpyllum 'Elfin'
Elfin Thyme
Miniature Thyme
Wild Thyme



Summer

Summer view
Garden age: 3 years
Karen Williams
CC BY 2.0

Plants in this photo:

Achillea millefolium
Common Yarrow
Devil's Nettle
Dog Daisy



Hesperaloe parviflora
Coral Yucca
Hummingbird Yucca
Redflower False
Yucca



Opuntia
Prickly Pear Cactus
Rabbit Ears Cactus
Tree Cactus



Picea pungens
'Pendula'
Colorado Spruce
Weeping Blue Spruce



Silene coronaria
Bloody William
Catch Fly
Dusty Miller



Fall

Four years old in the fall.
Garden age: 4 years
Karen Williams
CC BY 2.0

Plants in this photo:

Abelmoschus esculentus
Bentwood
Bindweed
Common Ivy



Hesperocyparis macrocarpa
'Goldcrest'
Lemon Cypress



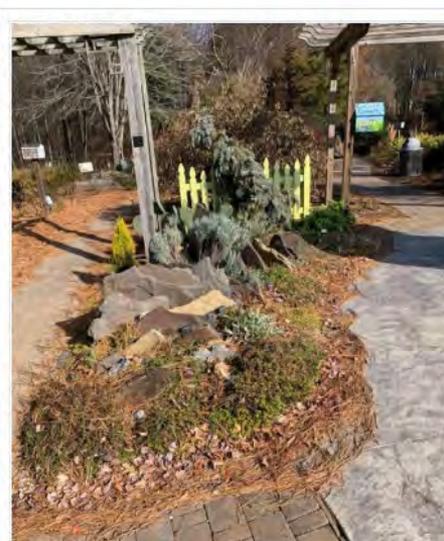
Opuntia
Prickly Pear Cactus
Rabbit Ears Cactus
Tree Cactus



Picea pungens
'Pendula'
Colorado Spruce
Weeping Blue Spruce



Thymus serpyllum
'Elfin'
Elfin Thyme
Miniature Thyme
Wild Thyme



Winter

18 months old.
Garden age: 18 months
Karen Williams
CC BY 2.0

Plants in this photo:

Abelmoschus esculentus
Bentwood
Bindweed
Common Ivy



Hesperocyparis macrocarpa
'Goldcrest'
Lemon Cypress



Opuntia
Prickly Pear Cactus
Rabbit Ears Cactus
Tree Cactus



Picea pungens
'Pendula'
Colorado Spruce
Weeping Blue Spruce



Thymus serpyllum
'Elfin'
Elfin Thyme
Miniature Thyme
Wild Thyme



North Carolina Extension Gardener Plant Toolbox

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Plant Detail

Plants that fill a similar niche:

Cercis canadensis var.
texensis 'Traveller'



Chamaecyparis obtusa
'Koster'



Buxus 'Green Mountain'



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[Share on Facebook](#)

Picea pungens 'Pendula'

Common Name(s): Colorado Spruce; Weeping Blue Spruce

Phonetic Spelling

PY-see-uh PUN-jenz

Description

Weeping Blue Spruce is a silvery blue needled dwarf evergreen tree. It can be with a pendulous with branches weeping down if it is staked or if it is left unstaked it has a spreading habit. It makes an excellent accent plant or specimen plant and provides a pop of color in winter gardens.

Plant it in full sun, though it tolerates some light shade, in acidic well-drained soil. It prefers rich moist soils and can suffer if the soil is allowed to dry out when the plant is young though it has reasonable drought tolerance after establishment. It can struggle in the heat and humidity of the south.

This plant tolerates browsing by rabbits and deer and air pollution and is an overall low maintenance addition to any landscape.

Insects, Diseases, and Other Plant Problems: This plant has no serious pest issues but can be affected by aphids, scale, budworms, and bagworms. New growth and the overall health of this tree can be affected by spider mites.

More information on *Picea pungens*.

See this plant in the following landscapes:

[Classic Garden, Guilford County](#)

Cultivars / Varieties:

Tags:



Form
letheobusro
Public Domain Mark 1.0



Needles
Andrey Zhurikhin
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Find a Plant

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Home

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Camellia sasanqua
Sasanqua Camellia 

Chimonanthus praecox
Fragrant Wintersweet
Wintersweet 

Erica carnea
Heath
Winter Heath 

Galanthus elwesii
Giant Snowdrop
Snowdrop 

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Flooding





Dry Soil

Find a Plant

Cultural Conditions

- Light
- Soil Texture
- Soil pH
- Soil Drainage
- Available Space
- NC Region
- USDA Plant Hard

- Habit/Form
- Growth Rate
- Maintenance
- Texture
- Flowers**
 - Flower Color
 - Flower Value To Gardener
 - Flower Bloom Time
- Leaves**
 - Leaf Color
 - Leaf Feel
 - Leaf Value To Gardener
 - Deciduous Leaf Fall Color

Soil Drainage

- Frequent Standing Water 235
- Good Drainage 3420
- Moist 2499
- Occasional Flooding 131
- Occasionally Dry 1272
- Occasionally Wet 783
- Very Dry 161

- Frequent Standing Water
- Occasional Flooding
- Occasionally Dry
- Very Dry

Abelmoschus manihot
Hibiscus Manihot, Muskmallow, Sunset Muskmallow, Tropic Jewel Hibiscus

Abies concolor 'Compacta'
Compact White Fir

Abies firma
Japanese Fir, Miami Fir

Abies nordmanniana
Caucasian Fir, Christmas Tree Fir, Nordmannian Fir

Abies procera
Christmas Tree, Noble Fir, Red Fir



Grow your own food



Tree Fruits



Herbs

Cool season vegetables

Warm Season Vegetables

Small Fruits





Home Find a Plant Identify a Plant Design Gallery

Find a Plant

Cultural Conditions

- Light
- Soil Texture
- Soil pH
- Soil Drainage
- Available Space To Plant
- NC Region
- USDA Plant Hardiness Zone

Landscape

- Landscape Location
- Landscape Theme
- Design Feature
- Attracts
- Resistance To Challenges
- Problems to exclude

Whole Plant Traits

- Wood Type
- Woody Plant Leaf Characteristics
- Habit/Form
- Growth Rate
- Maintenance
- Texture

Flowers

- Flower Color
- Flower Value To Gardener
- Flower Bloom Time

Leaves

- Leaf Color
- Leaf Feel
- Leaf Value To Gardener
- Deciduous Leaf Fall Color

4632 plants by Soil

Abeliophyllum distichum

Korean Abelia, Korean abeliifoliate, Korean abeliophyllum, Missouri White Forsythia



Abies balsam var. phaneroloba

Canada Fir, West Virg Balsam Fir



Abies fraseri

Fraser Fir, Mountain Blue Fir, Balsam, Southern



4 Cultivar/Varieties

Whole Plant Traits

Plant Type

- Annual 475
- Bulb 218
- Carnivorous 25
- Cool Season Vegetable 38
- Edible 449
- Epiphyte 50
- Fern 91
- Ground Cover 454
- Herb 301
- Herbaceous Perennial 706
- Houseplant 282
- Mushroom 17
- Native Plant 1031
- Ornamental Grasses and Sedges 187
- Perennial 1208
- Poisonous 640
- Rose 219
- Shrub 1345
- Succulent 116
- Tree 995
- Turfgrass 7
- Vegetable 75
- Vine 219
- Warm Season Vegetable 22
- Water Plant 168
- Weed 209
- Wildflower 569



- Edible
- Herb
- Native Plant
- Cool/Warm Season Vegetable

Real Blanco, Rocky Mountain White Fir, Western White Fir, White Balsam, White Fir



5 Cultivar/Varieties

Abies lasiocarpa

Alpine Fir, Mountain Balsam Fir, Pino Real Blanco de las Sierras, Rocky Mountain Fir, Subalpine Fir, Western Balsam Fir, White Balsam Fir



3 Cultivar/Varieties

Abies nordmanniana

Caucasian Fir, Christmas Tree Fir, Nolaemann Fir



7 Cultivar/Variety

Abies procera

Christmas Tree, Noble Fir, Red Fir



1 Cultivar/Variety



Storm water run off



Rain Garden





Drought Tolerant



Home Find a Plant Identify a Plant Design Gallery Help Give N

Find a Plant

Cultural Conditions

- Light
- Soil Texture
- Soil pH
- Soil Drainage
- Available Space To Plant
- NC Region
- USDA Plant Hardiness Zone

Landscape

- Landscape Location
- Landscape Theme
- Design Feature
- Attracts
- Resistance To Challenges
- Problems to exclude

4631 plants by Scientific Common Name

Abeliophyllum distichum

Korean Abelia, Korean abelialeaf, Korean abeliophyllum, Miseonnamu, White Forsythia



Abelmosc esculentus

Bentwood, Bindv Common Ivy, Go Ivy, Ivy Gum Plar Fingers, Love Un Okra, Okro



Abies balsamea var. phanerolepis

Canaan Fir, West Virginia Balsam Fir

Abies cepl

Black Mountain I Greek Fir



Landscape

- Landscape Location
- Landscape Theme
 - Asian Garden 255
 - Butterfly Garden 1072
 - Children's Garden 346
 - Cottage Garden 874
 - Cutting Garden 408
 - Drought Tolerant Garden 761
 - Edible Garden 521
 - English Garden 85
 - Fairy Garden 49
 - Garden for the Blind 115
 - Native Garden 849
 - Nighttime Garden 211
 - Pollinator Garden 1598
 - Rain Garden 419
 - Rock Garden 706
 - Shade Garden 420
 - Water Garden 363
 - Winter Garden 633
- Design Feature
- Attracts
- Resistance To Challenges
- Problems to exclude

- Butterfly Garden
- Drought Tolerant
- Edible Garden
- Native Garden
- Rain Garden



4 Cultivars/Varieties 2 Cultivars/Varieties

Abies concolor

Abeto Del Colorado, Balsam Fir, Colorado Fir, Colorado White Fir, Concolor Fir, Pino Real Blanco, Rocky Mountain

Abies concolor 'Compacta'

Compact White Fir

Abies firma

Japanese Fir, Momi Fir



Pollinator garden





Find a Plant

Cultural Conditions

- Light
- Soil Texture
- Soil pH
- Soil Drainage
- Available Space To Plant
- NC Region
- USDA Plant Hardiness Zone
- Landscape**
- Landscape Location
- Landscape Theme
- Design Feature
- Attracts**
- Resistance To Challenges
- Problems to exclude

Landscape

- Landscape Location
- Landscape Theme
- Design Feature
- Attracts**
 - Bats 11
 - Bees 1064
 - Butterflies 1495
 - Frogs 9
 - Hummingbirds 489
 - Moths 364
 - Pollinators 1348
 - Predatory Insects 22
 - Reptiles 7
 - Small Mammals 578
 - Songbirds 1162
 - Specialized Bees 299
- Resistance To Challenges
- Problems to exclude

var. phanerolepis

Canaan Fir, West Virginia Balsam Fir

Common Name

Abelmosc...

Bentwood, Common Ivy, Ivy Gurney, Fingers, L... Okra, Okro...

Abies d...

Black Mountain, Greek Fir

- Bats
- Bees
- Butterflies
- Frogs
- Hummingbirds
- Moths
- Pollinators
- Predatory insects
- Reptiles
- Small Mammals
- Songbirds
- Specialized Bees

Abies amabilis

Amabilis fir, Cascades fir, Pacific silver fir, Red Fir, White fir

Abies concolor 'Compacta'

Compact White Fir



Erosion

HEAT





STORMS

Wild fires



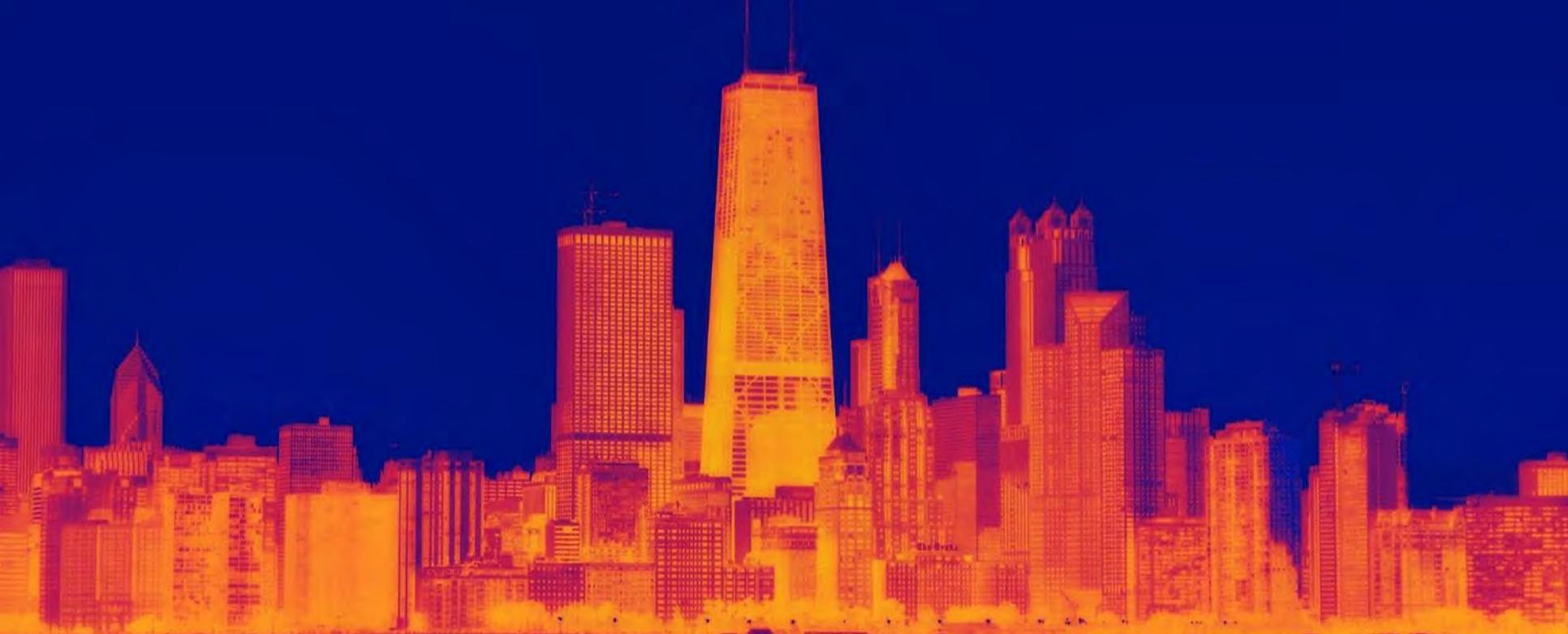


W
I
N
D



Wet Sites

Urban Conditions





Landscape

- Landscape Location
- Landscape Theme
- Design Feature
- Attracts

Resistance To Challenges

- Black Walnut 202
- Compaction 55
- Deer 1485
- Diseases 223
- Drought 1402
- Dry Soil 593
- Erosion 208
- Fire 127
- Heat 497
- Foot Traffic 43
- Heavy Shade 241
- Humidity 213
- Insect Pests 179
- Pollution 279
- Poor Soil 351
- Rabbits 442
- Salt 416
- Slugs 5
- Squirrels 6
- Storm damage 17
- Urban Conditions 137
- Voles 2
- Wet Soil 480
- Wind 108

Problems to exclude

Home Find a Plant Identify

Find a Plant

Cultural Conditions

- Light
- Soil Texture
- Soil pH
- Soil Drainage
- Available Space To Plant
- NC Region
- USDA Plant Hardiness Zone

Landscape

- Landscape Location
- Landscape Theme
- Design Feature
- Attracts
- Resistance To Challenges
- Problems to exclude

- Drought
- Erosion
- Fire
- Heat
- Storm Damage
- Urban Conditions
- Wet Soil
- Wind

North Carolina



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Abies amabilis

Amabilis fir, Cascades fir, Pacific silver fir, Red Fir, White fir



Abies concolor 'Compacta'

Compact White Fir







Weedy Tendencies



Frequent Disease Problems



Frequent Insect Problems



Home Find a Plant Ide

Find a Plant

Landscape

- ✓ Landscape Location
- ✓ Landscape Theme
- ✓ Design Feature
- ✓ Attracts
- ✓ Resistance To Challenges
- ✓ **Problems to exclude**

Whole Plant Traits

- ✓ Plant Type
- ✓ Woody Plant Leaf Characteristics
- ✓ Habit/Form

Problems to exclude

- Allelopathic 13
- Contact Dermatitis 197
- Frequent Disease Problems 61
- Frequent Insect Problems 53
- Invasive Species 132
- Malodorous 48
- Messy 115
- Poisonous to Hun
- Problem for Cats 554
- Problem for Children 126
- Problem for Dogs 551
- Problem for Horses 613
- Short-lived 47
- Spines/Thorns 143
- Weak Wood 26
- Weedy 559

Problems to Exclude

NC STATE Extension Gardener



Carolina Gardener Toolbox

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Contact Admin Search Search

< 1 2 3 4 ... 97 >

Display: [grid icon] [list icon]

- Invasive Species
- Weedy
- Frequent Disease Problems
- Frequent Insect Problems

2 Cultivars/Varieties

color *Abies concolor* 'Compacta' *Abies firma*

Cilicica Fir, Syrian Fir, Taurus Fir Abeto Del Colorado, Balsam Fir, Japanese Fir, Momi Fir

Similar but less Problematic Plant Alternatives



Home Find a Plant Identify a Plant Design Gallery ? Help

Plant Detail

Similar but less problematic plants:

- Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*
Hahn's Self Branching
- Clematis hybrida*
- Dryopteris erythrosora*
- Gaultheria shallon*
- Hydrangea hydrangeoides*
- Hydrangea hydrangeoides* 'Moonlight'

Similar but less problematic plants:

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi



Clematis hybrida



Dryopteris erythrosora



Gaultheria shallon



Home | Log out Search Search

edit

Common Ivy; English Ivy; Glacier Ivy;

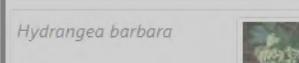
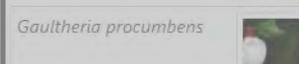
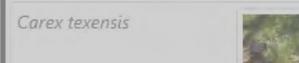
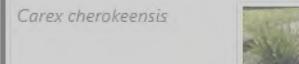
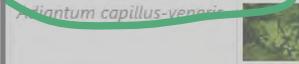


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Native Plant Alternatives

Native alternative(s) for *Hedera helix*:



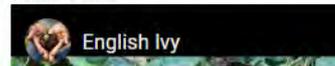
However, it will tolerate a range of sun. Full sun may burn the leaves in the winter and salt tolerant. This plant is frequently

Cuttings taken from the adult part of the plant into consideration its invasive nature, the cover, in planters or low walls, or stream two stages. The juvenile stage is the climbing leaves on non-flowering stems with adventitious non-climbing stage in which stems do not greenish-white flowers in early fall follow ornamental, appearing as a bunch of "gr

Note that the 80-foot height potential for plant. It is safer, and more common, to typically belong to var. *hibernica*, which in baskets, tall planters, or as grafted standard. Cultivars are commonly from a different variety leaves. Smaller-leaved cultivars are often small area ground covers.

Insects, Diseases, and Other Plant Problems and the rapid growth of the climbing vine subject to aphids, mealybugs, caterpillars; spots, canker, bacterial leaf spot, stem rot around homes easily crawl into unintended painted surfaces, loose mortar or aluminum

Profile Video:



Native alternative(s) for *Hedera helix*:

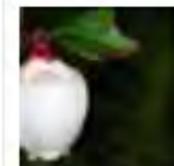
Adiantum capillus-veneris



Carex cherokeensis



Gaultheria procumbens



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Rhododendron alabamense has some common insect problems:

Aphids on Ornamental Landscape Plants

Caterpillars That Feed on Trees and Shrubs

Rhododendron Borer

Rhododendron Pest Management Calendar

Arthropod Pests of Rhododendron

Arthropod Pests of Rhododendron

Entomology Insect Notes

Caution



This information was developed for North Carolina and may not apply to other areas.

A number of arthropods attack rhododendron, but some pests such as aphids, whiteflies, and scale that are problems in other parts of the country, are uncommon in North Carolina. Here are our most common pests. This information is just for quick reference. Consult the links for more complete information and control options.

Azalea Caterpillar

- "U" posture when disturbed.

Home page quick lists



Home

Featured Plants:

Camellia sasanqua
Sasanqua Camellia



Chimonanthus praecox
Fragrant Wintersweet
Wintersweet



Erica carnea
Heath
Winter Heath



Galanthus elwesii
Giant Snowdrop
Snowdrop



Helleborus
Christmas Roses
Hellebores
Lenten Roses



The North Carolina Extension Gardener Plant Toolbox contains detailed descriptions and photographs of 4,631 plants that grow in and around North Carolina.

Here are some tips to get you started

Search by scientific or common name:

Use [Find a Plant](#) to select the perfect plant for a specific location.

Use [Identify a Plant](#) to determine the name of a plant based on leaf and flower characteristics.



Looking for help?

Have a look at the [? Help](#) page to get tips on using the Plant Toolbox, and be sure to check the [? Glossary](#) for plant identification terms.



First, explore the toolbox on a computer to learn how to navigate and use the search

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* Understa

* Annuals,

* Housepl

* Trees, Sh

* Vegetab

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information concerning edibility is taken from the literature, and the degree of reliability is unknown. We discourage the use of any of these

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Southern Region IP Center

NC State Extension Gardener Site

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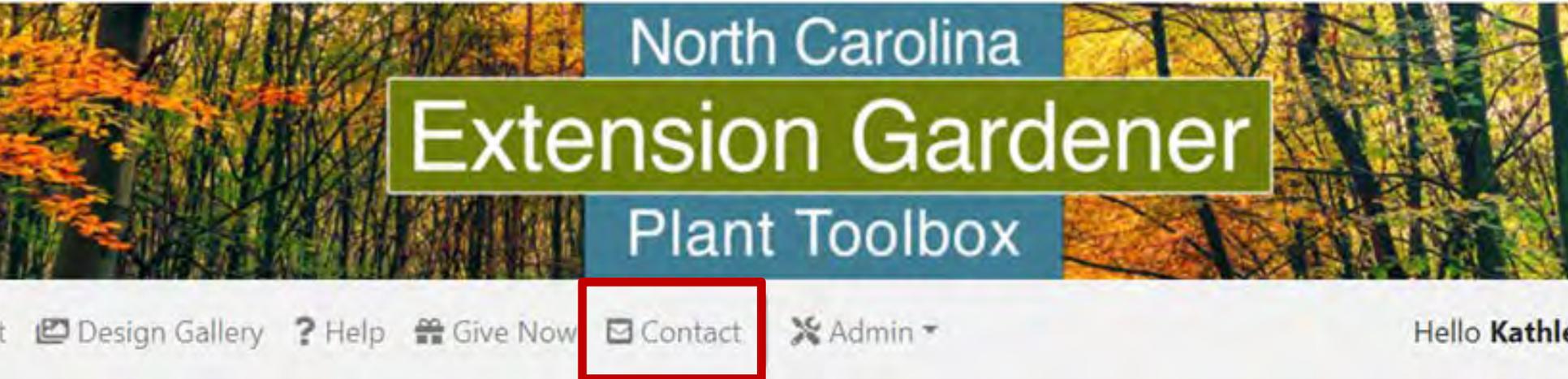


Specialized “Tags”

- Low flammability
- Highly beneficial coastal plants
- NC Native Pollinator Plants
- Stormwater Demo Garden Orange Co

Questions or Comments

NC STATE Extension Gardener



- Contact button in gray menu bar