

## Tolerant Trees and Shrubs



Arborvitae  
 Ash, White  
 Barberry  
 Beech, American  
 Birch, Black; Heritage River  
 Boxelder  
 Catalpa  
 Crabapple (some)  
 Currant, Red flowering  
 Daphne  
 Dogwood, flowering  
 Elderberry  
 Elm, American  
 Euonymus  
 Forsythia  
 Fringetree  
 Golden Raintree  
 Globeflower  
 Gum, Black  
 Hawthorn  
 Hemlock  
 Hibiscus  
 Hickory  
 Holly, American  
 Honey locust  
 Honeysuckle  
 Juniper  
 Locust, Black  
 Maple, Red; Sugar; Black; Japanese; Vine  
 Ninebark  
 Oak, White; Red; Scarlet  
 Pine, Virginia  
 Red cedar, Eastern  
 Redbud, Eastern



Sassafras  
 Serviceberry  
 Silverbell, Carolina  
 Snowberry  
 Spruce, Norway  
 Sumac  
 Sweetgum  
 Sycamore  
 Tulip tree  
 Viburnums (some)  
 Wild Ginger  
 Witchhazel

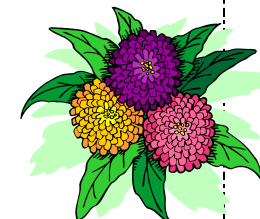


## Tolerant Vines, Groundcovers and Flowers

Anemone  
 Aster  
 Astilbe  
 Bee balm  
 Begonia  
 Bellflower  
 Bugleweed  
 Calendula  
 Clematis (virginsbower)  
 Coral bells  
 Creeper, Virginia  
 Daffodil  
 Daisy, Shasta  
 Daylily  
 Fern  
 Geraniums, Hardy  
 Goldenrod  
 Grape, Wild  
 Grasses (most)  
 Hollyhock  
 Hosta  
 Hyacinth, Grape; Oriental



Iris, Siberian  
 Jack-in-the-pulpit  
 Lamb's ear  
 Liriope  
 Lobelia  
 Morning glory  
 Phlox  
 Primrose  
 Rose, Wild  
 Rudbeckia  
 Sedum  
 Speedwell  
 Spiderwort  
 Spurge  
 St John's Wort  
 Sweet Woodruff  
 Sunflower  
 Trillium  
 Tulip  
 Violet  
 Wisteria  
 Yarrow  
 Zinnia



## Fruits and Veggies

Beans  
 Carrots  
 Cherry  
 Corn  
 Melons  
 Onions  
 Pawpaw  
 Peach  
 Persimmon  
 Plum  
 Raspberry, Black  
 Squash



## Planting Under Black Walnuts

Though grown mostly for the high quality wood and nuts, black walnuts (*Juglans nigra*) are often found in landscapes as shade trees. Certain plants, when planted near a black walnut tend to yellow, wilt and die. This is due to chemical secretions that the black walnut produces. The chemicals are exuded from all parts of the tree, so plants that are located beneath the canopy are at the most risk because they are planted within the root zone and falling leaves accumulate around them.

### Reducing the effects:

- ≈ Regularly clean up leaves and fruit that have fallen from the tree.
- ≈ Discard the debris off site, as it is better to not reintroduce the toxins to your yard.
- ≈ Maintain a healthy soil by regularly amending with organic matter, usually a compost amendment.
- ≈ Plant trees and shrubs that tolerate the toxins

\*The following list is not exhaustive and should be used as just a guideline.

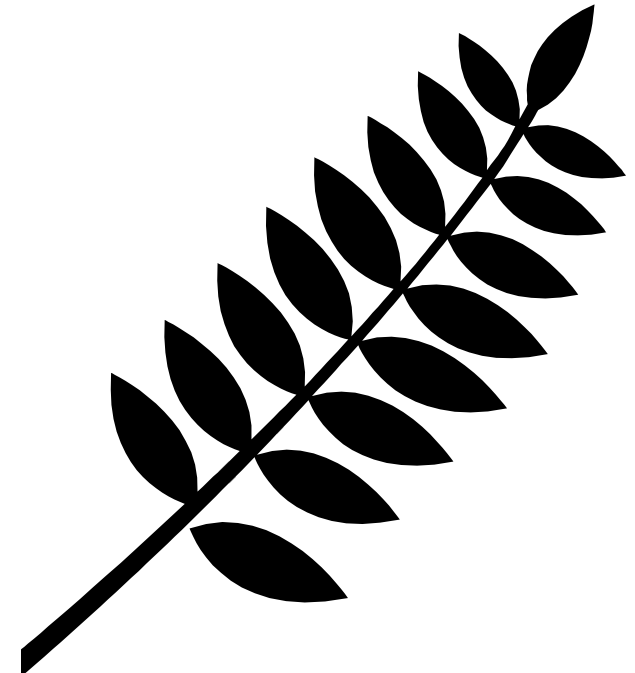
### Plants that are sensitive:

	Alder, European	
	Apple	
	Asparagus	
	Azalea	
	Birch, white	
	Blackberry	
	Blueberry	
	Cherry, Ornamental	
	Chokeberry, Red	
	Chrysanthemum	
	Columbine	
	Crocus, Autumn	
	Forget-me-not	
	Grape, Domestic	
	Lily-of-the-valley	
	Lilac	
	Linden	
	Magnolia, Saucer	
	Mountain laurel	
	Pear	
	Peony (some)	
	Petunia	
	Pine, Mugo; Scotch; White	
	Potato	
	Potentilla	
	Privet	
	Rhododendron	
	Rhubarb	
	Spruce, Norway	
	Thyme	
	Tomato	
	Yew	

### References:

- [ohioline.osu.edu/hyg-fact/1000/1148.html](http://ohioline.osu.edu/hyg-fact/1000/1148.html)
- [hort.purdue.edu/ext/HO-193.pdf](http://hort.purdue.edu/ext/HO-193.pdf)
- [wvu.edu/~agexten/hortcult/fruits/blkwalnt.htm](http://wvu.edu/~agexten/hortcult/fruits/blkwalnt.htm)

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