
TREES

<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple
<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	Ohio Buckeye
<i>Amelanchier</i>	Serviceberry
<i>Betula nigra</i>	Birch
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Pagoda Dogwood
<i>Crataegus</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash
<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	Black Ash
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honeylocust
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree
<i>Morus</i>	Mulberry
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak
<i>Salix</i>	Willow
<i>Tsuga</i>	Hemlock

These lists are by no means comprehensive, nor guaranteed. Much of the information was informally acquired. Some parts of the brochure were adapted from the Ohio State University Extension Fact-sheet HYG-1148-93.

DEALING WITH BLACK WALNUTS



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BLACK WALNUT TOXICITY

The roots of Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*) and Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*) produce a substance known as juglone. Many plants may be injured or killed within one or two months of growth within the root zone of these trees.

The toxic zone from a mature tree occurs in a 50 to 60 foot radius from the trunk, but can be up to 80 feet. The area affected extends outward each year as a tree enlarges. Young trees two to eight feet tall can have a root diameter twice the height of the tree, with susceptible plants dead within the root zone and dying at the margins. Persian walnut seedlings or trees grafted to Persian walnut rootstock do not appear to have a toxic effect on other plants. Often Persian (English or Carpathian) Walnut trees are grafted onto Black Walnut rootstocks.

WHAT ABOUT LEAVES, MULCH, AND WOOD CHIPS?

Walnut leaves can be composted because the toxin breaks down when exposed to air, water, and bacteria. The toxic effect can be degraded in two to four weeks. In soil, breakdown may take up to two months. Sawdust mulch, fresh sawdust, or wood chips from Black Walnut are not suggested for plants sensitive to juglone. However, composting of bark for a minimum of six months provides a safe mulch even for plants sensitive to juglone.

PLANTS THAT CAN GROW NEAR OR UNDER BLACK WALNUT

(cultivars of some species may do poorly)

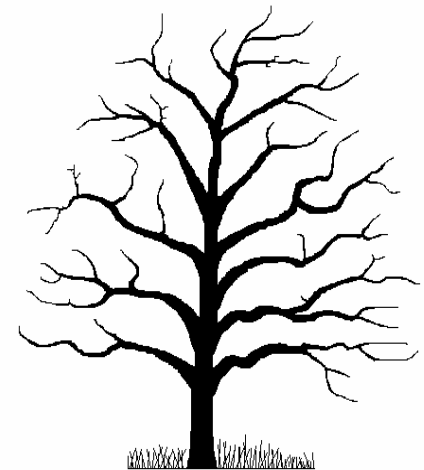
PERENNIALS and BULBS

<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugleweed
<i>Alcea rosea</i>	Hollyhock
<i>Anemone</i>	Windflower
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-Pulpit
<i>Asarum europeaeum</i>	Euro. Ginger
<i>Aster</i>	Asters
<i>Astilbe</i>	Astilbe
<i>Athyrium</i>	Lady Ferns
<i>Campanula latifolia</i>	Bellflower
<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Mums
<i>Crocus</i>	Crocus
<i>Dicentra</i>	Bleeding Heart
<i>Dryopteris</i>	Wood Ferns
<i>Eupatorium</i>	Joe-pyeweed
<i>Galium odoratum</i>	Sweet Woodruff
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	Snowdrop
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Hardy Geranium
Most grasses	
<i>Helianthus</i>	Perennial Sunflower
<i>Hemerocallis</i>	Daylily
<i>Heuchera</i>	Coralbell
<i>Hosta</i>	Hosta
<i>Iris sibirica</i>	Siberian Iris
<i>Lobelia</i>	Lobelia
<i>Monarda</i>	Beebalm
<i>Muscari</i>	Grape Hyacinth
<i>Narcissus</i>	Daffodil
<i>Oenothera</i>	Evening Primrose
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	Cinnamon Fern
<i>Phlox paniculata</i>	Garden Phlox
<i>Polemonium reptans</i>	Jacob's Ladder
<i>Pulmonaria</i>	Lungwort
<i>Rudbeckia</i>	Black-eyed Susan
<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	Bloodroot
<i>Scilla sibirica</i>	Siberian Squill
<i>Sedum</i>	Sedum

<i>Solidago</i>	Goldenrod
<i>Stachys byzantina</i>	Lamb's Ear
<i>Tradescantia virginica</i>	Spiderwort
<i>Trillium</i>	Trillium
<i>Veronica</i>	Speedwell
<i>Viola</i>	Violets

SHRUBS

<i>Choinanthus virginicus</i>	Fringe Tree
<i>Euonymus</i>	Euonymus
<i>Forsythia</i>	Forsythia
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Rose of Sharon
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red Cedar
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Ninebark
<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	Fragrant Sumac
<i>Ribes alpinum</i>	Alpine Currant
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Arborvitae
<i>Viburnum carlesii</i>	Koreanspice Viburnum
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Arrowwood Viburnum
<i>Yucca filimentosa</i>	Yucca



Trees are listed on the following page.