Native Plants For Under Walnuts

Plants near walnuts tend to yellow, wilt, and die in response to the chemical juglone, produced by the walnut tree. The following plants are reported to be tolerant of juglone. Cutting down the tree is not a solution as the juglone remains in the soil with the roots, so the best approach is to select plants that are tolerant of the chemical.

**PERENNIALS**

- Aster species
- Monarda species
- Bloodroot - Sanguinaria canadensis
- Blue Lobelia - Lobelia siphilitica
- Brown-eyed Susan - Rudbeckia fulgida var. fulgida
- Brown-eyed Susan - Rudbeckia triloba
- Canada Violet - Viola canadensis
- Cardinal Flower - Lobelia cardinalis
- Cinnamon Fern - Osmunda cinnamomea
- Crested Woodfern - Dryopteris cristata
- Dutchman’s Breeches - Dicentra cucullaria
- Giant Rudbeckia - Rudbeckia maxima
- Goldenrods - Solidago species
- Greenheaded Coneflower - Rudbeckia laciniata
- Ironweed - Vernonia noveboracensis
- Jack in the Pulpit - Arisaema triphyllum
- Jacob’s Ladder - Polemonium reptans
- Large Flowered Trillium - Trillium grandiflorum
- Mayapple - Podophyllum peltatum
- Merrybells - Uvularia grandiflora
- Nodding Trillium - Trillium cernuum
- Phlox species
- Sensitive Fern - Onoclea sensibilis
- Spiderwort - Tradescantia ohiensis
- Spring Beauty - Claytonia virginica
- Sundrops - Oenothera
- Upland Ironweed - Vernonia glauca
- Virginia spiderwort - Tradescantia virginiana
- Woolly Blue Violet - Viola sororia

**TREES AND SHRUBS**

- American Beech - Fagus grandifolia
- American Bittersweet - Celastrus scandens
- American Elm - Ulmus americana
- Arrowwood - Viburnum dentatum
- Black Cherry - Prunus serotina
- Black Haw Viburnum - Viburnum prunifolium
- Canadian Hemlock - Tsuga canadensis
- Carolina Rose - Rosa carolina
- Carolina Silverbell - Halesia Carolina

*Continued on reverse side.....*
Cranberry Bush Viburnum trilobum  
Eastern Arborvitae Thuja occidentalis  
Elderberry Sambucus canadensis  
Fringetree Chionanthus virginicus  
Hickory, Shellbark Carya laciniosa  
Maple, Red Acer rubrum  
Maple, Sugar Acer saccharum  
Mapleleaf Viburnum Viburnum acerifolium  
Nannyberry Viburnum Viburnum lentago  
Nine bark Physocarpus opulifolius  
Northern Red Oak Quercus rubra  
Oakleaf Hydrangea Hydrangea quercifolia  
Redbud Cercis canadensis  
River Birch Betula nigra  
Sassafras Sassafras albidum  
Scarlet Elderberry Sambucus racemosa  
Scarlet Oak Quercus coccinea  
Shagbark Hickory Carya ovata  
Smooth Hydrangea Hydrangea arborescens  
St. John's Wort Hypericum species  
Swamp Rose Rosa palustris  
Sycamore Platanus occidentalis  
Tulip popular Liriodendron tulipifera  
Virginia Rose Rosa virginiana  
Virgin's Bower Clematis virginiana  
Washington Hawthorn Crataegus phaenopyrum  
White Oak Quercus alba  
Whitecedar Chamaecyparis thyoides  
Witherod Viburnum Viburnum cassinoides  
Smooth Viburnum Viburnum nudum

Maintaining high organic matter levels in the soil encourages healthy soil microbial populations that can metabolize toxins.

Tolerance to juglans is often site specific. There will be trial and error. Some reports indicate that starting with younger trees and shrubs allows the plant to develop tolerance as it matures.

Edge of the Woods does not guarantee that plants on this list will survive on your site.

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**Seven Reasons to Buy Native Plants at Edge of the Woods**

- All plants are nursery propagated. We do not deplete natural populations by collecting from the wild.
- Our staff is highly educated and knowledgeable. We know native plants and their life cycles. We’ve worked with them in gardens and landscapes for many years. The nursery has accurate and informative signage and literature to help you learn about native plants.
- We focus on the roots of the plant. Leaves come and go. Strong roots are needed for good establishment.
- We offer genetically diverse crops, and local genotypes whenever possible.
- We do not use artificial growth hormones.
- We use a minimal amount of pesticides. Our plants may have leaves that have been eaten --this means they are doing their job in the ecosystem.