

# Plants Tolerant of Black Walnut Toxicity

## Trees

American Beech  
Arborvitae  
Blackgum  
Birch  
Crabapple  
Dogwood  
Elm  
Fringetree  
Hawthorn  
Hemlock  
Honeylocust  
Japanese Maple  
Juniper  
Linden  
London Planetree  
Oak  
Pawpaw  
Red Maple  
Redbud  
Sassafras  
Sugar Maple  
Tuliptree  
Willow

## Shrubs

American Holly  
Annabelle Hydrangea  
Burning Bush  
Forsythia  
Honeysuckle  
Juniper  
Koreanspice Viburnum  
Purple Leaf Plum  
Rose of Sharon  
Spicebush  
Sumac  
Witch Hazel

## Vines

Honeysuckle  
Sweet Autumn Clematis  
Virginia Creeper  
Wisteria

## Groundcover

Ajuga  
Creeping Phlox  
Liriope  
Pachysandra  
Sedum  
Sweet Woodruff  
Vinca

## Perennials

Anemone  
Aster  
Astilbe  
Bee Balm  
Black Eyed Susan  
Bleeding Heart  
Cardinal Flower  
Columbine  
Coneflower  
Coralbells  
Daylily  
Ferns  
Garden Phlox  
Helleborus  
Hosta (some)  
Joe Pye Weed  
Lamb's Ear  
Lungwort  
Peony (some)  
Perennial Geranium  
Sedum  
Shasta Daisy  
Siberian Iris  
Spiderwort  
Veronica  
Yarrow  
Yucca

## What is toxic to my plants?

Black Walnut trees produce a chemical called juglone which occurs naturally in all parts of the tree, especially in the buds, nut hulls and roots. The highest concentration of juglone occurs in the soil directly under the tree's canopy but can even extend beyond the canopy drip line. Decaying roots even release juglone meaning toxicity may occur for several years after a tree has been removed.

Juglone can stunt the growth of certain plants or even prevent them from growing resulting in death. Plants sensitive to the chemical will show signs of wilting, yellow leaves or slow growth.

