

The black walnut tree (*Juglans nigra*) often presents a challenge in the garden as it is **allelopathic**, meaning that it releases a toxic compound that acts as a herbicide, inhibiting the growth of other plants and organisms. This chemical, **juglone**, can damage certain plants up to 80 feet away.

### **SOURCE OF TOXICITY**

Juglone can be found in every part of the black walnut tree, including the leaves, stems, and roots. Walnut trees begin causing toxic reactions when they reach 7–8 years old. The largest concentration can be found in the buds, nut hulls, and roots, and in the area immediately under the canopy under a black walnut tree. Even after a black walnut tree has been removed, juglone toxicity can persist in the soil years later due to the presence of decaying roots, which can extend 50-80 feet away from the outer canopy of mature walnut trees.

#### JUGLONE TOXICITY SYMPTOMS

Juglone blocks sensitive plants from carrying out respiration, depriving them of necessary energy for metabolic activity. Plants that are sensitive to juglone show signs of wilting, yellowed leaves (chlorosis), and slow or stunted growth, dying within just a few days or months later. There is unfortunately no cure once plants are affected.

#### **PROTECTING YOUR GARDEN**

It is important not to use any leaves, bark, or wood chips from black walnut trees in mulch. Any leaves, twigs, or husks from a black walnut tree should be composted for at least one year to ensure that all juglone has been thoroughly broken down. Gardens should be located away from black walnut trees to prevent damage to susceptible plants, or placed in raised beds for protection. Prevent tree roots from growing into raised beds with the use of plastic or fabric weed barrier. As juglone moves through soil water, ensure any soil is well-drained to help reduce problems with toxicity.

### PLANTS THAT ARE SENSITIVE TO JUGLONE

Linden

Alder Alfalfa Amur Honeysuckle Apple Asiatic Lily Asparagus Autumn Crocus Azalea Baptisia Blackberry Blueberry Broccoli Cabbaae Chokeberry Chrysanthemum (some) Columbine Cotoneaster Crabapple Cucumber Eggplant Forget-Me-Not Grape Hackberry Hydrangea Japanese Larch Kale Lilac Lily (some)

Loblolly Pine Magnolia (Saucer) Mountain Laurel Mugo Pine Narcissus (some) Nicotiana Norway Spruce Pear Peas Peony (some) Pepper Petunia Potato Potentilla Privet Red Chokeberry **Red Pine** Rhododendron Rhubarb Scotch Pine Silver Maple Spruce Tomato Viburnum (some) White Birch White Pine Yew



# GUIDE TO

# PLANTING NEAR A BLACK WALNUT TREE



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# PLANTS TOLERANT TO BLACK WALNUT

Silverbell

Halesia carolina

Witch Hazel

Sweet Gum

Tulip Tree

Tupelo

Sycamore

White Oak

Quercus alba

Quercus rubra

Black Locust

American Elm

Ulmus americana

Willow

Salix sp.

Hamamelis sp.

Cucumbertree

Nyssa sylvatica

Liquidambar styraciflua

Liriodendron tulipifera

Maanolia acuminata

Platanus occidentalis

Northern Red Oak

Robinia pseudoacacia



Chinese juniper Juniperus chinensis Common juniper Juniperus communis Eastern red cedar

Juniperus virginiana

Arborvitae Thuja sp. Eastern Hemlock Tsuga canadensis



New Jersey Tea Ceanothus americanus

Pagoda Dogwood Cornus alternifolia

Euonymus Euonymus sp.

Forsythia Forsythia sp.

Rose-of-Sharon Hibiscus syriacus

Wild Hydrangea Hydrangea arborescens

Juniper Juniperus sp.

Beauty Bush Kolkwitzia amabilis

Spicebush Lindera benzoin

Mock-Orange Philadelphus sp. Ninebark Physocarpus opulifolius Exbury Rhododendron Rhododendron hybrids

Fragrant Sumac Rhus aromatica

Currant Ribes sp.

Black Raspberry Rubus occidentalis

Elderberry Sambucus sp.

Maple-leaved Viburnum Viburnum acerifolium

Korean Spice Viburnum Viburnum carlesii

Southern Arrowwood Viburnum Viburnum dentatum Yucca Yucca sp.



Japanese Maple Acer palmatum

Red Maple Acer rubrum

Sugar Maple Acer saccharum

Serviceberry Amelanchier sp.

River Birch Betula nigra

American hornbeam Carpinus caroliniana

Redbud Cercis canadensis

Fringe Tree Chionanthus sp.

Flowering Dogwood Cornus florida Hawthorn

Crataegus sp.

Persimmon

Diospyros virginiana American Beech

Fagus grandifolia



Clematis Clematis sp. Honeysuckle Lonicera sp. Virginia Creeper Parthenocissus Wild Grape Vitis sp. Wisteria Wisteria sp.

## TOLERANT PERENNIALS, BULBS, & WILDFLOWERS

Yarrow Gention Achillea sp. Gentiana sp. Bugleweed Cranesbill Ajuga sp. Geranium sp. Hollyhock Perennial Alcea rosea Sunflower Helianthus sp. Windflower Hellebore Anemone sp. Helleborus sp. Jack-In-The-Pulpit Arisaema triphyllum Daylily Hemerocallis sp. Wild Ginger Coral Bells Asarum sp. Heuchera sp. Aster Hosta Aster sp. Hosta sp. Astilbe Astilbe sp. Siberian Iris Iris sibirica Lady Fern Athyrium **Bleeding heart** Lamprocapnos Bellflower spectabilis Campanula sp. Shasta Daisy Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum sp. (some) Chrysonthemum spp. Lilyturf Liriope sp. **Bleeding Heart** Dicentra spectabilis Cardinal Flower Lobelia sp. Wood Fern Dryopteris Bee Balm Monarda sp. Purple Coneflower Echinacea purpurea Grape Hyacinth Muscari sp. Epimedium Epimedium sp. Daffodil (some) Narcissus sp. Joe Pye Weed Eupatorium sp. **Evening Primrose** Oenothera sp. Snowdrop Galanthus nivalis Cinnamon Fern Osmunda Sweet Woodruff cinnamomeum Galium odoratum

Summer Phlox Phlox paniculata False Dragonhead Physostegia sp. lacob's Ladder Polemonium reptans Solomon's Seal Polygonatum sp. Christmas Fern Polystichum acrostichoides Primrose Primula sp. Lungwort Pulmonaria sp. Black-Eyed Susan Rudbeckia sp. Siberian Squill Scilla sibirica Stonecrop Sedum sp. Goldenrod Solidago sp. Lamb's Ear Stachys byzantina Spiderwort Tradescantia virginiana Trillium Trillium sp. Tulip Tulipa sp. Speedwell Veronica sp. Violet Viola sp.