

A scenic view of a coastline. In the foreground, there are several tall, thin trees with green foliage. The middle ground shows a steep, reddish-brown cliffside covered in dense green forest, overlooking a large body of water. The water is calm and reflects the sky. In the distance, the horizon is visible under a cloudy sky.

Calvert County Native Plants

Recommended Trees & Shrubs

Acknowledgments

Special thanks to the following Calvert County Planning and Zoning staff members for their input and review of this document:

Dr. David Brownlee, Principal Environmental Planner

Ms. Veronica Cristo, Rural Planner

Ms. Robin Munnikhuysen, Environmental Planner

Ms. Paula Proctor, Environmental Planner

Mr. John Swartz, Critical Area Planner

Graphic Design, Research & Layout

Mr. Steve Kullen, Environmental Planner

Cover Photograph of Calvert Cliffs

August Selckmann

Published

— 2007 —

***For additional information, please contact the Calvert County
Department of Planning & Zoning: 410.535.1600***



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service

CALVERT COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
Calvert County Courthouse
Prince Frederick MD



Financial assistance provided by the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, administered by the Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). A publication of the Maryland Coastal Zone Management Program, Department of Natural Resources pursuant to NOAA Award No. NA40NOS4190042.

Native Plants for Calvert County, Maryland

Our Environment

Life as we know it couldn't exist on this planet without plants aiding in the creation of atmosphere and soil. The Chesapeake Bay with all its lore and beauty wouldn't exist without plants. Submerged aquatic vegetation protects young aquatic life and oxygenates the water; terrestrial plants absorb storm water runoff and pollutants. Plants make life possible, and the Chesapeake Bay prolific.

Native plants naturally occur in the region in which they evolved. We recommend planting native species of trees and shrubs because they are adapted to the climate and soils of our region making them less susceptible to disease and insects. Because of these characteristics, they require less maintenance, including fewer chemicals and less watering. Native plants also provide habitat for local wildlife species that have evolved with the plants. Local wildlife, from salamanders to birds and mammals, prefers familiar plant species for food and shelter.

The Guide

This guide is intended to aid home owners and Calvert County officials in selecting native plants for Critical Area buffer planting and management, habitat restoration and natural landscaping to enhance the health and beauty of the Chesapeake Bay. All of these plants are native to Maryland and naturally occur in the Coastal Plain region, which encompasses Calvert County. Each section lists plants in alphabetical order by their common names, and includes the scientific name, plant

characteristics, and growth conditions for each plant. A list of nurseries that stock or can obtain native plants is included as a resource.

What Are Native Plants & What Are Their Benefits?

According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, native plants are those that "naturally occur in the region in which they evolved." Generally they are plants that have evolved over thousands of years in a particular region and have adapted to the climate and natural geography of that area.

Native plants provide a beautiful, hardy, drought resistant, low maintenance landscape while benefiting the environment. Native plants, once established, save time and money by eliminating or significantly reducing the need for fertilizers, pesticides, water and lawn maintenance equipment.

Wildlife Benefit

Because native plants evolved in communities with other native plants, they provide great habitat and food sources for a variety of native wildlife such as songbirds and butterflies. In addition to providing food and habitat for wildlife, they also attract insects which prey upon pests, thus decreasing the need for pesticide use. Native plants often support 10 to 50 times as many species of native wildlife as non-native plants.

Environmental Benefits

Once established, naturally vegetated areas require minimal maintenance and watering, provide water purification, air cleansing, soil erosion control, carbon storage, moderate recreation, genetic diversity, pollinator homes, wildlife habitat, and beautiful scenery while benefiting the environment.

Native plants are excellent at reducing soil erosion when appropriately used on sloped sites, stream banks, drainage ways, and shorelines. Native vegetation in naturalized drainage ways enhances the infiltration of contaminated stormwater. The root systems improve soil permeability and help the uptake of pollutants. Vegetated buffers along streambanks and shorelines intercept surface runoff and subsurface water pollutants.

The avoidance of fertilizers and other chemicals is also a big factor in protecting water quality. Vast amounts of fertilizers are applied to lawns. Excess phosphorus and nitrogen (the main components of fertilizers) run off into our bay and rivers causing excess algae growth. This depletes oxygen in our waters, harms aquatic life and interferes with recreational uses.

Economic Benefit

Natural landscapes do not require irrigation; they need no or infrequent mowing and lawn maintenance services are not needed. Natural landscaping reduces the amount of stormwater runoff, thereby reducing infrastructure costs. Natural landscaping and the use of native species is an increasingly important segment of the green industry.






Table of Contents

Acknowledgements	Inside Front Cover
Introduction	1
Large Canopy Trees	3
Small to Medium Understory Trees	11
Mixed Evergreen Trees	15
Mixed Native Shrubs	17
Cross Reference Tree Guide	30
Nurseries & Reference List	32
Glossary	Inside Back Cover






He who plants a tree, plants a hope.

- Lucy Larcom, Plant a Tree






Large Canopy Trees

Common / Scientific Name	Image	Growth Conditions	Characteristics	Wildlife Benefits
American Beech <i>Fagus grandifolia</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: full to partial sun Moisture: moist Soil pH: 4.1-6.5 Soil types: loam, sand	Height: 50-100', Spread: 50-75' Bloom: yellow green, Fruit: small nut, Fall Color: yellow/tan Often has a short trunk and wide spreading crown with beautiful silver-white bark. Slow growth rate / strong wood. Prefers moist, well drained soils and full sun, but will tolerate shade. Provides excellent shade. Leaves often persist into winter providing interest. Give this stately tree plenty of room to grow.	High wildlife value. Nuts, sap and buds provide food for wood duck, quail, woodpeckers, blue jay, tufted titmouse, chickadees, nuthatches, chipmunks, squirrels and other mammals.
American Crabapple Sweet Crabapple <i>Malus coronaria</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: full sun Moisture: moist Soil pH: 5 - 6.5 Soil types: clay, sand, loam	Height: 10-30', Spread: 20-30' Bloom: pink to white, Fruit: greenish, Fall Color: Plant these small deciduous trees at least 500 feet from cedars; flowers are fragrant and attract bees and wasps; susceptible to insects and diseases. Grows well along forest edges, rocky streams and fields.	Flower scent attracts bees (essential pollinator). Tree is enjoyed by birds, small animals and other insects that serve as a pest control or other desirable role.
American Elm <i>Ulmus americana</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: partial shade to full sun Moisture: moist to wet soil Soil pH: 5.5 - 8 Soil types: clay, loam and sandy	Height: 75-100', Spread: 75-100' Bloom: red brown, Fruit: winged seed pods, Fall Color: bright yellow. Distinctive vase shape. Native to river bottoms, swamps, disturbed fields, road sides and cutover forests. Dutch Elm disease caused decline.	High wildlife value. Favorite nesting site of the Baltimore Oriole.
Sweetgum <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: full to partial sun Moisture: wet to moist Soil pH: 4.5-7 Soil types: clay, loam, sand	Height: 60-100', Spread: 50-75' Bloom: yellow green, Fruit: brown capsule, Fall Color: yellow-red. Pyramidal in youth, rounded crown at maturity. Medium to fast growth rate. Prefers deep, moist, acid soils, but adapts to a wide variety of conditions. Spiky capsule (gumballs) can be a problem near paths or in lawn areas with a lot of foot traffic. Fast growing and very adaptable.	Seeds provide food for mourning dove, carolina wren, finches, junco, beaver, squirrel and chipmunk.
American Sycamore <i>Plantanus occidentalis</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: full to partial sun Moisture: wet to moist Soil pH: 4.9-6.5 Soil types: loam, sand	Height: 75-100', Spread: 75-100' Bloom: greenish, Fruit: dense ball-like cluster, Fall Color: yellow. Fast growth rate. Among tallest of native trees. Large spreading crown is often equal to its height. Attractive flaking brown bark reveals creamy inner bark. Large leaves come out in late spring and will clean the air by gathering dust. Subject to the fungus, anthracnose, which will spot the leaves. May be best for naturalized areas.	Seeds provide food for finches and squirrels. Trees often provide nesting cavities as well.






Large Canopy Trees

Common / Scientific Name	Image	Growth Conditions	Characteristics	Wildlife Benefits
Bald Cypress <i>Taxodium distichum</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: partial to full sun Moisture: wet Soil pH: 4.5 - 6 Soil types: clay, loam, sandy	Height: 50-100', Spread: 25-35' Bloom: deep purple, Fruit: cone/cone-like, Fall Color: purple to brown. A stately tree that is very adaptable to both wet and dry environments and grows well near rivers, lake and pond margins, swamps, coastal marshes, pocosins and river bottoms. This tree is a deciduous conifer. Often found on very wet soils and tolerant of partial shade. This conifer that requires little or no maintenance.	Seeds and foliage are enjoyed by ducks and other marsh birds.
Basswood American Linden <i>Tilia americana</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: partial to full shade Moisture: moist Soil pH: 4.5-7.5 Soil types: loam, sand	Height: 70-100' Spread: 50-75' Bloom: yellow, Fruit: tan winged, Fall Color: yellow/brown Oblong shape at maturity. Dark green, heart shaped, toothed leaves. Fragrant yellow flowers hang in pendulous clusters in June. Small round seed follow. Transplants readily. An attractive landscape tree.	Important pollen source for honey bees and makes a delicious honey. Leaves and seeds provide food for songbirds, small mammals and for butterfly larval.
Bitternut Hickory Swamp Hickory <i>Carya cordiformis</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: Full Sun Moisture: Moist to wet Soil pH: 6.5 - 7.4 Soil types: clay, loam, sand	Height: 60-100', Spread: 60-100' Bloom: yellow-green, Fruit: nut-like , Fall Color: yellow Provides attractive fall color; thrives on dry hills, ridges and hillsides. Slow to medium growth rate; slender with large crown	Woodpeckers, blue jays, nuthatches and other small birds, waterfowl and mammals enjoy the nuts, sap and foliage.
Black Cherry Wild Cherry Black Chokecherry <i>Prunus serotina</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: full sun Moisture: moist to dry Soil pH: 5-7.5 Soil types: loam	Height: 40-75', Spread: 20-35' Bloom: white, Fruit: black berry, Fall Color: yellow - red Fast growth rate. Adaptable to a range of conditions. Valuable timber. Leaves are poisonous to livestock.	High wildlife value. Berries and sap provide food for thrushes, orioles, tanagers, crows, grosbeaks, woodpeckers, deer, squirrel and rabbit.
Black Gum Black Tupelo Marsh Gum <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: full to partial sun Moisture: wet, moist or dry Soil pH: 4.5-6 Soil types: loam, sand	Height: 30-75', Spread: 20-50' Bloom: greenish white, Fruit: bluish berries, Fall Color: red Pyramidal in youth and irregularly crowned at maturity. Slow growth rate. Will tolerate seasonally flooded or saturated soils. Deep taproot. Beautiful shiny green leaves with outstanding red fall color. Good specimen tree. Often found growing in wetlands and moist uplands. Bright fall color.	High wildlife value. Berries are enjoyed by wood duck, thrushes, thrashers, flickers, robin, woodpeckers, Eastern kingbird, cedar waxwing, mockingbird and squirrel






Large Canopy Trees

Common / Scientific Name	Image	Growth Conditions	Characteristics	Wildlife Benefits
Black Oak Yellow Bark Oak <i>Quercus velutina</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: full sun Moisture: moist to dry Soil pH: 4.5-6 Soil types: clay, loam, sand	Height: 75-100', Spread: 75-100' Bloom: yellow green, Fruit: acorn/nut, Fall Color: red/brown Medium to fast growth rate. Hardy and long lived. Similar to and often hybridizes with red oak. Leaves may persist into winter.	High wildlife value. See white oak for wildlife detail.
Black Walnut <i>Juglans nigra</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: full sun Moisture: moist Soil pH: 5.5-8 Soil types: loam	Height: 70-90', Spread: 75-100' Bloom: yellow-green, Fruit: large green nut, Fall Color: yellow Oval crown, medium growth rate. Very valuable timber. Prefers moist, rich soils. Can be difficult to transplant, consider starting with seedlings. Edible nuts can be messy, plant away from decks and parked cars. May stunt growth of nearby plants, frustrating gardeners. This handsome tree is well worth investing a little extra care in selecting a suitable site.	Nuts are eaten by woodpeckers, chickadees, blue jay, warblers, junco, Carolina wren, foxes and squirrels. Black walnuts can also be consumed by people.
Black Willow Swamp Willow <i>Salix nigra</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: partial to full sun Moisture: flooded to moist Soil pH: 6 - 8 Soil types: clay, loam and sandy	Height: 40-80', Spread: 20-35' Bloom: yellow, Fruit: cones, Fall Color: yellow green. Excellent streambank stabilizer, fast growth rate and dense green foliage. Spreads by suckers; grows well in tidal marshes and swamps, forested wetlands, floodplains, and wet meadows. Tolerates salinity to 0.5 ppt.	High wildlife value. Buds, twigs and foliage are enjoyed by grouse, beaver and deer. Preferred food of ruffed grouse.
Blackjack Oak <i>Quercus marilandica</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: partial shade Moisture: dry Soil pH: 4.6 - 5.6 Soil types: loam and sandy	Height: 35-50', Spread: 35-50' Bloom: yellow-green, Fruit: nut/nutlike, Fall Color: yellow/brown Grows well along ridges, slopes and sandy flatwoods. Tree retains leaves into winter.	High wildlife value. See white oak for wildlife detail.
Box Elder <i>Acer negundo</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: full to partial sun Moisture: wet to moist Soil pH: 5.2 - 7 Soil types: clay, loam, sand	Height: 30-60', Spread: 30-60' Bloom: yellow green, Fruit: tan/brown winged, Fall Color: yellow / red Well adapted along rivers, streams, ponds and seasonally flooded areas. Grows quickly and short-lived.	Songbirds and small mammals are attracted and utilize nuts, berries and leaves.






Large Canopy Trees

Common / Scientific Name	Image	Growth Conditions	Characteristics	Wildlife Benefits
Chesnut Oak <i>Quercus prinus</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: full sun to full shade Moisture: dry Soil pH: 4.5-7 Soil types: loam, sand	Height: 40-80' Bloom: yellowish, Fruit: acorn/nut, Fall Color: yellow to orange Slow to medium growth rate. The Chestnut Oak is an attractive choice for shade tree use in large areas. Glossy, dark greenish-yellow leaves that are 4"-6" long turn an orange-yellow to yellowish-brown in the fall. Produces acorns that are a deep-toned brown and are favored by many types of wildlife. The bark of the Chestnut Oak is dark brown to black with deep ridges.	High wildlife value. Large sweet acorns from this tree are favored by wildlife. See white oak for wildlife detail.
Chinkapin Oak <i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: full sun Moisture: dry to moist soil Soil pH: 6.5 - 8 Soil types: loam	Height: 35-50', Spread: 35-50' Bloom: yellow-green, Fruit: nut/nutlike, Fall Color: yellow-brown. Grows well in uplands, outcrops, dry bluffs and slopes. Attractive fall color. A worthy specimen for larger lawns, estates, or parks. Acorns that are at the top of the food preference list for many wildlife species. The bark is an ashy light gray that breaks into narrow, thin flakes. As this species matures, it becomes a magnificent specimen and a conversation piece. Grow in full sun.	High wildlife value. See white oak for wildlife detail.
Choke Cherry <i>Prunus virginiana</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: full sun Moisture: moist Soil pH: 5.2 - 8.4 Soil types: clay, loam & sandy	Height: 25-50', Spread: 20-35' Bloom: white, Fruit: black or yellow & fleshy, Fall Color: dark red-purple Fast growing tree and short lived; fruit is used to make jelly; grows well in open moist areas and is a pioneer species after fires.	Beneficial tree for pollination.
Common Hackberry <i>Celtis occidentalis</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: full sun to full shade Moisture: wet to dry Soil pH: 6-7.8 Soil types: clay, loam, sand	Height: 40-100', Spread: 40-100' Bloom: yellow green, Fruit: purple berry, Fall Color: yellow Broad top of ascending, arching branches. Medium to fast growth. Prefers rich moist soil, but will grow in a wide variety of adverse conditions including droughts and occasional flooding, sandy soils, acid or alkaline conditions, full sun and high winds. It is tolerant of many urban environments. Commonly used as a replacement for American Elm.	High wildlife value. Fruit, twigs and leaves provide food for cedar waxwing, mocking bird, robin, mourning doves, quail, bluebird, catbird, thrushes, sparrows, squirrel and butterfly larval.
Eastern Hophornbeam Ironwood <i>Ostrya virginiana</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: partial to full shade Moisture: moist Soil pH: 4.2 - 7.6 Soil types: clay, loam and sandy	Height: 25-50', Spread: 20-35' Bloom: red-brown, Fruit: nut/nutlike, Fall Color: yellow Grows well on slopes and ridges; leaves may persist into winter.	A good tree for songbirds and small mammals.






Large Canopy Trees

Common / Scientific Name	Image	Growth Conditions	Characteristics	Wildlife Benefits
Green Ash Red Ash Swamp Ash <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: full to partial sun Moisture: wet, moist, or dry Soil pH: 5-8 Soil types: clay, loam, sand	Height: 50-75', Spread: 35-50' Bloom: purple, Fruit: brown winged, Fall Color: yellow - orange Pyramidal in youth and matures to an upright spreading habit at maturity. Fast growth rate. Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions including drought, infrequent flooding, some salt, high pH and sterile soil. Male and female flowers on separate plants. Good shade tree.	Foliage and seeds provide food for finches, cardinals, grosbeaks, wood duck, red-winged blackbird, squirrels, deer and beneficial insects.
Mockernut Hickory <i>Carya tomentosa</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: partial to full shade Moisture: dry to moist soil Soil pH: 6.5 - 7.4 Soil types: Loam, sandy	Height: 60-100', Spread: 35-50' Bloom: light green, Fruit: reddish brown nut, Fall Color: yellow Tends to grow well in drier areas - ridges, dry hills and hillsides. Slow growth; strong wood; long-lived.	Songbirds, waterfowl and small mammals enjoy fall berries.
Pignut Hickory Sweet Pignut <i>Carya glabra</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: partial to full shade Moisture: dry, moist & wet Soil pH: 6.5 - 7.4 Soil types: Loam	Height: 60 - 100, Spread: 35 - 50 Bloom: yellow-green, Fruit: nut-like, Fall Color: dark brown / yellow. Slow growth; strong wood.	Habitat and fruit enjoyed by songbirds, waterfowl and small mammals
Pin Oak <i>Quercus palustris</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: full sun Moisture: wet to moist Soil pH: 4.5-6.5 Soil types: clay, loam	Height: 50-80', Spread: 50-75' Bloom: yellow green, Fruit: acorn/nut, Fall Color: red Strongly pyramidal with ascending small branches. Medium growth rate - fastest growing of the oaks. Leaves may persist into winter. Adaptable to many soil types including wet soils. Popular shade tree. Most widely used oak for landscaping. Used on lawns, parks and around commercial buildings.	High wildlife value. See white oak for wildlife detail.
Post Oak <i>Quercus stellata</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: full sun Moisture: moist to dry soil Soil pH: 4.8 - 7 Soil types: clay, loam, sand	Height: 35-50', Spread: 35-50' Bloom: yellow-green, Fruit: nut/nutlike, Fall Color: brown Naturally found in upland dry ridges to moist flatwoods.	High wildlife value. Good source of acorns for wildlife. See white oak for wildlife detail.






Large Canopy Trees

Common / Scientific Name	Image	Growth Conditions	Characteristics	Wildlife Benefits
Red Maple Swamp Maple <i>Acer rubrum</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: full to partial sun Moisture: wet to well drained Soil pH: 5.4 to 7.1 Soil types: clay, loam, sand	Height: 40-100', Spread: 30-75' Bloom: red, Fruit: red or yellow winged, Fall color: red A fast growing deciduous tree with a pyramidal shape in youth and rounded in age. It has a fast growth rate and tolerates seasonal flooding. Can be aggressive; evaluate site for other species when possible.	Seeds and sap provide food for songbirds and small mammals.
Red Mulberry <i>Morus rubra</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: partial shade to full sun Moisture: partial to moist soil Soil pH: 5-7 Soil types: clay, loam and sandy	Height: 35-60', Spread: 35-60' Bloom: greenish, Fruit: red, berry, Fall Color: yellow Thrives in floodplains, river valleys and hillsides. Avoid white mulberry, which is on the invasive list.	Sweet fruit is eaten by songbirds and small mammals.
Red Oak Northern Red Oak <i>Quercus rubra</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: full to partial sun Moisture: moist to dry Soil pH: 4.3-6.5 Soil types: clay, loam	Height: 90' Bloom: yellowish, Fruit: acorn/nut, Fall Color: red or yellow Medium to fast growth rate. Hardy and long lived. Attractive red fall color. Used extensively for landscaping. A prolific mast producer.	High wildlife value. See white oak for wildlife detail.
River Birch Black Birch <i>Betula nigra</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: full to partial sun Moisture: wet to moist Soil pH: 4-6 Soil types: clay, loam	Height: 30-50', Spread: 35-50' Bloom: green catkins, Fruit: tan conelike Fall Color: golden yellow Pyramidal in youth and rounded with age. Medium to fast growth rate. Unique peeling reddish-white bark provides winter interest. Often grown multistemmed. Useful in sites with seasonal flooding. Handsome tree is well suited to being used as a specimen tree.	High wildlife value. Catkins, sap, buds and seeds provide food for ducks, nuthatches, chickadees, finches, fox sparrow, repolls, pine siskins and rabbits.
Scarlet Oak <i>Quercus coccinea</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: full sun Moisture: moist to well-drained Soil pH: 4.5 - 6.9 Soil types: Loam and sandy	Height: 40-75', Spread: 50-75' Bloom: yellow-green, Fruit: nut/nutlike, Fall Color: scarlet Good tree choice for wet sites; slow to medium growth. Thrives in dry uplands and slopes. Tolerates a wide range of soils. Leaves are glossy deep green on top, paler green below, and scarlet in fall. Crown is open and rounded, providing light shade.	High wildlife value. See white oak for wildlife detail.





Large Canopy Trees

Common / Scientific Name	Image	Growth Conditions	Characteristics	Wildlife Benefits
Shagbark Hickory <i>Carya ovata</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: full sun Moisture: moist soil Soil pH: 4-6.7 Soil types: loam, sand	Height: 70-100', Spread: 35-50' Bloom: yellow green, Fruit: nut/nut-like, Fall Color: brown Oblong crown. Attractive peeling bark breaks up into thin plates. Can be hard to transplant, start or work with seedlings. Ideal for woodland border. Exfoliating bark and nuts can be messy in landscaped areas.	Leaves and nuts provide food for deer, turkey, foxes, wood ducks and squirrels.
Silver Maple <i>Acer saccharinum</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: full to partial sun Moisture: wet to moist Soil pH: 5.2-7.1 Soil types: clay, loam, sand	Height: 50-100', Spread: 75-100' Bloom: yellow green, Fruit: tan winged Fall Color: yellow Spreading branches with a rounded crown. Tolerant of many soil types including poor soil and wet soils. Avoid use near buildings or heavy human use as it is prone to internal decay and subsequent loss or branches. Provides fast shade.	Seeds and sap provide food for songbirds and small mammals.
Swamp Chestnut Oak <i>Quercus michauxii</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: full sun Moisture: moist to wet Soil pH: 4.5 - 6.5 Soil types: loam	Height: 50-80', Spread: 75-100' Bloom: yellow-green, Fruit: nut/nutlike, Fall Color: red/brown Grows well in bottomlands and ravine slopes.	High wildlife value. See white oak for wildlife detail.
Swamp Red Oak Southern Red Oak Spanish Oak <i>Quercus falcata</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: full sun Moisture: moist to well-drained Soil pH: 4.8 - 7 Soil types: clay, loam and sandy	Height: 70-80', Spread: 70-80' Bloom: yellow-green, Fruit: nut/nutlike, Fall Color: brown Swamp / Southern red oak is a medium to large sized native deciduous tree with a long, straight trunk and upward-reaching branches that form a high rounded crown. It lives to about 150 years. It's a good shade tree; has medium to slow growth rate; thrives in uplands.	High wildlife value. See white oak for wildlife detail.
Swamp White Oak <i>Quercus bicolor</i>		Niche: large canopy trees Light: partial to full sun Moisture: wet to well-drained Soil pH: 4.3-6.5 Soil types: clay, loam and sandy	Height: 60-100', Spread: 50-75' Bloom: yellow-green, Fruit: nut/nutlike, Fall Color: red/brown Slow to medium growth rate; majestic in scale with variable fall color. Grows well in bottomlands, swamp and stream edges.	High wildlife value. See white oak for wildlife detail.





Large Canopy Trees

Common / Scientific Name	Image	Growth Conditions	Characteristics	Wildlife Benefits
Tulip Poplar Yellow Poplar <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: full to partial sun Moisture: moist to well-drained Soil pH: 4.5-6.5 Soil types: loam, sand	Height: 70-100', Spread: 35-50' Bloom: greenish yellow, Fruit: brown winged, Fall Color: yellow Long, straight trunk with narrow canopy. Fast growth rate. Graceful large tulip-like flower often hidden in upper canopy. Use in large areas, the wood is somewhat weak.	Seeds, sap and nectar provide food for chickadees, woodpeckers, cardinal, finches, hummingbird and honeybees.
Water Oak <i>Quercus nigra</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: partial to full shade Moisture: partial moist to wet Soil pH: 4.8 - 5.8 Soil types: clay or loam	Height: 50-80' Bloom: yellow, Fruit: nut/nutlike, Fall Color: green. Grows well in bottomlands, hammocks, fields and upland woods. Green leaves persist late into fall.	Fruit (acorns) valuable food source for wildlife. Enjoyed by birds, waterfowl and small mammals.
White Ash <i>Fraxinus americana</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: full to partial sun Moisture: moist Soil pH: 5-7.5 Soil types: clay, loam sand	Height: 50-100', Spread: 50-75' Bloom: purple, Fruit: brown winged, Fall Color: yellow to maroon Pyramidal in youth and matures to an open rounded crown. Medium growth rate. Prefers deep, moist, well drained soils and full sun. Often used as a lawn tree in parks and golf courses.	Foliage and seeds provide food for finches, cardinals, grosbeaks, wood duck, red-winged blackbird, squirrels, deer and beneficial insects.
White Oak <i>Quercus alba</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: full to partial sun Moisture: moist to dry Soil pH: 4.5-6.8 Soil types: loam, sand	Height: 75-100', Spread: 75-100' Bloom: yellow green, Fruit: acorn/nut, Fall Color: red Pyramidal in youth, matures to a large, broad, round crown. Slow to medium growth rate. Light scaly bark. Transplant as a small tree or seedling. Prefers a deep, moist, well-drained site and will tolerate wet and dry conditions. Majestic tree is ideal for large areas. Maryland State Tree.	High wildlife value. Acorns are a very important food source for quail, turkey, grouse, wood ducks, woodpeckers, blue jay, thrushes, grackles, brown thrasher, towhee, nuthatch, squirrel, chipmunk, rabbit, raccoon, gopher, opossum, fox, deer
Willow Oak <i>Quercus phellos</i>		Niche: large canopy tree Light: full to partial sun Moisture: wet to moist Soil pH: 4.5-5.5 Soil types: clay, loam	Height: 80-100' Bloom: , Fruit: acorn/nut, Fall Color: red A pyramidal tree growing to 40-60+' and becoming more rounded with maturity. Has an attractive texture with bright green leaves that become dark green in summer. A good street tree with a medium growth rate, fast for an oak. Adapted to a wide range of conditions, including wet soils. Willow like foliage. Popular shade tree.	See white oak for wildlife detail.





Small to Medium (Understory) Trees

Common / Scientific Name	Image	Growth Conditions	Characteristics	Wildlife Benefits
American Hornbeam Ironwood Musclewood <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>		Niche: understory tree Light: shade to partial sun Moisture: wet to moist Soil pH: 4 - 7.4 Soil types: loam or sand	Height: 13-40', Spread: 35-50' Bloom: red or reddish green, Fruit: nut, Fall Color: orange, red. Slow growing tree with unique fluted gray bark. Grows mainly on river margins, bottomlands and swamps. It will grow with an attractive open habit in total shade, but be dense in full sun. The fall color stands out in the landscape in the fall. Brown leaves occasionally hang on the tree into the winter.	Wood ducks, quail, beaver, squirrel, deer and other small mammals and birds enjoy the seeds and buds from this tree.
Chinquapin <i>Castanea pumila</i>		Niche: understory tree Light: partial shade to full sun Moisture: well-drained to dry Soil pH: 4.5 - 7.5 Soil types: loam or sand	Height: 12-20', Spread: 12-20' Bloom: pale yellow, Fruit: dark brown nut-like, Fall Color: yellow or purple. Grows predominately on rocky slopes, steep rocky land, rocky stream banks, sandy ridges, swamp edges and open woods.	Provides sweet edible fruit for birds and small mammals and attracts beneficial insects (butterflies and pollinating bees).
Cockspur Hawthorn <i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>		Niche: understory tree Light: partial to full sun Moisture: well-drained to moist Soil pH: 4.5 - 7.2 Soil types: clay, loam or sand	Height: 20-35', Spread: 20-35' Bloom: white, Fruit: fleshy seed, Fall Color: orange to red Small flowering landscape tree for lawns or open woodland areas. Grows well in dry or rocky places or low rich slopes; open spaces. Tolerates many urban pollutants.	Valuable source of habitat and food for birds and small mammals.
Common Persimmon <i>Diospyros virginiana</i>		Niche: understory tree Light: full sun to partial shade Moisture: wet to well-drained Soil pH: 5-7 Soil types: clay or loam	Height: 50-75', Spread: 35-50' Bloom: greenish yellow to cream, Fruit: orange berry, Fall Color: yellow or purple. Slow to medium growth rate; fruits, after frost, turn golden-yellow to orange and can be used to make jams/jellies.	Very High Wildlife Value Edible fruits for woodpeckers, mockingbirds, robin, cedar waxwing, bluebird, opossum, skunk, fox and deer.




Small to Medium (Understory) Trees

Common / Scientific Name	Image	Growth Conditions	Characteristics	Wildlife Benefits
<p>Downy Serviceberry Shadbush Juneberry <i>Amelanchier arborea</i></p>		<p>Niche: understory tree Light: partial to full shade Moisture: moist to dry Soil pH: 5.5-7.5 Soil types: loam, sand</p>	<p>Height: 15-25', Spread: 15-25' Bloom: white, Fruit: purple berries, Fall Color: yellow/red Medium growth rate. Often forms a nice round headed tree. Blends well on edge of woodland or with an evergreen background. Noninvasive roots and light shade make these good trees to garden under. Attractive white flowers bloom during shad run. Edible "blueberry" flavored berries come out in June.</p>	<p>High wildlife value. Used by 58 wildlife species, including 35 bird species, and is an important early summer food. Berries and twigs are consumed by bluebird, thrushes, brown thrasher, catbird, woodpeckers, orioles, tanagers, robin, junco, cardinal, beaver, squirrel, deer and many others.</p>
<p>Eastern Redbud <i>Cercis canadensis</i></p>		<p>Niche: understory tree Light: full sun to partial shade Moisture: moist to dry Soil pH: 4.5-7.5 Soil types: loam, sand</p>	<p>Height: 20-35', Spread: 20-35' Bloom: pink to lavender, Fruit: black seed pod, Fall Color: yellow Rounded crown with horizontally tiered branches with age. Covered in small sweet-pea shaped pink to lavender blooms in April. Heart shaped leaves. Clusters of flat beanlike pods often persist into winter. Blooms when dogwoods are in bloom for a spectacular spring show. Good specimen tree or in a shrub border. Roots fix nitrogen.</p>	<p>Seeds and leaves provide food for songbirds, small mammals and butterfly larval.</p>
<p>Paw-Paw <i>Asimina triloba</i></p>		<p>Niche: understory tree Light: shade to full sun Moisture: wet to moist Soil pH: 5.2 - 7.2 Soil types: loam or sand</p>	<p>Height: 20-35', Spread: 20-35' Bloom: purple, Fruit: seeded fruit, Fall Color: yellow / copper-red. Tree produces edible fruit with a banana / papaya-like taste. Grows well in river valleys, bottomlands and understory. Vagatively invasive.</p>	<p>Fruit is enjoyed by small mammals and birds.</p>
<p>Sassafras <i>Sassafras albidum</i></p>		<p>Niche: understory tree Light: partial to full sun Moisture: moist to well-drained Soil pH: 4.5 - 7.2 Soil types: loam or sand</p>	<p>Height: 35-50', Spread: 35-50' Bloom: yellow-green, Fruit: dark blue one-sided berry, Fall Color: orange, purple. Grows well in moist, open fields. Medium growth rate The roots make excellent and aromatic tea; spicy leaves can be dried, crushed and used as a seasoning or to thicken soups or for medicinal uses.</p>	<p>Fruit of the tree is enjoyed by quail, catbird, flycatchers, mockingbird, pileated woodpecker and other birds and small mammals.</p>

Small to Medium (Understory) Trees

Common / Scientific Name	Image	Growth Conditions	Characteristics	Wildlife Benefits
Shadbush Serviceberry <i>Amerlanchier canadensis</i>		Niche: understory tree Light: shade to full sun Moisture: wet to well-drained Soil pH: 5.6 - 7.5 Soil types: clay, loam or sand	Height: 35' - 50', Spread: 35-50' Bloom: white, Fruit: purple fleshy, Fall Color: orange to red. White flowers in the early spring and edible berries in June with moderate growth rate.	Provides berries and twigs for quail, catbird, flycatchers, mockingbird, pileated woodpecker and other birds and small mammals.
Southern Thorn Green Hawthorn <i>Crataegus viridis</i>		Niche: understory tree Light: shade to partial sun Moisture: well-drained to moist soil Soil pH: 6 - 7.3 Soil types: clay or loam	Height: 20-35', Spread: 20-35' Bloom: white, Fruit: fleshy seed, Fall Color: purple to scarlet. Small flowering landscape tree for lawns or streets or open woodland areas. Fruits are bright red or orange, October and persisting into winter. Grows well in lowlands and valleys. One of the most disease-resistant hawthorns.	Valuable source of habitat and food for birds and small mammals.
Sweetbay Magnolia <i>Magnolia virginiana</i>		Niche: understory tree Light: partial to full sun Moisture: wet to well-drained Soil pH: 5-6.5 Soil types: clay, loam or sand	Height: 12-30', Spread: 12-30' Bloom: white to cream, Fruit: red berry, Fall Color: semi-evergreen. Almost evergreen with waxy foliage, large white flowers, red berries, medium to fast growth rate. Very fragrant lemon and rose-scented flowers. Grows well in forested wetlands, stream and pond edges, sandy woods. Tolerates occasional flooding and some salt.	Good food source for birds (seeds) and attracts beneficial insects. Red-eyed vireo, woodpeckers, towhee, squirrel and deer enjoy this tree for its food and twigs.
Washington Hawthorn <i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>		Niche: understory tree Light: full sun Moisture: wet to moist Soil pH: 4.3 - 7 Soil types: loam, sand, organic	Height: 20-35', Spread: 20-25' Bloom: white, Fruit: red fruit/seeds, Fall Color: burgundy Known as a spring, summer perennial long-living with moderate growth rate tree or shrub. Blooms in mid spring with white flowers followed by red fruit/seeds in the fall. Noted for brilliant fall colors. Medium drought tolerant and intolerant of shade. Flowers can be extremely malodorous. Thorns can be a safety hazard. Does not tolerate road salt.	





Small to Medium (Understory) Trees

Common / Scientific Name	Image	Growth Conditions	Characteristics	Wildlife Benefits
White Flowering Dogwood <i>Cornus florida</i>		Niche: understory tree Light: partial shade Moisture: well drained Soil pH: 5-7 Soil types: loam	Height: 20-50', Spread: 20-50' Bloom: white, Fruit: red berries, Fall Color: scarlet red Often considered the most beautiful native perennial tree of North America with large white spring flowers. This dogwood has a medium growth rate and relative short life span. Plant in moist, well-drained acidic soil with plenty of organic matter. Trees tolerate full sun if ample moisture is available. Best suited for use as a specimen tree and are poor choices for street trees because they do not tolerate heat and pollution stress. Anthracnose fungus has been infecting the trees and dogwood borer will also attack stressed or injured trees.	High wildlife value. Berries are an important food source for fall migrant birds. Berries, foliage and twigs provide food for quail, woodpeckers, cedar waxwing, vireo, evening grosbeak, robin, cardinal, squirrel and rabbit.
White Fringetree Grancy Graybeard <i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>		Niche: understory tree Light: full sun to full shade Moisture: moist to dry Soil pH: 4.5-6.5 Soil types: loam, sand	Height: 20-35', Spread: 20-35' Bloom: white, Fruit: bluish berry, Fall Color: yellow Open habit, often wider than high. Variation in habit can be treelike or shrubby. Beautiful white lacey flowers with slight fragrance hang in large clusters. Male plants have slightly larger flowers. If both are present, female plants will produce clusters of olive-like berries. Broad, glossy leaves turn deep yellow in fall. Tolerates city pollution. Excellent specimen tree, can be used in groups, borders or near buildings.	Berries provide food for rabbit, deer and birds.
Wild Crabapple American Crabapple Sweet Crabapple <i>Pyrus coronaria</i>		Niche: understory tree Light: full sun Moisture: well-drained to moist Soil pH: Soil types: clay, loam or sand	Height: 10-30', Spread: 20-30' Bloom: pink or white, Fruit: green to reddish bitter fruits, Fall Color: Extremely fragrant flowers in March through May; attracts bees and wasps; fruit is sour. Plant at least 500 feet from cedars. Tree is susceptible to insects and diseases. Grows well on forest edges, fields and rocky streams.	Good habitat for wildlife.





The creation of a thousand forests is in one acorn.

- Ralph Waldo Emerson





Mixed Evergreens

Common / Scientific Name	Image	Growth Conditions	Characteristics	Wildlife Benefits
American White Cedar Atlantic White Cedar <i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>		Niche: Evergreen tree Light: partial to full shade Moisture: moist to wet Soil pH: 4.5 - 5.5 Soil types: clay, loam and sand	Height: 75' Bloom: greenish brown, Fruit: cone, Fall Color: evergreen. An aromatic conifer from the Cypress family that may grow to a height of 100 feet. Can be found growing in sandy soils along freshwater streams or near marshes and bogs in wet, peaty soils and dense forests.	Atlantic white cedar has limited value for wildlife; white-tailed deer browse its foliage.
American Holly <i>Ilex opaca</i>		Niche: Evergreen Trees Light: Full sun to full shade Moisture: moist to well-drained Soil pH: 4.7 - 5 Soil types: clay or loam	Height: 15-50', Spread: 18-40' Bloom: white or cream, Fruit: red / fleshy, Fall Color: evergreen. Grows well in sandy woodlands; red berries on female tree, medium growth rate. May be pruned as an attractive hedge, or reaches 40' - 50' as a tree. Leaves stay green year round. Plant 4 or more to cross pollinate to get red, berry-like fruit.	Berries provide food for birds and other small wildlife.
Eastern Red Cedar <i>Juniperus virginiana</i>		Niche: Evergreen tree Light: full sun Moisture: well-drained to dry Soil pH: 5-8 Soil types: clay, loam, sand	Height: 50-75', Spread: 35-50' Bloom: red purple, Fruit: bluish berries & cones, Fall Color: evergreen Tall narrow shape with covered with thick foliage and many blue berries. Medium growth rate. Easily grown in average, dry to moist, well-drained soils in full sun. Tolerates a wide range of soils and growing conditions, from swamps to dry rocky glades. Prefers moist soils, but has the best drought resistance of any conifer native to the eastern U. S.	Berries provide food for over 50 species of birds including quail, woodpeckers, robin, bluebird, warblers, grospeaks, cedar waxwing, deer. Berries also have a culinary use.
Shortleaf Pine Southern Yellow Pine <i>Pinus echinata</i>		Niche: Evergreen tree Light: full sun Moisture: well drained to dry Soil pH: 4.6 - 6 Soil types: clay, loam and sand	Height: 100' Fruit: reddish brown cone, Fall Color: evergreen. This is a medium-sized species of pine tree and grows in a broad spectrum of locations: dry upland ridges, fields and floodplains and prefers light.	Good choice for naturalizing.





Mixed Evergreens

Common / Scientific Name	Image	Growth Conditions	Characteristics	Wildlife Benefits
Pitch Pine <i>Pinus rigida</i>		Niche: Evergreen tree Light: full sun Moisture: dry Soil pH: 3.5 - 5.1 Soil types: loam or sandy soil	Height: 50-75', Spread: 50-75' Bloom: red/purple, Fruit: light brown / cone, Fall Color: evergreen. Moderate to fast growth. Well adapted for slopes and ridges of mountains, river valleys and swamps. Old trees are fire resistant due to the thick bark.	High wildlife value. Many birds feed on the seeds; tree provides winter cover.
Pond Pine <i>Pinus serotina</i>		Niche: Evergreen tree Light: full sun Moisture: well-drained to moist Soil pH: 4.8 - 6.8 Soil types: loam or sand	Height: 50-60' Bloom: red/purple, Fruit: yellowish brown / cone, Fall Color: evergreen. Pond Pine grows most commonly in poorly drained sites such as the edges of lakes, marshes, swamps, rivers, and lakes and tolerates flooding. The needles are dark yellow green and will grow to 4 to 7 inches long. It cannot grow in the shade.	High wildlife value. Many birds feed on the seeds; tree provides winter cover.
Loblolly Pine North Carolina Pine <i>Pinus taeda</i>		Niche: Evergreen tree Light: full sun Moisture: well drained to dry Soil pH: 4.5-7 Soil types: clay, loam, sand	Height: 70-90' Fruit: yellowish cone, Fall Color: evergreen This fast growing evergreen grows well in medium to wet soils in full sun. Prefers moist, acidic soils with poor drainage. No tolerance for shade. Performs best in climates with hot and humid summers and mild winters. Long needles, open branches on a tall straight trunk. Loblolly Pine is characterized by needles in bundles of 3 from 6 to 9 inches long. The cones are elongate and cylindrical and the mature tree is tall with spreading branches. It is an excellent tree for moist low areas with poor drainage. Used widely as a screen in its younger years.	High wildlife value. Evergreen needles provide winter cover. Seeds and sap provide food for doves, woodpeckers, nuthatches, brown creeper, finches and squirrel.
Virginia Pine <i>Pinus virginiana</i>		Niche: Evergreen tree Light: full sun Moisture: well-drained to dry Soil pH: 4.5 - 7.5 Soil types: clay, loam or sand	Height: 50-80' Fruit: reddish brown / cone, Fall Color: evergreen. This relatively small evergreen tree prefers well drained sites, grows best in clay loam or sandy loam sites and sometimes is referred to as "scrub pine." Very shade intolerant; often a pioneer species. Growth rate: medium to fast.	High wildlife value. Many birds feed on the seeds; tree provides winter cover.





Mixed Native Shrubs

Common / Scientific Name	Image	Growth Conditions	Characteristics	Wildlife Benefits
American Beautyberry <i>Callicarpa americana</i>		Niche: shrub Light: partial shade to full sun Moisture: well-drained to moist Soil pH: 4.8 - 7 Soil types: clay, loam or sand	Height: 3-6' Bloom: lavender-pink, Fruit: lavender, berry, Fall Color: yellow-green. An open perennial shrub valued for its spectacular fruits. Flowers develop into prolific bright violet to magenta berry-like drupes which encircle the stem. Fruits remain attractive for a long time. Beautyberry plants are said to bear more fruit if several are planted together. Requires medium maintenance.	The fruits of American beautyberry are an important food source for many species of birds and small mammals. The long-lasting fruits provide food for birds and animals well into the winter months when other food-sources are unavailable.
Black Chokeberry <i>Photinia melanocarpa</i> <i>(Aronia melanocarpa)</i>		Niche: shrub Light: shade to full sun Moisture: wet to moist Soil pH: < 6.8 Soil types: medium to well-drained	Height: 3-6', Spread: 3-6' Bloom: white, Fruit: blackish purple fruits, Fall Color: purplish red Low maintenance shrub. Ability to withstand wet conditions makes it suitable for growing along ponds, streams or water gardens. Fruits are extremely tart and bitter, and are not recommended for eating off the bush but may be used for making tasty jams and jellies.	Small birds and mammals are attracted to the black blue-berry sized fruits of this shrub in the fall: grouse, chickadees, cedar waxwing, meadowlark and squirrels are known to enjoy the fruit.
Black Haw <i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>		Niche: shrub / tree Light: partial to full sun Moisture: well-drained Soil pH: 4.8 - 7.5 Soil types: clay, loam	Height: 12-24' Bloom: white, Fruit: pink to bluish-black berry, Fall Color: reddish purple. Deciduous shrub grows well in woods, thickets, fields and roadsides in average, dry to medium well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Used well as a small specimen tree or large specimen shrub. Drought tolerant. Shrub produces non-fragrant white flowers which give way to berry-like drupes that are attractive to birds and wildlife.	High Wildlife Value Providing white flowers followed by blue berries, grouse, cedar waxwing, brown thrasher, squirrel and other small mammals and birds enjoy this shrub.
Black Huckleberry <i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>		Niche: shrub Light: partial to full shade Moisture: dry to moist Soil pH: 4.5 - 6.5 Soil types: clay, loam, sand	Height: 1.5 - 3' Bloom: white to pink, Fruit: black - berry, Fall Color: reddish-purple. Well suited for woods and thickets. Shrubs grown in the shade are typically taller and more open, while those in open conditions are often shorter and more compact.	High Wildlife Value Very important for cover, fruits and browse. Game birds, songbirds, and raptors feed on the fruit and/or utilize the shrub for cover. Bumblebees and smaller wild bees work the flowers for nectar.





Mixed Native Shrubs

Common / Scientific Name	Image	Growth Conditions	Characteristics	Wildlife Benefits
Buttonbush <i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>		Niche: shrub Light: full sun to light shade Moisture: well-drained to moist Soil pH: 6.1 - 8.5 Soil types: clay, loam, sand, organic	Height: 6-12' Bloom: creamy white, Fruit: green to brown, Fall Color: yellow-green. Attractive large woody shrub with showy, fragrant ball-shaped flower heads. Enjoys sunny, moist soil near a pond or stream or along a lake shore for protection from erosion caused by waves. Tolerates flooding to 36". Suitable for wetland restoration, created wetlands, and riparian zones.	Beneficial plant for small mammals, birds and pollen producing insects. The seed is eaten by eight species of waterfowl and the twigs by three species of mammals; the fragrant flowers are a favorite nectar source for butterflies.
Common Elderberry American Elder <i>Sambucus canadensis</i>		Niche: shrub / tree Light: partial to full sun Moisture: wet to moist Soil pH: 6.1 - 7.5 Soil types: clay, loam, sand, organic	Height: 6-12' Bloom: white, Fruit: purple to black, berry, Fall Color: yellow green. Deciduous plant generally described as a perennial tree or shrub with a moderate life span and rapid growth rate. Medium tolerance to drought and restricted water conditions. Grow in average, medium to wet, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Prefers moist, humusy soils. Fruit may be used to make preserves, jellies, pies and wine.	High Wildlife Value Dark purple to black, berry-like fruits are eaten by 48 species of birds including woodpeckers, blue jay, thrushes, grosbeaks and small mammals. Nectar from this shrub is also enjoyed by birds and small mammals.
Dangleberry Blue Huckleberry <i>Gaylussacia frondosa</i>		Niche: shrub Light: full sun to full shade Moisture: well-drained to wet Soil pH: 4.5 - 6.5 Soil types: sand	Height: 2-4' Bloom: greenish to purple, Fruit: blue, berry, Fall Color: reddish-purple A deciduous perennial shrub grows well in woods and thickets to 4-5' in height. Flowers from June to July. The plant prefers acid soils and can grow in very acid soil. It can grow in semi-shade (light woodland) or no shade.	High Wildlife Value Berries grow on long, drooping stems and are a source of food for birds and small mammals.
Deerberry <i>Vaccinium stamineum</i>		Niche: shrub Light: full sun to partial shade Moisture: dry to well-drained moist Soil pH: 4 - 6.5 Soil types: clay, loam, sand	Height: 6-12' Bloom: white or purple, Fruit: bluish black berry, Fall Color: red Deerberry grows well in both mixed upland and flatwoods habitats. It prefers moist soils but tolerates dryer areas as well. This shrub is sometimes grown as a hedge or background ornamental and reproduces quickly by runners. In the wild it is often seen in loose colonies. The fruit of the plant is a tiny, blue, slightly bitter berry.	High Wildlife Value Deerberry is an important source of food for numerous wildlife species including wild turkey, quail, Rufus-sided towhee, and various rodents. White-tailed deer utilize the berries and vegetation as a significant resource, hence the common name, deerberry.





Mixed Native Shrubs

Common / Scientific Name	Image	Growth Conditions	Characteristics	Wildlife Benefits
Dense St. John's Wort <i>Hypericum densiflorum</i>		Niche: shrub Light: Moisture: Soil pH: 5.5 - 7 Soil types: clay, loam, sand, organic	Height: 1.5 - 6' Bloom: yellow, Fruit: brown capsule, Fall Color: yellow-green. Small semiwoody shrub generally grows well in low boggy places, wet meadows, streambanks and moist pinelands. Its bluish-green foliage and bright golden-yellow flowers share mature reddish bark that shreds and peels in thin flakes.	Provides habitat and food for small mammals, birds and waterfowl.
Devil's Walking Stick <i>Aralia spinosa</i>		Niche: Shrub / tree Light: partial to full sun Moisture: moist to well-drained soils Soil pH: 5.5 - 7.2 Soil types: clay, loam or sand	Height: 20-30' Bloom: white, Fruit: black berry, Fall Color: yellow Deciduous tree/shrub with slow to medium growth rate; large thorns, large white flower clusters. Grows well in moist woods, stream banks and roadsides. Requires low maintenance and spreads from new shoots. Handling the roots can cause dermatitis in some people. Large amounts of the berries are poisonous.	High Wildlife Value Tree provides berries and nectar for robins, woodpeckers, catbirds, sparrows, shipmunks, butterflies and other birds and small mammals.
Dwarf Azalea Coast Azalea <i>Rhododendron atlanticum</i>		Niche: shrub / subshrub Light: partial to full sun Moisture: Soil pH: 4.2 - 5.7 Soil types: sand	Height: 1 - 2.5' Bloom: white / purple-tinged, Fruit: capsule, Fall Color: Dwarf azalea is described as a perennial Shrub. With dark green foliage this shrub generally blooms in early spring with seed production into summer. Growth rate is generally moderate and plant life is considered long. Has medium tolerance to drought and restricted water conditions and is not salt tolerant.	Flowers of this shrub are very fragrant and is a food and habitat source for small birds.
Early Lowbush Blueberry <i>Vaccinium vacillans</i>		Niche: shrub / subshrub Light: partial to full sun Moisture: moist to well-drained Soil pH: Soil types: loam, sand	Height: 1.5 - 2' Bloom: white, reddish, Fruit: blue, berry, Fall Color: red Low-growing shrub is a member of the Heath family. The flowers of the blueberries are bell shaped, 5-lobed, white or whitish, in racemes or loosely arranged small clusters. The berries are blue to black with "crowns" opposite the stem of the berry, identifying them as edible. The difference between the often confused Huckleberry and Lowbush Blueberry is inside the berry. Huckleberries have 10 hardened seeds inside each berry, compared the numerous softer seeds in the lowbush blueberry. A good ground-cover.	High Wildlife Value Wildlife that enjoys the berries, forage and twigs include the grouse, woodpecker, kingbird, blue jay, robin, orioles, tanagers, and squirrel.





Mixed Native Shrubs

Common / Scientific Name	Image	Growth Conditions	Characteristics	Wildlife Benefits
Fetterbush Sweetbells <i>Leucothoe racemosa</i>		Niche: shrub Light: full to partial shade Moisture: well-drained to moist Soil pH: 4.5 - 6 Soil types: clay, loam	Height: 13' Bloom: white, pinkish, Fruit: brown, capsule, Fall Color: evergreen. Fetterbush is a showy and handsome evergreen shrub found in bogs, bays, swamps, wet woodlands, and low pinelands. It thrives in the sandy, acidic soil of the Coastal Plain. The oval-shaped flowers are ¼" long, occur in clusters, and bloom between March and June on branches from the previous season. The flower stalks are up to ½" long and slightly hairy.	The pinkish flowers are an important source of nectar. White-tailed deer occasionally browse on this plant.
Hide-tide Bush Sea Myrtle <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>		Niche: Shrub / tree Light: full sun Moisture: dry to moist Soil pH: 7 - 8.5 Soil types: clay, loam, sand, organic	Height: 6-10' Bloom: white, Fruit: silvery white, achene, Fall Color: purple. Grows well in fresh to salt marshes, ditches, shores and dunes. Tolerates flooding to 6 inches and salinity to 15 ppt. Has shallow lateral roots and distributes volunteers.	Habitat and food source for small birds and water fowl.
Highbush Blueberry <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>		Niche: shrub Light: partial to full sun Moisture: wet to well-drained Soil pH: 4 - 6.5 Soil types: loam, sand, organic	Height: 6-12' Bloom: white or pink-tinged, Fruit: blue to black berry, Fall Color: red This native perennial shrub has excellent ornamental value separate and apart from the fruit crop: white spring flowers, dark green summer foliage, red fall color and reddish winter stems. Highbush Blueberry has Low tolerance to drought and restricted water conditions. Moderate life span and growth rate and prefers to be grow in acidic, organically rich, medium to wet, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade.	High Wildlife Value Wildlife that enjoys the berries, forage and twigs include the grouse, woodpecker, kingbird, blue jay, robin, orioles, tanagers, and squirrel.
Inkberry <i>Ilex glabra</i>		Niche: shrub Light: full sun to partial shade Moisture: moist to wet Soil pH: 4.5 - 6 Soil types: clay, loam, sand, organic	Height: 6-10' Bloom: yellow, Fruit: black berry, Fall Color: evergreen. This slow growing medium sized evergreen may be used in foundation shrubbery, mass plantings, or informal hedges and borders, as well as in naturalistic landscapes, ecological restoration projects, or habitat enhancement plantings. Inkberry is not particularly invasive, but it may become a nuisance by forming larger clumps than desired and spreading into adjacent plantings.	High Wildlife Value Bobwhite, turkeys, bluebirds, brown thrashers, hermit thrushes, and other birds frequently eat inkberry fruits. Raccoons and opossums feed on them when other food is scarce. Marsh rabbits and white tailed deer browse on the leaves. This plant is also an important honey plant. Bees feeding on it produce a highly flavorful amber colored honey.





Mixed Native Shrubs

Common / Scientific Name	Image	Growth Conditions	Characteristics	Wildlife Benefits
<p>Male Berry Maleberry <i>Lyonia ligustrina</i></p>		<p>Niche: shrub Light: partial to full shade Moisture: well-drained Soil pH: 4 - 6 Soil types: clay, loam, sand, organic</p>	<p>Height: 6-12' Bloom: white, Fruit: brown, capsule, Fall Color: orange to red Grows predominately in open spaces, swamps and woods. This deciduous shrub produces small, white, broadly urn-shaped leaves which hang in large clusters from leaf axils of last years growth, appearing in early summer. The fruit is dry reddish brown, 5-valved capsules, 1/4 inch long; maturing in late summer, and is persistent.</p>	<p>Berry-like capsules persist through winter providing food for small birds and mammals.</p>
<p>Maple-leaved Arrowwood <i>Viburnum acerifolium</i></p>		<p>Niche: shrub Light: partial shade to full sun Moisture: moist to well-drained Soil pH: 5.1 - 6 Soil types: clay, loam</p>	<p>Height: 3-6' Bloom: creamy-white, pink, Fruit: blue to black berry, Fall Color: orange, red, purple. A shade tolerant shrub that prefers moist loams but tolerates a wide range of soils. This deciduous shrub is low maintenance that produces tiny white flowers that bloom in mid to late spring. Best use is in naturalized open woodland areas or may be used as a shrub border; grows well in floodplain forests, dry wooded slopes and wooded ravines.</p>	<p>High Wildlife Value This shrub provides good habitat and food source for birds and small mammals.</p>
<p>Marsh Elder High Tide Bush <i>Iva frutescens</i></p>		<p>Niche: shrub / subshrub Light: full sun Moisture: dry to well-drained Soil pH: 5 - 5.7 Soil types: clay, loam, sand</p>	<p>Height: 2-10' Bloom: greenish white, Fruit: not conspicuous, capsule, Fall Color: Deciduous shrub of irregularly flooded salt marshes and ditches with a moderate growth rate. Thrives in tidal and brackish marshes. Tolerates high salinity to 15 ppt.</p>	<p>This shrub provides some habitat and food for small birds.</p>
<p>Mountain Laurel <i>Kalmia latifolia</i></p>		<p>Niche: shrub / tree Light: shade to full sun Moisture: moist to well-drained Soil pH: 4.5 - 6 Soil types: clay, loam, sand, organic</p>	<p>Height: 12-20' Bloom: white to pink, Fruit: brown, capsule, Fall Color: evergreen. This slow growing broadleaf evergreen shrub, with showy white to pink flowers, grows well in woods, ridge tops, fields, swamps, and slopes. It is noted for its excellent spring flowers and year round foliage. If not deadheaded, flowers give way to non-showy brown fruits (3/16" dehiscent capsules) that persist into winter. Compliments rhododendrons and azaleas.</p>	<p>All parts of this plant are toxic if ingested by hoofed browsers. Acceptable bird habitat.</p>





Mixed Native Shrubs

Common / Scientific Name	Image	Growth Conditions	Characteristics	Wildlife Benefits
<p>Naked Witherod Possum-haw Wild Raisin <i>Viburnum nudum</i></p>		<p>Niche: shrub / tree Light: partial to full sun Moisture: moist to well-drained Soil pH: 5.1 - 6 Soil types: loam, sand</p>	<p>Height: 6-10' Bloom: white to cream, Fruit: red to blue, then black; berry, Fall Color: red to purple. Possum-haw is a deciduous shrub or small tree that grows naturally in the forest understory but produces more flowers and fruits when grown in full sun. It can be found in wet woods, swamps, bogs, floodplains and along creeks. Producing aromatic white flowers followed by non-bitter but highly acidic fruits enjoyed by wildlife.</p>	<p>High Wildlife Value</p> <p>Abundant autumn fruits are relished by wild birds and small mammals including grouse, cedar waxwing, brown thrasher, squirrels and deer.</p>
<p>New Jersey Tea <i>Ceanothus americanus</i></p>		<p>Niche: shrub Light: partial shade to full sun Moisture: dry, well-drained Soil pH: 4.3 - 6.5 Soil types: clay, loam or sand</p>	<p>Height: 3' Bloom: white, Fruit: black, Fall Color: yellow to tan. Grows well in meadows, field, open woods, borders, glades and openings. Tolerates moist soil if well drained and tolerates dryness. Small durable native shrub with luxuriant deep green leaves and flowering clusters. Plants develop a tremendous taproot.</p>	<p>Flowers attract hummingbirds</p>
<p>Northern Bayberry <i>Morella pensylvanica</i> <i>(Myrica pensylvanica)</i></p>		<p>Niche: shrub Light: partial to full sun Moisture: wet to well-drained Soil pH: 5.1 - 6.5 Soil types: clay, loam, sand</p>	<p>Height: 5-10' Bloom: yellowish-green, Fruit: bluish-white berry, Fall Color: Color: Very similar to the Wax Myrtle in size and shape. This deciduous rounded to semi-evergreen prefers to grow in tidal and nontidal fresh and brackish marshes, swamps, sand flats and dunes. The leaves and berries are very aromatic.</p>	<p>High Wildlife Value</p> <p>Waxy berries persist through winter and are a good source of food for small birds and waterfowl. Very resistant to deer browsing.</p>
<p>Pasture Rose Carolina Rose <i>Rosa Carolina</i></p>		<p>Niche: shrub Light: full sun Moisture: well-drained to dry Soil pH: 6.1 - 8.5 Soil types: clay, loam, sand</p>	<p>Height: .5 - 3', Spread: 5-10' Bloom: white to pale pink, Fruit: red berry, Fall Color: yellowish to orange. Grown in dry fields and open woods, this perennial subshrub has a high tolerance to drought and restricted water conditions. This shrub has a moderate life span as well as moderate growth rate.</p>	<p>High Wildlife Value</p> <p>Edible fruit, buds and foliage are a favorite food of rouse, rabbit, deer and other birds and small mammals.</p>





Mixed Native Shrubs

Common / Scientific Name	Image	Growth Conditions	Characteristics	Wildlife Benefits
Pink Azalea <i>Rhododendron periclymenoides</i>		Niche: shrub Light: partial to full sun Moisture: moist to well-drained Soil pH: 4.5 - 5.5 Soil types: loam	Height: 3-10' Bloom: pink, purple or white, Fruit: brown, capsule, Fall Color: dull yellow This low maintenance deciduous pink azalea, described as a perennial shrub, grows well in woods, and low swampy areas with an active growth period in the Spring and Summer. This shrub has a medium tolerance to drought and restricted water conditions; has a moderate growth rate and lifespan.	The nectar and leaves of this shrub is a source of food for hummingbird, deer, butterflies and other insects, small birds and waterfowl.
Prairie Willow Small Pussy-Willow <i>Salix humilis</i>		Niche: shrub Light: full sun Moisture: well-drained to moist Soil pH: 5.1 - 6 Soil types: clay, loam, sand, organic	Height: 6-12' Bloom: greenish yellow, Fruit: brown capsule, Fall Color: dull yellow This perennial shrub grows well in dry thickets, boggy swales, meadows and roadsides and has a moderate lifespan and rapid growth rate. Flowers are catkins. Prairie Willow has a low tolerance to drought and restricted water conditions.	High Wildlife Value Songbirds, waterfowl and small mammals utilize this shrub for food and habitat.
Red Chokeberry <i>Photinia pyrifolia</i> <i>(Aronia arbutifolia)</i>		Niche: shrub Light: partial to full sun Moisture: wet to well drained Soil pH: 5.5 - 7.5 Soil types: loam, sand	Height: 6-10' Bloom: white, Fruit: bright red, Fall Color: bright red Slow to moderate growth rate (depending on amount of sun). Very low maintenance required. Brilliant red berries persist throughout fall well into winter.	Intermediate food source for birds.
Red-Osier Dogwood <i>Cornus sericea</i> <i>(formerly: C.stolonifera)</i>		Niche: shrub Light: partial to full sun Moisture: wet to moist Soil pH: Soil types:	Height: 6-12" Bloom: white, Fruit: white to pale blue, Fall Color: rich purple red Named because of its distinctive, and attractive deep red branches. Excellent for streambank stabilization. It is a beautiful upright shrub that displays white blossoms in May giving way to bright red berries in the fall. Very handsome and eye appealing in a winter setting especially with a sprinkling of snow to set off the stem color.	Fleshy fruits are very valuable to wildlife. Fruit ripens in late summer, and besides being available through the fall, some of the berries may persist on the plants into the winter months. Wildlife browse the twigs, foliage, and fruits. Very high food value: over 27 species of birds are known to eat the fruit, including the oriole. Provides excellent nesting habitat for songbirds. Small and large mammals are known to eat the fruit and foliage.





Mixed Native Shrubs

Common / Scientific Name	Image	Growth Conditions	Characteristics	Wildlife Benefits
Sheep Laurel <i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>		Niche: shrub Light: full sun to full shade Moisture: moist to well-drained Soil pH: 4.5 - 6 Soil types: clay, loam, sand, organic	Height: 2-3' Bloom: white, pink, purple, red, Fruit: brown, capsule, Fall Color: evergreen. Evergreen with showy white to pink flowers and a slow growth rate.	The nectar of this plant attracts butterflies and other small wildlife (small mammals and birds). The leaves are poisonous to huffed browsers (not eaten by deer).
Shinning Sumac Winged Sumac <i>Rhus copallina</i>		Niche: shrub / tree Light: full sun Moisture: well-drained to dry Soil pH: 5.3 - 7.5 Soil types: clay, loam, sand	Height: 20-35' Spread: 10-20' Bloom: greenish yellow, Fruit: red berry, Fall Color: rich red. This large shrub/small tree with striking fall colors grows well in average, dry to medium, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade in thickets, fields, open woods, roadsides and fencerows. Effective when massed on slopes for erosion control or in hard-to-cover areas with poorer soils. Has some nice ornamental features (flower panicles in spring, shiny dark green summer foliage, fruiting clusters in fall and excellent fall foliage color).	High Wildlife Value Provides winter food, in the form of fruit and foliage for wildlife, especially birds and small mammals; quail, bluebird, catbird, robin, rabbit and deer.
Silky Dogwood <i>Cornus amomum</i>		Niche: shrub Light: full sun to part shade Moisture: wet to moist Soil pH: 6.1 - 7.5 Soil types: clay, loam, sand	Height: 6-12' Bloom: white, Fruit: white berry, Fall Color: red or purple. Grow in average, medium to wet, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Prefers slightly acidic soils. This medium-sized deciduous shrub with brilliant red stems is typically found in moist lowland areas and along streams, floodplains and forested wetlands. Tiny yellowish-white flowers in flat-topped clusters bloom in June. Flowers give way to attractive porcelain blue berries that ripen in August.	High Wildlife Value Produces deep blue fall berries are eagerly consumed by birds. Good habitat for waterfowl and small mammals.
Smooth Alder <i>Alnus serrulata</i>		Niche: Shrub / tree Light: partial to full sun Moisture: wet Soil pH: 5.5 - 7.5 Soil types: clay or loam	Height: 12-20' Bloom: purple, Fruit: brown cone-like, Fall Color: yellow / red. Grows well in fresh tidal and nontidal marshes, swamps and forested wetlands - tolerates flooding to 3 inches. Tall shrub with multiple trunks, good streambank stabilizer.	High Wildlife Value Tree provides seeds and buds for ducks, quail, finches, mourning dove deer and other birds and small mammals.





Mixed Native Shrubs

Common / Scientific Name	Image	Growth Conditions	Characteristics	Wildlife Benefits
Smooth Winterberry <i>Ilex laevigata</i>		Niche: shrub Light: partial shade to full sun Moisture: well-drained to moist Soil pH: 4.5 - 6.5 Soil types: clay, loam, sand, organic	Height: 10-12' Bloom: white to cream, Fruit: red / scarlet berry, Fall Color: yellow. This holly grows well in wooded swamp areas and prefers soil with a calcareous layer. Large shrub with narrow or elliptic leaves that are shiny above and finely-toothed. Small white flowers appear in late spring. Red fruit matures in late summer and persists into the winter.	High Wildlife Value Berries provide winter bird food.
Southern Arrowwood <i>Viburnum dentatum</i>		Niche: shrub Light: partial to full sun Moisture: moist to well-drained Soil pH: 5.1 - 6.5 Soil types: loam, sand, organic	Height: 10-15' Bloom: white, Fruit: blue to black, berry, Fall Color: reddish-purple. Common deciduous native shrub with a slender trunk and arching branches, can grow to 15', though it usually tops out at about 8' in the Bay region. Prefers to grow in the understory of mixed hardwoods and will grow on both poorly drained and well drained soils. Minimal maintenance is required.	High Wildlife Value This shrub provides good habitat and food source for birds and small mammals.
Spicebush <i>Lindera benzoin</i>		Niche: shrub / tree Light: partial sun to shade Moisture: wet to well-drained Soil pH: 4.5 - 6.5 Soil types: loam, sand	Height: 6 - 16' Bloom: white, pinkish, Fruit: brown, capsule, Fall Color: yellow A deciduous shrub, with an open, spreading habit. One of our earliest spring bloomers, it bears many clusters of tiny, greenish-yellow flowers, lighting up the gray-brown of the woodlands. Foliage turns an exceptionally clear yellow even in deep shade. Name comes from its strongly aromatic twigs, leaves, and berries, which give off a tangy, lemony scent when crushed.	High wildlife value In fall it bears oval scarlet berries which birds eat; beneficial plant for butterflies, birds, and small mammals. Attracts butterflies and birds.
Staggerbush <i>Lyonia mariana</i>		Niche: shrub Light: partial sun to shade Moisture: dry to well-drained Soil pH: 4 - 6 Soil types: sand	Height: .5-6.5' Bloom: white, pale-pink, Fruit: brown, capsule, Fall Color: red. A common low deciduous shrub of the Coastal Plain which spreads from heavily branching rhizomes. The leaves are oblong to elliptical, pointed tip with dark green top and lighter green below. The specific epithet mariana refers to Maryland.	Woody capsules persist through winter but have little habitat protection or wildlife food value.





Mixed Native Shrubs

Common / Scientific Name	Image	Growth Conditions	Characteristics	Wildlife Benefits
Staghorn Sumac <i>Rhus hirta (R. typhina)</i>		Niche: shrub / tree Light: full sun Moisture: well-drained to dry Soil pH: 4.5 - 7.2 Soil types: clay, loam, sand	Height: 2-20', Spread: 20-30' Bloom: yellow-green, Fruit: red berry, Fall Color: red & orange This large shrub (sometimes a small tree) grows well in fields, roadsides and forest edges in well-drained soils with full sun to part shade. It is also noted for its ornamental fruiting clusters and excellent fall foliage color. Best for dry, informal, naturalized areas where it can be allowed to spread and form colonies. Effective when massed on slopes for erosion control or in hard-to-cover areas with poorer soils.	High Wildlife Value As a food source: female trees produce seed which is well appreciated as winter food by quail, bluebird, catbird, robin, mockingbird, rabbit, deer and many other small mammals and birds. This is a beneficial plant for butterflies.
Steeplebush <i>Spiraea tomentosa</i>		Niche: bush Light: full sun Moisture: well-drained to moist Soil pH: 5.1 - 6 Soil types: clay, loam, sand, organic	Height: 3-6' Bloom: pink to purple, Fruit: brown capsule, Fall Color: yellow green With a moderate growth rate and life span, this plant is generally described as a perennial shrub that grows in meadows, fields, bogs, swamps, marshes and swales. Steeplebush has medium tolerance to drought and restricted water conditions.	This shrub provides some habitat and food for small birds, waterfowl and small mammals.
Swamp Azalea <i>Rhododendron viscosum</i>		Niche: shrub Light: shade to partial sun Moisture: wet to moist Soil pH: 4 - 6 Soil types: clay, loam, sand, organic	Height: 4-6' Bloom: white, pink, Fruit: brown, capsule, Fall Color: yellow / orange, to purple. This deciduous shrub of forested wetlands and nontidal marsh edges produces fragrant ornamental flowers. The shrub has a slow growth rate and demands acid soil. Like all azaleas, the swamp azalea is susceptible to disease and insects. Noted for outstanding fall colors.	Good source of habitat and food for waterfowl and small mammals.
Swamp Rose <i>Rosa palustris</i>		Niche: shrub / subshrub Light: full sun Moisture: wet to moist Soil pH: 4 - 7 Soil types: clay, loam	Height: to 8' Bloom: pink, Fruit: red rose hips, Fall Color: red. This perennial shrub, with a medium to moderate growth rate has a low tolerance to drought and restricted water conditions. Relative to most other plant species it has a long life span. Grows best in fresh tidal and nontidal marshes, forested wetlands, shrub swamps and streambanks. Tolerates flooding to 3 inches.	High Wildlife Value Produces edible berry-like hip fruits and buds are enjoyed by mockingbird, catbird, robin, bluebird, quail and other small birds and small mammals. Beneficial plant for insects.


Mixed Native Shrubs

Common / Scientific Name	Image	Growth Conditions	Characteristics	Wildlife Benefits
Sweet Azalea <i>Rhododendron canescens</i>		Niche: shrub Light: partial shade Moisture: well-drained Soil pH: 4.2 - 5.7 Soil types: sand	Height: 3-10' Bloom: white or pink, Fruit: brown, capsule, Fall Color: none The slow growing, long-lived Sweet Azalea (sometimes call a Mountain Azalea) is generally described as a Perennial Shrub. This shrub has low tolerance to drought and restricted water conditions. Our area is the most northern edge growing range.	Not a significant source of food or habitat for wildlife.
Sweet Fern <i>Comptonia peregrina</i>		Niche: Shrub Light: full sun to partial shade Moisture: well-drained to dry Soil pH: 4 - 7 Soil types: loam, sand, organic	Height: to 5' Bloom: yellow-green, Fruit: green to brown, cone, Fall Color: brown This nitrogen-fixing plant is used primarily as a ground cover for erosion control and species diversity in sterile, sandy soils. The abundant underground stems, or rhizomes, makes it especially suited to stabilizing steep, sandy banks. It makes a pleasing companion plant in a coastal setting with the low growing junipers, rugosa rose, bayberry, and beach plum.	Good habitat for songbirds and small mammals.
Sweet Pepperbush <i>Clethra alnifolia</i>		Niche: shrub Light: partial to full shade Moisture: medium to wet Soil pH: 4.6 - 6.5 Soil types: clay, loam or sand	Height: 6-12' Bloom: white to pink, Fruit: brown capsule, Fall Color: yellow. Low maintenance slender, upright deciduous shrub grows well in tidal and nontidal forested wetlands, shrub swamps, bogs, woods, and coastal river floodplains. Extremely fragrant white flowers and tolerates flooding by partly salty water.	Flowers are very attractive to butterflies and bees. Good habitat and food source for small mammals, waterfowl and songbirds. Beneficial plant for pollination and beneficial insects.
Sweet Sumac Smooth Sumac <i>Rhus glabra</i>		Niche: shrub Light: full sun Moisture: well-drained to dry Soil pH: 5.3 - 7.5 Soil types: loam, sand	Height: 2-20' Bloom: greenish, Fruit: red, berry, Fall Color: bright red. This extremely drought resistant, fast growing deciduous shrub has its most active growth period in the Spring and Summer. Best when massed for stabilizing embankments or for hard-to-cover areas with poorer soils or for naturalizing in wild areas.	High Wildlife Value Each cluster contains numerous hairy, berry-like drupes which ripen red in autumn, gradually turning maroon-brown as they persist through most of the winter. Fruit and twigs are attractive to wildlife; especially quail, bluebird, catbird, robin, mockingbird, rabbit and deer - beneficial plant for insects.

Mixed Native Shrubs

Common / Scientific Name	Image	Growth Conditions	Characteristics	Wildlife Benefits
Virginia Sweetspire <i>Itea virginica</i>		Niche: shrub Light: shade to full sun Moisture: moist to well-drained Soil pH: 5.1 - 7.5 Soil types: clay, loam, sand	Height: 6-10' Bloom: white, Fruit: brown, capsule, Fall Color: red to purple. Versatile shrub for sunny or shady areas. Naturalizes well in wild plant gardens. Good for wet locations such as low spots or on the edges of streams or ponds. An erect, rounded, deciduous shrub which typically grows 3-5' tall in cultivation (to 10' in the wild). Features mid-summer fragrant, tiny white flowers. Leaves persist on the shrub until December. Tolerates flooding to 6 inches.	Beneficial plant for insects. The nectar attracts butterflies and other insects; valuable food source for birds, waterfowl and small mammals.
Wax Myrtle <i>Morella cerifera</i> <i>(Myrica cerifera)</i>		Niche: shrub Light: partial to full sun Moisture: wet to well-drained Soil pH: 4.5 - 7 Soil types: clay, loam, sand	Height: 6-15' Bloom: yellowish-green, Fruit: bluish white berry, Fall Color: evergreen. The fragrant wax of the berries are used in candle making. Prefers tidal and non-tidal fresh and brackish marshes, swamps, sandy dunes and upland woods. Loses leaves north and west of the Chesapeake Bay. Tolerates salinity to 10 ppt.	Berries are a good food source for quail, bluebird, catbird, tree swallow, and yellow-rumped warbler.
Winterberry Black Alder <i>Ilex verticillata</i>		Niche: shrub Light: partial to full sun Moisture: wet to moist Soil pH: 4.5 - 6.5 Soil types: clay, loam, sand, organic	Height: 6-12' Bloom: greenish white, Fruit: red, berry, Fall Color: yellow to brown. This holly bush develops berries poisonous to humans. Grows well in fresh tidal swamps, shrub swamps and forested wetlands. Slow growth rate.	High Wildlife Value Bright red berries provide fall and winter bird food for woodpeckers, cedar waxwing, thrushes, finches, cardinals, chickadees and other birds, small mammals and waterfowl.
Wintergreen <i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>		Niche: Shrub / subshrub Light: partial to full shade Moisture: well-drained to moist Soil pH: 4 - 6.5 Soil types: loam, sand, organic	Height: .5' Bloom: white, Fruit: red berry, Fall Color: evergreen. A semi-herbaceous slowly spreading evergreen. Leaves are a dark, shiny green, 2" long and oval, bronze/brown in winter. Leaves smell of wintergreen when broken. Blooms pink in Spring followed by scarlet berries that are edible. Prefers well prepared moist soil with good drainage. Mature height 3"-5".	Fruits of this shrub are edible and enjoyed by birds and small mammals. Dense, mat-like foliage provides habitat.

Mixed Native Shrubs

Common / Scientific Name	Image	Growth Conditions	Characteristics	Wildlife Benefits
<p>Witch Hazel <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i></p>		<p>Niche: shrub / tree Light: partial to full sun Moisture: moist to well-drained Soil pH: 5.5 - 6.5 Soil types: clay, loam, sand</p>	<p>Height: 15-30' Bloom: yellow, Fruit: tan-brown capsule, Fall Color: yellow. This low maintenance deciduous shrub or small tree prefers moist, acidic, organically rich soils. Tolerates heavy clay soils. Typically growing 15-20' tall with a similar spread in cultivation. Stem-hugging clusters of fragrant bright yellow flowers, each with four crinkly, ribbon-shaped petals, appear along the branches from October to December, usually after leaf drop but sometimes at the time of fall color. Flowers may be tinged with orange and/or red. Fruits are greenish seed capsules that become woody with age and mature to light brown.</p>	<p>Seeds, fruits and foliage important for wildlife, especially grouse, deer and other small birds and mammals.</p>

Rhododendrons and azaleas are susceptible to many insect and disease problems, including but not limited to canker, crown rot, root rot, leaf spot, rust, powdery mildew, aphids, borers, lacebugs, leafhoppers, mealy bugs, mites, nematodes, scale, thrips and whitefly.

Many people, other than the authors, contribute to the making of a book, from the first person who had the bright idea of alphabetic writing through the inventor of movable-type to the lumberjacks who felled the trees that were pulped for its printing. It is not customary to acknowledge the trees themselves, though their commitment is total.

- Rada and Forsyth, *Machine Learning*

Cross Reference Guide

Scientific to Common Name & Habit

<i>Acer negundo</i> , Box elder, Tall Tree	<i>Fraxinus Americana</i> , White Ash, Tall Tree	<i>Quercus alba</i> , White Oak, Tall Tree
<i>Acer rubrum</i> , Red Maple, Tall Tree	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> , Green Ash, Tall Tree	<i>Quercus bicolor</i> , Swamp White Oak, Tall Tree
<i>Acer saccharinum</i> , Silver Maple, Tall Tree	<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i> , Black Huckleberry, Low Shrub	<i>Quercus borealis</i> , Northern Red Oak, Tall Tree
<i>Alnus serrulata</i> , Smooth Alder, Tall Shrub	<i>Gaylussacia frondosa</i> , Dangleberry, Low Shrub	<i>Quercus coccinea</i> , Scarlet Oak, Tall Tree
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i> , Downey Serviceberry, Understory Tree	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> , Witch hazel, Medium Shrub	<i>Quercus falcate</i> , Southern Red Oak, Tall Tree
<i>Amelanchier Canadensis</i> , Canadian Serviceberry, Understory Tree	<i>Hypericum densiflorum</i> , Dense St. John's Wort, Low Shrub	<i>Quercus marilandica</i> , Black Jack Oak, Tall Tree
<i>Aralia spinosa</i> , Devil's Walking Stick, Tall Shrub	<i>Ilex glabra</i> , Inkberry, Medium Shrub	<i>Quercus michauxii</i> , Swamp Chestnut Oak, Tall Tree
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i> , Red Chokeberry, Medium Shrub	<i>Ilex laevigata</i> , Smooth Winterberry, Medium Shrub	<i>Quercus nigra</i> , Water Oak, Tall Tree
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i> , Black Chokeberry, Low Shrub	<i>Ilex opaca</i> , American Holly, Understory Tree	<i>Quercus palustris</i> , Pin Oak, Tall Tree
<i>Asimina triloba</i> , Paw Paw, Understory Tree	<i>Ilex verticillata</i> , Winterberry Holly, Medium Shrub	<i>Quercus phellos</i> , Willow Oak, Tall Tree
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> , High-tide Bush, Medium Shrub	<i>Iva frutescens</i> , Marsh Elder, Medium Shrub	<i>Quercus prinus</i> , Chestnut Oak, Tall Tree
<i>Betula nigra</i> , River Birch, Tall Tree	<i>Juglans nigra</i> , Black Walnut, Tall Tree	<i>Quercus stellata</i> , Post Oak, Tall Tree
<i>Callicarpa Americana</i> , American Beautyberry, Low Shrub	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> , Eastern Red Cedar, Understory Tree	<i>Quercus velutina</i> , Black Oak, Tall Tree
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> , American Hornbeam, Understory Tree	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i> , Mountain Laurel, Tall Shrub	<i>Rhododendron atlanticum</i> , Dwarf Azalea, Low Shrub
<i>Carya cordiformis</i> , Bitternut Hickory, Tall Tree	<i>Leucothoe racemosa</i> , Fetterbush, Medium Shrub	<i>Rhododendron periclymenoides</i> , Pink Azalea, Medium Shrub
<i>Carya glabra</i> , Pignut Hickory, Tall Tree	<i>Lindera benzoin</i> , Spicebush, Medium Shrub	<i>Rhododendron viscosum</i> , Swamp Azalea, Medium Shrub
<i>Carya ovata</i> , Shagbark Hickory, Tall Tree	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> , Sweet Gum, Tall Tree	<i>Rhus copallina</i> , Dwarf or Ginger Sumac, Tall Shrub
<i>Carya tomentosa</i> , Mockernut Hickory, Tall Tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> , Tulip Poplar, Tall Tree	<i>Rhus typhina</i> , Staghorn Sumac, Tall Shrub
<i>Castanea pumila</i> , Chinquapin, Understory Tree	<i>Lyonia ligustrina</i> , Male-berry, Medium Shrub	<i>Rosa Carolina</i> , Pasture Rose, Low Shrub
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i> , New Jersey Tea, Low Shrub	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i> , Sweetbay Magnolia, Understory Tree	<i>Salix humilis</i> , Prairie Willow, Medium Shrub
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> , Hackberry, Tall Tree	<i>Malus coronaria</i> , American Crabapple, Understory Tree	<i>Salix humilis</i> , Small Pussy-Willow, Medium Shrub
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> , Button Bush, Medium Shrub	<i>Morus rubra</i> , Red Mulberry, Tall Tree	<i>Salix nigra</i> , Black Willow, Tall Tree
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> , Eastern Redbud, Understory Tree	<i>Myrica cerifera</i> , Southern Wax Myrtle, Medium Shrub	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i> , Common Elderberry, Medium Shrub
<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i> , American White Cedar, Tall Tree	<i>Myrica pensylvanica</i> , Northern Bayberry, Medium Shrub	<i>Sassafras albidum</i> , Sassafras, Understory Tree
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> , White Fringetree, Understory Tree	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> , Black Gum, Tall Tree	<i>Taxodium distichum</i> , Bald Cypress, Tall Tree
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> , Sweet Pepperbush, Medium Shrub	<i>Pinus echinata</i> , Shortleaf Pine, Tall Tree	<i>Tilia Americana</i> , Basswood, Tall Tree
<i>Comptonia peregrina</i> , Sweet Fern, Low Shrub	<i>Pinus rigida</i> , Pitch Pine, Tall Tree	<i>Ulmus Americana</i> , American Elm, Tall Tree
<i>Cornus amomum</i> , Silky Dogwood, Medium Shrub	<i>Pinus serotina</i> , Pond Pine, Tall Tree	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> , Highbush Blueberry, Medium Shrub
<i>Cornus florida</i> , Flowering Dogwood, Understory Tree	<i>Pinus taeda</i> , Loblolly Pine, Tall Tree	<i>Vaccinium stamineum</i> , Deerberry, Medium Shrub
<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i> , Cockspur Hawthorn, Understory Tree	<i>Pinus virginiana</i> , Virginia Pine, Tall Tree	<i>Vaccinium vacillans</i> , Early Lowbush Blueberry, Low Shrub
<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i> , Washington Hawthorn, Understory Tree	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> , American Sycamore, Tall Tree	<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i> , Maple-leaved Arrowwood, Low Shrub
<i>Crataegus viridis</i> , Southern Thorn, Understory Tree	<i>Prunus serotina</i> , Black Cherry, Tall Tree	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i> , Southern Arrowwood, Medium Shrub
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i> , Common Persimmon, Tall Tree	<i>Prunus virginiana</i> , Choke Cherry, Understory Tree	<i>Viburnum nudum</i> , Naked Witherod, Medium Shrub
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i> , American Beech, Tall Tree	<i>Pyrus coronaria</i> , Wild Crab, Understory Tree	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> , Black Haw, Tall Shrub

Cross Reference Guide

Common to Scientific Name & Habit

Alder, Smooth <i>Alnus serrulata</i> , Understory Tree	Fetterbush <i>Leucothoe racemosa</i> , Medium Shrub	Oak, Scarlet <i>Quercus coccinea</i> , Tall Tree
Arrowwood, Maple-leaved, <i>Viburnum acerifolium</i> Low Shrub	Fringetree, White <i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> , Understory Tree	Oak, Southern Red <i>Quercus falcata</i> , Tall Tree
Arrowwood, Southern, <i>Viburnum dentatum</i> Medium Shrub	Gum, Black <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> , Tall Tree	Oak, Swamp Chestnut <i>Quercus michauxii</i> , Tall Tree
Ash, Green <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> , Tall Tree	Gum, Sweet <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> , Tall Tree	Oak, Swamp White <i>Quercus bicolor</i> , Tall Tree
Ash, White <i>Fraxinus americana</i> , Tall Tree	Hackberry <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> , Tall Tree	Oak, White <i>Quercus alba</i> , Tall Tree
Azalea, Dwarf <i>Rhododendron atlanticum</i> , Low Shrub	Haw, Black <i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> , Tall Shrub	Oak, Willow <i>Quercus phellos</i> , Tall Tree
Azalea, Pink <i>Rhododendron periclymenoides</i> , Medium Shrub	Haw, Possum <i>Ilex decidua</i> , Tall Shrub	Paw Paw <i>Asimina triloba</i> , Understory Tree
Azalea, Swamp <i>Rhododendron viscosum</i> , Medium Shrub	Hawthorn, Cockspur <i>Crataegus crus-galli</i> , Understory Tree	Pepperbush, Sweet <i>Clethra alnifolia</i> , Medium Shrub
Azalea, Sweet <i>Rhododendron canescens</i> , Medium Shrub	Hickory, Bitternut <i>Carya cordiformis</i> , Tall Tree	Persimmon, Common <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> , Tall Tree
Bald Cypress <i>Taxodium distichum</i> , Tall Tree	Hickory, Mockernut <i>Carya tomentosa</i> , Tall Tree	Pine, Loblolly <i>Pinus taeda</i> , Tall Tree
Bayberry, Northern <i>Myrica pensylvanica</i> , Medium Shrub	Hickory, Pignut <i>Carya glabra</i> , Tall Tree	Pine, Pitch <i>Pinus rigida</i> , Tall Tree
Beech, American <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> , Tall Tree	Hickory, Sandbark <i>Carya pallida</i> , Tall Tree	Pine, Pond <i>Pinus serotina</i> , Tall Tree
Birch, River <i>Betula nigra</i> , Tall Tree	Hickory, Shagbark <i>Carya ovata</i> , Tall Tree	Pine, Shortleaf <i>Pinus echinata</i> , Tall Tree
Blackberry, Sand <i>Rubus cuneifolius</i> , Low Shrub	High-tide Bush <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> , Medium Shrub	Pine, Virginia <i>Pinus virginiana</i> , Tall Tree
Blueberry, Early Lowbush <i>Vaccinium vacillans</i> Low Shrub	Holly, American <i>Ilex opaca</i> , Understory Tree	Plum, Beach <i>Prunus maritima</i> , Low Shrub
Blueberry, Highbush <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> , Medium Shrub	Holly, Winterberry <i>Ilex verticillata</i> , Medium Shrub	Poplar, Tulip <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> , Tall Tree
Box elder <i>Acer negundo</i> , Tall Tree	Hornbeam, American <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> , Understory Tree	Red Cedar, Eastern <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> , Understory Tree
Button Bush <i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> , Medium Shrub	Huckleberry, Black <i>Gaylussacia baccata</i> , Low Shrub	Redbud, Eastern <i>Cercis canadensis</i> , Understory Tree
Cherry, Black <i>Prunus serotina</i> , Tall Tree	Inkberry <i>Ilex glabra</i> , Medium Shrub	Sassafras <i>Sassafras albidum</i> , Understory Tree
Cherry, Choke <i>Prunus virginiana</i> , Understory Tree	Laurel, Mountain <i>Kalmia latifolia</i> , Tall Shrub	Serviceberry, Canadian <i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> , Understory Tree
Chestnut, American <i>Castanea dentata</i> , Tall Tree	Locust, Black <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> , Tall Tree	Serviceberry, Obovate <i>Amelanchier obovalis</i> , Low Shrub
Chinquapin <i>Castanea pumila</i> , Understory Tree	Magnolia, Sweetbay <i>Magnolia virginiana</i> , Understory Tree	Spicebush <i>Lindera benzoin</i> , Medium Shrub
Chokeberry, Black <i>Aronia melanocarpa</i> , Low Shrub	Male-berry <i>Lyonia ligustrina</i> , Medium Shrub	Stagger-bush <i>Lyonia mariana</i> , Low Shrub
Chokeberry, Red <i>Aronia arbutifolia</i> , Medium Shrub	Maple, Red <i>Acer rubrum</i> , Tall Tree	Sumac, Shining or Ginger <i>Rhus copallina</i> , Tall Shrub
Cottonwood, Eastern <i>Populus deltoides</i> , Tall Tree	Maple, Silver <i>Acer saccharinum</i> , Tall Tree	Sumac, Staghorn <i>Rhus typhina</i> , Tall Shrub
Cottonwood, Swamp <i>Populus heterophylla</i> , Tall Tree	Meadow-sweet, American <i>Spiraea latifolia</i> , Low Shrub	Sumac, Sweet <i>Rhus glabra</i> , Medium Shrub
Crab, Wild <i>Pyrus coronaria</i> , Understory Tree	Meadow-sweet, Narrow-leaved <i>Spiraea alba</i> , Low Shrub	Sweet Fern <i>Comptonia peregrina</i> , Low Shrub
Dangleberry <i>Gaylussacia frondosa</i> , Low Shrub	Mulberry, Red <i>Morus rubra</i> , Tall Tree	Sycamore, American <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> , Tall Tree
Deerberry <i>Vaccinium stamineum</i> , Medium Shrub	Naked Witherod <i>Viburnum nudum</i> , Medium Shrub	Tassel-white <i>Itea virginica</i> , Medium Shrub
Devil's Walking Stick <i>Aralia spinosa</i> , Tall Shrub	Oak, Black <i>Quercus velutina</i> Tall Tree	Thorn, Southern <i>Crataegus viridis</i> , Understory Tree
Dogwood, Flowering <i>Cornus florida</i> , Understory Tree	Oak, Black Jack <i>Quercus marilandica</i> , Tall Tree	Walnut, Black <i>Juglans nigra</i> , Tall Tree
Dogwood, Silky <i>Cornus amomum</i> , Medium Shrub	Oak, Chestnut <i>Quercus prinus</i> , Tall Tree	Wax Myrtle, Southern <i>Myrica cerifera</i> , Medium Shrub
Elderberry, Common <i>Sambucus canadensis</i> , Medium Shrub	Oak, Northern Red <i>Quercus borealis</i> , Tall Tree	Willow, Black <i>Salix nigra</i> , Tall Tree
Elm, American <i>Ulmus americana</i> , Tall Tree	Oak, Pin <i>Quercus palustris</i> , Tall Tree	Winterberry <i>Ilex laevigata</i> , Medium Shrub
Elm, Slippery <i>Ulmus rubra</i> , Tall Tree	Oak, Post <i>Quercus stellata</i> , Tall Tree	Witch hazel <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> , Medium Shrub

References

Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay. Beneficial Plants for BayScaping in the Chesapeake Bay Region. Undated brochure.

American Horticulture Society. A-Z Encyclopedia of Plants. Christopher Brickell and Judith Zuk, eds. New York, DK Publishing, 1997.

Native Plants for Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Elinor Gawel, ed. (Undated).

Native Plants for Wildlife Habitat and Conservation Landscaping: Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Compiled by the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Chesapeake Bay Field Office, 2005.

Native Plants of Maryland, What, When and Where. Maryland Cooperative Extension, University of Maryland. 2000 / 2005.

Native Plants Magazine. Volume 20, Number 4, Summer 2004. The Lady Bird Wildlife Center, Austin, TX.

Internet References

Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay (www.acb-online.org)

Dave's Garden (<http://davesgarden.com>)

Kelly's Nursery of Dunkirk (www.kellysnursery.net)

Maryland State Archives – Native Trees (www.msa.md.gov/msa/mdmanual/01glance/html/trees.html#native)

Missouri Botanical Garden - Kemper Center for Home Gardening (www.mobot.org)

Mellorn Computing (www.hort.net)

National Arbor Day Foundation (www.arborday.org)

North Carolina Cooperative Extension – NC State (www.ces.ncsu.edu)

University of Connecticut Plant Database (www.hort.uconn.edu)

USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (<http://plants.usda.gov>)

Virginia Tech College of Natural Resources (www.cnr.vt.edu)

Landscape Suppliers / Nurseries

NURSERY	ADDRESS	Telephone
American Native Plants	Perryhall MD	410-529-0552
Angelica Nurseries, Inc	Kennedyville MD	410-529-3883
Behnke Nursery	Beltsville and Potomac MD	301-983-9200
Blaines Hybrid Daylilies	Sunderland MD	410-257-2210
Chesapeake Natives	College Park MD	
Clear Ridge Nursery	Union Bridge MD	888-226-9226
Denison Nursery	Fort Washington MD	301-567-0210
Ed's Plant World	Brandywine MD	301-372-6690
Elk Ridge Nature Works	Grantsville MD	301-895-3686
Farm Valley LLC	Huntingtown MD	410-535-5818
Garner Exteriors LLC	Dunkirk MD	410-286-0140
Gold Leaf Group	Brookeville MD	301-924-6800
Green Landing Nursery	Upper Marlboro	301-952-0593
Greenery, The	Hollywood MD	301-373-2573
Grovers Lawnscape	St. Leonard MD	410-586-0899
Heartwood Nursery Inc.	Monkton MD	410-343-0390
Homestead Gardens	Davidsonville MD	800-300-5631
Kellys Landscaping & Nursery	Dunkirk MD	301-855-4001
Lower Marlboro Nursery	Dunkirk MD	301-812-0808
Maryland Natives Nursery	Baltimore MD	410-529-0552
Outerscapes Landscaping & Nursery	Huntingtown MD	410-535-6558
Patuxent Nursery	Bowie MD	301-218-4769
Seasonal Changes	Huntingtown MD	301-812-2873
Timberneck Nursery	Owings MD	410-257-2928
Wentworth Nursery Inc	Prince Frederick MD	410-257-4908
Windmill Farm Nursery	Owings MD	301-855-3076
Wings & Wildflowers	Gaithersburg MD	301-253-6903

This list is for reference only and is not an endorsement nor recommendation of service or product.

In the woods we return to reason and faith.

- Ralph Waldo Emerson

GLOSSARY

Beneficial Landscaping: Using different landscaping techniques to achieve all kind of benefits (e.g., decrease of maintenance costs, reduction of stormwater runoff, beautification of the landscape, preservation of endangered species, etc.).

Buffer/ Buffer Strip: A management area closest to a sensitive environmental site (e.g., wetland, waterbody, etc.) in which human activities are prohibited or limited in order to minimize the negative impacts from adjacent land uses (like erosion, filter runoff pollutants, disturbances of wildlife) affecting the sensitive environmental site.

Brackish: Slightly salty.

Evergreen: Plant specimen that retains leaves for more than one growing season. As old leaves or needles fall, new ones replace them so tree is never without foliage.

Exotic Species: A non-native plant or animal introduced from another geographic area.

Forest: Plant communities which exist along floodplains or on the eastern side of rivers where they were protected from fires. They are dominated by trees that are intolerant of fire and can grow in poorly drained soils, although bur oak trees can be a part of this community. In Northeastern Illinois, the word “forest” is often used interchangeably with “woodland” or “woods,” as in the “Big Woods.”

Fen: A type of wet meadow with highly alkaline soil. Vegetation is primarily composed of herbaceous species, encircled by zones of plants of increasing height and woodiness.

Forb: Any herbaceous plant that is not a grass.

Habitat: The physical, chemical, and biological environment in which and organism lives.

Landscaping: The design of outdoor space to serve the needs of people by planting, altering the contours of the ground and/or building structures like pedestrian ways, paths, picnic areas, etc.

Invasive: Vigorous plant growth that rapidly overwhelms other species.

Marsh: Lowland flooded in wet weather, usually wet at all times.

Mesic: Soil condition that is medium-wet.

Perennial Plant: A plant which lives for more than two years.

Setback: Area between intensive development (i.e., structures) and a protected area (e.g., waterbody or wetland).

Shrub: A deciduous or evergreen perennial with multiple woody stems or branches, generally bearing branches from one year to the next.

Tree: Woody perennial with a crown of branches developing from the top of a usually single stem or trunk.

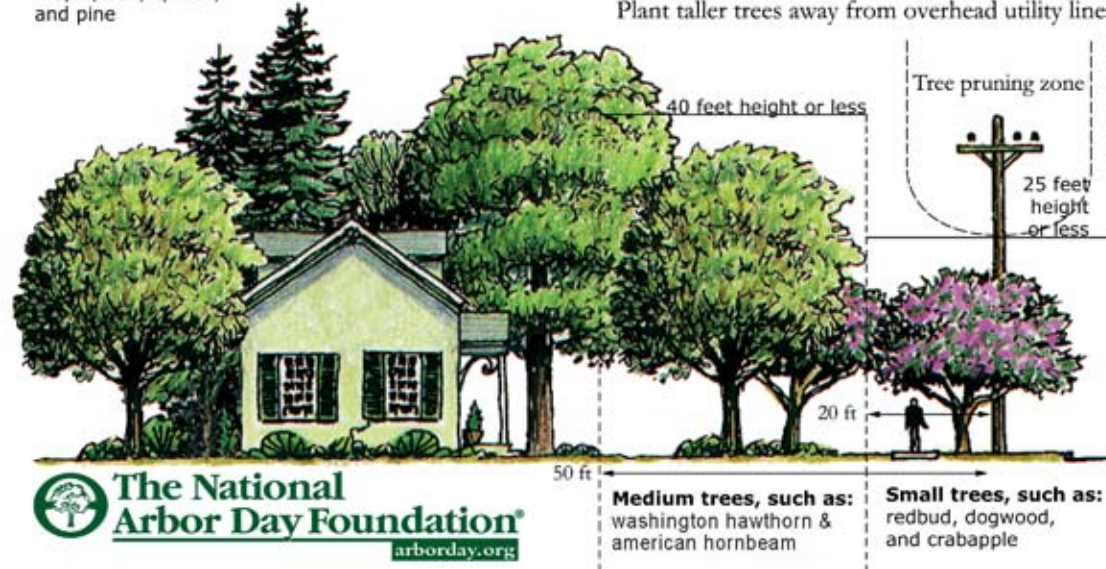
Source:

A Source Book on Natural Landscaping for Public Officials – U. S. EPA.

Tall trees, such as:
maple, oak, spruce,
and pine

Plant the right tree in the right place

Plant taller trees away from overhead utility lines



Printed with permission:

National Arbor Day Foundation

Lincoln, Nebraska

www.ArborDay.org