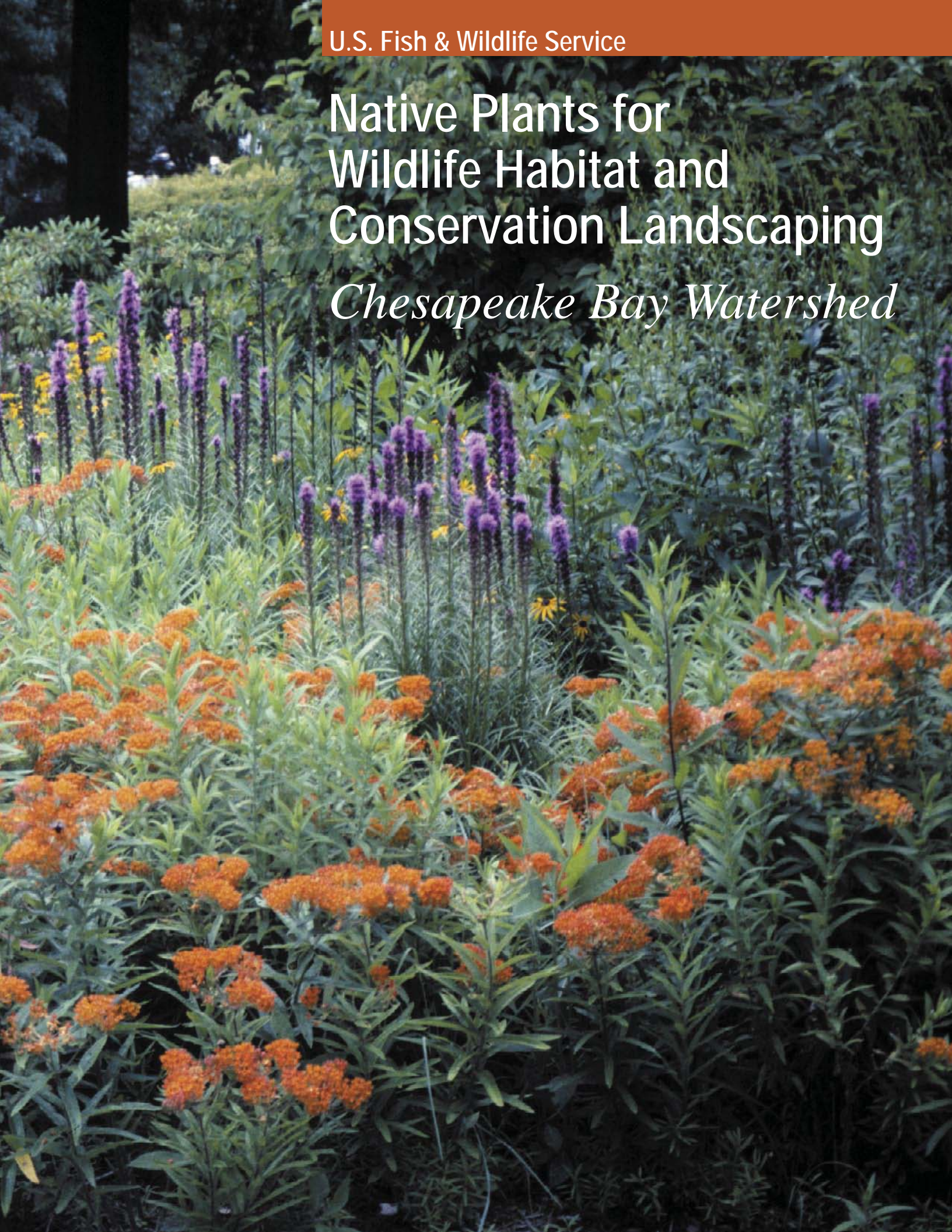


U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Native Plants for Wildlife Habitat and Conservation Landscaping

Chesapeake Bay Watershed



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To the Reader

The use of native plants in landscaping and of course habitat restoration is certainly not new. In fact, their use has grown exponentially in recent years. Natural resources professionals in turn have been flooded with requests for information on native plants to use in various types of planting projects. Communities, schools, businesses, nonprofit organizations, watershed groups, local governments, state and federal agencies and many others are enhancing and restoring habitat, solving ecological problems, reducing maintenance, or just beautifying surroundings, all using locally native plants. Natural resources professionals, in turn, have been flooded with requests for information on native plants to use in various types of planting projects. There are many excellent resources available on native plants - some more technical than others, some more comprehensive than others. The frustration voiced most frequently by users is the lack of color photographs of the plants. After all, it is the striking visual quality of these plants that is their best "selling point."

This publication includes those pictures as well as user-friendly information on native species appropriate for planting in the Chesapeake Bay watershed and adjacent coastal regions. Although one guide cannot furnish the answers to every question, we have included as much useful information as possible in a limited space. Although the large number of species of plants included here may overwhelm some readers, this guide displays the great diversity of plants available. We hope you will bypass the over-used, non-native and sometimes invasive ornamental plants, and select the equally and often more attractive native plants. Pour through this guide the same way you look through nursery catalogs. Use it to plan and design your next planting, whether it's a small corner of your front yard, a two-acre meadow seeding, or 100 acres of wetland restoration.

Native Plants for Wildlife Habitat and Conservation Landscaping: *Chesapeake Bay Watershed*

Introduction

“Conservation landscaping” refers to landscaping with specific goals of reducing pollution and improving the local environment. In the Chesapeake Bay watershed (the land that drains to the Bay and its many tributaries), this style of landscaping is sometimes called “BayScaping,” or beneficial landscaping.

Conservation landscaping provides habitat for local and migratory animals, conserves native plants and improves water quality. Landowners also benefit as this type of landscaping reduces the time and expense of mowing, watering, fertilizing and treating lawn and garden areas, and offers greater visual interest than lawn. Beneficial landscaping can also be used to address areas with problems such as erosion, poor soils, steep slopes, or poor drainage.

One of the simplest ways to begin is by replacing lawn areas with locally native trees, shrubs and perennial plants. The structure, leaves, flowers, seeds, berries and other fruits of these plants provide food and shelter for a variety of birds and other wildlife. The roots of these larger plants are also deeper than that of typical lawn grass, and so they are better at holding soil and capturing rainwater.

Benefits of conservation landscaping

Americans manage approximately more than 30 million acres of lawn. We spend \$750 million per year on grass seed. In managing our yards and gardens, we tend to over-apply products, using 100 million tons of fertilizer and more than 80 million pounds of pesticides annually. The average homeowner spends 40 hours per year behind a power mower, using a quart of gas per hour. Grass clippings consume 25 to 40% of landfill space during a growing season. Per hour of operation, small gas-powered engines used for yard care emit more hydrocarbon than a typical auto (mowers 10 times as much, string trimmers 21 times, blowers 34 times). A yard with 10,000 square feet of turf requires 10,000 gallons of water per summer to stay green; 30% of water consumed on the East Coast goes to watering lawns.

The practices described in this guide reduce the amount of intervention necessary to have attractive and functional landscaping. Conventional lawn and garden care contributes to pollution of our air and water and uses up non-renewable resources such as fuel and water. Many typical landscapes receive high inputs of chemicals, fertilizers, water and time, and require a lot of energy (human as well as gas-powered) to maintain. The effects of lawn and landscaping on the environment can be reduced if properties are properly managed by using organic alternatives applied correctly, decreasing the area requiring gas-powered tools, using native species that can be sustained with little watering and care, and using a different approach to maintenance practices.

With conservation landscaping, there is often less maintenance over the long term, while still presenting a “maintained” appearance. Conservation landscapes, like any new landscape, will require some upkeep, but these alternative measures are usually less costly and less harmful to the environment. New plants need watering and monitoring during the first season until they become established. Disturbed soil is prone to invasion by weeds - requiring manual removal (pulling) instead of chemical application. Over time, desired plants spread to fill gaps and natural cycles help with pest control. Garden maintenance is reduced to only minimal seasonal cleanup and occasional weeding or plant management. The savings realized by using little or no chemicals, and less water and gas, can more than make up for initial costs of installing the landscaping. Redefining landscaping goals overall and gradually shifting to using native species provide even greater rewards in terms of environmental quality, landscape sustainability, improved aesthetics, cost savings, and bringing wildlife to the property.

Why use native plants?

Native plants naturally occur in the region in which they evolved. While non-native plants might provide some of the above benefits, native plants have many additional advantages. Because native plants are adapted to local soils and climate conditions, they generally require less watering and fertilizing than non-natives. Natives are often more resistant to insects and disease as well, and so are less likely to need pesticides. Wildlife evolved with plants; therefore, they use native plant communities for food, cover and rearing young. Using native plants helps preserve the balance and beauty of natural ecosystems.

This guide provides information about native plants that can be used for landscaping projects as well as large-scale habitat restoration. All of the plants presented are native to the designated areas, however not *all* of the native species for that area have been included. Rather, plants have been included because they have both ornamental and wildlife value, and are generally available for sale. This guide covers the entire Chesapeake Bay watershed, including south central New York; most of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia; the District of Columbia; Delaware, west of Delaware Bay; and the eastern panhandle of West Virginia.

The region's wildlife, plants, habitats and network of streams and rivers leading to the Bay are tremendous resources. As the human population throughout the Chesapeake Bay watershed grows and land-use pressures intensify, it is increasingly important to protect our remaining natural areas and wildlife, and restore and create habitat. By working together, these treasures can be conserved for future generations. Individual projects are great, collective measures are even better, yet every action helps no matter what size.

Conservation landscaping elements

We can incorporate elements of natural systems into the existing areas where we live, work, learn, shop and play. Landscaping provides valuable opportunities to reduce the effects of the built environment. These areas can be both aesthetically pleasing and functional. Use of native species will make your garden or landscaping more environmentally beneficial. By combining plant selection with some of the other concepts below, you can achieve more environmental benefits.

Reduce disturbance. Carefully decide where new development will occur to avoid destruction of existing habitat as much as possible. Take advantage of the site's existing natural features.

Reduce lawn or high maintenance areas. Replace turf or ornamental plantings by adding new landscaping beds and/or enlarge existing ones with native plants.

Think big, but start small. Draw up a plan for your entire yard but choose one small area for your first effort. Trial and error with the first project will help you learn without being overwhelmed. Phase in the whole project over time.

Use native plants. Start by using natives to replace dead or dying non-native plants, or as a substitute for invasive non-natives in existing gardens or landscaping. Plan to use native plants in new landscaping projects.

Avoid invasive species. Non-native plants can be invasive. They have few or no naturally occurring measures to control them, such as insects or competitors. Invasive plants can spread rapidly and smother or out-compete native vegetation. Invasive, non-native plants are not effective in providing quality habitat. A copy of the publication "Plant Invaders of Mid Atlantic Natural Areas" can be downloaded from www.nps.gov/plants/allen/pubs/midatlantic/index.htm.

Improve water quality. Native species planted on slopes, along water bodies and along drainage ditches help prevent erosion and pollution by stabilizing the soil and slowing the flow of rainwater runoff. To collect and filter runoff, depressions can be created and planted with native plants suited to temporary wet conditions. These "rain gardens" will capture water and hold it *temporarily* for a

In certain conditions, some native plants can also become aggressive spreaders, though their spread is more limited by natural controls than non-native aggressors. Plants that seed readily (such as black-eyed Susan, *Rudbeckia* species), or that spread by lateral roots (such as mint family plants *Monarda* or *Physostegia* species) should be used sparingly or controlled in gardens. Certain native species that are difficult to control or show up uninvited should not be planted, such as cattail (*Typha* species).

day or two and remove pollutants washing off of the surrounding land.

Enhance and create wildlife habitat. An animal's *habitat* is the area where it finds food, water, shelter, and breeding or nesting space, in a particular arrangement. If we want our gardens to have the greatest ecological value for wildlife, we need to mimic natural plant groupings and incorporate features that provide as many habitat features as possible.

Plants are one of the most important features of an animal's habitat, because they often provide most, or even all of the animal's habitat needs. Animals in turn help plants to reproduce through dispersal of pollen, fruits or seeds. Consequently, plants and animals are interdependent and certain plants and animals are often found together. So, it is important that plants be selected, grouped, and planted in a way that is ecologically appropriate.

Each plant prefers or tolerates a range of soil, sunlight, moisture, temperature and other conditions, as well as a variety of other factors including disturbance by natural events, animals or human activities. Plants sharing similar requirements are likely to be found together in plant *communities* that make up different habitat types - particular groupings of plant communities commonly recognized as wetlands, meadows, forests, etc. Some plants may tolerate a wider range of conditions than others, and therefore can be found at more than one type of site, in association with a different set of plants at each. By matching plants with similar soil, sunlight, moisture and other requirements, and planting them to the existing site conditions, the planted landscapes will do a good job of approximating a natural habitat.

Instead of isolated plantings, such as a tree in the middle of lawn, group trees, shrubs and perennials to create layers of vegetation. A forest has, for example, a *canopy* layer (tallest trees), *understory* layers (various heights of trees and shrubs beneath the canopy) and a ground layer or forest floor. These layers provide the structure and variety needed for shelter, breeding or nesting space for a diversity of wildlife.

To provide food and cover for wildlife year-round, include a variety of plants that produce seeds, nuts, berries or other fruits, or nectar; use evergreens as well as deciduous plants (those that lose their leaves); and allow stems and seedheads of flowers and grasses to remain standing throughout fall and winter.

All animals need water year-round to survive. Even a small dish of water, changed daily to prevent mosquito growth, will provide for some birds and butterflies. Puddles, pools or a small pond can be a home for amphibians and aquatic insects. A larger pond can provide for waterfowl, such as ducks and geese, and wading birds such as herons. Running or circulating water will attract wildlife, stay cleaner and prevent mosquitoes.

Rock walls or piles, stacked wood, or brush piles provide homes for insects, certain birds and small mammals. Fallen logs and leaf litter provide moist places for salamanders, and the many organisms that recycle such organic matter, contributing nutrients to the soil. Standing dead tree trunks benefit cavity-nesting wildlife such as woodpeckers.

Consider naturalistic planting, or habitat restoration. It may be feasible to create a more natural landscape instead of a formal one. Naturalistic landscaping uses patterns found in nature, and allows some nature-driven changes to occur. Plants multiply, and succession or gradual replacement of species may take place, with less human intervention. A property located near natural areas, such as forests, wetlands and meadows, is a good candidate for a habitat project. Expand existing forest by planting trees and shrubs along the woods line, using native species that grow in the area, and allow birds and wind to bring the understory plants over time. Wet sites, areas with clay soils, or drainage ditches can be converted to wetlands. An open piece of ground or lawn can be planted as a meadow or grassland. Schools, homes, small businesses, large corporate sites, municipalities, military installations, recreational areas and other public lands can all include habitat plantings.

How to choose plants

Finding ready information about what plants “go together” for habitat restoration, enhancement, or creation projects is difficult. Often, the professional will examine a nearby natural area and try to mimic the combination of plant species found there. That may not be possible for individuals unfamiliar with natural areas. Fortunately, by following some simple guidelines, you will have garden spaces that grow well on your site and mirror the plant communities found naturally in your area. The plant lists found at the end of this guide will also help give you a start at planting appropriate groupings.

- **Know your site and plant to the existing site conditions.** Check the sun exposure, soil moisture and soil type where you plan to plant, and choose plants that will grow and thrive in those conditions. For a few dollars your state or local cooperative extension office can analyze a small soil sample you send them (for contact information, see your government listings in the phone book). The results will include soil type (sand, clay, loam, etc.), pH and fertility status and recommendations for amending the soil to make it into “average garden soil.” However, by selecting native species that thrive in the *existing* conditions, you won’t need to add soil, fertilizer, lime or compost. There are a wide variety of plants that will thrive in most conditions, even the driest, poorest soil or very wet clay soil. If, however, the soil test shows extreme pH - very acidic (pH of less than 5) or very basic (pH 8 or above), your plant choices will be fairly limited. In that case, you might choose to follow the instructions for making the soil more neutral. If the soil is hard, compacted fill dirt, you might want to improve it by adding organic matter and work the ground so that it can more easily be planted. If you alter the site, then select plants suited to the new conditions.
- **Choose plants native to your region of your state.** Along with planting to the existing site conditions, use locally native plants. Use the map on page 9 to identify which **physio-geographic region** the planting site lies in. If you’re close to a border dividing two regions, you may choose plants from either or both regions.
- **Choose a habitat type.** Try to create or emulate a specific habitat, like woods, wetland or meadow, and choose plants that are appropriate to both your site and the habitat. Look through this guide and mark the plants with growth requirements that match conditions at the planting site. This will help improve the success of your planting, the habitat value, and the ecological functioning of the project. This publication will eventually be made available online, in a format that can be electronically sorted by plant characteristics or growth conditions.

Where to find native plants

Most nurseries carry some native plants, and some nurseries specialize and carry a greater selection. As the demand for native plants has grown, so has the supply at nurseries. Some plants will be more readily available than others. Here, we’ve focused on species most appropriate for planting and available through the nursery trade. A limited number of species included here are not commonly available but are able to be nursery grown. Take this guide along with you when you visit nurseries and if you need help, ask for nursery staff familiar with native plants. If you see a plant you like, check to see if it’s included in the guide for your state and physiographic region. For those species that are more difficult to find, the hope and intention is that this publication will spark a demand, and hence a greater supply. If you have a favorite plant that you can’t obtain, be sure to ask your local nursery to consider adding it to their stock. A list of some of the many retail and wholesale native plant nurseries in the Chesapeake Bay region is available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Chesapeake Bay Field Office at www.fws.gov/r5cbfo/bayscapes.htm.

For the greatest ecological value, select the “true” native species, especially if planting for wildlife benefit. There are cultivated varieties (*cultivars*) available for many native plants. These are named using the scientific name (Latin genus and species, such as *Rudbeckia fulgida*) plus the cultivar name, a third word in single quotation marks (such as *Rudbeckia fulgida* ‘Goldsturm’). These varieties have been grown to provide plants with certain physical characteristics, perhaps a different flower color, different foliage or a compact shape or size. Although these are suitable for gardening use, use true species (not cultivars) if you are planning a habitat project to provide

food for wildlife. These plants are most suited to use by the native wildlife, and will increase your chances of attracting them.

Native plants should never be removed from the wild unless an area is about to be developed. Even then, it is difficult to transplant wild-collected plants and to duplicate their soil and other growth requirements in a home garden. Plants that are grown from seed or cuttings by nurseries have a much greater tolerance for garden conditions. Help to preserve natural areas by purchasing plants that have been grown, not collected.

Ask nurseries about the source of the native species sold. Did they come from seed or cuttings of plants found growing locally, or are they from another region? Ideally, the plants you use should come from stock from the same region, say, within about a 200-mile radius in the same physiographic province (coastal plain, Piedmont, or mountain). Differences exist from region to region even in the same plant species, due to differences in climatic conditions between distant locations. For example, a plant grown in Maine may flower at a different time than the same species grown in Maryland. They may have slight physical differences. These characteristics make a difference in designing gardens and they matter to wildlife seeking food sources. The more consumers ask for locally grown plants or seed, the more likely it is that nurseries will carry local stock.

Once you begin to explore and experiment with native plants, you'll soon discover that many of these plants go beyond just replacing worn out selections in your yard. Native plants will eventually reduce your labor and maintenance costs while inviting wildlife to your yard helping to create your own sense of place.

How to use this guide

Plant Names and Types

Plants are organized within each section alphabetically by scientific name. All scientific plant names used are based on names accepted by ITIS, the Integrated Taxonomic Information System. Plants are indexed at the back of the book by scientific as well as frequently used common names. Scientific names are changed periodically as new information is gathered; for those commonly recognized names that changed during development of this guide, the new names are used here, with a cross reference noted in the index. For example: *Aster divaricatus* is now *Eurybia divaricata*, so the plant is listed in the index under both *Aster* and *Eurybia*.

Plants are grouped by botanical categories: Ferns; Grasses & Grasslike Plants (includes grasses and plants with long slender leaves that may appear similar to a grass); Herbaceous Plants (includes flowers and groundcovers); Herbaceous Emergents (plants that grow in moist to wet soils, wetlands or in standing water with roots and part of their stems below water but with most of the plant above the water); Shrubs; Trees; and Vines.

A note about groundcovers: English ivy, periwinkle, creeping lily turf and Japanese pachysandra are some commonly used groundcovers, particularly for shade. However, these species are non-natives that are invasive in the landscape, so they should be *avoided*. What native alternatives can be used instead? A groundcover can be any plant that would physically cover or hide the bare ground from view. For the purposes of environmentally beneficial landscaping and habitat enhancement, any plant in the "herbaceous" category would make a good groundcover. For those gardeners and landscapers still seeking a low-growing, creeping, spreading, or clump-forming plant for a groundcover, these plants are marked with a **GC** symbol in the Notes column and a list is included at the end of the guide.

Characteristics

- **Height and/or Spread** The typical mature height or possible range of heights is given in feet, to the nearest half (0.5) foot. Height may vary depending on conditions (e.g., amount of moisture or sun). For trees and vines, spread is also given in feet. For trees, spread is the measurement of the crown of the plant; for vines, spread is the length a vine will grow along a surface.

- **Flowers: bloom period and flower color** The typical months in which the plant blooms are given. The exact time and duration of bloom may be shifted by days or weeks for different areas and/or depending on seasonal weather conditions and climactic trends. The basic, overall color of the flower is noted. The color of a flower's center or throat may not be included due to limited text space. For simplicity, some shades or tones of colors have been grouped, e.g. lavender, pale purple, bluish purple, even fuchsia may have been listed simply as purple; tan, brown, dark brown are all listed as brown; yellows and pinks may be similarly condensed.
- **Fruit: fruiting period, color and type** This information is provided for plants with more conspicuous fruits or visually interesting seeds. Terms used include: Achene, a dry flat seed such as in clematis; Berry, which includes small single berries such as blueberry, larger berries such as persimmon, aggregates such as blackberry and hips such as a rose hip; Capsule, including various types and sizes of dry fruits with two or more compartments containing seeds, such as iris, sweet pepperbush, hibiscus, or black-eyed Susan; Cone/ cone-like such as pines, hemlock, or alder; fleshy pomes or drupes such as hawthorn, beach plum, paw paw, passion flower, or cherry; Nut/nut-like, as in acorns (oaks) or hickory; Pod, which may include pea-like legumes such as partridge pea or wild senna, *follicles* or other long pod-like *capsules* such as milkweeds, delphinium, or trumpet creeper; and Winged, such as the *samaras* of maples or elm.
- **Fall Color** The color listed indicates the fall color of the leaves, or of the stems for certain plants such as grasses. Some color shades have been grouped by the basic color, as for flower color. Evergreens, species that retain their leaves throughout the winter (in all plant categories), are designated with a ▲ symbol in the Notes column. Evergreens are popular for various landscaping uses and valuable for year-round cover for wildlife.

Growth Conditions

- **Light** The amount of sunlight a plant requires is defined as: Full Sun ☀, the site is in direct sunlight for at least six hours a day during the growing season; Partial shade 🌿, the site receives approximately three to six hours of direct sunlight; and Shade 🌑, the site receives less than three hours of direct sunlight or filtered light.
- **Moisture** The amount of soil moisture a plant requires is defined as: Dry (D), areas where water does not remain after a rain (areas may be in full sun or in a windy location, on a steep slope, or have sandy soil); Moist (M), areas where the soil is damp, and may be occasionally saturated; and Wet (W), areas where the soil is saturated for much of the growing season, except in droughts. Many of the plants designated for wet areas tolerate specific ranges of water depths (see Flood Depth). Plants with the Dry designation can be considered drought tolerant.
- **Soil pH and Type** Many of the native plants listed will tolerate a range of soil types. Soil types are listed here as Organic (O), containing a high amount of organic material such as decayed leaves and bark; Clay or fine-textured (C) soils with a high clay content and some silt - very fine soil particles; Loamy or medium-textured (L) soils that contain a mix of mostly silt and sand but may contain some clay; and Sandy or coarse-textured (S) soils with larger particles. Soil information has necessarily been simplified for this guide, and lumped into these main categories, which will suffice for the novice. Soils in actuality are often a mixture or gradations of types, categorized by the percentages they contain of clay, silt or sand, for example clay loam (a certain mix of clay and sand); sandy clay; silt loam; or silty clay loam. For best results, select plants suited to existing site conditions rather than amending the soil. However, be aware that plant selection may be limited if your site has very sandy soil, heavy clay, compacted soil, or extreme soil pH (above 8 or below 5.5). In these cases, seek advice from a nurseryman, horticulturist, botanist, Cooperative Extension agent, or other expert.
- **Flood Depth** Some plants tolerate prolonged standing water, and occur in specific water depths or range of depths. In the Herbaceous Emergents section, the depth of water tolerated is indicated (in inches). Other types of wetland plants that can tolerate only intermittent flooding appear in other sections of the guide, and their flood tolerance

information is included in the Notes column. For more complete information on planning and planting wetlands, see the references listed at the end of this guide.

- Salt Tolerance** Some plants that tolerate prolonged standing water can tolerate saltwater or brackish (partly salty) water. For plants in the Herbaceous Emergents section, the salinity range in which each of these plants will grow is given in parts (of salt) per thousand parts (of water) or ppt, from 0 ppt (fresh water) to the maximum salinity tolerated. For plants in other sections of the guide, the maximum salinity is given in the Notes column. Full seawater is approximately 32 ppt. If salinity is not given, then the plant grows in fresh water only or in drier conditions.

Habitat

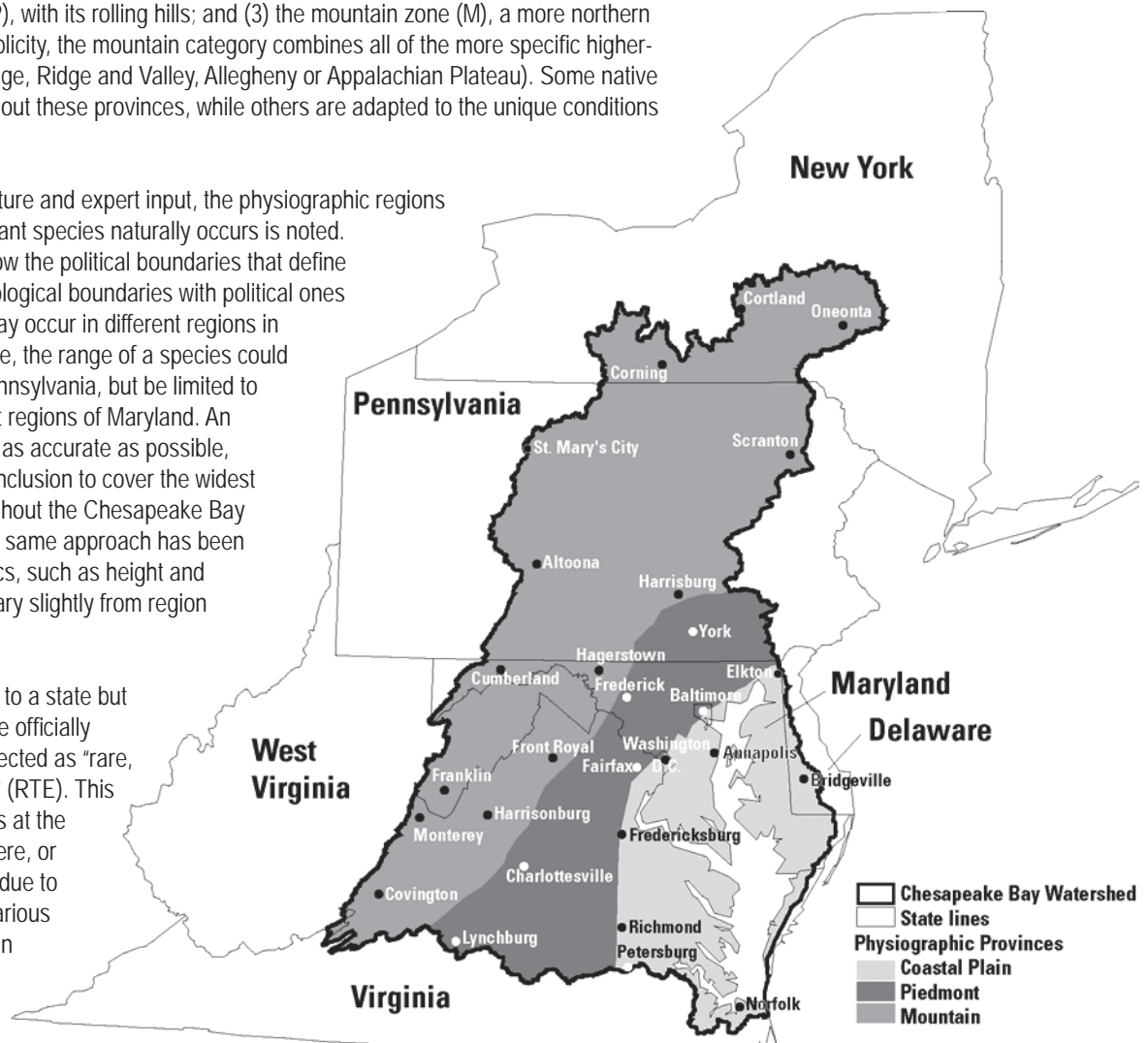
For each plant in this guide, we include a description of habitats in which that plant may be found. Several habitat types may be mentioned as each plant is rarely found in one and only one habitat type. There are dozens of forest types, several types of wetlands including forested wetlands and even wet meadows. The habitats described include those that provide the conditions most preferred by each plant species. To help with planning projects, sample lists of plants to use in certain habitat types, or certain site conditions, are given in the back of this guide. More technically detailed information on plant communities can be found in resources listed in the references section.

Native To (Where To Use) - States and Physiographic Regions

From the sandy dunes of the coast to the rocky slopes of the mountains, the rich variety of habitats found throughout the region is strongly linked to its geology, topography and climate. For this guide, the states in the Chesapeake Bay watershed have been divided into three regions or provinces: (1) the coastal plain (C), an area with fairly flat topography and more southern climate; (2) the Piedmont plateau (P), with its rolling hills; and (3) the mountain zone (M), a more northern climate (see map). For simplicity, the mountain category combines all of the more specific higher-altitude provinces (Blue Ridge, Ridge and Valley, Allegheny or Appalachian Plateau). Some native plants are common throughout these provinces, while others are adapted to the unique conditions found only in one or two.

Based on the existing literature and expert input, the physiographic regions and states in which each plant species naturally occurs is noted. However, plants do not follow the political boundaries that define our states, so matching ecological boundaries with political ones is difficult. Certain plants may occur in different regions in different states. For example, the range of a species could extend throughout all of Pennsylvania, but be limited to the mountain and Piedmont regions of Maryland. An effort has been made to be as accurate as possible, while erring on the side of inclusion to cover the widest range of possibilities throughout the Chesapeake Bay watershed as a whole. This same approach has been used for other characteristics, such as height and bloom period, which may vary slightly from region to region.

Note: Some species native to a state but not commonly found may be officially designated and legally protected as "rare, threatened, or endangered" (RTE). This may be because the plant is at the edge of its natural range there, or its population has declined due to loss of habitat caused by various natural events and/or human activities in that region. Species that are listed in a state as RTE should



generally not be planted there, because importing species from elsewhere could potentially lead to damaging alteration of the gene pool of the remaining population. This guide lists only those states in which a plant is common and recommended for planting. As a general rule of thumb, if a plant you like is not designated in this guide for your state or your region of the state, we strongly encourage you to forego planting that and select another plant suited to your site.

Wildlife Value

The notation "high wildlife value" is based mainly on the value of the fruits, seeds and/or nectar used as food for wildlife, and the relative number of species using the plant for food. But remember that animals use leaves, twigs, roots and shoots for food or nesting material, and every plant has value as cover and/or nesting sites. In that respect, although we've marked those of higher wildlife (food) value, every plant in this guide has value to wildlife, as well as other environmental values.







The **types of wildlife** noted here are those desirable species that are likely to use the plants for food, including pollinators which are critical to plant reproduction, for gardens, natural areas and agricultural crops. The information here is fairly general. The songbird icon indicates use of a plant by small usually migratory birds, but may include upland game birds. The waterfowl icon may include shorebirds and wading birds along with ducks and geese. The hummingbird icon has been indicated separately because many people are interested specifically in attracting them. The butterfly icon may refer to the adults or to the larval stage that uses the plant as a host. The beneficial insect icon, besides butterflies, includes ladybugs, bees (essential pollinators) and other insects that serve as a pest control or other desirable role. The small mammal icon is noted for plants used by any of a variety of small animals, such as raccoons, opossums, foxes, etc., depending upon location and surrounding habitat.

Absent but not forgotten: Certain wildlife species are not represented, due in part to a lack of available information for every plant related to all types of animals. However, these are all likely to inhabit or occasionally visit a native plant garden or habitat planting, and their importance in the web of life should not be underestimated. Many insects have not been represented here, though they certainly use a wide variety of plants throughout their life cycles and are an integral part of the ecosystems we're trying to protect, conserve and enhance. Reptiles and amphibians, particularly salamanders, frogs and turtles, inhabit our yards as well as natural areas. They use plants for food and cover, and especially need water sources such as lakes, ponds, streams, puddles or even a small dish of water (aerated or changed daily to prevent mosquito breeding). Bats provide a valuable service as insect pest controllers and pollinators.

Notes

This catchall includes pertinent information that bears emphasizing or is not reflected in the other categories. It may include additional notes or clarification about the plant's characteristics, growth, and spread; tips or suggestions on cultivation; cultivars; or general use of the plant.

By providing these characteristics for each plant species we hope to provide you with a variety of choices to meet the conditions of your property as well as your personal preferences. Whether you are replacing a few individual plants, designing a new bed or planning for an entirely new look, this guide can help narrow the choices to plants most likely to thrive in your environment and create the landscape you desire.

-  Songbird
-  Waterfowl
-  Hummingbird
-  Butterfly
-  Beneficial insect
-  Small mammal

Providing the basic habitat structures described earlier and planting a diversity of plants (and therefore food sources) will bring a surprising and beneficial array of life to your property.

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<p>Adiantum pedatum</p> <p><i>northern maidenhair fern</i></p>	 <p>UWI MC</p>	<p>Height: 1-2'</p> <p>Fruit:</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.5-6.5</p> <p>Soil type: L S O</p>	<p>moist woods, rocky shaded habitats</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>grows in clumps; delicate texture; herbal uses</p> <p></p>
<p>Asplenium platyneuron</p> <p><i>ebony spleenwort</i></p>	 <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 0.5-1.5'</p> <p>Fruit: May-Sep</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.5-7</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>banks, open woods and thickets, slopes, rocky ledges, swamps</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC MD NY VA WV</p>		<p>easily transplanted; only moderate care needed; evergreen</p> <p></p>
<p>Athyrium filix-femina</p> <p><i>northern lady fern</i></p>	 <p>UWI KJS</p>	<p>Height: 1-3'</p> <p>Fruit:</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>woods, banks, wooded hillsides, sandy bogs</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE NY WV</p>		<p>varieties occur throughout region; in MD, VA can also use subspecies asplenioides (southern lady fern)</p> <p></p>
<p>Botrychium virginianum</p> <p><i>rattlesnake fern</i></p>	 <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 1-2'</p> <p>Fruit:</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.6-6.9</p> <p>Soil type: L O</p>	<p>rich, woods</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY VA WV</p>		<p></p>
<p>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</p> <p><i>hay-scented fern</i></p>	 <p>UWI RWF</p>	<p>Height: 1-3'</p> <p>Fruit: Jul-Oct</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L</p>	<p>open woods and fields</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC MD NY VA WV</p>		<p>can spread over large areas of open understory or pasture</p> <p></p>
<p>Dryopteris carthusiana (D. spinulosa)</p> <p><i>toothed or spinulose woodfern</i></p>	 <p>UWI RWF</p>	<p>Height: 1-2.5'</p> <p>Fruit: Jun-Aug</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 5-6</p> <p>Soil type: L O</p>	<p>low woods, thickets, swamps, rich woods, rocky slopes</p>	<p>Region: M P</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>forms colonies; semi-evergreen</p> <p></p>
<p>Dryopteris cristata</p> <p><i>crested wood or shield fern, narrow swamp fern</i></p>	 <p>UWI RWF</p>	<p>Height: 1.5-2.5'</p> <p>Fruit: Jun-Sep</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 3.5-6.5</p> <p>Soil type: C L</p>	<p>shallow emergent marshes, shrub swamps, wooded swamps, open shrubby wetlands</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>small rosette fronds</p> <p></p>
<p>Dryopteris intermedia</p> <p><i>evergreen wood-fern</i></p>	 <p>UWI EJJ</p>	<p>Height: 2.5'</p> <p>Fruit:</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: D M W</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L O</p>	<p>rich, moist to dry woods</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>clump-former; not common on coastal plain; hybridizes with eight species</p> <p></p>

Ferns

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<p>Dryopteris marginalis</p> <p><i>marginal or evergreen shield fern, evergreen wood fern</i></p>  <p>UWI RWF</p>	<p>Height: 1-3'</p> <p>Fruit: Jun-Oct</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>moist woods, clearings</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>clump-former; attractive; easily transplanted</p> <p> GC</p>
<p>Onoclea sensibilis</p> <p><i>sensitive fern</i></p>  <p>UWI KJS</p>	<p>Height: 1-3.5'</p> <p>Fruit: Jun-Oct</p>	<p>Light:   </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>fresh tidal and nontidal marshes, meadows, swamps, woods</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>spreads in wet areas; fertile fronds dark brown, erect</p> <p>GC</p>
<p>Osmunda cinnamomea</p> <p><i>cinnamon fern</i></p>  <p>RHW, UWI TK</p>	<p>Height: 2-5'</p> <p>Fruit: Apr-May</p>	<p>Light:   </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.5-7</p> <p>Soil type: C L</p>	<p>woods, marshes, swamps, bogs, streamsides</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>tolerates drought; fertile fronds reddish brown, wooly</p> <p>GC</p>
<p>Osmunda claytoniana</p> <p><i>interrupted fern</i></p>  <p>UWI EJJ</p>	<p>Height: 1-4'</p> <p>Fruit:</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH: 4-6</p> <p>Soil type: C L</p>	<p>fields, forest and swamp edges</p>	<p>Region: M P</p> <p>States: DC DE MD PA VA WV</p>		<p>grows in clumps</p> <p>GC</p>
<p>Osmunda regalis</p> <p><i>royal fern</i></p>  <p>UWI EJJ</p>	<p>Height: 1.5-6'</p> <p>Fruit: Apr-Jun</p>	<p>Light:   </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 4-6</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>fresh tidal and nontidal marshes and swamps, woods, irregularly, seasonally, or permanently saturated (up to 100% of growing season)</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>tolerates full sun if moist; tolerates drought; tolerates irregular, seasonal or permanent saturation; only tolerates flooding for a few days</p> <p>GC</p>
<p>Polystichum acrostichoides</p> <p><i>Christmas fern</i></p>  <p>USFWS BES</p>	<p>Height: 0.5-2'</p> <p>Fruit: Jun-Oct</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.5-7</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>woods, thickets, rocky slopes</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>grows in clumps; easily grown in rock gardens and shaded places; impartial to soil type</p> <p> GC</p>
<p>Pteridium</p> <p><i>bracken fern</i></p>  <p>CM NRCS</p>	<p>Height: 1.5-6'</p> <p>Fruit:</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M W</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>dry pine woods, swamps, marshes, fields, waste places</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>forms large colonies; host for several ant types</p> <p>GC</p>
<p>Thelypteris noveboracensis</p> <p><i>New York fern</i></p>  <p>USFWS BES</p>	<p>Height: 1-2.5'</p> <p>Fruit: Jun-Sep</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 4-7</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>forested wetlands, dry to damp woods, thickets</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY VA WV</p>		<p>tolerates drought; easily transplanted; forms large colonies; spreads easily</p> <p>GC</p>

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Thelypteris palustris

marsh fern

UWI/RWF



Height: 2-3'
Fruit: Jun-Oct

Light:
Moisture: M W
Soil pH:
Soil type: C L S

swamps, bogs, fields, thickets, fresh marshes, wooded streambank

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD NY VA WV



spreads

GC

Woodwardia areolata

netted chain fern

PLANTS RM/91



Height: 0.5-2'
Fruit: Jul-Oct

Light:
Moisture: M W
Soil pH:
Soil type:

bogs, swamps, woods

Region: P C
States: DC DE MD VA

spreads by creeping rhizome

GC

Woodwardia virginica

Virginia chain fern

PLANTS



Height: 3-6'
Fruit: Jul-Sep

Light:
Moisture: M W
Soil pH:
Soil type:

swampy places, woods

Region: P C
States: DC DE MD NY VA

spreads by creeping rhizome

GC



RHW

Osmunda regalis



RHW

Osmunda cinnamomea



RS MNPS

Polystichum acrostichoides



USEWS BEES

New fern fiddleheads emerging.

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











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<p>Agrostis perennans</p> <p><i>autumn bentgrass</i></p> <p>PLANTS RM95</p> 	<p>Height: 1-3'</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Oct</p>	<p>Light:   </p> <p>Moisture: D M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.5-7.5</p> <p>Soil type: C L</p>	<p>dry or moist thickets, open woods</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE PA VA WV</p>		
<p>Ammophila breviligulata</p> <p><i>dunegrass, American beachgrass</i></p> <p>UWI RRK</p> 	<p>Height: 1.5-3.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jul-Sep</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: D</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.8-7.8</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>maritime beaches, dunes, grasslands, shrublands</p>	<p>Region: C</p> <p>States: VA</p>		<p>prefers well-drained, sandy sites; spreads rapidly by rhizomes</p>
<p>Andropogon gerardii</p> <p><i>big bluestem</i></p> <p>RHW</p> 	<p>Height: 2-6.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Sep</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 6-7.5</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>dry or wet open woods, prairies, swales, shores; dry open areas</p>	<p>Region: M P</p> <p>States: DC DE NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>clump forming; attractive, with winter interest</p>
<p>Andropogon glomeratus (A. virginicus var. abbreviatus)</p> <p><i>bushy bluestem</i></p> <p>PLANTS</p> 	<p>Height: 1.5-5'</p> <p>Flowers: Aug-Oct, reddish brown</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 5-6.3</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>fresh marshes, coastal areas</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE VA WV</p>		<p>tolerates drought; grows in tufts; reddish fall color</p>
<p>Andropogon virginicus</p> <p><i>broomsedge</i></p> <p>PLANTS JS</p> 	<p>Height: 1-3'</p> <p>Flowers: Aug-Nov, reddish brown</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: D M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.9-7</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>wet meadows, transition areas</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY VA WV</p>		<p>wildlife food and cover; tolerates drought; grows in tufts; reddish-tan fall color</p>
<p>Calamagrostis canadensis</p> <p><i>bluejoint reedgrass</i></p> <p>PLANTS 1995</p> 	<p>Height: 1.5-5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Aug</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.5-8</p> <p>Soil type: C L</p>	<p>meadows, bogs, thickets</p>	<p>Region: M</p> <p>States: DC DE NY VA WV</p>		
<p>Carex crinita var. crinita</p> <p><i>long hair sedge</i></p> <p>RHW</p> 	<p>Height: 1-5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Aug</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 4-7.5</p> <p>Soil type: C L</p>	<p>swales, thickets, low woods</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE NY VA WV</p>		
<p>Carex glaucoidea</p> <p><i>blue wood sedge</i></p> <p>NYNHP, NYNHP</p> 	<p>Height: 0.5-2'</p> <p>Flowers: May-Jul, brown to reddish</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type:</p>	<p>moist to dry woods and fields</p>	<p>Region: P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD VA</p>		<p>clump-forming; alternative to Liriope</p>

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<p>Carex lurida</p> <p><i>sallow sedge, lurid sedge</i></p>	 <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 1-3.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Oct</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: W</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.9-6.8</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>swales, swamps, woods</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>wetland plant; interesting seeds</p>
<p>Carex pensylvanica</p> <p><i>Pennsylvania sedge</i></p>	 <p>CM NRCS</p>	<p>Height: 0.5-1.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Apr-Jul, reddish to white</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: S</p>	<p>open, dry, sandy or rocky woods, wooded slopes</p>	<p>Region: P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>alternative to lawn; plant densely; fine textured leaves less than 6 inches</p> <p>GC</p>
<p>Carex stricta</p> <p><i>tussock sedge</i></p>	 <p>CM NRCS</p>	<p>Height: 1-3.5'</p> <p>Flowers: May-Aug, reddish to purple brown</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 3.5-7</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>fresh tidal and nontidal marshes, shrub swamps, forested wetlands, swales, fields</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY VA WV</p>		<p>grows in clumps; partly persists in winter; tolerates flooding to 6 inches</p>
<p>Carex vulpinoidea</p> <p><i>fox sedge</i></p>	 <p>UWI RMF</p>	<p>Height: 0.5-3.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Aug</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: W</p> <p>Soil pH: 6.8-8.9</p> <p>Soil type: C L</p>	<p>shallow emergent marshes, shrub swamps, floodplain forests, hardwood swamps</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: NY VA WV</p>	 <p>high wildlife value</p>	<p>grows in clumps; tolerates saturation and flooding to 6 inches</p>
<p>Chasmanthium latifolium</p> <p><i>wild oats, river oats, sea oats, spanglegrass</i></p>	 <p>USFWS BES</p>	<p>Height: 2-5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jul-Sep, green then tan</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 5-7</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>streambanks, alluvial woods</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD VA WV</p>		
<p>Danthonia spicata</p> <p><i>poverty oatgrass, poverty grass</i></p>	 <p>UWI RMF</p>	<p>Height: 0.5-2'</p> <p>Flowers: May-Jul</p>	<p>Light:   </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: S</p>	<p>open woods, pastures, meadows</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>GC</p>
<p>Dichanthelium clandestinum</p> <p><i>deer-tongue</i></p>	 <p>USDA JE</p>	<p>Height: 2-5'</p> <p>Flowers: May-Oct</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 4-7.5</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>moist woods, roadsides</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE NY PA VA WV</p>		
<p>Dichanthelium commutatum</p> <p><i>variable panicgrass</i></p>	 <p>PLANTS 1997</p>	<p>Height: 1-2.5'</p> <p>Flowers: May-Oct</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 4-6.5</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>rocky or sandy woods</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE NY PA VA WV</p>		

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<p>Elymus canadensis <i>Canada wild rye</i></p>	 <p>CM NRCS</p>	<p>Height: 2-6.5' Flowers: Jun-Oct</p>	<p>Light:  Moisture: D M Soil pH: 5-7.9 Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>dry, sandy, gravelly, or rocky soil</p>	<p>Region: M P C States: DC MD VA WV</p>		
<p>Elymus hystrix (Hystrix patula) <i>bottlebrush grass</i></p>	 <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 2-4' Flowers: Jun-Aug</p>	<p>Light:    Moisture: M Soil pH: Soil type: L</p>	<p>alluvial woods</p>	<p>Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		
<p>Elymus riparius <i>riverbank wild-rye</i></p>	 <p>UWI EJJ</p>	<p>Height: 0.5-5' Flowers: Jul-Sep</p>	<p>Light:   Moisture: D M W Soil pH: 4.5-7.2 Soil type: C L S O</p>	<p>rich thickets, streambanks, alluvial flats, meadows</p>	<p>Region: P C States: DE PA VA WV</p>		<p>good for streambank conditions</p>
<p>Elymus virginicus <i>Virginia wild rye</i></p>	 <p>CM NRCS</p>	<p>Height: 1-5.5' Flowers: Jun-Oct</p>	<p>Light:   Moisture: D M Soil pH: 5-7 Soil type: C L S O</p>	<p>rich thickets, shores, meadows</p>	<p>Region: M P C States: DC DE MD PA VA WV</p>		<p>tolerates a wide range of conditions; forms clumps</p>
<p>Festuca rubra <i>red fescue</i></p>	 <p>RS MMPS</p>	<p>Height: 0.5-3' Flowers: May-Jul</p>	<p>Light:   Moisture: M W Soil pH: 5-8 Soil type: C L</p>	<p>dry woods, roadsides, waste areas</p>	<p>Region: M States: DC DE MD VA</p>		<p>can be used as turf grass; grows best in part shade</p> <p>GC</p>
<p>Leersia oryzoides <i>rice cutgrass</i></p>	 <p>PLANTS 1995</p>	<p>Height: 5' Flowers: Jun-Oct</p>	<p>Light:   Moisture: M W Soil pH: 5.1-8.8 Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>fresh tidal and nontidal marshes, meadows, ditches, muddy shores</p>	<p>Region: M P C States: DC DE NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>good for sediment stabilization, erosion control; tolerates drought; tolerates flooding to 6 inches</p>
<p>Panicum amarum <i>bitter or coastal panic grass, beachgrass</i></p>	 <p>CM NRCS</p>	<p>Height: 1-3' Flowers: Aug-Oct</p>	<p>Light:  Moisture: D M Soil pH: 5-7.5 Soil type: L S</p>	<p>sandy coastal shores and dunes</p>	<p>Region: C States: DC DE MD VA</p>		<p>prostrate form, produces little viable seed, use transplants; <i>Panicum amarum</i> var. <i>amarulum</i> (coastal panicgrass), taller form, can be seeded.</p>
<p>Panicum virgatum <i>switchgrass</i></p>	 <p>USFWS BES</p>	<p>Height: 3-6' Flowers: Jul-Oct</p>	<p>Light:   Moisture: D M W Soil pH: 4.5-8 Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>fresh and brackish tidal and nontidal marshes, wet meadows, open woods, prairies, dunes</p>	<p>Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>food for sparrow species; grows in clumps; controls erosion</p>

Grasses & Grasslike Plants

Characteristics

Conditions

Habitat

Native to

Wildlife

Notes

Saccharum giganteum
(*Erianthus giganteus*)

giant plumegrass,
sugar cane



USDA NRCS

Height: 3.5-10'
Flowers: Aug-Oct

Light: ☀️ ☀️
Moisture: M W
Soil pH: 3.5-7
Soil type: L S

swamps, low woods,
swales

Region: P C
States: DC DE VA

Schizachyrium scoparium
(*Andropogon scoparius*)

little bluestem



USFWS BES, USFWS BES

Height: 1.5-4'
Flowers: Aug-Oct

Light: ☀️
Moisture: D
Soil pH:
Soil type: L S

open woods,
pinelands, clearings

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV

tolerates poor soil; clump grass; winter interest and wildlife cover; excellent forage grass

Sorghastrum nutans

Indiangrass



RHW

Height: 2.5-8'
Flowers: Aug-Sep

Light: ☀️
Moisture: D M
Soil pH: 4.8-8
Soil type: C L S

dry slopes, prairies,
borders of woods

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV

tall clump grass with beautiful seed head; nutritious for livestock

Tridens flavus

redtop, purpletop



UW EJJ

Height: 2-6.5'
Flowers: Aug-Oct

Light: ☀️ ☀️
Moisture: D M
Soil pH: 4.5-6.5
Soil type: C L S

dry fields, roadsides,
openings, forest

Region: M P C
States: DC DE VA WV

Tripsacum dactyloides

gama grass



CM NRCS

Height: 6-10'
Flowers: Jun-Oct

Light: ☀️ ☀️
Moisture: M W
Soil pH: 5.7-7.5
Soil type: C L

swales, fields, forest edges, shores

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD VA WV

excellent forage grass; often grows wild near corn fields; can hybridize with corn

See also:

In the *Herbaceous Plants* section:

- Allium cernuum*
- Liatris pilosa* v. *pilosa* (graminifolia), *scariosa*, *spicata*, *squarrosa*
- Sisyrinchium angustifolium* (graminoides), *atlanticum*

In the *Herbaceous Emergents* section:

- Distichlis spicata*
- Dulichium arundinaceum*
- Iris prismatica*, *versicolor*, *virginica*
- Juncus canadensis*, *effusus*
- Schoenoplectus pungens* v. *pungens* (*Scirpus pungens*, *americanus*), *validus* (*Scirpus validus*)
- Scirpus atrovirens*, *cyperinus*
- Sparganium americanum*
- Spartina alterniflora*, *cynosuroides*, *patens*, *pectinata*
- Zizania aquatica*

Andropogon virginicus provides a transition between the road and woods.



CM NRCS

Schizachyrium scoparium in a garden with *Liatris spicata* and *Asclepias tuberosa*.



USFWS BES



USFWS

Schizachyrium scoparium in fall.



USFWS BES

Characteristic swirls of *Carex stricta*.

Herbaceous Plants

Characteristics

Conditions

Habitat

Native to

Wildlife

Notes

Actaea pachyoda

doll's eyes

RHW



Height: 1-3'
Flowers: Apr-Jun, whitish
Fruit: Jul-Oct, white or red, berry

Light:
Moisture: M
Soil pH:
Soil type: C L S

rich open woods, thickets

Region: C
States: DE
NY PA VA
WV

interesting berries; infrequent in Piedmont and mountain regions

Agalinis purpurea

purple false foxglove

RHW



Height: 1-4'
Flowers: Jul-Sep, rose-purple, white
Fruit: capsule

Light:
Moisture: M W
Soil pH:
Soil type: S

moist fields, rocky shores, serpentine barrens

Region: P C
States: DC DE MD
NY VA
WV

Ageratina altissima

var. *altissima* (Eupatorium rugosum)

white snakeroot

USFWS BES



Height: 1-5'
Flowers: Jul-Oct, white
Fruit: capsule

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH:
Soil type: C L S

rich woods, thickets, clearings, meadows

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
NY PA VA
WV



tough plant; cultivars available; prefers basic soils

Allium cernuum

nodding onion

RHW



Height: 0.5-2.5'
Flowers: Jun-Aug, pink, rose, white
Fruit: capsule

Light:
Moisture: M
Soil pH:
Soil type: L S

ledges, gravels, rocky or wooded slopes

Region: M
States: DC MD
VA
WV



Anemone canadensis

round-leaved or Canadian anemone, thimbleweed

RHW



Height: 0.5-3'
Flowers: May-Jul, white
Fruit:

Light:
Moisture: M
Soil pH:
Soil type: C L

damp thickets, meadows, gravelly shores

Region: P
States: DC
NY VA

Anemone virginiana

thimbleweed, tall anemone

RHW



Height: 1-2.5'
Flowers: May-Aug, whitish
Fruit:

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH:
Soil type: C L S

dry rocky open woods, slopes, thickets

Region: M P
States: DC DE MD
NY PA VA
WV

Antennaria neglecta

field pussytoes

USFWS BES



Height: 0.5-1.5'
Flowers: Apr-Jul, white
Fruit:

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH: 5.5-7.5
Soil type: C L

upland meadows, pastures, open woods

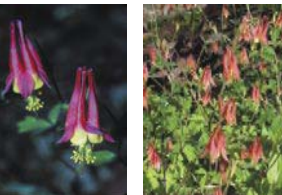
Region: M P
States: DC DE MD
NY PA VA
WV



Aquilegia canadensis

eastern or wild columbine

RHW, USFWS BES



Height: 0.5-3'
Flowers: Apr-Jul, red-yellow
Fruit: capsule

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH:
Soil type: L

rich rocky woods, slopes, cliffs, ledges, pastures, roadside banks





























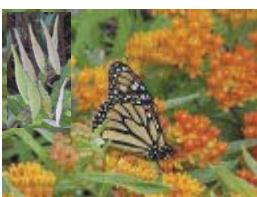




Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
NY PA VA
WV



commonly cultivated; spreads by seed

GC

Herbaceous Plants

		Characteristics	Conditions	Habitat	Native to	Wildlife	Notes
Aralia nudicaulis <i>wild sarsaparilla</i>	 RHW	Height: 0.5-1.5' Flowers: May-Jul, white or green Fruit: May-Jul, purple-black, berry	Light:   Moisture: D M Soil pH: 5-7.2 Soil type: C L S	dry to moist woods	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV		aromatic; single-leaved; lacks an above-ground stem; not common in coastal plain
Aralia racemosa <i>spikenard</i>	 RHW, RHW	Height: 1.5-6.5' Flowers: Jun-Aug, greenish-white Fruit: dark purple, berry	Light:   Moisture: M Soil pH: Soil type: C L S	rich woods, thickets, wooded slopes and edges	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD PA VA WV		not common in coastal plain
Arisaema triphyllum <i>Jack-in-the-pulpit</i>	 USFWS BES, RHW	Height: 1-3' Flowers: Mar-Jun, striped, purple or green Fruit: berry	Light:   Moisture: M W Soil pH: 4.8-7 Soil type: L S	woods, bogs swamps	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV		red berry clusters appear late summer to fall; unusual flower; spreads rapidly from seed
Aruncus dioicus <i>goat's-beard</i>	 USFWS BES	Height: 3.5-6.5' Flowers: May-Jul, white Fruit: pod	Light:   Moisture: M W Soil pH: Soil type: C L S	wooded roadsides, rich woods, ravines	Region: M States: DC VA WV		
Asarum canadense <i>wild ginger</i>	 USFWS BES	Height: 0.5' Flowers: Apr-May, brownish-purple Fruit: brown, capsule	Light:   Moisture: M Soil pH: Soil type: C L S	rich woods	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV		flower inconspicuous; attractive leaves; will spread; semi-evergreen  
Asclepias incarnata <i>swamp milkweed</i>	 USFWS RL	Height: 4-6' Flowers: May-Jun, pink to reddish Fruit: Aug-Nov, pod	Light:   Moisture: M W Soil pH: 5-8 Soil type: C L	fresh tidal and nontidal marshes, meadows, shrub swamps, woods, shores, ditches	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV	  	can tolerate drought; interesting seed pod
Asclepias syriaca <i>common milkweed</i>	 RHW, RHW	Height: 3.5-6.5' Flowers: May-Aug, pale purple Fruit: Aug-Nov, pod	Light:  Moisture: D Soil pH: Soil type: L S	thickets, roadsides, fields	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV	 	interesting seed pods; fragrant flower
Asclepias tuberosa <i>butterflyweed, butterfly milkweed, butterfly flower</i>	 USFWS RL, USFWS BES	Height: 1-3' Flowers: May-Jul, orange Fruit: Aug-Nov, pod	Light:   Moisture: D M Soil pH: 4.8-6.8 Soil type: L S	dry fields, roadsides, shale barrens	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV	 	taproot does not transplant well but seedlings do; attractive seed pod

Herbaceous Plants

Characteristics

Conditions

Habitat

Native to

Wildlife

Notes

Baptisia australis

wild blue indigo,
false blue indigo

USFWS BES, USFWS BES



Height: 3-5'
Flowers: May-Jun, blue, purple
Fruit:

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH:
Soil type: S

open woods,
alluvial thickets,
streambanks,
floodplains

Region: M P
States: DC MD
VA
WV



tolerates poor soils; flowers
very showy; shrublike form

Baptisia tinctoria

yellow wild indigo

RHW



Height: 1-3'
Flowers: May-Sep,
yellow
Fruit:

Light:
Moisture: D
Soil pH: 5.8-7
Soil type: L S

open woods,
clearings

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
PA VA
WV

tolerates poor soils

Bidens cernua

nodding beggar-ticks,
nodding bur marigold

RHW



Height: 0.5-3'
Flowers: Aug-Oct, yellow
Fruit:

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH: 5.1-7
Soil type: C L S

tidal marsh,
sloughs, springs,
pools, shore

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
NY PA VA
WV



Boltonia asteroides

star boltonia, white
doll's daisy

USFWS BES



Height: 0.5-2.5'
Flowers: Jul-Sep, white
Fruit:

Light:
Moisture: D M W
Soil pH: 5.3-7
Soil type: L S

gravelly shores,
sandy thickets

Region: C
States: DC DE
VA
WV

Caltha palustris

marsh marigold

RHW



Height: 1-2'
Flowers: Apr-Jun, bright
yellow
Fruit:

Light:
Moisture: W
Soil pH: 4.9-6.8
Soil type: C L

forested wetlands,
shrub swamps,
streambanks,
seeps, meadows

Region: M C
States: DC DE MD
NY VA
WV



clump-forming; needs
some periods of drier
soil; tolerates flooding to
6 inches

Campanulastrum americanum (Campanula americana)

American or tall
bellflower

RHW



Height: 1.5-6.5'
Flowers: Jun-Aug, light
blue
Fruit: capsule

Light:
Moisture: M
Soil pH: 5.5-7.5
Soil type: C L S

rich moist
woods, rocky
wooded slopes,
streambanks

Region: M P
States: DC MD
NY VA
WV

Cardamine concatenata (Dentaria laciniata)

toothwort

RHW



Height: 1-1.5'
Flowers: Apr-Jun, white,
purplish
Fruit:

Light:
Moisture: M
Soil pH:
Soil type: L S

rich woods,
wooded bottoms,
calcareous rocky
banks

Region: M P
States: DC DE MD
NY VA
WV

Caulophyllum thalictroides

blue cohosh

RHW



Height: 1-2.5'
Flowers: Apr-Jun, green-
yellow, green-purple
Fruit: dark blue, berry

Light:
Moisture: M
Soil pH: 4.5-7
Soil type: L

rich woods

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
NY PA VA
WV

Characteristics



























Conditions

Habitat

Native to

Wildlife

Notes

<p>Chamaecrista fasciculata (<i>Cassia fasciculata</i>)</p> <p><i>partridge pea,</i> <i>prairie senna</i></p>	 <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 0.5-3'</p> <p>Flowers: Jul-Sep, yellow</p> <p>Fruit: pod</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: D</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: S</p>	<p>upland meadows, fields, streambanks</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD PA VA WV</p>		<p>Pods coil after split open; spreads</p>
<p>Chamerion angustifolium spp. <i>angustifolium</i> (<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>)</p> <p><i>fireweed</i></p>	 <p>RHW, PLANTS CAM</p>	<p>Height: 3-10'</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Sep, magenta, pink, rarely white</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>recent clearings, burned woodlands, damp ravines, open sandy areas</p>	<p>Region: M</p> <p>States: DC DE MD PA VA WV</p>		
<p>Chelone glabra</p> <p><i>white turtlehead,</i> <i>turtlehead</i></p>	 <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 1.5-6.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jul-Oct, white</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>woods, streambanks, swamps, thickets</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>strong grower; herbal uses; host for Baltimore checkerspot butterfly</p>
<p>Chimaphila maculata</p> <p><i>striped wintergreen,</i> <i>striped prince's pine</i></p>	 <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 0.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Aug, white</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>acidic woods, frequently under pines</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>flowers fragrant</p> <p>GC</p>
<p>Chrysogonum virginianum</p> <p><i>green-and-gold,</i> <i>golden knees</i></p>	 <p>USFWS BES</p>	<p>Height: 0.5-1'</p> <p>Flowers: Mar-Jun, yellow</p> <p>Fruit:</p>	<p>Light:   </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L</p>	<p>open woods on limestone, rocky open woods</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC MD VA WV</p>		<p>will bloom longer if kept moist</p> <p>GC</p>
<p>Chrysopsis mariana</p> <p><i>golden aster,</i> <i>Maryland golden aster</i></p>	 <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 0.5-2.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jul-Oct, yellow</p> <p>Fruit:</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: S</p>	<p>woods, openings, roadsides, serpentine barrens</p>	<p>Region: P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD VA</p>		<p>GC</p>
<p>Cimicifuga racemosa</p> <p><i>black snakeroot,</i> <i>black cohosh, fairy candles</i></p>	 <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 2.5-8.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Sep, white</p> <p>Fruit: pod</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>rich woods, wooded slopes, ravines, thickets</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>	 	
<p>Claytonia virginica</p> <p><i>narrowleaf spring beauty, spring beauty</i></p>	 <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 0.5-1'</p> <p>Flowers: Mar-May, white with pink</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L</p>	<p>rich woods, thickets, clearings</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		

Herbaceous Plants

Characteristics

Conditions

Habitat

Native to

Wildlife

Notes

Clitoria mariana

Maryland butterfly pea

RHW



Height: 6'
Flowers: Jun-Sep, pale blue or pinkish
Fruit: pod

Light:
Moisture: D
Soil pH:
Soil type: S

open areas

Region: M P C
States: DC DE VA
WW



vine-like

Conoclinium coelestinum (Eupatorium coelestinum)

misflower, wild ageratum

RHW



Height: 1-3.5'
Flowers: Jul-Oct, blue, violet or purple
Fruit: capsule

Light:
Moisture: D M W
Soil pH:
Soil type: C L

old fields, meadows; dry sandy woods and clearings, damp thickets, streambanks

Region: C
States: DC DE VA
WW



Coreopsis tripteris

tall coreopsis, tall tickseed

RHW



Height: 3.5-10'
Flowers: May-Sep, yellow
Fruit: capsule

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH:
Soil type: L S

thickets, old fields, forest edges, roadsides

Region: M P C
States: DC VA
WW



flower has anise scent

Coreopsis verticillata

threadleaf coreopsis

USFWS BES



Height: 0.5-3.5'
Flowers: Jun-Oct, yellow
Fruit: capsule

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH:
Soil type: L

dry open woods, clearings, roadsides

Region: P
States: DC MD VA
WW



GC

Delphinium tricornem

dwarf larkspur

RHW



Height: 0.5-3'
Flowers: Apr-Jun, blue, violet, white, variegated
Fruit: pod

Light:
Moisture: M
Soil pH:
Soil type:

rich woods, calcareous slopes, thickets, river bluffs

Region: M P
States: DC VA
WW

Desmodium paniculatum

panicled or narrow-leaf tick-trefoil

RHW



Height: 1-3.5'
Flowers: Jul-Sep, purplish or green
Fruit: pod

Light:
Moisture: D
Soil pH: 6-7
Soil type: C L

clearings, edges of moist or dry woods

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD NY VA
WW



not found near coast

Dicentra canadensis

squirrel corn

RHW



Height: 0.5-1'
Flowers: Apr-May, greenish-white, rose tinge
Fruit: capsule

Light:
Moisture: M
Soil pH:
Soil type: L

rich woods

Region: M P
States: DC MD NY PA VA
WW

flowers hyacinth scented

Dicentra cucullaria

Dutchman's breeches

RHW



Height: 0.5-1'
Flowers: Apr-Jun, white to cream
Fruit: capsule

Light:
Moisture: M
Soil pH:
Soil type: L S

rich woods

Region: M P
States: DC DE MD NY PA VA
WW

leaves basal; dormant in summer

Characteristics






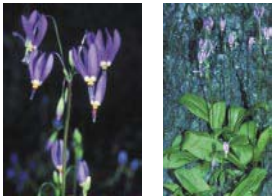
























Conditions

Habitat




















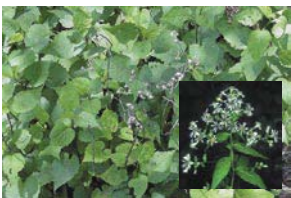




















Native to

Wildlife

Notes

<p>Dicentra eximia</p> <p><i>wild bleeding heart</i></p>  <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 1.5-2'</p> <p>Flowers: Apr-Sep, pink/white</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L</p>	<p>rocky woods and cliffs, rich woods</p>	<p>Region: M P</p> <p>States: DC MD VA WV</p>	 	<p>sometimes cultivated</p>
<p>Dodecatheon meadia</p> <p><i>shooting star</i></p>  <p>RHW, RHW</p>	<p>Height: 0.5-2'</p> <p>Flowers: Apr-Jun, white with yellow, lilac</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:   </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>open woods, meadows, slopes, prairies</p>	<p>Region: M</p> <p>States: DC MD VA WV</p>		
<p>Doellingeria umbellata var. <i>umbellata</i> (<i>Aster umbellatus</i>)</p> <p><i>flat-top white aster, parasol whitetop</i></p>  <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 1-7.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Aug-Oct, white</p> <p>Fruit:</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>open areas, woods</p>	<p>Region: M P</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		
<p>Erigeron pulchellus</p> <p><i>robin's plantain</i></p>  <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 0.5-1.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Apr-Sep, blue, pink, white</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>open woods, meadows, wooded slopes, roadsides</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>GC</p>
<p>Erythronium americanum</p> <p><i>trout lily, yellow trout lily, dogtooth violet</i></p>  <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 0.5-1'</p> <p>Flowers: Mar-Jun, yellow</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>woods, rich slopes, bottomlands, meadows</p>	<p>Region: M P</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		
<p>Eupatorium dubium</p> <p><i>Joe-Pye weed</i></p>  <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 2-5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jul-Oct, purple, rarely white</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: S</p>	<p>swamps, bogs, marshes, swales</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD VA</p>	 	
<p>Eupatorium fistulosum</p> <p><i>Joe-Pye weed, trumpet weed</i></p>  <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 1.5-10'</p> <p>Flowers: Jul-Oct, pink-purple</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.5-7</p> <p>Soil type: C L</p>	<p>floodplains, meadows, thickets, roadsides</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>	 	<p>herbal uses</p>
<p>Eupatorium hyssopifolium</p> <p><i>hyssop-leaved thoroughwort, hyssop-leaved eupatorium</i></p>  <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 1-4.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jul-Oct, white</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: S</p>	<p>dry fields, roadsides, railroad right of ways, woods, fields, salt meadows</p>	<p>Region: C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD VA</p>	 	

Herbaceous Plants

		Characteristics	Conditions	Habitat	Native to	Wildlife	Notes
Eupatorium maculatum <i>spotted Joe-Pye weed</i>	 CAB	Height: 2-6.5' Flowers: Jul-Sep, purple to pale lavender Fruit: capsule	Light:   Moisture: M Soil pH: 5.5-7 Soil type: C L	floodplains, swamps, alluvial thickets, grasslands	Region: M P States: DC NY WV	  	
Eupatorium perfoliatum <i>common boneset</i>	 RHW	Height: 1-5' Flowers: Jul-Oct, white Fruit: capsule	Light:    Moisture: M W Soil pH: Soil type: C L S	floodplains, swamps, bogs, streambanks, meadows	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV	  	
Eupatorium purpureum <i>green-stemmed Joe-Pye weed</i>	 RHW	Height: 2-6.5' Flowers: Jul-Oct, pink, purple, cream Fruit: capsule	Light:   Moisture: D M Soil pH: Soil type: C L S	open woods, fields, floodplains	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV	  	occurs in drier, shadier habitats than other joe-pye-weeds; injured or dried plant has vanilla scent
Eurybia divaricata (Aster divaricatus) <i>white wood aster</i>	 RHW, USFWS BES	Height: 0.5-3' Flowers: Jul-Oct, white Fruit:	Light:   Moisture: D M Soil pH: Soil type:	dry woods, clearings	Region: M P States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV		GC
Gentiana clausa <i>closed gentian, bottle gentian</i>	 USFWS BES	Height: 1-3.5' Flowers: Aug-Oct, blue Fruit: capsule	Light:  Moisture: M W Soil pH: 5.8-7.2 Soil type: L	moist open woods, streambanks, meadows	Region: M P C States: DC MD PA VA WV		
Geranium maculatum <i>wild geranium, wood geranium</i>	 RHW	Height: 1-2' Flowers: Apr-Jul, lavender or pink Fruit: capsule	Light:   Moisture: D M Soil pH: Soil type: L	woods, roadsides, fields	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV	  	adaptable plant; long bloom time; spreader; herbal uses; explosive seed capsule GC
Goodyera pubescens <i>downy rattlesnake plantain</i>	 USFWS BES	Height: 0.5-1.5' Flowers: Jun-Aug, whitish Fruit:	Light:  Moisture: D M Soil pH: Soil type: C L S	dry to moist woods	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY VA WV		very handsome throughout winter 
Helenium autumnale <i>yellow or common sneezeweed</i>	 USFWS BES	Height: 1.5-6' Flowers: Jul-Nov, yellow Fruit: capsule	Light:    Moisture: M Soil pH: 4-7.5 Soil type: C L S	woods, swamps, riverbanks, alluvial thickets, meadows, marshes, ditches	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV		tolerates wet areas; showy flowers; herbal uses

Characteristics















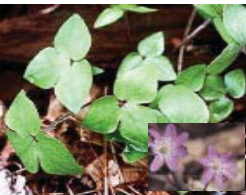











Conditions

Habitat

Native to

Wildlife

Notes

<p>Helianthus angustifolius</p> <p><i>swamp sunflower</i></p> <p>RHW</p>		<p>Height: 1.5-5.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Aug-Oct, yellow</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 4-7</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>swamps, moist, sandy areas</p>	<p>Region: C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD VA</p>		
<p>Helianthus decapetalus</p> <p><i>ten-petaled or thin-leaved sunflower</i></p> <p>BZ</p>		<p>Height: 1.5-5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jul-Oct, yellow</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: S</p>	<p>fields, bottomlands, stream banks, roadsides</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE NY PA VA WW</p>		
<p>Helianthus divaricatus</p> <p><i>woodland sunflower, rough sunflower</i></p> <p>RHW</p>		<p>Height: 1.5-6.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jul-Sep, yellow</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: S</p>	<p>dry open woods, wooded slopes, shale barrens, roadsides</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WW</p>		
<p>Heliopsis helianthoides</p> <p><i>oxeye sunflower, oxeye</i></p> <p>RHW</p>		<p>Height: 1-5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Sep, pale yellow</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.6-6.8</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>fields, open woods, floodplains, thickets, streambanks</p>	<p>Region: P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD PA VA WW</p>		<p>long bloom time</p>
<p>Hepatica nobilis var. acuta (H. acutiloba)</p> <p><i>sharp-lobed hepatica</i></p> <p>UWI KJS, UWI KJS, UWI JRS</p>		<p>Height: 0.5-2'</p> <p>Flowers: Mar-Jun, bluish, white, pink</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>rich upland woods, rocky slopes</p>	<p>Region: M</p> <p>States: NY PA VA</p>		<p>may bloom throughout year (rarely)</p> <p>GC</p>
<p>Hepatica nobilis var. obtusa (H. americana)</p> <p><i>round-lobed hepatica, liverleaf</i></p> <p>RHW</p>		<p>Height: 0.5-2'</p> <p>Flowers: Mar-Jun, white to lavender</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>dry or rocky woods, dry upland slopes</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WW</p>		<p>GC</p>
<p>Heraclium maximum (H. lanatum)</p> <p><i>cow parsnip</i></p> <p>RHW</p>		<p>Height: 3.5-10'</p> <p>Flowers: May-Aug, white to pink</p> <p>Fruit:</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.4-7.3</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>rich woods, wooded roadside banks, marshy flats, streambanks, ditches</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WW</p>		<p>can cause a dermatitis (skin) reaction</p>
<p>Heuchera americana</p> <p><i>alumroot</i></p> <p>MOBOT</p>		<p>Height: 1-3.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Apr-Jun, green, white, pink, purple</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>rich woods, rocky slopes, shale cliffs</p>	<p>Region: M P</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WW</p>		<p>long bloom time; many cultivars and hybrids; semi-evergreen</p> <p>GC</p> <p></p>

Herbaceous Plants

Characteristics

Conditions

Habitat

Native to

Wildlife

Notes

Heuchera villosa

*hairy heuchera,
hairy alumroot*

PLANTS JSP



Height: 1-2.5'
Flowers: Jun-Oct, white to greenish to pinkish
Fruit: capsule

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH:
Soil type:

damp rocks, rich wooded slopes

Region: M
States: DC MD VA

GC

Houstonia caerulea

*blueet, innocence,
Quaker-ladies*

RHW



Height: 0.5-1'
Flowers: Apr-Jun, blue, lilac, white
Fruit: capsule

Light:
Moisture: M
Soil pH:
Soil type:

meadows, fields, and thickets, open woods, forest edges

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD VA WW



Hydrophyllum virginianum

Virginia waterleaf

RHW



Height: 1-2.5'
Flowers: May-Aug, lavender, white
Fruit: capsule

Light:
Moisture: M
Soil pH:
Soil type: C L S

woods, thickets, streambanks

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WW

Hylotelephium telephioides (Sedum telephioides)

Allegheny stonecrop

RHW



Height: 0.5-1.5'
Flowers: Aug-Sep, pale pink
Fruit: pod

Light:
Moisture:
Soil pH:
Soil type:

dry rocky places

Region: M
States: DC MD NY VA WW

naturally occurs in bare rock outcrops, but does well in garden; rare in PA, threatened in NY

GC

Impatiens capensis (I. biflora)

jewelweed, touch-me-not

USFWS BES



Height: 1.5-5'
Flowers: May-Oct, orange, yellow, white
Fruit: capsule

Light:
Moisture: M W
Soil pH: 5.4-7.4
Soil type: C L S

moist meadows, swamps, streambanks, open woods

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WW



ripe seed pod explodes with contact; remedy for poison ivy itching

Ionactis linariifolius (Aster linariifolius)

stiff-leaf aster, flaxleaf whitetop aster

RHW



Height: 0.5-2'
Flowers: Aug-Oct, blue, yellow eye
Fruit:

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH:
Soil type: S

grasslands, successional shrublands, oak-hickory forest, dry rocky woods and edges

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD NY VA WW



Jeffersonia diphylla

twinleaf

RHW



Height: 0.5-1'
Flowers: Apr-May, white
Fruit: capsule

Light:
Moisture: M
Soil pH:
Soil type: L

rich woods

Region: M P
States: DC MD VA WW

Lespedeza capitata

round-head bush clover

UWI KJS































Height: 2-6'
Flowers: Jul-Sep, yellowish white
Fruit:

Light:
Moisture: D
Soil pH:
Soil type: L S
































fields, thin woods



































Region: M P C
States: DC DE NY PA VA WW



		Characteristics	Conditions	Habitat	Native to	Wildlife	Notes
<p>Liatris pilosa var. <i>pilosa</i> (<i>L. graminifolia</i>)</p> <p><i>grass-leaf</i> <i>blazingstar</i></p>		<p>Height: 1-3.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Aug-Oct, purple</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>open woods, forest edge, salt marsh edges, dune hollows</p>	<p>Region: P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD VA</p>		
<p>Liatris scariosa</p> <p><i>eastern or northern</i> <i>blazing star, tall</i> <i>gayfeather</i></p>		<p>Height: 1-3.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Aug-Sep, lavender to rose- purple</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>dry upland woods</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD VA WV</p>		
<p>Liatris spicata</p> <p><i>gayfeather,</i> <i>blazingstar, spiked</i> <i>blazing star</i></p>		<p>Height: 1-6.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jul-Aug, rose- purple or white</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.6-7.5</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>moist meadows, open areas</p>	<p>Region: P C</p> <p>States: DC DE VA WV</p>	  	
<p>Liatris squarrosa</p> <p><i>plains blazing star</i></p>		<p>Height: 0.5-2.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jul-Sep, rose</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>dry open fields and banks</p>	<p>Region: P C</p> <p>States: DC DE VA</p>		
<p>Lilium canadense</p> <p><i>Canada lily</i></p>		<p>Height: 1.5-6.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Aug, yellow, orange, red</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L</p>	<p>fields, thickets, woods</p>	<p>Region: M P</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		
<p>Lilium philadelphicum</p> <p><i>wood lily</i></p>		<p>Height: 1-3.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Aug, yellow, red-orange</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>open woods, forest edges, thickets</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE NY PA VA WV</p>	 	
<p>Lilium superbum</p> <p><i>Turk's cap lily</i></p>		<p>Height: 4-8'</p> <p>Flowers: Jul-Aug, yellow- orange, orange-red</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>meadows, streamsides</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>leaves in whorl around stem; takes several years to bloom</p>
<p>Limonium carolinianum</p> <p><i>sea lavender</i></p>		<p>Height: 0.5-2'</p> <p>Flowers: Jul-Oct, lavender</p> <p>Fruit:</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 6-8.5</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>irregularly flooded high salt marshes</p>	<p>Region: C</p> <p>States: DE MD NY VA</p>		<p>tolerates salinity to 30 ppt</p>

Herbaceous Plants

		Characteristics	Conditions	Habitat	Native to	Wildlife	Notes
Lobelia cardinalis <i>cardinal flower</i> 	RHW	Height: 2-4' Flowers: Jul-Oct, red Fruit:	Light:   Moisture: M W Soil pH: 5.8-7.8 Soil type: C L	fresh tidal and nontidal marshes, wooded swamps, seeps, banks of ponds, rivers, streams	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV		long bloom time; biennial, must reseed
Lobelia siphilitica <i>great blue lobelia</i> 	RHW, USFWS BES	Height: 1-5' Flowers: Aug-Oct, blue, violet Fruit: capsule	Light:    Moisture: M W Soil pH: Soil type: C L S	woodlands, meadows, swamps	Region: M P States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV		long bloom time; white cultivars available
Lupinus perennis <i>lupine, sundial lupine</i> 	RHW	Height: 1-2' Flowers: Apr-Jul, blue, rarely pink or white Fruit: pod	Light:   Moisture: D M Soil pH: Soil type: S	open woods, fields, roadsides, streambanks	Region: M P C States: DC DE NY VA WV		prefers acidic soil
Maianthemum canadense <i>Canada mayflower</i> 	RHW	Height: 0.5' Flowers: May-Jul, white Fruit: pale red speckled, berry	Light:   Moisture: M Soil pH: Soil type: C L S	woods	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV		fragrant flowers 
Maianthemum racemosum ssp. racemosum (Smilacina racemosa) <i>false Solomon's seal</i> 	PLANTS JA, PLANTS WSJ	Height: 1-3.5' Flowers: May-Jul, white Fruit: red, berry	Light:   Moisture: M Soil pH: Soil type: C L S	dry to moist woods, clearings, bluffs	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV		flowers in plume-like clumps at tip of stem; herbal uses
Medeola virginiana <i>Indian cucumber</i> 	RHW, RHW	Height: 1-3.5' Flowers: May-Jun, yellowish Fruit: dark purple or black, berry	Light:   Moisture: M Soil pH: Soil type: L S	woods	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV		rhizome is edible
Melanthium virginicum <i>Virginia bunchflower</i> 	RHW	Height: 2.5-6.5' Flowers: Jun-Aug, greenish Fruit: capsule	Light:   Moisture: M Soil pH: Soil type: C L S	woods, seepages, clearings	Region: P C States: DC DE MD VA WV		
Mertensia virginica <i>Virginia bluebells</i> 	RHW	Height: 1-2.5' Flowers: Mar-Jun, pink turning blue Fruit: Mar-May, nut/nut-like	Light:   Moisture: M W Soil pH: 4.5-8 Soil type: C L	rich wooded slopes, floodplains	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV		dormant in summer; flower color blue, pink, or white according to soil acidity

		Characteristics	Conditions	Habitat	Native to	Wildlife	Notes
Mimulus ringens <i>monkeyflower, Allegheny monkeyflower</i> 	RHW	Height: 1-3' Flowers: Jun-Oct, blue Fruit: capsule	Light:   Moisture:  W Soil pH: Soil type: L	open swamps, meadows, shores	Region: M P C States: DC DE NY PA VA WW		interesting flowers
Mitchella repens <i>partridgeberry</i> 	USFWS, RHW	Height: 0.5' Flowers: May-Jul, white Fruit: July-Dec, scarlet, berry	Light:   Moisture: D M Soil pH: Soil type: L S	dry acidic woods	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WW	 	two flowers form one fruit; berry edible; slow creeper, forms mats under trees  
Mitella diphylla <i>twoleaf miterwort, bishop's cap</i> 	RHW, RHW	Height: 0.5-1.5' Flowers: Apr-Jun, white Fruit: capsule	Light:   Moisture: M Soil pH: Soil type: C L S	rich, woods	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WW		
Monarda bradburiana (M. fistulosa) <i>wild bergamot, horsemint</i> 	RS MNPS	Height: 1.5-5' Flowers: Jun-Sep, pink to purple Fruit: nut/nut-like	Light:   Moisture: D M Soil pH: 6-8 Soil type: C L	fields, thickets, roadsides, forest edges	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WW		confused with bee-balm (M. didyma); aromatic; herbal uses
Monarda didyma <i>bee-balm, Oswego tea</i> 	USFWS BES	Height: 2-5' Flowers: Jul-Sep, red Fruit: nut/nut-like	Light:   Moisture: M W Soil pH: Soil type: L	creek banks, floodplains, woods	Region: M States: DC MD NY PA VA WW	 	showy flowers; aromatic; herbal uses
Monarda punctata <i>horsemint, spotted bee-balm</i> 	RHW	Height: 0.5-3.5' Flowers: Jun-Oct, yellow and purple Fruit: nut/nut-like	Light:  Moisture: D Soil pH: Soil type: L S	open sandy fields	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY VA		
Nuttallanthus canadensis (Linaria canadensis) <i>blue, old-field, or Canada toadflax</i> 	PLANTS WSJ	Height: 0.5-2.5' Flowers: Apr-Sep, light blue Fruit: capsule	Light:   Moisture: D M Soil pH: Soil type: L S	maritime grasslands and shrublands, successional shrubland, woods, fields	Region: M P C States: MD NY VA WW		delicate flowers; prefers well-drained soil
Oenothera biennis <i>common evening primrose</i> 	RHW	Height: 1.5-6.5' Flowers: Jun-Oct, yellow Fruit: capsule	Light:   Moisture: D Soil pH: 5-7 Soil type: C L S	cultivated fields, waste ground, roadsides	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WW	 	flowers open in evening; biennial

Herbaceous Plants

Characteristics































Conditions

Habitat

Native to

Wildlife

Notes

<p>Oenothera fruticosa</p> <p><i>narrow-leaved sundrops</i></p>	 <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 1-3'</p> <p>Flowers: May-Sep, yellow</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.5-7</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>fields, meadows, roadsides</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		
<p>Oenothera perennis</p> <p><i>sundrops</i></p>	 <p>UWI RWF</p>	<p>Height: 0.5-3'</p> <p>Flowers: May-Aug, yellow</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>fields, pastures, roadsides, shaly slopes</p>	<p>Region: M P</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>similar to evening primrose (<i>O. biennis</i>); long bloom time; spreader</p>
<p>Opuntia humifusa (<i>O. compressa</i>)</p> <p><i>eastern prickly-pear cactus</i></p>	 <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 0.5-1'</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Jul, yellow</p> <p>Fruit: purplish to deep red, fleshy</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: D</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>sandy coastal dunes, shaly soils</p>	<p>Region: M C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD VA WV</p>		<p>fruit edible, used for jelly</p> <p>GC</p>
<p>Osmorhiza longistylis</p> <p><i>sweet cicely, anise root</i></p>	 <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 1.5-4'</p> <p>Flowers: May-Jun, white to green</p> <p>Fruit:</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>rich woods, wooded slopes, thickets</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY VA WV</p>		<p>all plant parts have anise scent</p>
<p>Oxalis violacea</p> <p><i>violet wood sorrel</i></p>	 <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 0.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Apr-Jul, violet</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L</p>	<p>woods</p>	<p>Region: M P</p> <p>States: DC DE MD PA WV</p>		<p>GC</p>
<p>Packera aurea (<i>Senecio aureus</i>)</p> <p><i>golden ragwort, golden groundsel</i></p>	 <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 0.5-2.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Apr-Aug, yellow</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:   </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L</p>	<p>moist fields, woods, floodplains, roadsides</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>wetland plant; long bloom time; aggressive spreader</p>
<p>Penstemon digitalis</p> <p><i>beardtongue, tall white or foxglove beardtongue</i></p>	 <p>USFWS BES, RHW</p>	<p>Height: 2-5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Aug, white or faintly purple</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.5-7</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>open woods, meadows</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>tolerates poor drainage; variety of cultivars</p>
<p>Penstemon laevigatus</p> <p><i>smooth or eastern beardtongue</i></p>	 <p>UWI MRB</p>	<p>Height: 1-3.5'</p> <p>Flowers: May-Jul, purplish</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:   </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type:</p>	<p>rich woods, fields</p>	<p>Region: M</p> <p>States: DC MD VA WV</p>		

Characteristics

Conditions

Habitat

Native to

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Notes

Phlox carolina

thick-leaved phlox

PLANTS WSJ



Height: 1-2.5'
Flowers: May-Jun, pink to purple, rarely white
Fruit: capsule

Light:
Moisture: D M W
Soil pH:
Soil type: L S

open woods

Region: M
States: DC VA



GC



Phlox divaricata

woodland or wild blue phlox, wild sweet William

RHW



Height: 1.5'
Flowers: Apr-Jun, blue, lavender, white
Fruit: capsule

Light:
Moisture: M
Soil pH: 5.5-7.2
Soil type: C L S

rich woods

Region: M P
States: DC MD NY PA VA WV



aromatic; showy flower; dormant in summer (leaves disappear); frequently cultivated; evergreen



Phlox maculata

phlox, meadow phlox, wild sweet William

PLANTS WSJ



Height: 1-3'
Flowers: May-Sep, rose, pink, purple, rarely white
Fruit: capsule

Light:
Moisture: M W
Soil pH: 5.9-6.8
Soil type: C L

meadows, streambanks, thickets

Region: M P C
States: DE PA VA WV



aromatic; showy flowers; a frequent escapee from cultivation

Phlox paniculata

summer phlox, garden phlox

RHW, USFWS BES



Height: 1.5-6.5'
Flowers: Jul-Oct, pink, red-purple, white
Fruit: capsule

Light:
Moisture: M
Soil pH:
Soil type: L

rich, open woods, roadsides, streambanks, thickets

Region: M P C
States: DC PA VA WV



aromatic; showy flowers frequently escapes from cultivation

Phlox stolonifera

creeping phlox

RHW, USFWS BES



Height: 0.5-1.5'
Flowers: Apr-Jun, blue, red-purple, violet
Fruit: capsule

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH:
Soil type: L S

rich woods

Region: M
States: DC MD VA WV



GC



Phlox subulata

moss phlox, moss-pink

USFWS BES, USFWS BES, RHW



Height: 0.5'
Flowers: Apr-Jun, rose, pink, white
Fruit: capsule

Light:
Moisture: D
Soil pH: 5.7-7.5
Soil type: C L S

rock crevices, ledges

Region: M P
States: DC MD NY VA WV



GC



Physostegia virginiana

obedient plant, false dragonhead

USFWS BES, USFWS BES



Height: 1.5-5'
Flowers: Jun-Sep, pink to purple
Fruit: nut/nut-like

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH:
Soil type: C L S

moist open areas, streambanks, shorelines

Region: M P
States: DC MD PA VA WV



flowers showy; spreads rapidly by underground stems; best in full sun; can escape cultivation

Podophyllum peltatum

Mayapple

RHW



Height: 1-2'
Flowers: Apr-May, white
Fruit: yellow, berry































Light:
Moisture: M
Soil pH:
Soil type: L

































rich woods, open fields

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV

GC

Herbaceous Plants

		Characteristics	Conditions	Habitat	Native to	Wildlife	Notes
<p>Polemonium reptans</p> <p><i>Jacob's ladder, Greek valerian</i></p>  <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 0.5-1.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Apr-Aug, blue</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>rich or rocky woods, wooded floodplains</p>	<p>Region: M P</p> <p>States: DC DE MD PA VA WV</p>		<p>attractive flowers; slow spreader; herbal uses</p> <p>GC</p>	
<p>Polygonatum biflorum</p> <p><i>Solomon's seal, dwarf Solomon's seal</i></p>  <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 0.5-6.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Apr-Jun, white or green</p> <p>Fruit: blue to black, berry</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L</p>	<p>woods</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>flowers dangle along stalk</p>	
<p>Polygonatum pubescens</p> <p><i>Solomon's seal, downy Solomon's seal</i></p>  <p>UWJ KJS</p>	<p>Height: 1-3.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Apr-Jun, yellowish-green</p> <p>Fruit: blue to black, berry</p>	<p>Light:   </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>dry to moist woods</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DE NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>herbal uses; edible</p>	
<p>Porteranthus trifoliatus (Gillenia trifoliata)</p> <p><i>Bowman's root</i></p>  <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 1.5-4'</p> <p>Flowers: May-Jul, white</p> <p>Fruit: pod</p>	<p>Light:   </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>open upland woods, clearings, rocky slopes, roadsides</p>	<p>Region: M P</p> <p>States: DC DE MD PA VA WV</p>		<p>established plants drought tolerant; spreads to form tight clumps; seldom needs dividing; yellow fall color</p>	
<p>Pycnanthemum incanum</p> <p><i>hoary mountain mint</i></p>  <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 3'</p> <p>Flowers: Jul-Sep, white to lavender, purple spots</p> <p>Fruit: nut/nut-like</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: D</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>upland woods, fields, thickets, barrens</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>	 		
<p>Pycnanthemum tenuifolium</p> <p><i>narrow-leaved mountain mint</i></p>  <p>PLANTS RM89</p>	<p>Height: 1.5-2.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jul-Sep, purple to white</p> <p>Fruit: nut/nut-like</p>	<p>Light:   </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: S</p>	<p>streambanks, floodplains, moist fields</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE NY PA VA WV</p>			
<p>Rhexia virginica</p> <p><i>Virginia meadow-beauty</i></p>  <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 1-3.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Sep, dark pink</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: W</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L</p>	<p>open areas</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE VA WV</p>		<p>also R. mariana for MD</p>	
<p>Rudbeckia fulgida</p> <p><i>early, eastern, or orange coneflower</i></p>  <p>USFWS RL</p>	<p>Height: 1.5-3.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jul-Oct, yellow-orange, black eye</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:   </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L</p>	<p>moist fields, meadows</p>	<p>Region: P</p> <p>States: DC DE MD VA</p>	 	<p>cultivars have nice foliage</p>	

		Characteristics	Conditions	Habitat	Native to	Wildlife	Notes
Rudbeckia hirta <i>black-eyed Susan</i>		Height: 1-3.5' Flowers: Jun-Oct, yellow, black eye Fruit: capsule	Light:   Moisture: D M Soil pH: 6-7 Soil type: C L	fields, meadows, roadsides	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV	  	
Rudbeckia laciniata <i>tall, green-headed, or cutleaf coneflower</i>		Height: 1.5-10' Flowers: Jul-Sep, yellow Fruit: capsule	Light:   Moisture: M W Soil pH: 4.5-7 Soil type: C L S	floodplains, streambanks, fields	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV	 	herbal uses
Rudbeckia triloba <i>three-lobed coneflower</i>		Height: 1.5-4.5' Flowers: Jun-Oct, yellow or orange Fruit: capsule	Light:   Moisture: D M Soil pH: Soil type: L S	fields, open woods, rocky slopes	Region: M P States: DC MD NY PA VA WV	 	
Ruellia caroliniensis <i>Carolina wild petunia</i>		Height: 0.5-3' Flowers: May-Aug, lavender-blue Fruit: capsule	Light:   Moisture: M Soil pH: Soil type: C L S	woods, roadsides, thickets, waste places	Region: C States: DC DE MD VA WV		actually in the nightshade family, flower fragile; a highly variable species
Sabatia angularis <i>rose pink, common marsh-pink</i>		Height: 1-3' Flowers: Jul-Oct, pink or white Fruit: capsule	Light:   Moisture: M Soil pH: Soil type: C L S	moist open woods, fields, marshes, meadows; uplands, shores	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD VA WV		
Salvia lyrata <i>lyre-leaf sage</i>		Height: 1-2' Flowers: Apr-Jun, violet Fruit: nut/nut-like	Light:   Moisture: D M Soil pH: Soil type: L S	moist pastures, upland woods, thickets, waste areas	Region: M P C States: DC DE VA WV		
Sanguinaria canadensis <i>bloodroot</i>		Height: 0.5' Flowers: Mar-May, white Fruit: capsule	Light:   Moisture: M Soil pH: Soil type: L	rich woods, open roadsides	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV		showy flowers, but blooms fleetingly; herbal uses
Saxifraga pensylvanica <i>eastern swamp saxifrage</i>		Height: 1-3' Flowers: Apr-Jun, white to green Fruit: capsule	Light:   Moisture: W Soil pH: Soil type: C L S	wet woods, bogs, swamps	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA		

Herbaceous Plants

Characteristics


































Conditions















Habitat

Native to

Wildlife

Notes

<p>Saxifraga virginiana</p> <p><i>early saxifrage</i></p>	 <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 0.5-1'</p> <p>Flowers: Mar-May, white</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:   </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type:</p>	<p>rock crevices, dry slopes, woods</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		
<p>Scutellaria integrifolia</p> <p><i>rough or hyssop skullcap, helmet flower</i></p>	 <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 1-2.5'</p> <p>Flowers: May-Jul, blue, pink, white</p> <p>Fruit: blackish, nut/nutlike</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M W</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type:</p>	<p>swamps, bogs, moist woods, fields</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD VA WV</p>		
<p>Sedum ternatum</p> <p><i>mountain stonecrop, wild stonecrop</i></p>	 <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 0.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Apr-Jun, greenish-white</p> <p>Fruit: pod</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type:</p>	<p>damp rocks, rocky banks, cliffs, woods</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>creeping stems; used in rock gardens</p> <p> </p>
<p>Senna marilandica (Cassia marilandica)</p> <p><i>Maryland or southern wild senna</i></p>	  <p>USFWS BES, USFWS BES</p>	<p>Height: 3-6.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jul-Aug, yellow</p> <p>Fruit: pod</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 4-7</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>dry roadsides, thickets, open woods</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD VA WV</p>		<p>Pods important food for upland gamebirds</p>
<p>Silene caroliniana</p> <p><i>wild pink</i></p>	 <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 0.5-1'</p> <p>Flowers: Apr-Jun, white to pink</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L</p>	<p>dry open woods, rocky slopes, roadside banks, shale barrens</p>	<p>Region: M C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD VA</p>		<p>semi-evergreen; native to limestone areas</p> <p> </p>
<p>Silene stellata</p> <p><i>starry campion, widow's frill</i></p>	 <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 1-3.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Sep, white</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type:</p>	<p>wooded slopes, roadside banks, barrens</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>drought-tolerant; naturalizes in woods</p>
<p>Silene virginica</p> <p><i>fire pink</i></p>	 <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 1-3'</p> <p>Flowers: Apr-Jul, dark pink to red</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L</p>	<p>upland woods, wooded slopes, streambanks, clearings</p>	<p>Region: M P</p> <p>States: DC DE VA WV</p>		
<p>Silphium perfoliatum</p> <p><i>cup plant</i></p>	 <p>PLANTS DL</p>	<p>Height: 3-8'</p> <p>Flowers: Jul-Oct, yellow</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:   </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L</p>	<p>floodplains, fields, moist meadows, woods</p>	<p>Region: M P</p> <p>States: DC VA WV</p>		

	Characteristics	Conditions	Habitat	Native to	Wildlife	Notes
<p>Sisyrinchium angustifolium (<i>S. graminoides</i>)</p> <p><i>blue-eyed grass</i></p> <p>CMN/RC</p> 	<p>Height: 0.5-1.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Apr-Jun, blue-violet</p> <p>Fruit: brown, capsule</p>	<p>Light: ☀️ ☀️</p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 5-7</p> <p>Soil type: C L</p>	<p>grassy areas, damp woods</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY VA WV</p>		<p>grasslike leaves; also <i>S. montanum</i> in NY</p>
<p>Sisyrinchium atlanticum</p> <p><i>coastal or eastern blue-eyed grass</i></p> <p>UWI JS</p> 	<p>Height: 0.5-2.5'</p> <p>Flowers: May-Jul, blue-violet</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light: ☀️</p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type:</p>	<p>marshes, meadows, low woods</p>	<p>Region: P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD VA</p>		<p>leaves grasslike, more slender than <i>S. angustifolium</i></p>
<p>Solidago caesia</p> <p><i>bluestem goldenrod, wreath goldenrod</i></p> <p>RHW</p> 	<p>Height: 1-3.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Aug-Oct, yellow</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light: ☀️ ☀️ ●</p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.5-7</p> <p>Soil type: C L</p>	<p>rich deciduous woods</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>stems bluish or purplish</p>
<p>Solidago canadensis var. scabra (<i>S. altissima</i>)</p> <p><i>tall or late goldenrod</i></p> <p>UWI, RRK</p> 	<p>Height: 3.5-6.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jul-Nov, yellow</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light: ☀️ ☀️</p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L</p>	<p>woods, fields, riverbanks, roadsides</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		
<p>Solidago canadensis</p> <p><i>Canada goldenrod</i></p> <p>UWI MRB</p> 	<p>Height: 1-6.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jul-Oct, yellow</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light: ☀️ ☀️</p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.8-7.5</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>fields, roadsides</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DE NY VA WV</p>		
<p>Solidago flexicaulis</p> <p><i>broad leaf or zig zag goldenrod</i></p> <p>RHW</p> 	<p>Height: 1-3.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Oct, yellow</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light: ☀️ ●</p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.3-7</p> <p>Soil type: L</p>	<p>moist woods, rocky wooded slopes</p>	<p>Region: M P</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		
<p>Solidago juncea</p> <p><i>early goldenrod</i></p> <p>RHW</p> 	<p>Height: 1-4'</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Oct, yellow</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light: ☀️</p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: S</p>	<p>fields, meadows, rocky slopes, roadsides</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		
<p>Solidago nemoralis</p> <p><i>gray, dwarf, old-field, or one-sided goldenrod</i></p> <p>RHW</p> 	<p>Height: 0.5-3'</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Nov, yellow</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light: ☀️ ☀️</p> <p>Moisture: D</p> <p>Soil pH: 6.5-7.5</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>fields, open woods, roadsides</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>tolerates poor soils</p>

Herbaceous Plants

Characteristics

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Habitat

Native to

Wildlife

Notes

Solidago odora
sweet goldenrod

RHW



Height: 1.5-5'
Flowers: Jul-Oct, yellow
Fruit: capsule

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH:
Soil type: C L S

dry open woods,
barrens

Region: M P C
States: DC DE
NY VA
WV



Solidago rugosa
wrinkle-leaf or rough-stemmed goldenrod

RHW



Height: 1-6.5'
Flowers: Aug-Nov,
Fruit: capsule

Light:
Moisture: M W
Soil pH: 5-7.5
Soil type: L S

fields, woods,
floodplains,
roadsides, waste
places

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
NY PA VA
WV



tough plant; aggressive;
strongly colonial

Solidago sempervirens

seaside goldenrod

RHW



Height: 1-6.5'
Flowers: Jul-Nov, yellow
Fruit: capsule

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH: 5.5-7.5
Soil type: L S

coastal areas,
dunes

Region: C
States: DC DE MD
VA



coastal plant, may occur
where road salts are used



Solidago speciosa
showy or slender goldenrod

PLANTS TGB



Height: 2-6.5'
Flowers: Jul-Oct, yellow
Fruit: capsule

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH:
Soil type: L S

dry to moist open
woods and fields

Region: M P
States: DC MD
NY VA



Spiranthes cernua
nodding ladies' tresses

USFWS BES



Height: 0.5-2'
Flowers: Jul-Nov, white
Fruit:

Light:
Moisture: M W
Soil pH: 4.5-6.5
Soil type: C L S

meadows, open
woods, roadsides,
bogs

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
NY PA VA
WV

orchid flowers; herbal uses

Stachys tenuifolia
(*S. hispida*)

hedge nettle

RHW



Height: 1.5-3.5'
Flowers: Jun-Aug, white
to pink
Fruit: nut/nut-like

Light:
Moisture: M W
Soil pH: 5.7-7.4
Soil type: C L S

wooded
bottomlands,
streambanks,
meadows, fields

Region: P C
States: DC DE MD
VA
WV



Stellaria pubera

star chickweed,
great chickweed

RHW



Height: 0.5-1.5'
Flowers: Mar-Jun, white
Fruit: capsule

Light:
Moisture: M
Soil pH:
Soil type:

woods, shaded
rocky areas

Region: M P ?
States: DC MD
VA
WV

Symphotrichum cordifolium
(*Aster cordifolius*)

heart-leaved aster

RHW



Height: 1-5'
Flowers: Aug-Oct, blue-
violet to rose
Fruit:

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH:
Soil type: C L S

upland meadows,
woods

Region: M P C
States: DC
NY PA VA
WV



Herbaceous Plants

Characteristics

Conditions

Habitat

Native to

Wildlife

Notes

Symphotrichum ericoides
var. *ericoides*
(*Aster ericoides*)

heath, white heath, or dense-flowered aster; frostweed

RHW



Height: 0.5-6.5'
Flowers: Jul-Nov, white, rarely blue, violet, rose
Fruit:

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH:
Soil type: L S

dry fields, forest edges, woods, thickets

Region: M P
States: DC DE MD
NY
WV



forms dense mounds

Symphotrichum laeve var. *laeve*
(*Aster laevis*)

smooth blue aster

MOBOT



Height: 1-5'
Flowers: Aug-Oct, pale blue, violet, white
Fruit:

Light:
Moisture: D
Soil pH:
Soil type: C L S

open areas, forest edges

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
NY PA VA
WV



Symphotrichum novae-angliae
(*Aster novae-angliae*)

New England aster

USFWS



Height: 1-6'
Flowers: Aug-Oct, violet capsule
Fruit:

Light:
Moisture: M
Soil pH:
Soil type: L

open woods, seasonal wetlands, shores, meadows

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
NY PA VA
WV



showy, frequently cultivated; tolerates drier soils and seasonal flooding

GC

Symphotrichum novi-belgii
var. *novi-belgii*
(*Aster novi-belgii*)

New York aster

RHW



Height: 1-4.5'
Flowers: Jul-Oct, blue-violet
Fruit:

Light:
Moisture: M W
Soil pH:
Soil type: L

thickets, meadows, shores

Region: P C
States: DC DE MD
NY VA



Symplocarpus foetidus

skunk cabbage

RHW, USFWS BES



Height: 1-3'
Flowers: Feb-May, green to purple-brown
Fruit:

Light:
Moisture: W
Soil pH: 4-7
Soil type: C L S

fresh tidal and nontidal marshes and shrub swamps, forested wetlands, seeps

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
NY VA
WV



flower inconspicuous, emerges before leaves; sap has skunk-like odor

Thalictrum dioicum

early meadow rue

RHW



Height: 1-2.5'
Flowers: Apr-May, green to purple
Fruit: capsule

Light:
Moisture: M
Soil pH:
Soil type: L

rich rocky woods, ravines, alluvial terraces

Region: M P C
States: DC MD
NY PA VA
WV

Thalictrum pubescens
(*T. polygamum*)

tall meadow rue

RHW



Height: 1.5-9'
Flowers: Jun-Aug, white
Fruit:

Light:
Moisture: M W
Soil pH:
Soil type:

rich woods, low thickets, swamps, meadows, streambanks

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
NY PA VA
WV

foliage similar to columbines; clump-forming; delicate flowers; species very variable

Thalictrum thalictroides
(*Anemone thalictroides*)

rue anemone, windflower

RHW



Height: 0.5-1'
Flowers: Apr-Jun, white
Fruit:

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH:
Soil type: C L S

wooded banks and thickets

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
NY PA VA
WV

foliage similar to columbines

Herbaceous Plants

Characteristics

Conditions

Habitat

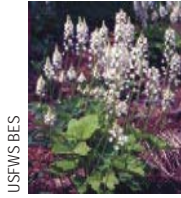
Native to

Wildlife

Notes

Tiarella cordifolia

foamflower, false miterwort



USFWS/BES

Height: 0.5-1'
Flowers: Apr-Jul, white
Fruit: capsule

Light: ☀️ ☀️ 🌑
Moisture: M
Soil pH:
Soil type: L

rich woods, moist rocky wooded slopes

Region: M P C
States: DC MD
NY PA VA
WV

attractive, long-blooming; creeping, clump-forming; many cultivars

GC

Tradescantia virginiana

Virginia spiderwort, widow's tears



RHW

Height: 1-3'
Flowers: Apr-Jul, deep blue-purple
Fruit: capsule

Light: ☀️ ☀️ 🌑
Moisture: M
Soil pH: 4-8
Soil type: C L

wooded slopes, shale outcrops, fields, roadsides

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
VA
WV

flowers showy

Trillium erectum

purple or red trillium, wakerobin



RHW

Height: 1-1.5'
Flowers: Apr-Jun, purple or greenish to white
Fruit: dark red, berry

Light: 🌑
Moisture: M
Soil pH:
Soil type: L

woods

Region: M P
States: DC MD
NY PA VA
WV

flowers ill-scented

Trillium grandiflorum

white or large-flowered trillium



RHW

Height: 0.5-1.5'
Flowers: Apr-Jun, white then pink
Fruit: black, berry

Light: 🌑
Moisture: M
Soil pH:
Soil type: L

woods

Region: M P C
States: DC MD
NY PA VA
WV

showy flowers; common, often in large colonies

Trillium sessile

toadshade



RHW

Height: 0.5-1'
Flowers: Apr-May, maroon, purple, green
Fruit: berry

Light: ☀️ 🌑
Moisture: M
Soil pH:
Soil type: L

woods, floodplains

Region: M P
States: DC MD
VA
WV

Trillium undulatum

painted trillium



RHW

Height: 1-1.5'
Flowers: May-Jun, white with purple
Fruit: bright red, berry

Light: ☀️ ☀️ 🌑
Moisture: M
Soil pH:
Soil type: L

woods

Region: M P
States: DC MD
NY PA VA
WV

Uvularia grandiflora

large-flowered bellwort



RHW

Height: 2.5'
Flowers: Apr-Jun, orange-yellow
Fruit: capsule

Light: 🌑
Moisture: M
Soil pH:
Soil type: L

woods

Region: M
States: DC
NY VA
WV

rhizome can be cooked and eaten; young shoots can be substituted for asparagus

Uvularia perfoliata

perfoliate bellwort, mealy bellwort



RHW


































Height: 0.5-2'
Flowers: Apr-Jul, yellow
Fruit: capsule

Light: ☀️ ☀️ 🌑
Moisture: M
Soil pH:
Soil type: L

woods

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
NY PA VA
WV

rhizome can be cooked and eaten; young shoots maybe substituted for asparagus

		Characteristics	Conditions	Habitat	Native to	Wildlife	Notes
<p>Uvularia sessilifolia</p> <p><i>straw lily</i></p> <p>RHW</p>		<p>Height: 0.5-1'</p> <p>Flowers: May-Jun, yellow</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:   </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	dry to moist woodlands	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>rhizomes may be cooked and eaten; young shoots may be substituted for asparagus</p> <p>GC</p>
<p>Veratrum viride</p> <p><i>green false hellebore, white hellebore</i></p> <p>RHW</p>		<p>Height: 2-5'</p> <p>Flowers: May-Jul, yellow-green</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:   </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	swamps, woods	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>leaf edges will brown if soil dries and plant is in windy area; does best in cooler temps; slugs like the foliage</p>
<p>Verbena hastata</p> <p><i>blue vervain, simpler's joy</i></p> <p>RHW</p>		<p>Height: 1.5-5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Oct, blue to purple</p> <p>Fruit: nut/nut-like</p>	<p>Light:   </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	meadows, swamps, floodplains, ditches, roadsides	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>bright flowers; herbal uses</p>
<p>Verbesina alternifolia</p> <p><i>wingstem, yellow ironweed</i></p> <p>RHW</p>		<p>Height: 3.5-8'</p> <p>Flowers: Aug-Oct, yellow</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type:</p>	wooded slopes, open woodlands, riverbanks, shaded lowlands, roadsides, fields	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY VA WV</p>		<p>threatened in NY</p>
<p>Vernonia noveboracensis</p> <p><i>New York ironweed</i></p> <p>RHW</p>		<p>Height: 3.5-8'</p> <p>Flowers: Aug-Oct, purple</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L</p>	streambanks, fields, freshwater marshes	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>brilliant flowers; tall upright form adds structure to garden; spreads</p>
<p>Veronicastrum virginicum (Veronica virginica)</p> <p><i>Culver's root</i></p> <p>RHW</p>		<p>Height: 3-6.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Sep, white, pink</p> <p>Fruit: capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	rich woods, meadows, thickets, swamps	<p>Region: M P</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY VA WV</p>		
<p>Viola conspersa</p> <p><i>American dog violet</i></p> <p>UWI RWF</p>		<p>Height: 0.5-1'</p> <p>Flowers: Apr-Jul, pale blue, violet</p> <p>Fruit: green, capsule</p>	<p>Light:   </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type:</p>	woods, fields, swamps	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>delicate plant and flower; edible</p> <p>GC</p>
<p>Viola cucullata</p> <p><i>marsh blue violet, blue marsh violet</i></p> <p>RHW</p>		<p>Height: 0-0.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Apr-Jul, pale purple</p> <p>Fruit: green, capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	bogs, meadows, swamps	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE PA VA WV</p>		<p>stemless; self-sows; can become a nuisance</p> <p>GC</p>

Herbaceous Plants

Characteristics






























Conditions

Habitat

Native to

Wildlife

Notes

























<p>Viola hastata <i>halberdleaf yellow violet</i></p> <p>RHW</p> 	<p>Height: 0.5-1'</p> <p>Flowers: Apr-May, yellow w/ violet</p> <p>Fruit: green, capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type:</p>	<p>rich deciduous woods</p>	<p>Region: M</p> <p>States: DC MD VA WV</p>		<p>GC</p>
<p>Viola pedata <i>bird's foot violet</i></p> <p>RHW</p> 	<p>Height: 0-0.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Mar-Jun, pale blue or w/ purple-black tips</p> <p>Fruit: green, capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>sandy or rocky barrens, dry forested slopes</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD VA WV</p>		<p>stemless</p> <p>GC</p>
<p>Viola pubescens var. pubescens (V. pennsylvanica) <i>yellow violet, downy violet</i></p> <p>RHW</p> 	<p>Height: 0.5-1.5'</p> <p>Flowers: May-Jun, yellow, purple veins</p> <p>Fruit: green, capsule</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH: 6-7</p> <p>Soil type: L</p>	<p>moist or dry woods, swamps</p>	<p>Region: M P</p> <p>States: DC DE NY PA VA WV</p>		
<p>Viola sororia (V. papilionacea) <i>common blue violet</i></p> <p>RHW</p> 	<p>Height: 0.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Mar-Jun, dark blue, violet</p> <p>Fruit: green with purple, capsule</p>	<p>Light:   </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH: 6-7.8</p> <p>Soil type: C L</p>	<p>dry to moist woods, swamps, thickets</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>delicate plant and flower; edible; spreader; stemless</p>
<p>Viola striata <i>striped cream violet, striped violet</i></p> <p>MP</p> 	<p>Height: 0.5-1'</p> <p>Flowers: Apr-Jun, ivory w/ purple</p> <p>Fruit: green, capsule</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L</p>	<p>alluvial woods, swamps, fields</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		
<p>Yucca filamentosa (Y. flaccida) <i>Adam's needle</i></p> <p>RHW</p> 	<p>Height: 2-2.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Sep, white</p> <p>Fruit:</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: D</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.5-7.5</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>coastal sand dunes, outcroppings on thin rocky soils</p>	<p>Region: C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD VA</p>		<p>flower stalk can rise 5-15 feet above foliage</p> 
<p>Zizia aurea <i>golden-alexanders</i></p> <p>RHW</p> 	<p>Height: 1-2.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Apr-Jun, yellow</p> <p>Fruit:</p>	<p>Light:   </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>wooded bottomlands, streambanks, moist meadows, floodplains</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE NY PA VA WV</p>		

See also:


























In the *Vines* section:
Smilax herbacea

In the *Herbaceous Emergents* section:
Iris prismatica, versicolor, virginica

































Herbaceous Emergents

		Characteristics	Conditions	Habitat	Native to	Wildlife	Notes
Distichlis spicata <i>saltgrass</i> UWI EJJ		Height: 0.5-1.5' Flowers: Aug-Oct Fruit: pod	Light:  Moisture: M W Soil pH: 6.4-10.5 Soil type: C L Flood Depth: Salinity: 0-50 ppt	tidal salt marshes, from Mean High tide above to spring tide level; high salinity; wet depressions	Region: C States: DC DE MD VA		often intermixed with <i>Spartina patens</i> , forms dense mats
Dulichium arundinaceum <i>three-sided sedge</i> UWI AH		Height: 1-3.5' Flowers: Jul-Oct Fruit: brown, nut/nut-like	Light:  Moisture: W Soil pH: 4.7-7.5 Soil type: C L S Flood Depth: 0-12"	fresh tidal and nontidal marshes, bogs, swamps, pond edges	Region: M P C States: DC DE NY PA VA WV		grows best where water rarely draws down
Hibiscus moscheutos (H. palustris) <i>rose mallow, eastern rosemallow</i> CM NRCS		Height: 3-6' Flowers: Jul-Sep, cream, pink Fruit: Sep-Mar, brown, capsule	Light:  Moisture: M W Soil pH: 4-7.5 Soil type: C L Flood Depth: 0-6" Salinity: 0-15 ppt	fresh to brackish tidal marshes, occasionally nontidal marshes	Region: C States: DC DE MD VA WV		common along coast; persists in winter; split seed capsules; use <i>H. laevis</i> in Piedmont
Iris prismatica <i>slender blueflag</i> RHW		Height: 1-3' Flowers: May-Jun, blue Fruit: green to brown, capsule	Light:  Moisture: M W Soil pH: Soil type: Flood Depth: 0-6" Salinity: 0-0.5 ppt	fresh to moderately brackish tidal marshes, meadows, shores, swamps, forested wetlands	Region: C States: DC DE VA		leaves 1/4-inch wide, narrower than <i>Iris versicolor</i>
Iris versicolor <i>blue flag</i> RHW		Height: 3' Flowers: May-Jun, blue Fruit: green to brown, capsule	Light:  Moisture: M W Soil pH: Soil type: L S Flood Depth: 0-6" Salinity 0-0.5 ppt	fresh to moderately brackish tidal marshes, meadows, shores, swamps, forested wetlands	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA		
Iris virginica <i>Virginia blue flag</i> RHW		Height: 1-2' Flowers: May-Jul, blue Fruit: green to brown, capsule	Light:  Moisture: W Soil pH: 4.8-7.3 Soil type: C L Flood Depth: 0-6" Salinity: 0-0.5 ppt	fresh to moderately brackish tidal marshes, meadows, shores, swamps, forested wetlands	Region: P C States: DC VA WV		
Juncus canadensis <i>Canada rush</i> UWI AH		Height: 1-4' Flowers: Jul-Oct, greenish brown Fruit: brown, capsule	Light:  Moisture: M W Soil pH: 4.5-5.9 Soil type: C L S Flood Depth: Salinity: 0-0.5 ppt	fresh to slightly brackish tidal and nontidal marshes, swamps, ponds and pond borders, shores, wet meadows, shallow water	Region: P C States: DC DE MD NY PA WV		
Juncus effusus <i>soft rush</i> CM NRCS, USFWS BES		Height: 1-4' Flowers: Jun-Sep, greenish brown Fruit: brown, capsule	Light:  Moisture: M W Soil pH: 5.5-7 Soil type: C L S Flood Depth: 0-12"	fresh tidal and nontidal marshes, shrub swamps, meadows, ditches	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV		often grows in clumps













Herbaceous Emergents

		Characteristics	Conditions	Habitat	Native to	Wildlife	Notes
<p>Juncus roemerianus</p> <p><i>black needlerush, needlegrass rush, needlegrass rush</i></p> <p>PLANTS LA</p> 	<p>Height: 1-4'</p> <p>Flowers: May-Oct, yellow-green</p> <p>Fruit: July-Nov, brown, capsule</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 3.5-7</p> <p>Soil type: C L</p> <p>Flood Depth:</p> <p>Salinity: 0-25 ppt</p>	<p>brackish and salt marshes, above Mean High tide to spring tide level</p>	<p>Region: C</p> <p>States: DE MD VA</p>		<p>some nitrogen fixing value</p>	
<p>Justicia americana</p> <p><i>American water-willow</i></p> <p>RHW</p> 	<p>Height: 1-3'</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Oct, white with purple</p> <p>Fruit: achene (dry, flat seed)</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: W</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.4-7.6</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p> <p>Flood Depth:</p>	<p>muddy edges of shallow freshwater streams, lakes, ponds; shores</p>	<p>Region: M P</p> <p>States: DC MD PA VA WV</p>		<p>has underground stems and forms colonies</p>	
<p>Kosteletzkya virginica</p> <p><i>seashore mallow</i></p> <p>RHW</p> 	<p>Height: 1.5-4.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jul-Sep, pink</p> <p>Fruit: brown, capsule</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: W</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type:</p> <p>Flood Depth:</p> <p>Salinity: 0-10 ppt</p>	<p>irregularly flooded salt and brackish marshes, above Mean High tide to spring tide level</p>	<p>Region: C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD VA</p>		<p>common near the coast; looks similar to Hibiscus</p>	
<p>Nuphar lutea (N. advena)</p> <p><i>spatterdock, yellow water lily, cow-lily, American lotus</i></p> <p>RHW</p> 	<p>Height: 1-1.5'</p> <p>Flowers: May-Oct, yellow</p> <p>Fruit: green, berry</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: W</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p> <p>Flood Depth: 12-36"</p>	<p>fresh tidal and nontidal marshes, swamps, ponds</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY VA WV</p>		<p>large leaves floating but rooted; fruit berry-like, many seeded, somewhat flattened, leathery</p>	
<p>Nymphaea odorata</p> <p><i>fragrant water lily, American water lily, white water lily</i></p> <p>RHW</p> 	<p>Height: 1-4'</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Sep, white</p> <p>Fruit: green, berry</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: W</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p> <p>Flood Depth: 12-48"</p>	<p>tidal and nontidal fresh waters, shallow lakes, ponds</p>	<p>Region: P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY VA</p>		<p>large leaves floating but rooted; fruit berry-like, many seeded, somewhat flattened, leathery</p>	
<p>Orontium aquaticum</p> <p><i>golden club</i></p> <p>RHW</p> 	<p>Height: 1.5-2'</p> <p>Flowers: Apr-Jun, yellow</p> <p>Fruit: green, berry</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: W</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p> <p>Flood Depth:</p>	<p>edges of regularly flooded tidal fresh marshes, inland shores, pond borders, on mud or in shallow water</p>	<p>Region: C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD VA WV</p>		<p>fruit is a thick fleshy spike covered with small dark green berry-like structures</p>	
<p>Peltandra virginica</p> <p><i>arrow arum</i></p> <p>RHW, RHW</p> 	<p>Height: 2'</p> <p>Flowers: Apr-Jul, green to white</p> <p>Fruit: green or black</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: W</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.2-9.5</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p> <p>Flood Depth: 0-12"</p> <p>Salinity: 0-2 ppt</p>	<p>fresh to moderately brackish tidal and nontidal marshes, swamps, shallow waters of lakes and ponds</p>	<p>Region: C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY VA WV</p>		<p>globular head of berries enclosed in green leathery case, curved downward</p>	
<p>Pontederia cordata</p> <p><i>pickerelweed</i></p> <p>UWI MC</p> 	<p>Height: 3.5'</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Nov, purple</p> <p>Fruit:</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: W</p> <p>Soil pH: 6-8</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p> <p>Flood Depth: 0-18"</p> <p>Salinity: 0-3 ppt</p>	<p>fresh to moderately brackish, tidal and nontidal marshes, shallow water of ponds or lakes</p>	<p>Region: P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY VA</p>		<p>spreads vigorously; a small bladder-like structure crested with toothed ridges holds one seed</p>	

Herbaceous Emergents

		Characteristics	Conditions	Habitat	Native to	Wildlife	Notes
Sagittaria latifolia <i>duck potato, arrowhead, broadleaf arrowhead</i>		Height: 0.5-4' Flowers: Jul-Sep, white Fruit: green, achene (dry, flat seed)	Light:  Moisture:  W Soil pH: 4.7-8.6 Soil type: C L Flood Depth: 0-24" Salinity:	fresh tidal and nontidal marshes, swamps; borders of lakes, streams and ponds	Region: P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV		
Saururus cernuus <i>lizard's tail</i>		Height: 1.5-4.5' Flowers: Jun-Sep, greenish white Fruit: capsule	Light:  Moisture:  W Soil pH: Soil type: C L S Flood Depth: 0-12"	fresh tidal and nontidal marshes, swamps, shallow water	Region: C States: DC DE MD VA WV		fragrant flower; often forms extensive colonies
Schoenoplectus pungens var. pungens (Scirpus pungens, Scirpus americanus) <i>common three-square</i>		Height: 4' Flowers: Jun-Sep, brown Fruit: Jun-Sep, brown, achene (dry, flat seed)	Light:  Moisture:  W Soil pH: Soil type: C L S Flood Depth: 0-6" Salinity: 0-15 ppt	fresh and brackish tidal and nontidal marshes, shores, shallow water	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD VA	 high wildlife value	spike above flower is up to 5 inches tall
Schoenoplectus validus (Scirpus validus) <i>great bulrush, soft stem bulrush</i>		Height: 6-10' Flowers: Jun-Sep, brown Fruit: Jun-Sep, brown, achene (dry, flat seed)	Light:  Moisture:  W Soil pH: Soil type: C L S Flood Depth: 0-12" Salinity: 0-5 ppt	fresh to brackish tidal and nontidal marshes, pond edges, quiet waters, emergent marshes	Region: M P C States: MD NY PA VA	 high wildlife value	spreads rapidly
Scirpus atrovirens <i>black or green bulrush, dark green bulrush</i>		Height: 3-6' Flowers: Jun-Aug, brown Fruit: Jun-Aug, brown, achene (dry, flat seed)	Light:  Moisture:  W Soil pH: 4-8 Soil type: C L Flood Depth: Salinity:	shallow emergent marshes, shrub swamps, floodplain forests, wooded swamp, bogs, wet meadows, swales, ditches	Region: M P C States: MD NY PA VA WV	 high wildlife value	grows in clumps or sod-forming
Scirpus cyperinus <i>woolgrass, woolgrass bulrush</i>		Height: 4-5' Flowers: Aug-Sep, brown Fruit: Aug-Sep, brown, achene (dry, flat seed)	Light:  Moisture:  M W Soil pH: 4.8-7.2 Soil type: C L S Flood Depth: Salinity:	fresh tidal and nontidal marshes, swamps, forested wetlands, meadows, ditches, ponds, bogs	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV	 high wildlife value	grows in large clumps, often extensive colonies
Sparganium americanum <i>American bur-reed</i>		Height: 5' Flowers: May-Aug, greenish Fruit: green to brown, achene (dry, flat seed)	Light:  Moisture:  W Soil pH: 4.9-7.3 Soil type: C L S Flood Depth: 0-6"	fresh nontidal marshes, shallow waters, muddy shores	Region: M P C States: DC DE NY PA VA WV		good for sediment stabilization
Spartina alterniflora <i>salt marsh or smooth cordgrass</i>		Height: 2-7' Flowers: Jul-Sep Fruit:	Light:  Moisture:  M W Soil pH: 5.4-7 Soil type: C L S Flood Depth: Salinity: 0-35 ppt	salt and brackish tidal marshes (mid-tide up to Mean High tide level)	Region: C States: DC DE MD VA		good for shore stabilization; important in seaside habitats; short form (<1.5 ft) found in irregularly flooded high marsh, tall form in regularly flooded low marsh

Herbaceous Emergents

	Characteristics	Conditions	Habitat	Native to	Wildlife	Notes
<p><i>Spartina cynosuroides</i></p> <p><i>big cordgrass</i></p>  <p>PLANTS LA</p>	<p>Height: 3.5-10'</p> <p>Flowers: Aug-Oct</p> <p>Fruit:</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.8-7.5</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p> <p>Flood Depth:</p> <p>Salinity: 0-10 ppt</p>	<p>fresh and brackish tidal marshes, near Mean High tide and above to spring tide level</p>	<p>Region: C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA</p>		<p>soil stabilizer; not drought tolerant</p>
<p><i>Spartina patens</i></p> <p><i>salt meadow hay</i></p>  <p>CM NRCS</p>	<p>Height: 1-3'</p> <p>Flowers: Jul-Sep</p> <p>Fruit: achene (dry, flat seed)</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.3-7.5</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p> <p>Flood Depth:</p> <p>Salinity: 0-35 ppt</p>	<p>coastal salt and brackish tidal marshes; irregularly flooded high marsh at or above Mean High tide line</p>	<p>Region: C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD VA</p>		<p>forms large mats; good for shore erosion control</p>
<p><i>Spartina pectinata</i></p> <p><i>freshwater cordgrass, prairie cordgrass</i></p>  <p>CM NRCS</p>	<p>Height: 4'</p> <p>Flowers: Jul-Sep</p> <p>Fruit: achene (dry, flat seed)</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 6-8.5</p> <p>Soil type: L</p> <p>Flood Depth: 0-6"</p> <p>Salinity: 0-3 ppt</p>	<p>brackish and fresh tidal and nontidal marshes, shores, wet meadows; upper half of intertidal zone and above to spring tide level</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>shore stabilizer; low drought tolerance</p>
<p><i>Zizania aquatica</i></p> <p><i>wild rice</i></p>  <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 6-10'</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Sep</p> <p>Fruit: achene (dry, flat seed)</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 6.4-7.4</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p> <p>Flood Depth: 0-36"</p> <p>Salinity:</p>	<p>fresh tidal and nontidal marshes, streamsides, shallow waters</p>	<p>Region: C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY VA</p>		<p>annual; edible</p>

See also:

In the *Ferns* section:

- Dryopteris cristata*
- Onoclea sensibilis*
- Osmunda cinnamomea, regalis*
- Thelypteris palustris*
- Woodwardia areolata, virginica*

In the *Grasses & Grasslike Plants* section:

- Andropogon glomeratus (virginicus var abbreviatus), virginicus*
- Calamagrostis canadensis*
- Carex crinita var. crinita, lurida, stricta, vulpinoidea*
- Elymus virginicus*
- Leersia oryzoides*
- Panicum amarum, virgatum*

In the *Herbaceous Plants* section:

- Asclepias incarnata*
- Bidens cernua*
- Caltha palustris*
- Doellingeria umbellata var. umbellata (Aster umbellatus)*
- Lobelia cardinalis*
- Sabatia angularis*
- Symphotrichum novae-angliae (Aster novae-angliae)*
- Symplocarpus foetidus*
- Verbena hastata*
- Vernonia noveboracensis*

Wetland plants (*Spartina alterniflora*, here) stabilize the shoreline without obstructing the homeowner's view.



USFWS

Wetlands of any size provide valuable habitat for wildlife.



USFWS BES



USFWS BM

Characteristics

Conditions

Habitat

Native to

Wildlife

Alnus serrulata

smooth alder, hazel alder



USFWS BES, PLANTS WSJ

Height: 12-20'
Flowers: Mar-Apr, purple
Fruit: Aug-Feb, brown, cone/cone-like
Fall color: yellow, red

Light:
Moisture: M W
Soil pH: 5.5-7.5
Soil type: C L

fresh tidal and nontidal marshes, shrub swamps, forested wetlands

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV



high wildlife value

forms thickets along watercourses; nitrogen fixing; tolerates flooding to 3 inches

Aralia spinosa

Devil's walking stick



RHW

Height: 20-30'
Flowers: Jul-Aug, white
Fruit: Aug-Sep, black, berry
Fall color: yellow

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH: 5.5-7.1
Soil type: C L S

moist woods, stream banks, roadsides

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD VA WV



high wildlife value

seeds are poisonous if chewed; low maintenance; spreads from new shoots; thorny, clublike stem

Baccharis halimifolia

high-tide bush, groundsel tree, sea myrtle



USFWS BES

Height: 6-12'
Flowers: Aug-Sep, white
Fruit: Oct-Nov, silvery white, achene
Fall color: purple

Light:
Moisture: D M W
Soil pH: 7-8.5
Soil type: C L S O

fresh to salt marshes, ditches, shores, dunes

Region: C
States: DE MD VA



volunteers in disturbed places; shallow, lateral roots; tolerates flooding to 6 inches; tolerates salinity to 15 ppt

Callicarpa americana

American beautyberry, French mulberry



USFWS BES

Height: 6'
Flowers: Jun-Aug, lavender-pink
Fruit: Sep-Mar, lavender, berry
Fall color:

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH: 4.8-7
Soil type: C L S

Region: C
States: DC VA



flowers from new growth; if overgrown prune to 6-18 inches tall; will regain height in one season

Ceanothus americanus

New Jersey tea



RHW

Height: 3'
Flowers: May-Sep, white
Fruit: Sep-Oct, black
Fall color: yellow to tan

Light:
Moisture: D
Soil pH: 4.3-6.5
Soil type: C L S

meadows, fields, glades, open woods, borders, rocky areas, openings

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV



tough; tolerates moist soil if well drained; fixes nitrogen; tolerates dryness

Cephalanthus occidentalis

buttonbush



RHW

Height: 6-12'
Flowers: Jul-Aug, creamy white
Fruit: Sep-Jan, green to brown
Fall color: yellow-green

Light:
Moisture: M W
Soil pH: 6.1-8.5
Soil type: C L S O

fresh tidal and nontidal marshes, shrub swamps, forested wetlands; stream, lake and pond edges

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV



needs sun to flower; flowers fragrant; interesting fruit; tolerates drought; leaves may persist into winter; tolerates flooding to 36 inches

Clethra alnifolia

sweet pepperbush, summersweet



USFWS

Height: 6-12'
Flowers: Jul-Aug, white/pink
Fruit: Sep-Feb, brown, capsule
Fall color: yellow

Light:
Moisture: M W
Soil pH: 4.5-6.5
Soil type: C L S

tidal and nontidal forested wetlands, shrub swamps, bogs, woods, coastal river floodplains, lakeshores

Region: C
States: DC DE MD NY VA



very fragrant; tolerates some flooding by partly salty water

Comptonia peregrina

sweetfern



USFWS BES

Height: 3'
Flowers: Apr-May, yellow-green
Fruit: Aug-Oct, green to brown, cone/cone-like
Fall color: brown

Light:
Moisture: D
Soil pH: 4-7
Soil type: L S O

hillsides, cliffs, woods openings, sand flats and barrens, fields, dunes

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV



fragrant; fixes nitrogen, leaves may persist into winter

Shrubs

Characteristics


























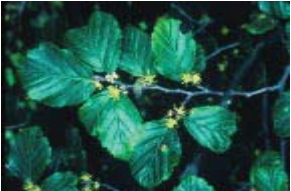






Conditions

Habitat

Native to

Wildlife

Notes

<p>Cornus amomum</p>		<p>Height: 6-12' Flowers: May-Jun, white Fruit: Aug, blue, berry Fall color: orange, red or purple</p>	<p>Light:   Moisture: M W Soil pH: 6.1-7.5 Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>forested wetlands, floodplains, shrub wetlands, stream and pond banks, clearings</p>	<p>Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>	 high wildlife value	
<p>Cornus racemosa</p>		<p>Height: 6-12' Flowers: May-Jun, white Fruit: Aug-Sep, white, red stems, berry Fall color: purple</p>	<p>Light:    Moisture: D M Soil pH: 6.1-8.5 Soil type: C L</p>	<p>open wooded floodplains, forested wetlands, shrub swamps, rocky woods or ledges, fencerows</p>	<p>Region: M P States: NY VA WV</p>	 high wildlife value	<p>tolerates a variety of conditions; berries are food for many songbirds and small mammals</p>
<p>Corylus americana</p>		<p>Height: 10-15' Flowers: Mar-Apr, brown or red Fruit: Aug-Sep, light brown, nut/nut-like Fall color: yellow orange</p>	<p>Light:  Moisture: D M Soil pH: 6.1-7.5 Soil type: C L</p>	<p>dry woodlands, forest edges, hillsides, fence rows, ravines, floodplain woods, brushy pastures</p>	<p>Region: M P States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>forms large thickets; edible nut; male catkins brown, female red</p>
<p>Gaultheria procumbens</p>		<p>Height: 0.5' Flowers: May-Aug, white to pink Fruit: Jul-Apr, red, berry Fall color: evergreen</p>	<p>Light:   Moisture: D M Soil pH: 4-6.5 Soil type: L S O</p>	<p>clearings, steep rocky open slopes, sandy oak woods, hummocks in bogs</p>	<p>Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>dense, mat-like form; forms colonies; edible fruits, leaves; wintergreen taste and scent</p>
<p>Gaylussacia baccata</p>		<p>Height: 1.5-3' Flowers: May-Jun, white to pink Fruit: Jul-Sep, black, berry Fall color: reddish-purple</p>	<p>Light:   Moisture: D M W Soil pH: 4.5-6.5 Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>woods, thickets</p>	<p>Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>	 high wildlife value	<p>very common; fruits edible but many-seeded</p>
<p>Gaylussacia frondosa</p>		<p>Height: 2-4' Flowers: Apr-Jun, greenish to purple Fruit: Jul-Oct, blue, berry Fall color: reddish-purple</p>	<p>Light:    Moisture: D M W Soil pH: 4.5-6.5 Soil type: S</p>	<p>woods and thickets</p>	<p>Region: M C States: DC DE MD NY VA</p>	 high wildlife value	<p>berries borne on long, drooping stems</p>
<p>Hamamelis virginiana</p>		<p>Height: 15-30' Flowers: Sep-Dec, yellow Fruit: Oct-Nov, tan brown, capsule Fall color: yellow</p>	<p>Light:   Moisture: D M Soil pH: 5.5-6.5 Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>woods or brushy fields, moist or dry</p>	<p>Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>noted for fall/winter bloom; medicinal uses, leaves may persist into winter</p>
<p>Hydrangea arborescens</p>		<p>Height: 3-6' Flowers: Jun-Aug, white Fruit: Oct-Jan, brown, capsule Fall color: yellow</p>	<p>Light:   Moisture: M Soil pH: 6.1-8.5 Soil type: L S</p>	<p>rich upland or floodplain woods, streambanks</p>	<p>Region: M P States: DC MD PA VA WV</p>		<p>leaves poisonous to humans; does best on loamy soils</p>







































Characteristics

Conditions

Habitat

Native to

Wildlife

<p>Hypericum densiflorum <i>dense St. John's wort</i></p>	 <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 1.5-6' Flowers: Jul-Sep, yellow Fruit: Oct-Apr, brown, capsule Fall color: yellow green</p>	<p>Light:  Moisture: D M W Soil pH: 5.5-7 Soil type: C L S O</p>	<p>low boggy places, seepage slopes, pond and lake edges, wet meadows, streambanks, ditches, moist pinelands</p>	<p>Region: M P C States: DC DE MD VA</p>		<p>blooms small but form dense flat-topped clusters; can spread aggressively</p>
<p>Ilex glabra <i>inkberry</i></p>	 <p>USFWS BES</p>	<p>Height: 6-10' Flowers: May-Jun, greenish white Fruit: Sep-Mar, black, berry Fall color: evergreen</p>	<p>Light:  Moisture: D M Soil pH: 4.5-6 Soil type: C L S O</p>	<p>forested wetlands, shrub swamps, sandy woods</p>	<p>Region: C States: DE NY VA</p>	 high wildlife value	<p>berries persist through winter; male and female flowers on separate plants; tolerates some salt flooding; short cultivars (4-5') available</p> 
<p>Ilex laevigata <i>smooth winterberry</i></p>	 <p>RHW, RHW</p>	<p>Height: 10-12' Flowers: May-Jul, white to cream Fruit: Sep-Feb, red, scarlet, berry Fall color: yellow</p>	<p>Light:  Moisture: M Soil pH: 4.5-6.5 Soil type: C L S O</p>	<p>wooded swamps</p>	<p>Region: C States: DC DE MD VA</p>	 high wildlife value	<p>berries provide winter bird food; prefers soil with a calcareous layer</p>
<p>Ilex verticillata <i>winterberry, winterberry holly, black alder</i></p>	 <p>USFWS BES</p>	<p>Height: 6-12' Flowers: Jun-Jul, greenish white Fruit: Aug-Feb, red Fall color: yellow to brown</p>	<p>Light:  Moisture: M W Soil pH: 4.5-6.5 Soil type: C L S O</p>	<p>fresh tidal swamps, shrub swamps, forested wetlands</p>	<p>Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>	 high wildlife value	<p>berries provide winter bird food, poisonous to humans; berries on female plants, need male plant to pollinate</p>
<p>Itea virginica <i>tassel-white, Virginia sweetspire</i></p>	 <p>USFWS BES</p>	<p>Height: 6-10' Flowers: Jun-Jul, white Fruit: Aug-Mar, brown, capsule Fall color: red to purple</p>	<p>Light:  Moisture: M W Soil pH: 5.1-7.5 Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>forested wetlands, shrub swamps, streambanks, shallow water</p>	<p>Region: C States: DC DE MD VA</p>		<p>fruit capsules on stalk; plant will sucker, form thickets; tolerates flooding to 6 inches</p>
<p>Iva frutescens <i>marsh elder, high tide bush</i></p>	 <p>PLANTS LA, RHW</p>	<p>Height: 2-10' Flowers: Aug-Oct, greenish white Fruit: not conspicuous, capsule Fall color:</p>	<p>Light:  Moisture: D M Soil pH: 5-5.7 Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>tidal brackish and salt marshes</p>	<p>Region: C States: DE MD VA</p>		<p>similar to Baccharis halimifolia but with opposite leaves; tolerates salinity to 15 ppt</p>
<p>Kalmia angustifolia <i>sheep laurel, lambkill</i></p>	 <p>CM NRCS</p>	<p>Height: 2-3' Flowers: May-Jul, white, pink, purple, red Fruit: Sep-Mar, brown, capsule Fall color: evergreen</p>	<p>Light:  Moisture: M W Soil pH: 4.5-6 Soil type: C L S O</p>	<p>pastures, barrens, slow wooded streams, swamp borders, bogs, thickets</p>	<p>Region: C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA</p>		<p>foliage poisonous to hoofed browsers (not eaten by deer)</p> 
<p>Kalmia latifolia <i>mountain laurel</i></p>	 <p>USFWS BES</p>	<p>Height: 12-20' Flowers: May-Jul, white to pink/purple Fruit: May-Jun, brown, capsule Fall color: evergreen</p>	<p>Light:  Moisture: D M W Soil pH: 4.5-6 Soil type: C L S O</p>	<p>woods, ridge tops, fields, swamps, mountain meadows and slopes</p>	<p>Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>foliage poisonous to hoofed browsers; PA state flower</p> 

Shrubs

Characteristics

































Conditions

Habitat

Native to

Wildlife

Notes

<p>Leucothoe racemosa</p> <p><i>fetterbush, sweetbells</i></p> <p>RHW, PLANTS WSI</p> 	<p>Height: 13'</p> <p>Flowers: May-Jun, white, pinkish</p> <p>Fruit: brown, capsule</p> <p>Fall color:</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.5-6</p> <p>Soil type: C L</p>	<p>swamps, woods, thickets</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA</p>		<p>zig-zag twigs, reddish or greenish; tends to sucker, forming thickets</p>
<p>Lindera benzoin</p> <p><i>spicebush</i></p> <p>CM NRCS, RHW, CM NRCS</p> 	<p>Height: 6.5-16'</p> <p>Flowers: Mar-May, yellow</p> <p>Fruit: Sep-Oct, scarlet, berry</p> <p>Fall color: yellow</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.5-6.5</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>woods, wooded slopes, dunes, floodplain forests</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>	 <p>high wildlife value</p>	<p>all parts edible and aromatic; herbal uses</p>
<p>Lyonia ligustrina</p> <p><i>male-berry</i></p> <p>RHW</p> 	<p>Height: 6-12'</p> <p>Flowers: May-Jul, white</p> <p>Fruit: Sep-Mar, brown, capsule</p> <p>Fall color: orange to red</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH: 4-6</p> <p>Soil type: C L S O</p>	<p>open areas, swamps, woods</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>berry-like capsules persist through winter</p>
<p>Lyonia mariana</p> <p><i>stagger-bush</i></p> <p>RHW, CM NRCS</p> 	<p>Height: 0.5-6.5'</p> <p>Flowers: May-Jun, white, pale pink</p> <p>Fruit: Sep-Feb, brown, capsule</p> <p>Fall color: red</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 4-6</p> <p>Soil type: S</p>	<p>swamps, moist or dry woods</p>	<p>Region: C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD VA</p>		<p>interesting woody capsules persist through winter</p>
<p>Morella caroliniensis (Myrica heterophylla)</p> <p><i>southern or swamp bayberry</i></p> <p>PLANTS</p> 	<p>Height: 8-12'</p> <p>Flowers: Apr-Jun, yellowish-green</p> <p>Fruit: Sep-Apr, bluish white, berry</p> <p>Fall color: evergreen</p>	<p>Light:   </p> <p>Moisture: D M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.5-7</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>dry or moist thickets, woods, bogs</p>	<p>Region: C</p> <p>States: DE VA</p>		<p>glossy dark green leaves, leaves larger than M. cerifera, plants fuller</p>
<p>Morella cerifera (Myrica cerifera)</p> <p><i>wax myrtle, southern bayberry</i></p> <p>USFWS BES, PLANTS</p> 	<p>Height: 6-15'</p> <p>Flowers: Mar-Jun, yellowish-green</p> <p>Fruit: Sep-Apr, bluish white, berry</p> <p>Fall color: evergreen in southern areas</p>	<p>Light:   </p> <p>Moisture: D M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.5-7</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>tidal and nontidal fresh and brackish marshes, swamps, sandy dune swales, upland woods</p>	<p>Region: C</p> <p>States: DE MD VA</p>		<p>fragrant; loses leaves north and west of Ches. Bay, MD north; may reach 30 feet; can be pruned as hedge; nitrogen fixer; tolerates salinity to 10 ppt</p>
<p>Morella pensylvanica (Myrica pensylvanica)</p> <p><i>northern bayberry, candleberry</i></p> <p>CM NRCS</p> 	<p>Height: 5-10'</p> <p>Flowers: Mar-Apr, yellowish-green</p> <p>Fruit: Sep-Apr, bluish white, berry</p> <p>Fall color:</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.1-6.5</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>tidal and nontidal fresh and brackish marshes, swamps, sand flats, dunes</p>	<p>Region: C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY VA</p>	 <p>high wildlife value</p>	<p>fragrant leaves; tends to sucker and form large colonies; waxy berries persist through winter; tolerates salinity to 20 ppt</p>
<p>Photinia melanocarpa (Aronia melanocarpa)</p> <p><i>black chokeberry</i></p> <p>USFWS BES</p> 	<p>Height: 3-6'</p> <p>Flowers: Apr-May, white or pink-tinged</p> <p>Fruit: Sep-Nov, black, berry</p> <p>Fall color: crimson red</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.1-6.5</p> <p>Soil type: C L S O</p>	<p>bogs, swamps, springs, dunes, cliffs, fields, clearings, wet or dry thickets, creek banks, balds, rock outcroppings</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>can be pruned as hedge</p>

Characteristics

Conditions

Habitat

Native to

Wildlife

Photinia pyrifolia
(*Aronia arbutifolia*)

red chokeberry

USFWS BES, VT



Height: 1.5-13'
Flowers: Mar-May, white, purple-tinged
Fruit: Sep-Dec, red, berry
Fall color: orange to red

Light:
Moisture: D M W
Soil pH: 5.1-6.5
Soil type: C L S

forested wetlands, shrub bogs, upland forests, fields, dunes

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
NY PA VA
WV



tolerates infrequent flooding by water with some salt; can be pruned as hedge

Physocarpus opulifolius

ninebark

USFWS BES



Height: 5-12'
Flowers: May-Jul, white, pink
Fruit: Jul-Mar, orange to red, capsule
Fall color: yellow to purple

Light:
Moisture: M W
Soil pH: 6.1-8.5
Soil type: C L

thickets, along streams in sand or gravel bars, rocky slopes

Region: M P
States: DC
NY PA VA
WV



papery bark continually molts in thin strips; very drought tolerant; adaptable

Prunus maritima

beach plum

CM NRCS



Height: 1-8'
Flowers: Apr-May, white
Fruit: Aug, blue-purple, fleshy
Fall color:

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH: 5.8-7.7
Soil type: L S

ocean dunes, roadsides, hedgerows

Region: C
States: DE MD



edible fruit, prized for jams and jellies; salt tolerant

Rhododendron atlanticum

dwarf or coast azalea

GMARS, USFWS BES



Height: 1-2.5'
Flowers: Apr-May, white, purple-tinged
Fruit: brown, capsule
Fall color:

Light:
Moisture: M
Soil pH: 4.2-5.7
Soil type: S

coastal, sandy soils

Region: C
States: DE MD
VA



flowers very fragrant; colonial, arising from spreading underground stems;

Rhododendron calendulaceum

flame azalea

RHW



Height: 5-9'
Flowers: May-Jun, yellow, orange, red
Fruit: Aug-Feb, brown, capsule
Fall color: yellow green

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH: 5.1-6
Soil type: C L

open oak woods, dry rocky woodlands, damp slopes, mountain streambanks, heath balds

Region: M
States: VA
WV



Rhododendron canescens

sweet azalea

PLANTS, PLANTS



Height: 3-10'
Flowers: Apr-May, white or pink
Fruit: brown, capsule
Fall color:

Light:
Moisture: M
Soil pH: 4.2-5.7
Soil type: S

woods

Region: C
States: DC DE MD

Rhododendron maximum

great laurel, rosebay rhododendron

RHW, USFWS BES



Height: 15-20'
Flowers: May-Aug, white, pink
Fruit: Sep-Nov, tan to red, capsule
Fall color: evergreen

Light:
Moisture: M W
Soil pH: 4.5-6
Soil type: L

mountain slopes, woods, sheltered coves, ravines, streamsides

Region: M P
States: DC MD
NY PA VA
WV



needs space; may form dense thicket

Rhododendron periclymenoides

pinxterbloom, pink azalea, pinxter flower

RHW



Height: 3-10'
Flowers: Apr-May, pink, purple, white
Fruit: Aug-Mar, brown, capsule
Fall color: dull yellow

Light:
Moisture: D M W
Soil pH: 4.5-5.5
Soil type: L

woods, low swampy areas, limestone cliffs

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
NY PA VA
WV



will tolerate thin soils over bedrock; open, airy quality; susceptible to disease and insects

Shrubs

Characteristics

Conditions

Habitat

Native to

Wildlife

Notes

Rhododendron prinophyllum

rose, roseshell, mountain or early azalea

PLANTS



Height: 2-8'
Flowers: May-Jun, pink
Fruit: May-Sep
Fall color:

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH:
Soil type: O

rocky or rich woods

Region: M
States: PA VA
WV

may reach 15 feet tall, but rarely; flowers have clove-like scent

Rhododendron viscosum

swamp azalea

RHW



Height: 6.5-10'
Flowers: May-Aug, white, pink
Fruit: Aug-Mar, brown, capsule
Fall color: yellow, orange, to purple

Light:
Moisture: M W
Soil pH: 4-6
Soil type: C L S O

wet floodplain woods, streambanks, swamp edges, hillside bogs, ditch banks, clearings

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
NY VA



attractive spreading, loose-branched habit; demands acid soil; susceptible to disease and insects

Rhus aromatica

fragrant sumac

RHW, RHW



Height: 6'
Flowers: Mar-May, greenish yellow
Fruit: Jul-Mar, dark wine red, berry
Fall color: red

Light:
Moisture: D
Soil pH: 6.1-8.5
Soil type: L S

limestone cliffs, open upland woods, rocky bluffs, oak barrens, foredunes, barren rock

Region: M P
States: DC MD
NY VA
WV



fuzzy edible berry clusters; aromatic leaves; shorter cultivars available; male and female separate plants

Rhus copallina

shining, winged, flameleaf, or dwarf sumac

RHW, CM NRCS



Height: 20-35'
Flowers: Jul-Sep, greenish yellow
Fruit: Oct-Nov, red, berry
Fall color: rich red

Light:
Moisture: D
Soil pH: 5.3-7.5
Soil type: C L S

thickets, fields, open woods, roadsides, fencerows

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
NY PA VA
WV



forms large colonies; winter food for wildlife

Rhus glabra

sweet or smooth sumac

CM NRCS



Height: 2-20'
Flowers: Jun-Jul, greenish
Fruit: Aug-Oct, red, berry
Fall color: red

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH: 5.3-7.5
Soil type: L S

dry or moist open areas, shale barrens, fields, dry open slopes, roadsides, fencerows

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
NY PA VA
WV



fuzzy berry clusters; male and female may be on separate plants; extremely drought resistant

Rhus hirta (R. typhina)

slaghorn sumac

RHW



Height: 35-50'
Flowers: Jun-Jul, yellow-green
Fruit: Jul-Feb, red, berry
Fall color: orange-red

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH: 4.5-7.2
Soil type: C L S

fields, roadsides, forest edges

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
NY PA VA
WV



spreads by lateral roots to form colonies; female plants produce seed; winter food for wildlife

Ribes rotundifolium

Appalachian or eastern gooseberry

USFWS BES



Height: 3-6'
Flowers: May-Jul, greenish purple
Fruit: Jul-Aug, purple or greenish, berry
Fall color: red

Light:
Moisture: D
Soil pH: 6.1-8.5
Soil type: C L S

rocky upland woods

Region: M P
States: DC MD
NY VA
WV



do not use near apple orchards; may spread cedar apple rust

Rosa carolina

pasture rose

RHW, RS MNPS



Height: 0.5-3'
Flowers: May-Jun, pale pink
Fruit: Aug-Mar, red, berry
Fall color: yellowish to orange















































Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH: 6.1-8.5
Soil type: C L S

dry fields, open woods; rocky banks, shale barrens

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
NY VA
WV



edible fruit is a berry-like hip; thorns

		Characteristics	Conditions	Habitat	Native to	Wildlife	Notes
Rosa palustris <i>swamp rose</i>	PLANTS WSJ 	Height: 8' Flowers: Jun-Aug, pink Fruit: Jul-Mar, red, berry Fall color:	Light:    Moisture: M W Soil pH: 4-7 Soil type: C L	fresh tidal and nontidal marshes, forested wetlands, shrub swamps, streambanks	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV	   high wildlife value	edible fruit is a berry-like hip; thorns; tolerates flooding to 3 inches
Rubus allegheniensis <i>Allegheny blackberry</i>	USFWS BES, RHW 	Height: 3-9' Flowers: May-Jun, white Fruit: Jul-Sep, black, berry Fall color: orange, red, to purple	Light:   Moisture: D M Soil pH: 4.5-7.5 Soil type: C L	roadsides, fence rows, fields, thickets, open woods, clearings	Region: M P States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV	   high wildlife value	prickly; juicy edible fruit used by people and wildlife
Rubus odoratus <i>purple flowering raspberry, fragrant thimbleberry</i>	PLANTS WSJ 	Height: 3-6' Flowers: Jun-Sep, rose purple Fruit: Jul-Sep, dull red, berry Fall color: pale yellow	Light:   Moisture: M Soil pH: 5.1-6 Soil type: C L S	forest edges, rocky ledges, rocky wooded slopes	Region: M P States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV	   high wildlife value	feels sticky; fruit edible; spreads by suckers
Salix humilis <i>prairie willow</i>	PLANTS 1997 	Height: 6-12' Flowers: Apr-May, greenish yellow Fruit: May-Jun, brown, capsule Fall color: dull yellow	Light:  Moisture: D M W Soil pH: 6.1-7.5 Soil type: C L S O	dry thickets, openings, boggy swales; mountain ridges, barrens, meadows, roadsides	Region: M P C States: DC DE PA VA WV	   high wildlife value	typically spreads up to twice its height; flowers are catkins
Sambucus nigra ssp. <i>canadensis</i> (<i>S. canadensis</i>) <i>common elderberry, American elder</i>	RS MNPS, USFWS 	Height: 6-12' Flowers: Jun-Jul, white Fruit: Aug-Sep, purple to black, berry Fall color: yellow green	Light:    Moisture: D M W Soil pH: 6.1-7.5 Soil type: C L S O	fresh tidal and nontidal marshes, swamps, wet meadows, moist woods, fields	Region: M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV	   high wildlife value	berries eaten by 48 species of birds
Sambucus racemosa var. <i>racemosa</i> (<i>S. pubens</i>) <i>red elderberry, scarlet elder</i>	RHW, RHW 	Height: 6-12' Flowers: May, white Fruit: Jun-Jul, red, berry Fall color: yellow green	Light:  Moisture: D M Soil pH: 6.1-8.5 Soil type: L	rich woods, dry rocky woods, along creeks, rock crevices, sheltered coves, ravines	Region: M States: PA VA WV	   high wildlife value	important summer wildlife food; one of earliest blooming shrubs; fragrant
Spiraea alba var. <i>latifolia</i> (<i>Spiraea latifolia</i>) <i>broad-leaved meadow-sweet</i>	RHW 	Height: 3-6' Flowers: Jun-Sep, white or pinkish Fruit: Sep-Mar, brown, capsule Fall color: yellow	Light:  Moisture: M Soil pH: Soil type: L S	bogs, woods, barrens, swamps	Region: M States: DC DE MD NY VA WV	  	similar to <i>S. alba</i> but twigs more purplish or red
Spiraea alba <i>narrow-leaved meadow-sweet</i>	RHW 	Height: 3-6' Flowers: Jun-Sep, white Fruit: Sep-Mar, brown to red brown, capsule Fall color: yellow	Light:  Moisture: M Soil pH: 6.6-7.5 Soil type: C L S O	bogs, swamps, meadows	Region: M States: DC DE MD NY VA WV	  	bark may be shaggy, orange-brown

Shrubs

Characteristics


























Conditions

Habitat

Native to

Wildlife

Notes

<p>Spiraea tomentosa</p> <p><i>steeplebush, hardback spirea</i></p>  <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 3-6'</p> <p>Flowers: Jul-Sep, pink to purple</p> <p>Fruit: Sep-Mar, brown, capsule</p> <p>Fall color: yellow green</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.1-6</p> <p>Soil type: C L S O</p>	<p>meadows, fields, bogs, swamps, lake edges, marshes, dunes, swales</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY VA WV</p>		<p>cultivars available with white or red flowers</p>
<p>Staphylea trifolia</p> <p><i>American bladdernut</i></p>  <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 3-15'</p> <p>Flowers: May, greenish white</p> <p>Fruit: Aug-Dec, red-brown, capsule</p> <p>Fall color: yellow</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH: 6.1-8</p> <p>Soil type: L</p>	<p>rich woods, floodplain woods, ravines, shores of lakes and ponds, rocky wooded streambanks, shaded dunes</p>	<p>Region: M P</p> <p>States: DC MD PA VA WV</p>		<p>fruit is 3-lobed, papery, balloon-like capsule; branches green-white striped</p>
<p>Vaccinium angustifolium</p> <p><i>lowbush blueberry</i></p>  <p>BES</p>	<p>Height: 1-2'</p> <p>Flowers: May-Jun, white or pink-tinged</p> <p>Fruit: Jul-Aug, blue to black, berry</p> <p>Fall color: red</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 4-6</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>dry woods, barrens, rock outcroppings</p>	<p>Region: M P</p> <p>States: DC MD NY PA VA WV</p>	 <p>high wildlife value</p>	<p>edible berries often harvested, makes a nice ground layer</p> <p>GC</p>
<p>Vaccinium corymbosum</p> <p><i>highbush blueberry</i></p>  <p>USFWS BES, USFWS BES</p>	<p>Height: 6-12'</p> <p>Flowers: Apr-Jun, white or pink-tinged</p> <p>Fruit: Jul-Aug, blue to black, berry</p> <p>Fall color: yellow to red</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: D M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 4-6.5</p> <p>Soil type: L S O</p>	<p>forested wetlands, shrub swamps, bogs, dry to wet woods, thickets, streambanks, rock outcroppings</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>	 <p>high wildlife value</p>	<p>edible berries commonly cultivated</p>
<p>Vaccinium macrocarpon</p> <p><i>cranberry</i></p>  <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 0.5-1'</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Jul, white to pink</p> <p>Fruit: Sep-Nov, red, berry</p> <p>Fall color: dark green to purple to red</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: W</p> <p>Soil pH: 4-6</p> <p>Soil type: L S O</p>	<p>sphagnum bogs, cool swampy areas</p>	<p>Region: M C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA WV</p>		<p>low mat form, can spread indefinitely; edible cranberries</p> <p>GC </p>
<p>Vaccinium pallidum (V. vacillans)</p> <p><i>early lowbush blueberry</i></p>  <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 1.5-2'</p> <p>Flowers: Apr-May, white, reddish</p> <p>Fruit: Jul-Aug, blue, berry</p> <p>Fall color:</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>dry woods and barrens</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD PA VA WV</p>	 <p>high wildlife value</p>	<p>sweet berries</p> <p>GC</p>
<p>Vaccinium stamineum</p> <p><i>deerberry</i></p>  <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 6-12'</p> <p>Flowers: Apr-Jun, white or purple</p> <p>Fruit: Sep-Oct, bluish black, berry</p> <p>Fall color: red</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 4-6.5</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>dry woods, openings, barrens; uplands, floodplain forests, clearings, thickets, rock outcroppings</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>	 <p>high wildlife value</p>	<p>berries edible but sour</p>
<p>Viburnum acerifolium</p> <p><i>maple-leaved arrowwood</i></p>  <p>RHW, RHW</p>	<p>Height: 3-6'</p> <p>Flowers: Jun, creamy-white, pink</p> <p>Fruit: Aug-Dec, blue to black, berry</p> <p>Fall color: orange, red, purple</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.1-6</p> <p>Soil type: C L</p>	<p>floodplain forests, dry wooded slopes, woods, rocky slopes, rock outcrops, wooded ravines</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>	 <p>high wildlife value</p>	<p>dry, edible berries</p>

Characteristics

Conditions

Habitat

Native to

Wildlife

Viburnum dentatum
(*V. recognitum*)

southern arrowwood

USFWS BES, RS MNPB



Height: 10-15'
Flowers: May-Jun, white
Fruit: Sep-Nov, blue to black, berry
Fall color: reddish-purple

Light: ☀️ ☀️ 🌑
Moisture: D M W
Soil pH: 5.1-6.5
Soil type: L S O

swamps, wet woods, bogs, floodplain forests, streambanks, low, wet acid-sand habitats

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV



stems very straight, nice structure in winter

Viburnum nudum
var. *cassinoides*
(*V. cassinoides*)

witherod

USFWS BES



Height: 6-12'
Flowers: May-Jun, creamy white
Fruit: Aug-Sep, pink to blue-black, berry
Fall color: orange-red to purple

Light: ☀️ ☀️ 🌑
Moisture: D M W
Soil pH: 5.1-6.5
Soil type: L O

swamps, bogs, moist woods, barrens

Region: M P C
States: MD PA



handsome stature; multiple fruit colors at once

Viburnum nudum

naked witherod, possum-haw viburnum

RHW



Height: 6.5-20'
Flowers: Jun-Jul, white to cream
Fruit: Sep-Oct, red to blue, then black, berry
Fall color: red to purple

Light: ☀️ ☀️ 🌑
Moisture: M W
Soil pH: 5.1-6
Soil type: L S

wet woods, rich upland woods, moist woods, margins of vernal ponds, heath bogs

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD VA



edible fruit but very acidic; shallow fibrous roots, transplants well

Viburnum prunifolium

black haw

RHW



Height: 12-24'
Flowers: Apr-May, white
Fruit: Jul-Nov, pink to bluish-black, berry
Fall color: reddish purple

Light: ☀️ ☀️ 🌑
Moisture: D M W
Soil pH: 4.8-7.5
Soil type: C L

woods, thickets, fields, roadsides

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV



fruits edible, used for preserves

See also:

- In the *Trees* section:
Castanea pumila
Cornus alternifolia
Juniperus virginiana
Magnolia virginiana
Malus (Pyrus) coronaria
Quercus ilicifolia
Salix sericea

Rhus copallina

CM NRCS



Rosa palustris

CM NRCS



Itea virginica

USFWS BES



Vaccinium corymbosum in fall.

USFWS BES



Kalmia angustifolia

RHW



Kalmia latifolia

RHW



Trees

Characteristics

































Conditions

Habitat

Native to

Wildlife

Notes

<p>Acer negundo</p> <p><i>box elder, ash leaf maple, Manitoba maple</i></p> <p>USFWS BES, RHW</p>		<p>Height: 30-60' Spread: 30-60' Flowers: Apr-May, yellow-green Fruit: Jul-Sep, tan brown, winged Fall color: yellow, red</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.2-7</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>along rivers, streams, ponds, and seasonally flooded areas</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>brittle wood; thicket-forming</p>
<p>Acer rubrum</p> <p><i>red, scarlet, swamp, or soft maple</i></p> <p>USFWS BES, RHW</p>		<p>Height: 40-100' Spread: 30-75' Flowers: Mar-Apr, (inconspicuous) Fruit: Apr-Jun, red-brown or yellow, winged Fall color: red, orange, yellow</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.4-7.1</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>swamps, uplands, rocky hillsides, dunes</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>earliest spring bloomer; adaptable</p>
<p>Acer saccharinum</p> <p><i>silver, white, river, or soft maple</i></p> <p>PLANTS DEH</p>		<p>Height: 50-100' Spread: 75-100' Flowers: Feb-Mar, greenish yellow Fruit: Apr-May, tan brown, winged Fall color: yellow</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.2-7.1</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>floodplains, streamsides, river bottoms, pond and lake edges</p>	<p>Region: M P</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		
<p>Acer saccharum</p> <p><i>sugar maple</i></p> <p>USDA JE</p>		<p>Height: 60-100' Spread: 50-75' Flowers: Apr-May, yellow-green Fruit: Sep-Oct, green, tan at maturity, winged Fall color: yellow, orange, red</p>	<p>Light:   </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH: 4-7.3</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>upland woods, mountain coves and slopes</p>	<p>Region: M P</p> <p>States: DC DE NY PA VA WV</p>	 <p>high wildlife value</p>	<p>fall color; maple syrup; state tree of New York and West Virginia</p>
<p>Acer spicatum</p> <p><i>mountain maple</i></p> <p>RHW</p>		<p>Height: 20-35' Spread: 20-35' Flowers: May-Jun, yellow green Fruit: Jul-Sep, red or yellow, winged Fall color: orange to red</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.5-7</p> <p>Soil type: L</p>	<p>cool rich woods, moist rocky slopes and flats, along small streams</p>	<p>Region: M</p> <p>States: MD NY PA VA WV</p>	 <p>high wildlife value</p>	<p>short-lived, strong acid preference</p>
<p>Amelanchier arborea</p> <p><i>downy serviceberry, shadbush</i></p> <p>RHW</p>		<p>Height: 15-25' Spread: Flowers: Mar-May, white Fruit: red to dark purple, fleshy Fall color: yellow, red</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.5-7.5</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>wooded river banks, swamps, rocky slopes</p>	<p>Region: M</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>used by 58 wildlife species; 35 bird species; important early summer food; berries edible to people</p>
<p>Amelanchier canadensis</p> <p><i>serviceberry, shadbush, shadblow</i></p> <p>CM NRCS</p>		<p>Height: 35-50' Spread: 35-50' Flowers: Apr-May, white Fruit: Jun-Jul, red to purple, fleshy Fall color: orange to red</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.6-7.5</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>swamps, low ground, woods, thickets</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY VA</p>		
<p>Asimina triloba</p> <p><i>paw-paw</i></p> <p>PLANTS JSP, USFWS BES</p>		<p>Height: 20-35' Spread: 20-35' Flowers: Apr-Jun, purple Fruit: Aug-Sep, yellow, berry Fall color: yellow/ copper-red</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.2-7.2</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>river valleys, bottomlands, understory of woods</p>	<p>Region: C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD PA VA WV</p>		

Characteristics







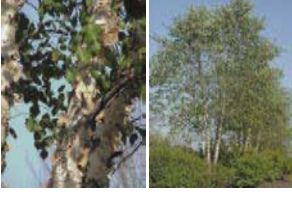








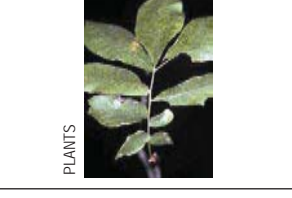








Conditions

Habitat





































Native to

Wildlife

Notes

<p>Betula alleghaniensis <i>yellow birch</i></p> <p>PLANTS RM</p>		<p>Height: 60-80' Spread: 35-50' Flowers: Apr-May, yellow green Fruit: Jul-Oct, green to tan, cone/cone-like Fall color: golden yellow</p>	<p>Light:  Moisture: M W Soil pH: 4.6-8 Soil type: L S</p>	<p>rich uplands, low swamps, streamsid es, elevated floodplain terraces and knobs</p>	<p>Region: M States: MD NY PA VA WW</p>	 high wildlife value	<p>fall color; attractive winter texture and color; prefers cool, moist conditions, common on calcareous</p>
<p>Betula lenta <i>sweet birch, black birch, cherry birch</i></p> <p>USFWS BES, RHW</p>		<p>Height: 50-75' Spread: 35-50' Flowers: Apr-May, yellow green Fruit: Aug-Nov, green to tan, cone/cone-like Fall color: golden yellow</p>	<p>Light:  Moisture: D M Soil pH: 4.8-6.8 Soil type: L S</p>	<p>steep rocky land and lower</p>	<p>Region: M P States: MD DE NY PA VA WW</p>	 high wildlife value	<p>excellent fall color; prefers moist sites, tolerates dry; colonizes open or disturbed areas</p>
<p>Betula nigra <i>river birch, red birch, black birch</i></p> <p>USFWS BES</p>		<p>Height: 50-75' Spread: 35-50' Flowers: Apr-May, dark brown Fruit: Jun-Aug, tan brown, cone/cone-like Fall color: yellow</p>	<p>Light:  Moisture: M W Soil pH: 4-6 Soil type: C L</p>	<p>along streams, rivers, ponds and swamps</p>	<p>Region: M P C States: MD DE DC NY PA VA WW</p>	 high wildlife value	<p>attractive peeling bark;</p>
<p>Carpinus caroliniana <i>American hornbeam, musclewood, ironwood</i></p> <p>USFWS BES</p>		<p>Height: 13-40' Spread: 35-50' Flowers: Apr-May, red or reddish-green Fruit: Jun-Oct, nut/nut-like Fall color: orange, red</p>	<p>Light:  Moisture: M Soil pH: 4-7.4 Soil type: L S</p>	<p>river margins, bottomlands, swamps</p>	<p>Region: M P States: MD DE DC NY PA VA WW</p>	 high wildlife value	<p>slow growing and short lived</p>
<p>Carya alba (C. tomentosa) <i>mockernut hickory</i></p> <p>USDA NRCS</p>		<p>Height: 60-100' Spread: 35-50' Flowers: May-Jun, light green Fruit: Sep-Oct, light reddish brown, nut/nut-like Fall color: yellow</p>	<p>Light:  Moisture: D M Soil pH: 6.5-7.4 Soil type: L S</p>	<p>ridges, dry hills, hillsides</p>	<p>Region: M P C States: MD DE DC NY PA VA WW</p>	 high wildlife value	<p>good fall color</p>
<p>Carya cordiformis <i>bitternut or swamp hickory, pignut</i></p> <p>PLANTS</p>		<p>Height: 60-100' Spread: 60-100' Flowers: Apr-May, yellow-green Fruit: Aug-Oct, yellowish green, nut/nut-like Fall color: yellow</p>	<p>Light:  Moisture: M W Soil pH: 6.5-7.4 Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>rich bottomlands, swamps, frequently flooded areas, dry hillsides</p>	<p>Region: M P C States: MD DE DC NY PA VA WW</p>	 high wildlife value	
<p>Carya glabra <i>pignut, sweet pignut, or smooth bark hickory</i></p> <p>CM NRCS</p>		<p>Height: 60-100' Spread: 35-50' Flowers: Apr-May, yellow-green Fruit: Sep-Oct, dark brown, nut/nut-like Fall color: yellow</p>	<p>Light:  Moisture: D M W Soil pH: 6.5-7.4 Soil type: L</p>	<p>dry woods on hillsides and ridges</p>	<p>Region: M P C States: MD DE DC NY PA VA WW</p>	 high wildlife value	
<p>Carya ovata <i>shagbark, scalybark, or shellbark hickory</i></p> <p>USDA NRCS</p>		<p>Height: 70-100' Spread: 35-50' Flowers: May-Jun, yellow-green Fruit: Sep-Oct, dark or reddish brown, nut/nut-like Fall color: brown</p>	<p>Light:  Moisture: M Soil pH: 4-6.7 Soil type: L S</p>	<p>dry upland slopes, lowlands, valleys</p>	<p>Region: M P C States: MD DE DC NY PA VA WW</p>	 high wildlife value	<p>attractive peeling bark</p>

Trees

		Characteristics	Conditions	Habitat	Native to	Wildlife	Notes
<p>Castanea pumila</p> <p><i>chinquapin, eastern or Allegheny chinkapin</i></p> <p>RHW</p> 	<p>Height: 12-20' Spread: 12-20' Flowers: Jun, pale yellow</p> <p>Fruit: Sep-Oct, dark brown, nut/nut-like</p> <p>Fall color: yellow or purple</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.5-7.5</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>rocky slopes, steep rocky land, rocky streambanks, sandy ridges, swamp edges, open woods</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD VA</p> <p>WW</p>		<p>sweet, edible fruit</p>	
<p>Celtis occidentalis</p> <p><i>common hackberry, sugarberry, nettletree</i></p> <p>UWIKK</p> 	<p>Height: 40-100' Spread: 40-100' Flowers: Apr-May, yellow green, brown tint</p> <p>Fruit: Sep-Dec, purple brown, berry</p> <p>Fall color: yellow</p>	<p>Light:   </p> <p>Moisture: D M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 6-7.8</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>drainage basins, floodplains, wooded slopes, high rocky limestone bluffs bordering streams, windbreaks</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA</p> <p>WW</p>	 <p>high wildlife value</p>	<p>butterfly larval host; drought tolerant; tolerates occasional flooding; saplings can sprout in deep shade, common on limestone soils</p>	
<p>Cercis canadensis</p> <p><i>eastern redbud</i></p> <p>USFWS BES, USFWS BES</p>  	<p>Height: 20-35' Spread: 20-35' Flowers: Apr-May, pink to lavender</p> <p>Fruit: Jul-Dec, black, pod</p> <p>Fall color: golden yellow</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.5-7.5</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>river bottoms and streambanks</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD PA VA</p> <p>WW</p>		<p>fixes nitrogen</p>	
<p>Chamaecyparis thyoides</p> <p><i>Atlantic white cedar</i></p> <p>PLANTS 1997, PLANTS GFR</p>  	<p>Height: 75' Spread:</p> <p>Flowers: Mar-Apr, greenish brown</p> <p>Fruit: bluish, cone/cone-like</p> <p>Fall color: evergreen</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.5-5.5</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>freshwater swamps, woods</p>	<p>Region: C</p> <p>States: DE MD VA</p>			
<p>Chionanthus virginicus</p> <p><i>white fringetree</i></p> <p>USFWS RS, RHW</p>  	<p>Height: 20-35' Spread: 20-35' Flowers: May-Jun, white</p> <p>Fruit: Sep-Oct, bluish black, berry</p> <p>Fall color: yellow</p>	<p>Light:   </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.5-6.5</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>moist streambanks, ridges, hillsides in sandy to deep-rich soils</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD VA</p> <p>WW</p>			
<p>Cornus alternifolia</p> <p><i>alternate-leaf or pagoda dogwood</i></p> <p>CM/NRCS</p> 	<p>Height: 15-25' Spread: 15-35' Flowers: May-Jun, creamy white</p> <p>Fruit: Jul-Aug, bluish black, berry</p> <p>Fall color: maroon</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.8-7.5</p> <p>Soil type: L</p>	<p>dry woods, forest edges, rocky slopes</p>	<p>Region: M</p> <p>States: DE MD NY PA VA</p> <p>WW</p>	 <p>high wildlife value</p>	<p>used by 64 wildlife species; 43 bird species; keep root zone moist and acidic; tolerates full sun; young stems often purple</p>	
<p>Cornus florida</p> <p><i>flowering dogwood</i></p> <p>RHW, USFWS RM</p> 	<p>Height: 20-50' Spread: 20-50' Flowers: Apr-May, white</p> <p>Fruit: Sep-Dec, red to orange, berry</p> <p>Fall color: scarlet red</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 5-7</p> <p>Soil type: L</p>	<p>woods, woodland edges and openings, mountain slopes, coves</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA</p> <p>WW</p>	 <p>high wildlife value</p>	<p>fall migrant birds eat berries; tolerates sun, best in moist, well-drained, acidic soil with organic matter, VA state tree</p>	
<p>Crataegus crus-galli</p> <p><i>cockspur hawthorn</i></p> <p>USDA JE</p> 	<p>Height: 20-35' Spread: 20-35' Flowers: May-Jun, white</p> <p>Fruit: Aug-Jan, dull red or green, fleshy</p> <p>Fall color: orange to red</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.5-7.2</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>thickets, open areas, especially in dry or rocky places, low rich slopes</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA</p> <p>WW</p>			

Characteristics

Conditions

Habitat

Native to

Wildlife

Notes

Crataegus viridis

*southern thorn,
green hawthorn*

PLANTS



Height: 20-35'
Spread:
Flowers: Apr, white

Fruit: bright red to orange,
fleshy
Fall color: purple, scarlet

Light:
Moisture: M W
Soil pH: 6-7.3
Soil type: C L

lowlands and
valleys

Region: C
States: DE MD
NY VA



Diospyros virginiana

*common
persimmon*

PLANTS 1997, PLANTS 1997



Height: 50-75'
Spread: 35-50'
Flowers: Jun, greenish
yellow to cream
Fruit: Sep-Nov, orange
purple, berry
Fall color: yellow or purple

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH: 5-7
Soil type: C L

open, disturbed
areas, deciduous
woods

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
PA VA
WV



edible fruits

high wildlife
value

Fagus grandifolia

American beech

CM NRCS, CM NRCS



Height: 50-100'
Spread: 50-75'
Flowers: Apr-May,
yellow-green
Fruit: Sep-Nov, orange-
green, nut/nut-like
Fall color: yellow/ tan;
retains leaves till spring

Light:
Moisture: M
Soil pH: 4.1-6.5
Soil type: L S

rich uplands and
lowlands

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
NY PA VA
WV



edible nuts; attractive bark;
leaves may persist into
winter

high wildlife
value

Fraxinus americana

white ash

UWI KJS



Height: 50-100'
Spread: 50-75'
Flowers: Apr-May, deep
purple
Fruit: Aug-Feb, tan brown,
winged
Fall color: yellow, maroon

Light:
Moisture: M
Soil pH: 5-7.5
Soil type: C L S

upland slopes,
valleys, coves,
bottomlands

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
NY PA VA
WV



fast growth; fall color

Fraxinus pennsylvanica

*green ash, red ash,
swamp ash*

UWI KK



Height: 50-75'
Spread: 35-50'
Flowers: Apr-May, purple

Fruit: Aug-Dec, tan brown,
winged
Fall color: yellow to
orange

Light:
Moisture: D M W
Soil pH: 5-8
Soil type: C L S

tidal and nontidal
freshwater
forested wetlands;
seasonally to
regularly flooded
or saturated

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
NY PA VA
WV



tolerates drought; tolerates
infrequent flooding and
some salt; male and female
flowers on separate plants

Ilex opaca

American holly

USFWS BES



Height: 15-50'
Spread: 18-40'
Flowers: May-Jun, white
or cream
Fruit: red, fleshy

Fall color: evergreen

Light:
Moisture: M
Soil pH: 4-7.5
Soil type: C L

sandy woods

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
VA



birds eat berries; state tree of
Delaware



Juglans nigra

*black walnut,
American walnut*

PLANTS DEH



Height: 70-90'
Spread: 75-100'
Flowers: May-Jun,
yellow-green
Fruit: Aug-Sep, yellow-
green, nut/nut-like
Fall color: yellow

Light:
Moisture: M
Soil pH: 5.5-8
Soil type: L

woods, slopes,
streamsides

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
NY PA VA
WV



may stunt growth of nearby
plant

Juniperus virginiana

eastern red cedar

RHW, CM NRCS



Height: 50-75'
Spread: 35-50'
Flowers: Mar-Apr, red
purple
Fruit: Jul-Mar, pale
green to dark blue,
cone/cone-like
Fall color: evergreen

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH: 5-8
Soil type: C L S

broad range of
habitats
































Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
NY PA VA
WV



berries consumed by over
50 species of birds; berries
have culinary use



Trees

		Characteristics	Conditions	Habitat	Native to	Wildlife	Notes
<p>Liquidambar styraciflua</p> <p><i>sweet gum, red gum, sap gum</i></p> <p>CM NRCS</p> 	<p>Height: 60-100' Spread: 50-75' Flowers: Apr-May, yellow-green Fruit: Jul-Jan, brown, capsule Fall color: yellow, red</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.5-7</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>upland woods, slopes, ravines, floodplains, streambanks</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY VA</p>			
<p>Liriodendron tulipifera</p> <p><i>tulip tree, tulip poplar, yellow poplar</i></p> <p>RHW</p> 	<p>Height: 70-100' Spread: 35-50' Flowers: Jun, greenish yellow Fruit: Aug-Nov, brown, winged Fall color: yellow</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.5-6.5</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>bottomland woods, mountain coves, lower slopes</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>fast growth</p>	
<p>Magnolia acuminata</p> <p><i>cucumber magnolia</i></p> <p>DFT DL, DFT HW, DFT HW</p> 	<p>Height: 70-100' Spread: 35-50' Flowers: May-Jun, greenish-yellow Fruit: Sep-Nov, brown cone w/ scarlet seed, pod Fall color: ashy brown</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.2-7</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>slopes, ravines, valleys, streamsides</p>	<p>Region: M</p> <p>States: NY VA WV MD</p>			
<p>Magnolia virginiana</p> <p><i>sweetbay magnolia</i></p> <p>RHW, USFWS BES</p> 	<p>Height: 12-30' Spread: 12-30' Flowers: May-Jul, white to cream Fruit: Sep-Oct, red, berry Fall color: semi-evergreen</p>	<p>Light:   </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 5-6.5</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>forested wetlands, seeps, stream and pond edges, sandy woods</p>	<p>Region: P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD VA</p>		<p>semi-evergreen; fragrant flowers; tolerates occasional flooding, some salt</p>	
<p>Malus coronaria (Pyrus coronaria)</p> <p><i>sweet crabapple, American crabapple</i></p> <p>PLANTS WSJ</p> 	<p>Height: 10-30' Spread: 20-30' Flowers: Apr-May, pink to white Fruit: Sep-Oct, greenish, fleshy Fall color:</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>forest edges, rocky streams, fields</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD PA VA WV</p>	 <p>high wildlife value</p>	<p>flowers fragrant; susceptible to insects and diseases; plant at least 500 feet from cedars; attracts bees and wasps; fruit sour;</p>	
<p>Morus rubra</p> <p><i>red mulberry, moral</i></p> <p>UWI KK</p> 	<p>Height: 35-60' Spread: 35-60' Flowers: May-Jun, greenish Fruit: Jun-Jul, red, berry Fall color: yellow</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH: 5-7</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>floodplains, river valleys, hillsides</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD PA VA WV</p>		<p>fruit sweet</p>	
<p>Nyssa sylvatica</p> <p><i>black gum, sourgum, black or swamp tupelo</i></p> <p>CM NRCS, RHW</p> 	<p>Height: 30-75' Spread: 20-50' Flowers: Apr-Jun, greenish white Fruit: Sep-Oct, blue-black, fleshy Fall color: red</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.5-6</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>forested seasonal wetlands, swamp borders, upland woods, dry slopes; seasonally flooded or saturated</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>	 <p>high wildlife value</p>	<p>outstanding fall color</p>	
<p>Ostrya virginiana</p> <p><i>eastern hop-hornbeam, ironwood</i></p> <p>PLANTS WSJ</p> 	<p>Height: 25-50' Spread: 20-35' Flowers: May, red-brown Fruit: Jun-Oct, green turning brown, nut/nut-like Fall color: yellow</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.2-7.6</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>slopes and ridges</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>leaves may persist into winter</p>	

		Characteristics	Conditions	Habitat	Native to	Wildlife	Notes
<p>Pinus echinata</p> <p><i>shortleaf pine, shortstraw pine, southern yellow pine</i></p>	 <p>BUG RFW</p>	<p>Height: 100' Spread: Flowers:</p> <p>Fruit:reddish brown, cone/cone-like Fall color: evergreen</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.6-6</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>dry mountain ridges, fields, floodplains</p>	<p>Region:M P C States: DC DE MD VA WW</p>		<p>best used for naturalizing</p> 
<p>Pinus rigida</p> <p><i>pitch pine</i></p>	 <p>CM/NRCS</p>	<p>Height: 50-75' Spread: 50-75' Flowers: May, red- purple</p> <p>Fruit:light brown, cone/ cone-like Fall color:evergreen</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: D</p> <p>Soil pH: 3.5-5.1</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>slopes and ridges of mountains, river valleys, and swamps</p>	<p>Region:M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WW</p>	 high wildlife value	<p>many birds feed on the seeds; provides winter cover; old trees are fire resistant due to thick bark</p> 
<p>Pinus serotina</p> <p><i>pond pine, marsh pine, pocosin pine</i></p>	 <p>VT</p>	<p>Height: 50-60' Spread: Flowers:</p> <p>Fruit:yellowish brown, cone/cone-like Fall color:evergreen</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.8-6.8</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>swamps, pocosins, bays, pond margins, flatwoods</p>	<p>Region: C States: DE PA VA</p>	 high wildlife value	<p>many birds feed on the seeds; provides winter cover</p> 
<p>Pinus strobus</p> <p><i>white pine, Eastern white pine</i></p>	 <p>USDA NRCS</p>	<p>Height: 75-100' Spread: 50-75' Flowers: May-Jul, red to purplish</p> <p>Fruit: Aug-Oct, green to light brown, cone/cone-like Fall color:evergreen</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 4-6.5</p> <p>Soil type: L</p>	<p>variety of habitats; does best on moist, well drained, sandy loam soils of ridges</p>	<p>Region:M P States: DC MD NY PA VA WW</p>	 high wildlife value	<p>many birds feed on the seeds; provides winter cover</p> 
<p>Pinus taeda</p> <p><i>loblolly, old field, or North Carolina pine</i></p>	 <p>USFWS BES</p>	<p>Height: 70-90' Spread: Flowers:</p> <p>Fruit:yellowish, cone/ cone-like Fall color:evergreen</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: D M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.5-7</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>floodplains fields, slopes</p>	<p>Region: C States: DE MD VA</p>	 high wildlife value	<p>many birds feed on the seeds; provides winter cover</p> 
<p>Pinus virginiana</p> <p><i>Virginia pine, scrub pine, Jersey pine</i></p>	 <p>USDA NRCS</p>	<p>Height: 50-80' Spread: Flowers:</p> <p>Fruit:reddish brown, cone/cone-like Fall color:evergreen</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.5-7.5</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>well drained sites; often a pioneer species</p>	<p>Region:M P C States: DC DE MD PA VA WW</p>	 high wildlife value	<p>many birds feed on the seeds; provides winter cover</p> 
<p>Platanus occidentalis</p> <p><i>American sycamore, American planetree</i></p>	 <p>PLANTS LA, USDA NRCS</p>	<p>Height: 75-100' Spread: 75-100' Flowers: Apr-Jun, yellow-green</p> <p>Fruit: Aug-Dec, brown, achene (dry, flat seed) Fall color:yellow</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.9-6.5</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>river bottoms, lake shores</p>	<p>Region:M P C States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WW</p>		<p>leaf's out late spring; showy bark; leaves may persist into winter</p>
<p>Populus deltoides</p> <p><i>eastern or southern cottonwood, Carolina poplar</i></p>	 <p>UW/JK</p>	<p>Height: 75-100' Spread: 50-100' Flowers: Mar-Apr, red</p> <p>Fruit: May-Jul, yellow-green, capsule Fall color:yellow</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.2-7.3</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>along waterways</p>	<p>Region: P States: DC DE MD NY VA WW</p>	 high wildlife value	<p>best used for naturalizing; grows fast but short lived</p>

Trees

Characteristics




























Conditions

Habitat

Native to

Wildlife

Notes

<p>Populus heterophylla</p> <p><i>swamp cottonwood, swamp poplar, black cottonwood, downy poplar</i></p>	 <p>VT, PLANTS 1997</p>	<p>Height: 80' Spread: Flowers: Mar</p> <p>Fruit: Apr-May, capsule</p> <p>Fall color: yellow</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: W</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.6-5.9</p> <p>Soil type: C L</p>	<p>swamps and bottomlands</p>	<p>Region: P</p> <p>States: DE MD VA</p>		
<p>Prunus americana</p> <p><i>American wild plum</i></p>	 <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 20-35' Spread: 20-35' Flowers: Apr-May, white</p> <p>Fruit: Aug-Sep, orange to red, fleshy</p> <p>Fall color: pale yellow</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 5-7</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>woods, pastures, fencerows, streamsides</p>	<p>Region: M P</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>	<p>high wildlife value</p>	<p>edible fruit, used for making pies and jellies</p>
<p>Prunus pensylvanica</p> <p><i>pin cherry, fire cherry</i></p>	 <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 20-35' Spread: 20-35' Flowers: May, white</p> <p>Fruit: Jul-Sep, bright red, fleshy</p> <p>Fall color: yellow</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.3-6.6</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>woods</p>	<p>Region: M</p> <p>States: NY PA VA WV MD</p>	 <p>high wildlife value</p>	
<p>Prunus serotina</p> <p><i>black or wild cherry, black chokecherry</i></p>	 <p>CM NRCS, RHW</p>	<p>Height: 40-75' Spread: 20-35' Flowers: May-Jun, white</p> <p>Fruit: Aug-Sep, black, fleshy</p> <p>Fall color: yellow/red</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 5-7.5</p> <p>Soil type: L</p>	<p>forests, fence rows, fields, forest edges</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE NY VA WV</p>	 <p>high wildlife value</p>	<p>birds eat fruit</p>
<p>Prunus virginiana</p> <p><i>choke cherry</i></p>	 <p>RHW</p>	<p>Height: 25-50' Spread: 20-35' Flowers: May-Jun, white</p> <p>Fruit: Aug-Sep, red, black, or yellow, fleshy</p> <p>Fall color: dark red-purple</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.2-8.4</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>open moist sites; pioneer species after fires</p>	<p>Region: M</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		<p>fast growing, short lived; fruit sometimes used for making jelly</p>
<p>Quercus alba</p> <p><i>white oak, stove oak</i></p>	 <p>CM NRCS</p>	<p>Height: 75-100' Spread: 75-100' Flowers: Mar-May, yellow-green</p> <p>Fruit: Sep-Oct, brown, nut/nut-like</p> <p>Fall color: red</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.5-6.8</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>dry to moist woods</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>	 <p>high wildlife value</p>	<p>acorns food for wildlife; majestic; MD state tree; leaves may persist into winter</p>
<p>Quercus bicolor</p> <p><i>swamp white oak, swamp oak</i></p>	 <p>PLANTS RMB9, OSU</p>	<p>Height: 60-100' Spread: 50-75' Flowers: May, yellow-green</p> <p>Fruit: Sep-Oct, tan brown, nut/nut-like</p> <p>Fall color: red/brown</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: W</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.3-6.5</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>bottomlands, swamp and stream edges</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>	 <p>high wildlife value</p>	<p>acorns food for wildlife</p>
<p>Quercus coccinea</p> <p><i>scarlet oak, red oak, black oak</i></p>	 <p>CM NRCS</p>	<p>Height: 40-75' Spread: 50-75' Flowers: May-Jun, yellow-green</p> <p>Fruit: Sep-Oct, reddish brown, nut/nut-like</p> <p>Fall color: scarlet</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.5-6.9</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>dry uplands and slopes</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>	 <p>high wildlife value</p>	<p>acorns food for wildlife</p>

Characteristics

Conditions

Habitat

Native to

Wildlife

Notes

Quercus falcata

southern or swamp red oak, Spanish oak

DFT HW



Height: 70-80'
Spread:
Flowers: Apr-May

Fruit: Oct, orange brown, nut/nut-like
Fall color: brown

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH: 4.8-7
Soil type: C L S

uplands

Region: C
States: DC DE MD VA



acorns food for wildlife

Quercus ilicifolia

bear oak, scrub oak

CM NRCS



Height: 12-20'
Spread: 12-20'
Flowers: May-Jun, yellow-green or reddish
Fruit: Sep-Jan, light brown, nut/nut-like
Fall color: yellow, scarlet red to purplish

Light:
Moisture: D
Soil pH: 4-7.5
Soil type: C L S

barrens, balds, woods, dunes, fields

Region: M P
States: PA VA WW



high wildlife value

leaves may persist into winter

Quercus marilandica

blackjack oak, Jack oak

CM NRCS



Height: 35-50'
Spread: 35-50'
Flowers: Apr-Jun, yellow-green
Fruit: Sep-Oct, tan brown, nut/nut-like
Fall color: yellow/brown

Light:
Moisture: D
Soil pH: 4.6-5.6
Soil type: L S

woods, ridges, slopes, sandy flatwoods

Region: P C
States: DC DE MD VA WW



high wildlife value

acorns food for wildlife, leaves may persist into winter

Quercus michauxii (Q. montana)

swamp chestnut oak, basket oak, cow oak

PLANTS 1995



Height: 50-80'
Spread: 75-100'
Flowers: May, yellow-green
Fruit: Sep-Oct, tan brown, nut/nut-like
Fall color: red/ brown

Light:
Moisture: M W
Soil pH: 4.5-6.5
Soil type: L

bottomlands, ravine slopes, flatwoods over limestone

Region: M P C
States: DE MD NY VA WW



high wildlife value

acorns food for wildlife

Quercus muehlenbergii

Chinquapin or chinkapin oak, yellow oak, chestnut oak

UWI KJS



Height: 35-50'
Spread: 35-50'
Flowers: May-Jun, yellow-green
Fruit: Sep-Oct, light brown, nut/nut-like
Fall color: yellow-brown

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH: 6.5-8
Soil type: L

rich, woods, uplands, outcrops, dry bluffs, slopes

Region: M P C
States: DC MD NY VA WW



high wildlife value

Quercus nigra

water oak

PLANTS LA



Height: 50-80'
Spread:
Flowers: Apr-May

Fruit: Oct, black, nut/nut-like
Fall color: green persists late

Light:
Moisture: M W
Soil pH: 4.8-5.8
Soil type: C L

upland woods, bottomlands, hammocks, fields

Region: C
States: DC DE MD VA



acorns food for wildlife

Quercus palustris

pin oak, swamp oak, Spanish oak

PLANTS RM91



Height: 50-80'
Spread: 50-75'
Flowers: Apr-May, yellow-green
Fruit: Sep-Oct, light brown, nut/nut-like
Fall color: red

Light:
Moisture: M W
Soil pH: 4.5-6.5
Soil type: C L

bottomlands or upland flats

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WW



high wildlife value

popular shade tree: fall color: acorns food for wildlife: leaves may persist into winter

Quercus phellos

willow oak, pin oak, peach oak

USFWS BES



Height: 80-100'
Spread:
Flowers: Feb-May

Fruit: light yellow or greenish brown, nut/nut-like
Fall color: red

Light:
Moisture: M W
Soil pH: 4.5-5.5
Soil type: C L

bottomlands, low flatwoods, upland fields

Region: P C
States: DC DE MD VA WW



acorns food for wildlife

Trees

Characteristics

Conditions

Habitat

Native to

Wildlife

Notes

Quercus prinus
(*Q. montana*)

chestnut oak, rock oak

PLANTS 1997



Height: 40-80'
Spread:
Flowers: May-Jun,
yellowish
Fruit: Sep-Oct,
brown, nut/nut-like
Fall color: yellow/orange

Light:
Moisture: D
Soil pH: 4.5-7
Soil type: L S

rocky ridges and slopes

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
NY PA VA
WV



acorns food for wildlife;
fall color

Quercus rubra

northern red oak

UWIKJS



Height: 90'
Spread:
Flowers: Apr-May
Fruit: scales reddish-brown, nut/nut-like
Fall color: red or yellow

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH: 4.3-6.5
Soil type: C L

slopes, coves, and drier ridges

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
NY PA VA
WV



acorns food for wildlife;
hardy and long-lived; fall color

Quercus stellata

post oak, iron oak

CM NRCS



Height: 35-50'
Spread: 35-50'
Flowers: Apr-Jun, yellow-green
Fruit: Sep-Oct, light brown to almost black, nut/nut-like
Fall color: brown

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH: 4.8-7
Soil type: C L S

upland dry ridges to moist flatwoods

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
VA
WV



acorns food

Quercus velutina

black oak, yellow bark oak, quercitron oak

BUG D.JM



Height: 75-100'
Spread: 75-100'
Flowers: Apr-May, yellow-green
Fruit: Sep-Oct, light red-brown, nut/nut-like
Fall color: red/brown

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH: 4.5-6
Soil type: C L S

dry upland ridges and slopes, flatwoods

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
NY PA VA
WV



acorns food for wildlife;
leaves may persist into winter

Salix nigra

black willow, swamp willow

CM NRCS



Height: 35-50'
Spread: 20-35'
Flowers: Mar-Apr, yellow green
Fruit: Apr-May, green yellow, cone/cone-like
Fall color: yellow green

Light:
Moisture: M W
Soil pH: 6-8
Soil type: C L S

fresh tidal marshes and swamps, forested wetlands, floodplains, wet meadows; seasonally to regularly flooded or saturated

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
NY PA VA
WV



streambank stabilizer;
spreads by suckers;
preferred food of ruffed grouse and pine grosbeak;
tolerates flooding; tolerates salinity to 0.5 ppt

Salix sericea

silky willow

CM NRCS



Height: 12'
Spread:
Flowers: Jun-Jul
Fruit:
Fall color: yellow

Light:
Moisture: M W
Soil pH: 5.2-7
Soil type: C L S

marshes, ditches, low woods

Region: M P
States: DC DE MD
NY PA VA
WV



Sassafras albidum

sassafras

USFMS BES, RHW



Height: 35-50'
Spread: 35-50'
Flowers: Apr, yellow-green
Fruit: Sep-Oct, dark blue, fleshy
Fall color: yellow, orange, purple

Light:
Moisture: D M
Soil pH: 4.5-7.2
Soil type: L S

moist, open woods

Region: M P C
States: DC DE MD
NY PA VA
WV



edible and medicinal uses;
provides spring and fall color

Sorbus americana
(*Pyrus americana*)

American mountain ash

RHW, RHW



Height: 30-40'
Spread:
Flowers: May-Jul, white
Fruit: Aug-Dec, orange, fleshy
Fall color: orange, purple

Light:
Moisture: M
Soil pH: 5.3-6.8
Soil type: C L S

areas from borders of swamps to rocky hillsides; openings, uplands along forest edges, roadsides

Region: M
States: MD
VA
WV



slow-growing, short-lived;
not drought or heat tolerant;
plant at least 500 feet from cedars

Characteristics






















Conditions

Habitat

Native to

Wildlife

Notes

<p>Taxodium distichum</p> <p><i>bald cypress, cypress, swamp cypress</i></p> <p>USFWS BES, USFWS BES</p>		<p>Height: 50-100' Spread: 20-35' Flowers: Mar-Apr, deep purple Fruit: Oct-Dec, brown, cone/cone-like Fall color: purple to brown</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture:  W</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.5-6</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>rivers, lake and pond margins, swamps, coastal marshes, pocosins, river bottoms</p>	<p>Region: C</p> <p>States: DE MD VA</p>		<p>deciduous conifer</p>
<p>Thuja occidentalis</p> <p><i>arborvitae, northern white cedar</i></p> <p>USFWS BES, USFWS BES</p>		<p>Height: 50-75' Spread: 35-50' Flowers: May, red brown Fruit: Aug-Dec, reddish-brown, cone/cone-like Fall color: evergreen</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M  W</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.2-7</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>calcareous areas</p>	<p>Region: M</p> <p>States: NY VA</p>		<p>prefers wet calcareous areas</p>
<p>Tilia americana</p> <p><i>American basswood, linden</i></p> <p>PLANTS DEH, PLANTS DEH</p>		<p>Height: 70-100' Spread: 50-75' Flowers: Jun-Jul, yellow Fruit: Sep-Oct, tan brown, winged Fall color: yellow or brown</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.5-7.5</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>woods, slopes</p>	<p>Region: M</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WW</p>		<p>fragrant flowers; important pollen source for honey</p>
<p>Tsuga canadensis</p> <p><i>eastern hemlock</i></p> <p>USDA NRCS</p>		<p>Height: 75-100' Spread: 35-50' Flowers: May-Jun, tan brown Fruit: Sep-Jan, light brown, cone/cone-like Fall color: evergreen</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH: 4.2-5.7</p> <p>Soil type: L S</p>	<p>cool valleys</p>	<p>Region: M P</p> <p>States: DE MD NY PA VA WW</p>	 <p>high wildlife value</p>	<p>susceptible to woolly adelgid and red spider mite; also T. caroliniana for VA</p>
<p>Ulmus americana</p> <p><i>American elm, white elm, soft elm</i></p> <p>USDA NRCS</p>		<p>Height: 75-100' Spread: 75-100' Flowers: Mar-Apr, red brown Fruit: May, tan brown, winged Fall color: bright yellow</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M  W</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.5-8</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>river bottoms, swamps, disturbed fields, road sides, cutover forests</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WW</p>	 <p>high wildlife value</p>	<p>Dutch elm disease caused decline; distinctive vase shape; favorite nesting site of Baltimore oriole</p>
<p>Ulmus rubra</p> <p><i>slippery elm, red elm, soft elm</i></p> <p>UWI DMW</p>		<p>Height: 70' Spread: Flowers: Mar-May Fruit: winged Fall color: yellow</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.5-7</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>moist slopes and bottomlands, drier sites on calcareous soils</p>	<p>Region: P</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WW</p>	 <p>high wildlife value</p>	

See also:

In the *Shrubs* section:

- Hamamelis virginiana
- Morella (Myrica) cerifera
- Rhododendron maximum
- Rhus copallina, hirta (typhina)
- Viburnum prunifolium

Cornus florida







































A diverse forest offers food and cover throughout all seasons.










Ilex opaca



Vines

		Characteristics	Conditions	Habitat	Native to	Wildlife	Notes
<p>Aristolochia macrophylla (<i>A. durior</i>)</p> <p><i>pipevine,</i> <i>Dutchman's pipe</i></p>		<p>Spread:</p> <p>Flowers: May-Jun, yellowish to purplish</p> <p>Fruit: green to brown, pod</p> <p>Fall color: yellow green</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH: 6.1-8.5</p> <p>Soil type: L O</p>	rich woods, streambanks	<p>Region: M</p> <p>States: VA WV</p>		occasionally escapes from cultivation; host for pipevine swallowtail butterfly
<p>Bignonia capreolata</p> <p><i>crossvine</i></p>		<p>Spread: 20-35'</p> <p>Flowers: May-Jun, orange with red</p> <p>Fruit: Aug-Oct, brown, pod</p> <p>Fall color: semi-evergreen; reddish-purple</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 6.1-8.5</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	swampy forests, calcareous river banks, cliffs, dry open woods, bogs, fence rows, rock outcrops	<p>Region: C</p> <p>States: MD VA</p>	 	spreads across ground and climbs any structure it meets (control by cutting); semi-evergreen
<p>Campsis radicans</p> <p><i>trumpet vine,</i> <i>trumpet creeper</i></p>		<p>Spread: 20-35'</p> <p>Flowers: Jul-Sep, orange</p> <p>Fruit: Aug-Mar, brown, pod</p> <p>Fall color: yellow green</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 6.1-7.5</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	moist woods, fence rows, roadside thickets, floodplain forests, rocky hillsides, open woods, streambanks, fields	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD PA VA</p>		thick, twisted, aged woody vines; leaves/flowers may cause dermatitis (skin irritation)
<p>Celastrus scandens</p> <p><i>American bittersweet</i></p>		<p>Spread: 6-20'</p> <p>Flowers: May-Jun, greenish</p> <p>Fruit: Sep-Dec, orange and red, capsule</p> <p>Fall color: yellow</p>	<p>Light:   </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 6.1-7.5</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	roadsides, forest edges, fence rows, pastures, hedges, bluffs, rocky slopes, dunes, sandy oak woods	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>	 	distinguished from nonnative invasive Oriental bittersweet by flowers/fruits in clusters at ends of twigs
<p>Clematis viorna</p> <p><i>leather flower,</i> <i>vasevine</i></p>		<p>Spread:</p> <p>Flowers: May-Aug, purple</p> <p>Fruit: Aug-Nov, dark brown, achene (dry, flat seed)</p> <p>Fall color:</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type:</p>	rich wooded banks, thickets	<p>Region: P</p> <p>States: DC DE MD VA WV</p>		feathery seeds
<p>Clematis virginiana</p> <p><i>virgin's bower</i></p>		<p>Spread: 6-12'</p> <p>Flowers: Jul-Sep, white</p> <p>Fruit: Aug-Nov, brown, achene (dry, flat seed)</p> <p>Fall color: yellow, green or purplish</p>	<p>Light:   </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 6.1-8.5</p> <p>Soil type: C L S O</p>	fencerows, riverbanks, thickets, woods edge, roadside swales, swamps, overhanging cliffs	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>		fragrant flowers; feathery seeds; young plants can be transplanted; yellow, green or purplish fall color
<p>Lonicera sempervirens</p> <p><i>trumpet or coral honeysuckle</i></p>		<p>Spread: 6-12'</p> <p>Flowers: Apr-Oct, coral to red with yellow</p> <p>Fruit: Aug-Mar, red, berry</p> <p>Fall color: semi-evergreen</p>	<p>Light:  </p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH: 6.1-7.5</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	thickets, fence rows, open woods, dry stony woods, forest edges, cliffs	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY VA</p>	   	flowers intermittently until frost; flowers/fruits present together; transplants well; may have aphids - hose off, snip new growth and damaged buds; semi-evergreen
<p>Mikania scandens</p> <p><i>climbing hempvine</i></p>		<p>Spread:</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Oct, pink or whitish</p> <p>Fruit: blue</p> <p>Fall color:</p>	<p>Light: </p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.7-7.5</p> <p>Soil type: C L</p>	swamps, thickets	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY VA</p>		vines herbaceous, not woody

	Characteristics	Conditions	Habitat	Native to	Wildlife	Notes
<p>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</p> <p><i>Virginia creeper</i></p> <p>RHW, USFWS BES</p> 	<p>Spread: 25-35'</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Aug, greenish white</p> <p>Fruit: Sep-Feb, bluish black, berry</p> <p>Fall color: purple to crimson</p>	<p>Light: ☀️ ☀️ 🌑</p> <p>Moisture: D M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 5.1-7.5</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>fence rows, forest edges, open woods, ravines, bluffs, cliffs</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY PA VA WV</p>	 high wildlife value	<p>bank stabilizer; control by trimming; fruits eaten by variety of wildlife; purple to crimson fall color</p> <p>CC</p>
<p>Passiflora incarnata</p> <p><i>passionflower, Maypops</i></p> <p>RHW</p> 	<p>Spread:</p> <p>Flowers: Jun-Sep, purple and white</p> <p>Fruit: Sep-Oct, yellow, fleshy</p> <p>Fall color:</p>	<p>Light: ☀️</p> <p>Moisture: D M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>fields, rocky slopes, thin woods, roadsides, fencerows, thickets</p>	<p>Region: C</p> <p>States: MD VA</p>		<p>herbaceous vine; large fleshy berry edible; fragrant</p>
<p>Smilax herbacea</p> <p><i>smooth carrion flower</i></p> <p>RHW, RHW</p> 	<p>Spread:</p> <p>Flowers: Apr-Jun, greenish-yellow</p> <p>Fruit: Jul-Nov, blue-black, berry</p> <p>Fall color:</p>	<p>Light: ☀️</p> <p>Moisture: M</p> <p>Soil pH:</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>thickets, woods, floodplains</p>	<p>Region: M P C</p> <p>States: DC DE MD NY WV</p>		<p>herbaceous, climbing vine, not prickly; flower malodorous; male and female plants separate</p>
<p>Wisteria frutescens</p> <p><i>Atlantic wisteria, American wisteria</i></p> <p>SMSU, SMSU</p> 	<p>Spread:</p> <p>Flowers: Apr-Aug, lilac</p> <p>Fruit: brown, pod</p> <p>Fall color:</p>	<p>Light: ☀️ ☀️</p> <p>Moisture: M W</p> <p>Soil pH: 4-7</p> <p>Soil type: C L S</p>	<p>forest and forested swamp edges, streambanks, thickets</p>	<p>Region: C</p> <p>States: DE VA</p>		

See also:

In the *Herbaceous Plants* section:
Clitoria mariana

Characteristic pipe-shaped flower of *Aristolochia macrophylla*.



Lonicera sempervirens may bloom year-round.



Bignonia capreolata in bloom adorns a porch.



Parthenocissus quinquefolia used as a groundcover.



Plants With a Purpose

This section includes lists of plant combinations that can be used to mimic the natural communities of plants found in wetlands, meadows, forests, etc. They can be used to create, restore or enhance existing habitat for wildlife. Also included are plants that can be used in solving problems such as stabilizing soils, or for specific landscaping uses. No matter what the purpose, it is imperative that species are chosen to suit planting site conditions and the physiographic location of the site. None of these lists are complete – there are additional suitable plants in this guide (and even more native species not included in this publication) that would suit these purposes. This document is intended to give project planners guidance in choosing appropriate plants for various projects, and additional learning is encouraged. For the most ecologically “correct” habitat restoration projects, consultation with professionals is recommended, as there are other factors to consider that are not addressed here.

Plants For Coastal Dunes

Note: the shrubs and trees listed would occur on the inner or secondary dunes and/or on interdunal swales.

Grasses and Grasslike Plants

Ammophila breviligulata
Panicum amarum (and var. *amarulum*)
Spartina patens
Panicum virgatum

Herbaceous Plants

Baptisia tinctoria
Liatris pilosa v. *pilosa* (*graminifolia*)
Nuttallanthus canadensis (*Linaria canadensis*)
Opuntia humifusa (*compressa*)
Oenothera biennis
Solidago sempervirens
Yucca filamentosa (*flaccida*)

Shrubs

Baccharis halimifolia
Morella (*Myrica*) *cerifera*, *pensylvanica*
Prunus maritima
Rhus copallina
Rosa carolina

Trees

Acer rubrum
Amelanchier arborea
Diospyros virginiana
Juniperus virginiana
Pinus rigida
Prunus pensylvanica, *serotina*

Vines

Celastrus scandens
Parthenocissus quinquefolia

Plants For Saltwater or Brackish Water Marshes

Plants in this list can be used for marsh plantings or to stabilize tidal fresh, brackish or saltwater shorelines based on salinity and wetness tolerances. Check the salinity and moisture requirements given in this publication for each plant, so they will be planted in the appropriate conditions. Those species for use in salinity greater than 15 ppt are marked (*).

Grasses and Grasslike Plants

Ammophila breviligulata *
Distichlis spicata *
Juncus canadensis
Juncus roemerianus *
Panicum amarum (and var. *amarulum*) *
Panicum virgatum
Schoenoplectus pungens v. *pungens* (*Scirpus pungens*, *americanus*)
Schoenoplectus (*Scirpus*) *validus*
Spartina alterniflora *
Spartina cynosuroides
Spartina patens *
Spartina pectinata

Note: Although grasslike, *Distichlis*, *Juncus*, *Schoenoplectus*, and *Spartina* species information can be found in the Herbaceous Emergents section of the guide.

Herbaceous Plants

Agalinus purpurea
Limonium carolinianum
Solidago sempervirens *

Herbaceous Emergents

Hibiscus moscheutos (*palustris*)
Iris prismatica, *versicolor*, *virginica*
Kosteletzkya virginica
Peltandra virginica
Pontederia cordata

Shrubs

Baccharis halimifolia *
Iva frutescens *
Morella (*Myrica*) *cerifera* *, *pensylvanica* *

Plants for Freshwater Wetlands and Other Wet Sites

The following plants may be used to create or enhance freshwater marshes or swamps or to stabilize and enhance streambanks, riverbanks or pond edges.

Remember to match the plants' growth requirements with the site conditions. Wetness tolerated by these plants is provided in this guide in terms of frequency and duration of soil saturation or inundation (flooding), and depth of standing water.

Ferns

Athyrium filix-femina
Dryopteris carthusiana (*spinulosa*), *cristata*, *intermedia*
Onoclea sensibilis
Osmunda cinnamomea, *regalis*
Peridium aquilinum
Thelypteris noveboracensis, *palustris*
Woodwardia areolata, *virginica*

Grasses and Grasslike Plants

Agrostis perennans
Andropogon gerardii, *glomeratus*, *virginicus*
Calamagrostis canadensis
Carex crinita var. *crinita*, *lurida*, *stricta*, *vulpinoidea*
Dichanthelium clandestinum
Elymus riparius
Festuca rubra
Leersia oryzoides
Panicum virgatum
Saccharum giganteum (*Erianthus giganteus*)
Tripsacum dactyloides

Herbaceous Plants

Arisaema triphyllum
Asclepias incarnata
Caltha palustris
Chelone glabra
Conoclinium (*Eupatorium*) *coelestinum*
Doellingeria umbellata var. *umbellata* (*Aster umbellatus*)
Eupatorium dubium, *perfoliatum*
Gentiana clausa
Helianthus angustifolius
Heracleum maximum (*lanatum*)
Impatiens capensis (*biflora*)
Lobelia cardinalis, *siphilitica*
Mertensia virginica
Mimulus ringens
Monarda didyma
Packera aurea (*Senecio aureus*)
Phlox maculata
Rudbeckia laciniata

Saxifraga pensylvanica
Scutellaria integrifolia
Sisyrinchium atlanticum
Spiranthes cernua
Stachys tenuifolia (*hispida*)
Symphotrichum (*Aster*) *novae-angliae*, *novi-belgii*
Symplocarpus foetidus
Thalictrum pubescens (*polygamum*)
Veratrum viride
Verbena hastata
Vernonia noveboracensis
Veronicastrum virginicum (*Veronica virginica*)
Viola conspersa, *cucullata*, *striata*

Herbaceous Emergents

Dulichium arundinaceum
Hibiscus moscheutos (*palustris*)
Iris prismatica, *versicolor*, *virginica*
Juncus effusus
Justicia americana
Nuphar lutea (*advena*)
Nymphaea odorata
Orontium aquaticum
Peltandra virginica
Pontederia cordata
Sagittaria latifolia
Saururus cernuus
Schoenoplectus (*Scirpus*) *validus*
Scirpus atrovirens, *cyperinus*
Sparganium americanum
Spartina pectinata
Zizania aquatica

Shrubs

Alnus serrulata
Cephalanthus occidentalis
Clethra alnifolia
Cornus amomum
Gaylussacia baccata, *frondosa*
Hypericum densiflorum
Ilex verticillata
Itea virginica
Kalmia angustifolia, *latifolia*
Leucothoe racemosa
Lindera benzoin
Lyonia ligustrina
Morella (*Myrica*) *caroliniensis* (*heterophylla*), *cerifera*, *pensylvanica*
Photinia (*Aronia*) *melanocarpa*, *pyrifolia* (*arbutifolia*)
Physocarpus opulifolius
Rhododendron maximum, *periclymenoides*, *viscosum*
Rosa palustris
Rubus allegheniensis

Salix humilis
Sambucus nigra ssp. *canadensis* (*S. canadensis*)
Spiraea alba v. *latifolia* (*latifolia*), *tomentosa*
Vaccinium corymbosum, *macrocarpon*
Viburnum dentatum (*recognitum*), *nudum*, *nudum* v. *cassinoides* (*cassinoides*), *prunifolium*

Trees

Acer negundo, *rubrum*, *saccharinum*
Amelanchier canadensis
Betula alleghaniensis, *nigra*
Carpinus caroliniana
Carya cordiformis, *glabra*
Celtis occidentalis
Chamaecyparis thyoides
Crataegus viridis
Fraxinus pennsylvanica
Liquidambar styraciflua
Magnolia virginiana
Nyssa sylvatica
Pinus serotina, *strobus*, *taeda*
Platanus occidentalis
Populus deltoides, *heterophylla*
Quercus bicolor, *michauxii* (*montana*), *nigra*, *palustris*, *phellos*
Salix nigra, *sericea*
Taxodium distichum
Thuja occidentalis
Tsuga canadensis
Ulmus americana

Vines

Bignonia capreolata
Mikania scandens
Parthenocissus quinquefolia
Wisteria frutescens

Plants Appropriate for Bogs or Bog Gardens

Ferns

Athyrium filix-femina
Onoclea sensibilis
Osmunda cinnamomea
Thelypteris noveboracensis, *palustris*
Woodwardia areolata

Grasses and Grasslike Plants

Calamagrostis canadensis
Carex stricta
Leersia oryzoides

Herbaceous Plants

Arisaema triphyllum
Caltha palustris
Chelone glabra
Doellingeria umbellata var. *umbellata* (*Aster umbellatus*)
Eupatorium dubium, *perfoliatum*
Gentiana clausa
Saxifraga pennsylvanica
Scutellaria integrifolia
Spiranthes cernua
Symplocarpus foetidus
Veratrum viride
Viola cucullata

Herbaceous Emergents

Dulichium arundinaceum
Juncus effusus
Orontium aquaticum
Sagittaria latifolia
Scirpus atrovirens, *cyperinus*
Sparganium americanum

Shrubs

Clethra alnifolia
Gaultheria procumbens
Hypericum densiflorum
Kalmia angustifolia
Morella carolinensis (*Myrica heterophylla*)
Photinia (*Aronia*) *melanocarpa*, *pyrifolia* (*arbutifolia*)
Rhododendron viscosum
Salix humilis
Spiraea alba, *alba* v. *latifolia* (*latifolia*)
Spiraea tomentosa
Vaccinium corymbosum, *macrocarpon*
Viburnum dentatum (*recognitum*), *nudum*, *nudum* v. *cassinoides* (*cassinoides*)

Trees

Acer rubrum
Chamaecyparis thyoides
Nyssa sylvatica

Vines

Bignonia capreolata

Plants for Dry Meadows

Grasses and Grasslike Plants

Andropogon gerardii
Danthonia spicata
Elymus canadensis, *riparius*, *virginicus*
Schizachyrium scoparium (*Andropogon scoparius*)
Sorghastrum nutans
Tridens flavus

Herbaceous Plants

Ageratina altissima v. *altissima* (*Eupatorium rugosum*)
Antennaria neglecta
Asclepias syriaca, *tuberosa*
Chamaecrista (*Cassia*) *fasciculata*
Conoclinium (*Eupatorium*) *coelestinum*
Coreopsis tripteris, *verticillata*
Desmodium paniculatum
Dodecatheon meadia
Erigeron pulchellus
Eupatorium hyssopifolium, *purpureum*
Heliopsis helianthoides
Ionactis (*Aster*) *linariifolius*

Lespedeza capitata
Liatris spicata, *squarrosa*
Lupinus perennis
Monarda bradburiana (*fistulosa*), *punctata*
Nuttallanthus (*Linaria*) *canadensis*
Oenothera biennis, *fruticosa*, *perennis*
Penstemon digitalis
Pycnanthemum incanum
Rudbeckia fulgida, *hirta*, *triloba*
Solidago canadensis, *canadensis* v. *scabra* (*altissima*), *juncea*, *nemoralis*, *speciosa*
Symphotrichum (*Aster*) *cordifolius*, *ericoides* var. *ericoides*, *laeve* var. *laeve* (*laevis*), *novae-angliae*

Shrubs

Note: Listed are a few of the shorter shrubs that may appear in or at the edges of meadows. Using shrubs in a planting that is to remain as a meadow is not recommended, as they provide perching spots for birds, whose droppings will seed in unwanted plants, including trees. If the meadow is to be allowed to succeed eventually to forest, then adding shrubs is one prescribed method.

Ceanothus americanus
Comptonia peregrina
Rhus glabra
Rosa carolina
Rubus allegheniensis

Plants for Wet Meadows

Ferns

Onoclea sensibilis
Osmunda cinnamomea
Thelypteris palustris

Grasses and Grasslike Plants

Andropogon gerardii, virginicus
Calamagrostis canadensis
Carex glaucoidea, stricta
Elymus riparius
Leersia oryzoides
Panicum virgatum
Tripsacum dactyloides

Herbaceous Plants

Agalinis purpurea
Asclepias incarnata
Caltha palustris
Doellingeria umbellata var. *umbellata* (*Aster umbellatus*)
Gentiana clausa

Eupatorium fistulosum, maculatum, perfoliatum
Helenium autumnale
Impatiens capensis (*I. biflora*)
Lilium canadense, superbum
Lobelia cardinalis, siphilitica
Mimulus ringens
Packera aurea (*Senecio aureus*)
Phlox maculata
Rudbeckia laciniata
Sabatia angularis
Scutellaria integrifolia
Silphium perfoliatum
Sisyrinchium atlanticum
Solidago rugosa
Spiranthes cernua
Stachys tenuifolia (*hispida*)
Symphotrichum (*Aster*) *novi-belgii*
Thalictrum pubescens (*polygamum*)
Verbena hastata
Viola conspersa
Viola striata

Herbaceous Emergents

Iris prismatica, versicolor, virginica
Juncus effusus
Scirpus atrovirens, cyperinus
Spartina pectinata

Shrubs

Note: Listed are a few of the shorter shrubs that may appear in or at the edges of meadows. Using shrubs in a planting that is to remain as a meadow is not recommended, as they provide perching spots for birds, whose droppings will seed in unwanted plants, including trees. If the meadow is to be allowed to succeed eventually to forest, then adding shrubs is one prescribed method.

Cephalanthus occidentalis
Ilex verticillata
Rhododendron viscosum
Rosa palustris
Spiraea tomentosa

Plants for Forest or Woodland Plantings

Forests contain a diversity of plant types arranged in vertical layers, from the tallest (canopy or overstory) trees, through the understory of shorter trees and shrubs, to the forest floor or ground layer of low shrubs and herbaceous plants. Forest types are classified by the dominant trees present (e.g., oak-hickory-pine forest). Plant species occurring together in these different forest types are a function of the climate, altitude, geology and physiographic location, soil type, moisture, sunlight, and other conditions. So many combinations of plants occur in these different forests that space limitations prevent listing them all. Instead, the following represent plants found in a few of the more common forest types in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. These lists provide the basis for a viable forest or woodland project. Common ferns, grasses and herbaceous plants for the ground layer are listed separately, as they may occur in many of the forest types in various combinations. Remember to match the plants' growth requirements with the site conditions.

For new projects at open sites, it may take years for young trees to provide adequate shade. Consult other restoration resources and/or professionals for alternative methods

of developing the ground layer, and for more comprehensive forest community information.

Forest Types, Basic Structure

Oak-Mixed Forest (Coastal Plain)

Canopy trees for well-drained sites

Carya cordiformis, tomentosa
Quercus alba, falcata, marilandica, phellos,
pinus, stellata, velutina
Pinus species, occasional intermixed with the above

Canopy trees for moist sites

Acer rubrum
Fagus grandifolia
Quercus bicolor, michauxii, nigra, palustris,
phellos
Liquidambar styraciflua
Liriodendron tulipifera
Nyssa sylvatica

Understory trees

Asimina triloba
Cercis canadensis
Cornus florida
Ilex opaca
Magnolia virginiana

Understory shrubs

Comptonia peregrina
Gaylussacia frondosa
Ilex glabra
Kalmia angustifolia, latifolia
Morella (*Myrica*) *cerifera, pensylvanica*
Vaccinium pallidum (*vacillans*), *stamineum*
Viburnum dentatum (*recognitum*), *prunifolium*

Pine Forest (Coastal Plain)

Overstory trees

Pinus taeda, virginiana, rigida (occasional)

Understory trees

Ilex opaca
Sassafras albidum

Understory shrubs

Clethra alnifolia
Morella (*Myrica*) *cerifera, pensylvanica*
Rhus copallina

Oak-Hickory Forest (Piedmont and Mountain, occasional on Coastal Plain)

Dominant overstory trees

Carya cordiformis, ovata
Quercus alba, prinus, rubra, velutina

Other trees

Amelanchier arborea, canadensis
Carya alba, glabra, tomentosa
Celtis occidentalis
Cercis canadensis
Cornus florida
Crataegus viridis
Fraxinus Americana
Juglans nigra
Prunus serotina
Quercus coccinea, falcata, lyrata, marilandica, muhlenbergii, stellata
Sassafras albidum
Tilia americana
Ulmus Americana

Additional trees for more moist sites

Acer rubrum
Liquidambar styraciflua
Liriodendron tulipifera
Ulmus americana

Shrubs

Kalmia latifolia
Vaccinium angustifolium, corymbosum, pallidum (vacillans), stamineum
Viburnum acerifolium

Red Oak - Mixed Hardwood Forest (Piedmont)

Dominant overstory trees

Acer rubrum
Carya ovata, tomentosa
Betula alleghaniensis (lutea), lenta
Fraxinus americana
Fagus grandifolia
Liriodendron tulipifera
Quercus alba, rubra, velutina
*Pinus strobus**
*Tsuga canadensis**

* These would be in the Hemlock-White Pine-Red Oak-Mixed Hardwood Forest (Piedmont and Mountain regions).

Understory trees and shrubs

Amelanchier species
Carpinus caroliniana
Hamamelis virginiana
Lindera benzoin
Viburnum acerifolium, dentatum (recognitum)

Hemlock-White Pine Forest (Mountain)

Dominant overstory trees

Acer saccharum
Betula alleghaniensis (lutea)
Fagus grandifolia
Pinus strobus
Tilia americana
Tsuga canadensis
also *Picea rubens* (red spruce, not included in this guide, but native in the Bay watershed in mountain region)

Other trees

Acer rubrum
Betula lenta
Liriodendron tulipifera
Quercus rubra, velutina

Shrubs

Hamamelis virginiana
Rhododendron maximum
Viburnum acerifolium

Mixed Mesophytic Forest (Mountain)

These forests are relicts of ancient mesic (moist) broadleaf deciduous forests. They can be very diverse.

Dominant overstory trees

Acer saccharum
Betula lenta
Carya ovata
Carpinus caroliniana
Fagus grandifolia
Fraxinus americana
Juglans nigra
Liriodendron tulipifera
Magnolia acuminata
Prunus serotina
Quercus rubra
Tilia americana

Understory trees and shrubs

Cercis canadensis
Hamamelis virginiana
Hydrangea arborescens
Lindera benzoin
Rhododendron maximum
Staphylea trifolia

Woodland Floor or Ground Layer Plants

These plants can also be used for gardens in or adjacent to wooded areas. Refer to specific habitat and growing conditions to match plants in appropriate groupings.

Ferns

All species included in this guide occur in woodlands.

Grasses and Grasslike Plants

Agrostis perennans
Andropogon gerardii
Carex crinita var. crinita, glaucodea, lurida, pennsylvanica, vulpinoidea
Chasmanthium latifolium
Danthonia spicata
Dichanthelium clandestinum, commutatum
Elymus hystrix (Hystrix patula)
Festuca rubra
Panicum virgatum
Saccharum giganteum (Erianthus giganteus)
Schizachyrium scoparium (Andropogon scoparius)
Sorghastrum nutans
Tridens flavus
Tripsacum dactyloides

Herbaceous Plants

Actaea pachypoda
Ageratina altissima v. altissima (Eupatorium rugosum)
Aquilegia canadensis
Aralia nudicaulis, racemosa
Arisaema triphyllum
Aruncus dioicus
Asarum canadense
Campanulastrum americanum (Campanula americana)
Cardamine concatenata (Dentaria laciniata)
Caulophyllum thalictroides
Chelone glabra
Chimaphila maculata
Chrysogonum virginianum
Cimicifuga racemosa
Claytonia virginica
Delphinium tricorne
Dicentra canadensis, cucullaria, eximia
Erythronium americanum
Eurybia divaricata (Aster divaricatus)
Geranium maculatum
Helenium autumnale
Helianthus divaricatus
Heliopsis helianthoides
Hepatica nobilis var. acuta (acutiloba), var. obtusa (americana)
Heracleum maximum (lanatum)
Heuchera americana, villosa

(continued)

Hydrophyllum virginianum
Impatiens capensis (biflora)
Ionactis (Aster) linariifolius
Jeffersonia diphylla
Liatris scariosa
Lilium canadense, philadelphicum
Maianthemum canadense, racemosum
(Smilacina racemosa)
Medeola virginiana
Melanthium virginicum
Mertensia virginica
Mitchella repens
Mitella diphylla
Monarda didyma
Osmorhiza longistylis
Oxalis violacea
Packera aurea (Senecio aureus)

Penstemon laevigatus
Phlox carolina, divaricata, stolonifera
Podophyllum peltatum
Polemonium reptans
Polygonatum biflorum, pubescens
Sanguinaria canadensis
Saxifraga pensylvanica, virginensis
Scutellaria integrifolia
Sedum ternatum
Silene caroliniana, stellata, virginica
Solidago caesia, flexicaulis, rugosa
Stachys tenuifolia (hispidula)
Stellaria pubera
Thalictrum dioicum, pubescens (polygamum),
thalictroides (Anemonella t.)
Tiarella cordifolia

Tradescantia virginiana
Trillium erectum, grandiflorum, sessile,
undulatum
Uvularia grandiflora, perfoliata, sessilifolia
Veratrum viride
Viola conspersa, hastata, pubescens
(pennsylvanica), sororia (papilionacea), striata
Zizia aurea

Vines

Any of the vines included in this guide may be found in woodlands, occupying various vegetative layers, from the ground up.

Solutions for Slopes

Slopes of any kind are prone to erosion from rain, runoff; wave action, stream or river currents, and foot or lawnmower traffic. Plants with deep, spreading root systems help prevent erosion by holding soil in place. Some plants that are particularly well suited to and recommended for holding or stabilizing soils on a dry upland slope or hillsides such as a sloping yard or road embankment are listed below.

However, any plant suited to the site's sun, soil, and moisture conditions that could be planted on a flat surface could be planted on a slope, as long as the slope is accessible. Plants that naturally occur on slopes or hillsides can be found by searching the "habitat" notes provided with each plant in this guide.

For plants to use on a tidal shoreline, see the list of saltmarsh or freshwater marsh plants. For plants to use on a stream, pond or riverbank, see the list of freshwater marsh plants.

Plants That Provide Stabilization on Dry, Sunny Slopes or Hillsides

Grasses & Grasslike Plants

Ammophila breviligulata
Andropogon gerardii
Dichanthelium clandestinum
Elymus canadensis
Panicum virgatum
Panicum amarum
Schizachyrium scoparium

Hypericum densiflorum
Kalmia latifolia
Morella pensylvanica
Physocarpus opulifolius
Rhus aromatica
Rhus copallina
Rhus glabra
Rosa carolina
Rubus allegheniensis
Vaccinium angustifolium
Viburnum acerifolium

Castanea pumila
Celtis occidentalis
Chionanthus virginicus
Cornus alternifolia, florida
Crataegus crus-galli
Fraxinus americana
Juglans nigra
Liquidambar styraciflua
Liriodendron tulipifera
Magnolia acuminata
Morus rubra
Nyssa sylvatica
Ostrya virginiana
Pinus rigida, taeda
Quercus coccinea
Quercus marilandica, michauxii, muehlenbergii,
prinus, rubra, velutina
Sorbus (Pyrus) americana
Ulmus rubra

Herbaceous Plants

Any of the herbaceous plants that thrive in a sunny, dry site tend to be deep-rooted and would provide good slope stabilization. See the dry meadow plants list on for additional choices.

Baptisia tinctoria
Lespedeza capitata
Chamaecrista (Cassia) fasciculata

Trees

The following are some of the tree species that may occur on slopes. However, for stabilization purposes, practitioners recommend planting herbaceous plants and shrubs, as trees will appear in time through succession.

Shrubs

Comptonia peregrina
Ceanothus americanus
Clethra alnifolia
Cornus racemosa
Gaylussacia baccata, frondosa

Acer rubrum, saccharum, spicatum
Amelanchier arborea
Betula lenta
Carya alba (tomentosa), cordiformis, glabra,
ovata

Vines

Campsis radicans
Celastrus scandens
Passiflora incarnata
Parthenocissus quinquefolia

Evergreens

Ferns

Asplenium platyneuron
Dryopteris carthusiana (*spinulosa*), *crispata*,
intermedia, *marginalis*
Polystichum acrostichoides

Herbaceous Plants

Asarum canadense
Goodyera pubescens
Heuchera americana
Mitchella repens
Phlox carolina, *stolonifera*, *subulata*
Sedum ternatum

Silene caroliniana
Solidago sempervirens
Yucca filamentosa (*flaccida*)

Shrubs

Gaultheria procumbens
Ilex glabra
Kalmia angustifolia, *latifolia*
Morella (*Myrica*) *caroliniensis* (*heterophylla*),
cerifera
Rhododendron maximum
Vaccinium macrocarpon

Trees

Chamaecyparis thyoides
Ilex opaca
Juniperus virginiana
Magnolia virginiana
Pinus any species in this guide
Thuja occidentalis
Tsuga canadensis

Vines

Bignonia capreolata
Lonicera sempervirens

Plants to use as Groundcovers

Ferns

Any species in this guide

Grasses and Grasslike Plants

Carex glaucoidea, *pensylvanica*
Danthonia spicata
Festuca rubra

Herbaceous Plants

Aquilegia canadensis
Asarum canadense
Chimaphila maculata
Chrysogonum virginianum
Chrysopsis mariana
Coreopsis verticillata

Erigeron pulchellus
Eurybia divaricata (*Aster divaricatus*)
Geranium maculatum
Hepatica nobilis var. *acuta* (*acutiloba*), *nobilis*
var. *obtusata* (*americana*)
Heuchera americana, *villosa*
Hylotelephium (*Sedum*) *telephioides*
Maianthemum canadense
Mitchella repens
Opuntia humifusa (*compressa*)
Oxalis violacea
Phlox carolina, *stolonifera*, *subulata*
Podophyllum peltatum
Polemonium reptans
Sedum ternatum

Silene caroliniana
Tiarella cordifolia
Uvularia sessilifolia
Viola conspersa, *cucullata*, *hastata*, *pedata*

Shrubs

Gaultheria procumbens
Vaccinium angustifolium, *macrocarpon*
Vaccinium pallidum (*vacillans*)

Vines

Bignonia capreolata
Campsis radicans
Celastrus scandens
Parthenocissus quinquefolia

Plants for Spring and Fall Color

A search through this guide will reveal literally hundreds of plants of all types that will flower or fruit in spring or fall, providing a wide variety of choices to color a native landscaping project and to offer a diversity of food for wildlife. Remember to consider trees, shrubs and vines when choosing plants for their flower color; and to include fruit color in the palette. The fall color of many plants, particularly grasses, trees, shrubs and vines adds interest to the landscape. A landscape planned for seasonal color, throughout *all* seasons of the year, can also provide year-round food, cover and nesting structure for wildlife.

Deer Resistant Plants

Gardeners challenged by browsing deer often look for a definitive list of plants that deer will leave alone. Unfortunately, deer are not quite that predictable. In areas where high populations of deer have over-browsed the woodland understory, they are likely to eat any plant they can find to survive. Gardeners and habitat restorationists are strongly encouraged to use other appropriate barriers to exclude deer, in consultation with a local wildlife agency. Plants marked with an asterisk (*) may be browsed occasionally.

The list below was compiled from Bowman's Hill Wildflower Preserve and Deer Proofing Your Yard (Hart), see references.

Grasses and Grasslike Plants

Andropogon gerardii
Panicum virgatum

Herbaceous Plants

Actaea pachypoda
Allium cernuum
Aquilegia canadensis
Arisaema triphyllum
Aruncus dioicus
Asarum canadense *
Asclepias tuberosa
Baptisia australis
Campanulastrum americanum (*Campanula americana*)
Coreopsis tripteris
Dicentra eximia
Geranium maculatum
Helenium autumnale
Hibiscus moscheutos (*H. palustris*)
Jeffersonia diphylla
Lobelia cardinalis *, *siphilitica* *
Lupinus perennis
Monarda didyma
Phlox divaricata, stolonifera
Podophyllum peltatum *
Polemonium reptans
Rudbeckia fulgida, hirta
Solidago species
Symphyotrichum (Aster) novae-angliae
Veronicastrum virginicum (*Veronica virginica*)

Herbaceous Emergents

Iris prismatica, versicolor, virginica

Shrubs

Aralia spinosa
Clethra alnifolia
Cornus amomum
Hamamelis virginiana
Hypericum densiflorum
Ilex glabra, laevigata, verticillata
Kalmia latifolia
Leucothoe racemosa
Lindera benzoin
Morella (Myrica) cerifera, pensylvanica
Ribes rotundifolium
Spiraea alba, alba v. latifolia (latifolia), tomentosa
Viburnum acerifolium, dentatum (recognitum), prunifolium

Trees

Acer negundo, rubrum
Amelanchier canadensis
Betula nigra
Carpinus caroliniana
Cercis canadensis
Cornus alternifolia
Cornus florida *
Diospyros virginiana
Fagus grandifolia
Fraxinus americana, pennsylvanica
Ilex opaca
Juniperus virginiana
Magnolia acuminata, virginiana
Nyssa sylvatica
Pinus — any species in this guide
Quercus — any species in this guide
Sambucus racemosa v. racemosa (S. pubens)

Vines

Celastrus scandens
Clematis virginiana *
Lonicera sempervirens
Wisteria frutescens *

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Each photograph is marked with an abbreviated form for the corresponding photographer, due to space limitations. Those abbreviations are listed here in alphabetical order, followed by the full credit information.

The Bugwood Network and Forestry Images Image Archive and Database Systems, The University of Georgia-Warnell School of Forest Resources and College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences-Department of Entomology. www.bugwood.org
 BUG DJM David J. Moorhead
 BUG RFW Robert F. Wittwer

BZ Bob Zuberbuhler, www.westernpawildflowers.com

CAB Carole Ann Barth, Heal Earth Gardens, Silver Spring, Maryland.

CM NRCS Christopher F. Miller, Regional Plant Materials Specialist, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Somerset, New Jersey.

Digital Flora of Texas Vascular Plant Image Library.
www.csd.tamu.edu/FLORA/galfolks.htm, or
www.texasflora.org

DFT DL David Lemke, The State University-San Marcos, Department of Biology Herbarium.

DFT HW Hugh Wilson, TAMU Herbarium, Texas A&M University.

GM ARS George McLellan, Species Study Group of the Middle Atlantic Chapter, American Rhododendron Society. tjhsst.edu/~dhyatt/azaleas/atlantikum.html

MOBOT Missouri Botanical Garden. www.mobot.org/gardeninghelp/planfinder/service.shtml. Digital images in this database were contributed by Martha Hill, Glenn Kopp and Alan Stentz.

MP Dan Tanaglia, MissouriPlants. www.missouriplants.com

NYNHP Stephen M. Young, New York Natural Heritage Program. www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dfwmr/heritage

OSU Scott Biggs, Ohio State University. <http://PlantFacts.osu.edu>

PLANTS USDA-NRCS. 2003. **The PLANTS Database**, plants.usda.gov/plants. National Plant Data Center. Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA. PLANTS Database images that were used in this guide were contributed by the following:

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PLANTS 1997 U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service. 1997 *Northeastern Wetlands Flora*.

PLANTS DEH Herman, D.E. et al. 1996 *North Dakota Tree Handbook*. USDA NRCS. ND State Soil Conservation Committee. NDSU Extension and Western Area Power Administration. Bismark, ND.

PLANTS DL Douglas Ladd. U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service. 1989 *Midwest Wetland Flora: Field Office Illustrated Guide to Plant Species*. Midwest National Technical Center, Lincoln, NE.

PLANTS GAM Gary A. Monroe

PLANTS GFR George F. Russell

PLANTS JA Jennifer Anderson

PLANTS JS Jim Stasz

PLANTS JSP J.S. Peterson

PLANTS LA Larry Allain

PLANTS RM89 Robert H. Mohlenbrock. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. 1989 *Midwest Wetland Flora: Field Office Illustrated Guide to Plant Species*. Midwest National Technical Center, Lincoln, NE.

PLANTS RM91 Robert H. Mohlenbrock. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. 1991 *Southern Wetland Flora: Field Office Guide to Plant Species*. South National Technical Center, Fort Worth, TX.

PLANTS RM95 Robert H. Mohlenbrock. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 1995 *Northeast Wetland Flora: Field Guide to Plant Species*. Northeast Technical Center, Chester, PA.

PLANTS TGB Thomas G. Barnes

PLANTS WSJ William S. Justice

RHW R. Harrison Wiegand, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Wildlife and Heritage Service. www.dnr.state.md.us

RS MNPS Rod Simmons, Maryland Native Plant Society. www.mdflora.org

SMSU Paul Redfean, Ozarks Regional Herbarium, Southwest Missouri State University. biology.smsu.edu/Herbarium

UCONN Mark Brand, UConn Plant Database, University of Connecticut. www.hort.uconn.edu/plants/about.html

USDA NRCS **U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service**, National Plant Materials Center, Beltsville, MD. www.plantmaterials.nrcs.usda.gov/mdpmc

USDA JE John Englert

USDA JK Jennifer Kujawski

USDA MG Martin van der Grinten

USFWS **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Chesapeake Bay Field Office**, Annapolis, MD 21401. www.fws.gov/r5cbfo

USFWS BES Britt Slattery

USFWS RL Randy Loftus

USFWS RM Rich Mason

USFWS RS Rich Starr

University of Wisconsin, Wisconsin State Herbarium, Madison, WI 53706-1381. www.botany.wisc.edu/herbarium

UWI AH Andrew Hipp, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

UWI DK Darrin Kimbler, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

UWI DWW Dennis W. Woodland, Andrews University.

UWI EJJ Emmet J. Judziewicz University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point and Madison.

UWI JK John Kohout, donated to Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

UWI JRS James R. Sime, Middleton, Wisconsin.

UWI JS Janice Stiefel, Bailey's Harbor, Wisconsin.

UWI KJS Kenneth J. Sytsma, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

UWI KK Kitty Kohout, donated to Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

UWI MC Michael Clayton, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

UWI MRB Merel R. Black, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

UWI RRR Robert R. Kowal, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

UWI RWF Robert W. Freckmann, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point.

UWI TK Tim Kessenich, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

VT Virginia Tech (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University), College of Natural Resources, Forest Biology and Dendrology Educational Sites. www.cnr.vt.edu/dendro/wwwmain.html

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<i>Andropogon scoparius</i> (see <i>Schizachyrium</i>)		<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	64	<i>Heuchera villosa</i>	26	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	12
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	14	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	45	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	41	<i>Opuntia humifusa</i>	30
<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	18	<i>Clitoria mariana</i>	22	<i>Houstonia caerulea</i>	26	<i>Orontium aquaticum</i>	42
<i>Anemone virginiana</i>	18	<i>Comptonia peregrina</i>	45	<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	46	<i>Osmorhiza longistylis</i>	30
<i>Anemonella thalictroides</i> (see <i>Thalictrum thalictroides</i>)		<i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i>	22	<i>Hydrophyllum virginianum</i>	26	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	12
<i>Antennaria neglecta</i>	18	<i>Coreopsis tripteris</i>	22	<i>Hylotelephium telephoides</i>	26	<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i>	12
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	18	<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>	22	<i>Hypericum densiflorum</i>	47	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	12
<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	19	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	56	<i>Hystrix patula</i> (see <i>Elymus hystrix</i>)		<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	58
<i>Aralia racemosa</i>	19	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	56	<i>Ilex glabra</i>	47	<i>Oxalis violacea</i>	30
<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	45	<i>Cornus florida</i>	56	<i>Ilex laevigata</i>	47	<i>Packera aurea</i>	30
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	19	<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	46	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	57	<i>Panicum amarum</i>	16
<i>Aristolochia durior</i> (see <i>A. macrophylla</i>)		<i>Corylus americana</i>	46	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	47	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	16
<i>Aristolochia macrophylla</i>	64	<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	56	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	26	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	65
<i>Aronia</i> (see <i>Photinia</i>)		<i>Crataegus viridis</i>	57	<i>Ionactis linearifolius</i>	26	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	65
<i>Aruncus dioicus</i>	19	<i>Danthonia spicata</i>	15	<i>Iris prismatica</i>	41	<i>Pellandra virginica</i>	42
<i>Asarum canadense</i>	19	<i>Delphinium tricornis</i>	22	<i>Iris versicolor</i>	41	<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	30
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	19	<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>	11	<i>Iris virginica</i>	47	<i>Penstemon laevigatus</i>	30
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	19	<i>Dentaria laciniata</i> (see <i>Cardamine concatenata</i>)		<i>Itea virginica</i>	47	<i>Phlox carolina</i>	31
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	19	<i>Desmodium paniculatum</i>	22	<i>Iva frutescens</i>	47	<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	31
<i>Asimina triloba</i>	54	<i>Dicentra canadensis</i>	22	<i>Jeffersonia diphylla</i>	26	<i>Phlox maculate</i>	31
<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	11	<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>	22	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	57	<i>Phlox paniculata</i>	31
<i>Asler</i> (see <i>Doellingeria</i> , <i>Eurybia</i> , <i>Ionactis</i> , <i>Symphylotrichum</i>)		<i>Dicentra eximia</i>	23	<i>Justicia canadensis</i>	41	<i>Phlox stolonifera</i>	31
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	11	<i>Dichanthellum clandestinum</i>	15	<i>Juncus effuses</i>	41	<i>Phlox subulata</i>	31
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	45	<i>Dichanthellum commutatum</i>	15	<i>Juncus roemerianus</i>	42	<i>Photinia melanocarpa</i>	48
<i>Baptisia australis</i>	20	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	57	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	57	<i>Photinia pyrifolia</i>	49
<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	20	<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	41	<i>Justicia americana</i>	47	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	49
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<i>Betula nigra</i>	55	<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	11	<i>Kosteletzkya virginica</i>	42	<i>Pinus rigida</i>	59
<i>Bidens cernua</i>	20	<i>Dryopteris cristata</i>	11	<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	16	<i>Pinus serotina</i>	59
<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	64	<i>Dryopteris intermedia</i>	11	<i>Lespedeza capitata</i>	26	<i>Pinus strobes</i>	59
<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>	20	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	12	<i>Leucothoe racemosa</i>	48	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	59
<i>Botrychium virginianum</i>	11	<i>Dulichium arundinaceum</i>	41	<i>Liatris pilosa</i> v. <i>pilosa</i>	27	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	59
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<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	45	<i>Elymus hystrix</i>	16	<i>Liatris spicata</i>	27	<i>Podophyllum pellatum</i>	31
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	20	<i>Elymus riparius</i>	16	<i>Liatris squarrosa</i>	27	<i>Polemonium reptans</i>	32
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<i>Campanulastrum americanum</i>	20	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>		<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i>	27	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	32
<i>Campsis radicans</i>	64	(see <i>Chamerion</i>)		<i>Lilium superbium</i>	27	<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	12
<i>Cardamine concatenata</i>	20	<i>Erianthus giganteus</i> (see <i>Saccharum giganteum</i>)		<i>Limonium carolinianum</i>	27	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	42
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<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	15	<i>Eupatorium fistulosum</i>	23	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	28	<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	60
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	55	<i>Eupatorium hyssopifolium</i>	23	<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	28	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	60
<i>Carya alba</i>	55	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	24	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	64	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	60
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<i>Carya glabra</i>	55	<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>	24	<i>Lyonia ligustrina</i>	48	<i>Pycnanthemum incanum</i>	32
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<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>	20	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	16	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>		<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	60
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	45	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	57	<i>ssp racemosum</i>	28	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	60
		<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	57	<i>Malus coronaria</i>	58	<i>Quercus falcata</i>	61
		<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	46	<i>Medeola virginiana</i>	28	<i>Quercus ilicifolia</i>	61
		<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	46	<i>Melanthium virginicum</i>	28	<i>Quercus marilandica</i>	61
		<i>Gaylussacia frondosa</i>	46	<i>Mertensia virginica</i>	28	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>	61
		<i>Gentiana clausa</i>	24	<i>Mikania scandens</i>	64	<i>Quercus montana</i> (see <i>Quercus michauxii</i> and <i>pinus</i>)	
				<i>Mimulus ringens</i>	29	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	61
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<i>Quercus phellos</i>	61	<i>Solidago rugosa</i>	36	<i>Woodwardia areolata</i>	13	highbush.....	52
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elm, American	63	elderberry, pignut	55	elm, bear	61	elm, fox	15
elm, slippery	63	elm, shagbark	55	elm, black	62	elm, long hair	14
elm, false foxglove, purple	18	elm, high-tide bush	45	elm, blackjack	61	elm, Pennsylvania	15
fern, bracken	12	elm, holly		elm, chestnut	62	elm, three-sided	41
fern, Christmas	12	fern, American	57	elm, Chinquapin	61	elm, tussock	15
fern, cinnamon	12	fern, inkberry	47	elm, northern red	62	fern, senna, Maryland wild	34
fern, crested wood	11	fern, winterberry	47	elm, pin	61	fern, serviceberry, downy	54
fern, evergreen wood	11	fern, winterberry, smooth	47	elm, post	62	fern, shooting star	23
fern, hay-scented	11	fern, honeysuckle, trumpet	64	elm, scarlet	60	fern, skullcap, rough	34
fern, interrupted	12	fern, hornbeam, American	55	elm, southern red	61	fern, skunk cabbage	37
fern, marginal shield	12	fern, eastern hop	58	elm, swamp chestnut	61	fern, smooth carrion flower	65
fern, marsh	13	fern, huckleberry, black	46	elm, swamp white	60	fern, snakeroot, black,	21
fern, netted chain	13	fern, hydrangea, wild	46	elm, water	61	fern, snakeroot, white	18
fern, New York	12	fern, hyssop-leaved thoroughwort	23	elm, white	60	fern, sneezeweed, yellow	24
fern, northern lady	11	fern, Indian cucumber	28	elm, willow	61	fern, Solomon's seal, dwarf	32
fern, northern maidenhair	11	fern, Indiangrass	17	elm, wild blue	20	fern, false	28
fern, rattlesnake	11	fern, indigo, wild blue	20	elm, wild yellow	20	fern, spatterdock	42
fern, royal	12	fern, iris (see blue flag)		elm, partridge pea	21	fern, spicebush	48
fern, sensitive	12	fern, ironweed, New York	39	elm, partridgeberry	29	fern, spiderwort, Virginia	38
fern, sweet	45	fern, Jack-in-the-pulpit	19	elm, passionflower	65	fern, spikenard	19
fern, toothed	11	fern, Jacob's ladder	32	elm, paw-paw	54	fern, spleenwort, ebony	11
fern, Virginia chain	13	fern, jewelweed	26	elm, persimmon, common	57	fern, spring beauty	21
fescue, red	16	fern, Joe-Pye weed, green-stemmed	23	elm, petunia, Carolina wild	33	fern, squirrel corn	22
fetterbush	48	fern, spotted	24	elm, phlox, creeping	31	fern, St. John's wort, dense	47
field pussytoes	18	fern, trumpet weed	23	elm, meadow	31	fern, stagger-bush	48
fire pink	34	fern, ladies' tresses, nodding	36	elm, moss	31	fern, stary campion	34
fireweed	21	fern, laurel, great	49	elm, summer	31	fern, steeplebush	52
foamflower	38	fern, mountain	47	elm, thick-leaved	31	fern, stoncrop, Allegheny	26
fringetree, white	56	fern, sheep	47	elm, woodland	31	fern, stoncrop, mountain	34
gentian, closed	24	fern, leather flower	64	elm, pickerelweed	42	sumac, fragrant	50
geranium, wild	24	fern, lily, Canada	27	elm, pine, loblolly	59	sumac, shining	50
ginger, wild	19	fern, fragrant water	42	elm, pitch	59	sumac, staghorn	33
goat's-beard	19	fern, straw	39	elm, pond	59	sumac, sweet	50
golden club	42	fern, trout	23	elm, shortleaf	59	sumac, sundrops	30
golden ragwort	30	fern, Turk's cap	27	elm, Virginia	59	sumac, narrow-leaved	30
golden-alexanders	40	fern, wood	27	elm, white	59	sunflower, oxeye	25
goldenrod, bluestem	35	fern, lizard's tail	43	elm, pipevine	64	sunflower, swamp	25
goldenrod, broad leaf	35	fern, lobelia, great blue	28	elm, plantain, downy rattlesnake	24	sunflower, ten-petaled	25
goldenrod, Canada	35	fern, lupine	28	elm, robin's	23	sunflower, woodland	25
goldenrod, early	35	fern, lyre-leaf sage	33	elm, plum, American wild	60	sunflower, sweet cicely	30
goldenrod, gray	35	fern, magnolia, cucumber	58	elm, beach	49	sunflower, sweet pepperbush	45
goldenrod, seaside	36	fern, sweetbay	58	elm, plumegrass, giant	17	sunflower, switchgrass	16
goldenrod, showy	36	fern, male-berry	48	elm, poplar, tulip	58	sunflower, sycamore, American	59
goldenrod, sweet	36	fern, mallow, rose	41	elm, primrose, common evening	29	sunflower, tassel-white	47
goldenrod, tall	35	fern, seashore	42	elm, raspberry, purple flowering	51	sunflower, thimbleweed	18
goldenrod, wrinkle-leaf	36	fern, maple, mountain	54	elm, redbud, eastern	56	sunflower, three-square, common	43
gooseberry, Appalachian	50	fern, red	54	elm, redtop	17	sunflower, tick-trefoil, panicked	22
grass, bitter or coastal panic	16	fern, silver	54	elm, reedgrass, bluejoint	14	sunflower, toadflax, blue	29
grass, blue-eyed	34	fern, sugar	54	elm, rice, wild	44	sunflower, toadshade	38
grass, bottlebrush	16	fern, marigold, marsh	20	elm, rose, pasture	50	sunflower, toothwort	20
grass, coastal blue-eyed	34	fern, Mayapple	31	elm, swamp	51	sunflower, trillium, painted	38
grass, gama	17	fern, meadow-beauty, Virginia	32	elm, rose pink	33	sunflower, purple	38
grass, poverty	15	fern, meadow rue, early	37	elm, rush, Canada	41	sunflower, white	38
grass, salt	41	fern, meadow rue, tall	37	elm, soft	41	sunflower, trumpet vine	64
grass, green-and-gold	21	fern, meadow-sweet, broad-leaved	51	elm, rye, Canada wild	16	sunflower, turtlehead, white	21
grass, gum, black	58	fern, narrow-leaved	51	elm, riverbank wild	16	sunflower, twinleaf	26
grass, gum, sweet	58	fern, milkweed, common	19	elm, Virginia wild	16	violet, American dog	39
hackberry, common	56	fern, swamp	19	elm, salt meadow hay	44	violet, bird's foot	40
haw, black	53	fern, mint, hoary mountain	32	elm, sarsaparilla, wild	19	violet, common blue	40
hawthorn, cockspur	56	fern, narrow-leaved mountain	32	elm, sassafra	62	violet, halberdleaf yellow	40
hawthorn, green	57	fern, mistflower	22	elm, saxifrage, early	34	violet, marsh blue	39
hazelnut, American	46	fern, miterwort, twoleaf	29	elm, eastern swamp	33	violet, striped cream	40
hedge nettle	36	fern, monkeyflower	29	elm, sea lavender	27	violet, yellow	40
hellebore, green false	39	fern, mulberry, red	58			virgin's bower	64
hemlock, eastern	63					walnut, black	57
hepatica, round-lobed	25					walnut, waterleaf, Virginia	26
hepatica, sharp-lobed	25					walnut, wax myrtle	48
heuchera, hairy	26					walnut, wild pink	34

willow,	
American water	42
black	62
prairie	51
silky	62
wingstem, yellow ironweed.....	39
wintergreen,.....	46
striped	21
wisteria, Atlantic.....	65
witch hazel.....	46
witherod,.....	53
naked	53
wood sorrel, violet.....	30



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