



# Landscaping with New York State Native Plants

Spring 2015

Prepared by the Town of Brighton NY Conservation Board

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Like the local plants of any region, the native plants of New York State have evolved together for thousands of years, relying on and supporting each other in our regional ecology. Native plants attract birds and other pollinating fauna, contributing to a dynamic and healthy ecosystem, and can often be used in landscaping instead of less beneficial exotic species.

The following document includes lists of plants that are native to New York State, are aesthetically pleasing, and have marked value for the surrounding wildlife. These lists include only a fraction of the good native plant choices you could make for your project. Many more can be found in the source materials cited in the References section at the end of this document.

Also included in this document is a list of native species to avoid at this time due to their susceptibility to disease and insect predation, as well as a list of non-native invasive species still commonly used by New York State landscapers.

**Perennials Suitable for Wet and/or Moist Sites (alphabetical by Latin species name)**

Picture	Name	Height	Soil Moisture	Light	Landscape Functions	Ecological Functions
	<b>Black Cohosh</b>  <i>Actaea racemosa,</i> <i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i>	3'-5'	Wet to dry	Partial sun to shade	Fragrant summer blossoms	Food for caterpillar larvae, bees; excellent source of nectar.
	<b>Swamp Milkweed</b>  <i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	2'-4'	Wet to medium	Sun to partial sun	Fragrant white pink, mauve flower clusters, July to August	Critical to life cycle of Monarch Butterfly, providing food to caterpillar stage; nectar for butterflies, bees, hummingbirds, other pollinators.
	<b>Common Milkweed</b>  <i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	3'-5'	Moist to dry	Sun	Very fragrant large flower clusters late June to early August	As above.

Picture	Name	Height	Soil Moisture	Light	Landscape Functions	Ecological Functions
	<b>Marsh Marigold</b> <i>Caltha palustris</i>	6"-1'	Wet to moist	Sun to shade	Early spring flowers	Pollinators, birds
	<b>Turtlehead</b> <i>Chelone glabra</i>	2'-3'	Wet to medium	Sun to partial shade	Flowers late summer to early autumn	Pollen and or nectar: Baltimore Checkerspot Butterfly larvae, hummingbirds
	<b>Spotted Joe-Pye Weed</b> <i>Eupatorium maculatum, Eutrochium maculatum</i>	3'-6'	Wet to medium	Sun to partial shade	Large showy flower clusters August - September	Attract high insect activity, benefits pollinators; seed is a small nutlet, a food source to water-fowl, song-birds, gamebirds, small mammals.
	<b>Marsh Mallow, Rose Mallow</b> <i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	4'-7'	Wet to moist	Sun to partial shade	Late summer; deciduous ground cover	Nectar and/or pollen source, hummingbirds, bees; larval food for caterpillars.
	<b>Jewelweed, Touch-me-not</b> <i>Impatiens capensis</i>	2'-5'	Wet to moist	Partial sun to shade	Late summer; deciduous ground cover	Cover for wildlife; pollen/nectar; bees, excellent hummingbird plant

Picture	Name	Height	Soil Moisture	Light	Landscape Functions	Ecological Functions
	<b>Blazing Star, Gayfeather</b> <i>Liatris spicata</i>	2'-4'	Moist to medium	Sun	Flowers in summer	Nectar/pollen source; excellent nectar for butterflies; larval food; food for wintering birds.
	<b>Cardinal Flower</b> <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	2'-4'	Wet to moist	Sun to partial shade	Summer/fall flowers; deciduous ground cover	Pollen/nectar source; Beacon for Hummingbirds!
	<b>Great Blue Lobelia</b> <i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	2'-4'	Wet to medium	Sun to partial sun	Summer/fall flowers; deciduous ground cover	Pollen/nectar producer; excellent source of nectar for hummingbirds and nocturnal sphinx moths
	<b>Beebalm, Oswego Tea</b> <i>Monarda didyma</i>	1'-3'	Moist to medium	Sun to partial shade	Summer flowers; deciduous ground cover	Hummingbird favorite (especially mildew-resistant "Jacob Cline" cultivar), and butterflies, bees
	<b>Arrow Arum</b> <i>Peltandra virginica</i>	1'-3'	Wet	Sun to partial shade	Summer blossoms	Bees, fish, aquatic insects

Picture	Name	Height	Soil Moisture	Light	Landscape Functions	Ecological Functions
	<b>Foxglove Beardtongue, Talus Slope Penstemon, Smooth Penstemon</b>  <i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	2'-4'	Moist to medium	Sun to partial sun	Spring, summer flowers; deciduous ground cover	One of the summer pollinator friendly plants
	<b>Phlox</b>  <i>Phlox paniculata</i>	3'-5'	Moist to medium	Sun to partial sun	Summer flowers; deciduous ground cover	Pollen; nectar for the hummingbird sphinx moth; cover for wildlife
	<b>Pickerelweed</b>  <i>Pontederia cordata</i>	2'-3'	Wet; root mass must be under water year-round	Sun	Fragrant blooms, summer to autumn	Waterfowl, dragonflies, pollinators; food for caterpillars; nest sites for birds
	<b>Arrowhead</b>  <i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	2'-3'	Very moist to shallow water	Sun	Flowers in summer	Pollinators; ducks, turtles; wildlife eat the seeds and tubers.
	<b>Woolgrass, Marsh Bulrush</b>  <i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	3'-5'	Wet soil/ shallow water, along shoreline, up to 1.5' depth	Sun to partial shade	Blooms summer to early autumn	Cover for wildlife; waterfowl, Dion Skipper butterfly larvae.

Picture	Name	Height	Soil Moisture	Light	Landscape Functions	Ecological Functions
	<b>Canada Goldenrod</b> <i>Solidago canadensis</i>	3'-6'	Wet to dry	Sun	Flowers August through October; deciduous ground cover	Tall, rigid perennial provides dense summer and winter cover; supplies seed, nectar, pollen, larval food for 115 species of caterpillars.
	<b>New England Aster</b> <i>Aster novae-angliae</i> , <i>Symphotrichum novae-angliae</i>	3'-6'	Moist to medium	Sun	Flowers late August to October; deciduous ground cover	Butterflies, bees, high value to pollinators; improve insect diversity and diversify grassland habitat; (cont'd below)
	<b>New York Aster</b> <i>Aster novi-belgii</i> , <i>Symphotrichum novi-belgii</i>	18"-5'	Moist to medium	Sun	Flowers late summer to early autumn	Asters also benefit songbirds, grouse, turkey, small mammals, rabbits and deer; host plant for many caterpillars.

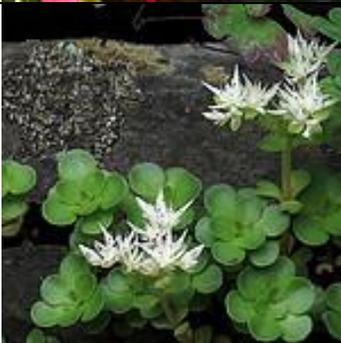
**Perennials Suitable for Medium and/or Dry Sites (alphabetical by Latin species name)**

Picture	Name	Height	Soil Moisture	Light	Landscape Function	Ecological Function
	<b>Anise Hyssop</b> <i>Agastache foeniculum</i>	3'-6'	Medium to dry	Sun to partial shade	Summer flowers	Butterflies, hummingbirds, other pollinators.

Picture	Name	Height	Soil Moisture	Light	Landscape Function	Ecological Function
	<b>Columbine</b> <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	1'-3'	Medium to dry	Sun to partial shade	Blooms early spring to mid-summer; deciduous ground cover	Pollen, nectar; bees, butterflies, excellent hummingbird plant.
	<b>Purple Coneflower</b> <i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	2'-3'	Medium to dry	Sun to partial sun	Flowers summer to early autumn; deciduous ground cover	Great source for midsummer nectar and pollen; goldfinches flock to the seeds in the fall.
	<b>Black-eyed Susan</b> <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	1'-3'	Medium to dry	Sun to partial sun	Flowers summer to early autumn	Nectar for many butterflies and other summer insects; food for caterpillars; great seed source in the fall.

### Vines and Groundcover (alphabetical by Latin species name)

Picture	Name	Height	Soil Moisture	Light	Landscape Function	Ecological Function
	<b>Trumpet Vine, Trumpet Creeper</b> <i>Campsis radicans</i>	36'-72'	Moist to dry	Sun	Large trumpet shaped blooms summer; large, vigorous space-filling vine	Provides much nectar and pollen for hummingbirds and bees; nesting sites.

Picture	Name	Height	Soil Moisture	Light	Landscape Function	Ecological Function
	<b>Trumpet Honeysuckle</b>  <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	12'-36'	Moist	Sun	Spring through summer flowers.	Hummingbirds regularly visit, and bumblebees; cardinals nest in vines; berries in the fall for cardinals, bluejays; larval food for Spring Azure Butterfly.
	<b>Virginia Creeper</b>  <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	3'-40' (Can climb or creep along ground)	Moist to dry	Sun to partial shade	Small blossoms, spring, small berries June, bright foliage in fall.	Berries for many birds; vines eaten by many animals; cover and shelter; vines provide perches, nesting places and surfaces to find food.
	<b>Woodland Stonecrop</b>  <i>Sedum ternatum</i>	1"-1'	Moist to medium	Sun to partial shade	Spring blossoms; evergreen ground cover	Pollinators, larval food for Variegated Fritillary Butterfly.
	<b>Riverbank grape</b>  <i>Vitis riparia</i>	35'-72'	Moist to dry	Sun to shade	Woody vines support the green small flowers, May-July; fruit August-October.	Wild Grape very important for wildlife; many birds nest in the tangles, use the bark to build nests; many birds and mammals depend on the grapes for food.

**Shrubs (alphabetical by Latin species name)**

Picture	Name	Height	Soil Moisture	Light	Landscape Function	Ecological Function
	<p><b>Red Chokeberry</b></p> <p><i>Aronia arbutifolia,</i> <i>Photinia pyrifolia</i></p>	4'-6'	Wet to Dry	Sun to partial Sun	Spring flowers, fall foliage color	Good all-around wildlife plant; larval food; produces pollen/nectar, cover, nesting sites, food for migrating and winter birds.
	<p><b>Black Chokeberry</b></p> <p><i>Aronia melanocarpa,</i> <i>Photinia melanocarpa</i></p>	3'-5'	Wet to Dry	Sun to partial Sun	Spring flowers, fall foliage color	Good all-around wildlife plant; pollen and nectar; fruit is food for fall migrant and wintering birds; larval food for caterpillars.
	<p><b>Summer-sweet</b></p> <p><i>Clethra alnifolia</i></p>	2'-5'	Wet to medium	Sun to partial shade	Summer flowers, fragrant; useful along stream-banks.	Cover for wildlife, nesting sites; pollen, nectar for bees, butterflies, hummingbirds; mammals.
	<p><b>Silky Dogwood</b></p> <p><i>Cornus amomum</i></p>	5'-8'	Wet to medium	Sun to partial shade	Spring flowers, fall fruits and foliage color.	Great resource for pollinators and berry eaters; cover for wild-life, nesting; food for breeding and wintering birds, spring and fall migrating birds; larval food.

Picture	Name	Height	Soil Moisture	Light	Landscape Function	Ecological Function
	<b>Gray Dogwood</b> <i>Cornus racemosa</i>	5'-8'	Wet to very dry	Sun to partial shade	Spring flowers, white fruits, fall foliage color	Same as for Silky Dogwood, above.
	<b>Red Osier Dogwood, Red Twig Dogwood</b> <i>Cornus sericea</i>	5'-8'	Wet to dry	Sun to partial shade	Spring flowering, brightly colored bark in winter.	Cover; berries valuable fall/winter food for birds; larval food.
	<b>Inkberry</b> <i>Ilex glabra</i>	3'-4'	Wet to medium; prefers acidic soil	Sun to partial shade	Small spring blossoms; good to use for screening.	Excellent nectar and pollen source; cover for wildlife, nesting sites; black fruit for more than 15 species of birds, including wintering birds.
	<b>Common Winterberry</b> <i>Ilex verticillata</i>	4'-6'	Wet to medium	Sun to partial shade	Flowers in spring; good fall foliage color; useful along stream banks.	As above; additionally red berries on bare stems provide food for birds throughout winter; plant is DIOECIOUS (one male per several females).
	<b>Northern Spicebush</b> <i>Lindera benzoin</i>	6'-10'	Wet to medium	Sun to shade	Early spring flowers, fall color, fragrant, provides shade and cooling.	Spicebush Swallowtail Butterfly larvae, Promethea Silkmoth larvae, berries high in oils for migrating and winter birds: plant is DIOECIOUS.

Picture	Name	Height	Soil Moisture	Light	Landscape Function	Ecological Function
	<b>Northern Bayberry</b> <i>Myrica pensylvanica,</i> <i>Morella pensylvanica</i>	6'-8'	Wet to very dry	Sun to partial shade	Flowers in spring, fall color, fragrant, provides shade and cooling.	Nectar, pollen; cover for wildlife, nesting sites for birds, food for birds and mammals; (host for Columbia Silkmoth larvae.)?
	<b>American Elderberry, Black Elderberry</b> <i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	6'-8'	Wet to dry	Sun to partial shade	Large late spring and summer flower clusters; berries for preserves, wine, and jelly.	Super plant for flowers, and fruit for wildlife! Fast grower.  (Having more than one variety usually fosters cross pollination and more fruit.)
	<b>Red Elderberry</b> <i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	6'-8'	Moist to dry	Partial sun to shade	Late spring large flat flower clusters.	Flowers for pollinators, more than 120 species of birds have been documented feeding on elderberry fruit.
	<b>Common Snowberry</b> <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	3'-4'	Medium to dry	Sun to partial shade	Early summer flowers.	Pollen, nectar; cover, nesting sites; food for birds, mammals, Hummingbird Moth larvae.  (Alternative to cotoneasters, see below.)
or 	<b>Coralberry</b> <i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i>	3'-4'	Moist to dry	Sun to partial shade	Flowers late spring to early summer	Pollen, nectar; food for birds, food for caterpillars.  (Coralberry and Snowberry are both good native alternatives to the ubiquitous cotoneasters.)

Picture	Name	Height	Soil Moisture	Light	Landscape Function	Ecological Function
	<b>Highbush Blueberry</b>  <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	6'-8'	Best in moist acidic soil with high organic content.	Sun	Spring flowers; berries later summer; bright crimson foliage in fall.	Pollen, nectar; abundant food for birds and mammals, including humans; hosts over 200 species of caterpillars. Alternative to Burning Bush
	<b>Arrowwood Viburnum</b>  <i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	6'-10'	Moist	Sun to partial shade	Flowers late spring to early summer; fall foliage cplor.	Birds, bees, spring azure butterfly larvae Nectar, pollen; cover, nesting sites; berries . migrating birds; good source of caterpillars for nesting birds. for wintering birds

#### Small Trees (alphabetical by Latin species name)

Picture	Name	Height	Soil Moisture	Light	Landscape Function	Ecological Function
	<b>Common Serviceberry, Downy Serviceberry</b>  <i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	15'-25'	Moist to dry	Sun to partial shade	Early spring flowers; in June sweet berries.	Birds, pollinators, mammals, special value to native bees.  Amelanchier --- Great group of plants for birds.
	<b>Shadblow Serviceberry</b>  <i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	10'-20'	Wet to medium	Sun to partial shade	Blossoms early spring, fruit early summer	As above.  Fruiting machines!

Picture	Name	Height	Soil Moisture	Light	Landscape Function	Ecological Function
	<b>Pagoda Dogwood, Alternaleaf Dogwood</b>  <i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	10'-20'	Moist to medium	Sun to partial shade	Late spring flowers, fall color, shade; year round interest.	High wildlife value; great source of berries and insects; wintering bird favorite, grouse, pheasants, wild turkeys; Spring Azure Butterfly larvae.
	<b>Washington Hawthorn</b>  <i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	20'-30'	Moist to dry	Sun to partial sun	Late spring to early summer, fall color, shade and cooling.	Pollinators; Warblers, Orioles eat the blossoms; food for birds in fall migration; food for caterpillars.
	<b>Sweet Crabapple</b>  <i>Malus coronaria</i>  <b>* Susceptible to rust</b>	12'-36'	Moist	Partial shade	White, pink flowers May and June.	Thickets provide nesting sites, shelter, and food for large and small birds, special value to native bees and honeybees, attractive to other pollinators.
	<b>Sargent Crabapple</b>  <i>Malus sargentii</i>  <b>* Non-native, but non-invasive and resists rust</b>	6'-8'	Medium	Sun	Spring flowers, can be used in small spaces.	Attributes as above, and has berries small enough for birds to eat which some hybrids do not.

Picture	Name	Height	Soil Moisture	Light	Landscape Function	Ecological Function
	<b>Chokecherry</b> <i>Prunus virginiana</i>	15'-25'	Moist to dry	Sun, tolerant of shade; can be understory tree.	Spring flowers, good fall color, dark fruit August to September; erosion control.	Butterflies, native bees; important wildlife food source, birds and mammals; soil stability; host for various sphinx moth larvae and Columbia silk-moth.
	<b>Hoptree</b> <i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	15'-20'	Wet to dry	Sun to shade	Late spring flowering, yellow fall foliage color; shade and cooling.	Cover for wildlife, nesting sites; nectar attracts butterflies; host for Giant Swallowtail Butterfly larvae; seeds stay on in winter for birds.
	<b>Smooth Sumac</b> <i>Rhus glabra</i>	10'-20'	Medium to dry	Sun to partial shade	Summer flowers, brilliant red fall foliage and fruit; neglected landscape plant.	Both Sumacs important to insects and mammals, and especially feeder adverse birds, like Cedar Waxwings, Northern Flickers, Robins.
	<b>Staghorn Sumac</b> <i>Rhus typhina</i>	15'-30'	Medium to dry	Sun to partial shade	Summer; as above, brilliant fall color unique in the native fall landscape.	Both Sumacs' nutritious berries are of high value as wildlife food and cover, critical winter food source; support 54 species of caterpillars.
	<b>American Mountain Ash, Northern Mountain Ash</b> <i>Sorbus americana,</i>	12'-36'	Moist to dry	Sun to shade	White spring flowers, fall color, contrasting bright orange berries; shade.	Nectar/pollen; feeds many birds, i.e. Robins, Cedar Waxwings, Blue Jays, Evening Grosbeaks, Cardinals; food for mammals, food for caterpillars.

Picture	Name	Height	Soil Moisture	Light	Landscape Function	Ecological Function
	<i>Sorbus decora</i>					
	<b>Nannyberry</b>  <i>Virburnum lentago</i>	10'-20'	Wet to medium	Sun to partial sun	Spring flowers, summer berries, fall foliage color, shade and cooling.	Birds, insects, Spring Azure B'fly larvae; Vireos and Chickadees patrol the sweet smelling blossoms, fruit gone by fall; good nesting sites.

### Large Trees (alphabetical by Latin species name)

Picture	Name	Height	Soil Moisture	Light	Landscape Function	Ecological Function
	<b>Red Maple</b> <i>Acer rubrum</i>  <i>Note: Landscape and Ecological Function same for both Acers listed here.</i>	40'-60'	Wet to dry	Sun to partial shade	Spring flowering, brilliant fall foliage, sequesters carbon, shade/cooling.	Cover, pollen and nectar, food for breeding birds, spring and fall migrants, food for 300 insect larvae, and humans.
	<b>Sugar Maple</b> <i>Acer saccharum</i>	60'-75'	Moist to medium	Sun, tolerant of shade.	Spring flowering; renown for brilliant autumn color, sequesters carbon.	Birds, bees; seeds, buds, twigs for squirrels; nesting sites for songbirds and cavity nesting woodpeckers, owls, chickadees
	<b>River Birch</b> <i>Betula nigra</i>	40'-70'	Wet to dry; will grow in swamps, low spots, but also on higher ground; fast growing.	Sun to partial sun; a heat tolerant birch.	Spring; often multi-trunked; grey peeling bark, ornamental; rain gardens or groupings or as a specimen.	Attracts birds; seeds for birds and small mammals; nesting sites for waterfowl; provides browse.

Picture	Name	Height	Soil Moisture	Light	Landscape Function	Ecological Function
	<b>Shagbark Hickory</b> <i>Carya ovata</i>	60'-80'	Moist to dry	Sun to partial sun	Spring flowering, fall leaf color, shade and cooling.	Hickories, also oaks, beeches, and walnuts, supply the protein for vertebrate wildlife; cavities in living and dead trees for nesting sites; 235 spp. of caterpillars.
	<b>Hackberry</b> <i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	40'-60'	Moist to very dry	Sun to partial sun	Fast growing; good substitute for American Elm, ornamental and well-suited as a park tree or street tree.	Excellent wildlife tree; nectar and pollen; food for breeding, migrating, & wintering birds, humans; several important butterfly species develop only on Celtis.
	<b>Thornless Honeylocust</b> <i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i>	30'-70'	Moist to very dry	Sun to partial shade	Lacy foliage, attractive tree; tolerates drought, road salt, good yellow fall color.	Pollen/nectar; cover, nesting sites; silver-spotted skipper butterfly larvae, bicolored honey locust moth larvae; pods eaten by mammals.
	<b>Eastern Red Cedar</b> <i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	36'-72'	Medium to dry	Sun to shade	Dense, slow growing ever-green, DIOECIOUS, berries in fall; used to flavor gin; wind/visual screening.	Excellent cover; waxy berries important food for many bird spp., esp. Cedar waxwings, small mammals; foliage supports many specialist butterflies.
	<b>White Spruce</b> <i>Picea glauca</i>	30'-60'	Moist to dry	Sun to partial shade	Coniferous evergreen, cones ~ 2", cold hardy, climax canopy tree; fragrant, shade/cooling, screening.	For mammals and birds, nesting, thermal and escape cover; food for mammals and birds, food for insect larvae, as Columbia silk-moth caterpillar.

Picture	Name	Height	Soil Moisture	Light	Landscape Function	Ecological Function
	<b>Jack Pine</b> <i>Pinus banksiana</i>	50'-75'	Medium to dry	Sun	Coniferous evergreen; used as Xmas trees, telephone poles; stabilization of watersheds; shade and cooling.	Habitat and breeding for endangered Kirtland's Warbler; deer and rabbits browse, small mammals and birds eat the seeds; food for caterpillars.
	<b>Red Pine</b> <i>Pinus resinosa</i>	50'-60'	Moist to dry	Sun to partial sun	Spring flowering; intolerant of shade, good in windy sites, roots anchor; long-lived; shade/cool.	Cover for wildlife; nesting sites, food for songbirds, gamebirds, small mammals; food for caterpillars, as Northern Pine Sphinx Moth larvae.
	<b>Pitch Pine</b> <i>Pinus rigida</i>	40'-70'	Dry	Sun	Spring blossoms; screening, shade and cooling.	Cover for wildlife, nesting sites; seeds for winter, breeding birds, migrants, mammals; supports 210 spp. of caterpillars, including Pine-devil Moth larvae
	<b>Eastern White Pine</b> <i>Pinus strobus</i>	60'-80'	Moist to dry	Sun to partial shade	Used for screening, shade and cooling; sequesters carbon.	As above, seeds provide significant wintering food for many mammals and birds; supports 210 species of caterpillars.
	<b>White Oak</b> (a White Oak) <i>Quercus alba</i>	50'-80'	Medium to dry	Sun to partial sun	Medium sized, or of massive height, light grey bark; long lived, superior hardwood; water and rot resistant	Acorns smallish but sweet, valuable notably for turkeys, wood ducks, pheasants, jays, thrushes, woodpeckers, rabbits, squirrels, and deer; leaves for caterpillars.

Picture	Name	Height	Soil Moisture	Light	Landscape Function	Ecological Function
	<b>Swamp White Oak</b> (a White Oak)  <i>Quercus bicolor</i>	50'-60'	Very wet to upland dry to dry, variety of habitats.	Sun to partial sun	Medium-sized, rapid grower; can site plants underneath; good landscaping tree, easily transplanted.	Protein rich nuts critical to vertebrate wildlife; supports 557 spp. of caterpillars; songbirds, ground birds, water birds, small mammals.
	<b>Scarlet Oak</b> (a Red Oak)  <i>Quercus coccinea</i>	60'-70'	Drier, sandier, usually acidic soil; or various.	Sun to partial sun	Blossoms in spring; ornamental tree; bright scarlet foliage in fall.	As all oaks, important species for wildlife and local ecology; cover, nesting sites; food for wild turkeys, jays, woodpeckers small mammals and caterpillars.
	<b>Bur Oak</b> (a White Oak)  <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	70'-80'	Wet to dry	Sun to partial sun	Massive tree, trunk up to 10'; gardens, parks, street trees; tolerates urban conditions, outstanding ornamental	As all oaks, a most important species; long lived, sequesters carbon; fire resistant; gives food, cover and shelter to insects, birds, mammals and humans.
	<b>Chinkapin Oak</b> (a White Oak)  <i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	60'-70'	Moist to dry; will grow on well-drained slopes.	Sun to partial sun	Spring blooms; smaller tree, durable hardwood prized for lumber.	Sweetest acorns of any oak, excellent taste for both people and wildlife; hummingbirds, gray hairstreak butterfly larvae; as all oaks, important tree species.

Picture	Name	Height	Soil Moisture	Light	Landscape Function	Ecological Function
	<b>Pin Oak</b> (aka Spanish Swamp Oak) (a Red Oak)  <i>Quercus palustris</i>	60'-70'	Wet to dry; wetland tree can persist in heavy wet soils.	Sun, does not tolerate shade well.	Commonly used landscape oak; easy to transplant; pollution tolerant; distinctive shape; 10 yr. tree=26'	Like all oaks, flowers and leaves out in late spring: songbirds, water birds, ground birds, small mammals, hummingbirds, gray hairstreak butterfly larvae
	<b>Chestnut Oak</b> (a White Oak)  <i>Quercus prinus,</i> <i>Quercus montana</i>	50'-70'	Medium to dry, can grow in rocky ridge exposures.	Sun to partial shade	Spring blooms; fall color; usually not large but long lived; allows for understory tree plantings.	As above, all wildlife functions; food for insects, small mammals, birds, especially wild turkeys, ruffed grouse, songbirds.
	<b>Northern Red Oak</b> (a Red Oak)  <i>Quercus rubra</i>	60'-75'	Moist to dry; tolerant of many soils.	Sun to partial shade	Spring blooming; grows fast, 10 yr. tree can be 20' tall; long lived; parks /gardens as specimen tree.	All wildlife functions; iconic individuals found in Ashford, CT, Anne Arundel County, MD and Franklin County, KY; support birds, mammals, insect larvae.

### Native Trees to Avoid (alphabetical by Latin species name)

Picture	Name	Height	Soil Moisture	Light	Blooms In	Problems
	<b>American Beech</b>  <i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	50'-70'	Moist to medium	Sun to shade	Spring	Susceptible to beech bark disease (pictured).

Picture	Name	Height	Soil Moisture	Light	Blooms In	Problems
	<b>True Ash Trees</b> <i>Fraxinus spp.</i> (does not include Mountain Ashes, <i>Sorbus spp.</i> , or Prickly Ash, <i>Aralia spinosa</i> )	50'-60'	Wet to very dry	Sun to partial sun	Spring	Fatally susceptible to the emerald ash borer. The characteristic damage caused by ash borer larvae is pictured.
	<b>Eastern Hemlock</b> <i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	60'-70'	Moist to medium	Sun to shade	Spring	Fatally susceptible to the hemlock woolly adelgid (pictured).

**Invasive or Potentially Invasive: Avoid/Remove (alphabetical by Latin species name)**

Picture	Name	Height	Adverse Effects	Some Native Alternatives
	<b>Amur Maple:</b> "Mozam" and all other cultivars  <i>Acer ginnala</i>	15'-20'	Displaces native shrubs, understory trees in open forests and shades out native species in grassland habitats.	<b>Pagoda Dogwood</b> <i>Cornus altinifolia</i> ; Small tree, berries, fiery fall color  <b>Musclewood</b> <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> ; Shade a patio, specimen, planter  <b>Sourwood</b> <i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> ; Columnar, sweet smelling flowers, nectar, fall color
	<b>Norway Maple:</b> Including "Crimson King" and all other cultivars.  <i>Acer platanoides</i>	40'-50'	Seedlings shade out native understory vegetation (pictured). Mature trees out-compete native tree species in the forest canopy.	<b>Red Maple</b> <i>Acer rubrum</i> <b>Sugar Maple</b> <i>Acer saccharum</i> <b>Black Gum</b> <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> <b>Kentucky Coffeetree</b> <i>Gymnocladis dioica</i>

Picture	Name	Height	Adverse Effects	Some Native Alternatives
	<b>Winter Creeper</b> (Climbing Euonymus) <i>Euonymus fortunei</i> <b>Burning Bush</b> <i>Euonymus alata</i> <b>and all other cultivars</b>	3''-6''	<i>E. fortunei</i> : vigorous vine that invades forest openings and margins, displacing herbaceous plants and seedlings.  <i>E. alata</i> : highly competitive, displaces natives, birds disperse seeds, banned in many North Eastern states.	<b>Bearberry, Kinnikinnick</b> <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> <b>Highbush Blueberry</b> <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> <b>Red Chokeberry</b> <i>Aronia melanocarpa</i> <b>Fragrant Sumac</b> <i>Rhus aromatica</i> <b>Winged Sumac</b> <i>R. copallina</i> <b>Smooth Sumac</b> <i>R. glabra</i>
	<b>Purple Loosestrife</b>  <i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	1'-8'	A highly competitive invasive that outcompetes native wetland species, degrading native wildlife habitat.	<b>Gayfeather, Blazing Star</b> <i>Liatris spicata</i> <b>Queen-of-the-Prairie</b> <i>Filipendula rubra</i> <b>Swamp Milkweed</b> <i>Asclepias incarnata</i> <b>Blue Vervain</b> <i>Verbena hastata</i>
	<b>Maiden Grass, Zebra Grass, including all cultivars</b>  <i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	6'-8'	Forms large clumps along disturbed areas, displacing native vegetation, increases fire risks.	<b>Indiangrass</b> <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> ("Gorgeous bunchgrass", drought tolerant, grows in lean soil) <b>Switchgrass</b> <i>Panicum virgatum</i> <b>Sugarcane Plumegrass</b> <i>Saccharum giganteum</i>
	<b>Amur Cork Tree: "Macho" and all other cultivars</b> <i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	30'-45'	Invades hardwood forests, displacing native species.	<b>Tuliptree</b> (hardy, fast grower) <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> <b>Sweetgum</b> (hardy, fast grower) <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> <b>Black Walnut</b> <i>Juglans nigra</i> <b>Willow Oak</b> <i>Quercus phellos</i> <b>Serviceberry</b> <i>Amelanchier spp.</i> <b>Red Bud</b> <i>Cercis Canadensis</i>
	<b>Common Reed</b>  <i>Phragmites australis</i>	3'-6'	Forms dense stands that exclude all other wetland species, has little value for wildlife.	<b>(Phragmites populates disturbed areas: plant possible habitat with vigorous native species.)</b> <b>Indian Grass</b> <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> <b>Prairie Cordgrass</b> <i>Spartina pectinata</i> <b>Big Bluestem</b> <i>Andropogon gerardii</i>

Picture	Name	Height	Adverse Effects	Some Native Alternatives
	<b>Bradford Pear, Callery Pear:</b> “Jilzam,” “Cleveland Select,” and all other cultivars <i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	25'-35'	Short lifespan, structurally deficient and susceptible to storm damage; pungent smell like rotting fish; invades natural areas via hybridization or rootstock dominance, forming clumps.	<b>Allegheny Serviceberry</b> <i>Amelanchier laevis</i> ; Blossoms spring, berries summer; specimen, shade tree, hedge. <b>Fringe Tree</b> <i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> ; Blossoms, berries (dioecious); specimen, patio, container, screen. <b>Green Hawthorn</b> <i>Crataegus viridis</i> ; Blossoms, berries; specimen, groups.
	<b>Rugosa Rose</b> <i>Rosa rugosa</i>  <b>Multiflora Rose</b> <i>Rosa multiflora</i>  and all cultivars of each	4'-6'	Forms dense stands through suckering, eliminates native vegetation.	Flowering Raspberry <i>Rubus odorata</i> Pasture Rose <i>Rosa Carolina</i> Summersweet <i>Clethra alnifolia</i> Choke Cherry <i>Prunus virginiana</i> Swamp Rose Virginia Rose
	<b>Japanese Spiraea, including all cultivars</b>  <i>Spiraea japonica</i>	2'-3'	Invades meadows, forest openings, and disturbed areas. Prolific seed producer.	<b>Shiney-Leaf Meadowsweet</b> <i>Spiraea betulifolia</i> ; 1-3'; use as a foundation shrub, in mixed borders, or as a low hedge.  <b>Eastern Ninebark</b> <i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>
	<b>Chinese Elm, Lacebark Elm: “Allee” and all other cultivars</b>  <i>Ulmus parviflora</i>	60'-70'	Invades native plant groups, aggressive root system absorbs water, nutrients, and space.	<b>Winged Elm</b> <i>Ulmus alata</i>  <b>River Birch</b> <i>Betula nigra</i>  <b>Hackberry</b> <i>Celtus occidentalis</i>  <b>American Hornbeam</b> <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>  <b>Sugarberry</b> <i>Celtus laevigata</i>

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