## ABOUT THE NATIVE PLANTS FOR CONSERVATION, RESTORATION AND LANDSCAPING PROJECT

This project is a collaboration between the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation and the Virginia Native Plant Society.

The following partners have provided valuable assistance throughout the life of this project:

- *Virginia Master Naturalists*
- *Virginia Native Plant Society*
- *Virginia Nursery and Landscape Association*
- *Virginia Tech Department of Horticulture*
- *Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services*
- *Virginia Department of Environmental Quality*
- *Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program*
- *Virginia Department of Forestry*
- *Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources*
- *Virginia Department of Transportation*

Project partners share a commitment to protect native plant habitats that support rare, threatened or endangered species. The use of native plant species in land management, conservation, restoration and horticultural projects maintains the ecological integrity of natural areas and preserves native biodiversity.

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## FOR MORE INFORMATION AND THE DCR NATIVE PLANT FINDER

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation
Natural Heritage Program
804-786-7951
www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural-heritage/nativeplants

## FOR A LIST OF NURSERIES THAT PROPAGATE NATIVE SPECIES, CONTACT:

Virginia Native Plant Society
400 Blandy Farm Lane, Unit 2
Boyce, VA 22620
540-837-1600 | info@vnps.org
www.vnps.org/

## FOR COLORFUL GUIDEBOOKS ON VIRGINIA NATIVE PLANTS FOR GARDENING, VISIT:

www.plantvirginianatives.org/

## FOR A LIST OF NURSERIES IN A PARTICULAR REGION OF VIRGINIA, CONTACT:

The Virginia Nursery and Landscape Association
5101 Monument Avenue, Suite 203
Richmond, VA 23230
804-256-2700 | info@vnla.org

## SEARCH FOR NURSERIES BY SPECIES USING THE VNLA GROWERS GUIDE:

www.vnla.org/growers-guide/

## LEARN MORE ABOUT VIRGINIA'S NATIVE PLANTS

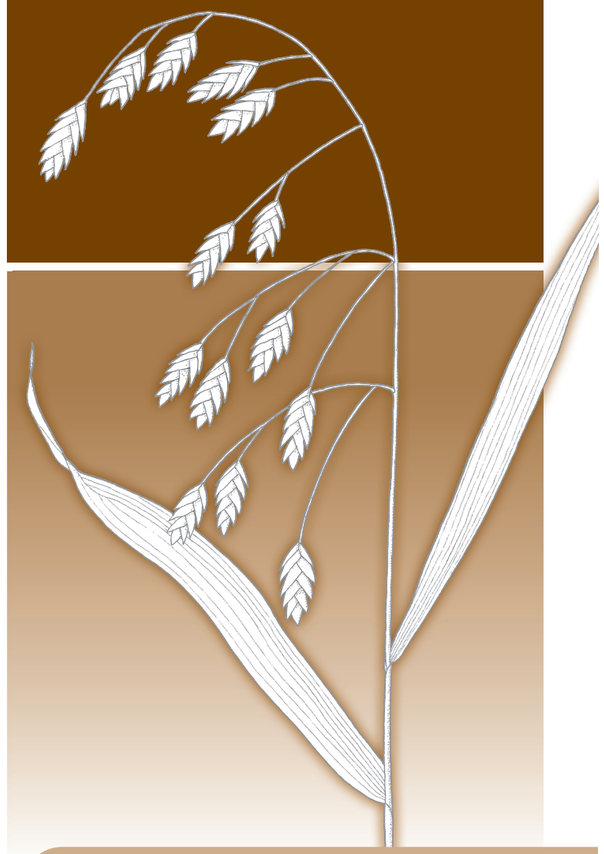
*See the* Flora of Virginia,
*available as a book or an app:*
www.floraofvirginia.org/

DCR
Virginia Department of Conservation & Recreation

07/2024

# Native Plants

## FOR CONSERVATION, RESTORATION & LANDSCAPING



Virginia Riparian Buffer Zones

## WHAT ARE NATIVE PLANTS?

Native species evolved within specific regions and dispersed throughout their range without known human involvement. Native plants form the primary component of the living landscape and provide food and shelter for native animal species. Native plants co-evolved with native animals over many thousands to millions of years and have formed complex and interdependent relationships. Our native fauna depend on native flora to provide food and cover. Many animals require specific plants for their survival.

## WHAT ARE NON-NATIVE PLANTS?

Sometimes referred to as "exotic," "alien," or "non-indigenous," non-native plants are species introduced, intentionally or accidentally, into a new region by human activity. Over the millennia, many plants and animals have expanded their ranges slowly and without human assistance. As people began cultivating plants, they brought beneficial and favored species along when they moved into new regions or traded with people in distant lands. Humans thus became a new pathway, enabling many species to move into new locations. What had once been accomplished by the winds and tides or by luckily hitchhiking on, or inside, far-ranging animals, began to take place more frequently through human travel. Species have moved into new ranges in higher numbers and at faster rates as trade and transportation expanded in the last few centuries.

## WHAT ARE INVASIVE PLANTS?

Invasive plants are introduced species that cause health, economic or ecological damage in their new range. More than 30,000 species of plants have been introduced to the North America since European colonization. Most were introduced intentionally, and many provide great benefits to society as agricultural crops and landscape ornamentals. Some were introduced accidentally, for example, in ship ballast, in packing material and as seed contaminants. Of these introduced species, approximately 5,000 have naturalized and become established outside cultivation. About 1,000 naturalized plant species have become invasive pests that interfere with agriculture, forestry, transportation and utility infrastructure, lawn and garden maintenance, and natural ecosystem processes. Of the 3,200 plant species in Virginia, more than 600, or 19 percent of our flora, have been introduced since the founding of Jamestown. The Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation currently lists 90 of these species as invasive, following a rigorous risk assessment.

## IMPACTS OF INVASIVE SPECIES

Invasive species are a major threat, second only to habitat destruction, to native plants and wildlife. They can reduce habitat and population size of native species, alter habitat structure and change ecosystem properties. Fifty-seven percent of plant species listed as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are directly threatened by invasive species. In the United States, invasive species cause an estimated $120 billion in annual economic losses, including costs to manage their effects. Annual costs and damages arising from invasive plants alone are estimated at $34 billion.

## NATIVE PLANTS VS. INVASIVE PLANTS

Invasive plants have competitive advantages that allow them to disrupt native plant communities and the wildlife dependent on them.

**Examples:**

- Kudzu (*Pueraria montana*) grows very rapidly and overtops forest canopy, thus shading other plant species from the sunlight necessary for their survival.
- A tall invasive wetland grass, common reed (*Phragmites australis* ssp. *australis*), invades and dominates marshes, reducing native plant diversity and sometimes eliminating virtually all other species.
- The invasive plant autumn olive (*Elaeagnus umbellata*) has the ability to fix nitrogen, allowing it to invade sites with nutrient-poor soils and displace native species.
- Tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) also grows rapidly and releases a chemical compound that suppresses the growth of other plant species.

Invasive species can marginalize or even cause the loss of native species. With their natural host plants gone, many insects disappear. And since insects are an essential part of the diet of many birds, the effects on the food web become far-reaching.

## BY PLANTING NATIVES, YOU CAN:

- save time and money – native plants often require less water, fertilizer and pesticides
- help birds and pollinator species, including butterflies and bees – native gardens provide sanctuaries for migratory birds as they journey between summer and winter habitats
- attract desirable wildlife, such as natural predators of the pests that harm plants in our gardens
- reduce the likelihood of introducing new invasive species
- create an outdoor classroom for children of all ages

## BUYING AND GROWING NATIVE PLANTS

Purchasing native plants from specialty growers and nurseries is preferable to taking them from wild places. The collection of wild plants threatens the existence of native species by causing net losses in population size and genetic diversity.

Use local growers and nurseries that offer nursery-propagated native species, especially plants propagated from local populations. One of the greatest benefits of landscaping with native plants is their adaptation to local conditions. However, it is important to select plants with growth requirements that best match conditions in the area to be planted.

## TIPS TO GET STARTED

- Use the list in this brochure to learn which plants grow in your region of Virginia.
- Study the minimum light and moisture requirements for each species, noting that some plants grow well under a variety of conditions.
- Refer to field guides and publications on local natural history for color, shape, height, bloom times and specific wildlife value of the plants that grow in your region.
- For help in designing native plantings with combinations of species that would occur together naturally, visit a nearby park, natural area preserve, forest or wildlife management area to learn about common plant associations, spatial groupings and habitat conditions.
- For specific recommendations and advice about project design, consult a landscape or garden design specialist with experience in native plants. See also the DCR native plant finder online for a customized list for your site.

# Virginia Riparian Buffer Zones

Riparian forest buffers are areas of trees, shrubs and other vegetation found next to stream channels and other waterways. The removal of these buffers has contributed to ecological problems in our waterways and the Chesapeake Bay. Problems include sedimentation, nutrient and toxic chemical pollution, and reduction of fish habitat.

Riparian forest buffers are natural communities such as bottomland hardwood forest, coastal scrub and upland oak-hickory-pine forests. They support a variety of plants and animals, particularly plants that are adapted to periodic flooding or saturated soils. Because of the presence of moving water, more materials are deposited in, and pass through, riparian forests than any other wetland ecosystem.

**Riparian forest buffers provide important ecosystem services.**

- Vegetation, leaf litter and porous soil slow the flow of water. This helps control the rate and volume of water in streams and rivers, greatly influencing flood levels.
- Leaf litter filters sediment from upland runoff, as well as phosphorus, nitrogen and other nutrients that may be bonded to sediment particles. Leaf litter intercepts and stores these polluting nutrients before they can cloud waterways.
- Leaf litter captures and converts pesticides to nontoxic compounds by various chemical and microbial activities within the forest buffer. This protects fish and amphibians, which are threatened by pesticide pollution.

- Soils store water, and plants in the forest buffer take up that water and release it into the atmosphere.
- The canopy created by riparian forests provides shade and controls water temperature, which is essential for instream organisms and the invertebrate food sources on which they depend. Instream, leaf litter and woody debris create food and habitat vital to the aquatic food web.
- Riparian forests provide food and habitat for a variety of terrestrial wildlife species and serve as safe corridors for movement between habitats. Habitat conversion and fragmentation have reduced wildlife habitat and limited the ability of animals to move between existing habitats.
- Riparian forest buffers offer recreation to fishermen, hunters, birders, hikers, canoeists and picnickers. People enjoy these areas in many different ways because of the diversity of life and scenic beauty they provide.

Drier upland forests adjacent to waterways provide many of the same ecosystem values. These ecological functions combine to make riparian forest buffers critical to ecological and human health. Recognizing this, staff at the Chesapeake Bay Program has set a goal to replant riparian buffers along 70 percent of stream miles in the bay watershed.

## RIPARIAN VEGETATION ZONES

Riparian forest buffers consist of four vegetation zones. Zone 1, the emergent vegetation zone, is permanently to semipermanently flooded and often dominated by grasses, sedges, rushes and other herbaceous plants. Zone 2, the riverside thicket, may be seasonally to temporarily flooded and is often characterized by emergent aquatic species, shrubs and a few tree species. Zone 3, the saturated forest, has soils that are saturated to poorly drained. Zone 4, the well-drained forest, is also known as upland forest and has dry soil. Zones 3 and 4 are dominated by trees but also contain shrub and herb layers in the understory.

**Recommended Uses**
**W** = Wildlife
**H** = Horticulture & landscaping
**C** = Conservation & restoration
**D** = Domestic livestock forage

**Region**
**M** = Mountain
**P** = Piedmont
**C** = Coastal Plain

**Minimum Light Requirements**
**S** = Shade
**P** = Partial sun
**F** = Full sun

**Moisture Requirements**
**L** = Low moisture
**M** = Moderate moisture
**H** = High moisture

**Riparian Buffer Zones**
**1** = Emergent
**2** = Riverside thicket
**3** = Saturated forest
**4** = Well-drained forest

Some species are marked with the following footnote symbols:

\+ May be aggressive in a garden setting

* Due to the rarity and sensitivity of habitat in Virginia, these species are recommended for horticultural use only. Planting these species in natural areas could be detrimental to the survival of native populations.

** May be subject to emerald ash borer infestation.

| *Scientific Name* | *Common Name* | Uses | | | | Region | | | Light | | | Moisture | | | Riparian Zone | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | W | H | C | D | M | P | C | S | P | F | L | M | H | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **Herbs** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amsonia tabernaemontana | blue star | | • | | | | • | • | • | • | | | • | • | | | • | • |
| Arisaema triphyllum | Jack-in-the-pulpit | | • | | | • | • | • | • | | | | • | | | | • | • |
| Asarum canadense+ | wild ginger | | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | | | • | | | | | • |
| Asclepias incarnata | swamp milkweed | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | | • | • | • | | |
| Bidens cernua+ | nodding beggar-ticks | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | |
| Boltonia asteroides* | aster-like boltonia | | • | | | | | • | | • | | | • | | • | • | • | |
| Caltha palustris | marsh marigold | | • | • | | • | | • | | • | • | | | • | | | • | |
| Chamaecrista fasciculata+ | partridge pea | | | • | | • | • | • | | | • | • | • | | | | | • |
| Chelone glabra | white turtlehead | | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | | | | • | | • | • | |
| Chrysogonum virginianum | green and gold | | • | • | | • | • | • | • | | | | • | | | | | • |
| Conoclinium coelestinum | blue mistflower | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | | | | • | • |
| Coreopsis tripteris | tall coreopsis | | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | | | • | • | • |
| Delphinium tricorne | dwarf larkspur | | • | | | • | • | • | • | • | | | • | | | | | • |
| Dicentra cucullaria | Dutchman's breeches | | • | | | • | • | | • | | | | • | | | | | • |
| Doellingeria umbellata | flat-top white aster | | • | • | | • | • | | | • | • | | • | • | | | • | |
| Equisetum hyemale | horsetail | | | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | • |
| Eupatoriadelphus fistulosus | Joe-pye weed | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | • |
| Eupatorium perfoliatum | common boneset | | | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | |
| Helenium autumnale | sneezeweed | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | | • | • | • | |
| Helianthus decapetalus | ten-petaled sunflower | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | | | | • | • |
| Helianthus divaricatus | woodland sunflower | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | | • | | | | | | • |
| Hibiscus moscheutos | Eastern rosemallow | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | | • | | | • | • | • | | |
| Iris virginica | Virginia blue flag | | • | • | | | • | • | | • | • | | | • | • | • | | |
| Kosteletskya virginica | seashore mallow | • | | • | | | | • | | | • | | | • | • | • | | |
| Lilium superbum | Turk's cap lily | | • | | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | | | • | • |
| Lobelia cardinalis | cardinal flower | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | | • | • | • | • | |
| Lobelia siphilitica | great blue lobelia | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | | | | • | | | • | • |
| Maianthemum racemosum | false Solomon's seal | | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | | | • | | | | • | • |
| Mertensia virginica | Virginia bluebells | | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | | | • | • | | | • | • |
| Mimulus ringens | monkeyflower | | • | • | | • | • | | | • | | | | • | • | • | • | |
| Monarda didyma | bee balm | • | • | • | | • | | | • | • | | | • | | | | • | • |
| Nymphaea odorata | American water lily | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | | • | | | • | • | | | |
| Oenothera fruticosa | sundrops | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | | | | • |
| Packera aurea+ | golden ragwort | • | | • | | • | • | • | • | • | | | • | • | | | • | • |
| Peltandra virginica | arrow arum | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | | • | • | • | | |
| Phlox divaricata | woodland phlox | | • | • | | • | • | | | • | | • | • | | | | • | • |
| Phlox paniculata | summer phlox | | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | | | | • | • |
| Podophyllum peltatum+ | mayapple | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | | | | | • |
| Polemonium reptans | Jacob's ladder | | • | | | • | • | • | • | • | | | • | | | | | • |
| Pontederia cordata | pickerel weed | • | • | • | | | • | • | | | • | | | • | • | | | |
| Rhexia virginica | Virginia meadow-beauty | • | | • | | • | • | • | | | • | | | • | | | • | |
| Rudbeckia laciniata | cut-leaved coneflower | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | | | | • | • |
| Sagittaria latifolia | broadleaf arrowhead | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | | • | | | • | • | • | | |
| Saururus cernuus | lizard's tail | | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | | • | • | • | | |
| Solidago rugosa+ | rough-stemmed goldenrod | • | | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | | | | • | • |
| Symphyotrichum novae-angliae | New England aster | | • | • | | • | | | | • | • | • | • | | | | • | |
| Symphyotrichum novi-belgii | New York aster | • | • | • | | | | • | | • | • | | • | | • | • | | |
| Verbena hastata | blue vervain | • | | • | | • | • | | | • | • | | • | • | | | • | • |
| Vernonia noveboracensis | New York ironweed | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | | • | | | • | • |
| Viola cucullata | marsh blue violet | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | | • | | | • | |
| Viola pubescens | yellow violet | • | • | • | | • | • | | | • | • | | • | | | | | • |
| Zephyranthes atamasco | Atamasco lily | | • | • | | | | • | | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | • |
| **Ferns & Fern Allies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Athyrium asplenioides | Southern ladyfern | | • | • | | • | • | • | • | | | | • | • | | | • | • |
| Botrychium virginianum | rattlesnake fern | | • | | | • | • | • | • | • | | • | • | | | | | • |
| Onoclea sensibilis+ | sensitive fern | | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | | | • | • |
| Osmundastrum cinnamomeum var. cinnamomeum | cinnamon fern | | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | | | • | • | | | • | |
| Osmunda regalis | royal fern | | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | | | • | • | | | • | • |
| Polystichum acrostichoides | Christmas fern | | • | • | | • | • | • | • | | | | • | | | | | • |
| Thelypteris palustris | marsh fern | | • | | | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | |
| Woodwardia virginica+ | Virginia chain fern | | • | • | | | • | • | • | • | | | • | • | • | • | | |
| **Grasses, Sedges & Rushes** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agrostis perennans | autumn bentgrass | | | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | • | • | |
| Andropogon gerardii | big bluestem | • | • | • | • | • | • | | | • | • | • | • | | | • | • | |
| Andropogon glomeratus | bushy bluestem | | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | | | • | |
| Arundinaria gigantea | wild cane | | • | • | | • | | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | • |
| Arundinaria tecta | switch cane | • | | • | | | • | • | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | |
| Carex crinita | long hair sedge | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | |
| Carex lurida | sallow sedge | • | | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | • | • | | |
| Carex stricta | tussock sedge | • | | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | |
| Chasmanthium latifolium+ | river oats, spanglegrass | | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | | | • | | | • | • | |
| Dichanthelium clandestinum | deer-tongue | | • | • | • | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | | | • | • | |
| Dichanthelium commutatum | variable panicgrass | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | | • | • | | | | | • |
| Dulichium arundinaceum | dwarf bamboo | • | | • | • | • | • | • | | • | | | • | • | • | • | | |
| Erianthus giganteus | giant plumegrass | • | • | • | | | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | • | • | | |
| Elymus hystrix | bottlebrush grass | • | • | | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | | | | • |

| *Scientific Name* | *Common Name* | Uses | | | | Region | | | Light | | | Moisture | | | Riparian Zone | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | W | H | C | D | M | P | C | S | P | F | L | M | H | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Elymus virginicus | Virginia wild rye | • | | • | | • | • | • | • | • | | • | • | | | • | • | • |
| Juncus canadensis | Canada rush | • | | • | | | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Juncus effusus | soft rush | • | | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Leersia oryzoides | rice cutgrass | • | | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Panicum virgatum | switch grass | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Scirpus cyperinus | woolgrass bulrush | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Sparganium americanum | American bur-reed | • | | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | | • | • | | | |
| Tripsacum dactyloides | gama grass | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Typha latifolia | broad-leaved cattail | • | | • | | • | • | • | | | • | | • | • | • | | | |
| Zizania aquatica | wild rice | • | • | • | | | | • | | | • | | | • | • | | | |
| **Vines** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bignonia capreolata | crossvine | • | • | | | • | • | • | • | • | | | • | • | | • | • | • |
| Celastrus scandens | climbing bittersweet | • | • | | | • | • | • | • | • | • | | | | | | | • |
| Clematis virginiana | virgin's bower | | • | | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | | | • | • | • |
| Parthenocissus quinquefolia | Virginia creeper | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | | | | • | • |
| **Shrubs & Small Trees** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alnus serrulata | hazel alder | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • | | | • | • | • | • | |
| Aronia arbutifolia | red chokeberry | | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | | | • | • | | | • | • |
| Aronia melanocarpa | black chokeberry | | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | | | • | • |
| Baccharis halimifolia | high tide bush | | • | • | | | • | | | • | • | • | • | • | | | • | • |
| Callicarpa americana | American beautyberry | • | • | | | | • | • | • | • | | | • | | | | | • |
| Cephalanthus occidentalis | buttonbush | | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | | • | • | • | | |
| Clethra alnifolia | sweet pepper-bush | • | • | • | | | • | • | • | • | | | • | • | | | • | |
| Cornus amomum | silky dogwood | • | | • | | • | • | • | • | • | | | | • | • | | | |
| Eubotrys racemosus | fetterbush | | • | • | | • | • | | | • | • | | • | | | • | • | |
| Hydrangea arborescens | wild hydrangea | | | • | | • | • | • | • | • | | | • | | | | | • |
| Ilex decidua | deciduous holly | • | • | • | | | • | • | • | • | | | • | | | | • | • |
| Ilex verticillata | winterberry | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | | | • | • |
| Itea virginica | Virginia willow | • | • | • | | | • | • | • | • | | | | • | | | • | • |
| Leucothoe axillaris | coastal dog-hobble | | • | | | | • | • | | • | | | • | | | | • | • |
| Lindera benzoin | spicebush | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | | | • | | | | | • |
| Morella cerifera | Southern wax myrtle | • | • | • | | | • | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | • | • |
| Rhododendron viscosum | swamp azalea | | • | • | | • | • | | | • | • | | • | • | • | • | | |
| Rubus allegheniensis | Alleghany blackberry | • | • | • | | • | • | | | | • | • | | | | | • | • |
| Salix sericea | silky willow | | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | | | | • | • |
| Sambucus canadensis | common elderberry | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | | • | | • | • | | | • | • |
| Spiraea alba | narrow-leaved meadowsweet | • | • | • | | • | | | | • | | | • | | | | • | • |
| Spiraea latifolia | broad-leaved meadowsweet | • | • | • | | | • | | | | • | | • | | | | • | • |
| Vaccinium corymbosum | highbush blueberry | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | | • | • |
| Viburnum dentatum | Southern arrow-wood viburnum | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | | | • | • |
| Viburnum prunifolium | black-haw viburnum | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | | | | • | • |
| **Medium Trees** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amelanchier arborea | downy serviceberry | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | | | | | • |
| Amelanchier canadensis | Canada serviceberry | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | | • | | • | • | | | • | • |
| Amelanchier laevis | smooth serviceberry | • | • | • | | • | | | | • | • | • | | | | | | • |
| Asimina triloba | paw paw | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | | | • | | | | • | • |
| Cornus alternifolia | alternate-leaf dogwood | • | • | • | | • | • | | | • | • | • | • | | | | | • |
| Crataegus viridis | green hawthorn | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | | | • | • |
| Morus rubra | red mulberry | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | | | • | | | | • | • |
| Ostrya virginiana | Eastern hop-hornbeam | | • | | | • | • | • | • | • | | | • | | | | | • |
| Persea borbonia | redbay | | • | • | | | • | • | • | • | | | | • | | | • | |
| Rhus glabra | smooth sumac | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | | • | • | • | • | | | | • |
| Salix nigra | black willow | | | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | |
| **Large Trees** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acer rubrum | red maple | | • | • | | • | • | • | | | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Betula lenta | sweet birch | • | • | • | | • | • | | | • | • | | • | | | | • | • |
| Betula nigra | river birch | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | | • | | • | • | | | • | • |
| Diospyros virginiana | persimmon | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | | | • | • |
| Fraxinus americana** | white ash | • | • | | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | | | | • | • |
| Fraxinus pensylvanica** | green ash | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | | | | • | • |
| Juglans nigra | black walnut | • | | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | | | | • | • |
| Liquidambar styraciflua | sweetgum | | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | | | • | • | | | • | • |
| Liriodendron tulipifera | tulip poplar | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | | • | | • | | | | • | • |
| Nyssa aquatica | water tupelo | | • | • | | | • | | | • | • | | | • | • | | | |
| Nyssa sylvatica | black gum | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | | | | • | • |
| Oxydendrum arboreum | sourwood | | • | | | • | • | • | | • | | | • | | | | • | • |
| Pinus taeda | loblolly pine | • | • | • | | | • | • | | | • | • | • | • | | | • | • |
| Platanus occidentalis | sycamore | | | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | | | • | • |
| Quercus bicolor | swamp white oak | • | | • | | • | • | • | • | • | | | | • | | | • | • |
| Quercus laurifolia | swamp laurel oak | • | • | | | | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | | | • | • |
| Quercus michauxii | swamp chestnut oak | • | • | | | • | • | | | • | • | | | • | | | • | • |
| Quercus nigra | water oak | • | | • | | | • | • | • | • | | • | • | | | | • | • |
| Quercus palustris | pin oak | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | | | • | • | | | • | • |
| Quercus phellos | willow oak | • | • | • | | | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | | | • | • |
| Taxodium distichum | bald cypress | | • | • | | | • | | | | • | | | • | • | | | |