

## Native Tree/Shrub Descriptions

### **American Beautyberry** (*Callicarpa americana*) 2-gal. \$15; 1-gal. \$12

American beautyberry is a large deciduous shrub commonly planted as an ornamental because of attractive white flowers and especially because of its beautiful lavender-colored berries that appear in midsummer and persist well into the winter. The plant sap and berries have a pleasant spicy scent and the berries are preferred as a winter food for many birds.

### **American Hornbeam or Ironwood** (*Carpinus caroliniana*) 3-gal. \$20

Ironwood is a very common bottomland tree in our area. It is a medium-sized tree which typically grows on riverbanks, field edges, and mixed hardwood forests. Ironwood is shade tolerant and will grow on sites where other trees are shaded out. It is highly valued by wildlife, producing a large crop of small “nutlets” that spread with the aid of an attractive leafy “bract” attached to each seed. The ironwood is also called musclewood, because the bark stays smooth and the trunk takes on a “muscular” look, even when old.

### **American Sycamore** (*Platanus occidentalis*) 3-gal. \$20

American sycamore is one of the largest hardwood trees in the southeast. It grows best near a source of water in full sun, but can grow in partial shade and on drier sites. Planted often in stream restoration, sycamore grows very rapidly once established and shades streams with its enormous leaves. The patchy grey and white bark is also very attractive and the leaves turn yellow-gold in the fall.

### **Arrowwood Viburnum** (*Viburnum dentatum*) 3-gal. \$20

Arrowwood viburnum is a medium to large leggy shrub that does well in moist to dry sites, preferring full sun, but partial shade is tolerated. White clusters of flowers attract pollinators and the dark blue berry-like fruits are favorites of birds. Foliage is attractive and sometimes has red fall color.

### **Blackgum** (*Nyssa sylvatica*) 3-gal. \$20

Blackgum is a medium to large common tree of coves and ridges. Dark blue fruits mature in summer and are a good wildlife food source. Large trees are almost always hollow giving rise to the expressions “bee gums” or “rabbit gums.” Early fall leaf color is a striking dark red.

### **Buttonbush** (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*) 1-gal. \$12

Buttonbush is a multi-stemmed shrub that thrives in wet areas along streams and in wetlands. Deciduous leaves are oppositely arranged on corky stems.

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Buttonbush thrives with periodic inundation and can be observed sprouting roots in standing water. Flowers are attractive white, round “button-shaped” and very popular with pollinators, like butterflies. Buttons mature to seed clusters relished by wildlife. This is a great overall ornamental and wildlife shrub for wet areas.

### **Northern Catalpa** (*Catalpa speciosa*) **NEW** 3-gal. \$20; 2-gal. \$15

Northern Catalpa is a fast growing large tree that provides dense shade with large attractive foliage. White and purple flower spikes are very showy and fragrant in spring followed by long (18-24 inches) slender capsules that split in late winter to reveal papery seed. A host plant for the catalpa sphinx moth, this tree is sometimes referred to as “fish bait tree” for the seasonal appearance of large lime green and black caterpillars that are a popular and effective fish bait.

### **Common Ninebark** (*Physocarpus opulifolius*) 2-gal. \$15; 1-gal. \$12

Ninebark is a shrub commonly found along streams in wet areas. Large maple-like leaves are borne alternately on slender stems and peeling, exfoliating bark is attractive year round. In spring attractive round flower clusters 2-4 inches wide turn a brilliant red as they go to seed, adding to the beauty. This year we are offering the red-leafed cultivar, with attractive hues of red and orange all season.

### **Downy serviceberry** (*Amelanchier arborea*) 3-gal. \$20

Downy serviceberry is a small deciduous hardwood tree common on drier sites and in bottomlands. Very early in the spring, abundant white flowers are a sign of spring, giving this tree its common name. Dark red to black fruits are very valuable wildlife food. It is great ornamental tree and an excellent native alternative to cultivars of callery pear (e.g. Bradford Pear).

### **Eastern Red Cedar** (*Juniperus virginiana*) 3-gal. \$20

Eastern red cedar is a lush native evergreen tree useful for screens and privacy rows. Blue fruits are referred to as “juniper berries” and are enjoyed by wildlife. [Note: Not recommended for planting near apple trees, as it carries cedar apple rust.]

### **Elderberry** (*Sambucus canadensis*) 3-gal. \$20

Elderberry is a common large wet area shrub with multiple stems and attractive fern-like foliage. Large white flower clusters in spring give way to small dark red-black berries savored by birds and wildlife. Weak corky structure; can be trimmed back to the ground in winter to retain shape.

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### **False Indigo-Bush** (*Amorpha fruticosa*) 3-gal. \$20; 2-gal. \$15; 1-gal. \$12

False indigo-bush is a large shrub in the pea family. In spring attractive purple flowers with yellow stamens are borne in clusters at the tips of branches. These flowers attract pollinators and make this plant comparable to the non-native butterfly bush (*Buddleia*). Fruits are small legumes containing two or three hard black seeds. Nitrogen fixer.

### **Flowering Dogwood** (*Cornus florida*) 3-gal. \$20

Flowering dogwood is one of the most commonly used native trees for ornamental landscaping. Beautiful white flowering bracts are showy and appear in May. Flowering dogwood occurs naturally in coves and in deep fertile soil, where it flourishes. Red berries are relished by wildlife. Dogwood is common understory tree that tolerates (actually prefers) shade.

### **Green Ash** (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) 3-gal. \$20

Green ash is a large bottomland hardwood similar to the common white ash (*americana*) but with a less sturdy form and more slender appearance. The wood is hard, dense and useful for tool handles and other typical ash uses. Oppositely-arranged compound leaves are yellow in fall. Fruit is a slender winged seed found dangling in clusters in late summer.

### **Honeylocust** (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) **NEW** 2-gal. \$15; 1-gal. \$12

Honeylocust is a large, wide-crowned, thorny tree with attractive “fernlike” foliage. Small green/yellow flower clusters are very fragrant and popular with pollinators. Pollinated flowers give rise to very large (12”-18” long) legumes (bean pods) that contain a sugary dark “honey” in between hard black seeds. Although honeylocust is thorny, its appeal as a wildlife tree with the fragrant flowers for pollinators and the very highly sought after legumes will provide food for a wide variety of wildlife species. Nitrogen fixer.

### **Possumhaw Viburnum** (*Viburnum nudum*) 3-gal. \$20; 2-gal. \$15; 1 gal. \$12

Possumhaw viburnum is a tall, leggy sometimes multi-stemmed shrub or small tree that thrives in wet areas. Thin twigs are greenish to red with oppositely arranged deciduous leaves. Flowers are attractive white clusters borne in a flat umbel in typical viburnum fashion, followed by fall berries dark blue to black in color that are sought after by birds and other wildlife. Happy in full sun or partial shade, it becomes taller and less shrub-like in shade.

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### **Red Buckeye** (*Aesculus pavia*) **NEW** 3-gal. \$20; 2-gal. \$15

Red Buckeye is a small tree/large shrub that does well in landscape areas because of its smaller size and low, wide crown growth habit. It is extremely popular native ornamental because of the bright red-burgundy flower spikes borne in abundance at the branch tips in mid spring. Large smooth capsules split in fall to reveal large shiny dark brown seeds. Flower nectar is relished by pollinators, especially hummingbirds.

### **Red Maple** (*Acer rubrum*) 3-gal. \$20

Red maple is the most common hardwood tree in the southeast. It will grow almost anywhere, from shade to full sun and moist to dry soils. Red maple is very beautiful in all seasons, having tiny red flowers in very early spring, rich green foliage in summer, and beautiful red, yellow, and orange leaves in fall. Red maple is planted most often because of its beauty, but is also a very hardy and easy to establish tree, making it valuable for restoration efforts as well.

### **Red Mulberry** (*Morus rubra*) 3-gal. \$20

Red mulberry is a medium-sized wide-crowned tree found commonly in lowland areas. Female trees produce an abundance of large sweet edible berries that are relished by people and wildlife. In order to ensure fruit, planting 3-5 trees is recommended, since only female trees produce fruit. It is necessary to have male trees for pollination.

### **River Birch** (*Betula nigra*) 3-gal. \$20

River birch is a medium-sized tree used often in bank stabilization because of its large root system and fast growth rate. It is also used as an ornamental because of its beautiful peeling paper bark. River birch does best near water, but can be planted away from water and will do fine, if it is watered during warm weather until new growth appears. River birch likes full sun to partial shade.

### **Scarlet Oak** (*Quercus coccinea*) **NEW** 3-gal. \$20

Scarlet Oak is a common upland oak, getting its name from the scarlet color its leaves turn in the fall. A member of the red oak family, its acorns are valuable wildlife food source. Yearly acorn crops provide stable support for animal life.

### **Shumard Oak** (*Quercus shumardii*) **NEW** 3-gal. \$20

Like Scarlet Oak, but slightly smaller, Shumard oak is also a member of the red oak family, providing shade and valuable food for wildlife once mature.

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### **Silver Maple** (*Acer saccharinum*) 3-gal. \$20; 2-gal. \$15

Silver maple is a large, fast growing tree that makes a great yard/shade tree. Large deeply lobed leaves are silvery underneath and turn yellow in fall. Large winged seeds are edible and sought after by wildlife. Fast growth rate and wildlife benefits make silver maple a good choice for shade and stream plantings.

### **Southern Bush-Honeysuckle** (*Diervilla sessifolia*) 3-gal \$20; 2-gal. \$15; 1-gal. \$12

Southern bush-honeysuckle is a low-growing flowering shrub occurring naturally in high elevations in the mountains. Heights rarely reach over about four feet. This shrub spreads laterally and fills in areas with lush growth. Bright yellow flowers are very attractive to pollinators, making this shrub useful in butterfly gardens.

### **Spicebush** (*Lindera benzoin*) 3-gal. \$20; 2-gal. \$15; 1-gal. \$12

Spicebush is a large common shrub occurring in bottomlands and along streams. The leaves and fruit have a pleasant spicy scent when crushed. The leaves are smooth and dark green with a shiny appearance. Bright yellow flowers appear in very early spring, before the leaves. Female plants bear large amounts of bright red edible berries in early fall, containing a single dark seed and consumed by wildlife. Fall leaf color is bright yellow.

### **Yellow Buckeye** (*Aesculus flava*) 3-gal. \$20

Yellow buckeye is a common large native tree found mostly in bottomlands in deep rich soil. Large trees have characteristic smooth gray bark that is attractive and large showy white flower clusters in spring give way to smooth capsules containing two to four large shiny seeds resembling a chestnut. Seeds are carried as a good luck charm.

### **Yellow (Tulip) Poplar** (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) 3-gal. \$20

Tulip poplar is a large fast growing member of the magnolia family with large attractive flowers in spring (once mature) that draw pollinators. Rapid growth rate and associated short lifespan makes this an important pioneer tree species. Leaves turn yellow a little earlier in the fall than other common trees.

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