

Native Tree/Shrub Descriptions

American Beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*) 3-gal. \$20; 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 Hazelnut (*Corylus americana*) 1-gal. \$12 – **NEW!**

American hazelnut is a large shrub with attractive foliage and nondescript flowering, famous for its tasty nuts that are savored by humans and wildlife alike. It is tolerant of partial shade and poorer soil conditions. Root sprouting is common and can produce thickets. Nuts mature in fall.

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 Plum (*Prunus americana*) 1-gal. \$12 – **NEW!**

American plum is a small tree that is prone to root suckering and tends to form small thickets, but can be managed as a single tree. Early spring white flowering is typical of all cherry/plum species and small edible plums come in late summer. The sweet fruit is relished by wildlife.

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

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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. 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*) 2-gal. \$15; 3-gal. \$20

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.

Downy Serviceberry (*Amelanchier spp.*) 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).

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.

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

Honeylocust is a large, wide-crowned, typically 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, this one is a thornless cultivar. It has appeal as a wildlife tree with the fragrant flowers for pollinators and the very highly sought after legumes that provide food for a wide variety of wildlife species.

Oakleaf Hydrangea (*Hydrangea quercifolia*) 1-gal. \$12 – **NEW!**

Oakleaf hydrangea is a multi-stemmed flowering shrub with white flowers turning to a pinkish red as they mature. Leaves are large and attractive with an oak-like appearance. Beautiful exfoliating bark. Foliage turns a deep red in the fall. Shade tolerant and tolerant of acidic soil.

Red Buckeye (*Aesculus pavia*) 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 Chokeberry (*Aronia arbutifolia*) 1-gal. \$12 – **NEW!**

Red Chokeberry is a flowering shrub in the rose family. Attractive white flower clusters in spring turn to brightly colored red berries in summer that persist well into fall. Three-season interest and a small size make it a great landscape shrub for full to partial sun. Tolerant of drier conditions and high value to wildlife because of the abundance of fruits.

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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*) 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.

Shrubby St. Johnswort (*Hypericum prolificum*) 1-gal. \$12 – **NEW!**

Shrubby St. Johnswort is a low-growing native shrub with medicinal properties. The fine narrow leafed foliage is attractive and in late spring, the plant is covered in large showy yellow flowers that bring in many different pollinators. It is an easy shrub to train and thicken with pruning. Small size and low growth habit makes it good for small spaces.

Southern Crabapple (*Malus angustifolia*) 3-gal. \$20; 2-gal. \$15– **NEW!**

Southern crabapple is the only truly native apple species, and is a high quality wildlife tree often utilized in wildlife habitat improvements because of the abundance of small, tart apples in early fall. Trees are small to medium in height

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and flowers are great for pollinators in spring. Fruits are also edible for people, although they are most often used in jellies or preserves.

Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*) 3-gal. \$20

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.

Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) 3-gal. \$20

Sweetgum is a large tree with unique star-shaped leaves and an interesting corky growth on the twig. The leaves turn a rich mahogany to almost purple in the fall, and the “sweetgum balls” are small spiky balls that contain seed waiting to pop out at the right time. It is a very hardy tree.

Sweetshrub (*Calycanthus floridus*) 1-gal. \$12 – **NEW!**

Sweetshrub is another smaller flowering shrub that is native to drier woodlands. Very fragrant maroon flowers appear in spring just after bud break. Leaves are dark green, glossy in appearance and attractive. Large fragrant flowers give way to interesting wrinkled dry capsules each containing 10-12 large shiny dark brown seeds. The seeds are enjoyed by wildlife as a food source in late summer when they mature. Great plant for dappled sun to shade in understories.

Witch Hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*) 1-gal. \$12 – **NEW!**

Witch Hazel is a medium shrub that is unique because of its late winter/very early spring flowering. Bright yellow flowers during the dormant season for most other deciduous shrubs make it valuable as a landscape ornamental. Interesting seed capsules pop open in fall and shoot seeds great distances. Synthesized witch hazel is a valuable health and beauty product, and witch hazel branches are believed to be useful as a divining rod, to find groundwater.

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