

Native Plants for Wildlife Habitat and Conservation Landscaping

Maryland: Mountain Region



photo credit: Britt Slattery, USFWS

ABOUT THIS PLANT LIST

*This list provides information about native plants that can be used for habitat restoration and natural or environmentally beneficial landscaping projects such as **BayScapes**. All of the plants listed occur naturally in Maryland. Plants are grouped by plant type, then listed alphabetically by Latin name. This is not intended as a complete list of plants native to Maryland. Rather, plants have been included because they have both ornamental and wildlife value, and are generally available for sale.*

WHY USE NATIVE PLANTS?

Native or indigenous plants naturally occur in the region in which they evolved. They are adapted to local soil, rainfall and temperature conditions, and have developed natural defenses to many insects and diseases. Because of these traits, native plants will grow with minimal use of water, fertilizers, and pesticides. Wildlife species evolve with plants; therefore, they use native plant communities as their habitat. Using native plants helps preserve the balance and beauty of natural ecosystems.

TREASURED NATURAL RESOURCES

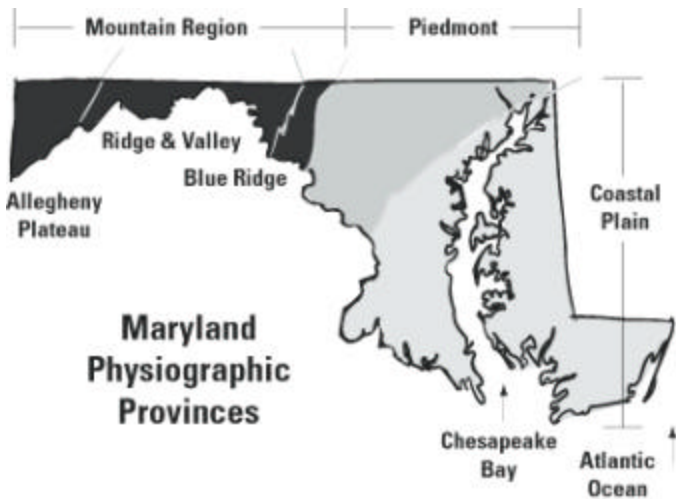
Maryland's landscape includes a wide range of natural communities, physiographic provinces, and natural features. Here, one can find both southern and northern ecosystems in close proximity. From the cypress swamps, barrier islands, and Delmarva bays of the Eastern Shore; to the rolling hills, stream valleys, and hardwood forests of the Piedmont plateau; to the mountain boreal bogs, caves, and limestone woods to the west, Maryland offers a diversity of habitats that support an impressive variety of species.

Rich in plants and animals, Maryland harbors some species with extremely limited ranges -- the nationally endangered dwarf wedge mussel and Delmarva fox squirrel find refuge within our borders, along with rare subterranean invertebrates, beach-loving beetles, and uncommon shale barren plants, like Kate's-mountain clover. When early colonists first explored this part of the New World, they found an abundance of wildlife, including elk, wolves, bison, and prairie-chickens. Today, these species are gone from Maryland and many more have declined. Much of our natural heritage is now confined to small fragments of the original wilderness.

As our population grows and land-use pressures intensify it is increasingly important that we protect our vanishing species and remaining natural areas, and restore or create habitat for the wildlife that remains. Maryland's wildlife, plants, habitats, and network of streams and rivers that lead to the Chesapeake Bay hold tremendous resource potential, as well as educational, recreational, aesthetic, and cultural values. By working together, these treasures can be conserved for future generations.

MARYLAND'S REGIONS AND HABITATS

From the sandy dunes of the coast to the rocky slopes of the mountains, Maryland's rich variety of habitats are strongly linked to its geology (see map). For this guide, the state has been divided into three regions: (1) the **coastal plain**, an area with a more southern climate in the eastern part of the state, which includes the Chesapeake Bay's eastern and western shores, up to the fall line roughly represented by U.S. Route 1; (2) the **Piedmont plateau**, which extends roughly from the fall line to Frederick, MD; and (3) the **mountain zone**, a more northern climate, which reaches from Frederick westward, above the 1500' elevation level. Some native plants are common throughout the state, while others are adapted to the unique conditions found only in one or two regions.



This publication is part of a set of three brochures that feature lists of species appropriate for planting in Maryland's coastal plain, Piedmont plateau, and mountain region. To help ensure successful landscaping and restoration, use plants' natural ranges to guide your plant selection. For more complete plant information, request a copy of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's new edition of *Native Plants for Wildlife Habitat*, a more comprehensive guide to native plants for the full Chesapeake Bay watershed (see references list in this brochure).

Wetland, forest, meadow, and thicket are just a few of Maryland's habitats, each of which is characterized by plants that have adapted to the available growing conditions. Plants usually do best when placed in sites with the same light, moisture, and soil conditions as their natural habitats.

GROWTH CONDITIONS

LIGHT The amount of sunlight a plant requires is defined as: (1) **Full sun (Su)**, the site is in direct sunlight for at least six hours a day during the growing season; (2) **Partial shade (PS)**, the site receives approximately three to six hours of direct sunlight; and (3) **Shade (Sh)**, 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: (1) **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. Consult a wetland plant specialist or reference book; (2) **Moist (M)**, areas where the soil is damp, and may be occasionally saturated ("average soil" has been included in this category); and (3) **Dry (D)**, areas where water does not remain after a rain. The latter areas may be in full sun or in a windy location, on a steep slope, or have sandy soil. Plants in this category are drought tolerant.

SOIL Many of the native plants listed will tolerate a range of soil types. 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 6.8 or below 5.5). In these cases, seek advice from a nurseryman, horticulturist, botanist, Maryland Cooperative Extension, or other expert.

DESIGNING A HABITAT

In addition to providing the growth conditions that native plants prefer in the wild, it is also a good idea to try to re-create a natural habitat. Consider using plants together as they grow in the wild (known as plant communities). Arrange plants in groups or groves, providing several layers of vegetation. Select plants that fruit or bloom during different times of the year to provide food for wildlife year round. For more information and assistance, particularly with large habitat projects, contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, county Soil Conservation District, Maryland Cooperative Extension, or other natural resources agency or organization.

WHERE TO FIND NATIVE PLANTS

Most nurseries carry some native plants, and some nurseries specialize and carry a greater selection. Some plants will be more readily available than others will. If you have a favorite that you can't obtain, be sure to ask your local nursery to consider adding it to their stock. A list of 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.

Native plants should not 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.

AVOID USING INVASIVE NON-NATIVE PLANTS

Non-native or exotic plants introduced from other parts of the world or other parts of the country have degraded many natural ecosystems. Although many non-native plants are considered beneficial and do not escape into the natural environment, it is difficult for most gardeners to know the risks of every ornamental plant. Some of these introduced plants are invasive, meaning that there are few or no naturally occurring measures such as insects or competitors to control them. Invasive plants can spread rapidly and smother or out-compete native vegetation. Ecosystems impacted by invasive, non-native plants have a reduced ability to clean our air and water, stabilize the soil, buffer floods, and provide wildlife food and shelter. Lists of non-native plants to avoid in your landscape are available from the Maryland Native Plant Society, Maryland DNR Heritage Program, or Plant Conservation Alliance (see contact information in this brochure).

FOR MORE INFORMATION

There are many resources available that provide information on native plants and natural landscaping. Walking in natural areas near your home is a good way to see the plants in their native habitats, and to get ideas on how to plant them in your landscape. Check libraries and bookstores for field guides to native plants and wildlife in the Chesapeake Bay region. You will also find books on how to create native plant landscapes. Organizations such as the Maryland Native Plant Society and the Plant Conservation Alliance publish newsletters and maintain Web sites. Landscaping with native plants has become very popular, and you will be joining many others in this effort to help preserve Maryland's natural resources.

PLANTS NATIVE TO MARYLAND'S MOUNTAIN REGION

Soil Moisture:

W = wet
M = moist
D = Dry

Sunlight:

Su = full sun
PS = part shade
Sh = full shade

Flower Color (simplified, all shades):

B = brown R = red O = orange
W = white P = pink G = green
Y = yellow Pu = purple Bl = blue

* denotes evergreen or semi-evergreen foliage

Scientific Name	Common Name	W	M	D	Su	PS	Sh	Height	Color	Bloom
FERN / FERN ALLY										
<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	maidenhair fern		●			●		1-2'		
<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	ebony spleenwort		●			●	●	1-1.5'	*	
<i>Athyrium asplenoides</i>	southern lady fern	●	●			●		1.5-3'		
<i>Botrychium virginianum</i>	rattlesnake fern		●	●		●	●	1.5'		
<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>	hay-scented fern		●	●	●	●		1-3'		
<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	marginal shield fern, evergreen wood fern		●			●	●	1.5'	*	
<i>Dryopteris spinulosa</i>	spinulose woodfern		●			●	●	1-2.5'		
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	sensitive fern	●	●			●	●	1-2'		
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	cinnamon fern	●	●		●	●	●	2-3'		
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	royal fern	●	●		●	●	●	2-3'		
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas fern		●			●	●	1.5-2'	*	
<i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i>	New York fern	●	●			●	●	1-2.5'		
<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	marsh fern	●	●		●	●		2-3'		
GRASS / GRASSLIKE										
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	broomsedge			●	●	●		1-3'		Aug-Nov
<i>Carex stricta</i>	tussock sedge	●	●		●	●		1-3'		May-Aug
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	wild oats, river oats					●		2-3'		Jul-Sep
<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	Canada wild rye		●	●	●			3-4.5'		Jun-Oct
<i>Elymus hystrix (Hystrix patula)</i>	bottlebrush grass		●	●	●	●	●	3'		
<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	Virginia wild rye		●	●		●	●	1.5-5.5'		Jun-Oct
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	red fescue	●	●		●	●		<1-3'		
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Virginia switchgrass	●	●		●			3-6'		Jul-Oct
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	little bluestem			●	●	●		4'		Aug-Oct
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Indiangrass			●	●	●		5-7'		Aug-Sep
<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	gama grass	●	●		●	●		6-9'		
GROUNDCOVER										
<i>Asarum canadense</i>	wild ginger		●			●	●	<1'	B *	Apr-May
<i>Chimaphila maculata</i>	striped wintergreen			●		●	●	<1'	W	Jun-Aug
<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>	green-and-gold		●	●		●		<1'	Y	Mar-Jun
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	wintergreen		●	●		●	●	<1'	W, P *	Jun-Aug
<i>Hepatica americana</i>	round-lobed hepatica		●	●		●	●	<1'	W	Mar-Jun
<i>Heuchera americana</i>	alumroot		●	●		●	●	1.5'	W *	Apr-Jun
<i>Heuchera villosa</i>	hairy heuchera		●	●		●	●	0.5-2.5'	W-G	Jul-Oct
<i>Meehania cordata</i>	Meehan's mint		●			●	●	<1'	P, Pu	June
<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Canada mayflower		●			●	●	<1'	W	May-Jul
<i>Mitchella repens</i>	partridgeberry		●	●		●	●	<1'	W *	Jul-Sep
<i>Opuntia humifusa (O. compressa)</i>	eastern prickly-pear cactus			●	●			<1'	Y	Jun-Jul
<i>Oxalis violacea</i>	violet wood sorrel		●	●		●	●	<1'	Pu	Apr-Jun
<i>Phlox subulata</i>	moss phlox			●	●			<1'	P, W *	Apr-May
<i>Sedum ternatum</i>	mountain stonecrop		●			●	●	<1'	G-W *	Apr
<i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i>	straw lily		●		●	●	●	<1'	Y	May-Jun
HERBACEOUS										
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	eastern or wild columbine		●	●	●	●	●	2'	R-Y	Apr-May
<i>Aralia racemosa</i>	spikenard		●			●	●	to 6'	W	July
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit	●	●			●	●	1'	striped	Apr-Jun
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	swamp milk weed		●			●	●	4'	P	May-Jun
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	common milk weed		●	●		●	●	6'	Pu	Jun-Aug
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	butterflyweed		●	●	●	●	●	3'	O	May-Jun
<i>Aster divaricatus</i>	white wood aster		●	●	●	●	●	1-3'	W	Jul-Aug
<i>Aster ericoides</i>	heath aster		●	●	●	●	●	1-3.5'	W	Jul-Nov
<i>Aster laevis</i>	smooth blue aster			●	●			2-5'	Bl, Pu	Aug-Oct
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	New England aster		●	●	●	●	●	to 6'	Pu	Sep-Oct
<i>Aster pilosus</i>	white heath aster			●	●	●	●	3.5'	W	Aug-Oct
<i>Baptisia australis</i>	blue false indigo		●	●	●	●	●	3-5'	Bl, Pu	May-Jun
<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	wild indigo			●	●			3'	Y	Jun-Sep
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	marsh marigold	●			●	●	●	1-2'	Y	Apr-Jun
Scientific Name	Common Name	W	M	D	Su	PS	Sh	Height	Color	Bloom

Scientific Name	Common Name	W	M	D	Su	PS	Sh	Height	Color	Bloom
HERBACEOUS, continued										
<i>Chelone glabra</i>	white turtlehead	●	●				●	3'	W	Aug-Oct
<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>	green-and-gold		●	●			●	<1'	Y	Mar-Jun
<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i>	black snakeroot		●				●	5'	W	Jun-Jul
<i>Claytonia virginica</i>	narrowleaf spring beauty		●				●	<1'	W, P	Mar-May
<i>Dentaria laciniata</i>	toothwort		●				●	1'	W, Pu	Apr-Jun
<i>Desmodium paniculatum</i>	panicked tick-trefoil			●	●	●		2-4'	Pu	Jul-Sep
<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>	Dutchman's breeches		●				●	<1'	W	Apr-May
<i>Dicentra eximia</i>	wild bleeding heart		●				●	1.5'	P, W	Apr-Sep
<i>Dodecatheon meadia</i>	shooting star		●		●	●		1.5'	W-Y	Apr-Jun
<i>Erythronium americanum</i>	trout lily	●	●				●	1'	Y	Mar-Jun
<i>Eupatorium fistulosum</i>	Joe-Pye weed		●	●	●			1.5-6'	P	Jul-Sep
<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	spotted Joe-Pye weed		●		●	●		2-6'	P	Jul-Sep
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	common boneset	●	●		●	●		3.5'	W	Jul-Oct
<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>	green-stemmed Joe-Pye weed		●		●	●		2-6'	P	Jul-Sep
<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	white snakeroot		●	●		●		3.5'	W	Jun-Aug
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	wild geranium		●			●	●	2'	P, Pu	Apr-Jul
<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	yellow sneezeweed		●		●	●	●	1.5-3'	Y	Aug-Nov
<i>Helianthus divaricatus</i>	woodland sunflower			●		●		1.5-6'	Y	Jul-Sep
<i>Hepatica americana</i>	round-lobed hepatica		●	●		●	●	<1'	W	Mar-Jun
<i>Heuchera americana</i>	alumroot		●	●		●	●	1.5'	W*	Apr-Jun
<i>Heuchera villosa</i>	Hairy Heuchera		●	●		●	●	0.5-2.5'	W-G	Jul-Oct
<i>Houstonia caerulea</i>	bluet, innocence		●		●	●		<1'	Bl, W	Apr-Jun
<i>Lilium canadense</i>	Canada lily	●	●		●	●		1.5-4.5'	O	Jun-Aug
<i>Lilium superbum</i>	Turk's cap lily	●	●		●	●		4-7'	Y, O, R	Jul-Aug
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	cardinal flower	●	●		●	●		3'	R	Jul-Sep
<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	great blue lobelia	●	●		●	●	●	3'	Bl	Aug-Oct
<i>Meehania cordata</i>	Meehan's mint		●			●	●	<1'	P, Pu	June
<i>Mertensia virginica</i>	Virginia bluebells		●			●	●	1'	Bl	Mar-Apr
<i>Monarda didyma</i>	bee balm, Oswego tea		●		●	●		2-4'	R	Jul-Sep
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	wild bergamot		●	●	●	●		1.5-5'	P, Pu	Jul-Aug
<i>Monarda punctata</i>	horsemint			●	●			0.5-3'	Y-Pu	Jun-Oct
<i>Oenothera fruticosa</i>	narrow-leaved sundrops	●	●		●			2'	Y	Jun-Sep
<i>Oenothera perennis</i>	sundrops			●	●			1-3'	Y	May-Aug
<i>Opuntia humifusa (O. compressa)</i>	eastern prickly-pear cactus			●	●			<1'	Y	Jun-Jul
<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	beardtongue		●	●	●	●		2'	W	Jun-Jul
<i>Penstemon laevigatus</i>	smooth beardtongue		●		●	●	●	1-3'	Pu	May-Jun
<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	woodland blue phlox		●			●	●	1.5'	Bl	Apr-May
<i>Phlox stolonifera</i>	creeping phlox		●			●		1'	Bl*	Apr-Jun
<i>Phlox subulata</i>	moss phlox			●	●			<1'	P, W*	Apr-May
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	obedient plant, false dragonhead		●	●	●			3'	P, Pu	Aug-Sep
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	Mayapple		●			●	●	1'	W	Apr-May
<i>Polemonium reptans</i>	Jacob's ladder		●			●	●	0.5-1.5'	Bl	Apr-Jun
<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	Solomon's seal		●	●		●	●	0.5-2'	W	May-Jun
<i>Porteranthus trifoliatus (Gillenia trifoliatus)</i>	Bowman's root		●			●	●	1.5-3'	W	May-Jul
<i>Pycnanthemum incanum</i>	hoary mountain mint			●			●	3'	P, Pu	Jul-Aug
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	black-eyed Susan		●	●	●	●		2'	Y	Jun-Oct
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	tall or green-headed coneflower		●		●	●		1.5-9'	Y	Jul-Sep
<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i>	three-lobed coneflower		●		●	●		1.5-4.5'	Y	Jun-Oct
<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	bloodroot		●			●		<1'	W	Mar-May
<i>Saxifraga virginianensis</i>	early saxifrage		●	●	●	●	●	1'	W	Mar-May
<i>Senecio aureus</i>	golden ragwort	●	●		●	●	●	0.5-2.5'	Y	Apr-Aug
<i>Senna marilandica (Cassia marilandica)</i>	Maryland wild senna			●		●		3-4'	Y	Jul-Aug
<i>Silene caroliniana</i>	wild pink		●	●	●	●		0.5'	W, P*	Apr-May
<i>Silene stellata</i>	starry campion		●	●	●	●		1-2'	W	Jul-Sep
<i>Sisyrinchium graminoides</i>	blue-eyed grass		●	●	●	●		0.5-1.5'	Bl	Apr-Jun
<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	false Solomon's seal		●			●	●	2.5'	W	May-Jul
<i>Solidago caesia</i>	blue-stemmed goldenrod		●	●	●	●		1-3'	Y	Aug-Oct
<i>Solidago juncea</i>	early goldenrod		●	●	●			1-4'	Y	Jun-Oct
<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	gray goldenrod			●	●	●		0.5-3'	Y	Jul-Nov
<i>Solidago rugosa</i>	wrinkle leaf goldenrod	●	●		●			1-6'	Y	Aug-Oct
<i>Solidago speciosa</i>	showy goldenrod		●	●	●	●		2-6'	Y	Jul-Oct
<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i>	skunk cabbage	●					●	1-3'		Mar-Apr
<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>	early meadow rue		●				●	2'	G, Pu	Apr-May
<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	foamflower		●		●	●	●	1'	W	Apr-Jul
<i>Tradescantia virginiana</i>	Virginia spiderwort		●		●	●	●	2-3'	Bl, Pu	Apr-Jun
<i>Trillium erectum</i>	wakerobin		●			●		1.5'	Pu to W	Apr-Jun
<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>	white trillium		●			●		1'	W	Apr-Jun
<i>Verbena hastata</i>	blue vervain	●	●		●	●		4'	Bl, Pu	Jun-Oct
<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>	New York ironweed		●		●			4-8'	Pu	Aug-Oct
<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	Culver's root	●	●		●	●		3-5'	W	Jun-Sep
<i>Viola pedata</i>	bird's foot violet		●	●	●	●		<1'	Pu	Mar-Jun
Scientific Name	Common Name	W	M	D	Su	PS	Sh	Height	Color	Bloom

Scientific Name	Common Name	W	M	D	Su	PS	Sh	Height	Color	Bloom
HERBACEOUS EMERGENT (can grow with roots in water)										
<i>Acorus calamus</i>	sweet flag	●	●		●	●		2-3'	Y, W	May-Jul
<i>Iris versicolor</i>	blue flag	●	●		●	●		3'	Bl	May-Jun
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	soft rush	●	●		●			2-3'		Jun-Sep
<i>Nuphar luteum</i> (<i>Nuphar advena</i>)	spatterdock, yellow water lily	●			●	●		1'	Y	May-Oct
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	royal fern	●	●		●	●	●	2-3'		
<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	woolgrass	●	●		●	●		3-4'		Aug-Sep
<i>Scirpus pungens</i> (<i>S. americanus</i>)	common three-square	●			●			4'		Jun-Sep
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	broad-leaved cattail	●	●		●			5-7'		May-Jun
SHRUB, low										
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	black chokeberry	●	●	●	●	●		5'	W	Apr-Jun
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	New Jersey tea			●	●	●		3'	W	May-Sep
<i>Comptonia peregrina</i>	sweet fern		●		●	●		3'	G	Apr-May
<i>Euonymus americanus</i>	strawberry bush, hearts-a-bustin'		●			●		1.5- 6.5'	G	May-Jun
<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	black huckleberry		●	●		●	●	1.5'	W, P	May-Jun
<i>Gaylussacia frondosa</i>	dangleberry	●	●	●	●	●		2-4'	G, Pu	Apr-Jun
<i>Hypericum densiflorum</i>	dense St. John's wort	●	●	●	●			1.5-6'	Y	Jul-Sep
<i>Rosa carolina</i>	pasture rose		●	●	●	●		0.5-3'	P	May-Jun
<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	purple flowering raspberry		●			●	●	6'	Pu	Jun-Sep
<i>Spiraea alba</i>	narrow-leaved meadow-sweet		●		●			5'	W	Jun-Sep
<i>Spiraea latifolia</i>	broad-leaved meadowsweet		●		●			5'	W, P	Jun-Sep
<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	late lowbush blueberry		●	●	●	●		2-3'	W, P	May-Jun
<i>Vaccinium vacillans</i> (<i>V. pallidum</i>)	early lowbush blueberry		●		●	●		1.5'	W, P	Apr-May
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	maple-leaved arrowwood		●	●	●	●		3-6.5'	W, P	Apr-May
SHRUB, medium										
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	red chokeberry	●	●	●	●			1.5-13'	W	Mar-May
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	buttonbush	●	●		●			to 10'	W	Jul-Aug
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	silky dogwood		●		●	●		3-10'	W	May-Jun
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	witch hazel		●	●	●	●		3-15'	Y	Sep-Dec
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	wild hydrangea		●		●	●	●	3-9'	W	Jun-Jul
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	winterberry holly	●	●		●	●		6-12'		Jun-Jul
<i>Leucothoe racemosa</i>	fetterbush		●			●	●	13'	W, P	May-Jun
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	spicebush		●	●		●		6.5-16'	Y	Mar-May
<i>Lyonia ligustrina</i>	male-berry		●			●	●	1.5-10'	W	May-Jul
<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	great rhododendron, rose bay	●	●			●	●	15' +	W, P *	May-Aug
<i>Rhododendron periclymenoides</i>	pink azalea, pinxterbloom	●	●					3-10'	P, W	Apr-May
<i>Rhododendron viscosum</i>	swamp azalea	●	●		●			6.5-10'	W, P	May-Aug
<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	fragrant sumac			●	●	●		6'	G	Mar-May
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	sweet or smooth sumac		●	●	●			1.5-10'	G	Jun-Jul
<i>Rosa palustris</i>	swamp rose	●			●	●	●	8'	P	Jul-Aug
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	common elderberry	●	●		●	●	●	6-12'	W	Jun-Jul
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	highbush blueberry		●	●	●	●		6-12'	W, P	Apr-May
<i>Vaccinium stamineum</i>	deerberry		●		●	●		5-10'	W, Pu	Apr-Jun
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i> (<i>V. recognitum</i>)	southern arrowwood		●	●	●	●		10'	W	May-Jun
<i>Viburnum nudum</i>	naked withered		●		●	●		6.5-13'	W	Apr-May
SHRUB, tall										
<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	smooth alder	●	●		●			12-20'		Mar-Apr
<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	Devil's walking stick		●		●	●		39'	W	Jun-Aug
<i>Corylus americana</i>	American hazelnut or filbert		●			●		10-15'		Mar-Apr
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	mountain laurel		●	●	●	●	●	10'	W, P *	May-Jul
<i>Rhus copallina</i>	shining or winged sumac			●	●	●		20-30'	G-Y	Jul-Aug
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	staghorn sumac			●	●			33'	Y, G	Jun-Jul
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	black haw	●	●		●	●		26'	W	Apr-May
TREE, small/ medium (understory)										
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	downy serviceberry			●		●	●	15-25'	W	Mar-May
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	serviceberry, shadbush	●	●			●	●	35-50'	W	Apr-May
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	smooth serviceberry		●	●	●	●		30'		Apr-May
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American hornbeam, blue beech		●			●	●	35-50'		Apr-May
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	eastern redbud		●	●		●	●	20-35'	P, Pu	Apr-May
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	white fringetree		●	●	●	●	●	20-35'	W	May-Jun
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	alternate-leaf dogwood		●	●		●	●	25'	W	May-Jun
<i>Cornus florida</i>	flowering dogwood		●	●		●	●	35-50'	W	Apr-May
<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	cockspur hawthorn		●	●	●	●		20-35'	W	May-Jun
Scientific Name	Common Name	W	M	D	Su	PS	Sh	Height	Color	Bloom

Scientific Name	Common Name	W	M	D	Su	PS	Sh	Height	Color	Bloom
TREE, small/ medium (understory), continued										
<i>Crataegus pruinosa</i>	waxy-fruited hawthorn		●	●	●	●		24'	W	May
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American holly		●		●	●		65'	W*	May-Jun
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	eastern red cedar		●	●	●			50'	*	Mar-Apr
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	eastern hop-hornbeam, ironwood		●			●	●	25-40'	R, B	May
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	sourwood		●			●		35-50'	W	Jul
<i>Prunus americana</i>	American wild plum		●	●	●	●		20-25'	W	Apr-May
<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	pin cherry, fire cherry			●	●	●		40'	W	May
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	choke cherry		●		●			to 25'	W	May-Jun
<i>Pyrus (Malus) coronaria</i>	sweet crabapple		●		●			20-26'	P	Apr-May
<i>Quercus muhlenbergii</i>	chinquapin oak		●	●	●			35-50'		
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	sassafras		●		●	●		35-50'	Y, G	Apr-May
TREE, tall (canopy)										
<i>Acer negundo</i>	box elder	●	●		●	●		30-60'		
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple	●	●		●	●		40-60'		
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	silver maple	●	●		●	●		50-80'		
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	yellow birch		●		●	●		90'		
<i>Betula lenta</i>	sweet or black birch		●		●	●		75'		
<i>Betula nigra</i>	river birch	●	●		●	●		30-50'		
<i>Carya alba</i> (<i>C. tomentosa</i>)	mockernut hickory		●	●		●	●	60-90'		
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	bitternut hickory	●	●		●			60-80'		
<i>Carya glabra</i>	pignut hickory	●	●	●	●	●		60-80'		
<i>Carya ovata</i>	shagbark hickory		●		●			70-100'		
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	hackberry	●	●		●	●		40-60'		
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	common persimmon		●	●	●	●		50-75'		
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American beech		●		●	●		50-100'		
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	white ash		●		●	●		80'		
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	green ash	●	●		●	●		50-60'		
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	black walnut		●		●			70-90'		
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	sweet gum	●	●		●	●		60-80'		
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	tulip poplar		●		●	●		70-120'		
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	cucumber magnolia		●		●			70'	G-Y	May-Jun
<i>Morus rubra</i>	red mulberry		●		●			60'		
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	black gum, sourgum	●	●	●	●	●		30-60'		
<i>Pinus echinata</i>	shortleaf pine		●	●	●			100'	*	
<i>Pinus rigida</i>	pitch pine			●	●			50-60'	*	
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	white pine		●	●	●			90'	*	
<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Virginia pine		●	●	●			50-80'	*	
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American sycamore	●	●		●	●		75-100'		
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	black or wild cherry		●		●			40-60'		
<i>Quercus alba</i>	white oak		●		●			80-100'		
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	swamp white oak	●			●	●		60-70'		
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	scarlet oak		●		●			40-60'		
<i>Quercus michauxii</i>	swamp chestnut oak	●	●		●			60-80'		
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	pin oak		●		●			60-80'		
<i>Quercus prinus</i> (<i>Q. montana</i>)	chestnut oak			●	●	●		60-80'		
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak		●	●	●	●		90'		
<i>Quercus stellata</i>	post oak		●		●			75'		
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	black oak		●	●	●			50-60'		
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust		●	●	●			40-80'		
<i>Salix nigra</i>	black willow	●	●		●	●		40-80'		
<i>Salix sericea</i>	silky willow	●	●		●	●		12'		
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	northern white cedar	●	●		●			60'	*	
<i>Tilia americana</i>	American basswood		●			●		> 100'		
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	eastern hemlock		●		●	●		90'	*	
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm		●		●			100'		
VINE										
<i>Campsis radicans</i>	trumpet creeper			●	●			30'+	O	Jul-Sep
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	American bittersweet		●		●	●	●	to 45'	G	May-Jun
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	virgin's bower			●	●			6-12'	W	Jul-Sep
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	coral honeysuckle			●	●			10-20'+	R*	Apr-Jul
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper	●	●		●	●	●	to 45'	G, W	Jun-Aug
Scientific Name	Common Name	W	M	D	Su	PS	Sh	Height	Color	Bloom



A bumblebee visits eastern prickly pear (*Opuntia humifusa*) flowers. Pollinators play a critical role in the success of our native plant populations.

photo credit: Britt Slattery, USFWS

sample plant lists for Maryland's mountain region

Plants for Wet Sites, Wetlands, Ponds, and Wet Edges (partial to full sun)

Ferns:

<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	cinnamon fern
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	royal fern
<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	marsh fern

Grasses and Grasslike Plants:

<i>Carex stricta</i>	tussock sedge
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	red fescue (turf)
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	switchgrass
<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	gama grass

Herbaceous Plants:

<i>Caltha palustris</i>	marsh marigold
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	common boneset
<i>Lilium canadense</i>	Canada lily
<i>Lilium superbum</i>	Turk's cap lily
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	cardinal flower
<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	great blue lobelia
<i>Oenothera fruticosa</i>	sundrops
<i>Senecio aureus</i>	golden ragwort
<i>Solidago rugosa</i>	wrinkle leaf goldenrod
<i>Verbena hastata</i>	blue vervain
<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	Culver's root

Herbaceous Emergents

(plants growing up out of the water):

<i>Acorus calamus</i>	sweet flag
<i>Iris versicolor</i>	blue flag iris
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	soft rush
<i>Nuphar luteum (advena)</i>	yellow water lily
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	royal fern
<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	woolgrass
<i>Scirpus pungens</i>	three-square
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	broad-leaved cattail

Shrubs:

low:

<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	black chokeberry
<i>Gaylussacia frondosa</i>	dangleberry
<i>Hypericum densiflorum</i>	dense St. John's wort

medium:

<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	red chokeberry
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	buttonbush
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	winterberry holly
<i>Rhododendron viscosum</i>	swamp azalea
<i>Rosa palustris</i>	swamp rose
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	elderberry

tall:

<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	smooth alder
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	black haw viburnum

Trees, tall:

<i>Acer negundo</i>	box elder
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	silver maple
<i>Betula nigra</i>	river birch
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	bitternut hickory
<i>Carya glabra</i>	pignut hickory
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	hackberry
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	green ash
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	sweet gum
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	black gum
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	sycamore
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	swamp white oak
<i>Quercus michauxii</i>	swamp chestnut oak
<i>Salix nigra</i>	black willow
<i>Salix sericea</i>	silky willow
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	white cedar

Vine:

<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper
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Plants for Dry Sun, Sunny Slopes, Meadows, Hedgerows, or Edges

Ferns:

<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>	hay-scented fern
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Grasses or Grasslike Plants:

<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	broomsedge
<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	Canada wild rye
<i>Elymus hystrix</i>	bottlebrush grass
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	little bluestem
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Indiangrass

Herbaceous Plants and Groundcovers:

<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	eastern columbine
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	common milkweed
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	butterflyweed
<i>Aster divaricatus</i>	white wood aster
<i>Aster ericoides</i>	heath aster
<i>Aster laevis</i>	smooth blue aster
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	New England aster
<i>Aster pilosus</i>	white heath aster
<i>Baptisia australis</i>	wild blue indigo
<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	wild indigo
<i>Desmodium paniculatum</i>	panicked tick-trefoil
<i>Eupatorium fistulosum</i>	Joe-Pye weed
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	wild bergamot
<i>Monarda punctata</i>	horsemint
<i>Oenothera perennis</i>	sundrops,
primrose	
<i>Opuntia humifusa</i>	prickly-pear cactus
<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	beardtongue
<i>Phlox subulata</i>	moss phlox (evgr)
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	obedient plant
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	black-eyed Susan
<i>Saxifraga virginiana</i>	early saxifrage
<i>Silene caroliniana</i>	wild pink
<i>Silene stellata</i>	starry campion
<i>Sisyrinchium graminoides</i>	blue-eyed grass
<i>Solidago caesia</i>	blue-stem goldenrod
<i>Solidago juncea</i>	early goldenrod
<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	gray goldenrod
<i>Solidago speciosa</i>	showy goldenrod
<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	Culver's root
<i>Viola pedata</i>	bird's foot violet

Shrubs:

low:

<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	black chokeberry
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	New Jersey tea
<i>Gaylussacia frondosa</i>	dangleberry
<i>Hypericum densiflorum</i>	dense St. John's wort
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>	sheep laurel (evgr)
<i>Rosa carolina</i>	pasture rose
<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	lowbush blueberry
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	maple-leaved arrowwood

medium:

<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	red chokeberry
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	witch hazel
<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	fragrant sumac
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	smooth sumac
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	highbush blueberry
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	southern arrowwood

tall:

<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	mountain laurel (evgr)
<i>Rhus copallina</i>	shining sumac
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	staghorn sumac

Trees:

small/ medium:

<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	smooth serviceberry
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	white fringetree
<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	cockspur hawthorn
<i>Crataegus pruinosa</i>	waxy-fruited hawthorn
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	eastern redcedar (evgr)
<i>Prunus americana</i>	American wild plum
<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	pin cherry, fire cherry
<i>Quercus muhlenbergii</i>	Chinquapin oak

tall:

<i>Carya glabra</i>	pignut hickory
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	persimmon
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	black gum, sourgum
<i>Pinus echinata</i>	shortleaf pine (evgr)
<i>Pinus rigida</i>	pitch pine (evgr)
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	white pine (evgr)
<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Virginia pine (evgr)
<i>Quercus prinus (montana)</i>	chestnut oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	black oak
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust

Vines:

<i>Campsis radicans</i>	trumpet creeper
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	virgin's bower
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	coral honeysuckle

Plants for Shade, Woodlands, or Woods Edges (dry to moist soil)

* designates plants for part shade (not for full shade)

Ferns:

<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	maidenhair fern	*
<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	ebony spleenwort	
<i>Boltrychium virginianum</i>	rattlesnake fern	
<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>	hay-scented fern	*
<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	evergreen wood fern	
<i>Dryopteris spinulosa</i>	spinulose wood fern	
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas fern (evgr)	

Grasses and Grasslike Plants:

<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	wild (river) oats	*
<i>Elymus hystrix</i>	bottlebrush grass	
<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	Virginia wild rye	

Groundcovers:

<i>Asarum canadense</i>	wild ginger	
<i>Chimaphila maculata</i>	striped wintergreen	
<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>	green-and-gold	*
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	wintergreen	
<i>Hepatica americana</i>	round-lobed hepatica	
<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Canada mayflower	
<i>Mitchella repens</i>	partridgeberry (evgr)	
<i>Meehania cordata</i>	Meehan's mint	
<i>Oxalis violacea</i>	violet wood sorrel	
<i>Sedum ternatum</i>	mountain stonecrop	
<i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i>	straw lily	

Herbaceous Plants:

<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	eastern columbine	
<i>Aralia racemosa</i>	spikenard	
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit	
<i>Dentaria laciniata</i>	toothwort	
<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>	Dutchman's breeches	
<i>Dicentra eximia</i>	wild bleeding heart	
<i>Erythronium americanum</i>	trout lily	
<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	white snakeroot	*
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	wild geranium	
<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	yellow sneezeweed	
<i>Helianthus divaricatus</i>	woodland sunflower	
<i>Heuchera americana</i>	alumroot (semi-evgr)	
<i>Heuchera villosa</i>	hairy heuchera	
<i>Houstonia caerulea</i>	blueet, innocence	*
<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	great blue lobelia	
<i>Meehania cordata</i>	Meehan's mint	
<i>Mertensia virginica</i>	Virginia bluebells	
<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	woodland blue phlox	
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	Mayapple	
<i>Polemonium reptans</i>	Jacob's ladder	
<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	Solomon's seal	
<i>Porteranthus trifolius</i>	Bowman's root	
<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	bloodroot	
<i>Saxifraga virginiana</i>	early saxifrage	
<i>Senecio aureus</i>	golden ragwort	
<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	false Solomon's seal	
<i>Thalictrum polygamum</i>	tall meadow rue	
<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	foamflower	
<i>Tradescantia virginiana</i>	Virginia spiderwort	
<i>Trillium erectum</i>	wakerobin	
<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>	white trillium	

Evergreens for various sites

ferns, herbaceous plants, other groundcovers

<i>Asarum canadense</i>	wild ginger (semi-evgr)
<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	ebony spleenwort
<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	marginal shield fern
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	wintergreen
<i>Heuchera americana</i>	alumroot (semi-evgr)
<i>Mitchella repens</i>	partridgeberry
<i>Phlox stolonifera</i>	creeping phlox
<i>Phlox subulata</i>	moss phlox
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas fern
<i>Sedum ternatum</i>	mountain stonecrop
<i>Silene caroliniana</i>	wild pink

medium to tall shrubs and trees

<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American holly
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	eastern redcedar
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	mountain laurel
<i>Pinus rigida</i>	pitch pine
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	white pine
<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Virginia pine
<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	rosebay, great laurel
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	arborvitae, white cedar
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	eastern hemlock

vines

<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	coral honeysuckle
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Shrubs:

low:

<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	black chokeberry	*
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	New Jersey tea	*
<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	black huckleberry	
<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	purple-flower raspberry	
<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	lowbush blueberry	*
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	maple-leaf arrowwood	

medium:

<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	witch hazel	*
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	wild hydrangea	
<i>Leucothoe racemosa</i>	fetterbush	
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	spicebush	*
<i>Lyonia ligustrina</i>	male-berry	
<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	great laurel, rosebay	
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	southern arrowwood	*

tall:

<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	mountain laurel (evgr)
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Trees:

small/medium:

<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	downy serviceberry	
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	serviceberry	
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	smooth serviceberry	*
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American hornbeam	
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	eastern redbud	
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	white fringetree	
<i>Cornus florida</i>	flowering dogwood	
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	hop-hornbeam	
<i>Prunus americana</i>	American wild plum	
<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	pin cherry, fire cherry	*

tall:

<i>Carya alba</i> (<i>C. tomentosa</i>)	mockernut hickory
<i>Carya glabra</i>	pignut hickory
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	common persimmon
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	black gum, sourgum
<i>Quercus prinus</i> (<i>montana</i>)	chestnut oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	eastern hemlock (evgr)

Vines:

<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	American bittersweet
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper



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Yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*) is one of many trees that will provide shade as well as canopy cover that is highly valuable to songbirds.

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Black chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*) provides early spring bloom and valuable berries for birds in fall.



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Chesapeake Bay Field Office
177 Admiral Cochrane Drive
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(410) 573-4500
www.fws.gov/r5cbfo

BayScapes Program, Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program (for private lands), Schoolyard Habitats Program



Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Wildlife and Heritage Division
Tawes State Office Building, E-1
580 Taylor Avenue
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(410) 260-8540
www.dnr.state.md.us/wildlife



Plant Conservation Alliance
1849 C St. NW, LSB-204
Washington, DC 20240
(202) 452-0392
plant@plantconservation.org
www.nps.gov/plants/



with funding provided by
Chesapeake Bay Trust
60 West Street, Suite 200-A
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(410) 974-2941
postmaster@cbtrust.org
www.chesapeakebaytrust.org

Maryland Native Plant Society
P. O. Box 4877
Silver Spring, Maryland 20914
MNPS@toad.net
www.mdflora.org

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