Jenkins Arboretum & Gardens

Green Ribbon Native Plants®
Grasses

Species	Common Name	Light Requirements	Wetland Indicator Status	Soil Requirements
Panicum virgatum	Switch grass	FS	FAC	Tough and adaptable, but best in moist, well-drained soils that are acidic to slightly alkaline. Tolerant of both dry and wet conditions.
Schizachirium scoparium	Little bluestem	FS	FACU	Best in well-drained, low nutrient, loamy sands that are slightly acidic to slightly alkaline. Intolerant of nutrient-rich or wet soils.
Sporobolus heterolepis	Prairie dropseed	FS to PS	UPL	Highly adaptable, but best in dry, sandy or gravelly, well-drained soils that are slightly alkaline. Highly drought tolerant once established.

- Many species are quite adaptable, being able to grow in a variety of light, soil, and moisture conditions. The requirements listed here are where the plant is most likely to thrive.

- All plants are deciduous unless otherwise noted:
  * indicates evergreen
  ** indicates semi-evergreen

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Green Ribbon Native Plants®
Vines

Species	Common Name	Light Requirements	Wetland Indicator Status	Soil Requirements
Lonicera sempervirens	Coral honeysuckle**	FS to PS	FACU	Tough and adaptable, but best in organically-rich, sandy Loams. Tolerant of both slightly acidic and slightly alkaline soils.
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia creeper	FS to PS	FACU	Tough and adaptable, but best in well-drained organically-rich soils that are acidic to slightly alkaline. Tolerant of drought once established.

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Indicator Code	Indicator Status	Designation	Comment/Definition
OBL	Obligate Wetland	Hydrophyte	Almost always occurs in wetlands (99% or more). These plants may be found in standing water or in seasonally saturated soils (more than 14 consecutive days). OBL species include: buttonbush, marsh marigold, and pickerelweed
FACW	Facultative Wetland	Hydrophyte	Usually occurs in wetlands, but may occur in non-wetlands (66-99%). These plants predominately occur with hydric (saturated) soils, often in settings where water saturates the soils or floods the soil surface at least seasonally. FACW species include: river birch, Canada anemone, and scouring rush/horsetail
FAC	Facultative	Hydrophyte	Occurs in both wetlands and non-wetlands (33-66%). These plants can grow in hydric (wet), mesic (moderate), or xeric (dry) habitats. Their occurrence in different habitats is a result of differences in environmental variables other than just hydrology, such as shade tolerance, soil pH, and elevation. They have a wide tolerance of soil moisture conditions. FAC species include: arrowwood viburnum, red maple, and eastern cottonwood.
FACU	Facultative Upland	Nonhydrophyte	Usually occur in non-wetlands, but may occur in wetlands (1-33%). These plants predominately occur on drier or more mesic sites in settings where water rarely saturates the soils or floods the soil surface seasonally. FACU species include: flowering dogwood, black cherry, and smooth hydrangea.
UPL	Obligate Upland	Nonhydrophyte	Almost never ocurs in wetlands (1% or less). These plants occupy mesic to xeric non-wetland habitats. They almost never occur in standing water or saturated soils. UPL species include: fragrant sumac, wild ginger, and hay scented fern

WETLAND INDICATOR CODES & DEFINITIONS

The Wetland Indicator Status code indicates the moisture conditions in which a plant is most likely to be found growing in the wild. The status given here is specific to the "Eastern Mountains and Piedmont" region.

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