



Green Ribbon Native Plants®

Perennials

Species	Common Name	Light Requirements	Wetland Indicator Status	Soil Requirements
<i>Amsonia tabernaemontana</i>	Eastern bluestar	PS	FAC	Best in average, well-drained, and consistently moist loamy soil. Prefers slightly acidic pH.
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Swamp milkweed	FS	OBL	Grows best in organically rich, consistently moist, and mucky soils that are slightly acidic. Adaptable to heavy clay soil and moist average garden soil.
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterflyweed	FS	UPL	A tough, drought-tolerant species that is best in sandy, rocky, low-nutrient soils that are very well drained and slightly acidic. Will not tolerate wet, compacted, or clay soils.
<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>	Threadleaf coreopsis	FS	FACU	Best in poor, sandy, or rocky, well-drained soils that are slightly acidic. Intolerant of overly rich/fertile soils or heavy/clayey soils.
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Purple coneflower	FS	FACU	Best in slightly acidic, sandy loam soils with very good drainage. Intolerant of poor drainage.
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Wild strawberry**	FS to S	FACU	Highly adaptable, but best in loose, organically rich, moderately acid soil
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Spotted geranium	PS to S	FACU	Best in organically rich, moist, well-drained soils that are slightly acidic.
<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i>	Swamp sunflower	FS	FACW	Best in consistently moist to wet, acidic soils. Adaptable to regular garden soil with consistent moisture. Intolerant of drought.
<i>Iris versicolor</i>	Northern blue flag iris	FS	OBL	Best in consistently moist to wet, organically-rich, clayey acidic soils. Tolerant of saturated, and even standing water. Can also tolerate brief periods of drought once established.

Species	Common Name	Light Requirements	Wetland Indicator Status	Soil Requirements
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Dense blazing Star	FS	FAC	Best in an average, moist, well-drained garden soil that is slightly acidic. Intolerant of wet, soggy soil.
<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	Wild lupine	FS	UPL	Best in dry, low-nutrient, sandy or gravelly soil that is well drained and slightly acidic. Intolerant of wet, heavy clay, or poorly drained soil.
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Wild bergamot	FS to PS	UPL	Highly adaptable, but best in average, well-drained garden soil. Tolerant of nutrient poor, sandy soils, but intolerant of consistently wet soils.
<i>Penstemon hirsutus</i>	Hairy beardtongue	FS to PS	UPL	Best in poor, rocky or sandy, well-drained, soils that are slightly alkaline. Intolerant of poor drainage.
<i>Phlox paniculata</i>	Summer phlox	FS to PS	FACU	Best in consistently moist, organically-rich yet well-draining soils that are slightly acidic to neutral. Intolerant of poor drainage.
<i>Polemonium reptans</i>	Jacob's ladder	PS	FACU	Best in moist, well-drained, organically-rich soil that is slightly acidic.
<i>Pycnanthemum flexuosum</i>	Appalachian mountain mint	FS to PS	FACW	Highly adaptable, but best in moist, loamy, well-drained soils. Tolerant of drought once established.
<i>Pycnanthemum incanum</i>	Hoary mountain mint	FS to PS	FAC	Adaptable, but best in moist, well-drained soils that are slightly acidic.
<i>Pycnanthemum muticum</i>	Clustered mountain mint	FS to PS	FAC	Highly adaptable, but best in moist to medium, loamy, well-drained soils that are slightly acidic. with a neutral to slightly acidic pH. Tolerant of both drought and wet soils once established.
<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>	Zigzag goldenrod	PS to S	FACW	Best in moist to average, well-drained, organically-rich woodland soils that are slightly acidic. Tolerant of brief periods of drought once established.
<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	Gray goldenrod	FS to PS	UPL	Very tough and best in low-nutrient, sandy or rocky soils that are slightly acidic.
<i>Solidago rugosa</i>	Wrinkleleaf goldenrod	FS to PS	FAC	Highly adaptable, but best in moist to wet, well-drained soils that are slightly acidic. More tolerant of wet sols than other goldenrods.

Species	Common Name	Light Requirements	Wetland Indicator Status	Soil Requirements
<i>Solidago speciosa</i>	Showy goldenrod	FS to PS	UPL	Best in poor to average, sandy or rocky soils that are slightly acidic.
<i>Solidago sphacelata</i>	Autumn goldenrod	FS to PS	UPL	Highly adaptable, but best in average, well-drained soils that are slightly acidic.
<i>Stokesia laevis</i>	Stoke's aster	FS to PS	FAC	Best in moist, organically-rich, well-drained sandy soils that are slightly acidic. Intolerant of wet soil, but tolerant of drought once established.
<i>Symphotrichum laeve</i>	Smooth aster	FS to PS	FACU	Best in average to dry, well-drained soils that are slightly acidic. Tolerates drought once established.
<i>Symphotrichum novae-angliae</i>	New England aster	FS to PS	FACW	Adaptable, but best in moist, organically-rich, well-drained soils that are slightly acidic.
<i>Symphotrichum oblongifolium</i>	Aromatic aster	FS to PS	FAC	Adaptable, but best in average, sandy loam soils that are well-drained and slightly acidic to slightly alkaline.
<i>Symphotrichum shortii</i>	Short's aster	PS	UPL	Best in average, well-drained, loamy woodland soils that are slightly acidic to slightly alkaline.
<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	Foamflower	PS to S	FAC	Best in rich, well-drained woodland soils that are consistently moist, and slightly acidic. Intolerant of drought or wet soils.

- 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

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 occurs 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.