



Green Ribbon Native Plants®

Shrubs

Species	Common Name	Light Requirements	Wetland Indicator Status	Soil Requirements
<i>Aesculus parviflora</i>	Bottlebrush buckeye	PS	FAC	Best in rich, well drained, soils that are slightly acidic and consistently moist. Will colonize best in looser/sandy soils with high organic matter.
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	Red chokeberry	FS to PS	FACW	Adaptable, but best in consistently moist, organically-rich, well-drained, acidic soil. It is tolerant of both dry and occasionally wet conditions once established.
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	Black chokeberry	FS to PS	FAC	Tough and adaptable, but best in moist, rich, loamy soils that are well-draining and slightly acidic. Tolerates both heavy, wet soil and loose, sandy or rocky soil once established.
<i>Baptisia australis</i>	False indigo	FS	FACU	Best in well-draining, average garden soil that is slightly acidic. Very drought tolerant once established due to a deep taproot.
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush	PS	OBL	Highly adaptable, but thrives in consistently moist to saturated, nutrient-rich soils that are slightly acidic to slightly alkaline. Tolerant of standing water.
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Summersweet	FS to PS	FAC	Best in consistently moist to wet soils, organically-rich soils that are slightly acidic. Tolerates brief inundation, salt spray, as well as brief periods of drought once established.
<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	Gray dogwood	FS to PS	FAC	Adaptable, but best in moist, well-drained, loamy soils that are slightly acidic to slightly alkaline.
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Redtwig dogwood	FS	FACW	Best in consistently moist to wet, rich, organic soils that are slightly acidic to slightly alkaline. Tolerant of inundation.

Species	Common Name	Light Requirements	Wetland Indicator Status	Soil Requirements
<i>Corylus americana</i>	American hazelnut	FS to PS	FACU	Highly adaptable, but best in moist, well-drained loamy soils that are slightly acidic. Tolerant of various soil types as long as there is adequate drainage.
<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Northern bush honeysuckle	FS to S	FACU	Adaptable, but best in dry, rocky, slightly acid soils. Intolerant of poor drainage.
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	Smooth hydrangea	PS	FACU	Best in moist, organically-rich, well-drained soils that are slightly acidic.
<i>Hypericum kalmianum</i>	Kalm's St. John's wort	FS	FAC	Highly adaptable, but best in well-drained, moist, sandy or rocky soils that are neutral to slightly alkaline. Tolerant of brief periods of flooding and drought once established.
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Inkberry*	FS to PS	FAC	Best in acidic, sandy to peaty, organic-rich soils that are consistently moist. Tolerant of heavy, wet clay and periodic inundation. Also salt tolerant.
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Winterberry holly	FS	FACW	Adaptable, but best in consistently moist, loamy acidic soils. Tolerant of brief periods of inundation. Intolerant of alkaline soils.
<i>Morella pensylvanica</i>	Northern bayberry**	FS to PS	FAC	Tough and adaptable, but best in nutrient-poor, sandy, or peaty soils that are well-drained and acidic. Tolerant of both dry and wet soils and salt spray.
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Common ninebark	FS to PS	FACW	Highly adaptable, but best in consistently moist, well-drained, loamy or sandy soils that are slightly acidic to slightly alkaline. Tolerant of drought once established.
<i>Rhus copallinum</i>	Winged sumac	FS	FACU	Best in poor, rocky, dry to average soils that are well-draining and acidic. Intolerant of poorly drained or consistently wet sites.
<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	Purpleflowering raspberry	PS	FAC	Best in moist, organically-rich, sandy loam soils that are well-drained and slightly acidic. Intolerant of poor drainage and drought.

Species	Common Name	Light Requirements	Wetland Indicator Status	Soil Requirements
<i>Salix discolor</i>	Pussywillow	FS to PS	FACW	Best in organically-rich, moist to wet, loamy soils that are slightly acidic. Intolerant of dry soil, but tolerant of periodic inundation.
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Elderberry	FS to PS	FACW	Best in organically-rich, moist to wet, loamy soils that are slightly acidic. Intolerant of dry soil, but tolerant of periodic inundation.
<i>Spiraea alba</i>	Meadowsweet	FS to PS	FACW	Best in organically-rich, moist to wet soils that are slightly acidic.
<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i>	Coralberry	PS	FACU	Best in organically-rich, well-drained, loamy soils that are slightly acidic.
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	Highbush blueberry	FS to PS	FACW	Best in consistently moist, organically-rich, sandy peaty soils that are highly acidic. Intolerant of extended drought.
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Arrowwood viburnum	FS to PS	FAC	Tough and highly adaptable, but best in organically-rich, consistently moist yet well-drained, acidic sandy loams. Tolerant of brief periods of drought or inundation.
<i>Viburnum nudum</i>	Possumhaw viburnum	FS to PS	OBL	Adaptable but best in consistently moist to wet, loamy, acid soils. Tolerates brief periods of inundation.

- 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.