



Jenkins
Arboretum
& Gardens

Green Ribbon Native Plants® Trees

Species	Common Name	Light Requirements	Wetland Indicator Status	Soil Requirements
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red maple	FS to PS	FAC	Tough, and highly adaptable, but best in moist, slightly acidic to neutral soils. Prefers consistent moisture but can tolerate dry spells once established.
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar maple	FS to PS	FACU	Best in rich, moist, fertile, loamy soils that is well draining and slightly acidic. Sensitive to soil compaction, salt, and drought.
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Canadian serviceberry	FS to PS	FAC	Highly adaptable, but best in consistently moist, well-drained, slightly acidic soils. It is more tolerant of wetter soils than other <i>Amelanchier</i> spp.
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	Allegheny serviceberry	FS to PS	FACU	Adaptable, but best in coarse to medium loamy soils that are well draining and slightly acidic. It is not tolerant of wet, poorly drained, or alkaline soils.
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River birch	FS to PS	FACW	Adaptable, but best in moist, organically rich, silty or loamy acidic soils. Tolerant of poor drainage and periodic flooding.
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Muscledwood	FS to S	FAC	Adaptable, but best in moist, well-drained, organically rich, loamy soils that are slightly acidic. Tolerant of brief periods of drought and unundation once established.

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<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark hickory	FS to PS	FACU	Best in sandy/gravelly, well-drained, fertile soils that are slightly acidic. Intolerant of poor drainage.
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern redbud	FS to PS	FACU	Tough and adaptable, but best in well-drained, moist, and fertile soils that are slightly acidic. Tolerant of slightly alkaline soils, but intolerant of consistently wet soils.
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Alternatleaf dogwood	PS	FAC	Best in moist, organically-rich, well-drained, acidic soils. Performs best when soils are kept cooler/shaded. Tolerant of brief drought once established.
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering dogwood	PS	FACU	Best in well-drained, loamy, organically-rich acid soil. Intolerant of heavy clay soils and poor drainage. Performs best when soils are kept cooler/shaded.
<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	Cockspur hawthorn	FS to PS	FACU	Tough and adaptable, but performs best in moist, well-drained, loamy soils that are slightly acidic to slightly alkaline.
<i>Crataegus viridis</i>	Green hawthorn	FS to PS	FACW	Tough and adaptable, but performs best in moist, well-drained, loamy soils that are slightly acidic to slightly alkaline.
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American holly*	FS to PS	FACU	Best in moist, well-drained, sandy to sandy loam, acidic soils. Intolerant of poor drainage or clay.
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern redcedar*	FS	FACU	Very tough and adaptable, but best in drier, rocky soils with excellent drainage that are acidic to slightly alkaline. Intolerant of continuously wet and/or poorly drained soil.
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweetgum	FS to PS	FAC	Adaptable, but best in moist, organic-rich, loamy, acidic soil.

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<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tuliptree	FS to S	FACU	Best in deep, rich, consistently moist yet well-drained soils that are slightly acidic. Intolerant of poor drainage, drought, and heavy compaction.
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia*	FS to PS	FACU	Best in consistently moist, organically-rich, well-draining loamy soil that is acidic. Adaptable to heavier soils but require good drainage. Intolerant of wet soil.
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay magnolia**	FS to PS	FACW	Adaptable, but best in consistently moist, organically-rich, loamy, acid soils. Tolerant of brief saturation.
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black gum	FS to PS	FAC	Adaptable, but best in sandy or gravelly loams that are well-drained and acidic. Intolerant of alkaline soils.
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sourwood	PS	UPL	Best in organically-rich, gravelly loams, that are well-drained and acidic. Intolerant of alkaline soils.
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern cottonwood	FS to PS	FAC	Adaptable, but best in consistently moist, well-drained, loamy soils that are acidic to slightly alkaline. Tolerates brief inundation.
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black cherry	FS to PS	FACU	Highly adaptable, but best in organically-rich, well-drained soils that are acidic to slightly alkaline.
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Chokecherry	FS to PS	FACU	Highly adaptable, but best in organically-rich, well-drained soils that are acidic to slightly alkaline.
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White oak	FS to PS	FACU	Best in deep, moist, well-drained, loamy or sandy, acidic soil. Intolerant of poor drainage.

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<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp white oak	FS to PS	FACW	Best in organically-rich, loamy or clayey soils that are consistently moist to wet. Tolerates both drier soils and soil saturation once established.
<i>Quercus montana</i>	Chestnut oak	FS to PS	UPL	Best in infertile, sandy, gravelly, or rocky well-draining acidic upland soils.
<i>Tilia americana</i>	American basswood	FS to PS	FACU	Best in consistently moist, organically-rich, well-drained, loamy soils that are slightly acidic to slightly alkaline.

- 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

Green Ribbon Native Plants®
TREES



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.