

SUPPORTING POLLINATORS WITH NATIVE TREES AND SHRUBS

NEW YORK STATE



**POLLINATOR
PARTNERSHIP**

Protect their lives. Preserve ours.

Supporting Pollinators with Native Trees and Shrubs

New York State

Pollinator Partnership (P2) is a non-profit organization dedicated exclusively to the protection and promotion of pollinators and their ecosystems. P2's mission is to promote the health of pollinators, critical to food and ecosystems, through conservation, education, and research. For more information and resources regarding pollinators and their conservation, please visit Pollinator.org.

Information for this guide was sourced from:

Lepidoptera data – Tallamy, D. W., & Shropshire, K. J. (2009). Ranking Lepidopteran Use of Native versus Introduced Plants. *Conservation Biology*, 23(4), 941–947. (<http://www.jstor.org/stable/29738829>)

New York Native Plants – New York Flora Atlas (<https://nyflora.org/new-york-flora-atlas/>)

Tree and Shrub Species Information – U.S. Forest Service, Fire Effects Information System (<https://www.feis-crs.org/feis/>) and USDA Plants Database (<https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/>)

Forest Data – New York Department of Environmental Conservation (<https://dec.ny.gov/nature/forests-trees>)

Please note the following:

Information regarding the number of lepidopteran supported by listed trees and shrubs only include native lepidopteran species.

The information presented in this guide is not meant to be an exhaustive list, but a general guide to assist in tree and shrub selection.

Content for this guide was assembled by Lacey Smith with editing and other support from Amber Barnes, Michael Fournier, and Kaleigh Obrock. Version 2.1 published February 2024. Contact Lacey Smith (lacey@pollinator.org) for comments on this guide or suggested revisions for future editions.



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Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Native Trees and Shrubs for Lepidoptera Species (moths and butterflies).....	2
Trees and Shrubs for Lepidoptera: Site Requirements	3
Nectar and Pollen Producing Trees and Shrubs	8
Nectar and Pollen Producing Trees: Site Requirements	10
Bloom Chart for Trees and Shrubs	14



Introduction

Pollinators provide vital ecosystem services to crops and wild plants. More than 80% of the world's blooming plants require animal pollination for successful fruit and seed set. According to the Empire State Native Pollinator Survey, at least 38% of New York's native pollinators are at risk of extinction.

The term pollinator includes all types of animals from bees, butterflies, and moths, to wasps, birds, bats, beetles, flies, and more! Because of this, their exact habitat needs can vary widely. However, the principles of what pollinators need to survive and thrive are often quite similar. Effective habitat will support their needs for nutrition, shelter, and reproduction. Trees, shrubs, and woodlands, while not always considered prime pollinator habitat, are essential to the life cycles of many types of pollinators. Lepidoptera (butterflies and moths), for example, have developed strong ties to woodland plants, with many trees and shrubs playing a key role in their reproductive cycle by serving as a necessary food source (larval host plant) for their young. The profuse blooms that some trees and shrubs generate can also be a vital source of pollen and nectar for pollinators, especially early in the year when only a limited number of plants on the landscape are in bloom. Additionally, the cracks, crevices, fallen leaves, pithy stems, and downed woody debris provided by trees and shrubs are key to the overwinter survival of many pollinators and other wildlife that require shelter from the elements and predators.

Because healthy pollinator populations are important not only for our natural ecosystems, but also for our economy and food security, they are a priority resource concern for many farmers, landowners, and conservationists. Woody wind breaks, hedgerows, and woodland habitat enhancement projects can all benefit pollinators when the right species (diversification) or practices (management) are chosen and applied. Through the Farm Bill, agencies such as the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and conservation organizations such as Pollinator Partnership, are able to provide information, resources, and in some cases technical and financial support to landowners and managers seeking assistance in making improvements to their lands. With 61% of New York state being forested and 76% of that being privately owned, New York forest owners, land managers, and conservation planners, are uniquely positioned to help the pollinators of New York survive and thrive into the future.

This document has been developed by Pollinator Partnership in collaboration with New York NRCS to provide landowners, land managers, and conservation professionals with the information needed to guide species selection when working in landscaping or woodland improvements. Pollinator Partnership has compiled information from several sources into this one guide to create a one stop shop for pollinator-supporting tree and shrub information. The document starts with a ranking by Douglas Tallamy and Kimberley Shropshire (2009) of the best native tree and shrub genera for supporting Lepidoptera species in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States. In the next section, we use information from the New York Flora Atlas and U.S. Forest Service to identify and provide important planning considerations for the common New York species of trees and shrubs that belong to each of the genera included in the ranking mentioned above. It's important to note that these genera and species are listed in the order of how many species of native larval lepidoptera they support (in alignment with the chart). Next, we provide a list of New York native trees and shrubs that provide pollen and/or nectar and thus serve as an important food source for the adult phase of many bees, butterflies, moths, and other pollinators; followed by important planning considerations (listed in alphabetical order by family) and a bloom chart for each of these species.



Native Trees and Shrubs for Lepidoptera Species in the Mid-Atlantic Region of the United States

PLANT GENUS	Common Name	Number of Lepidoptera Species
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	518
<i>Salix</i>	Willow	440
<i>Prunus</i>	Cherry, Plum	429
<i>Betula</i>	Birch	400
<i>Populus</i>	Poplar	358
<i>Acer</i>	Maple	287
<i>Vaccinium</i>	Blueberry	286
<i>Malus</i>	Crabapple	284
<i>Alnus</i>	Alder	248
<i>Carya</i>	Hickory	233
<i>Ulmus</i>	Elm	206
<i>Pinus</i>	Pine	191
<i>Rubus</i>	Blackberry; Raspberry	151
<i>Crataegus</i>	Hawthorn	150
<i>Picea</i>	Spruce	146
<i>Tilia</i>	Basswood	142
<i>Fraxinus</i>	Ash	141
<i>Castanea</i>	Chestnut	125
<i>Corylus</i>	Hazel	124
<i>Fagus</i>	Beech	124
<i>Juglans</i>	Walnut	123
<i>Rosa</i>	Rose	122
<i>Amelanchier</i>	Serviceberry	119
<i>Cornus</i>	Dogwood	115
<i>Viburnum</i>	Viburnum	97
<i>Ostrya</i>	Ironwood	91

Tree and shrub genera that support native lepidoptera species (moths and butterflies) as a larval host plant in the Mid-Atlantic Region of the United States. Lepidoptera data – Tallamy, D. W., & Shropshire, K. J. (2009). Ranking Lepidopteran Use of Native versus Introduced Plants. *Conservation Biology*, 23(4), 941–947.

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/29738829>

Quercus Oak

	Height at Maturity	Nectar	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
White oak, <i>Q. alba</i>	50-80'	No	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	4.5-6.8
Swamp white oak, <i>Q. bicolor</i>	50-70'	No	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	4.3-6.5
Scarlet oak, <i>Q. coccinea</i>	60-80'	No	Intolerant	Dry-Moist	4.5-6.9
Scrub oak, <i>Q. ilicifolia</i>	3-30'	No	Intolerant	Dry	4.0-7.5
Bur oak, <i>Q. macrocarpa</i>	70-80'	No	Intermediate	Moist	4.5-7.5
Chinquapin oak, <i>Q. muehlenbergii</i>	40-50'	No	Intolerant	Dry-Moist	5.0-8.0
Pin oak, <i>Q. palustris</i>	60-70'	No	Intolerant	Moist-Wet	4.5-6.5
Chestnut, oak <i>Q. montana</i>	50-70'	No	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	4.5-6.5
Red oak, <i>Q. rubra</i>	60-75'	No	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	4.3-7.3
Black oak, <i>Q. velutina</i>	60-80'	No	Intermediate	Dry	4.5-6.5

Salix Willow

	Height at Maturity	Nectar	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Peach-leaved willow, <i>Salix amygdaloides</i>	20-40'	Yes	Intolerant	Moist	6.0-8.0
Sage-leaved willow, <i>S. candida</i>	5-6'	Yes	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	5.7-7.6
Pussy willow, <i>S. discolor</i>	15-30'	Yes	Tolerant	Moist-Wet	4.0-7.0
Heart-leaved willow, <i>S. eriocephala</i>	40-50'	Yes	Tolerant	Moist-Wet	4.0-7.0
Shinning willow, <i>Salix lucida</i>	3-20'	Yes	Intolerant	Moist-Wet	5.8-7.2
Silky willow, <i>S. sericea</i>	10-12'	Yes	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	5.2-7.0
Autumn willow, <i>S. serissima</i>	3-15'	Yes	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	5.0-8.0

Prunus Cherry and Plum*

	Height at Maturity	Nectar	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
American plum, <i>P. americana</i>	3.3-33'	Yes	Intolerant	Moist	5.0-7.0
Fire cherry, <i>P. pensylvanica</i>	15-50'	Yes	Intolerant	Dry-Moist	4.3-7.3
Wild black cherry, <i>P. serotina</i>	80-125'	Yes	Intolerant	Dry-Moist	4.0-7.5
Choke cherry, <i>P. virginiana</i>	10-25'	Yes	Intolerant	Dry-Moist	5.2-8.4

* Please note that *Prunus* is great for wildlife, but it can be poisonous to livestock. Be sure to avoid near livestock and grazers.

Betula Birch

	Height at Maturity	Nectar	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Yellow birch, <i>B. alleghaniensis</i>	60-75'	No	Intermediate	Moist	4.0-8.0
Black birch, <i>B. lenta</i>	50-60'	No	Intolerant	Dry-Moist	3.6-6.8
Paper birch, <i>B. papyrifera</i>	60-70'	No	Intolerant	Dry-Moist	4.2-7.4
Gray birch, <i>B. populifolia</i>	20-30'	No	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	3.5-6.5

Populus Poplar

	Height at Maturity	Nectar	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Balsam poplar, <i>P. balsamifera</i>	30-100'	No	Intolerant	Dry-Moist	4.5-7.0
Eastern cottonwood, <i>P. deltoides</i>	36-190'	No	Intolerant	Dry-Wet	4.6-6.5
Big-toothed aspen, <i>P. grandidentata</i>	60-80'	No	Intolerant	Moist	4.8-7.2

Populus Poplar continued

	Height at Maturity	Nectar	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Quaking aspen, <i>P. tremuloides</i>	45-65'	No	Intolerant	Dry-Moist	4.3-9.0

Acer Maple

	Height at Maturity	Nectar	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Black maple, <i>A. nigrum</i>	70-110'	No	Tolerant	Moist	4.5-7.3
Striped maple, <i>A. pensylvanicum</i>	35-45'	No	Tolerant	Moist	4.4-6.5
Red maple, <i>A. rubrum</i>	30-90'	Yes	Intermediate	Dry-Wet	4.7-7.3
Silver maple, <i>A. saccharinum</i>	90-120'	Yes	Intermediate	Moist	4.0-7.3
Sugar maple, <i>A. saccharum</i>	90-120'	No	Tolerant	Dry-Moist	3.7-7.9

Vaccinium Blueberry

	Height at Maturity	Nectar	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Common lowbush blueberry, <i>V. angustifolium</i>	2-24"	Yes	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	4.7-7.5
Highbush blueberry, <i>V. corymbosum</i>	6.5-10'	Yes	Tolerant	Dry-Wet	4.7-7.5
Velvet-leaved blueberry, <i>V. myrtilloides</i>	4-35"	Yes	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	3.0-5.9
Hillside blueberry, <i>V. pallidum</i>	9-21"	Yes	Tolerant	Dry-Moist	4.3-5.3

Malus Crabapple

	Height at Maturity	Nectar	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Wild Crabapple, <i>M. coronaria</i>	20-30'	Yes	Intermediate	Moist	5.5-7.5

Alnus Alder

	Height at Maturity	Nectar	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Speckled alder, <i>A. incana</i> ssp. <i>rugosa</i>	15-25'	No	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	4.8-7.7
Smooth alder, <i>A. serrulata</i>	15-30'	No	Intolerant	Moist-Wet	5.0-7.0

Carya Hickory

	Height at Maturity	Nectar	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Bitternut hickory, <i>C. cordiformis</i>	60-80'	No	Intolerant	Moist-Wet	4.8-7.4
Pignut hickory, <i>C. glabra</i>	65-98'	No	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	4.8-7.3
Shagbark hickory, <i>C. ovata</i>	60-80'	No	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	4.0-7.3
Mockernut hickory, <i>C. tomentosa</i>	65-100'	No	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	4.7-6.9

Ulmus Elm

	Height at Maturity	Nectar	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
American elm, <i>U. americana</i>	40-60'	No	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	5.0-8.0
Slippery elm, <i>U. rubra</i>	60-70'	No	Tolerant	Dry-Moist	5.0-7.5

Pinus Pine

	Height at Maturity	Nectar	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Red pine, <i>P. resinosa</i>	75-200'	No	Intolerant	Dry-Moist	4.5-6.0

Pinus Pine continued

	Height at Maturity	Nectar	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Pitch pine, <i>P. rigida</i>	80-100'	No	Intolerant	Dry-Moist	3.5-5.1
White pine, <i>P. strobus</i>	100-150'	No	Intermediate	Dry-Wet	4.0-6.5

Rubus Blackberry and Raspberry*

	Height at Maturity	Nectar	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Common blackberry, <i>R. allegheniensis</i>	5-8'	Yes	Tolerant	Dry-Moist	4.6-7.5
Black raspberry, <i>R. occidentalis</i>	3-6'	Yes	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	5.2-7.5
Purple flowering, raspberry <i>R. odoratus</i>	5-8'	Yes	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	4.5-6.5

* 24 species of *Rubus* documented in NY 14 native species. Considerable interbreeding and can be very difficult to identify.

Crataegus Hawthorn*

	Height at Maturity	Nectar	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Cockspur hawthorn, <i>C. crus-galli</i>	25-35'	Yes	Intolerant	Dry-Moist	4.5-7.2
Holmes's hawthorn, <i>C. holmesiana</i>	20-30'	Yes	Tolerant	Dry-Moist	5.0-8.0
Frosted hawthorn, <i>C. pruinosa</i>	10-20'	Yes	Intermediate	Moist	5.0-8.0
Dotted hawthorn, <i>C. punctata</i>	20-30'	Yes	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	5.0-8.0

* More than 40 species documented in NY, considerable interbreeding and very difficult to distinguish most species.

Picea Spruce

	Height at Maturity	Nectar	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
White spruce, <i>P. glauca</i>	40-70'	No	Intermediate	Moist	4.0-8.2
Black spruce, <i>P. mariana</i>	30-50'	No	Tolerant	Moist-Wet	4.7-6.5
Red spruce, <i>P. rubens</i>	60-75'	No	Tolerant	Moist	4.0-5.8

Tilia Basswood

	Height at Maturity	Nectar	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
American basswood, <i>T. americana</i>	75-130'	Yes	Tolerant	Dry-Moist	4.5-7.5

Fraxinus Ash*

	Height at Maturity	Nectar	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
White ash, <i>F. americana</i>	60-70'	No	Intolerant	Dry-Moist	4.7-7.5
Black ash, <i>F. nigra</i>	40-60'	No	Intolerant	Moist-Wet	4.4-8.2
Green ash, <i>F. pennsylvanica</i>	50-100'	No	Tolerant	Moist-Wet	4.7-8.1

* Ash trees are attacked by an invasive wood-boring beetle

Castanea Chestnut

	Height at Maturity	Nectar	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
American chestnut, <i>C. dentata</i>	*90-115'	No	Tolerant	Dry-Moist	5.5-6.5

* Historical records, average height now is approximately 20-30' due to chestnut blight.

Corylus Hazel

	Height at Maturity	Nectar	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
American hazelnut, <i>C. americana</i>	3-10'	No	Intermediate	Moist	5.0-7.0
Beaked hazelnut, <i>C. cornuta</i>	13-20'	No	Tolerant	Dry-Moist	4.8-7.5

Fagus Beech*

	Height at Maturity	Nectar	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
American beech, <i>F. grandifolia</i>	65-80'	No	Tolerant	Moist	4.1-7.2

*Information on Beech Leaf Disease: <https://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/120589.html#Threat>

Juglans Walnut*

	Height at Maturity	Nectar	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Butternut, <i>J. cinerea</i>	40-60'	No	Intolerant	Dry-Moist	6.0-7.0
Black walnut, <i>J. nigra</i>	80-125'	No	Intolerant	Moist	4.6-8.2

* Juglans produces an allelopathic compound, juglone, that will inhibit the growth of other plants. Additional information from Penn State Extension: <https://extension.psu.edu/landscaping-and-gardening-around-walnuts-and-other-juglone-producing-plants>

Rosa Rose*

	Height at Maturity	Nectar	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Smooth rose, <i>R. blanda</i>	3-5'	Yes	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	4.0-7.0
Pasture rose, <i>R. carolina</i>	2-5'	Yes	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	4.0-7.0
Swamp rose, <i>R. palustris</i>	5-8'	Yes	Tolerant	Moist-Wet	4.0-7.0

* More than 20 rose species documented in New York 11 native species.

Amelanchier Serviceberry

	Height at Maturity	Nectar	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Lovely shadbush, <i>A. amabilis</i>	15-25'	Yes	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	5.5-7.0
Common serviceberry, <i>A. arborea</i>	20-30'	Yes	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	5.5-7.0
Mountain shadbush, <i>A. bartramiana</i>	2-8'	Yes	Intermediate	Moist	5.5-7.0
Canadian Serviceberry, <i>A. canadensis</i>	20-30'	Yes	Intermediate	Dry-Wet	5.5-7.5
Smooth serviceberry, <i>A. laevis</i>	25-35'	Yes	Tolerant	Moist-Wet	4.8-7.0
Roundleaf serviceberry, <i>A. sanguinea</i>	6-10'	Yes	Tolerant	Dry-Moist	4.5-7.2

Cornus Dogwood*

	Height at Maturity	Nectar	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Alternate-leaf dogwood, <i>C. alternifolia</i>	25-30'	Yes	Tolerant	Moist	4.8-7.3
Silky cornel or dogwood, <i>C. amomum</i>	6-12'	Yes	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	5.0-7.0
Bunchberry dogwood, <i>C. canadensis</i>	6-12"	Yes	Tolerant	Moist-Wet	5.5-6.9
Flowering dogwood, <i>C. florida</i>	16-49'	Yes	Tolerant	Dry-Moist	4.8-7.7
Gray dogwood, <i>C. racemosa</i>	4-10'	Yes	Tolerant	Moist-Wet	4.8-7.4
Round-leaved dogwood, <i>C. rugosa</i>	6-10'	Yes	Tolerant	Dry-Moist	6.4-7.8
Red-osier dogwood, <i>C. sericea</i>	3-20'	Yes	Intermediate	Wet-Most	5.0-7.5

* While most dogwoods are shade tolerant, many will require full-partial sunlight for blooms.

Viburnum Viburnums

	Height at Maturity	Nectar	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Maple-leaf viburnum, <i>V. acerifolium</i>	3-6'	Yes	Tolerant	Dry-Moist	4.8-7.5
Smooth arrowwood, <i>V. dentatum</i> var. <i>lucidum</i>	3-10'	Yes	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	4.5-7.3
Hobblebush, <i>V. lantanoides</i>	3-10'	Yes	Tolerant	Moist	4.9-7.0
Nannyberry, <i>V. lentago</i>	10-20'	Yes	Tolerant	Moist-Wet	5.0-7.0
Highbush cranberry, <i>V. opulus</i> L. var. <i>americanum</i>	8-15'	Yes	Intolerant	Moist-Wet	5.5-7.5
Blackhaw, <i>V. prunifolium</i>	10-15'	Yes	Tolerant	Dry-Moist	4.8-7.5
Downy arrowwood, <i>V. rafinesqueanum</i>	3-8'	Yes	Tolerant	Dry-Moist	4.5-7.1

Ostrya Ironwood

	Height at Maturity	Nectar	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Ironwood or hop hornbeam, <i>O. virginiana</i>	35-45'	No	Tolerant	Dry-Moist	4.2-7.6



Tree and Shrub Establishment (NRCS Practice 612)

Nectar and Pollen Producing Trees and Shrubs

Anacardiaceae (sumac or cashew family)

Rhus aromatica (fragrant sumac)
Rhus glabra (smooth sumac)
Rhus typhina (staghorn sumac)

Aquifoliaceae (holly family)

Ilex laevigata (smooth winterberry)
Ilex mucronate (mountain holly)
Ilex verticillate (common winterberry)

Caprifoliaceae (honeysuckle family)

Diervilla lonicera (bush honeysuckle)
Lonicera canadensis (American fly honeysuckle)
Lonicera dioica (smooth-leaved honeysuckle)
Lonicera oblongifolia (swamp fly honeysuckle)
Lonicera villosa (mountain fly honeysuckle)

Celastraceae (spindle tree family)

Euonymus atropurpureus (American wahoo)

Clethraceae (white alder family)

Clethra alnifolia (coastal sweet pepperbush)

Cornaceae (dogwood family)

Cornus alternifolia (alternate-leaved dogwood)
Cornus amomum (silky cornel or dogwood)
Cornus canadensis (bunchberry dogwood)
Cornus florida (flowering dogwood)
Cornus racemose (gray dogwood)
Cornus rugosa (round-leaved dogwood)
Cornus sericea (red-osier dogwood)

Elaeagnaceae (oleaster family)

Shepherdia canadensis (Canada buffalo berry)

Ericaceae (heath family)

Chamaedaphne calyculata (leatherleaf)
Gaylussacia baccata (black huckleberry)
Gaylussacia frondose (dangleberry)
Kalmia angustifolia (sheep laurel)
Kalmia latifolia (Mountain laurel)
Kalmia polifolia (bog laurel)
Rhododendron groenlandicum (Labrador tea)
Rhododendron maximum (great laurel)
Rhododendron prinophyllum (early azalea)
Rhododendron viscosum (swamp azalea)
Vaccinium angustifolium (common low bush blueberry)
Vaccinium corymbosum (highbush blueberry)

Grossulariaceae (currant family)

Ribes Americanum (wild black currant)
Ribes cynosbati (prickly gooseberry)

Hamamelidaceae (witch hazel family)

Hamamelis virginiana (witch hazel)

Lauraceae (laurel family)

Lindera benzoin (spicebush)
Sassafras albidum (sassafras)

Lythraceae (loosestrife family)

Decodon verticillatus (water willow)

Magnoliaceae (magnolia family)

Liriodendron tulipifera (tulip poplar or yellow poplar)
Magnolia acuminata (cucumber tree)

Malvaceae (mallow family)

Hibiscus moscheutos (swamp rose mallow)
Tilia americana (American basswood)

Nyssaceae (tupelo family)

Nyssa sylvatica (blackgum)

Rhamnaceae (buckthorn family)

Ceanothus americanus (New Jersey tea)

Rosaceae (rose family)

Amelanchier amabilis (lovely shadbush)
Amelanchier arborea (downy shadbush)
Amelanchier bartramiana (mountain shadbush)
Amelanchier canadensis (Canadian serviceberry)
Amelanchier laevis (smooth shadbush)
Amelanchier sanguinea (roundleaf serviceberry)
Aronia arbutifolia (red chokeberry)
Crataegus crus-galli (cockspur hawthorn)
Crataegus holmesiana (Holmes's hawthorn)
Crataegus pruinosa (frosted hawthorn)
Aronia melanocarpa (black chokeberry)
Crataegus punctata (dotted hawthorn)
Dasiphora fruticosa (shrubby cinquefoil)
Malus coronaria (wild crabapple)
Physocarpus opulifolius (ninebark)
Prunus americana (American plum)
Prunus pensylvanica (fire cherry)
Prunus serotina (wild black cherry)
Prunus virginiana (choke cherry)
Rosa blanda (smooth rose)

Rosaceae (rose family) continued

Rosa carolina (pasture rose)
Rosa palustris (swamp rose)
Rubus allegheniensis (common blackberry)
Rubus occidentalis (black raspberry)
Rubus odoratus (purple flowering raspberry)
Sorbus americana (American mountain ash)
Sorbus decora (northern mountain ash)
Spiraea alba var. *alba* (narrow-leaved meadowsweet)
Spiraea alba var. *latifolia* (broad-leaved meadowsweet)
Spiraea tomentosa (steeplebush)

Rubiaceae (madder family)

Cephalanthus occidentalis (buttonbush)

Rutaceae (rue family)

Zanthoxylum Americanum (prickly ash)

Salicaceae (willow family)

Salix amygdaloides (peach-leaved willow)
Salix discolor (pussy willow)
Salix eriocephala (heart-leaved willow)
Salix lucida (shinning willow)
Salix sericea (silky willow)
Salix serissima (autumn willow)

Sapindaceae (soapberry family)

Acer rubrum (red maple)
Acer saccharinum (silver maple)

Staphyleaceae (bladdernut family)

Staphylea trifolia (bladdernut)

Thymelaeaceae (stingbarks family)

Dirca palustris (eastern leatherwood)

Viburnaceae (viburnum family)

Sambucus nigra ssp. *canadensis* (common elderberry)
Sambucus racemosa (red elderberry)
Viburnum acerifolium (maple-leaf viburnum)
Viburnum dentatum var. *lucidum* (smooth arrowwood)
Viburnum lantanoides (hobblebush)
Viburnum lentago (nannyberry)
Viburnum opulus var. *americanum* (highbush cranberry)
Viburnum prunifolium (blackhaw)
Viburnum rafinesqueanum (downy arrowwood)



Cephalanthus occidentalis (buttonbush)

Anacardiaceae (sumac or cashew family)

	Height at Maturity	Bloom Time	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Fragrant sumac, <i>Rhus aromatica</i>	5-8'	Mar-May	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	5.0-7.5
Smooth sumac, <i>Rhus glabra</i>	2-20'	July-Aug	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	5.3-7.5
Staghorn sumac, <i>Rhus typhina</i> *	3-33'	June-July	Intolerant	Dry-Moist	4.5-7.2

*May create large clonal populations if the only competing vegetation is introduced grasses. Tends to be less aggressive if planted with native vegetation.

Aquifoliaceae (holly family)

	Height at Maturity	Bloom Time	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Smooth winterberry, <i>Ilex laevigata</i>	6-10'	May-July	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	4.5-6.5
Mountain holly, <i>Ilex mucronata</i>	3-15'	May-June	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	5.6-6.0
Common winterberry, <i>Ilex verticillata</i>	5-20'	June-Aug	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	4.5-6.5

Caprifoliaceae (honeysuckle family)

	Height at Maturity	Bloom Time	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Bush honeysuckle, <i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	1-3'	June-Aug	Tolerant	Dry-Moist	4.8-7.0
American fly honeysuckle, <i>Lonicera canadensis</i>	4-5'	May-June	Tolerant	Moist	6.1-7.8
Smooth-leaved honeysuckle, <i>Lonicera dioica</i>	5-10'	May-July	Tolerant	Dry-Moist	6.0-8.0
Swamp fly honeysuckle, <i>Lonicera oblongifolia</i>	1-6'	May-July	Intolerant	Moist-Wet	6.6-7.3
Mountain fly honeysuckle, <i>Lonicera villosa</i>	1-5'	May-June	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	6.0-8.0

Celastraceae (spindle tree family)

	Height at Maturity	Bloom Time	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
American wahoo, <i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i>	0.5-1.5'	May-June	Tolerant	Dry-Moist	5.0-8.0

Clethraceae (white alder family)

	Height at Maturity	Bloom Time	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Coastal sweet pepperbush, <i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	4-6'	June-Aug	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	4.5-7.0

Cornaceae (dogwood family)

	Height at Maturity	Bloom Time	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Alternate-leaved dogwood, <i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	25-30'	May-June	Tolerant	Moist	4.8-7.3
Silky cornel or dogwood, <i>Cornus amomum</i>	6-12'	June-July	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	5.0-7.0
Bunchberry dogwood, <i>Cornus canadensis</i>	6-12''	May-July	Tolerant	Moist-Wet	5.5-6.9
Flowering dogwood, <i>Cornus florida</i>	16-49'	April-May	Tolerant	Dry-Moist	4.8-7.7
Gray dogwood, <i>Cornus racemosa</i>	4-10'	June-July	Tolerant	Moist-Wet	4.8-7.4
Round-leaved dogwood, <i>Cornus rugosa</i>	6-10'	May-July	Tolerant	Dry-Moist	6.4-7.8
Red-osier dogwood, <i>Cornus sericea</i>	3-20'	May-June	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	5.0-7.5

Elaeagnaceae (oleaster family)

	Height at Maturity	Bloom Time	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Canada buffalo berry, <i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	3-13'	April-May	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	5.3-8.0

Ericaceae (heath family)

	Height at Maturity	Bloom Time	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Leatherleaf, <i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	3-5'	April-June	Intolerant	Moist-Wet	5.0-6.0
Black huckleberry, <i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	1-3'	June-July	Tolerant	Dry-Moist	4.5-6.5
Dangleberry, <i>Gaylussacia frondosa</i>	5-6'	Mar-May	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	3.8-5.5
Sheep laurel, <i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>	1-3'	June-July	Intermediate	Dry-Wet	4.5-6.5
Mountain laurel, <i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	6-10'	April-June	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	4.5-5.5
Bog laurel, <i>Kalmia polifolia</i>	0.5-2.5'	May-June	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	6.0-7.3
Labrador tea, <i>Rhododendron groenlandicum</i>	1-3'	June-August	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	5.0-7.0
Great laurel, <i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	10-20'	June-August	Tolerant	Moist	4.0-5.5
Early azalea, <i>Rhododendron prinophyllum</i>	2-8'	May-June	Intermediate	Moist	4.5-6.0
Swamp azalea, <i>Rhododendron viscosum</i>	3-8'	June-July	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	4.0-7.0
Common lowbush blueberry, <i>V. angustifolium</i>	0.25-2'	May-June	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	4.7-7.5
Highbush blueberry, <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	6.5-10'	May-June	Tolerant	Dry-Wet	4.7-7.5

Grossulariaceae (currant family)

	Height at Maturity	Bloom Time	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Wild black currant, <i>Ribes americanum</i>	3-5'	May-June	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	5.0-7.8
Prickly gooseberry, <i>Ribes cynosbati</i>	2-4'	April-June	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	5.6-6.5

Hamamelidaceae (witch hazel family)

	Height at Maturity	Bloom Time	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Witch hazel, <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	20-30'	Oct-Nov	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	4.5-6.2

Lauraceae (laurel family)

	Height at Maturity	Bloom Time	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Spicebush, <i>Lindera benzoin</i>	6-12'	May-June	Tolerant	Moist-Wet	4.5-6.0
Sassafras, <i>Sassafras albidum</i>	40-100'	April-May	Intolerant	Dry-Moist	4.5-7.3

Lythraceae (loosestrife family)

	Height at Maturity	Bloom Time	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Water willow, <i>Decodon verticillatus</i>	6-8'	July-Aug	Intermediate	Wet	4.9-8.6

Magnoliaceae (magnolia family)

	Height at Maturity	Bloom Time	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Tulip poplar or yellow poplar, <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	80-200'	April-June	Intolerant	Moist	4.5-6.5
Cucumber tree, <i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	60-80'	May-June	Intermediate	Moist	5.2-7.0

Malvaceae (mallow family)

	Height at Maturity	Bloom Time	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Swamp rose mallow, <i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	3-7'	July-Sept	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	4.0-7.5
American basswood, <i>Tilia americana</i>	75-130'	June-July	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	4.5-7.5

Nyssaceae (tupelo family)

	Height at Maturity	Bloom Time	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Blackgum, <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	60-80'	April-June	Tolerant	Moist-Wet	4.5-6.0

Rhamnaceae (buckthorn family)

	Height at Maturity	Bloom Time	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
New Jersey tea, <i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	1-3'	June-Aug	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	4.3-6.5

Rosaceae (rose family)

	Height at Maturity	Bloom Time	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Lovely shadbush, <i>Amelanchier amabilis</i>	15-25'	May-June	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	5.5-7.0
Downy shadbush, <i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	20-30'	April-May	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	5.5-7.0
Mountain shadbush, <i>Amelanchier bartramiana</i>	2-8'	May-June	Intermediate	Moist	5.5-7.0
Canadian serviceberry, <i>Amerlanchier canadensis</i>	20-30'	April-May	Intermediate	Dry-Wet	5.5-7.5
Smooth shadbush, <i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	25-35'	April-May	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	4.8-7.0
Roundleaf serviceberry, <i>Amelanchier sanguinea</i>	6-10'	April-May	Tolerant	Dry-Moist	4.5-7.2
Red chokeberry, <i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	5-12'	May-June	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	5.5-7.5
Black chokeberry, <i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	3-10'	May-June	Intermediate	Dry-Wet	4.4-6.5
Cockspur hawthorn, <i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	25-35'	May-June	Intolerant	Dry-Moist	4.5-7.2
Holmes's hawthorn, <i>Crataegus holmesiana</i>	20-30'	May-June	Tolerant	Dry-Moist	5.0-8.0
Frosted hawthorn, <i>Crataegus pruinosa</i>	10-20'	May-June	Intermediate	Moist	5.0-8.0
Dotted hawthorn, <i>Crataegus punctata</i>	10-30'	May-June	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	5.0-8.0
Shrubby cinquefoil, <i>Dasiphora fruticosa</i>	1-3'	July-Sept	Intermediate	Dry-Wet	5.0-8.0
Wild crabapple, <i>Malus coronaria</i>	20-30'	May-June	Intermediate	Moist	5.5-7.5
Ninebark, <i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	2-8'	May-June	Intermediate	Moist	5.0-8.0
American plum, <i>Prunus americana</i>	3-33'	April-May	Intolerant	Moist	5.0-7.0
Fire cherry, <i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	15-50'	May-June	Intolerant	Dry-Moist	4.3-7.3
Wild black cherry, <i>Prunus serotina</i>	80-125'	May-June	Intolerant	Moist	4.0-7.5
Choke cherry, <i>Prunus virginiana</i>	10-25'	April-June	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	5.2-8.4
Smooth rose, <i>Rosa blanda</i>	3-5'	June-July	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	4.0-7.0
Pasture rose, <i>Rosa carolina</i>	2-5'	June-July	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	4.0-7.0
Swamp rose, <i>Rosa palustris</i>	3-7'	June-July	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	4.0-7.0
Common blackberry, <i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	5-8'	May-July	Tolerant	Dry-Moist	4.6-7.5
Black raspberry, <i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	3-6'	May-July	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	5.2-7.5
Purple flowering raspberry, <i>Rubus odoratus</i>	3-5'	June-Aug	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	4.5-6.5
American mountain ash, <i>Sorbus americana</i>	10-30'	June-July	Intolerant	Moist	5.3-6.8
Northern mountain ash, <i>Sorbus decora</i>	10-40'	June-July	Intermediate	Dry-Moist	4.0-7.0
Narrow-leaved meadowsweet, <i>Spiraea alba</i>	3-6'	July-Sept	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	4.3-6.8
Broad-leaved meadowsweet, <i>S. alba</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>	2-6'	July-August	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	5.6-7.3
Steeplebush, <i>Spiraea tomentosa</i>	2-3'	Aug-Sept	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	4.5-7.0

Rubiaceae (madder family)

	Height at Maturity	Bloom Time	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Buttonbush, <i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	6-12'	July-Aug	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	4.7-8.6

Rutaceae (rue family)

	Height at Maturity	Bloom Time	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Prickly ash, <i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>	15-25'	April-May	Tolerant	Moist-Wet	6.8-7.2

Salicaceae (willow family)

	Height at Maturity	Bloom Time	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Peach-leaved willow, <i>Salix amygdaloides</i>	20-40'	May-June	Intolerant	Moist	6.0-8.0
Pussy willow, <i>Salix discolor</i>	10-30'	March-April	Intolerant	Moist-Wet	4.0-7.0
Heart-leaved willow, <i>Salix eriocephala</i>	40-50'	April-May	Tolerant	Moist-Wet	4.0-7.0
Shinning willow, <i>Salix lucida</i>	3-20'	May-June	Intolerant	Moist-Wet	5.8-7.2
Silky willow, <i>Salix sericea</i>	10-12'	May-June	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	5.2-7.0
Autumn willow, <i>Salix serissima</i>	3-15'	June-July	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	5.0-8.0

Sapindaceae (soapberry family)

	Height at Maturity	Bloom Time	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Red maple, <i>Acer rubrum</i>	30-90'	March-April	Intermediate	Dry-Wet	4.7-7.3
Silver maple, <i>Acer saccharinum</i>	90-120'	March-April	Intermediate	Moist	4.0-7.3

Staphyleaceae (bladdernut family)

	Height at Maturity	Bloom Time	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Bladdernut, <i>Staphylea trifolia</i>	10-20'	April-May	Tolerant	Dry-Moist	6.8-7.2

Thymelaeaceae (stingbarks family)

	Height at Maturity	Bloom Time	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Eastern leatherwood, <i>Dirca palustris</i>	3-6'	March-April	Tolerant	Dry-Moist	5.0-7.0

Viburnaceae (viburnum family)

	Height at Maturity	Bloom Time	Shade Tolerance	Soil Moisture	pH
Common elderberry, <i>S. nigra</i> ssp. <i>canadensis</i>	8-10'	June-July	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	5.0-8.0
Red elderberry, <i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	7-20'	May-June	Tolerant	Moist	5.0-8.0
Maple-leaf viburnum, <i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	3-6'	May-June	Tolerant	Dry-Moist	4.8-7.5
Smooth arrowwood, <i>V. dentatum</i> var. <i>lucidum</i>	3-10'	May-June	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	4.5-7.3
Hobblebush, <i>Viburnum lantanoides</i>	6-12'	May-June	Tolerant	Moist	4.9-7.0
Nannyberry, <i>Viburnum lentago</i>	10-25'	May-June	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	5.0-7.0
Highbush cranberry, <i>V. opulus</i> var. <i>americanum</i>	8-15'	May-June	Intermediate	Moist-Wet	5.5-7.5
Blackhaw, <i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	12-15'	April-June	Tolerant	Dry-Moist	4.8-7.5
Downy arrowwood, <i>V. rafinesqueanum</i>	3-8'	May-June	Tolerant	Dry-Moist	4.5-7.1

Bloom Chart for Trees and Shrubs

Species	Common Name	Bloom									
		Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red maple										
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver maple										
<i>Dirca palustris</i>	Eastern leatherwood										
<i>Salix discolor</i>	Pussy willow										
<i>Gaylussacia frondosa</i>	Dangleberry										
<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	Fragrant sumac										
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Downy shadbush										
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Canadian serviceberry										
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	Smooth shadbush										
<i>Amelanchier sanguinea</i>	Roundleaf serviceberry										
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering dogwood										
<i>Eubotrys racemosa</i>	Swamp fetterbush										
<i>Prunus americana</i>	American plum										
<i>Salix eriocephala</i>	Heart-leaved willow										
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Sassafras										
<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	Canada buffalo berry										
<i>Staphylea trifolia</i>	Bladdernut										
<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>	Prickly ash										
<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	Leatherleaf										
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Mountain laurel										
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip tree, yellow poplar										
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Blackgum, sourgum										
<i>Prunus virginiana</i> var. <i>virginiana</i>	Choke cherry										
<i>Ribes cynosbati</i>	Prickly gooseberry										
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	Blackhaw										
<i>Amelanchier amabilis</i>	Lovely shadbush										
<i>Amelanchier bartramiana</i>	Mountain shadbush										
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	Red chokeberry										
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	Black chokeberry										
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Alternate-leaved dogwood										
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Red-osier dogwood										
<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	Cockspur hawthorn										
<i>Crataegus holmesiana</i>	Holmes's hawthorn										
<i>Crataegus pruinosa</i>	Frosted hawthorn										
<i>Crataegus punctata</i>	Dotted hawthorn										
<i>Ilex mucronata</i>	Mountain holly										
<i>Kalmia polifolia</i>	Bog laurel										
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spicebush										
<i>Lonicera canadensis</i>	American fly honeysuckle										
<i>Lonicera dioica</i>	Smooth-leaved honeysuckle										
<i>Lonicera villosa</i>	Mountain fly honeysuckle										
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	Cucumber tree										
<i>Malus coronaria</i>	Wild crab apple										
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Ninebark										
<i>Prunus pennsylvanica</i>	Pin cherry, fire cherry										
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black cherry										
<i>Rhododendron prinophyllum</i>	Early azalea										
<i>Ribes americanum</i>	Wild black currant										
<i>Salix amygdaloides</i>	Peach-leaved willow										

Bloom Chart for Trees and Shrubs

Species	Common Name	Bloom									
		Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	
<i>Salix lucida</i>	Shining willow			■	■						
<i>Salix sericea</i>	Silky willow			■	■						
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	Red elderberry			■	■						
<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Lowbush blueberry			■	■						
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	Highbush blueberry			■	■						
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Maple-leaved viburnum			■	■						
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i> var. <i>lucidum</i>	Smooth arrowwood			■	■						
<i>Viburnum lantanoides</i>	Hobblebush			■	■						
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Nannyberry			■	■						
<i>Viburnum opulus</i> var. <i>americanum</i>	Highbush cranberry			■	■						
<i>Viburnum rafinesqueanum</i>	Downy arrowwood			■	■						
<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	Bunchberry dogwood			■	■	■					
<i>Cornus rugosa</i>	Round-leaved dogwood			■	■	■					
<i>Ilex laevigata</i>	Smooth winterberry			■	■	■					
<i>Lonicera oblongifolia</i>	Swamp fly honeysuckle			■	■	■					
<i>Cornus amomum</i> ssp. <i>amomum</i>	Silky dogwood			■	■	■					
<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	Gray dogwood			■	■	■					
<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Bush honeysuckle			■	■	■					
<i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i>	American wahoo			■	■	■					
<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	Black huckleberry			■	■	■					
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Common winterberry			■	■	■					
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>	Sheep laurel, sheepkill			■	■	■					
<i>Rhododendron viscosum</i>	Swamp azalea			■	■	■					
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Staghorn sumac			■	■	■					
<i>Rosa blanda</i>	Smooth rose			■	■	■					
<i>Rosa carolina</i>	Pasture rose			■	■	■					
<i>Rosa palustris</i>	Swamp rose			■	■	■					
<i>Salix serissima</i>	Autumn willow			■	■	■					
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>canadensis</i>	Common elderberry			■	■	■					
<i>Sorbus americana</i>	American mountain ash			■	■	■					
<i>Sorbus decora</i>	Northern mountain ash			■	■	■					
<i>Tilia americana</i>	American basswood			■	■	■					
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	New Jersey tea			■	■	■	■				
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush			■	■	■	■				
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Coastal sweet pepperbush			■	■	■	■				
<i>Rhododendron groenlandicum</i>	Labrador tea			■	■	■	■				
<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	Great rosebay, great laurel			■	■	■	■				
<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Common blackberry			■	■	■	■				
<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	Black raspberry			■	■	■	■				
<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	Purple-flowering raspberry			■	■	■	■				
<i>Decodon verticillatus</i>	Water willow			■	■	■	■				
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Smooth sumac			■	■	■	■				
<i>Spiraea alba</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>	Broad-leaved meadowsweet			■	■	■	■				
<i>Dasiphora fruticosa</i>	Shrubby cinquefoil			■	■	■	■	■			
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	Swamp rose mallow			■	■	■	■	■			
<i>Spiraea alba</i> var. <i>alba</i>	Narrow-leaved meadowsweet			■	■	■	■	■			
<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i>	Steeplebush			■	■	■	■	■	■		
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Witch hazel			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■