

2020 Retail Native Plant Nursery Catalog



**Growing native herbaceous plants,
shrubs and trees since 1972**

www.wetland.org nursery-sales@wetland.org

201 Boundary Lane, St. Michaels, MD 21663

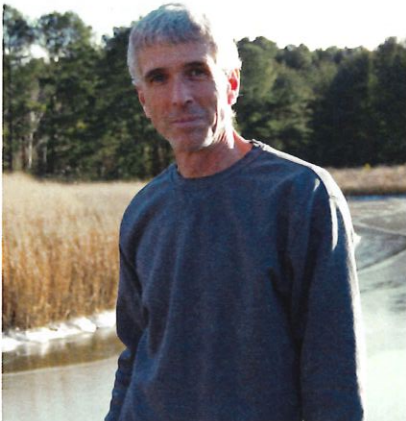


Mission of Environmental Concern's Nursery:

Environmental Concern is committed to improving water quality and creating, restoring, and conserving wetlands, living shorelines, and other natural habitats through education and outreach, propagation of native plant species, and professional design and installation.

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Terms and Conditions:

Delivery/ Shipping:

EC's shipping and delivery process is dependent on the most cost effective and reliable method. If you have any questions about shipping and delivery, please email the nursery to discuss the process that works best for your order.

Terms:

Payment must be made on all orders at the time the order is received. EC accepts cash, checks, and credit cards (VISA, MC, Discover and American Express).

Claims:

We certify that the plants we provide are of the highest quality. Any claims or substitutions must be made upon pickup of the material. Environmental Concern accepts no responsibility for plants once they have left our nursery. For claims of damage made during transit please contact the shipping entity.

Pricing

Size	Price per unit
Quart	\$8.00
1 Gallon Herbaceous	\$11.25
1 Gallon Shrubs/Trees	\$15.00
2 Gallon Shrubs/Trees	\$17.00
3 Gallon Shrubs/Trees	\$20.00
Per Plug	\$1.80
1/2 tray of Plugs	\$45.00
Full tray of Plugs	\$90.00
Prices subject to change.	

*Wetland Indicator Status

Obligate Wetland (OBL):	almost always occur in wetlands
Facultative Wetland (FACW):	usually occur in wetlands, but may occur in non-wetlands
Facultative (FAC):	occur in wetlands or non-wetlands
Facultative Upland (FACU):	usually occur in non-wetlands, but may occur in wetlands
Obligate Upland (UPL):	almost never occur in wetlands
No Indicator (NI):	no indicator assigned

Herbaceous Species

Latin Name	Common Name	WIS*	Salinity Tolerance (ppt)	Rate of Spread
<i>Acorus americanus</i>	sweet flag	OBL	0 - 10	medium
<i>Agastache foeniculum</i>	anise hyssop	NI	< 0.5	slow
<i>Alisma subcordatum</i>	water plantain	OBL	< 0.5	medium
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	broomsedge	FAC	< 0.5	slow
<i>Asarum canadense</i>	wild ginger	UPL	< 0.5	slow
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	red columbine	FACU	< 0.5	medium
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	swamp milkweed	OBL	0 - 5±	slow
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	butterfly milkweed	NI	< 0.5	slow
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	New England aster	FACW	0 - 5	slow
<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>	New York aster	OBL	< 0.5	slow
<i>Baptisia australis</i>	blue false indigo	FACU	< 0.5	medium
<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	yellow wild indigo	FACU	< 0.5	slow
<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>	false aster	FACW	< 0.5	rapid
<i>Carex crinita</i>	fringed sedge	FACW	< 0.5	medium
<i>Carex lurida</i>	lurid sedge	OBL	< 0.5	medium
<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania sedge	NI	< 0.5	medium
<i>Carex stricta</i>	tussock sedge	OBL	< 0.5	medium
<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	fox sedge	FACW	< 0.5	slow
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	northern sea oats	FAC	< 0.5	medium
<i>Chelone glabra</i>	white turtlehead	OBL	< 0.5	medium
<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>	hay-sented fern	UPL	< 0.5	medium
<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	spike grass	OBL	0 - 50	rapid
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	purple coneflower	UPL	< 0.5	medium
<i>Eupatorium coelestinum</i>	purple mistflower	FAC	< 0.5	medium
<i>Eupatorium dubium</i>	joe-pye weed	FACW	< 0.5	slow
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	boneset	FAC	< 0.5	slow
<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>	sweet-scented joe-pye weed	FAC	< 0.5	slow
<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	yellow sneezeweed	FACW	< 0.5	slow
<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i>	swamp sunflower	FACW	< 0.5	medium
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	marsh hibiscus	OBL	0 - 15	slow
<i>Iris versicolor</i>	blue flag iris	OBL	< 0.5	slow
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	soft rush	OBL	< 0.5	slow
<i>Juncus gerardii</i>	saltmeadow rush	OBL	0 - 32	slow
<i>Juncus roemerianus</i>	black needlerush	OBL	0 - 35	medium

Height	Light	Water Tolerance	Comments
2 - 3'	○●	near MHW or regular inundation 0 - 6"	inconspicuous, green spathe April-May; forms clumps; tolerates dry periods and acidic conditions; leaves similar to iris
2 - 3'	○●	irregular inundation and upland	spikes of blue flowers in late summer, licorice-scented foliage
up to 3.5'	○	regular to permanent inundation 0-12"	tends to grow in clusters; white flowers June-September (pH 5.0-7.0)
1 - 3'	○	irregular inundation and upland	clump grass; persistent in winter; provides seed for upland game and songbirds; excellent cover
0.5 - 1'	●●	upland	fragrant ground cover; tolerates heavy shade; food source for the pipevine swallowtail butterfly; deer resistant
1 - 3'	○●	irregular inundation and upland	delicate, drooping red flowers April-July; attracts hummingbirds
up to 6'	○●	seasonal inundation	pale pink flowers in umbels June-August; nectar source for butterflies and beneficial insects
1 - 3'	○●	irregular inundation and upland	orange blooms May-July; attracts butterflies and other beneficial insects
2 - 5'	○●	irregular inundation and upland	light pink-purple July-October, late season; nectar source for butterflies
1 - 3'	○●	irregular inundation and upland	blue-violet flowers July-October, late season; nectar source for butterflies
3 - 5'	○	irregular inundation and upland	blue-violet flowers April-July; nitrogen fixer; shrub like form; tolerates poor soil; attracts pollinators
1 - 3'	○●	irregular inundation and upland	yellow flowers May-September; nitrogen fixer; tolerates poor soils; attracts pollinators
0.5 - 2.5'	○●	seasonal to irregular inundation	white flowers July-September; deer resistant; attracts pollinators
1 - 5'	○●	irregular inundation	native emergent, grass-like densely tufted culms; drooping seedheads
1 - 4'	○●	irregular inundation	densely tufted culms; seeds are a food source for birds
0.5 - 1.5'	●●	upland	alternative to a lawn; attracts song birds and waterfowl; deer resistant
2 - 4'	○	regular inundation 0 - 6"	very high wildlife food value
up to 3'	○●	seasonal to regular inundation 0 - 6"	provides food for many bird species and some mammals (pH 6.8-8.9)
1.5 - 5'	○●	seasonal inundation and upland	attractive seed heads eaten by birds and small mammals; butterfly host plant; provides good texture and erosion control for plantings (pH 5.0-7.0)
1.5 - 4'	○●	irregular to permanent inundation	blooms white tinged with pale pink resembling turtles; butterfly host plant; enjoyed by hummingbirds
1 - 3	○●	upland	groundcover; fragrant when crushed; fronds turn yellow in fall; habitat for birds and bees
8 - 16"	○	above MHW	flowers August-October; often intermixed with <i>S. patens</i> and found in high salinity depressions
2 - 5'	○●	upland	purplish-pink flowers June-August; attracts birds and butterflies; adaptable plant
1 - 3'	●●	seasonal inundation and upland	enjoyed by beneficial insects; blue to purple fine textured blooms July-October; can form dense stands (pH 5.5-7.5)
2 - 5'	○●	seasonal inundation and upland	small, purple flowers in clusters July-September; nectar source for butterflies and beneficial insects
2 - 5'	○●●	irregular inundation and upland	small, white flowers July-October; attracts a variety of pollinators
2 - 6.5'	○●	irregular inundation and upland	pale pinkish-purple flowers July-October; fragrant foliage; attracts songbirds and a variety of pollinators
1.5 - 6'	○●●	irregular to permanent inundation	vibrant yellow blooms July-November; attracts butterflies
up to 5.5'	○	irregular to permanent inundation	bright yellow blooms August-October; nectar enjoyed by butterflies and songbirds (pH 4.0-7.0)
4 - 7'	○●	near MHW or regular inundation 0 - 3"	large white, pink, or red flowers in late summer; seed capsules persist through winter; tolerates dry periods; nectar source for ruby-throated hummingbirds
1 - 3'	○●	regular inundation 0 - 6"	showy flowers late spring; clumps; limited wildlife value; requires full sun for flowering
3 - 4'	○●	MHW and above or irregular inundation	often grows in tussocks or hummocks; waterfowl eat seed; clumping habit
0.5 - 3'	○	near MHW	dark green foliage with slender round stems; found primarily in tidal brackish marshes
1 - 4'	○	near MHW	flowers May-October; good marsh stabilizer

Herbaceous Species

Latin Name	Common Name	WIS*	Salinity Tolerance (ppt)	Rate of Spread
<i>Kosteletzkya virginica</i>	seashore mallow	OBL	0 - 10	slow
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	blazingstar/gayfeather	FAC	< 0.5	slow
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	cardinal flower	FACW	< 0.5	slow
<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	great blue lobelia	OBL	< 0.5	slow
<i>Mimulus ringens</i>	monkey flower	OBL	< 0.5	slow
<i>Monarda didyma</i>	scarlet beebalm	FACU	< 0.5	slow
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	wild bergamot	FAC	< 0.5	slow
<i>Monarda punctata</i>	spotted beebalm	FACU	< 0.5	slow
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	sensitive fern	FACW	< 0.5	medium
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	cinnamon fern	FACW	< 0.5	slow
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	royal fern	OBL	< 0.5	slow
<i>Panicum amarum</i>	coastal panic grass	FAC	resistant	rapid
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	switchgrass	FAC	0 - 10±	slow
<i>Peltandra virginica</i>	arrow arum	OBL	0 - 1±	slow
<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	beardtongue	FAC	< 0.5	medium
<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	wild blue phlox	FACU	< 0.5	rapid
<i>Phlox maculata</i>	meadow phlox	FAC	< 0.5	medium
<i>Phlox subulata</i>	moss phlox	UPL	< 0.5	slow
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	obedient plant	FACW	< 0.5	rapid
<i>Polemonium reptans</i>	Jacob's ladder	FAC	< 0.5	slow
<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	pickerel weed	OBL	< 0.5	medium
<i>Pycnanthemum muticum</i>	mountain mint	FAC	< 0.5	rapid
<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i>	Virginia mountain mint	FAC	< 0.5	medium
<i>Rhexia mariana</i>	Maryland meadow beauty	FACW	< 0.5	medium
<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i>	black-eyed susan	FAC	< 0.5	medium
<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	duck potato	OBL	< 0.5	rapid
<i>Saururus cernuus</i>	lizard's tail	OBL	< 0.5	rapid
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	little bluestem	FACU	< 0.5	slow
<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	woolgrass bulrush	OBL	< 0.5	medium
<i>Scirpus pungens</i>	three-square bulrush	OBL	0 - 15	rapid
<i>Scirpus robustus</i>	sturdy or saltmarsh bulrush	OBL	0 - 30	rapid
<i>Scirpus tabernaemontani</i>	soft stem bulrush	OBL	0 - 5±	rapid
<i>Scutellaria incana</i>	hoary skullcap	NI	< 0.5	medium
<i>Silene caroliniana</i>	wild pink	NI	< 0.5	medium

Height	Light	Water Tolerance	Comments
2 - 4'	○	above MHW or irregular inundation	attractive pink flowers July-September; attracts hummingbirds
1 - 6.5'	○●	seasonal inundation and upland	bright purple spiked blooms July-August; attracts songbirds and a variety of pollinators
up to 5'	○●	near MHW and upland	attractive scarlet flowers in spikes; blooms July-October; nectar supply for hummingbirds
up to 3'	○●●	irregular inundation	bright blue flowers August-October; attracts pollinators
1.5 - 4'	○●	seasonal to regular inundation	light blue-violet to pink blooms throughout summer; spreads easily
1.5 - 5'	○●	seasonal to regular inundation	fragrant pinkish-purple flowers June-September; gray-green foliage; attracts hummingbirds and butterflies
2' - 3'	○●	seasonal to regular inundation	red flowers May-October; fragrant, attracts pollinators and hummingbirds
1' - 3'	○	seasonal to regular inundation	pale flowers with showy bracts April-August; fragrant foliage; attracts pollinators
up to 3'	○●●	irregular to permanent inundation	grows well in average garden soil that does not dry out (pH preference 4.5-7.5)
up to 5'	○●●	seasonal to regular inundation	tolerates drought; provides food for many birds and mammals (pH 4.5-7.5)
up to 6'	○●●	irregular to permanent inundation	food source for upland game birds and mammals (pH 4.0 - 6.0)
1.5 - 6'	○	irregular inundation and upland	deep-rooted bunch grass grows best on coastal shores and dunes; tolerates drought; provides food and cover for wildlife
2 - 4'	○●	MHW upland	clumping grass; delicate texture; ornamental particularly in winter; very high wildlife value; flowers July-September
2 - 3'	○●	midtide - MHW or permanent inundation 0 - 18"	attractive, statuesque accent; inconspicuous green flower in late spring; not subject to wildlife depredation
2 - 4'	○●	seasonal inundation to upland	white flowers in spring, good ornamental value in meadows and landscapes
1.5'	●●	irregular inundation and upland	blue-lavender flowers April-June; aromatic; attracts butterflies; evergreen; tolerates deer, drought, clay & dry soils
1 - 3'	○●●	seasonal to irregular inundation	rose flowers May-September; attracts butterflies and pollinators; aromatic
0.5'	○	upland	rose flowers April-June; attracts butterflies; evergreen ground cover
3 - 6'	○●	irregular inundation to upland	pink-purple flowers June-September; attracts pollinators
0.5 - 1.5'	●●	upland	blue flowers April-August; ground cover; tolerates deer & drought
1 - 3.5'	○●	midtide - MHW or permanent inundation 0 - 12"	heart-shaped leaves, showy blue flowers in spikes June-November; of some interest to black and wood ducks
1 - 3'	○●	seasonal inundation to upland	pink flowers July-September; silver-grey bracts that are long lasting - summer to fall; mint scented foliage
2 - 4'	○●	seasonal to irregular inundation	white flowers July-September; silver-grey bracts that are long lasting - summer to fall, mint scented foliage
1 - 3'	○●	seasonal to irregular inundation	pale pink flowers with showy yellow anthers June-October; attracts pollinators; urn-shaped seed capsule
1.5 - 3.5'	○●	irregular inundation and upland	yellow-orange blooms (dark brown center) July-October; attracts songbirds and a variety of pollinators
up to 4'	○●	near midtide or permanent inundation 0 - 18"	broad leaved; white flowers on stalk July-September; underground tuber preferred by at least 15 species of duck
up to 4'	○	near midtide or permanent inundation 0 - 12"	attractive, nodding white flowers in spikes June-September; valued by wood duck; colonizes large areas; drought resistant
2 - 3'	○	irregular to upland	clumping grass with delicate texture; persistent; low maintenance
4 - 5'	○	seasonal inundation	dense clumps; nodding, persistent seed clusters; flowers August-September; high wildlife value
up to 4'	○	midtide - MHW or permanent inundation 0 - 12"	erect, triangular stems; heavy predation by muskrat, nutria, and geese; birds eat seeds; flowers June-September.
up to 4'	○	near MHW	triangular stems; moderate wildlife value; does well in fluctuating salinity; flowers July-October
6 - 10'	○	near midtide or permanent inundation 0 - 12"	tube-like stems; drooping seed clusters at top; good vertical accent; moderate wildlife value; flowers June-September
1.5 - 3.5'	○●	upland	blue-violet flowers spikes June-September; deer and rabbit resistant; drought-tolerant once established
0.5 - 1'	○●	upland	pink flowers April-June; semi-evergreen ground cover; attracts pollinators

Herbaceous Species

Latin Name	Common Name	WIS*	Salinity Tolerance (ppt)	Rate of Spread
<i>Silene virginica</i>	fire pink	UPL	< 0.5	medium
<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	blue-eyed grass	FACW	< 0.5	slow
<i>Solidago rugosa</i>	rough-stem goldenrod	FAC	< 0.5	medium
<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>	seaside goldenrod	FACW	0 - 10±	slow
<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	smooth cordgrass	OBL	0 - 35±	rapid
<i>Spartina cynosuroides</i>	big cordgrass	OBL	0 - 10	medium
<i>Spartina patens</i>	salt meadow hay	FACW	0 - 35±	medium
<i>Veronia noveboracensis</i>	New York ironweed	FACW	< 0.5	slow
<i>Woodwardia areolata</i>	netted chain fern	OBL	< 0.5	rapid
<i>Zizia aptera</i>	meadow zizia	FACU	< 0.5	medium

Height	Light	Water Tolerance	Comments
1 - 3'	○●	irregular inundation and upland	red flowers April-June; ground cover; attracts pollinators and hummingbirds
4 - 10'	○●	irregular inundation and upland	grass-like foliage; small blue flowers May-July
2 - 4'	○●	above MHW or irregular inundation	an excellent upland goldenrod; durable; great resource for late season pollinators
3 - 4'	○●	above MHW or irregular inundation	yellow flowers in dense, one-sided spikes July-November
4 - 7'	○	midtide to MHW	shore erosion control; rhizome eaten by muskrat and geese; birds eat seed
3.5 - 10'	○	MHW and above	shore erosion control; doesn't tolerate drought; forms dense colonies
1 - 3'	○	above MHW	shore erosion control; tolerates drought once established; good cover and nesting
3 - 7'	○●	seasonal inundation	vivid purple flowers in heads August-September; attracts butterflies
1 - 3'	●●	seasonal to regular inundation	groundcover; tolerates heavy shade and brackish soils; cover for frogs, toads, and newts
1 - 3'	○●	upland	yellow umbel flowers April-June; host plant for Black Swallowtail butterflies

Herbaceous Species Pictures





pickerel weed (*Pontederia cordata*)



cardinal flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*)



seaside goldenrod (*Solidago sempervirens*)
























smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*)



marsh hibiscus (*Hibiscus moscheutos*)






Shrubs and Trees

Latin Name	Common Name	WIS*	Salinity Tolerance (ppt)	Height
Aronia arbutifolia	red chokeberry	FACW	resistant	6 - 12'
Aronia melanocarpa	black chokeberry	FAC	resistant	6 - 12'
Aronia prunifolia	purple chokeberry	FACW	resistant	6 - 12'
Baccharis halimifolia	groundsel tree	FAC	0 - 15±	6 - 12'
Betula nigra	river birch	FACW	< 0.5	50 - 75'
Cephalanthus occidentalis	buttonbush	OBL	resistant	6 - 12'
Cercis canadensis	eastern redbud	FACU	<0.5	20 - 35'
Clethra alnifolia	sweet pepperbush	FACW	resistant	6 - 12'
Cornus amomum	silky dogwood	FACW	< 0.5	6 - 12'
Cornus racemosa	gray twig dogwood	FAC	< 0.5	6 - 12'
Cornus serica	redosier dogwood	FACW	< 0.5	6 - 12'
Hamamelis virginiana	american witch hazel	FACU	< 0.5	15 - 25'
Ilex glabra	inkberry	FACW	< 0.5	6 - 12'
Ilex verticillata	winterberry	FACW	< 0.5	6 - 12'
Itea virginica	Virginia sweetspire	FACW	< 0.5	6 - 12'
Iva frutescens	high tide bush	FACW	0 - 15	2 - 10'
Lindera benzoin	spicebush	FACW	resistant	6 - 12'
Magnolia virginiana	sweet bay magnolia	FACW	resistant	12 - 20'
Morella cerifera	wax myrtle	FAC	0 - 10	6 - 15'
Morella pensylvanica	northern bayberry	FAC	0 - 20	6 - 15'
Prunus maritima	beach plum	UPL	resistant	1 - 8'

Light	Water Tolerance	Comments
	irregular to seasonal inundation	white flowers in May; red fruit September-December; emergency winter food for many species; tolerates acid soil (pH 5.0 - 6.5)
	irregular to seasonal inundation	white flowers in May; black fruit September-November; eaten by songbirds; also edible to humans; tolerates acid soil (pH 5.1-6.5)
	irregular to seasonal inundation	white flowers April-May; purple berries September-December; used by songbirds, mammals, browsers; tolerates acid soil (pH 5.1-6.5)
	above MHW or seasonal inundation	flowers August-September; poor soil stabilizer; tolerates alkaline soil (pH 7.0-8.5)
	seasonal inundation	deciduous; attractive bark and yellow fall foliage; used in forested riparian buffers and erosion control (pH 4.0-6.5)
	MHW and above or permanent inundation 0—12"	numerous tubular flowers in ball-shaped heads May-August; few flowers in full shade; attracts butterflies and beneficial insects; will adapt to dry sites (tolerates pH 6.1-8.5)
	irregular inundation	pink flowers April-May along stems and branches; nitrogen fixer; golden-yellow fall color; valuable to pollinators, birds, and small mammals (pH 4.5-7.5)
	seasonal to regular inundation	fragrant white flowers in spikes July-August; attracts butterflies and beneficial insects; tolerates acid soil (pH 4.5-6.5)
	seasonal inundation	white flowers May-June; blue berries in August; very high food value to many songbirds and mammals
	seasonal inundation	white flowers May-June; white berries August-September, very high food value to songbirds; waterfowl and mammals
	seasonal inundation	white flowers May-June; white berries in September; very high food value to songbirds, waterfowl, game birds and mammals
	upland	yellow flowers September-December; yellow fall foliage; used by song birds and mammals (pH 5.5-6.5)
	seasonal inundation	small, shiny evergreen leaves with black berries; provides emergency winter food and cover for birds and mammals; fairly insensitive to disease and insect damage (pH 4.5-6.0)
	above MHW or seasonal inundation	flowers in June; red-orange berries August-February; emergency winter food for many songbirds and small mammals; tolerates acid to alkaline soil (pH 4.5-8.0)
	regular to seasonal inundation	dense, upright, terminal, tassel-like, white spikes June-July; forms small, elongate capsule persisting until late March; swamps, wet coastal areas, reliable red fall color (pH 5.0-7.0)
	above MHW to upland	flowers August-September; attracts birds; similar to <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> but with opposite leaves (pH 5.0-5.7)
	seasonal inundation	fragrant foliage; scarlet berries in September; very high food value for birds; deer browse twigs and foliage; tolerates acid soil (pH 4.5-6.5)
	seasonal to regular inundation 0 - 3"	fragrant, white 2-3" flowers May-June; scarlet seeds in slits of erect follicles; flowers best in full shade to partial sun
	above MHW or irregular inundation	evergreen; nitrogen fixer; small bluish berries with waxy coating
	above MHW or irregular inundation	deciduous; nitrogen fixer; flowers March-April; grey berries September-May; high wildlife value; tolerates slightly acid soil (pH 5.0 - 6.5)
	upland	white flowers April-May; edible fruit August (pH 5.8-7.7)

Shrubs and Trees

Latin Name	Common Name	WIS*	Salinity Tolerance	Height
Rosa palustris	swamp rose	OBL	< 0.5	2 - 7'
Sambucus canadensis	elderberry	FACW	< 0.5	6 - 12'
Vaccinium corymbosum	highbush blueberry	FACU	resistant	12'
Viburnum dentatum	arrowhead	FAC	resistant	6 - 12'
Viburnum nudum	possum haw viburnum	FACW	< 0.5	6 - 12'

Light	Water Tolerance	Comments
	regular inundation 0 - 3"	pink flowers June-October; rose hips eaten by many species of birds; good nesting habitat
	seasonal inundation	sends out suckers; small, white flowers in large flat-topped clusters; purple berries August-September; relished by birds; hooved browsers eat twigs
	seasonal inundation	white, urn-shaped flowers April-July; blue berries are a valuable food source for many species of wildlife; demands acid soil (pH 3.5-6.0)
	seasonal inundation	white flowers May-June; blue fruit September-November; valuable to birds and small mammals
	seasonal or regular inundation	small, broad, flat-topped clusters of white flowers in June-July; multiple upright and/or horizontal stems; football shaped berries turning pink then blue; moist soils, thickets and swamps (pH 5.1-6.0)

Shrubs and Trees Pictures



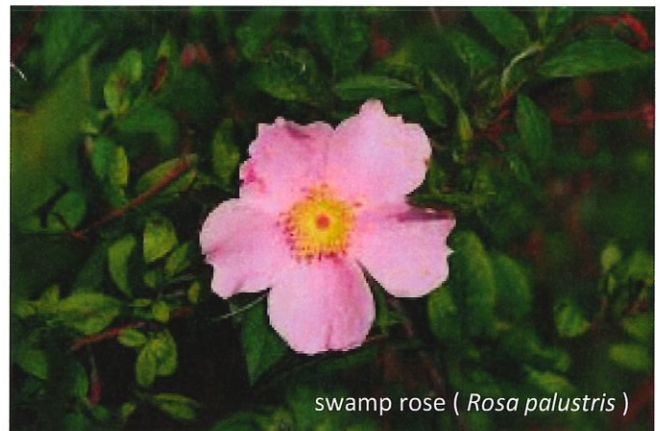
red chokeberry (*Aronia arbutifolia*)



buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)



river birch (*Betula nigra*)



swamp rose (*Rosa palustris*)



silky dogwood (*Cornus amomum*)



sweet pepper bush (*Clethra alnifolia*)



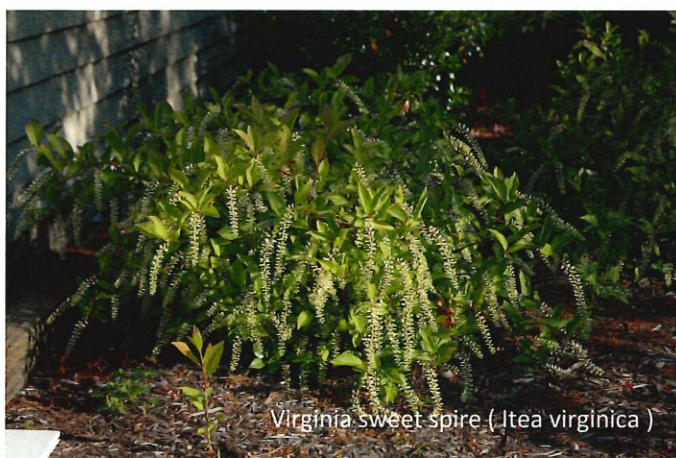
winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*)



eastern red bud (*Cercis canadensis*)



beach plum (*Prunus maritima*)



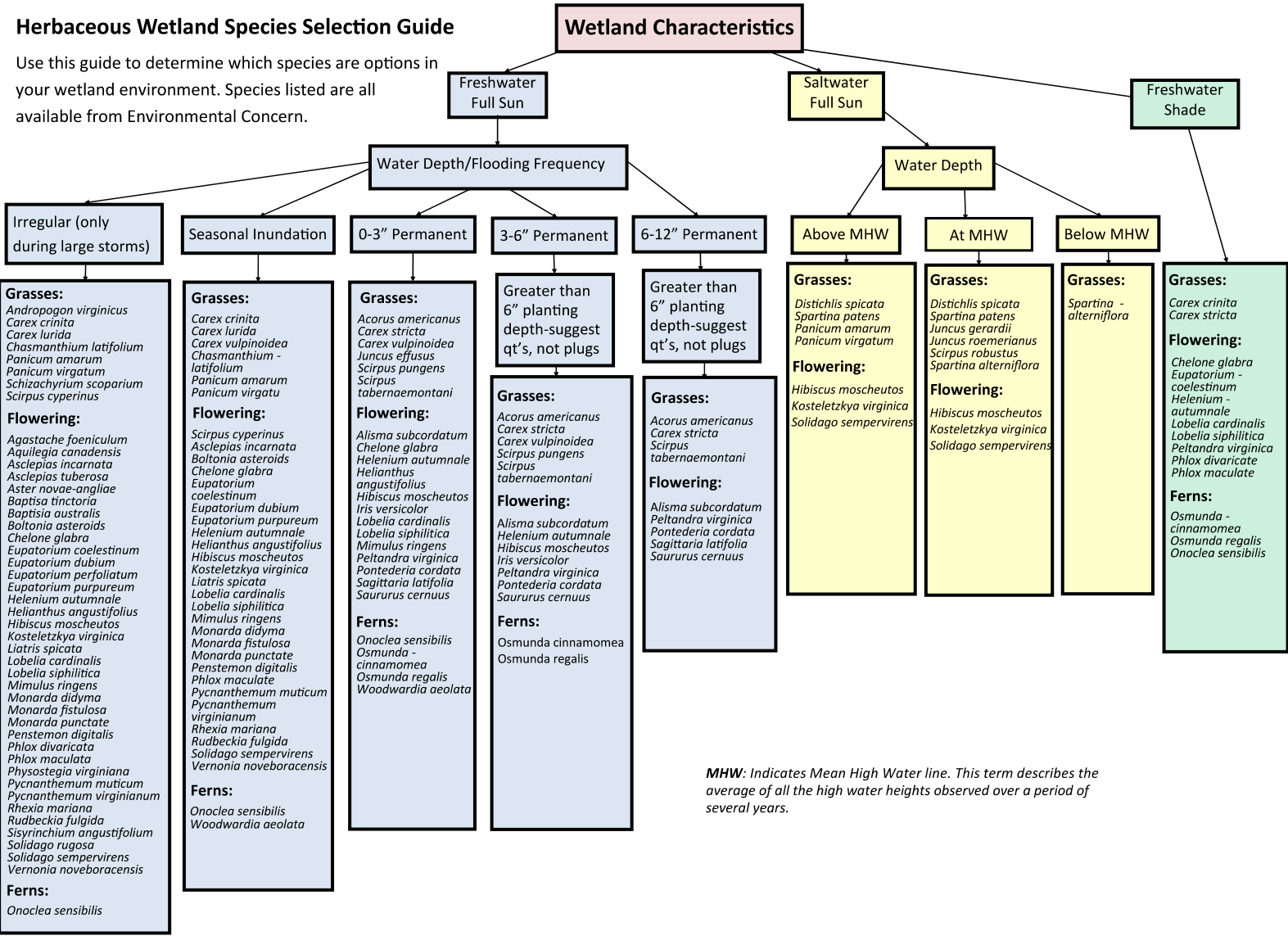
Virginia sweet spire (*Itea virginica*)



wax myrtle (*Morella cerifera*)

Herbaceous Wetland Species Selection Guide

Use this guide to determine which species are options in your wetland environment. Species listed are all available from Environmental Concern.





red columbine
(*Aquilegia canadensis*)