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The Native Plants of Ohio

The Native Plants of Ohio

Authors

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Line drawings taken from the following references:

The Woody Plants of Ohio,

E. Lucy Braun. The Ohio State University Press, 1961.

The Monocotyledoneae Cat-tails to Orchids,

E. Lucy Braun. The Ohio State University Press, 1967.

The Dicotyledoneae of Ohio Part 2: Linaceae through Campanulaceae,

Tom S. Cooperrider. The Ohio State University Press, 1995.

The Dicotyledoneae of Ohio Part 3: Asteraceae,

Richard Fisher. The Ohio State University Press, 1988.

Common Trees of Ohio,

Joseph S. Illick. The American Tree Association, 1927.

Front Cover: *Echinacea purpurea*, purple coneflower

A popular native perennial, the purple coneflower is a remnant of the prairies that once existed in southwestern Ohio. Like many prairie plants, purple coneflower excels in dry, well-drained soils which may cause problems for traditional ornamentals.

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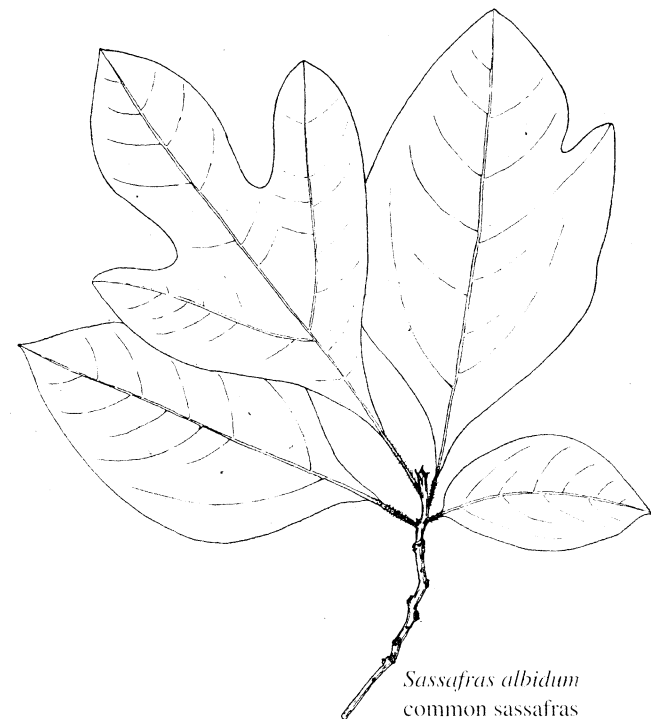
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Helianthus mollis
downy sunflower

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Sassafras albidum
common sassafras

The Native Plants of Ohio

The goal of this bulletin is to provide a comprehensive list of plants for those who wish to include native plants in the landscape. Although there are many lists of native plants available today, most of these sources list plants native to North America or to a specific region of the United States. The plants listed in this bulletin are all native specifically to Ohio, although some may have limited distribution.

Although many plants in this guide are excellent landscape specimens, some may be difficult to grow or propagate. It is our hope that a comprehensive list will be helpful in evaluating existing plants in a given site, as well as in selecting plants for a new landscape.

Please consult other guides for details on cultural information or landscape uses of native plants. This bulletin is not meant to be an authoritative guide on growing environments or plant needs. Several excellent resources, including books, agencies, and web sites, are listed in the last section. Use these for more information on purchasing, propagation, plant care, and landscape establishment.

We are fortunate in Ohio to have a great diversity of plants to choose from, including many that thrive under adverse conditions. Native plants can be found to suit a variety of sites: wet or dry, sun or shade, high or low fertility, and acidic or calcareous soils. When used correctly, native plants may:

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- be better adapted to local environmental conditions.
- be used to solve landscape problems like shady or wet areas.
- be of increased value to wildlife.
- require less maintenance.
- provide four-season interest.
- be a good choice for an informal landscape.
- preserve native species and biodiversity.
- add a local accent to the landscape.

Using Native Plants Successfully in the Landscape

The key to using native plants successfully is carefully choosing plants that will match your site conditions. While some native plants are tremendously adaptable to a wide range of environmental conditions, many are quite habitat-specific. Before you start selecting plant materials, know your site, including the exposure, soil texture, pH, fertility, moisture conditions, weed problems, and the history of use. The charts in this bulletin may then be used to determine if your site conditions will be similar to a desired plant's natural habitat. Some discrepancies can be corrected with soil amendments, mulching, fertilization, and other techniques, but these solutions may not overcome a poor match between your selected plant and site.

What is a Native Plant?

All native plants once grew in the wild, but many plants currently found in the wild may not be native. The following general definitions might help clarify the difference between native plants and others.

native plant: a plant that grows in the wild without human intervention

exotic plant: a plant that was introduced by human intervention from another area or country (accidentally or purposefully)

naturalized: an exotic plant that has escaped from cultivation and now grows in the wild

wildflower: any flowering plant, usually herbaceous, that grows in the wild (native or naturalized)

invasive: a plant that competes vigorously and takes over habitat

noxious: a plant that is so invasive it is regulated by state or federal laws¹

¹ Be aware that noxious weeds may be present in meadow-in-a-can mixes. For example, some commercial mixes may include Oxeye Daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*) for use in a wildflower meadow. This is not a native plant and is listed as a noxious weed in Ohio. Queen Anne's Lace (*Daucus carota*) may also be recommended for meadows, but is rarely in commercial mixes. Avoid planting invasive or aggressive growers if your site is close to a landscaped or agricultural production area.

It is important to understand that most residential, and particularly urban landscapes, do not resemble any natural habitat. In these situations, the soil has been disturbed, natural vegetation has been cleared, and the microclimate has been changed. Furthermore, urban stresses such as compaction, pollution, salt runoff, and reflected heat can have a negative impact on remnant native trees and shrubs. The survival and growth potential of native species in these conditions may be no better or worse than exotic species.

Many plants that are native to river bottomlands are surprisingly adaptable to urban conditions. In their natural environment, these plants experience extreme fluctuations in soil moisture and oxygen. Researchers have found that these plants often can adapt to compacted, overly dry, or overly wet soils that are common to urban areas.

The needs of native plants may differ from conventional landscape plants. Fertilization may not be necessary with some meadow and prairie species. Over-fertilizing these plants may promote weak, spindly growth and invasion by weeds. In contrast, woodland plants need fertile, organic soils. Although most urban sites will not provide an ideal environment for woodland plants, amending soils with organic amendments will help.

While a carefully planned landscape using native plants can be low-maintenance once it has attained maturity, “native” landscapes may require considerable effort to establish, and are rarely maintenance-free. For example, a meadow or prairie community will decline if it is not managed by annual mowing, weed control, and reseeding.

Ohio Natural History

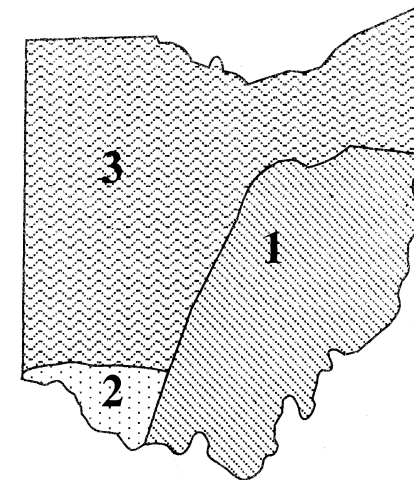
Ohio’s native plant communities were dominated by forests. Three major types of forests occurred throughout Ohio: the Mixed Mesophytic Forest, the Western Mesophytic Forest, and the Beech-Maple Forest (see Diagram 1). In addition to forests, other native plant communities that once flourished in Ohio included bogs, swamps, wetlands, wet and dry prairies, meadows, oak openings, and even sandy ridges. The great diversity in Ohio’s native plant communities was a function of several factors—most notably glaciers and climate changes (see Diagram 2).

Today, the most biologically diverse area of the state is the unglaciated Allegheny Plateau in southeastern Ohio. This hilly and rugged area has acidic soils and becomes more biodiverse as it stretches south into Tennessee and Virginia. In prehistoric times, the Allegheny Plateau was the only part of the state completely devoid of glaciers; however, nearby glaciers caused plant migrations to and from this area, producing a rich variety of flora and fauna. The plateau later became part of the Mixed Mesophytic Forest, which occupied the southern two-thirds of eastern Ohio.

Before falling to the ax, both the Mixed Mesophytic Forest and the Western Mesophytic Forest found in southwest Ohio were dominated by beech, tuliptree, sweet buckeye, and sugar maple. These forests had fertile soils that were high in organic matter. The Western Mesophytic region also contained a great number of swamps and bogs created by the Illinoian glacier, which was the southernmost glacier in Ohio, and the only glacier to reach into this region (see Diagram 2).

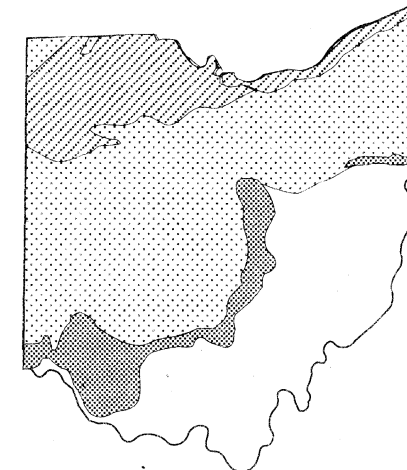
With the exception of the Allegheny Plateau and the Western Mesophytic region, the rest of

Diagram 1. Major Forest Regions of Ohio



1. Mixed Mesophytic Region
2. Western Mesophytic Region
3. Beech—Maple Forest Region

Diagram 2. Glacial Influences on Ohio



- Black Swamp Area
- Wisconsin Drift
- Illinoian Drift (southern-most reaches)
- Unglaciated Plateau

Ohio was covered by more than one glacier. Most of this area was characterized by calcareous soils and Beech-Maple forests. Beech-Maple forests covered more than half of the state and encompassed at least two forest subtypes: Elm-ash-maple forests were common in flat areas, especially in the acidic Great Black Swamp area of northwest Ohio; drier oak forests thrived by sandy ridges bordering Lake Erie. These sandy ridges can still be found today although modern-day Lake Erie has receded. Swamps and prairies were also found throughout the region. A dry period some 3,000 to 5,000 years ago gave rise to several prairies in western Ohio. Remnants of these prairies can still be found, along with remaining swamps and wetlands.

For county-specific distribution of native species or for further information on forest types and plant communities, consult *Deciduous Forests of Eastern North America*; *The Woody Plants of Ohio*; *The Monocotyledoneae: Cat-tails to Orchids*; *The Dicotyledoneae of Ohio Part 2: Linaceae through Campanulaceae*; or *The Dicotyledoneae of Ohio Part 3: Asteraceae*. (See the Resources section in the back of this bulletin for additional information.)

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Types of Landscapes to Consider

Many of Ohio's native trees and shrubs are common components of the nursery and landscape trade. While most of these native plants can be integrated successfully with exotic plants in nearly any style of landscape, a naturalistic landscape will maximize the benefits of native plants. Naturalistic landscapes are generally informal, low maintenance, and change with the seasons and the years. They attract wildlife by providing them food and shelter.

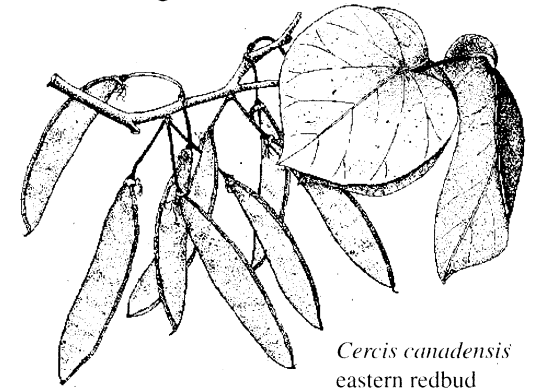
Plants listed in this bulletin are appropriate for two basic types of natural landscapes: prairie/meadows and woodlands. Wetland plants are not covered in this bulletin.

For sunny, open areas consider establishing native prairie or meadow plants. Prairie plants can be especially helpful for areas with difficult growing conditions, including poor drainage and fluctuating moisture levels, dry or rocky soils, and low fertility. Meadows and prairies can create four-season interest, a refuge for wildlife, and a fairly low-maintenance landscape for a large area.

A woodland landscape can be planned to create a sense of seclusion and privacy, to provide shelter from the elements, to preserve an existing native tree stand, or to accent a natural area such

as a stream. Woodland plants generally prefer moist, fertile soils that are high in organic matter, although some may tolerate dry conditions. While many woodland species prefer acid soils, there are also some that tolerate a wide range in soil pH.

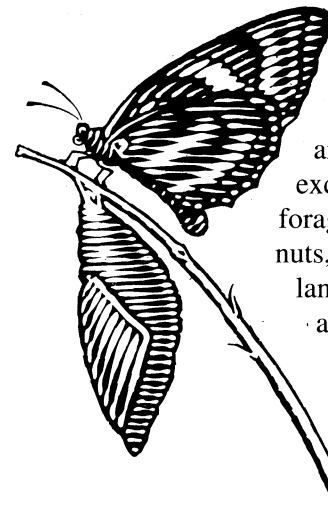
Native wildflowers look best in large clusters. Most native perennials spread by vegetative propagules that will create natural clusters over time. Annuals will usually reseed themselves, but the natural crosses that result may become less interesting over time. If showy flowers and color are the main objective, plan to reseed annuals every year. In a meadow or prairie garden, do this by slit seeding or raking. Disturbing the soil may bring weed seeds to the surface.



Cercis canadensis
eastern redbud

Wildlife

As undeveloped land dwindles in Ohio, natural habitats will continue to disappear. Not only is this a problem for native plant diversity, but also for wildlife and birds. Many native plants rely on animals and insects for pollination and seed dispersal. These native plants have, in exchange, been providing food, cover, and forage for wildlife over many centuries. Berries, nuts, and other fruits provide color for the winter landscape by themselves and through the birds and wildlife that feed on them. The right mix of native plants can create a haven for butterflies, birds, and other wildlife of Ohio, while also enhancing the life and enjoyment of a landscape.

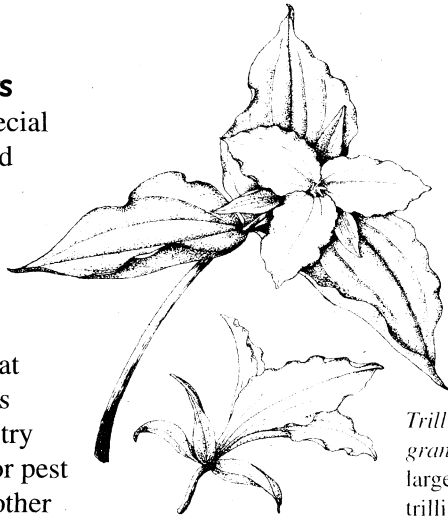


Preserving Native Plants

Native plants are a special part of our state heritage and need to be preserved in the wild as much as possible. This can be accomplished by respecting wild stands of these plants and supporting measures that protect them. Biodiversity is important to the plant industry and can serve as a source for pest and disease resistance and other potentially useful traits. You can help preserve native plants by not collecting whole plants from the wild and by not buying from companies who collect from the wild.

You may want to propagate your own native plants from existing plants in your area. This will ensure a local genetics base and plants adapted to your area. Here are some general guidelines for collecting seed:

- Always get permission from the landowner before collecting seed. Never collect from state or national parks. It may be possible to get permission to collect in arboretums and botanical gardens.
- Be sure you have properly identified the species. This is usually easiest to do when the plant is in bloom.
- Before you start, know what to collect, when to collect, and how to collect. Consult one or more references.
- Never collect more than five percent of the seed in a wild population. If few seeds are available from natural populations, locate a commercial source of the desired plant.
- It is advisable to maintain genetic diversity by collecting from several large, healthy populations if possible.



Trillium grandiflora
large-flowered trillium

Native Woody Plants

Obtaining Plants

The majority of native Ohio trees and shrubs listed here are available in the trade, although it may be necessary to find a specialty grower. Species, but no cultivars, are listed in this bulletin. Many fine cultivars may be available that offer improved or additional characteristics that native species lack, such as more attractive flowers, better form, or disease resistance. However, if a cultivar was not selected in a climate similar to Ohio's, it may not be adapted to Ohio conditions. If you desire a selection native to Ohio, consider propagating plants from an existing wild stand. The Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry also offers several species of trees and shrubs. These are produced from Ohio seed and/or cuttings.

About this List


This list includes large, medium, and small trees, woody vines, and shrubs. To the best of our knowledge, all species listed are native to at least part of Ohio (see "distribution" for more specific details). Plants are alphabetized by scientific name. Common names are also listed, but may vary regionally. The average height at maturity is also listed.


If the plant has an especially showy flower, the last row gives information on its primary bloom season and flower color. Similarly, attractive fall foliage is indicated by "foliage:" followed by the primary fall leaf colors. Note that wild species may vary in these traits because of genetic diversity.

"Availability" indicates whether the specific tree or shrub is available in the nursery trade or from the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Forestry Division (ODNR). Some species in this bulletin are not readily available in the trade, but are provided as a guide to species that may already exist on a site.

Large Trees (50–100' or more)


Scientific Name	<i>Acer nigrum</i>	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Common Name	black maple	red maple	silver maple	sugar maple
Height	50–70'	40–60'	50–70'	50–70'
Ohio Distribution	widespread	widespread	widespread	widespread
Habitat	rich woods, bottomlands	moist areas, water margins, acid to neutral soils	water margins and moist bottomlands	forests, floodplains; neutral to slightly acidic soils
Features	May be more tolerant of urban alkaline soils than <i>A. rubrum</i> . *(w) *(bd)	Withstands wet or moist soil; prefers acidic soils; chlorosis possible in alkaline soils. *(w) *(bd)	Fast-growing and adaptable to many soil conditions. Weak wood. *(w) *(bd)	Best in fertile, moist soils. Widely planted in home landscapes, but not tolerant of urban conditions. *(w) *(bd)
Availability	trade/ODNR	trade/ODNR	trade	trade/ODNR
Flower Season & Color/ Fall Foliage Color	foliage: yellow	foliage: red	foliage: yellow	foliage: yellow, orange
Scientific Name	<i>Aesculus flava</i>	<i>Betula lutea</i>	<i>Betula nigra</i>	<i>Carya cordiformis</i>
Common Name	yellow buckeye	yellow birch	river birch	bitternut hickory
Height	60–75'	50–75'	40–70'	50–75'
Ohio Distribution	south	northeast, south	southcentral	widespread
Habitat	fertile hills and bottomlands	moist woods, cool, wooded slopes	acidic soils, flat sandy bottomlands, water margins	woodlands, dry sites
Features	Distinctive bark, flowers and fruit. Prefers deep, moist, well-drained soil.	Silvery yellow bark exfoliates in curly plates. Does well in acidic to alkaline soils. *(bd) *(w)	Tolerant of wet and poor soils. Iron chlorosis in alkaline soils. *(bd) *(w)	Slender tree with sulfur-yellow buds. Difficult to transplant. *(bd) *(w)
Availability		trade	trade	
Flower Season & Color/ Fall Foliage Color	foliage: orange	foliage: yellow	foliage: yellow, brown	foliage: yellow

KEY:  = plant is toxic to humans. **Features:** (*x) = a particular food or cover benefit for... *(bf) = butterflies; *(bf-1) = butterfly larvae; *(w) = wildlife *(bd) = songbirds; *(be) = honeybees; *(hb) = hummingbirds. **Flower Season & Color/Fall Foliage Color:** only fall color and flowers of ornamental significance are listed. **Availability:** ODNR = Ohio Division of Natural Resources forestry department seedling sales.

<p><i>Carya ovata</i> shagbark hickory</p> <p>60–80'</p> <p>widespread</p> <p>moist or dry, well-drained loam</p> <p>Slow growth; shaggy bark. Adaptable. *(w) *(bd)</p> <p>foliage: yellow</p>	<p><i>Carya tomentosa</i> mockernut hickory</p> <p>50–60'</p> <p>northeast, south</p> <p>rich, moist woodland, ridges, dry hills</p> <p>Fragrant foliage. Difficult to transplant. *(w) *(bd)</p> <p>foliage: yellow</p>	<p><i>Celtis occidentalis</i> common hackberry</p> <p>50–75'</p> <p>widespread</p> <p>woods or sunny locations, rocky limestone soils</p> <p>Tolerates urban stress, alkaline soils and a variety of soil textures. *(bf-1) *(bd) *(w)</p> <p>trade</p> <p>foliage: yellow</p>	<p><i>Diospyros virginiana</i> common persimmon</p> <p>35–60'</p> <p>south</p> <p>moist, sandy sites, rocky fields and pastures, bottomlands, woods</p> <p>Grows well on low fertility, dry soils; good urban tree. Difficult to transplant. *(w) *(bd)</p> <p>ODNR</p> <p>foliage: yellow, violet</p>	<p><i>Fagus grandifolia</i> American beech</p> <p>50–80'</p> <p>widespread</p> <p>moist, well-drained areas</p> <p>Deep glossy leaves; smooth grey bark, shallow root system. Prefers acidic soils. *(w) *(bd)</p> <p>foliage: yellow-brown</p>
<p><i>Fraxinus americana</i> white ash</p> <p>50–80'</p> <p>widespread</p> <p>water margins, moist areas</p> <p>Sensitive to moisture changes; pest and disease problems.</p> <p>trade</p> <p>foliage: yellow, orange, violet</p>	<p><i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> red or green ash</p> <p>50–60'</p> <p>widespread</p> <p>water margins, moist bottomlands, acidic soils</p> <p>Adaptable to a variety of environments including saline, dry or sterile soils. *(w) *(bd)</p> <p>trade</p> <p>foliage: yellow</p>	<p><i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i> blue ash</p> <p>50–70'</p> <p>southwest, northwest</p> <p>rocky areas, dry, limestone soils</p> <p>Gray, fissured bark, gray buds. Tolerates poor to excessive drainage.</p> <p>trade</p> <p>foliage: yellow</p>	<p><i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> <i>var. inermis</i>—common thornless honeylocust</p> <p>30–70'</p> <p>widespread</p> <p>moist bottomlands, limestone soils, open or wooded pastures, rocky hillsides</p> <p>Tolerates salt, alkaline or acidic soils and drought conditions. Insect and disease problems.</p> <p>trade</p> <p>foliage: yellow</p>	<p><i>Gymnocladus dioica</i> Kentucky coffeetree</p> <p>60–75'</p> <p>southwest, west</p> <p>water margins, bottomlands, floodplains; limestone soils</p> <p>Handsome, rough bark. Tough tree, will grow in dry or moist, urban sites.</p> <p></p> <p>trade</p>

Large Trees (50–100' or more) (continued)

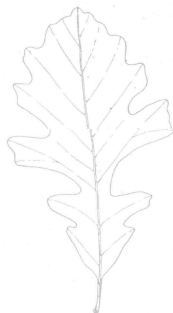
Scientific Name	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Common Name	butternut	black walnut	sweetgum	tuliptree
Height	40–60'	50–75'	60–75'	70–90'
Ohio Distribution	widespread	widespread	south	widespread
Habitat	moist woods	fertile, moist or dry soils in forests, lowlands or water margins.	wet lowlands, forests, water margins, deep, fertile soils	moist soils, water margins, forests
Features	Slow grower; tolerates rocky, calcareous, dry soil. *(w)	Must have fertile soils. Nuts and early leaf drop can be a nuisance. Difficult to transplant. *(w)	Brilliant fall foliage. Leave ample space for root system.	Fast grower; requires fertile soil. *(hb) *(bf-l)
Availability	trade	trade	trade	trade
Flower Season & Color/ Fall Foliage Color	foliage: yellow, red, violet		foliage: yellow, violet, red (varies)	flower: spring; yellow-orange foliage: yellow, orange
Scientific Name	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	<i>Morus rubra</i>	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	<i>Populus deltoides</i>
Common Name	cucumbertree magnolia	red mulberry	sycamore	eastern cottonwood
Height	50–80'	40–70'	75–100'	75–100'
Ohio Distribution	east	widespread	widespread	widespread
Habitat	fertile woodland soils, water margins	fertile, moist soils, floodplains, prairies, hills, pastures	floodplains, water margins	floodplains and bottomlands
Features	Large (6–10") simple leaves and unique red fruits.	Colorful red or purple fruits. Tolerates poor drainage. *(w) *(bd)	Tolerates flooding. Exfoliating bark and fruits can be a nuisance.	Tolerates wet, dry or polluted sites. Rapid grower, but has soft, weak wood. *(bf) *(bd) *(w)
Availability			trade	trade
Flower Season & Color/ Fall Foliage Color	foliage: yellow	foliage: yellow		foliage: yellow

KEY:  = plant is toxic to humans. **Features:** (*x) = a particular food or cover benefit for... *(bf) = butterflies; *(bf-l) = butterfly larvae; *(w) = wildlife *(bd) = songbirds; *(be) = honeybees; *(hb) = hummingbirds. **Flower Season & Color/Fall Foliage Color:** only fall color and flowers of ornamental significance are listed. **Availability:** ODNR = Ohio Division of Natural Resources forestry department seedling sales.

<p><i>Populus grandidentata</i> bigtooth aspen</p> <p>50–70'</p> <p>widespread</p> <p>moist, fertile soils, water margins</p> <p>Tolerates infertile, eroded, sandy or gravelly soil, and dry, sunny sites. Fast grower. *(bf)*(bd)*(w)</p> <p>foliage: yellow</p>	<p><i>Prunus serotina</i> wild black cherry</p> <p>50–60'</p> <p>widespread</p> <p>moist woods, rocky hillsides, wood borders, bottomlands</p> <p>Can be weedy; grows in a variety of soils. *(hb) *(bf-l) *(bd)</p> <p>flower: spring; white foliage: yellow-red</p>	<p><i>Quercus alba</i> white oak</p> <p>50–80'</p> <p>widespread</p> <p>deep, well-drained, acidic sites</p> <p>Tolerates variety of soils; drought resistant. Difficult to transplant. *(bd) *(w)</p> <p>trade</p> <p>foliage: red, violet, brown</p>	<p><i>Quercus bicolor</i> swamp white oak</p> <p>50–60'</p> <p>widespread</p> <p>moist woodlands, bottomlands, beside water margins</p> <p>Tolerates moisture and drainage extremes—droughty to flooded. *(w) *(bd) *(bf-l)</p> <p>trade</p> <p>foliage: yellow</p>	<p><i>Quercus coccinea</i> scarlet oak</p> <p>70–75'</p> <p>east, central, south</p> <p>dry, sandy or rocky soils</p> <p>Tolerates infertile, shallow or dry soils. Difficult to transplant. *(w) *(bf-l) *(bd)</p> <p>trade</p> <p>foliage: red</p>
<p><i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> bur oak</p> <p>70–80'</p> <p>north, westcentral</p> <p>prairies, open areas, variety of conditions</p> <p>Tolerates a variety of soils, pH levels and varying drainage conditions. *(w) *(bf-l) *(bd)</p> <p>trade</p>	<p><i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i> chinkapin oak</p> <p>40–50'</p> <p>west</p> <p>dry hills, limestone outcrops, bottomlands</p> <p>Does well in calcareous soils. Difficult to transplant. *(bd) *(w) *(bf-l)</p> <p>trade</p> <p>foliage: yellow, orange, brown</p>	<p><i>Quercus palustris</i> pin oak</p> <p>60–70'</p> <p>northcentral</p> <p>bottomlands, acid soils, wet clay flats</p> <p>Fast-grower; prefers moist soils; tolerates standing water. Develops chlorosis in high pH soils. *(w) *(bf-l) *(bd)</p> <p>trade</p> <p>foliage: red, brown</p>	<p><i>Quercus rubrum</i> red oak</p> <p>60–75'</p> <p>widespread</p> <p>well-drained woods, acid soils</p> <p>Fast-grower. *(w) *(bf-l) *(bd)</p> <p>trade</p> <p>foliage: red, brown</p>	<p><i>Quercus shumardii</i> shumard red oak</p> <p>40–60'</p> <p>west</p> <p>stream terraces, ravine slopes</p> <p>Tolerates drought and alkaline soils. *(bf-l)</p> <p>trade</p> <p>foliage: red, brown</p>

Large Trees (50–100' or more) (continued)


Scientific Name	<i>Quercus velutina</i>	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	<i>Tilia americana</i>
Common Name	black oak	black locust	American linden (basswood)
Height	30–60'	30–75'	60–80'
Ohio Distribution	widespread	south	north
Habitat	dry slopes or ridges, sandy soil	wood borders, open pasture	woods, prairies, open fields, moist soils
Features	Can grow in a variety of soils including infertile, dry sand or clay. Difficult to transplant. *(w) *(bf-l) *(bd)	Fragrant, attractive flowers; quick-grower in most situations except very wet sites. Stems have 1/2–1/4 inch thorns. Considered weedy. *(bf-l) *(be)	Fragrant flowers; prefers moist, fertile, neutral soils. Very shade tolerant; oval habit. *(be)
Availability		trade	trade
Flower Season & Color/ Fall Foliage Color		flower: spring; white	foliage: yellow



Quercus spp.

The Oaks

A few of the several species of oaks native to Ohio: (from left to right) burr oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), chinkapin oak (*Q. muehlenbergii*), pin oak (*Q. palustris*), black oak (*Q. velutina*), and shingle oak (*Q. imbricaria*).


KEY:  = plant is toxic to humans. **Features:** *(x) = a particular food or cover benefit for... *(bf) = butterflies; *(bf-l) = butterfly larvae; *(w) = wildlife *(bd) = songbirds; *(be) = honeybees; *(hb) = hummingbirds. **Flower Season & Color/Fall Foliage Color:** only fall color and flowers of ornamental significance are listed. **Availability:** ODNR = Ohio Division of Natural Resources forestry department seedling sales

Medium Trees (30–50')

<p><i>Acer negundo</i> boxelder</p> <p>30–50'</p> <p>widespread</p> <p>dry banks, wide range of soil types</p> <p>Vigorous grower, adaptable; considered weedy, but tolerates dry, infertile soils. *(bf)*(w)*(bd)</p> <p>trade</p>	<p><i>Aesculus glabra</i> Ohio buckeye</p> <p>20–40'</p> <p>widespread</p> <p>wet or moist woods</p> <p>Disease problems. Best in natural setting. Ohio's state tree. *(w) *(bd) *(bf) N</p> <p>trade/ODNR</p> <p>foliage: yellow, orange</p>	<p><i>Magnolia macrophylla</i> bigleaf magnolia</p> <p>30–40'</p> <p>southcentral</p> <p>deep ravines, moist or dry sites</p> <p>Wide, rounded tree; does best in a large, open area. Rose-colored fruits 3" long. Leaves up to 32" long and 12" wide.</p> <p>trade</p> <p>flower: spring; white</p>	<p><i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> black tupelo (black gum or sour gum)</p> <p>30–50'</p> <p>south, north, east</p> <p>mountain ridges, abandoned fields</p> <p>Brilliant and early autumn color; checkered, dark gray bark; prefers acidic soils. Difficult to transplant. *(bd) *(w)</p> <p>foliage: red</p>	<p><i>Populus tremuloides</i> quaking aspen</p> <p>40–50'</p> <p>north, southeast</p> <p>moist areas, any soil type, slopes, rocky water margins</p> <p>Green-white bark; rapid grower in moist, acidic soils. Disease and insect problems. *(w)</p> <p>trade</p> <p>foliage: yellow</p>
<p><i>Quercus imbricaria</i> shingle oak</p> <p>40–50'</p> <p>widespread</p> <p>acid soils, rocky water margins, uplands, floodplains</p> <p>Thick, glossy leaves persist into winter; adaptable. *(bf-l) *(bd) *(w)</p> <p>trade</p> <p>foliage: yellow-brown, red</p>	<p><i>Salix nigra</i> black willow</p> <p>35–50'</p> <p>widespread</p> <p>along swamps, water margins</p> <p>Wetland species; tolerates flooding. Does well in alkaline soils. *(bf-l) *(bf) *(bd) *(w)</p> <p>foliage: yellow, green</p>			

Small Trees/Large Shrubs (15–40')

Scientific Name	<i>Acer spicatum</i>	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i> downy serviceberry (juneberry)	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	<i>Asimina triloba</i>
Common Name	mountain maple		Allegheny serviceberry	common pawpaw
Height	10–30'	15–25'	20–25'	15–20'
Ohio Distribution	northeast, southeast	east	north	widespread
Habitat	shaded cliffs	moist, well-drained soils	wood borders, fertile woods, slightly acidic, well-drained soils	water margins, moist, fertile, deep soils
Features	Low-branching, bushy tree. Prefers moist, shaded, acidic and undisturbed soils.	Tolerates sun or shade and wet soils; red berries. *(hb) *(bd)	Graceful rounded shape, black fruits; tolerates shade. *(w) *(bd)	Bark, foliage smells bad when bruised. Edible fruits ripen from green to brown. Shade tolerant; difficult to transplant. *(w)*(bf-l)
Availability		trade	trade	
Flower Season & Color/ Fall Foliage Color	foliage: yellow, orange, red	flower: spring; white foliage: orange, red	flower: spring; white foliage: red, orange	foliage: yellow
Scientific Name	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>
Common Name	American hornbeam	eastern redbud	fringe tree	pagoda dogwood
Height	20–30'	20–30'	12–20'	15–25'
Ohio Distribution	widespread	south	south	east
Habitat	understory woods, along rivers and streams; acidic to neutral soils	moist, open woods, wood borders	woods, ravines, water margins, ledges; acidic soils	low woods, rocky slopes, acid soils
Features	Smooth fluted gray bark. Tolerates shade, flooding and varying moisture conditions. Difficult to transplant.	Tolerates a wide range of soil pH and moisture; full sun or light shade. Outstanding flowers. *(be) *(hb)	Clusters of fragrant flowers, blue summer fruits. Adaptable. *(bd)	Short-lived fragrant flowers and blue-black fruits. Prefers moist, acidic soils, shaded sites. *(bd) *(w) *(bf-l)
Availability	trade	trade	trade	trade
Flower Season & Color/ Fall Foliage Color	foliage: yellow, orange, red	flower: spring; pink foliage: yellow	flower: summer; white foliage: yellow	flower: spring; yellow

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Cornus drummondii
roughleaf dogwood

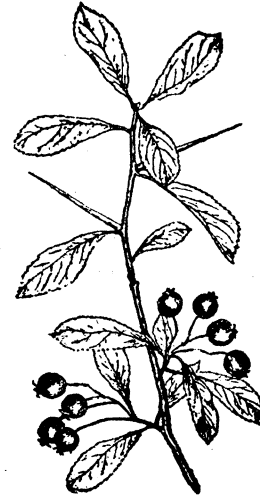
20-30'
southwest
woods, more common in southern Ohio
White fruits on red pedicels are showy in autumn. May be maintained as a smaller shrub. *(bd)
trade
flower: spring; white

Cornus florida
flowering dogwood

15-30'
widespread
wood borders, fertile, acidic soils with good drainage
Flowers before leaves, red fruits. Potential for disease problems. *(bf-1) *(bd) *(w)
trade
flower: spring; white
foliage: red, violet

Crateagus crusgalli
cockspur hawthorn

20-30'
scattered
well-drained wood borders, rocky pastures, dry, open rocky woods
Green, glossy leaves, 2" thorns and persistent red fruits; pH and soil adaptable. *(bd) *(w)
trade
flower: spring; white
foliage: orange, red, violet



C. crusgalli

Crataegus crusgalli
cockspur hawthorn
Although covered with formidable two-inch curved thorns, this small tree provides food and cover to wildlife, and bears attractive orange-red fruits in the fall. Culturally, cockspur hawthorn is a very adaptable tree.


Crataegus phaenopyrum
Washington hawthorn

25-35'
southwest, eastcentral
water margins, open woods, wood borders, open, rocky sites
Has 1-3" thorns, pleasant flowers and persistent red fruits. *(hb) *(bf) *(bd)
trade
flower: spring; white
foliage: orange, red, violet

Crataegus punctata
thicket hawthorn

20-35'
widespread
open woods
Leaves are dull grayish green, red fruits ripen in early fall. Broad crown. *(bd) *(w)
flower: spring; white

Euonymus atropurpureus
Eastern wahoo

12-24'
widespread
woods and sunny banks
Attractive 4-lobed crimson fruit capsule in autumn. Since birds rarely eat fruit, they persist.

trade
foliage: red

Hamamelis virginiana
common witchhazel


15-20'
east
moist woods, ravine slopes
Interesting and fragrant flowers in fall; shade tolerant; requires moist soils.
trade
flower: autumn; yellow
foliage: yellow


Magnolia tripetala
umbrella magnolia

15-30'
southcentral
rare in Ohio
Ill-scented flowers; red fall fruits. Large compound leaves; very coarse-textured.
trade
flower: spring; green-yellow

Small Trees/Large Shrubs (15–40') (continued)


Scientific Name	<i>Malus coronaria</i>	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i> American hophornbeam (ironwood)	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> sourwood (or sorrel tree)	<i>Prunus virginiana</i> common chokecherry
Common Name	American crabapple			
Height	20–30'	25–40'	20–30'	20–30'
Ohio Distribution	north	widespread	south	north
Habitat	abandoned fields, wood borders, rocky streams	understory woods	woods, hillsides, well-drained gravelly sites with acid soils	well-drained sites, open wooded slopes, wood borders, fields
Features	Very susceptible to rust. Choose a resistant cultivar of Malus instead.	Handsome, adaptable tree; tolerates shaded, moist or dry sites. *(w)	Fragrant flowers; prefers acidic, humusy, moist soil with good drainage. Intolerant of urban pollution. *(bd)	Dark purple fruit; suckering. Best in well-drained, neutral soils. Attracts birds. *(bf) *(w) *(bd)
Availability		trade	trade	trade
Flower Season & Color/ Fall Foliage Color	flower: spring; white	foliage: yellow	flower: summer; white foliage: red, yellow, violet	foliage: red
Scientific Name	<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	<i>Rhus copallina</i> flameleaf (shining) sumac	<i>Rhus glabra</i> smooth sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i> staghorn sumac
Common Name	hop tree (or wafer-ash)			
Height	15–20'	20–30'	9–15'	15–20'
Ohio Distribution	west	east, southwest	widespread	north, west, central
Habitat	rocky bluffs, limestone soils, moist woods	acid flats of southwest Ohio, Lake Erie area.	old fields, wood borders, prairies, rocky hillsides	old fields, wood borders, acid soils
Features	Red-brown twigs, glossy leaves; fragrant flowers. Tolerates dry or moist shade. *(hb) *(bd) *(w)	Foliage dark green and glossy in summer, scarlet in fall. Useful for dry, rocky places, large areas. May be invasive. *(w)	Showy in fall; bright red fruit; wet or dry soils. Suckering; forms colonies. *(w) *(bd)	Tolerates dry, infertile soil. Crimson fruit clusters; invasive, suckering; requires full sun. *(w) *(bd)
Availability		trade	trade	trade
Flower Season & Color/ Fall Foliage Color	foliage: yellow	foliage: red	foliage: red, orange, violet	foliage: red, orange

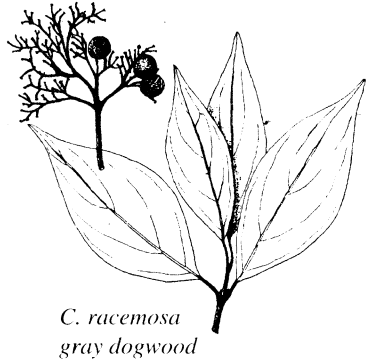
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<p><i>Salix discolor</i> pussy willow</p> <p>15-20'</p> <p>widespread</p> <p>marshy, swampy ground, river margins</p> <p>Buds open early in spring to reveal furry catkins. Good for poorly drained sites. Invasive. *(bf) *(bf-1) *(be) *(bd)</p> <p>trade</p>	<p><i>Sambucus canadensis</i> common elder</p> <p>8-10'</p> <p>widespread</p> <p>moist or dry fertile soils in meadows, swamps, woods, fields; acid-neutral</p> <p>Dark purple berry cluster in late summer; often top heavy. Suckers profusely. Flat-topped flower cluster. *(bd) *(bf)*(w)</p> <p>trade</p> <p>flower: spring; green-white foliage: yellow-green</p>	<p><i>Sambucus pubens</i> scarlet elder</p> <p>12-15'</p> <p>northeast</p> <p>rocky woods</p> <p>Shade tolerant and adaptable to different soil textures and pH levels. Arching branches with red poisonous fruit. Flowers in loose short spikes. *(bd) *(w)</p> <p>trade </p> <p>flower: spring; green-white</p>	<p><i>Viburnum acerifolium</i> mapleleaf viburnum</p> <p>4-6'</p> <p>east</p> <p>shaded woods or roadsides</p> <p>Tolerates shade and dry, moist or rocky soils; shiny black fruits in September. Suckering. *(w)</p> <p>flower: spring; yellow-white foliage: red, violet</p>	<p><i>Viburnum alnifolium</i> <i>(or lantanoides)</i> hobblebush</p> <p>9-12'</p> <p>northeast</p> <p>moist woods, ravines</p> <p>1" flowers; red fruits mature to blue-black in September. Shade tolerant. *(w)</p> <p>flower: spring; white foliage: red, violet</p>
<p><i>Viburnum dentatum</i> arrowwood viburnum</p> <p>8-15'</p> <p>southcentral</p> <p>moist woods</p> <p>Soil pH adaptable; 2-4" diameter flower clusters; blue fruits turn black in fall. *(bd)</p> <p>trade</p> <p>flower: spring/summer; white foliage: yellow, red, violet</p>	<p><i>Viburnum lentago</i> nannyberry viburnum</p> <p>15-18'</p> <p>north</p> <p>woods, wood borders, roadsides, open rocky pastures; any soil pH</p> <p>Shade or sun, moist or dry; blue berries mature to black; 3-4" flowers. *(bd) *(w)</p> <p>trade</p> <p>flower: spring; white foliage: violet, red</p>	<p><i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> blackhaw viburnum</p> <p>12-15'</p> <p>widespread</p> <p>dry, calcareous soils, wood borders, woods, steep hillsides</p> <p>Wine red fall foliage, pink berries mature to black; shade, alkaline soils and drought conditions. *(bd) *(w)</p> <p>trade</p> <p>flower: spring; white foliage: red, violet</p>	<p><i>Viburnum trilobum</i> American cranberry-bush viburnum</p> <p>8-12'</p> <p>northeast</p> <p>wet woods, by lakes and streams</p> <p>Lobed leaves, 3-4" flower clusters, persistent edible red fruits; shade tolerant. *(w) *(bd)</p> <p>trade</p> <p>flower: spring; white foliage: yellow, red, violet</p>	

Shrubs (1-25')

Scientific Name	<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>
Common Name	devils-walkingstick	black chokeberry	New Jersey tea	buttonbush
Height	10-20'	3-5'	3-4'	3-15'
Ohio Distribution	south	widespread	east	widespread
Habitat	rocky pastures, open woods, wood borders, acidic, well-drained soils	acidic soils	dry, open woods, prairies, acidic soils	swamps, water margins, bogs
Features	Very low maintenance; adaptable. Does well in dry, rocky or moist, fertile soils. Purple fruits; coarse in winter; suckering; covered with prickles. *(bd) *(w)	Grows well in any environment from bogs to dry slopes; black fruit; suckering. *(bd) *(w)	Tolerates some shade and dry areas; low-growing. Requires acid soils. *(bf) *(hb)	Requires moist soil; tolerates standing water. Spherical, white flowers. *(bf)
Availability	trade	trade	trade	trade
Flower Season & Color/ Fall Foliage Color	foliage: yellow, violet	foliage: red, violet	flower: summer; white	flower: summer; white
Scientific Name	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	<i>Comptonia peregrina</i>	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	
Common Name	sweet pepperbush	sweetfern	silky dogwood	
Height	3-8'	2-4'	6-10'	
Ohio Distribution	north	north	north, south	
Habitat	swamps, moist woods	oak woods, pastures, roadsides	woods, water margins, swamp borders	
Features	Fragrant flowers; tolerates shade and wet soil. Prefers acidic soils. *(bf) *(be)	Fern-like leaves are aromatic. Does well on sandy or infertile soils. Difficult to transplant. Do not disturb in the wild. *(w) *(bd)	Attractive, but short-lived blue fruits in late summer; does well in moist soil. Becomes open and straggly with age. *(bd) *(w)	
Availability	trade	trade	trade	
Flower Season & Color/ Fall Foliage Color	flower: summer; white foliage: yellow, brown			

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C. racemosa
gray dogwood

Cornus racemosa
gray dogwood
Creamy, white summer flowers are followed by white berries on eye-catching red pedicels. The pedicels provide winter interest in the landscape. Another similar species is *Cornus drummondii*. It has all the same attractions as *C. racemosa*, but tends to sucker less. Both species may be grown in shade or sun.

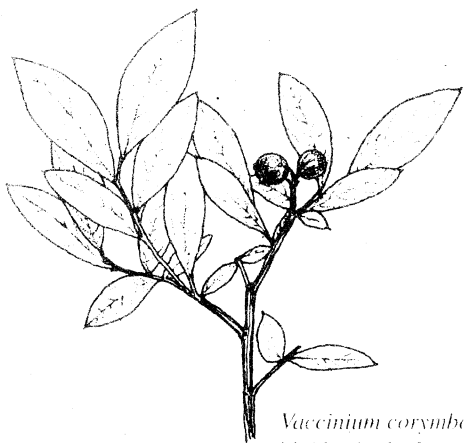
<p><i>Cornus racemosa</i> gray dogwood</p> <p>10-15'</p> <p>widespread</p> <p>swamps, sunny areas, open woods, wood borders, hilltops</p> <p>Gray stems, pink-red pedicels add winter interest, white berries in fall. Tolerates shade and moist or dry soils. Suckering. *(w)*(bd)</p> <p>trade</p> <p>flower: spring; white foliage: red, violet</p>	<p><i>Cornus sericea</i> redosier dogwood</p> <p>7-9'</p> <p>northeast</p> <p>swamps</p> <p>Bright red branches in winter. Suckering. Adaptable; good for erosion control. *(w)</p> <p>trade</p> <p>foliage: violet</p>	<p><i>Corylus americana</i> American filbert</p> <p>6-12'</p> <p>widespread</p> <p>roadsides, moist woods, dry, rocky slopes, prairie borders</p> <p>Showy 1.5-3" long male catkins in early spring. Spreads to form large, dense colonies. *(w) *(bd)</p> <p>foliage: yellow, orange</p>		
<p><i>Diervilla lonicera</i> dwarf bush-honeysuckle</p> <p>3-5'</p> <p>northeast</p> <p>open woods, wood borders</p> <p>Low, spreading shrub with flowers in clusters of three; turns dull red in fall; grows in any soil including rocky, sandy or clay. Shade tolerant. Adaptable.</p> <p>trade</p> <p>flower: summer; yellow foliage: red</p>	<p><i>Dirca palustris</i> leatherwood</p> <p>3-6'</p> <p>south</p> <p>moist, fertile woods</p> <p>Dark, glossy leaves; flowers early spring. Best in moist shaded area with deep, humusy soil.</p> <p>foliage: yellow</p>	<p><i>Gaylussacia baccata</i> huckleberry</p> <p>3-4'</p> <p>east, northwest</p> <p>dry acidic woods, bogs, openings with sandy soil</p> <p>Spreads to form colonies. Black berries in late summer. *(w)</p> <p>trade</p> <p>flower: spring; red</p>	<p><i>Hydrangea arborescens</i> smooth hydrangea</p> <p>3-5'</p> <p>south</p> <p>moist, fertile, shady areas</p> <p>Shade tolerant; showy 4-6" flower disks. Cut back annually for best results. Does well on acid or alkaline soil.</p> <p>trade</p> <p>flower: summer; white</p>	<p><i>Ilex verticillata</i> common winterberry</p> <p>6-10'</p> <p>widespread</p> <p>swamps, wet woods, acidic soils</p> <p>Bright red persistent fruits add winter interest; tolerates wet or dry sites; prefers acidic soils. Male and female plant required for fruit. *(bd) *(w)</p> <p>trade</p>

Shrubs (1-25') (continued)


Scientific Name	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	<i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>
Common Name	spicebush	northern bayberry	common ninebark	bush cinquefoil
Height	6-12'	6-9'	5-10'	1-4'
Ohio Distribution	widespread	northeast	widespread	scattered
Habitat	fertile, moist woods	beaches and bogs, water margins; acidic soils	sandy or rocky banks, bogs, limestone cliffs	wet meadows, bogs, shores
Features	All parts of plant aromatic. Bright red fruits in fall. Adapts to variety of exposures and soils. *(bf-l) *(bf) *(w) *(bd)	Gray-white waxy berries persist in winter. Grows on sandy or infertile soils. Salt-tolerant.	Red fruits in fall, exfoliating bark. Adapts to acid or alkaline soils, dry or wet sites. *(w)	Tolerates wet, dry, infertile and alkaline soils. Flowers best in full sun.
Availability	trade	trade	trade	trade
Flower Season & Color/ Fall Foliage Color	flower: spring; yellow foliage: yellow		flower: spring; white	flower: summer; yellow
Scientific Name	<i>Rhododendron nudiflorum</i> (or <i>R. periclymenoides</i>)	<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	<i>Rosa carolina</i>	<i>Rosa palustris</i>
Common Name	pinxter flower	fragrant sumac	Carolina rose	swamp rose
Height	2-6'	2-4'	3-6'	3-7'
Ohio Distribution	southcentral	scattered	widespread	widespread
Habitat	open woods, oak woods, swamps	dry or rocky woods, hills	dry, open woods, hills, prairies, swamp borders	swamps, wet ditches and shallow streams.
Features	Tolerates wet or dry sites, prefers acid soils; fragrant, showy flowers. Do not disturb in the wild! *(hb) *(bf) 	Tolerates dry, infertile soils, partial shade or sun; aromatic leaves; red fruit. Spreading plant creates fast cover. *(w) *(bd)	Single 2.5" pink flowers, red hips; suckering. *(w)	Minutely serrated leaves, curving thorns; flowers 1.5-2.5". *(w)
Availability	trade	trade		
Flower Season & Color/ Fall Foliage Color	flower: spring; pink	flower: spring; yellow foliage: orange, red, violet	flower: summer; pink foliage: red	flower: summer; pink



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<p><i>Rosa setigera</i> prairie rose</p> <p>3-4'</p> <p>widespread</p> <p>prairies</p> <p>Large, spreading shrub for planting on banks; single 2" flowers.</p> <p>flower: summer; pink foliage: red, yellow, orange</p>	<p><i>Rubus odoratus</i> flowering raspberry</p> <p>8-10'</p> <p>east</p> <p>moist or rocky, shaded slopes</p> <p>Large, fragrant flowers, deep green foliage, red fruit. Shade tolerant. *(bf) *(bd) *(w)</p> <p>trade</p> <p>flower: summer; violet</p>	<p><i>Spiraea tomentosa</i> steplebush</p> <p>2-4'</p> <p>northeast, southcentral</p> <p>meadows, old fields, infertile low areas</p> <p>Dense, steple-shaped 2-3" long flower clusters. *(bf-1) *(bd)</p> <p>trade</p> <p>flower: summer/autumn; pink</p>	<p><i>Staphylea trifolia</i> American bladdernut</p> <p>10-15'</p> <p>widespread</p> <p>shady, dry, rocky wood borders</p> <p>Upright, dense shrub with striped bark; prefers shade and moisture. Suckering. *(w)</p>	<p><i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> common snowberry</p> <p>3-6'</p> <p>south, northeast</p> <p>woods, dry, disturbed land, limestone and clay</p> <p>Best in shaded, moist or dry soils; white berries persist into winter; adaptable. Suckering. *(w) *(bd)</p> <p>trade</p> <p>flower: summer; pink</p>
<p><i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i> lowbush blueberry</p> <p>1-2'</p> <p>northeast</p> <p>dry, sandy or rocky uplands</p> <p>Spreads to 2' and forms dense colonies. Blue-green summer foliage. Does well in dry, acidic, infertile soils; shade and flood tolerant. Sweet berries. *(w) *(bd)</p> <p>trade</p> <p>flower: spring; white foliage: red</p>	<p><i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> highbush blueberry</p> <p>6-12'</p> <p>northeast</p> <p>bogs, swamps, water margins, dry oak woods</p> <p>Dark green foliage and excellent fall color. Dark blue berries; susceptible to chlorosis in alkaline soils. *(w) *(bd)</p> <p>trade</p> <p>flower: spring; white foliage: yellow, orange, red</p>	<p><i>Viburnum cassinoides</i> witherod viburnum</p> <p>5-6'</p> <p>northeast</p> <p>swamps, wet woods, acidic soils</p> <p>Dense shrub with 2-5" flower clusters and attractive fruits that change from green to pink to red to blue to black. Emerging leaves are tinted with bronze or purple. *(w) *(bd)</p> <p>trade</p> <p>flower: spring; white foliage: orange, red, violet</p>	 <p><i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> highbush blueberry</p>	

Conifers

Scientific Name	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	<i>Larix laricina</i>	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Common Name	common juniper	eastern red cedar	eastern larch	white pine
Height	5-10'	40-50'	40-80'	50-80'
Ohio Distribution	northeast	widespread	northeast	northeast, central
Habitat	rock outcroppings, dry or infertile soils	steep rocky land, calcareous cliffs, worn and eroding land, waste places	wet soil, bogs, water margins, acidic soils	well-drained sites, acidic soils
Features	Tolerates wide range of soils and conditions; blue-green ascending and sprawling branches. Needs full sun. Do not disturb in the wild. *(bd).*(w)	Needs sun, tolerates moist or dry sites, acidic or alkaline soils; a pioneer plant. *(w)*(bd)	Large deciduous tree, prefers moist, acidic soils; grows best in well-drained, upland sites.	Rapid and irregular growth. Requires moist, fertile, acidic soil. Not tolerant of urban stress or poor drainage. *(w) *(bd)
Availability	trade	trade		trade
Flower Season & Color/ Fall Foliage Color			foliage: yellow	
Scientific Name	<i>Taxus canadensis</i>	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	
Common Name	Canadian yew	eastern arborvitae	Canada hemlock	
Height	3-6'	40-60'	30-45'	
Ohio Distribution	northeast, eastcentral	southcentral	west	
Habitat	wooded bluffs, cliffs, boggy woods	swamps, bogs	ravines, stream bluff and steep slopes	
Features	Prostrate, sprawling shrub; good for cool, shaded situations. Other species of <i>Taxus</i> are horticulturally superior. 	Tolerates shade, moisture extremes and calcareous soils.	Dense, pyramidal tree; prefers moist, acidic soils. Intolerant of hot, dry sites. *(w)*(bd)	Many cultivars of conifers are available that differ greatly from native species in size and form.
Availability	trade	trade	trade	
Flower Season & Color/ Fall Foliage Color				

Broadleaf Evergreens

Kalmia latifolia
mountain laurel

5-8'

southeast

boggy areas, acidic soils

Dark, shiny, leathery leaves; moist, cool, acidic, well-drained soils. Shade tolerant, but flowers better in sun.



trade

flower: spring/Su; pink-white

Rhododendron maximum
rosebay rhododendron

8-12'

southcentral

deep ravines, acidic soils

Large, leathery leaves; intolerant of poor drainage. Best in shaded, moist, acidic soils.

trade

flower: spring/Su; white-pink

Rhododendron roseum
northern roseshell
azalea

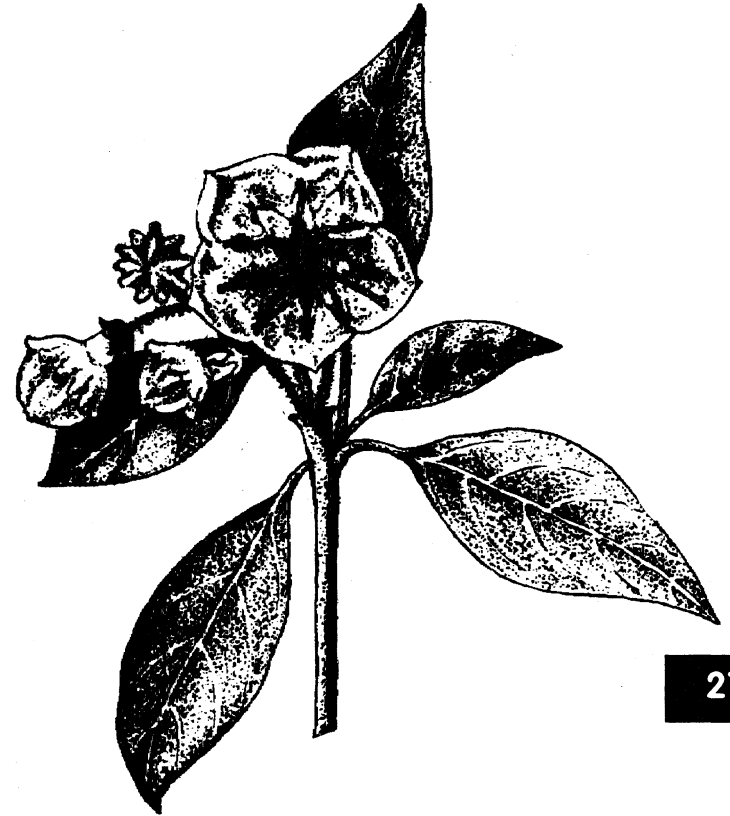
southcentral and northeast

acidic soils, in oak woods

Fragrant flowers. Occurs in patches.

specialty

flower: spring/summer; pink



21

Kalmia latifolia
mountain laurel

Mountain laurel is native in several counties along eastern Ohio, as far north as Holmes county. The flowers of this plant are very showy and plentiful. Mountain laurel can grow in shady conditions, is easy to transplant and prefers moist soils.

Mountain laurel was labeled by Dr. Emma Lucy Braun as "one of America's most beautiful shrubs." Michael Dirr says that the flowers of this shrub are "Individually the most beautiful flower I know of, especially as the buds are opening."

KEY: = plant is toxic to humans. **Features:** (*x) = a particular food or cover benefit for... *(bf) = butterflies; *(bf-1) = butterfly larvae; *(w) = wildlife *(bd) = songbirds; *(be) honeybees; *(hb) = hummingbirds. **Flower Season & Color/Fall Foliage Color:** only fall color and flowers of ornamental significance are listed. **Availability:** ODNR = Ohio Division of Natural Resources forestry department seedling sales

Vines and Groundcovers


(See herbaceous list for additional groundcovers.)

Scientific Name	<i>Campsis radicans</i>	<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>
Common Name	trumpet creeper	virgin's bower	checkerberry or creeping wintergreen	trumpet honeysuckle
Height	30–40'	12–20'	6"	10–20'
Ohio Distribution	widespread	widespread	east	scattered
Habitat	open fields, waste places	wood borders, open woods and moist places	acidic soils, slopes	woods, wood borders
Features	Aggressive vine with showy flowers. Tolerates a wide range of soils. *(hb) *(bf) *(be)	Climbing vine with fragrant, white flowers in many clusters. Autumn fruits are silvery grey, feather-like plumes, 3–6" long. Contact with plant may cause a skin rash.	Creeping, evergreen woody groundcover. Leaves turns reddish white in fall, red fruit persists.	Rapid-growing, twining vine with showy trumpet-like flowers, red berries. *(hb)
Availability	trade		trade	trade
Flower Season & Color/ Fall Foliage Color	flower: summer; orange-red	flower: summer/autumn; white	flower: spring–summer; pink foliage: red	flower: spring; red

Scientific Name	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
Common Name	Virginia creeper
Height	30–50'
Ohio Distribution	widespread
Habitat	moist, shaded areas
Features	Brilliant fall foliage with blue/black berries; vigorous grower in sun or shade. Very adaptable; can be invasive. *(bd)
Availability	trade
Flower Season & Color/ Fall Foliage Color	foliage: red

Gaultheria procumbens
checkerberry



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Native Herbaceous Plants

Native herbaceous plants may be useful in one or more of the following situations:

- wild flower meadows
- prairies
- storm water basins, runoff areas, riparian zones
- perennial borders
- wetland or pond borders
- locations with growing limitations such as poor drainage, low fertility, dry soils
- informal, naturalistic landscapes
- golf courses
- roadsides
- parks
- landfill site reclamation
- corporate parks

Woodland plants are specifically suited to the following situations:

- shady sites
- woodland or shade gardens
- streamsides with tree cover

Obtaining Herbaceous Plants

Most annual plants, and some perennials, can easily be grown by seed. It may take a few years for perennials to establish themselves well. Many companies provide their own custom mixes. If purchasing a commercial “native” seed mix, be aware that the definition of “native plant” can vary. Native mixes may include species native to the region or the U.S., but not native to Ohio.

Cultivars of native species may be available in the trade that offer superior flower color, size, disease resistance, or other characteristics. As previously noted, some selections may not be appropriate for Ohio, but probably most are. Consider the available cultivars, especially for formal and residential landscapes.

Woodland flowers may be especially difficult to find, but many suppliers and new businesses are beginning to serve this

growing interest. Check with local nursery suppliers or write to one of the groups referenced in the resource section in the back of this bulletin.

Generally, native plants do not transplant well; many have sensitive or very deep roots. Transplanting is not recommended and will probably lead to poor performance in the landscape. Help preserve native wildflower stands by not collecting whole plants and by not purchasing wildflowers that have been collected unless the wild habitat is about to be destroyed. It is against the law to collect plant material from public parks.

About this List

This list includes ferns, grasses, and wildflowers, but not aquatic plants. To the best of our knowledge, all species listed are native to part or all of Ohio. Check local resources if you want a plant native to your county—a plant native to Lake County may or may not be native to Hamilton County. By no means is this list all-inclusive. It includes only native plants that are easy to cultivate, have landscape appeal, and are available in Ohio. Plants are alphabetized by scientific name. Common names are also listed, but may vary regionally. Average heights are given as an approximation, as these may vary among natural populations and different environments.

“Availability” indicates whether the specific plant is available in the trade as plants or as seed. “Specialty dealers” indicates the plant is available from specialty nurseries and seed suppliers who specialize in wildflowers and native plants.

Herbaceous Vines and Creepers

(All plants are perennial unless otherwise noted in "features."
See woody list for additional vines and groundcovers.)

Scientific Name	<i>Adlumia fungosa</i>	<i>Mitchella repens</i>	<i>Phlox stolonifera</i>	<i>Phlox subulata</i>
Common Name	climbing fumitory	partridge-berry	creeping phlox	moss phlox
Height	vine	creeper	creeper	creeper
Bloom Time	summer	spring/summer	spring	spring
Flower Color	pink	white	blue, violet	pink
Habitat	rocky clearings	dry or moist woods	moist woodlands, deep fertile soils	dry, sandy places; rocky slopes, slightly acidic soils
Features	Climbs up to 10'; sac-like drooping flowers; foliage bluish-green and 3-lobed. Biennial. Do not disturb in the wild!	Ornamental evergreen foliage, red berries; requires acidic soils. Excellent groundcover beneath shrubs.	Best in partial shade, makes an excellent groundcover and responds to mulching. *(bf)	Evergreen foliage; effective groundcover for stabilizing erodible soils; tolerates shady, infertile or rocky sites. *(bf)
Availability	specialty dealers	trade	trade	trade

Scientific Name	<i>Potentilla simplex</i>	<i>Waldsteinia fragarioides</i>
Common Name	common cinquefoil	barren strawberry
Height	creeper	creeper
Bloom Time	spring	spring
Flower Color	yellow	yellow
Habitat	dry clearings	woods, clearings
Features	Low and spreading with palmately compound leaves up to 2.5" long. Does well on dry, infertile soils.	Fruits are small and inedible. Though not commercially available, can be easily propagated by cuttings and grows in nearly any soil or situation.
Availability	specialty dealers	



Phlox subulata
moss phlox

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Low-Growing Plants (3"-12")

(All plants are perennial unless otherwise noted in "features.")


<p><i>Anemone canadensis</i> Canada anemone 4-10" spring white/blue prairies, clearings</p> <p>Easy to grow in moist areas with partial shade or full sun. Can become invasive.</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>	<p><i>Asarum canadense</i> wild ginger 6-12" spring red/brown fertile woods, neutral to calcareous soils</p> <p>Unique red-brown, three pointed flowers grow at ground level. Spreads into attractive groundcover; aromatic rhizomes.</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>	<p><i>Chimaphila maculata</i> spotted wintergreen 3-9" spring-summer white/pink dry woods, acidic soils</p> <p>Fragrant, waxy flowers in small clusters; evergreen leaves are mottled with white; brown capsules persist all winter.</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>	<p><i>Cornus canadensis</i> bunchberry 7-8" spring white/yellow bogs, swamps and wet woodlands (mainly in northeast Ohio)</p> <p>Flowers resembling those of flowering dogwood sit above a cluster of "whorled" leaves. Red fruits.</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>	<p><i>Dicentra cucullaria</i> Dutchman's breeches 4-12" spring white fertile woods</p> <p>Fragrant, pantaloon-shaped flowers on a leafless stalk over feathery gray-green foliage that dies back after flowering. Dormant in summer. *(be)</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>
<p><i>Erythronium americanum</i> American trout lily 4-10" spring yellow fertile woods, meadows</p> <p>Lily-shaped 1-2" flower; leaves mottled with brown. Responds to humus or mulch additions.</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>	<p><i>Fragaria vesca</i> wood strawberry 3-6" spring white woods</p> <p>Resembles common strawberry with smaller fruits (1/2"). An effective groundcover.</p> <p>trade</p>	<p><i>Hepatica acutiloba</i> sharp-lobed hepatica 4-6" spring violet/pink/white moist, calcareous woods</p> <p>Handsome 3-lobed, evergreen leaves; requires moist, humusy soils and light shade.</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>	<p><i>Hepatica americana</i> round-lobed hepatica 4-6" spring violet/pink/white dry, rocky woods; neutral to acidic soils</p> <p>Handsome 3-lobed, basal evergreen leaves and showy early spring flowers.</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>	<p><i>Iris cristata</i> crested dwarf iris 4-9" spring violet wooded hillsides and ravines</p> <p>Creates an interesting groundcover or low border. Best in shade and infertile, well-drained soils.</p> <p>trade</p>

Low-Growing Plants (3"-12") (continued)

Scientific Name	<i>Opuntia humifusa</i>	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	<i>Viola blanda</i>
Common Name	prickly pear	bloodroot	foam flower	sweet white violet
Height	12"	3-6"	6-12"	3-5"
Bloom Time	spring-summer	spring	spring	spring
Flower Color	yellow	white	white	white
Habitat	dry, sandy areas, open rocky sites	fertile woods	fertile, moist woods, slightly acidic soils	water margins, moist, fertile woods
Features	Cactus with few showy, waxy flowers and fruits that ripen to purple and red-brown. Requires full sun and well-drained soils. Do not disturb in the wild.	Pleasant, lobed, green foliage lasts into late summer; flowers short-lived, but rebloom several times.	Evergreen foliage with burgundy veins turns bronze in winter; feathery flower clusters. Forms large masses in moist, shaded, humusy soils.	Fragrant white flowers with purple veins; spreads by runners. *(bf-1)
Availability	trade	specialty dealers	trade	
Scientific Name	<i>Viola cucullata</i> (or <i>V. obliqua</i>)	<i>Viola pubescens</i>	<i>Viola sororio</i> (or <i>V. papilionacea</i>)	<i>Viola striata</i>
Common Name	marsh blue violet	common yellow violet	common blue violet	common white violet
Height	3-8"	3-8"	3-8"	4-16"
Bloom Time	spring	spring	spring	spring
Flower Color	blue	violet	blue/white	white
Habitat	swamps, other wet areas	moist or dry woodlands	moist woods or meadows, roadsides	moist woodlands, water margins, roadsides
Features	Pale green foliage spreads to create groundcover; shade tolerant; aggressive. *(bf-1)	Yellow flowers are sometimes tinged with purple or brown. The plant is covered with small, soft hairs. *(bf-1)	Vigorous grower in sun or partial shade; aggressive and fragrant. *(bf-1)	Flowers white or cream-colored with dark purple veins. *(bf-1)
Availability	trade	specialty dealers	specialty dealers	specialty dealers


Medium Height Plants (4"-36")


(All plants are perennial unless otherwise noted in "features.")

<p><i>Allium cernuum</i> nodding pink onion</p> <p>12-24"</p> <p>summer</p> <p>pink/white</p> <p>rocky, open woods or prairies</p> <p>Flowers in nodding umbel; may be rose or white. Best in moist humusy soils.</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>	<p><i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i> pearly everlasting</p> <p>12-36"</p> <p>summer</p> <p>white</p> <p>dry meadows, roadsides, waste places</p> <p>White, woolly stem with gray leaves and flat clusters of white flowers; drought tolerant and slow to establish. *(bf)</p> <p>trade</p>	<p><i>Anemone virginiana</i> thimbleweed</p> <p>24-36"</p> <p>summer</p> <p>white</p> <p>dry or rocky woods and wood borders</p> <p>Up to nine 5-petaled flowers, 1" in diameter; 1" thimble-like clusters of seed.</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>	<p><i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> wild columbine</p> <p>12-24"</p> <p>spring</p> <p>yellow/red</p> <p>rocky, wooded or open hillsides</p> <p>Showy, drooping bell shaped flowers are red and yellow. May not flower first year or two; reseeds itself. *(hb)*(be)</p> <p>trade</p>	<p><i>Arisaema atrorubens</i> Jack-in-the-pulpit</p> <p>12-24"</p> <p>spring</p> <p>green</p> <p>moist woods and swamps</p> <p>Unique leaves create a hood for flower spike and attractive red berries in autumn. Needs constant moisture; amend clay soils with compost.</p> <p>trade</p>
<p><i>Asclepias incarnata</i> swamp milkweed</p> <p>12-36'</p> <p>spring</p> <p>pink/white</p> <p>moist meadows, river bottoms</p> <p>Grayish or deep green leaves; best in acidic soils. *(bf)</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>	<p><i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> butterfly weed</p> <p>12-36'</p> <p>summer</p> <p>orange</p> <p>dry clearings, roadsides, meadows</p> <p>Showy bright clusters of flowers and dark green leaves. Requires well-drained soils. *(bf)</p> <p>trade</p>	<div data-bbox="829 998 1228 1388" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="892 1396 1039 1453"><i>A. tuberosa</i> butterfly weed</p> <p data-bbox="1228 917 1879 1185"><i>Asclepias</i> spp. milkweed and butterflies Few plants attract butterflies like <i>Asclepias</i>. To attract butterflies to moist or wet areas, use <i>Asclepias incarnata</i> (swamp milkweed) or <i>Asclepias syriaca</i> (common milkweed). For dry, sunny, infertile conditions, switch to <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> (butterfly weed). Common and swamp milkweed are aggressive growers and best in a naturalized area, but butterfly weed is less aggressive and offers brilliant summer color. For best results, resist the urge to fertilize or mulch butterfly weed. (Moisture will promote root rot in this prairie flower).</p> <div data-bbox="1186 1323 1879 1502" data-label="Text"> <p>KEY:  = plant is toxic to humans. Features: *(x) = a food or cover benefit for...*(bf) = butterflies, *(bf-l) = butterfly larvae, *(w) = wildlife; *(bd) = songbirds; *(be) honeybees; *(hb) = hummingbirds. "Do not disturb in the wild." = plant is endangered (!!), threatened (!), or potentially threatened (.)</p> </div>		



Medium Height Plants (4"-36") (continued)


Scientific Name	<i>Aster azureus</i> (or <i>Aster oolentangiensis</i>)	<i>Aster divaricatus</i>	<i>Aster ericoides</i>	<i>Caltha palustris</i>
Common Name	sky blue aster	white wood aster	white heath aster	marsh marigold
Height	24-36"	12-36'	12-24"	12-24"
Bloom Time	summer/autumn	summer/autumn	summer/autumn	spring
Flower Color	blue	white	white	yellow
Habitat	dry prairies, open woods	dry, open woods	dry prairies	swamps, wet or moist meadows, water margins
Features	Does well in moist or very dry soils; shade-tolerant in dry soils. Green-blue arrow-shaped foliage. *(bf)	Purple-black branches; shade tolerant. *(bf)	Spreads by rhizomes to form short bushy clumps with small, white flowers. Withstands very dry soils. *(bf)	2" flowers and basal leaves are shiny and succulent. Requires moist, organic soil; sun or partial shade. Tolerates standing water.
Availability	specialty dealers	specialty dealers	specialty dealers	specialty dealers
Scientific Name	<i>Chamaelirium luteum</i>	<i>Chelone glabra</i>	<i>Dodecatheon meadia</i>	<i>Euphorbia corollata</i>
Common Name	fairy wand	turtlehead	shooting star	flowering spurge
Height	12-36"	12-36"	8-20"	10-36"
Bloom Time	spring/summer	summer	spring	spring-autumn
Flower Color	white	white	pink/violet	white
Habitat	moist meadows, fertile woods	wet woods, water margins, bottomlands	moist, fertile woods, meadows or prairies	dry, open woods, fields, roadsides
Features	Separate male and female plants; densely packed 4-5" long, arched spike of flowers. Prefers shade. *(bf)	1" long flowers resemble turtle heads; grows best in full sun and moist soils. *(bf-l) *(be)	8-20 nodding flowers in an umbel; spinach-like leaves disappear after flowers form. Grow on well-drained, shaded site with humusy soil. *(be)	Flowers in loose clusters; long, dark green leaves. Prefers sandy soils.
Availability	specialty dealers	trade	trade	trade


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<p><i>Gentiana andrewsii</i> closed gentian</p> <p>12–24"</p> <p>autumn</p> <p>blue</p> <p>moist woods and meadows</p> <p>Dark, bottle-like flowers nearly closed at the tips, borne in tight clusters; grows in wet, sunny areas. Challenging to grow.</p> <p>trade</p>	<p><i>Geranium maculatum</i> wild geranium</p> <p>12–24"</p> <p>spring</p> <p>violet/pink</p> <p>fertile woods or meadows</p> <p>1" flowers in loose clusters of 2–5 flowers; adapts to sun or shade. Best in humusy soil.</p> <p>trade</p>	<p><i>Gillenian trifoliata</i> bowman's root</p> <p>24–36"</p> <p>spring/summer</p> <p>white</p> <p>fertile, well-drained woods, wood borders</p> <p>Large masses of star-shaped flowers; red calyces persist after flowers drop. Tolerates dry soils, but does best in moist, shaded areas.</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>	<p><i>Helianthus occidentalis</i> western sunflower</p> <p>24–36"</p> <p>summer</p> <p>yellow</p> <p>dry prairies</p> <p>Bright flowers on leafless stalks bloom for long periods in late summer. Grows in very dry soils; spreads slowly. Do not disturb in the wild. *(bd)</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>	<p><i>Heuchera americana</i> alumroot</p> <p>24–36"</p> <p>spring</p> <p>yellow-green</p> <p>woods, shaded or rocky hillsides</p> <p>Handsome, deep green foliage mottled with purple persists into early winter. Best in humusy soils with good drainage.</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>
<p><i>Iris versicolor</i> northern blue flag</p> <p>24–36"</p> <p>spring</p> <p>violet</p> <p>wet meadows, wetlands, water margins</p> <p>Grows in full sun or partial shade, but must have moisture. Tolerates standing water. Native to northern counties only.</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>	<p><i>Iris shrevei</i> southern blue flag</p> <p>24–36"</p> <p>spring</p> <p>violet</p> <p>wooded swamps, wet woods</p> <p>Similar to <i>I. versicolor</i>; but has an orange blotch at base of sepals and smaller petals. More widespread in Ohio.</p>	<p><i>Lupinus perennis</i> wild lupine</p> <p>8–24"</p> <p>spring</p> <p>blue</p> <p>dry, open woods and fields with sandy, acidic soil.</p> <p>Pea-like flowers in upright clusters; palmately compound leaves. Tolerates dry, acidic soils. Do not disturb in the wild. *(bf-l)</p> <p>trade</p>	<p><i>Mertensia virginica</i> Virginia bluebells</p> <p>8–24"</p> <p>spring</p> <p>blue</p> <p>moist woods</p> <p>Pink buds open to light blue, trumpet-shaped flowers. Gray-green foliage dies back by summer, creating potential voids in the landscape.</p> <p>trade</p>	 <p><i>Iris shrevei</i> southern blue flag</p>

Medium Height Plants (4"-36") (continued)

Scientific Name	<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	<i>Polemonium reptans</i>	<i>Pycnanthemum incanum</i>
Common Name	wild blue phlox	mayapple	creeping Jacob's ladder	hoary mountain mint
Height	10-20"	12-18"	12-15"	12-36"
Bloom Time	spring	spring	spring/summer	summer
Flower Color	blue	white	blue	white/violet
Habitat	fertile woods, meadows	fertile, humusy woods and moist clearings under tree cover	moist meadows	woods and wood borders
Features	Fragrant flowers in loose clusters are blue, purple or white; prefers partial shade and responds to mulching. *(bd) *(hb) *(bf) 	All parts poisonous except ripe fruit. Solitary, nodding flower beneath two glossy, green leaves ripens to large edible yellow fruit. Vigorous colonizer forms striking groundcover in shade. 	Bell shaped flowers on a mounded plant. Does best in a moist, well-drained soil. Makes a nice groundcover. *(be)	"Powdered" leaves; flower heads aromatic when crushed. *(bf)
Availability	trade	specialty dealers	trade	specialty dealers
Scientific Name	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i>	<i>Silene regia</i>	<i>Silene stellata</i>
Common Name	black-eyed Susan	three-lobed coneflower	royal catchfly	starry campion
Height	12-36"	12-36"	12-36"	12-36"
Bloom Time	summer-autumn	summer-autumn	spring	summer
Flower Color	yellow	yellow	red	white
Habitat	meadows, prairies, open woods	meadows, prairies, open woods	fertile prairies, open, dry woods	open woods
Features	Does best in well-drained, infertile soils—do not fertilize. Tolerates dry soils; reseeds itself. *(bf)	Plant blooms for two months or more. Acts as a biennial. Best in fertile, moist soil.	Bright red, short-stalked flowers; sticky hairs trap insects. Do not disturb in wild. *(hb)	Deeply fringed 1" star-like flowers on 2-3' spikes; excellent for woodland garden in full sun or light shade. Prefers fertile, well-drained soil. *(bf)
Availability	trade	specialty dealers	specialty dealers	specialty dealers

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<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i> (<i>S. graminoides</i> , <i>S. bermudiana</i>) pointed blue-eyed grass	<i>Solidago nemoralis</i> grey goldenrod	<i>Tovara virginiana</i> tovara	<i>Tradescantia virginiana</i> spiderwort
4–20"	12–24"	20–24"	8–24"
spring	summer/autumn	—	spring
blue/violet	yellow	—	violet
meadows, open woods, water margins, acidic soils	infertile, dry prairies or waste areas	fertile woods	wood borders, meadows, roadsides
Deep green, grass-like foliage turns black when dry; flowers open in the morning. Prefers partial shade and acidic soils. Not a true grass.	A short goldenrod; does well on poor soils including sand and clay. Short-lived perennial. *(bf)	Attractive 4–6" long green leaves are marked with white or yellow mottling and a bright red "V." Insignificant flowers. Protect leaves from sun and wind.	A showy and interesting flower that blooms only in the morning and then wilts. Grows best on moist soils. Blade-like leaves.
specialty dealers	specialty dealers	specialty dealers	specialty dealers
<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i> large-flowered trillium	<i>Zizia aurea</i> golden alexanders		
18–24"	12–36"		
spring	spring		
white	yellow		
neutral to acidic, well-drained woods with fertile soils	meadows, water margins, moist woods		
Best in moist, well-drained soils and shade. Add organic matter and water during dry periods. Do not disturb any type of trillium in the wild!	Thick, divided leaflets and flowers in loose umbels. Does best in wet or moist humusy soil. <i>Z. aptera</i> is also native.		
specialty dealers	specialty dealers		

T. grandiflorum


Trillium spp
trillium

Of the eight species of trillium native to Ohio, three species are listed as potentially threatened, threatened, or endangered. This is one of many woodland plants that has suffered from overcollection by plant enthusiasts. The trillium is the state wildflower.

Tall Plants (up to 6')



(All plants are perennial unless otherwise noted in "features.")


Scientific Name	<i>Aruncus dioicus</i>	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	<i>Aster laevis</i>	<i>Aster lateriflorus</i>
Common Name	goats beard	common milkweed	smooth aster	calico aster
Height	3-6'	2-6'	2-4'	1-5'
Bloom Time	spring	summer	summer/autumn	summer/autumn
Flower Color	white	violet-pink	violet	white
Habitat	moist, fertile woods, ravines	roadsides, waste places	meadows, open woods and roadsides	meadows, open woodlands
Features	Showy, spikes of flowers. Tolerates poor drainage and shade. Large spread. *(bf)	Interesting pods and 2" clusters of flowers; downy leaves. Favorite of the monarch butterfly. Aggressive. *(bf-1)	Bright green, smooth foliage and attractive flowers; requires well-drained soils. *(bf)	Tiny attractive foliage turns coppery in late summer; flowers turn purple as they mature. *(bf)
Availability	trade	specialty dealers	trade	specialty dealers
Scientific Name	<i>Astragalus canadensis</i>	<i>Baptisia australis</i>	<i>Baptisia leucantha</i>	<i>Campanula americana</i>
Common Name	Canada milk vetch	blue false indigo	Atlantic white indigo	tall bellflower
Height	2-4'	2-5'	3-5'	2-6'
Bloom Time	summer	spring	spring/summer	summer
Flower Color	yellow	blue	white	blue
Habitat	meadows	prairies, waste places, open woods	prairies, waste places, open woods	woods, wood borders, roadsides
Features	Resembles lupine in shape and flower, dark green leaves attractive. Requires well-drained soils.	Pea-like flowers, gray-green leaves, black pods in fall. Easy to grow, but slow to establish. Do not disturb in the wild!!	Similar to <i>B. australis</i> with blue-green foliage. Grows best in full sun and dry, infertile soil. Also slow to establish.	Bell-shaped flowers in a 1-2' long cluster. Does well in full sun or light shade. Annual or biennial.
Availability	specialty dealers	trade	specialty dealers	specialty dealers

KEY:  = plant is toxic to humans. **Features:** *(x) = a food or cover benefit for...*(bf) = butterflies, *(bf-l) = butterfly larvae, *(w) = wildlife; *(bd) = songbirds; *(be) honeybees; *(hb) = hummingbirds. "Do not disturb in the wild." = plant is endangered (!!), threatened (!), or potentially threatened (.)

<p><i>Delphinium exaltatum</i> tall larkspur</p> <p>4-6'</p> <p>spring</p> <p>violet/blue</p> <p>fertile woods, calcareous soils</p> <p>Deep green leaves; several spurred flowers in a spike. Do not disturb in the wild.</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>	<p><i>Desmodium canadense</i> Canada tick-trefoil</p> <p>3-5'</p> <p>summer</p> <p>pink</p> <p>moist, open woods or wood borders</p> <p>Long terminal clusters of flowers; fruit pods stick to animals or clothing. Aggressive grower in any soil type. *(w)</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>	<p><i>Echinacea purpurea</i> purple coneflower</p> <p>3-4'</p> <p>summer</p> <p>violet</p> <p>prairies</p> <p>Drought resistant and attractive. Best in a well-drained soil.</p> <p>trade</p>	<p><i>Epilobium angustifolium</i> fireweed</p> <p>2-6'</p> <p>summer</p> <p>pink</p> <p>recently cleared land—especially by fire</p> <p>Flowers in showy loose spikes. Spreads quickly in dry or moist soil. Do not disturb in the wild!!</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>	<p><i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i> rattlesnake master</p> <p>2-6'</p> <p>summer</p> <p>green-white</p> <p>prairies, open woods</p> <p>Thistle-like flower heads develop bluish tint; foliage resembles yucca. Tolerates moist or dry soil. Do not disturb in the wild.</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>
<p><i>Eupatorium fistulosum</i> hollow Joe-Pye weed</p> <p>2-6'</p> <p>summer</p> <p>pink/violet</p> <p>bottomlands, acidic soils, moist meadows</p> <p>Full sun or partial shade; hollow stem and fuzzy terminal flower clusters. *(bf) *(be)</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>	<p><i>Eupatorium maculatum</i> spotted Joe-Pye weed</p> <p>2-6'</p> <p>summer</p> <p>pink/violet</p> <p>moist meadows, open woods, water margins</p> <p>Purple, spotted stem supports large clusters of fuzzy flower heads. *(be) *(bf)</p> <p>trade</p>	<p><i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i> common boneset</p> <p>2-4'</p> <p>Su-autumn</p> <p>white</p> <p>open woods, moist meadows, water margins</p> <p>Fuzzy flower heads in 4-5" flat clusters. *(bf)</p> <p>trade</p>	<p><i>Eupatorium purpureum</i> sweet Joe-Pye weed</p> <p>2-6'</p> <p>summer</p> <p>pink</p> <p>moist meadows and hillsides, open woods</p> <p>Green stem, fuzzy pink flowers; foliage smells like vanilla when crushed. *(bf)</p> <p>trade</p>	<p><i>Filipendula rubra</i> queen-of-the-prairie</p> <p>3-6'</p> <p>spring-summer</p> <p>pink</p> <p>moist prairies and meadows, water margins</p> <p>Large, feathery clusters of small fragrant flowers. Requires moisture; easily grown at streamsides or pond margins.</p> <p>trade</p>

Tall Plants (up to 6') (continued)

<p>Scientific Name</p> <p>Common Name</p> <p>Height</p> <p>Bloom Time</p> <p>Flower Color</p> <p>Habitat</p> <p>Features</p> <p>Availability</p>	<p><i>Helianthus mollis</i></p> <p>downy sunflower</p> <p>3-5'</p> <p>summer</p> <p>yellow</p> <p>infertile, dry prairies</p> <p>Downy hairs cover stems supporting many bright flowers. Spreads slowly. *(bd)</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>	 <p><i>Helianthus mollis</i></p> <p><i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i> ox-eye sunflower</p> <p>The height of sunflowers like those listed in the next section can be intimidating to a gardener or landscaper. Shorter stature and non-spreading growth habit make <i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i> an excellent choice for a confined area or smaller garden. <i>Helianthus mollis</i> is another good choice. It spreads, but does so slowly.</p>  <p><i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i></p>	<p><i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i></p> <p>ox-eye sunflower</p> <p>4-5'</p> <p>summer</p> <p>yellow</p> <p>prairies, woodlands</p> <p>Does not spread by rhizomes; good sunflower plant for small spaces. Does well on any soil.</p> <p>trade</p>		
<p>34</p>	<p>Scientific Name</p> <p>Common Name</p> <p>Height</p> <p>Bloom Time</p> <p>Flower Color</p> <p>Habitat</p> <p>Features</p> <p>Availability</p>	<p><i>Lespedeza capitata</i></p> <p>roundheaded bushclover</p> <p>2-5'</p> <p>summer</p> <p>white</p> <p>infertile prairies</p> <p>Nitrogen-fixing plant, turns deep bronze in autumn. Grows in any well-drained soil.</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>	<p><i>Liatris aspera</i></p> <p>rough blazing star</p> <p>2-4'</p> <p>summer-autumn</p> <p>violet</p> <p>meadows or prairies, open woods</p> <p>Round flower clusters arranged in a loose spike. Best in sandy soils. *(bf) *(bd)</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>	<p><i>Liatris spicata</i></p> <p>dense blazing star</p> <p>1-6'</p> <p>summer</p> <p>violet</p> <p>moist, slightly acidic soils, bottomlands</p> <p>Flowers on 1' long spike; feathery appearance. Requires full sun. Do not overfertilize. *(bf)</p> <p>trade</p>	<p><i>Lilium superbum</i></p> <p>Turk's cap lily</p> <p>3-6'</p> <p>summer</p> <p>orange-red</p> <p>moist or wet meadows or woods, swamps</p> <p>Impressive 2.5" flowers. Best in moist, humusy soils; full sun or light shade. Spreads. Do not disturb in the wild. *(bf)</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>

KEY:  = plant is toxic to humans. **Features:** *(x) = a food or cover benefit for... *(bf) = butterflies, *(bf-l) = butterfly larvae, *(w) = wildlife; *(bd) = songbirds; *(be) honeybees; *(hb) = hummingbirds. "Do not disturb in the wild." = plant is endangered (!!), threatened (!), or potentially threatened (.)

<p><i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> cardinal flower</p> <p>2–4'</p> <p>summer</p> <p>red</p> <p>moist sites, marshes, water margins</p> <p>Many brilliant red tubular flowers. Use mulch to help retain moisture. Best in partial shade. *(hb)</p> <p>trade</p>	<p><i>Lobelia siphilitica</i> great blue lobelia</p> <p>1–4'</p> <p>summer</p> <p>blue</p> <p>fertile, moist bottomland woods and meadows, swamps</p> <p>Showy, bright flowers in a loose spike. Short-lived perennial; prefers partial shade and constant moisture. *(hb)</p> <p>trade</p>	<p><i>Monarda didyma</i> bee balm</p> <p>2–5'</p> <p>summer</p> <p>red</p> <p>moist woods, water margins</p> <p>Aromatic; butterfly garden essential. Does best in moist, sunny areas. Whorls of bright tubular flowers. *(be) *(bf) *(hb)</p> <p>trade</p>	<p><i>Monarda fistulosa</i> wild bergamot</p> <p>2–4'</p> <p>summer</p> <p>violet</p> <p>dry meadows, wood borders; calcareous soils</p> <p>Similar to <i>M. didyma</i>, but tolerates dry soils and has paler flowers. *(be) *(bf) *(hb)</p> <p>trade</p>	<p><i>Oenothera biennis</i> evening primrose</p> <p>2–5'</p> <p>spring–summer</p> <p>yellow</p> <p>dry fields, roadsides</p> <p>Large flower is lemon-scented; biennial—flowers in second year.</p> <p>trade</p>
<p><i>Penstemon digitalis</i> smooth penstemon</p> <p>2–3'</p> <p>summer</p> <p>white</p> <p>meadows or wood borders</p> <p>Showy flowers in tiered clusters around the stem. Best in full sun or light shade.</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>	<p><i>Physostegia virginiana</i> obedient plant</p> <p>1–4'</p> <p>summer/autumn</p> <p>pink</p> <p>moist, open woods or prairies, swamps</p> <p>Paired flowers resemble snapdragons. Does well in moist, acidic soils in full sun; tolerates low fertility soils. Can be invasive. *(bf)</p> <p>trade</p>	<p><i>Polygonatum canaliculatum</i> large Solomon's seal</p> <p>3–5'</p> <p>spring</p> <p>white</p> <p>moist woods or wood borders</p> <p>Can grow up to 7' tall and forms patches. Attractive foliage turns golden in autumn with dark blue berries. Best in shady, moist soil.</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>	<p><i>Ratibida pinnata</i> yellow prairie coneflower</p> <p>4–5'</p> <p>summer</p> <p>yellow</p> <p>dry woods or prairies</p> <p>Yellow flowers with gray centers that mature to brown. Grows well in dry or moist soils, including clays.</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>	<p><i>Solidago ohioensis</i> Ohio goldenrod</p> <p>2–4'</p> <p>summer/autumn</p> <p>yellow</p> <p>prairies, open woods</p> <p>Does best in fertile soils. Has spreading and attractive flower heads and lush foliage. Do not disturb in the wild. *(bf)</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>

Tall Plants (up to 6') (continued)

Scientific Name

Common Name

Height

Bloom Time

Flower Color

Habitat

Features



Solidago spp
goldenrod

Goldenrods have acquired a bad reputation for being the cause of hay fever. Actually, they rarely cause hay fever. Hay fever is an allergic reaction to wind-borne pollen. Goldenrod is pollinated by insects; so little of its pollen contributes to the high pollen count, weepy eyes, and sneezes of late summer. Goldenrods are an important source of late-season nectar for butterflies and provide nice color in waste places where little else grows.

**Please note that several native species of goldenrod are not listed here because they are endangered and/or not commercially available.

Solidago nemoralis

Solidago rigida

stiff goldenrod

3-5'

summer/autumn

yellow

prairies, open woods

Flowers in a dense, flat-topped cluster. Does well on any soil, from dry sand to moist clay. Not aggressive. *(bf) *(bd)

specialty dealers

Solidago speciosa

showy goldenrod

2-6'

summer/autumn

yellow

dry prairies, open woods

Flowers in a dense, pyramid—very showy. Does well on dry sands or loams. *(bf)

specialty dealers

36

Availability

Scientific Name

Common Name

Height

Bloom Time

Flower Color

Habitat

Features

Availability

Tradescantia ohiensis

Ohio spiderwort

2-4'

spring-summer

violet

wood borders, meadows, roadsides

Showy and interesting flowers open only in the morning and then wilt. Flowers may also be pink or blue.

specialty dealers

Verbena stricta

hoary vervain

2-6'

summer

violet

dry clearings

Drought resistant, even in dry, sandy soils. Slender spike flowers are long-lasting.

specialty dealers

Verbena hastata

blue vervain

2-6'

summer

blue

moist open woods or roadsides, water margins

Numerous stiff, pencil-like spikes of flowers bloom in second year. Wetland plant.

specialty dealers

***Veronica virginica*
(or *Veronicastrum virginicum*)**
culver's root

3-6'

summer

white


moist, fertile thickets and meadows

Small, tubular flowers on a dense spike-like cluster. Leaves whorled and triangular.

specialty dealers


Very Tall Plants (more than 6')

(All plants are perennial unless otherwise noted in "features.")

<p><i>Aster novae-angliae</i> New England aster 3-7' summer/autumn violet wet thickets, meadows, swamps</p> <p>Branched plant with clusters of 1" flowers. Flower color varies. Grows best in low-fertility soils and full sun. *(bf)</p> <p>trade</p>	<p><i>Aster umbellatus</i> flat-topped white aster 1-7' summer white moist, open woods or meadows</p> <p>Good for wet meadows; wide, flat cluster of 2/3" flowers. Early-blooming aster. *(bf)</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>	<p><i>Cassia hebecarpa</i> wild senna 4-8' summer yellow moist open woods, disturbed areas</p> <p>Leguminous plant with 6-8" long pinnately compound leaves and clusters of small (3/4") yellow flowers. Does well in clay or moist soils. *(bf-l)</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>	<p><i>Helianthus giganteus</i> giant sunflower 3-12' summer/autumn yellow swamps, moist woods and meadows</p> <p>Stems are rough and reddish and bear many 1.5 to 3" light-yellow flower heads. *(bd)</p>	<p><i>Helianthus grosseserratus</i> sawtooth sunflower 4-12' summer/autumn yellow fertile prairies</p> <p>Best in moist, fertile soil. Will not bloom the first year. *(bd)</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>
<p><i>Helianthus maximilianii</i> Maximilian's sunflower 3-10' summer-autumn yellow prairies</p> <p>Flowers are 2-3" wide with 10-12 rays. Drought tolerant; prolific seeder. *(bd) *(w) *(bf)</p> <p>trade</p>	<p><i>Helianthus strumosus</i> woodland sunflower 3-7' summer yellow woods, wood borders, clearings</p> <p>Several 2-3" flowers with 9-15 rays. *(w) *(bf)</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>	<p><i>Helianthus tuberosus</i> Jerusalem artichoke 5-10' autumn yellow moist, fertile soils</p> <p>Several 3" flowers with 10-20 rays; weedy. Edible tuber. *(bf)</p> <p>trade</p>	<p><i>Silphium perfoliatum</i> cup-plant 3-10' summer yellow woods, moist meadows, wood borders</p> <p>Adaptable, but does best in fertile, moist soils. Leaves form cups that hold rainwater for butterflies, birds. *(bd) *(bf) *(hb)</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>	<div data-bbox="1533 1169 1879 1502" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>KEY:  = plant is toxic to humans. Features: *(x) = a food or cover benefit for... *(bf) = butterflies, *(bf-l) = butterfly larvae, *(w) = wildlife; *(bd) = songbirds; *(be) honeybees; *(hb) = hummingbirds. "Do not disturb in the wild." = plant is endangered (!!), threatened (!), or potentially threatened (.)</p> </div>

Ferns

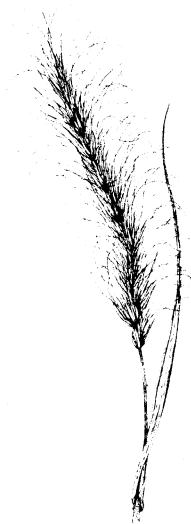
Scientific Name	<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	<i>Cystopteris bulbifera</i>	<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>
Common Name	maidenhair fern	lady fern	bulbet bladder fern	hay-scented fern
Height	12–20"	24–60" (2–5')	—	6–18"
Bloom Time	—	—	—	—
Flower Color	—	—	—	—
Habitat	moist woods, hillsides, acidic fertile soil	wooded water margins, moist fertile soil	rocky water margins	well-drained woods
Features	Easy to grow on well-drained, shaded soils. Use mulch or humusy soils.	Graceful and easy to grow; requires shade; tolerates a variety of soil types, but best in humusy soils.	Arching fronds are smooth and deeply cut. Grows best in rocky, wet or moist ground with a neutral soil pH.	Delicate lacy blades are yellow-green, spreads quickly by rhizomes; tolerates wide variation in environment.
Availability	trade	trade	specialty dealers	trade
Scientific Name	<i>Dryopteris cristata</i>	<i>Dryopteris goldiana</i>	<i>Dryopteris intermedia</i>	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>
Common Name	crested shield fern	giant wood fern	evergreen wood fern	marginal shield fern
Height	24–40"	24–48"	18–36"	12–24"
Bloom Time	—	—	—	—
Flower Color	—	—	—	—
Habitat	wet or moist, acidic woods	moist woods	wet or moist, acidic woods	well-drained woods
Features	Fronds in open rosette. Needs shade, acidic soils and moisture.	New fronds covered with brown and white scales.	Blue-green fronds are very hardy; prefers shade and loam soil.	Leathery blades are gray to blue-green and evergreen. Good fern for limited space.
Availability	specialty dealers	specialty dealers	specialty dealers	trade


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<p><i>Matteuccia pensylvanica</i> ostrich fern 36–84" (3–7') — — moist rich loam in sun or shade Tall fronds resemble ostrich feathers. trade</p>	<p><i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> sensitive fern 12–24" — — wooded swamps, moist woods Tolerates sun if soil is moist; vigorous grower; forms colonies. trade</p>	<p><i>Osmunda regalis</i> royal fern 12–36" — — wet woods, water margins, acidic soils Best in moist or wet, acidic soils. New wine-red fronds turn green. trade</p>	<p><i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i> cinnamon fern 24–60" (2–5') — — moist, humusy acidic woods Blue-green fronds turn cinnamon brown in fall. Prefers moist or wet soils in partial shade, but can also grow in dry shade. trade</p>	<p><i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i> Christmas fern 12–36" — — moist, fertile, well-drained woods Evergreen and easy to grow; dark green leathery leaves. trade</p>
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Grasses and Sedges

(All plants are perennial unless otherwise noted in "features.")

Scientific Name	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	<i>Carex grayi</i>	<i>Carex muskingumensis</i>
Common Name	big bluestem	side-oats grama-grass	Gray's sedge	palm sedge
Height	48–96" (4–8')	12–36"	24–36"	24–36"
Bloom Time	summer/autumn	summer	summer/autumn	spring
Flower Color	red/violet	violet	yellow	red-brown
Habitat	moist, well-drained prairies, openings in woods	well-drained prairies and open woods	meadows that are wet in spring and dry in summer	marshes, water margins
Features	Leaf blades are steel gray in late summer; violet-red or brown in fall. Does best in fertile soils.	Low-growing stoloniferous, sod-forming grass; tufted purplish spikelets in summer; good for dry areas.	Yellow fruits resemble spiked clubs and are persistent. Tolerates some shade. Prefers moisture.	Attractive foliage resembles palm fronds; creeps slowly. Flowers not showy. Turns yellow with first frost.
Availability	trade	specialty dealers	specialty dealers	trade
Scientific Name	<i>Carex plantaginea</i>	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	<p><i>Elymus canadensis</i> Canada wild rye</p> <p><i>Elymus canadensis</i> is an excellent choice when a groundcover is needed quickly. Although this grass will not form a long-lasting turf, it establishes itself quickly on nearly any type of soil including bare sand, dry gravel, or raw clay subsoil.</p> 	
Common Name	Wide Leaf Sedge	Canada wild rye		
Height	6–12"	24–48"		
Bloom Time	spring	summer		
Flower Color	brown	brown		
Habitat	woods, wood borders	clearings, any soil		
Features	Clumping evergreen sedge, broad leaves are bright green with purple sheaths. Does best in moisture, but can tolerate dry soil; requires shade.	Fast growing on any soil including bare sand, dry gravel or raw clay subsoil. Curving seedheads. Short-lived perennial; erosion control grass.		
Availability	specialty dealers	specialty dealers		

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<p><i>Elymus virgatum</i> Virginia wild rye</p> <p>24–48"</p> <p>summer/autumn</p> <p>blue-green</p> <p>damp areas, floodplains, woods</p> <p>Dark shiny foliage. Good choice for wet area or floodplain.</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>	<p><i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i> purple love grass</p> <p>12–24"</p> <p>summer/autumn</p> <p>violet, red</p> <p>well-drained, open fields</p> <p>Open, diffusely branched panicles are colorful. Best on moist, sandy soil.</p> <p>trade</p>	<p><i>Juncus effusus</i> soft rush</p> <p>24–36"</p> <p>summer</p> <p>yellow-green</p> <p>wet meadows, water margins</p> <p>Clumping, medium green foliage turns yellow-brown with first frost. Best in moist soils and partial shade. Tolerates standing water.</p> <p>trade</p>	<p><i>Milium effusum</i> golden wood millet</p> <p>6–18"</p> <p>spring</p> <p>yellow</p> <p>shady, moist meadows</p> <p>Spring foliage is intensely yellow; becomes yellow-green with golden panicles. Best in woodland conditions.</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>	<p><i>Panicum clandestinum</i> deer tongue grass</p> <p>24–48"</p> <p>summer</p> <p>white</p> <p>moist, open woods</p> <p>Bright green, bamboo-like foliage in arching mounds; turns yellow and brown in fall. Best in moist, fertile soils with partial shade.</p> <p>specialty dealers</p>
<p><i>Panicum virgatum</i> switchgrass</p> <p>48–60" (4–5')</p> <p>summer/autumn</p> <p>violet</p> <p>moist prairies, roadsides, meadows</p> <p>Tolerates poor conditions including flooding. Feathery open panicles are tan or straw yellow through winter.</p> <p>trade</p>	<p><i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> (<i>Andropogon scoparius</i>) little bluestem</p> <p>12–48"</p> <p>summer/autumn</p> <p>red</p> <p>dry or moist, well-drained prairies, waste places</p> <p>Blue-green blades in summer are brown-maroon in fall and winter. Good choice for dry prairies. Fuzzy white winter seeds. *(bd)</p> <p>trade</p>	<p><i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> Indian grass</p> <p>36–72" (3–6')</p> <p>summer/autumn</p> <p>yellow-brown</p> <p>roadsides, prairies, waste places, open woods</p> <p>Drooping and graceful seed, flowers and fruits. Warm season grass; slow to establish.</p> <p>trade</p>	<p><i>Spartina pectinata</i> prairie cord-grass</p> <p>48–92" (4–8')</p> <p>summer/autumn</p> <p>green</p> <p>marshes, water margins, wet prairies</p> <p>Erect, wiry grass; shiny green blades turn yellow in fall and beige in winter. Can be invasive. Best in moist, fertile soils.</p> <p>trade</p>	 <p><i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> little bluestem</p>

Native Plant/Natural Landscaping Resources

Choosing Plants

The National Wildflower Research Center, 4801 La Cross Blvd, Austin, TX 78739; <http://www.wildflower.org> [Publishes recommended species lists by state.]

Native Plants for Woodland Gardens, New England Wild Flower Society, 1986.

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Plant Supplier Lists

The National Wildflower Research Center, 4801 La Cross Blvd, Austin, TX 78739; <http://www.wildflower.org> [List of potential regional suppliers and a bimonthly member newsletter.]

New England Wild Flower Society, Garden in the Woods, Book Shop, 180 Henway Rd., Framingham, Mass. 01701-2699 [Regularly updated list: *Nursery Sources, Native Plants and Wildflowers*]

Ohio Nursery and Landscape Association, 72 Dorchester Square, Westerville, Ohio 43081-3350; 614-899-1195; <http://www.onla.org> [Annually publishes: *Ohio Nursery Stock Survey*.]
American Seed Trade Association, Wildflower Group; 601 13th St. N.W. Suite 570 South, Washington D.C. 20005-1593 [Updated list of native seed suppliers.]

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The Audubon Society Guide to Attracting Birds, Stephen W. Kress. Scribner's, 1985.
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Ohio State University Extension Service factsheets on line at <http://ohioline.ag.ohio-state.edu>

Ohio Department of Natural Resources; <http://www.dnr.ohio.gov/odnr/publications/publications.html>
Division of Forestry: 1855 Fountain Square Court Columbus, Ohio 43224; 614-265-6694; <http://hortwww-2.ag.ohio-state.edu/ODNR/Forestry.htm> [Seedling sales.]
Division of Natural Areas and Preservation: Fountain Square, Building F; Columbus, Ohio 43224; 614-265-6453 [Slide sets, posters, pamphlets and books available.]
United States EPA, Great Lakes National Program Office's Green Landscaping with Native Plants; 77 West Jackson Boulevard; Chicago, Illinois 60604; (312) 886-4040; <http://www.epa.gov/grtlakes/greenacres>
Purdue University Consumer Horticulture Department http://www.hort.purdue.edu/ext/prairie_wildflowers.html
Ohio State University Horticulture and Crop Science in Virtual Perspective; "Plant Dictionary" and "A Sense of Place;" <http://www.hcs.ohio-state.edu/hcs/hcs.html>

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Native Plant Solutions Sampler

Dry Soils

Trees

Diospyros virginiana
 * *Gleditsia triacanthos*
 (variety *inermis*)
Ostrya virginiana
Quercus coccinea
Quercus macrocarpa
Quercus muhlenbergi
Quercus velutina
Rhus copallina
Rhus glabra
Rhus typhina
Robinia pseudoacacia

Shrubs

Aronia melanocarpa
Ceanothus americanus
Comptonia peregrina
Juniperus communis
Potentilla fruticosa
Rhus aromatica
 * *Vaccinium angustifolium*
 * *Viburnum prunifolium*

Perennials

* *Anaphalis margaritacea*
Asclepias tuberosa
Aster azureus
Aster divaricatus
Aster ericoides
Baptisia australis
 * *Bouteloua curtipendula*
 * *Ecchinea purpurea*
 * *Helianthus maximiliani*
Hepatica americana
Liatris aspera
Lupinus perennis
Opuntia humifusa
 * *Phlox subulata*
Rudbeckia hirta
Solidago nemoralis

Wet Soils

Trees

** *Acer negundo*
Acer rubrum
Acer saccharinum
 ** *Betula nigra*
 ** *Carpinus caroliniana*
 ** *Larix laricina*
Nyssa sylvatica
Populus deltoides
 ** *Quercus bicolor*
 ** *Quercus palustris*

Shrubs

Aronia melanocarpa
 ** *Cephalanthus occidentalis*
 ** *Clethra alnifolia*
 ** *Salix discolor*
Sambucus pubens
Thuja occidentalis
Viburnum cassinoides
Vaccinium corymbosum

Perennials

Aruncus dioicus
Asclepias syriaca
Aster novae-angliae
Aster umbellatus
 ** *Caltha palustris*
Carex muskingumensis
Chelone glabra
Cornus canadensis
 ** *Elymus virgatum*
Filipendula rubra
 ** *Iris shrevei*
Juncus effusus
Lobelia cardinalis
Monarda didyma
Physostegia virginiana
Spartina pectinata
 ** *Verbena hastata*
Viola spp.

Rocky or Gravelly

Soils

Trees

Celtis occidentalis
Craetegus crusgalli
Craetegus phaenopyrum
Diospyros virginiana
Juglans cinerea
Juniperus virginiana
Quercus coccinea
Quercus imbricaria
Rhus glabra
Sassafras albidum

Shrubs

Aralia spinosa
Diervilla lonicera
Juniperus communis
Physocarpus opulifolius
Rhus aromatica
Rubus odoratus
Vaccinium angustifolium
Viburnum lentago

Perennials

Cystopteris bulbifera
Elymus canadensis
Hepatica americana
Opuntia humifusa
Phlox subulata

Clay Soils

Woody

Diervilla lonicera
Quercus palustris
Quercus velutina
Symphoricarpos albus

Herbaceous

Cassia hebecarpa
Elymus canadensis
Ratibida pinnata
Solidago nemoralis
Solidago rigida

Sandy Soils

Trees

Betula nigra
Diospyros virginiana
Populus grandidentata
Quercus coccinea
Quercus velutina

Shrubs

Comptonia peregrina
Diervilla lonicera
Gaylussacia baccata
Physocarpus opulifolius
Vaccinium corymbosum

Perennials

Elymus canadensis
Eragrostis spectabilis
Euphorbia corollata
Liatris aspera
Lupinus perennis
Opuntia humifusa
Phlox subulata
Solidago nemoralis
Solidago rigida
Solidago speciosa
Verbena stricta

Low Fertility Soils

Trees

Acer negundo
Diospyros virginiana
Populus grandidentata
Quercus coccinea
Quercus velutina
Rhus typhina

Shrubs

Comptonia peregrina
Juniperus communis
Potentilla fruticosa
Rhus aromatica
Spiraea tomentosa
Vaccinium angustifolium

Perennials

Asclepias tuberosa
Baptisia australis
Helianthus mollis
Iris cristata
Lupinus perennis
Phlox subulata
Potentilla simplex
Rudbeckia hirta
Solidago nemoralis

Shady Areas

Trees

Acer nigrum
Acer saccharum
Amelanchier arborea
Amelanchier laevis
Carpinus caroliniana
Cornus alternifolia
Cornus florida

Shrubs

Hamamelis virginiana
Hydrangea aborescens
Ostrya virginiana
Staphylea trifolia
Symphocarpus albus
Taxus canadensis
Tsuga canadensis

Perennials

Aruncus dioicus
Asarum canadense
Aster divaricatus
Caltha palustris
Carex plantaginea
Chamaelirium luteum
Cornus canadensis
Dodecatheon meadia
Heuchera americana
Phlox subulata
Polophyllum peltatum
Tiarella cordifolia
Trillium grandiflorum
Viola spp.
 most ferns

* drought tolerant
 ** tolerates flooding/standing water

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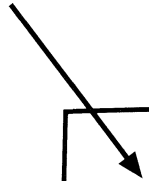
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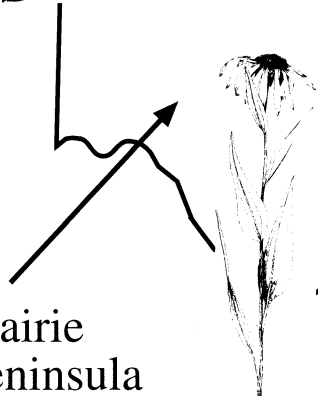
Black Swamp



Glaciated Allegheny Plateau



Unglaci-ated Allegheny Plateau



Prairie Peninsula

