



NATIVE TREES AND SHRUBS AND THEIR WILDLIFE USERS

NATURAL LANDS TRUST • HILDACY FARM • 1031 PALMERS MILL ROAD • MEDIA, PA 19063 • 610-353-5587

Native shrubs and trees are the species that existed in this area before man's activities dominated the natural landscape, or long ago became naturalized within the checks and balances of natural systems. Over the past several hundred years, humans have imported or bred plants to suit their cultural, aesthetic, and environmental needs. A number of species have escaped from cultivated gardens or were planted intentionally into natural areas for wildlife benefit, only to cause havoc in the local ecosystem. Usurping the native plant communities, these invasive exotics create areas of little diversity — in some cases, monocultures. While some of these plants do provide benefits to wildlife, the long-range results are natural areas that cannot provide diverse nutritional and structural needs of wildlife and that are aesthetically unpleasing.

As invasives increase in number and volume of seed source, land managers face an ever-growing challenge to preserve native plant communities and their associated wildlife. To speed the restoration of affected areas, it is helpful to plant desirable species following the removal of invasives. It is imperative that the mistakes of the past (intentionally planting invasive species) not be repeated — even though the use of some invasives is still promoted by federal agencies.

The following list highlights a number of native trees and shrubs which meet the needs (aesthetically pleasing, wildlife benefit) of home gardeners and professional land managers, and are readily available through local nurseries. Plants grown from local seed sources or taken as cuttings from existing native plants found on the site, are preferable as they are best adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of the area.

Shrubs

Shadbush or Shadblow Serviceberry (*Amelanchier canadensis*) 6–20' height and 10' width. Shrub with erect stems often clumped. Ornamental bark is grey with streaks. White flowers in early spring. Produces black berries in summer. Fall color varies between red and yellow. Prefers moist well-drained loams. Blends well on the edge of woodlands or shrub border with evergreen background. Important berry producer during the early summer months. Fruit eaten by crows, bluebirds, cardinals, and tanagers. Foliage is used by browsers.

Red Chokeberry (*Aronia arbutifolia*) 6–10' in height, 3–5' in width. Upright multi-stemmed shrub, somewhat open and rounded. White flower in late spring. Produces red berries in fall. Fall color is wine red. Adaptable to many soil types. Full sun to half shade. Used in border and mass plantings. Fruit eaten by grouse, chickadees, and other songbirds.

Black Chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*) Similar in size, habit, landscape value and wildlife users as Red Chokeberry. Produces black-purple berries in fall.

Common Sweetshrub (*Calycanthus floridus*) 6–9' in height by 6–12' in spread. Dense, bushy, rounded shrub of regular outline. Flowers are dark, reddish brown, with fruity fragrance, flowers June - July. Leaves are yellowish in fall, but usually not effective. Adaptable to many soils, preferably deep, moist loam; shade or sun. Does not grow as tall in sun as in shaded places. Slow rate of growth. Useful in shrub border or around an outdoor living area where the fruity scent can permeate the entire area. No information is available for wildlife users. However, scent would indicate a high use by insects.

Summersweet Clethra (*Clethra alnifolia*) 3–8' in height and 4–6' in width. Oval, round-topped, erect, dense leafy shrub. White flower in summer is extremely fragrant. Fall color is yellow-gold. Transplant into moist, organic soils. Full sun or shade. Excellent for summer flower, shrub border. Good plant for wet areas and heavy shade. Limited wildlife value.

Red-osier Dogwood (*Cornus sericea*) 7–9' in height and 10' in width. Loose, broad spreading, rounded multi-stemmed shrub. Freely spreads. Bright red color on younger stems. White flowers in late spring-early summer. White berry produced in late summer-early fall. Fall color is reddish purple. Adaptable to a wide range of soil conditions. Does well in moist soil. Excellent for mass plantings in large areas. Effective bank cover to hold soils. Cuttings are easily established in early spring. Simply prune the new growth, dip the cut end in a rooting hormone, such as ROOTONE, and push cut end into the ground. These shrubs establish themselves readily, and are a valuable wildlife food. High wildlife value for fruit and browse. Used by a wide variety of mammals and songbirds, including cardinals, evening grosbeaks, robins, thrush, vireos and cedar waxwing.

Vernal Witchhazel (*Hamamelis vernalis*) 6–10' in height and same width. Multi-stemmed, dense, rounded shrub. Has yellow to red flowers January-March. Produces yellow to brown fruit capsule in early fall. Performs best in moist conditions in full sun to 3/4 shade. Used in groupings near buildings or as unpruned hedge. Unusual because of early flowering date. Good for squirrels. Other use by wildlife is low.

Inkberry (*Ilex glabra*) 6–8' in height, 8–10' in width. Upright multi-branched, erect, rounded, evergreen shrub. Produces black berry from fall to spring. Prefers moist, acid soils. Excellent for foundations, hedges, mass plantings and as accent plant. Berries used by a wide variety of wildlife. 'Compacta' cultivar is a dwarf variety and is more readily available.

Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*) 6–10' in height with equal spread. Oval, rounded, deciduous shrub holly. Tends to form multi-stemmed clumps. Attractive red berry evident fall-winter. Does well in light and heavy soils. Prefers moist, organic soils. Excellent for mass plantings and shrub borders. A male plant is necessary for fertilization. Used extensively by many songbirds, particularly thrushes, mockingbirds, robins, bluebirds, and thrashers.

Virginia Sweetpire (*Itea virginica*) 3–5' in height and 6–8' in width. Erect, deciduous shrub with clustered branches. Produces white flowers in summer. Attractive bright red fall color. Prefers moist, fertile soils. Full sun or shade. Suited for wet areas. Fruit capsules are used by some songbirds.

Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) 7–15' in height with similar spread. Large, robust evergreen shrub, becomes open with age. White-pink flowers in late spring-early summer. Requires moist, well-drained soils in full sun or shade. Use in mass in shady borders. Mammals eat foliage and twigs. Utilized extensively by mammals and bird for winter shelter.

Sweetbay Magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*) 10–20' in height and same width. Multi-stemmed, open, semi-evergreen, shrub. Has cream colored, fragrant, flower in late spring-early summer. Fruit is a cluster of red seeds. Likes wet, acid soils. Tolerates shade. Used as specimen tree. Wildlife value is low. Seeds are eaten by some mammals and birds. Foliage is used by several birds for nest building.

Northern Bayberry (*Myrica pensylvanica*) 5–12' in height with equal width. Tends to sucker to form large colonies. Leaves are aromatic. Fruit is a grayish/white berry, evident from fall to spring. Adaptable to many soil conditions, including poor soils. Full sun to 1/2 shade. Excellent for mass borders. Combines well with broadleaf evergreens. Berry wax is used for candles. Fruit is eaten by a variety of birds in small quantities including tree swallows and myrtle warblers.

Bush Cinquefoil (*Potentilla fruticosa*) 1–4' high with a spread of 2–4'. Very bushy, deciduous shrub with upright slender stems forming a low, rounded outline. Yellow flowers are borne June through frost. Do best in full sun and fertile, moist soils, but are adaptable to part shade and poor, dry soils. Limited wildlife value, however, long flowering period might suggest usefulness for insects and butterflies.

Carolina Rhododendron (*Rhododendron carolinianum*) 3–6' in height and equal width. Small rounded evergreen shrub. Flowers are white to pink in the spring. Plant in moist, well-drained soils. Prefers partial shade. Used in shrub borders, groupings, massings and foundations. Limited wildlife value except as browse for deer and winter cover for songbirds.

Rosebay Rhododendron (*Rhododendron maximum*) 4–10' height with equal width. Flowers are pink with green to orange spots. Otherwise similar to Carolina.

Native Azaleas Prefer sunnier locations than rhododendrons and are usually smaller in size. Azaleas are also limited in wildlife value but are beautiful in landscaped situations.

Sweet Azalea (*Rhododendron arborescens*) 8–20' in height with equal spread. Deciduous, erect-stemmed, loosely branched shrub. Fragrant flower is white with red-pink interior. Flowers in late spring – early summer.

Piedmont Azalea (*Rhododendron minus*) 3–6' in height with same spread. Deciduous shrub with dwarf and compact habit. Fragrant flowers of white to pink in early spring.

Plumleaf Azalea (*Rhododendron prunifolium*) 8–10' in height with similar spread. Flowers are orange to red in mid-summer.

Pinxterbloom Azalea (*Rhododendron periclymenoides*) 4–6' with similar spread. Flowers vary from white or pink to deep violet and bloom in April or May. Adapted to dry, sandy or rocky soils.

Swamp Azalea (*Rhododendron viscosum*) Grows 1–8' tall (average 5') by 3–8' wide. Deciduous shrub with loose, open habit, with numerous spreading branches. Fragrant white flowers in late spring - early summer. Prefers wet conditions.

Fragrant Sumac (*Rhus aromatica*) 2–6' in height, with a spread of 6–10'. Low, irregular spreading, deciduous shrub which tends to sucker. Yellow flowers in early spring. Produces red catkins in late summer which persist into the winter. Fall color is orange to red to reddish purple. Adaptable to many soil types. Withstands 1/2 shade to full sun. Excellent for fast cover for banks, cuts and fills. Important winter sustenance for birds and mammals. Used by pheasants, bluebirds cardinals, robins and starlings. Deer and rabbits feed on bark and twigs.

Highbush Blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) 6–12' in height and 8–12' in width. Upright multi-stemmed deciduous shrub with spreading branches. Has white flowers in spring. Produces edible, blue-black berry in summer. Fall color is yellow-orange-red. Requires moist, well-drained soils. Full sun or light shade. Blends well into shrub borders. Used heavily by grouse, scarlet tanager, bluebirds, thrushes and other songbirds.

Mapleleaf Viburnum (*Viburnum acerfolium*) 4–6' tall and 3–4' wide. Low, sparsely branched, deciduous shrub. Yellow-white flowers are visible in June. Black, berry fruit ripens in September and often persists into winter. Fall color ranges from pink to purple. Adapted to a range in soil and light conditions. Reserve for shaded, naturalized setting. Used by grouse, brown thrasher, cedar waxwing, squirrels and deer.

Arrowwood Viburnum (*Viburnum dentatum*) 6–8' in height and 6–15' in width. Multi-stemmed dense, rounded deciduous shrub. Has cream colored flowers in late spring-early summer. Fruit is a blue-black berry in fall. Fall color is yellow-red-purple. Adaptable to most soil conditions, but prefers well-drained. Suckers freely. Good in hedges and mass plantings. See Mapleleaf Viburnum for wildlife users.

Nannyberry (*Viburnum lentago*) 15–18' in height, 6–10' in width. Shrub or small deciduous tree with open habit. Cream colored flower in late spring. Fruit is a blue-black berry evident fall through winter. Fall color is purple-red. Adapts to a wide range of soil conditions. Sun or partial shade. Used as naturalized plant in shrub borders, as background or screen plant. See Mapleleaf Viburnum for wildlife value.

Blackhaw Viburnum (*Viburnum prunifolium*) 12–15' in height and 8–12' in width. Round-headed tree or multi-stemmed deciduous shrub. Cream flower in late spring. Fruit is a berry that goes from pink-red to blue-black in fall. Purple fall color. Adaptable to many soil types. Sun or shade. Interesting as small specimen tree, or massing, shrub border or groupings. See Mapleleaf Viburnum for wildlife value.

American Cranberrybush (*Viburnum trilobum*) 8–12' in height with equal spread. Multi-stemmed deciduous shrub, round topped, fairly dense. Cream flower in late spring. Fruit is red berry available from fall through winter. Fall color is yellow-red-purple. Prefers well-drained, moist soil. Full sun to partial shade. Excellent plant for screening and informal hedging. See Mapleleaf Viburnum for wildlife uses.

Small Trees

Eastern Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*) 20–30' in height and 25–35' in width. Small deciduous tree with rounded crown. Flowers purple-pink in spring. Produces a pea-like

pod in fall. Fall color is yellow. Likes moist, well-drained soils. Full sun to light shade. Good as specimen tree or in shrub border. Limited wildlife value.

White Fringetree (*Chionanthus virginicus*) 12–20' in height with equal spread. Deciduous shrub with open habit, often wider than high. Fragrant, white flowers in late spring-early summer. Fruit is a dark blue berry in late summer-fall. Fall color is yellow. Prefers moist, fertile soils and full sun. Excellent specimen tree or in groups, borders or near large buildings. Limited wildlife value.

Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*) 20' in height and 15–20' in spread. Small deciduous tree with flat topped crown. White or red flowers in spring. Fruit is a red berry from fall into winter. Fall color is red-purple. Place in well-drained soil. Full sun to partial shade. Has character in all four seasons. Excellent as specimen tree or used on the corner of house or in a woodland group setting. Fruit is an important food source for songbirds including evening grosbeak, cardinals, robins and cedar waxwings.

Franklin Tree (*Franklinia alatamaha*) 10–20' in height and 6–15' in spread. Small, deciduous tree or shrub with upright, spreading branches. Dogwood-like, fragrant, white flowers in late summer. Fall color is orange-red. Requires moist, acid, well-drained soils supplied with organic matter. Full sun or light shade. Can be used as specimen plant because of beauty and relative rarity. Wildlife value is limited.

Carolina Silverbell (*Halesia carolina*) 30–40' in height and 25–35' in spread. Spreading, deciduous branches form broad, rounded crown. Has white flowers in spring. Fall color is yellow. Prefers rich, moist, well-drained, acid soils. Sun or semi-shade. Handsome lawn tree best set off with evergreen background. Rhododendrons grow well beneath them. Limited wildlife value. Seeds are used by some songbirds.

Common Witchhazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*) 15–20' in height and in width. Small deciduous tree or multi-stemmed shrub. Has yellow flowers in fall. Fall color is very good yellow. Prefers moist soils in full sun or partial shade. Excellent for foundations, hedges, mass plantings and as an accent plant. Limited wildlife value.

American Holly (*Ilex opaca*) 15–30' in height and 18–25' in spread. Dense evergreen, pyramidal in youth, opening up with age. Fruit is a red berry, available fall through winter. Plant in moist, well-drained soil. Full sun or partial shade. Use one male for every three females. Use as specimen plant or in groupings. Many cultivars. Used extensively by bluebirds and thrashers. Foliage provides cover for songbirds and mammals.

Sourwood (*Oxydendrum arboreum*) 25–30' in height and 20' in spread. Pyramidal deciduous tree with rounded crown and drooping branches. Fragrant white flowers in summer. Fall color is yellow-red-purple. Prefers acid,

peaty, moist, well-drained soils. Full sun or partial shade. An all-season plant. Can be used as specimen plant. Limited wildlife value.

Mountain Ash (*Sorbus americana*) 10–30' in height and 10–15' in spread. Deciduous tree with short trunk and open, rounded crown. White flower in spring. Fruit is an orange-red berry produced in late summer into fall. Adaptable to many soil types. Can be used as specimen tree or in shrub border. Fruit persists through the winter and is valuable to catbirds, thrushes, and cedar waxwings.

Large Trees

Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*) 40–60' in height and equal spread. Habit is pyramidal in youth and rounded with age. Tolerant of most soils, but prefers slightly acid, moist conditions. Naturally occurs in wet areas. Excellent tree as specimen for lawn and park settings. Beautiful yellow to red fall color. Buds, flowers and leaves provide food for many birds and mammals. Chipmunks and squirrels eat seeds and some songbirds use stalks for nest building.

Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*) 50–70' in height and 40–50' in spread. Has strong spreading branches which form a rounded crown. Yellow-green fall coloration. Tolerant of many soil types. One of the best trees for poor soils and wet conditions. Use of this tree should be limited to areas free of buildings and heavy human use as it is prone to internal decay and subsequent loss of branches. Provides fast shade. See Red Maple for wildlife users.

Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*) 60–70' in height and a spread of 2/3 height. Upright oval to rounded habit. Fall color is yellow-orange-red. Prefers moist, well drained soils. Tolerates some shade. Excellent as shade tree for lawn, park and golf courses. See Red Maple for wildlife users.

Sweet Birch (*Betula lenta*) 40–55' or larger in height with a spread of 35–45'. Pyramidal in youth forming an irregular, rounded, sometimes wide spreading crown at maturity. Best development in deep, rich, moist, slightly acid soils, however, is often found on rocky, drier sites. Flowers are catkins, 2-3" long. Excellent tree for park or naturalized area. Yellow leaves in fall are best among birches. See River Birch for wildlife users.

River Birch (*Betula nigra*) 40–70' in height and 40–60' spread. Pyramidal in youth and rounded with age. Often grown multi-stemmed. Has cinnamon-brown exfoliating bark. Best adapted to moist soils. Used in areas that are alternately wet and dry. Handsome tree used as specimen in parks and estates. Catkins are used by redpolls and pine siskins. Foliage is used by browsers.

Shagbark Hickory (*Carya ovata*) 60–80' or larger in height and 40–60' in width. Straight trunk with an oblong crown. Bark breaks up in thin plates becoming

“shaggy”. Difficult to transplant, start as seedling. Should not be used in landscaped areas because its exfoliating bark and nuts make it a “dirty” tree. Best reserved for woodland border. Leaves are used by browsers. Nuts are also consumed by deer, turkey, foxes, wood ducks and squirrels.

Common Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) 40–60' in height with equal spread. In youth, weakly pyramidal; in old age the crown is a broad top of ascending-arching branches. Medium to fast growth. Fruit is fleshy, orange to dark purple, ripening in September to October. Leaves are yellow to yellow-green in fall. Prefers rich, moist soils, but grows in dry, heavy or sandy, rocky soils; withstands acid or alkaline conditions; moderately wet or very dry areas; tolerates wind; full sun; withstands dirt and grime of cities. Good tree for park or large area use. Useful tree for adverse growing conditions. Fruit is popular with winter birds, especially the cedar waxwing, mockingbird, and robin.

Persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*) 35–60' in height with a 20–35' spread. Slender, oval, rounded crown. Handsome, scaly, dark bark. White flowers are borne in June. Fruit is an edible berry, yellowish to pale orange which ripens after frost and persists until winter. Fall color is yellow green. Somewhat difficult to transplant and should be moved balled and burlapped as a small tree in spring. Prefers moist, well-drained soils, but will do well on low fertility, dry soils. Use for naturalizing or in park setting. Fruit is used by foxes, deer, raccons, opossums, skunks and songbirds.

American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) 50–70' or larger in height and equal width. Often has short trunk with wide spreading crown. Bark is smooth grey. Fall color is golden bronze. Likes moist, well-drained soils. Does best in full sun, but tolerates shade. Should be restricted to large area use for parks and estates. Beechnuts are eaten by birds and mammals and are important food for chipmunks and squirrels.

White Ash (*Fraxinus americana*) 50–80' in height and similar spread. Pyramidal in youth and later developing an open, rounded crown. Fall color is yellow-purple. Grows best on deep, well-drained soils and full sun. Used often as a lawn tree in parks and golf courses. Moderate importance to wildlife. Seeds eaten by wood ducks, finches, and cardinals.

Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) 50–60' in height and 25–30' in spread. Pyramidal in youth, developing upright, spreading habit at maturity. Grows quickly in full sun and in a wide range of soil conditions. Naturally found on moist, bottomlands. See White Ash for wildlife users.

Common Honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) 30–70' in height and comparable spread. Usually has short trunk with open, oval crown. Fast grower. Fall color is yellow. Withstands a wide range of conditions but prefers rich,

moist bottomlands. Excellent lawn tree under filtered shade. Limited wildlife value.

Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*) 50–75' in height with similar spread. Well-formed trunk with an oval crown. Prefers rich, moist soils. Often found on bottomlands. Difficult to transplant. Should be started as seedling. Produces toxins which are poisonous to many plants giving it an advantage in open field situations but creating problems for gardeners. Nuts are eaten by woodpeckers, foxes, and squirrels.

Eastern Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) 40–50' high by 8–20' spread. Densely pyramidal when young and slightly pendulous in old age. Medium rate of growth. Tolerant of adverse conditions. Prefers deep, moist soils. Will tolerate shade only in youth. Handsome reddish brown bark. Produces small cones. Useful for windbreaks, shelter belts, hedges and topiary work. Twigs and foliage are eaten by browsers. Seeds are eaten most extensively by cedarwax wings. Evergreen foliage provides nesting and roosting cover for sparrows, robins, mockingbirds, juncos, and warblers.

American Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) 60–75' or larger in height with a spread of 2/3 the height. Pyramidal in youth, rounded crown at maturity. Fall color is yellow-orange-purple. Likes deep, moist, acid soils. Occurs naturally on bottomlands. Excellent for lawn or park area. "Gumballs" can be a problem in lawn settings. Goldfinches and purple finches eat winged seeds.

Tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) 70–90' in height and 30–50' in spread. Long, straight trunk with a narrow canopy. Fast grower. Fall color is yellow. Plant in full sun and a well drained loam. Use in large areas. Wood somewhat weak. Moderate wildlife importance. The purple finch and cardinal are principal users.

Black Gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*) 30–50' in height and 20–30' in spread. Pyramidal in youth and irregularly crowned at maturity. Fall color is yellow-orange-red purple. Prefers moist, well-drained, acid soils. Full sun or semi-shade. Deep taproot. Beautiful tree when used as specimen. Fruit is blue-black in fall and is relished by many songbirds. Users include wood ducks, robins, woodpeckers, thrashers, flickers and mockingbirds.

White Pine (*Pinus strobus*) 50–80' in height and 20–40' in width, but can grow much larger. Evergreen is Pyramidal in youth, crown at maturity has several horizontal and ascending branches. Needles are light green and have a fine texture. Fast grower. Grows best on fertile, well-drained soils but is very adaptable. A very handsome and ornamental specimen, valuable for lawns, parks, and estates. Provides valuable cover and nesting sites for songbirds and mammals. Needles are used as nesting material. Seeds are eaten by quail, chickadees, grosbeaks, nuthatches and woodpeckers.

Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) 75–100' in height with a similar spread. Can reach 150'. Tree with massive trunk and a wide-spreading open crown. Mature species have striking white mottled bark. Fall color is tan-brown. Attains greatest size in deep, moist, rich soils. Anthracnose can be a serious problem. Mistakenly used as a street tree. Can be used in bottomlands or along water courses, but not in landscaped settings. The pendant seed balls are used by purple finch, goldfinch and squirrels.

White Oak (*Quercus alba*) 100' in height and 50–80' in spread. Pyramidal in youth, becoming broad and rounded with wide spreading branches. Transplant as small tree. Fall color is red-wine-brown. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. Difficult to obtain from nurseries, except as seedling. Worthwhile tree for large areas. Oaks, in general, are of major importance to wildlife. Acorns are at the top of the food preference list for wood ducks, pheasants, grackles, jays, nuthatches, thrushes, woodpeckers, rabbits, deer, foxes, and squirrels.

Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*) 60–70' in height and 25–40' spread. Strongly pyramidal with ascending branches. One of the faster growing oaks. Fall color is russet-red. Full sun. Tolerates wet soils but is adaptable to many soil types. Most widely used oak for landscaping. Used on lawns, parks, golf courses and around commercial buildings. See White Oak for wildlife uses.

Willow Oak (*Quercus phellos*) 40–60' in height and 30–40' in width. Pyramidal in youth, developing a dense, oval crown at maturity. More readily transplanted than other oaks. Fall color is yellow-brown and russet-red. Prefers moist, well-drained soil, but can adapt to many habitats. Excellent street tree or large area use. See White Oak for wildlife users.

Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*) 60–75' in height and 40–50' in spread. Often larger in the wild. Habit is round-topped and symmetrical. Fall color is red. Full sun. Prefers loamy, well-drained soils. Fast growing tree for lawns, parks and estates. See White Oak for wildlife users.

American Linden (*Tilia americana*) 60–80' in height with a spread of 1/2 to 2/3 the height. Pyramidal in youth, assuming a rounded shape with age. Fall color is yellow. Full sun or part shade. Prefers deep, moist soils, but is tolerant of heavier soils. Use in large, open areas or along woodland edges. Limited wildlife value.

Eastern Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) 40–70' in height and 25–35' in spread. Evergreen is pyramidal in youth becoming more pendulous with age. Needles are a dark, glossy green. Likes moist, well-drained soils. Plant in sheltered area. Tolerates shade. Relatively fast growing. Excellent for screens, hedges, accent plant and foundation plantings. Provides excellent cover for deer and songbirds. Nesting site for several warblers. Seeds are eaten by juncos, chickadees, and siskins.

Prepared by:
Drew Gilchrist
Natural Lands Trust ,
Gwynedd Wildlife Preserve
640 S. Swedesford Road
Ambler, PA 19002
(215) 699-6751

SOURCES OF NATIVE TREES, SHRUBS, WETLAND PLANTS AND WILDFLOWERS

Nurseries Specializing in Native Plant

Bean Road Native Plant Nursery
Bean & Whitehall Road
PO Box 123
Worcester, PA 19490
(610) 584-1550

North Creek Nurseries, Inc.
R.R. #2, Box 33
Landenburg, PA 19350
(610) 255-4762

Natural Landscapes
345 North Jennersville Road
West Grove, PA 19380
(610) 869-3788

Temple University/Ambler Nursery
580 Meetinghouse Road
Ambler, PA 19002-3994
(215) 283-1330
(Wholesale only)

Pinelands Nursery
RR. 1, Box 12
Island Road
Columbus, NJ 08022
(609) 291-9486

Sylva Native Nursery and Seed Company
R.D. #2, Box 1033
New Freedom, PA 17349
(717) 227-0486

Octoraro Wetland Native Plant Nurseries
P.O. Box 24
Oxford, PA 19363
(610) 932-2072

Other Nurseries that carry native plants

Shemin Nurseries (Wholesale only)
100 Green Tree Road
P.O. Box 649
Oaks, PA 19456
(610) 666-0595

Musser Forests
Route 119 North, Box 340
Indiana, PA 15701
(412) 465-5686
(Seedlings only)

Moon Nurseries
Box 482
Quarry Road
Yardley, PA 19067
(215) 968-6141

Buddies Nursery
P.O. Box 14
Birdsboro, PA 19508
(610) 582-2410

Hansen Nursery
P.O. Box 8
Sassamsville, PA 19472
(215) 754-7843

Wildflower Sources

Brandywine Conservancy
Box 141
Chadds Ford, PA 19317
(610) 388-2700

Prairie Nursery
P.O. Box 306
Westfield, WI 53964
(608) 296-3679

Applewood Seed Company
5380 Vivian Street
Arvado, CO 80002
(303) 431-6283

Ernst Crownvetch Farms
R.D. 5, Box 806, Mercer Pike
Meadville, PA 16335
(814) 425-7276

Sandy Wilson
Native Plants and Aquatic Nursery
834 Church Road
Harleysville, PA 19438
(610) 584-6302

Additional sources for general lists

Guide to Pennsylvania Nursery Stock
Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association, Inc.
1924 North Second Street
Harrisburg, PA 17102

New England Wild Flower Society, Inc.
Garden in the Woods
Hemenway Road
(215) 968-6141 Framingham, MA

National Wildflower Research Center
2600 FM 973
Austin, TX 78725

Information Sources

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Martin, Alexander C. et al. *American Wildlife & Plants: A Guide to Wildlife Food Habits*. 1951. Dover Publications