

Native Plants for Wildlife Habitat and Conservation Landscaping

Maryland: Coastal Plain

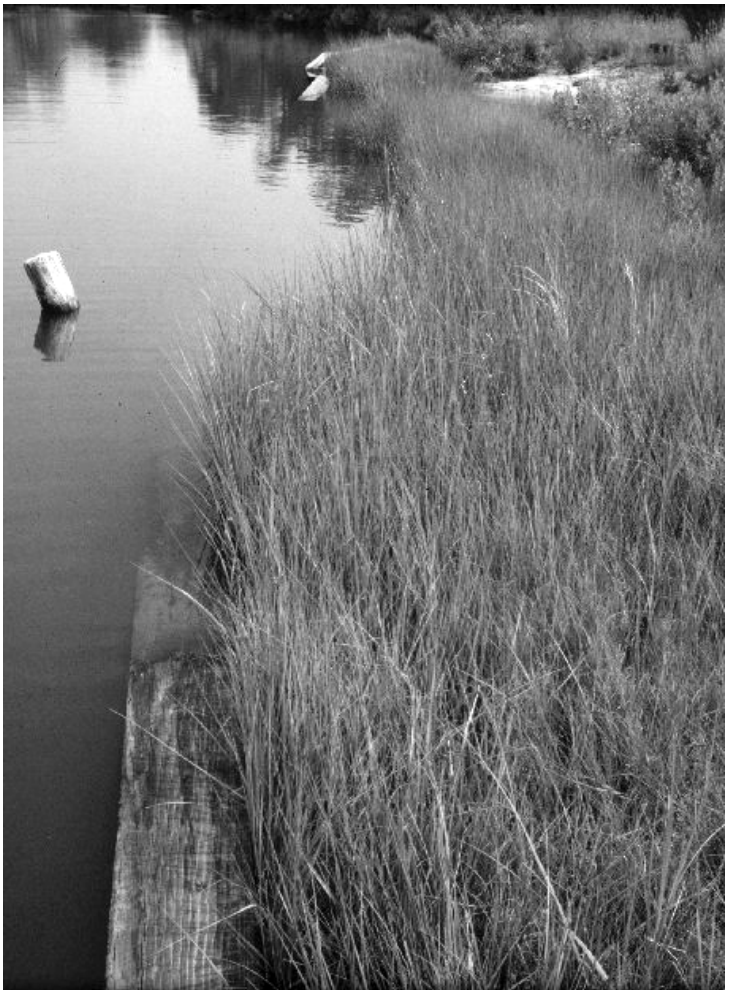


photo credit: USFWS

ABOUT THIS PLANT LIST

*This list provides information about native plants that can be used for habitat restoration and natural or environmentally beneficial landscaping projects such as **BayScapes**. All of the plants listed occur naturally in Maryland. Plants are grouped by plant type, then listed alphabetically by Latin name. This is not intended as a complete list of plants native to Maryland. Rather, plants have been included because they have both ornamental and wildlife value, and are generally available for sale.*

WHY USE NATIVE PLANTS?

Native or indigenous plants naturally occur in the region in which they evolved. They are adapted to local soil, rainfall and temperature conditions, and have developed natural defenses to many insects and diseases. Because of these traits, native plants will grow with minimal use of water, fertilizers, and pesticides. Wildlife species evolve with plants; therefore, they use native plant communities as their habitat. Using native plants helps preserve the balance and beauty of natural ecosystems.

TREASURED NATURAL RESOURCES

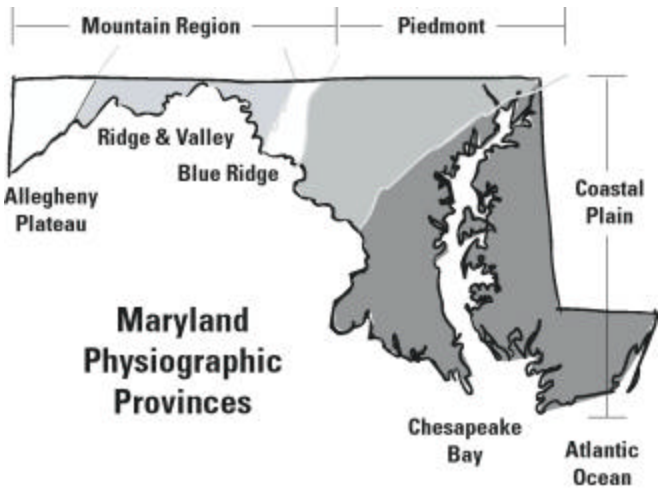
Maryland's landscape includes a wide range of natural communities, physiographic provinces, and natural features. Here, one can find both southern and northern ecosystems in close proximity. From the cypress swamps, barrier islands, and Delmarva bays of the Eastern Shore; to the rolling hills, stream valleys, and hardwood forests of the Piedmont plateau; to the mountain boreal bogs, caves, and limestone woods to the west, Maryland offers a diversity of habitats that support an impressive variety of species.

Rich in plants and animals, Maryland harbors some species with extremely limited ranges -- the nationally endangered dwarf wedge mussel and Delmarva fox squirrel find refuge within our borders, along with rare subterranean invertebrates, beach-loving beetles, and uncommon shale barren plants, like Kate's-mountain clover. When early colonists first explored this part of the New World, they found an abundance of wildlife, including elk, wolves, bison, and prairie-chickens. Today, these species are gone from Maryland and many more have declined. Much of our natural heritage is now confined to small fragments of the original wilderness.

As our population grows and land-use pressures intensify it is increasingly important that we protect our vanishing species and remaining natural areas, and restore or create habitat for the wildlife that remains. Maryland's wildlife, plants, habitats, and network of streams and rivers that lead to the Chesapeake Bay hold tremendous resource potential, as well as educational, recreational, aesthetic, and cultural values. By working together, these treasures can be conserved for future generations.

MARYLAND'S REGIONS AND HABITATS

From the sandy dunes of the coast to the rocky slopes of the mountains, Maryland's rich variety of habitats are strongly linked to its geology (see map). For this guide, the state has been divided into three regions: (1) the **coastal plain**, an area with a more southern climate in the eastern part of the state, which includes the Chesapeake Bay's eastern and western shores, up to the fall line roughly represented by U.S. Route 1; (2) the **Piedmont plateau**, which extends roughly from the fall line to Frederick, MD; and (3) the **mountain zone**, a more northern climate, which reaches from Frederick westward, above the 1500' elevation level. Some native plants are common throughout the state, while others are adapted to the unique conditions found only in one or two regions.



This publication is part of a set of three brochures that feature lists of species appropriate for planting in Maryland's coastal plain, Piedmont plateau, and mountain region. To help ensure successful landscaping and restoration, use plants' natural ranges to guide your plant selection. For more complete plant information, request a copy of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's new edition of *Native Plants for Wildlife Habitat*, a more comprehensive guide to native plants for the full Chesapeake Bay watershed (see references list in this brochure).

Wetland, forest, meadow, and thicket are just a few of Maryland's habitats, each of which is characterized by plants that have adapted to the available growing conditions. Plants usually do best when placed in sites with the same light, moisture, and soil conditions as their natural habitats.

GROWTH CONDITIONS

LIGHT The amount of sunlight a plant requires is defined as: (1) **Full sun (Su)**, the site is in direct sunlight for at least six hours a day during the growing season; (2) **Partial shade (PS)**, the site receives approximately three to six hours of direct sunlight; and (3) **Shade (Sh)**, the site receives less than three hours of direct sunlight or filtered light.

MOISTURE The amount of soil moisture a plant requires is defined as: (1) **Wet (W)**, areas where the soil is saturated for much of the growing season, except in droughts. Many of the plants designated for wet areas tolerate specific ranges of water depths. Consult a wetland plant specialist or reference book; (2) **Moist (M)**, areas where the soil is damp, and may be occasionally saturated ("average soil" has been included in this category); and (3) **Dry (D)**, areas where water does not remain after a rain. The latter areas may be in full sun or in a windy location, on a steep slope, or have sandy soil. Plants in this category are drought tolerant.

SOIL Many of the native plants listed will tolerate a range of soil types. For best results, select plants suited to existing site conditions rather than amending the soil. However, be aware that plant selection may be limited if your site has very sandy soil, heavy clay, compacted soil, or extreme soil pH (above 6.8 or below 5.5). In these cases, seek advice from a nurseryman, horticulturist, botanist, Maryland Cooperative Extension, or other expert.

DESIGNING A HABITAT

In addition to providing the growth conditions that native plants prefer in the wild, it is also a good idea to try to re-create a natural habitat. Consider using plants together as they grow in the wild (known as plant communities). Arrange plants in groups or groves, providing several layers of vegetation. Select plants that fruit or bloom during different times of the year to provide food for wildlife year round. For more information and assistance, particularly with large habitat projects, contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, county Soil Conservation District, Maryland Cooperative Extension, or other natural resources agency or organization.

WHERE TO FIND NATIVE PLANTS

Most nurseries carry some native plants, and some nurseries specialize and carry a greater selection. Some plants will be more readily available than others will. If you have a favorite that you can't obtain, be sure to ask your local nursery to consider adding it to their stock. A list of native plant nurseries in the Chesapeake Bay region is available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Chesapeake Bay Field Office at www.fws.gov/r5cbfo/bayscapes.htm.

Native plants should not be removed from the wild unless an area is about to be developed. Even then, it is difficult to transplant wild-collected plants and to duplicate their soil and other growth requirements in a home garden. Plants that are grown from seed or cuttings by nurseries have a much greater tolerance for garden conditions. Help to preserve natural areas by purchasing plants that have been grown, not collected.

AVOID USING INVASIVE NON-NATIVE PLANTS

Non-native or exotic plants introduced from other parts of the world or other parts of the country have degraded many natural ecosystems. Although many non-native plants are considered beneficial and do not escape into the natural environment, it is difficult for most gardeners to know the risks of every ornamental plant. Some of these introduced plants are invasive, meaning that there are few or no naturally occurring measures such as insects or competitors to control them. Invasive plants can spread rapidly and smother or out-compete native vegetation. Ecosystems impacted by invasive, non-native plants have a reduced ability to clean our air and water, stabilize the soil, buffer floods, and provide wildlife food and shelter. Lists of non-native plants to avoid in your landscape are available from the Maryland Native Plant Society, Maryland DNR Heritage Program, or Plant Conservation Alliance (see contact information in this brochure).

FOR MORE INFORMATION

There are many resources available that provide information on native plants and natural landscaping. Walking in natural areas near your home is a good way to see the plants in their native habitats, and to get ideas on how to plant them in your landscape. Check libraries and bookstores for field guides to native plants and wildlife in the Chesapeake Bay region. You will also find books on how to create native plant landscapes. Organizations such as the Maryland Native Plant Society and the Plant Conservation Alliance publish newsletters and maintain Web sites. Landscaping with native plants has become very popular, and you will be joining many others in this effort to help preserve Maryland's natural resources.

PLANTS NATIVE TO MARYLAND'S COASTAL PLAIN REGION

Soil Moisture:

W = wet
M = moist
D = Dry

Sunlight:

Su = full sun
PS = part shade
Sh = full shade

Flower Color (simplified, all shades):

B = brown R = red O = orange
W = white P = pink G = green
Y = yellow Pu = purple Bl = blue

* denotes evergreen or semi-evergreen foliage

Scientific Name	Common Name	W	M	D	Su	PS	Sh	Height	Color	Bloom
FERN / FERN ALLY										
<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	maidenhair fern		●			●		1-2'		
<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	ebony spleenwort		●			●	●	1-1.5'	*	
<i>Athyrium asplenoides</i>	southern lady fern	●	●			●		1.5-3'		
<i>Botrychium virginianum</i>	rattlesnake fern		●	●		●	●	1.5'		
<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>	hay-scented fern		●	●	●	●		1-3'		
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	sensitive fern	●	●			●	●	1-2'		
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	cinnamon fern	●	●		●	●	●	2-3'		
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	royal fern	●	●		●	●	●	2-3'		
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas fern		●			●	●	1.5-2'	*	
<i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i>	New York fern	●	●			●	●	1-2.5'		
<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	marsh fern	●	●		●	●		2-3'		
<i>Woodwardia areolata</i>	netted chain fern		●			●	●	1-2'		
<i>Woodwardia virginica</i>	Virginia chain fern	●	●			●	●	4'		
GRASS / GRASSLIKE										
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	broomsedge			●	●	●		1-3'		Aug-Nov
<i>Carex glaucoidea</i> or <i>C. flaccosperma</i>	blue wood sedge		●	●		●		0.5-2'	B-R	Jun-Jul
<i>Carex pennsylvanica</i>	sedge			●		●	●	0.5-1.5'	R-W	May-Jun
<i>Carex stricta</i>	tussock sedge	●	●		●	●		1-3'		May-Aug
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	wild oats, river oats		●			●		2-3'		Jul-Sep
<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	Canada wild rye		●	●	●			3-4.5'		Jun-Oct
<i>Elymus hystrix</i> (<i>Hystrix patula</i>)	bottlebrush grass		●	●	●	●	●	3'		
<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	Virginia wild rye		●	●		●	●	1.5-5.5'		Jun-Oct
<i>Panicum amarum</i>	coastal panic grass			●	●			1-3'		
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Virginia switchgrass	●	●		●			3-6'		Jul-Oct
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	little bluestem			●	●	●		4'		Aug-Oct
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Indiangrass			●	●	●		5-7'		Aug-Sep
<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	gama grass	●	●		●	●		6-9'		
GROUNDCOVER										
<i>Asarum canadense</i>	wild ginger		●			●	●	<1'	B*	Apr-May
<i>Carex glaucoidea</i> or <i>C. flaccosperma</i>	blue wood sedge		●	●		●		0.5-2'	B-R	Jun-Jul
<i>Carex pennsylvanica</i>	sedge			●		●	●	0.5-1.5'	R-W	May-Jun
<i>Chimaphila maculata</i>	striped wintergreen			●		●	●	<1'	W	Jun-Aug
<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>	green-and-gold		●	●		●		<1'	Y	Mar-Jun
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	wintergreen		●	●		●	●	<1'	W, P*	Jun-Aug
<i>Hepatica americana</i>	round-lobed hepatica		●	●		●	●	<1'	W	Mar-Jun
<i>Opuntia humifusa</i> (<i>O. compressa</i>)	eastern prickly-pear cactus			●	●			<1'	Y	Jun-Jul
<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Canada mayflower		●			●	●	<1'	W	May-Jul
<i>Mitchella repens</i>	partridgeberry		●	●		●	●	<1'	W*	Jul-Sep
<i>Sedum ternatum</i>	mountain stonecrop		●			●	●	<1'	G-W*	Apr
<i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i>	straw lily		●		●	●	●	<1'	Y	May-Jun
HERBACEOUS										
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit	●	●			●	●	1'	striped	Apr-Jun
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	swamp milk weed		●		●	●		4'	P	May-Jun
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	common milk weed			●	●			6'	Pu	Jun-Aug
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	butterflyweed		●	●	●	●		3'	O	May-Jun
<i>Aster laevis</i>	smooth blue aster			●	●			2-5'	Bl, Pu	Aug-Oct
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	New England aster		●	●	●	●		to 6'	Pu	Sep-Oct
<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>	New York aster		●		●	●		3-4'	Bl, Pu	Jul-Oct
<i>Aster pilosus</i>	white heath aster			●	●	●		3.5'	W	Aug-Oct
<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	wild indigo			●	●	●		3'	Y	Jun-Sep
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	marsh marigold	●			●	●		1-2'	Y	Apr-Jun
<i>Chelone glabra</i>	white turtlehead	●	●			●		3'	W	Aug-Oct
<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>	green-and-gold		●	●		●		<1'	Y	Mar-Jun
<i>Chrysopsis mariana</i>	Maryland golden aster			●	●	●		0.5-2'	Y	Aug-Oct
<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i>	black snakeroot		●				●	5'	W	Jun-Jul
<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>	tickseed sunflower			●	●	●		1-3'	Y	Jun-Sep
<i>Desmodium paniculatum</i>	panicked tick-trefoil		●	●	●	●		2-4'	Pu	Jul-Sep
Scientific Name	Common Name	W	M	D	Su	PS	Sh	Height	Color	Bloom

Scientific Name	Common Name	W	M	D	Su	PS	Sh	Height	Color	Bloom
HERBACEOUS, continued										
<i>Eupatorium dubium</i>	Joe-Pye weed	●	●		●	●		4-7'	Pu	Jul-Sep
<i>Eupatorium fistulosum</i>	Joe-Pye weed		●	●	●			1.5-6'	P	Jul-Sep
<i>Eupatorium hyssopifolium</i>	hyssop-leaved thoroughwort		●	●	●	●	●	1-4'	W	Aug-Oct
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	common boneset	●	●		●	●		3.5'	W	Jul-Oct
<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>	green-stemmed Joe-Pye weed		●		●	●		2-6'	P	Jul-Sep
<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	white snakeroot		●	●		●		3.5'	W	Jun-Aug
<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	yellow sneezeweed		●		●	●	●	1.5-3'	Y	Aug-Nov
<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i>	swamp sunflower	●	●		●			5'	Y	Aug-Oct
<i>Houstonia caerulea</i>	bluet, innocence		●		●	●		<1'	Bl, Pu, W	Apr-Jun
<i>Liatris graminifolia</i>	grass-leaf blazingstar		●	●	●	●		1-3'	Pu	Sep-Oct
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	gayfeather, blazingstar	●	●		●			3'	Pu	Aug-Oct
<i>Lilium superbum</i>	Turk's cap lily	●	●		●	●		4-7'	Y, O, R	Jul-Aug
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	cardinal flower	●	●		●	●		3'	R	Jul-Sep
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	wild bergamot		●	●	●	●		1.5-5'	P, Pu	Jul-Aug
<i>Monarda punctata</i>	horsemint			●	●			0.5-3'	Y-Pu	Jun-Oct
<i>Oenothera fruticosa</i>	narrow-leaved sundrops	●	●		●			2'	Y	Jun-Sep
<i>Opuntia humifusa (O. compressa)</i>	eastern prickly-pear cactus			●	●			<1'	Y	Jun-Jul
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	Mayapple		●			●	●	1'	W	Apr-May
<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	Solomon's seal		●	●		●	●	0.5-2'	W	May-Jun
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	black-eyed Susan		●	●	●	●		2'	Y	Jun-Oct
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	tall or green-headed coneflower		●		●	●		1.5-9'	Y	Jul-Sep
<i>Senna marilandica (Cassia marilandica)</i>	Maryland wild senna			●		●		3-4'	Y	Jul-Aug
<i>Silene caroliniana</i>	wild pink		●	●	●	●		0.5'	W, P*	Apr-May
<i>Sisyrinchium atlanticum</i>	coastal blue-eyed grass	●	●		●			0.5-2.5'	Bl, Pu	May-Jul
<i>Sisyrinchium graminoides</i>	blue-eyed grass		●	●	●	●		0.5-1.5'	Bl, Pu	Apr-Jun
<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	false Solomon's seal		●			●	●	2.5'	W	May-Jul
<i>Solidago caesia</i>	blue-stemmed goldenrod		●	●	●	●		1-3'	Y	Aug-Oct
<i>Solidago juncea</i>	early goldenrod		●	●	●			1-4'	Y	Jun-Oct
<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	gray goldenrod		●	●	●	●		0.5-3'	Y	Jul-Nov
<i>Solidago rugosa</i>	wrinkle leaf goldenrod	●	●		●			1-6'	Y	Aug-Oct
<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>	seaside goldenrod		●		●	●		6'	Y*	Aug-Oct
<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i>	skunk cabbage	●					●	1-3'		Mar-Apr
<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>	early meadow rue		●				●	2'	G, Pu	Apr-May
<i>Thalictrum polygamum</i>	tall meadow rue		●		●	●	●	3-6'	W	Jun-Jul
<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	foamflower		●		●	●	●	1'	W	Apr-Jul
<i>Tradescantia virginiana</i>	Virginia spiderwort		●		●	●	●	2-3'	Bl, Pu	Apr-Jun
<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>	white trillium		●				●	1'	W	Apr-Jun
<i>Verbena hastata</i>	blue vervain	●	●		●	●		4'	Bl, Pu	Jun-Oct
<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>	New York ironweed		●		●			4-8'	Pu	Aug-Oct
<i>Viola pedata</i>	bird's foot violet			●	●	●		<1'	Pu	Mar-Jun
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Adam's needle			●	●			2'	W	Jun-Sep
HERBACEOUS EMERGENT (can grow with roots in water)										
<i>Acorus calamus</i>	sweet flag	●	●		●	●		2-3'	Y, W	May-Jul
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	rose mallow	●	●		●	●		3-6'	W, P	Jul-Sep
<i>Iris versicolor</i>	blue flag	●	●		●	●		3'	Bl, Pu	May-Jun
<i>Juncus canadensis</i>	Canada rush	●	●		●	●		1-3'		
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	soft rush	●	●		●			2-3'		Jun-Sep
<i>Kosteletskyia virginica</i>	seashore mallow	●			●			1.5-4.5'	P	Jul-Sep
<i>Nuphar luteum (Nuphar advena)</i>	spatterdock, yellow water lily	●			●	●		1'	Y	May-Oct
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	fragrant water lily	●			●			<1'	W	Jun-Sep
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	royal fern	●	●		●	●	●	2-3'		
<i>Peltandra virginica</i>	arrow arum	●			●	●		to 2'	G-W	Apr-Jul
<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	pickerelweed	●			●	●		3'	Pu	Jun-Nov
<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	duck potato	●			●			0.5-2'	W	Jul-Oct
<i>Saururus cernuus</i>	lizard's tail	●			●	●		1.5-4.5'	W	Jun-Aug
<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	woolgrass	●	●		●	●		3-4'		Aug-Sep
<i>Scirpus pungens (S. americanus)</i>	common three-square	●			●			4'		Jun-Sep
<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	salt marsh cordgrass or smooth cordgrass	●	●		●			2-5'		Jul-Sep
<i>Spartina patens</i>	salt meadow hay	●	●		●			1-3'		Jul-Sep
<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	narrow-leaved cattail	●	●		●			10'		Jun-Jul
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	broad-leaved cattail	●	●		●			5-7'		May-Jun
<i>Zizania aquatica</i>	wild rice	●	●		●			6-10'		Jun-Sep
Scientific Name	Common Name	W	M	D	Su	PS	Sh	Height	Color	Bloom

Scientific Name	Common Name	W	M	D	Su	PS	Sh	Height	Color	Bloom
SHRUB, low										
<i>Comptonia peregrina</i>	sweet fern		●		●	●		3'	G	Apr-May
<i>Euonymus americanus</i>	strawberry bush, hearts-a-bustin'		●			●		1.5-6.5'	G	May-Jun
<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	black huckleberry		●	●		●	●	1.5'	W, P	May-Jun
<i>Gaylussacia frondosa</i>	dangleberry	●	●	●	●	●		2-4'	G, Pu	Apr-Jun
<i>Hypericum densiflorum</i>	dense St. John's wort	●	●	●	●			1.5-6'	Y	Jul-Sep
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>	sheep laurel	●	●	●	●	●		2-5'	W, P, Pu*	May-Jul
<i>Lyonia mariana</i>	stagger-bush		●			●	●	0.5-6.5'	W, P	May-Jun
<i>Prunus maritima</i>	beach plum		●		●	●		1-8'	W	Apr-May
<i>Rhododendron atlanticum</i>	dwarf or coast azalea		●			●	●	3-6'	W	Apr-May
<i>Rosa carolina</i>	pasture rose		●	●	●	●		0.5-3'	P	May-Jun
<i>Vaccinium vacillans</i> (<i>V. pallidum</i>)	early lowbush blueberry		●		●	●		1.5'	W, P	Apr-May
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	maple-leaved arrowwood		●	●	●	●		3-6.5'	W, P	Apr-May
SHRUB, medium										
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	red chokeberry	●	●	●	●			1.5-13'	W	Mar-May
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	high-tide bush, groundsel tree	●	●		●			to 10'	W	Aug-Sep
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	American beautyberry		●			●	●	6'	Pu	Jun-Aug
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	buttonbush	●	●		●			to 10'	W	Jul-Aug
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	sweet pepperbush, summersweet	●	●			●	●	6-10'	W, P	Jul-Sep
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	silky dogwood		●		●	●		3-10'	W	May-Jun
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	witch hazel		●	●	●	●		3-15'	Y	Sep-Dec
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	inkberry		●		●	●		3-10'	W*	May-Jun
<i>Ilex laevigata</i>	winterberry		●		●	●		10'	W	May-Jul
<i>Itea virginica</i>	tassel-white, Virginia sweetspire	●	●		●	●		3-10'	W	May-Jun
<i>Leucothoe racemosa</i>	fetterbush		●			●	●	13'	W, P	May-Jun
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	spicebush		●	●		●		6.5-16'	Y	Mar-May
<i>Lyonia ligustrina</i>	male-berry		●			●	●	1.5-10'	W	May-Jul
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	wax myrtle, southern bayberry		●	●	●	●		6-12'	G*	Mar-Apr
<i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>	northern bayberry	●	●	●		●		8'	G	Apr-May
<i>Rhododendron periclymenoides</i>	pink azalea, pinxterbloom	●	●			●		3-10'	P, W	Apr-May
<i>Rhododendron viscosum</i>	swamp azalea	●	●		●			6.5-10'	W, P	May-Aug
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	sweet or smooth sumac		●	●	●			1.5-10'	G	Jun-Jul
<i>Rosa palustris</i>	swamp rose	●			●	●	●	8'	P	Jul-Aug
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	common elderberry	●	●		●	●	●	6-12'	W	Jun-Jul
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	highbush blueberry	●	●	●	●	●		6-12'	W, P	Apr-May
<i>Vaccinium stamineum</i>	deerberry		●		●	●		5-10'	W, Pu	Apr-Jun
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i> (<i>V. recognitum</i>)	southern arrowwood		●	●	●	●		10'	W	May-Jun
<i>Viburnum nudum</i>	naked withered		●		●	●		6.5-13'	W	Apr-May
SHRUB, tall										
<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	smooth alder	●	●		●			12-20'		Mar-Apr
<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	Devil's walking stick		●		●	●		39'	W	Jun-Aug
<i>Ilex decidua</i>	possum haw		●	●	●	●		33'	W	Apr-May
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	mountain laurel		●	●	●	●	●	10'	W, P*	May-Jul
<i>Rhus copallina</i>	shining or winged sumac			●	●	●		20-30'	G-Y	Jul-Aug
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	staghorn sumac			●	●			33'	Y, G	Jun-Jul
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	black haw	●	●		●	●		26'	W	Apr-May
TREE, small/ medium (understory)										
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	serviceberry, shadbush	●	●			●	●	35-50'	W	Apr-May
<i>Asimina triloba</i>	paw paw		●		●			39'	Y, R	Mar-Apr
<i>Castanea pumila</i>	chinquapin			●		●		12-20'	Y	Jun
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	eastern redbud		●	●		●	●	20-35'	P, Pu	Apr-May
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	white fringetree		●	●	●	●	●	20-35'	W	May-Jun
<i>Cornus florida</i>	flowering dogwood		●	●		●	●	35-50'	W	Apr-May
<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	cockspur hawthorn		●	●	●	●		20-35'	W	May-Jun
<i>Crataegus viridis</i>	southern thorn	●	●			●	●	20-35'	W	Apr
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American holly		●		●	●		65'	W*	May-Jun
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	eastern red cedar		●	●	●			50'	*	Mar-Apr
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	sweetbay magnolia	●	●		●	●	●	30'	W*	May-Jul
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	eastern hop- hornbeam, ironwood		●			●	●	25-40'	R, B	May
<i>Pyrus (Malus) angustifolia</i>	southern crabapple		●			●	●	25'		Apr-May
<i>Pyrus (Malus) coronaria</i>	sweet crabapple		●		●			20-26'	P	Apr-May
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	sassafras		●		●	●		35-50'	Y, G	Apr-May
Scientific Name	Common Name	W	M	D	Su	PS	Sh	Height	Color	Bloom

Scientific Name	Common Name	W	M	D	Su	PS	Sh	Height	Color	Bloom
TREE, tall (canopy)										
<i>Acer negundo</i>	box elder	●	●		●	●		30-60'		
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple	●	●		●	●		40-60'		
<i>Betula nigra</i>	river birch	●	●		●	●		30-50'		
<i>Carya alba</i> (<i>C. tomentosa</i>)	mockernut hickory		●	●		●	●	60-90'		
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	bitternut hickory	●	●		●			60-80'		
<i>Carya glabra</i>	pignut hickory	●	●	●	●	●		60-80'		
<i>Carya ovata</i>	shagbark hickory		●		●			70-100'		
<i>Cellis occidentalis</i>	hackberry	●	●		●	●		40-60'		
<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	Atlantic white cedar	●	●			●	●	75'	*	
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	common persimmon		●	●	●	●		50-75'		
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American beech		●		●	●		50-100'		
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	white ash		●		●	●		80'		
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	green ash	●	●		●	●		50-60'		
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	black walnut		●		●			70-90'		
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	sweet gum	●	●		●	●		60-80'		
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	tulip poplar		●		●	●		70-120'		
<i>Morus rubra</i>	red mulberry		●		●			60'		
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	black gum, sourgum	●	●	●	●	●		30-60'		
<i>Pinus echinata</i>	shortleaf pine		●	●	●			100'	*	
<i>Pinus rigida</i>	pitch pine			●	●			50-60'	*	
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	loblolly pine	●	●		●			70-90'	*	
<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Virginia pine		●	●	●			50-80'	*	
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American sycamore	●	●		●	●		75-100'		
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	black or wild cherry		●		●			40-60'		
<i>Quercus alba</i>	white oak		●		●			80-100'		
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	swamp white oak	●			●	●		60-70'		
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	scarlet oak		●		●			40-60'		
<i>Quercus falcata</i>	southern red oak		●		●			70-80'		
<i>Quercus marilandica</i>	blackjack oak			●		●		50'		
<i>Quercus michauxii</i>	swamp chestnut oak	●	●		●			60-80'		
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	water oak	●	●			●	●	50-80'		
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	pin oak		●		●			60-80'		
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	willow oak	●	●		●	●		80-100'		
<i>Quercus prinus</i> (<i>Q. montana</i>)	chestnut oak			●	●	●		60-80'		
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak		●	●	●	●		90'		
<i>Quercus stellata</i>	post oak		●		●			75'		
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	black oak		●	●	●			50-60'		
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust		●	●	●			40-80'		
<i>Salix nigra</i>	black willow	●	●		●	●		40-80'		
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	bald cypress	●			●	●		50-70'		
<i>Tilia americana</i>	American basswood		●			●		> 100'		
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm		●		●			100'		
VINE										
<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	crossvine	●	●			●	●	30-45'	O, R, Y *	May-Jun
<i>Campsis radicans</i>	trumpet creeper			●	●			30'+	O	Jul-Sep
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	American bittersweet		●		●	●	●	to 45'	G	May-Jun
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	virgin's bower			●	●			6-12'	W	Jul-Sep
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	coral honeysuckle			●	●			10-20'+	R *	Apr-Jul
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper	●	●		●	●	●	to 45'	G, W	Jun-Aug
<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	passionflower, maypops			●	●				W, P	Jun-Sep
Scientific Name	Common Name	W	M	D	Su	PS	Sh	Height	Color	Bloom



photo credit: Randy Loftus, USFWS

Blazingstar (*Liatris spicata*) is one of many species that attracts birds and beneficial insects such as butterflies.

sample plant lists for Maryland's coastal plain

Plants for Wet Sites, Wetlands, Ponds, and Wet Edges (partial to full sun)

Ferns:

<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	cinnamon fern
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	royal fern
<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	marsh fern

Grasses and Grasslike Plants:

<i>Carex stricta</i>	tussock sedge
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	red fescue (turf)
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Virginia switchgrass
<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	gama grass

Herbaceous Plants:

<i>Caltha palustris</i>	marsh marigold
<i>Eupatorium dubium</i>	Joe-Pye weed
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	common boneset
<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i>	swamp sunflower
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	blazingstar
<i>Lilium canadense</i>	Canada lily
<i>Lilium superbum</i>	Turk's cap lily
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	cardinal flower
<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	great blue lobelia
<i>Oenothera fruticosa</i>	sundrops
<i>Senecio aureus</i>	golden ragwort
<i>Sisyrinchium atlanticum</i>	coastal blue-eyed grass
<i>Solidago rugosa</i>	wrinkle leaf goldenrod
<i>Verbena hastata</i>	blue vervain

Herbaceous Emergents

(growing up out of water):

<i>Acorus calamus</i>	sweet flag
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	rose mallow
<i>Iris versicolor</i>	blue flag iris
<i>Juncus canadensis</i>	Canada rush
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	soft rush
<i>Kosteletskyia virginica</i>	seashore mallow
<i>Nuphar luteum (advena)</i>	yellow water lily
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	fragrant water lily
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	royal fern
<i>Peltandra virginica</i>	arrow arum
<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	pickerelweed
<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	duck potato
<i>Saururus cernuus</i>	lizard's tail
<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	woolgrass
<i>Scirpus pungens</i>	three-square
<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	salt marsh cordgrass
<i>Spartina patens</i>	salt meadow hay
<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	narrow-leaved cattail
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	broad-leaved cattail
<i>Zizania aquatica</i>	wild rice

Shrubs:

low:

<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	black chokeberry
<i>Gaylussacia frondosa</i>	dangleberry
<i>Hypericum densiflorum</i>	dense St. John's wort
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>	sheep laurel (evgr)
<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Allegheny blackberry

medium:

<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	red chokeberry
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	high-tide bush
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	buttonbush
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	winterberry holly
<i>Itea virginica</i>	Virginia sweetspire
<i>Rhododendron viscosum</i>	swamp azalea
<i>Rosa palustris</i>	swamp rose
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	common elderberry

tall:

<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	smooth alder
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	sweetbay (see Trees)
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	black haw viburnum

Trees, tall:

<i>Acer negundo</i>	box elder
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	silver maple
<i>Betula nigra</i>	river birch
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	bitternut hickory
<i>Carya glabra</i>	pignut hickory
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	hackberry
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	green ash
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	sweet gum
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	black gum, sourgum
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	loblolly pine
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American sycamore
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	eastern cottonwood
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	swamp white oak
<i>Quercus michauxii</i>	swamp chestnut oak
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	willow oak
<i>Salix nigra</i>	black willow
<i>Salix sericea</i>	silky willow
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	bald cypress

Vine:

<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper
------------------------------------	------------------

Plants for Dry Sun, Sunny Slopes, Meadows, Hedgerows, or Edges

Ferns:

<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>	hay-scented fern
----------------------------------	------------------

Grasses or Grasslike Plants:

<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	broomsedge
<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	Canada wild rye
<i>Elymus hystrix</i>	bottlebrush grass
<i>Panicum amarum</i>	coastal panic grass
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	little bluestem
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Indiangrass

Herbaceous Plants and Groundcovers:

<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	common milkweed
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	butterflyweed
<i>Aster laevis</i>	smooth blue aster
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	New England aster
<i>Aster pilosus</i>	white heath aster
<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	wild indigo
<i>Chrysopsis mariana</i>	Maryland golden aster
<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>	tickseed sunflower
<i>Desmodium paniculatum</i>	panicked tick-trefoil
<i>Eupatorium fistulosum</i>	Joe-Pye weed
<i>Eupatorium hyssopifolium</i>	hyssop-leaf thoroughwort
<i>Liatris graminifolia</i>	grass-leaf blazingstar
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	wild bergamot
<i>Monarda punctata</i>	horsemint
<i>Opuntia humifusa</i>	prickly-pear cactus
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	black-eyed Susan
<i>Silene caroliniana</i>	wild pink
<i>Sisyrinchium graminoides</i>	blue-eyed grass
<i>Solidago caesia</i>	blue-stem goldenrod
<i>Solidago juncea</i>	early goldenrod
<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	gray goldenrod
<i>Viola pedata</i>	bird's foot violet
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Adam's needle

Shrubs:

low:

<i>Gaylussacia frondosa</i>	dangleberry
<i>Hypericum densiflorum</i>	dense St. John's wort
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>	sheep laurel (evgrn)
<i>Rosa carolina</i>	pasture rose
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	maple-leaved arrowwood

medium:

<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	red chokeberry
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	witch hazel
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	wax myrtle (evgrn)
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	smooth sumac
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	highbush blueberry
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	southern arrowwood

tall:

<i>Ilex decidua</i>	possum haw
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	mountain laurel (evgr)
<i>Rhus copallina</i>	shining sumac
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	staghorn sumac

Trees:

small/ medium:

<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	white fringetree
<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	cockspur hawthorn
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	eastern redcedar (evgr)

tall:

<i>Carya glabra</i>	pignut hickory
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	common persimmon
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	black gum, sourgum
<i>Pinus echinata</i>	shortleaf pine (evergr)
<i>Pinus rigida</i>	pitch pine (evergrn)
<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Virginia pine (evergrn)
<i>Quercus prinus (montana)</i>	chestnut oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	black oak
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust

Vines:

<i>Campsis radicans</i>	trumpet creeper
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	virgin's bower
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	coral honeysuckle
<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	passionflower, Maypops

Plants for Shade, Woodlands, or Woods Edges (dry to moist soil)

* designates plants for part shade (not for full shade)

Ferns:

<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	maidenhair fern *
<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	ebony spleenwort
<i>Botrychium virginianum</i>	rattlesnake fern
<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>	hay-scented fern *
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas fern (evgr)
<i>Woodwardia areolata</i>	netted chain fern

Grasses and Grasslike Plants:

<i>Carex glaucoidea</i>	blue wood sedge
<i>Carex pennsylvanica</i>	sedge
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	wild (river) oats *
<i>Elymus hystrix</i>	bottlebrush grass
<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	Virginia wild rye

Groundcovers:

<i>Asarum canadense</i>	wild ginger
<i>Carex glaucoidea</i>	blue wood sedge
<i>Carex pennsylvanica</i>	sedge
<i>Chimaphila maculata</i>	striped wintergreen
<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>	green-and-gold *
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	wintergreen
<i>Hepatica americana</i>	round-lobed hepatica
<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Canada mayflower
<i>Mitchella repens</i>	partridgeberry
<i>Sedum ternatum</i>	mountain stonecrop
<i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i>	straw lily

Herbaceous Plants:

<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit
<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>	green-and-gold *
<i>Eupatorium hyssopifolium</i>	hyssop thoroughwort
<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	white snakeroot *
<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	yellow sneezeweed
<i>Houstonia caerulea</i>	bluet, innocence *
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	wild bergamot *
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	Mayapple
<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	Solomon's seal
<i>Senna marilandica</i>	Maryland wild senna*
<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	false Solomon's seal
<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>	early meadow rue
<i>Thalictrum polygamum</i>	tall meadow rue
<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	foamflower
<i>Tradescantia virginiana</i>	Virginia spiderwort
<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>	white trillium
<i>Viola pedata</i>	bird's foot violet *

Evergreens for various sites

ferns, herbaceous plants and other groundcovers

<i>Asarum canadense</i>	wild ginger (semi-evgr)
<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	ebony spleenwort
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	wintergreen
<i>Mitchella repens</i>	partridgeberry
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas fern
<i>Sedum ternatum</i>	mountain stonecrop
<i>Silene caroliniana</i>	wild pink
<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>	seaside goldenrod

short shrubs (under 6')

<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	wintergreen
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	inkberry
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>	sheep laurel

medium shrubs (to 15' or more)

<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	sweetbay magnolia
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	wax myrtle

tall shrubs and trees

<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American holly
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	eastern redcedar
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	mountain laurel
<i>Pinus echinata</i>	shortleaf pine
<i>Pinus rigida</i>	pitch pine
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	loblolly pine
<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Virginia pine

vines

<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	crossvine
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	coral honeysuckle

Shrubs:

low:

<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	black huckleberry
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>	sheep laurel (evgr) *
<i>Lyonia mariana</i>	stagger-bush
<i>Rhododendron atlanticum</i>	coast azalea
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	maple-leaved arrowwood

medium:

<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	beautyberry
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	sweet pepperbush
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	witch hazel *
<i>Leucothoe racemosa</i>	fetterbush
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	spicebush *
<i>Lyonia ligustrina</i>	male-berry
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	wax myrtle (evgr) *
<i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>	northern bayberry *
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	southern arrowwood *

tall:

<i>Ilex decidua</i>	possum haw *
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	mountain laurel (evgr)
<i>Rhus copallina</i>	shining sumac

Trees:

small/ medium:

<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	serviceberry
<i>Castanea pumila</i>	Chinquapin *
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	eastern redbud
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	white fringetree
<i>Cornus florida</i>	flowering dogwood
<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	cockspur hawthorn *
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	sweetbay magnolia
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	hop-hornbeam
<i>Pyrus angustifolia</i>	southern crabapple
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	sassafras *

tall:

<i>Carya alba</i> (C. tomentosa)	mockernut hickory
<i>Carya glabra</i>	pignut hickory
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	common persimmon
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	black gum, sourgum
<i>Quercus marilandica</i>	blackjack oak
<i>Quercus prinus</i> (montana)	chestnut oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak

Vines:

<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	crossvine
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	American bittersweet
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper



photo credit: Britt Slattery, USFWS

Seed heads can be ornamental while providing wildlife food. New York ironweed (*Vernonia noveboracensis*) is one example.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

Brown, Melvin L., Brown, Russell G. *Herbaceous Plants of Maryland*. Port City Press, Baltimore, MD, 1984.

Brown, Melvin L., Brown, Russell G. *Woody Plants of Maryland*. Port City Press, Baltimore, MD, 1984.

Dirr, Michael A. *Manual of Woody Landscape Plants*. Stipes Publishing Co., Champaign, Illinois, 1990.

Hightshoe, Gary L. *Native Trees, Shrubs, and Vines for Urban and Rural America*. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1988.

Martin, Alexander C., Zim, Herbert S., Nelson, Arnold L. *American Wildlife and Plants, A Guide to Wildlife Food Habits*. Dover Publications, Inc., New York, New York, 1951, reprinted 1961.

Native Plants for Conservation, Restoration, and Landscaping. Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, Division of Natural Heritage, 203 Governor Street, Richmond, VA 23219, and Virginia Native Plant Society, 1997.

Native Plants for Wildlife Habitat. Compiled by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Chesapeake Bay Field Office, et al., 1995. *Revised edition available 2001*.

Native Plants of Prince George's County, Maryland, 1997-1998. Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Prince George's County Planning Department, 14741 Governor Oden Bowie Drive, Upper Marlboro, MD, 20772, 1998.

Thompson, Louisa. *Control of Invasive Non-Native Plants: A Guide for Gardeners and Homeowners in the Mid-Atlantic Region*. Maryland Native Plant Society, 1998. *See contact info*

Thunhorst, Gwendolyn A. *Wetland Planting Guide for the Northeastern United States. Plants for Wetland Creation, Restoration, and Enhancement*. Environmental Concern Inc., St. Michael's, MD, 1993.



photo credit: Britt Slattery, USFWS

Many trees and shrubs such as this serviceberry (*Amelanchier canadensis*) provide early spring bloom as well as summer and fall fruits.



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Chesapeake Bay Field Office
177 Admiral Cochrane Drive
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(410) 573-4500
www.fws.gov/r5cbfo

BayScapes Program, Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program (for private lands), Schoolyard Habitats Program



Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Wildlife and Heritage Division
Tawes State Office Building, E-1
580 Taylor Avenue
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(410) 260-8540
www.dnr.state.md.us/wildlife



Plant Conservation Alliance
1849 C St. NW, LSB-204
Washington, DC 20240
(202) 452-0392
plant@plantconservation.org
www.nps.gov/plants/



Adkins Arboretum
P.O. Box 100
Ridgely, Maryland 21660
(410) 634-2847
adkinsar@intercom.net
www.adkinsarboretum.org



with funding provided by
Chesapeake Bay Trust
60 West Street, Suite 200-A
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(410) 974-2941
postmaster@cbtrust.org
www.chesapeakebaytrust.org

Maryland Native Plant Society
P. O. Box 4877
Silver Spring, Maryland 20914
MNPS@toad.net
www.mdflora.org

Thank you to volunteer Carol Jelich for compiling plant information in this guide.