

Pennsylvania Native Trees and Shrubs

A Landscaping Guide



Tsuga canadensis (Canadian Hemlock)



Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel)



Lancaster County Planning Commission

Lancaster County, Pennsylvania

2011

Pennsylvania Native Trees and Shrubs

A Landscaping Guide

Note: There are over 2,100 native plant species known in Pennsylvania. This guide only references trees and shrubs and does not cover ferns, grasses, vines, perennials, annuals, or biennials.

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Introduction

Greenscapes, an element of the Lancaster County Comprehensive Plan, teaches us that Lancaster County has a rich legacy of natural resources that has allowed its inhabitants to thrive for centuries. The period since European settlement has witnessed an unprecedented alteration of the natural landscape to accommodate a growing population. Growth and development have introduced an increasing number of non-native and invasive plant species into our ecological network.

Lancaster County's Pennsylvania Native Tree and Shrub guide has been developed to increase the understanding and awareness of residents and officials of the environmental importance of native plant conservation and utilization. This guide can help ensure the long term viability of the County's historical biological diversity by maintaining, enhancing, and restoring the habitat of native plant species. This landscape guide will not only educate residents, consultants, and local officials as to what trees and shrubs are native, but where they grow best.

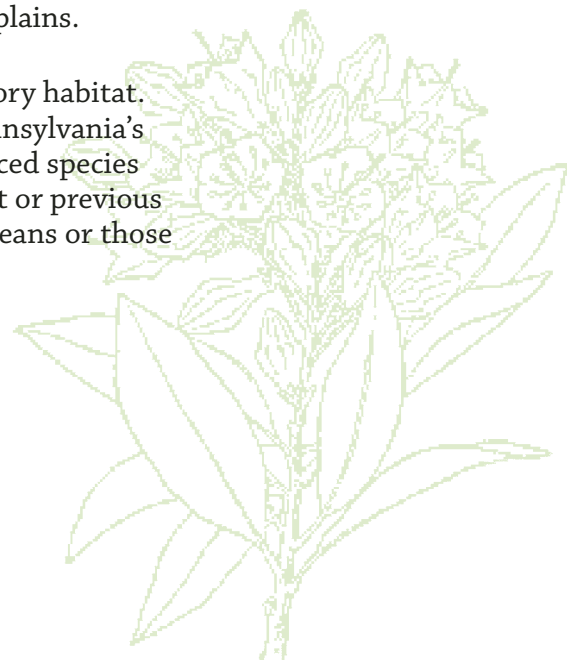
Without human support, our natural resources will continue to degrade. This guide will help promote land management practices that can result in the conservation and sustainable use of native plants. Without the use of native plants, we cannot successfully restore the County's natural environmental and ecological functions. Do you know what trees and shrubs are native to Pennsylvania? Not all plants are created equal. Just because it's green and healthy, does not mean it should be planted.

Pennsylvania's Native Forest Habitat

There are three geographic regions found in Pennsylvania; Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Mountain. Lancaster County is found in the Piedmont region.

Pennsylvania's plant population historically comes from blending of the forest types within the state. An oak/hickory forest cover is mainly found in the central and southern portions of the state. Northern parts of the state include hardwood forests in the higher elevations which include birch, maples, and black cherry. Northwest Pennsylvania historically has a beech-maple forest habitat, and the state's southern edge includes the northern limits of oak-hickory-pine forest habitat. Pennsylvania is also unique in that we have specialized habitats such as serpentine barrens, shale, limestone, rocky outcrops, wetlands, freshwater tidal marshes, and sand plains.

Lancaster County Piedmont region historically falls within the Oak/Hickory habitat. Due to extensive early forest clearing for agriculture, little remains of Pennsylvania's original forest cover. Forest composition has also been altered by introduced species of plants, animals, and disease. Native plants of this list represent current or previous tree and shrub populations that were present before settlement by Europeans or those plants that migrated into the state independent of human activity.



Landscape Applications

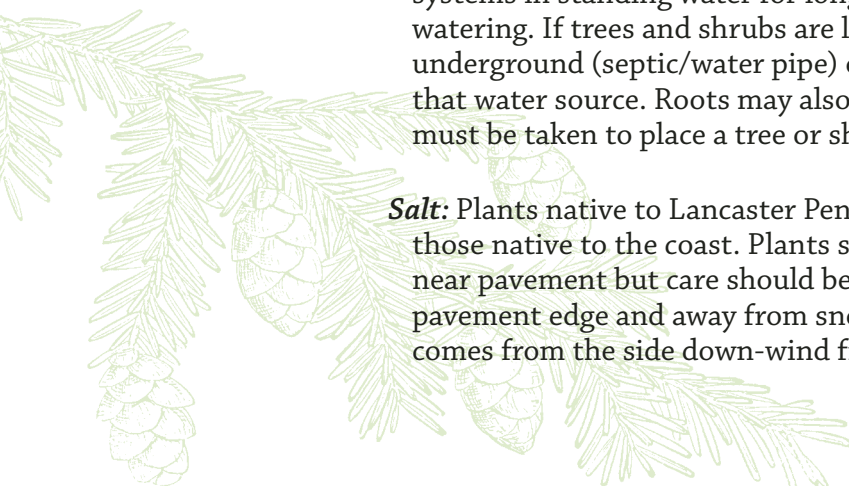
General Benefits: Trees and shrubs screen unpleasant views and frame attractive views. They cool the air and provide shade which can reduce the cost of air conditioning and provide wind breaks which can reduce heating costs. In a study completed by Dr. David Laband from Auburn University, 17.5% shade on an average house in Alabama reduced electrical usage by 3.7% and 50% shade reduced the electrical usage by 10.7%. Research by the USDA Forest Service indicates that shaded parking lots can reduce asphalt temperatures by 36° F. Shading parked cars reduces emission and energy used to cool vehicles. It can reduce an internal car temperature by 36-45° F and fuel tank temperatures of shaded cars were 4-8° F cooler than cars in the sun (emissions are created during daytime heating of fuel systems of motor vehicles).

Trees and shrubs help clean pollutants out of air and water naturally, so mankind doesn't have to pay to do it mechanically. A study by Coder in 1996 indicated that a single Sugar Maple growing along a roadside removed 60mg of cadmium, 140mg of chromium, 820mg of nickel, and 5,200mg of lead in a single growing season. Studies in Maryland showed reductions of up to 88% of nitrate and 76% of phosphorus after agricultural runoff passed through a forest buffer. Trees and shrubs soak up water so the need to manage storm water runoff and erosion is reduced. A 20 year old Red Maple that is 29 feet tall with a 24 foot spread intercepted 1,014 gallons of water/yr and a 20 year old White Pine that is 32 feet tall with a 20 foot spread intercepted 786 gallons of water/yr (USDA Forest Service "SW-GTR-202 August 2007 & PSW-GTR-199). Native trees and shrubs provide habitat for birds and wildlife while improving the health and wellbeing of people. Vincent Cotrone from the Penn State Cooperative Extension indicates that a 100 foot streamside buffer that is 1 mile long provides 12 acres of habitat that can support over 50 species of wildlife.

The relationship between plants, insects, and animals is crucial in sustaining a healthy biodiversity and healthy ecosystem. Individuals need to come together to help preserve and enlarge our native plant communities. Utilizing this handout should help people find the best native tree and shrub for their environment.

Water: Adequate water is crucial for tree growth. Trees and shrubs use water to maintain living cells and allow the plant to move food, hormones, and other elements around its system. Each tree and shrub needs different amounts of water based on the species, size, soil/site conditions, and weather, but an adequate amount of water must typically penetrate 2 to 3 feet deep into soil to adequately feed the root system of mature plants. Some plant species like "wet feet" and can support their root systems in standing water for long periods of time. Others need to dry out between watering. If trees and shrubs are located in a dryer area, and they sense a water source underground (septic/water pipe) over many years, the roots may crack pipes to reach that water source. Roots may also heave pavement in an attempt to reach water. Care must be taken to place a tree or shrub in the best location for its water needs.

Salt: Plants native to Lancaster Pennsylvania are not typically as salt tolerant as those native to the coast. Plants sensitive to salt and salt spray can still be used near pavement but care should be taken to move them as far as possible from the pavement edge and away from snowmelt drainage. Usually the most plant damage comes from the side down-wind from the source of salt spray and downhill from



snowmelt. Tolerance to salt may exist within plant species and based on the type and amount of salt used on site.

Plant Size Matters: Trees and shrubs should be planted where their natural height and width will not interfere with adjacent infrastructure. Shrubs will continue to widen and should not be placed too close to paving or buildings. The width and ultimate height of a tree canopy should be researched prior to planting. Trees that are too tall for a site can impact overhead wiring but shrubs and trees with low branching patterns can affect sign visibility. Root systems can be as large as the plant crown canopy. Care should be taken to allow enough rooting space for plants. If not, plants will begin to decline after 10 to 20 years or begin to impact adjacent infrastructure, such as cracking pavement or underground pipes. Trees with shallow root systems should not be placed near paving or underground wires and pipes. Care must be taken to place a tree or shrub in the best location for its mature height, width, and root pattern. If trees and shrubs are not planted in the best location for their size, increased maintenance costs may occur.



Terms

Alluvium soil: loose, unconsolidated (not cemented together into a solid rock), or sediments, eroded, deposited, and reshaped by water in some form in a non-marine setting. Alluvium is typically made up of a variety of materials, including fine particles of silt and clay and larger particles of sand and gravel.

Bog: type of wetland fed primarily by rainwater. Bogs are typically acidic and often dominated by sphagnum mosses.

Calcareous soil: soil formed largely by the weathering of calcareous rocks and fossil shell beds. Different varieties usually contain chalk, marble, limestone, and frequently a large amount of phosphates. They often form a large part of the soil of deserts, which may prove very fertile when sufficient moisture for crops is applied.

Calcareous: an adjective meaning mostly or partly composed of calcium carbonate, in other words, containing lime or being chalky.

Canopy: the aboveground portion of a tree or shrub extending to the outer layer of leaves.

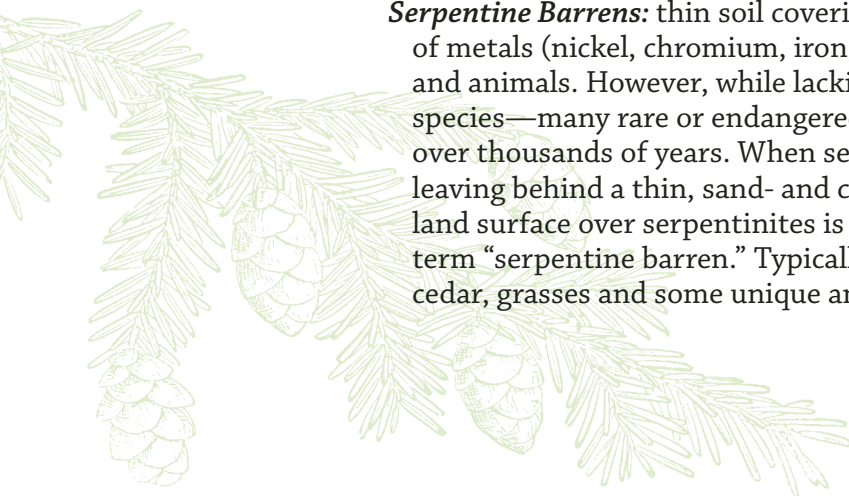
Fen: a type of wetland fed by surface water, groundwater, or both. Fens are characterized by their water chemistry, which is neutral or alkaline.

Introduced or non-native plants: species that has been brought into the state and then become established. They are species which did not evolve in this area and are also called exotic species. Introduced species can leave behind insects, disease, predators, and other natural controls that would prevent the plants from becoming invasive in Pennsylvania. Introduced plants may not be a viable food or habitat source for local animals and insects and may not be part of a healthy local ecosystem.

Invasive plants: species which grows aggressively, spreads, and displaces other plants. Invasive plants are generally undesirable because they are difficult to control once planted, can escape from cultivation, and can dominate whole areas. Most invasive plants are non-native plants.

Native plants: species which occurred within the state before settlement by Europeans. Native plants feed and shelter native animals and insects and support a healthy ecological web of life.

Serpentine Barrens: thin soil covering light green bedrock which contains high levels of metals (nickel, chromium, iron, and cobalt) that prove toxic to most plants and animals. However, while lacking nutrients, this habitat supports numerous species—many rare or endangered—that have adapted to the harsh environment over thousands of years. When serpentinite rock weathers, most of the rock dissolves, leaving behind a thin, sand- and clay-poor soil which is easily eroded. Therefore the land surface over serpentinites is stony, unfertile and sparsely vegetated - hence the term “serpentine barren.” Typically a serpentine barren contains scrub oak and pine, cedar, grasses and some unique and rare wildflowers.



Soil Nutrients: the three primary nutrients used by plants are nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. Besides the three primary nutrients, there are several trace elements that are necessary for good plant health like: calcium, magnesium, zinc, molybdenum, etc.

Nitrogen: largely responsible for healthy leaf and stem growth. Nitrogen does not remain in the soil for long. It gets used up by plants and by decaying matter in the soil. It is also water soluble and can wash out of the soil rather quickly. Even so, an excess of nitrogen will cause a lot of foliage growth at the expense of flowers and fruit. Nitrogen is the first number on a fertilizer label and gives the percentage of Nitrogen in the fertilizer.

Phosphorus: very important for root growth and producing flowers. Flowering bulbs and root crops can always use some phosphorous. That's why bone meal is often recommended for fall bulb planting. It also is crucial for producing flowers and you will sometimes see fertilizers with a high phosphorus content advertised as flower boosters. Phosphorus is the second (middle) number on a fertilizer label and gives the percentage of Phosphorus in the fertilizer.

Potassium: needed for overall plant health. It keeps the plants growing and aids their immune systems. Potassium is also water soluble and needs to be replenished from time to time. Potassium is the third and last number of a fertilizer label and gives the percentage of Potassium in the fertilizer.

Soil pH: measures the amount of lime (calcium) contained in the soil.

Soil pH ranges from 1.0 to 14.0, with 7.0 being neutral. Generally speaking, it is easier to make soils more alkaline than it is to make them more acid. The reason soil pH matters is that nutrients in the soil are only available to plants if the soil pH is within a certain range. The only sure fire way to know where your soil's pH falls is to have it tested. Keep in mind that it takes time to alter soil pH and your soil will tend to revert to its old pH over time, necessitating repeated treatment.

Alkaline (basic): pH 7.1 or above; generally soil found in dry climates. Limestone is typically alkaline. You can amend alkaline soil with sulfur (sawdust, composted leaves, wood chips, cottonseed meal, leaf mold, and especially peat moss) to lower the soils pH and make it more acidic.

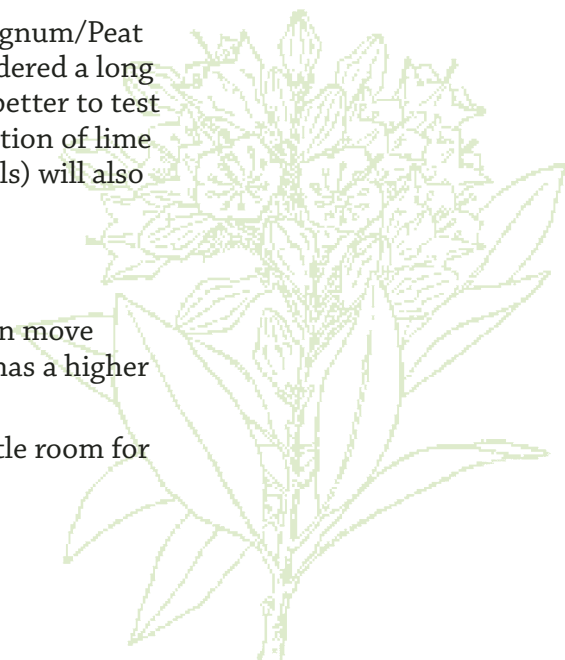
Neutral: pH of 7.0

Acidic: pH less than 7.0; generally soil found in wet climates. Sphagnum/Peat is typically acidic. Correction of an overly acid soil should be considered a long term project, rather than trying to accomplish it in one year. It is better to test your soil each year and make your adjustments gradually. The addition of lime (hardwood ash, bone meal, crushed marble, or crushed oyster shells) will also help to raise the soil pH and make it more alkaline.

Soil type: typically falls into 4 basic categories; sand, clay, loam, and peat.

Sandy soils: have very large particles. Water, air and plant roots can move freely in sandy soils, sometimes too much so. Sandy soil typically has a higher (alkaline) pH.

Clay: particles are so small they pack together tightly and leave little room for water, air or roots. Clay is typically slightly acidic.



Sandy loam: ideal soil. It's light and allows for air and water movement, but has some grip creating a kind of fine bread crumb like texture. Usually occurs when there is plenty of organic matter in the soil. Sandy loam typically has an alkaline pH.

Organic matter: dead plant or animal material, also know as humus. There is always some organic matter in your soil, but usually not enough for a plant's needs. It helps sandy soil by retaining water that would otherwise wash away and it corrects clay soil by making it looser, so that air, water and roots can penetrate. In all soils, it encourages beneficial microbial activity and it provides some nutritional benefits. Humus is nature's way of feeding the circle of life.

Soil texture: refers to the size of the soil particles. An easy test for soil texture is to make a ball of damp garden soil. If it breaks apart when you tap it, it's sandy. If you can press it between your thumb and finger and make a ribbon, it's clay. Most soils are somewhere in-between. Don't try to change your soil texture by adding sand to clay or vice versa. That is a recipe for cement.



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Pennsylvania Native Trees

Latin Name Common Name	Evergreen or Deciduous	Populations found in Lancaster Co.	Plant Characteristics	Location	Liabilities / Features
<i>Abies balsamea</i> Balsam Fir	Evergreen		Slender, conical shape. Grows best in cool shade and prefers alkaline, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in cool swamps or bogs, in peaty soils	Slow growing, Shallow root system. Dislikes heat and dry air. Damaged by deer.
<i>Acer negundo</i> Box Elder	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in low, moist areas, stream banks, & floodplains.	Fast growing, especially when young but short living. Susceptible to a wide range of diseases and pests. Early Fall color but not showy. Withstands flooding.
<i>Acer nigrum</i> Black Maple	Deciduous	L	Wide pH tolerance	Naturally occurs in rich woods, ravines, & river banks.	
<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i> Striped Maple / Moosewood	Deciduous		Grows best in shade, Prefers moist soil.	Naturally occurs in cool, moist, rocky woods as understory tree	Showy yellow Fall foliage. Intolerant of pollution, drought, and heat. Easily damaged bark.
<i>Acer rubrum 'rubrum'</i> Red or Swamp Maple	Deciduous	L	Prefers acidic soil. Has wide soil moisture tolerance.	Naturally occurs in dry to moist woods, swamps, & bogs.	Relatively fast growing. Early fall color, often striking. Tolerates urban pollutants except salt. Tolerates occasional flooding.
<i>Acer rubrum 'trilobum'</i> Trident Red Maple	Deciduous	L	Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in wooded slopes, swamps, bogs, or moist woods.	
<i>Acer saccharinum</i> Silver Maple	Deciduous	L	Prefers neutral to acidic pH, with moist soil.	Naturally occurs in moist woods, stream banks, & alluvium.	Large tree. Tolerates urban pollutants. Fast growing but breaks easily. Shallow root system which cause pavement buckling and can clog pipes. Shallow root pattern.
<i>Acer saccharum 'saccharum'</i> Sugar or Rock Maple	Deciduous	L	Prefers neutral to acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in moist woods, wooded slopes, ravines, & alluvial areas.	Large tree which provides dense shade. Excellent Fall foliage. Intolerant of high heat, pollution, road salt, and a restricted compacted root zone.
<i>Acer saccharum 'schneckii'</i> Sugar or Rock Maple	Deciduous		Prefers neutral to acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in rich, moist woods.	

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<i>Aesculus flava</i> Yellow or Sweet Buckeye	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in low woods along streams.	
<i>Aesculus glabra</i> Ohio Buckeye	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in moist woods & bottomlands.	Medium size tree providing dense shade. Low branching pattern. Seeds enjoyed by squirrels. Tree can be considered messy.
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i> Serviceberry/ Shadblow/ Shadbush	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in rocky bluffs & upper slopes.	Multi-stemmed small tree or large shrub. May affect sign visibility. Tolerant of pollution. Flower showy but short lived. Fruit enjoyed by birds.
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> Shadbush/ Serviceberry/ Juneberry	Deciduous	L	Prefers moist soil.	Naturally occurs in woods & peaty thickets.	Multi-stemmed. Transplants easily. Branching may affect sign visibility.
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i> Shadblow/ Shadbush/ Smooth Serviceberry	Deciduous	L	Prefers moist soil.	Naturally occurs in rocky woods, thickets, & roadside banks.	Multi-stemmed. White flowers showy but short lived. Transplants easily.
<i>Aralia spinosa</i> Devil's Walking Stick / Hercules' Club	Deciduous	L	Prefers moist, well-drained, acidic soil.	Naturally occurs in moist woods, river banks, & roadsides.	Multi-stemmed. Slow growth rate but suckers and spreads. Urban tolerant. Transplants easily.
<i>Asimina triloba</i> Pawpaw	Deciduous	L	Prefers slightly acidic soil.	Naturally occurs in moist, rich woodlands.	Multi-stemmed. Suckers. Showy purple flowers. Fruit can be messy. Fecal odor with broken branches from bark.
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> Yellow Birch	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in cool, moist, woods.	
<i>Betula lenta</i> Sweet or Black or Cherry Birch	Evergreen	L		Naturally occurs in woods & stream banks.	Aesthetic insect and disease problems.
<i>Betula nigra</i> River Birch	Deciduous	L	Prefers neutral to acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in floodplains, stream banks, wet woods, & swamps.	Tolerates poor soils. Shallow root pattern. Better adapted to heat than other birches. Easily transplanted.

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<i>Betula papyrifera</i> Canoe or Paper Birch	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in upland woods & slopes.	Does not tolerate poor soils. Shallow root pattern. Fast growing when young. Non tolerant of pollution or difficult sites. Affected by bronze birch borer.
<i>Betula populifolia</i> Gray Birch	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in old fields, open woods and disturbed areas, especially on dry, sterile soils.	Multi-stemmed and fast growing. Tolerates most soil, especially dry, gravelly soil. Very affected by leaf miner. Prone to snapping or bend by ice or snow.
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> Hornbeam/ Ironwood/ Blue Beech	Deciduous	L	Prefers neutral to acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in rich, moist woods & stream edges.	Multi-stemmed. Slow growing and doesn't transplant well.
<i>Carya cordiformis</i> Bitternut Hickory	Deciduous	L	Grows better in shade.	Naturally occurs in moist woods & stream banks.	Attractive Fall foliage. Large taproot provides tree stability but makes transplanting difficult. Fruit is messy.
<i>Carya glabra</i> (Sweet) Pignut Hickory	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in upland woods, dry ridge tops & slopes.	Narrow shape. Large taproot provides tree stability but makes transplanting difficult. Fruit is messy.
<i>Carya laciniosa</i> Shellbark Hickory	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in moist, rich bottomlands & slopes.	
<i>Carya ovalis</i> Sweet Pignut Hickory / Red Hickory	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in rich, dry woods & bluffs.	
<i>Carya ovata</i> Shagbark / Shellbark Hickory	Deciduous	L	Grows best in shade.	Naturally occurs in low, moist woods & slopes in rich soil.	Very attractive Fall color. Large taproot provides tree stability but makes transplanting difficult. Fruit is messy.
<i>Carya tomentosa</i> Mockernut Hickory	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in moist, open woods & slopes.	
<i>Castanea dentata</i> American Chestnut	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in wooded slopes & ridges in dry, acidic soils.	Affected by Chestnut blight.

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<i>Castanea pumila</i> Chinquapin	Deciduous	L	Wide soil moisture tolerance	Naturally occurs in moist to dry wooded slopes.	
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> 'canina' Dogberry	Deciduous	L	Wide pH tolerance	Naturally occurs in rocky slopes, rich banks & bottomlands.	
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> 'occidentalis' Common Hackberry / Sugarberry	Deciduous	L	Wide pH tolerance and wide soil moisture tolerance.	Naturally occurs in dry to moist woods.	Tolerates urban pollutants, wind, and poor soils. Fast growing. Easily transplanted. Multiple diseases (Asian woolly aphid) causes aesthetic damage. Good shade tree for paved areas.
<i>Celtis tenuifolia</i> 'georgianna' Dwarf or Georgia Hackberry	Deciduous	L	Prefers alkaline soil.	Naturally occurs in shale banks, wooded hillsides & limestone cliffs.	
<i>Celtis tenuifolia</i> 'tenuifolia' Dwarf or Georgia Hackberry	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in dry, shaly slopes.	
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> Eastern Redbud/ Redbud/ Judas Tree	Deciduous	L	Prefers alkaline soil with a wide soil moisture tolerance.	Naturally occurs in wooded slopes, & ravines in dry to moist, rich soils on limestone or diabase.	Small round tree with branches close to ground. Very showy flowers. Shallow root pattern. Tolerates poor soils that are not permanently wet or very hot and dry. Can be short lived. Good tree for tight locations and under utility lines.
<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i> Atlantic White Cedar	Evergreen		Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in sphagnum bogs.	Narrow columnar shape. Retains dead, brown needles.
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i> Alternative-leaved or Pagoda Dogwood	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in low, moist woods & shaded ravines.	Small tree with a horizontal branching pattern. Fragrant, moderately showy flowers. Short lived. Can be affected by twig blight and cankers.
<i>Cornus florida</i> Flowering Dogwood	Deciduous	L	Prefers acidic, moist, organic soil.	Naturally occurs in rich, moist woods, & woods edges as an understory tree.	Small rounded tree. Does not tolerate heat, drought, pollution, and road salt. Shallow root pattern. Showy flower and Fall color. Affected by crown rot, canker, powdery mildew, anthracnose, and dogwood borer.

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<i>Crataegus dilatata</i> Hawthorn	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in pastures, thickets, & hillsides.	Slow growing medium height. Fruit eaten by birds. Thorny branches. Easy to grow. Tolerant of pruning. Affected by many pests.
<i>Crataegus mollis</i> Downy Hawthorn	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in abandoned fields.	
<i>Crataegus punctata</i> Dotted or White Hawthorn	Deciduous		Has wide soil pH tolerance.	Naturally occurs in woods, pastures, & alluvial banks.	
<i>Crataegus succulenta</i> Long-spined or Fleshy Hawthorn	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in woods, thickets, banks, fencerows, & meadows.	
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i> Persimmon	Deciduous	L	Has wide soil pH tolerance. Prefers moist, well-drained soil.	Naturally occurs in thin woods, edges, floodplains, & old fields.	Fast growing medium height. Male and female species required for fruiting. Fruit attracts wildlife. Difficult to transplant.
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i> American Beech	Deciduous	L	Prefers well drained acidic soils.	Naturally occurs in dominant tree of mature forests on moist, rich soils.	Short trunk with low hanging branches. Slow growing. Attractive fall color. Shallow, wide root system. Sensitive to salt and salt spray. Fruit messy.
<i>Fraxinus americana</i> 'americana' White Ash	Deciduous	L	Prefers neutral to acidic soil pH.	Naturally occurs in woods, fencerows, & old fields.	Shallow root pattern. Easily transplanted and established. Male and female trees needed for fruit. Seeds can be numerous. Severely affected by Emerald Ash Borer.
<i>Fraxinus americana</i> 'biltmoreana' Biltmore Ash	Deciduous	L	Prefers neutral to acidic soil pH.	Naturally occurs in rich, wooded slopes, river banks, fencerows, & roadsides.	Severely affected by Emerald Ash Borer.
<i>Fraxinus nigra</i> Black Ash	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in swamps, wet woods, & bottomlands.	Severely affected by Emerald Ash Borer.

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<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> Green or Red Ash	Deciduous	L	Has wide soil pH and drainage tolerance.	Naturally occurs in alluvial woods, stream banks, & moist fields.	Fast growing. Shallow root pattern. Showy Fall color. Easily transplanted and established. Male plants preferred for landscaping as female seeds can be numerous. Affected by ash borers.
<i>Fraxinus profunda</i> Pumpkin Ash	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in shallow woodland ponds & wet, wooded flats.	
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> (Common) Honeylocust	Deciduous	L	Has wide soil pH tolerance.	Naturally occurs in wooded slopes, river banks, & floodplains.	Casts light shade. Flowers are fragrant. Fruit is messy. Tolerant of pollution and salt. Thorns on stems and main trunk. Affected by various pests.
<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i> Kentucky Coffeetree	Deciduous		Has wide soil pH tolerance.	Naturally occurs in rich, moist woods, & bottomlands.	Leaves and fruit messy in Fall. Adaptable to many soils. Tolerant of drought and pollution.
<i>Ilex opaca</i> American Holly	Evergreen	L	Prefers moist, acidic, well-drained soil.	Naturally occurs in moist, alluvial woods & wooded slopes.	Male and female plants needed for showy red berries. Tolerant of air pollution and salt. Spiny leaves.
<i>Juglans cinerea</i> Butternut	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in lowland woods & rich wooded hillsides.	Slow growth rate. Fruit can be messy.
<i>Juglans nigra</i> Black Walnut	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in open woods & meadows in moist, rich, alluvial soils.	Leaves emit odor when crushed. Male and female plants needed for nuts. Nuts can be messy. Difficult to transplant.
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> Eastern Redcedar or Red Cedar	Evergreen	L	Wide soil moisture and soil pH tolerance. Prefers full sun.	Naturally occurs in old fields, Serpentine barrens, moist to dry sterile soils.	Easily transplanted. Tolerant of most site conditions. Susceptible to bagworms and cedar-apple rust. Source of many allergy problems due to pollen.
<i>Larix laricina</i> American or Eastern Larch / Tamarack	Deciduous		Prefers acidic soil.	Naturally occurs in margins of sphagnum bogs and peatlands.	Grows best in cool summers. Not tolerant of any heat, shade, or air pollution. Affected by larch case-bearer, woolly aphid, and sawfly pests.

Pennsylvania Native Trees

Latin Name Common Name	Evergreen or Deciduous	Populations found in Lancaster Co.	Plant Characteristics	Location	Liabilities/ Features
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> Sweetgum	Deciduous		Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in low, wet, coastal, plain woods.	Large mature form. Lacks cold hardiness when young. Shallow root system. Fall color typically showy. Messy fruit in the shape of spiny balls.
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> Tulip Tree / Tulip Poplar or Magnolia	Deciduous	L	Prefers neutral to acidic soil pH. Grows best in shade.	Naturally occurs in forest tree of rich woods.	Needs adequate space to grow very large. Showy yellow Fall color. Avoid very dry, hot sites. Sensitive to salt and salt spray but still good shade tree for paving.
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i> Cucumber tree Magnolia	Deciduous	L	Has a wide soil pH tolerance. Prefers shade with moist soil.	Naturally occurs in rich upland woods & slopes.	Fast growth rate. Showy red fruit. Thin bark emits spicy odor when bruised. Difficult to transplant. Affected by scale.
<i>Magnolia tripetala</i> Umbrella Magnolia	Deciduous	L	Prefers shade with moist, rich, organic soil.	Naturally occurs in rich wooded slopes & floodplains.	Small to medium height. Flower fragrance is unpleasant. Spreads rapidly in Southeast PA.
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i> Sweetbay Magnolia	Deciduous / Semievergreen	L	Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in moist woods & swamps in sandy, peaty soils.	Multi-stemmed. Tolerant of wet soil. Intolerant of alkaline soil and winter winds.
<i>Malus coronaria</i> American Crabapple / Sweet Crab	Deciduous	L	Has a wide soil pH tolerance.	Naturally occurs in woods, old fields, & thickets.	Low branching pattern may affect sign visibility.
<i>Malus glaucescens</i> American or Wild Crabapple	Deciduous		Has a wide soil pH tolerance.	Naturally occurs in open woods, & wooded slopes.	Low branching pattern may affect sign visibility.
<i>Malus lancifolia</i> Lanceleaf Crabapple	Deciduous	L	Has a wide soil pH tolerance.	Naturally occurs in dry, open woods, old fields, pastures, & edges.	Low branching pattern may affect sign visibility.
<i>Morus rubra</i> Red Mulberry	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in rich, moist, alluvial soils & wooded slopes.	

Pennsylvania Native Trees

<i>Latin Name</i> Common Name	Evergreen or Deciduous	Populations found in Lancaster Co.	Plant Characteristics	Location	Liabilities / Features
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> Black or Sour Gum / Black Tupelo	Deciduous	L	Prefers acidic soil with a wide soil moisture tolerance.	Naturally occurs in dry to moist woods, rocky slopes, & ridge tops.	Slow growth rate. Showy fall color. Male and female plants needed for fruiting. Large taproot provides tree stability but makes transplanting difficult. Tolerates urban pollutants & poor soil.
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i> Hop Hornbeam / Ironwood	Deciduous	L	Prefers alkaline, dry soil.	Naturally occurs in dry, wooded slopes, often on calcareous soils as an understory tree.	Slow growing and slow to establish. Can tolerate dry gravelly soils in partial shade once established. Intolerant of salt so avoid roadside sites.
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> Sourwood / Sorrel Tree	Deciduous		Prefers moist, acidic, peaty, well-drained soil.	Naturally occurs in rocky, wooded slopes.	Slow growing. Good Fall color. Fragrant flowers. Intolerant of polluted, urban locations.
<i>Picea mariana</i> Black / Bog Spruce	Evergreen		Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in sphagnum bogs.	
<i>Picea rubens</i> Red Spruce	Evergreen		Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in woodlands or margins of bogs and swamps.	
<i>Pinus echinata</i> Short Leaf or Yellow Pine	Evergreen	L		Naturally occurs in slopes and ridges, in dry sterile soils.	
<i>Pinus pungens</i> Table Mountain Pine	Evergreen	L		Naturally occurs in dry, rocky, gravelly slopes & ridge tops.	
<i>Pinus resinosa</i> Red or Norway Pine	Evergreen	L	Prefers dry, loose, sandy soil.	Naturally occurs on dry slopes in northern counties.	Tall height. Brittle and sharp needles. Intolerant of heat, wind, or salt.
<i>Pinus rigida</i> Pitch Pine	Evergreen	L	Has wide soil moisture tolerance. Prefers well-drained, acidic soil.	Naturally occurs in sterile soils including serpentine barrens.	Grows on poor, sandy soil in full sun. Salt tolerant. Open, unusual growth habit with age. Does not compete well with other plants.

Pennsylvania Native Trees

Latin Name Common Name	Evergreen or Deciduous	Populations found in Lancaster Co.	Plant Characteristics	Location	Liabilities/ Features
<i>Pinus strobus</i> Eastern White Pine	Evergreen	L	Has wide soil moisture tolerance. Prefers well-drained, slightly acidic soil.	Naturally occurs in moist to dry woodlands and forested slopes.	Fast growing. Easily transplanted and grown. Cold tolerant. Weak wood. Intolerant of strong winds, ice, and heavy snows. Susceptible to salt, air pollution, white pine blister rust, and white pine weevil.
<i>Pinus virginiana</i> Virginia (Scrub) Pine / Jersey Pine	Evergreen	L	Prefers dry, deep, loam soil.	Naturally occurs in barrens, ridge tops, in dry sandy or rocky soils.	Slow growing. Adaptable to poor soils. Low salt tolerance. Sharp cones. Thin bark. Easily damaged by soil compaction and bark damage. Affected by various pests.
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> Sycamore / Buttonwood / American Planetree	Deciduous	L	Prefers shade with moist, deep, rich, well-drained soil.	Naturally occurs in stream banks, low woods, floodplains, alluvial soils.	Fast growing with a shallow root pattern. Showy 'fuzzy' fruit and exfoliating bark. Some what salt and drought tolerant. Affected by various diseases and pests.
<i>Populus balsamifera</i> Balsam Poplar / Hackmatack	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in swamps, thickets, alluvial gravel & river banks.	Shallow root system. Tolerates urban pollutants & poor soils.
<i>Populus deltoides</i> Eastern Cottonwood / Eastern Poplar	Deciduous	L	Wide soil pH tolerance. Prefers wet soil in full sun.	Naturally occurs in river banks & rich alluvial soils.	Fast growing, wide spreading form. Showy bark but weak and brittle. Salt and drought tolerant. Shallow root system which cause pavement buckling and can clog pipes and septic tanks. Short lived.
<i>Populus grandidentata</i> Bigtooth / Large Toothed Aspen	Deciduous	L	Prefers wet soil and full sun.	Naturally occurs in early successional woods & floodplains.	Fast growing. Transplants easily. Shallow root system which cause pavement buckling and can clog pipes and septic tanks. Short lived.
<i>Populus tremuloides</i> Quaking or Trembling Aspen	Deciduous	L	Prefers wet soil and full sun.	Naturally occurs in old fields, open woods or barrens, usually on sandy or gravelly soils.	Fast growing. Shallow root system which cause pavement buckling and can clog pipes and septic tanks. Short lived.

Latin Name Common Name	Evergreen or Deciduous	Populations found in Lancaster Co.	Plant Characteristics	Location	Liabilities / Features
<i>Prunus alleghaniensis</i> Allegheny Plum	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in rocky bluffs, shale barrens, roadsides, & floodplains.	
<i>Prunus americana</i> Wild Plum	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in wooded slopes, river banks, hedgerows, & roadside thickets.	Slow growing. Showy white flowers before plant leaf out. Fruit showy and attracts birds. Thorns on stems. Affected by tent caterpillars.
<i>Prunus angustifolia</i> Chickasaw Plum	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in roadside thicket.	
<i>Prunus nigra</i> Canada Plum	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in wooded slopes.	
<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i> Fire or Pin Cherry	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in dry woods & openings.	
<i>Prunus serotina</i> Black Cherry	Deciduous	L	Prefers deep, moist, fertile soil.	Naturally occurs in woods & fencerows.	Fast growing with 'weeping' pendulous branches. Showy, fragrant, white flowers. Drought tolerant but sensitive to salt. Foliage is poisonous. Affected by tent caterpillars and fall webworm.
<i>Prunus virginiana</i> Choke Cherry	Deciduous	L	Prefers neutral to acidic soil pH.	Naturally occurs in rocky, upland woods.	
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i> Hop Tree / Wafer Ash	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in stream banks & roadside thickets.	Slow growing. Frequently multi-stemmed and suckering. Fragrant flowers.
<i>Quercus Alba 'montana'</i> Saul Oak	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in rocky, upland woods.	
<i>Quercus alba</i> White Oak	Deciduous	L	Wide soil moisture tolerance. Prefers acidic soil.	Dominant forest tree on dry to moist sites.	Slow growing. Large, wider than tall form. Late showy Fall color. Messy flowers and acorns. Dislikes being disturbed and can be difficult to move and establish. Long lived. Aesthetically affected by many insects and diseases.

Pennsylvania Native Trees

Latin Name Common Name	Evergreen or Deciduous	Populations found in Lancaster Co.	Plant Characteristics	Location	Liabilities / Features
<i>Quercus bicolor</i> Swamp White Oak	Deciduous	L	Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in low, moist forests & wooded swamps.	Shallow root pattern. Broad, open, round crown and short trunk. Messy flowers. Acorns attract wildlife. Drought tolerant. Affected by many pests and diseases.
<i>Quercus coccinea</i> Scarlet Oak	Deciduous	L	Prefers acidic, sandy soil.	Naturally occurs in dry upper slopes & ridges in poor soil.	Tolerates poor soils. Showy Fall color. Difficult to transplant.
<i>Quercus falcata</i> Southern Red or Spanish Oak	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in dry to moist woodlands on or near the Coastal Plain.	
<i>Quercus ilicifolia</i> 'velutina' Redher Oak	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in dry, rocky woods	
<i>Quercus imbricaria</i> 'rubra' Saw Toothed Oak	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in stream valleys & roadsides.	
<i>Quercus imbricaria</i> 'velutina' Lea Oak	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in woods borders and rich bottomlands.	
<i>Quercus imbricaria</i> Shingle or Laurel Oak	Deciduous		Has wide soil pH tolerance.	Naturally occurs in moist, rich bottomlands.	Holds it leaves late into the season. Attractive summer foliage. Messy flowers and leaves persist into winter. Tolerates urban pollutants & poor soils.
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> Burr or Mossy Cup Oak	Deciduous		Has wide soil pH tolerance.	Naturally occurs in dry to moist forests in neutral or calcareous soils.	Slow growing. Shallow root pattern.
<i>Quercus marilandica</i> Blackjack Oak	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in dry, sterile soils, serpentine barrens.	

Pennsylvania Native Trees

Latin Name Common Name	Evergreen or Deciduous	Populations found in Lancaster Co.	Plant Characteristics	Location	Liabilities / Features
<i>Quercus montana</i> Chestnut or Rock or Basket Oak	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in dominant forest tree on dry slopes & ridge tops in acidic soils.	Show yellow Fall color late in the season. Flowers and acorns messy. Dislikes being disturbed and can be difficult to transplant and establish. Aesthetically affected by disease and pests. Long lived and can reach 100 feet tall. Good shade tree for paving.
<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i> Yellow Chestnut or Chinkapin Oak	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in wooded slopes on limestone.	Unique branching pattern. Tolerates urban pollutants except salt and salt spray. Shallow root pattern. Easily transplanted.
<i>Quercus palustris</i> Pin or Swamp Oak	Deciduous	L	Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in low, moist or seasonally wet woods or swamps.	
<i>Quercus phellos</i> 'rubra' Bartram Oak	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in low, moist woods on or near the Coastal Plain.	
<i>Quercus phellos</i> Willow Oak	Deciduous		Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in low, moist or seasonally wet woods.	Fast growing which can reach 70 feet at maturity. Tolerates urban pollutants. Showy Fall color late in season. Messy flowers and acorns. Attracts squirrels. Affected by various pests. Good shade tree for paving.
<i>Quercus rubra</i> Northern Red Oak	Deciduous	L	Prefers neutral to acidic soil pH with a wide soil moisture tolerance.	Dominant forest tree on moist to dry sites.	Long lived with large growth pattern that can reach 70 feet high at maturity. Deep rooted. Tolerates urban pollutants and good shade tree for paving. Acorns can be messy.
<i>Quercus shumardii</i> Shumard oak	Deciduous		Wide soil pH tolerance.	Naturally occurs in stream banks.	Fast growing, long lived, and can reach 70 feet high at maturity. Showy Fall color. Messy flowers and acorns. Good shade tree for paving. Tolerates urban pollutants and poor soils. Affected by oak wilt and various pests.

Pennsylvania Native Trees

Latin Name Common Name	Evergreen or Deciduous	Populations found in Lancaster Co.	Plant Characteristics	Location	Liabilities / Features
<i>Quercus stellata</i> Post Oak	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in dry woods & hillsides, Serpentine barrens.	
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	Deciduous	L	Wide soil moisture tolerance. Prefers rich, well drained, acidic soil.	Naturally occurs in dominant forest tree on moist to dry soils.	Slow growing. Messy flowers. Dislikes being disturbed and can be difficult to move and establish. Aesthetically affected by various pests and diseases. Long lived.
<i>Rhus glabra</i> Smooth Sumac	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in shale barrens, old fields, & dry, open slopes.	Grows in colonies. Showy Fall color. Easily transplanted.
<i>Rhus typhina</i> Staghorn Sumac	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in dry, open soil of old fields, roadsides, & wood edges.	Grows in colonies. Showy Fall color. Aromatic bark. Easily transplanted.
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> Black Oak	Deciduous	L	Tolerates most soils.	Naturally occurs in open woods, floodplains, thickets, & fencerows.	Showy, very fragrant flowers. Fixes nitrogen. Easily transplanted and grown. Tolerant of dry, sterile, sandy soils and salt, heat, and pollution. Affected by locust borer and leaf miner.
<i>Salix amygdaloides</i> Peachleaved Willow	Deciduous		Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in swamps, bogs, & wet shores.	
<i>Salix caroliniana</i> Carolina Willow	Deciduous			Naturally occurs along river banks, shores, & low woods.	
<i>Salix nigra</i> Black Willow	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in swamps, wet meadows, & rich alluvial soils.	

Pennsylvania Native Trees

<i>Latin Name</i> Common Name	Evergreen or Deciduous	Populations found in Lancaster Co.	Plant Characteristics	Location	Liabilities / Features
<i>Sorbus americana</i> American Mountain Ash	Deciduous		Prefers acidic soil.	Naturally occurs in rocky slopes, bogs, & swamps.	
<i>Sorbus decora</i> Showy Mountain Ash	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in rocky slopes.	
<i>Tilia americana</i> American Linden/Basswood/ Whitewood	Deciduous		Has wide soil pH tolerance. Prefers moist, fertile, deep soil.	Naturally occurs in rich woods.	Shallow root pattern. Basal suckers should be removed. Fragrant white flowers attracts bees. Tolerant of difficult, dry, or heavy soils. Easily transplanted. Affected by aphids and Japanese beetles. Sensitive to salt.
<i>Toxicodendron vernix</i> Poison Sumac	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in swamps, fens, & marshes.	
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> Eastern or Canadian Hemlock	Evergreen	L		Naturally occurs in cool, moist woods & shaded northern and eastern slopes.	State tree of PA. Intolerant of dry soil, hot and/or windy sites. Intolerant of pollution and salt spray. Tolerant of heavy shade and pruning in the Spring. Affected by spider mites, woolly adelgid, and deer.
<i>Ulmus americana</i> American or White Elm	Deciduous	L	Has wide soil pH tolerance.	Naturally occurs along stream banks & floodplains in rich, alluvial soil.	Severely affected by Dutch Elm disease.
<i>Ulmus rubra</i> Slippery or Red Elm	Deciduous	L	Prefers neutral soil pH.	Naturally occurs in moist woods, stream banks & floodplains in neutral soils.	

Pennsylvania Native Shrubs

Latin Name Common Name	Evergreen or Deciduous	Populations found in Lancaster Co.	Plant Characteristics	Location	Liabilities / Features
<i>Acer spicatum</i> Mountain Maple	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in moist, rocky woods.	
<i>Alnus incana</i> 'rugosa' Speckled Alder	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in bogs & swamps.	
<i>Alnus serrulata</i> Smooth Alder	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in low, wet woods & swamps.	
<i>Alnus veridis</i> 'crispa' Mountain Alder	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in cool, rocky, wooded slopes.	
<i>Andromeda polifolia</i> 'glaucophylla' Bog-rosemary	Evergreen		Prefers acidic, wet soil.	Naturally occurs in floating sphagnum bog mats with constantly moist soil.	Dislikes heat, humidity, and drought. Typically stays under 2 foot high.
<i>Amelanchier bartramiana</i> Mountain Juneberry, Oblong fruited serviceberry	Deciduous		Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in swamps, sphagnum bogs, & peaty thickets.	
<i>Amelanchier humilis</i> Low Juneberry / Serviceberry	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in dry, open, high ground & bluffs.	
<i>Amelanchier intermedia</i> Shadbush / Serviceberry	Deciduous		Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in wet woods, swamps, bogs, & river banks.	
<i>Amelanchier obovalis</i> Coastal Juneberry / Coastal Shadbush	Deciduous	L	Prefers acidic soil.	Naturally occurs in peaty barrens, thickets, & roadsides.	
<i>Amelanchier sanguinea</i> Roundleaf Serviceberry / Shadbush	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in open woods, rocky slopes, & barrens.	

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<i>Amelanchier stolonifera</i> Low Juneberry / Shadbush	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in woods, old fields, fencerows, roadside banks, & Serpentine barrens.	
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> False Indigo / Indigobush Amorpha	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in alluvial soils along streams, rivers & other low, moist areas.	
<i>Arceuthobium pusillum</i> Dwarf Mistletoe	Evergreen		Prefers acidic soil.	Naturally occurs in bogs. Parasitic on the branches of Black Spruce.	
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> Bearberry	Evergreen		Prefers acidic, well drained, sandy soils.	Naturally occurs in dry, open woods & sand barrens. Believed to be extirpated.	Low growing up to 12 inches tall. Slow growing. Salt tolerant. Hard to establish. Should be protected from sun and wind when cold and excessive summer heat.
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i> Red Chokeberry	Deciduous	L	Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in swamps, bogs, & moist woods.	Spreads by underground suckers and is useful for bank stabilization and colonization. Brilliant Fall color. Tolerates dry soil. Easily transplanted.
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i> Black Chokeberry	Deciduous	L	Prefers acidic soil with a wide soil moisture tolerance.	Naturally occurs in swamps, bogs, & wet or dry woods or barrens.	Multi-stemmed. Spreads by underground suckering and forms large colonies. Showy Fall color. Easily transplanted.
<i>Aronia prunifolia</i> Purple Chokeberry	Deciduous	L	Prefers acidic soil. Wide soil moisture tolerance.	Naturally occurs in swampy woods, bogs, rocky ledges & dry, mountaintop thickets.	
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> Sea Myrtle / Groundsel tree	Deciduous	L	Prefers cooler, north facing slopes	Naturally occurs in open woods, marshes, & roadside ditches where de-icing salts are used.	Not adapted to heat or drought. Short lived. Showy bark.

Pennsylvania Native Shrubs

Latin Name Common Name	Evergreen or Deciduous	Populations found in Lancaster Co.	Plant Characteristics	Location	Liabilities / Features
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i> 'laevigatus' Carolina Allspice / Sweetshrub	Deciduous		Wide soil pH tolerance.	Naturally occurs in far northern edge of native range.	Spicy fragrant flowers in evening. Needs pruning when leggy. Eaten by rabbits.
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i> New Jersey Tea	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in wooded bluffs, roadside banks, & shaly slopes.	
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> Buttonbush / Buttonwood	Deciduous	L	Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in low, wet ground, swamps, bogs, & lake edges.	Multi-stemmed rounded and spreading. Requires periodic rejuvenation pruning to maintain form. Can be short lived.
<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i> Leatherleaf	Evergreen		Prefers acidic, wet soil.	Naturally occurs in sphagnum bogs.	
<i>Clethra acuminata</i> Mountain Pepperbush / Cinnamon Cethra	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in rocky, wooded slopes.	
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> Summersweet / Sweet Pepperbush	Deciduous		Prefers acidic, moist, organic soil.	Naturally occurs in low, wet woods & swamps.	Multi-stemmed and suckers. Showy and fragrant white flowers. Slow to establish after planting. Easy to grow once established. Can be affected by spider mites.
<i>Comptonia peregrina</i> Sweetfern	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in dry, sterile soils of open woods and barrens.	Spreads twice the plant height. Does not compete well with other plants. Fixes nitrogen. Difficult to transplant and establish.
<i>Cornus amomum</i> 'amomum' Silky Dogwood / Kinnikinik / Red Willow	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in moist woods, meadows, old fields, & swamps.	Multi-stemmed rounded shape. Fast growing. Fruit eaten by birds. Easily transplanted.
<i>Cornus amomum</i> 'obliqua' Kinnikinik / Red Willow	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in vernal ponds, swamps, & moist thickets.	
<i>Cornus racemosa</i> Gray or Swamp Dogwood	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in swampy meadows, wet woods, & thickets.	Multi-stemmed underground suckering form. Fruit eaten by birds. Easily transplanted and very adaptable.

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<i>Cornus rugosa</i> Round-leaved Dogwood	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in dry, rocky woods, & cliffs.	
<i>Cornus sericea</i> Red Twig or Red-osier Dogwood	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in swamps, moist fields, & thickets.	Multi-stemmed rounded form. Reddish stem color showy in Fall and winter. Easily transplanted and grown. Needs periodic pruning. Affected by stem cankers, leaf spot, and scale.
<i>Corylus americana</i> American Filbert or (American) Hazelnut	Deciduous	L	Prefers well drained, loamy soil.	Naturally occurs in rich woods & edges.	Fast growing, multi-stemmed wide spreading form. Showy flowers. Affected by blight, leaf spot, and caterpillars.
<i>Corylus cornuta</i> Beaked hazelnut	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in dry, rocky woods & thickets.	
<i>Crataegus brainerdii</i>	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in moist bottomland.	
<i>Crataegus calpodendron</i> Brainerd's Hawthorn	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in woods, thickets, & low meadows.	
<i>Crataegus coccinea</i> Red-fruited Hawthorn	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in open woods, fields, roadsides, & stream banks.	
<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i> Cockspur Hawthorn	Deciduous	L	Has wide soil pH tolerance. Prefers well drained soil.	Naturally occurs in woods, meadows, roadsides, & thickets.	Slow growing medium height. Thorny stems. Affected by fireblight, aphids, scales, and powdery mildew.
<i>Crataegus flabellata</i> Hawthorn	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in open woods, fencerows, abandoned fields, & roadsides.	
<i>Crataegus intricata</i> Hawthorn	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in woods, pastures, thickets, & barrens.	

Pennsylvania Native Shrubs

Latin Name Common Name	Evergreen or Deciduous	Populations found in Lancaster Co.	Plant Characteristics	Location	Liabilities / Features
<i>Crataegus pruinosa</i> Frosted Hawthorn	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in open woods & thickets.	
<i>Crataegus rotundifolia</i> Hawthorn	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in rocky pastures, open woods, & roadsides.	
<i>Crataegus uniflora</i> One-fruited Hawthorn	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in open woods & dry slopes.	
<i>Diervilla lonicera</i> Honeysuckle Bush / Bush Honeysuckle	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in dry woods, & rocky slopes.	
<i>Dirca palustris</i> Leatherwood	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in rich, deciduous woods, rocky banks, & thickets.	Slow growing, multi-stemmed dense form. Stems aromatic when crushed.
<i>Epigaea repens</i> Trailing arbutus / Mayflower	Evergreen	L	Prefers acidic soil with a wide soil moisture tolerance.	Naturally occurs in dry to moist acidic woods & edges.	
<i>Euonymus americanus</i> American Euonymous / Hearts-a-bursting	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in moist woods, swamps, floodplains, & wet thickets.	
<i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i> Burning Bush / Wahoo	Deciduous	L	Prefers alkaline soil.	Naturally occurs in wooded limestone slopes, rocky bluffs, & floodplain thickets.	
<i>Euonymus obovatus</i> Running Strawberry Bush	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in wet deciduous woods & wooded hillsides.	

Pennsylvania Native Shrubs

Latin Name Common Name	Evergreen or Deciduous	Populations found in Lancaster Co.	Plant Characteristics	Location	Liabilities / Features
<i>Gaultheria hispidula</i> Creeping Snowberry / Moxie plum	Evergreen		Prefers acidic soil.	Naturally occurs in small knoll & tree stumps in Northern PA bogs and swamps.	
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i> Teaberry / Wintergreen	Evergreen	L	Prefers acidic soil with a wide soil moisture tolerance.	Naturally occurs in dry to moist acidic woods.	Low growing up to 6 inches high. Crushed leaves smell minty. Hard to establish under good growing conditions.
<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i> Black Huckleberry	Deciduous	L	Prefers acidic soil with a wide soil moisture tolerance.	Naturally occurs in dry to moist acidic woods and bogs.	
<i>Gaylussacia brachycera</i> Box Huckleberry	Evergreen			Naturally occurs in dry, wooded slopes.	
<i>Gaylussacia dumosa</i> Dwarf Huckleberry	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in moist, acidic woods and swamps.	
<i>Gaylussacia frondosa</i> Dangleberry	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in moist, acidic woods, swamps, & bogs.	
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i> Wild or Smooth Hydrangea / Seven Bark	Deciduous	L	Has wide soil pH tolerance.	Naturally occurs in rich woods, slopes, & stream banks.	Formed by numerous suckers. Generally wider than tall. Showy flowers. Easily transplanted. Adaptable to most conditions.
<i>Hypericum densiflorum</i> Bushy St. John's Wort	Deciduous		Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in rocky river banks, swampy meadows, & Sphagnum bogs.	
<i>Hypericum hypericoides</i> St. Andrew's Cross	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in open woods, banks, thickets, & Serpentine barrens in dry sandy soil.	
<i>Hypericum prolificum</i> Shrubby St. Johnswort	Deciduous	L	Has wide soil pH tolerance.	Naturally occurs in low fields, swamps, & thickets.	Slow growing. Showy yellow flowers.

Pennsylvania Native Shrubs

Latin Name Common Name	Evergreen or Deciduous	Populations found in Lancaster Co.	Plant Characteristics	Location	Liabilities/ Features
<i>Ilex beadlei</i> Mountain Holly	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in wooded slopes.	Tolerant of salt.
<i>Ilex glabra</i> Inkberry	Evergreen		Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in moist, sandy, coastal plain soil.	Forms suckering colonies. Male and female plants needed for fruit. Intolerant of harsh winter exposure.
<i>Ilex laevigata</i> Smooth Winterberry	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in wooded swamps, wet thickets, & shores.	Tolerant of salt.
<i>Ilex montana</i> Mountain Holly	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in rocky, acidic woods, & slopes.	Tolerant of salt.
<i>Ilex verticillata</i> Winterberry / Black Alder	Deciduous	L	Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in swamps, bogs, moist woods, & wet shores.	Multi-stemmed large rounded form. Male and female plants needed for fruit. Easily transplanted. Tolerant of poorly drained soil and salt.
<i>Itea virginica</i> Virginia Sweetpire	Deciduous / Semievergreen		Has wide soil pH tolerance. Prefers moist soil.	Naturally occurs in river bank. Believed to be extinct locally.	Multi-stemmed, suckering, colonizing plant. Showy flower and fall color. Flowers slightly fragrant. Stems can be purple/red when exposed to the sun.
<i>Juniperus communis</i> Common Juniper	Evergreen	L	Wide soil pH tolerance.	Naturally occurs in dry slopes, pastures.	Slow growing form. Easily transplanted. Grows on poor sites. Wind tolerant. Susceptible to juniper blight.
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i> Sheep Laurel / Lambkill	Evergreen	L		Naturally occurs in moist, acidic woods & bogs.	Small form wider than tall. Slow growth rate. Foliage poisonous. Intolerant of windy sites.
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i> Mountain Laurel	Evergreen	L	Wide soil moisture tolerance. Prefers partial shade.	Naturally occurs in acidic woods & slopes.	State shrub of PA. Showy flowers. Intolerant of windy sites.
<i>Kalmia polifolia</i> Bog Laurel	Evergreen		Prefers acidic, wet soil.	Naturally occurs in floating sphagnum bog mats.	

Latin Name Common Name	Evergreen or Deciduous	Populations found in Lancaster Co.	Plant Characteristics	Location	Liabilities / Features
<i>Leucothoe racemosa</i> Fetterbush / Swamp Doghobble	Deciduous	L	Prefers acidic, moist, cool soil.	Naturally occurs in acidic woods.	Colonizes by suckers. Can rejuvenate old plants by pruning to ground in the spring. Protect from winter wind. Tolerates wet sites. Affected by leaf spot in areas with little air circulation.
<i>Ledum groenlandicum</i> Labrador Tea	Evergreen		Prefers acidic, wet soil.	Naturally occurs in bogs & swamps.	
<i>Lindera benzoin</i> Spicebush	Deciduous	L	Prefers shade, well drained, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in moist, rich woods.	Slow growth rate. Showy Fall color. Somewhat showy yellow flowers. Bark aromatic when broken.
<i>Lonicera canadensis</i> Fly Honeysuckle	Deciduous		Grows best in shade.	Naturally occurs in cool woods, ravines, & rocky slopes.	
<i>Lonicera dioica</i> 'dioica' Mountain Honeysuckle	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in moist cliffs, rocky wooded banks, & thickets.	
<i>Lonicera dioica</i> 'glaucescens' Mountain Honeysuckle	Deciduous		Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in woods, bogs, mossy cliffs, & wooded valleys.	
<i>Lonicera dioica</i> 'orientalis' Wild Honeysuckle	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in clayey, rocky banks.	
<i>Lonicera hirsuta</i> Hairy Honeysuckle	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in moist woods, swamps, & rocky thickets.	
<i>Lonicera oblongifolia</i> Swamp Fly Honeysuckle	Deciduous		Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in bogs & swamps.	
<i>Lonicera villosa</i> Waterberry / Mountain Fly Honeysuckle	Deciduous		Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in bogs, swamps, & wet thickets.	
<i>Lyonia ligustrina</i> Maleberry	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in moist woods & swamps.	

Pennsylvania Native Shrubs

Latin Name Common Name	Evergreen or Deciduous	Populations found in Lancaster Co.	Plant Characteristics	Location	Liabilities / Features
<i>Lyonia mariana</i> Stagger bush	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in dry slopes & barrens.	
<i>Menziesia pilosa</i> Minnie bush	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in moist woods, rocky lower slopes & stream banks.	
<i>Myrica gale</i> Sweet gale	Deciduous		Prefers acidic, wet soil.	Naturally occurs in bogs & shallow water of lake, ponds, & stream edges.	
<i>Myrica pensylvanica</i> Bayberry or Northern Bayberry	Deciduous / Semiever- green	L	Has a wide soil moisture tolerance. Prefers acidic soil.	Naturally occurs in old fields or open woods in dry to moist sterile sandy soils.	Multi-stemmed, suckering, colonizing plant. Male and female plants needed for fruiting. Aromatic foliage and stems. Tolerant of salt spray and infertile soils.
<i>Myrica heterophylla</i> Evergreen Bayberry	Evergreen		Prefers shade and has a wide soil moisture tolerance.	Naturally occurs in dry to moist woods or thickets. Believed to be locally extinct.	
<i>Nemopanthus mucronatus</i> Mountain Holly	Deciduous		Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in swamps, bogs, moist woods, & rocky slopes.	
<i>Paxistima canbyi</i> Canby's Mountain Lover / Cliff green	Evergreen		Prefers alkaline, organic soil.	Naturally occurs in calcareous cliffs & slopes.	Low, spreading slow growing form.
<i>Phoradendron leucarpum</i> Christmas Mistletoe	Evergreen	L		Naturally occurs in woods. Parasitic on the branches of Black-gum and other deciduous trees.	
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> Ninebark / Eastern Ninebark	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in moist cliffs, wet woods, sandy or rocky banks & shores.	Multi-stemmed, excessive peeling bark. Easy to transplant and grow. Adaptable to many conditions.

Latin Name Common Name	Evergreen or Deciduous	Populations found in Lancaster Co.	Plant Characteristics	Location	Liabilities / Features
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> Shrubby Cinquefoil	Deciduous		Prefers alkaline, wet soil.	Naturally occurs in calcareous swamps.	Slow growing, untidy, rounded form. Easily transplanted and grown. Grows well in extremely cold temperatures without warm night temperatures.
<i>Prunus pumila</i> 'depressa' Prostrate Sand Cherry	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in alluvial islands & sandy or gravelly shores.	
<i>Prunus pumila</i> 'pumila' Sand Cherry	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in dunes & sandy woods.	
<i>Prunus pumila</i> 'susquehanae' Appalachian Sand Cherry	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in dry, exposed rock outcrops, & mountain tops.	
<i>Prunus maritima</i> Beach Plum	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in dry roadside banks, & hedgerows.	Fast growing. Suckers. Showy Fall color. Easily transplanted Salt tolerant. Short lived. Affected by many disease and pests.
<i>Pyrularia pubera</i> Buffalo or Oil Nut	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in woods & thickets. Parasitic on the roots of deciduous trees and shrubs.	
<i>Quercus ilicifolia</i> Bear or Scrub Oak	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in dry ridge tops and barrens in sterile, sandy soil.	
<i>Quercus prinoides</i> Chinquapin / Dwarf Chestnut Oak	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in dry, rocky ridge tops, slopes, & serpentine barrens.	
<i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i> Alder Leaved Buckthorn	Deciduous	L	Prefers neutral to alkaline soil pH.	Naturally occurs in fens, calcareous marshes & wet thickets.	

Pennsylvania Native Shrubs

Latin Name Common Name	Evergreen or Deciduous	Populations found in Lancaster Co.	Plant Characteristics	Location	Liabilities / Features
<i>Rhamnus lanceolata</i> Lanceolate Buckthorn	Deciduous	L	Prefers neutral to alkaline soil pH.	Naturally occurs in boggy fields, stream banks, & calcareous woods.	
<i>Rhododendron arborescens</i> Smooth or Sweet Azalea	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in moist, rocky woods & swamps.	Sensitive to salt.
<i>Rhododendron atlanticum</i> Dwarf Azalea	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in sandy, open woods.	Sensitive to salt.
<i>Rhododendron canadense</i> Rhodora	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in acidic bogs & barrens.	
<i>Rhododendron canescens</i> Hoary or Mountain Azalea	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in rich, dry woods & ravines.	Sensitive to salt.
<i>Rhododendron maximum</i> Rosebay Rhododendron	Evergreen	L	Prefers cool, acidic, organic soil.	Naturally occurs in moist woods, swamps, & ravines.	Multi-stemmed large form. Often trucks are contorted and twisted. Intolerant of wind or hot sites.
<i>Rhododendron periclymenoides</i> Pinxterflower/Election Pink/ Pinxterbloom Azalea	Deciduous	L	Prefers acidic soil with a wide soil moisture tolerance.	Naturally occurs in dry to moist, acidic woods.	Multi-stemmed form. Tolerant of dry, thin rocky soil. Intolerant of harsh, difficult sites and salt spray.
<i>Rhododendron prinophyllum</i> Mountain or Roseshell Azalea	Deciduous		Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in open woods, bogs, & swamps.	Sensitive to salt.
<i>Rhododendron viscosum</i> Swamp (honeysuckle) Azalea	Deciduous	L	Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in swamps, bogs, & wet woods.	Sensitive to salt.
<i>Rhus aromatica 'aromatica'</i> Fragrant Sumac	Deciduous		Prefers acidic, well-drained soil.	Naturally occurs in dry, open woods & shale barrens.	Slow growing and suckers. Showy Fall color. Need male and female plants to provide fruit. Affected by many pests and diseases.
<i>Rhus copallina 'copallina'</i> Shining or Dwarf Sumac	Deciduous		Prefers acidic, well-drained soil.	Naturally occurs in dry, open woods, thickets, & old fields.	Showy red Fall color. Showy red fruit. Tolerant of dry, rocky areas. Affected by many pests and diseases.

Latin Name Common Name	Evergreen or Deciduous	Populations found in Lancaster Co.	Plant Characteristics	Location	Liabilities / Features
<i>Rhus copallina</i> 'latifolia' Dwarf-Winged/ Winged/ Shining Sumac	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in serpentine barrens, shale barrens, old fields, & rocky slopes.	
<i>Ribes americanum</i> Wild Black Currant	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in moist, woods, swamps, & thickets.	
<i>Ribes cynosbati</i> Prickly Gooseberry / Dogberry	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in thin, moist, often rocky woods.	
<i>Ribes glandulosum</i> Skunk Currant	Deciduous		Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in swamps, bogs, wet woods & moist, rocky slopes.	
<i>Ribes hirtellum</i> Northern Wild Gooseberry	Deciduous	L	Prefers alkaline, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in calcareous marshes, swamps, rocky woods & cliffs.	
<i>Ribes lacustre</i> Bristly Black or Swamp Currant	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in swamps & cold, wet woods.	
<i>Ribes missouriense</i> Missouri gooseberry	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in rich woods.	
<i>Ribes rotundifolium</i> Wild Gooseberry	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in rocky, upland woods & slopes.	
<i>Ribes triste</i> Wild Red Currant	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in wet, rocky woods, swamps, & cliffs.	
<i>Rosa carolina</i> 'carolina' Pasture Rose	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in fields, rocky banks, shale barrens, & other dry, open ground.	

Pennsylvania Native Shrubs

Latin Name Common Name	Evergreen or Deciduous	Populations found in Lancaster Co.	Plant Characteristics	Location	Liabilities / Features
<i>Rosa carolina</i> 'grandiflora' Rose	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in stream banks & rocky slopes.	
<i>Rosa palustris</i> Swamp Rose	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in swamps, & marshes.	
<i>Rosa virginiana</i> Pasture or Wild or Virginia Rose	Deciduous	L	has wide pH soil tolerance. Prefers well-drained acidic soil.	Naturally occurs in pastures, fields, open woods, & thickets, & roadsides.	Fast growing. Fragrant pink flowers. Showy red fruit. Salt and pruning tolerant. Easy to transplant and grow. Affected by various pests and diseases.
<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i> Common or Show Teat Blackberry	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in old fields, open woods, & clearings.	
<i>Rubus canadensis</i> Smooth Blackberry	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in cool, moist woods, rocky slopes, & thickets.	
<i>Rubus cuneifolius</i> Sand Blackberry	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in dry, open thickets, & roadsides in sandy soil.	
<i>Rubus idaeus</i> Red Raspberry	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in rocky woods, clearings, & thickets.	
<i>Rubus occidentalis</i> Black Cap / Black Raspberry	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in sandy or rocky woods, wooded slopes & thickets.	
<i>Rubus odoratus</i> Purple Flowering Raspberry / Thimbleberry	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in cliffs, ledges, & rocky, wooded slopes.	
<i>Rubus pensilvanicus</i> Blackberry	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in thickets, rocky banks, woods, fields, & waste grounds.	

Latin Name Common Name	Evergreen or Deciduous	Populations found in Lancaster Co.	Plant Characteristics	Location	Liabilities / Features
<i>Rubus pubescens</i> Dwarf Blackberry	Deciduous		Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in boggy or swampy woods & moist slopes.	
<i>Rubus setosus</i> Blackberry	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in damp thickets & swamps.	
<i>Salix bebbiana</i> Long-beaked or Gray Willow	Deciduous		Wide soil moisture tolerance.	Naturally occurs in moist or dry thickets & edges.	
<i>Salix candida</i> Hoary or Shage leaved Willow	Deciduous		Prefers neutral to alkaline soil pH.	Naturally occurs in fens & wet meadows on calcareous soils.	
<i>Salix discolor</i> Pussy Willow	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in swamps & moist or wet woods.	
<i>Salix eriocephala</i> Heart-leaved Willow	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs along shores & bottomlands.	
<i>Salix exigua</i> Sandbar Willow	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in sandy or gravelly alluvial bars & shores.	
<i>Salix humilus</i> 'humilis' Upland Willow	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in dry thickets & barrens on sandy soils.	
<i>Salix humilus</i> 'microphylla' Dwarf Upland or Sage Willow	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in moist barrens & thickets.	
<i>Salix lucida</i> Shining Willow	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in swamps, low ground, & wet shores.	
<i>Salix myricoides</i> 'myricoides' Broad Leaved Willow	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in stream banks & swamps.	

Pennsylvania Native Shrubs

Latin Name Common Name	Evergreen or Deciduous	Populations found in Lancaster Co.	Plant Characteristics	Location	Liabilities / Features
<i>Salix myricoides</i> 'albovestita' Shoreline Willow	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in sandy shores.	
<i>Salix petiolaris</i> Slender Willow	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in meadows & swales.	
<i>Salix sericea</i> Silky Willow	Deciduous	L	Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in swamps, bogs, stream banks, & low woods.	
<i>Salix serissima</i> Autumn Willow	Deciduous		Prefers neutral to alkaline soil pH.	Naturally occurs in fens & wet meadows on calcareous soils.	
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i> American Elder / Elderberry	Deciduous	L	Has wide pH soil tolerance. Prefers moist soil.	Naturally occurs in woods, fields, stream banks, & moist roadsides.	Fast growing multi-stemmed form. Showy white flowers. Transplants easily. Affected by powdery mildew and leaf spot.
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i> 'pubens' Red Berried Elder	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in ravines, moist cliffs, & rocky woods.	Fast growing multi-stemmed form. Showy white flowers. Affected by powdery mildew and leaf spot.
<i>Spiraea alba</i> Meadowsweet	Deciduous	L	Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in bogs, & moist, peaty meadows.	
<i>Spiraea alba</i> 'latifolia' Meadowsweet	Deciduous		Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in swamps, marshes, & rocky or boggy shores.	
<i>Spiraea betulifolia</i> 'corymbosa' Dwarf Spiraea	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in rocky, wooded slopes.	
<i>Spiraea latifolia</i> Meadowsweet	Deciduous	L	Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in bogs, moist woods, peaty barrens & swamps.	
<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i> Hardhack / Steeplebush	Deciduous	L	Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in wet meadows, moist old fields, bogs, & swamps.	

Latin Name Common Name	Evergreen or Deciduous	Populations found in Lancaster Co.	Plant Characteristics	Location	Liabilities / Features
<i>Staphylea trifolia</i> Bladdernut	Deciduous	L	Prefers moist, well-drained soil.	Naturally occurs in moist, rocky woods, & stream banks.	Fast growing.
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> Snowberry	Deciduous	L	Prefers alkaline soil.	Naturally occurs in rocky wooded limestone slopes & barrens.	Multi-stemmed rounded form. Suckers. Showy white fruit. Easy to transplant.
<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i> Coralberry / Indian Currant	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in open woods, thickets, old fields, & dry banks.	
<i>Taxus canadensis</i> American or Canadian Yew	Evergreen	L	Prefers moist, well-drained, sandy, mildly acidic soil.	Naturally occurs in cool, moist rocky slopes and ravines.	Slow growing. Easy to transplant. Tolerant of pruning. Intolerant of heat. Eaten by deer.
<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i> Lowbush / Low Sweet Blueberry	Deciduous	L	Prefers very acidic, moist, well-drained, highly organic soil.	Naturally occurs in dry, open woods & barrens.	Showy Fall color and showy white flowers. Fruit attractive to wildlife.
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> Highbush Blueberry	Deciduous	L	Prefers very acidic, moist, well-drained, highly organic soil.	Naturally occurs in moist woods, bogs, & swamps.	Multi-stemmed growth. Showy Fall color. Fruit attractive to wildlife. Sensitive to salt.
<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i> Cranberry / American Cranberry	Evergreen	L	Prefers acidic, wet soil.	Naturally occurs in sphagnum bogs.	
<i>Vaccinium myrtilloides</i> Sour Top or Velvet Leaf Blueberry	Deciduous	L	Prefers acidic, wet soil.	Naturally occurs in bogs & swamps.	
<i>Vaccinium oxycoccos</i> Small Cranberry	Evergreen		Prefers acidic, wet soil.	Naturally occurs in floating sphagnum bog mats.	
<i>Vaccinium pallidum</i> Lowbush Blueberry	Deciduous	L	Prefers acidic, dry soil.	Naturally occurs in dry, acidic woods.	

Pennsylvania Native Shrubs

Latin Name Common Name	Evergreen or Deciduous	Populations found in Lancaster Co.	Plant Characteristics	Location	Liabilities / Features
<i>Vaccinium stamineum</i> Deerberry / Squaw Huckleberry	Deciduous	L	Prefers acidic, dry soil.	Naturally occurs in dry, open, acidic woods & slopes.	
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i> Mapleleaved Viburnum / Dockmackie	Deciduous	L	Prefers well- drained, mildly acidic soil.	Naturally occurs in woods & thickets.	Multi-stemmed growth by suckers. Flowers on new growth.
<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i> Witherod Viburnum	Deciduous	L	Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in swamps, bogs, & wet woods.	Multi-stemmed growth. Showy Fall color. Showy white flowers. Easy to transplant and grow. Attractive to birds.
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i> Southern Arrowwood / Arrowwood Viburnum	Deciduous	L	Wide soil moisture tolerance.	Naturally occurs in swamps & wet woods.	Multi-stemmed growth by suckers. Birds attracted to fruit. Easy to transplant and grow.
<i>Viburnum lantanoides</i> Witchhobble / Hobblebush	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in cool, moist woods & ravines.	
<i>Viburnum lentago</i> Nannyberry Viburnum / Sheepberry	Deciduous	L	Wide soil moisture tolerance.	Naturally occurs in woods, swamps, & roadsides.	Multi-stemmed growth by suckers. Aromatic ripe fruit. Attractive to birds and wildlife. Easily transplanted and established. Affected by mealybug and powdery mildew.
<i>Viburnum nudum</i> Possumhaw / Swampshaw	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in wet woods & swamps.	
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> Blackhaw Viburnum	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in woods, old fields, thickets, & roadsides.	Slow growing. Showy white flowers and fruit. Attractive to birds. Easily transplanted and grown. Sensitive to salt and salt spray.
<i>Viburnum rafinesquianum</i> Downy Arrowwood	Deciduous			Naturally occurs in dry slopes, open woods or barrens.	
<i>Viburnum recognitum</i> (Northern) Arrowwood	Deciduous	L	Prefers acidic, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in swamps, boggy woods, swampy pastures, & stream banks.	

Latin Name Common Name	Evergreen or Deciduous	Populations found in Lancaster Co.	Plant Characteristics	Location	Liabilities / Features
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i> Highbush Cranberry / American Cranberrybush Viburnum	Deciduous		Prefers neutral to alkaline soil pH. Prefers well- drained, moist soil.	Naturally occurs in swamps, fens, & wet woods.	Showy white flowers. Easily transplanted. Attracts birds and wildlife. Affected by stem blight and water stress.
<i>Vitis rupestris</i> Sand Grape	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs along river banks. Believed to be extinct in PA.	
<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i> Northern Prickly Ash / Toothache Tree	Deciduous	L	Prefers alkaline soil.	Naturally occurs in stream banks, river bluffs & roadside thickets, usually on calcareous soils or diabase.	Prickly stems.

Pennsylvania Native Shrubs/Trees

Both Latin Name Common Name	Evergreen or Deciduous	Populations found in Lancaster Co.	Plant Characteristics	Location	Liabilities / Features
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> Shadbush/ Serviceberry/ Juneberry	Deciduous	L	Prefers moist soil.	Naturally occurs in woods & peaty thickets.	Multi-stemmed. Transplants easily. Branching may affect sign visibility.
<i>Asimina triloba</i> Pawpaw	Deciduous	L	Prefers slightly acidic soil.	Naturally occurs in moist, rich woodlands.	Multi-stemmed. Suckers. Showy purple flowers. Fruit can be messy. Fecal odor with broken branches from bark.
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> Fringe Tree / White Fringetree	Deciduous	L	Prefers acidic, moist, well-drained soils.	Naturally occurs in moist, open woods & wood edges.	Shape is quite variable but typically multi-stemmed. Slower growing. Late to leaf in the Spring. Very showy flowers and fruit eaten by birds. Male and female plants required for fruiting. Pollution tolerant.
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> Witchhazel or American Witchhazel	Deciduous	L	Prefers moist, cool, acidic soil.	Naturally occurs in rich, rocky woods as an understory plant.	Multi-stemmed wide as tall. Showy Fall yellow color. Fragrant flowers bloom after leaves drop in Fall.
<i>Prunus americana</i> Wild Plum	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in wooded slopes, river banks, hedgerows, & roadside thickets.	Slow growing. Showy white flowers before plant leaves out. Fruit showy and attracts birds. Thorns on stems. Affected by tent caterpillars.
<i>Prunus pennsylvanica</i> Fire or Pin Cherry	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in dry woods & openings.	
<i>Prunus virginiana</i> Choke Cherry	Deciduous	L	Prefers neutral to acidic soil pH.	Naturally occurs in rocky, upland woods.	
<i>Rhus glabra</i> Smooth Sumac	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in shale barrens, old fields, & dry, open slopes.	Grows in colonies. Showy Fall color. Easily transplanted.
<i>Rhus typhina</i> Staghorn Sumac	Deciduous	L		Naturally occurs in dry, open soil of old fields, roadsides, & wood edges.	Grows in colonies. Showy Fall color. Aromatic bark. Easily transplanted.

Both Latin Name Common Name	Evergreen or Deciduous	Populations found in Lancaster Co.	Plant Characteristics	Location	Liabilities / Features
<i>Sassafras albidum</i> (Common) <i>Sassafras</i>	Deciduous	L	Prefers light, acidic, sandy soil.	Naturally occurs in old fields, hedgerows, woods edge.	Suckers aggressively from the roots and forms thickets. Remove root suckers if single trunk is desired. Good Fall color. Difficult to transplant and establish.

Pennsylvania Invasive Trees/Shrubs

Latin Name Common Name	Tree or Shrub	Liabilities / Features	Latin Name Common Name	Tree or Shrub	Liabilities / Features
* <i>Acer platanoides</i> Norway maple	Tree	Escaped from plantings; wind spreads prolific seeds	<i>Lonicera standishii</i> Standish honeysuckle	Shrub	Escaped from plantings, seeds spread by birds
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Sycamore maple	Tree	Escaped from cultivation; wind spreads prolific seeds	<i>Lonicera tartarica</i> Tartarian honeysuckle	Shrub	Escaped from plantings; seeds spread by birds
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> Tree-of-heaven	Tree	Wind spreads prolific seeds	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i> Empress tree	Tree	Prolific seeds fall to start new seedlings
* <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> Japanese barberry	Shrub	Escaped from cultivation; spread by birds	* <i>Pyrus calleryana</i> Callery pear	Tree	Escapes from plantings
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> European barberry	Shrub	Escaped from cultivation; spread by birds	<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i> Common buckthorn	Shrub	Growing problem in PA
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> Russian olive	Shrub	Escaped from cultivation; spread by birds	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i> Glossy buckthorn	Shrub	Growing problem in PA
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> Autumn olive	Shrub	Escaped from cultivation; rapidly spread by birds	<i>Rosa multiflora</i> Multiflora rose	Shrub	Prolific seeds which are spread by birds; new plants root from tips of arching canes that contact the ground.
* <i>Euonymus alatus</i> Winged Euonymus	Shrub	Escaped from plantings; invasive in moist forest settings	<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i> Wineberry	Shrub	Spread by seed
<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i> Border privet	Shrub	Escaped from cultivation; seeds spread by birds	“* <i>Spiraea japonica</i> Japanese spiraea”	Shrub	Escaped from plantings
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> Common privet	Shrub	Escaped from plantings	“ <i>Ulmus pumila</i> Siberian elm”	Tree	Escaped from cultivation
<i>Lonicera maackii</i> Amur honeysuckle	Shrub	Escaped from plantings; seeds spread by birds	* <i>Viburnum opulus var. opulus</i> Guelder rose	Shrub	Resembles native <i>Viburnum trilobum</i>
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i> Morrow’s honeysuckle	Shrub	Escaped from plantings, seeds spread by birds			
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i> x <i>tatarica</i> Bell’s honeysuckle	Shrub	Escaped from cultivation			

* Species has cultivars that are not known to be invasive.

If a plant cultivar of an invasive species is chosen, a professional horticulturist will know the cultivars invasive potential.

