**SHRUBS**

**SILKY DOGWOOD – Cornus amomum**

Prefers moist soils, white flowers, blue fruit, great for erosion control, loved by birds and small mammals, and grows to a height of 8 to 12’. Native to Michigan

**RED OSIER DOGWOOD – Cornus Sericea (stolonifera)**

Prefers moist soils, excellent choice for streambanks, erosion control, white flowers, white fruit, red branches in the winter,

and grows to a height of 6 to 10’. Native to Michigan

**COMMON LILAC – Syringa vulgaris**

Prefers full sun, loamy soils, large fragrant blossoms in May, Moderate growing, great for hedges or screens, and grows to a height over 15’. Native to Michigan.

**ROSE OF SHARON - Hibiscus syriacus**

Full or partial shade, moist well-drained soil, great for hedges, or screens, and grows to a height of 6-10’. Native to

Michigan Blooms late summer to early fall.

**FOUNTAN GRASS – Pennisetum alopecuroides**

Best in full sun, loamy soil, grows to a height of approximately 5-6’ with showy purple plumes.

**NINEBARK – Physocarpus opulifolius**

Full sun to partial shade, blooms May-June, great for borders, hedges, and screens, grows to a height of 4-8’. Native to Michigan. Often used on riverbanks. Very adaptable to many soil types. Fruit ripens September to October.

**BUTTERFLY BUSH - Buddleia**

Does best in full sun, long purple blossoms that vary from 6 to 30” in length, great for perennial borders, a great shrub to attract butterflies and for cut flowers and has moderate water requirements.

**TRUMPET VINE – Campsis radicans**

Prefers full sun, loamy rich soils, climbing vine, cone shaped orange flowers, and loved by hummingbirds.

**ELDERBERRY, BLACK – Sambucus canaclensis**

Prefers rich moist soils, grows 4-12’, used for erosion control on moist sites, prefers full sun, shade tolerant, but slow growing in shade, flowers June-July, fruit is purplish black with red juice. Loved by songbirds, upland game birds, and small mammals. Great for making pies, jellies, and wine.

**HIGHBUSHBUSH CRANBERRY – Viburnum rilobum**

Grows best in medium-fertile, acid, clayey, loamy, and sandy soils, poor drought tolerance, fair shade tolerant, tolerates poorly drained soils, grows to a

height of 6-7’, fruit remains late into the winter. Plant about 4’ apart.

**GRAY DOGWOOD - Cornus racemosa**

Tolerant to most fertile soil conditions from wet to dry, moderately shade tolerant, white flowers May-June, and

white fruit July-September

**FORSYTHIA - Forsythia x intermedia**

Full sun or partial shade, tolerant of most soil types, vigorous grower, one of the first shrubs to bloom in the spring, does best in rich soils, showy yellow flowers that bloom before the leaves appear in early spring.

**BLUE HYDRANDEA - Macrophylla ‘Nikko Blue’**

A perennial plant that can grow up to 15’ high and 10’ wide. Flowers in the spring, low maintenance and easy to grow. They require fertile, well drained moist soil. They can thrive in partial or full sun.

**PEE GEE HYDRANGEA – paniculate ‘Grandiflora’**

A large shrub that grows best in rich, moist well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. It’s a vigorous grower, it can reach 25 feet but can be pruned shorter to maintain a better shape. Produces large panicles of white flowers that tur purplish pink throughout the summer.

**BEACH GRASS – Ammophlia**

Grows best in sand and light, well drained coarse soils. This grass can withstand intense sun, high temperatures, and strong winds. Great choice for dune, and very sandy areas for stabilization and erosion control. Plant spacing is typically 18” apart but may be planted as close as 12” for quicker cover.

**FERNS**

**CHRISTMAS – Polystichum acrostichoides**

This fern will not spread or naturalize, however its clumps with increase in size over time. This fern will grow in both dry and moist wooded slopes, moist banks, and ravines. Best planted on shady wooded slopes, it will thrive in any well-drained soils. Avoid planting in consistently moist or heavy clay soils, as poorly drained soils can result in crown rot. They can also help prevent erosion.

**MAIDENHAIR – Adiantum**

This fern grows best in moist, humid areas protected from strong breezes. They require plenty of bright, indirect light, but no direct sunshine. Water during dry spells.

**ROYAL – Osmunda regalis var. spectabilis**

These ferns like shady beds, borders, underplanting of roses and shrubs, woodlands, bog gardens, rain gardens, or along streams, ponds, or water gardens. They can flourish in full sun to light shade.

**WOOD – Dryopteris**

These ferns grow best in moist, well-drained soils that are rich in organic matter. When possible, add compost, leaf mold and /or rotted manure to the soil before planting. They are deer resistant and have almost no insect or disease problems. They prefer shady or partially shaded locations in moist, but well-drained, acidic soils.

**DECIDUOUS TREES**

**RED MAPLE – Acer rubrum**

Prefers moderately well drained moist soils. Moderate to fast growing, shade tolerant, growing to a height of 75 -90’ with a trunk 2-3’ in diameter, primary food source for gray squirrels in late winter, it is fair to poor for firewood, pulpwood, and rough lumber.

**SUGAR MAPLE – Acer saccharum**

Prefers moist, fertile, well drained, clay to loam soils, long lived reaches a height of 75-100’, 3-4’ in diameter, shade tolerant, great for maple syrup, lumber, veneers, flooring, cabinets, and interior trim.

**WHITE OAK - Quercus alba**

Prefers well-drained clay to loamy sand, full-sun, slow growing, long lived, reaching heights of 100’, up to 3’ in diameter, its sweet acorns are preferred by wildlife, valuable for timber production, wood is heavy and strong, used for furniture, veneer, and barrels.

**RED OAK - Quercus rubra**

Prefers clay to loamy sand, well drained soils, long lived, reaching a height of 80’, 3’ in diameter, fastest growing of native hardwoods, and does best in full sun.

**TULIPTREE - Liriodendron**

Prefers full-sun, fast growing, needs room to develop properly, bright green leaves, large, tulip-shaped greenish yellow flowers in late spring, and does poorly in drought and alkaline soils.

**MOUNTAIN ASH - Sorbus americana**

Prefers full sun, rich moist, but well-drained soils, fragrant flowers, clusters of bright berries in the fall, and they make excellent accent or shade tree.

**SYCAMORE – Plantanus occidentalis**

Does best in full sun to light shade, well-drained soil, usually found growing along lowland streams and rivers. Reaches a height of 100’.

**WHITE PAPER BIRCH- Betula papyrifera**

Grows well in moist well-drained areas, prefers to be planted in clumps, and grows to height of 40-60’.

**BLACK WALNUT – Juglans nigra**

Grows in a wide variety of soils and prefers full sun. The roots contain juglone. A toxic substance that is harmful to juglone sensitive species. The walnuts are eaten by woodpeckers, foxes, and squirrels.

**REDBUD – Cercis canadensis**

Grows to a height of 25-35’. Does best in full sun to light shade, and moist well-drained soil. The seeds provide food to song and game birds, deer, and squirrels. The flowers are important in the production of honey to bees.

**DAWN REDWOOD - Metasequoia**

Grows to a height of 25-35’. Likes full sun to light shade, and moist well drained soil. The seeds provide winter food for a variety of song and game birds, deer, and squirrels.

**HYBRID POPLAR – Populus x canadensis**

Very fast growing, up to 6-8’ a year, reaching a height of 80’, prefers medium-fertility, acid soils, moderately drought resistant, not shade tolerant, does well on somewhat poorly drained lowlands and tolerates occasional flooding.

**HAZELNUT - Corylus**

This tree has showy male flowers (catkins) in the early spring and dark green leaves that turn a beautiful kaleidoscope of colors in the fall. The nuts mature from September to October attracting seed-eating birds, such as blue jays and woodpeckers. Prefers full to partial sun and grows best on moist, well-drained soils.

**AMERICAN PLUM – Prunus americana**

A small tree growing to height of 35’ with fragrant, white flowers occurring before the leaves in the spring. The fruit ripens to a shiny, bright red in August or September. The fruit is consumed by many kinds of birds. This tree prefers sun to part shade and grows best in moist, rich, well-drained loams.

**WILLOW, HYBRID – Salix Matsudana x Alba**

These trees grow 6-10’ per year to a height of 50-75’. They prefer full sun to partial shade. They are highly adaptable but prefers slightly acidic or slightly alkaline moist, well-draining soil.

**Larch, American – Larix laricina**

These trees are fast growers reaching heights of 50’to 80’ tall. The prefer at least 6 hours of direct sunlight each day and grow best in moist soils. In long dry spells they will do the best if watered. They should be mulched to keep the moisture in.

**Witch Hazel – Hamamelis virginiana**

A large shrub to a small tree commonly growing near the edges of forests in well drained moist conditions. It will grow in fun sun to full shade and blooms in the fall, almost always yellow. They are very hardy, able withstand excessive alkaline soils, areas with heavy clay, and ongoing exposure to road salt. Very popular among caterpillars, hosting over 60 species. They also attract many bird species that eat their fruit in late fall and winter.

**CONIFERS**

**RED PINE – Pinus resinosa**

Prefers full sun, well drained sandy soil, can tolerate dry, windy, rocky conditions, cannot tolerate shade, poorly drained soil or heavy clay loam soils, moderate to fast, growing to a height of 80’.

**WHITE PINE – Pinus strobus**

Prefers well drained, acid, silts, loams, sands, and light clays, moderate shade and drought tolerant, does not tolerant flooding, reaching a height of 100’, used as windbreaks, landscaping, revegetation of disturbed areas, and long lived.

**BLUE SPRUCE – Picea pungens**

Prefers full sun, shade tolerant, slow growing, grows well on almost any upland soil, drought resistant, long lived, and grows to height of 100’.

**WHITE SPRUCE Picea glauca**

Prefers well-drained clay to clay loam soils, tolerates heat, drought, shade, high water, slow grower, and growing to height of 100’.

**NORWAY SPRUCE – Picea abies**

Prefers moist clay to loam soils, shade tolerant, moderate to fast growing, does not thrive on dry, excessively drained, sandy-gravelly soils, intolerant of lime, sensitive to late frosts, and grows to a height of 100’.

**BLACK SPRUCE – Picea mariana**

This species is an excellent choice for cold northern climates and tolerant of wet sites. This tree will grow to height of 40’, requires at least 6 hours of direct light daily, and grows best in acid, moist, wet, but well drained soils.

**NORTHERN WHITE CEDAR – Thuja occidentialis**

Typically grows in cold, poorly drained swamps with moving water, will not tolerant acidic soils as well, very shade tolerant, very slow growing, important winter food for deer, and growing to a height of 60’ and 25’ wide.

**DOUGLAS FIR – Pseudotsuga menziesii**

Grows up to 45-75’. Likes well drained, acidic soils. Prefers full sun and partial shade. Provides food for squirrels, birds, and shelter for a variety of animals.

**BALSAM FIR – Abies balsamea**

This tree is a small to medium-sized evergreen, typically 45’-65’ tall. It will thrive in full sun as long as it has some shade in the afternoon. It will grow in a variety of soil types but prefers and does best in moist and weak acidic soils. It does best when planted in the spring. This gives the tree the best chance to establish a strong root system and get a head start on growth.