



# 2016 Nursery Catalog

## Native Wetland Plants

### HERBACEOUS SPECIES

Latin Name	Common Name	WIS*	Salinity Tolerance (ppt)	Rate of Spread	Height	Light	Water Tolerance	Comments
<i>Acorus americanus</i>	sweetflag	OBL	0-10	medium	2-3'	○●	regular inundation 0-6"	inconspicuous; green spathe April-May; forms clumps; tolerates dry periods and acidic conditions; leaves similar to iris
<i>Aslisma subcordatum</i>	water plantain	OBL	< 0.5	medium	up to 3.5'	○	regular to permanent inundation 0-12"	tends to grow in clusters; white flowers June-September (pH 5.0-7.0)
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	broomsedge	FAC	< 0.5	slow	1-3'	○	irregular inundation and upland	clump grass; persistent in winter; provides seed for upland game and songbirds; excellent cover
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	red columbine	FACU	< 0.5	medium	1-3'	○●	irregular inundation and upland	delicate, drooping red flowers April-July; attracts hummingbirds
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	swamp milkweed	OBL	0-5	slow	1-3'	○●	seasonal inundation	pale pink flowers in umbels June-August; nectar source for butterflies and beneficial insects
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	butterfly milkweed	NI	< 0.5	slow	1-3'	○●	irregular inundation and upland	orange blooms May-July; attracts butterflies and other beneficial insects
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	New England aster	FACW	0-5	slow	2-5'	○●	irregular inundation and upland	light pink- purple July-October, late season; nectar source for butterflies
<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>	New York aster	OBL	< 0.5	slow	1-3'	○●	irregular inundation and upland	blue-violet flowers July-October, late season; nectar source for butterflies
<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	bluejoint grass	OBL	< 0.5	medium	up to 5'	○●	season to regular inundation 0-6"	clump-forming grass which acts as a good soil stabilizer (pH 4.5-8.0)
<i>Carex crinita</i>	fringed sedge	FACW	< 0.5	medium	1-3'	○●	irregular inundation	native emergent, grass-like densely tufted culms; drooping seedheads
<i>Carex lurida</i>	lurid sedge	OBL	< 0.5	medium	1-4'	○●	irregular inundation	densely tufted culms; inflated perigynia
<i>Carex pennsylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania sedge	NI	< 0.5	rapid	6-8"	●●	irregular inundation and upland	fine-leaved; low growing; groundcover for shade gardens; fast spreading
<i>Carex stricta</i>	tussock sedge	OBL	< 0.5	medium	2-4'	○	regular inundation 0-6"	very high wildlife food value
<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	fox sedge	FACW	< 0.5	slow	up to 3.5'	○●	seasonal to regular inundation 0-6"	provides food for many bird species and some mammals (pH 6.8-8.9)
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	northern sea oats	FAC	< 0.5	medium	1.5-5'	○●	seasonal inundation and upland	attractive seed heads eaten by birds and small mammals; butterfly host plant; provides good texture and erosion control for plantings (pH 5.0-7.0)
<i>Chelone glabra</i>	white turtlehead	OBL	< 0.5	medium	1.5-4'	○●	irregular to permanent inundation	blooms white tinged with pale pink resembling turtles; butterfly host plant; enjoyed by hummingbirds
<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	spike grass	OBL	0-50	rapid	8-16"	○	above MHW	flowers August-October; often intermixed with <i>S. patens</i> and found in high salinity depressions



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<i>Eleocharis obtusa</i>	blunt spike rush	OBL	< 0.5	slow	.5-1'	○	regular inundation 0-6"	annual found in wet meadows; very high waterfowl and food value; food source for rails, muskrat, and rabbit
<i>Eupatorium coelestinum</i>	mistflower	FAC	< 0.5	medium	1-3'	●●	seasonal inundation and upland	enjoyed by beneficial insects; blue to purple fine-textured blooms July-October; can form dense stands (pH 5.5-7.5)
<i>Eupatorium dubium</i>	joe-pye weed	FACW	< 0.5	slow	2-5'	○●	seasonal inundation and upland	small, purple flowers in clusters July-September; nectar source for butterflies and beneficial insects
<i>Eupatorium fistulosum</i>	trumpet weed	FACW	< 0.5	slow	2-6'	○●	irregular to seasonal inundation	large pink-purple flowers with whorled dark green foliage and purplish hollow stems
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	boneset	FAC	< 0.5	slow	2-5'	○●●	irregular inundation and upland	small, white flowers July-October; attracts a variety of pollinators
<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>	sweet-scented joe-pye weed	FAC	< 0.5	slow	2-6.5'	○●	irregular inundation and upland	pale pinkish-purple flowers July-October; fragrant foliage; attracts songbirds and a variety of pollinators
<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	yellow sneezeweed	FACW	< 0.5	slow	1.5'-6'	○●●	irregular to permanent inundation	vibrant yellow blooms July-November; attracts butterflies
<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i>	swamp sunflower	FACW	< 0.5	medium	up to 5.5'	○	irregular to permanent inundation	bright yellow blooms August-October; nectar enjoyed by butterflies and songbirds (pH 4.0-7.0)
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	marsh hibiscus	OBL	0-15	slow	4-7'	○●	near MHW or regular inundation 0-3"	large white, pink, or red flowers in late summer; seed capsules persist through winter; tolerates dry periods; nectar source for ruby-throated hummingbirds
<i>Iris versicolor</i>	blue flag iris	OBL	< 0.5	slow	1-3'	○●	regular inundation 0-6"	showy flowers late spring; clumps; limited wildlife value; requires full sun for flowering
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	soft rush	OBL	< 0.5	slow	3-4'	○●	MHW and above or irregular	often grows in tussocks or hummocks; waterfowl eat seed, clumping habit
<i>Juncus gerardii</i>	black rush/salt meadow rush	OBL	0-32	slow	0.5-3'	○	near MHW	dark green foliage with slender round stems; found primarily in tidal brackish marshes
<i>Juncus roemarianus</i>	black needle rush	OBL	0-35	medium	1-4'	○	near MHW	flowers May-October; good marsh stabilizer
<i>Kosteletzkya virginica</i>	seashore mallow	OBL	0-10	slow	2-4'	○	above MHW or irregular inundation	attractive pink flowers July-September
<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	rice cutgrass	OBL	< 0.5	medium	1-3'	○●	near MHW or regular inundation 0-3"	tolerates periods of dryness; excellent erosion control; very high wildlife value; small lavender flowers in sprays July-October
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	blazingstar/ gayfeather	FAC	< 0.5	slow	1-6.5'	○●	seasonal inundation and upland	bright purple spiked blooms July-August; attracts songbirds and a variety of pollinators
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	cardinal flower	FACW	< 0.5	slow	up to 5'	○●	near MHW or irregular inundation and upland	attractive scarlet flowers in spikes; blooms July-October; nectar supply for hummingbirds
<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	great blue lobelia	OBL	< 0.5	slow	up to 3'	○●●	irregular inundation	bright blue flowers August-October
<i>Mimulus ringens</i>	monkey flower	OBL	< 0.5	slow	1.5-4'	○●	seasonal to regular inundation	light blue-violet to pink blooms throughout summer; spreads easily



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<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	wild bergamot	FACU	< 0.5	slow	1.5-5'	○●	seasonal to regular inundation	fragrant pinkish-purple flowers June-September; gray-green foliage; attracts hummingbirds and butterflies
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	sensitive fern	FACW	< 0.5	medium	up to 3'	○●●	irregular to permanent inundation	grows well in average garden soil that does not dry out (pH preference 4.5-7.5)
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	cinnamon fern	FACW	< 0.5	slow	up to 5'	○●●	seasonal to regular inundation	tolerates drought; provides food for many birds and mammals (pH 4.5-7.5)
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	royal fern	OBL	< 0.5	slow	up to 6'	○●●	seasonal to regular inundation	food source for upland game birds and mammals (pH 4.0-6.0)
<i>Panicum amarum</i>	coastal panic grass	FAC	resistant	rapid	1.5-6'	○	irregular inundation and upland	deep-rooted bunch grass grows best on coastal shores and dunes; tolerates drought; provides food and cover for wildlife
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	switchgrass	FAC	0-10	slow	2-4'	○●	MHW to upland	clumping grass; delicate texture; ornamental particularly in winter; very high wildlife value; flowers July-September
<i>Peltandra virginica</i>	arrow arum	OBL	0-1	slow	2-3'	○●	midtide - MHW or permanent 1-18"	attractive, statesque accent; inconspicuous green flower in late spring; not subject to wildlife depredation; seep preferred by wood ducks
<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	pickeralweed	OBL	< 0.5	medium	1-3.5'	○●	midtide - MHW or permanent 1-12"	heart-shaped leaves; showy blue flowers in spikes June-November; of some interest to black and wood ducks
<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i>	black eyed susan	FAC	< 0.5	medium	1.5-3.5'	○●	irregular inundation and upland	yellow-orange blooms (dark brown center) July-October; attracts songbirds and a variety of pollinators
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	cutleaf coneflower	FACW	< 0.5	medium	1.5-10'	○●	irregular to seasonal inundation	tall plant with yellow blooms (green center) July-September; unusual foliage; attracts songbirds and butterflies
<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	duck potato	OBL	< 0.5	rapid	up to 4'	○●	near midtide or permanent inundation 0-18"	broad leaved; white flowers on stalk July-September; underground tuber preferred by at least 15 species of duck, including canvasback
<i>Saururus cernuus</i>	lizard's tail	OBL	< 0.5	rapid	up to 4'	○●	near midtide or permanent inundation 0-12"	attractive, nodding white flowers in spikes June-September; valued by wood duck; colonizes large areas; drought resistant
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	little bluestem	FACU	< 0.5	slow	2-3'	○	MHW to upland	clumping grass with delicate texture; persistent; low maintenance
<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>	green bulrush	OBL	< 0.5	medium	up to 6'	○	regular to permanent inundation	provides food and cover for several bird species as well as muskrats; brown flower and seed with dark green stem (pH 4.0-8.0); high wildlife value
<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	woolgrass	OBL	< 0.5	medium	4-5'	○	seasonal inundation	dense clumps; nodding, persistent seed clusters; flowers August-September; high wildlife value
<i>Scirpus pungens</i>	common three-square	OBL	0-15	rapid	up to 4'	○	midtide or permanent inundation 0-12"	erect, triangular stems; heavy predation by muskrat, nutria, and geese; birds eat seeds; flowers June-September



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<i>Scirpus robustus</i>	saltmarsh bulrush	OBL	0-30	rapid	up to 4'	○	near MHW	triangular stems; moderate wildlife value; does well in fluctuating salinity; flowers July-October
<i>Scirpus tabernaemontani</i>	soft stem bulrush	OBL	0-5	rapid	6-10'	○	near midtide or permanent inundation 0-12"	tube-like stems; drooping seed clusters at top; good vertical accent; moderate wildlife value; flowers June-September
<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	blue-eyed grass	FACW	< 0.5	slow	4-10"	○●	irregular inundation and upland	grass-like foliage; small blue flowers May-July
<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>	seaside goldenrod	FACW	0-10	slow	3-4'	○●	above MHW or irregular inundation	yellow flowers in dense, one-sided spikes July-November
<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	smooth cordgrass	OBL	0-35	rapid	4-7'	○	midtide to MHW	shore erosion control; rhizome eaten by muskrat and geese; birds eat seeds; recommended seeding rate: 10 pure live seeds / sq. ft.
<i>Spartina patens</i>	salt meadow hay	FACW	0-35	medium	1-3'	○	above MHW	shore erosion control; tolerates drought once established; good cover and nesting
<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	narrow-leaved cattail	OBL	0-15	rapid	up to 6'	○	near MHW or permanent inundation 0-12"	forms dense, persistent stands; good cover and nesting; waterfowl eat roostock and seed; flowers June-July
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	broad-leaved cattail	OBL	< 0.5	rapid	up to 6'	○	near MHW or permanent inundation 0-12"	forms dense, persistent stands; good cover and nesting; waterfowl eat roostock and seed; flowers May-June
<i>Verbena hastata</i>	blue vervain	FAC	< 0.5	slow	up to 5'	○●	irregular inundation	blue-violet flowers in multiple, small, dense spikes June-October
<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>	New York ironweed	FACW	< 0.5	slow	3-7'	○●	seasonal inundation	vivid purple flowers in heads August-September; attracts butterflies



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### SHRUBS

Latin Name	Common Name	WIS*	Salinity Tolerance (ppt)	Height	Spread	Light	Water Tolerance	Comments
<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	smooth alder	FACW	< 0.5	12-20'	12-20'	○	regular inundation 0-3"	nitrogen fixer; food and cover for waterfowl and game birds; fruit in August persists to February; high wildlife value; tolerates acid soil (pH 5.5-7.5)
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	red chokeberry	FACW	resistant	6-12'	3-6'	○●	irregular to seasonal inundation	white flowers in May; red fruit September-December; emergency winter food for many species; tolerates acid soil (pH 5.0-6.5)
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	black chokeberry	FAC	resistant	6-12'	3-6'	○●	irregular to seasonal inundation	white flowers in May; black fruit September-November; eaten by songbirds; also edible to humans; tolerates acid soil (pH 5.1-6.5)
<i>Aronia prunifolia</i>	purple chokeberry	FACW	resistant	6-12'	3-6'	○●	irregular to seasonal inundation	white flowers April-May; purple berries September-December; used by songbirds, mammals, browsers; tolerates acid soil (pH 5.1-6.5)
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	groundsel tree	FAC	0-15	6-12'	6-12'	○	above MHW or seasonal inundation	flowers August-September; poor soil stabilizer; tolerates alkaline soil (pH 7.0-8.5)
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	buttonbush	OBL	resistant	6-12'	12-15'	○●●	MHW and above or permanent inundation 0-12"	numerous tubular flowers in ball-shaped heads May-August; few flowers in full shade; attracts butterflies and beneficial insects; will adapt to dry sites (tolerates pH 6.1-8.5)
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	sweet pepperbush	FACW	resistant	6-12'	3-6'	●●	seasonal to regular inundation	fragrant white flowers in spikes July-August; attracts butterflies and beneficial insects; tolerates acid soil (pH 4.5-6.5)
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	silky dogwood	FACW	< .05	6-12'	6-12'	○●	seasonal inundation	white flowers May-June; blue berries in August; very high food value to many songbirds and mammals
<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	gray dogwood	FAC	< .05	6-12'	6-12'	○●●	seasonal inundation	white flowers May-June; white berries August-September, very high food value to songbirds; waterfowl and mammals
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	redosier dogwood	FACW	< .05	6-12'	6-12'	○●	seasonal inundation	white flowers May-June; white berries in September; very high food value to songbirds, waterfowl, game birds and mammals
<i>Euonymus americanus</i>	strawberry bush	FAC	< .05	6-12'	6-8'	●●	irregular inundation	3-5 lobed strawberry or heart-shaped capsule, splits to expose bright seeds; poisonous fruit to humans; some use by songbirds, small mammals
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	inkberry	FACW	< .05	6-12'	6-12'	○●	seasonal inundation	small, shiny evergreen leaves with black berries; provides emergency winter food and cover for birds and mammals; fairly insensitive to disease and insect damage (pH 4.5-6.0)



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<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	winterberry	FACW	< .05	6-12'	6-12'	○●●	above MHW or seasonal inundation	flowers in June; red-orange berries August-February; emergency winter food for many songbirds and small mammals; tolerates acid to alkaline soil (pH 4.5-8.0)
<i>Itea virginica</i>	Virginia sweetspire	FACW	< .05	6-12'	6-12'	○●●	regular to seasonal inundation	dense, upright, terminal, tassel-like, white spikes June-July; forms small, elongate capsule persisting until late March; swamps wet coastal areas, reliable red fall color (pH 5.0-7.0)
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	spicebush	FACW	resistant	6-12'	6-12'	●●	seasonal inundation	fragrant foliage; scarlet berries in September; very high food value for birds; deer browse twigs and foliage; tolerates acid soil (pH 4.5-6.5)
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	sweet bay magnolia	FACW	resistant	12-20'	12-15'	○●●	seasonal to regular inundation 0-3"	fragrant, white 2-3" flowers May-June; scarlet seeds in slits of erect follicles; flowers best in full shade to partial sun
<i>Morella cerifera</i>	wax myrtle	FAC	0-10	6-15'	6-15'	○●	above MHW of irregular inundation	evergreen; nitrogen fixer; small bluish berries with waxy coating
<i>Morella pensylvanica</i>	bayberry	FAC	0-20	6-15'	6-15'	○●	above MHW of irregular inundation	deciduous; nitrogen fixer; flowers March-April; grey berries September-May; high wildlife value; tolerates slightly acid soil (pH 5.0-6.5)
<i>Rhus copallina</i>	flameleaf sumac	NI	<.05	6-12'	10-12'	○	irregular inundation	adapts well to various soil textures; winter emergency food for animals (pH 5.3-7.5)
<i>Rosa palustris</i>	swamp rose	OBL	<.05	2-7'	4-6'	○●	regular inundation 0-3"	pink flowers June-October; rose hips eaten by many species of birds; good nesting habitat
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	elderberry	FACW	<.05	6-12'	6-12'	○●●	seasonal inundation	sends out suckers; small, white flowers in large flat-topped clusters; purple berries August-September; relished by birds; hooved browsers eat twigs
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	highbush blueberry	FACU	resistant	12'	4-6'	○●●	seasonal inundation	white, urn-shaped flowers April-July; blue berries are a valuable food source for many species of wildlife; demands acid soil (pH 3.5-6.0)
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	arrowwood	FAC	resistant	6-12'	6-12'	○●	seasonal inundation	white flowers May-June; blue fruit September-November; valuable to birds and small mammals
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	nannyberry	FAC	<.05	12-20'	12-20'	○●	seasonal inundation	white flowers in the May-June; blue fruits in the September-November; prefers moist soil
<i>Viburnum nudum</i>	possum haw	FACW	<.05	6-12'	12-15'	○●●	seasonal or regular inundation	small, broad, flat-topped clusters of white flowers in June-July; multiple upright and/or horizontal stems; football shaped berries turning pink then blue; moist soils, thickets and swamps (pH 5.1-6.0)
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	blackhaw	FACU	<.05	6-12'	6-12'	○●●	irregular inundation and upland	white blooms April-May; blue-black fruits have high food value to songbirds and mammals



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### \*Wetland Indicator Status-

Obligate Wetland (OBL):	almost always occur in wetlands
Facultative Wetland (FACW):	usually occur in wetlands, but may occur in non-wetlands
Facultative (FAC):	occur in wetlands or non-wetlands
Facultative Upland (FACU):	usually occur in non-wetlands, but may occur in wetlands
Obligate Upland (UPL):	almost never occur in wetlands
No Indicator (NI):	no indicator assigned, considered UPL for deliniation purposes

### Water Tolerance-

Reference to 'Mean High Water' (MHW) and 'Mean Low Water' (MLW), for tidal areas.  
Midtide' is midway between MHW and MLW.

When a **range of depth of water** is given (e.g. 0-6"; 0-1') it means that the species will tolerate that range of permanent water depths in nontidal wetlands.

Following are the four **nontidal regimes** that describe the duration of inundation or saturation that plants may tolerate (Environmental Laboratory 1987).

1. **Permanent:** tolerates inundation or saturation from 76-100% of the growing season.
2. **Regular:** tolerates inundation or saturation from 26-75% of the growing season.
3. **Seasonal:** tolerates inundation or saturation from 13-25% of the growing season.
4. **Irregular:** tolerates inundation or saturation from 5-12% of the growing season.

### Salinity Tolerance (ppt)-

This species list indicates the parts per thousand (ppt) concentration of salt in the water, or the range thereof, that each plant will tolerate. Freshwater has <0.5 ppt salt, brackish water has 0.5-30 ppt salt, and saltwater has 30+ ppt salt. If the salinity tolerance is given as resistant it means that the plant tolerates infrequent flooding or spray by saltwater.