



Native Plant Guide

for Developers

2026



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Native Plant Guide *for Developers*

This guide will help developers select appropriate native plants for private property landscapes in Raleigh. These plants will meet the requirements of the City's Unified Development Ordinance (UDO). The plant list includes species that grow well in local conditions and usually don't need much extra watering.

While the emphasis is on low-water-use plants, species that need more water may be appropriate in certain situations. This includes areas that remain naturally wet, receive water from non-public sources, or are designed for stormwater management (e.g., bioretention areas). If you include these types of plants, be sure to note their use and context in your planting plan.

The list mainly includes native plants that work well in different types of sites and conditions, as described in the guide. It's not meant for planting in the right-of-way—many of the plants listed aren't suitable for those areas.

When choosing plants, think about how they help the environment—not just how they look. The right plants can make your landscape both attractive and good for Raleigh's ecosystems.

Visit the North Carolina Extension Gardener Plant Toolbox for more information on native plants and their characteristics. <https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/>

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Common Name Species Name	Native	Evergreen or Deciduous	Landscape	Buffer	Parking Lot	Notes
American Beautyberry <i>Callicarpa americana</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	N	Grows in variety of soils if there is good drainage. Showy purple berries appear in the fall and persist throughwinter. Remove old canes for rejuvenation of shrub; flowers and fruits appear on new shoots. Prune in late winter.
Anise Tree, Anise Shrub <i>Illicium parviflorum</i>	Y	E	Y	Y	Y	Moderately drought tolerant and can tolerate a range of soil types but prefers moist, well-drained soil. Has a vigorous growth rate and is easy to grow. May sucker to form colonies. Parts of the plant are toxic if ingested.
Arrowood Viburnum <i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Y	D	Y	N	Y	Plant in moist, well-drained soil in full sun to partial shade. Will tolerate a variety of soil and pH types. Tolerant of heat, drought, and soil compaction once established. More than one genetic strain is needed for a good fruit set.
Blackhaw, Nannyberry <i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	Y	D	Y	N	N	Prefers moist to dry well-drained soils. Will grow in deep shade but will rarely bloom. Adaptable to soil types and pHs. Drought tolerant and does well in urban conditions. Can be pruned to a tree form. High-value wildlife plant.
Bushy St. John's Wort <i>Hypericum densiflorum</i>	Y	E	Y	N	N	Easily grown in average well-drained moist garden soil in full sun to partial shade. Adaptable to a wide range of conditions, including moist and wet soils. Blooms on new growth and can be pruned in the early spring.

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Common Name Species Name	Native	Evergreen or Deciduous	Landscape	Buffer	Parking Lot	Notes
Buttonbush <i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	N	Prefers consistently moist to wet soils. Can tolerate standing water. Useful for rain gardens, along ponds, streams or wetlands. Adaptable to wide range of soil types but intolerant of dry soil. Tolerant of heat and soil compaction.
Carolina Allspice <i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	N	Grows best in average to rich, well-drained soil in anywhere from full sun to deep shade. It prefers some shade in hot summer afternoons, and it will grow lankier and less dense in shade than in sun. It has a suckering habit, and those suckering branches need to be eliminated unless you want this plant to naturalize in your landscape. Fragrant red flowers in spring.
Carolina Rose <i>Rosa carolina</i>	Y	D	Y	N	N	Grow in average, medium to wet, well-drained soil. Forms a deep taproot with rhizomes that sucker easily. Best flowering and disease resistance occur in full sun though it will survive in partial shade. Water deeply and regularly.
Catawba Rhododendron <i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Y	E	Y	Y	N	Grows in full to partial shade in acidic, rich, well-drained but moist soils. While it handles the morning sun, the plant does need protection from harsh afternoon rays and wind. Showy white to pink to purple flowers bloom April to June. Plants typically mature to 6 to 10 feet tall.

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Common Name Species Name	Native	Evergreen or Deciduous	Landscape	Buffer	Parking Lot	Notes
Coastal Doghobble <i>Leucothoe axilaris</i>	Y	E	Y	N	N	Grows in average, medium-moisture, well-drained soil, but it prefers acidic, humus-rich soil. It can be grown in full sun but must have good moisture. It does not tolerate drought or windy conditions. Clusters of slightly fragrant, heather-like, white flowers bloom from March to May.
Common Pawpaw <i>Asimina triloba</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	N	Most fruitful in full sun, although they will also grow in dappled sun or partial shade. They like moisture-retentive soils but not permanently wet soil. A genetically different pollen donor (a pollinizer) is needed for fruit production. Plants can produce root suckers, which can be troublesome in some landscapes.
Dwarf Azalea <i>Rhododendron atlanticum</i>	Y	D	Y	N	N	Prefers full sun to partial shade, consistent moisture, and well-drained sandy soil. If protected in winter, stolons spread and typically bring the shrub to 2 or 3 feet tall and wide. Very fragrant pink to white flowers bloom April to May.
Dwarf Deerberry <i>Vaccinium stamineum</i>	Y	D	Y	N	N	Prefers acidic, rich, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Deer, birds and small mammals eat the berries. White bell-shaped flowers bloom April to June.

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Common Name Species Name	Native	Evergreen or Deciduous	Landscape	Buffer	Parking Lot	Notes
Dwarf Wax Myrtle <i>Morella sp. (dwarf species)</i>	Y	E	Y	Y	Y	Easily grown in average, medium to wet soils in full sun to dappled or partial shade. Does best when initially grown with constant moisture, but once established in the landscape it will grow in a wide range of soil conditions ranging from wet swampy areas to dry. Tolerant of salt and urban conditions. Dwarf cultivars keep form more manageable in the landscape. Small blue-grey fruits appear in fall and foliage is highly aromatic.
Dwarf Yaupon Holly <i>Ilex vomitoria 'Nana'</i> (or other dwarf)	Y	E	Y	Y	Y	Tolerant of a wide range of soil types and can withstand drought, salt spray, and occasional flooding. Both male and female plants must be present for bright red berries to form. Will form a thicket unless suckers are removed.
Elderberry <i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Y	D	Y	N	N	Tolerates a wide variety of wet to dry soils but prefers rich, moist, slightly acidic soil. Plants will spread and form thickets if not removed. Best used in naturalized areas, as a hedge, in woodlands, or along streams.
Flame Azalea <i>Rhododendron calendulaceum</i>	Y	D	Y	N	N	Grows in partial to dense shade in moist, well-drained, acidic soil and does not tolerate dense clay. Protect it from afternoon sun, which can scorch the leaves. Showy red orange flowers appear late spring to mid-summer. Often matures to 4 to 8 feet tall by 8 to 10 feet wide.

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Common Name Species Name	Native	Evergreen or Deciduous	Landscape	Buffer	Parking Lot	Notes
Florida Anise Shrub <i>Illicium floridanum</i>	Y	E	Y	Y	Y	Multi-stemmed compact form. Prefers moist, well-drained soil with high organic matter. Ideal in a rain garden or allowed to naturalize in shady locations. Grows best in part to full shade. Parts of the plant are toxic if ingested.
Florida Flame Azalea <i>Rhododendron austrinum</i>	Y	D	Y	N	N	Grows in partial shade in moist, well-drained, acidic soil and does not tolerate dense clay. Protect it from afternoon sun, which can scorch the leaves. Very fragrant, showy orange flowers emerge in spring.
Fragrant Sumac <i>Rhus aromatica</i>	Y	D	Y	N	Y	Spreads by root suckers and forms colonies and thickets. Prefers acidic soils but is tolerant of most soil types except for poorly drained areas. Drought tolerant. The stems will root easily when they come in contact with the soil.
Gray Dogwood <i>Swida racemosa</i>	Y	D	Y	N	N	Prefers full sun to partial shade and a wide variety of soil types. While it prefers moist soil, it withstands dry, wet, and poor soils well. Creamy-white flowers bloom from May through June and form dome-shaped clusters. The fruits are white berries with red stems that appear from August to October. The fall foliage is a reddish-purple. Unpruned, this plant can reach 20 feet and spreads rapidly by suckers so is best used in naturalized settings.

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Common Name Species Name	Native	Evergreen or Deciduous	Landscape	Buffer	Parking Lot	Notes
Grey Owl Juniper <i>Juniperus virginiana 'Grey Owl'</i>	Y	E	Y	Y	Y	Easily grown in dry to moist, well-drained soils of average fertility in full sun. It will grow slowly up to 3 feet in height and spread to a width of 6 feet. It tolerates a broad range of soils and environments, including urban areas with some air pollution. Also deer tolerant and useful on slopes.
Hearts A' Busting <i>Euonymus americanus</i>	Y	E	Y	N	N	Can be grown in a wide variety of soils, including clay, and tolerates both drought and wet soils to a degree. Frequently sustains damage from deer that eat the foliage and twigs. Produces showy orange and pink seed capsules in fall.
Inkberry <i>Ilex glabra</i>	Y	E	Y	Y	Y	Moderately salt-tolerant and adaptable to both light and heavy soils. Must plant male and female plants if fruit is desired. Remove root suckers regularly if spread is not desired. Prune to shape in early spring before new growth.
Large Fothergilla, Large <i>Witch-alder Fothergilla major</i> (<i>Fothergilla latifolia</i>)	Y	D	Y	N	N	Multi-stemmed with erect habit. Does best in average, well-drained soil, although it is adaptable to various soil types. Drought tolerant and seldom damaged by deer. It may spread by root suckers to form colonies if suckers are not promptly removed.
Leatherwood <i>Dirca palustris</i>	Y	D	Y	N	N	Prefers moist, humus-rich sandy or clay soils in shade to part shade. It forms a dense, rounded form with pale green, oval-shaped leaves and blooms in early spring with small yellow bell-shaped flowers. Still fairly uncommon in the landscape trade.

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Common Name Species Name	Native	Evergreen or Deciduous	Landscape	Buffer	Parking Lot	Notes
Mapleleaf Viburnum <i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Y	D	Y	N	N	Prefers moist, acidic well-drained soils. More shade tolerant than other viburnums. Tolerant of heat, drought, and soil compaction. More than one genetic strain is needed for a good fruit set. Large, maple-like leaves.
Mountain Laurel <i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Y	E	Y	N	N	Grows best in partial shade (morning sun with early to mid-afternoon shade) and in cool, moist, acidic, humus-rich, well-drained soils. Does not tolerate heavy clay or wet soils. Cup-shaped white to pink flowers emerge late spring.
Needle Yucca, Adam's Needle <i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Y	E	Y	N	Y	Prefers coarse sandy soil that is well-drained but tolerates other soil types. Tolerant of drought, heat, and urban conditions. There are several cultivars available with variegated leaves. Straight species may be hard to find.
Oakleaf Hydrangea <i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	Y	E	Y	N	N	Grows best in organic, well-drained soils with medium moisture. Mulch in summer to keep the soil moist. Blooming occurs on old wood, so prune if needed after flowering. Winter damaged stems may be pruned in early spring.
Piedmont Azalea <i>Rhododendron canescens</i>	Y	D	Y	N	N	Grows in dappled sun to partial shade in moist, well-drained, acidic soil and does not tolerate dense clay. Protect it from afternoon sun, which can scorch the leaves. Showy, fragrant pink to white flowers appear late spring to mid-summer.

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Common Name Species Name	Native	Evergreen or Deciduous	Landscape	Buffer	Parking Lot	Notes
Pinxter Azalea <i>Rhododendron periclymenoides</i>	Y	D	Y	N	N	Grows in dappled shade in moist, well-drained, acidic soil and does not tolerate dense clay. Protect it from afternoon sun, which can scorch the leaves. Showy, fragrant pink flowers appear April to May.
Plumleaf Azalea <i>Rhododendron prunifolium</i>	Y	D	Y	N	N	Grows in cool shade to partial shade in moist, well-drained, acidic soil and does not tolerate dense clay. Protect it from afternoon sun, which can scorch the leaves. Showy, red-orange flowers appear late summer. Often matures to 8 to 12 feet tall by 6 to 8 feet wide.
Possumhaw Viburnum, Smooth Witherod <i>Viburnum nudum</i>	Y	D	Y	N	N	Prefers sun to part shade in acidic, moist, well-drained soils but can be adaptable. Tolerant of heat, drought, and soil compaction once established. Prune lightly only as needed in fall. Plant in groups for best fruit display.
Rabbit-Eye Blueberry <i>Vaccinium ashei</i>	Y	D	Y	N	Y	Requires a lower soil pH than many other small-fruit crops and shrubs. Full sun to partial shade is required for fruit set and attractive fall foliage. Plants grow 6 to 12 feet tall and perform best with annual pruning.
Red Chokeberry <i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	N	Grows in average, medium moisture soils. It has a wide range of soil tolerance, including boggy. Recommended that root suckers be removed to prevent colonial spread. The best fruit and flower production occurs in full sun. White blooms in the spring followed by showy red berries in the fall.

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Common Name Species Name	Native	Evergreen or Deciduous	Landscape	Buffer	Parking Lot	Notes
<i>Sabal minor</i>	Y	E	Y	Y	Y	Prefers partial shade to full sun and neutral to alkaline, moist to wet soil, and is tolerant of poorly drained soils. It is somewhat drought tolerant once established and has a moderate salt tolerance. Showy white flowers bloom spring to summer followed by showy fall fruit.
Shrubby St. John's Wort <i>Hypericum prolificum</i>	Y	E	Y	N	N	Grows in a range of soils from sandy to clay and, while it prefers to stay moist, it will tolerate dry soils and drought. Slow-growing. Root pattern is rhizomatous and will spread, but can be kept under control with spring pruning.
Silky Dogwood <i>Swida amomum</i>	Y	D	Y	N	N	Prefers well-drained medium to wet acidic soils. It may be grown in full sun or partial shade, and it even tolerates close to full shade. The roots need to be kept cool and moist during the summer. Clusters of creamy white flowers bloom in the spring followed by blue drupes that ripen late summer. Plants can mature to 12 feet tall and will naturally form thickets if unpruned.
Small Leaf Arrowwood, Walter's Viburnum <i>Viburnum obovatum</i>	Y	E	Y	Y	Y	Evergreen to semi-evergreen with a dense rounded form. Plant in moist, well-drained soils. Thrives with afternoon shade. May spread by suckers to form thickets. Use as a hedge or in naturalized areas. Dwarf cultivars available.

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Common Name Species Name	Native	Evergreen or Deciduous	Landscape	Buffer	Parking Lot	Notes
Smooth Hydrangea <i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	Y	D	Y	N	N	Grown in medium moisture, well-drained soils. Tolerates full sun only if grown with consistent moisture. Can adapt to a variety of soil conditions, but intolerant of drought. Prune to the ground in late winter to revitalize blooms.
Smooth Sumac <i>Rhus glabra</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Drought tolerant and is often found in disturbed areas and open woodlands. Tends to spread by suckers and forms dense colonies. It is adaptable to most soil types. Best utilized in naturalized areas or on slopes to control erosion.
Spice Bush <i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Y	D	Y	N	N	Easily grown in well-drained soils in part shade. Fall color is best with more sun. Tolerates full shade, but habit becomes more open and wide-spreading. Also tolerant of full sun, but good soil moisture is required.
Staghorn Sumac <i>Rhus typhina</i>	Y	D	Y	N	Y	Forms thickets in the wild via self-seeding and root suckering. Easily grown in a wide range of soils as long as they are well-drained. Generally tolerant of urban conditions and drought.
Swamp Azalea <i>Rhododendron viscosum</i>	Y	D	Y	N	N	Grows in partial shade in moist, well-drained, acidic soil and does not tolerate dense clay. Protect it from afternoon sun, which can scorch the leaves. Showy, fragrant white flowers appear May to July.

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Common Name Species Name	Native	Evergreen or Deciduous	Landscape	Buffer	Parking Lot	Notes
Swamp Rose <i>Rosa palustris</i>	Y	D	Y	N	N	Best grown in full sun and in acidic, boggy soils that are high in organic matter. It tolerates partial shade but will flower best and be more disease resistant in full sun. Spreads by suckers and produces fragrant, single, pink rose bloom from late spring to early summer. Fall brings attractive red hips and fall foliage.
Sweet Pepperbush <i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	N	Spreads to form small thickets. Aromatic white flower clusters. Blooms in shady locations in late summer. Prefers moist, well-drained, sometimes wet soil. Tolerates short periods of drought and flooding once established. Prune in spring or winter.
Virginia Sweetspire <i>Itea virginica</i>	Y	D	Y	N	N	Prefers moist, rich, slightly acidic soils but tolerates a wide range of soil conditions and pHs. Best flowering occurs with 4 hours of sun per day. Can form dense colonies by root. Dwarf varieties typically easier to find commercially.
Winterberry, Winterberry Holly <i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Y	D	Y	N	N	Requires moist, acidic soil with good drainage. Tolerates heat and soil compaction. Resistant to deer foraging, fire, and salt. To produce berries the plant must be properly cross-pollinated. Dwarf varieties available.

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TREES: SHADE



Common Name Species Name	Native	Evergreen or Deciduous	Landscape	Buffer	Parking Lot	Notes
American Hackberry <i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	N	Tolerates part shade, wind, and many urban pollutants. Fruit can pose clean up problems if trees are sited near sidewalks or patios.
American Beech <i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	N	Prefers moist, well-drained, acid soil. Intolerant of wet or compacted soil. Not for small areas. Difficult to grow lawn or other plants underneath. Smooth, attractive bark.
American Elm <i>Ulmus americana</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Excellent shade tree that adapts to both wet and dry sites. Tolerates urban conditions. Susceptible to Dutch elm disease and other pathogens. Disease resistant cultivars include 'Princeton'; 'Delaware #2'; 'Valley Forge'.
American Linden <i>Tillia americana</i>	Y	D	Y	N	N	Prefers moist, well-drained soils. Easy to transplant and tolerant of clay soil. Has some drought tolerance once established. Highly valuable pollinator tree that makes excellent honey. Does not tolerant urban conditions.
Bald Cypress <i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Prefers moist soils but tolerates a wide range of conditions, from dry soils to standing water. Low maintenance with easy fall clean-up. Has a large taproot and is slightly salt tolerant. Will develop "knees" when grown near water.

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TREES: SHADE



Common Name Species Name	Native	Evergreen or Deciduous	Landscape	Buffer	Parking Lot	Notes
Black Gum, Tupelo <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Tolerates many soil types, salt, and moisture conditions, but is slow-growing. Commonly available and performs well as a street tree. Good fall color. Best planted in the spring.
Cherrybark Oak <i>Quercus pagoda</i>	Y	D	Y	y	N	It grows best in moist, well-drained bottomland sites, but is adaptable to drier sites in full sun to partial shade. Useful as a shade tree in large areas, street tree or naturalized spaces
Eastern Red Cedar <i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Y	E	Y	Y	Y	Will tolerate a variety of soils and growing conditions. Prefers moist conditions but is intolerant of continuously wet soil. Extremely drought-tolerant. Highly salt tolerant. Will proliferate in natural areas and can crowd out other native trees.
Longleaf Pine <i>Pinus palustris</i>	Y	E	Y	Y	N	Difficult to transplant due to rapidly growing taproot. Can be a specimen or used in mass planting to create a naturalized area. Needles can be used as pine mulch.
Nuttall Oak <i>Quercus nuttallii</i> (or <i>Quercus texana</i>)	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Highly adaptable to urban conditions and does well as an urban tree. The acorns mature over 2 seasons and attract birds and small mammals and the tree is a larval host plant for many moths and butterflies

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TREES: SHADE



Common Name Species Name	Native	Evergreen or Deciduous	Landscape	Buffer	Parking Lot	Notes
Overcup Oak <i>Quercus lyrata</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Variable leaves and unique acorns provide interest. Requires some pruning to develop good structure. Flood and drought makes it an adaptable urban tree. Compact and disease resistant.
Pin Oak <i>Quercus palustris</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Can tolerate poorly drained soils and some flooding, but is adaptable to drier and urban conditions. It is shallow-rooted and easily transplanted. Fast-growing. Excellent street and urban tree if given sufficient space.
Pond Cypress <i>Taxodium ascendens</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Narrower and smaller than Bald Cypress. Prefers moist soils but tolerates a wide range of conditions, from dry soils to standing water. Has a large taproot. Will develop "knees" when grown near water.
Red Oak <i>Quercus rubra</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	The northern red oak prefers full sun, moist to dry, well-drained, acidic, fertile, sandy to loamy soils. Once established, they are drought, dry soil, black walnut, and air pollution tolerant. It is easily transplanted.
Scarlet Oak <i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	The tree prefers acidic, sandy soils on the dry side, but it will tolerate other soils if they are well-drained. The scarlet oak is difficult to transplant due to its tap root. It does not develop chlorosis as often as other oaks, but it can be less tolerant of other adverse conditions.

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Common Name Species Name	Native	Evergreen or Deciduous	Landscape	Buffer	Parking Lot	Notes
Southern Live Oak <i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Y	E	Y	Y	Y	Leaves do not change color but are retained through winter until new leaves emerge in spring. Excellent shade tree with a broad canopy. Adaptable to clay soil, periodic flooding and salt. Needs little pruning once mature.
Southern Magnolia <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Y	E	Y	Y	Y	Highly salt -tolerant. Can tolerate dry soils and moisture, but not frequent flooding. Very tolerant of urban conditions. Provide plenty of space to grow. Showy, magnificent blooms and glossy leaves. See cultivar 'Little Gem' for compact tree.
Southern Red Oak <i>Quercus falcata</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	N	Drought tolerant but will tolerate occasional flooding. Use this tree for shade in parks and residential areas. The acorns attract a variety of birds and mammals.
Swamp Chestnut Oak <i>Quercus michauxii</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Adaptable to urban conditions and makes a great shade tree for a larger yard or park. As with most native oaks, it is a high-value wildlife plant. Tolerates wet soils ad occasional flooding.
Swamp White Oak <i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	N	Tolerant of drought, but sensitive to soil compaction, salt and pollution. Best planted along a pond, a stream or other wet sites.

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TREES: SHADE



Common Name Species Name	Native	Evergreen or Deciduous	Landscape	Buffer	Parking Lot	Notes
White Oak <i>Quercus alba</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	N	The white oak prefers full sun to partial shade in coarse, deep, moist, well-drained, loamy, slightly acidic soil but is adaptable to other soil types and is fairly drought tolerant once established. Wet sites should be avoided. The deep taproot makes it difficult to transplant. The tree is propagated by seeds.
TREES: Understory						
American Dogwood <i>Cornus florida</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	N	Thrives with afternoon shade. Plant in well-drained soil that is high in organic matter and has a slightly acidic to neutral pH. Not tolerant of urban conditions or excessive heat. Susceptible to disease.
American Holly <i>Ilex opaca</i>	Y	E	Y	Y	Y	Tolerates a range of soil textures and moderately salt tolerant. Tolerates occasionally wet or dry soil and flooding. For optimum growth, avoid poorly drained soils. Tolerant of cold and wind.
American Hornbeam, Musclewood, Ironwood <i>Carpinus carolinana</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Plant in soil with high organic matter and regular moisture. Does well in heavy shade but tolerates part and full sun. Low salt tolerance. Tolerant of drier sites and periodic flooding. Can be used in rain gardens and urban settings.

NATIVE PLANT GUIDE

TREES: UNDERSTORY



Common Name Species Name	Native	Evergreen or Deciduous	Landscape	Buffer	Parking Lot	Notes
American Persimmon <i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	N	Both male and female trees required to produce fruit. Grows best in moist, well-drained soils in full sun to partial shade. Dropped fruit can be messy and require continued maintenance to clean. Deep taproot makes it difficult to transplant.
American Sassafras, Cinnamon Wood <i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	N	Flowering tree or shrub. Prefers sandy, acidic soils but will adapt to other soils if well-drained. Drought tolerant once established. A large taproot makes transplanting difficult. Distinct mitten-shaped leaves.
American Smoketree <i>Cotinus obovatus</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Single or multi-stemmed. Requires extra watering in dry conditions. Prefers well-drained loamy soils but will tolerate clay. Over-watering and over-fertilizing can be detrimental. Avoid planting in areas where soil conditions can remain wet.
American Snowbell <i>Styrax americanus</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	N	Multi-stemmed habit. Plant in rich, acidic, well drained sandy loam based soils. Tolerant of wet soils and occasional flooding. Does not do well in tight conditions with other trees.
American Yellowwood <i>Cladrastis kentukea</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Deep roots make transplanting difficult but allows shade-loving plants to grow underneath. Drought tolerant once established. Pruning is often necessary to remove weak branches. Excellent for lawns and designed landscapes.

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Common Name <i>Species Name</i>	Native	Evergreen or Deciduous	Landscape	Buffer	Parking Lot	Notes
Dahoon Holly <i>Ilex cassine</i>	Y	E	Y	Y	Y	Tolerates wet and shady sites and is moderately salt tolerant. Does not do well when roots are disturbed. Provide winter protection as it becomes established. Leaves lack the spiny edges found on many hollies. Bright berries.
Downy Serviceberry <i>Amelanchier x arborea</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Multi-stemmed habit. Does well in a broad range of areas and can be used as screening hedge, specimen plant, and shade tree. Drops fruit in summer. Many single-stem cultivars available.
Eastern Redbud <i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Weather extremes such as drought can cause stress. Does not tolerate root disturbance. Does not need regular watering or fertilization once established. Susceptible to disease. Many excellent cultivars available.
Green Hawthorn, Southern Hawthorn <i>Crataegus virdis</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Tolerates urban pollution, light shade, and drought. More disease-resistant than other hawthorns. Tolerates pruning. Thornless and single-stem varieties are available for streetscape and median applications.
Hop-hornbeam <i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Easy to grow and succeeds in most soils. Tolerates drought and heavy clay soils, making it low maintenance and appropriate for urban settings. Tolerates flooding but is notoriously sensitive to salt. Slow-growing.

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Common Name Species Name	Native	Evergreen or Deciduous	Landscape	Buffer	Parking Lot	Notes
Painted Buckeye <i>Aesculus sylvatica</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	N	It does best in sun to part shade in moist, well-drained soil and is intolerant of dry soils.
Pawpaw <i>Asimina triloba</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	N	Pawpaws are most fruitful in full sun, although they will also grow in dappled sun or partial shade. They like moisture-retentive soils but not permanently wet soil
Possumhaw Holly <i>Ilex decidua</i>	Y	E	Y	Y	Y	Multi-stemmed habit. Adaptable to a variety of soils. For best show of berries, pair female plants with at least one male to ensure pollination. Prune in early spring just before new growth begins. May be difficult to source.
Red Buckeye <i>Aesculus pavia</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	N	Red buckeye prefers partial shade in moist well-drained soil. It will tolerate full sun but may experience leaf scorch in the heat of summer, is pH adaptable, and will grow in a variety of soil types.
Sourwood, Lily of the Valley Tree <i>Oxydendrum arboretum</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	N	Tolerant of shade and dry soils and moderately tolerant of salt. Intolerant of pollution and urban areas. Sensitive to drought and has slow growth rate. Does well with the protection of other tall shrubs and trees. Slow-growing.

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Common Name Species Name	Native	Evergreen or Deciduous	Landscape	Buffer	Parking Lot	Notes
Sweetbay Magnolia <i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Y	E	Y	Y	Y	Single or multi-stemmed. Tolerates wet, swampy, and boggy soils. Moderately salt tolerant. Drops some seed cones in late summer and fall. Evergreen in warmer climates. Compact and cold-tolerant cultivars available.
Topal Holly <i>Ilex x attenuata</i>	Y	E	Y	Y	N	Grows best in acidic, well-drained soils. Some afternoon shade is needed in hot summer climates. Mulch retains soil moisture and deters weed growth. See cultivars 'Fosteri' and 'Savannah'. May be difficult to source.
Washington Hawthorn, Hawthorn <i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Tolerates urban pollution. Prefers well-drained soil, and is pH adaptable. Has spike-like thorns and strong wood with a gray trunk. Thornless and single-stem varieties are available for streetscape and median applications.
Yaupon Holly <i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Y	E	Y	Y	Y	Tolerant of a wide range of soil types and can withstand drought, salt spray, and occasional flooding. Can take heavy pruning and transplants easily. Dwarf cultivars are extremely popular and widely available.



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