

## *Sources of Native Plants*

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The following nurseries grow native plants as a portion of their inventory. Most local nurseries inventory a few native plants. This list includes mail-order (M), retail (R) and wholesale (W) sources.

Forestfarm (M)  
990 Tetherow Road  
Williams, OR 97544  
(503) 846-6963

London Grove Nurseries (W)  
P.O. Box 663  
Avondale, PA 19311  
(610) 268-2091

Natural Landscapes (R,W)  
354 N. Jennersville Road  
West Grove, PA 19390  
(610) 869-3788

Simpson Nurseries (W)  
1504 Wheatland Rd.  
P.O. Box 2065  
Vincennes, IN 47591  
(812) 882-2441

Sylva Native Nursery & Seed Co. (R,W)  
1927 York Road  
Timonium, MD 21093  
(301) 560-2288

Transplant Nursery (R)  
Parkertown Road  
Lavonia, GA 30553  
(404) 356-8947

Woodlanders, Inc. (M)  
1128 Colleton Avenue  
Aiken, SC 29801  
(803) 648-7522

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# *Native plants*

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## FOR DELAWARE LANDSCAPES



UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE  
BOTANIC GARDENS  
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE  
AND NATURAL RESOURCES

## *What is a native plant?*

*A* native plant is one that originated and occurs naturally in a region. Non-native plants also may occur naturally, but were introduced from another region. They survive without intervention and compete successfully with native plants. Native and non-native plants often occur side by side in natural stands. Only historical records can trace true origin.

## *Why landscape with native plants?*

*S*ince native plants are indigenous in an area, they are ideally suited to grow in a similar habitat within the region. Having competed with other plants, native plants have proven themselves well adapted. Plants used in a landscape environment that is similar to their native habitat will grow with a minimum of maintenance. When appropriately placed in the landscape, native plants require less water and fewer pesticide applications. If native plants require pampering, the most likely reason is an unsuitable location.

Planting native species protects them from extinction. As land is developed, some native plants are pushed out of their natural habitats. The sensitive use of these plants in the landscape preserves them for all to appreciate.



The University of Delaware Botanic Gardens (UDBG) is located on the the University of Delaware campus in Newark, Delaware, 1.5 miles north of Interstate 95. The UDBG occupies approximately 10 acres that surround the agriculture buildings and is situated on the division of USDA hardiness zones 6b and 7a. The gardens are open year-round and visitors are welcome. For more information, call (302) 831-2531.

The UDBG contains a broad array of plant material. Emphasis is placed on plants that have merit for landscape use. This includes plants currently available, new cultivars and plants that potentially could be used in the landscape. The garden emphasizes the following groups of plants: plants in the Hamamelidaceae, Acer, magnolia, Styrax, Viburnum and Ilex. The UDBG is an official arboretum of the American Holly Society of America.

## *Mission Statement*

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The mission of the UDBG is to promote general interest in plants and demonstrate environmentally sound ways of using them aesthetically in the landscape.

# ative Plants

FOR DELAWARE LANDSCAPES



## ■ TREES

NAME		FALL COLOR	MAJOR FEATURE
<i>20 - 40' Tall</i>			
Persimmon	Diospyros virginiana	Yellow	Fruit
Hophornbeam	Ostrya virginiana	Golden	Bark
Ironwood	Carpinus caroliniana	Golden	Bark
Sassafras	Sassafras albidum	*Orange/red	Fall color
<i>40 - 60' Tall</i>			
Red Maple	Acer rubrum	*Red/orange	Fall color
Sweet Birch	Betula lenta	Yellow	Bark
River Birch	Betula nigra	Golden	Bark
Scarlet Oak	Quercus coccinea	*Red	Fall color
Pin Oak	Quercus palustris	*Red/bronze	Shade tree
Willow Oak	Quercus phellos	Golden brown	Shade tree
Red Oak	Quercus rubra	Red brown	Shade tree
Sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	*Red/orange	Fall color
Bitternut	Carya cordiformis	Golden	Wildlife
Pignut	Carya glabra	Golden	Wildlife
Yellowwood	Cladrastis kentukea	Yellow	Flowers
Honeylocust	Gleditsia triacanthos	Yellow	Light shade
Kentucky Coffeetree	Gymnocladus dioicis		Light shade
Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia		Flowers
White Ash	Fraxinus americana	*Maroon/purple	Fall color
Green Ash	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Yellow	Wet soil
Bald Cypress	Taxodium distichum	Golden brown	Wet soil
<i>Greater than 60'</i>			
Tuliptree	Liriodendron tulipifera	Golden	Flowers
Sycamore	Platanus occidentalis		Bark
Basswood	Tilia americana	Yellow	Shade tree
Bur Oak	Quercus macrocarpa		Shade tree
White Oak	Quercus alba	Purple/maroon	Shade tree
Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	*Yellow/orange	Fall color
American Beech	Fagus grandifolia	Golden	Bark

## ■ EVERGREEN TREES

NAME		FALL COLOR	MAJOR FEATURE
<i>20-40' Tall</i>			
Virginia Pine	Pinus virginiana		Poor soil
Eastern Redcedar	Juniperus virginiana	Blue/gray	Poor soil
Eastern Arborvitae	Thuja occidentalis		Moist soil
American Holly	Ilex opaca	*Red	Fruit
<i>40-60' Tall</i>			
Canadian Hemlock	Tsuga canadensis		Shade tolerant
Atlantic Whitecedar	Chamaecyparis thyoides		Wet soil
Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora	Red	
<i>Greater than 60'</i>			
White Pine	Pinus strobus		Form

\* particularly showy

All of these plants are included in the UDBG Collections.

# Native Plants

FOR DELAWARE LANDSCAPES



## ■ SHRUBS

NAME		FALL COLOR	FRUIT COLOR
<i>Less than 10'</i>			
<b>Bottlebrush Buckeye</b>	<i>Aesculus parviflora</i>	*White	
<b>Chokecherry</b>	<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	*White	*Red
<b>Beautyberry</b>	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	Purple	*Purple
<b>Pinxterbloom Azalea</b>	<i>Rhododendron periclymenoides</i>	Pink	
<b>Coast Azalea</b>	<i>Rhododendron atlanticum</i>	White	
<b>Sweetshrub</b>	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	Red	
<b>Cinnamon Clethra</b>	<i>Clethra acuminata</i>	*White	
<b>Summersweet Clethra</b>	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	*White	
<b>Redtwig Dogwood</b>	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	White	White
<b>Oakleaf Hydrangea</b>	<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	*White	
<b>Virginia Sweetspire</b>	<i>Itea virginica</i>	*White	
<b>Bayberry</b>	<i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>		*Gray
<b>Mapleleaf Viburnum</b>	<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	*White	Black
<b>Arrowwood Viburnum</b>	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	*White	Black
<b>Smooth Witherod</b>	<i>Viburnum nudum</i>	*White	Red
<i>10 - 20'</i>			
<b>Red Buckeye</b>	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	*Red	
<b>Shadblow</b>	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	*White	Purple
<b>Redbud</b>	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	*Pink	
<b>Fringetree</b>	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	*White	Purple
<b>Silky Dogwood</b>	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	*White	Blue
<b>Strawberry-bush</b>	<i>Euonymus americanus</i>		Red
<b>Witchhazel</b>	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	*Yellow	
<b>Winterberry</b>	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>		*Red
<b>Spicebush</b>	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Yellow	*Red
<b>Silky Stewartia</b>	<i>Stewartia malachodendron</i>	*White	
<b>Piedmont Azalea</b>	<i>Rhododendron canescens</i>	Pink	
<b>Nannyberry Viburnum</b>	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	*White	Black
<b>Blackhaw Viburnum</b>	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	*White	Pink/Black
<i>20 - 30'</i>			
<b>Downy Serviceberry</b>	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	*White	Purple
<b>Pagoda Dogwood</b>	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	*White	Purple
<b>Flowering Dogwood</b>	<i>Cornus florida</i>	*White	Red
<b>Franklin Tree</b>	<i>Franklinia alatamaha</i>	*White	
<b>Silverbells</b>	<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>	*White	
<b>Bigleaf Magnolia</b>	<i>Magnolia macrophylla</i>	White	Red
<b>Umbrella Magnolia</b>	<i>Magnolia tripetala</i>	White	Red
<b>Sweetbay</b>	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	*White	Red
<b>American Snowbell</b>	<i>Styrax americanus</i>	*White	

## ■ EVERGREEN SHRUBS

NAME		FALL COLOR	FRUIT COLOR
<i>Less than 10'</i>			
<b>Inkberry</b>	<i>Ilex glabra</i>		Black
<b>Creeping Juniper</b>	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>		
<b>Mountain Laurel</b>	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	*White/pink	
<b>Drooping Leucothoe</b>	<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>	White	
<b>Piedmont Rhododendron</b>	<i>Rhododendron minus</i>	*Pink	
<b>Mountain Pieris</b>	<i>Pieris floribunda</i>	White	

\* particularly showy

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