RIPARIAN FRINGE

Periodically inundated area; tolerant of exposure during dry periods.

Same as above category, but add:

Green Ash
(Fraxinus pensylvanica)

40-60' x 20-30', oval habit, more irregular with age, broad branches.

CT native, found in moist to wet woods and wooded swamps.

Pairs of leaflets on compound leaves.

Pairs of branches. Thick twigs.

Small yellow flowers in spring.

Paddle-bladed fruit samaras.

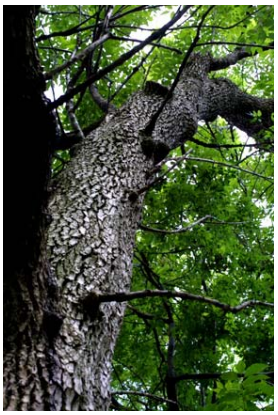
Sun to light shade. Moist to dry.
Tolerant of urban environments.
Use with caution, as Ashes are suffering From Emerald Birch Borer.

Use as street or shade tree.

Stream buffers.

Hosts for 140+ species of butterflies, and larval host for Two-tailed Tiger Swallowtail, Mourning Cloak, Baltimore, and Striped Hairstreak and Banded Hairstreak butterflies, and the Great Ash Sphinx Moth.

Seeds are eaten by birds such as Wood Duck, Wild Turkey, Bobwhite, Pine Grosbeak, Evening Grosbeak, and Purple Finch.
Also good nesting habitat.



Photos 1, 2, 7
Steven J. Baskauf, Vanderbilt University
www.cas.vanderbilt.edu/bioimages
Photo 3
University of Connecticut Plant Database
www.hort.uconn.edu/plants
Photos 4, 5, 6, 8, 9
Virginia Tech Dept. of Forest Resources & Environmental Conservation
cnre.vt.edu/DENDRO/
Photo 7
Will Cook, Duke University
duke.edu/~cwcook.trees/leax.html

Pagoda Dogwood
(Cornus alternifolia)

15-25', unmistakable habit of horizontal branches in graceful tiers almost parallel with ground and separated from each other, suggesting architecture of a pagoda.

CT native, found in low or rich woods, wet thickets.

Wide flat-top white flower clusters above foliage, May-June.

Summer fruits mature from green to pink, then bright dark blue, often all three on bright coral red stalks that remain 2 weeks after fruit gone.

3" leaves, near ends of twigs; red- purple in fall.

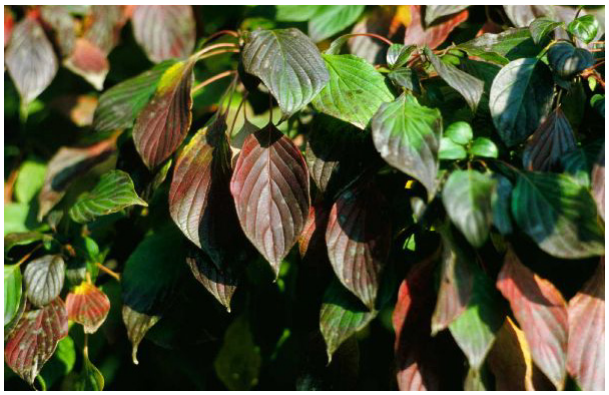
Young stems glossy purple.

Part shade to sun, moist acid well-drained soil, cool root zone.

Use for woodland edges, shrub borders, next to water, where horizontal lines wanted to soften architecture.

Attracts songbirds, butterflies.

Photos 1, 5
Pat Breen, Oregon State University, oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants
Photo 2
Steve Baskauf, Vanderbilt University, bioimages.cas.vanderbilt.edu
Photos 3, 4, 6
University of Connecticut Plant Database, hort.uconn.edu/plants
Photo 7
Copyright © Missouri Conservation Commission
www.grownative.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=plants.
Photo 8
Jesse Saylor, Michigan State University, Dept. of Horticulture
msuplants.com/pd_bigpic.asp?pid=519&pic_id=pic16



Red Maple
(Acer rubrum)

40-70' x 20-50'.
Wide spreading rounded crown.

CT native, found in woods and swamps.

Red flowers in early spring.

Red samara fruits.

Red buds, and red leaf-stems.

Brilliant red to orange to crimson fall color.

Plated gray-black bark.

Sun to light shade. Wet to dry soils, prefers moist rich soils.
Fast growing.
Very site adaptable.
Pollution tolerant.

Use as shade tree, specimen.

Stream buffers.

Larval host for many species of moth. Food source for Ruffled Grouse, Bobwhite, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Purple Finch, Yellow-Bellied Sapsucker, and others.
Nesting habitat for Screech Owl, Wood Duck, Northern Flicker, and others.

Photos 1, 3, 8, 9
North Central Conservation District
Photos 2, 4, 5, 6
Steve Baskauf, Vanderbilt University
bioimages.cas.vanderbilt.edu
Photo 7
Will Cook, Duke University
www.duke.edu/~cwcook

Serviceberry
(Amelanchier canadensis)

10-20’ multi-stemmed small tree or large shrub, rounded crown.

CT native, found in swamps, low woods.

White flowers 2" to 4" long, early spring.

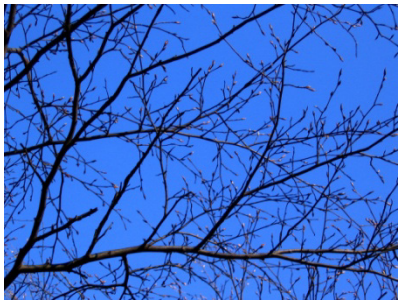
1-3" leaves with softly serrated edges.

Red-purple fruit ripens in June,
delicious, reminiscent of blueberries.
Yellow-orange to red fall color.

Very ornamental smooth cool silvery
bark, "striped" with vertical fissures.
Olive-green young stems.

Prefers full sun to partial shade,
wet to moderately dry soil.

Use as specimen, in foundations,
mixed borders, backgrounds, screens,
small groupings, naturalized areas,
wet sites, and stream buffers.
Supports 40 species of birds, and
119 butterflies and moths,
including larval food for
Red-- Spotted Purple Butterfly.
Pollinated by bees.



Photos 1, 9
University of Connecticut Plant Database
hort.uconn.edu/plants
Photos 2, 5, 7
Missouri Botanic PlantFinder
mobot.org/gardeninghelp/plantfinder
Photo 3
Chris Briand; Salisbury University
www.salisbury.edu/arboretum
Photo 4
Virginia Tech Department of Forestry
Forest Biology and Dendrology Educational Sites
John R. Seiler and John A. Peterson
cnr.vt.edu/dendro/dendrology/factsheets.cfm
Photos 6, 8
North Central Conservation District

Bayberry
(Myrica pensylvanica)

6-10' billowing shrub.

Connecticut native.

Semi-evergreen dark gray-green 2" leaves
persist into winter.

Abundant spiraling clusters of waxy gray berries
September-April.

Fruit and all parts of plant are very aromatic when crushed.

Mahogany fall color.

Interesting winter branching.

Sun to part sun.
Moist to dry acid soil, tough and adaptable,
tolerates wind and seashores.
Once established can form mounding colonies.

Use for massing, informal hedges, screening,
habitat restoration, bank
stabilization, rough areas.
Can also be used
to make bayberry candles.

Wildlife habitat - attracts birds and
butterflies.

Photos 1, 2, 4
UConn Plant Database
www.hort.uconn.edu/plants
Photo 3
Connecticut Botanical Society
Janet Novak
www.ct-botanical-society.org
Photos 5, 6, 7
North Central Conservation District

Highbush Blueberry
(Vaccinium corymbosum)

6' to 12', upright-spreading dense multi-stemmed shrub.

CT native, found in woods, thickets, bogs in acidic soil.

Numerous small urn-shaped white/light pink May flowers.

Blueberries ripen July through August.
Best fruiting occurs if there are different varieties present on site.

Dense dark green leaves, 1" to 3.5" long;
excellent for fall color: a mix of red and orange.

Gray-brown thinly-furrowed bark,
new stems, yellow to deep red, are attractive in winter.

Full sun, average to wet soil;
prefers moist organic well-drained sandy soil.
Often found growing in/near swampy areas.
Soil must be very acidic (4.5 to 5.5)

Beautiful four-season shrub.
Use in shrub borders, in patches, on slopes,
along streams, in naturalized plantings.

Attracts birds, small mammals.

Supports 286 native species of butterflies.
Larval host for Striped Hairstreak, Henry's Elfin, and
Brown Elfin Butterflies.

Photos
University of Connecticut Plant Database
hort.uconn.edu/plants
Photo 8
North Central Conservation District

Inkberry
(Ilex glabra)

4-6', soft-looking billowing spreading evergreen holly.

CT native, found in wooded swamps, low woods, thickets, sometimes in large colonies.

Attractive 1-2" shiny dark green leaves, softer than other evergreen hollies.

Small black fruits in September.

Sun or partial shade, wet to dry acidic soil, moist preferred, relatively tolerant of salt. Tolerates pruning to lower the height, maintain fullness.

Native to wooded swamps, low woods, thickets, sometimes in large colonies.

Excellent for borders, foundation plantings, hedges, mass plantings, wet locations, accents.

Habitat for songbirds, water fowl, butterflies, small mammals.

Streamside buffers.

Photos 1
Salisbury University
www.salisbury.edu/arboretum
Photo 3
Missouri Botanic PlantFinder
www.mobot.org/_gardeninghelp/plantfinder
Photos 2, 4
North Central Conservation District

Swamp Rose
(Rosa palustris)

3-5', spreads by underground stems.
Dense and rounded.

CT native, found in swamps, bog margins,
Freshwater marshes, damp shores.

Rose pink flowers in June-July, for a month.

Stiff leaves of 3-7 leaflets.

Small round red-orange hip fruits in late summer.

Pairs of widely-spaced, thick back-curving thorns
on thick stems.

Sun, moist to wet soil.

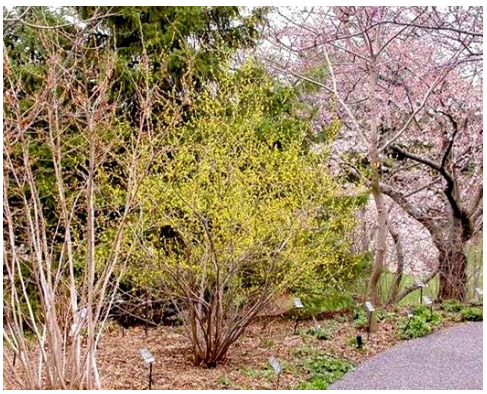
Use for naturalizing.

Stream buffers.

Attracts bumblebees and
other long-tongued bees.
Fruits are eaten by upland
game birds and songbirds.
Also nesting habitat of
a number of songbirds.
Attracts butterflies and
moths.

Photos 1, 2, 4
North Central Conservation
District
Photos 3, 5
Will Cook, Duke University
www.duke.edu/~cwcook/

Spicebush
(Lindera benzoin)



6-12’ native shrub, rounded and loose.

Soft bright yellow spicy-fragrant early-April flowers, before leaves. A harbinger of spring.
Bright scarlet September fruits.

3-5” leaves, excellent golden-yellow fall color, especially in sun.

Sun or half shade; prefers moist soil, but tolerates dry and wet.
Avoid moving once established.

Useful in woodlands, shrub borders, shade gardens, hedgerows.

Streamside buffers.

Attracts birds and butterflies, playing host to the Spicebush Swallowtail and the Tiger Swallowtail.

Photos 1, 4, 5, 6
Missouri Botanical PlantFinder
www.mobot.org/gardeninghelp/plantfinder
Photos 2, 3
Steve Baskauf
http://bioimages.vanderbilt.edu/
Photo 7
University of Connecticut Plant Database
www.hort.uconn.edu/plants

Viburnum, American Cranberry Bush
(Viburnum trilobum)

8-12', round-topped, dense, fast-growing.

CT native, found in moist woods, damp thickets, swamps.

Showy 5" white flat-topped flowers, May-June.

Big clusters of brilliant red glistening berries, late summer into February.

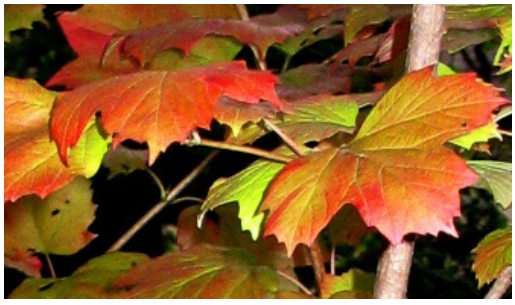
Lustrous 2-5" maple-shaped leaves; yellow, orange, and red in fall.

Sun to partial shade, prefers moist, but tolerates somewhat wet to dry soil.

Handsome plant with multi-season ornamental characteristics. Excellent for screening, informal hedges, groupings, natural areas, specimens.

Habitat for songbirds, butterflies, small mammals.

Streamside buffers.



Photos 1, 4
University of Connecticut Plant Database
www.hort.uconn.edu/plants
Photos 2, 3, 6
North Central Conservation District
Photo 5
Erv Evans, North Carolina State University
ces.ncsu.edu/depts/hort/consumer/factsheets

Viburnum, Nannyberry
(Viburnum lentago)

8-15’ x 6-12’, branched woody shrub or small tree.

CT native, found in woods, thickets, swamp margins.

Creamy white flowers in late spring.

Domed clusters of small olive-shaped berries,
beginning green, turning red, and finally blue-black.

Rounded-oval leaves.

Sun to light shade. Moist to dry soil.
Tough and adaptable. Can sucker.

Use in shrub borders, screens, and for naturalizing.

Stream buffers.

Attracts small bees, like Mason Bees.

Attracts nearly 100 varieties of butterflies.

Attracts moths, and hummingbird moths.

Larval food for the Spring Azure and Summer Azure,
and Baltimore butterflies, and several moths.

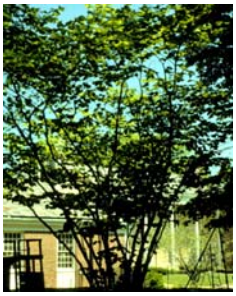
Fruit are eaten by birds during fall migration, including
Cedar Waxwings, Purple Finches, Thrushes, and others.

Photos:
Missouri Botanic PlantFinder
mobot.org/gardeninghelp/plantfinder

Witchhazel
(Hamamelis virginiana)

15-20’ open beautifully spreading shrub.

CT native.



Spring leaves bluish-green with bronze tinge,
dark glossy green in summer.

Splendid bright yellow fall foliage.

Yellow spidery flowers with spice scent,
October to December.

Distinct gray architectural crooked branches.

Moist to average soils, adaptable, fast growing,
trouble free.
Shade tolerant but better plant in sun.

Use in naturalized settings, shrub borders, woodlands.
Brings beauty in each season.

Streamside or pond buffers.

Wildlife habitat – attracts birds.

Photos 1 and 6
University of Wisconsin at Madison, Department of Botany
Mike Clayton, Darrin Kimbeller
http://botit.botany.wisc.edu/courses/img/bot/402/Reference_Images/Hamamelis_virginiana
Photos 2, 3, 4
University of Connecticut Plant Database
www.hort.uconn.edu/plants
Photos 5 and 7
Chris Briand, Salisbury University
salisbury.edu/arboretum
Photo 8
Plymouth State University, Steve Sweedler
http://www.plymouth.edu/fsb/landscap/plantsis.htm