

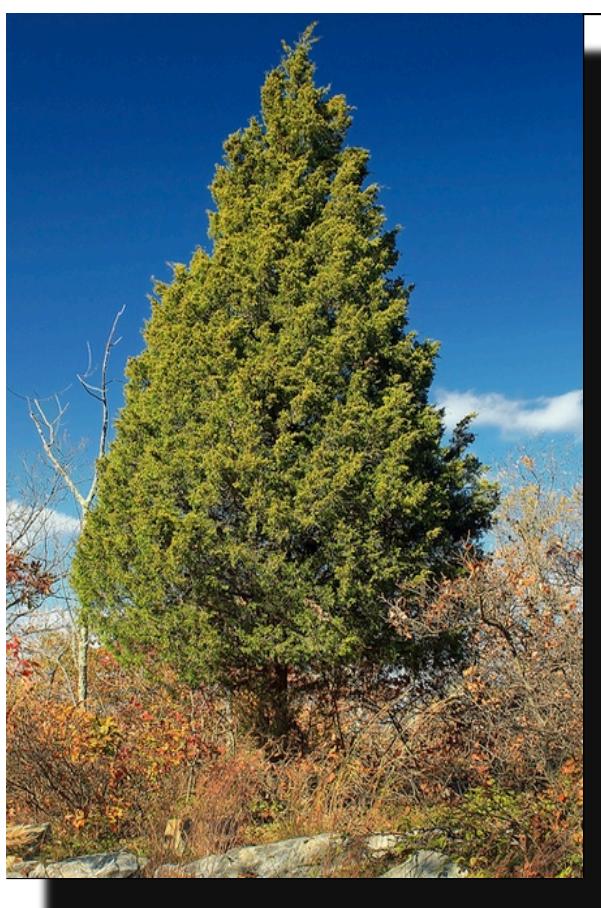


Nyssa sylvatica is an important food source for many migrating birds in the fall [autumn]. Its early color change (foliar fruit flagging) is thought to attract birds to the available fruit, which ripen before many other fall fruits and berries. The fruit is quite marked, dark blue, in clusters of two or three.



Green ash is a native spreading, round topped tree which grows to a height of 70 feet or more. The deciduous leaves are pinnately compound, 8 to 12 inches long, with 5 to 9 leaflets. The leaflets are oblong, lustrous green on both sides or somewhat paler beneath. The twigs are pale gray along with brown bark. The fruit (samara), usually containing one seed, is light colored, 1 to 2 inches long and 1/4 to 1/3 inch wide with a wing.

Green ash seeds, stems, and foliage provide cover and food for several small animal species including rabbit. Both game and nongame bird species use this habitat for food, nesting sites and roosts (Gucker, 2005). Black birds, finches, grosbeaks, and cardinal feed on ash fruits (Twedt and Best, 2004). In a study by Hopkins (2004), the Coopers hawk and mountain bluebird nested only in green ash woods.



Eastern redcedar is an evergreen tree in the cypress family (Cupressaceae). This conifer is native to North America and grows from Maine south to Florida and west to South Dakota and Texas. This juniper is easily grown in average, dry to moist, well-drained soils in full sun. In good conditions, it will grow to 30 to 40 feet in height and reach a width of 10 to 20 feet. It will tolerate a variety of soils and growing conditions, from swamps to dry, rocky ground. It can even grow on seemingly barren soils that few other plants can tolerate, although it may never grow bigger than a bush in those conditions. It prefers moist conditions but is intolerant of continuously wet soil. It only tolerates shade when it is extremely young. It has the best drought resistance of any conifer native to the eastern United States. This tree is easy to transplant and a tough, dependable tree—but considered weedy by many gardeners. It is highly salt tolerant. This colorful tree needs airy space to grow. Plant 12 to 24 feet apart.



Red-osier dogwood is fairly common in riparian sites, where it thrives in poorly drained shorelines, meadows, marshes, swamps, bogs, and fens. It is an indicator species for wet, basic soils. Red-osier dogwood grows well in sun or shade but is typically most competitive and abundant in intermediate to high light.

Beyond weaving, dogwood also has a number of traditional medicinal uses. A tea made from the bark has been used internally for coughs, colds, fevers, sinus congestion, liver problems, and postpartum bleeding. Externally the bark tea has been used as a wash for rashes, ulcers, and dandruff.



Swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*) is a medium-sized tree of the north central and northeastern mixed forests. It is found in lowlands, along edges of streams, and in swamps subject to flooding. It is rapid growing and long lived, reaching 300 to 350 years.

The west slopes of the Appalachian Mountains and the Ohio and central Mississippi River Valleys have optimum conditions for white oak, but the largest trees have been found in Delaware and Maryland on the Eastern Shore. -The native range of white oak.



Myrica pensylvanica, the northern bayberry, is a species of *Myrica* native to eastern North America, from Newfoundland west to Ontario and Ohio, and south to North Carolina. It is also classified as *Morella pensylvanica*. *Myrica pensylvanica* is a deciduous shrub growing to 4.5 m tall.

Bayberry is a shrub that grows in Texas and the eastern US. The root bark and berries are used to make medicine. Despite safety concerns, some people take bayberry for head colds, painful and swollen intestines (colitis), diarrhea, and nausea. In large amounts, bayberry is used to cause vomiting.



Bluestem can be used in the restoration of native vegetation in agricultural or pasture areas. It is best established by conventional tillage, if possible. A native seed no-till drill may also be used. It is very important to kill all non-native pasture grasses prior to planting native warm season grasses. This is typically done using herbicides. Seeding rate for big bluestem ranges from 4 to 12 pounds per acre, depending on future use.

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Landscape Design

PROPOSED NATIVE PLANTS

Wetland Plantings - Plants that will tolerate Brackish waters and flooded areas