

Recommended Landscaping Plant List

(For Developers, Gardeners, and Homeowners)

Hendersonville, North Carolina



City of Hendersonville Tree Board

[Hendersonvillenc.gov/advisory-boards-commissions-and-committees/tree-board](https://hendersonvillenc.gov/advisory-boards-commissions-and-committees/tree-board)



Revised and Adopted by the City of Hendersonville Tree Board, February 2024

Table of Contents

Introduction	Page 3
Definition of Lists	Pages 3-4
Additional Resources and Contacts	Page 4
Landscaping Plant Lists	Pages 5-14
Trees and Shrubs for Screening and Beautification	Pages 5-8
Invasive Plants – Do Not Plant	Pages 8-9
Trees and Shrubs for Planting Under Utility Lines	Page 9
Drought Tolerant Trees and Shrubs	Pages 9-11
Bioretention or Rain Garden Trees and Shrubs	Pages 11-12
Stream Bank Trees and Shrubs	Pages 12-13
Street Trees	Pages 13-14
Wildlife and Pollinator Habitat Plant Lists	Pages 14-23
Native Flowers	Pages 15-17
Native Grasses & Sedges	Page 17
Native Vines	Page 18
Native Shrubs	Pages 18-19
Native Trees	Pages 19-21
Non-Native Herbs, Annuals, and More	Pages 21-23
Wildlife & Pollinator Gardening Resources	Pages 23-24

Introduction

Plant species are listed alphabetically by their botanical/scientific names. Non-native species are designated by an “x” mark. Unless otherwise noted, the term “native” refers to plants indigenous to the southeastern US and not just western NC. Some plants in this greater area may or may not perform in your particular landscape due to the specific ecosystem or microclimate that you may encounter. For example, a Southern Magnolia planted in full sun on a southern facing slope may do well in our area while the same tree planted on a northern exposure at a higher elevation in our area may suffer frost damage each year.

The Tree Board recommends the use of native plants for most planting needs. Native plants are best acclimated to our environment and play a vital role in providing food, cover, and nesting sites for our wildlife, a role that most non-native plants cannot provide. Recent wildlife research has shown that [Keystone Plants](#) (right click for hyperlink) are the best native plants at providing food sources for wildlife and pollinator populations. They are critical to the food web and necessary for many wildlife species to complete their life cycle. Without Keystone Plants in the landscape, butterflies, native bees, and birds will not thrive. Ninety six percent (96%) of our terrestrial birds rely on insects supported by Keystone Plants. Keystone Plant species are designated by the letter “k” on the plant species pages.

This document does not regulate planting on private property that is not undergoing site plan or development review by the City of Hendersonville. The species lists are not all-inclusive, other species may be approved if selected for site appropriateness and functional suitability. Developers are highly encouraged to consult local landscape architects, nurseries and/or landscape contractors. Contact information for other governmental agencies that can offer valuable assistance in plant selection is listed below.

Definitions of Lists

Please note the following lists have hyperlinks to view more information about the plant such as ideal soil and environment conditions, among more. To view, simply right click on the title and select “open hyperlink.”

TREES AND SHRUBS FOR SCREENING AND BEAUTIFICATION

This list of plants includes large, medium and small trees along with shrubs that may be used to meet the landscaping requirements of the City of Hendersonville Zoning Ordinance.

INVASIVE PLANTS – DO NOT PLANT

This is a list of plants that have either been deemed invasive exotic plants by various governmental agencies or institutions or have been found to be structurally unsound in icy or windy conditions. Use of these plants for new plantings is not permitted for plans undergoing review by City Planning or Zoning Departments.

TREES AND SHRUBS FOR PLANTING UNDER UTILITY LINES

This plant list provided by Duke Energy has been revised for the City of Hendersonville, NC to omit species considered lacking in environmental tolerance for western North Carolina.

Plants other than those listed on the Duke Energy publication may be utilized provided they will not exceed 15 feet in height at maturity. Call 811 (or 1-800-632-4949) or visit www.duke-energy.com for further information.

DROUGHT TOLERANT PLANTS

This is a list of plants that have been researched and proven to tolerate prolonged periods of drought without substantial supplemental irrigation. As with any planting design, the location, soil type, and aspect will play a role in their performance. Any plant in this list will require some supplemental irrigation for the first 3-6 months after planting to become established.

BIORETENTION OR RAIN GARDEN PLANTS

All of the plants in this list are native to an area within a 100-mile radius from Hendersonville, NC and should, when possible, be purchased from local nurseries for projects related to bio- retention or in rain gardens. These plants have been determined to be tolerant of prolonged periods of standing water as well as periodic dry times.

STREAM BANK PLANTS

This list of plants indigenous to western NC riparian areas should be used in stream bank mitigation and/or repair.

STREET TREES

These tree species include large, medium, and small size trees ideal for use as street and frontage trees for shade and to beautify our urban streets and roadways.

WILDLIFE AND POLLINATOR HABITAT PLANTS

These native plants provide foliage, nectar, pollen, berries, seeds, and nuts that many species of wildlife require to survive. As a certified Bee City USA community, Hendersonville strongly encourages planting species that provide nectar and/or pollen for various pollinators such as hummingbirds, bees, butterflies, moths, beetles, etc. and planting larval host plants that provide habitat for butterflies to moths to reproduce. While not exhaustive, the species included in this list have particularly high value to wildlife.

Additional Resources and Contacts

NC Cooperative Extension Service

Henderson County Center
100 Jackson Park Road
Hendersonville, NC 28792
828-697-4891
<http://henderson.ces.ncsu.edu/>

City of Hendersonville

**Community Development Department -
Planning Division**
100 N. King Street Hendersonville, NC 28792
828-697-3010
www.hendersonvillenc.gov

North Carolina Arboretum

100 Frederick Law Olmstead Way
Asheville, NC 28806
828-665-2492
www.ncarboretum.org

NC Department of Transportation (NCDOT) Division 14

Division Roadside Environmental Engineer
253 Webster Road
Sylva, NC 28779
828-631-0272
www.ncdot.gov

Landscaping Plant Lists

TREES AND SHRUBS FOR SCREENING AND BEAUTIFICATION

LARGE MATURING TREES >50' TALL

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name
Autumn Blaze Maple ^x	<i>Acer x freemanii</i>
Armstrong Maple ^k	<i>Acer rubrum</i> 'Armstrong'
October Glory Maple ^k	<i>Acer rubrum</i> 'October Glory'
Red Sunset Maple ^k	<i>Acer rubrum</i> 'Red Sunset'
Sugar Maple ^k	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
River Birch ^k	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Deodar Cedar ^x	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>
Katsura Tree ^x	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>
American Beech ^k	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>
European Beech ^x	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Ginkgo (male) ^x	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Kentucky Coffee Tree	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>
Fruitless Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> 'Rotundiloba'
Tulip Tree ^k	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Cucumber Tree	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>
Southern Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Bigleaf Magnolia	<i>Magnolia macrophylla</i>
Dawn Redwood ^x	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>
Eastern White Pine ^k	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
London Plane Tree ^x	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>
Sycamore ^k	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
White Oak ^k	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Scarlet Oak ^k	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>
Pin Oak ^k	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
Willow Oak ^k	<i>Quercus phellos</i>
Northern Red Oak ^k	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Weeping Willow ^x	<i>Salix babylonica</i>
Japanese Pagoda Tree ^x	<i>Sophora japonica</i>
Bald Cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
Canadian Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Carolina Hemlock	<i>Tsuga caroliniana</i>
Chinese / Lacebark Elm ^x	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> 'Allee'
Village Green Japanese Zelkova ^x	<i>Zelkova serrata</i> 'Village Green'

X - Non-native – not indigenous to southeastern U.S.
K – Keystone Plant

MEDIUM MATURING TREES 25' - 50' TALL

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name
Norwegian Sunset Maple ^x	<i>Acer truncatum</i> x <i>A. platanoides</i> 'Keithsform'
Upright European Hornbeam ^x	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> 'Fastigiata'
American Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>
American Yellowwood	<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i>
Franklinia	<i>Franklinia alatamaha</i>
Carolina Silverbell	<i>Halesia carolina</i>
Savannah Holly	<i>Ilex</i> x <i>attenuata</i> 'Savannah'
American Holly ^k	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
Eastern Red Cedar ^k	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Goldenrain Tree ^x	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>
Galaxy Saucer Magnolia ^x	<i>Magnolia liliiflora</i> 'Nigra' x <i>Magnolia sprengeri</i> 'Diva'
Saucer Magnolia ^x	<i>Magnolia</i> x <i>soulangiana</i>
Sweetbay Magnolia	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>
Black Gum ^k	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
Sourwood ^k	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>
Norway Spruce ^x	<i>Picea abies</i>
Japanese Black Pine ^x	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>
Chinese Pistache ^x	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>
Okame Cherry ^x	<i>Prunus okame</i>
Japanese Stewartia ^x	<i>Stewartia pseudocamellia</i>
Nigra American Arborvitae ^x	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 'Nigra'
Littleleaf Linden ^x	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
Greenspire Little Leaf Linden ^x	<i>Tilia cordata</i> 'Greenspire'

SMALL MATURING TREES < 25' TALL

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name
Japanese Maple ^x	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Eastern / Canadian Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>
Allegheny Serviceberry ^k	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>
Cole's Select Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier</i> x <i>grandiflora</i> 'Cole's Select'
Allegheny Chinkapin	<i>Castanea pumila</i>
Eastern Redbud ^k	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
Pagoda Dogwood	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>
Appalachian Blush Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Appalachian Mist Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Appalachian Spring Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Flowering Dogwood ^k	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Kousa Dogwood ^x	<i>Cornus kousa</i>
Spring Glory Cornelian Cherry / Dogwood	<i>Cornus mas</i>
Washington Hawthorn ^k	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>
Green Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus viridis</i>

X - Non-native – not indigenous to southeastern U.S.
K – Keystone Plant

Foster Holly	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i> 'Fosteri'
Nellie R. Stevens Holly ^x	<i>Ilex x</i> 'Nellie R. Stevens'
Natchez Crape Myrtle ^x	<i>Lagerstroemia faurei</i> 'Natchez'
Sugar Tyme Crabapple ^x	<i>Malus hybrids</i>
Sargent's Crabapple ^x	<i>Malus sargentii</i>
Flowering / Southern Crabapple ^k	<i>Malus angustifolia</i>
Redleaf Plum ^x	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>
Japanese Cherry ^x	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>
Weeping Cherry ^x	<i>Prunus x subhirtella</i> 'Pendula'
Japanese Snowbell ^x	<i>Styrax japonicus</i>
Nannyberry Viburnum ^x	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>

SHRUBS

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name
Bottlebrush Buckeye ^k	<i>Aesculus parviflora</i>
Devil's Walking Stick	<i>Aralia spinosa</i>
Red Chokeberry ^k	<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>
European Boxwood ^x	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
American Beautyberry ^k	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>
Sweetshrub/Carolina Allspice ^k	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>
New Jersey Tea ^k	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>
Button Bush ^k	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>
Clethra / Summersweet	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>
American Hazelnut	<i>Corylus americana</i>
Southern Bush Honeysuckle	<i>Diervilla sessilifolia</i>
Hearts-a-Bustin' ^k	<i>Euonymus americanus</i>
Dwarf Fothergilla	<i>Fothergilla gardenii</i>
Witchhazel	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>
Native Hydrangeas	<i>Hydrangea spp.</i>
St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum spp.</i>
Glossy Abelia ^x	<i>Linnaea x grandiflora</i>
Convexa Japanese Holly ^x	<i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Convexa'
Hetzi Japanese Holly ^x	<i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Hetzi'
Winterberry Hollies ^k	<i>Ilex spp.</i>
Itea / Virginia Sweetspire ^k	<i>Itea Virginia</i>
Hetz Blue Juniper ^x	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Hetzii Glauca'
Mountain Laurel ^k	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>
Doghobble / Fetterbush	<i>Leucothoe fontanesia</i>
Spicebush ^k	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>
Eastern Ninebark ^k	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>
Japanese Andromeda ^x	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Carolina Rhododendron ^k	<i>Rhododendron minus</i>

X - Non-native – not indigenous to southeastern U.S.
K – Keystone Plant

Hybrid Rhododendron ^x	<i>Rhododendron x hybridum</i>
Native Azaleas & Rhododendrons ^k	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Sumacs ^k	<i>Rhus spp.</i>
Blackberry/Dewberry/Raspberry	<i>Rubus spp.</i>
Willow Shrubs: Pussy Willow , Silky Willow , Prairie Willow ^k	<i>Salix discolor, Salix sericea, Salix humilis</i>
American Elderberry ^k	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>
Spiraeas	<i>Spiraea spp.</i>
Japanese Yew ^x	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>
Blueberries ^k	<i>Vaccinium spp.</i>
Doublefile Viburnum ^x	<i>Viburnum plicatum f. tomentosum</i>
Leatherleaf Viburnum ^x	<i>Viburnum rhytidophyllum</i>
Sandankwa Viburnum ^x	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>

INVASIVE PLANTS – DO NOT PLANT

Please also see the NC Invasive Plant Council's list of "[Invasive Plants found in the Mountains of North Carolina](#)" for additional unsuitable plant species. **These plants are prohibited by developments approved by the City of Hendersonville.**

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name
Norway Maple ^x	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Silver Maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
Mimosa ^x	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>
Porcelain Berry ^x	<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i>
Oriental Bittersweet ^x	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>
Russian Olive ^x	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Thorny Olive ^x	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>
Autumn Olive ^x	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>
Burning Bush Euonymus ^x	<i>Euonymus alata</i>
Wintercreeper ^x	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
English Ivy ^x	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Japanese Privet ^x	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
Chinese Privet ^x	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>
Japanese Honeysuckle ^x	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Oregon Grape ^x	<i>Berberis bealei</i>
Japanese Stilt Grass ^x	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>
Chinese Silvergrass ^x	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>
Princess Tree ^x	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>
Bradford Pear ^x	<i>Prunus calleryana</i> ‘Bradford’
Multiflora Rose ^x	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>
Common Periwinkle ^x	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Large Leaf Periwinkle ^x	<i>Vinca major</i>
Japanese Wisteria ^x	<i>Wisteria floribunda</i>

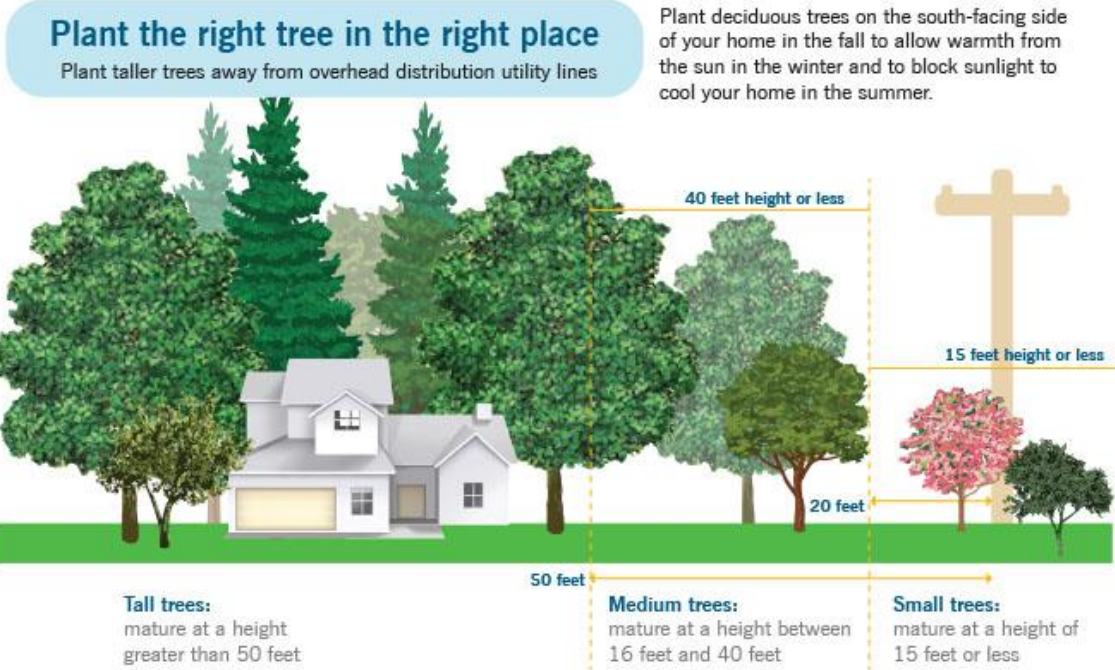
X - Non-native – not indigenous to southeastern U.S.
K – Keystone Plant

Chinese Wisteria ^x	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>
---	--------------------------

TREES AND SHRUBS FOR PLANTING UNDER UTILITY LINES

SMALL MATURING TREES < 25' TALL

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name
Japanese Maple ^x	<i>Acer palmatum (selected cultivars)</i>
Tatar / Tatarian Maple ^x	<i>Acer tataricum</i>
Bottlebrush Buckeye ^k	<i>Aesculus parviflora</i>
Serviceberry ^k	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>
Cornelian Cherry ^x	<i>Conus mas</i>
Fragrant Winterhazel ^x	<i>Corylopsis glabrescens</i>
American Hazelnut / Filbert	<i>Corylus americana</i>
Common Smoketree ^x	<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>
Star Magnolia ^x	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>
Japanese Flowering Apricot ^x	<i>Prunus mume</i>



(Source: Duke Energy)

DROUGHT TOLERANT TREES AND SHRUBS

LARGE MATURING TREES >50' TALL

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name
Autumn Blaze Maple ^x	<i>Acer x freemanii</i>
Pignut Hickory ^k	<i>Carya glabra</i>

X - Non-native – not indigenous to southeastern U.S.
K – Keystone Plant

Mockernut Hickory ^k	<i>Carya tomentosa</i>
Deodar Cedar ^x	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>
Sweetgum ^k	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Lacebark Pine ^x	<i>Pinus bungeana</i>
White Oak ^k	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Pin Oak ^k	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
Bald Cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
Urban American Elm ^k	<i>Ulmus americana</i> ‘Urban’
Chinese / Lacebark Elm ^x	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>

SMALL - MEDIUM MATURING TREES < 50' TALL

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name
Trident Maple ^x	<i>Acer buergerianum</i>
Red Buckeye ^k	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>
Eastern Redbud ^k	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
American Yellowwood	<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i>
Kousa Dogwood ^x	<i>Cornus kousa</i>
American Smoke Tree	<i>Cotinus obovatus</i>
Winter King Green Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus viridis</i> ‘Winter King’
Dwarf Loblolly Pine	<i>Pinus taeda</i> ‘Nana’
Chinese Pistache ^x	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>

SHRUBS

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name
Red Chokeberry ^k	<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>
American Beautyberry ^k	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>
Bluebeard ^x	<i>Caryopteris x clandonensis</i>
Japanese Plum Yew ^x	<i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i>
Dwarf Hinoki False Cypress ^x	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>
Southern Bush Honeysuckle	<i>Diervilla sessilifolia</i>
Dwarf Fothergilla	<i>Fothergilla gardenii</i>
Aaron’s Beard / St. Johnswort ^x	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>
Carissa Chinese Holly ^x	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> ‘Carissa’
Winterberry Holly ^k	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Yaupon Holly ^k	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
Itea / Virginia Sweetspire ^k	<i>Itea virginica</i>
Hollywood Juniper ^x	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> ‘Kaizuka’
Redleaf Loropetalum ^x	<i>Loropetalum chinense f. rubrum</i>
Wax Myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Summer Wine Ninebark ^k	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> ‘Summer Wine’
Firethorn ^x	<i>Pyracantha</i> spp.
Piedmont Azalea ^k	<i>Rhododendron canescens</i>

X - Non-native – not indigenous to southeastern U.S.
K – Keystone Plant

Cutleaf Staghorn Sumac ^k	<i>Rhus typhina</i> 'Lacianata'
Winged / Flameleaf Sumac ^k	<i>Rhus copallinum</i>
Landscape Roses ^x	<i>Rosa</i> spp.
Magic Carpet Bumald Spirea	<i>Spiraea x bumalda</i> 'Magic Carpet'
Koreanspice Viburnum ^x	<i>Viburnum carlesii</i>
Arrowwood Viburnum ^k	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>
Prague Viburnum ^x	<i>Viburnum x pragense</i>

BIORETENTION OR RAIN GARDEN TREES AND SHRUBS

SMALL - MEDIUM MATURING TREES < 50' TALL

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name
Tag Alder ^k	<i>Alnus serrulata</i>
Serviceberry ^k	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>
Pawpaw	<i>Asimina triloba</i>
Pagoda Dogwood	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>
Silky Dogwood ^k	<i>Cornus amomum</i>
Sweet / Cherry Birch	<i>Betula lenta</i>
American Holly ^k	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
Sweetbay Magnolia	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>
Black Willow ^k	<i>Salix nigra</i>

SHRUBS

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name
Switch Cane / River Cane	<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>
American Beautyberry ^k	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>
Button Bush ^k	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>
Cinnamonbark Clethra ^k	<i>Clethra acuminata</i>
American Hazelnut / Filbert	<i>Corylus americana</i>
Hearts-a-Bustin' ^k	<i>Euonymus americanus</i>
Rose Mallow	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>
Possumhaw ^k	<i>Ilex decidua</i>
Inkberry Holly / Gallberry ^k	<i>Ilex glabra</i>
Winterberry ^k	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Itea / Virginia Sweetspire	<i>Itea virginica</i>
Spicebush ^k	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>
Wax Myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Ninebark ^k	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>
Swamp Azalea ^k	<i>Rhododendron viscosum</i>
Swamp Rose ^k	<i>Rosa palustris</i>
American Elderberry ^k	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>
Meadowsweet	<i>Spiraea alba</i>
Steeplebush / Hardtack	<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i>

X - Non-native – not indigenous to southeastern U.S.
K – Keystone Plant

Witherod ^k	<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>
Arrowwood Viburnum ^k	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>
Blueberries, Cranberries, etc. ^k	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.

STREAM BANK TREES AND SHRUBS

LARGE MATURING TREES >50' TALL

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name
Red Maple ^k	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Yellow Buckeye	<i>Aesculus flava</i>
Sweet / Cherry Birch ^k	<i>Betula lenta</i>
River Birch ^k	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Sweetgum ^k	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Black Gum/Tupelo ^k	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
Sycamore ^k	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
Black Cherry ^k	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
American Basswood/Linden	<i>Tilia americana</i>

SMALL - MEDIUM MATURING TREES < 50' TALL

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name
Boxelder ^k	<i>Acer negundo</i>
Tag Alder ^k	<i>Alnus serrulata</i>
Serviceberry ^k	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>
Pawpaw ^k	<i>Asimina triloba</i>
American Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>
Pagoda Dogwood	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>
Silky Dogwood ^k	<i>Cornus amomum</i>
Cockspur Hawthorn ^k	<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>
Carolina Silverbell	<i>Halesia carolina</i>
Umbrella Tree/Magnolia	<i>Magnolia tripetala</i>
Black Willow ^k	<i>Salix nigra</i>
Silky Willow	<i>Salix sericea</i>

SHRUBS

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name
Red Chokeberry ^k	<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>
Switch Cane / River Cane	<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>
Cinnamonbark Clethra ^k	<i>Clethra acuminata</i>
American Hazelnut / Filbert	<i>Corylus americana</i>
Winterberry ^k	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Itea / Virginia Sweetspire ^k	<i>Itea virginica</i>
Dog Hobble	<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>

X - Non-native – not indigenous to southeastern U.S.

K – Keystone Plant

Spicebush ^k	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>
Fetterbush	<i>Lyonia ligustrina</i>
Native Deciduous Azaleas ^k	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Swamp Rose ^k	<i>Rosa palustris</i>
Meadowsweet	<i>Spiraea alba</i>
Steeplebush / Hardtack	<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i>
Witherod ^k	<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>
Arrowwood Viburnum ^k	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>

STREET TREES

LARGE STREET TREES >50' TALL

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name
Japanese Judas Tree ^x	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonica</i>
Hard Rubber Tree ^x	<i>Eucommia ulmoides</i>
Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
Ginko (male) ^x	<i>Ginko biloba</i>
Thornless Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var. <i>inermis</i>
Sweetgum fruitless	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> <i>Rotundiloba</i>
Dawn Redwood ^x	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>
Black Gum ^k	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
London Planetree ^x	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>
Swamp White Oak ^k	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>
Scarlet Oak ^k	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>
Shingle Oak ^k	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>
Overcup Oak ^k	<i>Quercus lyrata</i>
Pin Oak ^k	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
Willow Oak ^k	<i>Quercus phellos</i>
Northern Red Oak ^k	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Shumard Oak ^k	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>
Southern Live Oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
Bald Cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
Silver Linden	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i>
Lacebark Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>
Village Green Japanese Zelkovax ^x	<i>Zelkova serrata</i> 'Village Green'

MEDIUM STREET TREES 25'-50' TALL

Trident Maple ^x	<i>Acer buergerianum</i>
Hedge Maple ^x	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Red Maple ^k	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Horsechestnut ^x	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
Red Horsechestnut ^x	<i>Aesculus x carnea</i>
European Hornbeam ^x	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>

X - Non-native – not indigenous to southeastern U.S.
K – Keystone Plant

American Hornbeam ^k	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>
Sugar Hackberry ^k	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>
Praire Sentinel Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>
Turkish Filbert ^x	<i>Corylus colurna</i>
East Palatka	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i>
Savannah Holly	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i> ‘Savannah’
American Holly ^k	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
Eastern Redcedar ^k	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Golden Rain Tree ^x	<i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i>
Black Gum ^k	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
Sourwood ^k	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>
Amur Corktree ^x	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>
Chinese Pistache ^x	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>
Sargent Cherry ^x	<i>Prunus sargentii</i>

SMALL STREET TREES < 25' TALL

Chalk Maple	<i>Acer leucoderme</i>
Shantung Maple ^x	<i>Acer truncatum</i>
Serviceberry ^k	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>
Eastern Redbud ^k	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
Chinese Fringe Tree ^x	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>
Kousa Dogwood ^x	<i>Cornus kousa</i>
English Hawthorn ^x	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>
Green Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus viridis</i>
Carolina Silverbell	<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>
Foster Holly	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i> ‘Fosteri’
Crape myrtle ^x	<i>Lagerstromia</i> spp.
Amur Maackia	<i>Maackia amurensis</i>
Flowering Crabapple ^k	<i>Malus</i> spp,
Carolina Cherry-Laurel ^k	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>
Chokecherry ^k	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>
Jacktree ^x	<i>Sinojackia xylocarpa</i>
Japanese Snowbell ^x	<i>Styrax japonicus</i>
Japanese tree lilac ^x	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>

WILDLIFE AND POLLINATOR HABITAT PLANT LISTS

Certified as a Tree City USA community since 1992 and Bee City USA affiliate since 2015, Hendersonville strives to create a beautiful and healthy place to live for people, wildlife, and pollinators.

When planting habitat gardens, it is critically important to use regionally native plant species as the foundation of the garden as these will generally best support native wildlife species. Locally suitable non-native plant

X - Non-native – not indigenous to southeastern U.S.
K – Keystone Plant

species may be used to supplement native plantings as long as they are not potentially invasive and/or harmful to the local ecosystem.

The recommended species listed below were chosen on the basis of how well they grow in Henderson County as well as how attractive they are to wildlife and pollinators. These lists are not meant to be exhaustive, but to include the top-performing 10-30 species within each category of plants. Whether you are planting one hundred acres or one hanging basket, the following lists will offer valuable recommendations.

When selecting plants for a particular location, be sure to click on plant names to do some additional research to match the plants' needs in terms of sunlight, moisture, soil conditions, etc. with what the site provides. When aiming to attract pollinators, also choose plants by bloom period to try to provide a continuous succession of flowers throughout the seasons. Strive to eliminate pesticides that could harm the beneficial wildlife species attracted to your garden.

In addition to planting species to provide nectar, pollen, nuts, seeds, fruits, etc. to feed wildlife, include plants to be used for shelter, nesting sites, and/or reproduction. For butterflies and moths, these are known as [host plants](#). It may seem counterintuitive to plant species whose leaves are intended to be nibbled or even devoured, but this is critical to supporting wildlife in all stages of life. Besides producing the next generation of butterflies and moths, caterpillars serve as crucial sources of food for baby birds. In fact, nearly all terrestrial birds rear their young exclusively on insects, not seeds or berries.

NATIVE FLOWERS

COMMONLY AVAILABLE

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name	Habitat Notes
Bluestar	<i>Amsonia tabermontae</i>	nectar, pollen
Wild Columbine	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	nectar (for hummingbirds)
Milkweeds ^k	<i>Asclepias</i> spp.	nectar, hosts monarch butterflies + 11 other moth/butterfly species
Wild Indigos	<i>Baptisia</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, hosts wild indigo duskywing, silver-spotted skipper, others
Blue Mistflower	<i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i>	nectar (a magnet for monarchs during fall migration), pollen
Coreopsis/Tickseeds ^k	<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, seeds
Purple Coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	nectar, pollen, seeds, hosts silvery checkerspot butterflies
Joe-Pye-Weeds ^k	<i>Eutrochium</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, seeds, hosts 41 moth/butterfly species
Sneezeweeds	<i>Helenium</i> spp.	nectar, pollen
Sunflowers ^k	<i>Helianthus</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, seeds, hosts 73 moth/butterfly species
Blazing Stars	<i>Liatris</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, seeds
Cardinal Flower ^k	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	nectar (for hummingbirds), hosts 4 moth/butterfly species
Beebalm / Bergamot ^k	<i>Monarda</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, hosts 7 moth/butterfly species
Evening Primrose ^k	<i>Oenothera speciosa</i> <i>Oenothera fruticosa</i>	nectar, pollen, seeds, hosts 16 moth/butterfly species, evening blooms for moths, supports specialist bees
Penstemon / Beardtongue	<i>Penstemon</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, hosts 8 moth/butterfly species
Phlox ^k	<i>Phlox</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, hosts 8 moth/butterfly species

X - Non-native – not indigenous to southeastern U.S.

K – Keystone Plant

Mountain Mints	<i>Pycnanthemum</i> spp.	nectar, pollen (<i>P. muticum</i> is most attractive to a diversity of pollinators)
Obedient Plant	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	nectar, pollen
Black-eyed Susans ^k	<i>Rudbeckia</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, seeds, hosts 17 moth/butterfly species
Goldenrods ^k	<i>Solidago</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, hosts 115 moth/butterfly species
Asters ^k	<i>Symphyotrichum</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, hosts 112 moth/butterfly species
OH / VA Spiderworts	<i>Tradescantia ohiensis</i> <i>Tradescantia virginiana</i>	nectar, pollen
Rose Verbena	<i>Verbena canadensis</i>	nectar, pollen, hosts 11 moths/butterflies, attractive to hummingbird moths

***Special Note About Native Milkweeds:** Milkweeds are a perfect example of the importance of choosing the right plant for the right place. If you have a sunny and especially dry location, butterfly weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*) grows a long taproot and is quite drought tolerant, once established. If you have a sunny but soggy spot, swamp milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*) is tolerant of having “wet feet.” If you have a sunny area with soil of moderate moisture, take your pick! If you have a larger sunny area, you may want to plant common milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*). This species spreads by horizontal underground rhizomes. Be prepared for it to move around and also form large colonies in a short amount of time. For this reason, it is typically recommended for more naturalized plantings or pocket meadows instead of smaller or more formal gardens. If you have a shadier site, poke milkweed (*Asclepias exaltata*) will not only survive, but thrive and even bloom in partial shade.

NATIVE FLOWERS

LESS COMMONLY AVAILABLE – WORTH SEEKING OUT

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name	Habitat Notes
Downy Wood Mint	<i>Blephilia ciliata</i>	nectar, pollen
Bellflowers / Harebells	<i>Campanula americana</i> <i>Campanula divaricata</i>	nectar, pollen, supports many native bees
Partridge Pea	<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	nectar, pollen, seeds, hosts sulphur butterflies
Green and Gold	<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>	nectar, pollen
Golden Aster ^k	<i>Chrysopsis mariana</i>	nectar, pollen
Native Thistles	<i>Cirsium</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, seeds
Rattlesnake Master	<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>	nectar, pollen, seeds
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	nectar, pollen, seeds
Ox-eye/False Sunflower	<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>	nectar, pollen, seeds
Hibiscus / Mallows	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, supports specialist bees (hibiscus bees)
Jewelweeds	<i>Impatiens capensis and pallida</i>	nectar (major source for fall migrating hummingbirds), pollen
Great Blue Lobelia ^k	<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	nectar, pollen, hosts 4 moth/butterfly species
Ragworts	<i>Packera aurea</i> <i>Packera anonyma</i>	nectar pollen (early spring source)
Jacob’s Ladder	<i>Polemonium reptans</i>	nectar, pollen (early spring source)
Figwort	<i>Scrophularia marilandica</i>	nectar, pollen
Downy Skullcap	<i>Scutellaria incana</i>	nectar, pollen
Fire Pink	<i>Silene virginica</i>	nectar, pollen

X - Non-native – not indigenous to southeastern U.S.

K – Keystone Plant

Indian Pink	<i>Spigelia marilandica</i>	nectar (for hummingbirds)
Foamflower	<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	nectar, pollen
Wingstem / Crownbeard ^k	<i>Verbesina alternifolia</i>	nectar, pollen, seeds
Ironweeds ^k	<i>Vernonia spp.</i>	nectar, pollen, hosts 19 moth/butterfly species
Culvers Root	<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	nectar, pollen
Violets	<i>Viola spp.</i>	nectar, pollen, hosts 29 moths/butterflies inc. great spangled fritillary
Golden Alexanders	<i>Zizia aurea</i>	nectar, pollen, hosts black swallowtail butterflies

NATIVE GRASSES & SEDGES

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name	Habitat Notes
Big Bluestem ^k	<i>Andropogon gerardi</i>	seeds, hosts common wood nymph and skippers, bumble bee habitat
Elliott's Bluestem	<i>Andropogon gyrans</i>	seeds, hosts common wood nymph and skippers, bumble bee habitat
Split-beard Bluestem	<i>Andropogon ternarius</i>	seeds, hosts common wood nymph and skippers, bumble bee habitat
Broomsedge	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	seeds, hosts common wood nymph and skippers, bumble bee habitat
Sedges *	<i>Carex spp.</i>	seeds, hosts numerous skippers, bumble bee nesting habitat
Cherokee Sedge	<i>Carex cherokeensis</i>	seeds, hosts numerous skippers, bumble bee nesting habitat
Fraser's Sedge	<i>Carex fraseriana</i>	seeds, hosts numerous skippers, bumble bee nesting habitat
Pennsylvania Sedge	<i>Carex pennsylvanica</i>	seeds, hosts numerous skippers, bumble bee nesting habitat
Purple Love Grass	<i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i>	seeds, hosts numerous skippers, bumble bee nesting habitat
Pink Muhly Grass	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	seeds, nesting habitat for bumble bees
Switch / Panic Grass ^k	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	seeds, hosts pink streak moths and skippers, bumble bee nesting habitat
Little Bluestem ^k	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	seeds, hosts common wood nymph and skippers, bumble bee habitat
Yellow Indiangrass ^k	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	seeds, hosts pepper-and-salt skipper, bumble bee habitat
Purple Top Tridens	<i>Tridens flavus</i>	Seeds, hosts skippers, common wood nymph, little glassywing
Eastern Gamagrass	<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	seeds, used by ground nesting birds to build nests, bumble bee habitat

***Special Note About Native Sedges:** Though sometimes difficult to find, the following are also great choices for native sedges to seek out: [Bailey's Sedge](#) (*Carex baileyi*), [Brownish Sedge](#) (*Carex brunnescens*), [Rudge's White-Edge Sedge](#) (*Carex debilis* var. *rudgei* or *Carex flexuosa*), [Shallow Sedge](#) (*Carex lurida*), [Roan Mountain Sedge](#) (*Carex roanensis*), [Rosy Sedge](#) (*Carex rosea*), [Tussock / Upright Sedge](#) (*Carex stricta*).

X - Non-native – not indigenous to southeastern U.S.
K – Keystone Plant

NATIVE VINES

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name	Habitat Notes
Dutchman's Pipevine	<i>Aristolochia macrophylla</i>	hosts pipevine swallowtail butterflies
Wooly Pipevine	<i>Aristolochia tomentosa</i>	hosts pipevine swallowtail butterflies
Crossvine ^k	<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	nectar, pollen, hosts rustic sphinx moth
Trumpet Creeper ^k	<i>Campis radicans</i>	nectar (for hummingbirds)
Virgin's Bower	<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	nectar (blooms during late summer dearth period), pollen, seeds
Coral/Trumpet Honeysuckle ^k	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	nectar (for hummingbirds), hosts 36 moth/butterfly species
Virginia Creeper ^k	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Fruits, hosts several species of sphinx moths
Passionvine / Maypop	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	nectar, pollen, hosts gulf and variegated fritillary butterflies

NATIVE SHRUBS

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name	Habitat Notes
Bottlebrush Buckeye ^k	<i>Aesculus parviflora</i>	nectar (for hummingbirds), hosts 33 moth/butterfly species
Devil's Walking Stick	<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	nectar, pollen, fruits
Red Chokeberry ^k	<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	nectar, pollen, fruits, hosts 6 moth/butterfly species
American Beautyberry ^k	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	nectar, pollen, fruits, hosts spring azure and snowberry clearwing
Sweetshrub/ Carolina Allspice	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	nectar, pollen (most often pollinated by beetles)
New Jersey Tea ^k	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	nectar, pollen, host plant for butterflies, supports specialist bees
Button Bush ^k	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	nectar (major source), pollen, seeds, hosts 19 moth/butterfly species
Clethra / Summersweet ^k	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	nectar, pollen, fruits, hosts 10 moth/butterfly species
American Hazelnut	<i>Corylus americana</i>	pollen, nuts, hosts 10 moth/butterfly species
Southern Bush Honeysuckle	<i>Diervilla sessilifolia</i>	nectar, pollen
Hearts-a-Bustin' ^k	<i>Euonymus americanus</i>	nectar, fruits, hosts 11 moth/butterfly species
Dwarf Fothergilla	<i>Fothergilla gardenii</i>	nectar, pollen
Witchhazel	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	nectar, pollen, hosts 63 moth/butterfly species
Native Hydrangeas	<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.	nectar, pollen
St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum</i> spp.	nectar, pollen (major source), hosts 20 moth/butterfly species
Winterberry Hollies ^k	<i>Ilex</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, fruits
Itea / Virginia Sweetpire	<i>Itea virginica</i>	nectar, pollen, seeds
Mountain Laurel ^k	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	nectar, pollen, hosts 33 moth/butterfly species

X - Non-native – not indigenous to southeastern U.S.

K – Keystone Plant

Doghobble / Fetterbush	<i>Leucothoe fontanesia</i>	nectar, pollen
Spicebush ^k	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	fruits (17 bird species), hosts spicebush swallowtail butterflies + 10 others
Eastern Ninebark ^k	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	nectar, pollen
Native Azaleas & Rhododendrons ^k	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, hosts 51 moth/butterfly species, flame azalea is one of only a few known plants to be pollinated by butterfly wings
Sumacs ^k	<i>Rhus</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, hosts red-banded hairstreak
Blackberry/Dewberry/Raspberry	<i>Rubus</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, fruits
Willow Shrubs: Pussy Willow , Silky Willow , Prairie Willow ^k	<i>Salix discolor</i> , <i>Salix sericea</i> , <i>Salix humilis</i>	pollen (some bees use exclusively), hosts 455 butterfly/moth species
American Elderberry ^k	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	pollen, fruits (eaten by 120 bird species), hosts 42 moth/butterfly species, stems provide nest sites for mason bees
Spiraeas	<i>Spiraea</i> spp.	nectar, pollen
Blueberries ^k	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, fruits, hosts 288 moth/butterfly species
Viburnums ^k	<i>Viburnum</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, fruits (35 bird species), hosts 104 moth/butterfly species

NATIVE TREES

NATIVE SMALL - MEDIUM MATURING TREES < 50' TALL

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name	Habitat Notes
Red Buckeye ^k	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	nectar (for hummingbirds), hosts 33 moth/butterfly species
Serviceberries ^k	<i>Amelanchier</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, fruits (40 bird species), hosts 124 moths/butterflies
Pawpaw ^k	<i>Asimina triloba</i>	fruits, hosts zebra swallowtail butterflies + 11 other moths/butterflies
Allegheny Chinkapin	<i>Castanea pumila</i>	Nuts, hosts orange-tipped oakworm moth
Eastern Redbud ^k	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	nectar, pollen, seeds, hosts 24 moths/butterflies, leafcutter bees harvest leaves to use in nesting sites
Pagoda Dogwood	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	nectar, pollen, fruits
Flowering Dogwood ^k	<i>Cornus florida</i>	nectar, pollen, fruits (93 bird species), hosts 118 moths/butterflies (Look for anthracnose-resistant cultivars such as 'Appalachian Spring')
Hawthorns ^k	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, fruits (39 bird species) hosts 168 moths/butterflies

X - Non-native – not indigenous to southeastern U.S.

K – Keystone Plant

Carolina Silverbell	<i>Halesia carolina</i>	nectar, pollen, hosts 7 moths/butterflies including the promethea moth, eastern tiger swallowtail, mourning cloak, red-spotted purple, viceroy
American Holly ^k	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	nectar, pollen, fruits, hosts 39 moth/butterfly species
Southern Crabapple ^k	<i>Malus angustifolia</i>	nectar, pollen, fruits, hosts 308 moth/butterfly species
Red Mulberry	<i>Morus rubra</i>	fruits, host plant for red admiral butterfly
Eastern Red Cedar ^k	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	berry-like cones (eaten by 90 bird species), hosts 42 moths/butterflies (cedar apple rust disease can spread to apples/hawthorns if planted close)
Sourwood ^k	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	nectar (major source), hosts 14 moths/butterflies
American Plum ^k	<i>Prunus americana</i>	nectar, pollen, fruits, host numerous moth/butterfly species
Sassafras ^k	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	nectar, pollen, fruits eaten by 23 bird species, hosts 38 moths/butterflies

NATIVE LARGE MATURING TREES >50' TALL

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name	Habitat Notes
Red Maple ^{*k}	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	nectar, pollen (crucial early spring source), seeds, maples host 285 moth/butterfly species
Hickories ^k	<i>Carya</i> spp.	nuts, hosts 244 moth/butterfly species
American Persimmon ^k	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	fruits, hosts 46 moth/butterfly species
American Beech ^k	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	Beechnuts, hosts 134 moth/butterfly species
Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	nectar, pollen, seeds, hosts 44 moth/butterfly species
Sweet Gum ^k	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Seeds, hosts 36 moth/butterfly species
Tulip Tree ^k	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	nectar (major source), pollen, seeds, hosts tiger swallowtails + 20 others
Black Gum/Tupelo ^k	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	nectar, fruits eaten by 28 bird species, hosts 36 moth/butterfly species
Pines ^k	<i>Pinus</i> spp.	seeds
Black Cherry ^k	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	nectar, pollen, fruits, hosts > 450 moth and butterfly species
Oaks ^k	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	acorns, hosts > 540 moth and butterfly species
Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	nectar (major source), pollen, seeds, hosts 72 moth/butterfly species
Willows ^k	<i>Salix</i> spp.	pollen (some bees use exclusively), hosts 455 butterfly/moth species
American Basswood/Linden ^k	<i>Tilia americana</i>	nectar (major source), pollen, hosts 149 moth/butterfly species

X - Non-native – not indigenous to southeastern U.S.
K – Keystone Plant

*Special Note About Red Maples: Species red maples are highly variable trees. Their growth habit, fall color, leaf shape, etc. are remarkably inconsistent. Some produce only male flowers, some produce only female flowers, and some produce both. For landscape uses, cultivars (ex 'Autumn Flame') are recommended. If your desire is to provide flowers that produce pollen, be sure to choose a male cultivar.

NON-NATIVE HERBS, ANNUALS & MORE

Reminder: While the foundation of wildlife and pollinator habitat gardens consists primarily of regionally native plant species, there are “well-behaved” (not invasive) non-native species that can be used to supplement plantings. In addition, many herbs and annual species are particularly well-suited for smaller container plantings (hanging baskets, window boxes, pots, etc.). No matter how small the space, everyone can plant something to benefit wildlife and/or pollinators!

Garden Herbs

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name	Habitat Notes
Borage / Star Flower ^x	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	nectar, pollen, hosts painted lady butterflies
Fennel ^x	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	nectar, pollen, hosts black swallowtail butterflies
Parsley ^x	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>	nectar, pollen, hosts black swallowtail butterflies
Pineapple Sage ^x	<i>Salvia elegans</i>	nectar (for hummingbirds)
Thyme ^x	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	nectar, pollen

Garden Annuals

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name	Habitat Notes
Spider Flower ^x	<i>Cleome houteana</i>	nectar, pollen, hosts checkered white butterflies
Cosmos ^x	<i>Cosmos</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, seeds
Sunflower ^x	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	nectar, pollen, seeds
Brazilian Sage ^x	<i>Salvia guaranitica</i>	nectar, pollen
Mexican Sunflower ^x	<i>Tithonia rotundifolia</i>	nectar, pollen, seeds
Zinnia ^x	<i>Zinnia elegans</i>	nectar, pollen, seeds (avoid double-flowered varieties that can greatly reduce available nectar and pollen)
Annuals well suited for containers		
Floss Flower ^x	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	nectar, pollen
Snapdragon ^x	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	nectar, pollen, hosts buckeye butterflies
Million Bells ^x	<i>Calibrachoa</i> spp.	nectar, pollen
Firecracker/ Batface Cuphea ^x	<i>Cuphea</i> spp.	nectar (for hummingbirds)
Globe Amaranth ^x	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	nectar, pollen
Lantana ^x	<i>Lantana camara</i>	nectar, pollen
Trailing Lobelia ^x	<i>Lobelia erinus</i>	nectar, pollen
Starflower ^x	<i>Pentas lanceolata</i>	nectar, pollen
Petunia ^x	<i>Petunia</i> spp.	nectar, pollen
Wishbone Flower ^x	<i>Torenia fournieri</i>	nectar, pollen
Nasturtium ^x	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	nectar (for hummingbirds)

X - Non-native – not indigenous to southeastern U.S.

K – Keystone Plant

Annual Salvias ^x	<i>Salvia</i> spp.	nectar, pollen
Trailing Verbena ^x	<i>Verbena</i> spp.	nectar, pollen
Creeping Zinnia ^x	<i>Zinnia angustifolia</i>	nectar, pollen

Garden Biennials

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name	Habitat Notes
Hollyhock ^x	<i>Alcea rosea</i>	nectar, pollen, hosts painted lady butterflies
Foxglove ^x	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	nectar, pollen
Garden Evening Primrose ^x	<i>Oenothera glazioviana</i> .	nectar (for moths in evening, bees in morning), pollen

Garden Perennials

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name	Habitat Notes
Yarrow ^x	<i>Achillea</i> spp.	nectar, pollen
Agastache / Hyssop ^x	<i>Agastache</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, seeds
Tartarian Aster ^x	<i>Crinitaria tatarica</i>	nectar (a magnet for monarchs during fall migration), pollen, seeds
Sedum / Stonecrop ^x	<i>Hylotelephium telephium</i>	nectar, pollen
Red-hot Poker ^x	<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	nectar (for hummingbirds)
Lavender ^x	<i>Lavandula</i> spp.	nectar, pollen
Catmint ^x	<i>Nepeta</i> spp.	nectar, pollen
Little Leaf Sage ^x	<i>Salvia microphylla</i>	nectar, pollen
Tall Verbena ^x	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	nectar, pollen
Hoary Vervain / Verbena ^x	<i>Verbena stricta</i>	nectar, pollen (<i>native to coastal NC and central USA, but not western NC</i>)
Speedwell / Veronica ^x	<i>Veronica</i> spp.	nectar, pollen
Moonflower ^x	<i>Ipomoea alba</i>	nectar (for moths)
Firecracker / Spanish Flag ^x	<i>Ipomoea lobata</i>	nectar (for hummingbirds)
Cardinal Climber ^x	<i>Ipomoea x multifida</i>	nectar (for hummingbirds)

Special Note About Tropical Milkweeds: The two tropical (annual) species generally available to gardeners are Mexican Milkweedx (*Asclepias curassavica*) and Balloon Milkweedx (*Gomphocarpus physocarpus*, formerly known as *Asclepias physocarpa*). Though widely available, attractive, long- blooming, fast-growing, and easily propagated, these non-natives were not included in this list of recommended species because growing them is controversial for several reasons. In warmer regions where they don't die back in winter, a build-up of a debilitating protozoan parasite (*Ophryocystis elektroscirrha* or OE) that infects monarchs can occur. While tropical milkweeds should eventually die back during western North Carolina winters, another concern is their presence in fall could cause migrating monarchs to break diapause (a temporary non-reproductive state) and lay eggs instead of completing their migration to Mexico. Reseeding is also a concern. The level of knowledge, monitoring, and management needed to try to grow tropical milkweeds without potentially harming monarchs often leads gardeners to avoid these species.

Special Note About Butterfly Bush: Butterfly Bushx (*Buddleja davidii*, also spelled *Buddleia davidii*) is not included in this list of recommended species because of several concerns. An attractive nectar source for butterflies as the name implies, this non-native species has escaped gardens by reseeding and been naturalized in the eastern United States. It does not serve as a host plant for any butterfly or moth species in our region. “By replacing native larval food sources, butterfly bush can have a negative impact on wildlife” according to North Carolina Invasive Plant Council (NCIPC). This species is listed as an invasive plant in the mountain region by NCIPC, invasive in North Carolina by NCSU, and listed in the “DO NOT BUY Invasive Exotic Plant List - Pocket Guide for Western North Carolina” produced by the Southern Appalachian Cooperative Weed Management Partnership (SACWMP).

Sterile cultivars (nearly seedless) have been developed, but some concern remains over whether they may revert to a fertile state over time. The rigorous deadheading (cutting back) of spent blooms needed to keep the plants from forming seeds often leads gardeners to avoid this species and instead choose native species of shrubs (see list above) that often also serve as food sources for both adult and larval stages of butterflies.

WILDLIFE & POLLINATOR GARDENING RESOURCES

The above lists of recommended species are a great start for beginning to plan your habitat garden, but where do you find these plants and what other local resources are available for to help you create a healthy and sustainable garden for wildlife and pollinators? The following lists offer additional resources such as native plant suppliers, pollinator garden designers, local gardening resources, example gardens to visit, links to more information, etc. to help answer these questions.

PLANT LOCATOR

[Plant Suppliers](#) - To assist community members with procuring these recommended species and/or planting wildlife and pollinator-friendly gardens, Hendersonville’s Bee City USA program has put together a local and regional plant suppliers list. Please note this list is not exhaustive and be sure to check days and hours of operation as these may vary seasonally. You may also wish to call or email to check current availability of specific desired species prior to visiting the nursery or garden center.

[Landscape Architects, Landscapers, and Garden Contractors](#)

[Milkweed and Wildflower Vendor Map](#) - Planting native milkweed and nectar plants is important to monarch recovery plus helps other pollinators as well. This interactive map from Monarch Joint Venture will help gardeners locate local suppliers of native, neonicotinoid-free plants and/or seeds.

GARDENING RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

[Trees – City of Hendersonville Tree Board’s Neighborwoods Program](#)

Partnering with individual property owners, businesses, neighborhood groups, and organizations, Hendersonville Tree Board works to plant trees and help educate people about the many benefits trees offer. Participants in the NeighborWoods program are provided trees, mulch, and assistance from tree experts to educate about choosing the right tree for the location and proper tree planting and maintenance. Participants sign a pledge to care for the trees after planting. NeighborWoods trees may be planted in yards, in neighborhood common areas, at schools, at businesses, or as streetscapes along streets and avenues. A Tree Board member will work with applicants to determine the best choices from the City’s Species List of Trees and Shrubs. Successful NeighborWoods events involve strong participation and partnership, including support for ongoing care and preservation. Typically, trees are planted during tree-planting season (fall and early spring). All NeighborWoods trees are purchased by the Tree Board with funds from Hendersonville City Council and its Public Works Department and/or the Henderson County Community Foundation’s Tree Board Fund.

Soil Tests

Soil testing is the best way to find out accurate soil nutrient and pH levels. Soil results list lime and fertilizer recommendations specifically suited to the plants you are growing and to the soil in your garden. Test results help reduce unnecessary fertilizer applications, which saves money, reduces run-off pollution into the environment, and results in healthier plants. The North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services provides free soil tests for all state residents from April through November. However, from December to March, during the peak processing time, the lab charges a

\$4.00 fee per soil sample box. Visit the Henderson County Extension Center located at 100 Jackson Park Rd., Hendersonville for more information.

Rain Barrels

A rain barrel captures rainwater from rooftops by connecting to the home's downspout. This water would typically be sent down the storm drain carrying potential contaminants and contributing to flash flooding. Rain barrels offer several benefits to the community and to residents, including reducing stormwater runoff pollution from residential lots, allowing residents to store and use rainwater for irrigation and gardening during times of drought, lowering water bills, and reducing the demand on municipal water treatment and supply. Because the cumulative effect of rain barrels implemented throughout a geographic area can have a significant impact on storm water management and water quality, the City of Hendersonville offers rain barrels to community members at a discounted price.

Backyard Composting Bins & More

The Henderson County Solid Waste Department offers a variety of resources related to backyard composting including workshops, fairs, bin sales, etc.

Mulch and Compost Giveaway

The City of Hendersonville Public Works Department offers a seasonal mulch and compost giveaway program.

LOCAL DEMONSTRATION POLLINATOR GARDENS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

For a list of pollinator gardens located in the area, please visit hendersonvillenc.gov/pollinator-trail

HABITAT GARDEN CERTIFICATION PROGRAMS

After creating a habitat garden for wildlife and/or pollinators, an important next step is to spread the word. The following programs offer registration, certification, and/or signage to help explain the purpose of the garden to others and inspire others to create a habitat of their own. To view habitat garden certification programs, please visit: hendersonvillenc.gov/bee-city

WEBSITES FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Please visit hendersonvillenc.gov/bee-city to view additional plant species lists and/or background information related to creating habitat gardens for wildlife and/or pollinators.

BOOKS ON NATIVE PLANTS

Bringing Nature Home by Douglas W. Tallamy
Nature's Best Hope by Douglas W. Tallamy
Native Plants of the Southeast by Larry Mellichamp

X - Non-native – not indigenous to southeastern U.S.
K – Keystone Plant