

# Recommended Landscape Species List for Street Trees and Land Development Projects

## Hendersonville, North Carolina Planning Jurisdiction



### Tree City USA Sterling Community & Bee City USA Community

City of Hendersonville  
Community Development Department  
100 N. King Street  
Hendersonville, NC 28792  
828-697-3010  
[www.hendersonvillenc.gov](http://www.hendersonvillenc.gov)

*Revised & Adopted by the Hendersonville Tree Board, August 2022*

## Intent

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 listed here are not intended to be all-inclusive and 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.

In the following lists of plants, 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.

### **TREES AND SHRUBS FOR SCREENING (Pages 4-6)**

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.

### **UNSUITABLE PLANTS (Pages 6-7)**

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 an option for plans undergoing review by City Planning or Zoning Departments.

### **TREES AND SHRUBS FOR PLANTING UNDER UTILITY LINES (Pages 7-8)**

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](http://www.duke-energy.com) for further information.

### **DROUGHT TOLERANT PLANTS (Pages 9-10)**

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 (Pages 10-11)**

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.

<sup>x</sup> non-native plant - not indigenous to southeastern US

## **STREAM BANK PLANTS**

**(Pages 11-12)**

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

## **WILDLIFE AND POLLINATOR HABITAT PLANTS**

**(Pages 13-21)**

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 WILDLIFE & POLLINATOR GARDENING RESOURCES**

**(Pages 22-27)**

- Local/Regional Plant Suppliers & Pollinator Garden Designers
- Gardening Resources Available from Local Government Offices
- Local Demonstration Pollinator Gardens Open to the Public
- Habitat Garden Certification Programs
- Websites for Additional Information

## **ADDITIONAL LOCAL 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](http://www.hendersonvillenc.gov)

### **North Carolina Arboretum**

100 Frederick Law Olmstead Way  
Asheville, NC 28806  
828-665-2492

[www.ncarboretum.org](http://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](http://www.ncdot.gov)

<sup>x</sup> non-native plant - not indigenous to southeastern US

## TREES AND SHRUBS FOR SCREENING

### LARGE MATURING TREES >50' TALL

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name
<a href="#">Autumn Blaze Maple</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Acer x freemanii</i>
<a href="#">Armstrong Maple</a>	<i>Acer rubrum</i> 'Armstrong'
<a href="#">October Glory Maple</a>	<i>Acer rubrum</i> 'October Glory'
<a href="#">Red Sunset Maple</a>	<i>Acer rubrum</i> 'Red Sunset'
<a href="#">Sugar Maple</a>	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
<a href="#">River Birch</a>	<i>Betula nigra</i>
<a href="#">Deodar Cedar</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>
<a href="#">Katsura Tree</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>
<a href="#">American Beech</a>	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>
<a href="#">European Beech</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
<a href="#">Ginkgo (male)</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
<a href="#">Honey Locust</a>	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
<a href="#">Kentucky Coffee Tree</a>	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>
<a href="#">Fruitless Sweetgum</a>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> 'Rotundiloba'
<a href="#">Tulip Tree</a>	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
<a href="#">Cucumber Tree</a>	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>
<a href="#">Southern Magnolia</a>	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
<a href="#">Bigleaf Magnolia</a>	<i>Magnolia macrophylla</i>
<a href="#">Dawn Redwood</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>
<a href="#">Eastern White Pine</a>	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
<a href="#">London Plane Tree</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>
<a href="#">Sycamore</a>	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
<a href="#">White Oak</a>	<i>Quercus alba</i>
<a href="#">Scarlet Oak</a>	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>

<a href="#">Pin Oak</a>	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
<a href="#">Willow Oak</a>	<i>Quercus phellos</i>
<a href="#">Northern Red Oak</a>	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
<a href="#">Weeping Willow</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Salix babylonica</i>
<a href="#">Japanese Pagoda Tree</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Sophora japonica</i>
<a href="#">Bald Cypress</a>	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
<a href="#">Canadian Hemlock</a>	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
<a href="#">Carolina Hemlock</a>	<i>Tsuga caroliniana</i>
<a href="#">Chinese / Lacebark Elm</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> 'Allee'
<a href="#">Village Green Japanese Zelkova</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Zelkova serrata</i> 'Village Green'

#### MEDIUM MATURING TREES 25' - 50' TALL

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Botanical/Scientific Name</b>
<a href="#">Norwegian Sunset Maple</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Acer truncatum</i> x <i>A. platanooides</i> 'Keithsform'
<a href="#">Upright European Hornbeam</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> 'Fastigiata'
<a href="#">American Hornbeam</a>	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>
<a href="#">American Yellowwood</a>	<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i>
<a href="#">Franklinia</a>	<i>Franklinia alatamaha</i>
<a href="#">Carolina Silverbell</a>	<i>Halesia carolina</i>
<a href="#">Savannah Holly</a>	<i>Ilex</i> x <i>attenuata</i> 'Savannah'
<a href="#">American Holly</a>	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
<a href="#">Eastern Red Cedar</a>	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
<a href="#">Goldenrain Tree</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>
<a href="#">Galaxy Saucer Magnolia</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Magnolia liliiflora</i> 'Nigra' x <i>Magnolia sprengeri</i> 'Diva'

<sup>x</sup> non-native plant - not indigenous to southeastern US

<a href="#">Saucer Magnolia</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Magnolia x soulangeana</i>
<a href="#">Sweetbay Magnolia</a>	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>
<a href="#">Black Gum</a>	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
<a href="#">Sourwood</a>	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>
<a href="#">Norway Spruce</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Picea abies</i>
<a href="#">Japanese Black Pine</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>
<a href="#">Chinese Pistache</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>
<a href="#">Okame Cherry</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Prunus okame</i>
<a href="#">Japanese Stewartia</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Stewartia pseudocamellia</i>
<a href="#">Nigra American Arborvitae</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 'Nigra'
<a href="#">Littleleaf Linden</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Tilia cordata</i> '
<a href="#">Greenspire Little Leaf Linden</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Tilia cordata</i> 'Greenspire'

### SMALL MATURING TREES < 25' TALL

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Botanical/Scientific Name</b>
<a href="#">Japanese Maple</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
<a href="#">Eastern / Canadian Serviceberry</a>	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>
<a href="#">Allegheny Serviceberry</a>	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>
<a href="#">Cole's Select Serviceberry</a>	<i>Amelanchier x grandiflora</i> 'Cole's Select'
<a href="#">Allegheny Chinkapin</a>	<i>Castanea pumila</i>
<a href="#">Eastern Redbud</a>	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
<a href="#">Pagoda Dogwood</a>	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>
<a href="#">Appalachian Blush Dogwood</a>	<i>Cornus florida</i>
<a href="#">Appalachian Mist Dogwood</a>	<i>Cornus florida</i>
<a href="#">Appalachian Spring Dogwood</a>	<i>Cornus florida</i>
<a href="#">Flowering Dogwood</a>	<i>Cornus florida</i>

<sup>x</sup> non-native plant - not indigenous to southeastern US

<a href="#">Kousa Dogwood</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Cornus kousa</i>
<a href="#">Spring Glory Cornelian Cherry / Dogwood</a>	<i>Cornus mas</i>
<a href="#">Washington Hawthorn</a>	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>
<a href="#">Green Hawthorn</a>	<i>Crataegus viridis</i>
<a href="#">Foster Holly #2</a>	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i> 'Fosteri'
<a href="#">Nellie R. Stevens Holly</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Ilex x</i> 'Nellie R. Stevens'
<a href="#">Natchez Crape Myrtle</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Lagerstroemia faurei</i> 'Natchez'
<a href="#">Sugar Tyme Crabapple</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Malus</i> 'Sutyzam'
<a href="#">Sargent's Crabapple</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Malus sargentii</i>
<a href="#">Flowering / Southern Crabapple</a>	<i>Malus angustifolia</i>
<a href="#">Redleaf Plum</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>
<a href="#">Japanese Cherry</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>
<a href="#">Weeping Cherry</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Prunus x subhirtella</i> 'Pendula'
<a href="#">Japanese Snowbell</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Styrax japonicus</i>
<a href="#">Nannyberry Viburnum</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>

## SHRUBS

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name
<a href="#">Bottlebrush Buckeye</a>	<i>Aesculus parviflora</i>
<a href="#">Devil's Walking Stick</a>	<i>Aralia spinosa</i>
<a href="#">Red Chokeberry</a>	<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>
<a href="#">European Boxwood</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
<a href="#">American Beautyberry</a>	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>
<a href="#">Sweetshrub/Carolina Allspice</a>	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>
<a href="#">New Jersey Tea</a>	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>

<sup>x</sup> non-native plant - not indigenous to southeastern US

<a href="#">Button Bush</a>	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>
<a href="#">Clethra / Summersweet</a>	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>
<a href="#">American Hazelnut</a>	<i>Corylus americana</i>
<a href="#">Southern Bush Honeysuckle</a>	<i>Diervilla sessilifolia</i>
<a href="#">Hearts-a-Bustin'</a>	<i>Euonymus americanus</i>
<a href="#">Dwarf Fothergilla</a>	<i>Fothergilla gardenii</i>
<a href="#">Witchhazel</a>	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>
<a href="#">Native Hydrangeas</a>	<i>Hydrangea spp.</i>
<a href="#">St. Johnswort</a>	<i>Hypericum spp.</i>
<a href="#">Glossy Abelia<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Linnaea x grandiflora</i>
<a href="#">Convexa Japanese Holly<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Convexa'
<a href="#">Hetzi Japanese Holly<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Hetzi'
<a href="#">Winterberry Hollies</a>	<i>Ilex spp.</i>
<a href="#">Itea / Virginia Sweetspire</a>	<i>Itea Virginica</i>
<a href="#">Hetz Blue Juniper<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Hetzii Glauca'
<a href="#">Mountain Laurel</a>	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>
<a href="#">Doghobble / Fetterbush</a>	<i>Leucothoe fontanesia</i>
<a href="#">Spicebush</a>	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>
<a href="#">Eastern Ninebark</a>	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>
<a href="#">Japanese Andromeda<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
<a href="#">Carolina Rhododendron</a>	<i>Rhododendron minus</i>
<a href="#">Hybrid Rhododendron<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Rhododendron x hybridum</i>
<a href="#">Native Azaleas &amp; Rhododendrons</a>	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
<a href="#">Sumacs</a>	<i>Rhus spp.</i>
<a href="#">Blackberry/Dewberry/Raspberry</a>	<i>Rubus spp.</i>
Willow Shrubs: <a href="#">Pussy Willow</a> , <a href="#">Silky Willow</a> , <a href="#">Prairie Willow</a>	<i>Salix discolor, Salix sericea, Salix humilis</i>

<sup>x</sup> non-native plant - not indigenous to southeastern US



<a href="#">American Elderberry</a>	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>
<a href="#">Spiraeas</a>	<i>Spiraea spp.</i>
<a href="#">Japanese Yew</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>
<a href="#">Blueberries</a>	<i>Vaccinium spp.</i>
<a href="#">Doublefile Viburnum</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Viburnum plicatum f. tomentosum</i>
<a href="#">Leatherleaf Viburnum</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Viburnum rhytidophyllum</i>
<a href="#">Sandankwa Viburnum</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>

## INVASIVE PLANTS

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 prohibited by developments approved by the City of Hendersonville.**

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name
<a href="#">Norway Maple</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
<a href="#">Silver Maple</a>	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
<a href="#">Mimosa</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>
<a href="#">Porcelain Berry</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i>
<a href="#">Oriental Bittersweet</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>
<a href="#">Russian Olive</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
<a href="#">Thorny Olive</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>
<a href="#">Autumn Olive</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>
<a href="#">Burning Bush Euonymus</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Euonymus alata</i>
<a href="#">Wintercreeper</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
<a href="#">English Ivy</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Hedera helix</i>
<a href="#">Japanese Privetx</a>	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
<a href="#">Chinese Privet</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>
<a href="#">Japanese Honeysuckle</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>

<sup>x</sup> non-native plant - not indigenous to southeastern US

<a href="#">Oregon Grape</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Berberis bealei</i>
<a href="#">Japanese Stilt Grass</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>
<a href="#">Chinese Silvergrass</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>
<a href="#">Princess Tree</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>
<a href="#">Bradford Pear</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Prunus calleryana</i> 'Bradford'
<a href="#">Multiflora Rose</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>
<a href="#">Common Periwinkle</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Vinca minor</i>
<a href="#">Large Leaf Periwinkle</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Vinca major</i>
<a href="#">Japanese Wisteria</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Wisteria floribunda</i>
<a href="#">Chinese Wisteria</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>

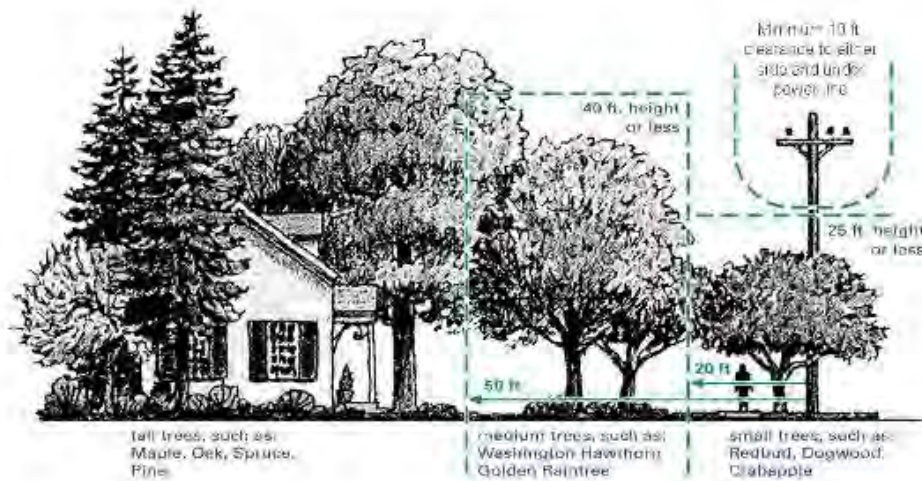
## TREES AND SHRUBS FOR PLANTING UNDER UTILITY LINES

### SMALL MATURING TREES < 25' TALL

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

<sup>x</sup> non-native plant - not indigenous to southeastern US

## Planting Trees Near Distribution Lines



## DROUGHT TOLERANT PLANTS

### LARGE MATURING TREES >50' TALL

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name
<a href="#">Autumn Blaze Maple</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Acer x freemanii</i>
<a href="#">Pignut Hickory</a>	<i>Carya glabra</i>
<a href="#">Mockernut Hickory</a>	<i>Carya tomentosa</i>
<a href="#">Deodar Cedar</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>
<a href="#">Sweetgum</a>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
<a href="#">Lacebark Pine</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Pinus bungeana</i>
<a href="#">White Oak</a>	<i>Quercus alba</i>
<a href="#">Pin Oak</a>	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
<a href="#">Bald Cypress</a>	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
<a href="#">Urban American Elm</a>	<i>Ulmus americana</i> 'Urban'
<a href="#">Chinese / Lacebark Elm</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>

<sup>x</sup> non-native plant - not indigenous to southeastern US

## SMALL - MEDIUM MATURING TREES < 50' TALL

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

## SHRUBS

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name
<a href="#">Red Chokeberry</a>	<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>
<a href="#">American Beautyberry</a>	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>
<a href="#">Bluebeard<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Caryopteris x clandonensis</i>
<a href="#">Japanese Plum Yew<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i>
<a href="#">Dwarf Hinoki False Cypress<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>
<a href="#">Southern Bush Honeysuckle</a>	<i>Diervilla sessilifolia</i>
<a href="#">Dwarf Fothergilla</a>	<i>Fothergilla gardenii</i>
<a href="#">Aaron's Beard / St. Johnswort<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>
<a href="#">Carissa Chinese Holly<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Carissa'
<a href="#">Winterberry Holly</a>	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
<a href="#">Yaupon Holly</a>	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>

<sup>x</sup> non-native plant - not indigenous to southeastern US

<a href="#">Itea / Virginia Sweetspire</a>	<i>Itea virginica</i>
<a href="#">Hollywood Juniper<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Kaizuka'
<a href="#">Redleaf Loropetalum<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Loropetalum chinense f. rubrum</i>
<a href="#">Wax Myrtle</a>	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
<a href="#">Summer Wine Ninebark</a>	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> 'Summer Wine'
<a href="#">Firethorn<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Pyracantha</i> spp.
<a href="#">Piedmont Azalea</a>	<i>Rhododendron canescens</i>
<a href="#">Cutleaf Staghorn Sumac</a>	<i>Rhus typhina</i> 'Lacianata'
<a href="#">Winged / Flameleaf Sumac</a>	<i>Rhus copallinum</i>
<a href="#">Landscape Roses<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Rosa</i> spp.
<a href="#">Magic Carpet Bumald Spirea<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Spiraea x bumalda</i> 'Magic Carpet'
<a href="#">Koreanspice Viburnum<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Viburnum carlesii</i>
<a href="#">Arrowwood Viburnum</a>	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>
<a href="#">Prague Viburnum<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Viburnum x pragense</i>

## BIORETENTION OR RAIN GARDEN PLANTS

### SMALL - MEDIUM MATURING TREES < 50' TALL

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

<sup>x</sup> non-native plant - not indigenous to southeastern US

## SHRUBS

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

## STREAM BANK PLANTS

### LARGE MATURING TREES >50' TALL

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

### SMALL - MEDIUM MATURING TREES < 50' TALL

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

<sup>x</sup> non-native plant - not indigenous to southeastern US

## SHRUBS

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name
<a href="#">Red Chokeberry</a>	<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>
<a href="#">Switch Cane / River Cane</a>	<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>
<a href="#">Cinnamonbark Clethra</a>	<i>Clethra acuminata</i>
<a href="#">American Hazelnut / Filbert</a>	<i>Corylus americana</i>
<a href="#">Winterberry</a>	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
<a href="#">Itea / Virginia Sweetspire</a>	<i>Itea virginica</i>
<a href="#">Dog Hobble</a>	<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>
<a href="#">Spicebush</a>	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>
<a href="#">Fetterbush</a>	<i>Lyonia ligustrina</i>
<a href="#">Native Deciduous Azaleas</a>	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
<a href="#">Swamp Rose</a>	<i>Rosa palustris</i>
<a href="#">Meadowsweet</a>	<i>Spiraea alba</i>
<a href="#">Steeplebush / Hardtack</a>	<i>Spiraea tometosa</i>
<a href="#">Witherod</a>	<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>
<a href="#">Arrowwood Viburnum</a>	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>

## STREET TREES

### LARGE STREET TREES >50' TALL

x	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonica</i>
x	<i>Eucommia ulmoides</i>
<a href="#">Hard Rubber Tree</a>	
<a href="#">Green Ash</a>	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
x	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
<a href="#">Ginko (male)</a>	
<a href="#">Thornless Honeylocust</a>	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var <i>inermis</i>
<a href="#">Sweetgum</a> fruitless	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> <i>Rotundiloba</i>

<sup>x</sup> non-native plant - not indigenous to southeastern US



## LARGE STREET TREES >50' TALL

x <a href="#">Dawn Redwood</a>	Metasequoia glyptostroboides
<a href="#">Black Gum</a>	Nyssa sylvatica
x <a href="#">London Planetree</a>	Platanus x acerifolia
<a href="#">Swamp White Oak</a>	Quercus bicolor
<a href="#">Scarlet Oak</a>	Quercus coccinea
<a href="#">Shingle Oak</a>	Quercus imbricaria
<a href="#">Overcup Oak</a>	Quercus lyrata
<a href="#">Pin oak</a>	Quercus palustris
<a href="#">Willow Oak</a>	Quercus phellos
<a href="#">Northern Red Oak</a>	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
<a href="#">Shumard Oak</a>	Quercus shumardii
<a href="#">Southern Live Oak</a>	Quercus virginiana
<a href="#">Bald Cypress</a>	Taxodium distichum
<a href="#">Silver linden</a>	Tilia tomentosa
<a href="#">Lacebark Elm</a>	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>
<a href="#">Village Green Japanese Zelkova<sup>x</sup></a>	Zelkova serrata 'Village Green'

## MEDIUM STREET TREES 25'-50' TALL

x <a href="#">Trident Maple</a>	Acer buergerianum
x <a href="#">Hedge Maple</a>	Acer campestre
<a href="#">Red Maple</a>	Acer rubrum

<sup>x</sup> non-native plant - not indigenous to southeastern US

## MEDIUM STREET TREES 25'-50' TALL

x <a href="#">Horsechestnut</a>	Aesculus hippocastanum
x <a href="#">Red Horsechestnut</a>	Aesculus x carnea
x <a href="#">European Hornbeam</a>	Carpinus betulus
<a href="#">American Hornbeam</a>	Carpinus caroliniana
<a href="#">Sugar Hackberry</a>	Celtis laevigata
<a href="#">Praire Sentinel Hackberry</a>	Celtis occidentalis
x <a href="#">Turkish Filbert</a>	Corylus colurna
<a href="#">East Palatka</a>	Ilex x attenuata
<a href="#">Savannah Holly</a>	Ilex x attenuata 'Savannah'
<a href="#">American Holly</a>	Ilex opaca
x <a href="#">Eastern Redcedar</a>	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
x <a href="#">Golden Rain Tree</a>	Koelreuteria bipinnata
<a href="#">Black Gum</a>	Nyssa sylvatica
<a href="#">Sourwood</a>	Oxydendrum arboreum
x <a href="#">Amur corktree</a>	Phellodendron amurense
x <a href="#">Chinese Pistache</a>	Pistacia chinensis
x <a href="#">Sargent cherry</a>	Prunus sargentii

## SMALL STREET TREES < 25' TALL

<a href="#">Chalk Maple</a>	<i>Acer leucoderme</i>
<sup>x</sup> <a href="#">Shantung Maple</a>	<i>Acer truncatum</i>
<a href="#">Serviceberry</a>	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>
<a href="#">Eastern Redbud</a>	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
<sup>x</sup> <a href="#">Chinese Fringe Tree</a>	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>
<a href="#">Kousa Dogwood</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Cornus kousa</i>
<sup>x</sup> <a href="#">English Hawthorn</a>	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>
<a href="#">Green Hawthorn</a>	<i>Crataegus viridis</i>
<a href="#">Carolina Silverbell</a>	<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>
<a href="#">Foster Holly #2</a>	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i> 'Fosteri'
<sup>x</sup> <a href="#">Crape myrtle</a>	<i>Lagerstromia</i> spp.
<sup>x</sup> <a href="#">Amur Maackia</a>	<i>Maackia amurensis</i>
<a href="#">Flowering Crabapple</a>	<i>Malus</i> spp,
<a href="#">Carolina Cherry-Laurel</a>	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>
<a href="#">Chokecherry</a>	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>
<sup>x</sup> <a href="#">Jacktree</a>	<i>Sinojackia xylocarpa</i>
<sup>x</sup> <a href="#">Japanese Snowbell</a>	<i>Styrax japonicus</i>
<sup>x</sup> <a href="#">Japanese tree lilac</a>	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>

## AND POLLINATOR HABITAT PLANTS

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 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 (Part 1: Commonly Available “Go-to” Species for Pollinators)

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name	Habitat Notes
<a href="#">Bluestar</a>	<i>Amsonia tabermontae</i>	nectar, pollen,
<a href="#">Wild Columbine</a>	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	nectar (for hummingbirds)
<a href="#">Milkweeds*</a>	<i>Asclepias</i> spp.	nectar, hosts monarch butterflies + 11 other moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">Wild Indigos</a>	<i>Baptisia</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, hosts wild indigo duskywing, silver-spotted skipper, others
<a href="#">Blue Mistflower</a>	<i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i>	nectar (a magnet for monarchs during fall migration), pollen
<a href="#">Coreopsis/Tickseeds</a>	<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, seeds
<a href="#">Purple Coneflower</a>	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	nectar, pollen, seeds, hosts silvery checkerspot butterflies
<a href="#">Joe-Pye-Weeds</a>	<i>Eutrochium</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, seeds, hosts 41 moth/butterfly species

<sup>x</sup> non-native plant - not indigenous to southeastern US

<a href="#">Sneezeweeds</a>	<i>Helenium</i> spp.	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Sunflowers</a>	<i>Helianthus</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, seeds, hosts 73 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">Blazing Stars</a>	<i>Liatris</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, seeds
<a href="#">Cardinal Flower</a>	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	nectar (for hummingbirds), hosts 4 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">Beebalm / Bergamot</a>	<i>Monarda</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, hosts 7 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">Evening Primrose</a>	<i>Oenothera speciosa</i> <i>Oenothera fruticosa</i>	nectar, pollen, seeds, hosts 16 moth/butterfly species, evening blooms for moths, supports specialist bees
<a href="#">Penstemon / Beardtongue</a>	<i>Penstemon</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, hosts 8 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">Phlox</a>	<i>Phlox</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, hosts 8 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">Mountain Mints</a>	<i>Pycnanthemum</i> spp.	nectar, pollen ( <i>P. muticum</i> is most attractive to a diversity of pollinators)
<a href="#">Obedient Plant</a>	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Black-eyed Susans</a>	<i>Rudbeckia</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, seeds, hosts 17 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">Goldenrods</a>	<i>Solidago</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, hosts 115 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">Asters</a>	<i>Symphotrichum</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, hosts 112 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">OH / VA Spiderworts</a>	<i>Tradescantia ohiensis</i> <i>Tradescantia virginiana</i>	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Rose Verbena</a>	<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.

<sup>x</sup> non-native plant - not indigenous to southeastern US

## NATIVE FLOWERS (Part 2: Less Commonly Available - Worth Seeking Out)

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name	Habitat Notes
<a href="#">Downy Wood Mint</a>	<i>Blephilia ciliata</i>	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Bellflowers / Harebells</a>	<i>Campanula americana</i> <i>Campanula divaricata</i>	nectar, pollen, supports many native bees
<a href="#">Partridge Pea</a>	<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	nectar, pollen, seeds, hosts sulphur butterflies
<a href="#">Green and Gold</a>	<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Golden Aster</a>	<i>Chrysopsis mariana</i>	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Native Thistles</a>	<i>Cirsium</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, seeds
<a href="#">Rattlesnake Master</a>	<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>	nectar, pollen, seeds
<a href="#">Boneset</a>	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	nectar, pollen, seeds
<a href="#">Ox-eye/False Sunflower</a>	<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>	nectar, pollen, seeds
<a href="#">Hibiscus / Mallows</a>	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, supports specialist bees (hibiscus bees)
<a href="#">Jewelweeds</a>	<i>Impatiens capensis</i> and <i>pallida</i>	nectar (major source for fall migrating hummingbirds), pollen
<a href="#">Great Blue Lobelia</a>	<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	nectar, pollen, hosts 4 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">Ragworts</a>	<i>Packera aurea</i> <i>Packera anonyma</i>	nectar pollen (early spring source)
<a href="#">Jacob's Ladder</a>	<i>Polemonium reptans</i>	nectar, pollen (early spring source)
<a href="#">Figwort</a>	<i>Scrophularia marilandica</i>	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Downy Skullcap</a>	<i>Scutellaria incana</i>	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Fire Pink</a>	<i>Silene virginica</i>	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Indian Pink</a>	<i>Spigelia marilandica</i>	nectar (for hummingbirds)
<a href="#">Foamflower</a>	<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Wingstem / Crownbeard</a>	<i>Verbesina alternifolia</i>	nectar, pollen, seeds
<a href="#">Ironweeds</a>	<i>Vernonia</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, hosts 19 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">Culvers Root</a>	<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	nectar, pollen

<sup>x</sup> non-native plant - not indigenous to southeastern US

<a href="#">Violets</a>	<i>Viola spp.</i>	nectar, pollen, hosts 29 moths/butterflies inc. great spangled fritillary
<a href="#">Golden Alexanders</a>	<i>Zizia aurea</i>	nectar, pollen, hosts black swallowtail butterflies

## NATIVE GRASSES & SEDGES

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

<sup>x</sup> non-native plant - not indigenous to southeastern US

**\*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*).

## NATIVE VINES

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

## NATIVE SHRUBS

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name	Habitat Notes
<a href="#">Bottlebrush Buckeye</a>	<i>Aesculus parviflora</i>	nectar (for hummingbirds), hosts 33 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">Devil's Walking Stick</a>	<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	nectar, pollen, fruits
<a href="#">Red Chokeberry</a>	<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	nectar, pollen, fruits, hosts 6 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">American Beautyberry</a>	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	nectar, pollen, fruits, hosts spring azure and snowberry clearwing

<sup>x</sup> non-native plant - not indigenous to southeastern US



<a href="#">Sweetshrub/ Carolina Allspice</a>	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	nectar, pollen (most often pollinated by beetles)
<a href="#">New Jersey Tea</a>	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	nectar, pollen, host plant for butterflies, supports specialist bees
<a href="#">Button Bush</a>	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	nectar (major source), pollen, seeds, hosts 19 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">Clethra / Summersweet</a>	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	nectar, pollen, fruits, hosts 10 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">American Hazelnut</a>	<i>Corylus americana</i>	pollen, nuts, hosts 10 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">Southern Bush Honeysuckle</a>	<i>Diervilla sessilifolia</i>	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Hearts-a-Bustin'</a>	<i>Euonymus americanus</i>	nectar, fruits, hosts 11 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">Dwarf Fothergilla</a>	<i>Fothergilla gardenii</i>	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Witchhazel</a>	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	nectar, pollen, hosts 63 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">Native Hydrangeas</a>	<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">St. Johnswort</a>	<i>Hypericum</i> spp.	nectar, pollen (major source), hosts 20 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">Winterberry Hollies</a>	<i>Ilex</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, fruits
<a href="#">Itea / Virginia Sweetspire</a>	<i>Itea virginica</i>	nectar, pollen, seeds
<a href="#">Mountain Laurel</a>	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	nectar, pollen, hosts 33 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">Doghobble / Fetterbush</a>	<i>Leucothoe fontanesia</i>	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Spicebush</a>	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	fruits (17 bird species), hosts spicebush swallowtail butterflies + 10 others
<a href="#">Eastern Ninebark</a>	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Native Azaleas &amp; Rhododendrons</a>	<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
<a href="#">Sumacs</a>	<i>Rhus</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, hosts red-banded hairstreak
<a href="#">Blackberry/Dewberry/ Raspberry</a>	<i>Rubus</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, fruits

Willow Shrubs: <a href="#">Pussy Willow</a> , <a href="#">Silky Willow</a> , <a href="#">Prairie Willow</a>	<i>Salix discolor</i> , <i>Salix sericea</i> , <i>Salix humilis</i>	pollen (some bees use exclusively), hosts 455 butterfly/moth species
<a href="#">American Elderberry</a>	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	pollen, fruits (eaten by 120 bird species), hosts 42 moth/butterfly species, stems provide nest sites for mason bees
<a href="#">Spiraeas</a>	<i>Spiraea spp.</i>	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Blueberries</a>	<i>Vaccinium spp.</i>	nectar, pollen, fruits, hosts 288 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">Viburnums</a>	<i>Viburnum spp.</i>	nectar, pollen, fruits (35 bird species), hosts 104 moth/butterfly species

### NATIVE SMALL - MEDIUM MATURING TREES < 50' TALL

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name	Habitat Notes
<a href="#">Red Buckeye</a>	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	nectar (for hummingbirds), hosts 33 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">Serviceberries</a>	<i>Amelanchier spp.</i>	nectar, pollen, fruits (40 bird species), hosts 124 moths/butterflies
<a href="#">Pawpaw</a>	<i>Asimina triloba</i>	fruits, hosts zebra swallowtail butterflies + 11 other moths/butterflies
<a href="#">Allegheny Chinkapin</a>	<i>Castanea pumila</i>	Nuts, hosts orange-tipped oakworm moth
<a href="#">Eastern Redbud</a>	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	nectar, pollen, seeds, hosts 24 moths/butterflies, leafcutter bees harvest leaves to use in nesting sites
<a href="#">Pagoda Dogwood</a>	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	nectar, pollen, fruits
<a href="#">Flowering Dogwood</a>	<i>Cornus florida</i>	nectar, pollen, fruits (93 bird species), hosts 118 moths/butterflies (Look for anthracnose-resistant cultivars such as 'Appalachian Spring')
<a href="#">Hawthorns</a>	<i>Crataegus spp.</i>	nectar, pollen, fruits (39 bird species) hosts 168 moths/butterflies
<a href="#">Carolina Silverbell</a>	<i>Halesia carolina</i>	nectar, pollen, hosts 7 moths/butterflies including the promethea moth, eastern tiger swallowtail, mourning cloak, red-spotted purple, viceroy
<a href="#">American Holly</a>	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	nectar, pollen, fruits, hosts 39 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">Southern Crabapple</a>	<i>Malus angustifolia</i>	nectar, pollen, fruits, hosts 308 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">Red Mulberry</a>	<i>Morus rubra</i>	fruits, host plant for red admiral butterfly

<sup>x</sup> non-native plant - not indigenous to southeastern US

<a href="#">Eastern Red Cedar</a>	<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)
<a href="#">Sourwood</a>	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	nectar (major source), hosts 14 moths/butterflies
<a href="#">American Plum</a>	<i>Prunus americana</i>	nectar, pollen, fruits, host numerous moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">Sassafras</a>	<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
<a href="#">Red Maple*</a>	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	nectar, pollen (crucial early spring source), seeds, maples host 285 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">Hickories</a>	<i>Carya</i> spp.	nuts, hosts 244 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">American Persimmon</a>	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	fruits, hosts 46 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">American Beech</a>	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	Beechnuts, hosts 134 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">Honey Locust</a>	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	nectar, pollen, seeds, hosts 44 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">Sweet Gum</a>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Seeds, hosts 36 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">Tulip Tree</a>	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	nectar (major source), pollen, seeds, hosts tiger swallowtails + 20 others
<a href="#">Black Gum/Tupelo</a>	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	nectar, fruits eaten by 28 bird species, hosts 36 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">Pines</a>	<i>Pinus</i> spp.	seeds
<a href="#">Black Cherry</a>	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	nectar, pollen, fruits, hosts > 450 moth and butterfly species
<a href="#">Oaks</a>	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	acorns, hosts > 540 moth and butterfly species
<a href="#">Black Locust</a>	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	nectar (major source), pollen, seeds, hosts 72 moth/butterfly species
<a href="#">Willows</a>	<i>Salix</i> spp.	pollen (some bees use exclusively), hosts 455 butterfly/moth species
<a href="#">American Basswood/Linden</a>	<i>Tilia americana</i>	nectar (major source), pollen, hosts 149 moth/butterfly species

<sup>x</sup> non-native plant - not indigenous to southeastern US

**\*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!

Common Name	Botanical/Scientific Name	Habitat Notes
<b>Garden Herbs</b>		
<a href="#">Borage / Star Flower</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	nectar, pollen, hosts painted lady butterflies
<a href="#">Fennel</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	nectar, pollen, hosts black swallowtail butterflies
<a href="#">Parsley</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>	nectar, pollen, hosts black swallowtail butterflies
<a href="#">Pineapple Sage</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Salvia elegans</i>	nectar (for hummingbirds)
<a href="#">Thyme</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	nectar, pollen
<b>Garden Annuals</b>		
<a href="#">Spider Flower</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Cleome houteana</i>	nectar, pollen, hosts checkered white butterflies
<a href="#">Cosmos</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Cosmos</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, seeds
<a href="#">Sunflower</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	nectar, pollen, seeds
<a href="#">Brazilian Sage</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Salvia guaranitica</i>	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Mexican Sunflower</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Tithonia rotundifolia</i>	nectar, pollen, seeds
<a href="#">Zinnia</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Zinnia elegans</i>	nectar, pollen, seeds (avoid double-flowered varieties that can greatly reduce available nectar and pollen)
<b>Container Annuals</b>	<b>Well-Suited for Containers</b>	<b>(window boxes, hanging baskets, pots, etc.)</b>
<a href="#">Floss Flower</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Snapdragon</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	nectar, pollen, hosts buckeye butterflies
<a href="#">Million Bells</a> <sup>x</sup>	<i>Calibrachoa</i> spp.	nectar, pollen

<sup>x</sup> non-native plant - not indigenous to southeastern US

<a href="#">Firecracker/ Batface Cuphea<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Cuphea</i> spp.	nectar (for hummingbirds)
<a href="#">Globe Amaranth<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Lantana<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Lantana camara</i>	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Trailing Lobelia<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Lobelia erinus</i>	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Starflower<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Pentas lanceolata</i>	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Petunia<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Petunia</i> spp.	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Wishbone Flower<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Torenia fournieri</i>	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Nasturtium<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	nectar (for hummingbirds)
<a href="#">Annual Salvias<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Salvia</i> spp.	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Trailing Verbena<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Verbena</i> spp.	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Creeping Zinnia<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Zinnia angustifolia</i>	nectar, pollen
<b>Garden Biennials</b>		
<a href="#">Hollyhock<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Alcea rosea</i>	nectar, pollen, hosts painted lady butterflies
<a href="#">Foxglove<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Garden Evening Primrose<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Oenothera glazioviana</i> .	nectar (for moths in evening, bees in morning), pollen
<b>Garden Perennials</b>		
<a href="#">Yarrow<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Achillea</i> spp.	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Agastache / Hyssop<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Agastache</i> spp.	nectar, pollen, seeds
<a href="#">Tartarian Aster<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Crinitaria tatarica</i>	nectar (a magnet for monarchs during fall migration), pollen, seeds
<a href="#">Sedum / Stonecrop<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Hylotelephium telephium</i>	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Red-hot Poker<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	nectar (for hummingbirds)
<a href="#">Lavender<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Lavandula</i> spp.	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Catmint<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Nepeta</i> spp.	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Little Leaf Sage<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Salvia microphylla</i>	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Tall Verbena<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	nectar, pollen

<sup>x</sup> non-native plant - not indigenous to southeastern US

<a href="#">Hoary Vervain / Verbena<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Verbena stricta</i>	nectar, pollen ( <i>native to coastal NC and central USA, but not western NC</i> )
<a href="#">Speedwell / Veronica<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Veronica</i> spp.	nectar, pollen
<a href="#">Speedwell / Veronica<sup>x</sup></a>		
<a href="#">Moonflower<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Ipomoea alba</i>	nectar (for moths)
<a href="#">Firecracker / Spanish Flag<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Ipomoea lobata</i>	nectar (for hummingbirds)
<a href="#">Cardinal Climber<sup>x</sup></a>	<i>Ipomoea x multifida</i>	nectar (for hummingbirds)

**Special Note About Tropical Milkweeds:** The two tropical (annual) species generally available to gardeners are Mexican Milkweed<sup>x</sup> (*Asclepias curassavica*) and Balloon Milkweed<sup>x</sup> (*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 Bush<sup>x</sup> (*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.

## ADDITIONAL 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.

<sup>x</sup> non-native plant - not indigenous to southeastern US

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## Local/Regional Plant Suppliers & Pollinator Garden Designers

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**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 surveyed local and regional business to determine the percentage of listed species they typically have available. 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.

### **Local Pollinator Friendly 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.

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## Gardening Resources Available from Local Government Offices

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### **Trees & Mulch (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.

<sup>x</sup> *non-native plant - not indigenous to southeastern US*

### **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.

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## **Local Demonstration Pollinator Gardens Open to the Public**

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### **Downtown Bee Mural Demonstration Pollinator Gardens**

*Azalea Parking Lot / Hands On! Children's Museum / The Good of the Hive Bee & Pollinator Mural (facing Third Ave. E. between N. Main Street and King Street).*

These gardens, planted and maintained by the Tree Board as part of Hendersonville's Bee City USA program, serve as examples of pollinator-friendly landscaping that can be replicated at home. The gardens also include plant labels, educational signage, and native bee hotels.

### **Bearcat Loop Tree & Pollinator Plantings**

*Along Bearcat Loop, Hendersonville*

The Hendersonville Tree Board has planted over 80 trees and established 7 raised beds along Bearcat Loop. 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 both people and pollinators. Among these plantings you'll find pawpaw, sourwood, and Carolina silverbell as well as perennial favorites including milkweed, mountain mint, goldenrod, cardinal flower, black-eyed susan, joe-pye weed and more.

### **Oklawaha Greenway Pollinator Meadows**

*Multiple access points, open year-round from dawn to dusk*

Hendersonville's 3.5 mile fully paved Oklawaha Greenway winds through wetlands, meadows and forests to connect four parks and is easily accessible from five convenient parking areas. Maps and additional details are available at [www.friendsofoklawaha.org](http://www.friendsofoklawaha.org). The greenway includes two large pollinator meadows -- a 2.3 acre tract planted in 2014 and a 4.7 acre tract planted in 2020. In addition, several pocket meadows are located trailside. All are marked with informational signs.

### **Bountiful Harvest Community Garden**

*Jackson Park (just behind the Mountain Community School)*

The Bountiful Harvest Community Garden (started and managed by a group of Master Gardener volunteers from N.C. Cooperative Extension in Henderson County) contains 40 plots dedicated to growing food and flowers. Assorted pollinator flower beds containing a variety of flowers and plants line the interior and exterior fence line and bloom from early spring to late fall, providing food and habitat for a diversity of pollinators.

### **The Mountain Community School Pollinator Garden**

*613 Glover St, Hendersonville*

Small parking lot perimeter pollinator gardens filled with Joe Pye weed, Echinacea, Agastache, Allium, Amsonia, ornamental grasses, and Clethra and additional donated plants by Botanical Treasures and volunteers. All plantings planted by the now 5th grade students when they were in 3rd grade.

Currently we are in the planning stages of another student led pollinator garden planting along the fence line of the parking area across from the baseball fields - coming in 2021/22! Fully open for the public to walk through the parking areas.

<sup>x</sup> non-native plant - not indigenous to southeastern US



### **Bullington Gardens**

*95 Upper Red Oak Trail, Hendersonville (Grounds are open year-round, 9:00 AM- 4:00 PM)*

Boasting pollen and nectar rich perennials with a range of sizes, colors, and shapes, Bullington's pollinator garden supports and maintains pollinators by supplying food in the form of pollen and nectar. Using a diversity of plants enables us to help ensure that butterflies, bees, and other pollinators will stay in the area to help pollinate our important fruit and agriculture crops in Henderson County.

### **Blue Ridge Community College - Bee Campus USA Pollinator Plantings**

*180 W Campus Dr, Flat Rock*

In February 2017, Blue Ridge Community College became the 16th educational institution in the nation to be certified as an affiliate of the Bee Campus USA program. The college's Bee Campus Committee is leading the way in this effort and takes pride in the college's commitment to minimizing hazards to pollinators by using no neonicotinoid pesticides, and almost no glyphosate herbicide or other potentially dangerous synthetic pesticides. Visitors to the campus can explore the walking path, which winds through various native shrubs and trees, a certified monarch waystation, a butterfly garden, and several acres of pollinator habitat.

### **The Park at Flat Rock – Pollinator Garden and Meadows**

*55 Highland Golf Drive, Flat Rock*

Visitors to The Park at Flat Rock experience a wide range of opportunities for enjoying pollinators and their habitat. The 67+ acre park has nearly three miles of easy trails which allow visitors of all ages to experience a variety of pollinators attracted by a wide range of nectar and host plants. The park includes a formal pollinator garden, maintained by local Master Gardeners, that presents plantings designed explicitly to attract and support a range of pollinators from well-known monarch butterflies to more mysterious native bees. The formal pollinator garden also includes the recent addition of two large archway arbors that showcase native vines known to support particular pollinators, such as the pipevine swallowtail butterfly. For a more "natural" experience, the park also includes an ever-changing two-acre wildflower meadow that reflects the role of native grasses, sedges, rushes, and flowers in providing pollinator habitat and forage. Last but not least, the park maintains several honey bee hives that provide an opportunity for visitors to experience our most famous "managed" pollinators. Reflecting the park's focus on education, when the situation allows, the park holds hands-on seminars to instruct kids of all ages about the park's natural resources including pollinators and their habitat. The park has joined the Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site in hosting the Kids in Parks, Track Trails program. The Park at Flat Rock is open daily from sunrise to sunset.

### **Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site - Margaret's Garden & Pasture**

*1800 Little River Rd, Flat Rock*

Pick up a [Farm, Field and Forest TRACK Trail brochure](#) when you enter the park to discover the homes and hiding places of pollinators at Connemara. The trail guide will take you by the gardens, goats and pastures while following the footsteps of Carl Sandburg's grandchildren. Activities in the brochure will guide you to learn about the various plant and animal communities that work together at Connemara.

### **Flat Rock Playhouse Gardens**

*2661 Greenville Hwy, Flat Rock*

A group of volunteers maintains and designs the gardens at Flat Rock Playhouse, the State Theatre of North Carolina. Four and a half acres are cultivated. In addition to all the plantings, 62 QR readers provide information on your cellphone about the different areas, from native plants found in the

<sup>x</sup> *non-native plant - not indigenous to southeastern US*

mountains of Western North Carolina to plants loved by our bees and butterflies. Several picnic tables and paths encourage visitors to sit a while and enjoy the beauty. There is even a Little Free Library to pick a book while relaxing in this creative garden playground.

### **Flat Rock Forest Preserve and Bird Sanctuary**

*Located at center of the Historic District, across from the Wrinkled Egg (2710 Greenville Hwy) at Memminger Drive, Flat Rock (Parking available on Memminger Drive)*

Volunteers with Historic Flat Rock, Inc. maintain the Forest Preserve and Bird Sanctuary, with almost two acres of woodland walking trails among native plants, a rivulet, bird houses, bat boxes, wood duck boxes, and picnic tables for visitors' enjoyment. As part of their efforts to create interest in pollinators for all ages, the Historic Flat Rock Mountain Gardeners are busy planning a new section in the preserve that will have milkweed, perennials, and more! The kiosk will feature education materials on pollinators specific to bees and plants as well as serve to update the community about educational workshops and experiences.

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## **Habitat Garden Certification Programs**

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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.

**Certified Pollinator Habitat** - Asheville GreenWorks / Bee City USA

**Butterfly Highway** - North Carolina Wildlife Federation

**Certified Wildlife Habitat** - National Wildlife Federation

**Homegrown National Park** (based on the writings of Doug Tallamy)

**Monarch Waystation** - University of Kansas Monarch Watch

**Pollinator Habitat** - Xerces Society

**SHARE (Simply Have Areas Reserved for the Environment)** - Pollinator Partnership

**Bee Friendly Farm & Garden** - Pollinator Partnership

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## **Websites for Additional Information**

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The following websites provide additional plant species lists and/or background information related to creating habitat gardens for wildlife and/or pollinators.

**NC State Pollinator Insect Resources** - North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service, Henderson County Center

<https://henderson.ces.ncsu.edu/2020/05/nc-state-pollinator-resources-online/>

**Landscaping for Wildlife with Native Plants** - North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service

<http://content.ces.ncsu.edu/landscaping-for-wildlife-with-native-plants>

**Pollinator Conservation Guide** - North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service

<sup>x</sup> *non-native plant - not indigenous to southeastern US*

<https://growingsmallfarms.ces.ncsu.edu/growingsmallfarms-pollinatorconservation/>

**Pollinator Resource Center & Plant List** - Xerces Society

<https://www.xerces.org/pollinator-resource-center/mid-atlantic>

<https://xerces.org/publications/plant-lists/pollinator-plants-mid-atlantic-region>

<https://www.xerces.org/milkweed/milkweed-seed-finder>

**No Mow May (Welcome Pollinators to your Lawn)** – Bee City USA

<https://beecityusa.org/no-mow-may/>

**Selecting Plants for Pollinators: Central Appalachian Ecoregion** - Pollinator Partnership

<http://pollinator.org/PDFs/Guides/CentralAppalachianrx7FINAL.pdf>

**Plant a Window Box for Pollinators** - Pollinator Partnership

<https://www.pollinator.org/window-box>

**Pollinators of Native Plants** (resources from Heather Holm)

<https://www.pollinatorsnativeplants.com/plant-lists--posters.html>

**Create Habitat for Monarchs** - Monarch Joint Venture

<https://monarchjointventure.org/get-involved/create-habitat-for-monarchs>

<https://monarchjointventure.org/mjvprograms/habitat/milkweed-vendor-map>

**Garden for Wildlife** - National Wildlife Federation

<https://www.nwf.org/NativePlantFinder/>

<https://www.nwf.org/Garden-for-Wildlife/About/Native-Plants>

<https://www.nwf.org/Garden-for-Wildlife/About/National-Initiatives/Pollinators>

<https://www.nwf.org/Garden-for-Wildlife/About/Resources/How-to-Garden-for-Wildlife>

**Start a new HABITAT - Homegrown National Park** (based on the writings of Doug Tallamy)

<https://homegrownnationalpark.org/get-started>

<sup>x</sup> *non-native plant - not indigenous to southeastern US*