



City of Roswell Native Plant Guide

*Please use this guide as a starting point.
Be sure to research each species further to make sure it is suitable for your site.*

LIGHT

F = full sunlight
P = partial shade
S = shade

SOIL MOISTURE

H = hydric; wet, plants periodically or often inundated
M = mesic; moist, adequate soil moisture retention year round
S = sub-xeric to sub-mesic; dry to moist, periodically droughty
X = xeric; dry & frequently droughty, excessively well-drained

Trees

Scientific Name	Common Name	Sunlight			Moisture				Height	Spread	Comments
		F	P	S	H	M	S	X			
<i>Acer barbatum</i>	Southern Sugar Maple		•	•		•			35-40'	35-35'	Yellow to orange to red fall color, although not as brilliant as Sugar Maple.
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Eastern Red Maple	•	•	•	•	•	•		40-50'	24-35'	Smooth, light gray bark. Clusters of small, red flowers in Feb, followed by winged fruit in March. Fall color is variable yellow to red.
<i>Aesculus flava</i>	Yellow Buckeye	•	•			•	•		60'	30'	Gray, smooth bark becomes scaly on older trees. Flowers are yellow tinged with green, borne in erect panicles.
<i>Amelanchier spp.</i>	Serviceberry	•	•	•		•	•		12-36'	15-20'	Clusters of small white flowers in April. Summer berries purple-blue and edible by humans and birds. Fall color yellow to rusty-red.
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	•	•		•	•			40-80'	40-65'	Handsome, exfoliating, reddish-brown bark that ages to a dark gray-brown color. Use as a shade or specimen tree, particularly in groupings.
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American Hornbeam, Ironwood, Musclewood	•	•			•	•		35-40'	20-25'	Tolerates both excess moisture and moderate drought. Does not require much pruning. Fall color ranges from yellow to red. Seeds are eaten by birds.
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	Southern Hackberry, Sugarberry	•	•		•	•			60-80'	23-35'	Trunk is gray with corky, warty ridges. Fruit is brown-red, ripen Sept-Oct. Host of the hackberry emperor butterfly and is a food source for fall migrating birds.
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern Redbud	•	•	•		•	•		20-25'	15-20'	Showy pink pea-like blooms in early Spring. Nurseries are developing variations in flower color from white to deep rose.
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	Fringetree, Grancy-Greybeard	•	•	•		•	•		15-25'	15-25'	Showy white flowers in May-June the give the tree a fleecy appearance. Fruit (on female trees only) are dark blue and ½ inch in diameter.
<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i>	American Yellowwood	•	•			•	•		30-50'	30'	Fragrant white flowers in spring. May not bloom for 5-8 years, then have alternate years bearing good flowers, then few to no flowers.
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	•	•	•		•	•		15-20'	15-30'	White, pink or rose-colored blooms in March to April. In fall, leaves are scarlet with red fruit that are a favorite of birds and other wildlife.
<i>Crataegus spp.</i>	Mayhaw, Hawthorns	•	•	•		•	•		15-30'	15-25'	Thorny, small trees with white flowers. All hawthorns are beneficial to wildlife as they provide habitat and the fruit are readily eaten.
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	Eastern Persimmon	•	•			•	•		15-60'	30'	Ideal for erosion control. They are straight trunked and high branching. Tiny yellow flowers are very fragrant and followed by bright orange, edible fruit.
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American Beech		•	•		•			50-80'	40-60'	Smooth, bluish-gray bark and golden bronze fall leaf color. Dead leaves persist on the tree throughout the winter.
<i>Frangula caroliniana</i>	Carolina Buckthorn		•	•		•	•		30-40'	15-20'	Small, white flowers appear after the leaves in clusters at the leaf axils. Fruit are berry-like drupes, changing from red to black.
<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>	Carolina Silverbell		•	•	•	•			30-40'	20-35'	Subtly showy, its best features are the clusters of white, bell-shaped flowers April-May. Fall color is yellow to yellow-green.
<i>Ilex decidua</i>	Deciduous Holly, Possumhaw	•	•		•	•	•		12-15'	8-10'	Possumhaw is grown mostly for its shiny red fall berries, which are consumed by wildlife. The leaves turn a bright yellow in fall.
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American Holly		•	•		•	•		20-50'	15-30'	Broadleaf evergreen tree with spiny teeth along leaf margins. Bright red fruit in winter are eaten by birds. Fruit are borne on female trees only.
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly	•	•			•	•	•	12-20'	8-12'	Tends to be multi-stemmed, but is easily pruned into tree form. Shiny red fruit (on female plants only) are on display in fall until they are consumed by birds.
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	•				•	•	•	40-50'	8-20'	Aromatic evergreen tree with exfoliating gray-red bark. Med green in summer, dull green in winter. Useful for windbreaks, hedges, shelter belts and topiary.

Shrubs

Scientific Name	Common Name	Sunlight			Moisture				Height	Spread	Comments
		F	P	S	H	M	S	X			
<i>Aesculus sylvatica</i>	Painted Buckeye		•	•		•	•		10-12'	10-12'	Flowers are 6" yellowish-green to pinkish green panicles. Excellent understory tree.
<i>Aesculus parviflora</i>	Bottlebrush Buckeye	•	•			•	•		6-8'	8-15'	Star shaped leaflets with white, spiky blooms. Hummingbirds visit the flowers. Numerous stems make it eye-catching.
<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	Devil's-Walking-stick	•	•	•		•	•		15-20'	15'	Straight stems are armed with orange prickles. Butterflies and bees enjoy the white flowers. Blue-black, juicy fruit follows in the fall.
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	Red Chokeberry		•	•	•	•			6-10'	3-5'	A favorite of birds, it produces white or pink flowers in spring and turns red in the fall.
<i>Asimina parviflora</i>	Dwarf Pawpaw		•	•		•	•		5-8'	4-6'	A miniature version of Common Pawpaw. Leaves are large and fragrant, flowers are dark red and hang facing downwards. Fruits are eaten by wildlife.
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	American Beautyberry	•	•	•		•	•	•	4-6'	6-8'	Best known for its bright purple clusters of fruit that grow along the stem. Prune out deadwood only to keep it looking graceful. Animals love the fruit!
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	Carolina Allspice		•	•		•	•		6-8'	4-12'	Known as the bosom plant because women would pluck off the fragrant blooms to wear in their bosom. Dark red flowers smell like ripe fruit.
<i>Ceanothus americana</i>	New Jersey Tea	•	•			•	•	•	3'	3'	White blooms in late spring. Woody base with herbaceous, spreading branches.
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush	•	•		•	•			5-12'	4-8'	Flowers in summer and fruits in fall. Fragrant white flowers attract butterflies. Excellent in a rain garden.
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Clethra, Sweet Pepperbush		•	•		•			4-9'	3-6'	Smells like a fine perfume. Pink tipped white flowers are showy in summer. Leaves turn creamy gold in the fall. Fruit and nectar eaten by many animals.
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Silky Dogwood	•	•	•	•	•			6-10'	6-10'	A multistemmed tree with a rounded habit. Flowers are creamy white, leading to blue drupes that are a favorite with birds.
<i>Euonymus americanus</i>	Strawberry Bush, Hearts-a-Bustin		•	•		•	•		6-12'	10-15'	Ridged square twigs become purplish when exposed to sun. The bright green leaves become red in the fall when the red fruit opens to reveal orange seeds.
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Witch-hazel		•	•		•			15-25'	20-25'	This shrub has numerous delicate branches. In the fall, it alternates years between producing flowers and fruit.
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	Smooth Hydrangea, Wild Hydrangea		•	•		•			3-5'	2-3'	Common in the mountains but rare in the Piedmont. Looks similar to other hydrangeas with large white flower clusters.
<i>Hypericum hypericoides</i>	St. Andrew's Cross	•	•					•	1-3'	3'	Named because the petals of each showy yellow flower is arranged in a cross. The shrub has an upright and airy habit.
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Winterberry	•	•	•	•	•			10-15'	8-10'	Tiny white flowers appear in late spring. Bulbous red fruit appears in fall and persists through winter.
<i>Itea virginica</i>	Virginia-willow, Virginia Sweetpire	•	•	•	•	•			3-6'	6'	Can colonize to form a thicket. Butterflies love the tall, white flowers in late spring. Leaves turn yellow, red, or purple in the fall. Birds will eat the seeds.
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Mountain Laurel		•	•		•			10-15'	15-20'	White and pink flowers form in clusters in the spring. Evergreen leaves compliment the twisty, reddish bark. Can colonize to form a thicket.
<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>	Doghobble		•	•	•	•			2-4'	3-4'	Evergreen leaves in zigzag branches can form thickets. Blooms in early Spring. Needs shade, dependable moisture, and good air circulation.
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spicebush		•	•	•	•			3-10'	8-10'	Lemon scented leaves with spicily fragrant yellow flowers and red fruit. Larval host plant for spicebush swallowtail butterflies. Seeds are eaten by songbirds.

Shrubs, continued

Scientific Name	Common Name	Sunlight			Moisture				Height	Spread	Comments
		F	P	S	H	M	S	X			
<i>Rhododendron canescens</i>	Piedmont Azalea		•	•		•			8'	6-12'	Multitrunked form bears profuse pink flowers in spring. Will hybridize with other native azaleas. Deciduous and not as garishly colored as Asian azaleas.
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Common Elderberry	•	•		•	•			5-12'	6-10'	The white flowers have a pleasant, if somewhat musty fragrance. Woody stems arch outwards from the base. The small fruit is consumed readily by songbirds.
<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>	Sparkleberry		•	•		•	•	•	20-30'	20-30'	Crooked, shreddy red bark is eye-catching. White bells bloom in spring. The fruit is eaten by songbirds and flowers are attractive to butterflies.
<i>Vaccinium elliotii</i>	Mayberry, Elliot's Blueberry	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	12'	3-5'	All blueberries grow bushier and produce more fruit if grown in full sun. The bark can be shredded and twisty, and the fruit is eaten by many animals.
<i>Vaccinium stamineum</i>	Deerberry		•	•		•	•		10'	10'	Bell-shaped white flowers are more open than other blueberry species. Fruit is edible but not always sweet.
<i>Viburnum acerfolium</i>	Mapleleaf Viburnum		•	•		•	•		4-5'	3-4'	Creamy white flower clusters bloom in spring. In the fall, leaves turn pink, red or purple and the plant bears purple-black fruit. Used by many animals.

Vines

Scientific Name	Common Name	Sunlight			Moisture				Height	Spacing	Comments
		F	P	S	H	M	S	X			
<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	Cross-vine	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	High Climber	8'	Can climb a tree or form an attractive groundcover. Fast growing and doesn't require a support. Red and yellow flowers are a favorite of hummingbirds.
<i>Campsis radicans</i>	Trumpet-creeper	•	•	•		•	•	•	High Climber		Use it as a screen as they can form huge trunks. Easily controlled with pruning. Bright red trumpets attract hummingbirds.
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	Virgin's-bower	•	•	•		•			Low Climber		May climb up to 8', or train it on a trellis. Blue purple flowers give way to long plumes of seeds. Prune after flowering.
<i>Decumaria barbara</i>	Decumaria, Climbing Hydrangea		•	•		•	•		High Climber	10'	Dark glossy leaves with airy white flowers. Not the same as "climbing hydrangea" (<i>H. petiolaris</i> , <i>H. anomala</i>) commonly sold in nurseries.
<i>Dioscorea villosa</i>	Wild Yam		•	•		•	•		9' High		Plants are either male or female. Heart shaped leaves with green flowers. Occupies average to poor soil and can tolerate full sun.
<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Carolina Jessamine	•	•	•		•	•	•	Climber	8'	Yellow, fragrant trumpets with evergreen leaves. Very dependable, requires a trellis.
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	Coral Honeysuckle	•	•	•		•	•		15' High	8'	This native honeysuckle is neither aggressive nor invasive. Pink flowers attract hummingbirds & butterflies. Ideal for arbors because fruit is not drippy.
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia-creeper	•	•	•		•	•	•	Climber	20'	Tell it apart from poison ivy by counting its 5 leaflets (not 3). Aerial rootlets attach it to walls or trees. Turns red in Fall and has black berries in winter.
<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	Passion Flower	•				•	•		6' High	3'	Intricate purple flowers look like something you'd expect to find in the rainforest. Host plant for the curious-looking Gulf Fritillary caterpillars.
<i>Smilax spp.</i>	Greenbrier	•	•	•		•	•	•	Climber		Species can be deciduous or evergreen. Can form a thicket so prune regularly. Provides cover for mammals and birds. Twining tendrils will harden into canes.
<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>	Muscadine	•	•	•		•	•		100' Low		These wild grapes are excellent food for all manner of wildlife. Vines become twisted and woody over time with trailing aerial roots.
<i>Wisteria frutescens</i>	American Wisteria	•	•		•	•			Climber	6'	Shinier leaves and better behaved than its Japanese counterpart. Larval hostplant for Zorua duskywing and Long-tailed Skipper butterflies.

Forbs (Sun-Part Sun)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Moisture				Height	Width	Comments
		H	M	S	X			
<i>Amsonia spp.</i>	Bluestar			•		1-2'	1-2'	Pale blue blooms held high over a tidy clump of leaves. Prefers well drained sites.
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	Eastern Columbine		•	•		20-30"	2'	Blooms in both spring and fall with nodding red and yellow flowers. Reseeds readily.
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly-weed		•	•	•	18-30"	2-3'	Host plant for Monarch butterflies and attracts other species with its nectar. Extremely showy and tough. There are several other <i>Asclepias</i> species as well that are taller.
<i>Baptisia spp.</i>	Wild Indigo	•	•			2-3'	2'	White and blue varieties available. Delicate pea flowers on tall, airy stalks. Black or green seed pods persist into fall.
<i>Coreopsis spp.</i>	Coreopsis		•	•		6"-2'	1'	There are several species of <i>Coreopsis</i> but all have bright yellow, daisy-like flowers.
<i>Echinacea spp.</i>	Coneflower		•	•	•	3'	2'	Drooping purple to white blooms on tall, hairy stalks. Reseeds readily, seeds are eaten by birds in the fall and winter. Flowers are visited by bees. A yellow variety is also available.
<i>Eupatorium fistulosum</i>	Joe-pye-weed		•			5-7'	4'	Tall with pale purple blooms. Flowers visited by butterflies and bees, seeds are eaten by birds.
<i>Helianthus spp.</i>	Sunflowers Blazing Star,	•	•	•	•	1.5-5'	3'	Several varieties and sizes, all with bright yellow flowers.
<i>Liatriis spp.</i>	Gayfeather		•	•	•	2-5'	2'	Clump forming leaves with tall stalks of tiny violet blooms. Loved by bees and butterflies.
<i>Monarda spp.</i>	Bergamot, Bee Balm, Oswego Tea		•	•		2-4'	3'	Firecracker-like scarlett blooms over a short basal rosette. Flowers visited by butterflies, hummingbirds, and bees. Aromatic member of the mint family.
<i>Penstemon spp.</i>	Beard-tongue		•	•	•	18-30"	2'	Red-purple trumpets bloom in Spring. Some white varieties also available. Low basal rosettes persist through summer and fall.
<i>Rudbeckia spp.</i>	Black-eyed Susan, Brown-eyed Susan	•	•	•	•	2-6'	2-4'	Golden yellow flowers with black or brown centers. Leaves are variable depending on the species. Visited by birds and butterflies, some may be eaten by deer.
<i>Salvia spp.</i>	Sage		•	•		1-3'	1'	There are many species of sage, but most have purple-blue flowers on tall stalks that are loved by butterflies and bees. Leaves are usually fragrant. Easy to grow and maintain.
<i>Solidago spp.</i>	Goldenrod		•	•	•	1.5-5'	2'	Common roadside "weed" with fluffy yellow blooms. Contrary to popular belief, it does NOT cause hayfever.
<i>Stokesia laevis</i>	Stokes Aster		•	•		12-18"	2'	Easy to grow with large purple blooms on nearly evergreen leaves. Blooms spring and summer if deadheaded. Flowers visited by butterflies.
<i>Tradescantia virginiana</i>	Virginia Spiderwort		•	•	•	2'	2'	Tall stalks with triangular purple flowers. Easy to grow and hardy in almost all conditions. Easy to remove if they get out of control.
<i>Viola pedata</i>	Bird's-foot Violet			•	•	4-6"	4-6"	Tolerates dry, gravelly soil. Can be difficult to grow. Excellent in groups on in rock gardens. The purple-blue flowers are attractive to butterflies.

Forbs (Shade-Part Shade)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Moisture				Height	Spacing	Comments
		H	M	S	X			
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	Eastern Columbine		•	•		20-30"	2'	Blooms in spring and fall with nodding red and yellow flowers. Reseeds readily. Nectar attracts hummingbirds and butterflies.
<i>Anemonella thalictroides</i>	Rue-anemone		•	•		6-12"	6-12"	This is a long blooming Spring flower with a dainty appearance. Plant becomes dormant in the summer. Good for rock gardens.
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit, Indian Turnip	•	•			12-18"	18"	Red berries provide color in mid summer. Blue, fleshy stalk and large leaves give it a tropical look.
<i>Aruncus dioicus</i>	Goat's Beard Bride's Feathers	•	•			3-6'	4-6'	White flowers against dark green leaves. More sun and ample water will cause it to get bushy.
<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>	Green-and-gold		•	•		4-8"	2-3'	Golden yellow flowers on velvety green foliage grow into a thick groundcover. Spreads fast.
<i>Eurybia divaricata</i>	White Wood Aster		•	•	•	18-24"	18-24"	Easy to grow and maintain. Spreads to a large clump that can be divided. Dainty white flowers appear in fall.
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Wild Geranium		•			1-2'	2'	Easy to grow and will cover a large area in a short time. Pale pink or white flowers create showy clusters in Spring.
<i>Heuchera americana</i>	Alumroot		•	•		18"	2'	Large distinctive leaves that turn dark purple in fall. Flowers are tiny clusters on a tall stalk.
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Orange Jewelweed	•	•			2-5'	1-3'	Seed pods "pop" when touched. Birds and butterflies are attracted to this plant, but the fruit is poisonous to people.
<i>Iris cristata</i>	Dwarf Crested Iris		•			6"	1'	Easy to grow. Flowers are huge compared to the size of the overall plant. Prefers acidic soil and is evergreen in some areas.
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal Flower	•	•			2-4'	1'	One bloom per stalk with bright red flowers. Basal rosette persists in winter. Short lived but will reseed. Visited by hummingbirds and butterflies.
<i>Mitchella repens</i>	Partridge-berry		•			4"	6-12"	Trailing groundcover with round, evergreen leaves. Tiny white flowers give way to red berries that persist to the next summer.
<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	Eastern Blue Phlox Blue Woodland Phlox		•			8-18"	12-18"	Blooms profusely in spring, then goes dormant. Flowers are visited by several species of butterfly.
<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	Solomon's-seal		•			2'	2-3' 6"	Arching stems supports pairs of pale green to white bells. Blue, fleshy fruit in late summer. It is a dramatic accent plant.
<i>Potentilla canadensis</i>	Dwarf Cinquefoil			•	•	2-4"	runners	A low growing plant that spreads through vining stems. The tiny yellow flowers last through spring and most of summer.
<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	Bloodroot		•	•	•	6-12"	Spreads	Spreads over time to form thick mats. Flowers only last 1-2 days but leaves are attractive until the plant goes dormant in summer.
<i>Silene virginica</i>	Fire-pink Scarlet Catchfly		•	•		1'	18"	Scarlet flowers on tall stalks with a basal rosette. Visited by butterflies and hummingbirds, seeds eaten by birds.
<i>Spigelia marilandica</i>	Indian-pink		•			2'	2'	Red trumpets with yellow mouths are visited by hummingbirds. Forms a knee high clump.
<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	Foamflower		•			12"	1-2'	Excellent source of nectar for butterflies in the spring. Similar to Heuchera. Leaves are evergreen and may turn bronze-red in Fall.

Grasses

Scientific Name	Common Name	Sunlight			Moisture				Height	Comments
		F	P	S	H	M	S	X		
<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>	Bushy Bluestem	•			•	•			2'	Fall silvery-pink blooms with fluffy seedpods. Leaves and stems turn coral in winter. Seeds eaten by birds, insects, and mammals.
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	Broomsedge	•	•			•	•	•	2-5'	Leaves have a bluish cast in summer, coopery in fall and winter. Seeds eaten by birds.
<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>	River Cane	•	•	•	•	•			2-5'	Forms dense thickets that can can be aggressive. Plant in a deep container to control its spread.
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	River Oats	•	•		•	•	•		2-5'	Has a softer look than most grasses with dangling seed heads in summer and fall. Reseeds readily.
<i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i>	Purple Lovegrass	•				•	•	•	1-2"	Tufted at the base with bright purple panicles. Tolerates sandy or gravelly soils. Great for rain gardens as it will happily grow in standing water. Spreads by rhizomes so plant in deep tubs for control.
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Common Rush	•	•		•	•			2-4'	Place this grass in an area that is backlit by the sun to show off the misty pink blooms.
<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	Hairgrass, Pink Muhly Grass	•			•	•	•		1.5-4'	Doesn't get top heavy or require staking. Dried winter foliage and flower clusters are still attractive.
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Switchgrass	•	•		•	•			3-4'	Has a lavender blue tinge on the base of the stem and turns a brilliant bronze in the fall.
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Little Bluestem	•	•			•	•		1.5-3'	Tall, soaring stalks bear lustrous blooms. Leaves are bright green in summer and pumpkin in autumn.
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Yellow Indiangrass	•			•	•	•		4-5'	Deep rooted clumps are good for erosion control. Purple inflorescences make for good spots of color in a meadow.
<i>Tridens flavus</i>	Purpletop Tridens	•	•			•	•		3-5'	

Ferns

Scientific Name	Common Name	Sunlight			Moisture				Height	Comments
		F	P	S	H	M	S	X		
<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Ebony Spleenwort		•	•		•	•		12-18"	<p>Small, well mannered, and ideal for locations too dry for other ferns. Waist high, lacy, and easy to grow. It is forgiving if you occasionally forget to water it. Quickly spreads if given the opportunity. Prefers light shade in moist, swampy areas. This fern is evergreen. It is easy to identify because of its short or nearly absent stalk. Named because the sporangia resembles a rattlesnake's tail. It consists of a single sterile leaf and the fertile stem arching above it. Grows knee high and can be an excellent groundcover in wet areas. The beaded stalks are decorative in winter or in cut arrangements. Use as an accent plant in an area where drainage is poor. It can tolerate full sun but only when sitting in shallow water. Tolerant in a wide variety of sites, but thrives in lightly shaded, moist (not wet) sites. It is a tall accent plant with simple leaves. Plant in cool, moist woods. It is very exacting in its requirements so don't depend on it to fill a large area.</p>
<i>Athyrium asplenioides</i>	Southern Lady Fern		•		•	•			18-36"	
<i>Botrychium biternatum</i>	Southern Grapefern		•	•					6-12"	
<i>Botrychium virginianum</i>	Rattlesnake Fern		•			•	•		2.5'	
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	Sensitive Fern		•	•	•	•			1-2'	
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	Cinnamon Fern	•	•	•	•	•			2-3'	
<i>Osmunda regalis</i> <i>var. spectabilis</i>	Royal Fern	•	•	•	•	•			2-3'	
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas Fern			•		•			1-2'	
<i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i>	New York Fern		•	•		•			12-18"	