



Native Shrubs of Knoxville

Bottlebrush buckeye (*Aesculus*)

Tall, cylindrical spikes of feathery white flowers with pink stamens. Flowers attract hummingbirds and butterflies.



Red/black chokeberry (*Aronia*)

Intermediate food source for birds. They have dark green, glossy leaves that consistently turn a rich, orange-red in fall.



Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus*)

Flowers attract butterflies, hummingbirds, and bees. Waterfowl such as ducks enjoy the seeds.



Swamp mallow (*Hibiscus*)

The creamy-white flowers have a conspicuous band of red or burgundy at their bases, which attracts hummingbirds.



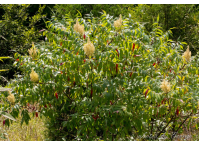
St. John's wort (*Hypericum*)

Smooth, dark to blue-green fine-textured foliage becomes yellow-green in fall. Large yellow flowers occur in few-flowered clusters.



Winged sumac (*Rhus*)

Winter food for many upland gamebirds, songbirds and mammals. Wildlife eat the fruit while deer also browse the twigs.



Bladdernut (*Staphylea*)

This large shrub has bell-shaped flowers; dark green, trifoliolate leaves; greenish bark with white cracks; and interesting fruit.



Highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium*)

Berries are relished by most birds and mammals including, of course, humans. The foliage ranges in color over the year.



Virginia sweetspire (*Itea*)

The long tassels of white flowers and red fall foliage make this an attractive ornamental.



Beautyberry (*Callicarpa*)

Its most striking feature is the clusters of glossy, iridescent-purple fruit, which is a great wildlife food source.



Hearts-a-bustin' (*Euonymus*)

This airy, deciduous shrub grows 6-12 ft. tall. Its ridged twigs become purplish when exposed to the sun.



Wild hydrangea (*Hydrangea*)

Small, mound-shaped densely multi-stemmed shrub. 3-6 ft. tall, often broader than high at maturity.



Spicebush (*Lindera*)

Very attractive to birds and butterflies. Provides a larval host for Eastern Tiger and Spicebush Swallowtail.



Elderberry (*Sambucus*)

Berries are relished by many bird species and mammals. Deer eat twigs and leaves.



Coralberry (*Symphoricarpos*)

Songbirds, ground birds, small mammals, and browsers use this plant for food, cover, and nesting sites.



Mapleleaf viburnum (*Viburnum*)

The distinctive, purplish-pink autumn foliage makes this a beautiful shrub. Birds eat the berries.

