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, trifoliate 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.

Source: http://www.wildflower.org/