



Delaware and Raritan Canal Commission
Native Shrubs for Central New Jersey

The list below contains information on native shrubs deemed acceptable by the Commission when reviewing individual permit applications. The scientific names are linked to the corresponding “plant profile” page from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Plants Database, (<http://plants.usda.gov>). National Plant Data Team, Greensboro, NC 27401-4901 USA. The USDA database contains information on the state and county distribution, and the original duration, growth habit, and native status data of vascular plants in the United States.

Scientific (Botanical) Name	Common Name(s)
<i>Alnus incana</i>	Gray alder, Thin-leafed alder, mountain alder, river alder, speckled alder, hoary alder
<i>Alnus serrulata (Aiton) Willd.</i>	Smooth alder, hazel alder, common alder
<i>Aronia arbutifolia (L.) Pers.</i>	Red chokeberry, chokeberry
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	New Jersey Tea, redroot, wild snowball, snowbrush, soapbloom
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Common buttonbush, honey bells
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Coastal sweetpepperbush, poorman’s soap, summer sweet, summersweet clethra
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Silky dogwood
<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	Gray dogwood
<i>Corylus americana</i>	American hazel, American filbert, hazelnut
<i>Euonymus americanus</i>	Strawberry bush, American burning bush, bursting heart, fish wood, brook euonymus
<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	Black huckleberry, highbush huckleberry
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Common winterberry, winterberry holly, deciduous holly
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Witch hazel
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Mountain laurel, spoonwood, calicobush, Ivy Bush, laurel, Mountain Ivy, Mountain Laurel, sheepkill

Scientific (Botanical) Name	Common Name(s)
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spicebush, Northern spicebush, snapwood, Benjaminbush, wild allspice
<i>Lyonia liqustrina</i>	Maleberry
<i>Lyonia mariana</i>	Staggerbush, Piedmont staggerbush,
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Eastern ninebark, common ninebark
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Common hoptree, Hop Tree, Wafer ash
<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	Great Laurel, wild rhododendron, Rosebay rhododendron, White Laurel, Rosebay
<i>Rhododendron viscosum</i>	Swamp azalea, Clammy azalea, Cory azalea, Hammock Sweet azalea
<i>Rhus copallinum</i>	Winged sumac, Shining Sumac, Flameleaf Sumac, Mountain sumac, Dwarf sumac
<i>Rosa carolina</i>	Pasture rose, Carolina rose
<i>Rosa palustris</i>	Swamp rose
<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Allegheny blackberry
<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	Blackcap raspberry, bear's eye blackberry, scotch cap
<i>Salix bebbiana</i>	Beaked willow, long-beaked willow, gray willow, Bebb's willow.
<i>Salix sericea</i>	Silky willow
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Common elderberry, elder-berry, black elder
<i>Staphylea trifolia</i>	American Bladdernut
<i>Spiraea alba</i> Du Roi var. <i>latifolia</i>	Narrowleaf meadowsweet, white meadowsweet, pale bridewort, pipestem
<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Lowbush blueberry, low sweet blueberry
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	Highbush blueberry, New Jersey blueberry, rabbiteye blueberry, swamp blueberry, mayberry, whortleberry
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Mapleleaf viburnum, maple-leaved arrowwood, dockmackie, guelder-rose, possum-haw, squash-berry
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Southern arrowwood, Arrowwood viburnum, southern arrow-wood, roughish arrow-wood
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	Blackhaw, blackhaw viburnum, sweet haw, stag bush,

Commission policy requires that any trees planted as part of an individual permit application shall have an 85% survivability rate over 3 years following planting. Not all the listed trees are suitable for all locations. Applicants should carefully consider the maximum size, moisture, light requirements and growth habit of each species. When space is available, applicants are encouraged to promote biodiversity by planting a variety of shrubs. Planting a monoculture of shrubs limits resources for wildlife, and makes shrubs more vulnerable to disease, pests and adverse environmental conditions.