

BOROUGH OF MT. POCONO

RESOLUTION NO. 7 of 2022

A Resolution Adopted in accordance with the Mount Pocono Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance Code § 187-56(h)

WHEREAS, the Borough of Mt. Pocono has adopted a Subdivision & Land Development Ordinance in accordance with the Municipalities Planning Code codified at Code § 187-1 et seq.; and

WHEREAS, § 187-56(h) entitled "List of acceptable plants" provides that all plants used for landscaping and vegetative cover shall be selected from the list of acceptable plants established by Resolution of the Council; and

WHEREAS, Borough Council in conjunction with the Borough engineer has generated a list of approved native tree shrubs and perennials to be used for landscaping and vegetative cover in land developments within the Borough; and

NOW, THEREFORE, be it RESOLVED as follows:

1. Borough Council of the Borough of Mount Pocono adopts the list of approved native tree shrubs attached hereto as Exhibit "A" to this Ordinance as acceptable plants in accordance with the Mount Pocono SALDO § 187-56(h).

Adopted this 7th day of June 2022 by Mount Pocono Borough Council

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Borough of Mt. Pocono approves this Resolution the 7 day of June, 2022.



Donald Struckle, Borough Council President

ATTEST:



Joshua Walker, Borough Manager



List of approved native trees, shrubs, and perennials

NATIVE TREES

Red maple (*Acer rubrum*) — best for sunny sites, very adaptable to light and moisture, bright red to orange fall colors

Eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*) — best for sunny sites, graceful shape, high wildlife value

Eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) — best for sunny sites, evergreen trees which can also tolerate shade

Eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) — best for sunny dry sites, evergreens with sky blue, berry-like cones

Swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*) — best for sunny sites, produce acorns that feed the local wildlife, tolerate water more than other oaks

Sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) — best for sunny sites, also adaptable to dry sites, can be tapped with a spile for home-made syrup

Flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*) — best for shady sites, prefer acidic soil, produce red berries

Sourwood (*Oxydendrum arboreum*) — best in sun to part shade, need acidic soil, bloom in summer, outstanding fall color

Eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*) — best in part sun, tolerate full sun with age, beautiful lavender flowers in spring

Fringetree (*Chionanthus virginicus*) — large shrubs or small trees, fragrant flowers in mid-spring, female plants may produce berries in summer

Black Tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*) — fast-growing shade trees with brilliant fall coloration

Green hawthorn (*Crataegus viridis*) — white flowers in spring turn into red berries in the fall, use caution with thorns

River birch (*Betula nigra*) — fast-growing shade trees for moist areas, host several butterfly and large moth species, impressive peeling bark adds winter interest

Sweetbay magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*) — multi-trunked trees tolerant of moist and wet soils, fragrant flowers in late spring to early summer, turn to scarlet red seeds in fall, birds enjoy the seeds, host various butterfly and moth species

Ilex opaca, American Holly;

Thuja occidentalis, American Arborvitae;

NATIVE SHRUBS

Summersweet (*Clethra alnifolia*) — best for sunny moist sites, also tolerate shade, support pollinators

Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*) — best for sunny moist sites, grow red berries

Lowbush blueberries (*Vaccinium angustifolium*) — a smaller species of blueberry that can be grown as a groundcover, brilliant fall colors, more tolerant of dry soils than larger blueberries.

Witch alder (*Fothergilla major* and *Fothergilla gardenii*) — grow in sun to shade with brilliant fall coloration and large white flowers in early spring

Northern spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*) — grow in shade to sun, foliage release a pleasant scent when rubbed or crushed, host plants for the Spicebush Swallowtail butterfly, can be trained into small trees

Swamp azalea (*Rhododendron viscosum*) — deciduous rhododendrons that tolerate both sun and moist soils, bloom in early summer with fragrant flowers

Arrowwood viburnum (*Viburnum dentatum*) — very adaptable species can grow in sun, shade, and most soil types, white spring flowers turn into clusters of blueberries in fall

Red twig dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera* (syn.) *Cornus sericea*) — large shrubs with bright red stems in the winter, grow well in wet soils in full sun, produce small white berries for birds in summer

American pussy willow (*Salix discolor*) — large shrubs to small trees with soft fuzzy flowers in late winter, grow well in sun, tolerate wet soil.

New Jersey tea (*Ceanothus americanus*) — small shrubs with small white flowers in mid-June, host Spring Azure butterflies, leaves were used in colonial times as a decaffeinated tea substitute

Virginia sweetspire (*Itea virginica*) — dense adaptable shrubs, outstanding fall coloration

American wisteria (*Wisteria frutescens* and *Wisteria macrostachya*) — native species of wisteria that bloom later than other wisteria varieties, large clusters of purple flowers

Smooth hydrangea (*Hydrangea arborescens*) — white-flowered hydrangeas for shady locations

Mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) — broadleaf evergreens for shady areas, bloom mid-spring.

Rhododendron maximum, Rosebay Rhododendron

NATIVE GRASSES

Big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*)-- Tolerates hot, droughty sites and medium to low fertility in acid, sandy, loamy, and clay soils. Poor shade tolerance. Grows best in moist, well-drained sites.

Little bluestem (*Andropogon scoparius* also sometimes listed as *Schizachyrium scoparium*)-- Extremely drought tolerant. Grows best in soil pH of between 5.5 and 6.5.

Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum nutans*)-- Grows best in deep, well-drained soil but tolerates moderately wet soil. Moderately drought tolerant. Full sun

Switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*)-- Grows in low-fertility, acid, sandy, clay, and loamy soils. Excellent heat and drought tolerance. Full to partial sun. Grows well on moderately well-drained soils, more tolerant of somewhat poorly drained sites than other warm-season grasses.

Prairie dropseed (*Sporobolus heterolepis*)-- Naturally elegant, Prairie Dropseed bears wispy, fragrant flower spikes over narrow, deep green leaves in late summer. It is graceful in all seasons of the year, making it a perfect matrix plant. Hues of golden orange develop in autumn. This one grows best in dry or a medium soil that is well-drained. Size: 2 feet tall and wide.

Northern Sea Oats (*Chasmanthium latifolium*)--Beloved for its interesting seed heads, this is one of the most ornamental native grasses. Very adaptable, it thrives in sun or shade, while the bobbing flat seedheads add interest, giving the plant its nickname: "fish on a line." (They do look like little fish!) Lime green in the summer, the seedheads mature to a golden bronze. In the wild, this grass is found in the moist soil of wooded areas and along streams. It grows well in full sun, too, but may need supplemental water in periods of drought. Very attractive in the winter with a dusting of snow. Cut off the seed heads in fall, however, if you want to prevent it from popping up everywhere. Full sun or part shade and well-drained soil. Size: 2 to 3 feet tall and 18 inches wide.

Hairgrass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*)--Hairgrass has an attractive mounding habit and is famous for its airy plumes in shades of gold and silver – getting its name from the fine, hairlike flowers. They emerge green and then turn gold, forming glowing clouds above the base. A native to damp woods, bogs, and streamsides, tufted hairgrass prefers a cool spot in partial shade. What it Needs: Full sun to part shade and medium to moist soil. Size: 1 – 3 feet. The base of this bunchgrass is around one foot. The seed stalks reach up to three feet.

Pennsylvania Sedge, *Carex pensylvanica*-- A popular lawn alternative for home landscaping, with fine textured leaves and a creeping habit. Reaching heights of only 8" when in bloom, Pennsylvania Sedge grows actively in spring and fall when soil temperatures are cooler. Planted one foot on center, it fills-in to form a dense low growing turf that doesn't need mowing. Requires a well-drained dryer soil, in partial to full shade.

NATIVE PERENIALS

Bee balm (*Monarda didyma*) — best for sunny moist sites, aromatic nectar source, spread well to naturalize areas.

Wild blue phlox (*Phlox divaricata*) — good groundcover for shady locations, bloom in spring.

Oxeye sunflower (*Heliopsis helianthoides*) — best for sunny sites, tolerate drought once established, nectar for butterflies and seeds for goldfinches

Golden sundrops (*Oenothera fruticosa*) — best for sunny dry sites, long-blooming, and drought-tolerant, bright yellow flowers

Black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia fulgida*) — best for sunny dry sites, long-blooming perennials

Goldenrod (*Solidago rugosa*) — best for sunny sites, adaptable to most soils, attractive to pollinators, bright yellow flowers

Marsh blazing star (*Liatris spicata*) — most moisture-tolerant of the *Liatris* family, large purple or white spikey flowers in summer, tolerate drought when established

Virginia bluebells (*Mertensia virginica*) — best for shady locations, early blooming

Woodland stonecrop (*Sedum ternatum*) — succulent groundcover for shady locations, white flowers in spring

Garden phlox (*Phlox paniculata*) — best in sun, grow like a small bush, large flower heads

Cardinal flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*) — grow in shade to sun, must be planted in moist soils if growing in the sun, intense red flower spikes shoot up vertically at the end of summer

Blue flag iris (*Iris versicolor*) — grow well in damp soil and full sun, light blue flowers in late spring

Jerusalem artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus*) — very tall perennials with sunny yellow flowers and edible tubers, versatile to most soils in full sun, birds enjoy the seeds in the fall

Queen of the Prairie (*Fillipendula rubra*) — larger perennials that grow in sun or shade, prefers even moisture if sun-grown, large pink flowers that pollinators love

Mountain mint (*Pycnanthemum muticum*) — a good naturalizer for pollinators, leaves smell strongly of mint if rubbed or crushed

Wild indigo (*Baptisia australis*) — grow in most soils, long-lived, produce large flowers in mid-spring, bushy and reliable.

Butterfly milkweed (*Asclepias tuberosa*) — small plants with intense orange flowers in early summer, host plants for Monarch butterflies, tolerate drought once established, best in full sun

Swamp milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*) — grow in sun and tolerate wet soils, vanilla-scented flowers, host plants for Monarch butterflies

Common milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*) — grows in sun and tolerate drought, large and spreading, good for naturalizing areas, host plants for Monarch butterflies, summer flowers smell like lilacs

Culver's root (*Veronicastrum virginicum*) — best in sun to part sun, slow to establish but can grow to impressive sizes

Canadian Columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*) — best in sun to shade, reseed readily but non-invasive

Foxglove beardtongue (*Penstemon digitalis*) — best in sun to part shade, tall spikes of white flowers in late spring

Obedient plant (*Physostegia virginiana*) — grow well in sun, peculiar flowers hold their position obediently if moved, attract a small harmless beetle which birds eat

Foamflower (*Tiarella cordifolia*) — spreading groundcover for shady areas, bloom with white sparkly flowers in spring

Bunchberry (*Cornus canadensis*) — spreading forest groundcover with dogwood flowers, need acidic soil

Golden ragwort (*Packera aurea*) — bright yellow flowers for shady locations.

NATIVE FERNS

Royal fern (*Osmunda regali*) — attractive tall ferns with interesting spore plume, grow in wet soil, best in shade to part sun

Cinnamon fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*) — similar to royal ferns with more finely dissected foliage, best in shade to part sun

Sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*) — quick-spreading ferns grow as a groundcover, best in shade

Hayscented fern (*Dennstaedtia punctilobula*) — feathery ferns with a peculiar scent when rubbed or clipped, best in shade

Northern maidenhair fern (*Adiantum pedatum*) — odd hand-like fronds have the curious ability to repel water droplets off their surface, grow well in moist shady areas

ACCEPTABLE NON-NATIVE EVERGREEN TREES

Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*)

Colorado Spruce (*Picea pungens*)

White Spruce (*Picea glauca*)

Serbian Spruce (*Picea omorika*)

Concolor Fir (*Abies concolor*)

Fraser Fir (*Abies fraseri*)