

Did you Know?

Upper Moreland Township has a landscaping ordinance recommending native species. You can find it here - <https://ecode360.com/print/UP22277?guid=14514801>

Native plantings are ones that naturally occur in an area without human involvement. Some of the benefits of landscaping with native plants include water conservation, protection from erosion, and providing food and shelter for pollinators and other wildlife.

With this knowledge, we hope to help protect, maintain, and increase the existing trees and overall tree canopy, encourage use of native species, increase the percentage of native plants, as well as protect all natural amenities within the Township.



Cornus Florida

Shade Tree Committee
Upper Moreland Parks and Recreation
117 Park Avenue
Willow Grove, PA, 19090



Native Plantings Trees and Shrubs

- List of suggested plants

The Upper Moreland Township Shade Tree Committee strives to offer educational resources to residents and to cultivate and improve the tree canopy in the township.

Shade Tree Committee
Upper Moreland Parks and Recreation

What Species Are Native?

Below, please find some examples of the many native species of trees, shrubs, and plants of Pennsylvania!

Shade Trees:

Acer Rubrum – Red maple and cultivar varieties, this popular ornamental tree grows 40-60 ft. in cultivation, occasionally reaching 100 ft. in the wild.



Acer Rubrum

Acer Saccharum – Sugar maple, large tree with rounded, dense crown and striking, multicolored foliage in autumn. Maples, particularly Sugar Maple, are among the leading furniture woods.

Carya Ovata – Shagbark Hickory, large deciduous tree that is native to eastern and central USA. The wood has multiple uses including curing meat.

Evergreen Trees:

Ilex Opaca – American holly, the evergreen fruiting branches from wild and planted trees are popular Christmas decorations. Many improved varieties are grown for ornament, shade, and hedges.

Picea Glauca – White spruce, can be utilized in planters, in pairs by a porch entrance, along driveways or walk intersections, and in the center of beds. Discovered in the wild in Alberta, Canada in 1904 by J.G. Jack and Alfred Rehder.

Pinus Resinosa – Red pine, the misleading alternate name "Norway Pine" for this New World species may be traced to confusion with Norway Spruce by early English explorers or that the name comes from the tree's occurrence near Norway, Maine, founded in 1797.

Ornamental/Flowering Trees:

Cornus Florida – Flowering dogwood, Flowering Dogwood is one of the most beautiful eastern North American trees with showy early spring flowers, red fruit, and scarlet autumn foliage.

Magnolia Virginiana – Sweetbay Magnolia, this attractive, native ornamental is popular for its fragrant flowers borne over a long period. Called "Beaver tree" by colonists who caught beavers in traps baited with the fleshy roots.



Magnolia Virginiana

Deciduous Shrubs:

Acer spicatum – Mountain Maple, the Latin species name, meaning "spiked," refers to the long spike like flower clusters. Mountain maple is very important for preventing erosion on streambanks and steep slopes.

Hamamelis Virginiana – Common witch hazel, this woody plant is extraordinary in its flowering pattern. Early European settlers observed Native Americans using American witchhazel to find underground sources of water.

Evergreen Shrubs:

Gaylussacia brachycera – Box huckleberry, foliage is dark, glossy green, becoming deep bronze to reddish-purple in winter.

Ilex glabra – Inkberry, this species differs from all other evergreen hollies by lacking spines on the leaves, only having teeth toward the tip of the leaves.

Ground Cover Plants:

Asarum canadense – Wild ginger, the fleshy rootstock, which has a strong, gingery flavor, can create a crowded network on the woodland floor, resulting in a dense ground cover of Wild ginger.



Geranium maculatum – Wild geranium, the common name craneshill, as well as the genus name, from the Greek geranos ("a crane"), relate to the bill-like capsule.

Geranium Maculatum