

Almond Russian

(*Prunus tenella* 'Regal') NRCS selection. Introduced from Europe and Asia. Suckers to form small colony. Produces showy pink or white flowers and a hairy inedible fruit. Can tolerate heavy clay and gumbo soils. Doesn't tolerate waterlogged soil.

Aronia

(*Aronia melanocarpa*) NRCS Selection. Attractive white flowers, glossy foliage, and black berries. Edible fruit attracts birds. Excellent fall color.

Buffaloberry

(*Shepherdia argentea*) Native. Suckers to form colony. High pH and drought tolerant. Attractive silver leaves. Red fruit can be used for jelly. Good for wildlife.

Caragana

(*Caragana arborescens*) Introduced from Siberia and Manchuria. Sometimes called pea shrub. Produces yellow flowers in spring. Non-edible seedpods. Fine-leaved. High pH and drought tolerant. Extremely hardy and long lived.

Cherry, Nanking

(*Prunus tomentosa*) Introduced from China and Japan. Showy flowers and sweet red fruit. Good for jelly. Plants may be renewed by cutting to ground. Good for wildlife.

Cherry, Sand

(*Prunus besseyi*) Native. Glossy silver-green leaves. Suckers slightly to produce a low thicket. White flowers in spring and purple fruit in summer. Good for jelly.

Chokecherry

(*Prunus virginiana*) Native. Will form colony. Produces white flowers and tart red to black fruit. Good for jelly or winemaking. Excellent for wildlife. Needs well-drained soil.

Chokecherry, Schubert

(*Prunus virginiana* 'Schubert') Native. Red leaved selection of common chokecherry. Uses and characteristics are the same as common chokecherry.

Cotoneaster, 'Centennial'

(*Cotoneaster integerrimus* 'Centennial') Selected by NRCS. Introduced from Europe, western Asia, and Siberia. Bluegreen leaves with whitish underside. Attractive small red inedible fruits ripen in August. Food source for wildlife.

Cotoneaster, Peking

(*Cotoneaster lucidus*) Introduced from Asia. Lustrous green leaves and dark black berries. Excellent hedge plant. Can be bothered by oyster shell scale and fireblight.

Cranberry, American Highbush

(*Viburnum opulus*) - Native in the Black Hills, northeast South Dakota and Europe. Attractive white flowers and red fruit. Excellent fall color. Fruit could be used for jelly. Prefers moist soil but adaptable to various soil conditions.

Currant, American Black

(*Ribes americanum*) Native. NRCS release. Selected from native plants in Codington County, SD. Small shrub which grows in moist shaded flood plains and occasionally in open areas. Not defoliated by leafspot like Golden Currant. Edible fruits used by birds and animals.

Currant, Golden

(*Ribes odoratum*) Native. Flowers are yellow and very fragrant. Produces tart edible black gooseberry type fruit. Susceptible to leafspot.

Dogwood, Redosier

(*Cornus sericea*) Native. Grows along streams, lakes, etc. Fast growing on cultivated sites. Red stems are attractive in winter. White flowers and fruit. Attracts songbirds. Excellent riparian plant.

Elderberry, Common

(*Sambucus canadensis*) Native in eastern South Dakota. Produces showy white flowers and edible purple fruit which attract birds. Grows best in moist, rich soil along the edge of a woods or stream bank. Plants can be short-lived but will re-sprout from roots.

Hazelnut, American

(*Corylus americana*) Native. A colony forming shrub. Grows in dry or moist areas. Forms thicket at the edges of woods. Produces edible nuts used in cooking or eaten raw. Excellent squirrel and small mammal food.

Honeysuckle, Freedom

(*Lonicera x 'Freedom'*) Introduced. A large dense shrub with blue-green leaves and cream-colored flowers in early summer. Red inedible fruit follows in mid-summer. Grows 6-9 ft. tall. Moderate drought tolerance. Resistant to Russian aphid which causes witches broom.

Honeysuckle, Hawkeye

(*Lonicera tatarica 'Hawkeye'*) A Selection from Iowa. Pink flowers in spring followed by small red fruit in the fall. Resistant to Russian aphid. Grows 6-9' tall.

Honeysuckle, Tatarian

(*Lonicera sp.*) Introduced from Asia and Europe. Propagated by cuttings. May include Arnold's Red, Freedom, Hawkeye or Honeyrose. Fragrant white, pink or red flowers. Inedible red or orange fruit attracts birds. Hardy and adaptable.

Indigo, False

(*Amorpha fruticosa*) Native. Pinnate leaves. Purple flowers. Fast growing. Prefers moist soil. Excellent riparian plant.

Juneberry

(*Amelanchier alnifolia*) Native. White flowers. Edible dry purple fruit similar to blueberries. Fruit relished by birds and humans.

Lilac, Common

(*Syringa vulgaris*) Introduced from southeastern Europe. Fragrant flowers usually purple and sometimes white, blue, or red. Hardy and adaptable. Suckers to form colony.

Lilac, Villosa

(*Syringa villosa*) Introduced from northern China. Non-suckering. Rosy-lilac to white flowers are later than common lilac.

Lilac, White

(*Syringa vulgaris*) Same as common Lilac except has white flowers.

Nannyberry

(*Viburnum lentago*) Native. Shiny leaves, white flowers followed by black fruit containing a single flat seed. Excellent fall color. Can be trained to a single-stemmed small tree.

Ninebark, Common

(*Physocarpus opulifolius*) Native. Interesting peeling bark exposes attractive reddish inner bark. White flowers. Grows along stream banks and in moist woods. Adapts to alkaline and dry soils.

Plum, American

(*Prunus americana*) Native. Fast growing. Fragrant white flowers in spring. Edible fruit makes good jam. Adaptable.

Plum 'Bounty'

(*Prunus nigra*) Native. Seedlings of the old Canadian variety 'Bounty'. Selected from the western native range of Canada Plum in Manitoba, Canada. Produces white flowers in spring and yellow to red 1-1.25" Fruit in August-September. Excellent fruit quality. Good for fresh eating, jam, & jelly. Does not sucker.

Plum, 'Prairie Red'

(*Prunus sp.*) NRCS selection. Originally selected from plants in S.D. Produces large, tasty, red to yellow fruit up to 1.25 inches diameter. Similar growth habit and adaptation as American Plum, but much better fruit quality and size.

Rose, Hansen Hedge

(*Rosa woodsii x Rosa rugosa.*) Hybrid developed at SDSU. Fragrant pink flowers in June. Bright red-orange fruit in fall attracts wildlife. Thorns. Suckering plant.

Sumac, Skunkbush

(*Rhus trilobata*) Native. Leaves and stems fragrant when crushed. Produces red seed clusters at tips of branches. Grows on hillsides and dry areas. Deer browse.

Sumac, Smooth

(*Rhus glabra*) Native. Large, loose shrub which suckers to form colony. Excellent red fall color. Dark red seed heads add winter interest. Moderate drought tolerance. Grows on hillsides and in woods and riparian areas.

Willow, Sandbar

(*Salix interior*) Native. Suckers quickly to form thicket on a good site. Needs soil moisture. Not drought tolerant. Does not tolerate sod competition. Excellent riparian plant.