WHAT ARE NATIVE PLANTS?
Native Plants- species that grew naturally in this region prior to the colonial era- are uniquely adapted to local conditions and have co-evolved over time with other organisms of the region. They are suited to both the physical and biological conditions of an area. Wildlife (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and insects) along with fungi and soil biota make up the community within which native plants are an integral part. Native species that have been altered by horticultural means (called Cultivars) have lost genetic diversity, rendering them incapable of being a productive part of native habitats or of supporting wildlife.

BENEFITS OF NATIVES
• Promote biodiversity
• Lower landscape & garden maintenance once established
• Foster appreciation of our natural heritage and the beauty of our native landscape

BASICS FOR USING NATIVES
• Landscaping with native plants is art imitating nature. Visit natural areas near to where you live and observe which plants are growing together. Create similar plant communities in your garden.
• Match plants with the right soil, moisture and light conditions

NATIVE PLANTS FOR WILDLIFE
• Native flora supports wildlife species that co-evolved with them. They provide food and shelter tailored to wildlife health and reproductive requirements.

PROTECT NATIVE PLANT COMMUNITIES
• Learn about native plants and their natural communities
• Buy only nursery-propagated plant material
• Do not remove plants from the wild unless participating in a legitimate and authorized "plant rescue" program.
• Protect natural area habitats

DO NOT PLANT EXOTIC-INVASIVE SPECIES
• REMOVE THEM FROM YOUR PROPERTY

Invasive Plants of High Concern for Coastal Habitats
Tree of Heaven (Ailanthus altissima)
Himalaya Blackberry (Rubus arcticus)
Alfalfa (Medicago sativa)
Hedge_Parsley (Lathyrus vernus)
Goldenrod (Solidago spp.)
Common Reed (Phragmites australis)
Tamarisk (Tamarix spp.)
Cranberry Willow (Salix capsularis)
Giant Reed (Phragmites australis)
Elaeagnus (Elaeagnus x ebbingei)
Coral Ardisia (Ardisia crenata)
Purple loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria)
Common Kudzu (Pueraria montana var. lobata)
Water Hyacinth (Eichhornia crassipes)
Goldenrod (Solidago spp.)
Mimosa (Albizia julibrissin)
Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus spp.)
Purple loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria)

GEORGIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
www.gnps.org

COASTAL WILDSCAPES
www.coastalwildscapes.org

COASTAL GEORGIA
- Climate Zone: 9A - Ecoregion 75j

NATIVE COASTAL WILDLIFE SPECIES, INCLUDING POLLINATING INSECTS, EVOLVED WITH OUR NATIVE FLORA

COASTAL GEORGIA
The coast of Georgia is a mosaic of interdependent habitats and natural communities. Activities in upland areas, where you live and garden, impact marine, estuarine and freshwater systems. How we plant and tend our gardens and landscapes also affects plant and animal diversity and health. Maintain the natural habitats you have and mend those that are fragmented. You can make a difference whether working at the landscapes level or planting in containers.

NATIVE COASTAL WILDLIFE SPECIES, INCLUDING POLLINATING INSECTS, EVOLVED WITH OUR NATIVE FLORA

COASTAL GEORGIA
The Georgia Department of Natural Resources has defined this ecoregion as:

"The Sea Island/Coastal Marsh (75j) region contains the lowest elevations in Georgia and is a highly dynamic environment affected by ocean wave, wind, and river action. Mostly sandy soils occur on the barrier islands, while organic and clayey soils occur in the freshwater, brackish, and salt marshes. Maritime forest of live oak, red cedar, slash (and longleaf pine), and cabbage palmetto grow on parts of the sea islands and various species of cordgrass, saltgrass, and rushes are dominant in the marshes. The coastal marshes, tidal creeks, and estuaries are important nursery areas for fish, crabs, shrimp, and other marine species."

If you understand which habitat or habitats are encompassed by your property, you can restore and enhance the biodiversity around you. Human activities may have altered those habitats but a remnant wand of lilacri and a lone longleaf pine might inspire you to add more plants associated with Pine Flatwoods. A canopy of live oaks hints at planting a midstory of sweetleaf and sweetberry and sweetleaf to enhance a Maritime Forest location.

Even if you are not clear about habitats and plant communities, using native plants from this region will begin to link pieces of intact ecosystems. Birds and butterflies will fly from one to the other looking for berries, seeds, nuts, nectar and host plants. Frogs and anoles will find shelter and a good meal. Water features (rain gardens, ornamental ponds, or even a small mister) planted with native species will provide a multitude of benefits to wildlife from life saving moisture to butterfly host plants. The connecting points will weave together as more and more gardeners utilize native plants.

BARRIER ISLAND HABITATS
Barrier Island Freshwater Wetlands and Ponds; Brackish Marsh and Salt Marsh; Coastal Dunes and Bluffs; Coastal Scrub-Shrub Wetlands; Forested Depressional Wetlands; Intertidal Wetlands; Magnolia Slope Forests; Maritime Forest and Coastal hammocks; Wet Pine Savannahs, Herb and Shrub Bogs.

MAINLAND HABITATS
Alluvial River and Swamps; Bayheads and Tidt Swamps; Beech-Magnolia Slope Forest; Brackish Marsh and Salt Marsh; Coastal Dunes and Bluffs; Coastal Scrub-Shrub Wetlands; Evergreen hammocks and Meas; Honeydew Forests; Forested Depressional Wetlands; Longleaf Pine-Scrib Oak Woodlands; Maritime Forest and Coastal hammocks; Nonalluvial Rivers and Swamps; Open-Water Ponds and Lakes; Pine Flatwoods; Tidal Rivers and Freshwater Tidal Marsh; Wet Pine Savannahs, Herb and Shrub Bogs.

Bottom line, gardening is a creative, satisfying activity and this brochure hopes to inspire you to use native plants to maintain the integrity of coastal habitats, mend fragmented landscapes, experiment with natives as garden specimens, recognize their role in supporting wildlife, and enjoy their beauty and the abundance they generate.
NATIVE PLANT LIST FOR COASTAL GARDENS

MARKET AVAILABILITY: 1-3 Most to Least
It takes dedication to find native plants for your garden but the rewards are great. Share this list with your local nursery and encourage them to carry more native species.

CONDITIONS
- Full Sun = Hydric (very wet)
- Partial Shade = Xeric (very dry)
- Shade
- Salt Tolerant
- Ca-Shell Soil

DEER RESISTANCE
Deer will try any new plant, even species they do not like. We recommend you fence in new plantings until they are established and protect the trunk of newly planted trees.

WET TO MOIST SOILS

TREES: EVERGREEN
- Buckwheat Tree (Ilex monothyrsa) 2
- Lobolly Bay (Gordonia lasianthus) 2
- Spruce Pine (Picea glauca) 2
- Pond Pine (Pinus seratina) 2

TREES: DECIDUOUS
- Red Maple (Acer rubrum) 1
- River Birch (Betula nigra) 2
- Swamp Titi (Liriodendron tulipifera) 2
- Tuliptree (Liquidambar styraciflua) 2
- Greek Holly (Ilex vomitoria) 2
- Swamp Tupelo (Nyssa biflora) 2
- Osage Orange (Maclura pomifera) 2
- Swamp Chestnut Oak (Quercus michauxii) 2
- Carolina Willow (Salix caroliniana) 3
- American Snowbell (Styrax americana) 2
- Bald Cypress (Taxodium distichum) 2

SHRUBS: EVERGREEN
- Switchchane (Arundinaria tecta) 3
- Dahoon Holly (Ilex cassine) 2
- Inky Bignonia (Ipomoea nil) 2
- Rusty Staggerbush (Ligustrum ovatum) 3

SHRUBS: DECIDUOUS
- Devil’s Walkingstick (Aralia spinosa) 2
- Buttonbush (Cephalanthus occidentalis) 2
- Yaupon Holly (Ilex vomitoria) 2
- Swamp Loosestrife (Decodon verticillatus) 3
- Sweet Lips (Itea virginica) 3
- Fivepetaled Hydrangea (Hydrangea quercifolia) 3
- Southern Swamp Dogwood (Cornus flava) 2
- Mayhaw (Crataegus aestivalis) 2
- Saltmeadow Cordgrass (Spartina patens) 2
- Sand Cordgrass (Spartina pectinata) 2
- Swamp Jessamine (Gelsemium sempervirens) 2
- Laurel Greenbrier (Smilax laureola) 3

PERENNIALS
- Fly Poison (Amanthus muscosus) 2
- Green Dragon (Atriplex strigosa) 2
- Swamp Milkweed (Asclepias incarnata) 3
- Yellow Milkweed (Asclepias tuberosa) 3
- Golden Canna (Canna palustris) 3
- Swamp Lily (Crinum americanum) 2
- Button Eyroyg (Eryngium yuccifolium) 2
- Coastal Joe Pyeweed (Eupatorium coelestinum) 2
- Swamp Sunflower (Helianthus angustifolius) 2
- Marsh Heliotrope (Heliotropium curassavicum) 2
- Yellow Sunflower (Helianthus orientalis) 2
- Swamp Rosemallow (Hibiscus coccineus) 2
- Swamp Rosemallow (Hibiscus grandiflorus) 3
- Swamp Rosemallow (Hibiscus moscheutos) 3
- Southern Blue Flag (Iris virginica) 2
- Sea Star Salary (Limonium carolinianum) 2
- Cardinal Flower (Lobelia cardinalis) 2
- Purple Lobelia (Lobelia longafolia) 3
- American Lotus (Nelumbo lutea) 3
- American White Waterlily (Nymphaea odorata) 2
- Pickerelweed (Pontederia cordata) 2
- Sleevespark (Pycnellaria orientalis) 2
- Southern Crab Apple (Malus angustifolia) 2
- Red Mulberry (Morus rubra) 2
- Black Cherry (Prunus serotina) 2
- White Oak (Quercus alba) 2
- Bluff Oak (Quercus prinus) 2
- Southern Red Oak (Quercus rubra) 2
- Sassafras (Sassafras albidum) 2
- Basswood (Tilia americana) 2
- Southern Pricklyash (Zanthoxylum clava-herculis) 2

SHRUBS: DECIDUOUS
- Eastern Bachrach (Baccharis halimifolia) 3
- Coastal Blueberry (Vaccinium arboreum) 3
- Florida Privet (Forestiera sagitata) 2
- Yaupon Holly (Ilex vomitoria) 2
- Wax Myrtle (Myrica cerifera) 1
- Chapman’s Oak (Quercus chapmanii) 2
- Dwarf Palmetto (Sabal minor) 1
- Saw Palmetto (Serenoa serrulata) 2
- Sparkleberry (Viburnum arboresum) 2
- Bear Grass (Yucca flanagmata) 2

NORMAL TO DRY SOILS

TREES: EVERGREEN
- Red Buckeye (Aesculus pavia) 2
- Pignut Hickory (Carya glabra) 2
- Cheinquai (Castanea pumila) 2
- Sugarberry (Celtis laevigata) 2
- Red Oak (Quercus alba) 2
- Black Cherry (Prunus serotina) 2
- Southern Red Oak (Quercus rubra) 2

TREES: DECIDUOUS
- Southern Red Cedar (Juniperus virginiana var. silicola) 2
- Southern Magnolia (Magnolia grandiflora) 1
- White Oak (Quercus alba) 2
- Slender Goldentop (Euthamia caroliniana) 3
- Blanket Flower (Gaillardia pulchella) 1
- Southern Beech (Fagus grandifolia) 2
- Dune Sunflower (Helianthus debilis) 2
- Muck Sunflower (Helianthus simulans) 3
- Shaggy Blazing Star (Liatris pinnata) 2
- Sundial Lupine (Lupinus perennis) 3
- Lady Lupine (Lupinus villosus) 3
- Spotted Beardtongue (Monarda punctata) 3
- Snow Primrose (Oenothera speciosa) 3
- Savannah Meadowbea (Rhexia rhexia) 3
- Blackeyed Susan (Rudbeckia hirta) 1
- Shortleaf Rose Gentian (Sagastria trifolia) 3
- Azure Sage (Salvia azurea) 3
- Scarlet Sage (Salvia coccinea) 3
- Bearbistle (Smilax douglasii) 3
- Seaside Goldenrod (Solidago sempervirens) 2
- Bluejack (Tradescentia occidentalis) 3
- Wingstem (Vertebrata occidentalis) 3

PERENNIALS
- Yellow Passionflower (Passiflora incarnata) 2
- Pink Tievine (Ipomoea lobata) 2
- Virginia’s Bower (Clematis crispa) 2
- Trumpet vine (Campsis radicans) 2
- Purpletop Tidens (Eragrostis pupuralis) 2
- Little Bluestem (Schizachyrium scoparium) 1
- Indian Grass (Sorghastrum nutans) 2
- Purpletop Tidens (Tridens flavus) 2
- Eastern Grass (Ipomoea limbata) 2
- Sea Oats (Uniola paniculata) 2

VINES: EVERGREEN
- Cross Vine (Bignonia capreolata) 3
- Yellow Jessamine (Epargis esiffii) 3
- Trumpet Honeysuckle (Lonicera sempervirens) 1
- Partridgeberry (Mitchella repens) 1

VINES: DECIDUOUS
- Peppervine (Amepilis arborea) 2
- Trumpet Vine (Campsis radicans) 1
- Vineis (Campanula rotundifolia) 1
- Scarlet creeper (Conversion perpertua) 1
- Purple Passionflower (Passiflora incarnata) 2
- Yellow Passionflower (Passiflora coccinea) 2
- Musscane (Vitis rotundifolia) 1