



CoastScapes

Georgia Coastal Plain Native Plants For Wildlife

Introduction

All wildlife requires four basic elements to survive: food, water, cover to protect against the elements and predators, and places to reproduce and bear young in safety. A wildlife species' habitat is the area where it finds its food, water, shelter, and breeding or nesting space in a particular arrangement. If we desire our landscapes to have the greatest ecological value for wildlife, we need to mimic natural plant groupings and incorporate as many habitat features as possible.

Plants are one of the most important features of an animal's habitat, because they provide most, or even all, of the animal's habitat needs. Animals in turn help plants to reproduce through dispersal of pollen, fruits or seeds. Consequently, plants and animals are interdependent and certain plants and animals are often found together. So, it is important that plants be selected, grouped, and planted in a way that is ecologically appropriate.

Wildlife species are affected by changes in our landscape and they are suffering from destruction of their habitat. Intensive agriculture and forestry, housing, infrastructure, and industry destroy and fragment wild areas. The native habitat that remains often is in isolated patches and is degraded by pesticides, invasive plant species, and changes in land management. Pesticides have impacted wildlife populations and the food they depend on, and pose a constant threat to the remaining populations. Thus, conserving and restoring the habitats and plants that wildlife depend on is an important strategy for sustaining adequate numbers of these coastal treasures.

Local and migratory wildlife, such as birds, insects, mammals, reptiles and amphibians, are critically dependent on native plant communities. By implementing the following guidelines, you can create a CoastScapes wildlife-friendly landscape.

General Guidelines.

- Plant locally adapted native plants that are appropriate to your site conditions. Each plant prefers or tolerates a range of soil, sunlight, moisture, temperature and other conditions, as well as a variety of other factors including disturbance by natural events, animals or human activities. Plants sharing similar requirements are likely to be found together in plant communities that make up different habitat types – particular groupings of plant communities commonly recognized as wetlands, meadows, forests, etc. Some plants may tolerate a wider range of conditions than others, and therefore can be found at more than one type of site, in association with a different set of plants at each. By matching plants with similar soil, sunlight, moisture, and other requirements, and planting them to the existing site conditions, the planted landscapes will do a good job of approximating a natural habitat;
- Instead of isolated plantings, such as a tree in the middle of a lawn, group trees, shrubs and perennials to create layers of vegetation. A forest has, for example, a canopy layer (tallest trees), understory layers (various heights of trees and shrubs beneath the canopy) and a ground layer or forest floor. These layers provide the structure and variety needed for shelter, breeding, or nesting space for a diversity of wildlife;
- Plant a variety of evergreen and deciduous (plants that lose their leaves) trees, shrubs, grasses, and other herbaceous plants for food, shelter, nesting and habitat. Keep in mind plants that provide winter food and cover, such as evergreen shrubs and trees;
- Make sure to provide adequate growing space for landscaping plantings. Avoid planting large-maturing trees and shrubs where they will overgrow with overhead utilities or crowd homes and other structures;
- Reduce or eliminate deadheading of flowers. Leaving plants uncut over the winter provides seeds, shelter, and nesting sites for wildlife;
- Avoid using the use of pesticides, which often kill much more than the intended pests.

Food. In order to meet the year-round needs of many wildlife species, you will want to supply as much food as possible through locally adapted native vegetation. Here are some tips to consider when planning your wildlife habitat:

- Plant native plants with berries and other fruits such as blueberry, blackberry, black cherry, Carolina cherry laurel, red chokeberry, winterberry, American holly, dogwoods, pawpaw, persimmon, sumacs, inkberry, and cranberry. Check to make sure the plant will fruit. Only the female of some plant species (American holly, wax myrtle, and eastern redcedar) produces fruit. In this case, be sure to provide at least one male plant for pollination;
- Plant native plants that produce nuts, such as oaks, hickories, and American beech that serve as important food sources for mammals and birds;
- Plant composites and grasses with seeds enjoyed by wildlife, such as switchgrass, broomsedge bluestem, purple coneflower, and other composite flowers; allow stems and seedheads of flowers and grasses to remain standing throughout fall and winter;
- Plant native plants that produce nectar and pollen that serve as important food sources for insects and some birds. Check out the additional CoastScapes coastal plain native plant lists and guidelines for pollinators at www.coastscapes.org;
- Cluster similar types of vegetation to allow wildlife easy access to seasonally abundant food sources without excessive movement and increased exposure to predators. Clumping similar species and placing shorter herbs and shrubs in front of taller vegetation improves the appearance of your habitat;
- Plant a series of plants that will bloom throughout the seasons to provide nectar, fruit and seed.

Water. All animals need clean fresh water year-round to survive. In addition, most species need water for bathing. Some wildlife species acquire some of their water from the droplets of rain or morning dew that vegetation holds. However, a more constant and reliable source of water is preferred in a wildlife habitat.

- Water supplied in a birdbath or even a small dish of water, changed daily to prevent mosquito growth, will provide some birds, mammals, and insects the water resources they require. A small pond set on the ground can provide not only water for drinking and bathing, but cover and reproductive areas for small fish, frogs and other amphibians and insects. A larger pond can provide for waterfowl, such as ducks and geese, and wading birds such as herons;
- Running or circulating water (e.g., mister) will attract wildlife, stay cleaner and prevent mosquitoes. Incorporate water conservation practices to minimize water use (e.g., utilize recycled rain harvested water, etc);
- Provide water daily and throughout the year. In summer heat, be sure to keep bird baths clean and replace water regularly. In winter, when temperatures can drop below

freezing, remove ice and refill with water daily. Or, if appropriate, use a bird bath heater.

Shelter. All wildlife depends on shelter and cover to protect them from the elements and predators. Providing a variety of shelter sources will provide the necessary cover requirements for a variety of wildlife species.

- Plant a diversity of evergreen trees and shrubs with varying heights to shelter wildlife from wind, weather, and predators. Group plantings of evergreens is wonderful for birds that flock and roost together in winter.
- Leave fallen logs and snags (standing dead or dying trees - as long as safety allows) for habitat. Standing dead tree trunks benefit cavity-nesting wildlife such as woodpeckers;
- Rock walls or piles, stacked wood, hollowed logs, or brush piles provide home for insects, certain birds, small mammals, and reptiles;
- Fallen logs and leaf litter provide moist places for salamanders, and the many organisms that recycle such organic matter, contributing nutrients to the soil.

Places to Raise Young. Wildlife need safe places to reproduce and nurture their young. When designing a wildlife habitat, consider the following:

- Protect and retain mature trees. These invaluable trees provide den sites for squirrels and other mammals and nesting places for birds;
- Protect and retain snags (as long as safety allows). Snags (standing dead or dying trees) are critical for more than 125 species of cavity-nesting birds and mammals in North America;
- If snags and mature trees are not available, nest boxes can be added to provide cavity nesters with a place to raise their young;
- Dense plantings of shrubs of various heights provide safe areas for many wildlife species;
- Ponds with seasonal or permanent water or a water garden provides much needed breeding grounds for salamanders, frogs, and toads.
- Provide caterpillar larval host plants to ensure the presence of butterflies and moths in your habitat. Check out the CoastScapes coastal plain native plant lists for pollinators at www.coastscapes.org.

For more information regarding Georgia's coastal plain native plants, to utilize the CoastScapes coastal plains native plant search engine website, or learn more on how to promote and protect wildlife, go to the CoastScapes website: www.coastscapes.org.

Plant Choice Considerations

The native plants listed below have been reported by various sources to provide wildlife habitat and include native plants that produce nuts, seeds, and fruits. Although these plants provide numerous benefits of being native plants (e.g., reduced water needs, reduced fertilizer and pesticide use, etc.), new plantings will require regular irrigation for six weeks to six months or more before they become established. Trees larger than two inches caliper width will take longer to establish. Although native plants have evolved to local conditions, plants of any species must be allowed time to become fully established in a landscape before all of its native plant features will be evident. All plants need water while establishing their root system and during periods of extended drought. Root establishment can take from months to one to several years, depending on the original size of the plant. Larger plants will take longer to establish.

Although the plants provided in the list below may be native to the coastal plain region of Georgia, individual plants may not grow everywhere in the region. In addition, the characteristics of any site will typically vary from place to place and some plants may do better than others at various places within a site. Putting plants in the right places is the key to ensuring they survive and remain healthy in your landscape. When selecting plants from this list, remember that many factors determine the suitability of a plant for a particular location. Consider light requirements, local climate, soil type, moisture, adaptability, hardiness, heat tolerance, and other factors. All plants listed are suited to the USDA Hardiness Zone 8. Please check to see if your zone falls within the 8a or 8b hardiness zone and then choose plants accordingly. Choose native plants that match and thrive under the conditions in your landscape and you will have a CoastScapes wildlife landscape! You will reduce the need for water, fertilizers, pesticides, and pruning while providing valuable wildlife habitat.



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Georgia Coastal Plain Native Plants For Wildlife

Trees

<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	sweet acacia
<i>Acer barbatum</i>	southern sugar maple
<i>Acer leucoderme</i>	chalk maple
<i>Acer negundo</i>	boxelder
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	silver maple
<i>Aesculus parviflora</i>	bottlebrush buckeye
<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	red buckeye
<i>Aesculus sylvatica</i>	painted buckeye
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	common serviceberry
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Canadian serviceberry
<i>Asimina triloba</i>	pawpaw
<i>Betula nigra</i>	river birch
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American hornbeam
<i>Carya alba</i>	mockernut hickory
<i>Carya aquatica</i>	water hickory
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	bitternut hickory
<i>Carya glabra</i>	pignut hickory
<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	pecan
<i>Carya ovalis</i>	red hickory
<i>Carya ovata</i>	shagbark hickory
<i>Carya pallida</i>	sand hickory
<i>Castanea dentata</i>	American chestnut ("disease free")
<i>Castanea pumila</i>	chinkapin
<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	southern catalpa

<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	northern catalpa
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	sugarberry
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	common hackberry
<i>Celtis tenuifolia</i>	dwarf hackberry
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	eastern redbud
<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	Atlantic white cedar
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	white fringetree
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Pagoda dogwood
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	silky dogwood
<i>Cornus florida</i>	flowering dogwood
<i>Cornus foemina</i>	stiff dogwood
<i>Crataegus aestivalis</i>	mayhaw
<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	cockspur hawthorn
<i>Crataegus flava</i>	yellow hawthorn
<i>Crataegus marshallii</i>	parsley hawthorn
<i>Crataegus spathulata</i>	littlehip hawthorn
<i>Crataegus viridis</i>	green hawthorn
<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>	swamp titi
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	common persimmon
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American beech
<i>Franklinia alatamaha</i>	Franklin tree
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	white ash
<i>Fraxinus caroliniana</i>	Carolina ash
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	green ash
<i>Fraxinus profunda</i>	pumpkin ash
<i>Gleditsia aquatic</i>	water locust
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	honeylocust
<i>Gordonia lasianthus</i>	loblolly bay
<i>Halesia carolina</i>	Carolina silverbell
<i>Halesia diptera</i>	two-wing silverbell
<i>Ilex ambigua</i>	Carolina holly
<i>Ilex myrtifolia</i>	myrtle dahoon holly
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American holly
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	black walnut
<i>Juniperus silicicola</i>	southern redcedar
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	eastern redcedar
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	sweetgum

<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	tuliptree
<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	osage orange
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	southern magnolia
<i>Magnolia macrophylla</i>	bigleaf magnolia
<i>Magnolia tripetala</i>	umbrella-tree
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	sweetbay
<i>Malus angustifolia</i>	southern crab apple
<i>Malus coronaria</i>	sweet crab apple
<i>Morus rubra</i>	red mulberry
<i>Nyssa aquatic</i>	water tupelo
<i>Nyssa ogeche</i>	Ogeechee tupelo
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	blackgum
<i>Osmanthus americanus</i>	devilwood
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	hophornbeam
<i>Oxydendron arboreum</i>	sourwood
<i>Persea borbonia</i>	redbay
<i>Persea palustris</i>	swamp bay
<i>Pinckneya bracteata</i>	fevertree
<i>Pinus clausa</i>	sand pine
<i>Pinus echinata</i>	shortleaf pine
<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	slash pine
<i>Pinus glabra</i>	spruce pine
<i>Pinus palustris</i>	longleaf pine
<i>Pinus serotina</i>	pond pine
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	loblolly pine
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American sycamore
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	eastern cottonwood
<i>Prunus americana</i>	American plum
<i>Prunus angustifolia</i>	Chickasaw plum
<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Carolina laurelcherry
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	black cherry
<i>Prunus umbellata</i>	hog plum
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	common hoptree
<i>Quercus alba</i>	white oak
<i>Quercus arkansana</i>	Arkansas oak
<i>Quercus austrina</i>	bastard white oak
<i>Quercus chapmanii</i>	Chapman oak

<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	scarlet oak
<i>Quercus falcata</i>	southern red oak
<i>Quercus geminata</i>	sand live oak
<i>Quercus hemisphaerica</i>	Darlington oak
<i>Quercus incana</i>	bluejack oak
<i>Quercus laevis</i>	turkey oak
<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	laurel oak
<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	overcup oak
<i>Quercus margarettae</i>	runner oak
<i>Quercus marilandica</i>	blackjack oak
<i>Quercus michauxii</i>	swamp chestnut oak
<i>Quercus myrtifolia</i>	myrtle oak
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	water oak
<i>Quercus pagoda</i>	cherrybark oak
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	willow oak
<i>Quercus prinoides</i>	dwarf chinkapin oak
<i>Quercus prinus</i>	chestnut oak
<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Shumard's oak
<i>Quercus sinuata</i> var. <i>sinuata</i>	bastard oak
<i>Quercus stellata</i>	post oak
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	blackoak
<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	live oak
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust
<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	cabbage palm
<i>Salix caroliniana</i>	coastal plain willow
<i>Salix nigra</i>	black willow
<i>Sapindus saponaria</i>	wingleaf soapberry
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	sassafras
<i>Taxodium ascendens</i>	pond cypress
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	bald cypress
<i>Tilia americana</i>	American basswood
<i>Ulmus alata</i>	winged elm
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm
<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	red elm
<i>Zanthoxylum clava-herculis</i>	Hercules' club

Shrubs

<i>Agarista populifolia</i>	Florida hobblebush
<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	hazel alder
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	desert false indigo
<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	devil's walkingstick
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	eastern baccharis
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	American beautyberry
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	eastern sweetshrub
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	New Jersey tea
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	common buttonbush
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	coastal sweetpepperbush
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	silky dogwood
<i>Corylus americana</i>	American hazelnut
<i>Crataegus uniflora</i>	dwarf hawthorn
<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>	swamp titi
<i>Dirca palustris</i>	eastern leatherwood
<i>Erythrina herbacea</i>	redcardinal
<i>Eubotrys racemosa</i>	swamp doghobble
<i>Eunonymus americanus</i>	bursting-heart
<i>Forestiera segregata</i>	Florida swampprivet
<i>Fothergilla gardenii**</i>	dwarf witch alder**

**** PLEASE NOTE!!** *Fothergilla gardenii* is a protected plant in Georgia. Before choosing this shrub for planting, please take great care to assure that your conditions are appropriate for the necessary requirements and needs of this rare and protected plant.

<i>Frangula caroliniana</i>	Carolina buckthorn
<i>Gaylussacia dumosa</i>	dwarf huckleberry
<i>Gaylussacia frondosa</i>	blue huckleberry
<i>Gaylussacia nana</i>	Confederate huckleberry
<i>Gaylussacia tomentosa</i>	hairytwig huckleberry
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	America witchhazel
<i>Hibiscus coccineus</i>	scarlet rosemallow
<i>Hibiscus laevis</i>	halberdleaf rosemallow
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	crimsoneyed rosemallow

<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	wild hydrangea
<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	oakleaf hydrangea
<i>Hypericum densiflorum</i>	bushy St. Johnswort
<i>Hypericum frondosum</i>	cedarglade St. Johnswort
<i>Ilex cassine</i>	dahoon holly
<i>Ilex decidua</i>	possumhaw
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	inkberry
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	common winterberry
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	yaupon holly
<i>Illicium floridanum**</i>	Florida anisetree*

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<i>Itea virginica</i>	Virginia sweetspire
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	mountain laurel
<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>	coastal doghobble
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	northern spicebush
<i>Lyonia lucida</i>	fetterbush lyonia
<i>Morella cerifera</i>	wax myrtle
<i>Phoradendron leucarpum</i>	oak mistletoe
<i>Photinia pyrifolia</i>	red chokeberry
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	common ninebark
<i>Quercus pumila</i>	running oak
<i>Quercus minima</i>	dwarf live oak
<i>Rhapidophyllum hystrix</i>	needle palm
<i>Rhododendron alabamense</i>	Alabama azalea
<i>Rhododendron arborescens</i>	smooth azalea
<i>Rhododendron atlanticum</i>	dwarf azalea
<i>Rhododendron austrinum</i>	orange azalea
<i>Rhododendron canescens</i>	mountain azalea
<i>Rhododendron colemanii</i>	Red Hills azalea
<i>Rhododendron flammeum</i>	pedmont azalea
<i>Rhododendron minus</i>	pedmont rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron periclymenoïdes</i>	pink azalea
<i>Rhododendron prunifolium</i>	plumleaf azalea

<i>Rhododendron viscosum</i>	swamp azalea
<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	fragrant sumac
<i>Rhus copallinum</i>	winged sumac
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	smooth sumac
<i>Robinia hispida</i>	bristly locust
<i>Rosa carolina</i>	Carolina rose
<i>Rosa palustris</i>	swamp rose
<i>Rubus argutus</i>	sawtooth blackberry
<i>Sabal minor</i>	dwarf palmetto
<i>Salix humilis</i>	prairie willow
<i>Sambucus nigra ssp. canadensis</i>	American black elderberry
<i>Serenoa repens</i>	saw palmetto
<i>Staphylea trifolia</i>	American bladdernut
<i>Styrax americanus</i>	American snowbell
<i>Symplocos tinctoria</i>	common sweetleaf
<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>	farkleberry (E)
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	highbush blueberry
<i>Vaccinium crassifolium</i>	creeping blueberry
<i>Vaccinium darrowii</i>	Darrow's blueberry
<i>Vaccinium elliotii</i>	Elliott's blueberry
<i>Vaccinium myrsinites</i>	shiny blueberry
<i>Vaccinium stamineum</i>	deerberry
<i>Vaccinium virgatum</i>	smallflower blueberry
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	mapleleaf viburnum
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	southern arrowwood
<i>Viburnum nudum</i>	possumhaw
<i>Viburnum obovatum</i>	small-leaf arrowwood
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	blackhaw
<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>	rusty blackhaw
<i>Xanthorhiza simplicissima</i>	yellowroot
<i>Zenobia pulverulenta</i>	honeycup

Cactus and Succulents

<i>Opuntia humifusa</i>	devil's tongue
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Adam's needle

Perennials

<i>Actaea racemosa</i>	black bugbane
<i>Agalinis purpurea</i>	purple false foxglove
<i>Ageratina altissima</i>	white snakeroot
<i>Amsonia ciliata</i>	fringed bluestar
<i>Amsonia tabernaemontana</i>	eastern bluestar
<i>Angelica venenosa</i>	hairy angelica
<i>Antennaria plantaginifolia</i>	woman's tobacco
<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	Indianhemp
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	red columbine
<i>Arisaema dracontium</i>	green dragon
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack in the pulpit
<i>Aristolochia serpentaria</i>	Virginia snakeroot
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	swamp milkweed
<i>Asclepias perennis</i>	aquatic milkweed
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	butterfly milkweed
<i>Asclepias variegata</i>	redring milkweed
<i>Baptisia alba</i>	white wild indigo
<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	horseflyweed
<i>Canna flaccida</i>	bandanna of the Everglades
<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	partridge pea
<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>	green and gold
<i>Cirsium horridulum</i>	yellow thistle
<i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i>	blue mistflower
<i>Coreopsis auriculata</i>	lobed tickseed
<i>Coreopsis basalis</i>	goldenmane tickseed
<i>Coreopsis falcata</i>	sickle tickseed
<i>Coreopsis gladiata</i>	coastal plain tickseed
<i>Coreopsis grandiflora</i>	largeflower tickseed
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	lanceleaf tickseed
<i>Coreopsis major</i>	greater tickseed
<i>Coreopsis nudata</i>	Georgia tickseed
<i>Coreopsis pubescens</i>	start tickseed
<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>	golden tickseed
<i>Coreopsis tripteris</i>	tall tickseed
<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>	whorled tickseed

<i>Crinum americanum</i>	seven sisters
<i>Desmodium ciliare</i>	hairy small-leaf ticktrefoil
<i>Desmodium floridanum</i>	Florida ticktrefoil
<i>Desmodium lineatum</i>	sand ticktrefoil
<i>Desmodium nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's ticktrefoil
<i>Desmodium paniculatum</i>	panicledleaf ticktrefoil
<i>Echinacea pallida</i>	pale purple coneflower
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	eastern purple coneflower
<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>	button eryngo
<i>Eupatoriadelphus fistulosus</i>	trumpetweed
<i>Eupatorium altissimum</i>	tall thoroughwort
<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>	dogfennel
<i>Eupatorium hyssopifolium</i>	hyssopleaf thoroughwort
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	common boneset
<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>	sweetscented joe pye weed
<i>Eupatorium rotundifolium</i>	roundleaf thoroughwort
<i>Eupatorium serotinum</i>	lateflowering thoroughwort
<i>Eurybia paludosa</i>	southern swamp aster
<i>Eurybia surculosa</i>	creeping aster
<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	firewheel
<i>Gentiana saponaria</i>	harvestbells
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	spotted geranium
<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i>	swamp sunflower
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	common sunflower
<i>Helianthus debilis</i>	cucumberleaf sunflower
<i>Helianthus divaricatus</i>	woodland sunflower
<i>Helianthus heterophyllus</i>	variableleaf sunflower
<i>Helianthus longifolius</i>	longleaf sunflower
<i>Helianthus microcephalus</i>	small woodland sunflower
<i>Helianthus simulans</i>	muck sunflower
<i>Helianthus strumosus</i>	paleleaf woodland sunflower
<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>	smooth oxeye
<i>Heuchera americana</i>	American alumroot
<i>Houstonia caerulea</i>	azure bluet
<i>Houstonia purpurea</i>	Venus' pride
<i>Houstonia pusilla</i>	tiny bluet
<i>Hypericum hypericoides</i>	St. Andrew's cross

<i>Hypericum punctatum</i>	spotted St. Johnswort
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	jewelweed
<i>Ionactis linariifolius</i>	flaxleaf whitetop aster
<i>Iris hexagona</i>	Dixie iris
<i>Liatris elegans</i>	pinkscale blazing star
<i>Liatris gracilis</i>	slender blazing star
<i>Liatris pilosa</i>	shaggy blazing star
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	dense blazing star
<i>Lillium catesbaei</i>	pine lily
<i>Lillium michauxii</i>	Carolina lily
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	cardinal flower
<i>Lobelia puberula</i>	downy lobelia
<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	sundial lupine
<i>Lysimachia lanceolata</i>	lanceleaf loosestrife
<i>Monarda punctata</i>	spotted beebalm
<i>Oclemena reticulata</i>	pine barren whitetop aster
<i>Oenothera fruticosa</i>	narrowleaf evening primrose
<i>Penstemon australis</i>	Eustis Lake beardtongue
<i>Penstemon laevigatus</i>	eastern smooth beardtongue
<i>Penstemon multiflorus</i>	manyflower beardtongue
<i>Phlox amoena</i>	hairy phlox
<i>Phlox carolina</i>	thickleaf phlox
<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	wild blue phlox
<i>Phlox pilosa</i>	downy phlox
<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	American pokeweed
<i>Pityopsis graminifolia</i>	narrowleaf silkgrass
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	mayapple
<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	smooth Solomon's seal
<i>Polygonum glaucum</i>	seaside knotweed
<i>Polygonum hirsutum</i>	hairy smartweed
<i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i>	swamp smartweed
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	curlytop knotweed
<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>	Pennsylvania smartweed
<i>Polygonum punctatum</i>	dotted smartweed
<i>Polygonum sagittatum</i>	arrowleaf tearthumb
<i>Polygonum scandens</i>	climbing false buckwheat
<i>Polygonum setaceum</i>	bog smartweed

<i>Polygonum virginianum</i>	jumpseed
<i>Pycnanthemm incanum</i>	hoary mountainmint
<i>Pycnanthemum pycnanthemoides</i>	southern mountainmint
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	blackeyed Susan
<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i>	orange coneflower
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	cutleaf coneflower
<i>Rudbeckia mohrii</i>	Mohr's coneflower
<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i>	browneyed Susan
<i>Ruellia caroliniensis</i>	Carolina wild petunia
<i>Salvia coccinea</i>	blood sage
<i>Salvia lyrata</i>	lyreleaf sage
<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	bloodroot
<i>Scutellaria integrifolia</i>	helmet flower
<i>Silene virginica</i>	re pink
<i>Silphium compositum</i>	kidneyleaf rosinweed
<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	narrowleaf blue-eyed grass
<i>Solidago altissima</i>	Canada goldenrod
<i>Solidago arguta</i>	Atlantic goldenrod
<i>Solidago caesia</i>	wreath goldenrod
<i>Solidago erecta</i>	showy goldenrod
<i>Solidago fistulosa</i>	pine barren goldenrod
<i>Solidago gigantea</i>	giant goldenrod
<i>Solidago gracillima</i>	Virginia goldenrod
<i>Solidago leavenworthii</i>	Leavenworth's goldenrod
<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	gray goldenrod
<i>Solidago odora</i>	anisescented goldenrod
<i>Solidago patula</i>	roundleaf goldenrod
<i>Solidago rugosa</i>	wrinkleleaf goldenrod
<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>	seaside goldenrod
<i>Solidago stricta</i>	wand goldenrod
<i>Spigelia marilandica</i>	woodland pinkroot
<i>Stokesia laevis</i>	Stoke's aster
<i>Symphotrichum adnatum</i>	scaleleaf aster
<i>Symphotrichum concolor</i>	eastern silver aster
<i>Symphotrichum cordifolium</i>	common blue wood aster
<i>Symphotrichum dumosum</i>	rice button aster
<i>Symphotrichum elliotii</i>	Elliott's aster

<i>Symphotrichum lateriflorum</i>	calico aster
<i>Symphotrichum novae-angliae</i>	New England aster
<i>Symphotrichum patens</i>	late purple aster
<i>Symphotrichum praealtum</i>	willowleaf aster
<i>Symphotrichum tenuifolium</i>	perennial saltmarsh aster
<i>Symphotrichum undulatum</i>	wavyleaf aster
<i>Symphotrichum walteri</i>	Walter's aster
<i>Tephrosia virginiana</i>	Virginia tephrosia
<i>Teucrium canadense</i>	Canada germander
<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	heartleaf foamflower
<i>Tradescantia ohimensis</i>	bluejacket
<i>Verbena scabra</i>	sandpaper vervain
<i>Vernonia angustifolia</i>	tall ironweed
<i>Vernonia gigantea</i>	giant ironweed
<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>	New York ironweed
<i>Viola lanceolata</i>	bog white violet
<i>Viola pedata</i>	birdfoot violet
<i>Xanthorhiza simplicissima</i>	yellowroot

Grasses and Sedges

<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	big bluestem
<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>	bushy bluestem
<i>Andropogon ternarius</i>	splitbeard bluestem
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	broomsedge bluestem
<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>	giant cane
<i>Carex alata</i>	broadwing sedge
<i>Carex cephalophora</i>	oval-leaf sedge
<i>Carex cherokeensis</i>	Cherokee sedge
<i>Carex flaccosperma</i>	thinfuit sedge
<i>Carex gigantea</i>	giant sedge
<i>Carex glaucescens</i>	southern waxy sedge
<i>Carex lupulina</i>	hop sedge
<i>Carex lurida</i>	shallow sedge
<i>Carex nigromarginata</i>	black edge sedge
<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	fox sedge
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	Indian woodoats

<i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i>	purple lovegrass
<i>Juncus effuses</i>	common rush
<i>Panicum amarum</i>	bitter panicgrass
<i>Panicum anceps</i>	beaked panicgrass
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	switchgrass
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	little bluestem
<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	woolgrass
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Indiangrass
<i>Sorghastrum secundum</i>	lopsided Indiangrass
<i>Tridens flavus</i>	purpletop tridens
<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	eastern gamagrass

Vines

<i>Ampelopsis arborea</i>	peppervine
<i>Apios americana</i>	groundnut
<i>Berchemia scandens</i>	rattan vine
<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	crossvine
<i>Campsis radicans</i>	trumpet creeper
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	devil's darning needles
<i>Decumaria barbara</i>	woodvamp
<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	evening trumpetflower
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	trumpet honeysuckle
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper
<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	purple passionflower
<i>Passiflora lutea</i>	yellow passionflower
<i>Smilax glauca</i>	cat greenbriar
<i>Smilax herbacea</i>	smooth carion flower
<i>Smilax pumila</i>	sasparilla vine
<i>Smilax smallii</i>	lanceleaf greenbriar
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	eastern poison ivy
<i>Vicia caroliniana</i>	Carolina vetch
<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>	summer grape
<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>	muscadine
<i>Wisteria frutescens</i>	American wisteria

Ferns

Asplenium platyneuron
Dryopteris ludoviciana
Osmunda cinnamomea
Osmunda regalis
Pleopeltis polypodioides
Polystichum acrostichoïdes

ebony spleenwort
southern woodfern
cinnamon fern
royal fern
resurrection fern
Christmas fern

Ground Covers

Asarum canadense
Hexastylis arifolia
Mitchella repens

Canadian wildginger
littlebrownjug
partridgeberry