

A GUIDE TO NATIVE PLANTS OF THE GEORGIA EASTERN PIEDMONT: Moist-Wet Lowland Clearing Restoration Species

ABOUT THE GUIDE

This guide provides an overview of commercially available native plants in the Georgia eastern piedmont. The guide, intended for use by both homeowners and industry professionals, was created as a collaborative effort between the Athens-Clarke County Sustainability Office and State Botanical Garden of Georgia. Links to resources are provided for additional information. Format the guide at 11x17 paper size or larger to print.

Other guides in this series include:

Dry Woodland and Forest Restoration Species
Dry-Moist Upland Clearings Restoration Species
Floodplain Meadow: Bottomland Riparian Restoration Species
Forested Floodplain Restoration Species
Moist Forested Slopes Restoration Species

Photos by J. Michael Wharton



ABOUT US

Athens-Clarke County Sustainability Office

The Sustainability Office works as a steward of public resources, involving land management of Unified Government green space, ecological planning and project management, and education as it pertains to Unified Government green space and ecology.

Mimsie Lanier Center for Native Plant Studies at the State Botanical Garden of Georgia

At the University of Georgia, the Mimsie Lanier Center for Native Plant Studies is the State Botanical Garden's headquarters for native plant restoration, conservation, education, production, and safeguarding. As a unit of Public Service and Outreach at the University of Georgia, the State Botanical Garden creates and nurtures an environment for learning, inspiration, and engagement through horticulture, conservation, science based programs and lasting partnerships.



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This native plant guide series was compiled by Linda Chafin, Conservation Botanist, State Botanical Garden



State Botanical Garden
of Georgia
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA



WHY NATIVES?

Native plants are those which are indigenous to a certain area and have adapted to the local conditions. Native plants are a great alternative to exotic or non-native plants for a variety of reasons. Native plant species provide food and shelter for native wildlife, whereas exotics cannot because they haven't evolved with the surrounding wildlife. In addition to supporting biodiversity, natives also benefit homeowners by requiring less water, fertilizer, and pesticide than exotics.

Because native plants often require less water than non-natives, they can help prevent and control erosion. Native seed mixes can be used as an alternative to other erosion control methods, such as silt fences or mulch. Native seed mixes should have a diversity of seed species so that they can be applied to large areas of land with varying soil conditions.

Follow this link to a list of recommended native plant nurseries:
<https://botgarden.uga.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Directory-of-Native-Plant-Nurseries.pdf>

Follow this link to find out more about the harmful effects of invasive plants: <https://www.fs.fed.us/learn/plants-animals>



Photo by Gardeners'World.com



Photo by Gardeners'World.com

PLANTING DEFINITIONS

- **Full sun** - plants receive direct sunlight for <6 hrs/day
- **Light shade** - plants receive 3-5 hrs/day of sun
- **Partial shade** - plants receive 2 hours of direct sun/day or shaded at least half of the day; partial shade can be found under or around trees.
- **Full shade** - plants receive an hour of direct sun/day
- **Dense shade** - plants receive no direct and little indirect sunlight
- **Wet soil/Dry soil** - some plants can tolerate drought while others can tolerate poorly drained soils. However, it's important to recognize that all plants require their roots to have some oxygen to function.

Link: file:///S:/Ecological%20and%20Land%20Management/Restoration_Planting_Native%20Plant%20List-ID/Native%20Plant%20Species%20List%20-%20Piedmont%20GA/Planting%20Instructions/Defining%20Sun%20Requirements%20for%20Plants.pdf

PLANTING GUIDELINES

- **Seeds** can be sown in pots or seed flats that are kept in a shady location. When planting, seeds can be placed close together (1/8-1/4" apart). Seeds should be planted as deep as they are thick. Very small seeds are barely covered, if at all. After planting, water with a gentle spray until thoroughly wet.
 - Link: https://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_series/wo/wo_ah730/wo_ah730_133_151.pdf
- **Seed bombs** are small balls of clay, compost, and seeds. They're easy to grow--simply drop or throw seed bombs without needing to dig holes or water in. Recommended spacing is 1 seed bomb / square foot, and at least 10 seed bombs / square meter.
 - Link: <https://permaculturenews.org/2014/06/18/making-seedballs-ancient-method-till-agriculture/>
- **Plugs** are small seedlings grown in a tray. They can be planted by digging small holes in the ground using a hand trowel. Add a well draining compost to the surrounding dirt so that plugs are not oversaturated. Carefully loosen roots and place plug in the hole. Press firmly around the root ball. Finally, water in with a gentle spray.
 - Link: <https://www.ecolandscaping.org/02/developing-healthy-landscapes/ecological-landscaping-101/planting-plugs-putting-tools-to-the-test/>
- **Mulch** is often used when planting to suppress competition from other vegetation. Pine straw and pine bark chips are recommended to mitigate weeds. Though widely used, hay contains weed seeds, such as dandelion flower, crabgrass, and annual bluegrass seeds. Straw can be used as an alternative to hay, which contains fewer weed seeds.
 - Link: <http://www.gfc.state.ga.us/community-forests/management/tree-care/mulching-trees/index.cfm>
- **Trees** are best planted during early fall. Before planting, conduct a site analysis to identify above and below ground utilities. Dig a hole as deep as the root ball and 2-3 times the width of the root ball. Cut circling roots before placing tree in hole. Ensure that tree is upright and not planted too deep. Once tree is in the correct position, fill remaining space in hole with soil. Pack in around the base of the tree to stabilize it. Water in tree but do not fertilize. Avoid staking tree. Mulch the base of the tree to reduce competition from weeds.
 - Link: file:///S:/Ecological%20and%20Land%20Management/Restoration_Planting_Native%20Plant%20List-ID/Native%20Plant%20Species%20List%20-%20Piedmont%20GA/Planting%20Instructions/Planting%20Instructions/How%20to%20Plant%20a%20Tree%20-%20NRCS.pdf

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

Scientific name and synonyms	Common Names	Growth Form	Light Requirement	Soil Moisture	Plant Height	Flowers: season / color / showy?	Wildlife Associations	Management Considerations	Comments	Internet Sources: identification, propagation and cultivation info, fire ecology, natural history, etc.
FORBS										
<i>Amsonia tabernaemontana</i>	Blue Star	forb	sun, part sun	medium	3 ft	spring / blue / showy	Pollinated by hummingbirds, butterflies, long-tongued bees, moths. Leaves contain a toxic latex and are avoided by caterpillars and browsing mammals.	Tolerates some drought. Easy to grow. Deer-resistant.		https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF http://botgarden.uga.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Binder1_Redacted.pdf http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=276088&isprofile=1&gen=Amsonia https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/amsonia-tabernaemontana/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=AMTA2 www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/bluestar.htm

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<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Swamp Milkweed	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	4 ft	summer / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, flies, butterflies, and hummingbirds. Larval host for Monarch butterflies. Leaves are bitter and toxic, discouraging deer and other mammal browsing.	NOT fire-tolerant. Forms small colonies.	Larval host for Monarch butterflies. Most insects avoid feeding on the leaves due to toxic latex. Native American medicinal plant.	http://botgarden.uga.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Binder1_Redacted.pdf https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/forb/ascinc/all.html https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ASIN http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g410 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/asclepias-incarnata/ www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/sw_milkweed.htm https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_asin.pdf
<i>Bidens aristosa</i>	Swamp Marigold, Bur Marigold	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	3 ft	fall / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by butterflies, bees, wasps, flies, and beetles. Larval host for butterflies and moths. Seeds eaten by birds.	Moderately deer-resistant	Annual or biennial, but self-seeds heavily.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_biar.pdf https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=BIAR SIMILAR SPECIES: http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/ts_sunflower.htm

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Conoclinium coelestinum (synonym: <i>Eupatorium coelestinum</i>)	Mist-flower	forb	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium	3 ft	summer, fall / blue / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, skippers, moths, beetles, and butterflies. Larval host for moths. Bitter leaves discourage mammal browsing.	Deer-resistant. Fire-tolerant. Spreads aggressively in optimal conditions by both seed and rhizomes.		https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=j870 http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Conoclinium_coelestinum https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_coco13.pdf https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/conoclinium-coelestinum/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/mistflower.htm
<i>Elephantopus carolinianus</i>	Carolina Elephant's Foot	forb	part sun, shade	medium	3 ft	summer, fall / pink / not showy	Flowers pollinated by bees and small butterflies. Larval host for moths.			https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ELCA3 http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277426&isprofile=0& http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Elephantopus_carolinianus http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/plant_insects/plants/elephantopus_carolinianus.html

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<i>Eupatorium hyssopifolium</i>	Hyssop-leaf Thoroughwort	forb	sun	medium	3 ft	fall / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by butterflies, bees, wasps. Larval host for moths. Seeds eaten by birds.	Drought- and fire-tolerant.	For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps. Spreads quickly by seed and rhizomes.	http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Eupatorium_hyssopifolium https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/eupatorium-hyssopifolium/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=EUHY
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Perfoliate Boneset, Perfoliate Thoroughwort	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	5 ft	fall / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, flies, butterflies, beetles, wasps. Larval host for moths. Birds eat seeds. Bitter foliage discourages herbivores.	Deer-resistant. Forms clumps.	Native American medicinal plant; modern research suggests that its leaves are an immune system stimulant.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c730 https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_eupe3.pdf http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/cm_boneset.htm https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/eupatorium-perfoliatum/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=EUPE3

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<i>Eupatorium rotundifolium</i>	Round-leaf Boneset, Round-leaf Thoroughwort	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	5 ft	fall / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, flies, butterflies, skippers, beetles, wasps. Larval host for moths. Bitter, toxic foliage discourages mammalian herbivores.	Deer-resistant. Fire-tolerant.	Well documented anti-cancer activity.	https://www.ncwildflower.org/plant_galleries/details/eupatorium-rotundifolium http://hawthornhillwildflowers.blogspot.com/2012/11/roundleaf-thoroughwort-eupatorium.html https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=EURO4 http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Eupatorium_rotundifolium
<i>Eupatorium serotinum</i>	Late-flowering Boneset, Late-flowering Thoroughwort	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	6 ft	fall / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, flies, butterflies, skippers, beetles, wasps. Larval host for moths. Bitter foliage discourages herbivores.	Deer-resistant.		https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=EUSE2 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/late_bonesetx.htm
<i>Eutrochium purpureum</i> (synonyms: <i>Eupatorium purpureum</i> and <i>Eupatoriadelphus purpureum</i>)	Purple-node Joe-pye-weed, Sweet Joe-Pye Weed	forb	part sun	medium, low	7 ft	fall / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by butterflies, skippers, bees, moths. Larval host for moths. Seeds eaten by birds. Moderately deer-resistant.	Somewhat deer-resistant.	A smaller Piedmont version of the showier mountain Joe-Pye species, <i>E. fistulosum</i> .	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c740 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/sw_joepye.htm https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=EUPU21

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<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	Sneezeweed	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	5 ft	fall / yellow / showy	Flowers are pollinated by bees, wasps, flies, butterflies, and beetles. Larval host for moths. Deer and other mammals avoid due to toxic, bitter foliage.	Deer and other mammals avoid due to toxic, bitter foliage.	Common name is based on traditional use of dried leaves as a snuff to cause sneezing that expels evil spirits.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c930 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=HEAU https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/helenium-autumnale/ https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/sneezeweed.htm
<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i>	Narrow-leaf Sunflower	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	9 ft	late summer, fall / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, flies, skippers, butterflies. Larval host for moths and butterflies. Seeds eaten by birds and small mammals.	Spreads rapidly by rhizomes to form colonies. Top-killed by fire but re-sprouts from rhizomes. Moderately deer-resistant due to sand-papery leaves.		https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/helianthus-angustifolius/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=HEAN2 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/hry_sunflower.html http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Helianthus_angustifolius

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<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>	Ox-eye, False Sunflower	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	6 ft	summer / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, flies, beetles, butterflies, and skippers. Birds and small mammals eat the seeds. Deer-resistant.	Deer-resistant. Fast-grower, forming 2-4 foot clumps. Establishes readily from seed. Drought-tolerant.	There is no information on the fire-tolerance of this species, but it likely is top-killed and re-sprouts from its rhizomes. It is a short-lived perennial that readily self-seeds.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g520 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=HEHE5 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/heliopsis-helianthoides/ https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_hehe5.pdf https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_hehe5.pdf http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/fs_sunflowerx.htm
<i>Hibiscus laevis</i> (synonym: <i>Hibiscus militaris</i>)	Halberd-leaf Mallow	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	6 ft	summer / white, pink / showy	Flowers attract bees, hummingbirds, bees. Larval host for butterflies, skippers, and moths. Seeds eaten by waterfowl. Browsed by deer. Somewhat deer-resistant.	Somewhat deer-resistant.	Hibiscus are related to okra and have the same slimy sap, which, whipped with sugar, produced the first marshmallows.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g540 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/halberd_mallow.htm https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=HILA2

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<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	Rose-mallow	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	8 ft	summer / white, pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, hummingbirds. Larval host for butterflies, skippers, moths. Seeds eaten by waterfowl.	Tolerates short periods of flooding. Not deer-resistant. Top-killed by fire, but probably resprouts from large rhizomes.	Technically an herb, this plant is shrubby, with several stems rising from a woody base. Hibiscus are related to okra and have the same slimy sap, which, whipped with sugar, produced the first marshmallows.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/forb/hibmos/all.html http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=282590&isprofile=1&adv=hibiscus%20moscheutos https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=HIMO https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/hibiscus-moscheutos/ https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/sw_rsmallow.htm
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Jewelweed	forb	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium	5 ft	summer, fall / orange / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, hummingbirds, butterflies. Larval host to moths. Birds, small mammals eat seeds.	Annual, but self-seeds heavily and forms large patches.	Sap is used to relieve poison ivy itching.	https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/or_jewelweed.htm http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=282590&isprofile=1&adv=hibiscus%20moscheutos https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/impatiens-capensis/ https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=IMCA

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<i>Iris fulva</i>	Copper Iris	forb	sun, part sun	high	3.5 ft	spring / coppery / showy	Flowers pollinated by hummingbirds and bees. Foliage and rhizomes are toxic and seldom browsed by mammals.	Tolerates extended flooding and heavy wet clay soils.	All parts are toxic. Spreads by seed and rhizomes.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=281153&isprofile=0& https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=IRFU http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/copper_iris.html
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Dense Blazing Star, Marsh Blazing Star, Spiked Blazing Star	forb	sun	high, medium	4 ft	summer, fall / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, and skippers. Larval host for moths. Stems and corms eaten by many mammals. Seeds eaten by birds.	Fire-tolerant, will resprout from corms after fire. Will live in upland soils with high nutrient levels. Moderately deer-resistant. Best planted as plugs.		https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d780 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/liatris-spicata/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/msh_blazingstar.htm http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Liatris_spicata https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=LISP

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<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal Flower	forb	sun, part sun	high	4 ft	late summer, fall / red / showy	Flowers pollinated by hummingbirds and several swallowtail butterflies. Mature plants are not browsed by mammals due to toxic latex.	Tolerates temporary flooding. Not fire-tolerant.	Native American medicinal plant.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/lobelia-cardinalis/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d940 https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_loca2.pdf http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/cardinal.htm
<i>Lobelia puberula</i>	Downy Lobelia	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	3 ft	late summer, fall / purple / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Not browsed by mammals due to toxic latex.	Deer-resistant. Top-killed by low intensity fire but re-sprouts.		https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/lobelia-puberula/ http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Lobelia_puberula https://gnps.org/plants/downy-lobelia-lobelia-puberula/

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<i>Ludwigia alternifolia</i>	Alternate-leaf Seedbox	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	3 ft	summer / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, flies, small butterflies, etc. Larval host for moths. Browsed by deer.	NOT deer-resistant.	Fruit ("seedboxes") float and disperse tiny seeds through pore on top.	www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/seedbox.html http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=e113 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/ludwigia-alternifolia/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=LUAL2 http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Ludwigia_alternifolia
<i>Mimulus ringens</i>	Monkey Flower	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	3 ft	summer, fall / blue / showy	Flowers pollinated by bumblebees. Larval host for moths and butterflies.	Spreads by both seed and rhizomes.		http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=286977&isprofile=0& https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=MIRI https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/mimulus-ringens/ www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/monkeyflower.htm
<i>Packera glabella</i> (synonym: <i>Senecio glabellus</i>)	Butterweed	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	3 ft	spring / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, skippers, flies. Toxic to mammals.	Deer-resistant. Because it initially forms large weedy patches in disturbed areas but quickly succumbs to competition, it is a good choice for quick re-vegetation.	Annual, but self-seeds heavily.	http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/butterweed.htm https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PAGL17 http://hawthornhillwildflowers.blogspot.com/2012/05/butterweed-packera-gabella.html

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

Scientific name and synonyms	Common Names	Growth Form	Light Requirement	Soil Moisture	Plant Height	Flowers: season / color / showy?	Wildlife Associations	Management Considerations	Comments	Internet Sources: identification, propagation and cultivation info, fire ecology, natural history, etc.
<i>Persicaria pensylvanica</i> (synonym: <i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>)	Pennsylvania Smartweed, Pinkweed	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	2 ft	summer / white, pink / showy in mass.	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, flies, butterflies, moths. Larval host to butterflies, moths. Seeds eaten by waterfowl, other birds, small mammals.	Annual but self-seeds readily.	Annual but self-seeds readily.	https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_pop_e2.pdf https://www.mnswildflowers.info/flower/pennsylvania-smartweed https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polygonum_pensylvanicum https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/polygonum-pennsylvanicum/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=POPE2
<i>Phlox paniculata</i>	Garden Phlox	forb	sun	medium	4 ft	summer / pink, white / showy	Flowers are pollinated by bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds. Seeds dispersed by ants.	Not deer-resistant.		http://botgarden.uga.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Binder1_Redacted.pdf https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PHPA9 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/phlox-paniculata/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=f193

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

Scientific name and synonyms	Common Names	Growth Form	Light Requirement	Soil Moisture	Plant Height	Flowers: season / color / showy?	Wildlife Associations	Management Considerations	Comments	Internet Sources: identification, propagation and cultivation info, fire ecology, natural history, etc.
<i>Phlox pilosa</i>	Downy Phlox	forb	sun, part sun	medium	1.5 ft	spring, early summer / pink, white / showy	Flowers are pollinated by butterflies, skippers, moths, hummingbirds, and long-tongued bees. Seeds dispersed by ants. Leaves and stems browsed by deer and other mammals.	Fire-tolerant.	May be difficult to start from seed.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=285436 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/phlox-pilosa/ http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Phlox_pilosa http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/pr_phloxx.htm
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	Obedient Plant	forb	sun, part sun	medium	3 ft	summer, fall / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bumblebees, other bees, and hummingbirds. Not browsed by deer or other mammals.	Deer-resistant.	Usually occurs over amphibolite bedrock which raises soil pH.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/obed_plantx.htm https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PHVI8 http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g620 https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/physostegia-virginiana/ https://mtcubacenter.org/plants/obedient-plant/

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

Scientific name and synonyms	Common Names	Growth Form	Light Requirement	Soil Moisture	Plant Height	Flowers: season / color / showy?	Wildlife Associations	Management Considerations	Comments	Internet Sources: identification, propagation and cultivation info, fire ecology, natural history, etc.
<i>Pycnanthemum tenuifolium</i>	Narrowleaf Mountain-mint	forb	sun	high, medium, low	3 ft	summer / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, flies, butterflies, skippers, beetles. Strong taste discourages browsing by mammals.	Spreads by rhizomes, forming dense colonies.		https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/pycnanthemum-tenuifolium/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PYTE http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=r690 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/slm_mintx.htm
<i>Rhexia virginica</i>	Virginia Meadow Beauty	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	2.5 ft	summer / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Larval host to moths.	Tolerates temporary flooding.	Native American food plant.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/rhexia-virginica/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=RHVI http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/meadow_beauty.htm

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

Scientific name and synonyms	Common Names	Growth Form	Light Requirement	Soil Moisture	Plant Height	Flowers: season / color / showy?	Wildlife Associations	Management Considerations	Comments	Internet Sources: identification, propagation and cultivation info, fire ecology, natural history, etc.
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	Green-eyed Susan	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	8 ft	summer, fall / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, beetles, butterflies, moths. Larval host for butterflies, moths. Foliage toxic to mammals; deer-resistant.	Rapidly forms colonies by spread of rhizomes. Tolerates spring floods.		https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/rudbeckia-laciniata-var-humilis/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=RULA3 http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277226&isprofile=0& http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/cl_coneflower.htm
<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	Duck-potato, Arrowhead	forb	sun	high	4 ft	summer / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, flies, butterflies, skippers, beetles. Ducks feed on seeds and tubers. Muskrats and turtles feed on vegetation and tubers.	Dense colonies and strong roots hold plants and soils during changing water levels and floods.	Emergent aquatic plant. Extracts nutrients and metals from polluted sediments. Native Americans ate tubers.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=275651&isprofile=0& http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/cm_arrowhead.htm https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_sala2.pdf https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SALA2 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sagittaria_latifolia

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

Scientific name and synonyms	Common Names	Growth Form	Light Requirement	Soil Moisture	Plant Height	Flowers: season / color / showy?	Wildlife Associations	Management Considerations	Comments	Internet Sources: identification, propagation and cultivation info, fire ecology, natural history, etc.
<i>Senna marilandica</i> (synonym: <i>Cassia marilandica</i>)	Wild Senna	forb	sun, part sun	medium	6 ft	summer / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Larval host for butterflies, skippers, and moths. Glands at base of leaves attract ants which protect plant from herbivores. Toxic foliage and fruit avoided by mammals, though some gamebirds eat seeds.	Deer-resistant. Forms colonies. Grows slowly for first two years. Drought-tolerant. Due to taproot, it is hard to transplant or divide mature plants.	Does not compete well with woody plants. Native American medicinal plant. Possible nitrogen-fixer.	https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_sehe3.pdf http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/md_senna.html https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/cassia-mariandica/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SEMA11 http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=m320 FOR SIMILAR SPECIES: https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_sehe3.pdf
<i>Symphotrichum lateriflorum</i> (synonym: <i>Aster lateriflorus</i>)	Calico Aster	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	3 ft	fall / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, skippers, beetles, flies, and bugs. Larval host for butterflies and moths. Birds and small mammals eat the seeds. Occasionally browsed by deer and rabbits.	Tolerates occasional flooding. One of several fall-flowering "look-alike" asters; it is the most shade-tolerant.	This species is one of several fall-flowering "look-alike" asters; it is the most shade-tolerant.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://usinggeorgianativeplants.blogspot.com/2012/10/asters-asters-asters.html http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/calico_aster.htm https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/symphyotrichum-lateriflorum/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277245&isprofile=0&n=1 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SYLA4

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

Scientific name and synonyms	Common Names	Growth Form	Light Requirement	Soil Moisture	Plant Height	Flowers: season / color / showy?	Wildlife Associations	Management Considerations	Comments	Internet Sources: identification, propagation and cultivation info, fire ecology, natural history, etc.
<i>Symphyotrichum patens</i> (synonym: <i>Aster patens</i>)	Clasping Aster	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	3 ft	fall / purple / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, skippers, beetles, flies, and bugs. Larval host for butterflies and moths. Birds and small mammals eat the seeds. Occasionally browsed by deer and rabbits.	Fire-adapted. Top-killed by fire, but re-sprouts from rhizomes.	A common plant of dry, sunny habitats, this species is likely to seed into most habitats naturally.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://usinggeorgianativeplants.blogspot.com/2012/10/asters-asters-asters.html http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Symphyotrichum_patens https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/symphyotrichum-patens/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SYPA11 SIMILAR SPECIES: http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/sm_asterx.htm
<i>Verbena hastata</i>	Blue Vervain, Swamp Verbena	forb	sun, part sun, shade	high, Medium	6 ft	summer / blue / showy in mass	Flowers pollinated by bees, small butterflies, skippers, moths, and other insects. Larval host for butterflies and moths. Bitter leaves discourage browsing. Seeds occasionally eaten by birds.	Forms small colonies by spreading rhizomes.	Toxic if eaten. Native American medicinal plant.	https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/verbena-hastata/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=z370 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=VEHA2 https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_veha2.pdf www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/bl_vervain.htm

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

Scientific name and synonyms	Common Names	Growth Form	Light Requirement	Soil Moisture	Plant Height	Flowers: season / color / showy?	Wildlife Associations	Management Considerations	Comments	Internet Sources: identification, propagation and cultivation info, fire ecology, natural history, etc.
<i>Verbesina alternifolia</i> (synonym: <i>Actinomeris alternifolia</i>)	Alternate-leaf Wingstem	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium, low	8 ft	summer, fall / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies. Larval host for butterflies, moths. Seeds eaten by birds. Bitter foliage discourages browsing by mammals.	Tolerates disturbance. Can be aggressive and weedy, decreasing overall plant species diversity. Possibly allelopathic—see reference.	Plants will likely volunteer in relatively undisturbed floodplains over time without planting.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a753 www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/wingstem.htm https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=VEAL https://www.researchgate.net/publication/27499824_Differential_effects_of_two_dominant_plant_species_on_community_structure_and_invasibility_in_an_old-field_ecosystem
<i>Verbesina occidentalis</i>	Southern Crownbeard	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium, low	8 ft	summer, fall / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies. Larval host for butterflies, moths. Bitter foliage discourages browsing by mammals.	Can be aggressive and weedy, decreasing overall plant species diversity in disturbed areas. Possibly allelopathic—see reference.	Plants subject to foliar ozone injury as ozone levels rise. Plants will likely volunteer in relatively undisturbed floodplains over time.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Verbesina_occidentalis https://www.researchgate.net/publication/27499824_Differential_effects_of_two_dominant_plant_species_on_community_structure_and_invasibility_in_an_old-field_ecosystem

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

Scientific name and synonyms	Common Names	Growth Form	Light Requirement	Soil Moisture	Plant Height	Flowers: season / color / showy?	Wildlife Associations	Management Considerations	Comments	Internet Sources: identification, propagation and cultivation info, fire ecology, natural history, etc.
<i>Verbesina virginica</i>	Frostweed	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium, low	6 ft	late summer, fall / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, wasps. Larval host for butterflies, moths. Bitter foliage discourages mammals.	Tolerates disturbance and short-term flooding. Can be aggressive and weedy, decreasing overall plant species diversity in disturbed areas. Possibly allelopathic—see reference.	Stems produce "frost flowers" or ice ribbons in freezing weather: frozen sap is extruded through stems near base of plant, forming fantastic shapes. See first reference. Native American medicinal plant.	FROST FLOWERS: http://naturerambling.blogspot.com/search/label/Frost%20flowers http://w3.biosci.utexas.edu/prc/VEVI3/VEV13.html https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=vevi3 http://www.missouriplants.com/whitealt/Verbesina_virginica_page.html http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Verbesina_virginica https://www.researchgate.net/publication/27499824_Differential_effects_of_two_dominant_plant_species_on_community_structure_and_invasibility_in_an_old-field_ecosystem
<i>Vernonia gigantea</i> (synonym: <i>Vernonia altissima</i>)	Giant Ironweed	forb	sun	high, medium	8 ft	summer, fall / purple / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, wasps. Larval host for moths. Birds eat seeds. Bitter foliage discourages browsing by mammals.	Deer-resistant. Tolerates short-term flooding.		http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277606&isprofile=0& http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Vernonia_gigantea http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/tl_ironweed.htm SIMILAR SPECIES: https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PD https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/vernonia-noveboracensis/

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

Scientific name and synonyms	Common Names	Growth Form	Light Requirement	Soil Moisture	Plant Height	Flowers: season / color / showy?	Wildlife Associations	Management Considerations	Comments	Internet Sources: identification, propagation and cultivation info, fire ecology, natural history, etc.
<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>	New York Ironweed	forb	sun	high, medium	6 ft	summer, fall / purple / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, wasps. Larval host for moths. Birds eat seeds. Bitter foliage discourages browsing by mammals.	Deer-resistant. Tolerates short-term flooding.		https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g160 https://oak.ppw.s.vt.edu/~flessner/weedguide/venno.htm https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/vernonia-noveboracensis/ https://mtcubacenter.org/plants/new-york-ironweed/
Zephyranthes atamasca (spelling variant: Zephyranthes atamasco)	Atamasco Lily	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	1.25 ft	spring / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by moths and bees as well self-pollinated. Foliage and bulbs are toxic to mammals, causing "staggers" in livestock.	Does not tolerate soil disturbance.	Flowers are pink in bud, white when mature, then turn pink after pollination. Leaves are evergreen.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://vnps.org/wildflowers-of-the-year/2007-atamasco-lily-zephyranthes-atamasco/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ZEAT https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/zephyranthes-altamasco/

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

Scientific name and synonyms	Common Names	Growth Form	Light Requirement	Soil Moisture	Plant Height	Flowers: season / color / showy?	Wildlife Associations	Management Considerations	Comments	Internet Sources: identification, propagation and cultivation info, fire ecology, natural history, etc.
FORBS (VINE)										
<i>Apios americana</i>	Ground-nut	forb (vine)	sun, part sun	high, medium	10 ft	summer, fall / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Larval host for butterflies, skippers. Ants visit extra-floral nectaries.	Dense thickets provide cover and nesting habitat for animals.	Nitrogen-fixing. High protein, human-edible tubers and seeds.	http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Apios_americana www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/groundnut.html https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_apam.pdf
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	Woodbine, Virgin's Bower (native)	forb (vine)	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium	20 ft	summer, fall / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by butterflies, bees, wasps, flies. Larval host to moths. Toxic to mammals. Dense thickets provide cover and nesting habitat for birds and other animals.	Dense thickets provide cover and nest habitat for animals. Fast-grower. Deer-resistant.	All parts of the plant are toxic if eaten. Flowers are similar to invasive exotic Asian Sweet Autumn Virgin's Bower (<i>C. terniflora</i>), but leaves differ. Native American medicinal plant.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a379 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CLV15 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/clematis-virginiana/ www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/virgin_bower.htm
<i>Mikania scandens</i>	Climbing Hemp-vine	forb (vine)	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium	9 ft	summer, fall / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, flies. Larval host for butterflies. Dense thickets provide cover and nesting habitat for animals.	Forms dense thickets by sprawling over other plants.	Despite common name, is not related to true hemp.	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=MISC http://climbers.lsa.umich.edu/?p=180 http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Mikania_scandens https://www.researchgate.net/publication/241094121_Flower_morphology_and_pollination_in_Mikania_Asteraceae

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

Scientific name and synonyms	Common Names	Growth Form	Light Requirement	Soil Moisture	Plant Height	Flowers: season / color / showy?	Wildlife Associations	Management Considerations	Comments	Internet Sources: identification, propagation and cultivation info, fire ecology, natural history, etc.
<i>Smilax smallii</i>	Jackson-brier	forb (vine)	sun, part sun	high, Medium	20 ft	spring / green / not showy	Fruits eaten by birds, mammals. Dense tangles of vegetation provide nesting cover for birds.	High-climbing, evergreen vine. Moderately deer-resistant; most leaves and shoots are above browse line.	Evergreen vine traditionally used as Christmas décor.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/smilax-smallii/ http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Smilax_smallii

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

Scientific name and synonyms	Common Names	Growth Form	Light Requirement	Soil Moisture	Plant Height	Flowers: season / color / showy?	Wildlife Associations	Management Considerations	Comments	Internet Sources: identification, propagation and cultivation info, fire ecology, natural history, etc.
GRASSES, SEDGES, AND RUSHES										
<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>	Bushy Bluestem	grass	sun	high	5 ft	green / fall / not showy. Nice overall plant color in fall and winter.	Larval host for skippers. Winter-persistent foliage provides cover and spring-nesting habitat for birds and mammals. Seeds eaten by birds.	Well adapted to fire, other disturbance, and wet infertile soils. Fire-tolerant – top-killed by fire but re-sprouts from rhizomes. Deer-resistant.	Wind-pollinated. Will seed naturally into disturbed wet areas without human intervention.	https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/andropogon-gloemeratus/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=285172&isprofile=0& https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_angl2.pdf https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ANGL2
<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>	River Cane	grass	sun, part sun	high, medium	12 ft	spring / green / not showy	Larval host for skippers, butterflies, moths. Cover for birds, snakes, small mammals. Deer browse shoot. Rare Swainson's Warbler nesting habitat.	Fire-adapted, fire reduces competition from shrubs and trees. Sprouts quickly after fire from rhizomes.	Flowers rarely, possibly only after fire, then entire clonal patch dies. Native Americans used for food, pasturage, dyes, basketry, building materials, weapons, musical instruments, etc.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-4_1.PDF https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/graminoid/arugig/all.html http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c917 https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_aragi.pdf https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ARGI www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/giant_cane.html

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

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<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	River Oats	grass	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium	4 ft	summer / green / showy	Larval host for butterflies and skippers. Birds and mammals eat seeds.	Used for erosion control. Spreads readily from seeds. Is said to be able to outcompete Japanese Stilt Grass (<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>).	Wind-pollinated.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a240 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/chasmantium-latifolium/ https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/inland_oats.htm https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_chla5.pdf https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_chla5.pdf
<i>Dichanthelium clandestinum</i>	Deer-tongue Witch Grass	grass	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium	0.3 ft	summer, fall / green / not showy	Larval host for skippers, moths, grasshoppers. Seeds eaten by small mammals. Leaves eaten by mammals.	Used for erosion control and re-vegetation in poor soils.	Wind-pollinated. Although cool-season grass species (C3 metabolism), witch grasses bloom in both spring and fall.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/deertg_grass.html https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_dicl.pdf https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=DICL

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

Scientific name and synonyms	Common Names	Growth Form	Light Requirement	Soil Moisture	Plant Height	Flowers: season / color / showy?	Wildlife Associations	Management Considerations	Comments	Internet Sources: identification, propagation and cultivation info, fire ecology, natural history, etc.
<i>Elymus virginicus</i> (synonym: <i>Elymus glabriflorus</i>)	Southeastern Wild-rye	grass	sun, part sun	medium	4 ft	summer / green / not showy	Larval host for butterflies and moths. Seeds eaten by small mammals and birds. Foliage used for nest material. Many insects eat the leaves.	Used for slope and grassland restoration. Provides winter soil coverage. Tolerant of a wide range of soil types. Does not tolerate frequent mowing. Self-seeds.	Heavy seed-producer. Wind-pollinated. Cool-season grass.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=285239&isprofile=0& https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/va_rye.htm https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_elvi3.pdf https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_elvi3.pdf
<i>Muhlenbergia schreberi</i>	Nimble-will	grass	part sun, shade	high, medium	1.5 ft	fall / green / not showy	Food plant for many insects. Birds eat seeds.	Forms dense mats that control erosion.	Wind-pollinated. Easily confused with the invasive exotic Japanese Stilt-grass, which is distinguished by its silvery, off-center leaf midvein.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/gardens-gardening/your-garden/help-for-the-home-gardener/advice-tips-resources/pests-and-problems/weeds/nimblewill.aspx https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/morus-rubra/ https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/nimblewill.htm
<i>Panicum rigidulum</i> (synonym: <i>Coleataenia rigidula</i>)	Red-top Panic Grass	grass	sun, part sun	high, medium	5 ft	fall / red / showy. Nice fall color.	Larval host for skippers. Seeds eaten by many birds and small mammals. Forms large clumps that provide cover for wildlife.	Forms clumps; does not spread by rhizomes.	Wind-pollinated.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Coleataenia_rigidula https://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/plant-directory/panicum-rigidulum/

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

Scientific name and synonyms	Common Names	Growth Form	Light Requirement	Soil Moisture	Plant Height	Flowers: season / color / showy?	Wildlife Associations	Management Considerations	Comments	Internet Sources: identification, propagation and cultivation info, fire ecology, natural history, etc.
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Switchgrass	grass	sun	high, medium, low	6 ft	summer / green / showy	Larval host for skippers. Leaves eaten by many insects. Seeds eaten by many birds and small mammals. Forms large clumps that provide nesting cover for wildlife.	Drought- and deer-resistant. Fire-tolerant; re-sprouts from rhizomes after fire. Readily spreads by seeds. Planted for soil stabilization—root system up to 9 feet deep. Benefits from occasional fire.	There are many cultivars on the market, some dry-site plants, others wet-site; ask before purchasing seeds.	http://jonesctr.org/products/outreach/warm_season_grass_guide.pdf https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PAVI2 http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=l460 https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/graminoid/panvir/all.html https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/panicum-virgatum/ https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_pavi2.pdf http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/switchgrass.htm http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Panicum_virgatum

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

Scientific name and synonyms	Common Names	Growth Form	Light Requirement	Soil Moisture	Plant Height	Flowers: season / color / showy?	Wildlife Associations	Management Considerations	Comments	Internet Sources: identification, propagation and cultivation info, fire ecology, natural history, etc.
<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	Gama Grass	grass	sun, part sun	medium, low	6 ft	summer / green / not showy	Larval host for skippers, beetles, and other insects. Seeds eaten by deer, birds, small mammals. Large clumps of broad leaves provide cover for wildlife. Deer relish the high-protein seed heads.	Thrives in heavy clay soils with low pH. Deep roots (up to 6.5 feet) confer drought-tolerance.	Wind-pollinated. Forms large clumps. Used in the Midwest as livestock forage and silage. Thought to be one of the ancestors of modern corn (<i>Zea mays</i>).	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_trda3.pdf https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_trda3.pdf http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=r220 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/gama_grass.htm https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_trda3.pdf https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=TRDA3 https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_PLANTMATERIALS/publications/etpmcfs11219.pdf

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

Scientific name and synonyms	Common Names	Growth Form	Light Requirement	Soil Moisture	Plant Height	Flowers: season / color / showy?	Wildlife Associations	Management Considerations	Comments	Internet Sources: identification, propagation and cultivation info, fire ecology, natural history, etc.
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	grass-like rush	sun	high	4 ft	summer / green / not showy	Dense clumps provide cover and nesting habitat for wetland birds and other animals.	Tolerates disturbance. Forms dense clumps and also readily spreads of rhizomes. Seed germination is problematic, best to plant plugs or rhizomes.	Wind-pollinated.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c262 https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_juef.pdf https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_PLANTMATERIALS/publications/gapmcrb9250.pdf http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/soft_rush.htm http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Juncus_effusus https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/juncus-effusus/
<i>Carex cherokeensis</i>	Cherokee Sedge	grass-like sedge	sun, part sun	high, medium	1.5 ft	summer, fall / green / not showy	Clumping sedges provide good wildlife cover. Seeds eaten by birds and small mammals. Deer-resistant.	Part sun recommended but will survive in full sun with moist soil. drought-tolerant in part sun. Large clumps with extensive root systems provide good erosion control and streambank stabilization.	Wind-pollinated. Deer-resistant. Leaves are evergreen.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b796 https://www.uaex.edu/yard-garden/resource-library/plant-week/Carex-cherokeensis-sedge-cherokee-02-05-2016.aspx https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=cach3

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

Scientific name and synonyms	Common Names	Growth Form	Light Requirement	Soil Moisture	Plant Height	Flowers: season / color / showy?	Wildlife Associations	Management Considerations	Comments	Internet Sources: identification, propagation and cultivation info, fire ecology, natural history, etc.
<i>Carex crinita</i>	Fringed Sedge	grass-like sedge	sun, part sun	high	3 ft	spring, summer / green / not showy	Larval host for butterflies, moths. Seeds eaten by waterfowl and other birds. Muskrats eat rhizomes and stems. Clumping sedges provide good wildlife cover.	Provides good erosion control and streambank stabilization. Tolerates both flooding and dry soils. Spreads by rhizomes to form large colonies.	Wind-pollinated. Leaves evergreen.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=279718&isprofile=0& www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/frank_sedge.htm https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CAFR3
<i>Carex frankii</i>	Frank's Sedge	grass-like sedge	sun, part sun	high	2.5 ft	spring, summer / green / not showy	Larval host for butterflies, moths. Seeds eaten by waterfowl and other birds. Muskrats eat rhizomes and stems. Clumping sedges provide good wildlife cover. Deer-resistant.	Provides good erosion control and streambank stabilization. Tolerates both flooding and dry soils. Spreads by rhizomes to form large colonies.	Wind-pollinated. Leaves evergreen.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=279718&isprofile=0& www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/frank_sedge.htm https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CAFR3
<i>Carex glaucescens</i>	Southern Waxy Sedge	grass-like sedge	sun, part sun	high	3 ft	spring, summer / green / not showy	Larval host for butterflies, moths. Seeds eaten by waterfowl and other birds. Muskrats eat rhizomes and stems. Clumping sedges provide good wildlife cover. Deer-resistant.	Provides good erosion control and streambank stabilization. Spreads by rhizomes to form large colonies.	Stems and leaves are an unusual pale blue-green color.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CAGL5 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/carex-glaucens/

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

Scientific name and synonyms	Common Names	Growth Form	Light Requirement	Soil Moisture	Plant Height	Flowers: season / color / showy?	Wildlife Associations	Management Considerations	Comments	Internet Sources: identification, propagation and cultivation info, fire ecology, natural history, etc.
<i>Carex granularis</i>	Pale Sedge, Limestone Meadow Sedge	grass-like sedge	sun, part sun, shade	high	0.5 ft	spring, summer / green / not showy	Larval host for butterflies, skippers, moths. Seeds eaten by birds, especially waterfowl. Clumping sedges provide good wildlife cover. Deer-resistant.	Provides good erosion control and streambank stabilization.	Wind-pollinated.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CAGR3 www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/meadow_sedge.htm
<i>Carex lupulina</i>	Hop Sedge	grass-like sedge	sun, part sun	high	3 ft	spring, summer / green / not showy	Larval host for butterflies, moths. Seeds eaten by waterfowl and other birds. Clumping sedges provide good wildlife cover. Deer-resistant.	Provides good erosion control and streambank stabilization. Spreads by rhizomes to form large colonies.	Wind-pollinated.	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CALU4 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/hop_sedge.html
<i>Carex lurida</i>	Sallow Sedge, Lurid Sedge	grass-like sedge	sun, part sun	high	3 ft	spring, summer / green / showy	Larval host for butterflies and moths. Seeds eaten by waterfowl and other birds. Clumping sedges provide good wildlife cover.	Provides good erosion control and streambank stabilization. Spreads by rhizomes to form large colonies. Tolerates temporary flooding. Deer-resistant.	Wind-pollinated.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=j670 www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/sallow_sedge.html
<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	Brown Fox Sedge	grass-like sedge	sun, part sun	high, medium	3 ft	spring, summer / green / not showy	Larval host for skippers and moths. Seeds eaten by waterfowl and other birds. Clumping sedges provide good wildlife cover.	Spreads aggressively, limit use to disturbed areas. Sedges provide good erosion control and streambank stabilization. Tolerates temporary flooding. Deer-resistant.	Wind-pollinated.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g760 https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_cavu2.pdf https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CAVU2 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/brfx_sedge.htm

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

Scientific name and synonyms	Common Names	Growth Form	Light Requirement	Soil Moisture	Plant Height	Flowers: season / color / showy?	Wildlife Associations	Management Considerations	Comments	Internet Sources: identification, propagation and cultivation info, fire ecology, natural history, etc.
<i>Dulichium arundinaceum</i>	Three-way Sedge	grass-like sedge	sun, part sun	high	3 ft	summer / green / not showy	A few insects eat the developing flowers and seeds. Waterfowl eat mature seeds. Muskrats eat stems. Colonies provide cover for wetland and aquatic animals.	Tolerates extended inundation and saturated soils. Forms large colonies in wet soils.	Wind-pollinated	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=DUAR3 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/threeway_sedge.html
<i>Eleocharis obtusa</i>	Blunt Spikerush	grass-like sedge	sun	high	1 ft	summer / green / not showy	Larval host for several insect species. Seed heads eaten by waterfowl. Muskrats eat roots. Dense colonies provide cover for wetland and aquatic animals.	Tolerates extended inundation and saturated soils. Forms colonies in wet soils.	Wind-pollinated	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ELOB2 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/bl_spikerush.htm
<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	Wool-grass	grass-like sedge	sun	high	5 ft	summer, fall / tan / showy	Many insects eat leaves. Wetland birds eat seeds. Provides cover and nesting habitat for mammals and birds. Muskrats eat stems and rhizomes.	Forms dense colonies of tall, colorful plants.	Wind-pollinated. Native American fiber source.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=279753&isprofile=0& https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_scy.pdf https://www.ncrs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_PLANTMATERIALS/publications/gapmcrb9249.pdf http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/wool_grass.htm
<i>Scirpus georgianus</i> (synonym: <i>Scirpus atrovirens</i> var. <i>georgianus</i>)	Georgia Bulrush	grass-like sedge	sun, part sun	high	4 ft	summer, fall / green / not showy	Many insects eat vegetation. Seeds eaten by many wetland birds. Muskrats eat roots and stems.	Thrives in degraded and human-made wetlands	Wind-pollinated.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=279727&isprofile=0& http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/dg_bulrush.htm https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SCGE2

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

Scientific name and synonyms	Common Names	Growth Form	Light Requirement	Soil Moisture	Plant Height	Flowers: season / color / showy?	Wildlife Associations	Management Considerations	Comments	Internet Sources: identification, propagation and cultivation info, fire ecology, natural history, etc.
WOODY VINES										
<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Yellow Jessamine	woody vine	sun, part sun	high, medium	20 ft	winter, spring / yellow / showy.	Flowers pollinated by native bees, butterflies, hummingbirds. Sprawling vines provide cover for nesting birds. Toxic sap discourages browsing by most insects and mammals.	Deer-resistant due to toxicity. Drought-tolerant. Makes good evergreen ground-cover but will not flower unless climbing.	All parts of the plant contain strychnine-related compounds, even the nectar which poisons honeybees though not native bees. Evergreen leaves.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c519 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/gelsemium-sempervirens/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=GESE http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Gelsemium_sempervirens https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gelsemium_sempervirens
<i>Wisteria frutescens</i>	American Wisteria	woody vine	sun, part sun	high, medium	30 ft	spring / blue-purple / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, hummingbirds. Larval host plant for butterflies. flowers, leaves, fruits, and seeds are toxic to wildlife.	Deer-resistant. Seeds are toxic if eaten in large amounts.	Though its flowers are not as showy and fragrant as Chinese Wisteria, the native species is not an aggressive spreader and its flowers are attractive.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d239 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/wisteria-frutescens/ https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/vine/wisspp/all.html

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

Scientific name and synonyms	Common Names	Growth Form	Light Requirement	Soil Moisture	Plant Height	Flowers: season / color / showy?	Wildlife Associations	Management Considerations	Comments	Internet Sources: identification, propagation and cultivation info, fire ecology, natural history, etc.
SHRUBS										
<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	Tag Alder, Hazel Alder	shrub	sun, part sun	high	20 ft	late winter / green / not showy	Larval host for beetles, aphids, moth caterpillars, and other insects. Seeds, buds, catkins eaten by birds, small mammals. Trunks and stems used for beaver lodges. Provides critical cover for Woodcock.	Widely used for streambank stabilization and wetland restoration.	Nitrogen-fixing.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277828&isprofile=0& https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/alnus-serrulata/ https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_alse2.pdf https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/brook_alder.html
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	Lead Plant, False Indigo	shrub	sun, part sun	medium	12 ft	spring / purple / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees and butterflies. Larval host for skippers, butterflies, moths. Seeds eaten by bobwhite quail and other birds.	Sometimes used for erosion control because of extensive root system. Best planted on woodland borders.	Nitrogen-fixing. Contains compound that acts as insect repellent.	http://www.jonesctr.org/products/outreach/legume_guide.pdf http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=280343 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/amorpha-fruticosa/ https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_amfr.pdf https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/false_indigo.htm

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

Scientific name and synonyms	Common Names	Growth Form	Light Requirement	Soil Moisture	Plant Height	Flowers: season / color / showy?	Wildlife Associations	Management Considerations	Comments	Internet Sources: identification, propagation and cultivation info, fire ecology, natural history, etc.
<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	Devil's-walking stick	shrub	sun, part sun	medium	20 ft	summer / white / showy. Large fruit clusters are colorful in the fall.	Flowers pollinated by bees and flies. Fruit eaten by birds, mammals.	Drought-tolerant. Rapidly spreads by rhizomes to form thickets. Stems and leaves very prickly. Probably benefits from fire and re-sprouts quickly.	Largest leaves of any plant in North America, up to 4 feet long and 3.5 feet wide, composed of 100+ leaflets.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c294 https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/arasp/all.html https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ARSP2 http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Aralia_spinosa www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/devil_ws.html
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i> (synonyms: <i>Sorbus arbutifolia</i> , <i>Pyrus arbutifolia</i>)	Red Chokeberry	shrub	sun, part sun	medium, high	10 ft	spring / white / showy. Leaves and red fruit clusters are showy in the fall.	Flowers are pollinated by bees. Fruits eaten by birds and mammals. Deer and small mammals eat twigs and leaves.	Forms colonies by spreading rhizomes.	Fruits make tasty jams and jellies.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b420 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/aronia-arbutifolia/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ARAR7

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

Scientific name and synonyms	Common Names	Growth Form	Light Requirement	Soil Moisture	Plant Height	Flowers: season / color / showy?	Wildlife Associations	Management Considerations	Comments	Internet Sources: identification, propagation and cultivation info, fire ecology, natural history, etc.
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Button-bush	shrub	sun, part sun	high	12 ft	spring / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, butterflies, skippers, hummingbirds. Larval host for moths. Seeds eaten by waterfowl, twigs eaten by mammals. Leaves are toxic to mammals.	Deer-resistant. Buttonbush can tolerate extended periods of flooding. Re-sprouts after low-intensity surface fires, killed by peat fires.	Used for wetland and riparian restoration.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g830 http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Cephalanthus_occidentalis https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/cephalanthus-occidentalis/ https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/shrub/cepocc/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_ceoc2.pdf https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_ceoc2.pdf www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/buttonbush.htm
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Silky Dogwood	shrub	part sun, shade	high, medium	12 ft	spring / white / showy (berries showy in fall)	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, flies, butterflies, beetles. Larval host for butterflies and moths. Fruits eaten by birds and mammals.	Moderately deer-resistant. Forms thickets by spread of rhizomes.	Bark was smoked like tobacco by Native Americans.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g800 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/cornus-amomum/ www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/stiff_dogwood.htm https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_coa_m2.pdf

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

Scientific name and synonyms	Common Names	Growth Form	Light Requirement	Soil Moisture	Plant Height	Flowers: season / color / showy?	Wildlife Associations	Management Considerations	Comments	Internet Sources: identification, propagation and cultivation info, fire ecology, natural history, etc.
<i>Cornus stricta</i> (synonym: <i>Cornus foemina</i>)	Swamp Dogwood	shrub	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium	15 ft	spring / white / showy. Fruits are bright blue.	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, flies, butterflies, beetles. Larval host for butterflies and moths. Fruits eaten by birds and mammals.	Moderately deer-resistant. Forms thickets by spread of rhizomes.		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=COFO www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/stiff_dogwood.htm https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_cofi.pdf
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Winterberry Holly	shrub	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium	12 ft	spring, summer / white / not showy. Red fruits in winter are very showy on female plants only.	Flowers pollinated by bees. Fruits eaten by birds and small mammals. Occasionally browsed by deer.	Moderately deer-resistant.	Plants are dioecious. Both female and male plants must be present for fruit production.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d440 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/winterberry.htm https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/ilex-verticillata/ https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_ilve.pdf https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ILVE

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

Scientific name and synonyms	Common Names	Growth Form	Light Requirement	Soil Moisture	Plant Height	Flowers: season / color / showy?	Wildlife Associations	Management Considerations	Comments	Internet Sources: identification, propagation and cultivation info, fire ecology, natural history, etc.
<i>Itea virginica</i>	Virginia Sweetspire	shrub	sun, part sun	high, medium	5 ft	spring, summer / white / showy. Nice fall color.	Probably pollinated by bees, butterflies, etc., but little is known. Clonal thickets provide cover for birds and other wildlife.	Clonal, forms thickets. Moderately deer-resistant.		https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=286893&isprofile=1&basic=Itea%20virginica http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/va_swspire.html https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/itea-virginica/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ITVI
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Nine-bark	shrub	sun, part sun, shade	medium, low	10 ft	spring / white / showy. Pinkish fruits are also showy.	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, flies, butterflies. Larval host for moths. Deer browse leaves and twigs.	Fast-growing. Drought-tolerant. Easily cultivated.	Shredding, reddish bark is attractive.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g840 https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_phop.pdf https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/physocarpus-opulifolius/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PHOP http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/ninebark.htm

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

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<i>Rhododendron canescens</i>	Piedmont Azalea, Southern Pinxter Azalea	shrub	part sun, shade	medium	15 ft	spring / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Larval host to moths. NOT deer-resistant.	Best planted on well drained stream banks, not in floodplains, does not tolerate wet roots. Probably top-killed by light fires but may re-sprout from root crowns. Spreads slowly by rhizomes and suckers to form small colonies.		https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=279980&isprofile=0& https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/rhododendron-canescens/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=rhca7 SIMILAR SPECIES: https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/shrub/rhoper/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY
<i>Rhododendron periclymenoides</i>	Pinxter Flower Azalea, Pinxter-bloom	shrub	part sun	medium	6 ft	spring / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Dense colonies provide cover for small mammals and birds. NOT deer-resistant.	Does not tolerate prolonged flooding. Probably top-killed by light fires but re-sprouts from root crowns. Spreads slowly by rhizomes and suckers to form small dense colonies.	Does best on well drained stream banks.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a750 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=RHPE4 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/rhododendron-periclymenoides/ https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/shrub/rhoper/all.html

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

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<i>Rosa palustris</i>	Swamp Rose	shrub	sun, part sun	high, medium	8 ft	summer / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Larval host to moths. Fruit (rose hips) eat by birds, small mammals. Provides nesting cover for birds. Deer browse twigs and leaves.	Tolerates extended flooding. NOT deer-resistant.		http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=e834 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/rosa-palustris/ https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_ropa.pdf http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/sw_rose.html https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ROPA
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Elderberry	shrub	sun, part sun	high, medium	12 ft	summer / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Carpenter and mason bees use stems for nesting. Birds eat abundant fruits. Toxic leaves and stems discourage mammal browsing.	Deer-resistant. Stems are used as "live stakes" (commercially available) in river bank erosion control.	Native American food plant (flowers and fruits). Forms colonies by spread of rhizomes.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=f470 https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_sanic4.pdf https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/sambucus-canadensis/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/cm_elder.htm http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Sambucus_canadensis

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

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Styrax americanus	American Snowbell	shrub	sun, part sun	high, medium	10 ft	spring / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Larval host for moths. Seeds eaten by birds.	Tolerates prolonged flooding.		http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=287280&isprofile=1&gen=Styrax https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=stam4 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/styrax-americanus/
Vaccinium corymbosum	Highbush Blueberry	shrub	sun, part sun, shade	medium	12 ft	spring / white / showy. Nice fall color.	Flowers pollinated by bees. Larval host for butterflies and moths. Many birds and mammals eat the berries. Deer browse twigs.	Not fire-tolerant. Grows best in acid soils.	<p>Southeastern Blueberry Bees, <i>Habropoda laboriosa</i>, are one of the most effective pollinators. It performs sonication, or buzz pollination, on the flowers. Native American food plant.</p>	https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/shrub/vaccor/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/hb_blueberry.html https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_vaco.pdf http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=279992&isprofile=0& https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=VACO https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/vaccinium-corymbosum/ https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Habropoda_laboriosa

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

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<i>Viburnum nudum</i>	Possum Haw <i>Viburnum</i>	shrub	sun, part sun	high, medium	12 ft	summer / white / showy. Nice fall leaf color.	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, wasps, and other insects. Fruit eaten by birds and small mammals. Thickets provide wildlife cover.	Moderately deer-resistant.	Native Americans used berries for food and the leaves medicinally.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=256161 https://floridata.com/Plants/Adoxaceae/Viburnumandnudum/1023 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/viburnum-nudum/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/flower_insects/plants/possumhaw.html http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Viburnum_nudum

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

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UNDERSTORY TREES										
<i>Acer floridanum</i> (synonym: <i>Acer barbatum</i>)	Florida Maple, Southern Sugar Maple	tree (subcanopy)	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium, low	80 ft	spring / yellow / not showy	Sapsuckers feed on sap. Larval host for moths. Birds and small mammals eat seeds. Deer browse twigs.	Does best in circumneutral soils or in nutrient-rich bottomlands.	Primarily Wind-pollinated though flowers are visited by bees and other pollen-gatherers. Sap used for making syrup.	https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/acer-barbatum/ https://www.fnp.org/plants/plant/acer-saccharum-subsp-floridanum https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_acsa3.pdf
<i>Salix nigra</i>	Black Willow	tree (subcanopy)	sun, part sun, shade	high	60 ft	spring / green / not showy	Flowers pollinated by bees and flies. Larval host for butterflies and many other insects. Turtles eat fallen leaves. Waterfowl eat buds and catkins. Sapsuckers eat sap. Deer and beaver eat twigs.	Killed by fire. Fast growing. Stems are used as "live stakes" (commercially available) in river bank erosion control. Often used for erosion control along river banks due to widely spreading roots.	Willow bark was source of original aspirin (salicylic acid) before synthetic product.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=286793&isprofile=0&z=5 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/salix/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SANI https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_sani.pdf http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/bl_willow.htm http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Salix_nigra

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

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OVERSTORY TREES										
Acer rubrum	Red Maple	tree	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium, low	70 ft	late winter / red / showy	Sapsuckers feed on sap. Larval host for moths. Birds and small mammals eat seeds. Deer browse twigs. Leaves may be toxic.	Tolerates nearly all soil and light conditions. Heavily browsed by deer. Widely used for restoration and revegetation. Top-killed by fire but crown-sprouts readily afterwards.	Primarily Wind-pollinated though flowers are visited by bees and other pollen-gatherers. First tree to flower in the spring. Though with half the sugar content of sugar maple, it is used for making syrup before buds emerge.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=j170 https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/acerub/all.html https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/acer-rubrum/ https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_acru.pdf https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acer_rubrum http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/red_maple.html https://web.archive.org/web/20070505101113/http://vet.purdue.edu/depts/addl/toxic/plant50.htm

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

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<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	tree	sun, part sun	high, medium	90 ft	spring / green / not showy	Larval host for butterflies and many moths. Seeds eaten by birds and small mammals. Deer browse twigs and leaves.	Often used in streambank erosion control and land-reclamation projects. NOT fire-tolerant. Prefers acidic soils. Although a wetland species, it tolerates moist-dry soils.	Wind-pollinated. Often used in streambank erosion control and land-reclamation projects (e.g. post-strip mining). Native American medicinal plant. Low fire tolerance.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/betula-nigra/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=x800 https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/betnig/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_beni.pdf www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/river_birch.htm
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Bitternut Hickory	tree	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium	80 ft	spring / green / not showy	Larval host for butterflies, moths. Provides cover and nesting habitat for birds. Nuts are inedible.	Top-killed by fire but will re-sprout from stump, crown, and roots after fire. Deep taproot makes transplanting difficult.	Nuts are too bitter for animals to eat.	https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/carcor/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/carya-cordiformis/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/btn_t_hickory.html http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d375 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CACO15

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

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<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	Sugarberry	tree	sun, part sun	high, medium	80 ft	spring / green / not showy	Larval host for butterflies, moths. Fruits eaten by small mammals. Low protein and palatability discourage browsers.	Typically a bottomland tree, but will grow in upland soils with higher pH and nutrients. Top-killed by fire but resprouts from root collar.	Native American medicinal, food, and dye plant.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/celtis-laevigata/ https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_cela.pdf https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_cela.pdf https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/cellae/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	tree	sun, part sun, shade	high	100 ft	spring / green / not showy	Larval host for butterflies and moths. Seeds eaten by birds and small mammals. Provides cover and roosting for raptors and owls. Deer browse twigs.	Fast grower. Transplants easily. Often planted in windbreaks. Top-killed by fire, sprouts from root-crown after low-intensity fire.	Threatened by Emerald Ash-borer (<i>Agrilus planipennis</i>).	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a868 https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/frapen/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/green_ash.htm https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_frpe.pdf https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_frpe.pdf

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

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<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	tree	sun	high, medium	100 ft	spring / green / not showy	Larval host for moths. Nuts eaten by many mammals.	Fire-adapted. Does best in circumneutral soils. Does not transplant easily due to long taproot.	Wind-pollinated. May produce nuts as young as 20 years. Native American medicinal, food, and dye plant. Produces an allelopathic compound, Juglone, that inhibits growth of plants around it.	https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/jugnig/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a875 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/black_walnut.htm https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_juni.pdf https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/juglans-nigra/
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	tree	sun, part sun	medium	90 ft	spring / multi / showy (but high)	Flowers pollinated by beetles, flies, bees, and hummingbirds. Hummingbirds and sapsuckers obtain sap from holes in the bark. Larval host for Luna Moth and other moths. Seeds eaten by birds and small mammals. Twigs browsed by deer.	Mature trees survive low to moderate fires; young trees are top-killed but resprout from root crown. Used for reforestation because it grows rapidly.	Native Americans used single large trees to make canoes.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a878 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/tulip_tree.htm https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_litu.pdf https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/lirtul/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/liriodendron-tulipifera/

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

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<i>Morus rubra</i>	Red Mulberry	tree	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium	50 ft	spring / green / not showy	Leaves eaten by many insects. Fruits eaten by birds, mammals.	Fire-intolerant. Milky sap is toxic.	Mostly dioecious; both female and male plants must be present for fruit production. Native American medicinal and food plant.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c125 https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_moru2.pdf https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/morus-rubra/ https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/morrb/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/red_mulberry.html
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	tree	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium	100 ft	spring / green / not showy. Mottled, peeling bark is showy.	Leaves eaten by many insects. Seeds are eaten by birds. Twigs browsed by deer. Trunk cavities used for bird, squirrel, and bat nests.	Tolerates prolonged springtime flooding. Fast-growing. Does not tolerate fire. Recommended for streambank and other wetland restoration projects.	Wind-pollinated. Native American medicinal plant.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_ploc.pdf http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a891 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/plataus-occidentalis/ https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/plaocc/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/am_sycamore.htm

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

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Populus deltoides	Cottonwood	tree	sun	high, medium	80 ft	spring / green / not showy	Larval host for butterflies, skippers, moths. Cavities provide nesting habitat for birds. Deer and other mammals browse seedlings, twigs, and leaves.	Fast-growing. Does not tolerate fire. Used in erosion control and mine reclamation. Tolerates short-term flooding. Spreading roots may clog water and sewage pipes.	Wind-pollinated. Soft wood is vulnerable to ice and storm damage.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a894 www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/cottonwood.htm https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/popdel/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/populus-deltoides/ https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_pode3.pdf
Ulmus americana	American Elm	tree	sun, part sun	high, medium	100 ft	spring / green / not showy	Larval host for butterflies, moths, and many other insects. Young twigs browsed by deer. Fruits and buds eaten by birds and small mammals.	Fibrous root system makes transplanting easy. Not fire-tolerant. Though vulnerable to Dutch Elm disease, southern trees have been less affected by this fungus (<i>Ceratocystis ulmi</i>).	Wind-pollinated. Elms in southern states have not been heavily impacted by Dutch Elm Disease.	https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/ulmame/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/ulmus-americana/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a922 https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/am_elm.html https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ULAM

Moist-Wet Lowland Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

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<i>Ulmus alata</i>	Winged Elm	tree	sun, part sun	medium, low	60 ft	spring / tan / showy	Larval host for butterflies and moths. Fruits and seeds eaten by birds, small mammals, and deer.	Drought-tolerant. Fast-growing.	Wind-pollinated. Not as susceptible to Dutch Elm as other elm species; elms in southern states have been little impacted by this disease.	https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/ulmus-alata/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/winged_elm.html http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=287393 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ULAL

Other Contacts of Interest...

Athens-Clarke County Cooperative Extension

706-613-3640 - <https://athensclarkecounty.com/146/Athens-Clarke-County-Extension>

Bugwood Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health

229-386-3298 - <https://www.bugwood.org/>

USDA Forest Service Southern Research Station in Asheville, NC

828-257-4832 - <https://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/index.html>

USDA Forest Service Forestry Sciences Laboratory

<https://www.fs.fed.us/organization/Forestry%20Sciences%20Laboratory%20%28Athens%29>

Southern Fire Exchange

<http://southernfireexchange.org/>

This guide was developed through the Athens-Clarke County Sustainability Office by Linda Chafin, State Botanical Garden of Georgia

For more information about the guide contact:

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Mimsie Lanier Center for Native Plant Studies - 706-542-1244 - garden@uga.edu

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State Botanical Garden
of Georgia
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA