

A GUIDE TO NATIVE PLANTS OF THE GEORGIA EASTERN PIEDMONT: Dry Woodland and Forest 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-Moist Upland Clearings Restoration Species
Floodplain Meadow: Bottomland Riparian Restoration Species
Forested Floodplain Restoration Species
Moist Forested Slopes Restoration Species
Moist-Wet Lowland Clearing 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

Dry Woodlands and Forest 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.
FERNS										
<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Ebony Spleenwort	fern	sun, part sun, shade	medium, low	1 ft	n/a	A few insects and possibly mice eat the leaves.	Deer generally avoid ferns. Fire- adapted.	Does best in patchy shade.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/asplenium-platyneuron/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=285848&isprofile=0& http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Asplenium_platyneuron www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/eb_spleenwort.htm
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas Fern	Fern	part sun, shade	medium, low	2 ft	none	Deer-resistant.	Drought-tolerant	One of only two evergreen ferns in GA Piedmont.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-2_5.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a710 http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Polystichum_acrostichoides https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/polystichum-acrostichoides/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/christmas_fern.htm

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<i>Pteridium latiusculum</i> (synonym: <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>)	Bracken Fern	fern	sun, part sun, shade	medium, low	3 ft	none	Larval host for moths. Bitter, toxic leaves avoided by deer and other mammals. Colonies provide cover. Nectaries at base of major branches of each leaf attract ants and other insects.	Forms large colonies. Drought- and fire-tolerant once established.	Unfurled fronds are sometimes eaten as "fiddleheads" but should be avoided due to potential toxicity.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=f304 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PTAQ https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/pteridium-aquilinum/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/bracken_fern.htm

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FORBS										
<i>Actaea racemosa</i> (synonym: <i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i>)	Black Cohosh	forb	part sun, shade	medium	6 ft	summer / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, beetles, flies. Larval host for butterflies.	Slow to establish.	Toxic foliage.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=j790 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/black_cohosh.htm https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/cimicifuga-racemosa/
<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

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<i>Anemone virginiana</i>	Tall Thimbleweed	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	2 ft	spring / white / showy. Cottony seed heads are attractive in fall and winter.	Flowers pollinated by bees. Deer resistant.	Drought-tolerant. Allelopathic--produces a compound which inhibits seed germination and seedling growth in other plants.	Deer and other mammals avoid because it contains a compound that blisters the mouth and GI tract.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/anemone-virginiana/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=j340 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ANVI3
<i>Antennaria plantaginifolia</i>	Pussy Toes	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	1 ft	spring, summer / white / showy (in mass)	Pollinated by butterflies, small bees, and flies. Bobwhite Quail eat seeds. Deer and rabbits eat leaves.	Forms large, ground-covering colonies. Thrives in poor soil and dry conditions.	Female and male flowers are on separate plants.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/antennaria-plantaginifolia/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=291415&isprofile=0& www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/pl_pussytoes.htm

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<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	Hemp Dogbane, Indian-hemp	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	2.5 ft	summer / pink / not showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, and other insects. Plant (and its milky latex) is toxic and not eaten by most wildlife. Deer-resistant.	drought-tolerant. Fire stimulates growth and flowering. Vigorous spreader. Extensive root system provides good slope stabilization and erosion control.	Native Americans used for fiber, nets, cordage, medicine. Deadly toxic if eaten by humans.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=j360 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/dogbanex.htm https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/apocynum-cannabinum/ https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_apca.pdf
<i>Asclepias amplexicaulis</i>	Clasping Milkweed, Sand Milkweed	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	3 ft	summer / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies. Larval host for Monarch butterflies. Toxic sap discourages browsing by most insects and mammals.	Fire-adapted, re-sprouts vigorously after fire. Best planted in sunny woodland borders.	Larval host for Monarch butterflies. Prefers sandy soils. Flowers smell of clove and roses.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ASAM http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Asclepias_amplexicaulis
<i>Asclepias humistrata</i>	Pineywoods Milkweed	forb	sun, part sun	low	2.5 ft	spring, summer / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies. Larval host for Monarch butterflies. Toxic sap discourages browsing by most insects and mammals.	Drought-tolerant. Fire-adapted, re-sprouts readily from deep taproot. For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps.	Larval host for Monarch butterflies. SE US endemic. Prefers sandy soils.	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ASHU3 http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Asclepias_humistrata https://monarchwatch.org/bring-back-the-monarchs/milkweed/milkweed-profiles/asclepias-humistrata/

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<i>Asclepias variegata</i>	White Milkweed	forb	part sun	medium	3 ft	spring / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, hummingbirds. Larval host for Monarch butterflies. Toxic sap discourages browsing by most insects and mammals.		Larval host for Monarch butterflies.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ASVA https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/asclepias-variegata/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/wht_milkweed.html
<i>Baptisia alba</i>	White Wild Indigo, White False Indigo	forb	sun, part sun,.	medium, low	4 ft	spring-summer / white / showy	Pollinated by bumblebees. Larval host for butterflies and skippers. Wildlife value of seeds unknown.	Deer-resistant. Drought-tolerant. Fire-tolerant; deep taproot allows quick re-sprouting after fire. For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps.	Deer-resistant, leaves are toxic to mammals. Native American medicinal plant.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.jonesctr.org/products/outreach/legume_guide.pdf http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b650 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=BAAL
<i>Brickellia eupatorioides</i>	False-boneset	forb	sun, part sun	low	4 ft	summer-fall / white / not showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, skippers, and other insects. Larval host for moths. Bitter foliage discourages browsing.	Deer-resistant. Fire-tolerant.	Taproot up to 16 feet (not inches!) deep.	https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277499&isprofile=0& https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=BREU http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Brickellia_eupatorioides www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/fs_bonesetx.htm

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<i>Centrosema virginianum</i>	Spurred Butterfly Pea	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	5 ft	summer / pink or lavender / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Larval host for skippers and butterflies. Fruit and seeds eaten by small mammals and birds. Seeds may also be dispersed by ants.	Nitrogen-fixer. Fire-adapted: re-sprouts from rhizomes after fire.	Sprawling, vine-like forb.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Centrosema_virginianum https://www.regionalconservation.org/beta/nfyn/plantdetail.asp?tx=Centvirg http://www.jonesctr.org/products/outreach/legume_guide.pdf
<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>	Green-and-gold	forb	sun, part sun	medium	0.5 ft	Spring, summer / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies. Deer-resistant. Seeds eaten by birds.	Deer-resistant. Drought-tolerant once established. Readily self-seeds.	Attractive, evergreen ground cover that tolerates dry semi-shade, but is best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps.	http://botgarden.uga.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Binder1_Redacted.pdf https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/chrysogonum-virginianum/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=244302&isprofile=0& https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF

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<i>Chrysopsis mariana</i>	Maryland Golden-aster	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	2.5 ft	fall / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees and butterflies. Deer-resistant.	For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps. Drought-tolerant and fire-tolerant once established. Deer-resistant.		http://botgarden.uga.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Binder1_Redacted.pdf https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277586&isprofile=0& https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/chrysopsis-mariana/
<i>Coreopsis major</i>	Woodland Coreopsis, Woodland Tickseed	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	3 ft	summer / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, skippers, moths, wasps. Larval host for moths. Seeds eaten by birds.	Deer-resistant. Readily self-seeds.	For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/coreopsis-major/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277416&isprofile=0& http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/large_coreopsisx.htm

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<i>Desmodium glabellum</i>	Tall Tick-trefoil	forb	sun, part sun, shade	low	5 ft	summer, fall / pink / showy	Pollinated by bees. Larval host for butterflies and skippers. Seeds eaten by many birds and rodents. Leaves, stems, and seeds browsed by deer and rabbits.	nitrogen-fixer. Fire-tolerant.	Desmodium species are used as a "green manure" – they improve soil fertility by fixing nitrogen.	http://www.jonesctr.org/products/outreach/legume_guide.pdf https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_degl4.pdf https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_degl4.pdf https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/desmodium-spp/ http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Desmodium_glabellum
<i>Desmodium rotundifolium</i>	Round-leaf Tick-trefoil	forb	sun, part sun, shade	medium, low	3 ft	summer, fall / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Larval host for butterflies. Seeds eaten by many birds and rodents. Leaves, stems, and seeds browsed by deer and rabbits.	Ground cover. nitrogen-fixer. Fire-tolerant.	Desmodium species are used as a "green manure" – they improve soil fertility by fixing nitrogen.	https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/desmodium-spp/ http://www.missouriplants.com/pinkalt/Desmodium_rotundifolium_page.html http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Desmodium_rotundifolium
<i>Elephantopus tomentosus</i>	Elephant's Foot	forb	part sun, shade	medium, low	3 ft	fall / pink / not showy	Flowers pollinated by bees and other insects.	Fire-tolerant. Drought-tolerant.	Large basal rosettes make it a good ground cover and erosion control plant.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Elephantopus_tomentosus https://www.ncwildflower.org/plant_galleries/details/elephantopus-tomentosus https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ELTO2

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<i>Erigeron pulchellus</i>	Robin's-plantain	forb	sun, part sun, shade	medium, low	2 ft	spring / white, pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by butterflies, bees, skippers, flies. Larval host for moths. Seeds may be eaten by small mammals. Browsed by deer, rabbits.	For wooded habitats, best planted in sunny borders or permanent canopy gaps.	Spreads by spread of stolons and self-seeding.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ERPU https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/robin_plantain.htm
<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>Euphorbia corollata</i> (synonym: <i>Euphorbia pubentissima</i>)	Flowering Spurge	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	3 ft	summer, fall / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by butterflies, bees, wasps. Seeds eaten by birds. Toxic latex in leaves discourages mammals.	Drought- and fire-tolerant; re-sprouts from crown..	White petal-like structures are actually appendages to nectar glands. Milky latex is mildly toxic to humans.	http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Euphorbia_pubentissima https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/euphorbia-corollata/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/flw_spurgex.htm https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=EUCO10 https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/plant-of-the-week/euphorbia_corollata.shtml

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<i>Gillenia trifoliata</i> (synonym: <i>Bowman's Root</i> <i>Porteranthus trifoliatus</i>)	Indian-physic, Bowman's Root	forb	sun, part sun	medium	3 ft	summer / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Foliage is toxic to mammals.	Top-killed by fire but resprouts from rhizome.	Native American medicinal plant. American Ipecac (<i>G. stipulata</i>) occurs in west GA.	https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/gillenia/trifoliata/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=286435&isprofile=0& https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=GITR6 https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/am_ipecac.html
<i>Helianthus divaricatus</i>	Woodland Sunflower	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	6 ft	late summer, fall / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, butterflies, and skippers. Larval host for butterflies, moths, and other insects. Seeds eaten by birds and mammals.	Spreads by rhizomes to form colonies. Top-killed by fire but resprouts from rhizomes. Drought-tolerant.	For forested habitats, best planted in sunny woodland borders and permanent canopy gaps.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/helianthus-divaricatus/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=k390 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/wd_sunflower.html
<i>Helianthus hirsutus</i>	Hairy Sunflower	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	5 ft	late summer, fall / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, butterflies, and skippers. Larval host for butterflies, moths, and other insects. Seeds eaten by birds and mammals.	Spreads by rhizomes to form colonies. Top-killed by fire but resprouts from rhizomes. Drought-tolerant.	For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps.	http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/hry_sunflower.html https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=HEHI2 https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/plant-of-the-week/helianthus_hirsutus.shtml

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<i>Helianthus microcephalus</i>	Small-headed Sunflower	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	6 ft	late summer, fall / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, butterflies, and skippers. Larval host for butterflies, moths, and other insects. Seeds eaten by birds and mammals.	Spreads by rhizomes to form colonies. Top-killed by fire but resprouts from rhizomes. Drought-tolerant.	For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps.	https://mtcubacenter.org/plants/small-wood-sunflower/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=HEMI3 https://uswildflowers.com/detail.php?SName=Helianthus%20microcephalus
<i>Helianthus strumosus</i>	Rough-leaved Sunflower	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	6 ft	late summer, fall / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, butterflies, and skippers. Larval host for butterflies, moths, and other insects. Seeds eaten by birds and mammals.	Spreads by rhizomes to form colonies. Top-killed by fire but resprouts from rhizomes. Drought-tolerant.	For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps.	http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Helianthus_strumosus https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=HEST SIMILAR SPECIES: http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/hry_sunflower.html
<i>Heuchera americana</i>	Alumroot, Coral Bells	forb	part sun, shade	medium	2 ft	spring / greenish / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Bitter leaves avoided by browsers. Deer-resistant.	Grows well in rocky soil and in soil pockets on boulders.	Leaves are evergreen.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/heuchera-americana/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=k460 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=HEAM6

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<i>Heuchera americana</i>	Alumroot, Coral Bells	forb	part sun, shade	medium	2 ft	spring / greenish / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Bitter leaves avoided by browsers. Deer-resistant.	Grows well in rocky soil and in soil pockets on boulders.	Leaves are evergreen.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/heuchera-americana/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=k460 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=HEAM6
<i>Hexastylis arifolia</i>	Wild Ginger, Heartleaf	forb	part sun, shade	medium, low	0.5 ft	spring / brown / not showy. Leaves are showy.	Flowers pollinated by gnats, beetles. Seeds dispersed by ants. Deer-resistant.	Slow to spread.	Leaves are evergreen. Native American medicinal plant.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=HEAR6
<i>Iris cristata</i>	Dwarf Crested Iris	forb	part sun	medium, low	0.7 ft	spring / purple / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees.	Deer-resistant. Prefers higher pH soils.	Forms small colonies by spread of rhizomes. Mildly toxic.	https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/beauty/iris/Dwarf_Woodland/iris_cristata.shtml https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=k690 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/iris-cristata/

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<i>Iris verna</i>	Dwarf Iris	forb	part sun	medium, low	0.7 ft	spring / purple / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Deer-resistant.	Grows in sunnier, drier habitats than Dwarf Crested Iris. Deer-resistant.	Flowers are much more fragrant than <i>Iris cristata</i> . Unlike <i>Iris cristata</i> , this species does not form colonies.	https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/beauty/iris/Dwarf_Woodland/iris_verna.shtml https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=IRVE https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iris_verna
<i>Lespedeza capitata</i>	Round-headed Bush-clover, Roundhead Lespedeza	forb	sun	medium, low	4 ft	fall / white / not showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Larval host for moths, skippers. High-protein foliage eaten by mammals, including deer. Seeds eaten by birds. Provides good cover for small mammals and ground-nesting birds.	Fire-adapted. Drought-tolerant. Nitrogen-fixer.	Lespedeza fruits are single-seeded pods. Native American medicinal plant.	http://www.jonesctr.org/products/outreach/legume_guide.pdf http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=280289&isprofile=0& https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_leca8.pdf https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_leca8.pdf
<i>Lespedeza hirta</i>	Hairy Bush Clover	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	3 ft	late summer / white / not showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Larval host for moths, skippers. High-protein foliage eaten by mammals, including deer. Seeds eaten by birds. Provides good cover for small mammals and ground-nesting birds.	Fire-adapted. Drought-resistant.	Lespedeza fruits are single-seeded pods. Nitrogen-fixer.	http://www.jonesctr.org/products/outreach/legume_guide.pdf https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=LEHI2 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/hry_Bush_Clover.htm

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<i>Lespedeza violacea</i>	Violet Lespedeza	forb	sun	medium, low	3 ft	fall / pink / showy	High-protein foliage eaten by mammals, including deer. Seeds eaten by birds. Provides good cover for small mammals and ground-nesting birds.	Fire-adapted. Drought-resistant. Nitrogen-fixer.	Lespedeza fruits are single-seeded pods.	http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Lespedeza_violacea http://www.jonesctr.org/products/outreach/legume_guide.pdf
<i>Lespedeza virginica</i>	Slender Lespedeza	forb	sun	medium, low	3 ft	fall / pink / showy	High-protein foliage eaten by mammals, including deer. Seeds eaten by birds. Provides good cover for small mammals and ground-nesting birds.	Fire-adapted. Drought-resistant. Nitrogen-fixer.	Lespedeza fruits are single-seeded pods.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF http://www.jonesctr.org/products/outreach/legume_guide.pdf http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Lespedeza_virginica https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/lespedeza-virginica/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/sl_Bush_Clover.htm
<i>Liatris aspera</i>	Rough Blazing Star	forb	sun	medium, low	3 ft	late summer, fall / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, skippers, and flies. Attracts hummingbirds. Larval host for moths. Vegetation eaten by mammals, including deer. Small rodents dig up corms. Seeds eaten by birds.	Fire-adapted. Drought-resistant.	Native American medicinal plant.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=k860 https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_lias.pdf http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/rgh_blazingstarx.htm

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<i>Liatris microcephala</i>	Dwarf Blazing Star, Small-headed Blazing Star	forb	sun, part sun, medium, low	2 ft	late summer, fall / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, skippers, and flies. Attracts hummingbirds. Larval host for moths. Vegetation eaten by mammals, including deer. Small rodents dig up corms. Seeds eaten by birds.	Fire-adapted. Drought-resistant.	For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders or permanent canopy gaps.		http://botgarden.uga.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Binder1_Redacted.pdf http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=27744&isprofile=0&
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Spiked Blazing Star, Dense Blazing Star, Marsh Blazing Star, Gay-feather	forb	sun, part sun, medium	4 ft	late summer, fall / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, skippers. Attracts hummingbirds. Larval host for moths. Seeds eaten by birds. Corms eaten by small rodents. Seeds eaten by birds.	Fire-adapted.	For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps.		https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/liatris-spicata/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d780 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/msh_blazingstar.htm https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF
<i>Liatris squarrosa</i>	Scaly Blazing Star	forb	sun	low	2.5 ft	late summer, fall / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, skippers. Attracts hummingbirds. Larval host for moths. Seeds eaten by birds. Corms eaten by small rodents. Seeds eaten by birds.	Fire- and drought-adapted. For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps.		http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/sc_blazingstar.htm https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/liatris-squarrosa/

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<i>Lilium michauxii</i>	Carolina Lily	forb	part sun, shade	medium, low	4 ft	summer / orange / showy	Deer eat vegetation, voles eat bulbs.	Plants should be caged where deer browsing is a problem.		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=limi https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lilium_michauxii
<i>Manfreda virginica</i> (synonym: <i>Polianthes virginica</i>)	False Aloe	forb	sun, part sun,	medium, low	5 ft	spring / green / not showy (but interesting)	Flowers pollinated by bees, moths.	For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps. Fire- and drought-tolerant. Deer-resistant.	Uses Crassula acid metabolism (CAM) for photosynthesis (drought-adaptation). Unlike other agaves which die after flowering, each plant will bloom many times during its lifespan.	http://botgarden.uga.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Binder1_Redacted.pdf http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=1180 http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Manfreda_virginica http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/east_agave.html
<i>Opuntia humifusa</i>	Eastern Prickly Pear	forb	sun	medium, low	2 ft	summer / yellow, orange / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Larval host for moths. Fruits sometimes eaten by mammals. Provides cover for snakes and quail.	Fire- and drought-tolerant. For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps. Plants are best started from pads, not seeds due to low germination rate.	Each flower lasts only one day. Native American medicinal plant.	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=OPHU https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/cactus/opuhum/all.html https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/search/?q=Opuntia+humifusa http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Opuntia_humifusa http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/prickly_pearx.htm

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<i>Oxalis violacea</i>	Purple Wood Sorrel	forb	part sun	medium, low	6 ft	spring, late summer / purple / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, small butterflies, skippers, flies. Larval host for caterpillars. Seeds eaten by birds and small mammals.	Does not compete well with taller or more aggressive vegetation.	In optimal conditions, will spread to form colonies.	https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/oxalis-violacea/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=1340 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/vlt_sorrelx.htm
<i>Parthenium integrifolium</i>	Wild Quinine	forb	sun	medium, dry	4 ft	spring, summer / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, flies, beetles.	Best for sunny woodland edges or thinly wooded gaps. Deer-resistant.	Native American medicinal plant. Also used as a quinine substitute during World War One.	https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/parthenium-integrifolium/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277453&isprofile=0& https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_pain3.pdf http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/wild_quininex.htm
<i>Penstemon australis</i>	Southern Beard-tongue	forb	sun, part sun	low	2 ft	spring / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, hummingbirds,	For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps.		https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Penstemon_australis https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/penstemon-spp/
<i>Penstemon laevigatus</i>	Smooth Beard-tongue	forb	sun, part sun	medium	3 ft	spring / pink, white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, hummingbirds,	For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps.		http://botgarden.uga.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Binder1_Redacted.pdf https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/penstemon-laevigatus/

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<i>Phlox amoena</i>	Hairy Phlox	forb	sun	low	1 ft	spring / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by butterflies, moths, and long-tongued bees.	For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps.		https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF
<i>Phlox carolina</i>	Carolina Phlox	forb	sun, part sun	medium	3 ft	summer, fall / pink / showy	Flowers are pollinated by butterflies, moths, hummingbirds, and long-tongued bees.	For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps.	Resistant to powdery mildew.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=phca19 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/phlox-carolina/
<i>Phlox nivalis</i>	Pineland Phlox	forb	sun	medium	0.5 ft	spring / pink, white / showy	Flowers are pollinated by butterflies, moths, hummingbirds, and long-tongued bees.	For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps.		https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/phlox-nivalis/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=phni
<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.	https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/phlox-pilosa/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=285436 http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Phlox_pilosa http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/pr_phloxx.htm

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<i>Pityopsis graminifolia</i>	Grass-leaf Goldenaster	forb	sun, part sun	low	3 ft	summer, fall / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by butterflies, bees.	Spreads quickly to form dense colonies. Used for erosion control. For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps.	Leaves are evergreen.	https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_pigr4.pdf https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=pigr4 https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Pityopsis_graminifolia https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/pityopsis-graminifolia/
<i>Pycnanthemum pycnanthemooides</i> (synonym: <i>Pycnanthemum incanum</i> var. <i>pycnanthemooides</i>)	Mountain-mint	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	3 ft	summer / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, flies, butterflies, skippers, beetles. Deer avoid due to strong taste of stems and leaves. Seeds are too small to appeal to birds.	Highly deer-resistant. Drought- and fire-tolerant once established. For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps. Self-seeds easily and spreads by rhizomes.	Strongly scented foliage discourages browsing by mammals and insects. Native American medicinal plant.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF https://gnps.org/plants/southern-mountainmint-pycnanthemum-pycnanthemooides/ https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/pycnanthemum-incanum/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/slm_mintx.htm [related species]

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<i>Ruellia caroliniensis</i>	Carolina Wild-petunia	forb	part sun, shade	medium, low	3 ft	spring, summer / purple/ showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Seeds dispersed by ants.	Does not tolerate soil disturbance.		https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/ruellia-caroliniensis/ http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Ruellia_caroliniensis https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/sm_petunia.htm https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ruca4
<i>Scutellaria incana</i>	Hoary Skullcap	forb	sun, part sun, shade	medium, low	3 ft	summer / purple / showy	Pollinated by bees, and possibly flies, skippers, butterflies. Deer-resistant.	drought-tolerant. Deer avoid: foliage is bitter-tasting and possibly toxic.		http://botgarden.uga.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Binder1_Redacted.pdf http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=f530 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SCIN https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/scutellaria-incana/

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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
<i>Silene stellata</i>	Starry Campion	forb	part sun, shade	medium, low	3 ft	late summer, fall / white / showy	Flowers pollinated primarily by moths, also bumblebees and butterflies. Larval host for moths. Deer browse leaves and stems.	Plants have a deep taproot and are probably fire-tolerant.		https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/starry_campion.htm https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SIST http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=279076&isprofile=0&

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<i>Silene virginica</i>	Fire Pink	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	2 ft	spring / red / showy	Flowers probably pollinated by hummingbirds and butterflies.		Short-lived perennial but readily self-seeds.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/silene-virginica/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=m370 https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/firepink.htm
<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaved Blue-eyed-grass	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	2 ft	spring / blue-violet / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Seeds may be eaten by birds.	Plants have thick rhizomes and are probably fire-tolerant.	A member of the Iris Family, this species is NOT a grass. Native American medicinal plant.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/sbe_grassx.htm http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Sisyrinchium_angustifolium http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=i870

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<i>Smallanthus uvedalia</i> (synonym: <i>Polymnia uvedalia</i> spelling variant: <i>Smallanthus uvedalius</i>)	Bear's Foot, Leaf-cup	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	11 ft	summer / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies. Seeds eaten by birds.	Plants have thick, fleshy rhizomes and are probably fire-tolerant.	Native American medicinal plant.	https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/plant-of-the-week/smallanthus_uvedalius.shtml http://www.floraofalabama.org/Plant.aspx?id=972 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SMUV https://oak.pwps.vt.edu/~flessner/weedguide/smauv.htm
<i>Solidago caesia</i>	Blue-stemmed Goldenrod	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	3 ft	late summer, fall / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, wasps, flies. Larval host for moths. Seeds eaten by birds.	For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps. This goldenrod species is not weedy or aggressive.		https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/solidago-caesia/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=y370 https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/bl_goldenrod.htm https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF

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<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	Gray Goldenrod	forb	sun, part sun	low	2 ft	late summer, fall / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, moths, wasps, flies, beetles. Larval host for moths. Seeds eaten by birds.	Drought-tolerant. Thrives in poor soils.	Native American medicinal and incense plant.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_sone.pdf http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277240&isprofile=0&z=5 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/fld_goldenrodx.htm
<i>Solidago odora</i>	Anise Goldenrod	forb	sun	medium, low	4 ft	late summer, fall / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, moths, wasps, flies, beetles. Larval host for moths. Seeds eaten by birds.	Fire-adapted, self-seeds and re-sprouts vigorously after fire from a thick rhizome. For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps.	Leaves have a wonderful anise fragrance when crushed and are used in teas. Native American medicinal plant. Persists in seed bank for two years.	https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/solidago-odora/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277477&isprofile=0& http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Solidago_odora https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF
<i>Solidago petiolaris</i>	Downy Goldenrod	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	4 ft	late summer, fall / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, moths, wasps, flies, beetles. Larval host for moths. Seeds eaten by birds.	Fire-tolerant: re-sprouts from crowns. Deer-resistant.		http://botgarden.uga.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Binder1_Redacted.pdf https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SOPE http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/dr_goldenrod.html

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<i>Solidago rugosa</i>	Wrinkle-leaf Goldenrod	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	4 ft	late summer, fall / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, moths, wasps, flies, beetles. Larval host for moths. Seeds eaten by birds. Deer avoid.	Deer-resistant. Less weedy and aggressive than many goldenrods.		http://botgarden.uga.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Binder1_Redacted.pdf https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/solidago-rugosa/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=254540&isprofile=0& https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SORU2 https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF
<i>Spigelia marilandica</i>	Indian Pink	forb	part sun, shade	medium	2 ft	late spring / red / showy	Flowers pollinated by hummingbirds.	Deer-resistant. Grows best in soils with lots of organic matter. Does not compete well with aggressive plants.	Develops clonal patches. Leaves and roots are toxic to mammals if eaten in quantity. Native American medicinal plant.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=282481&isprofile=0& https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/spigelia-mariandica/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/indian_pink.html

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<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i>	Coral-berry	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	5 ft	summer / yellow-green / not showy. Magenta berries are showy fall-winter.	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, flies. Larval host for moths. Fruits eaten by birds. Provides cover and nest sites for wildlife. Heavily browsed by deer.	Forms clonal patches and thickets that make good erosion control.	Berries are toxic. Plants prefer soils with higher pH.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=f730 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/coralberry.htm https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SYOR http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=f730 http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/coralberry
<i>Sympyotrichum concolor</i> (synonym: <i>Aster concolor</i>)	Silvery Aster	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	3 ft	fall / purple / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, skippers. Birds and small mammals eat the seeds. Deer browse.	Fire-adapted. Top-killed by fire, but re-sprouts from rhizomes. For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps.	Not deer-resistant.	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 http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Sympyotrichum_concolor https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SYCO3

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<i>Symphyotrichum georgianum</i> (synonym: <i>Aster georgianus</i>)	Georgia 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.	For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps. Fire-adapted. Top-killed by fire, but re-sprouts from rhizomes.	Symbol of the Mimsie Lanier Center for Native Plant Studies at State Botanical Garden of Georgia.	http://usinggeorgianativeplants.blogspot.com/2012/10/asters-asters-asters.html https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SYGE https://mtcubacenter.org/plants/georgia-aster/ https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp0/profile/speciesProfile?spcode=Q2Z5
<i>Symphyotrichum 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.	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://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277245&isprofile=0&n=1 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/calico_aster.htm https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/symphyotrichum-lateriflorum/
<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.	For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps. 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://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=k890 http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Symphyotrichum_patens https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/symphyotrichum-patens/

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<i>Thalictrum thalictroides</i> (synonym: <i>Anemonella thalictroides</i>)	Rue-anemone, Wind-flower	forb	shade	medium	0.7 ft	spring / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees and flies. Toxic leaves discourage deer browsing.	Deer-resistant.	Leaves and stems are toxic.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=j350 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=THTH2 https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/rue_anemone.htm
<i>Thaspium trifoliatum</i> Includes two varieties: yellow flowers=var. <i>aureum</i> . Maroon flowers=var. <i>trifoliatum</i>	Meadow Parsnip	forb	part sun, shade	medium, low	2.5 ft	spring / yellow or maroon / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, flies and beetles. Larval host for swallowtail butterflies. Birds and small mammals eat the seeds.		Includes two varieties: yellow flowers=var. <i>aureum</i> . Maroon flowers=var. <i>trifoliatum</i>	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b316 https://nature.mdc.mo.gov/discover-nature/field-guide/meadow-parsnip http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/pp_mdwparsnip.html
<i>Tipularia discolor</i>	Crane-fly Orchid	forb	part sun, shade	medium, low	0.3 ft	summer / greenish-brown / not showy	Flowers are pollinated by noctuid moths.	Plants grow only on rotting wood embedded in the soil.	Cranefly orchids are summer-deciduous: a single leaf arises from a corm (hard bulb-like structure) in the fall and persists through the winter. In late spring, the leaf withers away and the flower spike emerges from the bulb, with no leaves visible. The flowers wither before the leaf arises again in the fall.	https://uswildflowers.com/detail.php?SName=Tipularia%20discolor https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tipularia_discolor http://goorchids.northamericanorchidcenter.org/species/tipularia/dicolor/ http://naturedocumentaries.org/9295/cripple-d-crane-fly-orchid-tipularia-dicolor-2014/

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<i>Tradescantia ohiensis</i>	Smooth Spiderwort	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	3 ft	spring, summer / purple / showy	Flowers are pollinated by bees. Browsed by deer, rabbits, box turtles.	Easily grown and maintained	Each flower lasts only a day, but plants flower abundantly over a long period.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=r820 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=TROH https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/oh_spiderwortx.htm
<i>Tradescantia subaspera</i>	Wide-leaved Spiderwort, Zigzag Spiderwort	forb	part sun, shade	medium	2.5 ft	spring, summer / pale purple / showy	Flowers are pollinated by bees. Browsed by deer, rabbits, box turtles.	Thrives in poor, acidic soils	Each flower lasts only a day, but plants flower abundantly over a long period.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=m620 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/zz_spiderwort.htm https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/tradescantia-subaspera/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=TRSU2
<i>Tradescantia virginiana</i>	Virginia Spiderwort	forb	part sun, shade	medium, dry	3 ft	spring, summer / blue-purple / showy	Flowers are pollinated by bees. Browsed by deer, rabbits, box turtles.	Thrives in poor, acidic soils. Spreads by rhizomes to form large colonies.	Each flower lasts only a day, but plants flower abundantly over a long period. Native American medicinal and food plant.	https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_trvi.pdf http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/va_spiderwort.htm http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=m630 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/tradescantia-virginiana/

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<i>Trichostema dichotomum</i>	Blue Curls	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	3 ft	summer, fall / blue / showy	Flowers are pollinated by bees. Highly aromatic leaves are probably not heavily browsed.	Drought-tolerant	An annual species that self-seeds abundantly. Interesting flower shape.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://garden.org/plants/view/85748/Forked-Blue-Curls-Trichostema-dichotomum/ http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Trichostema_dichotomum https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=TRDI2
<i>Trillium catesbaei</i>	Catesby's Trillium	forb	part sun, shade	medium, low	1.5 ft	spring / pink / showy	Flowers are pollinated by bees and butterflies. Seeds are dispersed by ants and deer.	Not fire-tolerant.		https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/trillium-catesbaei/ https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/plant-of-the-week/trillium_catesbaei.shtml https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=TRCA11
<i>Trillium cuneatum</i>	Sweet Betsy Trillium	forb	part sun, shade	medium, low	1 ft	spring / maroon / showy	Flowers pollinated by carrion beetles and flesh flies. Seeds are dispersed by ants and deer.	Not fire-tolerant.		http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=281992&isprofile=1&gen=Trillium https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF SIMILAR SPECIES: https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/pr_trillium.htm

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<i>Viola pedata</i>	Bird's-foot Violet	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	0.3 ft	spring / purple / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, skippers. Larval host for butterflies and moths. Seeds dispersed by ants.	For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps. Drought-tolerant. Intolerant of heavy leaf litter and aggressive ground plants.	The horizontally oriented flowers act as landing pads for butterflies and skippers not found on other violets.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/bird_violet.htm https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/viola-pedata-var-lineariloba/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=VIPE http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g280
<i>Viola sororia</i>	Common Blue Violet	forb	part sun, shade	medium, low	0.5 ft	spring / purple / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, skippers, and other insects. Larval host for Fritillary butterflies. Seeds dispersed by ants.	Spreads aggressively in rich soil.	Deer-resistant.	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=VISO https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/viola-sororia/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=m820 https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/cm_violet.htm
<i>Waldsteinia fragarioides</i>	Appalachian Barren-strawberry	forb	part sun, shade	medium, low	0.5 ft	spring / yellow / showy. Nice fall and winter leaf color.	Flowers are pollinated by bees, possibly other insects.	Neither drought- nor fire-tolerant		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=WAFR https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/waldsteinia-fragarioides/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=w950

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<i>Clitoria mariana</i>	Butterfly Pea	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	3 ft	summer / pink or lavender / showy	Pollinated by bees, butterflies. Larval host for butterflies. Seeds and foliage only slightly attractive to wildlife.	Nitrogen-fixer. Fire-tolerant; re-sprouts from rhizomes.	For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps.	http://www.jonesctr.org/products/outreach/legume_guide.pdf http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Clitoria_mariana https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/clitoria-mariana/
<i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i> (synonym: <i>Eupatorium coelestinum</i>)	Mistflower	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

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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>Coreopsis grandiflora</i>	Large-flowered Coreopsis	forb	sun, part sun	low	2.5 ft	summer, fall / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, skippers, moths, wasps. Larval host for moths. Seeds eaten by birds.	Tolerates heat and drought.	For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps.	<p>https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF</p> <p>http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277711&isprofile=1&basic=Coreopsis%20grandiflora</p> <p>SIMILAR SPECIES:</p> <p>http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/pr_coreopsisx.htm</p>

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FORBS (VINE)										
<i>Clematis viorna</i>	Leatherflower	forb (vine)	sun, part sun	medium, low	12 ft	spring, summer / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Larval host for moths. Vines provide cover and nesting habitat for birds.	Does best in soils with circumneutral pH. Deer-resistant.	Sprawling vine. All parts of the plant are toxic if eaten.	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CLVI4 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/clematis-viorna/ www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/p_leathflower.htm
<i>Desmodium paniculatum</i>	Tick-trefoil	forb (vine)	sun, part sun, shade	medium, low	3 ft	summer, fall / pink / showy	Pollinated by bees. Larval host for butterflies and skippers. Seeds eaten by many birds and rodents. Leaves, stems, and seeds browsed by deer and rabbits.	nitrogen-fixer. Fire-tolerant.	Desmodium species are used as a "green manure" – they improve soil fertility by fixing nitrogen.	http://www.jonesctr.org/products/outreach/legume_guide.pdf https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_depa6.pdf http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Desmodium_paniculatum

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<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	Passion Flower, Maypop	forb (vine)	sun, part sun	medium, dry	8 ft	summer / purple / showy	Flowers pollinated by butterflies, bees, and hummingbirds. Larval host for butterflies. Fruit eaten by birds (and humans).	Drought-tolerant. Somewhat deer-resistant. For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps.	Flowers last only one day. Native American medicinal and food plant.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=q280 https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_pain6.pdf https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/passiflora-incarnata/ https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/ethnobotany/Mind_and_Spirit/sedatives.shtml http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Passiflora_incarnata https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passiflora_incarnata#Cultivation https://projects.ncsu.edu/goingnative/howto/mapping/nplants/plant_detail.php?id=633
<i>Passiflora lutea</i>	Yellow Passion Flower	forb (vine)	part sun, shade	medium	20 ft	summer / greenish-yellow / not showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Larval host for butterflies. Fruit eaten by birds.	NOT fire- or drought-tolerant.	Flowers last only one day. They are the only pollen source for a specialist bee, <i>Anthemurgus passiflorae</i> , which is the sole member of its genus.	https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/passiflora-lutea/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=palu2 http://www.sbs.utexas.edu/philjs/pdf/TheBe.e.pdf http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Passiflora_lutea https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passiflora_lutea

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GRASSES, SEDGES, AND RUSHES										
<i>Coleataenia anceps</i> (synonym: <i>Panicum anceps</i>)	Beaked Panic Grass, Fall Panicum	grass	sun, part sun	medium, low	4 ft	summer, fall / green / not showy	Seeds eaten by birds and deer.	Adapted to many soil types. Used for post-disturbance restoration, re-vegetation, and erosion control. Can become weedy in rich soils.		https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-4_1.PDF http://jonesctr.org/products/outreach/warm-season_grass_guide.pdf https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_paan.pdf http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Coleataenia_anceps
<i>Danthonia sericea</i>	Silky Oat-grass	grass	sun	low	3 ft	spring / green / not showy	Larval host for skippers and butterflies.	Fire-tolerant. Drought-tolerant	Wind-pollinated. Cool season grass	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-4_1.PDF https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=DASE2
<i>Danthonia spicata</i>	Poverty Oat-grass	grass	sun, part sun	low	2 ft	spring / green / not showy	Larval host for skippers and butterflies.	Fire-tolerant.	Wind-pollinated. Cool season grass	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-4_1.PDF https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=DASP2 https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/pov_oatgrass.htm
<i>Dichanthelium latifolium</i>	Broad-leaf Witch-grass	grass	sun, part sun	medium	2.5 ft	spring, fall / green / not showy	Larval host for skippers and moths. Seeds eaten by small mammals.	Tolerates disturbance.	Wind-pollinated. All <i>Dichanthelium</i> species bloom in the spring and again in the fall.	https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/dichanthelium/latifolium/ https://www.eeob.iastate.edu/research/IowaGrasses/speciespages/DichaLatif/DichaLatif.html SIMILAR SPECIES: https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/deertg_grass.html

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<i>Elymus hystrix</i>	Bottle-brush Grass	grass	sun, part sun	medium, low	3 ft	spring / green / showy	Larval host for butterflies and moths. Seeds eaten by small mammals.	Often used in grassland restorations. Readily self-seeds.	Wind-pollinated. Cool-season grass.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-4_1.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=k610 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/bottlebrush.htm
<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	Hair Grass, Pink Muhly Grass	grass	sun	medium, low	3 ft	late summer, fall / pink / showy	Seeds eaten by birds. Provides cover for birds and small mammals. Attracts ladybug beetles.	Deer-resistant. Fire-adapted (excellent fine fuel). Drought-tolerant.	Wind-pollinated.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-4_1.PDF http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Muhlenbergia_capillaris https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_muc_a2.pdf http://jonesctr.org/products/outreach/warm_season_grass_guide.pdf http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b457 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/muhlenbergia-capillaris/
<i>Piptochaetium avenaceum</i> (synonym: <i>Stipa avenacea</i>)	Black-seeded Spear Grass	Grass	sun, part sun, shade	medium, low	3 ft	spring / tan / showy	Seeds eaten by birds.	Drought-resistant. Deer-resistant. Evergreen ground cover	Prettier than most grasses while in flower and fruit.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-4_1.PDF http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Piptochaetium_avenaceum

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<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	Eastern Gamma 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

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SHRUBS										
<i>Aesculus sylvatica</i>	Painted Buckeye	shrub	part sun, shade	medium	15 ft	spring / yellow / showy.	Flowers pollinated by hummingbirds, bees, and butterflies.	Deer-resistant.	Among the earliest shrubs to leaf out and earliest to lose leaves in late summer. Seeds, leaves, and stems are toxic.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=281050 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=AESY https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/aesculus-sylvatica/
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	Lead Plant, False Indigobush	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 sunny woodland borders or in permanent canopy gaps.	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

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<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.	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; re-sprouts quickly from rhizomes after disturbances	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>Asimina parviflora</i>	Dwarf Pawpaw	shrub	part sun, shade	medium, low	6 ft	spring / green, maroon / not showy. Nice fall leaf color.	Flowers pollinated by flies and beetles (flower color and scent resemble carrion). Larval host for Zebra Swallowtail and Pawpaw Sphinx Moth. Fruit eaten by many mammals and Box Turtles. Deer rarely browse leaves because of odor and toxicity.	Seeds may take two years to germinate. Very deep tap root suggests fire-tolerance, but there is no data.	SE US endemic.	https://gnps.org/plants/dwarf-pawpaw-asimina-parviflora/ http://usinggeorgianativeplants.blogspot.com/2016/11/wild-fruit-pawpaw.html http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Asimina_parviflora https://bwwellsassociation.wordpress.com/2014/06/22/hiding-in-plain-sight-the-dwarf-pawpaw-asimina-parviflora-part-1/

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<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	Beauty-berry	shrub	sun, part sun	medium, low	6 ft	summer / pink / not showy. Bright magenta berries are showy Aug - Oct.	Flowers pollinated by small insects. Fruits and seeds are eaten by many birds and mammals. Deer eat berries but avoid leaves and stems.	Drought-tolerant. Fire top-kills plants which readily re-sprout; repeated fire will kill a population over time.	Moderately deer-resistant. Suitable for woodland edges and permanent canopy gaps. Native American medicinal plant.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=j580 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CAAM2 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/callicarpa-americana/ http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Callicarpa_americana https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/shrub/calame/all.html#BOTANICAL%20AND%20ECOLOGICAL%20CHARACTERISTICS https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_caa_m2.pdf
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	Sweet Shrub	shrub	sun, part sun	medium	12 ft	spring / maroon / showy	Flowers pollinated by beetles. Butterflies nectar at the flowers. Seeds eaten by small mammals.	Tolerates wide range of soil types. Forms colonies from root suckers.	Seeds are toxic to humans in large quantities.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b820 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CAFL22 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/calycanthus-floridus/

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<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	New Jersey Tea	shrub	sun, part sun	medium, low	4 ft	summer / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by butterflies, bees, wasps, flies, beetles. Larval host for moths and butterflies. Seeds eaten by birds.	drought-tolerant. Moderately deer-resistant. Benefits from occasional fire; top-killed but re-sprouts vigorously.	Native American medicinal plant.	https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/ceanothus-americanus/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=245521&isprofile=0 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CEAM http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Ceanothus_americanus http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/nj_teax.htm https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_cream.pdf
<i>Clinopodium georgianum</i> (synonyms: <i>Calamintha georgiana</i> and <i>Satureja georgiana</i>)	Georgia Calamint, Georgia Basil	shrub	sun, part sun	medium, low	2 ft	fall / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees.	Low, spreading shrub makes a good ground cover.	For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps.	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

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<i>Corylus americana</i>	American Hazelnut	shrub	sun, part sun, shade	medium, low	16 ft	winter, spring / green / not showy. Nice fall leaf color.	Larval host for moths, skippers. Catkins, buds, and nuts eaten by birds. Nuts eaten by mammals. Leaves and twigs eaten by deer. Dense growth provides cover and nesting habitat.	Spreads by rhizomes to form colonies. Not fire-tolerant.	Nuts are sweet and edible by humans and taste like European filberts.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c350 https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_cam3.pdf https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/am_hazelnut.htm https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/corylus-americana/
<i>Euonymus americanus</i>	Hearts-a-Busting, Strawberry Bush	shrub	part sun, shade	medium	6 ft	spring / green / not showy. Fruit is very showy in the fall.	Flowers pollinated by small insects. Larval host for moths. Heavily browsed by deer. Fruits eaten by birds.	Drought-tolerant. Very attractive to deer.	Drought-tolerant. Very attractive to deer. Branches remain green all year. Bright pink, heart-shaped fruit split to expose orange seeds. Native American medicinal plant.	https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/euonymus-americanus/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=279121&isprofile=0&pt=4 https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_euam7.pdf https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=EUAM9

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<i>Hypericum hypericoides</i> (synonym: <i>Ascyrum hypericoides</i>)	St. Andrew's Cross	shrub	sun, part sun, shade	medium, low	4.5 ft	summer / yellow / showy	Flowers are probably pollinated by bumblebees and flies. Larval host for butterflies and moths. Mammals avoid because foliage contains phototoxic chemical that, in the presence of light, cause rashes and irritates the GI tract.	Fire-tolerant. Deer-resistant.	Native American medicinal plant.	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=HYHY http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Hypericum_hypericoides http://www.beechhollowfarms.com/what-is-blue-green-yellow-and-deer-proof-all-over/ https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_hyhyh.pdf
<i>Hypericum stragulum</i>	Creeping Saint John's Wort, St. Andrew's Cross	shrub	part sun, shade	medium, low	1 ft	summer / yellow / showy	Flowers are probably pollinated by bumblebees and flies.	Fire-tolerant: top-killed but re-sprouts after fire.	Low, ground-covering shrub.	http://www.beechhollowfarms.com/what-is-blue-green-yellow-and-deer-proof-all-over/ http://www.thismia.com/H/Hypericum_stragulum.html https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/hypericum/stragulum/
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Mountain Laurel	shrub	sun, part sun, shade	medium, low	15 ft	spring / pink, white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, beetles, flies, butterflies and hummingbirds.	Deer-resistant. Fire top-kills but plants sprout readily after fire.	All parts of the plant are highly toxic to humans if eaten.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c798 https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/shrub/kallat/all.html https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/kalmia-latifolia/

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<i>Philadelphus inodorus</i>	Scentless Mock Orange	shrub	sun, part sun, shade	medium	6 ft	spring / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees.	NOT fire- or drought-tolerant.	Despite widespread internet misinformation, the flowers are not fragrant – that's what "inodorus" means!	https://homeguides.sfgate.com/propagating-philadelphus-28320.html https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=phin5 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/philadelphus-inodorus/
<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	Fragrant Sumac	shrub	sun, part sun	low	6 ft	spring / green, yellow / not showy. Nice fall leaf color.	Flowers are pollinated by bees and flies. Larval host for butterflies and moths. Fruit is late winter emergency food for birds and small mammals. Browsed by deer.	Fast-growing. Spreads by root-suckering to form colonies. Drought-tolerant. Sprouts vigorously after fire. Fire stimulates seed germination from seed bank.	Does not cause dermatitis. Native American tea and medicinal. Plants are dioecious; both female and male plants must be present to produce fruits. Extensive rhizome/root system useful for erosion control.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=1980 https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_rhara2.pdf https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/fragrant_sumac.htm https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/rhus-aromatica/ https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/shrub/rhuaro/all.html

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<i>Rhus copallina</i> (spelling variant: <i>Rhus copallina</i>)	Winged Sumac	shrub	sun, part sun	medium, low	15 ft	spring / green, yellow / showy clusters. Fruit clusters are showy. Nice fall leaf color.	Flowers pollinated by bees. Larval host for moths. Fruits eaten as winter emergency food by birds and mammals.	Excellent restoration plant. Fast-growing. Drought-tolerant. Fire-adapted: fire stimulates seed germination. Top-killed by fire but readily re-sprouts. Forms thickets from rhizomes. Does not compete well with trees.	For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps. Plants are dioecious; both female and male plants must be present to produce fruits. Extensive rhizome/root system useful for erosion control. Native American medicinal plant.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g850 https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_rhco.pdf https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/shrub/rhucop/all.html https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/rhus-copallina/ http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Rhus_copallina https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=RHCO
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Smooth Sumac	shrub	sun, part sun	medium, low	15 ft	spring / green, yellow / showy clusters. Fruit clusters are showy. Nice fall leaf color.	Flowers pollinated by bees. Larval host for moths. Fruits eaten as winter emergency food by birds and mammals.	Excellent restoration plant. Fast-growing. Drought-tolerant. Fire-adapted: fire stimulates seed germination. Top-killed by fire but readily re-sprouts. Forms thickets from rhizomes. Does not compete well with trees.	For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps. Plants are dioecious; both female and male plants must be present to produce fruits. Extensive rhizome/root system useful for erosion control. Native American medicinal plant.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=1990 https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/shrub/rhugla/all.html https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_rhgl.pdf https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/rhus-glabra/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=RHGL

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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>Rosa carolina</i>	Carolina Rose	shrub	sun, part sun	medium, low	6 ft	spring / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, flies, and beetles. Birds and mammals eat the rosehips.	Not fire-tolerant.	Though one of the most shade-tolerant native roses, it is best planted in sunny woodland borders and permanent canopy gaps to avoid fungus problems. Rosehips are good source of Vitamin C.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=f370 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/pasture_rosex.htm http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Rosa_carolina https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/rosa-carolina/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ROCA4 https://plants.usda.gov/java/charProfile?symbol=ROCA4
<i>Rubus cuneifolius</i>	Sand Blackberry	shrub	sun, part sun	medium, low	8 ft	spring / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, moths, etc. Larval host for butterflies and moths. Fruits eaten by birds and mammals. Thickets provide cover.	Top-killed by fire but readily re-sprouts from roots and rhizomes, even after severe fire.	Forms clonal thickets. Edible by humans.	https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/rubus-cuneifolius/ http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Rubus_cuneifolius https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=RUCU FOR SIMILAR <i>R. ALLEGHANIENSIS</i> : https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/cm_blackberry.htm

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<i>Rubus flagellaris</i>	Dewberry	shrub	sun, part sun	medium, low	8 ft	spring / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, skippers, etc. Larval host for moths. Fruits eaten by birds and mammals. Thickets provide cover for small mammals and birds.	Top-killed by fire but readily re-sprouts from roots and rhizomes, even after severe fire.	Forms clonal thickets. Edible by humans.	https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/cm_dewberry.htm https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rubus_flagellaris https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/rubus-flagellaris/
<i>Vaccinium elliottii</i>	June Berry	shrub	part sun, shade	medium, low	8 ft	spring / white / showy. Nice fall leaf color.	Flowers pollinated by bees. Fruits eaten by birds and small mammals.	Thrives in acidic soil.	The earliest flowering (Feb) of all blueberries, and one of the earliest flowering of all SE shrubs. Fruits are small but very tasty to humans and other animals.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://floridata.com/plant/988
<i>Vaccinium pallidum</i>	Hillside Blueberry, Lowbush Blueberry	shrub	part sun, shade	medium, low	2 ft	spring / white / showy. Nice fall leaf color.	Flowers pollinated by bees. Fruits eaten by birds and small mammals. Good cover for ground-nesting wildlife.	Low-growing, almost a ground cover. Thrives in acidic soil and deep shade.	Fruits are small but very tasty.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF
<i>Vaccinium stamineum</i>	Deer-berry	shrub	sun, part sun, shade	medium, low	12 ft	spring / white / showy. Nice fall leaf color.	Flowers pollinated by bees. Larval host for butterflies and moths. Fruits eaten by birds, mammals.	Drought-tolerant, thrives in acidic soils. Moderately fire-tolerant—may be top-killed but re-sprouts from roots.	Fruits inedible by humans.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/vaccinium-stamineum/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=VAST http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=358426&isprofile=0&

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<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Maple-leaf Viburnum	shrub	part sun, shade	medium, low	6 ft	spring / white / showy. Nice fall leaf color.	Flowers pollinated by bees, flies, butterflies, skippers. Fruits eaten by birds and small mammals. Twigs and leaves browsed by deer.	Established plants are drought-tolerant. Not fire-tolerant though it may re-sprout following fire.	Forms small colonies by root-suckering.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/shrub/vibace/all.html https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/ml_viburnum.htm https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/viburnum-acerifolium/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=VIAC http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a192
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	Black-haw Viburnum	shrub	sun, part sun	medium, low	15 ft	spring / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees and flies. Larval host for moths and butterflies. Fruits eaten by birds and small mammals. Twigs browsed by deer.	NOT deer-resistant. Transplants easily. For wooded habitats, best planted in sunny borders or permanent canopy gaps.	Fruits are edible by humans and are used to make jams and jellies. Native American medicinal plant.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/viburnum-prunifolium/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=VIPR http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g240 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/blackhaw.htm

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<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>	Southern Black Haw	shrub	sun, part sun, shade	medium, low	10 ft	spring / white / showy. Nice fall leaf color.	Flowers pollinated by bees, flies. Larval host for moths. Fruits eaten by birds, small mammals.	Drought-tolerant.	Slow-growing. Forms small colonies by root-suckering.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/viburnum-rufidulum/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=278962 http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Viburnum_rufidulum https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=VIRU
<i>Frangula caroliniana</i> (synonym: <i>Rhamnus caroliniana</i>)	Carolina Buckthorn	shrub, small tree	sun, part sun	medium, low	15 ft	spring / yellowish / not showy. Fall fruits are colorful.	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, flies, beetles. Larval host for moths and butterflies. Fruits eaten by birds and mammals.	Plants are probably top-killed by fire but sprout from root crowns soon afterward.	Prefers soils with higher pH. Despite the name and internet misinformation, this plant is not thorny.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=286316&isprofile=0& https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/st566 https://friendsofhagermannwr.blogspot.com/2017/05/may-plant-of-month-carolina-buckthorn_4.html

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<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	Cock-spur Hawthorn	shrub/small tree	sun, part sun	sun, part sun	35 ft	spring / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, flies, wasps, beetles, and butterflies. Larval host for butterflies and moths. Fruits eaten by birds. Loggerhead Shrikes impale their prey on the thorns. Browsed by deer.	Colonizes open areas where competition from other woody plants is low.	Heavy fruit crops.	https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_cr_cr2.pdf https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/crataegus-crusgallii/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CRCR2 http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c101 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/cockspur_haw.html

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MIDSTORY TREES										
<i>Acer leucoderme</i> (synonym: <i>Acer saccharum</i> var. <i>leucoderme</i>)	Chalk Maple	tree (subcanopy)	sun, part sun, shade	medium, low	30 ft	spring / yellow-green / not showy. Nice fall leaf color.	Sapsuckers feed on sap. Larval host for moths. Birds and small mammals eat seeds. Deer browse twigs.	Most common in areas with circumneutral pH soils but thrives in acid soils also. Slow growth rate. Highly drought-tolerant.	Dead leaves persist attractively through winter.	https://hort.ifas.ufl.edu/trees/ACELEUA.pdf https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/acer-leucoderme/ https://gnps.org/plants/chalk-maple-acer-leucoderme/
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Serviceberry	tree (subcanopy)	sun, part sun, shade	medium, low	25 ft	spring / white / showy. Nice fall leaf color.	Flowers pollinated by bees, flies, beetles. Larval host for butterflies and moths. Fruits eaten by many birds, mammals. Deer browse twigs and leaves.	Moderately deer-resistant. Top-killed by fire, but re-sprouts. Does not survive too frequent fire.	One of the earliest flowering plants in the spring.	https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_amar3.pdf http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=h290 https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/amelanchier-arborea/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/dwn_service.html

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<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud	tree (subcanopy)	part sun	medium, low	35 ft	spring / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Larval host for butterflies and moths. Seeds eaten by birds (seed pods remain throughout winter, providing winter food). Leaf cutter bees use leaves to line nests.	Deer-resistant. Top-killed by fire, but readily re-sprouts from roots. self-seeds readily.	Native American medicinal plant.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=h550 https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_ceca4.pdf https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/cercis-canadensis/ https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/cercan/all.html http://www.jonesctr.org/products/outreach/legume_guide.pdf https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/redbud.htm
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	Fringe Tree, Grancy Gray Beard, Old Man's Beard	tree (subcanopy)	sun, part sun	medium	20 ft	spring / white / showy	Flowers are probably pollinated by bees. Larval host for moths. Fruits eaten by birds. Moderately deer-resistant; deer occasionally browse leaves and fruits.	Trees are usually dioecious; both female and male plants must be present for fruit production. Slow to moderate growth. Not drought-tolerant.	May be subject to Emerald Ash Borer (same family as ashes). Native American medicinal plant.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/chionanthus-virginicus/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c120 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/fringetree.html https://web.extension.illinois.edu/state/newsdetail.cfm?NewsID=32535

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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 florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	tree (subcanopy)	sun, part sun, shade	medium, low	30 ft	spring / white / showy. Nice fall leaf color.	Flowers pollinated by small bees and flies. Fruits have high fat content and are eaten by many birds and small mammals. Deer browse bark, twigs, and buds.	Slow-growing. Its rapidly decaying leaves improve soil quality. NOT deer-resistant.	Native American medicinal plant. A fungal blight, Dogwood Anthracnose, threatens trees, especially in moist areas with high humidity. Fruits are toxic to humans but relished by birds.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c280 https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_cfl2.pdf https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/cornus-florida/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/flw_dogwood.htm http://protecttnforests.org/dogwood_anthracnose.html
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American Holly	tree (subcanopy)	sun, part sun, shade	medium, low	30 ft	spring / white / not showy. Female plants have showy red berries in fall and winter.	Flowers visited by butterflies, bees, wasps, ants, flies, and moths. Larval host for butterflies. Although bitter, fruit is eaten by birds and mammals. Deer avoid due to mildly toxic twigs and leaves.	Plants are dioecious, so both female and male plants must be present for fruit production. Prefers acidic soils.	One of the few native broad-leaved evergreen trees in the Piedmont. Deer-resistant.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/ilex-opaca/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=k640 https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/am_holly.html https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_ilop.pdf http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Ilex_opaca

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<i>Malus angustifolia</i>	Wild Crab Apple, Southern Crab Apple	tree (subcanopy)	sun	medium	30 ft	spring / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, and skippers. Larval host for moths, butterflies. Fruit eaten by mammals and birds.	Deer-resistant. For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps. Plant at least 500 feet from nearest Eastern Red Cedar to avoid spread of Cedar Apple Rust.	Alternate host for cedar-apple rust.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Malus_angustifolia https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_maan3.pdf https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/malus-angustifolia/
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Hop Hornbeam	tree (subcanopy)	sun, part sun, shade	medium, dry	40 ft	spring / green / not showy (but interesting)	Larval host for butterflies and moths. Seeds eaten by birds and small mammals. "Witch's Broom" growths provide winter cover for invertebrates.	Deer-resistant.	Wind-pollinated. Indicator of circumneutral pH soils. Native American medicinal and tool plant. Dead dry leaves persist on twigs through the winter.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=l330 https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_osvi.pdf https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/hop_hornbeam.htm
<i>Prunus americana</i>	American Plum	tree (subcanopy)	sun, part sun	medium	25 ft	spring / white / white	Flowers pollinated by bees. Larval host for butterflies. Fruits eaten by birds and mammals. Thickets provide good cover. Deer browse twigs.	For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps. Drought-tolerant once established. Grows quickly. May form thickets. Good wind-break.	Native American food and medicinal plant.	https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/prunus-americana/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=e830 https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/am_plum.htm https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PRAM

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<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>	Sparkleberry	tree (subcanopy)	sun, part sun	medium, low	20 ft	spring / white / showy. Nice fall leaf color.	Flowers pollinated by bees. Larval host for butterflies and moths. Seeds eaten by birds.	Moderately fire-tolerant. Thrives in acidic soil.	Beautiful red-mottled bark on sinuous trunks. Maroon-colored leaves may persist through the winter. Pithy fruits are not edible by humans.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Vaccinium_arboreum https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=VAAR
<i>Castanea pumila</i> (synonym: <i>Castanea ozarkensis</i>)	Chinquapin, Chinkapin	tree (subcanopy) or shrub	sun, part sun	medium, low	60 ft	spring / golden-brown / showy	Nuts eaten by birds and small mammals. Deer browse leaves and twigs.	drought-tolerant. Moderately deer-resistant. Benefits from occasional fire; top-killed but re-sprouts vigorously and forms large clones.	Wind-pollinated. Relatively resistant to chestnut blight. Nuts eaten by Native Americans.	https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/caspum/all.html https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/castanea-pumila/ https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_capu9.pdf http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=280749&isprofile=0& http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Castanea_pumila

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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.
OVERSTORY TREES										
<i>Carya glabra</i>	Pignut Hickory	tree	sun, part sun	medium, low	80 ft	spring / green / not showy	Larval host for butterflies, moths, beetles, etc. Provides cover and nesting habitat for birds. Nuts eaten by many wildlife species.	Slow growing, but produces nuts for 200+ years. Medium fire tolerance.	Wind-pollinated.	https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/carya-glabra/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d376 https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/cargla/all.html http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Carya_glabra https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/pignut_hickory.htm
<i>Carya ovalis</i> (synonym: <i>Carya glabra</i> ssp. <i>ovalis</i>)	Red Hickory, False Shagbark Hickory	tree	sun, part sun	medium	100 ft	spring / green / not showy	Larval host for butterflies, moths, beetles, etc. Provides cover and nesting habitat for birds. Nuts eaten by many wildlife species.	Slow growing, but produces nuts for 200+ years. Medium fire tolerance.	Wind-pollinated. Some experts consider this species to be a subspecies of <i>Carya glabra</i> , Pignut Hickory.	https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/cargla/all.html https://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/red-hickory http://dendro.cnre.vt.edu/dendrology/syllabus/factsheet.cfm?ID=826 https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/sweet_pignut.html

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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>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark Hickory	tree	sun, part sun	medium	90 ft	spring / green / not showy	Larval host for butterflies, moths, beetles, etc. Nuts eaten by many wildlife species. Shaggy bark provides roosts for bats.	Slow growing, but produces nuts for 200+ years. Not fire-tolerant.	Wind-pollinated. Does best in circumneutral pH soils. Native American food plant.	https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/carova/all.html http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a854 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/carya-ovata/ https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/shbk_hickory.html
<i>Carya tomentosa</i> (synonym: <i>Carya alba</i>)	Mockernut Hickory	tree	sun, part sun	medium, low	80 ft	spring / green / not showy	Larval host for butterflies, moths, beetles, etc. Nuts eaten by many wildlife species. Shaggy bark provides roosts for small bats.	Drought-tolerant. Not fire-tolerant. Slow growing, but produces nuts for 200+ years.	Wind-pollinated.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d377 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/carya-tomentosa/ https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/cartom/all.html http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Carya_tomentosa https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/mock_hickory.html

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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>Diospyros virginiana</i>	Persimmon	tree	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium, low	60 ft	spring / white / not showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Larval host for moths. Fruits eaten by many birds and mammals. Deer browse twigs and leaves.	Thrives in uplands and bottomlands. Fire-adapted.	Plants are dioecious; both female and male plants must be present for fruit production. The only member of the Ebony plant family (Ebenaceae) in North America. Native American and early settler food and medicinal plant.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=h740 https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_divi5.pdf https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/diospyros-virginiana/ https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/persimmon.htm http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Diospyros_virginiana
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	Beech	tree	sun, part sun, shade	medium	80 ft	spring / green / not showy. Nice fall leaf color.	Larval host for many insects. Seeds eaten by many birds and mammals.	Does not tolerate fire or drought. Deer-resistant.	Leaves are marcescent, i.e. dry, tan leaves persist attractively through winter. Host for root-parasitic (but not harmful) plant, Beech Drops.	https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/fagus-grandifolia/ https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/am_beech.htm https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	tree	sun	medium, low	65 ft	none. Berry-like cones are blue.	Larval host for butterflies and moths. Berry-like female cones are eaten by birds and mammals. Winter cover for birds and mammals. Deer-resistant.	Drought-tolerant. Plants are dioecious, so both female and male plants must be present for fruit production. Excellent windbreak.	Deer-resistant. Wind-pollinated. Native Americans used twigs, leaves, berries for medicine and tea.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a394 https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_juvi.pdf http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/red_cedar.htm

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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>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern Red Oak	tree	sun, part sun	medium, low	75 ft	spring / green / not showy /	Host plant for many butterflies, moths, wasps, and other insects. Acorns eaten by wide range of birds and mammals. Provides nesting and cover sites for many animals.	Drought-tolerant. Not fire-tolerant.	Wind-pollinated. Native American food and medicinal plant. Hybridizes with other members of red oak sub-genus.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_quru.pdf http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=i760 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/quercus-rubra/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/red_oak.html
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	tree	sun, part sun	medium, low	50 ft	spring / white / showy.	Flowers pollinated by bees and visited by hummingbirds and butterflies. Larval host plant for butterflies, moths, skippers. Den sites for bats, owls, and woodpeckers.	Fire-adapted: seeds require scarification and bare mineral soil to germinate. May be top-killed by fire, but readily re-sprouts. Forms thickets from roots and rhizomes. Fast growing but short lived (90 years). Difficult to eradicate once established.	For woodland habitats, best planted in sunny borders and permanent canopy gaps. Nitrogen-fixing. Good for erosion control due to rapid growth and spread. Wood is rot-resistant. Branches have thorns.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c143%22 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/bl_locust.html https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/robinia-pseudoacacia/ http://www.jonesctr.org/products/outreach/legume_guide.pdf https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/robpse/all.html

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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>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black Gum, Black Tupelo	tree	sun (required for seedlings), part sun, shade (mature trees)	medium, low	100 ft	spring / green / not showy. Nice fall leaf color.	Flowers pollinated by bees. Larval host for moths. Fruits eaten by birds, mammals. Provides cavity nesting sites.	Low fire-tolerance. Deep taproots make transplanting older plants difficult.	Tupelo honey is highly prized. Some trees have only female flowers, some have only male flowers, some have both.	https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/nyssa-sylvatica/ https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_nysy.pdf https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Nyssa_sylvatica
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sourwood	tree	sun, part sun	medium, dry	50 ft	summer / white / showy. Nice fall leaf color.	Flowers pollinated by butterflies. Provides nesting cavities for bats, reptiles, etc.	Deer-resistant.	Sourwood honey is the best!	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a887 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/oxydendrum-arboreum/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/plant_animals/plants/oxydendrum_arboreum.html
<i>Pinus echinata</i>	Shortleaf Pine	tree	sun, part sun	medium, low	60 ft	none	Larval host for butterflies and moths. Seeds eaten by small mammals. Deer-resistant.	fire-tolerant, will crown-sprout after fire, but too frequent fires can be fatal. Fast-growing. Has large taproot and is harder to transplant than other pines.	Wind-pollinated.	https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/pinech/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/pinus-echinata/

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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>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	tree	sun, part sun	medium, low	80 ft	spring / green / not showy /	Host plant for many butterflies, moths, wasps, and other insects. Acorns eaten by wide range of birds and mammals. Provides nesting and cover sites for many animals.	Moderately fire-tolerant when mature. Drought-tolerant. Moderately deer-resistant. Avoid soil compaction or disturbance in root zone. Tolerates planting near Black Walnut.	Native American food and medicinal plant.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=1930 https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_qual.pdf https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/quercus/alba/ https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/quealb/all.html
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak	tree	sun, part sun	medium, low	70 ft	spring / green / not showy /	Host plant for many butterflies, moths, wasps, and other insects. Acorns eaten by wide range of birds and mammals. Provides nesting and cover sites for many animals.	Drought-tolerant. Not fire-tolerant though will crown-sprout if top-killed.	Wind-pollinated. Native American food and medicinal plant.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=r700 https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/quecoc/all.html https://www.alexandriava.gov/uploadedFiles/recreation/services/1%20Scarlet%20Oak%20Fact%20Sheet(1).pdf

Dry Woodlands and Forest 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>Quercus falcata</i>	Southern Red Oak	tree	sun, part sun	medium, low	80 ft	spring / green / not showy /	Host plant for many butterflies, moths, wasps, and other insects. Acorns eaten by wide range of birds and mammals. Provides nesting and cover sites for many animals.	Drought-tolerant. Not fire-tolerant though will crown-sprout if top-killed.	Wind-pollinated. Native American food and medicinal plant.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d105 https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/sp_oak.html https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/quercus/falcata/ https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/quefal/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY
<i>Quercus stellata</i>	Post Oak	tree	sun, part sun	medium, low	50 ft	spring / green / not showy /	Host plant for many butterflies, moths, wasps, and other insects. Acorns eaten by wide range of birds and mammals. Provides nesting and cover sites for many animals.	Moderately deer-resistant. Drought-tolerant. Fire-tolerant; will crown-sprout if top-killed. low-maintenance, long-lived tree.	Wind-pollinated. Leaves are marcescent (though dead, persist on tree through winter). Native American food and medicinal plant.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/quercus/stellata/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a906 http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Quercus_stellata https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/queste/all.html

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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>Quercus velutina</i>	Black Oak	tree	sun, part sun	medium, low	60 ft	spring / green / not showy /	Host plant for many butterflies, moths, wasps, and other insects. Acorns eaten by wide range of birds and mammals. Provides nesting and cover sites for many animals.	Moderately fire-tolerant (more fire-tolerant than oaks listed above). Drought-tolerant.	Wind-pollinated. May hybridize with Northern Red Oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>). Tolerates being planted near Black Walnut trees. Native American food and medicinal plant.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d458 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/quercus-velutina/ https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/quevel/all.html http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/black_oak.html
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Sassafras	tree	sun, part sun	medium, low	60 ft	spring / yellow, green/ not showy. Fruits are colorful. Nice fall leaf color.	Flowers are pollinated by bees and flies. Larval host plant for Spicebush Swallowtail and other butterflies and moths. Birds and mammals eat the fruits. Deer browse twigs and leaves.	Top-killed by fire but readily re-sprouts. Tolerates disturbance. Sassafras is allelopathic, releasing several compounds that inhibit the growth and development of neighboring plants.	Plants are dioecious; both female and male plants must be present to produce fruits. Forms clonal thickets. Native American medicinal plant.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=i820 https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/sasalb/all.html https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/sasalb/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_saal5.pdf https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/sassafras.htm http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Sassafras_albidum

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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>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

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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>Bignonia capreolata</i>	Cross Vine	woody vine	sun, part sun	high, medium	50 ft	spring / yellow, orange / showy	Flowers pollinated by hummingbirds and butterflies.	Deer-resistant. Spreads aggressively.	Native American medicinal plant. Leaves turn maroon and persist through winter.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/bignonia-capreolata/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=w830 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=BICA https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/plant-of-the-week/Bignonia_capreolata.shtml https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_bica.pdf
<i>Campsis radicans</i>	Trumpet-creeper	woody vine	Sun, part sun	high, medium, low	40 ft	spring-summer / orange / showy	Pollinated by moths, butterflies, and hummingbirds. Larval host for moths. Leaves are toxic to mammals. Good cover and nesting habitat for birds. Extra-floral nectaries attract ants.	Drought-tolerant. Fire-tolerant. Spreads aggressively. Moderately deer-resistant. Leaves may cause contact dermatitis in humans.	Quick growing, provides rapid cover for fences, etc.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b840 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/campsis-radicans/ https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_cara2.pdf http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/trumpet_creeper.htm http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Campsis_radicans

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<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Yellow Jessamine	woody vine	sun, part sun, shade	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>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	Coral Honeysuckle, Trumpet Honeysuckle	woody vine	sun, part sun	medium	20 ft	spring, summer / orange-red / showy	Flowers are pollinated by hummingbirds, bees, and butterflies. Larval host for butterflies, moths. Berries eat by birds.	Less aggressive than Trumpet Creeper or other native woody vines. Somewhat deer-resistant.	Leaves evergreen. Native American medicinal plant.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/lonicera-sempervirens/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=lose http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/trumpet_hs.htm

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<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper	woody vine	sun, part sun, shade	medium, low	60 ft	green / summer / not showy. Nice fall color.	Flowers pollinated by bees. Leaves used by leaf-cutter bees to line nests. Larval host for moths. Fruits eaten by small mammals. Provides cover for birds and small mammals.	Used as a ground cover to control soil erosion in shaded areas and on slopes. Top-killed by fire but resprouts from root crown.	If grown on buildings, removal of vines may damage painted surfaces and mortar. Berries are highly toxic.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/vine/parqui/all.html https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/parthenocissus-quinquefolia/ https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_paq2.pdf https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_paq2.pdf http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=l490 https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/va_creeper.htm

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

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April 2019



State Botanical Garden
of Georgia
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA