

A GUIDE TO NATIVE PLANTS OF THE GEORGIA EASTERN PIEDMONT: Dry-Moist Upland Clearings Restoration Species

ABOUT THE GUIDE

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

Other guides in this series include:

Dry Woodland and Forest Restoration Species
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



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-Moist Upland Clearings 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- tolerant.	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>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>Amsonia tabernaemontana</i>	Blue Star	forb	sun, part sun	medium	3 ft	spring / blue / showy	Pollinated by hummingbirds, butterflies, long-tongued bees, moths. Leaves contain a toxic latex and are avoided by caterpillars and browsing mammals.	Tolerates some drought. Easy to grow. Deer-resistant.		https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF http://botgarden.uga.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Binder1_Redacted.pdf http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=276088&isprofile=1&gen=Amsonia https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/amsonia-tabernaemontana/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=AMTA2 www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/bluestar.htm
<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 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/hepatica-americana/

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<i>Antennaria plantaginifolia</i>	Pussy Toes	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	1 ft	spring / 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
<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/plan_tx/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, top-killed then re-sprouts vigorously after fire.	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

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<i>Asclepias humistrata</i>	Piney-woods 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.	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/
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly Milkweed	forb	sun	low	2.5 ft	summer / orange / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, hummingbirds. Larval host for Monarch butterflies. Toxic sap discourages browsing by most insects and mammals.	Drought-tolerant. Fire-adapted; top-killed by fire then re-sprouts from deep taproot.	Larval host for Monarch butterflies. Unlike other milkweeds, it has no milky latex.	http://botgarden.uga.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Binder1_Redacted.pdf http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b490 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ASTU http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Asclepias_tuberosa https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_astu.pdf https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/asclepias-tuberosa/

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<i>Asclepias variegata</i>	White Milkweed	forb	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 / 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.	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 https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/baptisia-alba/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plants/ww_indigo.htm http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Baptisia_alba

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<i>Brickellia eupatorioides</i>	False-boneset	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	4 ft	summer, fall / white / showy (in mass)	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, skippers, and other insects. Larval host for moths. Bitter foliage discourages browsing.	Deer-resistant. Fire-tolerant. Drought-tolerant.	Taproot up to 16 feet (not 16 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
<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.. Drought-tolerant once established.	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/nfy/plantdetail.asp?tx=Centvirg http://www.jonesctr.org/products/outreach/legume_guide.pdf

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<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i> synonym: <i>Cassia fasciculata</i>	Partridge Pea	forb	sun	low	3 ft	summer / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Larval host for butterflies. Seeds eaten by quail, other birds, small mammals. Seed pods remain during winter, providing winter food for quail and other birds. NOT deer-resistant.	Fire-tolerant (deep taproot). Used for erosion control. Fixes nitrogen. Attractive to deer.	Leaflets fold together when touched like mimosa. Native American medicinal plant.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=280578&isprofile=0& https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/cassia-fasciculata-chamaecrista-fasciculata/ http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Chamaecrista_fasciculata http://www.jonesctr.org/products/outreach/legume_guide.pdf https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_chfa2.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 cove.	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. Deer-resistant.	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/ http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/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, wasps, flies, skippers, moths, and beetles. Larval host for moths. Seeds eaten by birds.	Deer-resistant. Readily self-seeds.		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/plants/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 paniculatum</i>	Tick-trefoil	forb	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
<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.	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/ https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/desmodium-spp/ http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Desmodium_rotundifolium

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<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>	Rattlesnake Master	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	5 ft	summer / green-white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, skippers, moths, and beetles.	Fire-tolerant. Taproot makes transplanting difficult. Deer-resistant.	Native American medicinal plant. Self-seeds.	http://botgarden.uga.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Binder1_Redacted.pdf https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_eryu.pdf https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ERYU http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g500 https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF
<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

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<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/plan_tx/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
<i>Glandularia canadensis</i> Synonym: <i>Verbena canadensis</i>	Rose Vervain, Rose Verbena, Creeping Vervain	forb	sun	medium, low	1.5 ft	summer / pink, purple, white / showy	Flowers pollinated by butterflies, bees, skippers. Bitter-tasting leaves discourages mammals.	Attractive ground cover. Readily self-seeds. Tolerates some disturbance.		http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=f204 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/verbena-canadensis/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plan_tx/rs_vervainx.htm

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<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i>	Narrow-leaf Sunflower	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	9 ft	late summer, fall / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, flies, skippers, butterflies. Larval host for moths and butterflies. Seeds eaten by birds and small mammals.	Spreads rapidly by rhizomes to form colonies. Top-killed by fire but re-sprouts from rhizomes. Moderately deer-resistant due to sand-papery leaves.		https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/helianthus-angustifolius/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=HEAN2 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/hry_sunflower.html http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Helianthus_angustifolius
<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 re-sprouts from rhizomes. Drought-tolerant.		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?taxonid=277327&isprofile=1&gen=Helianthus 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 re-sprouts from rhizomes. Drought-tolerant.		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 re-sprouts from rhizomes. Drought-tolerant.		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 re-sprouts from rhizomes. Drought-tolerant.	Native American medicinal plant.	http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/He lianthus_strumosus https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=HEST SIMILAR SPECIES: http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/hry_sunflower.html
<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>	Ox-eye, False Sunflower	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	6 ft	summer / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, flies, beetles, butterflies, and skippers. Birds and small mammals eat the seeds. Deer-resistant.	Deer-resistant. Fast-grower, forming 2-4 foot clumps. Establishes readily from seed. Drought-tolerant.	There is no information on the fire-tolerance of this species, but it likely is top-killed and re-sprouts from its rhizomes. It is a short-lived perennial that readily self-seeds.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g520 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=HEHE5 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/heliopsis-helianthoides/ https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_hehe5.pdf https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_hehe5.pdf http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plan_tx/fs_sunflowerx.htm

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<i>Ionactis linariifolia</i> Synonym: <i>Aster linariifolius</i>	Stiff-leaved Aster, Flax-leaved Aster	forb	sun	medium, low	1.5 ft	summer, fall / blue-violet / showy	Flowers pollinated by butterflies, bees, skippers, flies, and beetles. Larval host for butterflies and moths. Birds and small mammals eat seeds and foliage.	Drought-tolerant. Does best in acidic, sandy soils.		http://botgarden.uga.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Binder1_Redacted.pdf https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/flax_aster.htm http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=h160 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=IOLI2
<i>Ipomopsis rubra</i>	Standing Cypress	forb	part sun, shade	medium, low	5 ft	summer / red / showy	Flowers pollinated by hummingbirds and long-tongued bees and butterflies.	Drought-tolerant once established.	Self-seeding biennial.	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=IPRU2 http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=285425
<i>Lespedeza capitata</i>	Round-headed Bush-clover, Round-headed 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-resistant. Nitrogen-fixing.	Nitrogen-fixing. 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 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plan_tx/rh_Bush_Cloverx.htm

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<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-fixier.	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
<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.	Lespedeza fruits are single-seeded pods. Nitrogen-fixier.	http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Lespezea_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-fixier.	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/Lespezea_virginica https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/lespedeza-virginica/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/sl_Bush_Clover.htm

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<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/plantr/ghh_blazingstarx.htm
<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.		http://botgarden.uga.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Binder1_Redacted.pdf http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277444&isprofile=0&
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Spiked Blazing Star, Dense Blazing Star, Marsh Blazing Star, Gay-feather	forb	sun, part sun,	medium	3 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.		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 http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Liatris_spicata

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<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/
<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.	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=l180 http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Manfreda_virginica http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/east_agave.html

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<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Appalachian Bergamot	forb	sun	medium, low	4 ft	summer / pink, lavender / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, moths, butterflies, hummingbirds. Larval host for moths.	Deer-resistant. Rhizomes survive heavy disturbance; probably resprouts after fire.	Native American food and medicinal plant.	http://botgarden.uga.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Binder1_Redacted.pdf https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=MOFI http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g560 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/monarda-fistulosa/ https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_mofi.pdf http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plant/wld_bergamotx.htm

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<i>Monarda punctata</i>	Spotted Bee Balm	forb	sun	medium, low	2 ft	late summer, fall / pink & yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, moths, butterflies, hummingbirds. Larval host for moths.	Deer-resistant. Drought-tolerant.	Flowers are yellow with maroon dots; the pink bracts are showier than the flowers. Native American food and medicinal plant.	http://botgarden.uga.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Binder1_Redacted.pdf https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=281405&isprofile=0& https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/monarda-punctata/ https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_mopu.pdf http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/sp_balm.htm
<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	Evening Primrose	forb	sun	medium, low	5 ft	summer / yellow / showy	Flowers are pollinated by moths, especially Sphinx moths, hummingbirds, and bees.	Tolerates disturbance. Spreads quickly from seed.	Biennial. Seeds remain viable in seed bank for up to 70 years. Native American food and medicinal plant.	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=OEBI http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=283027 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/oenothera-biennis/ https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_oebi.pdf http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/cm_primrose.htm

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<i>Oenothera fruticosa</i>	Southern Sundrops, Flatrock Sundrops	forb	sun	medium, low	1 ft	spring, summer / yellow/ spring	Flowers pollinated by bees, skippers, butterflies, and hummingbirds. Larval host for butterflies and moths. Seeds eaten by birds.	Spreads quickly by seeds. Drought-tolerant. Somewhat deer-resistant.	Native American medicinal plant.	http://botgarden.uga.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Binder1_Redacted.pdf https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/oenothera-fruticosa/ https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_oefr.pdf http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b856 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=OEFR
<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. Plants are best started from pads, not seeds, due to low germination rate.	Each flower lasts only one day. Native American food and medicinal plant.	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=OPHU https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/cacti/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
<i>Packera anonyma</i> synonym: <i>Senecio anonymus</i> , <i>Senecio smallii</i>	Small's Ragwort	forb	sun	medium, low	3 ft	summer / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, beetles, butterflies, and skippers. Larval host for moths.	Drought- and disturbance-tolerant. Deer-resistant. Readily spreads by seeds.		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PAAN6 SIMILAR SPECIES: http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/bal_ragwort.html

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<i>Parthenium integrifolium</i>	Wild Quinine	forb	sun	medium, low	4 ft	spring, summer / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, flies, beetles.	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/plan_tx/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,			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,	Evergreen		http://botgarden.uga.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Binder1_Redacted.pdf https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/penstemon-laevigatus/
<i>Phlox amoena</i>	Hairy Phlox	forb	sun	low	1 ft	spring / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by butterflies, moths, and long-tongued bees. Seeds dispersed by ants.	Drought-tolerant		https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF

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<i>Phlox carolina</i>	Carolina Phlox	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	3 ft	summer, fall / pink / showy	Flowers are pollinated by butterflies, moths, hummingbirds, and long-tongued bees. Seeds dispersed by ants.		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, low	0.5 ft	spring / pink, white / showy	Flowers are pollinated by butterflies, moths, hummingbirds, and long-tongued bees. Seeds dispersed by ants.			https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/phlox-nivalis/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=phni
<i>Phlox paniculata</i>	Garden Phlox	forb	sun	medium	4 ft	summer / pink, white / showy	Flowers are pollinated by bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds. Seeds dispersed by ants.	Not deer-resistant.	Subject to powdery mildew. Native American medicinal plant.	http://botgarden.uga.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Binder1_Redacted.pdf https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PHPA9 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/phlox-paniculata/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=f193

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<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/plan_tx/pr_phloxx.htm
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	Obedient Plant	forb	sun, part sun	medium	3 ft	summer, fall / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bumblebees, other bees, and hummingbirds. Not browsed by deer or other mammals.	Deer-resistant.	Usually occurs over amphibolite bedrock which raises soil pH.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plan_tx/obed_plantx.htm https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PHV18 http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g620 https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/physostegia-virginiana/ https://mtcubacenter.org/plants/obedient-plant/

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<i>Pityopsis graminifolia</i>	Grass-leaf Goldenaster, Silk Grass	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.	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/ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pityopsis_graminifolia
<i>Pycnanthemum incanum</i>	Hoary Mountain-mint	forb	sun	medium, low	3 ft	summer / white, pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, moths, skippers, and butterflies. Deer avoid due to minty taste of stems and leaves. Seeds are too small to appeal to birds.	Highly deer-resistant. Drought- and fire-tolerant. Self-seeds easily and spreads by rhizomes.	Strongly scented foliage discourages browsing by mammals and insects.	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PYIN http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=y340 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/pycnanthemum-incanum/

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<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/plan_tx/slm_mintx.htm [related species] https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PYPY
<i>Pycnanthemum tenuifolium</i>	Narrowleaf Mountain-mint	forb	sun	high, medium, low	3 ft	summer / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, flies, butterflies, skippers, beetles. Strong taste discourages browsing by mammals.	Spreads by rhizomes, forming dense colonies.		https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/pycnanthemum-tenuifolium/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PYTE http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=r690 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plan_tx/slm_mintx.htm

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<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i>	Orange Coneflower	forb	sun	medium, low	3 ft	summer, fall / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, flies, wasps, butterflies, and beetles. Larval host for butterflies. Seeds eaten by birds.	Readily establishes in disturbed and burned areas by seed and rhizomes. Fire-tolerant: top-killed but re-sprouts from crowns and rhizomes after fire. Deer-resistant.	Deer-resistant. Biennial or short-lived perennial; does not have rhizomes.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/forb/rudhir/all.html https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=RUFU2 http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g630 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/rudbeckia-fulgida/
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Hairy Black-eyed Susan	forb	sun	medium, low	3 ft	summer, fall / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, flies, wasps, butterflies, and beetles. Larval host for butterflies. Seeds eaten by birds.	Readily establishes in disturbed and burned areas by seed (no rhizomes). Deer-resistant.	Deer-resistant. Biennial or short-lived perennial; does not have rhizomes.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_ruhi2.pdf https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=RUHI2 http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277225 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/rudbeckia-hirta/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plan_tx/be_susanx.htm SIMILAR SPECIES: https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/forb/rudhir/all.html

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<i>Sabatia angularis</i>	Rose-pink	forb	sun	medium, low	3 ft	summer / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, and possibly butterflies and skippers. Larval host for moths.		Biennial.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=280815&isprofile=0&cv=4 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plan_tx/cm_rosepink.htm
<i>Salvia azurea</i>	Sky-blue Sage	forb	sun	medium, low	2 ft	summer, fall / blue / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, skippers, and hummingbirds. Deer-resistant.	Drought-tolerant once established.		http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plan_tx/blue_sagex.htm https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SAAZ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=281504&isprofile=0& https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_saaaz.pdf https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF
<i>Salvia urticifolia</i>	Nettle-leaved Sage	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	2 ft	spring / blue / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees.	Drought-tolerant once established.	Prefers basic soils (circumneutral).	http://www.carolinanature.com/plants/salviaurticifolia.html https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SAUR http://www.floraofalabama.org/Plant.aspx?id=2461

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<i>Scutellaria incana</i>	Hoary Skullcap	forb	sun, part sun, shade	medium, low	3 ft	summer / blue-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/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/dwn_skullcap.htm
<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 complete well with woody plants. Native American medicinal plant. Possible nitrogen-fixer.	https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_sehe3.pdf http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/md_senna.html https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/cassia-mariandica/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SEMA11 http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=m320 FOR SIMILAR SPECIES: https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_sehe3.pdf

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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>Silphium asteriscus</i>	Starry Rosinweed	forb	sun	low	6 ft	summer / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees and butterflies. Seeds eaten by birds.	Moderately deer-resistant.	Fragrant resinous sap was chewed by Native Americans.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SIAS2 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/silphium-asteriscus/
<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/plan_tx/sbe_grassx.htm http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Sisyrinchium_angustifolium http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=i870

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Smallanthus uvedalia 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.ppws.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 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SOCA4
<i>Solidago erecta</i>	Erect Goldenrod, Slender 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.	Drought-tolerant. Thrives in poor soils.		https://gnps.org/plants/slender-goldenrod-solidago-erecta/ https://www.marylandbiodiversity.com/viewSpecies.php?species=4392 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SOER

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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/plan_tx/fld_goldenrodx.htm https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/solidago-nemoralis/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SONE
<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.	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 https://www.jstor.org/stable/4256201?seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents

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<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 https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/dr_goldenrod.html
<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 https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/wl_goldenrod.htm

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<i>Symphyotrichum 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.	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/Symphyotrichum_concolor https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SYCO3 https://mtcubacenter.org/plants/eastern-silvery-aster/ http://www.newenglandwild.org/docs/pdf/Aster_concolor.pdf SIMILAR SPECIES: http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plants/sm_asterx.htm
<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.	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

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<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://usinggeorgianativeplants.blogspot.com/2012/10/asters-asters-asters.html http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/calico_aster.htm https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/symphyotrichum-lateriflorum/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277245&isprofile=0&n=1 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SYLA4
<i>Symphyotrichum patens</i> synonym: <i>Aster patens</i>	Clasping Aster	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	3 ft	fall / purple / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, skippers, beetles, flies, and bugs. Larval host for butterflies and moths. Birds and small mammals eat the seeds. Occasionally browsed by deer and rabbits.	Fire-adapted. Top-killed by fire, but re-sprouts from rhizomes.	A common plant of dry, sunny habitats, this species is likely to seed into most habitats naturally.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://usinggeorgianativeplants.blogspot.com/2012/10/asters-asters-asters.html http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Symphyotrichum_patens https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/symphyotrichum-patens/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SYPA11 SIMILAR SPECIES: http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plan_tx/sm_asterx.htm

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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/plants/oh_spiderwortx.htm
<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>Verbesina alternifolia</i> (synonym: <i>Actinomeris alternifolia</i>)	Alternate-leaf Wingstem	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	8 ft	summer, fall / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies. Larval host for butterflies, moths. Seeds eaten by birds. Bitter foliage discourages browsing by mammals.	Tolerates disturbance. Can be aggressive and weedy, decreasing overall plant species diversity. Possibly allelopathic—see reference.	Plants will likely volunteer in relatively undisturbed floodplains over time without planting.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a753 www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/wingstem.htm https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=VEAL https://www.researchgate.net/publication/274999824_Differential_effects_of_two_dominant_plant_species_on_community_structure_and_invasibility_in_an_old-field_ecosystem

Dry-Moist Upland Clearings Restoration Species for the Eastern Georgia Piedmont - Updated 3/4/2020

Scientific name and synonyms	Common Names	Growth Form	Light Requirement	Soil Moisture	Plant Height	Flowers: season / color / showy?	Wildlife Associations	Management Considerations	Comments	Internet Sources: identification, propagation and cultivation info, fire ecology, natural history, etc.
<i>Verbesina virginica</i>	Frostweed	forb	Sun, part sun	high, medium, low	6 ft	late summer, fall / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, wasps. Larval host for butterflies, moths. Bitter foliage discourages mammals.	Tolerates disturbance and short-term flooding. Can be aggressive and weedy, decreasing overall plant species diversity in disturbed areas. Possibly allelopathic—see reference.	Stems produce "frost flowers" or ice ribbons in freezing weather: frozen sap is extruded through stems near base of plant, forming fantastic shapes. See first reference. Native American medicinal plant.	FROST FLOWERS: http://naturerambling.blogspot.com/search/labeled/Frost%20flowers http://w3.biosci.utexas.edu/prc/VEVI3/VEVI3.html https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=vevi3 http://www.missouriplants.com/whitealt/Verbesina_virginica_page.html http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Verbesina_virginica https://www.researchgate.net/publication/274999824_Differential_effects_of_two_dominant_plant_species_on_community_structure_and_invasibility_in_an_old-field_ecosystem
<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.	Drought-tolerant. Intolerant of heavy leaf litter and aggressive ground plants.	The horizontally oriented flowers attract 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/plan_tx/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

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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>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.		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>)	Blue Mist-flower	forb	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium	3 ft	summer, fall / blue / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, skippers, moths, beetles, and butterflies. Larval host for moths. Bitter leaves discourage mammal browsing.	Deer-resistant. Fire-tolerant. Spreads aggressively in optimal conditions by both seed and rhizomes.		https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=j870 http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Conoclinium_coelestinum https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_coco13.pdf https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/conoclinium-coelestinum/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/mistflower.htm
<i>Coreopsis auriculata</i>	Mouse-ear Coreopsis, Dwarf Coreopsis	forb	sun, part sun	medium	1 ft	spring, summer / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, skippers, moths, wasps. Larval host for moths. Seeds eaten by birds. Deer-resistant.	Deer-resistant	Low-growing, colony-forming ground cover. Short-lived perennial that readily self-seeds.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=243937&isprofile=1&gen=Coreopsis https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=COAU

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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.		https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF SIMILAR SPECIES: http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plan_tx/pr_coreopsisx.htm
<i>Coreopsis pubescens</i>	Star Tickseed	forb	sun, part sun	medium, low	4 ft	summer / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, flies, skippers, moths, and beetles. Larval host for moths. Seeds eaten by birds.	Tolerates heat, humidity, and drought.	Short-lived perennial that readily self-seeds.	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=COPU2 https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF SIMILAR SPECIES: http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plan_tx/large_coreopsisx.htm

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GRASSES, SEDGES, AND RUSHES										
<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	Big Bluestem	grass	sun	medium, low	8 ft	green / fall / not showy.	Larval host for skippers. Foliage eaten by many insects and a few small mammals. Winter-persistent foliage provides cover and spring-nesting habitat for birds. Seeds eaten by birds.	Well adapted to fire, other disturbance, and infertile soils. Fire-tolerant – top-killed by fire but re-sprouts from rhizomes. Deer-resistant.	Good erosion control – roots extend as deep as 10 feet.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g720 https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_ange.pdf https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_ange.pdf https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/graminoid/andger/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY http://www.jonesctr.org/products/outreach/warm_season_grass_guide.pdf http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/bigblue.htm https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ANGE

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<i>Andropogon gyrans</i> synonym: <i>Andropogon elliottii</i>	Elliot's Bluestem	grass	sun	medium, low	3 ft	green / fall / not showy. Nice overall plant color in fall and winter.	Larval host for skippers. Winter-persistent foliage provides cover and spring-nesting habitat for birds. Seeds eaten by birds.	Well adapted to disturbance and poor, low-pH soils. Fire-tolerant—basal buds resprout after fire. Deer-resistant.	Wind-pollinated. Will seed naturally into disturbed areas without human intervention.	http://www.jonesctr.org/products/outreach/warm_season_grass_guide.pdf https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_angy.pdf http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Andropogon_gyrans https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF
<i>Andropogon ternarius</i>	Split-beard Bluestem	grass	sun	medium, low	3 ft	green / fall / not showy. Nice overall plant color in fall and winter.	Larval host for skippers. Winter-persistent foliage provides cover and spring-nesting habitat for birds. Seeds eaten by birds.	Well adapted to disturbance and poor, low-pH soils. Fire-tolerant—basal buds resprout after fire. Deer-resistant.	Wind-pollinated. Will seed naturally into disturbed areas without human intervention.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://jonesctr.org/products/outreach/warm_season_grass_guide.pdf https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/graminoid/andtert/all.html https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_ante2.pdf https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_ante2.pdf https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ANTE2 http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Andropogon_ternarius

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<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	Broom-sedge	grass	sun	medium, low	3 ft	green / fall / not showy. Nice overall plant color in fall and winter.	Larval host for skippers. Winter-persistent foliage provides cover and spring-nesting habitat for birds. Seeds eaten by birds.	Well adapted to disturbance and poor, low-pH soils. Fire-tolerant; basal buds resprout after fire.	Wind-pollinated. Will seed naturally into disturbed areas without human intervention.	http://jonesctr.org/products/outreach/warm_season_grass_guide.pdf https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/andropogon-virginicus/ https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_anvi2.pdf https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_anvi2.pdf https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ANVI2 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/broom_sedge.html
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	River Oats	grass	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium	4 ft	summer / green / showy	Larval host for butterflies and skippers. Birds and mammals eat seeds.	Used for erosion control. Spreads readily from seeds. Is said to be able to outcompete Japanese Stilt Grass (<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>).	Wind-pollinated.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a240 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/chasmanthium-latifolium/ https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/inland_oats.htm https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_chla5.pdf https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_chla5.pdf

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<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.	Best planted in dry, infertile 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://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=DASE2 https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-4_1.PDF SIMILAR SPECIES: https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/pov_oatgrass.htm
<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. 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=DASP2 https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/pov_oatgrass.htm

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<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: http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/deertg_grass.html
<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>Elymus virginicus</i> (synonym: <i>Elymus glabriflorus</i>)	Southeastern Wild-rye	grass	sun, part sun	medium	4 ft	spring / green / showy	Larval host for butterflies and moths. Seeds eaten by small mammals and birds. Foliage used for nest material. Many insects eat the leaves.	Used for slope and grassland restoration. Provides winter soil coverage. Tolerant of a wide range of soil types. Does not tolerate frequent mowing. Self-seeds.	Heavy seed-producer. Wind-pollinated. Cool-season grass.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=285239&isprofile=0& https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/va_rye.htm https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_elvi3.pdf https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_elvi3.pdf

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<i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i>	Purple Love Grass	grass	sun, part sun	medium, low	2 ft	late summer, fall / pink / showy	Seeds eaten by birds and small mammals.	Fire-adapted. Tolerates poor, infertile soils. Drought-resistant.	Seed heads detach and roll around like tumbleweeds, scattering seeds.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d593 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ERSP https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_ersp.pdf https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/pp_lovegrass.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_muca2.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/

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<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Switchgrass	grass	sun, part sun	high, medium, low	6 ft	summer / green / showy	Larval host for skippers. Leaves eaten by many insects. Seeds eaten by many birds and small mammals. Forms large clumps that provide nesting cover for wildlife.	Drought- and deer-resistant. Fire-tolerant; re-sprouts from rhizomes after fire. Readily spreads by seeds. Planted for soil stabilization—root system up to 9 feet deep. Benefits from occasional fire.	There are many cultivars on the market, some dry-site plants, others wet-site; ask before purchasing seeds.	http://jonesctr.org/products/outreach/warm_season_grass_guide.pdf https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PAVI2 http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=l460 https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/graminoid/panvir/all.html https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/panicum-virgatum/ https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_pavi2.pdf http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/switchgrass.htm http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Panicum_virgatum
<i>Piptochaetium avenaceum</i> synonym: <i>Stipa avenacea</i>	Black-seeded Spear Grass	Grass	sun, part sun,, shade	medium, low	3 ft	spring / brown / 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>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Little Bluestem	grass	sun	low	4 ft	fall / green / showy in mass. Retains colorful stems fall and winter.	Larval host for skippers. Seeds eaten by birds and small mammals. Provides nesting material and cover for ground birds and small mammals.	Very drought-resistant. Fire-adapted. Recommended for use in restoration projects.	Wind-pollinated.	http://jonesctr.org/products/outreach/warm_season_grass_guide.pdf http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=f510 https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/graminoid/schsc0/all.html https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SCSC https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/schizachyrum-scoparius/ https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_scsc.pdf http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/little_bluestem.htm
<i>Sorghastrum ellottii</i>	Slender Indian Grass	grass	sun	medium, low	4 ft	late summer, fall / golden brown / showy	Foliage eaten by many grasshoppers and skipper larvae. Seeds eaten by birds and small mammals. Provides cover and nesting habitat for birds.	Fire-adapted; without fire, mow in late winter.	Wind-pollinated. Native Americans used for baskets and mats.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://jonesctr.org/products/outreach/warm_season_grass_guide.pdf

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<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Yellow Indian Grass	grass	sun	medium, low	5 ft	late summer, fall / golden-brown / showy	Foliage eaten by many grasshoppers and skipper larvae. Seeds eaten by birds and small mammals. Provides nesting habitat and cover for many birds.	Fire-adapted; without fire, mow in late winter. Often used in erosion control and for prairie restorations.	Wind-pollinated. Often used in erosion control and for prairie restorations. Native Americans used for baskets and mats.	https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/graminoid/sornut/all.html https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://jonesctr.org/products/outreach/warm_season_grass_guide.pdf http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g780 https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_sonu2.pdf https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_sonu2.pdf https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/ind_grass.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>Sporobolus clandestinus</i> (synonym: <i>Sporobolus compositus</i>)	Hidden Dropseed, Rough Dropseed	grass	sun	medium, low	5 ft	fall / green / not showy	Foliage eaten by many grasshoppers. Seeds eaten by birds and small mammals. Provides cover and nesting habitat for birds.	Probably fire-tolerant (always grows in fire-dependent habitats but has not been well studied). Does not tolerate repeated disturbance, except for fire.	Wind-pollinated. An under-appreciated prairie grass.	http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/tall_dropseed.htm https://mnfi.anr.msu.edu/abstracts/botany/sporobolus_clandestinus.pdf https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/graminoid/spocom/all.html https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_spco2.pdf https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_spco2.pdf
<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i>	Prairie Dropseed	grass	sun	medium, low	3 ft	summer / green / not showy. Nice fall leaf color.	Foliage eaten by grasshoppers. Seeds eaten by birds and mammals. Provides cover and nesting habitat for birds.	Thrives with fire, top-killed but readily resprouts. Drought-tolerant. Difficult to grow from seed; best to plant plugs. Once established, is long-lived.	Wind-pollinated. Forms dense tufts of tough, wiry leaves. Native American food plant.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/graminoid/spohet/all.html https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/pr_dropseed.htm http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=f680

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<i>Tridens flavus</i>	Purple Top, Greasy Grass	grass	sun	medium, low	4 ft	summer, fall / purple / showy	Larval host for skippers, butterflies. Birds eat seeds. Provides cover and nesting materials for birds and small mammals.	Disturbance-tolerant. Deer-resistant. Readily self-seeds.	Wind-pollinated. Especially showy planted in mass.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/purpletop.htm https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/tridens-flavus/ https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_trfl2.pdf http://jonesctr.org/products/outreach/warm_season_grass_guide.pdf https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=TRFL2

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

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<i>Carex cherokeensis</i>	Cherokee Sedge	grass-like sedge	sun, part sun	high, medium	1.5 ft	summer, fall / green / not showy	Clumping sedges provide good wildlife cover. Seeds eaten by birds and small mammals. Deer-resistant.	Part sun recommended but will survive in full sun with moist soil. drought-tolerant in part sun. Large clumps with extensive root systems provide good erosion control and streambank stabilization.	Wind-pollinated. Deer-resistant. Leaves are evergreen.	<p>https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF</p> <p>http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b796</p> <p>https://www.uaex.edu/yard-garden/resource-library/plant-week/Carex-cherokeensis-sedge-cherokee-02-05-2016.aspx</p> <p>https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=cach3</p>

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WOODY VINES										
<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	Cross Vine	woody vine	part sun, shade	high, medium		spring / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by hummingbirds, butterflies.	Moderately deer-resistant. Rapid growth.	Leaves overwinter, turn dark bronzy-maroon. Native American medicinal plant.	https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/bignonia-capreolata/ https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/plant-of-the-week/Bignonia_capreolata.shtml https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_bica.pdf
<i>Decumaria barbara</i>	Climbing Hydrangea	woody vine	part sun, shade	high, medium		spring / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees and butterflies.	Excellent ground cover, but flowers only when climbing.		http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Decumaria_barbara https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/decumaria-barbara/
<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Yellow Jessamine	woody vine	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium		spring / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by native bees, butterflies, hummingbirds.	Deer avoid due to toxicity. Drought-tolerant. Makes good evergreen ground-cover but will not flower.	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 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/gelsemium-sempervirens/ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gelsemium_sempervirens
<i>Muscadina rotundifolia</i> (syn. <i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>)	Muscadine Grape	Woody vine	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium		summer / green / not showy	Flowers pollinated by bees and flower flies. Larval host for butterflies and moths. Fruit is eaten by birds and mammals. Provides nesting cover and browse for birds and mammals.	Moderately deer-resistant.		https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/vitis-rotundifolia/ http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Vitis_rotundifolia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vitis_rotundifolia http://hortsci.ashpublications.org/content/25/7/732.full.pdf

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<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>	Summer Grape	woody vine	sun, part sun	medium		late spring / green / not showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Berries eaten by birds and mammals. Thickets provide nesting habitat for birds and birds. Shredding bark used in birds' nests. Twigs browsed by deer.			https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/vine/vitaes/all.html http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/summer_grape.html http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Vitis_aestivalis
<i>Wisteria frutescens</i>	American Wisteria	woody vine	sun, part sun	medium		spring / blue-purple / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, hummingbirds. Larval host plant for butterflies. flowers, leaves, fruits, and seeds are toxic to wildlife.	Deer avoid. Seeds are toxic if eaten in large amounts.	Though its flowers are not as showy and fragrant as Chinese Wisteria, the native species is not an aggressive spreader.	https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/wisteria-frutescens/ https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/vine/wisspp/all.html
<i>Apios americana</i>	Ground-nut	forb (vine)	sun, part sun	high, medium		summer, fall / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Larval host for butterflies, skippers. Ants visit extra-floral nectaries.	Dense thickets provide cover and nesting habitat for animals.	Nitrogen-fixing, high protein, human-edible tubers and seeds.	http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Apios_americana www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/groundnut.html https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_apam.pdf
<i>Clematis crispa</i>	Swamp Leather Flower	forb (vine)	part sun, shade	high, medium			Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies. Seeds are eaten by granivorous birds and small mammals.	Deer avoid.	All parts of the plant are toxic.	https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/clematis-crispa/
<i>Mikania scandens</i>	Climbing Hempvine	forb (vine)	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium		summer, fall / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, flies.	Dense thickets provide cover and nesting habitat for animals.	Despite common name, is not related to true hemp.	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=MISC http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Mikania_scandens https://www.researchgate.net/publication/241094121_Flower_morphology_and_pollination_in_Mikania_Asteraceae

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SHRUBS										
Amorpha fruticosa	Lead Plant, False Indigo	shrub	sun, part sun	medium	12 ft	spring / purple / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees and butterflies. Larval host for skippers, butterflies, moths. Seeds eaten by bobwhite quail and other birds.	Sometimes used for erosion control because of extensive root system. Best planted on woodland borders.	Nitrogen-fixing. Contains compound that acts as insect repellent.	http://www.jonesctr.org/products/outreach/legume_guide.pdf http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=280343 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/amorpha-fruticosa/ https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_amfr.pdf https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/false_indigo.htm
Aralia spinosa	Devil's Walking-stick	shrub	sun, part sun	medium	20 ft	summer / white / showy. Large fruit clusters are colorful in the fall.	Flowers pollinated by bees and flies. Fruit eaten by birds, mammals.	Drought-tolerant. Rapidly spreads by rhizomes to form thickets. Stems and leaves very prickly. Probably benefits from fire and re-sprouts quickly.	Largest leaves of any plant in North America, up to 4 feet long and 3.5 feet wide, composed of 100+ leaflets.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c294 https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/arasp/all.html https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ARSP2 http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Aralia_spinosa https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/devil_ws.html

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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. 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_caam2.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 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CAFL22 http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b820 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/plan_tx/nj_teax.htm https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_ceam.pdf
<i>Clinopodium georgianum</i> synonym: <i>Calamintha 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.		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
<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_hyhy.pdf

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<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>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Wafer Ash, Hop Tree	shrub	sun, part sun	medium, low	20 ft	spring / yellowish / showy. Persistent fruits are showy.	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, flies. Larval host for Giant Swallowtail butterflies. Not browsed by mammals due to bitter tasting foliage.	Tolerates full sun and brief drought. Deer-resistant.	Native American medicinal plant.	https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/ptelea-trifoliata/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PTTR http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=286752&isprofile=0& http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/wafer_ash.htm
<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.	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.	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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<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/plan_tx/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. Thickets are difficult to eradicate once established.	Forms clonal thickets.	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> : http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/cm_blackberry.htm

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

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<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 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>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Curly-leaf Yucca	shrub	sun	medium, low	10 ft	summer / white / showy	Flowers are pollinated by yucca moths. Larval host for moths and skippers. Large leaf rosettes provide cover for small mammals and insects.	Deer-resistant. Evergreen. Plants will live in shade but won't flower. Plants flower once then die, but vegetative offsets ("pups") on the crown quickly form a new plant.	Large, dramatic flower clusters have a fascinating relationship with Yucca Moths (see references).	<p>https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF</p> <p>https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/yucca-filamentosa/</p> <p>http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c287</p> <p>SIMILAR SPECIES: http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/yucca.htm</p> <p>YUCCA MOTHS: https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/pollinators/pollinator-of-the-month/yucca_moths.shtml</p>
<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.	<p>https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_crcr2.pdf</p> <p>https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/crataegus-crusgallii/</p> <p>https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CRCR2</p> <p>http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c101</p> <p>http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/cockspur_haw.html</p>

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UNDERSTORY TREES										
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Serviceberry	tree (subcanopy)	sun, part sun, 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
<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_cofl2.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

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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. 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>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
<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

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OVERSTORY TREES										
<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
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	tree	sun, part sun	high, medium	80 ft	spring / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, flies. Ants are attracted to extrafloral nectaries and defend the plants from caterpillars. Fruit eaten by birds and mammals.	Long tap roots make transplanting difficult. Because of cyanide components in leaves, it should not be planted near livestock pastures.	Shade-intolerant—in woodlands, it should be planted in sunny borders of forests or in permanent canopy gaps. Wood is prized for furniture/cabinetry and other fine wood products. Native American food and medicinal plant.	https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/prunus-serotina/ https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_prse2.pdf https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PRSE2 http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a914 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/wb_cherry.htm

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<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/robse/all.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_saa15.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

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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State Botanical Garden
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UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA