# J. STROM THURMOND PROJECT PLANTING ON PUBLIC PROPERTY

Planting on public property is authorized only by a written SPECIFIED ACTS PERMIT. A Specified Acts Permit may be obtained during a meeting with Natural Resources personnel or by contacting the Office of the Project Manager at (800) 533-3478 or (864) 333-1100. A diagram showing the location, number and species of plants to be placed on public lands must be submitted. Only native species or those non-native species beneficial to wildlife (marked with an \*) may be planted on public property. Vegetable gardens and flowerbeds are not permitted. The following list is not all inclusive and other native plant species may be considered on a case-by-case basis. Thank you for helping maintain the integrity and environment of J. Strom Thurmond Lake.

#### **EVERGREEN TREES** (best planted in direct sun light)

Loblolly Pine - Pinus taeda Longleaf Pine - Pinus palustris Shortleaf Pine - Pinus echinata Virginia Pine - Pinus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar - Juniperus virginiana

## **HARDWOOD OVERSTORY** (may be planted in direct sun or shade)

Red Maple - Acer rubrum Yellow Poplar - Liriodendron tulipifera Silver Maple - Acer saccharum Sycamore - Platanus occidentalis Sawtooth Oak - Quercus accutissima Red Oak - Quercus falcata Chestnut Oak - Quercus pinus White Oak - Quercus alba Water Oak - Quercus nigra American Beech - Fagus grandifolia Willow Oak - Quercus phellos Magnolia - Magnolia grandiflora Mockernut Hickory - Carya tomentosa Bitternut Hickory - Carya cordiformis Pignut Hickory - <u>Carya glabra</u> Shagbark Hickory - Carya ovata White Ash - Fraxinus americana Green Ash - Fraxinus pennsylvanica Crabapple - Malus callaway Sweetgum - Liquidambar styraciflua

### HARDWOOD UNDERSTORY (best planted in partial sun or shade)

American Holly - Ilex opaca
Redbud - Cercis canadensis
Persimmon - Diospyros virginiana
Hackberry - Celtis occidentalis
Sassafras - Sassafras albidum
Fringe Tree - Chionanthus virginicus
Carolina Silverbell - Halesia carolina
White Dog
Black Che
Buckeye
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White Dogwood - Cornus florida
Black Cherry - Prunus serotina
Sourwood - Oxydendrum arboreum
Red Mulberry - Morus rubra
Hawthorn - Crataegus sp.
Buckeye - Aesculus sp.

#### WET SITE HARDWOODS (best planted at water's edge)

River Birch - Betula nigra Black Gum - Nyssa sylvatica
Eastern Poplar - Populus deltoides
Box Elder - Acer negundo
Weeping Willow - Salix babylonica

Black Gum - Nyssa sylvatica
Black Willow - Salix nigra
Bald Cypress - Taxodium distichum

#### **EVERGREEN SHRUBS**

Wax Myrtle - Myrica cerifera - sun or shade
Carolina Rhododendron - Leucothoe carolinianum - semi-shade
Leucothoe - Leucothoe catesbii - shade
Pieris - Pieris japonica - semi-shade
Yaupon - Ilex vomitoria - sun
Mountain Laurel - Kalmia latifolia - semi-shade

### **DECIDUOUS SHRUBS** (best planted in sun or shade)

Spice Bush - Linderer benzoin Sweet Shrub - Calycanthus floridus Elderberry - Sambucus canadensis Sumac - Rhus sp. Viburnum - Viburnum sp. Blueberry - Vaccinium sp. Virginia Willow - Itea virginiana Yellowroot - Xanthoriza apiifolia Winterberry - Ilex verticillata Flame Azalea - Rhododendron calendulaceum Pinxter Flower - Rhododendron nudiflorum Coral berry - Symphoricarpos orbiculatus Button Bush - Cephalanthus occidentalis Chickasaw Plum - Prunus angustifolia Sweet Pepperbush - Clethra alnifolia Witch-hazel - Hamamelis virginiana Strawberry Bush - Euonymus americanus

\*This list is not all-inclusive. Other native plant lists may be found at the following websites. Any species planted on public land must be approved in advance by the J. Strom Thurmond Project Office.

http://www.clemson.edu/extension/carolinayards/plant-database/index.html https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-4\_1.PDF http://www.plantnative.org/rpl-ncsc.htm http://www.plantnative.org/rpl-algams.htm

#### PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Proper planting, fertilizing, watering, mulching, pruning and protecting from insects, disease and mechanical injury are essential for survival of young plants. Trees can be obtained from commercial sources or from the Georgia or South Carolina Forestry Commission. You may also wish to contact your County Extension Service. Prices vary depending on the specie and size of the tree, or whether the plant is sold "bare-root" or potted. Bare-root seedlings should be planted from December through March. While potted seedling can be planted year-round, better survival can be obtained if they are planted during the winter.

To plant your tree, dig a hole twice the size of the root system. Set the plant in the hole so the root collar is just below ground level. Back fill the hole with soil and pack soil lightly. Pack the remaining soil to form a shallow well around the hole. Fill the well with leaf mulch, peat, or bark. Finish planting by filling the well with water, let it soak in, then fill with water once again.

Newly planted seedlings should be fertilized one month after planting. Later, if the tree lacks vigor or appears weak, it may be fertilized once a year. Healthy trees may be fertilized every two years.

Pruning of trees is not covered by the Specified Acts Permit. This activity is covered under the guidelines for underbrushing permits in the Shoreline Management Plan. Pruning should be done only during the winter months, when the trees are dormant. Also, limbs should be cut close to, but not even with, the trunk and should be less than 1" in diameter to allow the best chance for the tree to heal the scar and to prevent disease or infestation. Pruning tar is not recommended unless the cut area is first coated with a desiccant to dry the area. Placing tar on a fresh cut without treatment will seal in fungal spores and may promote rot.

Updated 26 July 2017