



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

River Birch - <u>Betula nigra</u>	Black Gum - <u>Nyssa sylvatica</u>
Eastern Poplar - <u>Populus deltoides</u>	Black Willow - <u>Salix nigra</u>
Box Elder - <u>Acer negundo</u>	Bald Cypress - <u>Taxodium distichum</u>
Weeping Willow - <u>Salix babylonica</u>	

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

\*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](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.

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