

MORE POPULAR NATIVE PLANTS FOR GEORGIA

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Perennials, Grasses and Ferns	
<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	NORTHERN MAIDEN HAIR FERN
<i>Amsonia</i>	BLUESTAR
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	COLUMBINE
<i>Aruncus</i>	GOATSBEARD
<i>Asarum</i>	WILD GINGER
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	SWAMP MILKWEED
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	BUTTERFLYWEED
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	RIVEROATS
<i>Chelone</i>	TURTLEHEAD
<i>Cimifugia</i>	BUGBANE
<i>Chrysogonum</i>	GREEN AND GOLD
<i>Coreopsis</i>	TICKSEED
<i>Dicentra eximia</i>	FRINGED BLEEDING HEART
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	PURPLE CONEFLOWER
<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>	JOE PYE WEED
<i>Helianthus</i>	SUNFLOWER
<i>Heuchera</i>	CORAL BELLS
<i>Iris cristata</i>	CRESTED IRIS
<i>Liatris</i>	GAY FEATHER or BLAZING STAR
<i>Lobelia</i>	CARDINAL FLOWER
<i>Opuntia humifusa</i>	PRICKLYPEAR
<i>Polemonium</i>	JACOB'S LADDER
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	CHRISTMAS FERN
<i>Rudbeckia</i>	BLACK-EYED SUSAN
<i>Sisyrinchium</i>	BLUE-EYED GRASS
<i>Solidago</i>	GOLDENROD
<i>Spigelia</i>	INDIAN PINK
<i>Stylophorum diphyllum</i>	CELANDINE POPPY
<i>Thalictrum</i>	MEADOW RUE
<i>Tiarella</i>	FOAMFLOWER
<i>Tradescantia virginiana</i>	SPIDERWORT

The primary sources of information for this brochure include:



Ga. Native Plant Society – <http://www.gnps.org>
 Ga Botanical Society -- <http://www.gabotsoc.org>
 Monarchs Across Ga – http://www.monarchsacrossga.org/milkweed_in_ga.htm
 Native Plants by Season --
<http://www.neighborhoodcharter.com/nativeplant/index.html>
 Native Trees of Ga - <http://www.neighborhoodcharter.com/nativeplant/index.html>
 Gardening for Wildlife – <http://www.gwf.org/habitatplants.htm>

Using Native Plants

Enjoying and Protecting Nature's Balance and Diversity

Native plants make native wildlife feel welcome and comfortable, and they have the same effect on people. In a time when many new landscapes are cookie-cutter and frighteningly anonymous, planting native trees, shrubs, and flowers can help restore a sense of place, peace, and personal history – a sense of home and health. As you plan the next enhancements to your property, consider the value of including native plants.



WHAT ARE NATIVE PLANTS?

The Georgia Native Plant Society defines native plants as species that have grown naturally in an area, rather than being brought in by people from different regions and habitats. They are uniquely adapted to local conditions because they have evolved in accordance with physical factors such as climate, soil, and geology specific to their region. They have also co-evolved with wildlife for thousands of years and, over time, have become dependent on each other for survival and a vital part of the chain of life.

WHY USE NATIVE PLANTS?

Besides adding natural beauty to your landscape, native plants have other important benefits. If plants are properly matched with site conditions, they can:

- Withstand regional temperature and moisture extremes better than many exotic (non-native or imported) species and usually have a **better survival rate**.
- Have **better resistance** to local pests and diseases and therefore reduce the need for application of harmful chemicals and other artificial interventions.
- Require **little maintenance** after establishment, which saves you time and effort.
- Provide diverse **sources of food and shelter** for native wildlife and support natural food chains.
- Promote **biodiversity** which safeguards the natural balance and health of the environment we all depend on.

*Georgia Mountains
Master Gardeners*



<http://www.gammg.org>

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SELECTING NATIVE PLANTS

- **Identify** – Observe and identify the native species (both plants and animals) that are already present in your yard.
- **Inspect** -- Visit natural areas and observe how plants occur in communities. Choose “companion” plants that occur together in their natural habitats.
- **Investigate** -- Match the right plants with the right site conditions. Choose natives that grow in the same light levels, moisture levels, soil type (texture, pH, fertility), landscape position, and aspect (the compass direction a hill or slope faces).
- **Inquire** -- Always inquire about the source of the native plants you buy. They should never be dug from the wild except to rescue them, so be sure they have been nursery-propagated
- **Imagine** -- To get maximum landscape value from your natives, plan to include both evergreens and blooming plants so that some will give you seasonal color while others provide year-round interest. Choose combinations of plants with their ultimate size and blooming season in mind.

CARING FOR NATIVE PLANTS

- **Competition** -- Minimize planting exotics, which may require special care to maintain and can often crowd out beneficial native species.
- **Chemicals** – Reduce or eliminate the use of pesticides, fungicides, and insecticides. These chemicals are often washed into streams and throughout the water system. This kind of pollution can be harmful to wildlife and humans.
- **Controls** -- Garden pesticides are generally toxic to butterflies and other wildlife. Use biological controls like ladybugs, bats, praying mantis, and predaceous insects for pest control. You do not need to buy these animals for this purpose! They will be naturally attracted to a healthy habitat and provide excellent natural pest control.
- **Compost and Mulch** -- Using mulch cuts down on weeding and watering. Create a compost pile in your backyard for yard clippings and kitchen waste. Using these materials is a great way to amend your soil naturally.

SOME POPULAR NATIVE PLANTS FOR GEORGIA

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Vines	
<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	CROSSVINE
<i>Decumaria barbara</i>	CLIMBING HYDRANGEA
<i>Gelsimium</i>	YELLOW JASMINE
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	CORAL HONEYSUCKLE
<i>Vitaceae Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	VIRGINIA CREEPER

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Trees and Shrubs	
<i>Aesculus parviflora</i>	BOTTLEBRUSH BUCKEYE
<i>Agarista populifolia</i>	PIPESTEM LEUCOTHOE
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	SERVICEBERRY
<i>Aronia</i>	CHOKEBERRY
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	AMERICAN BEAUTYBERRY
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	SWEETSHRUB
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	EASTERN REDBUD
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	GRANCEY GREY-BEARD
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	SUMMERSWEET
<i>Cornus florida</i>	FLOWERING DOGWOOD
<i>Euonymus americanus</i>	HEARTS-A-BUSTIN'
<i>Fagus americana</i>	AMERICAN BEECH
<i>Fothergilla major</i>	FOTHERGILLA
<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	OAKLEAF HYDRANGEA
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	INKBERRY HOLLY
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	AMERICAN HOLLY
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	WINTERBERRY
<i>Itea virginica</i>	VIRGINIA SWEETSPIRE
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	EASTERN REDCEDAR
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	MOUNTAIN LAUREL
<i>Leucothoe</i>	DOG HOBBLE
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	SPICEBUSH
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	SWEETBAY MAGNOLIA
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	WAX MYRTLE
<i>Osmanthus americanus</i>	DEVILWOOD
<i>Oxydendron arboreum</i>	SOURWOOD
<i>Rhamnus caroliniana</i>	CAROLINA BUCKTHORN
<i>Rhododendron canescens</i>	PIEDMONT AZALEA
<i>Rosa carolina</i>	CAROLINA ROSE
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	ELDERBERRY
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	BALD CYPRESS
<i>Tsuga Canadensis</i>	HEMLOCK