

Georgia Southern University

Georgia Southern Commons

Coastal Plain Notes

Garden of the Coastal Plain (Previously
Botanical Garden)

2010

Go native!

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.georgiasouthern.edu/coastal-notes>

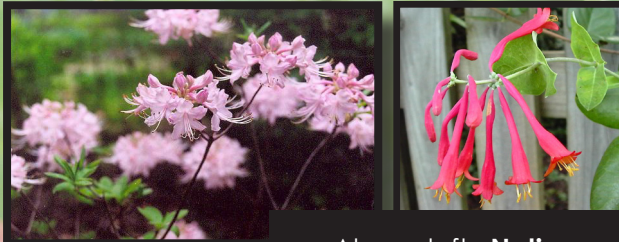
Recommended Citation

<http://welcome.georgiasouthern.edu/garden/CPN%20GoNative.pdf>

This brochure is brought to you for free and open access by the Garden of the Coastal Plain (Previously Botanical Garden) at Georgia Southern Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Coastal Plain Notes by an authorized administrator of Georgia Southern Commons. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@georgiasouthern.edu.

Midground

- Oakleaf Hydrangea (*Hydrangea quercifolia*)
- Wax Myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*)
- Florida Azalea (*Rhododendron austrinum*)
- Piedmont Azalea (*Rhododendron canescens*)
- Bottlebrush Buckeye (*Aesculus parviflora*)
- Beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*)
- Witch-hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*)



Above left: **Native azaleas** have a delicate, often fragrant, bloom.
 Above Right: **Coral Honeysuckle** (*Lonicera sempervirens*)
 Left: **Cinnamon fern** (*Osmunda cinnamomea*) has distinctive "cinnamon" spikes.



Groundcovers

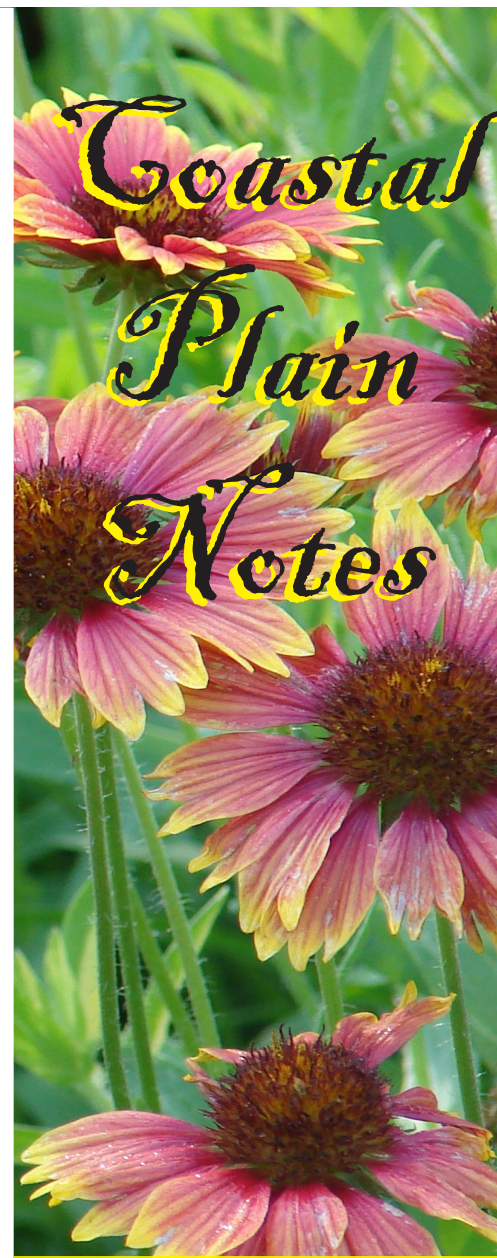
- Cinnamon Fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*)
 - Southern Lady Fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*)
 - Evergreen Blueberry (*Vaccinium darrowii*)
 - Allegheny Spurge (*Pachysandra procumbens*)
 - Coral Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*)
 - Wiregrass (*Aristida sp.*)
 - Partridge Berry (*Mitchella repens*)
 - Green and Gold (*Chrysogonum virginianum*)
 - Purple Lovegrass (*Eragrostum spectabilis*)
- Mulch

Native Wildflowers (foreground)

- Pineapple Sage (*Salvia elegans*)
- Goldenrod (*Solidago spp.*)
- Irises, Wild Flags (*Iris spp.*)
- Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*)
- Asters (*Aster spp.*)
- Black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*)
- Purple Coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*)
- Butterfly Weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*)
- Ironweed (*Vernonia noveboracensis*)
- Scarlet Hibiscus (*Hibiscus coccineus*)
- Swamp Mallow (*Hibiscus moscheutos*)
- Foamflower (*Tiarella cordifolia*)
- Jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*)
- Tickseed (*Coreopsis lanceolata*)
- Indian Blanket (*Gaillardia pulchella*)
- Joe-pye Weed (*Eupatorium fistulosum*)
- Pink Muhly Grass (*Muhlenbergia capillaris*)



Left: **Black-eyed Susan** (*Rudbeckia hirta*) make a bold statement when planted in masses. Below: **Pink Muhly Grass** (*Muhlenbergia capillaris*) in the Native Plant Landscape Garden.



Coastal Plain Notes

Go Native!

How to use native plants in your home landscape

This brochure is funded in part by a grant from a Museums for America Grant.

Georgia Southern Botanical Garden
 P.O. Box 8039, Statesboro, Georgia 30460
 912.871.1149 <http://ceps.georgiasouthern.edu/garden>

Georgia Southern Botanical Garden

Introduction to Natives

Using native plants in your home landscape will bring year-round beauty and interest with less maintenance than a landscape made up of non-native and exotic plants. Not only are native plants better suited to the soil conditions, they require less water and fewer chemicals, saving the homeowner time and money. In addition, by using native plants you are helping to maintain Georgia's rich native plant populations. There are 50 plants listed in the state as protected, many of which make great additions to home landscapes.

Design

Picture your yard or the area you want to enhance. As you plan your landscape, consider how much sunlight the area gets everyday and whether the soil drains quickly or remains moist after a rain. A soil test to see what needs to be added to improve the quality of your soil might be a good idea. Consider how much you want to spend and how much time you can commit to the project.

Three things that are important to keep in mind as you plan and bring your native landscape to life are design, timeline and plant list. Also consider how you will use the area once it is completed and if you want the plants for flower arrangements.

Planning Your Native Landscape

When planning your garden, try not to imagine a completely perfected and predicted look. After all, it is living and will change with the seasons. Landscaping with natives makes achieving the flow and harmony of a garden that provides color year round a lot easier than when using exotics. There is always something in bloom in south Georgia.

Take into account the existing conditions and use them to your advantage. If you already have several native trees growing, which you probably do, work around them. Use them as focal points. You'll want to have your landscape looking beautiful this year, but don't forget to consider what it will look like in 20-50 years.

Consider the four elements of design when planning your native landscape. Have plants with varying leaf shape, size and texture. Be sure to plan for color all year by choosing plants with varying bloom times. Native landscapes also make great habitats for wildlife. You might want to use plants that invite birds, butterflies and other wildlife into your yard.

Native Plant Sources

Georgia Southern Botanical Garden holds plant sales several times a year. Look for announcements in our newsletters and on our website.

Thompson's Garden, 6143 Ga Hwy67, Brooklet, GA. Scott Thompson, Owner.
Phone: 912-839-2164

Wise Nurseries, 23511 Northside Dr East, Statesboro, GA. <http://www.wisenurseries.com>
mwise@wisenurseries.com
Phone: 912-489-2110

Canopy



© 2002 Steven J. Baskauf, Vanderbilt Univ.

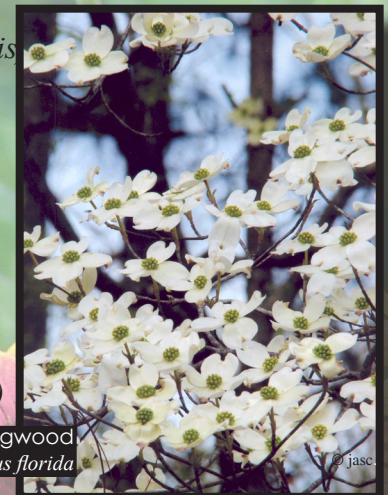
The distinctive bark of the winged elm (*Ulmus alata*) adds year-round interest to your landscape.

Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*)
Winged Elm (*Ulmus alata*)
Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana*)
Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)
Tulip Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)
Swamp Chestnut Oak (*Quercus michauxii*)
Longleaf Pine (*Pinus palustris*)
Bald Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*)
American Holly (*Ilex opaca*)
Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)

Understory

Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*)

Redbud
(*Cercis canadensis*)
Fringe Tree
(*Chionanthus virginicus*)
Silverbells
(*Halesia spp.*)
Dahoon Holly
(*Ilex cassine*)
Redbay
(*Persea palustris*)



Flowering Dogwood
Cornus florida

© jase