

A GUIDE TO NATIVE PLANTS OF THE GEORGIA EASTERN PIEDMONT: Forested Floodplain 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
Dry-Moist Upland Clearings Restoration Species
Floodplain Meadow: Bottomland Riparian Restoration Species
Moist Forested Slopes Restoration Species
Moist-Wet Lowland Clearing Species

Photos by J. Michael Wharton



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*This native plant guide series was compiled by
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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.



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

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/How%20to%20Plant%20a%20Tree%20_%20NRCS.pdf



Photo by Gardeners'World.com

Forested Floodplain 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.
FORBS										
Amianthium muscitoxicum (spelling variation: Amianthium muscaetoxicum)	Fly Poison	forb	part sun, shade	high, medium	2 ft	spring, summer / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by butterflies, bees, and beetles.	Avoid planting near livestock pastures. Top-killed by fire, but re-sprouts from bulb except when duff is burned deeply.	All parts are toxic.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=AMMU http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Amianthium_muscitoxicum https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/amianthium-muscitoxicum/
Arisaema triphyllum	Jack In The Pulpit	forb	shade	high, medium	2 ft	spring / green and purple / showy	Flowers pollinated by fungus gnats and thrips. Berries eaten by birds and box turtles.	Moderately deer-resistant. Can be grown from seeds but takes 5 years from seed to flower.	"Pulpits" range in color from green to purple, striped or solid. Leaves and underground corms contain calcium oxalate crystals which irritate mucus membranes and GI tract.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/arisaema-triphyllum/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=276310 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ARTR www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/jackpulpit.htm

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<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Swamp Milkweed	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	4 ft	summer / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, flies, butterflies, and hummingbirds. Larval host for Monarch butterflies. Leaves are bitter and toxic, discouraging deer and other mammal browsing.	NOT fire-tolerant. Forms small colonies.	Larval host for Monarch butterflies. Most insects avoid feeding on the leaves due to toxic latex. Native American 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.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/forb/ascinc/all.html https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ASIN http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g410 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/asclepias-incarnata/ www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/sw_milkweed.htm https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_asin.pdf
<i>Bidens aristosa</i>	Swamp Marigold, Bur Marigold	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	3 ft	fall / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by butterflies, bees, wasps, flies, and beetles. Larval host for butterflies and moths. Seeds eaten by birds.	In forested situations, is best planted along forest edges or in permanent canopy gaps. Moderately deer-resistant.	Annual or biennial, but self-seeds heavily.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_biar.pdf https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=BIAR SIMILAR SPECIES: https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/ts_sunflower.htm

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Conoclinium coelestinum (synonym: Eupatorium coelestinum)	Mist-flower, Ageratum	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
Elephantopus carolinianus	Carolina Elephant's Foot	forb	part sun, shade	medium	3 ft	summer, fall / pink / not showy	Flowers pollinated by bees and small butterflies. Larval host for moths.			https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ELCA3 http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277426&isprofile=0& http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Elephantopus_carolinianus http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/plant_insects/plants/elephantopus_carolinianus.html

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Eupatorium perfoliatum	Perfoliate Boneset, Perfoliate Thoroughwort	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	5 ft	fall / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, flies, butterflies, beetles, wasps. Larval host for moths. Birds eat seeds. Bitter foliage discourages herbivores.	Deer-resistant. Forms clumps.	Native American medicinal plant; modern research suggests that its leaves are an immune system stimulant.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c730 https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_eupe3.pdf http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/cm_boneset.htm https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/eupatorium-perfoliatum/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=EUPE3
Eupatorium rotundifolium	Round-leaf Boneset, Round-leaf Thoroughwort	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	5 ft	summer / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, flies, butterflies, skippers, beetles, wasps. Larval host for moths. Bitter foliage discourages mammalian herbivores.	Deer-resistant. Fire-tolerant.	Well documented anti-cancer activity.	https://www.ncwildflower.org/plant_galleries/details/eupatorium-rotundifolium https://www.alabamaplants.com/Whiteopp/Eupatorium_rotundifolium_page.html https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=EURO4 http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Eupatorium_rotundifolium
Eupatorium serotinum	Late-flowering Boneset, Late-flowering Thoroughwort	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	6 ft	fall / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, flies, butterflies, skippers, beetles, wasps. Larval host for moths. Bitter foliage discourages herbivores.	Deer-resistant.		https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=EUSE2 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/prairie/plantx/late_bonesetx.htm

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Hibiscus laevis (synonym: Hibiscus militaris)	Halberd-leaf Mallow	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	6 ft	summer / white, pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Larval host for butterflies, skippers, and moths. Seeds eaten by waterfowl. Browsed by deer.	Tolerates short periods of flooding.	Hibiscus are related to okra and have the same slimy sap, which, whipped with sugar and dried, produced the first marshmallows.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g540 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/halberd_mallow.htm https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=HILA2
Hibiscus moscheutos	Rose-mallow	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	6 ft	summer / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, hummingbirds. Larval host for butterflies, skippers, moths. Seeds eaten by waterfowl.	Tolerates short periods of flooding. Not deer-resistant. Top-killed by fire, but probably re-sprouts from large rhizomes.	Technically an herb, this plant is shrubby, with several stems rising from a woody base. Hibiscus are related to okra and have the same slimy sap, which, whipped with sugar, produced the first marshmallows.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/forb/hibmos/all.html http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=282590&isprofile=1&adv=hibiscus%20moscheutos https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=HIMO https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/hibiscus-moscheutos/ https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/sw_rsmallow.htm

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Hymenocallis occidentalis (synonym: Hymenocallis caroliniana)	Woodland Spiderlily	forb	part sun, shade	high, medium	2 ft	spring / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by moths, bees, skippers, and butterflies. Toxic leaves are avoided by browsers.	Moderately deer-resistant	All parts are toxic.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/hymenocallis-caroliniana/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=275733&isprofile=0& https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=HYOCO
Impatiens capensis	Jewelweed	forb	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium	5 ft	summer, fall / orange / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, hummingbirds, butterflies. Larval host to moths. Birds, small mammals eat seeds.	Annual, but self-seeds heavily.	Sap is used to relieve poison ivy itching.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-3_4.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=k490 https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/or_jewelweed.htm https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/impatiens-capensis/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=IMCA

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<i>Iris fulva</i>	Copper Iris	forb	sun, part sun	high	3.5 ft	spring / coppery / showy	Flowers pollinated by hummingbirds and bees. Foliage and rhizomes are toxic and seldom browsed by mammals.	Tolerates extended flooding and heavy wet clay soils.	All parts are toxic. Spreads by seed and rhizomes.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=281153&isprofile=0& https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=IRFU http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/copper_iris.html
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Dense Blazing Star, Marsh Blazing Star, Spiked Blazing Star	forb	sun	high, medium	4 ft	summer, fall / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, and skippers. Larval host for moths. Stems and corms eaten by many mammals.	Fire-tolerant, will resprout from corms after fire. A wetland that will live in upland soils with high nutrient levels. Moderately deer-resistant. Best planted as plugs.		https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d780 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/liatris-spicata/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/msh_blazingstar.htm http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Liatris_spicata https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=LISP

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Lobelia cardinalis	Cardinal Flower	forb	sun, part sun	high	4 ft	late summer, fall / red / showy	Flowers pollinated by hummingbirds and several swallowtail butterflies. Mature plants are not browsed by mammals due to toxic latex.	Tolerates temporary flooding. Not fire-tolerant.	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=d940 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/lobelia-cardinalis/ https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_loca2.pdf http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/cardinal.htm
Lobelia puberula	Downy Lobelia	forb	sun, part sun	medium	3 ft	late summer, fall / purple / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Not browsed by mammals due to toxic latex.	Deer-resistant. Top-killed by low intensity fire but re-sprouts.		https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/lobelia-puberula/ http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Lobelia_puberula https://gnps.org/plants/downy-lobelia-lobelia-puberula/

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Ludwigia alternifolia	Alternate-leaf Seedbox	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	3 ft	summer / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, flies, small butterflies, etc. Larval host for moths. Browsed by deer.		Fruit ("seedboxes") float and disperse tiny seeds through pore on top.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=e113 www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/seedbox.html https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/ludwigia-alternifolia/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=LUAL2 http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Ludwigia_alternifolia
Mimulus ringens	Monkey Flower	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	3 ft	summer, fall / blue / showy	Flowers pollinated by bumblebees. Larval host for moths and butterflies.	Spreads by both seed and rhizomes.		http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=286977&isprofile=0& https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=MIRI https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/mimulus-ringens/ www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/monkeyflower.htm

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<i>Mitchella repens</i>	Partridgeberry	forb	part sun, shade	high, medium	0.2 ft	spring / white / not showy. Red berries are somewhat showy in late summer, fall.	Flowers pollinated by bumblebees. Fruits eaten by birds and mammals.	Slow-growing but eventually forms nice evergreen ground cover. Tolerates short periods of flooding.	Best planted as plugs since seeds may take two years to germinate.	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://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/mitchella-repens/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/partr_berry.html
<i>Packera glabella</i> (synonym: <i>Senecio glabellus</i>)	Butterweed	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	3 ft	spring / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, skippers, flies. Toxic to mammals.	Deer-resistant. Because it initially forms large weedy patches in disturbed areas but quickly succumbs to competition, it is a good choice for quick re-vegetation.	Annual, but self-seeds heavily.	http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/butterweed.htm https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PAGL17 http://hawthornhillwildflowers.blogspot.com/2012/05/butterweed-packera-glabella.html
<i>Peltandra virginica</i>	Green Arrow-arum	forb	part sun, shade	high	2 ft	spring / white, green / showy	Flies pollinate the strongly smelling flowers. Fruits eaten by waterfowl, muskrats, and possibly turtles. Large leaves provide cover.	Root masses stabilize pond and streamside sediments.	Emergent aquatic plant. Leaves and stems rarely eaten because they have calcium oxalate crystals that irritate mucus membranes and GI tract.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=276376&isprofile=0& https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_pevi.pdf https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PEVI http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/arrow_arum.html

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Persicaria pennsylvanica (synonym: Polygonum pennsylvanicum)	Pennsylvania Smartweed, Pinkweed	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	2 ft	summer / white, pink / showy in mass.	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, flies, butterflies, moths. Larval host to butterflies, moths. Seeds eaten by waterfowl, other birds, small mammals.	Annual but self-seeds readily.	Annual but self-seeds readily.	https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_pop e2.pdf https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/pennsylvania-smartweed https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polygonum_pennsylvanicum https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/polygonum-pennsylvanicum/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=POPE2
Persicaria virginiana (synonyms: Tovar virginiana, Polygonum virginianum)	Virginia Jumpseed	forb	part sun, shade	medium	3 ft	summer / white / showy in mass	Flowers pollinated by insects. Seeds eaten by birds.	Deer-resistant. Tolerates drought and saturated soil.	Spreads by rhizomes and self-seeding to form showy colonies. Avoid red-flowered cultivars.	https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/jumpseed http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=291626

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<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	Obedient Plant	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	3 ft	summer / 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/plantx/obed_plantx.htm https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PHVI8 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/
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	Green-eyed Susan	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium	8 ft	summer, fall / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, beetles, butterflies, moths. Larval host for butterflies, moths. Foliage toxic to mammals; deer-resistant.	Rapidly forms colonies by spread of rhizomes. Tolerates spring floods.		https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/rudbeckia-laciniata-var-humilis/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277226&isprofile=0& https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=RULA3 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/cl_coneflower.htm

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<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	Duck-potato, Arrowhead	forb	sun	high	4 ft	summer / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, flies, butterflies, skippers, beetles. Ducks feed on seeds and tubers. Muskrats and turtles feed on vegetation and tubers.	Dense colonies and strong roots hold plants and soils during changing water levels and floods.	Emergent aquatic plant. Extracts nutrients and metals from polluted sediments. Native Americans ate tubers.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=275651&isprofile=0& http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/cm_arrowhead.htm https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_sala2.pdf https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SALA2 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sagittaria_latifolia
<i>Saururus cernuus</i>	Lizard's Tail	forb	part sun, shade	High	2 ft	summer / white / showy	Mostly unknown, but fragrant flowers suggest insect pollination. Foliage toxic to mammals. Large, dense colonies provide wildlife cover.	Deer-resistant. Tolerates prolonged flooding and saturated soils.	Beautiful fragrant flowers and attractive leaves in large colonies.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a649 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/saururus-cernuus/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/wetland/plants/lizard_tail.htm

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<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-marilandica/ 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
<i>Verbesina alternifolia</i> (synonym: <i>Actinomeris alternifolia</i>)	Alternate-leaf Wingstem	forb	sun, part sun	high, 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

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Verbesina occidentalis	Southern Crownbeard	forb	sun, part sun	high, medium, low	8 ft	summer, fall / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies. Larval host for butterflies, moths. Bitter foliage discourages browsing by mammals.	Can be aggressive and weedy, decreasing overall plant species diversity in disturbed areas. Possibly allelopathic—see reference.	Plants subject to foliar ozone injury as ozone levels rise. Plants will likely volunteer in relatively undisturbed floodplains over time.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Verbesina_occidentalis https://www.researchgate.net/publication/274999824_Differential_effects_of_two_dominant_plant_species_on_community_structure_and_invasibility_in_an_old-field_ecosystem
Verbesina virginica	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/label/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

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Vernonia gigantea (synonym: Vernonia altissima)	Giant Ironweed	forb	sun	High, medium	10 ft	summer, fall / purple / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, wasps. Larval host for moths. Birds eat seeds. Bitter foliage discourages browsing by mammals.	Deer-resistant. Tolerates short-term flooding.		http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277606&isprofile=0& http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Vernonia_gigantea http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/tl_ironweed.htm SIMILAR SPECIES: https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PD https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/vernonia-noveboracensis/
Vernonia noveboracensis	New York Ironweed	forb	sun	High, medium	6 ft	summer, fall / purple / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, wasps. Larval host for moths. Birds eat seeds. Bitter foliage discourages browsing by mammals.	Deer-resistant. Tolerates short-term flooding.		https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g160 https://oak.ppws.vt.edu/~flessner/weedguide/venno.htm https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/vernonia-noveboracensis/ https://mtcubacenter.org/plants/new-york-ironweed/

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Viola sororia	Common Blue Violet	forb	part sun, shade	medium, low	0.5 ft	spring / purple / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, skippers, and other insects. Larval host for Fritillary butterflies. Seeds dispersed by ants.	Spreads aggressively in rich soil.	Deer-resistant.	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=VISO https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/viola-sororia/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=m820 https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/cm_violet.htm
Zephyranthes atamasca (spelling variant: Zephyranthes atamasco)	Atamasco Lily	forb	sun, part sun	High, medium	1.5 ft	spring / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by moths and bees as well self-pollinated. Foliage and bulbs are toxic to mammals, causing "staggers" in livestock.	Does not tolerate soil disturbance. Tolerates occasional drought.	Flowers are pink in bud, white when mature, then turn pink after pollination. Leaves are evergreen.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://vnps.org/wildflowers-of-the-year/2007-atamasco-lily-zephyranthes-atamasco/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ZEAT https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/zephyranthes-altamasco/

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GRASSES, SEDGES, AND RUSHES										
Arundinaria gigantea	River Cane	grass	sun, part sun	high, medium	12 ft	spring / green / not showy	Larval host for skippers, butterflies, moths. Cover for birds, snakes, small mammals. Deer browse shoot. Rare Swainson's Warbler nesting habitat.	Fire-adapted, fire reduces competition from shrubs and trees. Sprouts quickly after fire from rhizomes.	Flowers rarely, possibly only after fire, then entire clonal patch dies. Native Americans used for food, pasturage, dyes, basketry, building materials, weapons, musical instruments, etc.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-4_1.PDF https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/graminoid/arugig/all.html http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c917 https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_argi.pdf https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ARGI www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/giant_cane.html

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Chasmanthium latifolium	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 (Microstegium vimineum).	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
Chasmanthium sessiliflorum	Wood Oats	grass	part sun, shade	high, medium	3 ft	summer / green / not showy	Seeds are eaten by granivorous birds and small mammals.	Recommended for streambank restoration. Not fire-tolerant.	Wind-pollinated.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-4_1.PDF https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CHSE2
Dichanthelium clandestinum	Deer-tongue Witch Grass	grass	sun, part sun, shade	medium	0.3 ft	summer, fall / green / not showy	Larval host for skippers and moths. Seeds eaten by small mammals. Leaves eaten by mammals.	Used for erosion control and re-vegetation in poor soils.	Wind-pollinated. Although cool-season grass species (C3 metabolism), witch grasses bloom in both spring and fall.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/deertg_grass.html https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_dicl.pdf https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=DICL

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<i>Elymus virginicus</i> (synonym: <i>Elymus glabriflorus</i>)	Southeastern Wild-rye	grass	sun, part sun	medium	4 ft	summer / green / not 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
<i>Glyceria striata</i>	Fowl Manna Grass	grass	part sun, shade	high, medium	4 ft	spring, summer / green / not showy	Larval host for moths. Waterfowl eat seeds. Leaves and stems provide wildlife cover.	Used for streambank stabilization and wetland restoration; rapidly establishes. Survives prolonged flooding.	Wind-pollinated. Cool-season grass.	https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_glst.pdf https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987-4_1.PDF https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/fm_grass.htm https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=GLST

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Muhlenbergia schreberi	Nimble-will	grass	part sun, shade	high, medium	1.5 ft	fall / green / not showy	Food plant for many insects. Birds eat seeds.	Forms dense mats that control erosion.	Wind-pollinated. Easily confused with the invasive exotic Japanese Stilt-grass, which is distinguished by its silvery, off-center leaf midvein.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/gardens-gardening/your-garden/help-for-the-home-gardener/advice-tips-resources/pests-and-problems/weeds/nimblewill.aspx https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/morus-rubra/ www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/nimblewill.htm
Panicum rigidulum (synonym: Coleataenia rigidula)	Red-top Panic Grass	grass	sun, part sun	high, medium	5 ft	fall / red / showy. Nice fall color.	Larval host for skippers. Seeds eaten by many birds and small mammals. Forms large clumps that provide cover for wildlife.	Forms large clumps.	Wind-pollinated.	http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Coleataenia_rigidula https://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/plant-directory/panicum-rigidulum/

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Panicum virgatum	Switch Grass	grass	sun, part sun	high, medium	6 ft	fall / green / not 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.	Deer-resistant. Wind-pollinated.	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=1460 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

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<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	grass-like rush	sun	high	4 ft	summer / green / not showy	Dense clumps provide cover and nesting habitat for wetland birds and other animals.	Tolerates disturbance. Forms dense clumps and also readily spreads of rhizomes. Seed germination is problematic, best to plant plugs or rhizomes.	Wind-pollinated.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c262 https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_juef.pdf https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_PLANTMATERIALS/publications/gapmcrb9250.pdf http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/soft_rush.htm http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Juncus_effusus https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/juncus-effusus/
<i>Carex cherokeensis</i>	Cherokee Sedge	grass-like sedge	sun, part sun	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.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b796 https://www.uaex.edu/yard-garden/resource-library/plant-week/Carex-cherokeensis-sedge-cherokee-02-05-2016.aspx https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=cach3

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Carex crinita	Fringed Sedge	grass-like sedge	sun, part sun	high, medium	3 ft	summer, fall / green / not showy	Clumping sedges provide good wildlife cover. Seeds eaten by birds and small mammals. Many insects feed on vegetation.	Provides good erosion control and streambank stabilization. Spreads by rhizomes to form large colonies.	Wind-pollinated.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=279732 www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/frg_sedge.html https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CACR6
Carex frankii	Frank's Sedge	grass-like sedge	sun, part sun	high	2.5 ft	spring, summer / green / not showy	Larval host for butterflies, moths. Seeds eaten by waterfowl and other birds. Muskrats eat rhizomes and stems. Clumping sedges provide good wildlife cover. Deer-resistant.	Provides good erosion control and streambank stabilization. Tolerates both flooding and dry soils. Spreads by rhizomes to form large colonies.	Wind-pollinated. Leaves evergreen.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=279718&isprofile=0& www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/frank_sedge.htm https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CAFR3
Carex granularis	Pale Sedge, Meadow Sedge	grass-like sedge	sun, part sun, shade	high	0.5 ft	spring, summer / green / not showy	Larval host for butterflies, skippers, moths. Seeds eaten by birds, especially waterfowl. Clumping sedges provide good wildlife cover. Deer-resistant.	Provides good erosion control and streambank stabilization.	Wind-pollinated.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/meadow_sedge.htm https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CAGR3
Carex lupulina	Hop Sedge	grass-like sedge	sun, part sun	high	3 ft	spring, summer / green / not showy	Larval host for butterflies, moths. Seeds eaten by waterfowl and other birds. Clumping sedges provide good wildlife cover. Deer-resistant.	Provides good erosion control and streambank stabilization. Spreads by rhizomes to form large colonies.	Wind-pollinated.	https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/hop_sedge.html https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CALU4

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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>Carex lurida</i>	Sallow Sedge, Lurid Sedge	grass-like sedge	sun, part sun	high	3 ft	spring, summer / green / showy	Larval host for butterflies, moths. Seeds eaten by waterfowl and other birds. Clumping sedges provide good wildlife cover.	Provides good erosion control and streambank stabilization. Spreads by rhizomes to form large colonies. Tolerates temporary flooding. Deer-resistant.	Wind-pollinated.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=j670 www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/sallow_sedge.html
<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	Brown Fox Sedge	grass-like sedge	sun, part sun	high, medium	3 ft	spring, summer / green / not showy	Larval host for skippers and moths. Seeds eaten by waterfowl and other birds. Clumping sedges provide good wildlife cover.	Spreads aggressively, limit use to disturbed areas. Sedges provide good erosion control and streambank stabilization. Tolerates temporary flooding. Deer-resistant.	Wind-pollinated.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g760 https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_cavu2.pdf https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CAVU2 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/brfx_sedge.htm
<i>Scirpus georgianus</i> (synonym: <i>Scirpus atrovirens</i> var. <i>georgianus</i>)	Georgia Bulrush	grass-like sedge	sun, part sun	high	5 ft	summer, fall / green / not showy	Insects eat stems and leaves. Seeds eaten by many wetland birds. Muskrats eat roots and stems.	Thrives in degraded and human-made wetlands	Wind-pollinated.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=279727&isprofile=0& http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/dg_bulrush.htm https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SCGE2

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FERNS										
Onoclea sensibilis	Sensitive Fern	fern	part sun, shade	high		none	Some insects feed on leaves. Low value to wildlife.	Forms colonies by spreading rhizomes.	Deer-resistant. Common name refers to frost-sensitivity of leaves	https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/onoclea-sensibilis/ https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ONSE http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/sensitive_fern.htm
Osmunda cinnamomea (syn. Osmundastrum cinnamomeum)	Cinnamon Fern	fern	part sun, shade	high, medium		none. Spore-bearing frond is colorful and showy.	A few insects feed on leaves. Some birds nest in clumps of fronds. Hummingbirds collect soft scales from fronds to line nests.	Ferns are generally believed to be deer resistant.	Plants are long-lived.	https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/osmunda-cinnamomea/ https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=OSCI http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/cinnamon_fern.htm http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Osmundastrum_cinnamomeum

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<i>Osmunda regalis</i> syn. <i>Osmunda spectabilis</i>	Royal Fern	fern	Part sun, shade	high, medium		none. Spore-bearing frond is colorful and showy.	Some insects feed on stems and rhizomes. Low value to wildlife	Ferns are generally believed to be deer resistant.		https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/osmunda-regallis/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/royal_fern.htm https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=OSRE http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Osmunda_spectabilis
<i>Woodwardia areolata</i> syn. <i>Lorinseria areolata</i>	Netted Chain Fern	fern	part sun, shade	high, medium		none	Good cover for wildlife.	Highly deer-resistant. Forms large colonies over time.		https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/woodwardia-areolata/ http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Lorinseria_areolata

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FORBS (VINES)										
Apios americana	Ground-nut	forb (vine)	sun, part sun	high, medium	10 ft	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
Clematis crispa	Swamp Leather Flower	forb (vine)	sun, part sun	high, medium	10 ft	spring, summer / pink-purple / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies. Seeds are eaten by birds and small mammals.	Deer-resistant.	All parts of the plant are toxic.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?Kempercode=b843 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CLCR https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/clematis-crispa/
Clematis virginiana	Woodbine, Virgin's Bower (native)	forb (vine)	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium	20 ft	summer, fall / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by butterflies, bees, wasps, flies. Larval host to moths. Toxic to mammals. Dense thickets provide cover and nesting habitat for birds and other animals.	Dense thickets provide cover and nest habitat for animals. Fast-grower. Deer-resistant.	All parts of the plant are toxic if eaten. Flowers are similar to invasive exotic Asian Sweet Autumn Virgin's Bower (C. terniflora), but leaves differ. Native American medicinal plant.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a379 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CLVI5 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/clematis-virginiana/ www.illinoiswildflowers.info/savanna/plants/virgin_bower.htm

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Mikania scandens	Climbing Hemp-vine	forb (vine)	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium	9 ft	summer, fall / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, flies. Larval host for butterflies. Dense thickets provide cover and nesting habitat for animals.	Forms dense thickets by sprawling over other plants.	Despite common name, is not related to true hemp.	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=MISC http://climbers.lsa.umich.edu/?p=180 http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Mikania_scandens https://www.researchgate.net/publication/241094121_Flower_morphology_and_pollination_in_Mikania_Asteraceae
Smilax smallii	Jackson-brier	forb (vine)	sun, part sun	High, Medium	20 ft	spring / green / not showy	Fruits eaten by birds, mammals.	High-climbing, evergreen vine. Moderately deer-resistant; most leaves and shoots are above browse line.	Evergreen vine traditionally used as Christmas décor.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/smilax-smallii/ http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Smilax_smallii

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WOODY VINES										
Bignonia capreolata	Cross Vine	woody vine	part sun, shade	high, medium	50 ft	spring / yellow / showy	Flowers pollinated by hummingbirds, butterflies.	Deer-resistant. Spreads aggressively.	Leaves overwinter, turn dark bronzy-maroon. Native American medicinal plant.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/bignonia-capreolata/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=w830 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=BICA https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/plant-of-the-week/Bignonia_capreolata.shtml https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_bica.pdf
Decumaria barbara	Climbing Hydrangea	woody vine	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium	30 ft	spring / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees and butterflies.	Excellent ground cover. Deer-resistant.	Like most woody vines, it blooms only when climbing.	http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Decumaria_barbara https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/decumaria-barbara/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=DEBA4

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Gelsemium sempervirens	Yellow Jessamine	woody vine	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium	20 ft	winter, spring / yellow / showy.	Flowers pollinated by native bees, butterflies, hummingbirds. Sprawling vines provide cover for nesting birds. Toxic sap discourages browsing by most insects and mammals.	Deer-resistant due to toxicity. Drought-tolerant. Makes good evergreen ground-cover but will not flower unless climbing.	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 http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c519 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/gelsemium-sempervirens/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=GESE http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Gelsemium_sempervirens https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gelsemium_sempervirens
Muscadinia rotundifolia (synonym: Vitis rotundifolia)	Muscadine Grape	woody vine	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium	50 ft	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.	Fruit makes excellent jelly.	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.ashspublications.org/content/25/7/732.full.pdf

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Wisteria frutescens	American Wisteria	woody vine	sun, part sun	medium	30 ft	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-resistant. 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://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d239 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/wisteria-frutescens/ https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/vine/wisspp/all.html

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SHRUBS										
Alnus serrulata	Tag Alder, Hazel Alder	shrub	sun, part sun	high	20 ft	late winter / green / not showy	Larval host for beetles, aphids, moth caterpillars, and other insects. Seeds, buds, catkins eaten by birds, small mammals. Trunks and stems used for beaver lodges. Provides critical cover for Woodcock.	Widely used for streambank stabilization and wetland restoration.	Nitrogen-fixing.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277828&isprofile=0& https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/alnus-serrulata/ https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_alse2.pdf https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/brook_alder.html
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 sunny woodland borders or in permanent canopy gaps.	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

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Cephalanthus occidentalis	Button-bush	shrub	sun, part sun	high	12 ft	spring / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, butterflies, skippers, hummingbirds. Larval host for moths. Seeds eaten by waterfowl, twigs eaten by mammals. Leaves are toxic to mammals.	Buttonbush can tolerate extended periods of flooding. Re-sprouts after low-intensity surface fires, killed by peat fires. Deer-resistant.	Used for wetland and riparian restoration.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g830 http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Cephalanthus_occidentalis https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/cephalanthus-occidentalis/ https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/shrub/cepocc/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_ceoc2.pdf https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_ceoc2.pdf www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/buttonbush.htm
Cornus amomum	Silky Dogwood	shrub	part sun, shade	high, medium	12 ft	spring / white / showy (berries showy in fall)	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, flies, butterflies, beetles. Larval host for butterflies and moths. Fruits eaten by birds and mammals.	Moderately deer-resistant. Forms thickets by spread of rhizomes.	Bark was smoked like tobacco by Native Americans.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g800 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/cornus-amomum/ www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/stiff_dogwood.htm https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_coa2.pdf

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<i>Cornus stricta</i> (synonym: <i>Cornus foemina</i>)	Swamp Dogwood	shrub	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium	15 ft	spring / white / showy. Fruits are bright blue.	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, flies, butterflies, beetles. Larval host for butterflies and moths. Fruits eaten by birds and mammals.	Moderately deer-resistant. Forms thickets by spread of rhizomes.		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=COFO www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/stiff_dogwood.htm https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_cofa.pdf
<i>Crataegus marshallii</i>	Parsley Hawthorn	shrub	part sun, shade	high, medium	20 ft	spring / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees and beetles. Larval host for butterflies and moths. Fruits eaten by many mammals. Dense branches are good bird nesting habitat and cover. NOT deer-resistant.	Grows well in poorly drained soils.	Beautiful peeling and patterned bark. Native American food plant.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdf/files/FR/FR31700.pdf https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=crma5 SIMILAR SPECIES: http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/dwn_hawthorn.html
<i>Ilex decidua</i>	Possum Haw Holly	shrub	part sun, shade	high, medium	15 ft	spring / white / not showy. Red fruits in winter are showy on female plants.	Flowers pollinated by bees. Larval host plant for butterflies. Fruits eaten by birds and small mammals. Browsed by deer.	Tolerates moderate flooding. Usually killed by fire. Moderately deer-resistant.	Plants are dioecious—both female and male plants must be present for fruit production.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=k630 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/ilex-decidua/ https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/iledec/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ILDE

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<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Winterberry Holly	shrub	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium	12 ft	spring / white / not showy. Red fruits in winter are showy on female plants.	Flowers pollinated by bees. Fruits eaten by birds and small mammals. Browsed by deer.	Moderately deer-resistant.	Plants are dioecious—both female and male plants must be present for fruit production.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d440 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/winterberry.htm https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/ilex-verticillata/ https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_ilve.pdf https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ILVE
<i>Itea virginica</i>	Virginia Sweetspire	shrub	sun, part sun	high, medium	5 ft	spring, summer / white / showy. Nice fall color.	Probably pollinated by bees, butterflies, etc., but little is known. Clonal thickets provide cover for birds and other wildlife.	Forms small colonies by spread of rhizomes. Moderately deer-resistant.		https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=286893&isprofile=1&basic=Itea%20virginica http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/va_swspire.html https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/itea-virginica/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ITVI

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<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spicebush	shrub	part sun, shade	high, medium	12 ft	late winter, spring / yellow / showy. Nice fall leaf color.	Flowers pollinated by small bees and flies. Larval host for Spicebush Swallowtail butterfly and moths. Fruits eaten by birds (especially wood thrush) and mammals.	Forms clonal thickets by root sprouts. Drought-tolerant. Heavily browsed by deer.	Plants are largely dioecious—both female and male plants must be present for fruit production.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d890 www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/spicebush.htm https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_libe3.pdf https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/lindera-benzoin/
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Nine-bark	shrub	sun, part sun, shade	medium, low	10 ft	spring / white / showy. Pinkish fruits are also showy.	Flowers pollinated by bees, wasps, flies, butterflies. Larval host for moths. Deer browse leaves and twigs.	Fast-growing. Drought-tolerant. Easily cultivated.	Shredding, reddish bark is attractive.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=g840 https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_phop.pdf https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/physocarpus-opulifolius/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PHOP https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/ninebark.htm

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Rhododendron canescens	Piedmont Azalea, Southern Pinxter Azalea	shrub	part sun, shade	medium	15 ft	spring / pink / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Larval host to moths. NOT deer-resistant.	Best planted on well drained stream banks, not in floodplains, does not tolerate wet roots. Probably top-killed by light fires but may re-sprout from root crowns. Spreads slowly by rhizomes and suckers to form small colonies.		https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=279980&isprofile=0& https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=rhca7 https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/plant_insects/plants/rhododendron_canescens.html
Sambucus canadensis	Elderberry	shrub	sun, part sun	High, Medium	12 ft	summer / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Carpenter and mason bees use stems for nesting. Birds eat abundant fruits. Toxic leaves and stems discourage mammal browsing.	Deer-resistant. Stems are used as "live stakes" (commercially available) in river bank erosion control.	Native American food plant (flowers and fruits). Forms colonies by spread of rhizomes.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=f470 https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_sanica4.pdf https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/sambucus-canadensis/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/cm_elder.htm http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Sambucus_canadensis
Styrax americanus	American Snowbell	shrub	sun, part sun	High, Medium	10 ft	spring / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Larval host for moths. Seeds eaten by birds.	Tolerates prolonged flooding.		http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=287280&isprofile=1&gen=Styrax https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=stam4 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/styrax-american/

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Triadenum walteri (synonym: Hypericum walteri)	Marsh St. John's Wort	shrub	part sun, shade	high	3 ft	summer / orange / showy	Flowers are pollinated by bees.	Tolerates prolonged flooding.	Closely resembles Triadenum virginicum, Virginia Marsh St. John's Wort, which occupies same niche and has same wildlife values.	http://www.namehatplant.net/plantdetail.shtml?plant=2227 http://hawthornhillwildflowers.blogspot.com/2015/07/virginia-marsh-stjohns-wort-triadenum.html
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://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PD 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 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=VACO https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/vaccinium-corymbosum/ http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=279992&isprofile=0& https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Habropoda_laboriosa

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Viburnum nudum	Possum Haw Viburnum	shrub	sun, part sun	High, medium	12 ft	summer / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees, butterflies, wasps, and other insects. Fruit eaten by birds and small mammals. Thickets provide wildlife cover.	Moderately deer-resistant.	Native Americans used berries for food and the leaves medicinally. Nice reddish-purple fall leaf color.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=256161 https://floridata.com/Plants/Adoxaceae/Viburnumandnudum/1023 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/viburnum-nudum/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/flower_insects/plants/possumhaw.html http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Viburnum_nudum
Xanthorhiza simplicissima	Yellow-root	shrub	part sun, shade	high	5 ft	spring / purple / not showy	Pollinators are unknown, but maroon flower color suggests flies. Birds eat seeds.	Tolerates both drought and short-term flooding.	Forms dense colonies. used as dye and medicine by Cherokee and early settlers.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/xanthorhiza-simplicissima/ http://www.beechhollowfarms.com/products/product-category/yellowroot/

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MIDSTORY TREES										
Acer floridanum (synonym: Acer barbatum)	Florida Maple, Southern Sugar Maple	tree (subcanopy)	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium, low	60 ft	spring / yellow / not showy	Sapsuckers feed on sap. Larval host for moths. Birds and small mammals eat seeds. Deer browse twigs.	Does best in circumneutral soils or in nutrient-rich bottomlands.	Primarily Wind-pollinated though flowers are visited by bees and other pollen-gatherers. Sap used for making syrup	https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/acer-barbatum/ https://www.fnps.org/plants/plant/acer-saccharum-subsp-floridanum https://plants.sc.egov.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_acsa3.pdf
Asimina triloba	Tall Pawpaw	tree (subcanopy)	part sun, shade	high, medium	30 ft	spring / maroon / showy	Flowers pollinated by flies (flower color and scent resemble carrion). Larval host for Zebra Swallowtail and Pawpaw Sphinx Moth. Fruit eaten by many mammals, birds, and Box Turtles. Deer rarely browse leaves because of odor and toxicity.	Rapidly forms small colonies (pawpaw patches) by suckering. Somewhat fire-tolerant due to ability to root-sprout. Highly deer-resistant.	Largest edible fruit native to North America. Cultivated by Native Americans for fruit.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b500 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/asimina-triloba/ https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/asitri/all.html https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_astir.pdf https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/pawpaw.htm http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Asimina_triloba

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Carpinus caroliniana	Musclewood, Ironwood	tree (subcanopy)	part sun, shade	high, medium	35 ft	spring / green / not showy. Nice fall leaf color.	Larval host for moths. Seeds eaten by birds and small mammals. Twigs and leaves eaten by deer and other mammals.	Grows slowly but produces nutlets within 15 years.	Extremely hard wood used for tools, bowls, etc. Not fire-tolerant.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=h540 https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/carcar/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/musclewood.html https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/carpinus-caroliniana/ https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_caca18.pdf

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Halesia diptera, Halesia carolina, Halesia tetraptera (synonym: Halesia monticola)	Silverbell	tree (subcanopy)	part sun, shade	medium	35 ft	spring / white / showy	Flowers pollinated by bees. Larval host for moths. Fruit eaten by squirrels and other mammals.	Deer-resistant.	These three Silverbell species have similar ecological and horticultural needs.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d603 http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a440 http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=287289&isprofile=0& https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=HADI3 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/halesia-diptera/

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Salix nigra	Black Willow	tree (subcanopy)	sun, part sun, shade	high	60 ft	spring / green / not showy	Flowers pollinated by bees and flies. Larval host for butterflies and many other insects. Turtles eat fallen leaves. Waterfowl eat buds and catkins. Sapsuckers eat sap. Deer and beaver eat twigs.	Killed by fire. Fast growing. Stems are used as "live stakes" (commercially available) in river bank erosion control. Often used for erosion control along river banks due to widely spreading roots.	Willow bark was source of original aspirin (salicylic acid) before synthetic product.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=286793&isprofile=0&z=5 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/salix/ https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SANI https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_sani.pdf http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/bl_willow.htm http://coastalplainplants.org/wiki/index.php/Salix_nigra

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OVERSTORY TREES										
Acer rubrum	Red Maple	tree	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium, low	70 ft	late winter / red / showy	Sapsuckers feed on sap. Larval host for moths. Birds and small mammals eat seeds. Deer browse twigs. Leaves may be toxic.	Tolerates nearly all soil and light conditions. Heavily browsed by deer. Widely used for restoration and revegetation. Top-killed by fire but crown-sprouts readily afterwards.	Primarily Wind-pollinated though flowers are visited by bees and other pollen-gatherers. First tree to flower in the spring. Though with half the sugar content of sugar maple, it is used for making syrup before buds emerge.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=j170 https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/acerub/all.html https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/acer-rubrum/ https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_acru.pdf https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acer_rubrum http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/red_maple.html https://web.archive.org/web/20070505101113/http://vet.purdue.edu/depts/addl/toxic/plant50.htm

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Betula nigra	River Birch	tree	sun, part sun	high, medium	90 ft	spring / green / not showy	Larval host for butterflies and many moths. Seeds eaten by birds and small mammals. Deer browse twigs and leaves.	Often used in streambank erosion control and land-reclamation projects. NOT fire-tolerant. Prefers acidic soils. Although a wetland species, it tolerates moist-dry soils.	Wind-pollinated. Often used in streambank erosion control and land-reclamation projects (e.g. post-strip mining). Native American medicinal plant. Low fire tolerance.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/betula-nigra/ https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/betnig/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=x800 https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_be_ni.pdf www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/river_birch.htm
Carya cordiformis	Bitternut Hickory	tree	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium	80 ft	spring / green / not showy	Larval host for butterflies, moths. Provides cover and nesting habitat for birds. Nuts are inedible.	Top-killed by fire but will re-sprout from stump, crown, and roots after fire. Deep taproot makes transplanting difficult.	Nuts are too bitter for most animals to eat.	https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/carcor/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/carya-cordiformis/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/btnt_hickory.html http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d375 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CACO15

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<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	Sugarberry, Southern Hackberry	tree	sun, part sun	high, medium	80 ft	spring / green / not showy	Larval host for butterflies, moths. Fruits eaten by small mammals. Low protein and palatability discourage browsers.	Typically a bottomland tree, but will grow in upland soils with higher pH and nutrients. Top-killed by fire but re-sprouts from root collar.	Native American medicinal, food and dye plant.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a857 https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/celtis-laevigata/ https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_cela.pdf https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_cela.pdf https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/cellae/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	tree	sun, part sun, shade	high	100 ft	spring / green / not showy	Larval host for butterflies and moths. Seeds eaten by birds and small mammals. Provides cover and roosting for raptors and owls. Deer browse twigs.	Fast grower. Transplants easily. Often planted in windbreaks. Top-killed by fire, sprouts from root-crown after low-intensity fire.	Plants are dioecious—both female and male plants must be present for fruit production. Threatened by Emerald Ash-borer (<i>Agrilus planipennis</i>).	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a868 https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/frapen/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/green_ash.htm https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_frpe.pdf https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_frpe.pdf

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Juglans nigra	Black Walnut	tree	sun	high, medium	100 ft	spring / green / not showy	Larval host for moths. Nuts eaten by many mammals.	Fire-adapted. Does best in circumneutral soils. Does not transplant easily due to long taproot.	Wind-pollinated. Native American medicinal, food, and dye plant. Produces an allelopathic compound, Juglone, that inhibits growth of some plants around it.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a875 https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/jugnig/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/black_walnut.htm https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_juni.pdf https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/juglans-nigra/

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Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree	tree	sun, part sun	medium	90 ft	spring / multi / showy (but high)	Flowers pollinated by beetles, flies, bees, and hummingbirds. Hummingbirds and sapsuckers obtain sap from holes in the bark. Larval host for Luna Moth and other moths. Seeds eaten by birds and small mammals. Twigs browsed by deer.	Mature trees survive low to moderate fires; young trees are top-killed. Used for reforestation because it grows rapidly.	Native Americans used single large trees to make canoes.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a878 http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/tulip_tree.htm https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_litu.pdf https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/lirtul/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/liriodendron-tulipifera/
Morus rubra	Red Mulberry	tree	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium	50 ft	spring / green / not showy	Leaves eaten by many insects. Fruits eaten by birds, mammals.	Fire-intolerant. Milky sap is toxic.	Wind-pollinated. Mostly dioecious; both female and male plants must be present for fruit production. Native American medicinal and food plant.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=282738&isprofile=0& https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_moru2.pdf https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/morus-rubra/ https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/morrub/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/red_mulberry.html

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Platanus occidentalis	Sycamore	tree	sun, part sun, shade	high, medium	100 ft	spring / green / not showy. Mottled, peeling bark is showy.	Leaves eaten by many insects. Seeds are eaten by birds. Twigs browsed by deer. Trunk cavities used for bird, squirrel, and bat nests.	Tolerates prolonged springtime flooding. Fast-growing. Does not tolerate fire. Recommended for streambank and other wetland restoration projects.	Wind-pollinated. 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=a891 https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_ploc.pdf https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/plataus-occidentalis/ https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/plaocc/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/am_sycamore.htm
Populus deltoides	Cottonwood	tree	sun	high, medium	80 ft	spring / green / not showy	Larval host for butterflies, skippers, moths. Cavities provide nesting habitat for birds. Deer and other mammals browse seedlings, twigs, and leaves.	Fast-growing. Does not tolerate fire. Used in erosion control and mine reclamation. Tolerates short-term flooding. Spreading roots may clog water and sewage pipes.	Wind-pollinated. Soft wood is vulnerable to ice and storm damage.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a894 www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/cottonwood.htm https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/popdel/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/populus-deltoides/ https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_pode3.pdf

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Quercus lyrata	Overcup Oak	tree	part sun, shade	high, medium	60 ft	spring / green / not showy	Larval host for many insects, including moths, butterflies, skippers. Large acorns are food for many mammals but fewer birds. Nesting habitat for many animals. Young growth browsed by deer.	Tolerates prolonged flooding. Not fire-tolerant.	Wind-pollinated.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=e717 https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_quly.pdf www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/quelyr/all.html https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=QULY
Quercus michauxii	Swamp Chestnut Oak	tree	part sun, shade	high, medium	60 ft	spring / green / not showy	Larval host for many insects, including moths, butterflies, skippers. Small acorns are food for many mammals and birds. Nesting habitat for many animals. Young growth browsed by deer.	Less tolerant of prolonged flooding than other wetland oaks. Moderately fire-tolerant.	Wind-pollinated. Good crops of acorns are infrequent.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/quespp3/all.html http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=280721&isprofile=0& https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_qumi.pdf
Quercus pagoda	Cherry-bark Oak	tree	part sun, shade	high, medium	100 ft	spring / green / not showy	Larval host for many insects, including moths, butterflies, skippers. Small acorns are food for many mammals and birds. Nesting habitat for many animals. Young growth browsed by deer.	Occasional flooding is tolerated but prolonged flooding is damaging. Top-killed by fire, but resprouts from crown.	Wind-pollinated.	https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/pg_qupa5.pdf https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/quefal/all.html https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/cherrybark_oak.html https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=QUPA5

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Quercus phellos	Willow Oak	tree	part sun, shade	high, medium	75 ft	spring / green / not showy	Larval host for many insects, including moths, butterflies, skippers. The small acorns are food for many mammals and birds. Nesting habitat for many animals. Young growth browsed by deer.	Not fire-tolerant. More tolerant of prolonged flooding than Cherrybark Oak (Quercus pagoda), but less tolerant of prolonged flooding than Overcup Oak (Quercus lyrata). Easier to transplant than most oaks due to branching (rather than tap) root system.	Wind-pollinated. Produces a large acorn crop nearly every year.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_quph.pdf https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/quercus-phellos/ https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/quephe/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/willow_oak.html http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a191
Quercus shumardii	Shumard Oak	tree	part sun, shade	high, medium	80 ft	spring / green / not showy. Nice fall color.	Larval host for many insects, including moths, butterflies, skippers. Though bitter, the small acorns are food for many mammals and birds. Nesting habitat for many animals. Young growth browsed by deer.	Though only weakly tolerant of prolonged flooding, is widely used for bottomland restoration.	Not fire-tolerant. Wind-pollinated. Drought-tolerant.	https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/B%20987_10.PDF https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_qush.pdf http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=280724 https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/queshu/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/quercus-shumardii/

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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>Tilia americana</i>	American Basswood	tree	part sun, shade	medium	80 ft	spring / green / not showy	Flowers pollinated by bees (including honeybees who produce a highly desirable honey from the flowers). Larval host to moths and other insects. Seeds eaten by bobwhite quail and small mammals. Deer browse leaves and twigs. Trunk cavities form easily and provide habitat for some birds and mammals.	Killed by fire. Considered soil-enriching because it brings calcium and magnesium from deep in the soil.	Native Americans tapped mildly sweet sap; many other wood and bark uses.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a917 https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/tilame/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/tilia-americana/ https://plants.usda.gov/plantguide/pdf/cs_tiam.pdf www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/am_basswood.html
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	tree	sun, part sun	high, medium	100 ft	spring / green / not showy	Larval host for butterflies, moths, and many other insects. Young twigs browsed by deer. Fruits and buds eaten by birds and small mammals.	Fibrous root system makes transplanting easy. Not fire-tolerant. Though vulnerable to Dutch Elm disease, southern American Elm populations have been less affected by this fungus (<i>Ceratocystis ulmi</i>).	Wind-pollinated. Elms in southern states have not been heavily impacted by Dutch Elm Disease.	http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a922 https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/ulname/all.html#FIRE%20ECOLOGY https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/ulmus-americana/ https://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/am_elm.html https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ULAM

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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.
Ulmus alata	Winged Elm	tree	sun, part sun	medium, low	60 ft	spring / tan / showy	Larval host for butterflies and moths. Fruits and seeds eaten by birds, small mammals, and deer.	Drought-tolerant. Fast-growing.	Wind-pollinated. Not as susceptible to Dutch Elm as other elm species; elms in southern states have been little impacted by this disease.	https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/ulmus-alata/ http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/winged_elm.html http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=287393 https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ULAL

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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