



# NATIVE PLANT MATERIALS FOR URBAN LANDSCAPES



**PLANT MATERIALS TEAM**

Donald Surrency, Plant Materials Specialist, Team Leader  
(Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina)  
Athens, Georgia

Charles Owsley, PMC Manager, Jimmy Carter PMC  
Americus, Georgia

Malcome Kirkland, Asst. Manager, Jimmy Carter PMC  
Americus, Georgia

Larry Vanzant, Biological Technician  
Americus, Georgia

Annette Potter, Secretary/Computer Specialist  
Thomson, Georgia

Prepared & Edited by:

Donald Surrency, Plant Materials Specialist – Team Leader  
USDA-NRCS, Athens, Georgia

Lina Undayag, Program Assistant  
USDA-NRCS National Plant Materials Center, Beltsville, Maryland

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

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<b>PLANT MATERIALS FOR URBAN LANDSCAPES.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>City Parks .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Olympic Sites.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>5 YEARS AFTER THE OLYMPICS .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>GRANT PARK.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>PHOENIX III PARK, ATLANTA .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>WOLF CREEK VENUE .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>PHOENIX III .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>PHOENIX II PARK .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>PHOENIX III PARK.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>PHOENIX III PARK.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>URBAN STREAMBANK STABILIZATION.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>FAILED SEPTIC SYSTEMS .....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>STORMWATER RUNOFF .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT.....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>NATIVE PLANT INFORMATION GUIDES ( PERENNIALS, TREES AND ORNAMENTALS).....</b>	<b>33</b>

## **PLANT MATERIALS FOR URBAN LANDSCAPES**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The use of native plants in urban ecosystems for erosion control is rapidly increasing in popularity. To advance the technology propagation techniques, cultural establishment and management requirements, the selection of well adapted native species and other technical information must be developed. Therefore, agencies and private consultants have limited information available on native plants for urban ecosystems.

Native plants have a wide range of application, aesthetic value, low cost, and the innate ability to improve an ecosystem. They have the potential to improve water quality because they require fewer nutrients (commercial fertilizers that leach into the groundwater) than hybrid plants and non-native species. In addition, they can also restore wetlands, stabilize streambanks, provide buffer zones, control erosion, help purify the air, beautify the landscape, improve habitat for wildlife and to reduce contaminates in storm water runoff.

In 1993, an urban conservation initiative in Metropolitan Atlanta, Georgia was begun to emphasize and demonstrate the use of native plant species. In addition, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) was requested by the City of Atlanta to provide plant materials assistance to stabilize and enhance more than 20 city parks that will be impacted by the 1996 Olympic games. The Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games requested technical assistance and erosion control guidance at four (4) Olympic venue sites and the Centennial Park.

## **Native Plant Materials for Urban Landscapes**

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As Atlanta and other southern cities experience rapid growth, solutions are needed to ease the strain on infrastructures and natural resources. Some of the resource problems and conditions facing Atlanta include poor water quality, soil erosion and sedimentation, inadequate water supplies, deterioration of streambanks, misuse of environmentally sensitive land, air pollution, inadequate waste treatment operations and poor storm water management.

Few agencies or private consultants provide information about using native plants as treatment method for natural resource problems. The Urban Plant Materials Center can fill that market niche. NRCS tested native plant at public sites throughout Atlanta and the plant list included hundred of native species of native trees, shrubs, perennials and grasses. The native plant program is an ideal showcase for teaching the public how native plants can be used in urban landscapes.

Urban landscapes can reap the benefits of native species. Their use as a water conserving alternative to the traditional lawn eliminates the need for expensive irrigation equipment. Additionally, costs associated with maintenance and chemical applications are drastically reduced.

### **City Parks**

In 1996, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Jimmy Carter Plant Materials Center assembled and propagated native species to stabilize and enhance city parks in Atlanta for the Olympic Games.

## **Native Plant Materials for Urban Landscapes**

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Native species (grasses, trees and shrubs) were selected for streambank stabilization, erosion control, restoring wetlands, buffers and improving aesthetics in urban areas.

At Grant Park where approximately 150,000 people visit annually provided the ideal location to design and plant a self guide tour of native plants that were used for erosion control, beautification and water quality.

Grant Park in downtown Atlanta is a showcase for the NRCS Plant Materials Native Plant Program. Native species were planted throughout the park and were monitored and evaluated by NRCS plant materials specialists. Since 1996 the native species have helped to prevent erosion, provides food and shelter for wildlife, rebuilding depleted soils and restores the natural beauty of Grant Park.

Because hundred of thousands of Georgians visit Grant Park each year to relax, recreate or to take in the Atlanta Zoo or the Civil War museum; the park offers an ideal setting for public education.



**This KIOSK was developed and installed in the summer of 1996 as a community outreach project. The KIOSK is located between the entrance to the zoo and museum. It offers information about the native plants growing in Grant Park; including maps and brochures that lead visitors on a walking tour. The KIOSK features nine of the native that can be found in the park's 28 native plant beds and encourages the public to explore the benefits native plants offer in urban environments.**

## **Olympic Sites**

The Jimmy Carter Plant Materials Center provided the plant technology to establish native species at four (4) Olympic venue sites and Centennial Park.

Native warm-season grasses for Wolf Creek Shooting venue consisted of a mixture of switchgrass, indiagrass, big bluestem, little bluestem and a Southeast wildflower mix for beautification. The barren slopes, droughty soil conditions, rock outcropping made it very difficult to stabilize the abandoned landfill.



**Wolf Creek Shooting venue in 1999, 3 years since native grasses were planted. No second year fertilization or maintenance has been done.**



**5 YEARS AFTER THE OLYMPICS**



**Wolf Creek site – This area was planted on May 31<sup>st</sup>, 1996. This site was hydroseeded with Indiangrass, Switchgrass, Little Bluestem, Kleingrass and Southeastern Wildflower mix. After planting the area, no mowing or fertilizer has been added. Seven pounds of each seed was mixed per 1000 gallon tank. (Size of the Hydroseeder).**



**Wolf Creek Venue – Mixture of Switchgrass and Indiangrass.**



**Wolf Creek Venue – Wet areas that consists of Indiangrass, Switchgrass, Pink Muly, and River Birches.**



**Wolf Creek Venue – Wet areas that consist of Indiangrass, Switchgrass, Pink muly and River Birches.**



**Wolf Creek Venue – A mixture of klein grass, switchgrass, Indiangrass, and little bluestem.**

**GRANT PARK**



**Grant Park – Native azaleas in bloom. A native plant self guided walking tour was developed for Grant Park.**

**PHOENIX III PARK, ATLANTA**



**Phoenix III – Corner of Georgia Avenue and Hill Street. Canna lily and Chinese Snowball.**



**Phoenix III – Corner of Georgia Avenue and Hill Street. Canna lily and Chinese Snowball.**

**PHOENIX III PARK**



**Phoenix III Park – Hill Street – Scarlet hibiscus and Blackeyed Susan.**

**PHOENIX II PARK**



**Phoenix II Park – Georgia Ave. – Switchgrass and Marsh Mallow.**

**PHOENIX III PARK**



**Phoenix III Park – Corner of Connally Street and Georgia Ave. Smooth hydrangea, Scarlet Hibiscus, Marsh Mallow and Canna Lily. These plants are good for zeroscaping because of low moisture and nutrient requirements.**



## PHOENIX II



**Phoenix II – Georgia Ave. – A plant that is truly out of place but have performed extremely well. Virginia Sweetspire is a plant that can survive in dry, hot as well as moist and shady locations.**

**WOLF CREEK VENUE**



**Wolf Creek Venue – The entrance to the parking lot area. This area has not been maintained since it was planted in May 1996. Plants pictured are Ogeechee Lime, River Birch, Little Bluestem, switchgrass, Black eyed Susan and eastern gamagrass.**

**PHOENIX III**



**Phoenix III – Corner of Georgia Ave. and Connally Street. Plants shown are Scarlet Hibiscus, Marsh Mallow and Lantana.**

**PHOENIX III**



**Phoenix III – Georgia Ave. – Cave-In-Rock Switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*) plants grouped together makes an excellent urban planting. The low moisture and nutrient requirements are an advantage.**

**PHOENIX III**



**Phoenix III – Georgia Ave. – A grouping of Virginia Sweetspire and Sweetshrub native plants enhances the aesthetics in urban landscapes.**

**PHOENIX II PARK**



**Phoenix II – Corner of Georgia Ave. and Martin Street. Switchgrass and Marsh Mallow are good native companion plants to use in urban areas.**

**PHOENIX III PARK**



**Phoenix III – Georgia Ave. – Marsh mallow and Switchgrass.**

**PHOENIX III PARK**



**Phoenix III – Inside the park shot of a grouping of Switchgrass.**



**Phoenix III Park – A beautiful assortment of False Blue Indigo, Switchgrass, and Sweetshrub. All plant were planted in May 1996.**



## PHOENIX II



**Phoenix II Park – Along the sidewalk *Hypericum frondosum* has performed extremely well under the condition in this park. These plants were planted May 1996. Since this time these plants have not received any additional care (water or fertilizer).**

**URBAN STREAMBANK STABILIZATION**



**Urban Conservation – Gwinnett County**

**AmericaCorp members tie black willow cuttings to create live fascines. After these are installed they will sprout to form a dense thicket and root mat.**



**A combination of live fascines, core fabric brush mattresses live stakes, seeding and mulching has been installed.**



**Urban Streambank Stabilization – Gwinnett County**



**Urban Streambank Stabilization – Gwinnett County**

**One year after installation, live stakes, fascines, brush mattresses, and seed provide stabilization.**



**District Conservationist Steve Leslie inspects urban streambank stabilization site after one growing season.**



**Streambank stabilization techniques shown here include tree and shrub plantings, live stakes, fascines, brush mattresses, seeding, riprap and grading and shaping.**

## **Failed Septic Systems**

Problems from urban areas, failed home septic tank systems and other land disturbing activities continue to detrimentally impact 30-50% of our nations waterways. The treatment of wastewater from small towns, communities and municipalities is a serious problem. Constructed wetlands have received considerable attention as a low cost efficient (BMP) best management practice for solving problems associated with failed septic systems, municipal wastewater treatment and stormwater management.

The USDA-NRCS Jimmy Carter Plant Materials Center has developed the plant technology on the recommended native wetland plants to use in constructed wetlands for failed septic systems, municipal wastewater treatment and stormwater management. Two wetland plants have been tested and released as new plant varieties that can tolerate nutrient concentrations that exist in the wastewater.



**Constructed wetland on Lake Murray, South Carolina is effective.**



**Failed Septic System in Warrenton, GA – New system provides adequate treatment of the wastewater from the resistance. Plants were evaluated and selected from study located in South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama.**



## Stormwater Runoff

The 1987 amendments to the Clean Water Act focused attention on urban runoff. Stormwater (runoff) is the surface and ground water that results from precipitation. In developed areas, urban stormwater is the major component of sewer and stream flows. As an area becomes more developed the maximum rate and volume of runoff rise; the amounts of pollutants carried in these waters increase accordingly.

Storm-water treatment wetlands are small, constructed ecosystems designed to enhance storm-water quality that has suffered as a result of urbanization and development. These natural systems can be aesthetically integrated into a variety of developments as part of the functioning drainage and landscaping.

To function, the wetland must be designed to create a shallow basin of soil, plants, water and detritus that collectively remove several types of pollutants through physical, chemical and biological processes. These processes all occur naturally and are only enhanced by design. Sedimentation is the dominant removal process for particulate pollutants operating within a storm-water treatment wetland. Sheet flow conditions across the wetland reduce runoff velocities. In addition, hydraulic resistance and physical filtration are supplied by the vegetation, which enhances sediment removal. The root network of the plants helps secure sediments, reducing the potential for resuspension. A second removal process is the adsorption of pollutants to the surfaces of bottom sediments, wetland vegetation and organic detritus. Adsorption is a key removal process for phosphorus, trace metals and certain hydrocarbons.



**Mobile, AL – Stormwater Constructed Wetland treats runoff from parking lot at Hank Aaron Baseball Stadium.**

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**Myrtle Park  
Bluffton, South Carolina  
Conceptual Master Plan**

360 Multifamily Units

Stormwater Wetlands

Parking Lot



Native Plant Materials for Urban Landscape

**Hilton Head, SC**

Stormwater System will treat runoff from 100 acre Condo development in Hilton Head, SC. The series of wetlands will treat 100% of the stormwater that drains from the parking decks, streets, roof tops and lawns. Stormwater treatment wetland systems offer a new management technique for addressing stormwater quality, TMDL, as well as addressing flood mitigation, habitat creation, and aesthetics. These systems can be designed into new developments or integrated into the drainage paths of existing developments with relative ease.

Wetland Vegetation

## Municipal Wastewater Treatment



### **Augusta, GA – Municipal Constructed Wetland System.**

**There are more than twenty (20) municipal wastewater systems in operation in Georgia. The 500 acre constructed wetland system in Augusta, Georgia is the largest in the Southeast.**



**Lakeland, Georgia. Most of the municipal constructed wetland systems are providing adequate treatment for small towns and communities, such as Lakeland, Georgia.**

## **Native Plant Information Guides**

These plant information guides provide valuable information for plant uses in urban landscapes. Information on flower color, bloom time, foliage, hardiness zones, height spacing, light requirements, cultural requirements is available on native plant materials.





## Perennial Information Sheets

Botanical Name (Common Name)	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Foliage	Hardiness Zone	Height	Spacing	Light Requirements	Cultural Requirements	Fertilization Schedule	Other Comments
<b>Amsonia cilata</b> (Texas Bluestar)	Pale blue	Early spring	Dormant in winter	7-8	1'-2'	1'-2'	Sun to afternoon sun	Dry, sand preferred		Needs good drainage
<b>Andropogon ternarius</b> (Spilit Beard Bluestem)	Silvery-white	Late summer to mid-fall	Coppery in fall and winter	6-9	2'-5'	2'	Sun	Dry		
<b>Andropogon virginicus</b> (Broomsedge)	Blooms not showy	Late summer to late fall	Copper brown in fall	6-11	2'-5'	2'	Sun to afternoon sun	Dry to moist		
<b>Arundo donax</b> (Giant reed)										
<b>Asarum arifolium</b> (Wild Ginger)	Purply-brown	Spring	Not evergreen	3-7	3"-5" carpet	1'	Shade to morning sun	Moist		
<b>Asclepias tuberosa</b> (Butterfly Weed)	Orange	Early Summer	Dormant in winter	4-9	18'-30'	2'-3'	Sun to afternoon sun	Heat and drought tolerant		Unusual seed pods
<b>Baptisia alba</b> (White False Indigo)	White	Early Summer	Dormant in winter	5-9	2'-3'	2'	Sun	Moist		
<b>Canna</b> (Mixed Canna Lilies)	Varies: yellow, orange, pink, red	Summer to early fall	Dormant in winter	Perennial in zones 7-10	Varies: 18"-7'	9"-18"	Sun to morning sun	Dry to moist		
<b>Chasmanthium latifolium</b> (River Oat Grass)	Green seed heads in summer	Summer	Dormant in winter	6-8	2'-5'	2'-3'	Part shade	Moist		Pale gold fall color
<b>Coreopsis auriculata</b> (Mouse Ear Coreopsis)	Yellow to gold	Early to mid-spring	Rosettes almost evergreen	6-8	16"-24" in bloom	1'	Sun to afternoon sun	Moist		

## Perennial Information Sheets

Botanical Name (Common Name)	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Foliage	Hardiness Zone	Height	Spacing	Light Requirements	Cultural Requirements	Fertilization Schedule	Other Comments
<b>Coreopsis lanceolata</b> (Lanceleaf Coreopsis)	Yellow	Late spring		3-8	1'-2'	Spread 2'	Sun	Well-drained soil		Should deadhead
<b>Dicentra exima</b> (Fringed Bleeding Heart)	White to pink or purple	Early spring to frost	Sometimes evergreen	To zone 6	9"-12"	Forms 12"-18" clumps	Shade	Moist		Bluish-green fern-like foliage
<b>Echinacea purpurea</b> (Purple Coneflower)	Purple	Early summer to frost	Dormant in winter	3-9	40"	18"-24"	Sun to afternoon sun	Dry to Moist		
<b>Eragrostis spectabilis</b> (Purple Lovegrass)										
<b>Eupatorium coelestinum</b> (Wild Ageratum)	Lavendar-blue	Late summer to mid-fall	Dormant in winter	6-9	18"-24"	2'-3'	Sun to part shade	Moist to dry		
<b>Geranium maculatum</b> (Wild Geranium)	Pink, white, lavender	Early spring	Almost evergreen	5-8	1'-2'	2' in drifts	Shade to morning sun	Moist		
<b>Hemerocallis</b> (Mixed)	Varies: many shades except blue	Late spring to fall	Dormant in winter	3-9	Varies: 12"-48"	15"-30"	Sun to part sun	Dry to Moist		
<b>Hemerocallis fulva L. 'Sumter Orange'</b> (Sumter Orange Daylily)	Orange					12"	Sun to shade	Moist, friable soil	At planting 300#/ac 5-10-15 Maintenance: 300#/ac 5-10-15 early spring & at flower bud	Reproduces rapidly by underground stolons
<b>Hymenocallis caroliniana</b> (Spiderlily)	White	Early spring	Dormant in winter	6-10	2'	2'-3'	Sun to part shade	Use in water or garden		
<b>Heuchera americana</b> (Coral Bells)	Pale yellow or purple	Early spring	Almost evergreen	5-8	18"	2'	Shade to morning sun	Moist to dry		



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Botanical Name (Common Name)	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Foliage	Hardiness Zone	Height	Spacing	Light Requirements	Cultural Requirements	Fertilization Schedule	Other Comments
<b>Iris brevicaulis</b> (Lamance Iris)	Blue-violet			5	8"-10"		Sun	Medium Wet		cover tuber when planting
<b>Iris cristata 'Alba'</b> (White Crested Iris)	White	Early Spring	Dormant fall to April	5-7	6"	1'	Shade to morning sun	Moist		
<b>Iris fulva</b> (Red Louisiana Iris/Copper Iris)	Brick red to orange	Early spring	Evergreen in shallow water or flower bed	6-9	18" to 5'	12" -18"	Sun to afternoon sun	Moist; seasonally flooded		Cover tuber when planting
<b>Iris hexagona</b> (Dixie Iris)										Cover tuber when planting
<b>Iris</b> (Mixed)										
<b>Juncus effusus</b> (Soft Rush)					24"-36"	18"-24"		Moist		
<b>Lantana camara</b> (Common Lantana)	White, yellow, pink, orange	Summer to fall	Semi-evergreen	9-10	2'-4'	Spread: 2'-6'	Sun	Dry to Moist		
<b>Lantana camara 'New Gold'</b> (Yellow Lantana)	Yellow	Summer to fall		9-10			Sun			
<b>Lobelia cardinalis</b> (Cardinal Flower)	Red	Late summer to October	Short-lived; winter rosette; reseeds	4-10	2'-4'	1'	Sun to part shade	Moist to wet		
<b>Marshallia grandiflora</b> (Barbara's Button)	White to pale pink	Late Summer to early fall	May have winter rosette	7-8	18"-3'	1'	Sun to afternoon sun	Moist to wet		Fragrant flowers

## Perennial Information Sheets

Botanical Name (Common Name)	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Foliage	Hardiness Zone	Height	Spacing	Light Requirements	Cultural Requirements	Fertilization Schedule	Other Comments
<b>Mitchella repens</b> (Partridge Berry)	Bloom: White Fruit: Red	Bloom: Fall Fruit: fall and winter	Evergreen	4-8	1"-2"mat	1'	Sun to shade			
<b>Monarda didyma</b> (Oswega Tea)	Red	Late spring, early summer	Winter Rosette	5-7	2'-4'; sometimes 6'	3'	Sun to part shade	Moist		
<b>Monarda fistulosa</b> (Bee Balm, Wild Bergamot)	White to purple	Late spring, to mid-summer		4-8	2'-4'; sometimes 6'	3'	Sun	Moist to dry		
<b>Muhlenbergia capillaris</b> (Sweetgrass)	Pink	Early fall	Almost evergreen	6-11	18"-4'	2'	Sun	Moist to dry		
<b>Oenothera tetragona</b> (Sundrops)	Yellow	Mid-spring to early summer	Reddish winter rosette	5-8	1'-2'	2'	Sun to part shade	Moist to dry		
<b>Panicum virgatum</b> (Switchgrass)	Greenish	Mid-summer to fall	Dormant in winter	4-9	3'-4'	3'	Sun to afternoon sun	Moist		
<b>Pentstemon digitalis</b> (Beardtongue)	White	Late spring to early summer	Winter Rosette	4-9	18"	2'	Sun to afternoon sun	Moist to dry		
<b>Peltandra virginica</b> (Green Arum)	Greenish-yellow	Late spring	Dormant in winter	5-9	1'-2'	2'	Sun to part shade	Shallow, fresh water or bog		
<b>Phlox carolina</b> (Carolina Phlox)	pink, white, lavender	early to mid-summer	Winter rosette	6-8	1'-3'	18"	Sun to part shade	Moist preferred		
<b>Phlox pilosa</b> (Downy Phlox)	pink to purple	early spring to early summer	Dormant after blooming	4-8	8"-20"	1'	Sun to part shade	Dry		

## Perennial Information Sheets

Botanical Name (Common Name)	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Foliage	Hardiness Zone	Height	Spacing	Light Requirements	Cultural Requirements	Fertilization Schedule	Other Comments
<b>Pityopsis graminifolia</b> (Sildgrass Golden Aster)	Dark yellow	late summer to late fall		6-11	1' with a 1'-3' bloom stalk	1'	Sun to part shade	Dry to moist with good drainage		
<b>Polystichum acrostichoides</b> (Christmas fern)	N/A	N/A	Evergreen	5-10	18"-24"	2'	Shade to morning sun	Moist		
<b>Pontederia cordata</b> (Pickerel Weed)	Purple	Late spring to early fall	Dormant in winter	4-9	2'-4' above water	2'	Sun to afternoon sun	Water		
<b>Rudbeckia fulgida 'Goldsturm'</b> (Black-eyed Susan)	Golden yellow	Late summer to early fall	Winter Rosette	6-8	2'-3'	3'	Sun to part shade	Moist		
<b>Rudbeckia hirta</b> (Black-eyed Susan)	Golden yellow	June-August	Reseeding annual	3-9			Sun to part shade	Dry to moist		
<b>Salvia farinacea 'Victoria'</b> (Perennial Blue Salvia)	Violet-blue	Summer to early fall	Dormant in winter	Half-hardy perennial	18"		Sun			
<b>Salvia lyrata</b> (Lyreleaf Sage)	Pale blue to white	Early spring	Evergreen	6-9	2"-4" mat 1'-2' flowers	1'	Sun or shade	Dry or seasonally wet		
<b>Schizachyrium scoparium</b> (Little Bluestem)								Moist to dry		
<b>Sedum neveii</b> (Creeping Sedum)	White				3"-4"	12"	Sun	Moist to dry		
<b>Senecio aureus</b> (Golden Ragwort)	Yellow	Early spring to summer	Evergreen	3-9	2"-4" mat, 2'-3' in bloom	18"	Sun to shade	Moist to Dryish		

## Perennial Information Sheets

Botanical Name (Common Name)	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Foliage	Hardiness Zone	Height	Spacing	Light Requirements	Cultural Requirements	Fertilization Schedule	Other Comments
<b>Silene virginica</b> (Fire Pink)	Red	Mid-spring to mid summer	Reddish green in winter	4-8	1'	18"	Shade to part shade	Moist to dry		
<b>Sorghastrum nutans</b> (Indian Grass)	Bright gold	Late summer to early fall		3-9	4'-5'	3'-5'	Sun	Dry to moist		
<b>Spartina patens</b> <b>'Sharp'</b> (Cord Grass)										
<b>Stokesia laevis</b> (Stokes Aster)	Blue, white	Summer-early fall		5-9	20"-24"	12"-18"	Sun	Dry to moist		
<b>Tradescantia virginiana</b> (Virginia Spiderwort)	Blue to lavender	Early spring to summer in the morning	Evergreen	5-8	2'	2'	Sun to shade	Dry to moist		
<b>Tridens flavus</b> (Purpletop)										
<b>Verbena canadensis</b> <b>'Homestead Purple'</b> (Rose Verbena)	Purple	Spring to fall	Dormant in winter	7-10	18"	1"	Sun	Dry to moist		
<b>Xanthorhiza simplicissima</b> (Yellow Root)	Purplish		Deciduous	5	2'		Shade	Average		

## Tree Information Sheets

Botanical Name (Common Name)	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Foliage	Hardiness Zone	Height	Spacing	Light Requirements	Cultural Requirements	Fertilization Schedule	Other Comments
<b>Acer rubrum</b> (Red Maple)	Males: Red	Early spring	Deciduous	3-9	50'-120'	50'-100'	Sun to part sun	Wet to dry		
<b>Acer saccharum</b> 'Legacy' (Sugar Maple)	Greenish-yellow	April	Deciduous	4-8	60'-75'	Spread 2/3 of height	Sun to shade	Moderately moist		Good fall color
<b>Aesculus flava</b> (Yellow Buckeye)	Yellow	May		3-8	60'-75'		Full sun to part shade	Moist, will-drained		
<b>Aesculus pavia</b> (Red Buckeye)	Red	Early spring	Deciduous	6-8	15'-25'	25'	Part sun	Moist		
<b>Amelanchier x grandiflora</b> 'Autumn Brilliance' (Downy Serviceberry)	White	March	Deciduous	4-9	20'-25'	Spread: varies	Full sun to part shade	Moist to dry		Good fall color
<b>Asimina triloba</b> (Common pawpaw)	Maroon	Early spring	Deciduous	6-8	5'-20'	20'	Sun to shade	Moist		Green fruit
<b>Betula nigra</b> (River Birch)	Yellow-green	Early spring	Deciduous	4-8	50'-90'	Grove:30' Specimen 80'	Sun	Wet to moist		
<b>Cercis canadensis</b> (Eastern Redbud)	Rosy purple	Early spring	Deciduous	5-8	20'-35'	30'	Sun to part sun	Moist to dry		Fruit: 2"-3" beans

## Tree Information Sheets

Botanical Name (Common Name)	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Foliage	Hardiness Zone	Height	Spacing	Light Requirements	Cultural Requirements	Fertilization Schedule	Other Comments
<b>Chionanthus virginicus</b> (Fringetree)	White	Early spring	Deciduous	6-9	20'-30'	20'	Sun to part sun	Moist to dry		Nuts in fall
<b>Cornus kousa</b> (Kousa Dogwood)	Creamy white	May or June	Deciduous	5-8	20'-30'	Spread: 20'-30'	Sun	Acid, well-drained, sandy		
<b>Fagus grandifolia</b> (American Beech)	Yellow-green	Spring	Deciduous	4-8	70'-80'	Grove: 50' Specimen 75'-100'	Shade to part sun	Moist		Nuts in fall
<b>Hamamelis macrophylla</b> (Southern Witchhazel)	Yellow	November	Deciduous	3-8	15'-30'	20'-25'	Sun or shade	Moist		Good fall color
<b>Hamamelis virginiana 'Arnold's Promise'</b> (Witchhazel)	Yellow	Fall to early winter	Deciduous	5-8	15'-20'	30'-40'	Shade to part sun	Moist to dry		
<b>Ilex vomitoria</b> (Yaupon Holly)	Greenish white	Mid April	Evergreen	7-10	15'-20'	Less than height in spread		Dry to wet		Scarlet fruit
<b>Illicium floridanum</b> (Florida Anise Tree)	Maroon to red	Early spring	Evergreen	8-9	15'-25'	10'-20'	Shade to part sun	Moist to wet		
<b>Liriodendron tulipifera</b> (Tulip Poplar)	Yellow-green	Late spring or early summer	Deciduous	5-8	75'-100'	35'-50'	Sun to part sun	Moist		

## Tree Information Sheets

Botanical Name (Common Name)	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Foliage	Hardiness Zone	Height	Spacing	Light Requirements	Cultural Requirements	Fertilization Schedule	Other Comments
<b>Magnolia grandiflora</b> (Southern Magnolia)	Creamy white	Late May and June	Evergreen	8-9	60'	Specimen: 50' Screen: 10'	Shade to part sun	Moist		
<b>Magnolia pyramidata</b> (Pyramid Magnolia)	White	June	Deciduous	6-9	10'-20'					
<b>Oxydendrum arboreum</b> (Sourwood)	White	Mid Summer	Deciduous	6-8	20'-30'	20'	Sun to part sun	Moist to dry		
<b>Prunus carolinia</b> (Carolina Cherrylaurel)	White	March-April	Evergreen	7-10	20'-30'	15'-25'	Full sun to part shade	Moist		
<b>Quercus alba</b> (White Oak)	Yellow	Early spring	Deciduous	4-8	50'-100'	Grows wider than tall	Sun to part sun	Moist, well-drained		Fall: Large Acorns
<b>Quercus coccinea</b> (Scarlet Oak)			Deciduous	4-9	70'-75'	Spread: 40'-50'	Full sun	Dry, sandy soil		
<b>Quercus prinus</b> (Chestnut Oak)			Deciduous	4-8	60'-70'	Spread: 60'-70'	Sun	Dry to moist		Dark brown nuts

## Ornamental Information Sheets

Botanical Name (Common Name)	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Foliage	Hardiness Zone	Height	Spacing	Light Requirements	Cultural Requirements	Fertilization Schedule	Other Comments
<b>Callicarpa americana</b> (American Beautyberry)	Fruit: Purple or white	Fall to winter	Deciduous, early fall	6-11	4'-6'	6'-8'	Sun to shade	Dry to moist; rich or poor; acid		
<b>Calycanthus floridus</b> (Common Sweetshrub)	Dark red	Spring	Deciduous	6-8	6'-8'	4'-12'	Shade to part shade	Moist, rich, acid to neutral		
<b>Ceanothus americanus</b> (New Jersey Tea)	White	June and July	Deciduous	4-8	3'-4'	Spread: 3'-5'	Sun or shade	Dry, light, well-drained		
<b>Cephalanthus occidentalis</b> (Buttonbush)	Creamy white	August	Deciduous	5-10	3'-6'			Moist to wet		
<b>Clethra alnifolia</b> (Sweet Pepperbush)	White or pink	In summer on new growth	Deciduous	4-9	3'-6'	4'-6'	Sun to shade	Moist to wet		
<b>Clethra alnifolia 'Rosea'</b> (Pink Sweet Pepperbush)	Pink	In summer on new growth	Deciduous	4-9	3'-6'	4'-6'	Sun to shade	Moist to wet		
<b>Conradina canescens</b> (Gray Conradina)	Lavendar, white, purple	Spring	Evergreen	8b	18"-3'	3'-5'	Sun to afternoon sun	Dry		
<b>Cornus amomum</b> (Silky Dogwood)	Yellowish white	June	Deciduous	5-8	6'-10'	Spread: 6'-10'	Part shade to full sun	Moist to dry		
<b>Elaeagnus umbellata</b> (Autumn-olive)	Silvery-white	May-June	Deciduous	3-8	12'-18'	Spread: 12'-18'	Sun to shade	Moist to dry		



## Ornamental Information Sheets

Botanical Name (Common Name)	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Foliage	Hardiness Zone	Height	Spacing	Light Requirements	Cultural Requirements	Fertilization Schedule	Other Comments
<b>Euonymus americanus</b> (Hearts-a-Burstin')	Fruit: Red-bursts open to show seeds	Early fall to winter	Deciduous	6-9	4'-8'	4'-5'	Shade to morning sun	Moist to dry		
<b>Fothergilla gardenii</b> (Dwarf Fothergilla)	White	May	Deciduous	5-8	2'-4'	3'-4'	Sun to afternoon sun	Moist to dry		
<b>Hamamelis vernalis</b> (Vernal Witchhazel)	Yellow-orange	February-March	Deciduous	6'-8'	15'-20'	10'-15'	Sun to afternoon sun	Moist		
<b>Hibiscus mutabilis</b> (Confederate Rose)										
<b>Hydrangea arborescens 'Annabelle'</b> (Smooth Hydrangea)	White	Early summer	Deciduous	6-8	6'-8'	3'-4'	Shade to part shade	Moist		
<b>Hydrangea quercifolia</b> (Oakleaf Hydrangea)	White	Late spring	Deciduous	6b-8	6'-12'	6'-8'	Shade to part shade	Moist to dry		Flower turns pink then purple
<b>Hydrangea serrata 'Preziosa'</b> (Preziosa Hydrangea)	Rose-pink	Early summer	Deciduous	6-7	5'-6'	3'-4'	Sun to part shade	Moist to	semi-dry	Flowers get darker in autumn
<b>Hypericum frondosum 'Sunburst'</b> (Golden St. Johnswort)	Yellow to gold	Early summer		6-7	3'-4'	3'-4'	Part shade	Moist to dry		
<b>Ilex glabra</b> (Inkberry)	Creamy	Late May	Evergreen	4-9	6'-8'	Spread: 8'-10'	Sun to shade	Moist		

## Ornamental Information Sheets

Botanical Name (Common Name)	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Foliage	Hardiness Zone	Height	Spacing	Light Requirements	Cultural Requirements	Fertilization Schedule	Other Comments
<b>Ilex vomitoria</b> <b>'Schilling's Dwarf'</b> (Yaupon Holly)	Greenish-white	Spring	Evergreen	7-10	3'-4'	4'-5'		Wet to dry		
<b>Itea virginica</b> <b>'Henry's Garnet'</b> (Virginia Sweetspire)	White	Late spring	Deciduous	6-9	3'-4'	3'-4'	Shade to part shade	Moist to dry		
<b>Kalmia latifolia</b> (Mountain laurel)	White to pink	Late spring		5-8	10'-15'	15'-20'	Shade to sun	Moist to dry		
<b>Leucothoe axyllaris</b> (Doghobble)	White	April and May	Evergreen	5-8	2'-4'	Spread: 3'-6'	Shade to part shade	Moist		
<b>Leucothoe fontanesiana</b> (Fetterbush)	White	May	Evergreen	5-8	3'-6'	Spread: 3'-6'	Shade to part shade	Moist		
<b>Lyonia lucida</b> (Fetterbush Lyonia)	Pinkish white	May	Evergreen	7-9	3'-5'		Part shade	Moist		
<b>Myrica cerifera</b> <b>'Club Med'</b> (Club Med Waxmyrtle)			Evergreen	8-9	10'-15'	Spread: 10'-15'	Sun to part shade	Moist		
<b>Myrica cerifera</b> <b>'Luray'</b> (Southern Waxmyrtle)	Pale blue-female only	Fall and winter	Evergreen	7-9	15'-20'	20'	Sun to part sun	Wet to dry		
<b>Myrica cerifera pumila</b> (Dwarf Waxmyrtle)			Evergreen	8-9	3'-4'		Sun to part shade			

## Ornamental Information Sheets

Botanical Name (Common Name)	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Foliage	Hardiness Zone	Height	Spacing	Light Requirements	Cultural Requirements	Fertilization Schedule	Other Comments
<b>Myrica cerifera pumila</b> <b>'Fairfax'</b> (Dwarf Wax Myrtle)			Evergreen	8-9	4'-5'		Sun to part shade			
<b>Myrica cerifera pumila</b> <b>'Georgia Gem'</b> (Georgia Gem Wax Myrtle)			Evergreen	8-9	12"-18"	Spread: 30"-36"	Sun to part shade			
<b>Osmanthus americanus</b> (Wild Olive/Devilwood)	Creamy white	Early spring	Evergreen	8-9	15'-25'	30'	Sun to part sun	Dry to moist		
<b>Rhododendron alabamense</b> (Alabama Azalea)	White with yellow botches	April	Deciduous	7-8	5'-6'	Compact, suckers		Dry, open woodlands		Fragrant flowers
<b>Rhododendron arborescens</b> (Sweet Azalea)	White to light pink	May, June-July	Deciduous	4-7	8'-20'	Spread: 8'-20'		Moist, acid		
<b>Rhododendron atlanticum</b> (Coastal Azalea)	White to pink	April	Deciduous	5-8	3'-6'	Spread: 3'-6'	Part shade to shade	Good drainage		
<b>Rhododendron austrinum</b> (Florida Azalea)	Yellow, cream, coral, red	Early spring	Deciduous	7-9	6'-10'	6'-8'	Shade to sun	Moist		
<b>Rhododendron canescens</b> (Piedmont Azalea)	Pink to white	Early spring	Deciduous	7-9	8'	6'-12'	Sun to part sun	Wet to moist		
<b>Rhododendron flammeum</b> (Oconee Azalea)	Scarlet	April	Deciduous		6'	Spread: 6'	Part shade to shade	Good drainage		

## Ornamental Information Sheets

Botanical Name (Common Name)	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Foliage	Hardiness Zone	Height	Spacing	Light Requirements	Cultural Requirements	Fertilization Schedule	Other Comments
<b>Rhododendron maximum</b> (Rosebay Rhododendron)	Rose	June	Evergreen	3-7	10'-15'	15'	Shade to part sun	Moist, acid, rich		
<b>Rhododendron prunifolium</b> (Plumleaf Azalea)	Orange-red to red	July-August	Deciduous	5-9	8'-10'		Part shade to shade	Good drainage		
<b>Rhododendron viscosum</b> (Swamp Azalea)	White	Summer	Deciduous	6-9	5'-7'	5'-12'	Sun to part sun	Wet but not soggy		
<b>Rhus aromatica</b> (Fragrant Sumac)	Yellowish	March-April	Deciduous	3-9	2'-6'	Spread: 6'-10'	Full sun to part shade	Dry to moist		
<b>Sabel minor</b> (Dwarf Palmetto)	White	May or June	Evergreen	8-9	3'- 6'	Specimen: 8' Ground cover 3'	Shade to part sun	Wet to moist		
<b>Salvia greggii 'White'</b> (White Texas Sage)	White	Late spring and summer	Evergreen	7-10	2'	Spread: 2'	Sun to part sun	Good drainage		
<b>Salvi greggii 'Cienego D'Oro'</b> (Yellow Texas Sage)	Yellow			7-10	15"		Sun to part sun	Good drainage		
<b>Salvi greggii 'Furman's Red'</b> (Red Texas Sage)	Red	Spring through fall		6-10	3'		Sun to part sun	Well-drained soil		
<b>Salvia greggii 'Desert Blaze PPAF'</b> (Variegated Texas Sage)	Red	Spring and fall	Semi-evergreen	7b-10	15"		Sun to part sun	Well-drained soil		

### Ornamental Information Sheets

Botanical Name (Common Name)	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Foliage	Hardiness Zone	Height	Spacing	Light Requirements	Cultural Requirements	Fertilization Schedule	Other Comments
<b>Sambucus canadensis</b> (Elderberry)	Yellowish-white	June-July	Deciduous	3-9	5'-12'			Moist to dry		
<b>Vaccinium crassifolium</b> (Creeping Blueberry)	Rosy-red	May	Evergreen	7-8	6"	Spreads		Acid, sandy, well-drained		
<b>Vaccinium crassifolium</b> <b>'Bloodstone'</b> (Creeping Blueberry)	Rosy-red	May	Evergreen	7-8	6"-8"	Spreads		Well-drained soil		
<b>Vaccinium crassifolium</b> <b>'Wells Delight'</b> (Creeping Blueberry)	Rosy-red	May	Evergreen	7-8	6"	Spreads		Well-drained soil		
<b>Vaccinium darrowii</b> (Evergreen Blueberry)	White to pink	Spring	Evergreen	8-9	6"-2'	1'-3'	Sun to part sun	Moist to dry		Fruit: blueberry
<b>Vaccinium myrsinites</b> (John Blue)										
<b>Viburnum acerifolium</b> (Mapleleaf Viburnum)	Creamy white	Spring	Deciduous	4-8	4'-5'	3'-4'	Shade to part sun	Moist to dry		

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Botanical Name (Common Name)	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Foliage	Hardiness Zone	Height	Spacing	Light Requirements	Cultural Requirements	Fertilization Schedule	Other Comments
<b>Euonymus americanus</b> (Hearts-a-Burstin')	Fruit: Red-bursts open to show seeds	Early fall to winter	Deciduous	6-9	4'-8'	4'-5'	Shade to morning sun	Moist to dry		
<b>Fothergilla gardenii</b> (Dwarf Fothergilla)	White	May	Deciduous	5-8	2'-4'	3'-4'	Sun to afternoon sun	Moist to dry		
<b>Hamamelis vernalis</b> (Vernal Witchhazel)	Yellow-orange	February-March	Deciduous	6'-8'	15'-20'	10'-15'	Sun to afternoon sun	Moist		
<b>Hibiscus mutabilis</b> (Confederate Rose)										
<b>Hydrangea arborescens 'Annabelle'</b> (Smooth Hydrangea)	White	Early summer	Deciduous	6-8	6'-8'	3'-4'	Shade to part shade	Moist		
<b>Hydrangea quercifolia</b> (Oakleaf Hydrangea)	White	Late spring	Deciduous	6b-8	6'-12'	6'-8'	Shade to part shade	Moist to dry		Flower turns pink then purple
<b>Hydrangea serrata 'Preziosa'</b> (Preziosa Hydrangea)	Rose-pink	Early summer	Deciduous	6-7	5'-6'	3'-4'	Sun to part shade	Moist to semi-dry		Flowers get darker in autumn
<b>Hypericum frondosum 'Sunburst'</b> (Golden St. Johnswort)	Yellow to gold	Early summer		6-7	3'-4'	3'-4'	Part shade	Moist to dry		
<b>Ilex glabra</b> (Inkberry)	Creamy	Late May	Evergreen	4-9	6'-8'	Spread: 8'-10'	Sun to shade	Moist		

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<b>Ilex vomitoria</b> <b>'Schilling's Dwarf'</b> (Yaupon Holly)	Greenish-white	Spring	Evergreen	7-10	3'-4'	4'-5'		Wet to dry		
<b>Itea virginica</b> <b>'Henry's Garnet'</b> (Virginia Sweetspire)	White	Late spring	Deciduous	6-9	3'-4'	3'-4'	Shade to part shade	Moist to dry		
<b>Kalmia latifolia</b> (Mountain-laurel)	White to pink	Late spring		5-8	10'-15'	15'-20'	Shade to sun	Moist to dry		
<b>Leucothoe axyillaris</b> (Doghobble)	White	April and May	Evergreen	5-8	2'-4'	Spread: 3'-6'	Shade to part shade	Moist		
<b>Leucothoe fontanesiana</b> (Fetterbush)	White	May	Evergreen	5-8	3'-6'	Spread: 3'-6'	Shade to part shade	Moist		
<b>Lyonia lucida</b> (Fetterbush Lyonia)	Pinkish white	May	Evergreen	7-9	3'-5'		Part shade	Moist		
<b>Myrica cerifera</b> <b>'Club Med'</b> (Club Med Waxmyrtle)			Evergreen	8-9	10'-15'	Spread: 10'-15'	Sun to part shade	Moist		
<b>Myrica cerifera 'Lurray'</b> (Southern Waxmyrtle)	Pale blue-female only	fall and winter	Evergreen	7-9	15'-20'	20'	Sun to part sun	Wet to dry		
<b>Myrica cerifera pumila</b> (Dwarf Waxmyrtle)			Evergreen	8-9	3'-4'		Sun to part shade			

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<b>Osmanthus americanus</b> (Wild Olive/Devilwood)	Creamy white	Early spring	Evergreen	8-9	15'-25'	30'	Sun to part sun	Dry to moist		
<b>Rhododendron alabamense</b> (Alabama Azalea)	White with yellow botches	April	Deciduous	7-8	5'-6'	Compact, suckers		Dry, open woodlands		Fragrant flowers
<b>Rhododendron arborescens</b> (Sweet Azalea)	White to light pink	May, June-July	Deciduous	4-7	8'-20'	Spread: 8'-20'		Moist, acid		
<b>Rhododendron atlanticum</b> (Coastal Azalea)	White to pink	April	Deciduous	5-8	3'-6'	Spread: 3'-6'	Part shade to shade	Good drainage		
<b>Rhododendron austrinum</b> (Florida Azalea)	Yellow, cream, coral, red	Early spring	Deciduous	7-9	6'-10'	6'-8'	Shade to sun	Moist		
<b>Rhododendron canescens</b> (Piedmont Azalea)	Pink to white	Early spring	Deciduous	7-9	8'	6'-12'	Sun to part sun	Wet to moist		
<b>Rhododendron flammeum</b> (Ocone Azalea)	Scarlet	April	Deciduous		6'	Spread: 6'	Part shade to shade	Good drainage		



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Botanical Name (Common Name)	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Foliage	Hardiness Zone	Height	Spacing	Light Requirements	Cultural Requirements	Fertilization Schedule	Other Comments
<b>Rhododendron maximum</b> (Rosebay Rhododendron)	Rose	June	Evergreen	3-7	10'-15'	15'	Shade to part sun	Moist, acid, rich		
<b>Rhododendron prunifolium</b> (Plumleaf Azalea)	Orange-red to red	July-August	Deciduous	5-9	8'-10'		Part shade to shade	Good drainage		
<b>Rhododendron viscosum</b> (Swamp Azalea)	White	Summer	Deciduous	6-9	5'-7'	5'-12'	Sun to part sun	Wet but not soggy		
<b>Rhus Aromatica</b> (Fragrant Sumac)	Yellowish	March-April	Deciduous	3-9	2'-6'	Spread: 6'-10'	Full sun to part shade	Dry to moist		
<b>Sabel minor</b> (Dwarf Palmetto)	White	May or June	Evergreen	8-9	3'-6'	Specimen: 8' Ground Cover 3'	Shade to part sun	Wet to moist		
<b>Salvia greggii 'White'</b> (White Texas Sage)	White	Late spring and summer	Evergreen	7-10	2'	Spread: 2'	Sun to part sun	Good drainage		
<b>Salvia greggii 'Cienego D'Oro'</b> (Yellow Texas Sage)	Yellow			7-10	15"		Sun to part sun	Good drainage		
<b>Salvia greggii 'Furman's Red'</b> (Red Texas Sage)	Red	Spring through fall		6-10	3'		Sun to part sun	Well-drained soil		
<b>Salvia greggii 'Desert Blaze PPAF'</b> (Variegated Texas Sage)	Red	Spring and fall	Semi-evergreen	7b-10	15"		Sun to part sun	Well-drained soil		

## Ornamental Information Sheets

Botanical Name (Common Name)	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Foliage	Hardiness Zone	Height	Spacing	Light Requirements	Cultural Requirements	Fertilization Schedule	Other Comments
<b>Sambucus canadensis</b> (Elderberry)	Yellowish-white	June-July	Deciduous	3-9	5'-12'			Moist to dry		
<b>Vaccinium crassifolium</b> (Creeping Blueberry)	Rosy red	May	Evergreen	7-8	6"	Spreads		Acid, sandy, well-drained		
<b>Vaccinium crassifolium 'Bloodstone'</b> (Creeping Blueberry)	Rosy red	May	Evergreen	7-8	6"-8"	Spreads		Well-drained soil		
<b>Vaccinium crassifolium 'Wells Delight'</b> (Creeping Blueberry)	Rosy red	May	Evergreen	7-8	6"	Spreads		Well-drained soil		
<b>Vaccinium darrowii</b> (Evergreen Blueberry)	White to pink	Spring	Evergreen	8-9	6"-2'	1'-3'	Sun to part sun	Moist to dry		Fruit: blueberry
<b>Vaccinium myrsinites</b> (John Blue)										
<b>Viburnum acerifolium</b> (Mapleleaf Viburnum)	Creamy white	Spring	Deciduous	4-8	4'-5'	3'-4'	Shade to part sun	Moist to dry		



## **About the Authors**

### **Donald Surrency**

Team Leader-Plant Materials Specialist  
With USDA-NRCS in Athens GA  
Provides technical assistance to AL, GA and SC

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