Landscaping With Native Plants In A Riparian Buffer Area

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE

AESTHETICALLY PLEASING
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Acknowledgements

This work is the result of a number of people.

I wish to thank the following for their input and help:

Ms. Ann Gill
Mecklenburg County Solid Waste Management

Mr. Ken Knight
North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission

Mr. Johnny Randall
North Carolina Botanical Garden

Ms. Allison Schwarz
North Carolina Botanical Garden
Introduction

What’s the hottest news in landscaping? **NATIVE PLANTS.**

Native Plants have been around for many thousand of years, adapting themselves to their habitats and just recently we have begun to appreciate their beauty.

When landscaping with native plants you enter into a new way of looking at your lot and the adjacent land. Instead of following the base rule of landscaping you let nature do what it has been doing successfully for many years, then modify those concepts to suit your own personal vision.

Landscaping native is our way of letting Mother Nature do her job with our help. Native plants offer us a wonderful alternative, because they are self-sufficient, reduce maintenance, environmentally friendly and do not need chemical pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers.

Progress Energy strongly recommends that the leased land remain natural and enhanced with plants native to the area. We encourage the lessees to landscape their property adjacent to Company’s property with native trees and plants as well.

Progress Energy’s goal is to protect and improve water quality by adding and retaining existing shoreline vegetation. Native plants and the natural environment provide food and habitat for animals, filter nutrients, sediments, and other pollutants from runoffs; provide shade and cover for fish; minimize shoreline erosion; and contribute to shoreline aesthetics.

Progress Energy seeks to increase awareness of the impact of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers on the lake ecosystem. The Company recommends the use of native plants to protect the riparian buffer area around Lake Tillery.

We encourage natural landscaping (environmentally beneficial landscaping), this means using native plants and employing landscaping practices and technologies that conserve water and prevent pollution. The use of native plants not only protects and provides wildlife habitat, but also reduces fertilizer, pesticide, and herbicide pollution and generates long-term cost savings.

The purpose of this material is to recommend landscaping with native plants in the riparian buffer area adjacent to Lake Tillery. Landscaping with native plants is environmentally sensitive and aesthetically pleasing. We have gone to several sources and did extended research to get help in this endeavor. We will include references that will give more insight into landscaping with native plants, including places in the area and outside for the purchase of native trees, shrubs, plants, etc. Parties that landscape with native plants can be assured they have contributed to the improvement of water quality and wildlife habitat.
What is a Riparian Buffer Area?

A riparian buffer area is an area beside a body of water that serves as a zone of protection between the body of water and the various upland uses. The buffer area is most effective in a natural and undisturbed state.

Why is A Riparian Buffer Area Important?

1. The roots of trees and other vegetation anchor the soil and keep it in place.
2. Takes the energy from rain by slowing it down and allowing it to absorb into the ground thus preventing erosion.
3. Improves water quality by filtering and trapping chemical contaminates.
4. Allows microbial decomposition to take place where chemical contaminants can be changed to nontoxic forms.
5. Supplies food and habitat for fish and wildlife.
6. Corridor of movement for wildlife.
7. Promotes biodiversity and environmental stewardship. Provide food and shelter for native wildlife.
8. Adapted to local weather and soil conditions and generally requires less maintenance (designed for area).
9. Usually more resistant to local pest populations.
10. Do not require pesticides and fertilizers because of natural adaptations.
11. Low maintenance.
12. No mowing.
14. Fish in cooler cleaner waters. Trees and brushes along the shoreline provide cooler habitat for fish during the warmer months.
15. Dogwood or other trees of similar height will cause only minimal damage if they should fall onto a house or boathouse.
Zones of A Riparian Buffer Area

Zone A – Upland Zone
Zone B – Upper Slope
Zone C – Lower Slope
Zone D – Waters Edge
Zone E – Inundated

Zones A – D should be undisturbed and a minimum of 30 feet wide. A greater distance is preferable and more environmentally advantageous.
Why Landscape with Native Plants in the Riparian Buffer Area?

1. Native plants are adapted or best suited to the area.
2. Native plants offer the greatest rate of survival.
3. Provide bio-diversity of plant life.
4. Benefit a large number of wildlife species.
5. Low maintenance, allowing more time to enjoy recreational activities.
6. Native plants are rarely invasive.
7. Maintain and improve soil fertility, reduce erosion.
8. Saves time and money.
9. More resistant to pests and diseases reducing the need for pesticides and herbicides.
10. Once established native plants do not require watering or fertilizing.
11. The greater the diversity of native plants used increases the likelihood of uncommon or rare species of wildlife being attracted to the area.
12. Varying flowers, foliage, color, form and texture of native plants allows the creation of distinctive natural landscapes that are aesthetically pleasing.
13. You are working with nature to make the environment better.
Wildlife is a product of the land and the plants living thereon. Acorns, hickory nuts and dogwood berries are among the best-known plants, which provide food for a variety of animals. Large hardwood trees provide nesting cavities for wood ducks, flying squirrels and screech owls. Mature pine trees are used as roosting sites for wild turkeys while younger pines make escape cover for cottontail rabbits and white-tailed deer. Grasses provide nesting cover for grasshopper sparrows. In short, it is important to offer a variety of plants in order to provide for the greatest diversity of wildlife.

Below is a list of native plants, which may be useful in landscaping for your home and property. We stress native plants because there are many examples of non-native plants which are considered invasive and which may become difficult to control. Examples of non-native invasive include kudzu, English ivy, wisteria, and Japanese honeysuckle.

**Deciduous Trees**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red maple</td>
<td><em>Acer rubrum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar maple</td>
<td><em>Acer saccharum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serviceberry</td>
<td><em>Amelanchier arborea</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shagbark hickory</td>
<td><em>Carya ovata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chestnut (hybrid)</td>
<td><em>Castanea sp.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hackberry</td>
<td><em>Celtis occidentalis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redbud</td>
<td><em>Cercis canadensis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fringetree</td>
<td><em>Chionanthus virginicus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowering dogwood</td>
<td><em>Cornus florida</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pesimmon</td>
<td><em>Diospyros virginiana</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey locust</td>
<td><em>Gleditsia trianctanthos</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweetgum</td>
<td><em>Liquidambar styraciflua</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow poplar</td>
<td><em>Liriodendron tulipifera</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackgum</td>
<td><em>Nyssa sylvatica</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sourwood</td>
<td><em>Oxydendron arboerum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sycamore</td>
<td><em>Platanus occidentalis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black cherry</td>
<td><em>Prunus serotina</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White oak</td>
<td><em>Quercus alba</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet oak</td>
<td><em>Quercus cocinea</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So. red oak</td>
<td><em>Quercus falcata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherrybark oak</td>
<td><em>Quercus falcata var. pagodaefolia</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water oak</td>
<td><em>Quercus nigra</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow oak</td>
<td><em>Quercus phellos</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chestnut oak</td>
<td><em>Quercus prinus</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Evergreen trees**

- American holly  
- Eastern red cedar  
- Loblolly pine  

**Ilex opaca**  
**Juniperus virginiana**  
**Pinus taeda**

**Evergreen shrubs**

- Inkberry  
- Mountain laurel  
- Wax myrtle  
- Rhododendron  
- Strawberry bush  

**Ilex glabra**  
**Kalmia latifolia**  
**Myrica cerifera**  
**Rhododendron catawbiense**  
**Euonymus americana**

**Deciduous shrubs**

- Red chokeberry  
- Black chokeberry  
- Amer. Beauty-berry  
- Sweetshrub  
- Chinquapin  
- Sweet pepperbrush  
- Gray dogwood  
- Wahoo  
- Witch-alder  
- Winterberry  
- Wild plum  
- Staghorn sumac  
- Elderberry  
- Blueberries  
- Possumhaw  
- Black haw  
- Yellowroot  

**Aronia arbutifolia**  
**Aronia melanocarpa**  
**Callicarpa americana**  
**Calycanthus floridus**  
**Castanea pumila**  
**Clethra alnifolia**  
**Cornus racemosa**  
**Euonymus atropurpurus**  
**Fothergilla spp.**  
**Ilex verticillata**  
**Prunus angustifolia or P. umbellata**  
**Rhus typhina**  
**Sambucus canadensis**  
**Vaccinium spp.**  
**Viburnum nudum**  
**Viburnum rufidulum**  
**Xanthorrhiza simplicissima**

**Ground covers**

- Lady fern  
- Blazing star  
- Wood sorrel  
- Bird-foot violet  

**Athyrium filix-femina**  
**Liatris graminifolia**  
**Oxalis spp.**  
**Viola pedata**
Ornamental grasses

Bluestem/broomstraw  
Virginia wild rye  
Deertongue grass  
Swichgrass  
Indiangrass  
Eastern gamagrass  
River oats  

Andropgon spp.  
Elymus virginicus  
Dichanthelium candelatinum  
Panicum virgatum  
Sorghastrum nutans  
Tripsacum dactyloides  
Uniola paniculata

Flowering perennials

Wild columbine  
Butterfly weed  
Beggar-ticks  
Partridge pea  
Coreopsis  
Butterfly pea  
Queen Anne's lace  
Tickclover  
Geum  
Sunflowers  
Blazing star  
Cardinal flower  
Virginia bluebells  
Wild bergamot  
Wild sweet William  
Black-eyed Susan  
Fire pink  
Virginia spiderwort  

Aquilegia canadensis  
Asclepias tuberosa  
Bidens spp.  
Chamaecrista fasciculata (annual, but reseeds well)  
Coreopsis spp.  
Centrosema virginianum  
Daucus carota  
Desmodium spp.  
Geum virginianum  
Helianthus spp.  
Liatris scariosa  
Lobelia cardinalis  
Mertensia virginica  
Monarda fistulosa  
Phlox divaricata  
Rudbeckia hirta  
Silene virginica  
Tradescantia virginiana

A listing of commercial sources for wildlife planting materials may be obtained from the NC Wildlife Resources Commission
Plants Deer Don’t Usually Like

Deer sometimes cause a problem for the native plants you use for landscaping. Generally deer do not like plants with aromatic or pungent foliage. Plants with fuzzy leaves, prickly needles, spiny branches and thorns usually discourage deer from eating them. Using plants that combine the tangy with the bitter and the spicy with the prickly will aid you in reducing damage by deer to your native plants.

Listed below are some plants deer do not usually like:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annuals, Biennials and Perennials</th>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yarrow</td>
<td>Achillea spp.</td>
<td>Yarrow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monkshead</td>
<td>Aconitum spp.</td>
<td>Monkshead</td>
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<tr>
<td>Columbine</td>
<td>Aquilegia</td>
<td>Columbine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue star</td>
<td>Amsonia</td>
<td>Blue star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemone</td>
<td>Asclepias tuberosa</td>
<td>Anemone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Butterfly Weed</td>
<td>Campanula spp.</td>
<td>Butterfly Weed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coreopsis</td>
<td>Coreopsis spp.</td>
<td>Coreopsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosmos</td>
<td>Cosmos</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delphinium</td>
<td>Delphinium</td>
<td>Delphinium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bleeding Heart</td>
<td>Dicentra</td>
<td>Bleeding Heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Holly</td>
<td>Ilex spp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lobelia</td>
<td>Lobelia erinus</td>
<td>Lobelia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupine</td>
<td>Lupinus</td>
<td>Lupine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bee Balm</td>
<td>Monarda didyma</td>
<td>Bee Balm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forget Me Not</td>
<td>Myosotis</td>
<td>Forget Me Not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening Primrose</td>
<td>Oenothera</td>
<td>Evening Primrose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackeyed Susan</td>
<td>Rudbeckia</td>
<td>Blackeyed Susan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salvia</td>
<td>Sedum</td>
<td>Salvia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedum</td>
<td>Senecio aureus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Golden Ragwort</td>
<td>Verbena</td>
<td>Golden Ragwort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbena</td>
<td>Viola</td>
<td>Verbena</td>
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<tr>
<td>Violet</td>
<td>Yucca</td>
<td>Violet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yucca</td>
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<td>Yucca</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trees</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alnus</td>
<td>Alder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Betula</td>
<td>Birch</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpinus</td>
<td>Hornbeam</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Castanea</td>
<td>Chinkapin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catalpa</td>
<td>Catalpa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cedrus</td>
<td>Cedar</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cercis</td>
<td>Redbud</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cladrastis</td>
<td>Yellow Wood</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cornus</td>
<td>Dogwood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gleditsia</td>
<td>Honey Locust</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liquidambar stynaciflua</td>
<td>Sweet Gum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liriodendron</td>
<td>Tulip Tree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morus</td>
<td>Mulberry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus</td>
<td>Oak</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhus</td>
<td>Sumac</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robinia</td>
<td>Black Locust</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsuga</td>
<td>Hemlock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sassafras</td>
<td>Sassafras</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campsis spp.</td>
<td>Trumpet Creeper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonicera spp.</td>
<td>Honey Suckle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parthenocissus</td>
<td>Virginia Creeper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisteria</td>
<td>Wisteria (American &amp; Kentucky)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitis</td>
<td>Grape</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrubs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccinium</td>
<td>Blueberry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>
Nurseries in North Carolina that may supply shoreline planting vegetation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nursery</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arugura Nurseries</td>
<td>7000 Canada Rd. Tuckasegee, NC 28783</td>
<td>(704) 293-5550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holbrook Farm and Nursery</td>
<td>Rt. 2, Box 223B Fletcher, NC 28732</td>
<td>(704) 891-7790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boothe Hill Wildflower seed</td>
<td>23B Boothe Hill Chapel Hill, NC 27514</td>
<td>(919) 967-4091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoffman Nursery</td>
<td>5520 Bahama Rd. Rougemont, NC 27572</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bud’s Plants and Produce</td>
<td>P. O. Box 122 Mt. Holly, NC 28120</td>
<td>(704) 391-0569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little River Farm</td>
<td>Rt. 1, Box 220 Middlesex, NC 27557</td>
<td>(919) 965-9507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camellia Forest Nursery</td>
<td>125 Carolina Forest Rd. Chapel Hill, NC 27516</td>
<td>(919) 967-5529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCoy’s Pond</td>
<td>5315 Wilkinson Blvd. Charlotte, NC 28208</td>
<td>(704) 394-0186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilmore Plant and Bulb Co., Inc.</td>
<td>Julian, NC 27516</td>
<td>(919) 685-4451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McLamb Nursery, Inc.</td>
<td>Rt. 1, Box 222-A Angier, NC 27501</td>
<td>(919) 894-3709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montrose Nursery</td>
<td>P. O. Box 957 Hillsborough, NC 27278</td>
<td>(919) 732-7787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serendipity Plants and Smith</td>
<td>890 River Hwy. Mooresville, NC 28115</td>
<td>(704) 664-2560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niche Gardens</td>
<td>1111 Dawson Rd. Chapel Hill, NC 27514</td>
<td>(919) 967-0078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We-Du Nurseries</td>
<td>Rt. 5, Box 724 Marion, NC 28752</td>
<td>(704) 738-8300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perry’s Water Garden</td>
<td>191 Leatherman Gap Rd. Franklin, NC 28734</td>
<td>(828) 524-3264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weyerhaeuser Co.</td>
<td>Rt. 2, Box 339 Washington, NC 27889</td>
<td>1-800-344-0399</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bud's Plants and Produce
P. O. Box 122
Mt. Holly, NC 28120
(704) 391-0569

Little River Farm
Rt. 1, Box 220
Middlesex, NC 27557
(919) 965-9507

Camellia Forest Nursery
125 Carolina Forest Rd.
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
(919) 967-5529

McCoy's Pond
5315 Wilkinson Blvd.
Charlotte, NC 28208
(704) 394-0186

Gilmore Plant and Bulb Co., Inc.
Julian, NC 27516
(919) 685-4451

McLamb Nursery, Inc.
Rt. 1, Box 222-A
Angier, NC 27501
(919) 894-3709

Montrose Nursery
P. O. Box 957
Hillsborough, NC 27278
(919) 732-7787

Serendipity Plants and Smith
890 River Hwy.
Mooresville, NC 28115
(704) 664-2560

Niche Gardens
1111 Dawson Rd.
Chapel Hill, NC 27514
(919) 967-0078

We-Du Nurseries
Rt. 5, Box 724
Marion, NC 28752
(704) 738-8300

Perry's Water Garden
191 Leatherman Gap Rd.
Franklin, NC 28734
(828) 524-3264

Weyerhaeuser Co.
Rt. 2, Box 339
Washington, NC 27889
1-800-344-0399

Large orders of plants (100 or more) contact:

Cure Nursery
880 Buteo Rd.
Pittsboro, North Carolina 27312
(919) 542-6186
Mellow Marsh Farm
205 Anolis
Pittsboro, North Carolina 27312
(919) 542-3542
web page: mellowmarshfarms.com
Nurseries in South Carolina that may supply shoreline planting vegetation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nursery Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charleston Aquatic Nurseries</td>
<td>674 Ferry St.</td>
<td>(843) 881-8843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or 4624 Hwy 162</td>
<td>Hollywood, SC 29449</td>
<td>(843) 766-1511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Gardens and Nursery</td>
<td>4611 Socastee Blvd.</td>
<td>(843) 293-2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Myrtle Beach, SC 29575</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina Nurseries</td>
<td>739 Gaillard Rd.</td>
<td>(843) 223-7333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moncks Corner, SC 29461</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weyerhaeuser Co</td>
<td>Rt. 6, Box 1072</td>
<td>(843) 766-1511</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geo W. Park Seed Co., Inc.</td>
<td>Cokesbury Rd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Greenwood, SC 29647</td>
<td>(843) 293-2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield Farms</td>
<td>Rt. 1, Box 830</td>
<td>(803) 649-0489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waterboro, SC 29488</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodlander’s, Inc.</td>
<td>1128 Colleton Ave</td>
<td>(803) 648-7522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aiken, SC 29801</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayside Gardens</td>
<td>Hodges, SC 29695</td>
<td>1-800-845-1124</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following parties may assist in obtaining more information about certified nurseries and plant collections:

### North Carolina
Gene B. Cross, Plant Pest Administrator  
North Carolina Department of Agriculture  
Plant Industry Division 1  
Plant Protection Section  
P. O. Box 27647  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611  
Telephone: (919) 733-3933  
Fax: (919) 733-1041

### South Carolina
H. B. Jackson, Head  
South Carolina Department of Agriculture  
Plant Industry  
511 Westinghouse Road  
Pendleton, South Carolina 29670  
Telephone: (864) 646-2130  
Fax: (864) 646-2178

To learn more about mail ordering plants and seeds obtain Barton's Gardening by Mail: A Source Book from:

Environmental Concern, Inc.  
P. O. Box P  
St. Michaels, MD 21663  
(410) 745-9620  
web page: [www.wetland.org](http://www.wetland.org)

Environmental Concern, Inc. also supplies some wetland and shoreline plants.
## Local Nurseries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nursery Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breeze Hill Garden Center Inc.</td>
<td>48218 NC Hwy 731, Norwood, NC 28128</td>
<td>(704) 474-3354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napier Landscaping</td>
<td>26644 Valle Drive, Albemarle, NC 28001</td>
<td>(704) 983-3974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Lake Gardens Inc.</td>
<td>33463 Old Salisbury Road, Albemarle, NC 28001</td>
<td>(704) 982-2511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABCO Landscaping</td>
<td>Albemarle, NC 28001</td>
<td>(704) 982-2061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Farm &amp; Nursery</td>
<td>1613 Ross Drive, Albemarle, NC 28001</td>
<td>(704) 983-3027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenthumb Nursery &amp; Landscape</td>
<td>3086 US 220 Alt N, Seagrove, NC</td>
<td>(910) 428-4587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efird's Nursery &amp; Farm Inc.</td>
<td>20766-C St. Martin Road, Albemarle, NC 28001</td>
<td>(704) 982-3196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saunders Landscaping</td>
<td>Troy, NC 27371</td>
<td>(910) 572-3145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Season’s Nursery</td>
<td>29016 Sweet Home Church Road, Albemarle, NC 28001</td>
<td>(704) 982-5677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakwood Farms</td>
<td>544 Cotton Creek Road, Star, NC</td>
<td>(910) 428-4885</td>
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</table>
Invasive exotic plants to avoid in the southeastern United States

Compiled by Allison Schwarz
and Johnny Randall
Spring 1999

The following is a compilation from invasive exotic plant lists of regional and state agencies in North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. Physiographic region distinctions for the Mountains, Piedmont, and Coastal Plain are not made. The list is based on expert observational data and not on extensive biological research. It is, however, the most accurate approximation of the invasive exotic plant species in the southeastern United States. It is intentionally extensive in order to give the public a reasonable degree of confidence that any landscape plant not listed has a low potential for invasiveness. Not static, this compilation will change as new information is gathered.

Scientific Name - Common Name - Family

*Acer platanoides* - Maple, Norway - *Aceraceae*
*Ailanthus altissima* - Tree of heaven - *Simaroubaceae*
*Ajuga reptans* - Bugleweed; Common bugle - *Lamiaceae*
*Akebia quinata* - Chocolate vine; Fiveleaf akebia - *Lardizabalaceae*
*Albizia julibrissin* - Mimosa; Silk tree - *Fabaceae*
*Alliaria petiolata* (See *Alliaria officinalis*)
*Allium vinale* - Wild garlic; Field garlic; Crow garlic - *Liliaceae*
*Alternanthera philoxeroides* - Alligatorweed - *Amaranthaceae*
*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata* - Amur peppervine; Porcelain-berry - *Vitaceae*
*Ampelopsis heterophylla* (See *Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*)
*Arrhenatherum elatius* - Oatgrass, Tall - *Poaceae*
*Artemisia vulgaris* - Common wormwood; Mugwort - *Asteraceae*
*Arundo donax* - Reed, Giant or Elephant grass - *Poaceae*
*Berberis thunbergii* - Barberry, Japanese - *Berberidaceae*
*Broussonetia papyrifera* - Mulberry, Paper - *Moraceae*
*Cardiospermum halicacabum* - Balloon vine; Love in a puff - *Sapindaceae*
*Carduus vulgaris* (See *Cirsium vulgare*)
*Clematis paniculata* (See *Clematis terniflora*)
*Clematis terniflora* - Clematis, Leatherleaf; Sweet autumn virgin's bower - *Ranunculaceae*
*Commelina communis* - Dayflower, Common - *Commelinaceae*
*Dioscorea batatas* (See *Dioscorea oppositifolia*)
Dioscorea oppositifolia  - Yam, Chinese or Cinnamon vine - Dioscoreaceae
Dipsacus fullonum  - Teasel, Fuller's - Dipsacaceae
Dipsacus fullonum ssp. sylvestris  - Teasel, Common or Wild - Dipsacaceae
Dipsacus laciniatus  - Teasel, Cutleaf - Dipsacaceae
Dipsacus sylvestris (See Dipsacus fullonum ssp. sylvestris)

Egeria densa  - Brazilian waterweed; Elodea - Hydrocharitaceae
Elaeagnus angustifolia  - Olive, Russian - Oleaceae
Elaeagnus pungens  - Olive, Thorny - Oleaceae
Elaeagnus umbellata  - Olive, Autumn - Oleaceae
Eleutheroceoccus pentaphyllus  - Ginseng shrub; Fiveleaf Aralia - Araliaceae

Eloedia densa (See Egeria densa)
Erigeron annuus  - Bachelor's Button, Wild daisy - Asteraceae
Eupatorium cannabinum - Hemp-agrimony - Caprifoliaceae
Eupatorium perfoliatum  - Hemp-agrimony - Caprifoliaceae
Eupatorium rugosum  - Hemp-agrimony - Caprifoliaceae
Eupatorium rugosum  - Hemp-agrimony - Caprifoliaceae
Eupatorium rugosum  - Hemp-agrimony - Caprifoliaceae

Hydrilla verticillata  - Waterthyme - Hydrocharitaceae

Imperata cylindrica  - Cogongrass - Poaceae

Ipomoea coccinea  - Morningglory, Red or Redstar - Convolvulaceae
Ipomoea hederacea  - Morningglory, Ivyleaf - Convolvulaceae
Ipomoea purpurea  - Morningglory, Common or Tall - Convolvulaceae

Iris pseudacorus  - Yellow flag or Paleyellow iris - Iridaceae

Lespedeza bicolor  - Lespedeza, Bicolor - Fabaceae
Lespedeza cuneata  - Lespedeza, Chinese or Sericea - Fabaceae

Ligustrum sinense  - Privet, Chinese - Oleaceae

Lotus corniculatus  - Birdsfoot deervetch or Birdsfoot trefoil - Fabaceae

Lythrum salicaria  - Loosestrife, Purple - Lythraceae
Lythrum virgatum  - Loosestrife, European wand - Lythraceae
Mahonia bealei - Oregon grape - Berberidaceae
Melia azedarach - Chinaberry - Meliaceae
Melilotus alba - Clover, White sweet - Fabaceae
Microstegium vimineum - Napgrass, Japanese grass - Poaceae
Miscanthus sinensis - Chinese Silvergrass - Poaceae
Morus alba - Mulberry, White or Common - Moraceae
Morus papyrifera (See Broussonetia papyrifera)
Mosla dianthera - Miniature beefsteak - Lamiaceae
Murdannia keisak - Asian spiderwort or Aneilima - Commelinaceae
Myriophyllum aquaticum - Watermilfoil, Parrotfeather - Haloragaceae
Myriophyllum spicatum - Watermilfoil, European or Spike - Haloragaceae
Nasturtium officinale (See Rorippa nasturtium-officinale)
Pastinaca sativa - Parsnip, Wild - Apiaceae
Paulownia tomentosa - Empress or Princess tree - Scrophulariaceae
Perilla frutescens - Beefsteak plant - Lamiaceae
Phalaris arundinacea - Canarygrass, Reed - Poaceae
Phragmites australis - Reed, Common - Poaceae
Phyllostachys aurea - Bamboo, Golden - Poaceae
Polygonum cespitosum - Knotweed, Bunchy or Oriental ladysthumb - Polygonaceae
Polygonum cuspidatum - Knotweed, Japanese - Polygonaceae
Polygonum perfoliatum - Mile-a-minute - Polygonaceae
Polygonum sachalinense - Knotweed, Giant - Polygonaceae
Populus balsamifera ssp. balsamifera - Poplar, Balsam or Balm of Gilead - Salicaceae
Potamogeton crispus - Pondweed, Curly - Potamogetonaceae
Pseudosasa japonica - Bamboo, Arrow - Poaceae
Pueraria montana (See Pueraria lobata)
Pueraria lobata - Kudzu - Fabaceae
Quercus acutissima - Oak, Sawtooth - Fagaceae
Ranunculus ficaria - Celandine, Lesser or Fig buttercup - Ranunculaceae
Rapahus raphanistrum - Wild radish or Jointed charlock - Brassicaceae
Rhamnus alnus - Buckthorn, Glossy - Rhamnaceae
Rhamnus cathartica - Buckthorn, Common - Rhamnaceae
Rhamnus frangula (See Rhamnus alnus)
Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum - Watercress - Brassicaceae
Rosa multiflora - Multiflora rose - Rosaceae
Rubus phoenicolasius - Wineberry or Wine raspberry - Rosaceae
Rumex acetosella - Sorrel, Red or Common sheep sorrel - Polygonaceae
Senna obtusifolia - Coffeeweed or Sicklepod - Fabaceae
Setaria faberi - Bristlegrass, Japanese or Giant foxtail - Poaceae
Setaria pumila - Bristlegrass, Yellow or Smooth Millet - Poaceae
Setaria viridis - Bristlegrass, Green or Green Millet - Poaceae
Solanum viarum - Tropical soda apple or Tropical nightshade - Solanaceae
Sorghum halepense - Johnsongrass - Poaceae
Spiraea japonica - Japanese Meadowsweet - Rosaceae
Stellaria media - Chickweed, Common - Caryophyllaceae
Torilis arvensis - Hedge-parsley - Apiaceae
Trapa natans - Water chestnut - Trapaceae
Tribulus terrestris  - Puncturevine - Zygophyllaceae
Tussilago farfara  - Coltsfoot - Asteraceae
Verbascum thapsus  - Mullein, Common - Scrophulariaceae
Veronica hederifolia  - Speedwell, Ivyleaf - Scrophulariaceae
Viburnum dilatatum  - Arrowwood, Linden - Caprifoliaceae
Vinca major  - Periwinkle, Bigleaf - Apocynaceae
Vinca minor  - Periwinkle, Common - Apocynaceae
Wisteria floribunda  - Wisteria, Japanese - Fabaceae
Wisteria sinensis  - Wisteria, Chinese - Fabaceae

Questions about invasive exotic plants may be e-mailed to the Garden's Assistant Director for Conservation, Johnny Randall, at jrandall@email.unc.edu or contact the:

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Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599-3375
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