

LIVING ON THE COAST IS EASY? HOW NATIVE PLANTS ARE BUILT FOR LIFE NEAR THE BEACH



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NC Cooperative Extension –

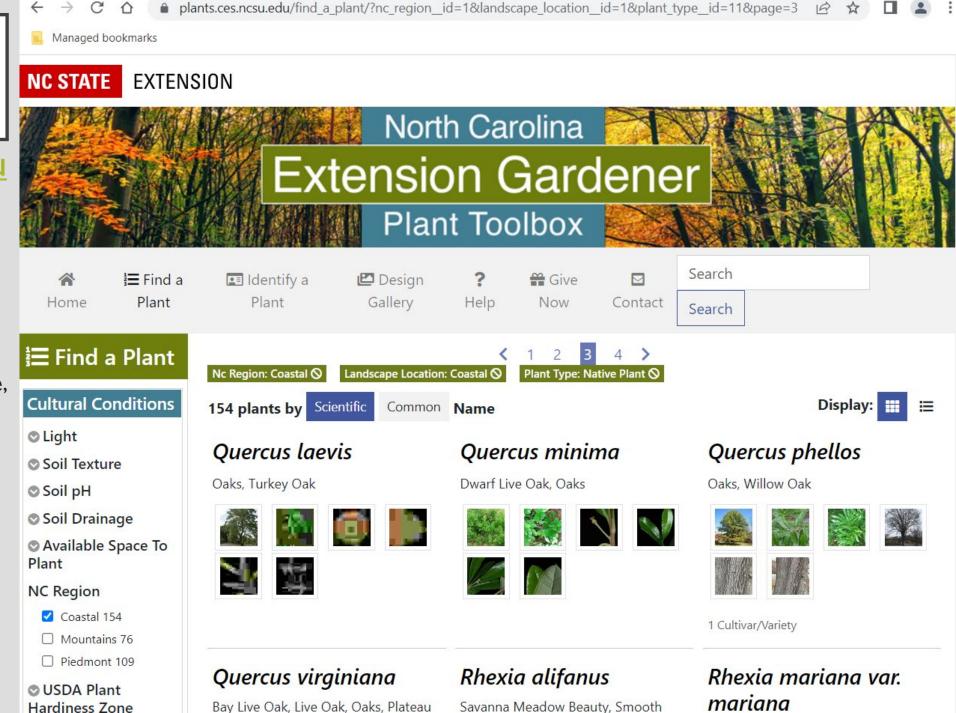
New Hanover Center





NC PLANT TOOLBOX

- plants.ces.ncsu.edu
- "Find a Plant" search tool, uses filters to narrow your search by characteristics:
- Cultural Conditions (Light, pH, Drainage, Region, Hardiness Zone)
- Landscape (Location, Theme, Design Feature, Attracts, Resistance to Challenges [deer, etc.], Problems to Exclude)
- Whole Plant Traits (Type, Woody Leaf Characteristics, Habit/Form, Growth Rate, Maintenance, Texture)
- Flowers (Color, Value to Gardener, Bloom Time, Leaf Fall Color)









WHAT MAKES NORTH CAROLINA COAST SUCH A UNIQUE PLACE?



MUCH OF OUR COAST REPRESENTS THE FLORISTIC TRANSITION BETWEEN THE VIRGINIAN AND CAROLINIAN BIOGEOGRAPHIC REGIONS











NORTH CAROLINA IS A HOT SPOT FOR BIODIVERSITY!



CLIMATE CHANGE
IS REAL AND WE
ARE ONE OF THE
HOT SPOTS







HOMEOWNERS
HAVE THE
POWER TO
MAKE POSITIVE
CHANGE





































- Built for our coastal ecosystems
- Part of the web of relationships within each ecosystem
- Promote biodiversity in ways we might not fully realize
- Eco-system Services: clean air & water, heat mitigation, flood abatement, decreased crime, habitat, slower traffic, positive effect on mental & physical health



OUR NATIVES ARE BUILT TOUGH









APPROPRIATE PLANT SELECTION: "RIGHT PLANT, RIGHT PLACE"



Wetland

Maritime Forest





Dune









OAKS

(QUERCUS SPP)
GET THE PRIZE FOR HOSTING
THE MOST BIODIVERSITY





live oak





southern red oak

swamp chestnut oak

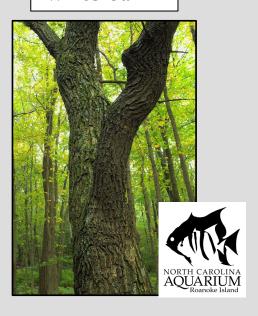


CHOOSING YOUR OAK





white oak











HOLLIES (ILEX SPP)

- Evergreen and deciduous species available
 - Not all are prickly
- Native bees love the flowers
- Berries are beautiful in winter and attract birds
 - Thrive in range of growing conditions





inkberry: prefers shade and moist soil, but will grow in drier, sunnier sites...



... "dwarf" forms available



American: Upland and drier sites, has prickly leaves





dahoon: grows in low swampy areas, but adaptable to "average" garden soil



WAX MYRTLE

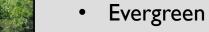
(MORELLA CERIFERA)











- Smaller selections available
- Leaves aromatic and are food source for caterpillars of several native butterflies
- Can be used in more formally as hedging or specimen tree
- Great winter bird habitat (myrtle warbler)





THE "SUSANS" RUDBECKIA SPP



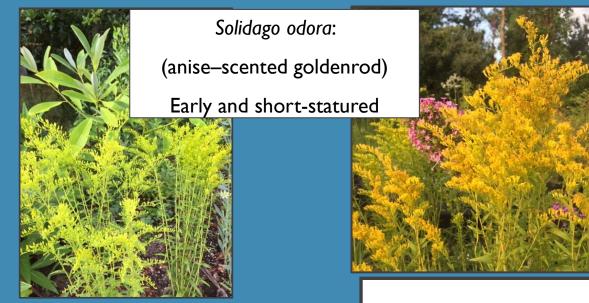
BEAUTIFUL, BENEFICIAL GOLDENRODS... SOLIDAGO SPP



...different from ragweed!







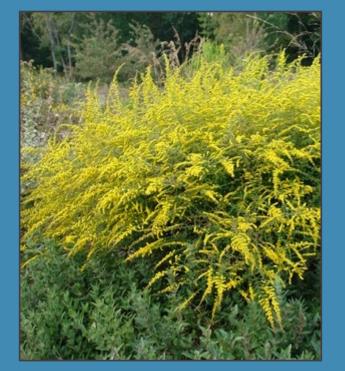






S. speciosa (showy) & S. rigidum (prairie):
Back of the border, late summer pollinator magnets







Solidago
'Fireworks':
Heralds the fall,
evergreen foliage



S. sempervirens:
(seaside goldenrod)
Late fall monarch favorite,
prefers low nutrient soils





NATIVE GRASSES IN THE LANDSCAPE







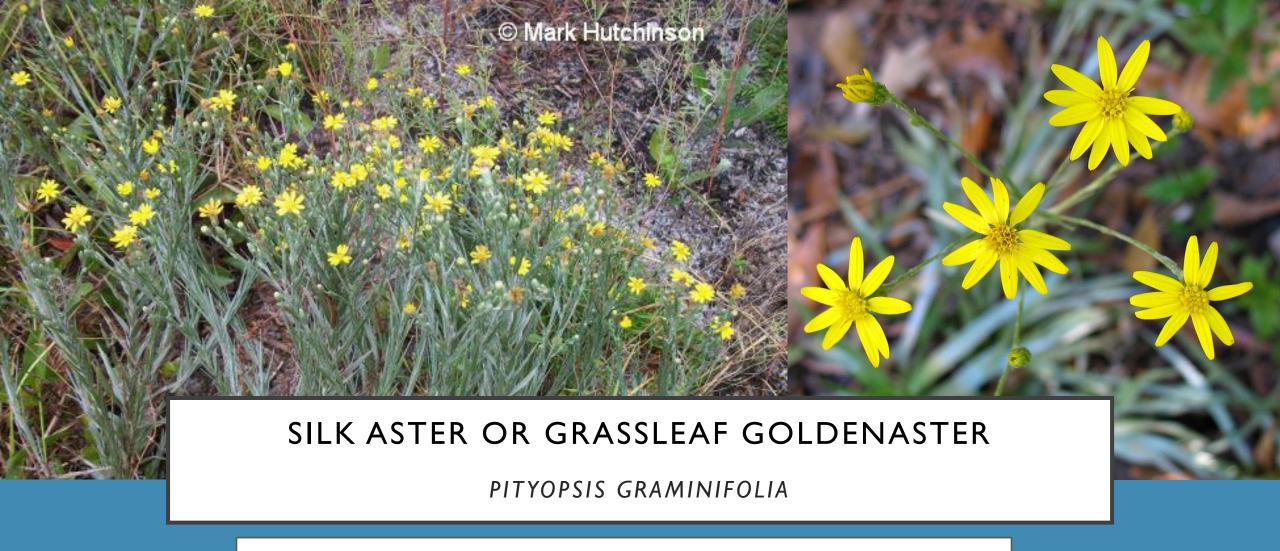
Partridgeberry Mitchella repens

EVERGREEN
GROUNDCOVER FOR SHADE

FOUND IN MARITIME FORESTS

FLOWERS IN MAY, BERRIES IN FALL-WINTER





- Can grow in dry and sunny areas
- Grass-like leaves remain year-round, with flowers in fall



CORAL HONEYSUCKLE LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS

- Heavy bloomer in early spring, but sporadically blooms all summer (& winter?)
- Favorite of hummingbirds
- Host plant for caterpillars of hummingbird moths
- Several color selections available





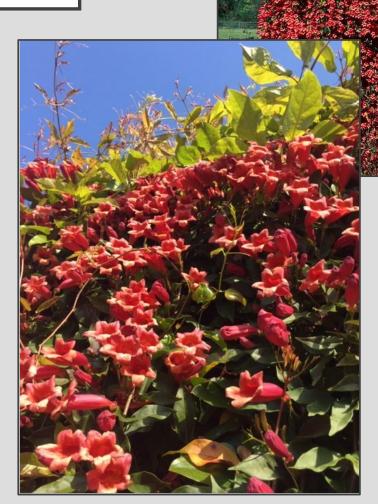






CROSSVINE BIGNONIA CAPREOLATA





- Evergreen foliage- leaves great for privacy screen
- Leaves often get purple hue in winter
- Masses of trumpet shaped flowers in spring
- Adaptable to a variety of growing conditions



PLANTS TO AVOID: COASTAL INVASIVE PLANTS











Public and private sector partners working together to encourage sustainable practices in coastal communities by fostering coastal landscapes that are beautiful, functional, cost efficient and environmentally friendly

Check out Sea Grant's Youtube Channel – Native Plant Picks videos: https://ncseagrant.ncsu.edu/news/2021/09/new-video-series-highlights-native-plants-for-coastal-landscapes/

BIRD-FRIENDLY SCREEN

BEST SUITED FOR DRY TO MOIST AREAS WITH SUN TO PART-SHADE











DESCRIPTION

All of the plants in this design were chosen to attract birds to the yard. The Wax Myrtle, Inkberry, and Beautyberry all produce an abundance of pollinator friendly flowers in the spring and early summer, and berries in the late summer and fall that are irresistible to birds and other backyard wildlife. Many birds also enjoy eating the seeds of the Black-Eyed Susan. This design would make a great screen to increase privacy or block unwanted views, but it would also make a wonderful standalone garden area for viewing birds and other wildlife. Since only female plants the Wax Myrtle and Inkberry will produce flowers and berries, make sure that you choose a female plant at the nursery and there are male plants nearby. Since these shrubs are native to the coast, pollination can probably be achieved from wild species or neighboring plants, but to play it safe, plant males of these species somewhere else in your yard.

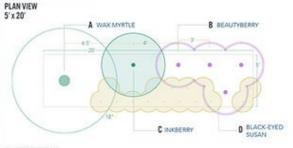
ALTERNATES

All of these plants should be readily available in most garden centers. You may have a choice when it comes to size: dwarf varieties are available for most of the shrubs if you prefer less height.

MAINTENANCE

For the first growing season, ensure that all plants receive adequate moisture from rainfall or supplemental watering. Depending on weather and natural soil moisture, new plants may require watering several times per week. Mulch between plants to conserve water and control weeds. If needed, shrubs can be pruned in late fall or winter. Beautyberries can be cut back to the base every year or two if you want to keep it as a smaller shrub, but it also does great if left to grow. Dried plant material provides important winter forage and habitat for birds and beneficial insects, so waiting until late winter or early spring to cut back the dead flowers of the Black-Eyed Susan will help you achieve the most ecologically beneficial garden. At that time, cut them back to about 4"-6" by hand or with





PLANT SELECTION							SEASONAL COLOR												
677	err	COMMON NUMBER	BOTANICAL NAME	PLANTTING	SPACING	Ø	0	O	13	80	Ð	Ø	D	13	0	Ø	Œ		
A	1	Wax Myrtle	Morella cerifera	SHRU8	6.5 O.C. TO PARKET												l		
8	4	Beautyberry	Callicarpa americana	SHRUB	3" O.C.								ļ						
¢	1	Inkberry	llex glabra	SHRUB	6.5° O.C.														
0	15	Black-Eyed Susan	Rudbeckia hirta	PERENNIAL	18" O.C.												Γ		

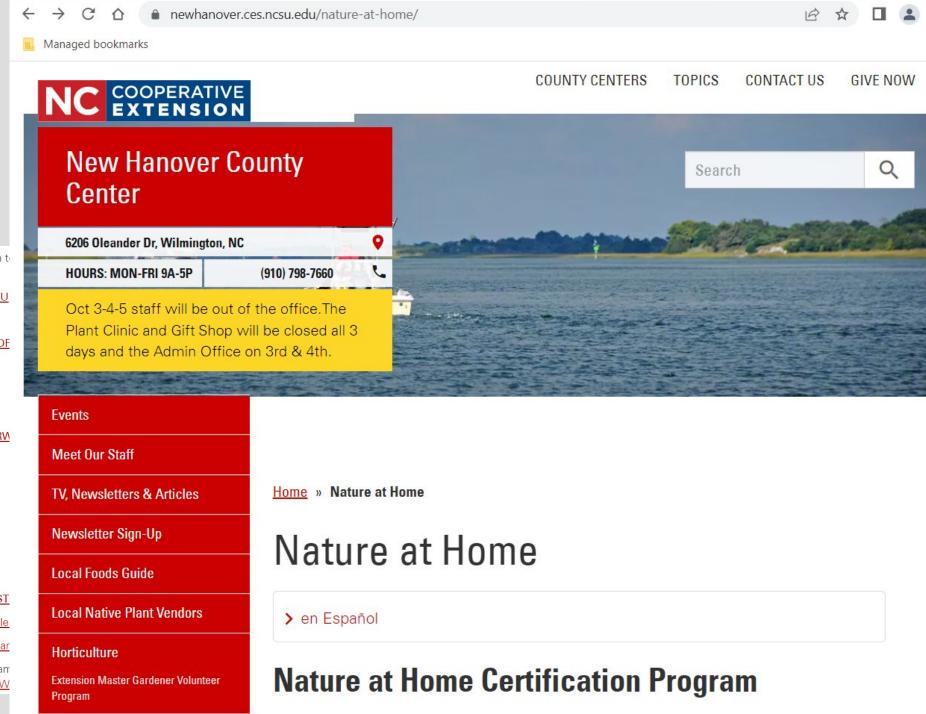
GO NOSU EDU/COASTALLANDSCAPES



COASTAL LANDSCAPING TEMPLATES

NATURE AT HOME

- <u>COASTAL LANDSCAPES INITIATIVE-NCSU</u>
 [™]Includes design to plant guides, brochures, and more
- LANDSCAPING FOR WILDLIFE WITH NATIVE PLANTS-NCSU
- BUTTERFLIES IN YOUR BACKYARD-NCSU
- MANAGING BACKYARD AND OTHER URBAN HABITATS FOF
- HOW TO MAKE WILDLIFE FRIENDLY LANDSCAPES-NCSU
- PLANTTOOLBOX FIND OR IDENTIFY PLANTS-NCSU
- ORGANIC LAWN CARE GUIDE-NCSU
- CITIZEN'S GUIDE TO PROTECTING WILMINGTON'S WATERW
- CAPE FEAR AUDUBON[™]
- AUDUBON'S NATIVE PLANT FINDER[™]
- AREA NATIVE PLANT VENDORS &
- NORTH CAROLINA INVASIVE PLANT COUNCIL[™]
- REPLACE INVASIVES WITH NATIVES FLYER 4
- SMARTYARDS NC COASTAL FEDERATION 🕏
- KEYSTONE NATIVE PLANTS EASTERN TEMPERATE FOREST
- SLIDES: NC Native Plants for Coastal Landscape Charlotte Gle
- BOOKS: Extension Gardener Handbook Chapter 12 Native Plan
- Bringing Nature Home and Nature's Best Hope by Doug Tallan presentation[®] by Dr. Tallamy called Native Keystone Plants for W



Native Plants for Coastal North Carolina Landscapes

"We can each make a measurable difference almost immediately by planting a native nearby. As gardeners and stewards of our land, we have never been so empowered—and the ecological stakes have never been to high."

Dr. Door Tuner



THE DUNE BOOK



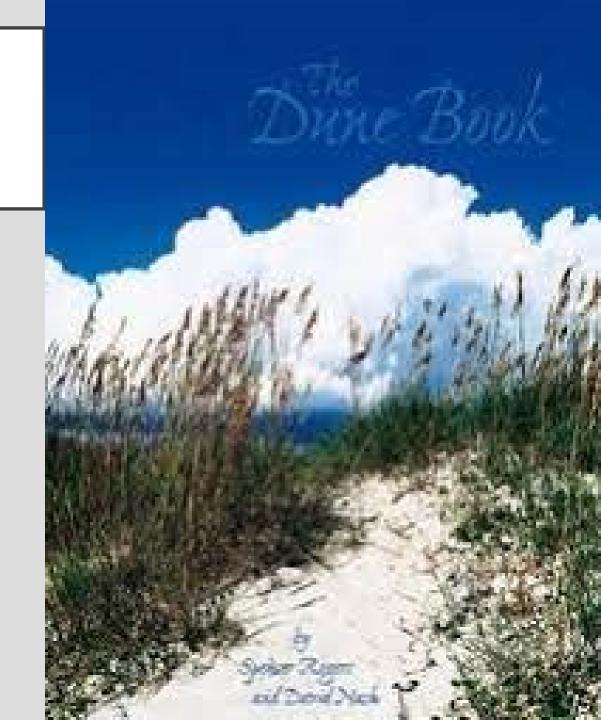
















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