Life on the Coast is Easy? How native plants are built for life near the beach



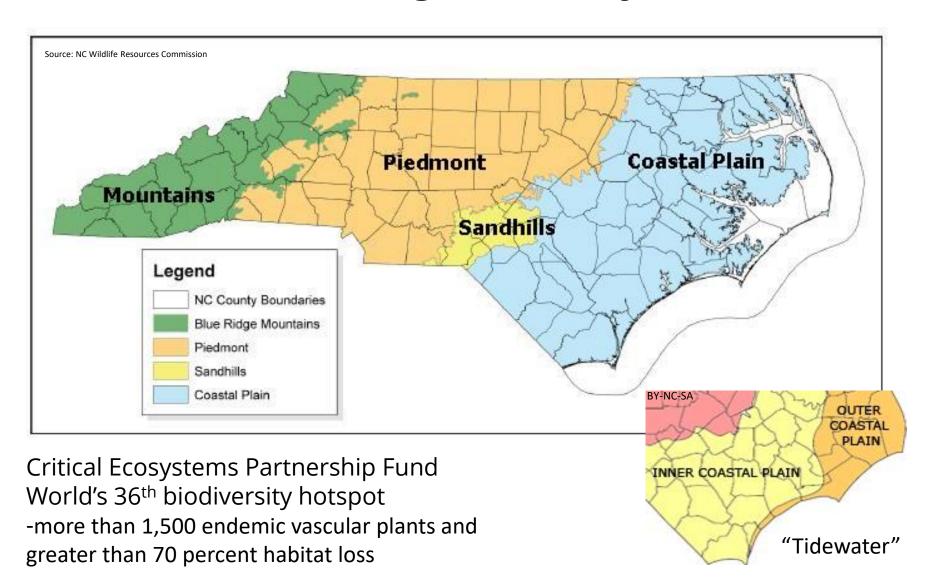
Amy Mead Area Natural Resources Agent



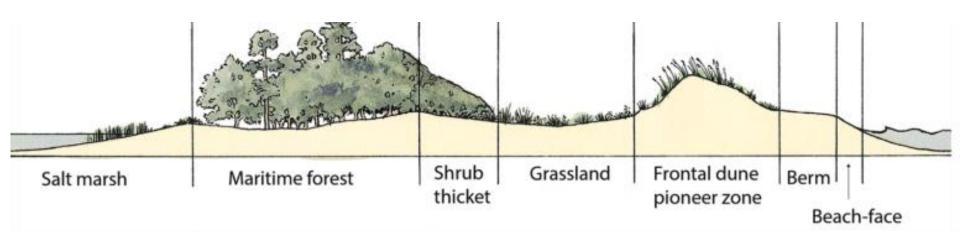




Our "Ecological Backyard"



Barrier Island Vegetation



Coastal Landscaping Challenges

- Plants growing near estuaries, sounds, and lagoons must tolerate atmospheric salts as well as elevated soil salinity
- Salt-aerosol damage: reduced stem growth, browning on margins of leaves, thinning of the leaf crown, and death of twigs on the windward side of a tree or shrub
- Poor, sandy soil
- Drought conditions/storms



What is "Native"?

Species that evolve naturally in an environment without human intervention

Plants are adapted to local soil and climate conditions over thousands of years

Co-evolve with other species and form interdependent and highly specialized relationships that are necessary for the other's survival



Why plant Natives?

- -Uniquely adapted to local environmental conditions
- -Generally require less care and less water once established
- -Protect local water quality by reducing the need for fertilizer
- -Supports beneficial insects and yields more berries and fruit than non-native plants





Live Oak

Quercus virginiana

40-80' tall, 40-100' spread, not a "true" evergreen

Adaptable to both clay and sandy soils that are acidic and well-drained

Most wind resistant tree

'Cathedral' cultivar

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Hosts: Pinus sp., Acer sp., Quercus sp. Liquidambar styraciflua, Sassafras albidum



Shumard Oak

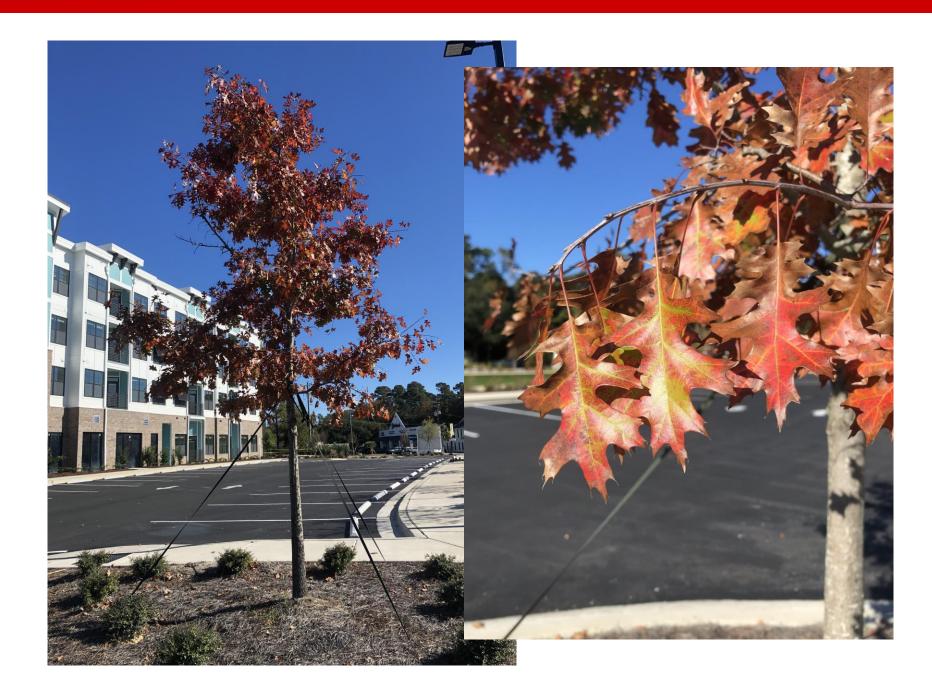
Quercus shumardii

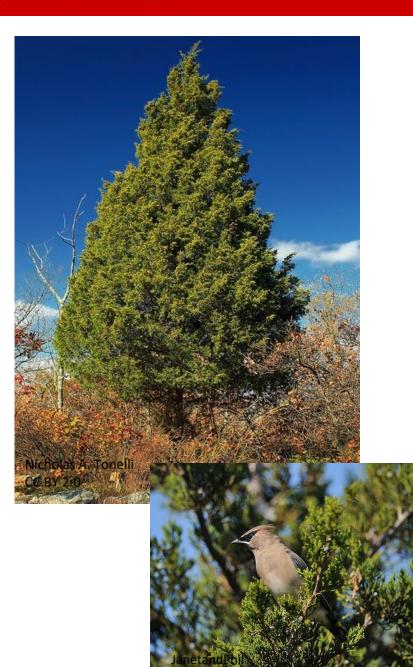
40-80' tall, 40-50' spread

Adaptable to wide variety of soils, very stress tolerant

Great tree for urban settings

Wildlife value





Eastern Red Cedar

Juniperus virginiana

Evergreen tree that can grow to 30+' tall, width 12-24'

Fast growing conifer

Extremely drought tolerant

Provides cover and food for wildlife



Persimmon

Diospyros virginiana

30-70' tall

Full sun to partial shade

Will tolerate hot and dry

Fruit for birds, small mammals, white-tailed deer, foxes, raccoons, and black bears



Sweetbay Magnolia

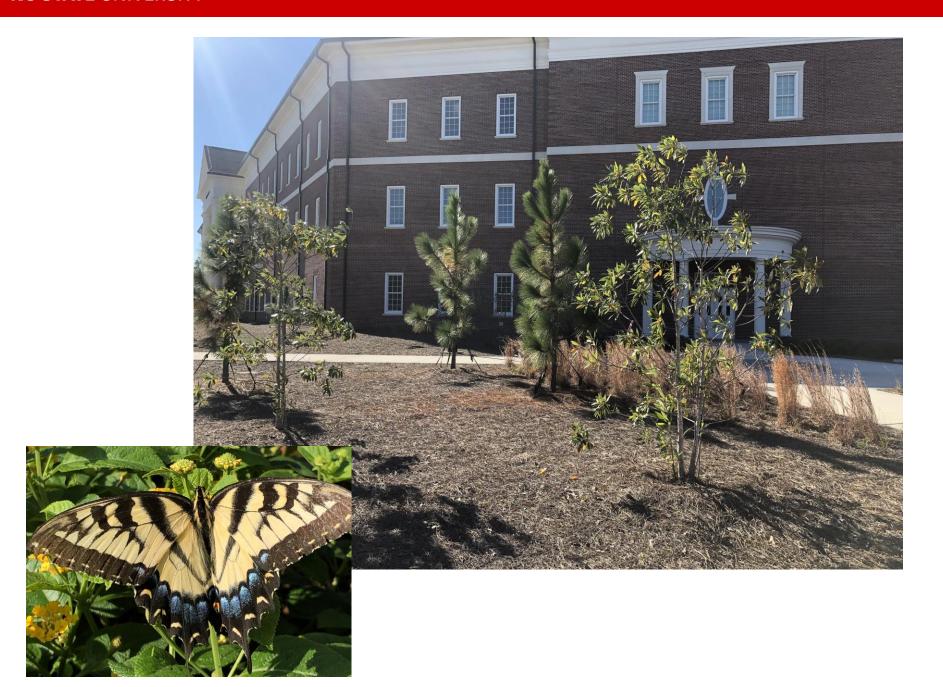
Magnolia virginiana

20+' tall, semi-evergreen tree or multi-stemmed shrub, deer resistant, 10-20'width

Fragrant flowers

Larval host for Spicebush Swallowtail and Eastern Tiger Swallowtail butterflies

Medium-high wind resistance





American Holly

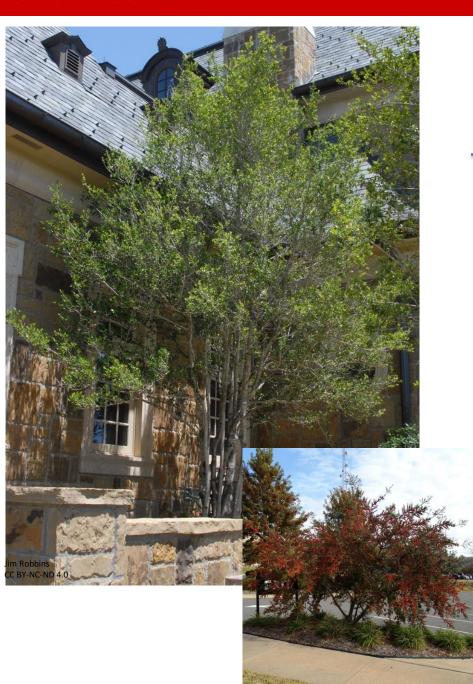
Ilex opaca

40-60' tall, full sun to part shade

Will take a broad range or soils and is pollution tolerant

Flowers are attractive to pollinators and fruits for wildlife

Highly wind resistant



Yaupon Holly

Ilex vomitoria

Large shrub or small tree, can reach 10-20' tall, 8-12' width

Very drought tolerant

Female plants produce attractive red berries

Very attractive to pollinators



Dwarf Yaupon Holly

Ilex vomitoria 'Nana'

Dense, compact, evergreen shrub 3-5' tall, 3-6' width

Drought and salt spray tolerant

Grows rapidly

Has a more formal appearance

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Dwarf cultivar: 'Shamrock'
3-4' tall

Inkberry *Ilex glabra*

Evergreen shrub

Slow growing, 5-8' tall

Tolerates a variety of soils, moderately salt tolerant

Cover and food for birds and pollinators enjoy flowers



Dwarf Palmetto

Sabal minor

2-5' tall, 4-6' width

Drought and moderately salt tolerant

Most cold hardy native palm

Fruits eaten by robins, raccoons, and other birds and mammals



Wax Myrtle

Callicarpa americana

Evergreen tree/shrub, 15-20' at maturity

Native to NC marshes, swamps, fresh-brackish streams

Great for erosion, wind and salt spray tolerant

Wildlife value



Beautyberry

Callicarpa americana

3-8' tall, Full sun

Deciduous Shrub

Fruits appear August-Oct Valuable food source for songbirds and small mammals



Yucca

Yucca filamentosa

Evergreen sword-shaped leaves with curly filaments

Prefers coarse, sandy soils in full sun

Tall panicle of white flowers attracts pollinators





Muhly Grass

Muhlenbergia capillaris

4' tall, 3' width

Long-lived, little to no insect or disease pests and highly resistant to deer grazing

Tolerates heat, humidity, drought, poor soil and is highly salt tolerant





Little Bluestem

Schizachyrium scoparium

2' tall, Vigorous, long rooted grass

Good for erosion control: Stream banks, slopes, rain gardens

Larval host plant for skippers, seeds eaten by birds

Cut back in March

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Cultivar 'Northwind'

Switchgrass

Panicum virgatum

3-5' tall, full sun

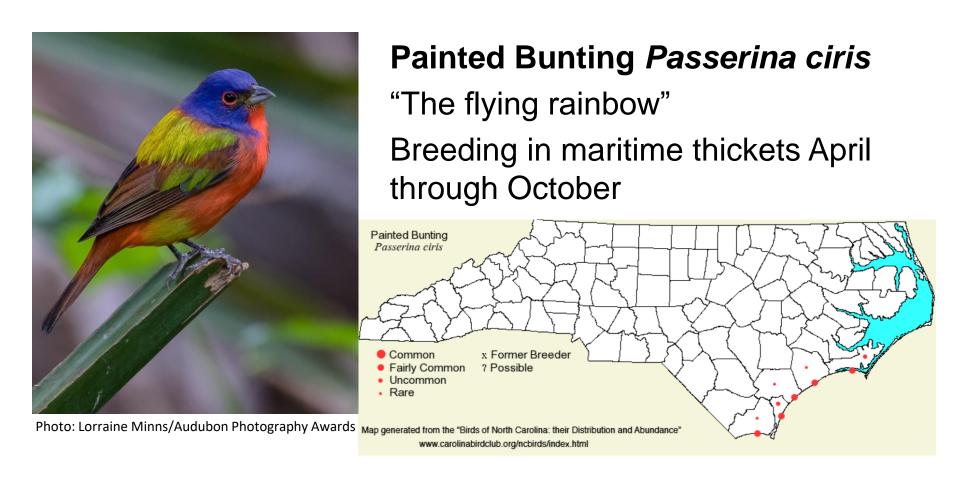
Moist clay or sandy soils

Bluish cast in the summer, pink flowers in fall

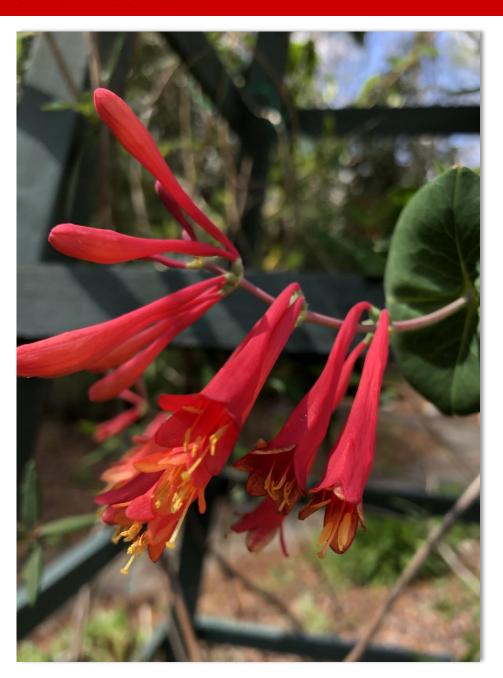
Slightly salt tolerant

Plant in masses

Maritime Forest Wildlife



Seed eaters for most of the year (grass seeds, some berries) Insects in breeding season (caterpillars, beetles, grasshoppers)



Coral Honeysuckle

Lonicera sempervirens

Non-Invasive

Blooms in spring

Red flowers are very attractive to Ruby-throated hummingbirds



Black-eyed Susan

Rudbeckia hirta

Full Sun

Blooms summer through fall

Short lived perennial, easily reseeds



Blanket Flower

Gaillardia pulchella

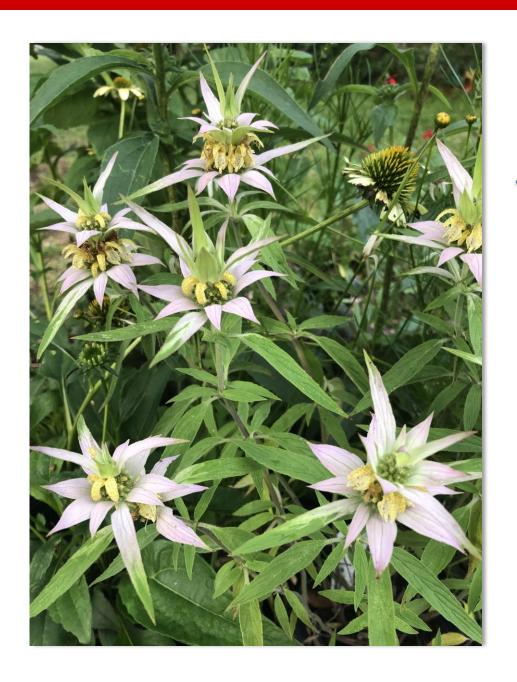
Naturalized in NC

Barrier island, sandy soils, full sun

Drought and salt tolerant

Blooms summer to fall

Attracts butterflies



Spotted Horsemint

Monarda punctata

2-4' tall

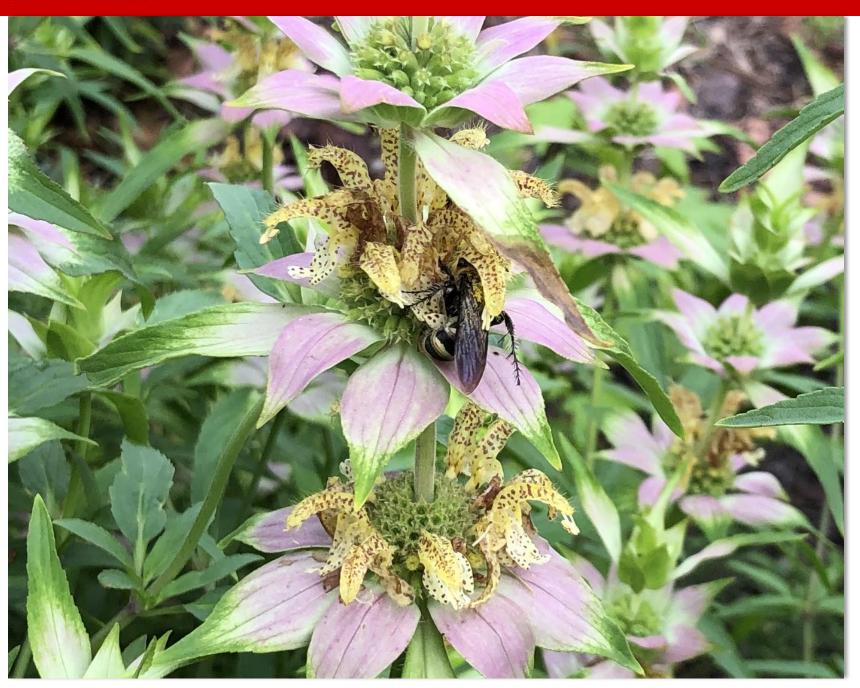
Herbaceous perennial

Drought tolerant

Excellent cut flower

Deer and rabbit resistant

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FOUNDATION

FOR DRY AREAS WITH SUN TO PART-SHADE

SUN: ★★
SOIL MOISTURE: ♦
SEASONAL COLOR: AUG-FEB









DESCRIPTION

This design can be used for a foundation planting, stand-alone bed or as a border along a road, driveway, walkway or patio. The number of coastal N.C. native plants that thrive in the dry, hot conditions around a building's foundation is limited, but the species in this design should be suitable for most buildings that have rain gutters. In addition, these plants produce pollinator-friendly flowers and berries that will attract birds to your yard. The evergreen inkberry and dwarf yaupon are slow growing. As they mature, they will improve building energy efficiency.

ALTERNATIVE

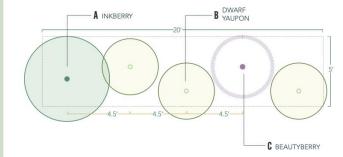
Dwarf palmetto (Sabal minor) is a great substitute for the deciduous beautyberry, if you prefer different leaves and an evergreen plant.

You also can plant lower-growing perennials, like orange coneflower (*Rudbeckia fulgida 'Goldsturm'*), at the front of the border.

MAINTENANCE

Prune shrubs in late winter as needed.

PLAN VIEW 5' x 20'





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Ilex glabra

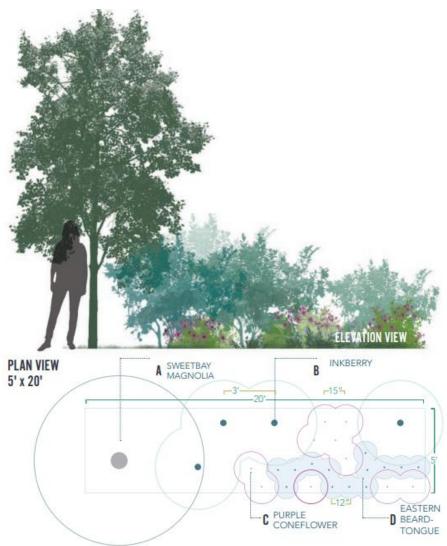


Beautyberry Callicarpa americana

Dwarf Palmetto Sabal minor

Use a Diversity of Plants





Coastal Landscapes Initiative template



Sweetbay Magnolia *Magnolia virginiana*

Inkberry Ilex glabra



Purple Coneflower *Echinacea purpurea*

Beardtongue *Penstemon digitalis* 'Huskers Red'

Surf City Roundabout



Eastern Red Cedar
Dwarf Palmetto
Dwarf Yaupon Holly
Yaupon Holly
Magnolia 'Little Gem'
Laurel Oak or
Darlington Oak

Plants to Avoid



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