

Dare County, North Carolina

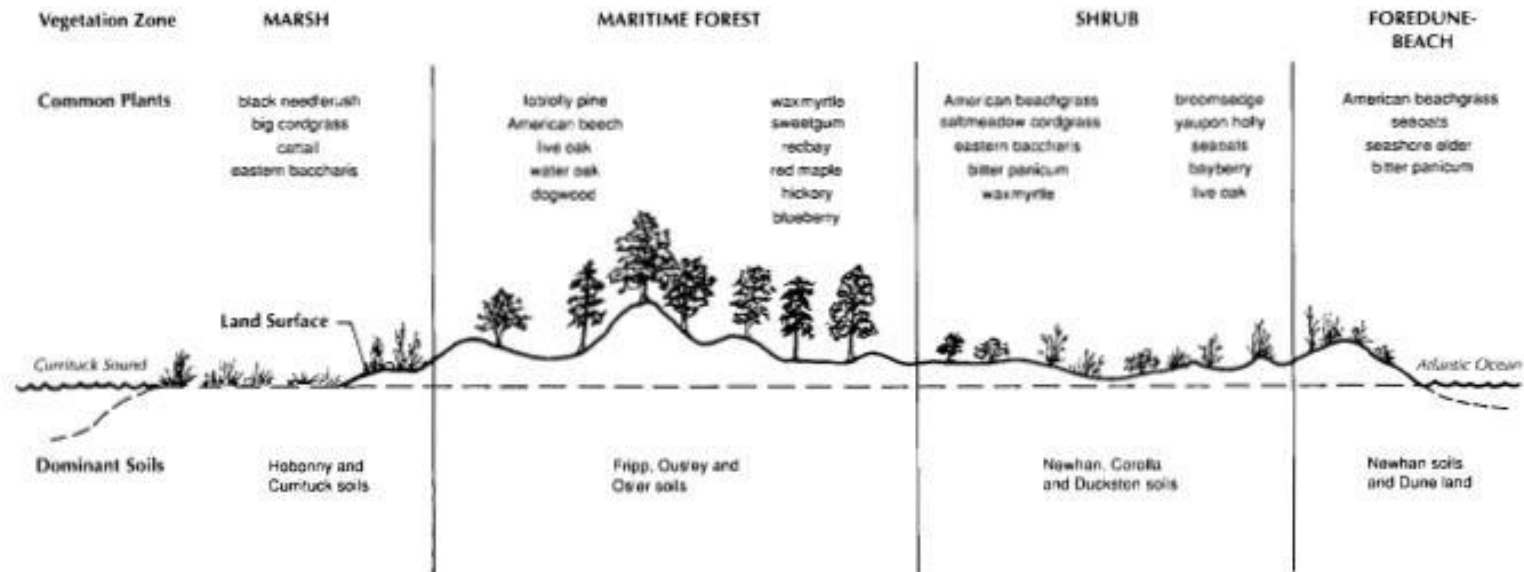


Figure 1.—The relationship of soils, landscape, and dominant plants on the Outer Banks.

NATIVE PLANTINGS IN THE COASTAL LANDSCAPE



NATURAL BEAUTY OF NC COAST





NATIVE PLANTS= MORE THAN JUST A PRETTY FACE



SONGBIRDS



HOST PLANTS

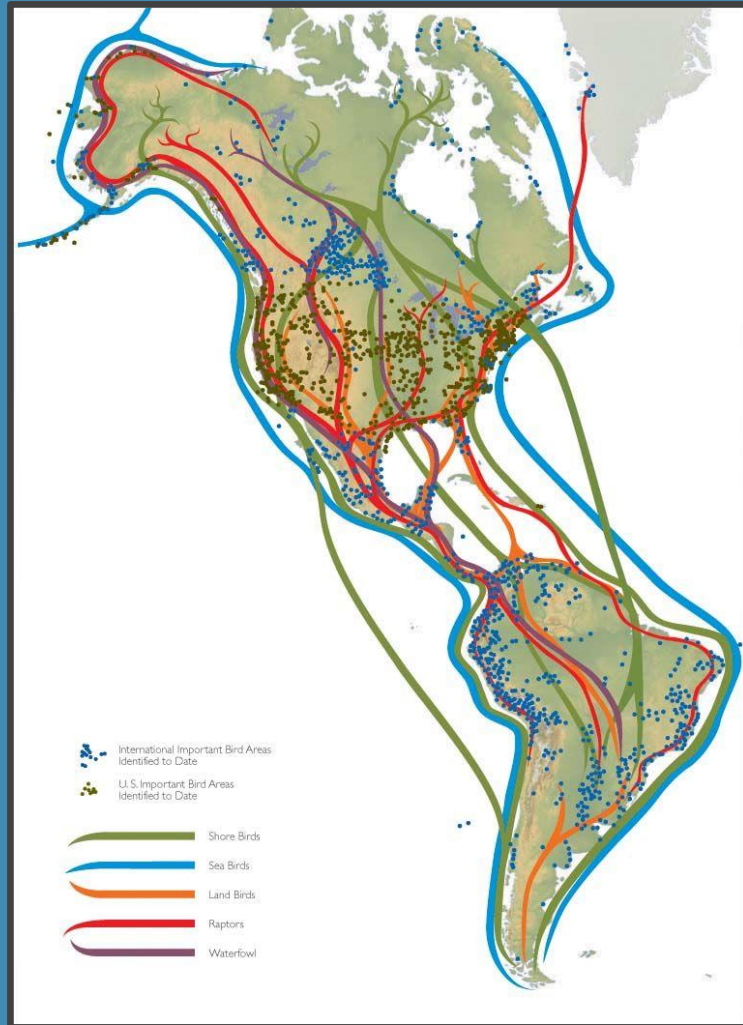


MONARCHS



BOX TURTLES,
ANOLES, AND
TREE FROGS- O MY!

BIRDS ON THE COAST





COASTAL HOST PLANTS



Bay (*Persea* sp.) and
Palamedes Swallowtail

Hercules Club
(*Zanthoxylum clava-herculis*) and
Giant Swallowtail



Cherry (*Prunus*) and
Red Spotted Purple





MONARCHS



Journey North

Tracking migrations and seasons



LOCAL WILDLIFE



iNaturalist



CITIZEN SCIENCE

CLI: COASTAL LANDSCAPE INITIATIVE

Public and private sector partners work together to encourage sustainable practices in coastal communities.



Seek to foster coastal landscapes that are beautiful, functional, cost-efficient & environmentally friendly.





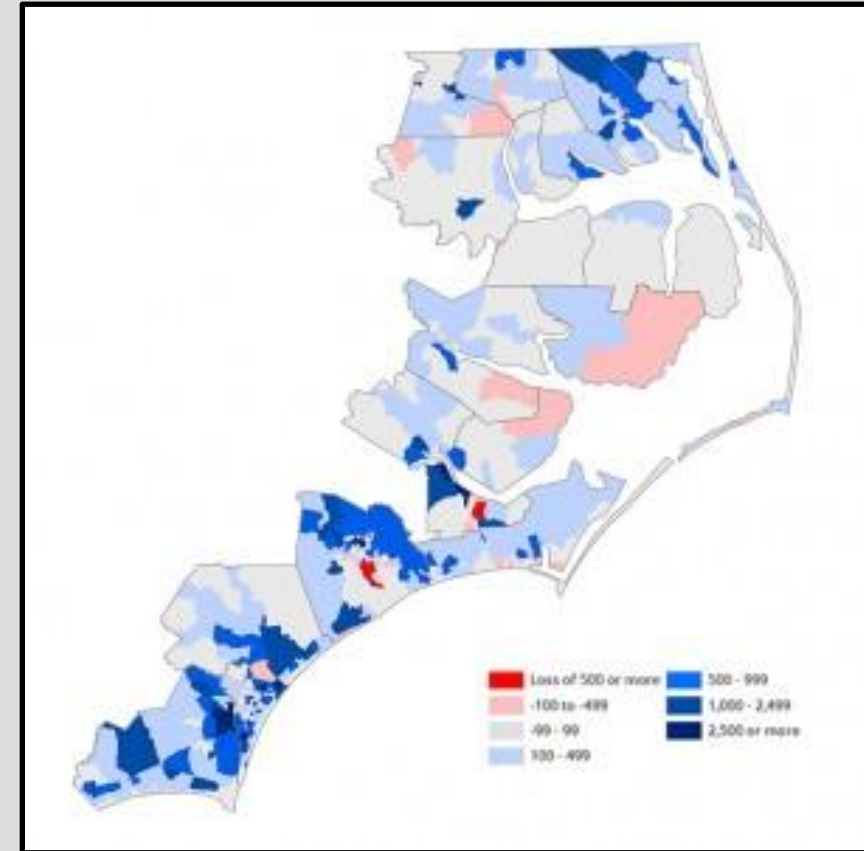
Coastal Landscaping Initiative (CLI) Goals:

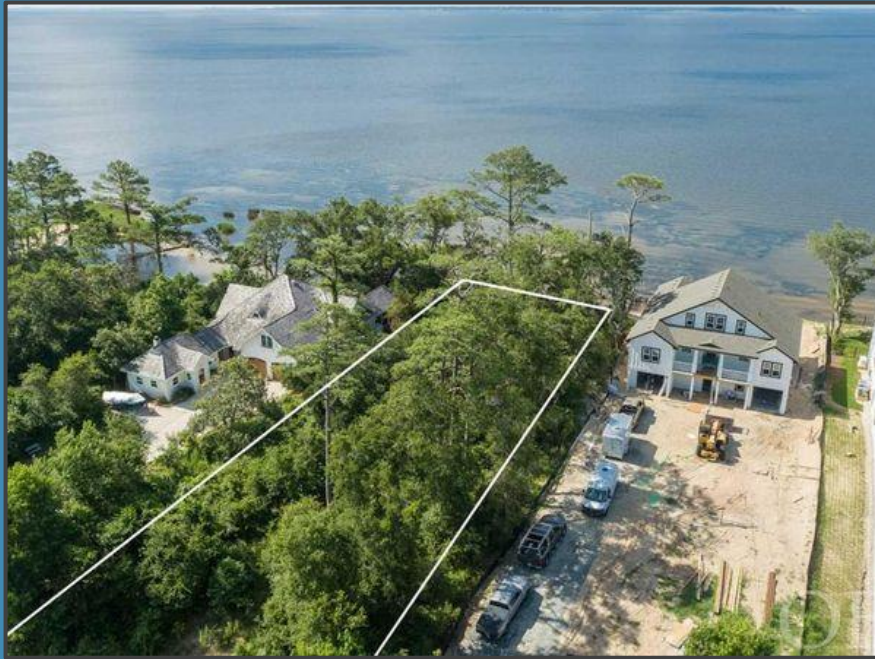
- ❖ promote use of native plants
- ❖ increase public awareness of sustainable landscape practices
- ❖ create and share educational materials



WHY NATIVE PLANTS ON THE COAST?

- NC has >12,000 miles of shoreline Coastal NC growth rate!
- Environmental Problems associated with Coastal Development
 - Water quality (pesticide and fertilizer use)
 - Water availability (lawns, other heavy water users)
 - Habitat Loss (habitat destruction for development, use of invasive plants in the landscape)





WORKING WITH THE PLANTS
THAT MAKE THE
NC COAST BEAUTIFUL





USING NATIVE PLANTS IN THE LANDSCAPE

Decreases need for

- Fertilizer and pesticide use
- Irrigation

Contributes to habitat
creation and preservation

An aerial photograph of a suburban neighborhood. The houses have various colored roofs, including red, blue, and grey. The trees are mostly green, with some showing yellow and orange autumn foliage. A winding road or path is visible on the right side of the image. The overall scene is bright and sunny.

PROPERTY PATCHWORK:
Together we can make a difference

CHALLENGES=OPPORTUNITIES



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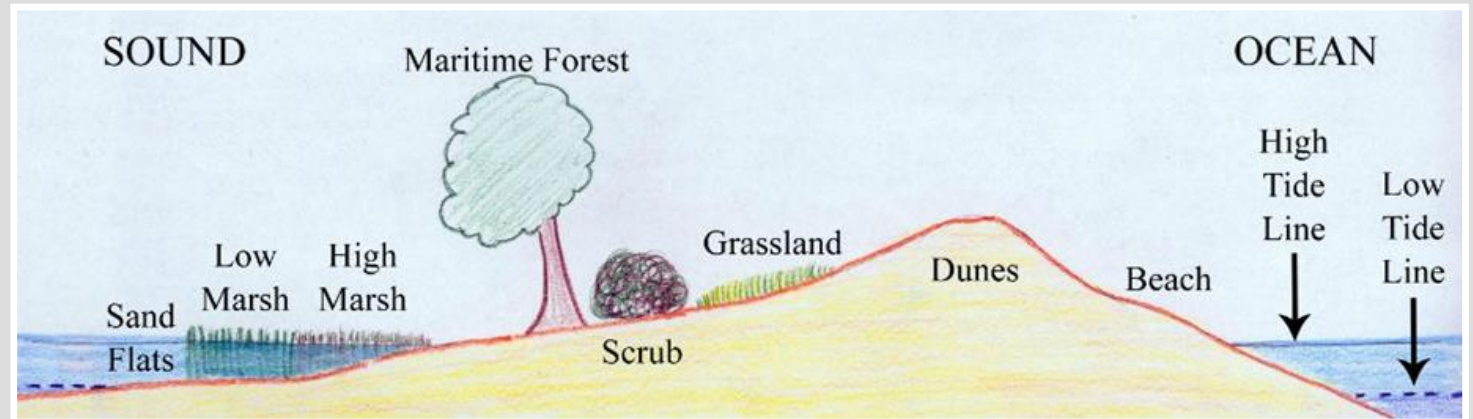


NATIVE LANDSCAPING:

HOW TO DO IT

1. Where am I?
Appropriate
plant selection
for your site

2. Think year-
round- not just
spring and
summer



APPROPRIATE PLANT SELECTION: “RIGHT PLANT, RIGHT PLACE”



Wetland

Maritime Forest



Dune

BIRD-FRIENDLY SCREEN

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

SUN: ☀️
WATER: 💧💧
BLOOM TIME: MAR-OCT



X1 Wax Myrtle



X4 Beautyberry



X1 Inkberry



X15 Black-Eyed Susan

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.

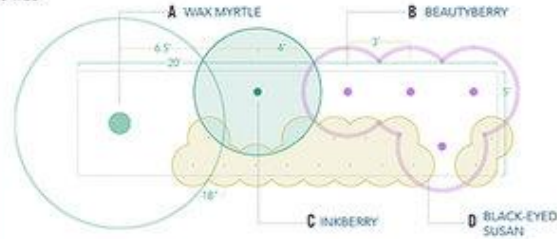
MAINTENANCE

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 a weedwacker.



ELEVATION VIEW

PLAN VIEW
5' x 20'



PLANT SELECTION

KEY	QTY	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	PLANT TYPE	SPACING	SEASONAL COLOR											
						J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
A	1	Wax Myrtle	Morella cerifera	SHRUB	6.5' O.C. 10' NARROW												
B	4	Beautyberry	Callicarpa americana	SHRUB	3' O.C.												
C	1	Inkberry	Ilex glabra	SHRUB	6.5' O.C. 10' NARROW												
D	15	Black-Eyed Susan	Rudbeckia hirta	PERENNIAL	18" O.C.												

GO.NCSU.EDU/COASTALLANDSCAPES



COASTAL LANDSCAPING TEMPLATES



PLANT FOR THE WHOLE YEAR





OAKS



HOLLIES

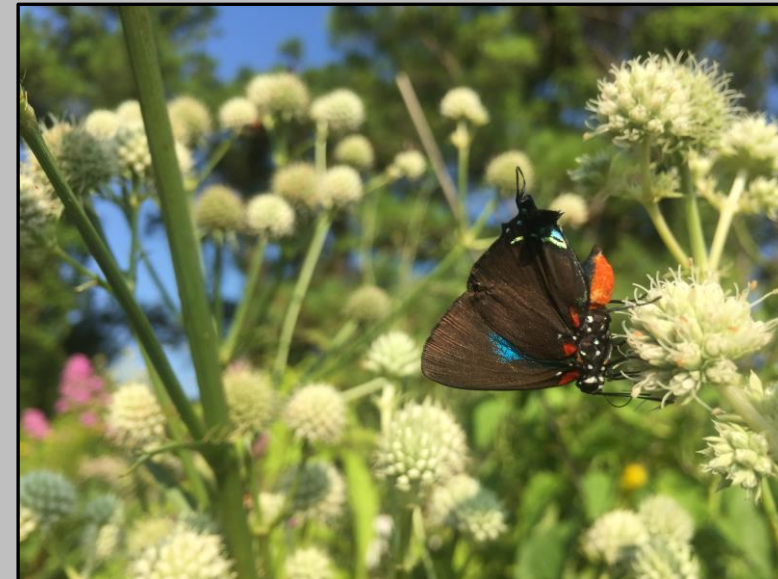
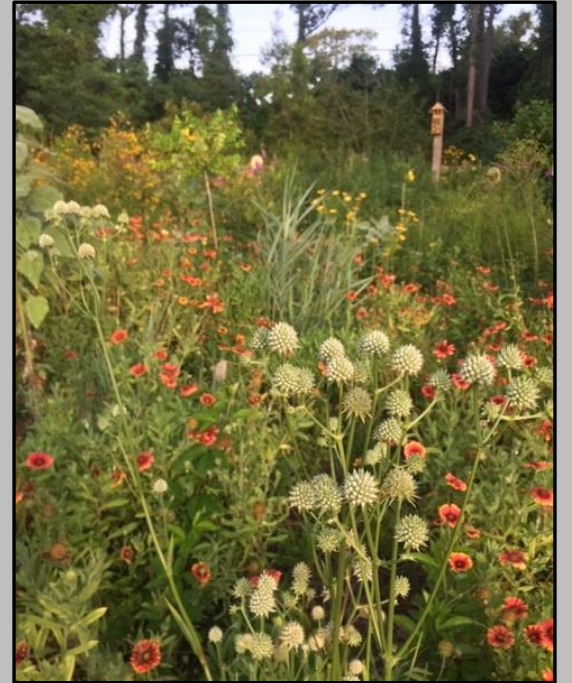
- * Evergreen and deciduous species available
 - * Not all are “pokey”
- * Native bees love flowers
- * Berries are beautiful in winter and attract birds
- * Thrive in range of growing conditions

WAX MYRTLE



- ❖ Evergreen with beautiful powder blue berries in winter
- ❖ Leaves aromatic and are food source for caterpillars of several native butterflies
- ❖ Can be used in more formal landscaping- as hedging or specimen tree
- ❖ Great winter bird habitat (Myrtle Warbler)

ERYNGIUMS





WILD FALSE
INDIGO
BAPTISIA SPP.



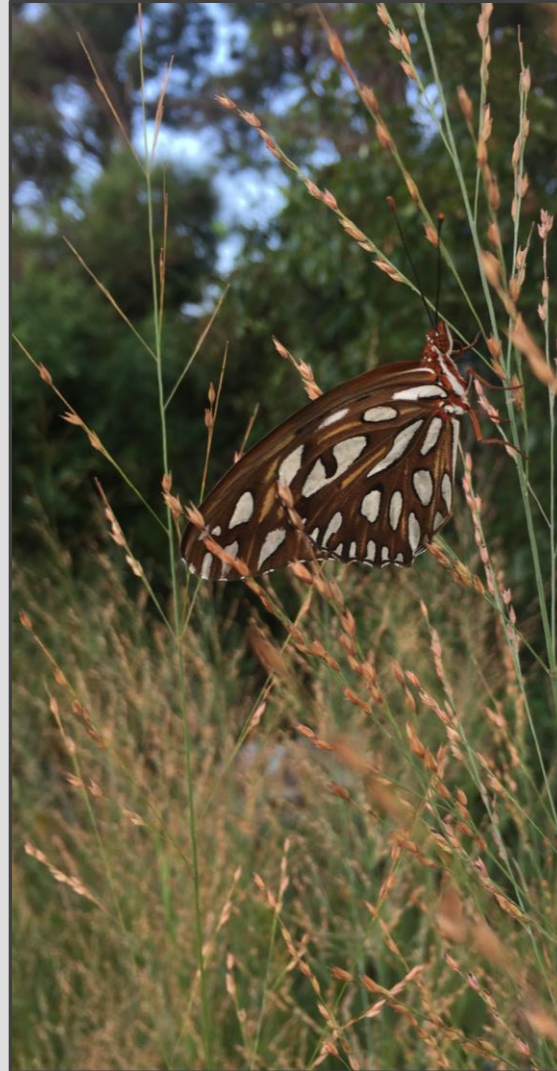
- ❖ Many species= many colors
- ❖ Drought tolerant once established
- ❖ Beautiful foliage remains all summer & pods provide winter interest
- ❖ Host plant for Sulphur butterflies and nectar plant for bees, butterflies and hummingbirds



SOLIDAGO *SPP.*



NATIVE GRASSES IN THE “WILD”



NATIVE GRASSES IN THE LANDSCAPE

Muhly Grass



Little Bluestem



Panic Grass
'Shenandoah'
(with Eryngium)



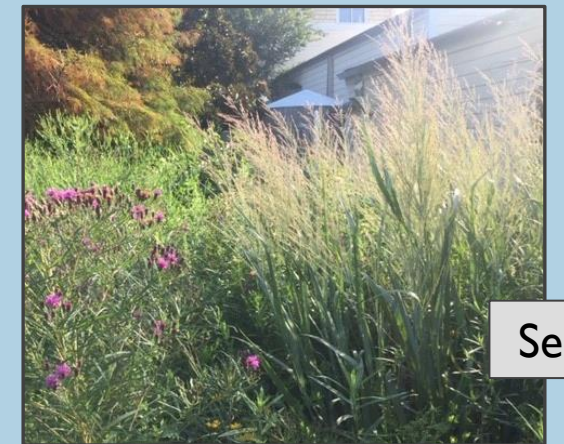
July



Aug



Sept



CORAL HONEYSUCKLE

LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS

- ❖ Heavy bloomer in early spring, but sporadically blooms all summer
- ❖ Favorite of Hummingbirds and Hummingbird Moths
- ❖ Host plant for caterpillars of Hummingbird Moths
- ❖ Several color selections available



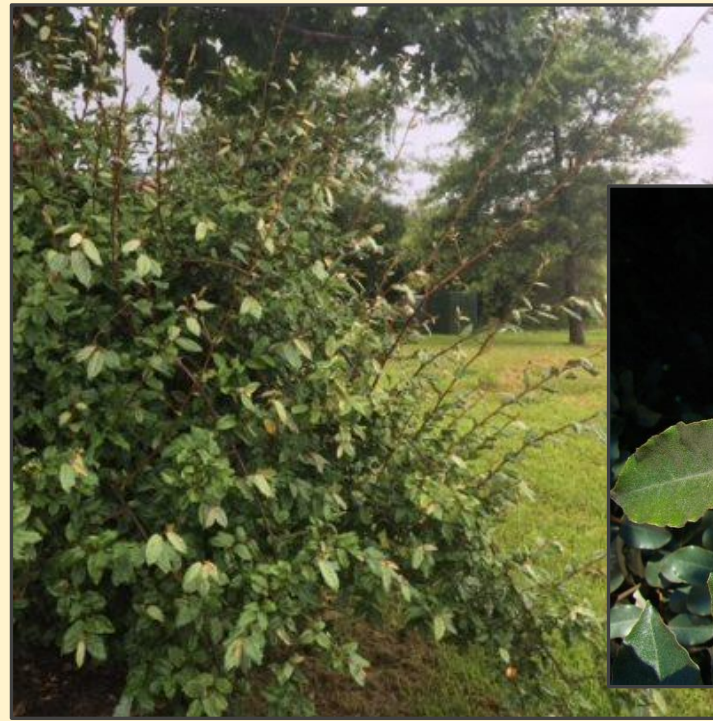
CROSS VINE
(*BIGNONIA*
CAPREOLATA)



PLANTS TO AVOID: COASTAL INVASIVE PLANTS



English Ivy



Eleagnus
(Russian or Thorny Olive)



Pampas
Grass

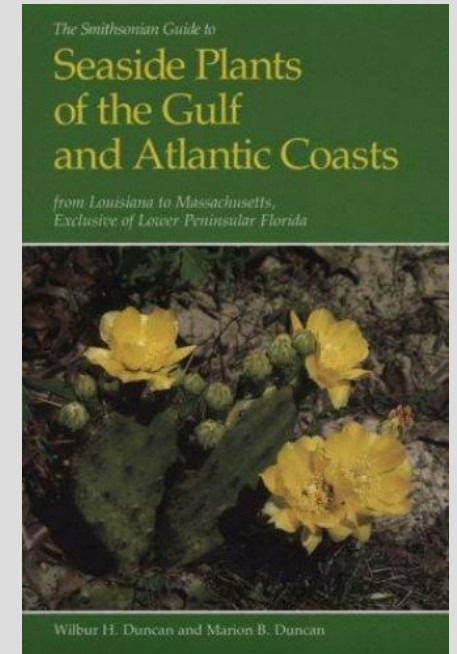
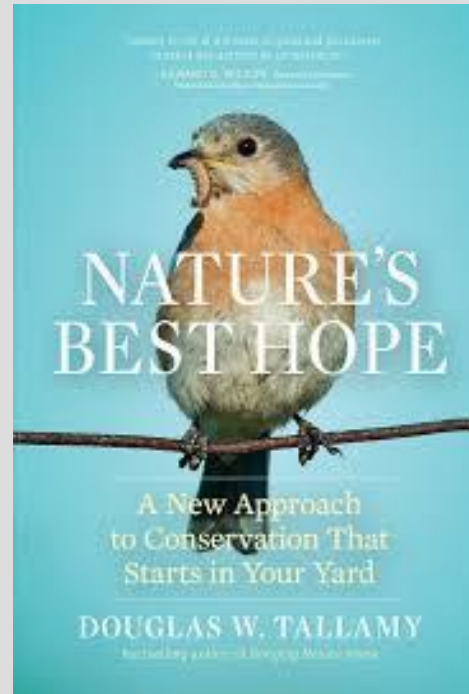
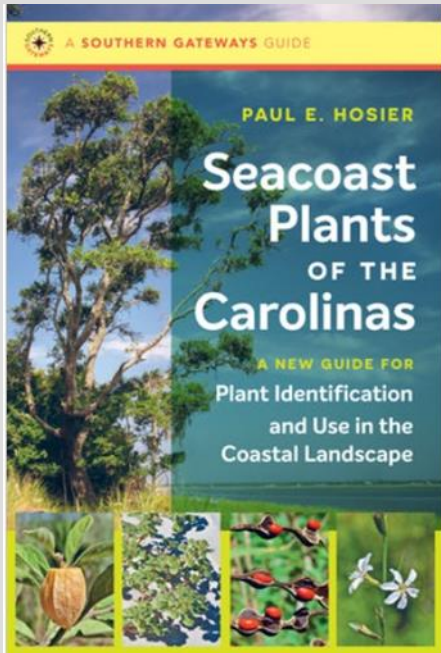




ONLINE RESOURCES

- CLI Webpage (with links to native plant guides)
- CLI templates
- CLI map of gardens/sites
- Doug Tallamay webinars & website
- NC Audubon- certification programs
- NC Native Plant Society
- NC Extension Service
- NC Coastal Fed list of Nurseries

OTHER RESOURCES



THANK YOU!



“MUST HAVE” NATIVE PLANTS FOR NC COAST

- Oaks (Live Oak, Southern Red Oak, Swamp Chestnut Oak)
- Hollies (Yaupon Holly, Inkberry Holly, Dahoon Holly, American Holly)
- Wax Myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*)
- Perennials:
 - *Eryngium yuccifolium* (and *E. aquaticum* for wetland gardens)
 - *Baptisia spp.* (many species- blue, white, yellow and also hybrids),
 - *Solidago spp.* (many species available, but my favorites are ‘Fireworks’, *S. odora*, and *S. shortii*)
 - Native Grasses: Little Bluestems, Panic Grasses, Muhly Grass
 - Vines: Coral Honeysuckle & Cross Vine