

## Georgia Job Sheet - Pollinator Habitat

Land Owner	County
Farm #	Date
Tract #	Assisted by

### Georgia Pollinators

Georgia animal pollinators include bees, butterflies, moths, wasps, flies, beetles, ants, and hummingbirds. Pollinators are an integral part of our environment and agricultural systems with animal pollinators important in 35-percent of global crop production and play significant role in producing the fibers we use, medicines that keep us healthy and more than half of the fats and oils in our diet. Long term population trends for several wild bee species, some butterflies, and hummingbirds are demonstrably downward. Many agricultural landscapes lack sufficient habitat to support native pollinators. This job sheet provides guidance on establishing and maintaining habitat to the primary benefit of animal pollinators.



**Purpose:** To provide food, shelter, and nesting resources for pollinator species.

### General Specifications

If not planted in whole fields, block plantings are preferred over strips. If planted in strips, each strip must be a minimum of 20-feet wide. Habitat areas must be at least 0.5 acres each.

**Planting:** A stand with a minimum of nine wildflower species and one native warm season grass should be established. This will include at least three flowering species from each of the three bloom periods (spring, summer, and fall). This will provide nectar and pollen food resources throughout the season.

The stand should include a minimum of one legume species and one native bunchgrass for a total of ten or more species.

**Table 1** lists commercially available native species for dry and moist sites. On dry sites, plant 4.3 lbs of native flowers and 1 lb of little blue stem grass per acre, all PLS. On moist sites, plant 3.7 lbs of native flowers and .5 lb of bushy bluestem grass per acre, all PLS. See **Table 2** for more comprehensive list of plants. Plant 4-6 lbs per acre

Seeding rates are determined by pure live seed (PLS). Seed companies will sell seed at either a PLS rate or a bulk rate. See the work sheet to determine the bulk rate required to meet the required PLS rate. The percent purity and percent germination are needed to make these conversions. These can be found on the bag label or directly from the company.

The site may be broadcast seeded with no-till drilled, or hand seeded equipment. Due to the high forb content, broadcast seeding is preferred. Fertilizer or other soil amendments are not recommended.

The recommended planting dates for Georgia are:

**Mountains      March 1 to May 15**  
**Piedmont      Feb 15 to May 15**  
**Coastal Plain   Feb 15 to April 30**

For dormant season planting, it is important to wait until the soil temperature has cooled to less than 55- degrees Fahrenheit (Nov. - mid Feb.).

**Plant seeds no deeper than ¼ inch.**

***Competition Control Before Planting:***

Conventional seedbed preparation, herbicide application or both may be used to control competition prior to planting.

Several steps are required to get successful undesirable competition control when using herbicide to control exotic species such as Bermuda grass, Bahia grass and tall fescue. Follow University of Georgia Extension recommendations for specific herbicides and make sure to follow label recommendations on rates and time of year for application.

**Operation and Maintenance**

Pollinator habitat should receive little to no disturbance, including the turning of machinery or driving within pollinator habitat.

Pesticide and herbicide use on or near a pollinator planting can have significant negative effects on pollinator populations. Locate pollinator habitat where chemical drift will not be an issue. Alternative means of managing pests (mowing, haying, burning, etc.) should be considered.

If carefully planned, periodic prescribed fire or mowing may be used to maintain plant diversity within pollinator habitat. However, it is important to note that some pollinator adult or immature stages may be killed during prescribed burns or other management actions. To minimize the negative effects of management, no more than 1/3 - 1/2 of the stand should be mowed or burned in a year, with such management not occurring more frequently than once every 3-6 years. To promote forb diversity and to reduce risks to pollinators and their nests, preference should be given to dormant season (November - March) burning and mowing. Consider rotating

management and maintenance activities throughout the managed areas to maximize spatial and temporal diversity.

***If weed competition after planting is a problem:***

Monitoring and controlling weeds is very critical in the first and second years. Prescribed burning (338) about every three years in early spring can prevent shrub invasion.

First Year - Observation of the growth of weed competition is essential. When undesirable vegetation reaches "12-18" tall, mow to no less than 6" high to prevent weeds from going to seed. Most native plants will grow deeper root systems than tops in the first year, and mowing 6-8" high will not hurt them.

Second Year - Mow once close to the ground in early spring. Postponing mowing until early spring provides winter cover for wildlife.

Maintenance practices must be adequate to control noxious and exotic invasive species. In some cases spot treatment with herbicides may be necessary. But take extreme caution when using herbicides.

***Nesting and egg laying habitat:*** Undisturbed soil, duff and woody debris are important pollinator habitat attributes. Stable areas in full sun with good air circulation are preferred nesting/egg laying sites. A diversity of nesting/egg laying habitat (exposed soil, woody debris, herbaceous clumps, host food plants, bee blocks, twig bundles, etc.) should be represented as site conditions allow. Nesting and egg laying habitat should be located in close proximity to food and water resources.



Common Name	Scientific Name / Alternate names (local ecotype available) either Annual (A) or Perennial (P)	seeding rate lb/ac PLS	Bloom Season Spring	Bloom Season summer	Bloom Season fall	Region Best Suited	Soil Moisture Requirements
<b>Table 1</b>	<b>Common Name</b>						
Species mix for xeric (dry site). Use southern ecotypes where possible.							
Little Bluestem (grass)	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	1.0				All	dry to moist
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	0.5	spring	summer		All	low to moderate
Butterfly Milkweed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	0.3		summer		All	low
Evening Primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	0.5		summer	fall	All	low to moderate
Indian Blanket	<i>Gaillardia pulegiella</i>	0.5	spring	summer	fall	P, CP	low to moderate
Lance Leaved Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	0.6	spring	summer		All	low
Largeflower Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis grandiflora</i>			summer		All	low
Maryland Senna (legume)	<i>Senna marilandica / Cassia marilandica</i>	0.2		summer		All	low to high
Ox Eye Sunflower	<i>Helianthus helianthoides</i>	0.5	spring	summer	fall	All	low to moderate
Panicum Leaf Trefoil (legume)	<i>Desmodium paniculatum</i>	0.2		summer		All	low
Total seed		5.3 lbs/pls					
Species Mix for mesic (moist sites)							
Bushy Bluestem (grass)	<i>Hydrophyllum eloneratus</i>	0.5				All	moist to wet
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	0.5	spring	summer		All	low to moderate
Indian Blanket	<i>Gaillardia pulegiella</i>	0.5	spring	summer	fall	P, CP	low to moderate
Rattlesnake Master	<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>	0.2		summer		All	low to moderate
Sneezeweed	<i>Helianthus autumnale</i>	0.2			fall	All	moderate
Showy Tickseed Sunflower/Bur-marigold	<i>Bidens aristosa</i>	0.5		summer	fall	All	moderate to high
Evening Primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	0.5		summer	fall	All	low to moderate
Yellow Wingstem	<i>Verbesina alternifolia</i>	0.2		summer	fall	All	high
White Wild Indigo (legume)	<i>Baptisia alba</i>	0.1	spring			All	moderate
Illinois Bundlesflower (legume)	<i>Desmanthus illinoensis</i>	1.0		summer		All	moderate
Total seed		4.2 lbs/pls					

Table 2 Common Name of Native Warm Season Grasses and Native Forbs. Use southern or local ecotypes where possible	Scientific Name / Alternate names (local ecotype available) Wildflowers for Pollinator Habitat - choose at least 9 species, 3 from each bloom season, optimum coverage is 40-60 seeds per square foot.	cost estimate per lb. (P-5)	Seeds / lb.	Bloom Season Spring	Bloom Season summer	Bloom Season fall	Bloom Season winter	Annual or Perennial	Region Best Suited	Wetland Indicator status	Soil Moisture Requirements	Light Requirement	Bloom Color
Common Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> (wildlife value, low pollinator value)	10	112,000		summer			A	All	FACU	low	sun to shade	green
Big Bluestem (grass)	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	10	165,000					P	All	FAC	most to dry	full sun	
Big Bluestem (grass)-NC ecotype	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i> (Sulher)	20	165,000					P	All	FAC	most to dry	full sun	
Bushy Bluestem (grass)	<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>	60	205,000					P	CP	FACW	most to wet	full sun	
Spillbeard Bluestem (grass)	<i>Andropogon ternatus</i>	74	200,000					P	P, CP	FACU	low	sun to part shade	
Wiregrass (seeds)	<i>Aristida stricta</i> or <i>beyrichiana</i> (plugs available)	1369	500,000					P	P, CP	FAC	low	sun to part shade	
Eastern Swamp Milkweed	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	240	76,800			fall		P	All	OBL	high	full sun	pink
Common Milkweed	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	64	70,000		summer			P	M, P	-	moderate	full sun	pink
Butterfly Milkweed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	160	70,000		summer			P	All	-	low	full sun	orange
Smooth Blue Aster	<i>Aster laevis</i> / <i>Symphoricarum laeve</i>	180	832,000		summer	fall		P	All	-	moderate	part sun	blue
New England Aster	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i> / <i>Symphoricarum novae-</i>	200	1,088,000		summer	fall		P	M	FACW	moderate	part shade	purple
Purple Stemmed Aster	<i>Aster nov-belgii</i> / <i>Symphoricarum nov-belgii</i>	220	1,500,000			fall		P	P, CP	OBL	moderate	shade	purple
Eastern Shiny Aster (NC ecotype)	<i>Aster puniceus</i> / <i>Symphoricarum puniceum</i>	200	1,500,000			fall		P	M, P	OBL	high	full sun	purple
White Wild Indigo (legume)	<i>Aster speciosus</i> / <i>Eurybia speciosus</i> (NC)	240	1,200,000		summer	fall		P	P	-	low	full sun	purple
Spiked Wild Indigo (legume) NC, SC	<i>Baptisia alba</i>	290	30,000	spring				P	All	FAC	moderate	full sun	white
Catharts (legume)	<i>Baptisia albaecens</i> (SC, NC ecotypes)	280	25,000	spring				P	All	-	low	shade	white
Horsely Weed (legume)	<i>Baptisia perfoliata</i>	280	25,000	spring				P, CP	P, CP	-	low	full sun	yellow
Shiny Tickseed Sunflower/Bar-narrigold	<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	400	25,000		summer			P	All	-	low	full sun	yellow
Deer Tongue Plant	<i>Bidens arifosa</i> (SC, NC)	20	25,000		summer	fall		A	All	FACW	high	partial shade	yellow
Spurred Butterfly Pea	<i>Carpheophorus odoratissimus</i>	228	na		summer	fall		P	CP	FACW	low-moderate	full sun	purple
Partridge Pea (legume) FL ecotype	<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i> / <i>Cassia fasciculata</i> (FL)	345	100,000		summer	fall		P	All	na	low-moderate	part shade	purple
River Oats/Indian Wood Oats (grass)	<i>Chamorrothium latifolium</i>	18	65,000		summer	fall		A	All	FACU	low	full sun or light shade	yellow
Slender Woodoats (grass)	<i>Chaenorrhium laxum</i>	36	90,000					P	All	FAC	most	sun to shade	
Lance Leaved Coreopsis (GA ecotype)	<i>Coreopsis grandiflora</i> (GA)	200	85,000					P	All	FACW-	low	full sun	yellow
Tall Coreopsis AL	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i> (NC)	18	160,000	spring	summer			P	All	-	low	full sun	yellow
Toothache Grass	<i>Coreopsis tripteris</i> (AL)	44	221,000	spring	summer	fall		P	All	UPL	low	part shade	yellow
Summer Farnell (FL ecotype)	<i>Cernium aromatum</i>	260	224,000		summer	fall		P	M, P	FAC	moderate	part shade	yellow
Illinois Bundleflower (legume)	<i>Dalea pinnata</i> (FL ecotype)	173	300,000		summer	fall		P, CP	P, CP	FACW	most to wet	part shade	
Shiny Tick-Trefoil (legume)	<i>Desmodium illinoensis</i> (wildlife value, low pollinator value)	360	300,000		summer	fall		P	P, CP	-	low	full sun	white
Panicle-leaf Trefoil (legume)	<i>Desmodium paniculatum</i>	20	200,000		summer	fall		P	All	FAC	moderate	full sun	white, yellow
Perplexed Tick-Trefoil (legume)	<i>Desmodium perplexum</i>	120	72,500		summer	fall		P	All	FAC	low to high	sun to part shade	purple
Purple coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	57	200,640		summer	fall		P	All	FACU	low	shade	purple
Canada Wild Rye (grass)	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	34	106,000		summer	fall		P	P, CP	-	low	full sun	purple
Battlebrush Wild Rye (grass)	<i>Elymus hystrix</i>	12	83,200		summer			P	All	na	low to high	part shade	purple
		36	121,600					P	P	FAC	low to high	sun to shade	

Table 2 Cont. Common Name of Native Warm Season Grasses and Native Forbs. Use southern or local ecotypes where possible	Scientific Name / Alternate names (local ecotype available) <i>Wildflowers for Pollinator Habitat: choose at least 9 species, 3 from each bloom season, optimum coverage is 40-60 seeds per square foot</i>	cost estimate per lb. (P/S)	Seeds / lb.	Bloom Season	Bloom Season	Bloom Season	Bloom Season	Annual or Perennial	Region Best Suited	Wetland Indicator status	Soil Moisture Requirements	Light Requirement	Bloom Color
Riverbank Wild Rye (grass)	<i>Elymus riparius</i>	6	100,000	spring	summer	fall	winter	P	P, CP	FACW	wet to moist	sun to shade	
Virginia Wild Rye (grass)	<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	6.5	100,000					P	All	FAC	low	sun to shade	white
Rattlesnake Master (SC, FL ecotype)	<i>Dracopis vucetophilum</i> (SC, FL)	120	124,000	summer	summer	fall		P	All	FAC	low to moderate	shade	white
Blue Milkflower (VA ecotype)	<i>Eupatorium coelestinum</i> / <i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i>	37	1,600,000	summer	summer	fall		P	All	FAC	moderate	shade	blue, purple
Joe Pye Weed	<i>Eupatorium fistulosum</i>	180	1,600,000	summer	summer	fall		P	All	FAC+	moderate	part shade	pink
Bonestel (FL ecotype)	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i> (FL ecotype)	160	1,600,000	summer	summer	fall		P	All	FACW+	high	partial shade	white
Indian Blanket	<i>Calliergia pulchella</i>	24	223,300	spring	summer	fall		A	P, CP	-	low to moderate	full sun	red
Four Manna Grass	<i>Chyrocis stricta</i>	240	1,400,000					P	All	OBL	moist	sun to shade	
Sneezeweed (FL, VA, PA ecotypes)	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> (FL, VA, PA)	80	2,080,000		summer	fall		P	All	FACW	moderate	full sun	yellow
MD ecotype)	<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i> (SC, FL, AL, MD)	60	504,000		summer	fall		P	All	FAC+	moderate	partial shade	yellow
Thin-Leaf Sunflower	<i>Helianthus decurpis</i>	240	170,000		summer	fall		P	M, P	-	high	sun to shade	yellow
Woodland Sunflower	<i>Helianthus divaricatus</i>	300	170,000		summer	fall		P	All	-	low	sun to shade	yellow
Ox Eye Sunflower	<i>Helipopsis helianthoides</i>	36	154,000	spring	summer	fall		P	All	-	low to moderate	full sun	yellow
Crimson-eyed Rose Mallow	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	180	45,000		summer			P	All	OBL	high	full sun	white
Blue Flag Iris	<i>Iris virginica</i>	80	16,000	spring	summer			P	All	OBL	high	sun to shade	purple
Roundhead Lespedeza (legume)	<i>Lespedeza capitata</i> (wildlife value, low pollinator)	180	174,000		summer	fall		P	All	FACU	low	full sun	yellow
Hairy Lespedeza (legume)	<i>Lespedeza hirta</i> (wildlife value, low pollinator value)	200	175,000		summer	fall		P	All	-	low	full sun	white
Slender Lespedeza/Bushclover (legume) VA ecotype	<i>Lespedeza virginica</i> (VA)	224	175,000		summer	fall		P	All	-	low	part sun to shade	pink
Elegant Blazing Star (GA ecotype)	<i>Liatris elegans</i> (GA)	400	140,000		summer	fall		P	P, CP	-	low	full sun	pink
Grass-leaf Blazing Star	<i>Liatris graminifolia</i> L. pilosa	200	173,000		summer	fall		P	All	-	low	full sun	purple
Marsh Blazing Star (FL ecotype)	<i>Liatris spicata</i> (FL)	300	135,000		summer	fall		P	M, P	-	moderate	sun	pink, purple
Scaly Blazing Star (VA ecotype)	<i>Liatris squarrosa</i> (VA)	278	173,000		summer	fall		P	All	-	low	full sun	purple
Cardinal Flower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	560	8,000,000		summer	fall		P	All	FACW+	high	shade	red
Downy Lobelia (SC ecotype)	<i>Lobelia piberbilla</i> (SC)	560	8,000,000		summer	fall		P	All	OBL	high	shade	blue
Wild Blue Lupine (legume)	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	96	16,000	spring	summer	fall		P	P, CP	-	low	full sun	blue
Sensitive Briar	<i>Minosa quadrivalvis</i>	230 na			summer	fall		P	CP	na	low	part shade	purple
Lemon Mint	<i>Monarda citriodora</i>	41	1,440,000		summer	fall		A	P, CP	-	low to moderate	part shade	purple
Wild Bergamot	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	180	1,250,000		summer	fall		P	M, P	-	high	part sun	pink
Spotted Bee Balm (SC, NC ecotypes)	<i>Monarda punctata</i> (SC, NC)	180	1,472,000		summer	fall		A	All	FAC	low	full sun	purple
Mainly Grass (Hairyran Mainly) FL	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i> (FL)	300			summer	fall		P	P, CP	FACU	moist to wet	full sun	
Evening Primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	32	1,300,000	spring	summer	fall		P	All	FACU	low to moderate	light shade	yellow
Showy Primrose ecotypes	<i>Oenothera speciosa</i>	50	1,000,000	spring	summer			P	All	FAC	moist to wet	part shade	yellow
Deer Tongue Rosetgrass (grass)	<i>Panicum anceps</i> (SC, FL, GA ecotype)	12	400,000					P	All	FACW	dry	sun to shade	
Switchgrass (grass)	<i>Panicum clandestinum</i> ( <i>Dichanthium clandestinum</i> )	12	390,000					P	CP	FAC+	moist to dry	full sun	
Wild Quinine (GA, NC, VA ecotypes)	<i>Parthenium integrifolium</i> (GA, NC, VA ecotypes)	160	112,000		summer			P	M, P	-	low	full sun	white

Table 2 Cont. Common Name of Native Warm Season Grasses and Native Forbs. Use southern or local ecotypes where possible	Scientific Name / Alternate names (local ecotype available) <i>Hydrophyllum for polliander (habitat-choice at least 3 weeks, 3 from each bloom season; optimum coverage is 40-60 seeds per square foot)</i>	cost estimate per lb. (P/S)	Seeds / lb.	Bloom Season	Bloom Season	Bloom Season	Bloom Season	Annual or Perennial	Region or Best Suited	Wetland Indicator	Soil Moisture Requirements	Light Requirement	Bloom Color
Appalachian Beard Tongue (SC ecotype)	<i>Pennisetum laevigatum (SC)</i>	280	2,800,000	spring	summer	fall	winter	P	All	FAC	high	full sun	purple
Annual Phlox	<i>Phlox drummondii</i>		241,500	spring	summer			A	P, CP	-	low	shade	pink, red
Prickerveed	<i>Portulacaria cordata</i>	104	5,000	spring	summer			P	All	OBL	high	full sun	purple
Clustered Mountain Mint	<i>Pycnanthemum nuttatum</i>	480	3,500,000		summer			P	All	FAC	moderate	shade	white
New England Aster	<i>Rachida pinnata</i>	173	450,000		summer			P	All	na	low-moist	full sun	yellow
Orange Coneflower (VA ecotype)	<i>Rudbeckia fulgida (VA)</i>	400	1,472,000		summer	fall		P	All	FAC+	moderate	full sun	yellow
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	24	1,700,000	spring	summer			P	All	FACU	low to moderate	full sun	yellow
Brown-eyed susan	<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i>	28.5	500,000		summer			B	MT, P	FACU-	low-high	part shade	yellow
Little Bluestem (grass)	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium (Andropogon scoparius)</i>	12	260,000					P	All	FACU	low to high	full sun	
Little Bluestem (grass) NC ecotype	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium (Andropogon scoparius)</i>	32	260,000					P	All	FACU	low to high	full sun	
Maryland Senna (legume)	<i>Senna marilandica / Cassia marilandica</i>	32	22,400		summer			P	All	FAC	low to high	light shade	yellow
Narrowleaved Blue-eyed Grass	<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	210	480,000		summer	fall		P	All	-	moderate	full sun	yellow
Wreath Goldenrod	<i>Solidago caesia</i>	300	720,000	spring				P	All	FAC	moderate	shade	blue
Pinebarren Goldenrod (FL ecotype)	<i>Solidago fistulosa (FL)</i>	320	2,200,000	spring				P	All	FACU	moderate	shade	yellow
Gray Goldenrod (VA, PA ecotypes)	<i>Solidago nemoralis (VA, PA)</i>	200	700,000		summer			P	CP	FAC+	moderate	full sun	yellow
Rough-leaved Goldenrod	<i>Solidago nemoralis (VA, PA)</i>	220	1,000,000		summer	fall		P	All	-	moderate	full sun	yellow
Rigid Goldenrod	<i>Solidago patula</i>	280	704,000		summer	fall		P	All	OBL	high	shade	yellow
Wrinkle-leaved Goldenrod	<i>Solidago rigida or Oligoneuron rigidum</i>	200	720,000		summer	fall		P	All	FACU	moderate	shade	yellow
Shony Goldenrod (GA, WV ecotypes)	<i>Solidago serotina (GA, WV)</i>	240	2,200,000		summer	fall		P	All	FAC	moderate	shade	yellow
Nodding Indiangrass (NC ecotype)	<i>Solidago speciosa (GA, WV)</i>	160	1,600,000		summer	fall		P	All	-	high	part shade	yellow
Indiangrass (PA ecotype)	<i>Sorghastrum eliiarii (NC)</i>	64						P	All	-	low	shade	
Indiangrass (GA ecotype)	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	11	175,000					P	All	FACU	low to high	full sun	
Indiangrass (NC ecotype)	<i>Sorghastrum nutans (American)</i>	12	175,000					P	All	FACU	low to high	full sun	
Lopsided Indian Grass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans (Suther)</i>	16	175,000					P	All	FACU	low to high	full sun	
Phneywoods Drowseed (grass)	<i>Sorghastrum secundum</i>	96						P	CP	FACU	low	full sun	
Goat's Rue (legume)	<i>Sporobolus junceus</i>	173						P	P, CP	-	low	part shade	
Ohio Spiderwort/Bluejacket	<i>Thephrosia virginiana</i>	230	120,000	spring	summer			P	All	-	low	part to shade	pink, yellow
Zizag Spiderwort (VA ecotype)	<i>Tridactenia subspersa (VA)</i>	300	145,000	spring	summer			P	P, CP	FAC-	low	shade	purple
Virginia Spiderwort (VA, PA ecotype)	<i>Tridactenia virginiana (PA, VA)</i>	64	145,000	spring	summer			P	M, P	-	low	part shade	blue
Purple Top (grass)	<i>Tridens flavus</i>	300	145,000	spring				P	All	FAC+	moderate	part shade	purple
Purple Top (grass) NC, VA, AL, FL, GA	<i>Tridens flavus (Suther or other local ecotype)</i>	12	460,000					P	All	FACU	low	full sun	
Crimson Clover (introduced legume)	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>	2	900,000	spring				A	All	FACU-	low-moist	full sun	
Red Clover (introduced legume)	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	3	270,000	spring				AP	All	FACU-	low-moist	full sun	
White Clover (introduced legume)	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	4	800,000	spring				AP	All	FACU-	low-high	full sun	
Arrowleaf Clover (introduced legume)	<i>Trifolium vesiculosum</i>	3	399,611	spring				A	All	FAC+	low-high	full sun	
Eastern Gamagrass (grass)	<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	10	6,000					P	All	FAC+	moist to wet	full sun	yellow
Yellow Wingstem	<i>Veronica alternifolia</i>	56	144,000		summer	fall		P	All	FAC	high	full sun	yellow
Giant Ironweed	<i>Veronica gigantea or dilissima (FL)</i>	170	300,000		summer	fall		P	P, CP	FAC+	moderate	sun to shade	purple
New York Ironweed	<i>Veronica noveboracensis (NC)</i>	220	360,000		summer	fall		P	All	FAC+	moderate	sun to shade	purple
Golden Alexanders	<i>Zizia aurea</i>	150	185,000	spring	summer			P	All	-	moderate	shade	yellow

Prices from: Roundstone Native Seed LLC, www.roundstoneseed.com, 888-531-2353  
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