

CONNESTEE FALLS Landscaping Handbook

Table of Contents

Local Factors	2
Climate Zone.....	2
Soil	2
Microclimates	2
Deer Resistance.....	3
Screening.....	3
Landscape and Environmental Goals.....	3
Firewise.....	4
Planting and Maintenance	4
Plant Selection	4
Soil Preparation and Planting.....	4
Mulching.....	5
Plant Maintenance.....	6
Water Requirements.....	6
Pruning.....	6
Internet Resources.....	7
Shade Trees.....	8
Ornamental Trees.....	9
Conifers.....	11
Ornamental & Flowering Shrubs	13
Perennials.....	16
Grasses	20
Flowering Vines.....	21
Ferns.....	22
Ground Covers	23
Not-Recommended Plants	24

Forest Stewardship Committee 2011 – Revised October 2020 as part of the CFPOA Care for our Natural Environment Initiative with assistance from Mountain Gardeners, Firewise and A&EC

What a difference a well-designed landscape can make to a homesite! Healthy and vigorous shrubs, trees, and perennials that are well adapted to the climate and soil can greatly enhance the enjoyment of the homeowner, as well as add to the value of property. Here in Connestee, there are several issues that a property owner should be aware of when making landscape decisions. These include the topics below. Lists of Recommended Plants are included in this handbook to assist the homeowner in making plant decisions. ***Every plant on the list is growing with good results here in Connestee Falls.***

Local Factors

Climate Zone

Connestee Falls lies in Climate Zone 6 (technically 6b), very close to the boundary between Zones 6 and 7. Landscape plants sometimes have tags on them that indicate the zones they will grow well in, or that information can be found in landscaping books and on the internet. Generally speaking, plants rated for Climate Zone 6 will do best here. Zone 7 plants will often survive in a spot that is protected from the coldest weather by buildings or other plants. On average, rainfall is adequate in our area. Nevertheless, soil moisture can be depleted during extended periods with little rain.

Soil

The soil in our area is generally very poor, with little organic material below a thin top layer. Most plants benefit from the addition of organic matter, either during planting or, in the case of plants already in the ground, as top dressing. Annual additions of organic material are important for these plants. However, some native plants actually thrive in poor soil. In addition, our soil varies from acid to very acid, thus it has a low pH. ("pH" is a scale that measures the acidity of soil. On this scale 7 represents neutral. Soil with a pH lower than 7 is acidic, and a pH higher than 7 means that the soil is alkaline or basic.) Plants that require soil with a high pH will not do well here without a stringent program of regularly applied soil amendments. The Lists of Recommended Plants do not include plants that require a high pH. It would be wise to have your soil tested if you plan to do much planting. Information and sample boxes can be obtained at the Agricultural Extension Office in the Community Services Building on Morgan Street in Brevard. There is no charge for this service.

Microclimates

Microclimate refers to the effect on a given site due to sun exposure, moisture, temperature and wind, and is strongly influenced by the slope of the space and its orientation to the sun. The presence of buildings, boulders and rock walls also serve to mitigate temperature surrounding them. In the mountainous terrain of our community, numerous microclimates often exist on the same lot as well as between neighboring lots. A north facing slope will have a shorter period of and less intense sunshine, cooler temperatures, and higher humidity than a lot just across the road with a south-facing slope. In summer, the sun strikes some south-facing slopes here at about the same angle it does along the Equator; thus the soil dries out quickly and plants lose moisture rapidly by evapo-transpiration. Not much can be done to modify the cool microclimate of a north-facing slope, but to recognize its existence and use plants suitable for that environment. On a south-facing slope, however, some cooler spots may be found on the shady side of buildings or broadleaf evergreens, and the rapidly drying soil may be mulched and watered.

Deer Resistance

It has been the experience of the gardeners writing this handbook that the most effective technique for avoiding deer damage, apart from installing high walls or fences, is to select plants that are deer resistant (i.e., that deer usually do not damage). The second most effective technique, especially when used in conjunction with using deer resistant plants, is to spray plants frequently with deer repellent spray. Those most often mentioned as being effective are Liquid Fence and Bobbex. Deer resistance is often specified by horticulturalists as falling into one of four categories: "Rarely Damaged", "Seldom Severely Damaged", "Occasionally Severely Damaged", and "Frequently Damaged". ***The plant lists that follow include ONLY plants that fall in the first two categories, according to our experience with deer foraging habits in Connestee Falls.***

Screening

We Connesteeans value the beautiful forest we live in and as a community have adopted the philosophy of blending our homes into the wooded environment. On most lots these native shrubs provide screening of the house from its neighbors and the public on roads, lakes, and such. When native shrubs are not abundant on a property, screening can be obtained by installing landscape plants. Greater height may be desired where the house is exposed to its neighbors, the street or lake.

Landscape and Environmental Goals

Since its beginnings in 1971, Connestee Falls has set the goal of being a neighborhood quite different than what most people have been accustomed to. The goal is to be an open, borderless natural wooded environment, where: Instead of grass there are trees and shrubs and the natural undergrowth native to this beautiful mountain habitat; This goal aligns with the community's Strategic Plan goal "PRESERVE our natural environment" and core values listed below:

Goal: Connestee Falls' striking natural beauty and tranquil environment are nurtured and respected as our greatest assets.

Core Values:

- Preservation of assets – We recognize our unique assets and actively plan for the future to maintain and enhance the value of private and common property.
- Stewardship of the environment – We strive to ensure that our homes, common infrastructure and activities are harmonious with our natural surroundings.

Instead of proudly displaying our nice homes as the main focal point of our property, the colors and styles of the homes blend into the forest and the front of the homes have natural screening; Instead of large fenced and cleared back yards, natural forested areas with natural undergrowth are allowed to thrive, trees are protected, and fences are discouraged; Instead of fencing properties for privacy, when privacy is needed, plants that are native to the area are planted with natural spacing rather than a tight, fence-like border; Instead of aggressively controlling wild animals for the benefit of the humans, deer and other wildlife are allowed to live and roam; Instead of "weed eating" and "grass cutting" as if this is an urban area, those old habits are left behind and replaced by relaxation and enjoyment of the beauty of the natural environment. Let leaves fall. Let trees and plants grow naturally.

The result is that Connestee is a beautiful community where the residents find great joy in the natural environment. To new or prospective residents, we suggest that we all work with the natural wooded habitat of our plants and animals. Preserve it, rather than trying to make it more like the communities we moved from to live in this wondrous place. Here, residents choose to coexist with the wildlife rather than restrict the natural flow of our beautiful mountains. Some would say, “they lived here first!” Plantings that naturally support birds, butterflies and bees are encouraged. Undergrowth and leaves left on the forest floor prevent erosion and enrich the soil for the forest. Choosing lovely green plants that deer do not eat may be more attractive than lots of little landscape protection fences and low flower beds more compatible with the city. Fences are officially discouraged but may be permitted for safety or for pet containment if limited in size and area, and not easily seen.

[The Declaration of Restrictive Covenants for Connestee Falls](#) enforces a standard of uniformity across the community. [The Rules and Regulations](#) provide specifics for how the community operates. It is highly recommended that all new and prospective residents read them. There are several permanent committees who assist the Board of Directors and the community with achieving the community’s goals and objectives. [The Architecture and Environment Committee](#) (A&EC) is the committee that ensures changes to the external appearance of homes and property are appropriate for Connestee. After a resident makes plans for projects to improve their home and property, prior to doing the projects, they must submit an [application](#) to the A&EC for approval. The Committee will review the application and communicate the results of the review to the resident in a timely matter.

Firewise

In April 2017 the NC Forest Service (NCFS) and Connestee staff conducted an extensive assessment of the potential impact of wildfires on Connestee Falls. One of the results of this assessment was the formation of a [Firewise Committee](#). The Firewise Committee suggests you refer to the firewise landscaping tips and plant flammability ratings in [Fire-Resistant Landscaping in NC](#) guide before making any landscape decisions.

Planting and Maintenance

Plant Selection

Develop a landscape plan for the area to be planted that is attuned to the surrounding vegetation and structures. The landscape should blend into its setting, rather than stand out. Select plants that are suitable to Climate Zone 6b, acid soil, fairly regular rainfall, and the microclimate of their intended location. Choose varieties that will not exceed the space and height limitation of that location when they are mature, and whose growth rates fit into the plan. Refer to the websites listed under “Internet Resources” for this information or ask a local nurseryman or gardener.

Soil Preparation and Planting

To plant single shrubs or trees in individual holes, see the last paragraph in this section. To prepare a planting bed for multiple plants till the soil to a depth of 10 to 12 inches, going over it multiple times with a rototiller (or by hand shoveling) to reach that depth. Do not do this if the soil is wet; wait a day or two until it breaks into crumbs when lifted. After the initial tilling, the soil should be uniformly loose and large clods busted up. Rake it smooth and spread the soil amendments over the soil.

Your goal is to prepare a soil blend in the top foot that is 1/3 soil, 1/3 compost and 1/3 soil conditioner. Spread a three-inch layer of soil conditioner and a three-inch layer of compost over the top of the tilled soil, sprinkle phosphate over it, and till it together evenly. Compost can be homemade or commercially purchased, either in bags or in bulk. Casons carries mushroom compost in bulk; you will need a truck or trailer for them to load it into. Lowes has bagged compost – get the one that costs more, it is better. One bag (they are small) will cover four square feet to a depth of three inches. You'll need a lot. Soil conditioner provides good drainage. It is finely ground pine bark, ground to the size of a dime. Nature's Helper is an excellent soil conditioner that is aged and therefore contains beneficial microorganisms and micronutrients. It can also be found at Lowes. One 2 cubic foot bag will cover eight square feet of soil to a depth of 3 inches. To supplement phosphate, you can use the natural product, Bone Meal, or a chemical product called superphosphate. You will need about ¾ lb for an area of 100 square feet.

Position the plants, still in their pots, on the prepared bed according to the landscape plan. Do not start planting until they are all positioned (so that you do not end up with too few or too many plants!!). The plants should be well watered before planting. Plant the trees first, then the shrubs, and finally perennials and/or annuals. Dig holes that are two to three times as wide as the potted plant, and the same depth. Exceptions are rhododendrons, azaleas, pieris, mountain laurel, and trees, which should be planted about 2" above the surrounding soil line and the soil sloped up to the edge of the plant from several inches out. Sprinkle a little more phosphate into the bottom of each hole. Before planting each plant, remove it from its pot and loosen the soil around the outside of the root ball. Usually this only requires "massaging" the soil ball it is growing in; but if the roots are thickly congested, making three or four shallow vertical cuts along the sides of the soil ball will allow the roots to expand properly. Plants wrapped in burlap and wire should have the wire removed, and the top half of the burlap cut away so that it does not wick the water to the surface. Turn the best side toward the front of the bed. Once the plant is in the hole, shovel enough amended soil into the hole to fill it about two-thirds full, and even it out all around the plant. Then water it so that the soil is well saturated. Do not compress the soil at any time; the water will do the job. Once drained, fill the hole up to the top with the soil mixture. Then make a shallow trough around the top, with your fingers or a trowel, and water again.

To plant single plants in individual holes (rather than preparing an entire bed at once) dig the holes two to three times as wide as the root ball of the plant to be planted. If the plant is wrapped in burlap and wire, remove the wire, and cut the top half of the burlap away so that it does not wick the water to the surface. Remove the plant from the pot and place it in the hole, messaging the root ball to loosen the root somewhat. Prepare a soil mix that consists of 1/3 soil (native soil or topsoil), 1/3 compost and 1/3 soil conditioner, and sprinkle in a few tablespoons of bone meal or superphosphate. These soil amendments are described in more detail in the previous two paragraphs. Once the plant is in the hole, shovel enough amended soil into the hole to fill it about two-thirds full, evening it out all around the plant. Then water it so that the soil is well saturated. Do not compress the soil at any time; the water will do the job. Once drained, fill the hole up to the top with the soil mixture. Then make a shallow trough around the top, with your fingers or a trowel, and water again.

Mulching

Once all plants are planted and the top raked smooth, apply two or three inches of mulch. The best mulches are compost (used whole), shredded leaves, and grass clippings mixed with shredded leaves. Grass clippings alone, as well as whole leaves, mat together and water cannot get through. All the above

break down into nutrients quickly, which is good for the plants, but they may need replacing sooner. Use three inches of these mulches.

Pine needles make good mulch, but six inches or more are needed as they will settle down very soon by half or more. Pine nuggets provide adequate mulch but on steep slopes over time they slide, so get shredded pine bark or shredded hardwood bark for slopes. Lowes has mulch in bags (two cubic feet) that will cover approximately six to eight square feet. Cantrells has mixed bark mulch (pine and deciduous tree bark) in bulk. Bark mulches last longer. Use only two inches of the bark mulches.

When the mulch is in place, pull it back from the base of the plants by several inches, to avoid insect damage. Pull the mulch back from tree trunks eight to ten inches; six inches from shrubs; four inches from perennials and annuals. Renew the mulch once or twice a year. A good time is in mid-spring, just after the ground has warmed up.

Plant Maintenance

Plants that require a rich soil will need additional compost or rotted manure added periodically after the first year. Also good for acid loving plants (rhododendrons, azaleas, pieris, mountain laurel, hydrangea), is the organic fertilizer, Holly Tone. Plant Tone is made by the same company and is formulated for non-acid loving plants. Both contain beneficial micronutrients and, because they are organic, cannot burn the plants. Apply it just under the mulch layer in early or mid-spring, depending on the plant, and if necessary, again in fall (November). The evergreen conifers in our area are acid-loving and also benefit from early spring applications of Holly Tone. Perennials and annuals are quite variable as to their needs. You may want to get a book on their maintenance.

Water Requirements

Ideally you have used plants that will not require additional water once they are established, except during extended dry spells. But during the first 18 months after planting, shrubs and trees need regular watering. For the first three weeks after planting, water them every two to three days. On hot, dry and/or windy days you may need to water every day. For the next three months, water them once or twice a week, depending on heat and humidity. If there is sufficient rainfall you can count that as watering, but do not assume a rainfall is enough. You should measure rainfall during this period. The plants need a full inch per week to substitute for watering, and even then, if three or four days of hot, dry and/or windy weather follow a rainfall, the plants may need watering again. After the first three and a half months, water whenever rainfall is not adequate (less than an inch per week). Perennials and ground covers may need daily watering for the first two weeks after planting, with watering frequency tapering off thereafter. After the plants are established, if there is a dry fall, water thoroughly in December before the first freeze, to avoid freeze damage.

Pruning

As mentioned above, all work that changes the external appearance of a property must have an approved permit from the Architecture and Environment Committee before work commences. Ideally, your landscape plan should accommodate the natural size of plants at maturity, rather than requiring that they be pruned to conform to an unnatural size. However, pruning will improve the appearance of some, by increasing density (like hybrid rhododendron), or controlling wayward growth (like water sprouts on

viburnum). And there are a few plants, crape myrtle for example, that bloom better with a light pruning. A good rule of thumb is to prune only for a reason: to remove dead or diseased growth, to remove branches growing into each other, to even out the shape, to open up the center of a congested plant, to increase density, or to encourage better flowering.

Internet Resources

Websites with information on plants, trees, scrubs and landscapes:

http://www.resistwildfirenc.org/pdf/firewise_landscaping.pdf

<https://www.audubon.org/native-plants>

<https://www.loveyourlandscape.org/expert-advice/eco-friendly-landscaping/designing-your-landscape-for-wildlife/gardens-that-attract-birds-and-butterflies/>

<http://www.plantsdatabase.com>

<http://www.hort.net>

<http://www.clemson.edu/extension/hgic/>

<https://chatham.ces.ncsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Deer-Resistant-Plants-Updated.pdf?fwd=no>

<https://www.ces.ncsu.edu/>

<https://forsyth.ces.ncsu.edu/landscaping-basics/>

<http://www.duke.edu/~cwcook/trees/>

<http://plants.usda.gov/java/profile?symbol=TSCA>

Websites with information on diseases and pests:

<http://www.clemson.edu/extension/hgic/pests/index.html>

<http://www.gardeners.com/on/demandware.store/Sites-Gardeners-Site/default/Search-PestsDiseases>

Websites with information on composting and mulching:

http://www.clemson.edu/extension/hgic/plants/other/compost_mulch/hgic1600.html

http://www.clemson.edu/extension/hgic/plants/other/compost_mulch/hgic1604.html

Website for Transylvania Co. Extension Service:

<http://transylvania.ces.ncsu.edu/index.php?page=lawngarden>

Shade Trees

Botanical Name	Common Name	Max. Ht.	Light	Notes
<i>Acer rubrum</i> *	Maple, Red	90'	S/PSH	BF - Native. Deciduous. Young tree is favorite deer browse
<i>Aesculus octandria</i>	Buckeye, Yellow	80'	S/PSH	BF - Native. Deciduous. Seeds poisonous
<i>Betula nigra</i> *	Birch, River	70'	S/PSH	BF - Native. Deciduous. Ornamental bark. Esp. 'Heritage' & 'Duraheat', which are smaller (40') & more ornamental than native river birch.
<i>Carya glabra</i>	Hickory, Pignut or Bitternut	80'	S/PSH	BF - Native. Deciduous. Horizontal branches
<i>Carya tomentosa</i>	Hickory, Mockernut	80'	S/PSH	BF - Native. Deciduous. Leaves turn golden yellow in fall
<i>Clasdrastis kentukeya (Cladrastis lutea)</i>	Yellowwood	50'	S/PSH	BF - Native. Deciduous. Drought-tolerant once established
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	Beech, American	100'	S/PSH	BF - Native. Some trees retain tan papery leaves thru winter
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	Holly, American	50'	S/PSH	BF - Native. Evergreen. Deer resistant. Female tree has red berries in fall/winter
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweetgum	100'	S/PSH	BF - Deciduous. 'Rotundiloba' cultivar does not set fruit.
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> *	Poplar, Yellow; Tulip Tree	80'	S/PSH	BF - Native. Deciduous. Fast-growing; large diameter trunk
<i>Magnolia fraseri</i>	Magnolia, Mountain	70'	PSH	BF - Native. Deciduous. Large blossoms and leaves; red cones
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Blackgum, Tupelo	100'	S/PSH	BF - Native. Deciduous.
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sourwood	40'	S/PSH	BF - Native. Deciduous. Best as specimen tree in full sun. Susceptible to fall webworms. Narrow form. Beautiful red fall foliage.
<i>Quercus alba</i>	Oak, White	100'	S/PSH	BF - Native. Deciduous. Some dried leaves remain on tree all winter
<i>Quercus falcata</i>	Oak, Southern Red	80'	S/PSH	BF - Native. Deciduous. Brilliant red fall color
<i>Quercus rubra</i> *	Oak, Red	75'	Sun	BF - Native. Deciduous. Russet red to bright red fall color

Legend: S - Sun; PSh - Partial shade; Sh - Shade
BF – Bird and/or Butterfly Friendly

* Reliable; easy to grow in Connestee Falls if given proper light, moisture, & drainage

Not Recommended: Bradford pear, Crab apple, Tree-of-heaven, Mimosa, Autumn or Russian olive, Pawlonia (Princess tree).

Ornamental Trees - Deciduous garden trees under 40' unless otherwise noted. See also trees in Conifers section.

Botanical Name	Common Name	Max. Ht.	Light	Notes
<i>Acer griseum</i> *	Maple, Paperbark	30'	S/PSh	Ornamental bark. Late developing fall color.
<i>Acer palmatum</i> *	Maple, Japanese	25'	PSh	Slow growing. Beautiful form. Many with brilliant fall colors.
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Serviceberry, Shadbush	40'	S/PSh	BF - Native. One of the first trees to bloom in the spring. Sparse white blooms. Fruit attracts birds. May be browsed by deer.
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> *	Redbud, Eastern	30'	S/PSh	BF - Native. Fuchsia-colored blooms.
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	Fringe tree	20'	S/PSh	BF - Native. White blooms. Fruit attracts birds.
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Dogwood, Flowering	20'	S/PSh	BF - Native. A choice native tree for landscaping. Adds spring and fall color to edges of woods. Susceptible to anthracnose if crown is crowded or overly shaded. May be browsed by deer.
<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Dogwood, Kousa	30'	S/PSh	BF - Deciduous. Blooms after leaves open; profuse red fruit attracts birds.
<i>Cotinus coggygria</i> *	Smoke tree	15'	S	Will tolerate PSh but be less colorful. For bush form, prune to 6" in February. 'Royal Purple' is of special note.
<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	Hawthorn, Washington	30'	S	BF - Native. Grows rapidly. Most heat-tolerant hawthorn. Berries in fall/winter.
<i>Crataegus viridis</i>	Hawthorn, Green	30'		BF - Native.
<i>Halesia carolina</i>	Silverbell, Carolina	30'	PSh	BF - Native. A choice native tree to plant. Needs TLC.
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> *	Witchhazel	30'	S/PSh	BF - Native. Scraggly growth pattern. May be browsed by deer.
<i>Ilex x attenuata 'Fosteri'</i>	Holly, Foster's	30'	S/PSh	Evergreen. Smaller leaves. Red berries. May be browsed by deer.
<i>Ilex x 'Nellie R. Stevens'</i>	Holly, Nellie Stevens	25'	S/PSh	Evergreen. Red berries. May be browsed by deer.
<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i> (<i>Laburnum x watereri</i>)	Golden chain tree	30'	S/PSh	Short-lived. Not heat tolerant. Yellow Wisteria-like blooms.
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> *	Crape myrtle	Varies	S	Newer varieties grow well in zone 6. Full sun only.
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Esp. Magnolia 'Little Gem'	20'	S	BF - Evergreen. Semi-dwarf cultivar of southern magnolia.

Ornamental Trees (continued)

Botanical Name	Common Name	Max. Ht.	Light	Notes
<i>Magnolia stella</i>	Magnolia, Star	20'	S	Earliest deciduous magnolia to flower. Frost-sensitive. Plant in protected site.
<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>	Magnolia, Saucer	25'	S/PSh	Plant late-flowering cultivars to avoid frost damage. Large white blooms.
<i>Malus augustifolia</i>	Crab Apple, Southern	30'	S	BF - Native. For landscaping use horticultural varieties, such as 'Adirondack'. May be browsed by deer.
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Plum, Purple leaf	25'	S	Reddish-purple leaves. May be browsed by deer.
<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Cherry, Japanese	25'	S/PSh	Covered with blossoms in early spring. Leaves orange in fall; outstanding for quick effect. Multiple varieties available.
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Sassafras	50'	PSh	BF - Native. Distinctive leaf shape. Gold or copper in fall.
<i>Stewartia pseudocamellia</i>	Japanese stewartia	40'	S/PSh	Exfoliating gray, red, orange bark in summer
<i>Styrax japonicus</i>	Japanese Snowbell	Varies	S/PSh	Delicate white bell-shaped blossoms.
<i>Syringa patula</i>	Esp. Lilac 'Miss Kim'	7'	S	Deciduous. May be browsed by deer.
<i>Vitex agnus castus</i> *	Chastetree	20'	S	Deciduous. Can be grown as a shrub.

Legend: S - Sun; PSh - Partial shade; Sh - Shade

* Reliable; easy to grow in Connestee Falls if given proper light, moisture, & drainage

BF – Bird and/or Butterfly Friendly

Not Recommended: Bradford pear, Crab apple, Tree-of-heaven, Mimosa, Autumn or Russian olive, Pauwlonia (Princess tree).

Conifers

Botanical Name	Common Name	Light	Notes (Within species, sizes vary depending on the cultivar).
<i>Abies concolor</i>	Fir, White	S/LSh	Firs require moist, well-drained acid soil and cooler temperatures. They need Full sun or very light shade to survive. A limited number of species can be successfully grown in our area.
<i>Abies firma</i>	Fir, Momi	S	
<i>Abies koreana</i>	Fir, Korean	S	
<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>	Fir, Nordmann	S	
<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Cedar, Atlas	S/LSh	Cedars prefer well-drained, moist, loamy soil and a sunny to partially shaded site. They need shelter from very windy conditions and can tolerate the heat of the upper south.
<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Cedar, Deodar	S/LSh	
<i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i>	Yew, Japanese plum	PSh/Sh	Requires moist well drained soil and partial shade to shady site.
<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>	Falsecypress, Nootka	S	Chamaecyparis should be planted in full sun in rich, moist well drained soil. They prefer a cool moist atmosphere protected from drying winds. There are many different cultivars. Some may be browsed by deer.
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Falsecypress, Hinoki	S	
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Falsecypress, Japanese	S	
<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	Falsecypress, Whitecedar	S/LSh	
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Cedar, Japanese	S	Cryptomerias can be planted in full sun to partial shade and like a well drained moist soil. They should be protected from spring frosts and dry winds. 'Black dragon', 'Elegans', 'Globosa Nana', 'Sekkan Sugi', 'Spiralis' and 'Tansu' are a few good cultivars.
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> *	Juniper, Chinese	S	Junipers are a very large group with many selections that have a BF - great variety of shapes, forms, and colors. Choose cultivars that will not overgrow the space available. They require full sun and good drainage. Some may be browsed by deer.
<i>Juniperus communis</i> *	Juniper, Common	S	
<i>Juniperus conferta</i> *	Juniper, Shore	S	
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> *	Juniper, Creeping	S	
<i>Juniperus procumbens</i> *	Juniper, Japanese garden	S	
<i>Juniperus squamata</i> *	Juniper, Singleseed	S	
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> *	Eastern Redcedar	S	
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn Redwood	S	Dawn Redwood is a very large deciduous evergreen that needs full sun, well-drained soil and room to spread. 'Ogon' has golden yellow foliage.

Conifers (continued)

Botanical Name	Common Name	Light	Notes (Within species, sizes vary depending on the cultivar).
<i>Picea abies</i>	Spruce, Norway	S	Spruce need a site with full sun or very light shade and moist, sandy, well-drained soil. They do not grow well in hot, dry, and polluted conditions.
<i>Picea glauca</i>	Spruce, White	S/LSh	
<i>Picea mariana</i>	Spruce, Black	S	
<i>Picea omorika</i>	Spruce, Serbian	S/LSh	
<i>Picea orientalis</i>	Spruce, Oriental	S	
<i>Picea pungens</i>	Spruce, Colorado blue	S	
<i>Pinus densiflora</i>	Pine, Japanese red	S	BF - This genus has many different species with all sorts of colors, shapes, and forms. Pines generally grow best in full sun in a lean soil that is has excellent drainage. Some forms will tolerate being grown in light shade.
<i>Pinus mugo</i>	Pine, Mugo	S/LSh	
<i>Pinus parviflora</i>	Pine, Japanese white	S	
<i>Pinus strobus</i> *	Pine, Eastern white	S/LSh	
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Pine, Scotch	S	
<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>	Pine, Japanese black	S	
<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>	Pine, Japanese umbrella	S/LSh	Grows best in full sun to light shade in a moist, rich, acid soil that is well drained. The planting site should be sheltered from winds.
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Bald Cypress	S	Best sited in a sunny location with moist, acid soil.
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Arborvitae, Eastern	S	BF - The arborvitae take many different forms, sizes and colors (except blues). They grow best in sun or light shade on a site with sun or light shade. Eastern arborvitae may be browsed by deer. Western arborvitae is generally very deer resistant.
<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	Arborvitae, Oriental	S/LSh	
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Arborvitae, Western	S/LSh	
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Hemlock, Eastern	S/PSH	BF - Hemlocks are shade tolerant confers that need to be grown in well drained but moist soil. A site that is sheltered from strong, hot drying winds is best. They will need to be treated to prevent infection by the woolly adelgid.
<i>Tsuga caroliniana</i>	Hemlock, Carolina	S/PSH	
Legend: S - Sun; PSh - Partial shade; LSh - Light shade; Sh - Shade			* Reliable; easy to grow in Connestee Falls if given proper light, moisture, & drainage.
BF – Bird and/or Butterfly Friendly			

Ornamental & Flowering Shrubs

Botanical Name	Common Name	Max. Ht.	Light	Notes
<i>Aesculus parviflora</i> *	Bottlebrush buckeye	10'	PSh	Deciduous. Grows into large clump 10' wide over time.
<i>Berberis</i>	Barberry	2-5'	S/PSh	Has thorns. Red foliage. Various forms/sizes.
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Boxwood		S/Sh	BF - Evergreen. Slow growing. Various forms/sizes.
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	Beautyberry	5'	S	BF - Native. Deciduous. Has violet clumps of berries along stems in fall
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i> *	Sweetshrub	8'	PSh	Native. Deciduous. Long-lasting fragrant blossoms
<i>Chaenomelea japonica</i>	Quince, Japanese flowering	3'	S/PSh	Deciduous. Showy flowers. May be browsed by deer
<i>Clethra acuminata</i>	Mountain pepperbush	12'	S/PSh	BF - Native. Deciduous. Grows in moist areas; reddish-brown bark peels in strips.
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Sweet pepperbush	8'	S/PSh	BF - Deciduous. May be browsed by deer. 'Hummingbird' & 'Sixteen Candles' are 2-3' tall.
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Dogwood, Red or yellow twig	10'	S	BF - Deciduous. Showy branches. May be browsed by deer
<i>Corylopsis pauciflora</i>	Buttercup winter hazel	6'	PSh	Deciduous. Yellow flowers in early spring. Deer resistant!
<i>Corylopsis spicata</i>	Spike winter hazel	8'	S/PSh	Deciduous. Yellow flowers in early spring. Deer resistant!
<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Cotoneaster	1'	S/PSh	Evergreen. Various forms/sizes. Esp. 'Tom Thumb'
<i>Daphne</i>	Daphne (many cultivars)		S/PSh	Can be temperamental. Needs good drainage & a sheltered site.
<i>Deutzia</i>	Deutzia	3-5'	S/PSh	Deciduous. Esp. 'Chardonnay Pearls' & 'Nikko'
<i>Edgeworthia chrysantha</i>	Edgeworthia chrysantha	8'	PSh	Deciduous. Needs good drainage & a sheltered site.
<i>Enkianthus campanulatus</i> *	Redvein enkianthus	12'	S/PSh	Deciduous/evergreen. Colorful berries hang in clusters.
<i>Forsythia intermedia</i> *	Forsythia	10'	S/PSh	Deciduous. Use untrimmed as specimen or hedge; May be browsed by deer
<i>Fothergilla major</i> *	Fothergilla	10'	PSh	BF - Deciduous. White flowers in early spring. May be browsed by deer.
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> *	Witchhazel	20'	PSh	BF - Native. Deciduous. Ribbon-like petals on bare branches in late fall. Scraggly growth pattern.
<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	Hydrangea, Oakleaf	6'	PSh	BF - Deciduous. Showy flowers. May be browsed by deer
<i>Hypericum</i> *	St. John's wort (many cultivars)	3-4'	S/Sh	BF - Deciduous/evergreen. Very reliable. Fast growing. Very deer resistant. Many cultivars available in different forms & sizes.

Ornamental & Flowering Shrubs (continued)

Botanical Name	Common Name	Max. Ht.	Light	Notes
<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Carissa'*	Holly, Carissa	4'	S/PSh	Evergreen. Requires no pruning. Avoided by deer
<i>Ilex crenata</i> *	Holly, Japanese	3'	S/Sh	Evergreen. Cold hardy. Good foundation plant
<i>Ilex glabra</i> *	Inkberry	3-8'	S/PSh	BF - Evergreen. Rapid growth. Various sizes. Good for narrow spaces
<i>Itea virginica</i> *	Virginia sweetspire	5'	S/PSh	BF - Semi-evergreen. Red foliage in fall. May be browsed by deer
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Mountain laurel	15'	PSh	BF - Native. Evergreen. Very attractive complex flowers. May be browsed by deer.
<i>Kerria japonica</i>	Japanese kerria	6'	PSh/Sh	Deciduous. Sparse yellow blooms throughout the growing season.
<i>Leucothoe</i>	Doghobble (many cultivars)	3-6'	PSh	BF - Native. Evergreen. Many different cultivars available in different forms & sizes.
<i>Mahonia bealei</i>	Mahonia	8'	PSh	Evergreen. Yellow flowers followed by blue berries.
<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	Fragrant tea olive	20'	S/PSh	Evergreen. Drought-tolerant. Fragrant.
<i>Philadelphus inodorus</i>	Mock orange	8'	S	Deciduous. Large flowers; desirable in landscape
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Ninebark, Eastern	9'	PSh	BF - Native. Deciduous. Grows in moist areas. May be browsed by deer.
<i>Pieris japonica</i> *	Pieris	Varies	S/Sh	Evergreen. Forms that are upright to 8'; low mounded forms, 2-3'. Excellent in shade. Needs moisture in sun. Requires good drainage.
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> *	English laurel	4-9'	S/Sh	Evergreen. Good foundation & screening plant. Can be severely pruned. Esp. 'Otto Luyken' (4' tall); 'Schipkaensis' (to 9' tall).
<i>Rhodo. calendulaceum</i>	Azalea, Flame	6'	PSh	BF - Native. Deciduous. An outstanding shrub when in bloom. May be browsed by deer.
<i>Rhododendron hybridia</i>	Rhododendron hybrids	5'	S/PSh	BF - Evergreen. Various flower colors, use as specimens or in groups.
<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	Rhododendron, Rosebay	10'	PSh	BF - Native. Evergreen. Large leaves. The most shade-tolerant rhododendron. May be browsed by deer.
<i>Rhododendron minus</i>	Rhododendron, Carolina	9'	PSh	BF - Native. Evergreen. Small leaves
<i>Rosa carolina</i>	Rose, Pasture	5'	S	Native. Deciduous. Red rose hips in the fall
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Elderberry	10'	PSh	BF - Native. Deciduous. Flat-topped clusters of black edible fruit
<i>Sarcococca hookeriana</i>	Sweetbox	2'	PSh	Evergreen. Spreads slowly. Esp. var. 'Humilis'
<i>Skimmia japonica</i>	Skimmia, Japanese	4'	PSh	Evergreen. Both male and female plants required for berries. Needs protection from elements in zone 6.

Ornamental & Flowering Shrubs (continued)

Botanical Name	Common Name	Max. Ht.	Light	Notes
<i>Spiraea</i> *	Spirea	2-5'	S/PSh	Deciduous. Numerous sizes, colors, & forms available. AVOID Japanese Spiraea which is invasive, especially in the mountains.
<i>Viburnum</i> family	Viburnum, hybrids	Varies	S/PSh	BF - Deciduous. Many cultivated viburnums do well here. May be browsed by deer

Legend: S - Sun; PSh - Partial shade; Sh - Shade

* Reliable; easy to grow in Connestee Falls if given proper light, moisture, & drainage

BF – Bird and/or Butterfly Friendly

Not Recommended: Aucuba, Azalea, Butterfly bush (unless dead-headed), Camellia, Chinese privet, Hydrangea, Roses, NANDINA (Berries are toxic to birds and other wildlife).

Perennials

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Light	Notes
<i>Achillea</i>	Yarrow	24-36"	PSh/S	BF - Attracts butterflies. Drought tolerant. May be browsed by deer.
<i>Acorus gramineus</i>	Sweetflag	24-48"	PSh/S	Ground cover
<i>Allium</i>	Allium - Ornamental onion	12-40"	S	BF - Globe-shaped blooms & long narrow leaves die back in summer
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> *	Columbine	12-24"	PSh	BF - Native to NC. Easy to grow. Plant in groups.
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit	12-30"	PSh/Sh	BF - Native to NC. Inconspicuous blooms. Red berries in fall.
<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	Wormwood	24-36"	S	Silver foliage. Inconspicuous blooms. Drought tolerant. Very deer-resistant.
<i>Aruncus dioicus</i>	Eastern Goats beard	48-60"	PSh	BF - Native to NC; Spreads by rhizomes
<i>Asarum canadense</i>	Wild ginger	6-12"	Sh	BF - Native to NC. Spreads by creeping underground stems. Inconspicuous blooms.
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly Milkweed	24-36"	S	BF - Native to NC; Butterfly weed serves as an adult nectar source and a larval food source for the Monarch butterfly.
<i>Baptisia australis</i>	False indigo	36-48"	PSh/S	Native to NC. Very deer-resistant
<i>Belamcanda chinensis</i>	Blackberry lily	36-48"	S	Attractive fan shaped leaves and red spotted orange flowers
<i>Caryopteris spp.</i>	Bluebeard	36-48"	S	Blue blooms along long branches
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	Snow-in-summer	6-12"	PSh/S	Drought tolerant
<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i>	Leadwort	8-12"	PSh/S	Beautiful bronze-red fall color; good ground cover in rocky areas in full sun
<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i>	Bugbane; Snakeroot; Black cohosh	3-8'	PSh/Sh	BF - Native to NC. Impressive tall white flower stalks.

Perennials (continued)

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Light	Notes
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily of the Valley	6-8"	PSh	Delicate white flowers.
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Tickseed; Coreopsis	12-24"	PSh/S	BF - Native to NC. Deadhead to maintain an attractive appearance and to encourage a long flowering period.
<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i> *	Bleeding heart	14-24"	PSh	BF - A spectacular plant. Needs good drainage. Can spread to 4' wide.
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	24-60"	PSh	Deer-resistant. Spreads. Good with ferns.
<i>Echinacea</i> *	Coneflower	1-3'	S	BF - Tolerates dry, droughty soil and hot summer sun
<i>Eupatorium coelestinum</i>	Blue mistflower, Hardy ageratum	24-30"	S/PSh	BF - Native to NC. Spreads by underground rhizomes.
<i>Eupatoriadelphus fistulosus</i>	Joe-Pye Weed	5-12'	S	BF - Native to NC; likes moist to wet soils
<i>Euphorbia</i> *	Spurge	12-18"	PSh	Deer-resistant. Has a milky plant sap which can irritate skin or open wounds, and may be poisonous if eaten.
<i>Fritillaria</i> *	Fritillary; Persian Bells	1-2'	S/PSh	Bulbs. Require moist soil with good drainage
<i>Galanthus</i>	Snowdrop	6"	S/PSh	Bulbs. First sign of spring! Plant bulbs 3-5" deep in fall
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Geranium, Cranesbill	9-12"	S/PSh	BF - Generally deer-resistant. Most are tolerant of shade
<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	Sneezeweed	1-5'	S/PSh	BF - Very deer-resistant
<i>Helianthus</i>	Sunflower	Varies	S	BF - Numerous varieties. Require full sun.
<i>Helleborus orientalis</i> *	Lenten rose	12-18"	S/PSh	Deer-resistant. Needs moist, rich soil and good drainage
<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i>	Coral bells	12-18"	S/PSh	BF - May be browsed by deer.
<i>Hypericum</i> *	St. John's wort	4-5'	S/PSh	BF - Tolerates dry soil
<i>Ipheon</i>	Starflower; Springstar	6"	PSh/Sh	Bulb. Long blooming blue or white flowers.
<i>Iris germanica</i>	Iris, Bearded	8-38"	S/PSh	Deer-resistant. Good drainage required. Full sun best.
<i>Iris cristata</i>	Iris, Dwarf	6"	PSh	BF - Native to NC. Good drainage required. Full sun best.
<i>Iris siberica</i>	Iris, Siberian	26-36"	S/PSh	Tolerates dry soil. Divide every 2-3 yrs. Good drainage required. Full sun best.
<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	Red hot poker	36-60"	S	BF - Drought-tolerant. Colors vary from yellow to red.

Perennials (continued)

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Light	Notes
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	Lavender	24-36"	S	Requires perfectly drained soil and full sun and will die out in heavy clays. Cut back yearly.
<i>Leucojum</i>	Snowflake	1-2'	S/PSh	Bulb. Early spring flowers. A "tall snowdrop".
<i>Liatris spicata</i> *	Gayfeather	18-36"	S/PSh	BF - Native to NC. Tall spikes are self-supporting. Tolerates dry.
<i>Ligularia stenocephala</i>	Ligularia "The Rocket"	Varies	S/PSh	Numerous cultivars. Prefers moist soil.
<i>Lobelia</i>	Lobelia	Varies	PSh	BF - Multiple cultivars. Cardinal flower is native to NC.
<i>Monarda didyma</i>	Bee balm	30-42"	S/PSh	BF - Vigorous; attracts hummingbirds
<i>Narcissus</i> *	Daffodils	6-12"	S/PSh	Bulb. Easy to grow. Plant in groups. Highly animal resistant!
<i>Nepeta</i> *	Catmint	12-36"	S	Deer-resistant.
<i>Origanum</i>	Ornamental oregano	6-18"	S	Late blooming. Declines in heat of summer.
<i>Paeonia</i>	Peony	3'	S/PSh	Deer-resistant.
<i>Papaver</i>	Poppy	18-24"	S/PSh	Deer-resistant.
<i>Penstemon spp</i>	Beard-tongue	1-2'	S/PSh	BF - Native to NC. May be browsed by deer.
<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	Russian sage	3-5'	S	Likes well drained soil
<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i> *	Solomon's seal	2-3'	PSh/Sh	BF - Native to NC
<i>Pulmonaria saccharata</i>	Lungwort	8-12"	PSh/Sh	Likes moist soil & good drainage.
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary	3-6'	S	Deer-resistant. Buy cultivars rated zone 6.
<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i> *	Black-eyed Susan	1-3'	S/PSh	BF - Esp. "Goldstrum"
<i>Salvia (many species)</i> *	Salvia; Sage	2-4'	S/PSh	BF - Different varieties bloom at different times.
<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	Lavender cotton		S	Evergreen
<i>Selaginella pallascens</i>	Moss fern	2'	PSh/Sh	Evergreen
<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	Blue-eyed grass	6-12"	S/PSh	BF - Native to NC; deer-resistant
<i>Solidago</i>	Goldenrod	18"-6'	S	BF - Native to NC; deer-resistant

Perennials (continued)

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Light	Notes
<i>Thalictrum aquilegifolium</i>	Meadow-rue	2-3'	PSh	BF - Thalictrum revolutum is native to NC
<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	Foamflower	6-12"	PSh/Sh	BF - May be browsed by deer
<i>Tradescantia x andersonii</i>	Spider wort	18-24"	S/PSh	BF - Tradescantia subaspera is native to NC
<i>Tricyrtis</i>	Toad lily	1-3'	Sh	May be browsed by deer
<i>Uvularia grandiflora</i>	Bellwort, Merry bells	1-2'	Sh	BF - Native to NC
<i>Verbascum</i>	Mullein	3-6'	S	Long blooming. Avoid damp soil.
<i>Verbena canadensis</i>	Verbena, 'Homestead Purple'	8-12"	S	BF - A particularly vigorous verbena; showy
<i>Veronica</i>	Speedwell; Veronica	12-24"	S/PSh	Many different species & varieties

Legend: S - Sun; PSh - Partial shade; Sh - Shade
BF - Bird and/or Butterfly Friendly

* Reliable; easy to grow in Connestee Falls if given proper light, moisture, & drainage

Not Recommended: Crocus, Daylilies, Grape hyacinth, Hosta, Lilies, Liriope, Pansies, Sedum, Tulip, Violets.

Grasses

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Light	Notes
<i>Acorus calamus</i>	Variiegated sweet flag	2-4'	S/PSH	Prefers moist to wet soil
<i>Acorus gramineus</i>	Japanese sweet flag	6-12"	S/PSH	Prefers moist to wet soil
<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking grass	2-3'	S	Semi-evergreen; showy flowers
<i>Calamagrostis</i>	Feather reed grasses	2-4'	S/PSH	Will tolerate heavy clay to poor soil and dry to wet sites
<i>Calamagrostis acutiflora stricta</i>	Feather reed grass	4-5'	S	Attractive in winter; will not become invasive
<i>Carex glauca (Carex firma)</i>	Blue gray sedge (Glaucous sedge)	6-12"	S/PSH	BF - Semi-evergreen; blue/green foliage; insignificant flowers
<i>Carex oshimensis 'Evergold' *</i>	Weeping sedge	12-16"	S/PSH	Beautiful & easy care, but suffers during severe drought
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Drooping sedge	3-4'	PSH	Dark green foliage
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	Northern sea oats	2-5'	S/PSH	Foliage changes to copper brown in fall. Seed heads very attractive going from green to copper colored.
<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>	Tussock grass	20-36"	PSH	Evergreen
<i>Deschampsia caespitosa Bronzeschleier</i>	Bronze Veil hair grass	2'	S/PSH	Evergreen; prefers moist soils
<i>Eragrostis</i>	Lovegrasses	3'	S	BF - Drought-tolerant; Foliage turns reddish in the fall.
<i>Festuca glauca</i>	Blue fescue	10"	S/PSH	Blue/green semi-evergreen foliage. Good drainage required.
<i>Hakonechloa*</i>	Hakone grasses	1-3'	PSH	Copper-orange fall color
<i>Molina caerulea</i>	Purple moor grasses	2-4'	S/PSH	Prefers moist soil; foliage slightly purple with cream stripes; hardy
<i>Muhlenbergia caparillis</i>	Pink muhly	3'	S/PSH	BF - Very drought tolerant. Purple-pink seed heads are feathery.
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Switchgrasses	4-6'	S	BF - Bright yellow in fall
<i>Pennisetum</i>	Fountain grasses	4'	S	Colorful fruit heads; not hardy - grow as an annual
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Ribbon grass	2-4'	PSH	Striped green & white foliage; hardy; may become invasive - grow in confined area.
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Little bluestem	2-4'	S	BF - Drought tolerant. Blue-green foliage turning reddish in fall.
<i>Sesleria</i>	Moor grasses	15-20"	S/PSH	Drought tolerant

Legend: S - Sun; PS - Partial sun; Sh - Shade; PSh - Partial shade

* Reliable; easy to grow in Connestee Falls if given proper light, moisture, & drainage

BF - Bird and/or Butterfly Friendly

Please don't plant: Miscanthus (Chinese plume grass)! It is highly invasive.

Flowering Vines

Botanical Name	Common Name	Max. Ht.	Light	Notes
<i>Akebia quinata</i>	Chocolate vine; Five leaf akebia	30-40'	S/PSH	Prune after flowering. Shade-tolerant.
<i>Bignonia capreolata</i> *	Crossvine, Trumpet flower	40'	PSH	BF - Native. Handsome tube-like flowers. Aggressive growth.
<i>Campsis radicans</i> *	Trumpet creeper, Trumpet vine	60'	PSH	BF - Native. Extraordinarily vigorous & aggressive growth.
<i>Clematis hybrida</i>	Clematis hybrids	30'	S	BF - Many varieties. All need supports. Some may be browsed by deer
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	Virgin's bower clematis	20'	S	BF - Native. Seedpods last into winter
<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Carolina jasmine	15'	S	Native; semi-evergreen
<i>Hydrangea anomala petiolaris</i>	Climbing hydrangea	50'	PSH	BF - Extraordinarily beautiful. Good climber. Extraordinarily vigorous growth; do not put on house! May be browsed by deer.
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	Coral honeysuckle	30'	S	BF - Native. Blooms from spring thru fall. Semi-evergreen. Watch for aphids in spring.
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> *	Virginia creeper	30'	PSH	BF - Native. Red fall foliage. Nice reliable vine.
<i>Wisteria frutescens</i>	Wisteria, American	30'	S	BF - Native. Not aggressive like Japanese wisteria.

Legend: S - Sun; PS - Partial sun; Sh - Shade; PSh - Partial shade

* Reliable; easy to grow in Connestee Falls if given proper light, moisture, & drainage

BF - Bird and/or Butterfly Friendly

Not Recommended: Oriental bittersweet, English ivy, Japanese honeysuckle, Grapevine

Ferns

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Light	Moisture	Notes
<i>Adiantum pedatum</i> *	Northern maidenhair	18-36"	PSh/Sh	Moist	BF - Deciduous
<i>Asplenium</i> *	Spleenworts	4-20"	PSh/Sh	Moist	BF - Evergreen
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> *	Southern lady fern	1-3'	S/Sh	Moist	BF - Deciduous
<i>Athyrium nipponicum</i> *	Japanese painted fern	8-20"	PSh	Moist	Deciduous
<i>Dryopteris erythrosora</i> *	Autumn Fern	1-3'	PSh/Sh	Medium moisture	Evergreen
<i>Dryopteris goldiana</i> *	Goldie's wood fern	3-4'	PSh/Sh	Moist	BF - Evergreen
<i>Dryopteris intermedia</i> *	Evergreen wood fern, fancy fern	18-36"	Sh	Moist	BF - Evergreen
<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i> *	Marginal wood fern	18-24"	PSh/Sh	Moist	BF - Evergreen
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> *	Sensitive fern	1-3'	S/PSh	Moist	BF - Deciduous
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i> *	Cinnamon fern	2-4'	S/Sh	Moist to wet	BF - Deciduous
<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i> *	Interrupted fern	1-4'	S/Sh	Moist	BF - Deciduous
<i>Osmunda regalis</i> *	Royal fern, flowering fern	2-6'	S/Sh	Continuous moisture	BF - Deciduous
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i> *	Christmas fern	12-36"	S/Sh	Moist	BF - Evergreen
<i>Polystichum polyblepharum</i> *	Tassel fern	12-18"	PSh/Sh	Moist	Evergreen
<i>Thelypteris novaboracensis</i> *	New York fern	1-2'	S/Sh	Moist	Deciduous
<i>Thelypteris hexagonoptera</i> *	Broad beech fern	1-2'	PSh	Moist	Deciduous

Legend: S - Sun; PS - Partial sun; Sh - Shade; PSh - Partial shade

* All ferns are well adapted to Connestee Falls & reliable if given proper light, moisture, & drainage

BF - Bird and/or Butterfly Friendly

Ground Covers

Botanical Name	Common Name	Max. Ht.	Light	Notes
<i>Arcrostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Bearberry	4"	S/PSh	Evergreen - good drought tolerance
<i>Ajuga reptans</i> *	Bugle-weed	5"	PSh	Bronze leaf, spreads rapidly
<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>	Green and Gold	6-9"	PSh/Sh	BF - Native to NC. Spreads.
<i>Epimedium species</i>	Epimedium	10"	PSh	Delicate looking foliage & flowers that are tough!
<i>Galium odoratum</i> *	Sweet woodruff	6-10"	Sh	Prefers moist, well-drained soil.
<i>Geranium macrorrhizum</i> *	Geranium, perennial	12-18"	S/PSh	BF - Easy to grow. Deep magenta blooms. Spreads steadily. Good drainage required.
<i>Hypericum calycinum</i> *	St. Johns wort	12-18"	S/PSh	BF - Excellent for extreme slopes. Yellow blooms in spring & summer.
<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	Dead nettle	3-10"	PSh/Sh	Easy care. Spreads nicely.
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> *	Juniper, rug	4-6"	S	BF - Evergreen - creates dense mat
<i>Juniperus procumbens</i> *	Juniper, dwarf	12"	S	BF - See 'Conifers'
<i>Mitchella repens</i>	Partridgeberry	6"	PSh/Sh	BF - Native. Bright red berries in fall/winter. Ground-hugging vine.
<i>Pachysandra procumbens</i> *	Spurge, Allegheny	8"	PSh	BF - Native; mottled evergreen leaves
<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i> *	Spurge, Japanese	6-8"	PSh	Evergreen foliage. Deer resistant. Somewhat invasive but easily controlled.
<i>Rubus calycinoides</i> *	Creeping raspberry	2-4"	S/PSh	BF - Bright red blackberry-like fruit. Moderate drought tolerance
<i>Selaginella braunii</i>	Arborvitae fern	12"	PSh	Evergreen. Not a true fern.
<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	Thyme	4-8"	S	Herb. Many different varieties available.
<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	Foamflower	12"	PSh	BF - Native. Heart-shaped leaf. May be browsed by deer. Plant in groups.

Legend: S - Sun; PS - Partial sun; Sh - Shade; PSh - Partial shade

* Reliable; easy to grow in Connestee Falls if given proper light, moisture, & drainage

BF - Bird and/or Butterfly Friendly

Not-Recommended Plants

Botanical Name	Common Name	Botanical Name	Common Name
<u>Reason: Invasive</u>		<u>Reason: Heavily Browsed by Deer</u>	
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree-of-heaven	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Aucuba; Spotted laurel
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Mimosa; Silk tree	<i>Azaleas</i>	Azaleas
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly bush (except new dwarf varieties)	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Camellia
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Oriental bittersweet	<i>Crocus</i>	Crocus
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Cogongrass, Japanese Blood Grass	<i>Hemerocallis</i>	Daylily
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Olive, Russian	<i>Hosta</i>	Hosta
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese knotweed (Mexican bamboo)	<i>Hydrangea</i>	Hydrangea
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy (also deer browse it)	<i>Lilium</i>	Lilies
<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>	Chameleon plant	<i>Liriope spicata</i>	Liriope
<i>Lespedeza bicolor</i>	Shrub bushclover	<i>Malus coronaria</i>	Crab apple
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese privet	<i>Muscari</i>	Grape hyacinth
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Honeysuckle, Japanese	<i>Rosaceae</i>	Roses
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Nepalese browntop grass	<i>Sedum</i>	Sedum
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Chinese Silver grass, Miscanthus	<i>Tulipa</i>	Tulips
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Princess tree	<i>Viola</i>	Pansies
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora rose	<i>Viola</i>	Violets
<i>Vinca major</i>	Periwinkle		
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Periwinkle		
<u>Reason: Other</u>			
<i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland cypress		Disease prone; insect & structural problems
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Bradford pear		Genetic & growth defects
<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>	Summer grape		Pulls down trees

Not-Recommended Plants

Useful Links:

<http://www.forestryimages.org/>

<http://www.invasive.org/species/weeds.cfm>

<http://www.ncsu.edu/goingnative/howto/mapping/invexse/index.html>

<http://wiki.bugwood.org/Archive:SEPPC/>

<http://njaes.rutgers.edu/deerresistance/>

ForestryImages.org

Invasive.org

NC State University - Invasive Species

Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council

Rutgers - Landscape Plants Rated by Deer Resistance