

- **Do not collect plants from the wild**
- **Buy nursery-propagated plant material**
- **Help prevent establishment of non-native species in natural communities**

**FOR MORE INFORMATION ON NATIVE PLANTS:**

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation  
 Natural Heritage Program  
 217 Governor Street  
 Richmond, VA 23219  
 (804) 786-7951  
[www.dcr.state.va.us/dnh/](http://www.dcr.state.va.us/dnh/)

**For a list of nurseries that propagate native plants:**

Virginia Native Plant Society  
 400 Blandy Farm Lane, Unit 2  
 Boyce, VA 22620  
 (540) 568-8679  
[vnpsoc@shentel.net](mailto:vnpsoc@shentel.net)  
[www.vnps.org](http://www.vnps.org)

**For a list of nurseries in a particular region of Virginia contact:**

The Virginia Nurseryman's Association\*  
 383 Coal Hollow Road  
 Christiansburg, VA 24062-0278  
 (540) 382-0943  
[vna@swva.net](mailto:vna@swva.net)

\*List includes association members only.

**ABOUT THE PROJECT**

This project is the result of a collaboration between the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation and the Virginia Native Plant Society and was made possible by a grant from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. Funds were also contributed by the Virginia Nurseryman's Association, the Virginia Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects and the Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden. In addition to those three organizations, the sponsors extend their considerable appreciation to the other collaborators who provided valuable advice and assistance throughout the life of the project:

The Nature Conservancy-Virginia Chapter  
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University,  
 Department of Horticulture  
 Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services  
 Virginia Department of Forestry  
 Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries  
 Virginia Department of Transportation

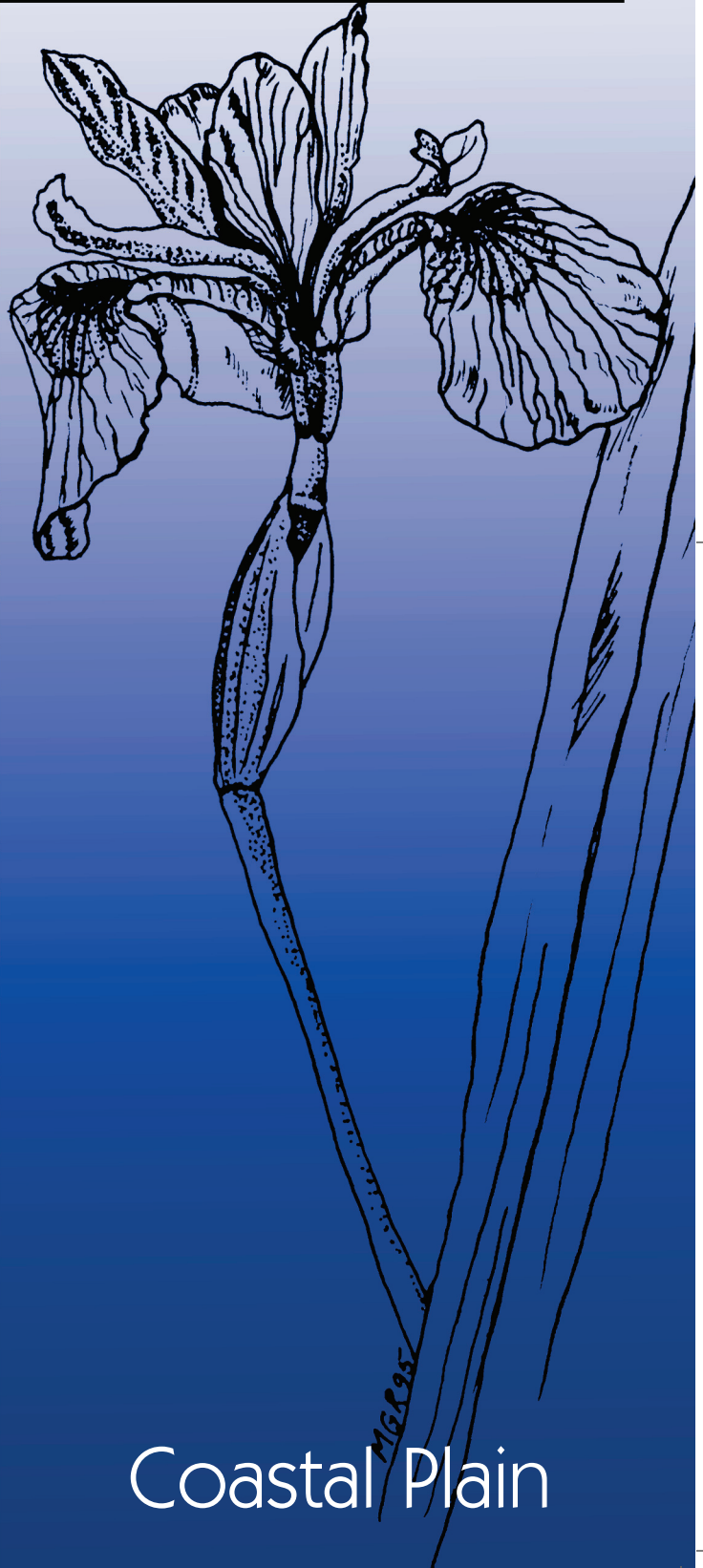
Project participants share a commitment to protect native plant habitats, especially those that support rare, threatened or endangered species. The use of native plant species, especially plants propagated from local populations, in land management, conservation, restoration and horticultural projects will help maintain the ecological integrity of natural areas and preserve native biodiversity.



# Native Plants for Conservation, Restoration and Landscaping

Celebrate and Preserve Our Natural Heritage

EASTERN VIRGINIA



Coastal Plain

## OUR NATURAL HERITAGE

Native wildflowers, shrubs and trees are natural heirlooms, handed down to us from a time before recorded history. Using native plants in even the smallest garden can create miniature landscapes possessing the charm and character unique to a region's natural history. With some simple changes, our traditional lawns and gardens can expand to include these local heirlooms, providing us with beauty, solace and conversation, as well as contributing to the conservation of native species.

Indeed, landscaping with native plants, whether in a private garden, on commercial property or in public parks, will help to preserve species. Natural habitats for some of our native plants are rapidly being lost. But there are other reasons for planting native wildflowers, grasses, ferns, shrubs and trees: They can match the finest cultivated plants in beauty and may surpass them in ruggedness and resistance to insects and diseases.

**Native: species naturally occurring in the region in which they evolved (indigenous)**

**Alien: species introduced to a new region by humans, either deliberately or accidentally (exotic, non-native)**

## WHAT ARE NATIVES?

Native species are those that occur in the region in which they have evolved. Plants and animals evolve in specific habitats over extended periods of time in response to physical and biotic processes that are characteristic of that place: the climate; the soils; the seasonal rainfall, drought, and frost; and interactions with other species occupying those habitats. They thus possess certain traits that make them uniquely adapted to local conditions.

In North America, plants are considered to be native if they occurred here prior to European settlement. This distinction is made because of the many changes in the flora that have occurred since the arrival of European settlers. Since then many more plants have been deliberately and accidentally introduced to North America from distant shores.

But alien species do not come only from distant countries. They may be introduced from a different region of the same country. For instance, a species native to the forests of the west coast of North America would be considered alien if found on the east coast where it was not a constituent of the regional flora.

## NATIVES VS. ALIENS

While many alien plants are beneficial and have little or no effect on the natural environment, a few invasive alien species pose serious threats to both natural communities and rare species. Because of a lack of natural controls like insect pests and competitors, some alien plants are able to escape our gardens, establish in a new area, then displace the native plant species growing there. What was a finely woven and diverse natural community may become a monoculture dominated by the invasive alien plant. Along with the displacement of native plant species from these natural habitats comes the loss of many flying, crawling and burrowing creatures that relied on native plants for food, cover and shelter.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Uses				Light			Moisture		
		W	H	C	D	S	P	F	L	M	H
<i>Leucothoe racemosa</i>	fetterbush, sweetbells		•	•			•	•		•	
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	spicebush	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Lyonia lucida</i>	shining fetterbush		•	•		•				•	
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Southern wax myrtle	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Myrica heterophylla</i>	Southern bayberry	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>	Northern bayberry	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Rhododendron atlanticum</i>	dwarf azalea, coast azalea	•	•			•				•	
<i>Rhododendron periclymenoides</i>	pinxter flower		•	•		•				•	
<i>Rhododendron viscosum</i>	swamp azalea		•	•		•				•	
<i>Rhus copallinum</i>	winged sumac	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Rosa carolina</i>	pasture rose	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Salix humilis</i>	prairie willow		•	•						•	
<i>Salix sericea</i>	silky willow		•	•		•				•	
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	common elderberry	•	•	•						•	
<i>Stewartia malacodendron*</i>	silky camelia		•	•		•				•	
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	highbush blueberry	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	arrow-wood viburnum	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	black-haw viburnum	•	•	•		•				•	
<b>Small trees</b>											
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	downy serviceberry	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Canada serviceberry	•	•	•						•	
<i>Asimina triloba</i>	paw paw	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	redbud (Eastern)	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	fringetree		•	•		•				•	
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	silky dogwood	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Cornus florida</i>	flowering dogwood	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i>	wahoo		•	•		•				•	
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American holly	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	sweetbay magnolia		•	•		•				•	
<i>Morus rubra</i>	red mulberry	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Eastern hop-hornbeam		•	•		•				•	
<i>Persea borbonia</i>	redbay, sweet bay		•	•		•				•	
<i>Prunus americana</i>	American wild plum		•	•		•				•	
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	smooth sumac	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Rhus hirta (R. typhina)</i>	staghorn sumac	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Salix nigra</i>	black willow		•	•		•				•	
<b>Medium to Large Trees</b>											
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple		•	•						•	
<i>Betula nigra</i>	river birch	•	•	•						•	
<i>Carya alba</i>	mockernut hickory		•	•		•				•	
<i>Carya glabra</i>	pignut hickory	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides*</i>	Atlantic white cedar	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	persimmon	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American beech	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	white ash	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Fraxinus pensylvanica</i>	green ash	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	black walnut	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	red cedar (Eastern)	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	sweetgum		•	•		•				•	
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	tulip-tree	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>	water tupelo	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	black gum	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	sourwood		•	•		•				•	
<i>Pinus echinata</i>	shortleaf pine		•	•		•				•	
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	loblolly pine	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Virginia pine		•	•		•				•	
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	sycamore		•	•		•				•	
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	wild black cherry	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Quercus alba</i>	white oak	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	scarlet oak	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Quercus falcata</i>	Southern red oak	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Quercus michauxii</i>	swamp chestnut oak	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Quercus montana</i>	chestnut oak	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	water oak	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	pin oak	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	willow oak	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern red oak	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Quercus stellata</i>	post oak	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	black oak	•	•	•		•				•	
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	sassafras		•	•		•				•	
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	bald cypress		•	•		•				•	

+ May be aggressive in garden setting.

\* Due to the rarity and sensitivity of habitat in Virginia, these species are recommended for horticultural use only. Planting these species in natural areas could be detrimental to the survival of native populations.



Scientific Name	Common Name	Uses				Light			Moisture		
		W	H	C	D	S	P	F	L	M	H
<i>Viola cucullata</i>	marsh blue violet	•	•	•			•	•			•
<i>Viola pedata</i>	bird's foot violet	•	•				•	•		•	
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	common yucca	•	•				•	•			
<i>Zephranthes atamasco</i>	Atamasco lily	•	•				•	•		•	•
<b>Ferns and fern allies</b>											
<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	maidenhair fern		•	•			•			•	
<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	ebony spleenwort		•				•	•		•	
<i>Athyrium asplenoides</i>	Southern ladyfern		•	•			•			•	•
<i>Onoclea sensibilis+</i>	sensitive fern		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	cinnamon fern		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	royal fern		•	•			•			•	•
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas fern		•	•			•			•	
<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	marsh fern		•				•	•		•	•
<i>Woodwardia virginica+</i>	Virginia chain fern		•	•			•	•		•	•
<b>Grasses, sedges &amp; rushes</b>											
<i>Agrostis perennans</i>	autumn bentgrass			•			•	•	•	•	•
<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>	bushy bluestem		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	broomsedge		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Carex crinita var. crinita</i>	long hair sedge		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Carex lurida</i>	sallow sedge		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Carex stricta</i>	tussock sedge		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	river oats		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Danthonia sericea</i>	silky oatgrass		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Danthonia spicata</i>	poverty oatgrass		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Dichanthelium clandestinum</i>	deer-tongue		•	•	•		•	•		•	•
<i>Dichanthelium commutatum</i>	variable panicgrass		•	•	•		•	•		•	•
<i>Dulichium arundinaceum</i>	dwarf bamboo		•	•	•		•	•		•	•
<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	Virginia wild rye		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Juncus canadensis</i>	Canada rush		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	soft rush		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	rice cutgrass		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Panicum amarum</i>	coastal panic grass		•	•	•		•	•		•	•
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	switch grass		•	•	•		•	•		•	•
<i>Saccharum giganteum</i>	giant plumegrass		•	•	•		•	•		•	•
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	little bluestem		•	•	•		•	•		•	•
<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	woolgrass bulrush		•	•	•		•	•		•	•
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Indian grass		•	•	•		•	•		•	•
<i>Sparganium americanum</i>	American bur-reed		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Tridens flavus</i>	redtop		•	•	•		•	•		•	•
<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	gama grass		•	•	•		•	•		•	•
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	broad-leaved cattail		•		•		•			•	•
<i>Zizania aquatica</i>	wild rice		•	•	•		•	•		•	•
<b>Vines</b>											
<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	crossvine		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Decumaria barbara</i>	climbing hydrangea		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Carolina jasmine		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	trumpet honeysuckle		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Wisteria frutescens</i>	Atlantic wisteria		•	•			•	•		•	•
<b>Shrubs</b>											
<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	common alder		•	•	•		•	•		•	•
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	red chokeberry		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	high tide bush		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	American beautyberry		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Castanea pumila</i>	Allegheny chinkapin		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	New Jersey tea		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	buttonbush		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	sweet pepper-bush		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	wintergreen		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	black huckleberry		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Gaylussacia frondosa</i>	dangleberry		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	witch hazel		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Ilex decidua</i>	possumhaw		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	inkberry		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	winterberry		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon holly		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Itea virginica</i>	Virginia willow		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Iva frutescens</i>	marsh elder		•	•			•	•		•	•
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	mountain laurel		•	•			•	•		•	•

In contrast to invasive alien species, other non-native plants are unable to thrive without extra effort by gardeners. For instance, they may originate in regions with abundant rainfall and soils rich in nutrients. If then introduced into a drier region with less fertile soils, they may require additional watering and fertilizer. The natural defenses that plants evolve in their original habitats may not protect them in a new environment, requiring the application of pesticides to aid their growth. The benefit of growing plants within the region in which they evolved is that they are more likely to thrive under the local conditions requiring less attention, labor and expensive additives.



## BASICS ABOUT LANDSCAPING WITH NATIVES

When landscaping with natives, match the plants to the correct region, moisture and light conditions. Start with this brochure and study the names of the plants native to your region, and the sunlight and moisture regimes they prefer. Refer to field guides and books of natural history to learn which plants will fit within your planting scheme and provide specific benefits to the wildlife in your area. Plan to texture your landscape with a combination of flowers, shrubs and trees that would occur together naturally. Visit a natural area in your region and observe common plant associations, spatial groupings and habitat conditions. Whether you start small or go all out, always purchase your native plants and seeds from reputable sources that propagate their own plants, preferably from local sources.

## NATIVES FOR WILDLIFE

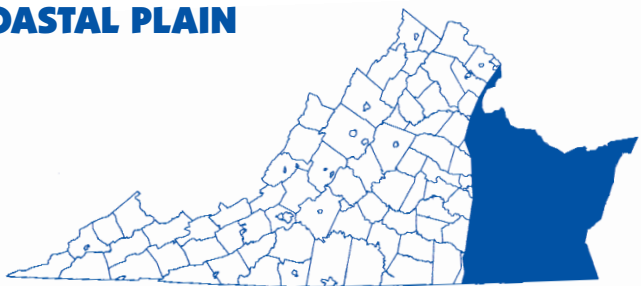
Plants and animals evolve together to create unique natural communities, weaving a complex web of interrelationships. Flowers often bloom and fruits ripen in synchrony with the needs of the animals that pollinate the flowers and disperse the seeds. A butterfly feeds on the nectar of a certain flower and in turn pollinates the plant. To reap the greatest benefit, the flower must bloom and the butterfly emerge simultane-

ously. Later the flower goes to seed, coincidentally when songbirds are fattening for the autumn migration. Gorging themselves, the birds scatter much of what they fail to eat, thus helping disperse the plant's seed.

Alien plant species rarely keep time according to the internal clocks of our native wildlife. Their flowers may bloom too early or late, their fruits grow too large for resident birds to carry, their petals too long for a local nectar feeder to probe, and their smell and texture unrecognizable to a butterfly in search of a host plant on which to lay her eggs.

The greater the variety of plants, the more likely uncommon species will be attracted to your yard. Certain butterflies will hatch and feed only on one type of host plant. When you plant a variety of host and nectar plants, you may see the entire life cycle of several species of butterflies. Keep in mind butterflies and hummingbirds prefer different flowers. Songbirds, too, will visit wildflowers during the spring and summer nesting season to feed on insects and spiders and carry them back to their young. Later they will visit for the dried seeds to fuel them for long journeys to southern wintering grounds. Trees for nesting, shrubs for shelter and water for bathing will further enhance a backyard wildlife preserve.

## COASTAL PLAIN



Virginia is divided into several physiographic provinces based on geologic history. Each province has characteristic topography, soil pH, soil depth, elevation and hydrology. These characteristics combine to influence the species of plants and animals found there. Virginia is unique, encompassing parts of five of these provinces, and thus has a greater variety of natural landscapes than any other eastern state.

Virginia's Coastal Plain is bordered by the fall line to the west and by the Atlantic Ocean, the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries to the east. This is the youngest of the physiographic provinces, formed by sediments eroded from the Appalachian Highlands and deposited along the Atlantic shoreline. The Coastal Plain varies in topography from north to south. The northern Coastal Plain consists of the three peninsulas formed between the four major tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay; the Potomac, the Rappahannock, the York and the James rivers. In the north, the Northern Neck is somewhat hilly and well drained. As you move southward across the Middle Peninsula and Lower Peninsula where the topography flattens until south of the James River where the landscape is basically level. The Eastern Shore, separated from the mainland by the Chesapeake Bay, exhibits little topographic relief. These subtle differences in topography and the variety of fresh, brackish, and saltwater systems from ocean and inland bay to rivers, ponds and bogs, have contributed to the great variety of natural communities found on the Coastal Plain.

## Recommended Uses

- W = wildlife
- H = horticulture
- C = conservation
- D = domestic livestock forage

## Minimum Light Requirements

- S = shade
- P = partial sun
- F = full sun

## Native Regions

- C = Coastal Plain
- P = Piedmont
- M = Mountains and Valley

## Moisture Requirements

- L = low
- M = medium
- H = high

Scientific Name	Common Name	Uses				Light			Moisture			
		W	H	C	D	S	P	F	L	M	H	
<b>Forbs</b>												
<i>Acorus americanus</i>	sweet flag		•	•				•	•			•
<i>Anemone quinquefolia</i>	wood anemone		•				•	•	•			•
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	wild columbine	•	•				•	•	•	•		•
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit		•				•					•
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	swamp milkweed	•	•	•			•	•				•
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	butterfly weed	•	•	•				•	•			•
<i>Aster concolor</i>	Eastern silvery aster	•	•	•				•		•		
<i>Aster cordifolius</i>	heart-leaved aster	•	•	•				•	•			•
<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>	New York aster	•	•	•				•	•			•
<i>Aster pilosus</i>	white heath aster	•	•	•				•	•			•
<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	yellow wild-indigo	•	•					•	•	•		
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	marsh marigold	•	•	•				•	•			•
<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata+</i>	partridge pea	•	•					•	•	•		•
<i>Chelone glabra</i>	white turtlehead		•	•			•	•				•
<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>	green and gold	•	•				•					•
<i>Chrysopsis mariana</i>	Maryland golden aster		•	•				•	•	•		•
<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i>	black snakeroot		•					•	•			•
<i>Clitoria mariana</i>	Maryland butterfly pea	•	•				•	•	•			•
<i>Coreopsis tripteris</i>	tall coreopsis	•	•					•	•			•
<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>	threadleaf coreopsis		•	•				•	•	•		•
<i>Desmodium paniculatum</i>	narrow-leaf tick trefoil	•	•					•				•
<i>Eupatorium coelestinum</i>	mistflower	•	•	•				•	•	•		•
<i>Eupatorium fistulosum</i>	Joe Pye weed	•	•	•				•	•	•		•
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	common boneset		•	•				•	•			•
<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	sneezeweed	•	•	•				•	•			•
<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i>	narrow-leaf sunflower	•	•	•				•	•	•		•
<i>Helianthus decapetalus</i>	ten-petaled sunflower	•	•	•				•	•			•
<i>Helianthus divaricatus</i>	woodland sunflower	•	•	•				•	•			•
<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>	oxeye sunflower	•	•	•				•	•	•		•
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	Eastern rosemallow	•	•	•				•	•			•
<i>Iris virginica</i>	Virginia blue flag	•	•	•				•	•			•
<i>Kosteletskya virginica</i>	seashore mallow	•	•					•	•			•
<i>Lespedeza capitata</i>	round-head bush clover	•	•					•	•			•
<i>Liatis graminifolia</i>	grass-leaf blazing star	•	•	•				•	•	•		•
<i>Lilium superbum</i>	Turk's cap lily		•					•	•			•
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	cardinal flower	•	•	•				•	•			•
<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	lupine, sundial lupine		•					•	•			•
<i>Mimulus ringens</i>	monkeyflower		•	•				•	•			•
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	wild bergamot	•	•	•				•	•	•		•
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	American water lily	•	•	•				•	•			•
<i>Oenothera fruticosa</i>	sundrops	•	•	•				•	•			•
<i>Opuntia humifusa</i>	Eastern prickly-pear	•	•	•				•	•			•
<i>Peltandra virginica</i>	arrow arum	•	•	•				•	•			•
<i>Phlox paniculata</i>	summer phlox		•	•				•	•			•
<i>Podophyllum peltatum+</i>	mayapple	•	•	•				•	•			•
<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	Solomon's seal		•					•	•			•
<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	pickerel weed	•	•	•				•	•			•
<i>Pycnanthemum tenuifolium</i>	narrow-leaved mtn. mint	•	•	•				•	•			•
<i>Rhexia virginica</i>	Virginia meadow-beauty	•	•					•	•			•
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	black eyed Susan	•	•	•				•	•			•
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	cut-leaved coneflower	•	•	•				•	•			•
<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	broadleaf arrowhead	•	•	•				•	•			•
<i>Salvia lyrata+</i>	lyre-leaf sage		•					•	•			•
<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	bloodroot		•					•	•			•
<i>Saururus cernuus</i>	lizard's tail	•	•	•				•	•			•
<i>Saxifraga virginensis</i>	early saxifrage		•					•	•			•
<i>Solidago caesia</i>	bluestem goldenrod	•	•	•				•	•			•
<i>Solidago odora</i>	sweet goldenrod	•	•	•				•	•			•
<i>Solidago pinetorum+</i>	pineywoods goldenrod	•	•	•				•	•			•
<i>Solidago rugosa+</i>	rough-stemmed goldenrod	•	•	•				•	•			•
<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>	seaside goldenrod	•	•	•				•	•			•
<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>	New York ironweed	•	•	•				•	•			•