

The Journal of the South Carolina Native Plant Society



Winter 2007

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Name That Native Plant!

This perennial vine is non-descript in the growing season, but come winter, it's a show-stopper! Trailing over roadside fences and shrubs all over SC, the leaves are plain, and the tiny white flowers are almost invisible. But in late fall and winter, when the leaves are gone, the translucent red berries grab the attention of people and hungry birds alike. Neat-looking seed, too!



The answer is embedded in the text somewhere in this newsletter. Photo by Bill Stringer.

South Carolina's Native Magnolias

By Richard B. Figlar

It might be surprising for many South Carolinians to learn that our state is host to seven species and two varieties of Magnolia. Worldwide, there are around 220 species, with most being native to SE Asia – from Japan & Korea through eastern and south China, then southward through the Malay peninsula and the islands eastward to Papua New Guinea. The rest are indigenous to eastern and SE North America, into some of the Caribbean islands, Mexico and Central America, on into northern South America. In reality, these numbers and wide range are misleading, as a vast majority of the world's Magnolia taxa are in rare and endangered status in most of those countries, including 3 of our own South Carolina Magnolias. Our SC magnolias can roughly be divided into 3 groups: Umbrella magnolias, yellow-flowering magnolias (both deciduous), and evergreen magnolias.

Umbrella magnolias get their name from the false whorls of leaves that are produced at the branch tips in early spring, imparting an umbrella-like appearance. The umbrella magnolias include fraser magnolia (*Magnolia fraseri*), pyramid magnolia (*M. pyramidata*), umbrella magnolia (*M. tripetala*), and big-leaf magnolia (*M. macrophylla*).

The most common of these, *Magnolia fraseri*, is endemic to the southern Appalachians, and is common in forests along the foothills and mountains of Pickens, Oconee and Greenville counties. A medium to large tree associated with Tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), Chestnut Oak (*Quercus montana*) and other cove hardwoods, *M. fraseri* distinguishes itself by its large kite-shaped leaves up to 12 inches long, with auricu- (See **Magnolias**, page 4)



M. fraseri, common in northern Oconee, Pickens and Greenville Co.
Photo courtesy of William M. Ciesla, Forest Health Management International.



The "umbrella" in *M. fraseri*. Photo courtesy of Chris Evans, University of Georgia.

The View From Here

Winter is here, the leaves have dropped, and the hardwood forests are bare. Nature is taking a break from all that growing and reproducing, before She has to start over again soon. But there are still lots of reasons to go out into the woods and fields. Many of the forest floor ephemeral wildflowers are taking advantage of the leaf drop to grab some rays and collect some energy. And look closely at the base of perennial grasses and wildflowers, and you will see these plants putting new little green shoots out on the starting line, ready to start the race in the spring.



Bill Stringer

This is a good time for us as native plant protectors to use some down-time (“What’s that?”, you say? Well, there are fewer field trips and work days in the winter, right?) to plan, make preparations, learn new stuff, etc. so as to be more effective in 2007. There is a ton of information, resources and links on our website (www.scnps.org), not to mention advance information on 2007 fieldtrips, and our Native Plant Symposium in May. The various chapters have different field trips and other events planned, and welcome visitors from other chapters, if you call ahead.

It is also a good time to think about a native plant sale, if you don’t have one scheduled already (early spring and early fall are good times). The Upstate and Lowcountry chapters have lot’s of experience in putting on plant sales, so get in touch with the plant sale organizers (see the website) to pick their brains.

The Annual Symposium will be held in Rock Hill on May 4 - 6. Mary Morrison is working with the NC Native Plant Society to put on what appears to be a terrific program for us. Also, the Rock Hill area is home to some very interesting plants and habitats, so it would be a shame to miss out on this one. The registration packet will be going out soon, so reserve your place at this event.

You will soon be getting your membership renewal reminder, and we hope you are staying with us. Remember, from now on renewal notices will go out in January for everyone. Also, we still get a few mailings forwarded from the PO Box in Charleston, so if you are still using that address, please note the new address: SCNPS, PO Box 491, Norris, SC 29667.

Oh, yes, if you have comments (positive, neutral, or negative) on this newsletter or suggestions and article ideas for the next issue (April), send them to: Bill Stringer, PO Box 491, Norris, SC 29667; or bstrngr@clemsun.edu.

Special News Report! We have just received word that Rick Huffman will receive South Carolina’s Environmental Awareness Award for 2006. This prestigious award is sponsored by SC Dept. of Natural Resources, and is awarded by the Governor. The selection committee includes representatives of SC DNR, SC DHEC, SC Forestry Commission, and SC Sea Grant Consortium. Previous winners include Rudy Mancke of SC Educational TV, Brad Wyche of Upstate Forever, and James Elliott of the SC Center for Birds of Prey. Well-deserved recognition!

Thanx, Bill Stringer, President

Lowcountry Chapter Activities

We’ve had some wonderful Fall events including diverse lecture topics on invasive plants, botanical explorations on sandhill creeks, and designing Lowcountry landscapes. We also traveled around the SC Coastal Plain during our field trips learning about restoration efforts on private lands, rice field succession in the Ace Basin, and grass identification in the FMNF. Our native wildflower walks with the Sewee Center have also had great attendance as different members have stepped forward to lead these monthly trips.

Upcoming events for the Spring include:

- Native Plant Sale scheduled for March 17, 2007. This will be an opportunity for Lowcountry residents to have a source of native perennials, shrubs, and trees.
- Lecture Series the third Tuesday of each month at 6:30pm at 101 Duckett Hall on the Citadel Campus. Topics include:
 - SCDNR Ace Basin Project
 - Audubon Society conservation and projects
 - Restoration efforts on Yeamans Hall
 - Management of Heritage Preserves in SC
- Field Trips are typically scheduled the 3rd Saturday of each month. Locations:
 - Charles Towne Landing
 - Yeamans Hall
 - Francis Beidler Forest
 - Great Swamp, Walterboro, SC
 - Green Swamp Preserve, NC (overnight trip)

To learn more about these upcoming events please visit http://www.scnps.org/activities_low.html. If you’d like to become more involved with the Lowcountry chapter, please contact Colette DeGarady, cdegarady@tnc.org or 843-937-8807 ext 15.

Native Wisteria

Dr. Jan Haldeman, Professor Emerita of Biology, Erskine College*
(Reprinted with permission from Carolina Gardener Magazine)

Let's say you're seeking an attractive vine to embellish a fence, trellis or arbor. Are you enamored with the cascading lavender blossoms of Chinese and Japanese wisteria? Before investing in either of these Asian exotics, consider the possible consequences of their aggressive natures. Although their flowers are beautiful, both species can be invasive. In fact, they run rampant throughout parts of the eastern half of the United States where they've escaped cultivation. In spring they're conspicuous along roadsides, blanketing trees and shrubs with thick, heavy growth and flower clusters.

Fortunately, an attractive, non-invasive alternative is available in many nurseries: our native wisteria species, *Wisteria frutescens*. What's more, a beautiful cultivar that originated in Oconee County, S.C. (*W. frutescens* 'Amethyst Falls') has earned gold-medal awards this year from plant societies in Florida, Georgia and Pennsylvania. Other attractive native cultivars are available too, with varying blossom colors and flower stalk sizes.

Consider some of the virtues of native wisteria:

- Easy to grow and maintain, as it requires minimal pruning.
- Climbs quickly to cover an arbor, yet doesn't spread out of control, crush a fence or strangle a tree.
- Usually blooms the first year, whereas Asian species may not bloom for as many as 10 years.
- Numerous 4-inch flower stalks with 25-65 flowers each give the appearance of a lavender waterfall.
- Plants are drought tolerant, even though native wisteria grows naturally near streams and swamps.
- Unappealing to deer. The mildly fragrant lavender blue flowers attract butterflies and hummingbirds.

Wisteria belongs to the third-largest family of flowering plants, Fabaceae, known as the bean or pea family. This family includes economically important crops grown for food, medicine and timber. Another common term, "legumes," refers to the plants' fruits, which are one- to many-chambered pods. (Yes, string beans are fruits!)

Wisteria's own pods provide a means by which gardeners can distinguish native from exotic species. Pods of Asian wisterias have velvety surfaces due to a thick covering of short hairs, whereas native *Wisteria* pods are smooth and hairless. Mature seedpods pop open explosively to disperse seeds, and if your native vine produces a good crop, it can be quite a show. But note that the seeds are poisonous.

Native wisteria, also known as Atlantic wisteria, grows naturally throughout most eastern states and several states west of the Mississippi River. The genus name, *Wisteria*, was established in the 18th century by renowned botanist Thomas Nuttall to honor his friend Caspar Wistar, a physician and patron of botany. The species name, *frutescens*, means "shrubby," even though all wisteria species are true vines.

Some botanists also like to recommend its relative, *W. macrostachya*, commonly known as Kentucky wisteria, which occurs in swamps from Louisiana to Illinois and Kentucky. Horticultural varieties have been developed from both types, and nurseries may offer cultivars with either botanical name, followed by the variety or common name.

(See *Wisteria*, page 6)

Soils of the Matthews

Memorial Bay

By Charles Everett - College of
Charleston - Soil Scientist

In this article I describe soil profiles studied at 12 locations on the Bay site. Two profiles are in the in the bay depression, 6 are on the margins, and 4 are on the upland area. The upland soils are sands (4% clay) and loamy sands, except for a sandy clay loam (21% clay) in a hardwood area on site. The depression area soils are finer textured (loam and sandy loam surface, with subsoils of sandy clay loam and sandy clay (40% clay). The margin area soils vary widely with elevation. One soil on the south side of the Bay margin is a Spodosol. The water table fluctuates, causing organic matter to move downward and be deposited in distinct subsoil horizons, a characteristic of Spodosols. Drainage in all of these soils is related to elevation, with the uplands being well drained to excessively drained, whereas the depression soils are poorly to very poorly drained.

Lab analyses have been conducted on 66 samples from horizons of the 12 soil profiles. Coastal Plains woodland soils typically contain less than 15 parts per million (ppm) of phosphorus (P), with less than 4 ppm being deficient for loblolly pine. Surprisingly, we found high available P in the upland soils. Soil test P values of 30-plus parts per million (ppm) were found in some of the upland soil horizons. The highest P level found was 97 ppm. In contrast, the six lowest elevation soils have P levels of 2 to 4 ppm throughout the profile. High soil P in the uplands may impact our restoration by favoring understory plants (and weeds) adapted to high soil P.

I have completed the field work on soils and hydrology (soil water relations) of the Lisa Matthews Memorial Bay. As soon as local weather data are posted, I can model the hydrology at the Bay. I plan to publish the findings in *Natural Areas Journal*, and post them on the SCNPS website. An analysis of Bay hydrology data from January, 2006 is posted at www.scnps.org/activities.html. **Editor's note:** For more information on Carolina bays, see:

A Comprehensive Bibliography of the Carolina Bays Literature. By Thomas E. Ross at <http://abob.libs.uga.edu/bobk/cbay-bib.html>

Magnolias, from page 1

late leaf bases. In mid-spring (usually April), large (up to 9-inch diameter) fragrant white flowers appear. These are conspicuous from a distance, but blooms are seldom low enough on the tree for us to enjoy the delightful and different floral scent.

The pyramid magnolia, *Magnolia pyramidata*, is a rare and local native to rich ravines of the coastal plain from SC to TX. It is essentially a

miniature version of *M. fraseri*, with leaves and flowers roughly two thirds the size of those of its larger cousin, and is often considered.

The two are closely related, and *M. pyramidata* is often considered a variety of *M. fraseri*. In South Carolina, *M. pyramidata* is very rare (S1 - critically imperiled), occurring in no more than a half-dozen populations of a few individuals each in Aiken, Calhoun and Richland counties. A few years ago one of the populations in Aiken county was extirpated by beavers, and in Richland county there was only one known plant in 1985! Unfortunately, both *M. fraseri* & *pyramidata* – unlike most magnolias – are difficult to grow in cultivation.

Magnolia tripetala, or umbrella magnolia, is represented in the southeastern US (including SC) in scattered populations that are often widely separated. This small, sometimes multi-stemmed, tree resembles *M. fraseri*, but with much larger leaves (to 20 inches long) that are tapered at the base (no “ear-lobes”). Its large white flowers (to 11 inches) appear



Leaves of *M. tripetala* Photo courtesy of Chris Evans, University of Georgia.

in late April and have a scent that might be considered disagreeable, especially at close range. Interestingly, *M. tripetala* is more closely related to 3 eastern Asian magnolia species than to the other American species. Umbrella tree occurs sparingly in only a handful of Piedmont counties, where it grows in rich woods along streams. It occurs most frequently in and around York County. Good populations can be found in Kings

Mountain State Park. Our native *M. tripetala* is easily cultivated and a desirable ornamental.

Big-leaf or cucumber magnolia, *Magnolia macrophylla*,

bears the largest leaves and flowers of any North American tree. The distinctive white-backed leaves are often up to 32 inches long, and the late spring blooms can measure up to 20 inches across. The small purple markings at the base of the flower



M. acuminata var. *subcordata*, once thought to be extirpated, but rediscovered in 1913. Photo courtesy of Richard Figlar

tepals are another unique feature. Found in scattered populations throughout Southeastern US, *M. macrophylla* is very rare in SC, with only two small viable populations left in York County. SCNPS member Charlie Williams had a hand in discovering both of these as recently as a few years ago. Its rarity in SC is related to, in part, its preference for calcareous or circum-neutral soils,



M. macrophylla, with huge leaves and flowers, but endangered in SC. Photo courtesy of Richard Figlar

which are relatively uncommon here. While its risk status in SC is shown as S?, it's most likely critically imperiled (S1). Big-leaf magnolia makes a spectacular ornamental and is fairly easy to grow in cultivation.

The yellow flowering magnolias consist of cucumbertree, *Magnolia acuminata*, and yellow cucumbertree, *M. acuminata* var. *subcordata*. Cucumber tree (Cucumber magnolia), the most widespread magnolia species in North America, is an uncommon component of our rich mountain and piedmont forests in the western half of the SC. It is most abundant in northern Pickens County and can be seen frequently along the Palmetto Trail at Table Rock State Park. *M. acuminata* differs considerably from the other SC magnolias, with its much smaller yellow or yellow-green flowers that occur in early April. These frequently go unnoticed since they are often produced high in the canopy, and the color tends to blend with the yellow-green foliage of early spring. Southeastward, *M. acuminata* transitions to var. *subcordata*, yellow cucumbertree, a smaller tree with generally brighter yellow flowers. *M. acuminata* var. *subcordata* has a curious history. Discovered in 1790 by Andre Michaux near Augusta, GA, it was introduced into cultivation in western Europe shortly thereafter. Meanwhile, for the next 100 years or so, it seemed that this taxon had met the same fate as *Franklinia altamaha*. It appeared to be extinct in its home range. Finally in 1913 it was re-discovered about 18 miles north of Augusta – not far from Stevens & Turkey Creeks where it can occasionally be seen today growing on the bluffs of those two rivers. Still, it is a very rare taxon in SC, probably of S2 or S3 risk status, occurring in only about 8 Piedmont counties. Almost all plants of yellow cucumbertree in commerce are derived from Michaux's original collection. Both varieties of *M. acuminata* are easy to cultivate.



M. virginiana, an evergreen shrub or small tree of the coastal plain. Photo courtesy of: Charles T. Bryson, USDA Agricultural Research Service.

The two evergreen magnolias, *Magnolia virginiana* (sweetbay magnolia) and *M. grandiflora* (southern magnolia or bull-bay) are both coastal plain species. *Magnolia virginiana* is a shrub-like, often multi-stemmed, small tree common to the acidic swamps, bogs, pocosins, and other moist soils of the coastal plain east of the fall line. It is easily our most common magnolia and, in fact, ditching along roadsides actually has benefited this species by providing suitably moist habitats for it. From the Savannah River valley westward through the Gulf States, sweetbay is represented by *M. virginiana* var. *australis*, which grows into a much larger, single bole tree. Both varieties produce very fragrant, small (4 inch) white flowers from May to July. The silver backed leaves are particularly noticeable when exposed by a gust of wind.

We are all familiar with our other evergreen species, southern or big flower magnolia, *M. grandiflora*, and so is much of the rest of the world. In fact, southern magnolia is very likely the most cultivated and admired American tree on the planet. Native to maritime forests and rich slopes of the outer coastal plain, southern

magnolia has naturalized to some extent throughout other parts of SC. It was once native to all of what is now SC and to much of North America in earlier (Tertiary) times. Well-preserved fossilized magnolia leaves discovered in 15 million-year-old shale sediments at Clarkia, Idaho were found to contain essentially the same stomatal structures and DNA as present-day *Magnolia grandiflora*!

Our southern magnolia, *M. grandiflora*, and the other SC native magnolias have been with us for a very long time. We need to work diligently to preserve and protect their habitats, if we are to continue to have these wonderful trees to appreciate.



Our old friend, *M. grandiflora*, famous around the world. Photo courtesy of: Chris Evans, University of Georgia.

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Wisteria, from page 3

Planting native wisteria is just one way gardeners can help conserve plant diversity of the southeastern United States, which is one of the richest in the world. Planting native species returns to our land plants that are being lost to urban development.

*Dr. Haldeman is also Chair of SCNPS's Exotic Species Committee

Which Wisteria do I have?

Differences between Chinese and American Wisterias are somewhat subtle, but they can be distinguished if you consider some of the following features:

Trait	Chinese - <i>W. sinense</i>	American - <i>W. frutescens</i>
Leaflets	Ovate/elliptic, pointed tips	Ovate, pointed & blunt tips
Flower raceme	Loose clusters, all flowers on raceme bloom at once.	Tighter clusters, flowers bloom first at base of raceme.
Flower stalk (pedicel)	Over 1/2" in diameter	Less than 1/2" in diameter.
Flowering time	April/May	June/July
Fruit pod (legume)	Large (4-6"), velvety hairy	Smaller (2-4"), glabrous
Growth habit	Sprawls as well as climbs	strong climber into shrubs or small trees

Both Chinese and American species twine counterclockwise. Japanese wisteria, *Wisteria floribunda* twines clockwise, and does occur, though much less frequently, in South Carolina.

Personal observations of local populations of *Wisteria sinensis* and *Wisteria frutescens* show darker rusty brown stems of *W. frutescens* contrasting to lighter grayish brown stems of *W. sinensis*.

Chinese - *W. sinense*



Photo courtesy of Chris Evans, University of Georgia.

American - *W. frutescens*



Photo courtesy of Will Cook

Cogongrass in the Francis Marion National Forest

Jean Everett, PhD - Department of Biology, College of Charleston
Charleston, SC

Cogongrass, one of the world's top 10 noxious weeds, was recently discovered in the Francis Marion National Forest. This grass is a triple-whammy – very aggressive, probably allelopathic, and fire tolerant. We could lose hundreds of species of plants and animals to this exotic invasive grass.

Cogongrass (*Imperata cylindrica*) is an Asian species that came to the southeastern US in the early 20th century. It is a serious problem in Georgia and the Gulf states, but has recently begun to crop up in South Carolina. Unbelievably, one cultivar (Japanese Blood Grass, Red Baron) is still being sold – it reverts to type in warmer climates, and becomes invasive. If Red Baron crosses with the varieties found in the SE, the likely result is cold-tolerant hybrids and range extension. This grass is attractive – but it's NOT worth the risk. It is a Federal and State Noxious Weed, and now contaminates over 1.25 million acres in the SE. It has been declared by the Division of Plant Industry as illegal to distribute in South Carolina

Cogongrass is an unmitigated disaster. It has virtually no wildlife food or habitat value. The leaves are razor-sharp, stands are impenetrable, and other plants are eliminated. Infestations severely reduce productivity in commercial forests and crops, and increase the potential for catastrophic wildfires. Carolina coralbead, *Coccidius carolinus*. It is difficult and expensive to eradicate, with no effective biological controls.

The populations on the FMNF have been treated with herbicide, and will be burned soon. Sprouts will be re-treated with herbicide. This entire process will be required repeatedly.

(See **Cogongrass**, page 8)

Rocky Shoals Spider Lily

By Andrew Lazenby, Winthrop University

One of the high points of our upcoming Native Plant Symposium will be an opportunity to see and learn about the Rocky Shoals Spider Lily (*Hymenocallis coronaria*). This plant is an example of the diversity of floral forms and habitats we find among the native plants of North and South Carolina. This flower / habitat combination is found in the rocky shoals of some of the southeast's rivers, where *Hymenocallis coronaria* makes its home. The showy white flowers bloom in early May and continue through June. The Spider Lily, a perennial in the Amaryllis family, is notable for its large (4- 5 inches) white flowers and 4 foot long leaves. From the leaf cluster, 3 to 4 flowering stalks rise, each with an umbel of 7-9 flowers. The flower is white and is made up of 6 long thin tepals with a central "cup" or corona as seen in the photo. It is easy to see where it derives its Latin name, as *Hymenocallis coronaria* means "Beautiful Membranous Crown".

The Spider Lily, a member of the Amaryllis family, is very distinct as it makes its home in shallow, rocky shoals such as those found in the Catawba River at Landsford Canal State Park in the Piedmont of South Carolina. This habitat reduces the competition pressures on the lily; the swift water does not allow accumulation of sediment that would provide habitat for other plants. The colony at Landsford Canal State Park covers approximately 27 acres. When in peak bloom it is one of the most striking sights imaginable and a true treasure of South Carolina. In May, it is not uncommon to see dozens of canoes and kayaks wending their way among the large clumps of lilies, or people standing along the shoreline at the lily overlook admiring flowers.

It must be noted that this is a species in crisis and is listed as a Federal Species of Concern. When one looks at the abundance of flowers in the spring it is sometimes hard to understand how this is so, but this represents a scenario that is becoming far too common in which the habitat is in



Shoals spider lily at Landsford Canal on the Catawba. Photos courtesy of Jean Everett.

peril as much as the plant. River shoals have historically been exploited in the early 20th century for industrial water power. As dams were built, the traditional habitat of the lily was drowned. The reduced flow out of the impoundments, coupled with construction along the river has caused the accumulation of sediments, to the detriment of the lilies. In recent years this has been apparent in Alabama; biologists have observed the population of lilies in the Cahaba River near Birmingham declining from year to year. While this has not been apparent on the Catawba, impact on the Landsford spider lilies should be monitored as our area grows.

There has been a recent resurgence in interest in the spider lily as the public and biologists have begun to take a new look at this wonderful plant. I have been fortunate to be able to do research on the Spider Lily in which I

have explored methods for re-establishing colonies upstream of current populations. On the first day of the symposium I will discuss the spider lily, river shoals, and my research. On Sunday a group of Landsford Canal Partners for Parks and I will lead a canoe tour through the lilies, when participants

will be able to examine the plant and its beauty. For non-canoeists, Dr. John Schmidt will be leading a guided flower walk along the trails at Landsford. During early May, there are many spring ephemeral flowers visible peeking above the leaves. Flowers that are sure to be seen include bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis* L.), trout lily (*Erythronium umbilicatum*), heartleaf (*Hexastylis arifolia*), atamasco lily (*Zephyranthes atamasco*), and wild petunia (*Ruellia caroliniensis*), to name

but a few. Recent improvements to the trails at the park will add to your experience. As of this writing, a lily overlook platform and two bridges have been constructed, with the help of a recreational trail grant and matching grants, all totaling \$130K. Future plans include a disabled access trail from the main parking area to the overlook. We are fortunate to have a mating pair of Bald Eagles within the park boundary; however, concern for their breeding season dictates that some trail maintenance will have to wait until summer.

We hope to see you at the Spring Symposium. We have a schedule of events designed to increase your knowledge of native plants of the Carolinas, as well as many opportunities to experience the special plants and habitats that call our small part of the world home.

Cogongrass, from page 6

Cogongrass is easy to identify by the following characteristics: (see photos at <http://www.cofc.edu/~everettj/cogongrass.html>)

- bright green leaves, up to 6' long, narrow and sharp pointed
- mid-vein light-colored and noticeably off-center
- leaf margins finely serrate and rough to the touch
- silky hairs where the leaf blade becomes the sheath
- short stems, leaves appear to arise from the base of the plant
- pale, stout, sharp pointed rhizomes
- flowers in cylindrical, pale fuzzy panicles 3-6" long
- dense, sometimes circular patches and a very aggressive appearance
- grows anywhere except perhaps permanent standing water

For more information, ID and photos, and links to cogongrass websites, go to <http://www.cofc.edu/~everettj/cogongrass.html>. Please look for this menacing grass, and contact us immediately if you suspect a population. Tell everyone about it and its



Cogongrass seedheads – pretty but problematic. Photo courtesy of Chris Evans, University of Georgia.

effects on the landscape. We must not underestimate the hazard posed by cogongrass to the Francis Marion, the Santee Coastal Reserve, Sandy Island, and all of the Heritage Preserves and National Wildlife Refuges along the coast. Cogongrass has been found on the Piedmont as well.

Editor's note: There are several agencies working on cogongrass and other invasive plants in South Carolina:

Department of Plant Industry,
Clemson University at
http://dpi.clemson.edu/pi_index.htm
Kathy Ellingson - 864 646 2128

USDA/APHIS – Animal and Plant
Health Inspection Service
<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/>

USDA Forest Service - Francis
Marion-Sumter National Forests

Francis Marion <http://www.fs.fed.us/r8/fms/forest/about/fm.shtml>

Sumter National Forest
Enoree District
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r8/fms/forest/about/en.shtml>

Long Cane District
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r8/fms/forest/about/lc.shtml>

Andrew Pickens District
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r8/fms/forest/about/ap.shtml>



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