



SOUTH CAROLINA TREES

FOR SOUTH CAROLINA LANDOWNERS



Seedling Catalog

2014-2015

Our 2016-2017 seedling catalog, which contains many more selections this year, is in production now and will be posted on our website soon.

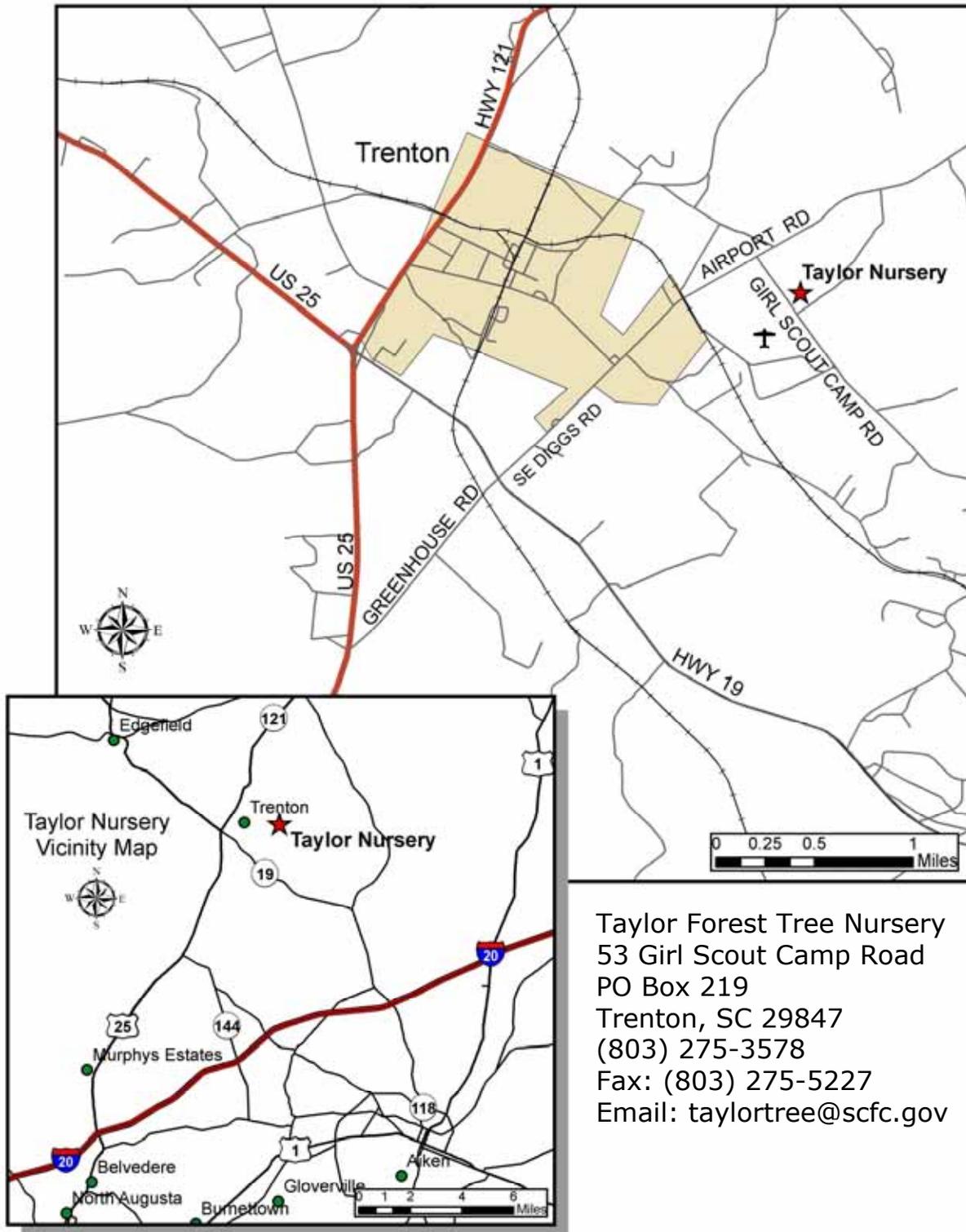


*Growing seedlings for
South Carolinians since 1928.*



www.trees.sc.gov

Map to Taylor Nursery



Taylor Forest Tree Nursery
53 Girl Scout Camp Road
PO Box 219
Trenton, SC 29847
(803) 275-3578
Fax: (803) 275-5227
Email: taylortree@scfc.gov

Why Are South Carolina Forestry Commission Seedlings Your Best Choice?

The South Carolina Forestry Commission has been providing seedlings for South Carolina landowners since 1928. Our goal is to provide landowners with the highest-quality seedlings that are available for timber production, wildlife habitat improvement, Christmas tree production and restoration of valuable forested ecosystems.

Taylor Nursery, located near Trenton in Edgefield County, grows both bareroot and containerized seedlings. We offer around 40 selections of hardwood and softwood trees for sale each year. Seeds for our loblolly and longleaf pine selections are produced in agency orchards that have been developed specifically for South Carolina's climate and soils. Years of research through our membership in university research cooperatives assure landowners of receiving high-quality seedlings.

Other reasons to buy South Carolina Forestry Commission (SCFC) seedlings:

1. The SCFC offers the very best genetic material to our customers. For example, seedlings from our newest Piedmont loblolly pine orchard can produce 90% more wood volume than unimproved seedlings.
2. The SCFC is producing our fastest-growing loblolly seedlings in containers for enhanced seedling survival and growth after outplanting.
3. SCFC seedlings are priced to only recover costs.
4. The SCFC is a member of two university-based research programs. Through the North Carolina State University Tree Improvement Program and the Auburn Southern Forest Management Nursery Cooperative, customers can be assured of getting high-quality seedlings from the SCFC.
5. Joint research in cooperation with South Carolina Christmas tree growers has resulted in development of improved tree selections in support of the Christmas tree industry.
6. Demonstration plantings have been established on state lands comparing seedling alternatives and current technologies.
7. Customers have access to assistance by a network of agency foresters.
8. Order with confidence. The support of your state agency is behind your purchase.

We look forward to providing you with seedlings for your tree planting project. We believe in continual improvement and send out a survey at the end of each planting season to gather input from every customer who provides their email address. Last year, 92% of our customers were satisfied with our seedling quality and service. Our goal is to have 100% customer satisfaction.



Cost-Share Programs Available for Forest Landowners

Forest Renewal Program (FRP)

The Forest Renewal Program (FRP) is a cost share program that provides financial assistance to eligible landowners for tree planting practices approved by the South Carolina Forestry Commission. FRP is a partnership between South Carolina's forest industries and the State and is jointly funded through an assessment of these industries as well as through an appropriation by the South Carolina State Legislature.

The goal of the Forest Renewal Program is to encourage tree planting on private lands to help ensure adequate future timber supplies. The program is designed to help landowners increase the productivity of their woodlands while providing other benefits such as clean air, clean water, and wildlife habitat

How Do I Apply?

1. Contact your local SC Forestry Commission Office for an application.
<http://www.trees.sc.gov/sc.htm>
2. Applications for reforestation will not be accepted until all merchantable standing timber has been harvested from the area.

Management Practices Eligible

1. Site preparation and tree planting on previously forested or agricultural lands.
2. Timber stand improvement of natural or artificially regenerated forests.

Restrictions and Limitations

1. Minimum of 10 contiguous acres
2. Maximum – amount of funds needed to complete practices on 100 acres.
3. Must maintain eligible lands in a forest condition for 10 years.

Farm Bill Programs

The 2008 Farm Bill included a number of cost-share programs for forest landowners to help them improve the soil and water quality on their land through improving forest health and sustainability, and by providing multiple environmental benefits through the long-term growth of their forests. These Farm Bill programs are available in South Carolina through a cooperative effort of the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and the SC Forestry Commission. Below is a description of one of these programs.

Environmental Quality Incentives Program

This program provides technical assistance and cost-share to eligible landowners for forestry practices such as site preparation and tree planting, forest road stabilization, timber stand improvement, and invasive species control. Priority is given to projects with multiple management practices to be completed over a number of years. To learn more, contact your local NRCS office: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/sc/contact/local/>





For additional tree selection and planting information, go to Arboday.org

South Carolina Forestry Commission Nursery & Tree Improvement Facilities

Taylor Nursery

Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 219
Trenton, SC 29847
Telephone: 803-275-3578
Hours: 8:00 AM—4:00 PM, M-F

Physical Address:

53 Girl Scout Camp Rd.
Trenton, SC 29847

Directions: From Interstate 20, take Exit 18 (Hwy. 19) north 9 miles towards Edgefield. Turn right (before you get to the railroad overpass) onto SE Diggs Road (County Rd. 19-75) at crossroads. Go 1.75 miles and turn right onto Girl Scout Camp Road. The nursery is a half mile on the left.

GPS navigation not reliable to this location.

Niederhof Forestry Center

P.O. Box 157
Tillman, SC 29943
Telephone: 843-726-3845



Ordering Seedlings

How to Order Seedlings Contents

- Review the following pages on SC Forestry Commission seedling selections and prices. For more information, we suggest going to Arbor Day's website at <http://www.arborday.org/trees/index.cfm>.
- Download and complete the Seedling Order Form available at <http://www.trees.sc.gov/nurapp.htm>.
- Orders are accepted from July 1 until the end of planting season. Order forms can be mailed, faxed or delivered in person to Taylor Nursery or the South Carolina Forestry Commission Columbia headquarters. Payment in full is required at time of order. There is a minimum order of \$25.

Shipping and Handling

- Bareroot seedlings are available for pick-up or delivery from December to March, depending on weather conditions.
- Pick-up is available at Taylor Nursery in Edgefield County free-of-charge.
- UPS shipping charge is \$16.50 for box of 10 and \$25.00 per box for all other quantities.
- Specify a desired shipment date when placing order.
- All UPS orders are shipped from Taylor Nursery on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

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Ash, Green

Bareroot

Species (scientific name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Price/Quantity				
						10	50	100	500	1,000
Ash, Green (<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>)	*	*	*	*	8-24 in.	\$30	\$75	\$100	\$200	\$300

State Range—Statewide

Sunlight Preference—Full sun

Green ash is the most widely distributed of all American ashes. It occurs naturally in every county in South Carolina. Ash grows best on alluvial soils along rivers and streams, although it has acceptable growth on moist upland soils. Mature trees can reach 70'-90' in height with a diameter of 1.5' - 2'. Green ash has small, inconspicuous flowers in the spring which mature into elongated samaras that ripen in September or October. The sapwood is almost white while the heartwood is light brown. Ash wood is straight-grained, strong and wears smoothly, making it especially sought out for products such as tool handles and wooden sports equipment. It has excellent woodworking properties and is used in making furniture, veneer, crates and boxes. Green ash makes excellent firewood due to its ease of splitting. It is relatively pest-free.



Useful links

[USDA Silvics of North America - Green Ash](#)

[NCSU Green Ash Fact Sheet](#)

[SC Champion Green Ash](#)



Baldcypress

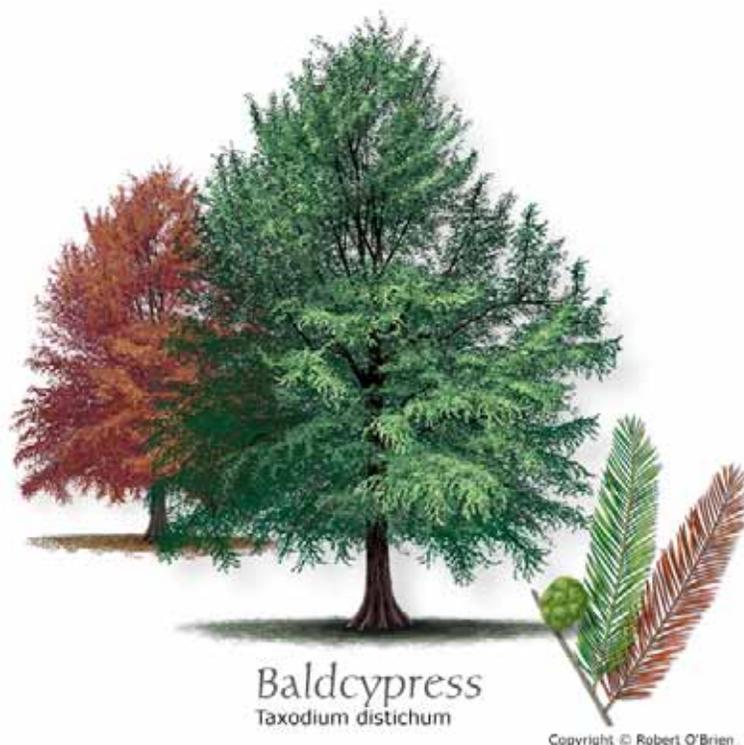
Bareroot

Species (scientific name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Price/Quantity				
						10	50	100	500	1,000
Baldcypress (<i>Taxodium distichum</i>)	*	*	*	*	20-36 in.	\$30	\$75	\$100	\$200	\$300

State Range—Coastal swamps

Sunlight Preference—Full sun

Baldcypress is a deciduous softwood of southern swamps. A large tree, reaching 100'-120' in height and 3-4' in diameter, it is adapted to wetland soils which flood or have high water tables for much of the year. Baldcypress occurs in pure stands as well as in mixed stands with swamp tupelo and other bottomland hardwoods. Unique rooting structures, called cypress knees, are thought to function in providing oxygen to the tree in waterlogged conditions and to anchor the tree in unstable soils. Because it is adapted to soils with low oxygen availability, baldcypress is used commonly in urban settings on compacted soils. Baldcypress serves as unique habitat for a number of wildlife species. For instance, prothonotary warblers utilize hollow baldcypress knees as nesting cavities. Baldcypress heartwood is well known for its ability to resist decay. For this reason, baldcypress lumber is used widely for outdoor construction, such as siding, fences, and decks.



Useful links

[USDA Silvics of North America: Baldcypress](#)

[NCSU Baldcypress Fact Sheet](#)

[Baldcypress - Familiar Trees of South Carolina](#)

[South Carolina Champion Baldcypress](#)



Cedar, Eastern Red

Bareroot

Species (scientific name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Price/Quantity				
						10	50	100	500	1,000
Cedar, Eastern Red, 1-0 (<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>)	*		*		8-12 in.	\$30	\$75	\$100	\$200	\$300
Cedar, Eastern Red, 2-0 (<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>)	*		*		14-24 in.	\$33	\$82	\$110	\$220	\$320

State Range—Statewide

Sunlight Preference—Full sun

Eastern red cedar is the most widely distributed conifer in the eastern United States. It grows on a wide variety of soils and site conditions. On fertile soils, it can reach a height of 70' with a 15-20" diameter. Eastern red cedar is a pioneering specie, often the first tree to occupy an abandoned agricultural field. It is planted as windbreaks to protect topsoil from being lost through wind erosion. It is also a popular Christmas tree grown commercially as well as by families for personal use. The SC Christmas Tree Growers Association cooperated with the SC Forestry Commission to develop an improved variety of Eastern red cedar specifically suited for Christmas trees. Eastern red cedar provides habitat and food for birds and other wildlife. The wood is aromatic from natural oils and it is commonly used for wooden chests, closets and novelty items.



Useful links

[USDA Silvics of North America – Eastern Red Cedar](#)

[NCSU Eastern Red Cedar Fact Sheet](#)

[Eastern Red Cedar – Familiar Trees of South Carolina](#)

[SC Champion Eastern Red Cedar](#)



Crabapple, Southern

Bareroot

Species (scientific name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Price/Quantity				
						10	50	100	500	1,000
Crabapple, Southern (<i>Malus angustifolia</i>)	*				24-36 in.	\$30	\$75	\$100	\$200	\$300

State Range—Statewide

Sunlight Preference—Full sun

Southern crabapple is a small to medium-sized hardwood tree. At maturity, it can reach 30' in height with an 8-10" diameter. It is widely planted for wildlife or for ornamental use. Its small 1" wide fruits are attractive to a wide range of wildlife including deer, squirrels, foxes and many bird species. Crabapple fruits are sometimes used for jelly and preserves. Crabapple heartwood is reddish-brown in color and is used for turning bowls and tool handles. It is susceptible to cedar-apple rust and should be kept at least 500' distance from eastern red cedar trees.



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Useful links

[USDA NCRS Plant Fact Sheet – Southern Crabapple](#)

[SC Champion Southern Crabapple](#)



Dogwood

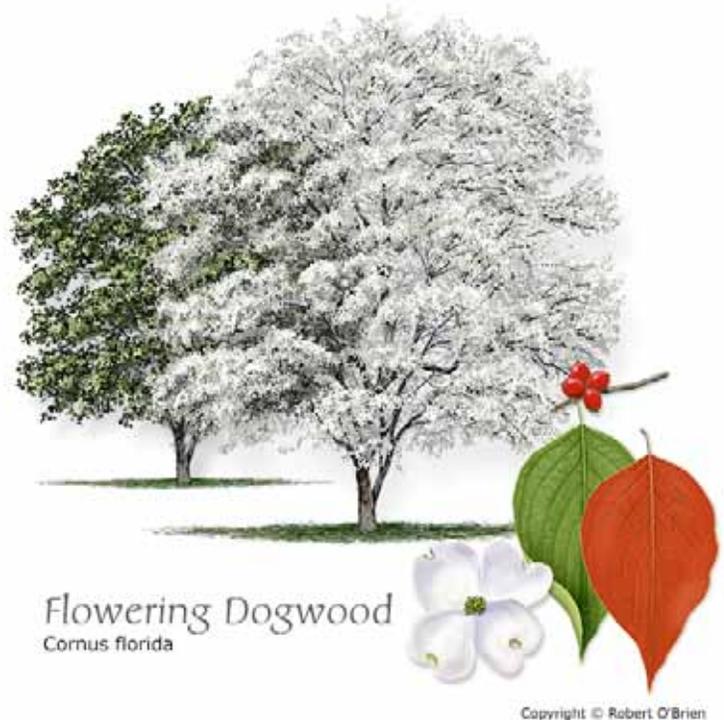
Bareroot

Species (scientific name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Price/Quantity				
						10	50	100	500	1,000
Dogwood (<i>Cornus florida</i>)	*			*	8-18 in.	\$30	\$75	\$100	\$200	\$300

State Range—Statewide

Sunlight Preference—Sun to partial sun

The flowering dogwood is one of the most popular ornamental trees of the South. It is an understory forest tree reaching maximum heights of 30-50' and 8-15" diameter on moist, well-drained soils. It has a shallow rooting system which makes it susceptible to drought. Dogwoods are often the first tree to wilt during dry weather. Dogwoods are valuable trees to wildlife as a food source. Although poisonous to humans, 36 species of birds are known to eat the fruit. The foliage and twigs are browsed by deer. The brown heartwood is strong, hard and very close-grained. Textile shuttles were commonly made of dogwood due to its ability to wear smoothly.



Useful links

[USDA Silvics of North America – Dogwood](#)

[NCSU Dogwood Fact Sheet](#)

[Dogwood – Familiar Trees of South Carolina](#)

[SC Champion Southern Dogwood](#)



Oak, Cherrybark

Bareroot

Species (scientific name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Price/Quantity				
						10	50	100	500	1,000
Oak, Cherrybark (<i>Quercus pagoda</i>)	*	*	*		8-18 in.	\$30	\$75	\$100	\$200	\$300

State Range—Floodplain terraces, statewide
Sunlight Preference—Sun to partial sun

Cherrybark oak is a high-value timber tree of the South. This bottomland hardwood grows best on moist, well-drained floodplain terraces. It can grow to 100-120' in height and 3-4' in diameter on the best sites. It is often found growing in mixed stands of swamp chestnut oak, Shumard oak, sweetgum and other bottomland hardwoods. Cherrybark oak has excellent form and often stands out from other trees because of its long, straight stem that is free of branches. The wood is valuable for high-quality furniture and interior finish. In the forest, the tree produces frequent acorn crops on a 1-2 year interval.



Cherrybark Oak
Quercus pagoda

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Useful links

[USDA Silvics of North America – Cherrybark oak](#)

[USDA NRCS Plant Fact Sheet – Cherrybark Oak](#)

[SC Champion Southern Cherrybark Oak](#)



Oak, Live

Bareroot

Species (scientific name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Price/Quantity				
						10	50	100	500	1,000
Oak, Live (<i>Quercus virginiana</i>)	*			*	8-12 in.	\$30	\$75	\$100	\$200	\$300

State Range—Sandy soils of the coastal plain

Sunlight Preference—Sun to partial sun

Live oak is an evergreen hardwood in the white oak family. It occurs primarily on sandy soils in the coastal plain. Live oak is resistant to salt spray and is often found bordering salt marshes. The Charleston Battery Park showcases majestic live oak trees in a typical setting. The crown of live oak is often as wide as the tree is tall. 100' is around the maximum height the tree will attain. The wood is not typically used commercially, but it is a very strong, dense wood. The specific gravity of live oak wood is 0.81 in comparison to specific gravities of 0.57-0.64 for other oaks and hickories. Most live oaks are planted for urban or ornamental uses. With patience, landowners can create their own lane of live oaks.



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Useful links

[USDA Silvics of North America - Live Oak](#)

[NCSU Live Oak Fact Sheet](#)

[Live Oak - Familiar Trees of South Carolina](#)

[SC Champion Southern Live Oak](#)



Oak, Northern Red

Bareroot

Species (scientific name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Price/Quantity				
						10	50	100	500	1,000
Oak, Northern Red (<i>Quercus rubra</i>)	*		*		10-24 in.	\$30	\$75	\$100	\$200	\$300

State Range—Piedmont & mountains
Sunlight Preference—Full sun to partial sun

Northern red oak is an important timber tree of the South Carolina Upstate. It achieves its best growth on deep, well-drained loamy soils found on lower and mid-level side slopes. Maximum tree heights can reach 80-100 feet tall with diameters of 24-36". The wood is used for flooring, furniture, cabinets, railroad ties and pallets, depending on grade. Northern red oak has been planted extensively as an ornamental because of its symmetrical shape and brilliant fall foliage. The acorns are an important food for squirrels, deer, turkey, mice, voles, and other mammals and birds. Northern red oak starts bearing fruit around age 25.



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Useful links

[USDA Silvics of North America – Northern Red Oak](#)

[NCSU Northern Red Oak Fact Sheet](#)

[Northern Red Oak – Familiar Trees of South Carolina](#)

[SC Champion Northern Red Oak](#)



Oak, Sawtooth & Gobbler

Bareroot

Species (scientific name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Price/Quantity				
						10	50	100	500	1,000
Oak, Sawtooth (<i>Quercus acutissima</i>)	*				12-24 in.	\$30	\$75	\$100	\$200	\$300
Oak, Sawtooth Gobbler (<i>Quercus acutissima</i> var. <i>gobbler</i>)	*				12-24 in.	\$30	\$75	\$100	\$200	\$300

State Range—Statewide

Sunlight Preference—Full sun

Sawtooth Oak is a popular tree planted for mast production. It is native to eastern Asia and was introduced to the United States in 1962. It can grow on a variety of site conditions, but performs best on moist, well-drained soils. Sawtooth oak can grow to 40-60' tall, depending on site conditions. Sawtooth oak produces abundant acorns that are 1-1.25" inches long. The acorns are popular with turkeys, squirrels, deer, raccoons, opossums and other mammals. Heavy acorn crops are produced in 8-10 years after planting. The Gobbler variety was developed and released in Kentucky in 1986. The main difference between Sawtooth oak and the Gobbler variety is the size of the acorn. Gobbler acorns are 5/8 - 3/4" long and are more easily consumed by turkeys. Although there is some concern about Sawtooth Oak being a non-native tree, there has been no evidence that it is invasive in nature.



Useful links

[USDA NRCS Plant Fact Sheet: Sawtooth Oak](#)

[National Wild Turkey Foundation – Sawtooth Oak Bulletin](#)

[NCSU Sawtooth Oak Fact Sheet](#)

[SC Champion Sawtooth Oak](#)



Oak, Swamp Chestnut

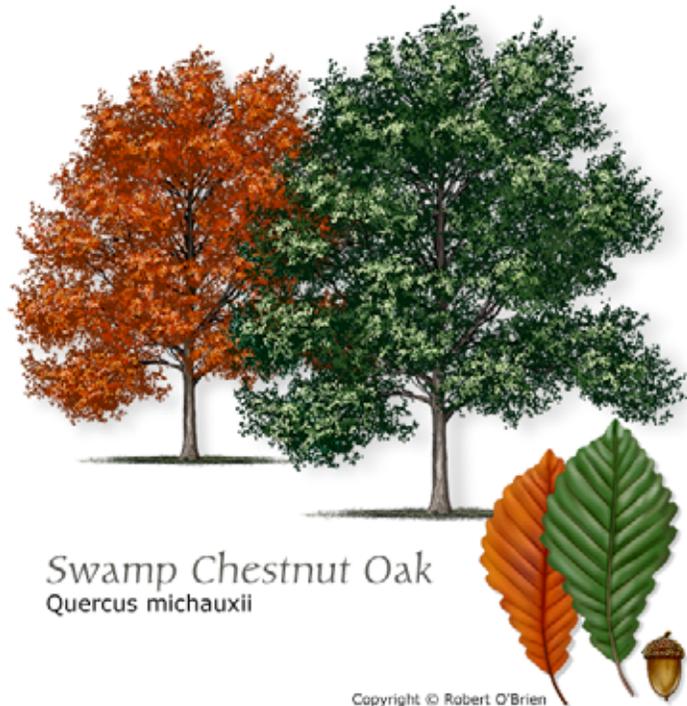
Bareroot

Species (scientific name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Price/Quantity				
						10	50	100	500	1,000
Oak, Swamp Chestnut (<i>Quercus michauxii</i>)	*		*		12-24 in.	\$30	\$75	\$100	\$200	\$300

State Range—Statewide

Sunlight Preference—Full sun

Swamp Chestnut Oak is an important timber tree of the South. It occurs statewide along river and stream floodplains. It is often found in mixed stands, along with Cherrybark Oak, on well-drained river terraces. Swamp Chestnut Oak grows to 80-100' on average sites, but it can reach 120' tall on the most productive sites. Its wood is used commercially for lumber and fuel. Acorns serve as mast for a variety of birds and mammals. Good acorn crops occur on a 3-5 year interval.



Useful links

[USDA Silvics of North America – Swamp Chestnut Oak](#)

[NCSU Swamp Chestnut Oak Fact Sheet](#)

[Swamp Chestnut Oak – Familiar Trees of South Carolina](#)

[SC Champion Swamp Chestnut Oak](#)



Oak, White

Bareroot

Species (scientific name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Price/Quantity				
						10	50	100	500	1,000
Oak, White (<i>Quercus alba</i>)	*		*		12-24 in.	\$30	\$75	\$100	\$200	\$300

State Range—Statewide

Sunlight Preference—Full sun

White oak is an important timber tree throughout eastern North America. It has good growth on a wide variety of sites. Mature white oaks typically reach 80-100' tall. White oaks generally grow in mixed stands along with hickories, yellow poplar, sweetgum and beech. It is often planted as an ornamental tree because of its broad, rounded crown and fall colors. Acorn crops can be quite large, but they occur irregularly on a 4-10 year interval. More than 180 kinds of birds and mammals use white oak acorns for food. The wood is strong and durable with excellent woodworking properties. White oak wood is popular for flooring, cabinetry and other architectural millwork.



Useful links

[USDA Silvics of North America - White Oak](#)

[NCSU White Oak Fact Sheet](#)

[White Oak - Familiar Trees of South Carolina](#)

[SC Champion White Oak](#)



Oak, Willow

Bareroot

Species (scientific name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Price/Quantity				
						10	50	100	500	1,000
Oak, Willow (<i>Quercus phellos</i>)	*	*	*	*	12-24 in.	\$30	\$75	\$100	\$200	\$300

State Range—Statewide

Sunlight Preference—Full sun

Willow oak grows statewide on moist alluvial soils of stream and branch bottoms. It is a medium to large tree that grows to 80 -100' in height depending on site conditions. Willow oak is an important tree for lumber production as well as its suitability for pulp production. It is a popular shade tree and it is widely used in urban settings. Willow oaks begin producing acorns around 20 years of age. The small acorns are around 0.5 inch long and they are utilized by many birds and mammals for food. Acorn crops are produced annually.

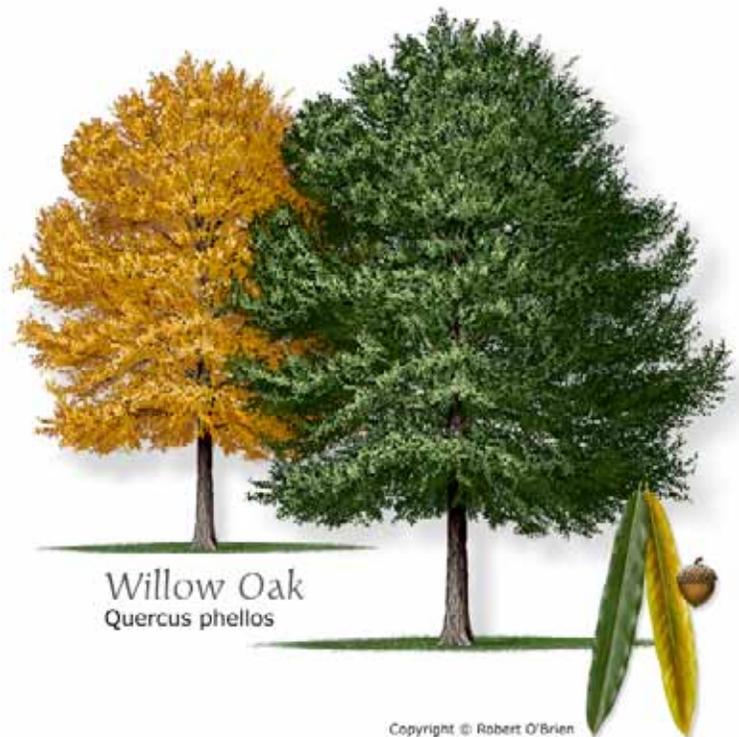
Useful links

[USDA Silvics of North America – Willow Oak](#)

[NCSU Willow Oak Fact Sheet](#)

[Willow Oak – Familiar Trees of South Carolina](#)

[SC Champion Willow Oak](#)



Persimmon

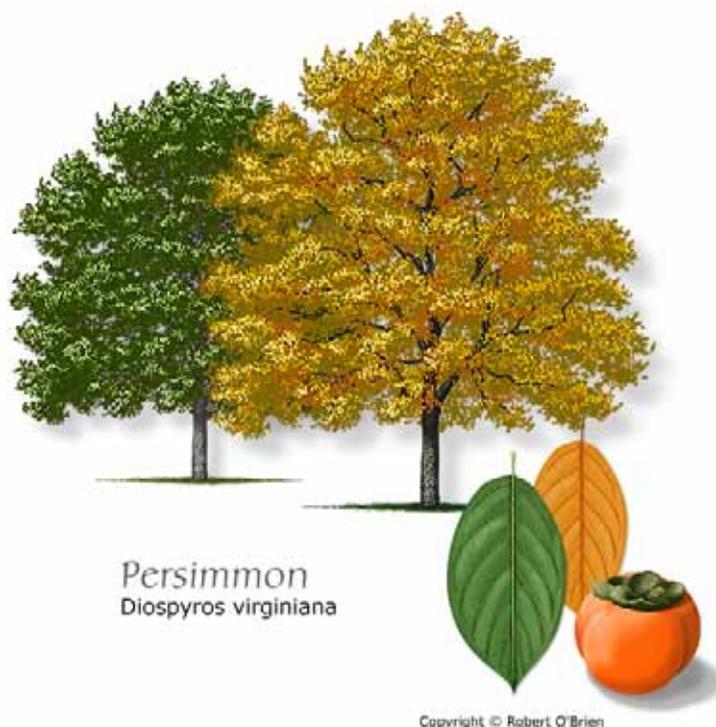
Bareroot

Species (scientific name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Price/Quantity				
						10	50	100	500	1,000
Persimmon (<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>)	*				8-12 in.	\$30	\$75	\$100	\$200	\$300

State Range—Statewide

Sunlight Preference—Full sun to partial shade

Persimmon is a small to medium-sized hardwood that is best known for its fruit. The fruit is delicious when ripe and it is eaten by humans, animals and birds. Fruit bearing may begin as early as age 10 and reaches peak production by 25 years of age. Fruit is born on a 2-year interval. The persimmon grows on a very diverse range of site conditions, from dry, sandy soils to moist bottomlands. On average sites, mature heights range from 60-80'. On productive bottomland, heights may reach 80-100'. The wood is extremely hard and shock resistant. In the past, persimmon wood was used for textile shuttles, golf club heads, and other products that require hard, smooth-wearing wood.



Useful links

[USDA Silvics of North America – Persimmon](#)

[NCSU Persimmon Fact Sheet](#)

[Persimmon – Familiar Trees of South Carolina](#)

[SC Champion Persimmon](#)



Pine, Loblolly

Bareroot

Species (scientific name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Price/Quantity				
						10	50	100	500	1,000
Pine, Loblolly SOM 3rd Generation Coastal (<i>Pinus taeda</i>)	*		*		10-12 in.	\$13	\$25	\$33	\$50	\$65
Pine, Loblolly SOM 3rd Generation Piedmont (<i>Pinus taeda</i>)	*		*		10-12 in.	\$13	\$25	\$33	\$50	\$65
Pine, Loblolly 2nd Generation Coastal Best Family (<i>Pinus taeda</i>)	*		*		10-12 in.	\$11	\$22	\$29	\$44	\$62
Pine, Loblolly 2nd Generation Piedmont Best Family (<i>Pinus taeda</i>)	*		*		10-12 in.	\$11	\$22	\$29	\$44	\$62

State Range—Statewide

Sunlight Preference—Full sun

Loblolly pine is the leading commercial tree species in the southern United States and South Carolina. It is one of the fastest-growing pines and it thrives on a variety of sites. South Carolina's coastal-source loblolly pine is renowned for its fast growth in comparison to other regional sources. It grows best on fine-textured soils with deep surface layers and plenty of moisture. Loblolly pine isn't recommended for sites with sand over 3 feet deep. Pine stands provide habitat for pine warbler, brown-headed nuthatch, deer, gray and fox squirrels, quail, turkey and other wildlife species. Large loblolly pines are a common nesting site for ospreys and bald eagles.

Pine, Loblolly, 3rd Generation, Coastal – Seed Orchard Mix (SOM)

Our 3rd-generation loblolly pine seed orchards represent the culmination of over 40 years of tree breeding and testing. These seedlings are from 15 outstanding selections that have been progeny tested and have proven to be superior selections for South Carolina's coastal plain and bordering Piedmont counties. Seedlings from this orchard mix will produce ~29% more volume than unimproved coastal loblolly and they have excellent resistance to fusiform rust and an above-average improvement for form. This selection gives landowners an option of our fastest-growing coastal-source loblolly seedlings at a competitive price.

(Continued on page 21)



Pine, Loblolly (continued)

Bareroot

Pine, Loblolly, 3rd Generation, Piedmont – Seed Orchard Mix (SOM)

Our 3rd-generation loblolly pine seed orchards represent the culmination of over 40 years of tree breeding and testing. These seedlings are from 15 outstanding selections that have been progeny tested and have proven to be superior selections for South Carolina's Piedmont counties. Seedlings from this orchard mix will produce ~90% more volume than unimproved piedmont loblolly and they have excellent resistance to fusiform rust and an above-average improvement for form. This selection gives landowners an option of our fastest-growing piedmont-source loblolly seedlings at a competitive price.

Pine, Loblolly, 2nd Generation, Coastal - Best Family

These seedlings represent our single best parental selection from our fully-rogued 2nd-generation coastal loblolly pine seed orchards.

This "Best Family" will produce 22% more volume than unimproved coastal loblolly and they have been rated as having excellent resistance to fusiform rust and above-average form. These seedlings can be planted in any coastal county and bordering piedmont counties. This selection gives landowners an intermediate growth rate between 2nd and 3rd-generation seed orchard mixes at a competitive price.

Pine, Loblolly, 2nd Generation, Piedmont - Best Family

These seedlings represent our single best selection from our fully-rogued 2nd-generation piedmont loblolly pine seed orchards. This "Best Family" will produce 85% more volume than unimproved piedmont loblolly, while demonstrating improved resistance to fusiform rust and excellent form versus unimproved loblolly. This selection provides landowners outstanding growth improvements at a competitive price.

Useful links

[USDA Silvics of North America – Loblolly Pine](#)

[NCSU Loblolly Pine Fact Sheet](#)

[Loblolly Pine – Familiar Trees of South Carolina](#)

[SC Champion Loblolly Pine](#)



When measured beside a clonal stand of the same age on the left, the 6 year-old SCFC Coastal-Best Family Loblolly on the right measured taller at 25+ feet. Our best family trees are averaging over 4 feet in height growth per year.



Pine, Longleaf, Natural Stand

Bareroot

Species (scientific name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Price/Quantity				
						10	50	100	500	1,000
Pine, Longleaf, Natural Stand (<i>Pinus palustris</i>)	*		*		10-12 in.	\$19	\$35	\$47	\$75	\$100

State Range—Coastal Plain and Sandhills

Sunlight Preference—Full sun

Longleaf pine is a distinctive pine specie with a long, clear bole, open crown, long needles and large silvery bud. Longleaf pine has the highest specific gravity of the pines and it produces high-quality timber that is suitable for poles, pilings, sawlogs, and plywood. Longleaf pine seedlings are unique in that they stay in what is called the “grass stage” for 2+ years. During the grass stage, longleaf seedlings develop their root system before starting height growth. Longleaf pine grows on a range of sites, including poorly drained flatwoods, deep sands, and dry rocky ridges. With proper forest management, longleaf grows in open park-like stands with a sparse understory of trees and abundant grasses and forbs. This is excellent habitat for quail, turkey, deer and other wildlife species. Mature longleaf pine stands are the preferred habitat for red-cockaded woodpecker.



The SC Forestry Commission collects cones from natural longleaf pine stands on Sand Hills State Forest in Chesterfield County and Savannah River Site in Aiken County to produce around 500,000 natural-source bareroot seedlings each year. Natural-stand longleaf can reach 70-90’ in height and 2-2.5’ in diameter on good sites. Longleaf pine is very resistant to fire as well as insect and disease damage. Pine straw revenue, beginning around age 10-12, is an added benefit of planting longleaf pine.

Useful links

[USDA Silvics of North America – Longleaf Pine](#)

[NCSU Longleaf Pine Fact Sheet](#)

[Longleaf Pine – Familiar Trees of South Carolina](#)

[SC Champion Loblolly Pine](#)



Pine, Shortleaf, Improved

Bareroot

Species (scientific name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Price/Quantity				
						10	50	100	500	1,000
Pine, Shortleaf, Improved (<i>Pinus echinata</i>)	*		*		8-12 in.	\$10	\$19	\$25	\$37	\$52

State Range—Statewide

Sunlight Preference—Full sun

A native pine of South Carolina, shortleaf pine has seen a 90% decline in occurrence since the 1960's. Still an important timber tree, a mature shortleaf has a long, clear bole with a narrow, pyramidal crown. Its wood is used for lumber, plywood, poles, and pulpwood. On good sites, shortleaf can reach heights of 100' and 2-2.5' in diameter. Its natural range extends from the mountains to the upper coastal plain. Shortleaf prefers full sunlight. It grows in either pure or mixed pine/hardwood stands and it is a component of 18 different forest types. Shortleaf seeds are eaten by birds and mammals. Older shortleaf trees with red heart rot provide nesting habitat for the red-cockaded woodpecker. This shortleaf seed source is from progeny-tested seed orchards.



Useful links

[USDA Silvics of North America – Shortleaf Pine](#)

[NCSU Shortleaf Pine Fact Sheet](#)

[Shortleaf Pine – Familiar Trees of South Carolina](#)

[SC Champion Shortleaf Pine](#)



Pine, Virginia

Bareroot

Species (scientific name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Price/Quantity				
						10	50	100	500	1,000
Pine, Virginia Christmas Tree Variety <i>(Pinus virginiana)</i>			*	*	8-12 in.	\$10	\$19	\$25	\$39	\$55

State Range—Piedmont

Sunlight Preference—Full sun

Virginia Pine is a small to medium-sized evergreen conifer common in the piedmont of South Carolina. It is a pioneer specie that often forms pure stands on abandoned agricultural fields. It reaches heights of 50-70' on good sites and it is utilized for pulpwood and lumber. Virginia pine is a favored Christmas tree across much of the South. It prunes easily into a pyramidal shape and it can grow into a marketable Christmas tree in as little as 3-5 years. The SC Forestry Commission worked with SC Christmas tree growers to select the varieties of Virginia pine that exhibited the most desirable traits. These Virginia pine seedlings are our most popular Christmas tree offering.



Useful links

[USDA Silvics of North America – Virginia Pine](#)

[NCSU Virginia Pine Fact Sheet](#)

[Virginia Pine – Familiar Trees of South Carolina](#)

[SC Champion Virginia Pine](#)



Pine, White

Bareroot

Species (scientific name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Price/Quantity				
						10	50	100	500	1,000
Pine, White 2-0 (<i>Pinus strobus</i>)	*		*		8-12 in.	\$17	\$32	\$42	\$64	\$90
Pine, White 3-0 (<i>Pinus strobus</i>)	*		*		14-20 in.	\$20	\$39	\$52	\$78	\$110

State Range—Northwestern counties in SC

Sunlight Preference—Full sun

White pine is one of the fastest growing pines of the northern forests that extends its range along the Blue Ridge Mountains into the northwestern counties of South Carolina. Mature trees can reach 80-120' in height. White pine has a distinctive appearance with bluish-green needles and long, slender cones. The wood has medium strength, is easily worked and accepts finishes well. The tree is also useful for Christmas trees, windbreaks, and noise/privacy screens. Our white pine selections are available as either 2-0 or 3-0 seedlings.



Useful links

[USDA Silvics of North America – White Pine](#)

[NCSU White Pine Fact Sheet](#)

[White Pine – Familiar Trees of South Carolina](#)

[SC Champion White Pine](#)



Plum, Chickasaw

Bareroot

Species (scientific name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Price/Quantity				
						10	50	100	500	1,000
Plum, Chickasaw (<i>Prunus angustifolia</i>)	*				10-24 in.	\$30	\$75	\$100	\$200	\$300

State Range—Statewide

Sunlight Preference—Full sun

Chickasaw Plum is a small, multi-stemmed tree (12-20' tall) often found in dense thickets along roadsides and fence rows. It produces a small, edible fruit that is used to make jellies and jams. Chickasaw Plum can grow on almost any soil, but it grows best on heavier clay-loam soils. The tree produces attractive, fragrant white flowers in the spring. The plum thickets provide excellent cover for many bird species, including bobwhite quail.

Useful links

[USDA NRCS Plant Fact Sheet – Chickasaw Plum](#)

[NCSU Chickasaw Plum Fact Sheet](#)



Redbud

Bareroot

Species (scientific name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Price/Quantity				
						10	50	100	500	1,000
Redbud, Eastern (<i>Cercis canadensis</i>)	*			*	8-18 in.	\$30	\$75	\$100	\$200	\$300

State Range—Statewide

Sunlight Preference—Full sun to partial shade

The Eastern Redbud is a small, fairly short-lived, deciduous tree. It grows on a range of site conditions, but it grows best on moist, well-drained soils. Redbud is a valued urban tree because of its showy pink to violet flowers. Redbud is one of the earliest trees to flower in the spring. It is a staple in the understory of southern gardens. Redbud seed have some value to wildlife.



Useful links

[USDA Silvics of North America – Redbud](#)

[NCSU Redbud Fact Sheet](#)

[Redbud – Familiar Trees of South Carolina](#)

[SC Champion Redbud](#)



Sycamore

Bareroot

Species (scientific name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Price/Quantity				
						10	50	100	500	1,000
Sycamore (<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>)		*	*	*	12-24 in.	\$30	\$75	\$100	\$200	\$300

State Range—Statewide

Sunlight Preference—Full sun to partial shade

Sycamore is one of the largest of the eastern hardwoods. It is a bottomland hardwood and grows best on river bottoms and lower slopes. Sycamore grows in association with green ash, boxelder, water oak, sweetgum, river birch and other bottomland hardwoods. It has fast growth and is long-lived. Plantation-grown sycamore can reach heights of 70' in 17 years. Mature sycamore can reach heights of 110-120' tall. Because of its fast growth, sycamore has been utilized as a biomass tree for pulping and energy production. It is a popular urban shade tree because of its dense crown and attractive bark.



Useful links

[USDA Silvics of North America – Sycamore](#)

[NCSU Sycamore Fact Sheet](#)

[Sycamore – Familiar Trees of South Carolina](#)

[SC Champion Sycamore](#)



Walnut, Black

Bareroot

Species (scientific name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Price/Quantity				
						10	50	100	500	1,000
Walnut, Black (<i>Juglans nigra</i>)	*	*	*		10-24 in.	\$30	\$75	\$100	\$200	\$300

State Range—Statewide

Sunlight Preference—Full sun to partial shade

Black walnut is one of the most valuable native hardwoods in the eastern United States. It is established in plantations both for its wood value as well as its nut production. Walnut wood is straight-grained and fine-textured. Its heartwood has an attractive dark color that is popular for fine furniture, gun stocks, and paneling. The nuts are valuable as food for both human and wildlife consumption. Even the shells can be ground and used for a variety of products. Black walnut is very sensitive to soil conditions. It grows best on moist, well-drained bottoms and lower slopes where it can reach heights of 60-80'. It is often found growing in association with beech, oaks, hickories and yellow poplar. Black walnut produces a chemical that is toxic to some plants, such as tomatoes, apples, and white pine.



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Useful links

[USDA Silvics of North America – Black Walnut](#)

[NCSU Black Walnut Fact Sheet](#)

[Black Walnut – Familiar Trees of South Carolina](#)

[SC Champion Black Walnut](#)



Yellow-Poplar

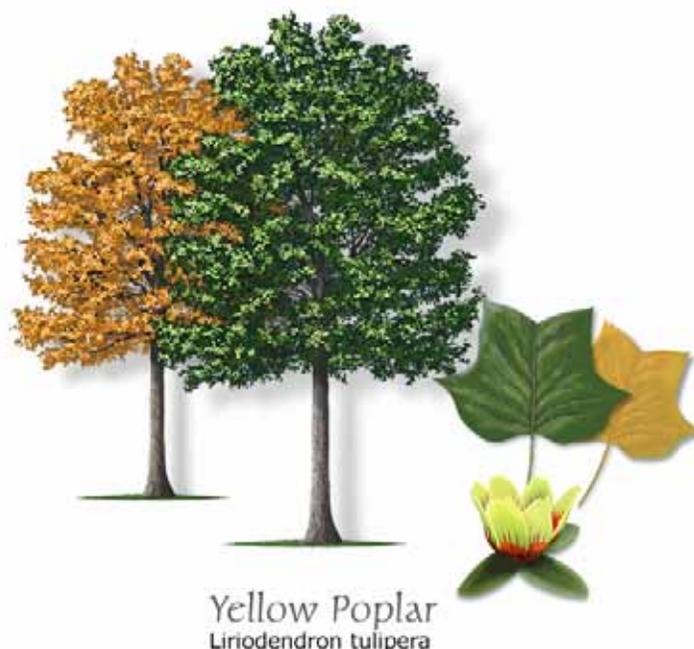
Bareroot

Species (scientific name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Price/Quantity				
						10	50	100	500	1,000
Yellow-Poplar (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>)			*	*	8-12 in.	\$30	\$75	\$100	\$200	\$300

State Range—Statewide

Sunlight Preference—Full sun

Yellow-poplar is one of the tallest trees of the eastern hardwoods. On the most productive sites, yellow-poplar can reach 150' tall. On average sites, it typically grows to 100-120' tall. Yellow-poplar prefers soils that are moist, well-drained and have a loose texture. Its trunk is very straight and typically clear of lateral branches. It is a high-value timber tree due to the versatility of its wood. Yellow-poplar wood can be used for lumber, veneer and pulp. The lumber is typically used as unexposed parts in furniture. This majestic tree with showy flowers is also a popular shade tree. It is also prized as a "honey tree" by beekeepers.



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Useful links

[USDA Silvics of North America - Yellow-poplar](#)

[NCSU Yellow-poplar Fact Sheet](#)

[Yellow-poplar - Familiar Trees of South Carolina](#)

[SC Champion Yellow-poplar](#)



Cedar, Atlantic White

Containerized

Plant Species (Scientific Name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Seedlings per Unit	Cost per Unit	Cost per Additional Unit over 25	Seedlings per Box for UPS Shipping
Cedar, Atlantic White (<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>)		*	*		6-10 in.	250/box	\$55/box	N/A	250

State Range—Isolated coastal wetlands
Sunlight Preference—Full sun

Atlantic White Cedar is a native evergreen commonly planted as an ornamental or for wetland restoration projects. In nature, Atlantic White Cedar typically grows on wet, organic soils found in fresh water swamps, bogs, or Carolina bays. It is often found in pure stands. It is a medium-sized tree, reaching a height of 50-70' depending on site conditions. Its wood is lightweight, straight-grained and resistant to decay. It is used to make products exposed to the weather, such as poles, shingles, decking and fencing.

Useful links

[USDA Silvics of North America - Atlantic White Cedar](#)

[NCSU Atlantic White Cedar Fact Sheet](#)

[SC Champion Atlantic White Cedar](#)



Atlantic White Cedar
Chamaecyparis thyoides



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Cypress, Carolina Sapphire

Containerized

Plant Species (Scientific Name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Seedlings per Unit	Cost per Unit	Cost per Additional Unit over 25	Seedlings per Box for UPS Shipping
Cypress, Carolina Sapphire (a variety of <i>Hesperocyparis arizonica</i>)				*	8-12 in.	18/tray	\$25/tray	\$20/tray	Up to 54

State Range—Statewide

Sunlight Preference—Full sun

Carolina Sapphire is a variety of Arizona cypress developed in cooperation with Clemson University for the Christmas tree industry in South Carolina. It is native to the southwestern U.S. These containerized plants are grown from rooted cuttings. The tree’s conical shape makes it an excellent Christmas tree. Carolina Sapphire differs from other Christmas tree selections with its bluish-green foliage. It is also useful for windbreaks and screens. Carolina Sapphire can be planted on a variety of sites in South Carolina. This fast-growing tree will reach a mature height of 40-50 feet and a width of 15-20 feet if allowed to grow.



Useful links

[USDA NRCS Plant Fact Sheet – Arizona cypress](#)

[Clemson Extension: Living Christmas Trees](#)

[SC Champion Trees](#)



Cypress, Clemson Greenspire

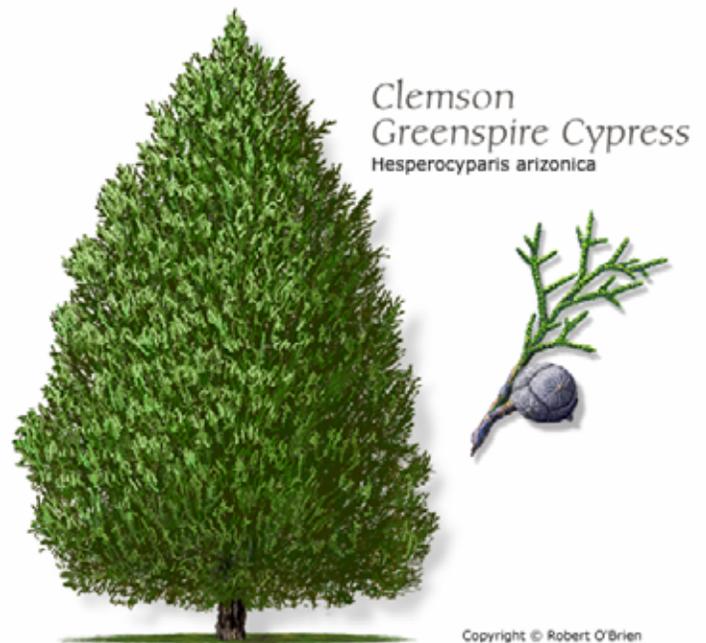
Containerized

Plant Species (Scientific Name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Seedlings per Unit	Cost per Unit	Cost per Additional Unit over 25	Seedlings per Box for UPS Shipping
Cypress, Clemson Greenspire (a variety of <i>Hesperocyparis arizonica</i>)				*	8-12 in.	18/tray	\$25/tray	\$20/tray	Up to 54

State Range—Statewide

Sunlight Preference—Full sun

Clemson Greenspire is a variety of Arizona cypress developed in cooperation with Clemson University for Christmas tree production in South Carolina. It is native to the southwestern U.S. These containerized seedlings are grown from rooted cuttings. The tree's conical shape makes it an excellent Christmas tree. It differs from Carolina Sapphire primarily in color. Clemson Greenspire also makes an excellent windbreak and noise/privacy screen. It can be planted on a variety of sites in South Carolina.



Useful links

[USDA NRCS Plant Fact Sheet – Arizona cypress](#)

[Clemson Extension: Living Christmas Trees](#)

[SC Champion Trees](#)



Cypress, Leyland

Containerized

Plant Species (Scientific Name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Seedlings per Unit	Cost per Unit	Cost per Additional Unit over 25	Seedlings per Box for UPS Shipping
Cypress, Leyland (<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>)				*	8-12 in.	18/tray	\$25/tray	\$20/tray	Up to 54

State Range—Statewide

Sunlight Preference—Full sun

Leyland cypress is a popular Christmas tree grown in South Carolina. It has a natural conical shape, dark green color, and fast growth. Mature trees can grow to 40-60' in height. It is a hybrid of Monterey cypress and Alaska cedar. These containerized plants are grown from rooted cuttings. They also make very good windbreaks and noise/privacy screens. Leyland cypress is fairly easy to grow on a variety of sites.



Useful links

[NCSU Leyland Cypress Fact Sheet](#)

[Clemson Extension: Living Christmas Trees](#)

[SC Champion Trees](#)



Pine, Loblolly

Containerized

Plant Species (Scientific Name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Seedlings per Unit	Cost per Unit	Cost per Additional Unit over 25	Seedlings per Box for UPS Shipping
Pine, Loblolly 3rd Generation Coastal, SCFC-C1 (<i>Pinus taeda</i>)	*		*		8-12 in.	250/box	\$34/box	N/A	250
Pine, Loblolly 3rd Generation Piedmont, SCFC-P1 (<i>Pinus taeda</i>)	*		*		8-12 in.	250/box	\$34/box	N/A	250

State Range— Coastal Plain and bordering Piedmont counties for Coastal species, Piedmont counties for Piedmont species
Sunlight Preference—Full sun

Loblolly pine is the leading commercial tree species in the southern United States and South Carolina. It is one of the fastest-growing pines and it thrives on a variety of sites. South Carolina's coastal-source loblolly pine is renowned for its fast growth in comparison to other regional sources. It grows best on fine-textured soils with deep surface layers and plenty of moisture. Loblolly pine isn't recommended for sites with sand over 3 feet deep. Pine stands provide habitat for pine warbler, brown-headed nuthatch, deer, gray and fox squirrels, quail, turkey and other wildlife species. Large loblolly pines are a common nesting site for ospreys and bald eagles.

The SC Forestry Commission is offering our fastest-growing loblolly pine as containerized seedlings for enhanced early survival and growth. Our 3rd-generation loblolly pine seed orchards represent the culmination of over 40 years of tree breeding and testing. Each orchard has 15 outstanding selections that have been progeny tested and proven to be superior selections for South Carolina's coastal plain and piedmont regions. The top selections for each region of the state are described below.



(Continued on page 36)



Pine, Loblolly (continued)

Containerized

SCFC-C1 is our top selection from our 3rd generation coastal loblolly pine orchard. The Performance Rating System (PRS) sheet for this selection is available online at <http://www.state.sc.us/forest/prs-c1.pdf>. This selection has a PRS score of 65-A-A. These seedlings will have approximately 65% greater stem volume at age 6 than unimproved coastal loblolly pine seedlings. They rate an A for both fusiform rust resistance and stem form. These seedlings can be planted in any coastal county and bordering piedmont counties.

SCFC-P1 is our top selection from our 3rd generation piedmont loblolly pine orchard. The Performance Rating System (PRS) sheet for this selection is available online at <http://www.state.sc.us/forest/prs-p1.pdf>. This selection has a PRS score of 100-A-A. These seedlings will have approximately 100% greater stem volume at age 6 than unimproved piedmont loblolly pine seedlings. They rate an A for both fusiform rust resistance and stem form. These seedlings are recommended to be planted in any piedmont county in South Carolina.

These selections, **SCFC-C1** and **SCFC-P1**, are grown in a FT128 forestry tray with a 6" cavity depth and a total cavity volume of 8.0 cubic inches. This longer seedling plug should facilitate machine planting. The larger rooting volume will enhance seedling survival and growth.

Useful links

[USDA Silvics of North America – Loblolly Pine](#)

[NCSU Loblolly Pine Fact Sheet](#)

[Loblolly Pine – Familiar Trees of South Carolina](#)

[SC Champion Loblolly Pine](#)



SCFC-C1 & SCFC-P1 are the single best selections from our 3rd cycle orchards.



Pine, Longleaf

Containerized

Plant Species (Scientific Name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Seedlings per Unit	Cost per Unit	Cost per Additional Unit over 25	Seedlings per Box for UPS Shipping
Pine, Longleaf Natural Stand (<i>Pinus palustris</i>)	*		*		8-12 in.	250/box	\$45/box	N/A	250
Pine, Longleaf Improved (<i>Pinus palustris</i>)	*		*		8-12 in.	250/box	\$48/box	N/A	250

State Range—Coastal Plain and Sandhills
Sunlight Preference—Full sun

Longleaf pine is a distinctive pine species with a long, clear bole, open crown, long needles and large silvery bud. Longleaf pine has the highest specific gravity of the pines and it produces high-quality timber that is suitable for poles, pilings, sawlogs, and plywood. Longleaf pine seedlings are unique in that they stay in what is called the “grass stage” for 2+ years. During the grass stage, longleaf seedlings develop their root system before starting height growth. Longleaf pine grows on a range of sites, including poorly drained flatwoods, deep sands, and dry rocky ridges. With proper forest management, longleaf grows in open park-like stands with a sparse understory of trees and abundant grasses and forbs. This is excellent habitat for quail, turkey, deer and other wildlife species. Mature longleaf pine stands are the preferred habitat for red-cockaded woodpecker.



Natural Stand—The SC Forestry Commission collects cones from natural longleaf pine stands on Sand Hills State Forest in Chesterfield County and Savannah River Site in Aiken County to produce around 700,000 natural-source seedlings each year. Natural-stand longleaf can reach 70-90’ in height and 2-2.5’ in diameter on good sites. Our seedlings are grown in IPL Rigiplot containers with 5” deep cells and 6.7 cubic inches of volume per cell. These containers exceed US Forest Service and Longleaf Alliance recommendations. Longleaf pine is very resistant to fire as well as insect and

(Continued on page 38)



Pine, Longleaf (continued)

Containerized

disease damage. Pine straw revenue, beginning around age 10-12, is an added benefit of planting longleaf pine.

Improved—The SC Forestry Commission collects seed from its 1.5-generation longleaf pine orchard in Jasper County, SC. This orchard is made up of the best longleaf pine selections from both the North Carolina and South Carolina tree improvement programs based on progeny testing. Seedlings from this orchard mix have demonstrated 12% more volume production than unimproved longleaf pine, and demonstrate an above-average improvement in fusiform rust resistance and tree form when compared to unimproved longleaf. Our seedlings are grown in IPL Rigipot containers with 5" deep cells and 6.7 cubic inches of volume per cell. These containers exceed US Forest Service and Longleaf Alliance recommendations. Longleaf pine is very resistant to fire as well as insect and disease damage. Pine straw revenue, beginning around age 10-12, is an added benefit of planting longleaf pine.

Useful links

[USDA Silvics of North America – Longleaf Pine](#)

[NCSU Longleaf Pine Fact Sheet](#)

[Longleaf Pine – Familiar Trees of South Carolina](#)

[SC Champion Loblolly Pine](#)



SC Forestry Commission's 1.5 generation longleaf orchard.



Wiregrass

Containerized

Plant Species (Scientific Name)	Wildlife Food/ Habitat	Wetland/Riparian	Forest Products	Urban	Seedling Height	Seedlings per Unit	Cost per Unit	Cost per Additional Unit over 25	Seedlings per Box for UPS Shipping
Wiregrass (<i>Aristida beyrichiana</i>)	*				8-12 in.	250/box	\$38/box	N/A	250

State Range—Southern Coastal Plain and Sandhills

Sunlight Preference—Full sun

Wiregrass, also known as pineland threeawn, is a common perennial grass in the southern flatwoods and dry sand hills of South Carolina.

Wiregrass primarily occurs in open longleaf pine forests and it can grow to a height of 1-2'. The southern variety of wiregrass occurs naturally in the lower Savannah River basin, from Aiken to Savannah. It provides both cover and food for many birds, like quail, reptiles and small mammals. It also serves as an important food source for gopher tortoises. It reduces land management cost by improving the effectiveness of prescribed fires. Wiregrass also increases natural pine regeneration while reducing diseases affecting tree growth and survival. It is a fast-growing species and regenerates quickly after fire.

Wiregrass depends on regular summer burning in order to stimulate flowering and seed production.



Useful links

[USDA NRCS Wiregrass Plant Fact Sheet](#)



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