

E - LANDSCAPING

*In the end we will be defined,
not by what we create,
but by what we refuse to destroy.*

-John Sawhill, Nature Conservancy CEO 1980-1990

The three major ecological environments on Bald Head Island— the creek side marsh, the open dunes and the Maritime Evergreen Forest have been shaped by the natural forces working on the island. The relative stability of the island has been dependent upon its maritime forest. The forest prevents wind erosion and traps wind-blown sand to eventually form the large dunes on the seaward edge. Here in the forest, many species of plant and animal life find their home. Live Oak, pine, palm, bay and Laurel Oak provide a canopy that rises from its salt-sheared edge to about fifty or sixty feet adjacent to the salt marshes. Much of the vegetation is evergreen and the low light levels on the forest floor preclude much understory growth.

A lesser variety of animals and vegetation occurs in the dune environment. The plant varieties that do occur on the dunes are very important to the stability of these slow-moving dunes. The sea oats and other salt and wind tolerant grasses, vines, and shrubs inhibit the movement that would otherwise bury the forest.

Wetland vegetation along the creek side marsh is another critical component providing habitat to countless birds, fish and crustaceans.

The existing flora should be protected, as this helps to maintain the natural systems which protect our island. Natural landscaping can help accomplish both goals. Natural landscaping is not defined as a total abandonment of planting maintenance, but rather a controlled and guided landscape in character with the charm and beauty of Bald Head Island.

Any approved clearing and planting should take into account the environmental impact of such activities and the need to protect plants of special value to the island ecology.

Village Ordinances Relating to Landscape

BHI Village Ordinance 32-44 states - “It shall be the policy of the Village to protect, to the maximum extent feasible, those trees and shrubs native to the Maritime Forest and dune areas of the Village. All improvements shall be designed in such a way so as to minimize the destruction of plants of special concern and to preserve and protect those remaining. Where re-landscaping is required by this ordinance, re-landscaping shall be accomplished, as much as feasible, through the use of those plants which naturally occur within this area, including plants of special concerns.” In the past, the Village has designated the following plants as plants of special concerns: Live Oak, Yaupon Holly, Sea Oats, Dogwood, American beach Grass, American Holly, Sabal Palm, Red Cedar and Laurel Oak.

Landscape Planning

A successful site/landscape plan is composed of a number of elements that, with quality design and execution, contribute to a unified balance of the natural environment and man-made elements.

Native plants will always grow best on Bald Head Island and the use of native grasses, wildflowers or vines for groundcover is highly encouraged. Native plants contribute to the overall resilience of the island and support native wildlife of all types.

On the ocean side of the dune ridge, strategically placed appropriate shrubs can detour strong winds and, in combination with the native grasses, will stabilize shifting sands that tend to intrude on unwanted places.

On forested sites, protecting and planting trees decreases temperature impacts of seasonal extremes while at the same time providing privacy and beauty.

Similarly, landscape plans for elevations facing the creek should attempt to mesh with the vegetation there.

Requirements for New Construction and Major Renovation Plans

1. Engage a trained landscape design professional when you first build your home and submit the plan along with your house plans.
2. New construction landscape plans should utilize the proposed site plan with topographical information provided by the survey/site plan that is required for a draft level submittal.
3. A minimum of 60% of the lot should remain undisturbed. This percentage minimum is a general rule that may vary in application. The required percentage of undisturbed area may be greater for larger lots (greater than 10,500 sq. ft.) and less for smaller lots typical in Cape Fear Station.

4. Existing homes planning a major renovation should utilize a site plan that includes all existing improvements, remaining existing landscaping, hardscape and illustrate the proposed changes.
5. Verify setbacks of the property as determined by the Covenants, Design Guidelines, and Village Ordinance, as well as government waterfront setback controls and maximum allowable impervious coverage (see Size Requirements section) of your house.
6. Develop a landscape plan that includes existing opportunities afforded by your property, such as:
 - a. Existing plant material
 - b. Drainage patterns on or near the site
 - c. Views in all directions, to and from the site
 - d. Sensitive environmental areas
7. Plants indigenous to the island (identified as “Native” on the plant list) should be the predominant source for landscape plans. It is required that a minimum of 70% of the new plant material be native to BHI. The use of exotic plant material (see glossary for definition) is limited to a maximum of 10% of the plan. Up to 30% of the plant material may be NC native. The plant lists are subject to change and plants not on these lists may be considered.
8. No known invasive plants may be planted. (See Plant Lists)
9. Artificial plants are not allowed.
10. During construction, naturalized areas of the property that are not within the ARC approved building area (denoted by the limits of construction fencing) must not be disturbed. Any areas outside the limits of construction fencing that are disturbed must be restored to their original natural character.
11. The clearing of understory is **NOT ALLOWED** in setbacks except as reflected in the approved site plan or landscape plan. For example, some clearing within a setback may be required for driveway access. All clearing for new construction must be reflected in the ARC approved plan.
12. New construction and major renovation landscaping plan submittals must include:
 - a. Date of plan preparation, project name, address and name property owner, North arrow, graphic scale (the required scale is 1 inch = 10 feet).
 - b. The site plan must include variety, size and location of plant material and dimensions of hardscape and impervious coverage impacts.
 - c. Plant list with quantity, botanical name, common name, size and special specifications.
 - d. Detail drawings showing specifications for hardscaping, such as grill pads, planters, extra parking areas, pathways, decking, pavers, stepping stones, fences, arbors, notation of irrigation components, etc.

- e. Show location for mitigation trees and clustered vegetation, as appropriate, if mitigation is required.
- f. Calculate any impervious surface square footage that the landscape plan will add to the existing site impervious coverage totals, including retaining walls, pavers and the use of other hardscape details.

NOTE: *After a Certificate of Occupancy is issued, **the builder, as the property owner's representative, is required to contact the ARC Coordinator to schedule a final inspection.** The ARC does not permit variances from approved plans, such as substitutions, downsizing or a reduction in quantities of plants, without re-submittal and re-approval.*

Landscape Changes for Existing Homes

REQUIREMENTS

1. Any landscaping changes should be consistent with the natural beauty of the island and the original landscaping plan and must meet requirements for native plants and ARC approval.
2. Landscaping improvements, plantings or alterations to be installed by a property owner or landscape contractor requires prior consultation with the ARC Coordinator.
3. ARC review and approval is required before the removal of trees 3 inches in diameter measured 48 inches along the trunk from ground level, tree limbs of 3 inches or more in diameter, clustered growth vegetation 2 square feet or more at ground level, regardless of branching habits or diameter of the branches. Within the understory, ARC approval is also required to remove vegetation 1 inch or greater in diameter measured 48 inches along the trunk from ground level.
4. Changing the topography of any lot requires ARC approval; for example: leveling or removing an existing natural feature from a lot.
5. It's important that yard maintenance involve only minimal trimming to maintain a controlled and guided landscape in character with the charm and beauty of Bald Head Island. A minimum of 60% of the lot should remain undisturbed. This percentage minimum is a general rule that may vary in application depending on the previously approved site plan. The required percentage of undisturbed area may be greater for larger lots (greater than 10,500 sq. ft.) and less for smaller lots typical in Cape Fear Station.
6. Removal of understory and ground cover in naturalized areas on existing home sites is prohibited. Do not weed-eat or cut down naturalized areas of understory and ground cover. As a barrier island, understory and ground cover are critical elements to control erosion and protect birds and other wildlife.
7. The practice of tree topping is not permitted.
8. The use of mulch or pine straw must be limited to defined beds. The definition of a defined bed is the manipulation or disturbance of the native ground plane in order to create a spatial relationship within a defined area for non-native and/or indigenous

plantings. Utilizing mulch and pine straw as general ground cover is not allowed except on new construction projects temporarily until the damaged vegetation is restored. Existing homes should maintain the surrounding landscaping in a naturalized manner that reflects their specific BHI ecological environment — the creek side marsh, the open dunes or the Maritime Evergreen Forest.

Clearing, Trimming and Maintaining:

REQUIREMENTS

1. **Lot clearing for sale of property** - Clearing of the entire understory or clearing for the sole purpose of selling a lot is **not** permitted. However, in order to provide ease of access, a path of 36 inches in width may be cleared as long as no trees, tree limbs or clustered growth, subject to Village or ARC approval, are disturbed. Any violation due to more extensive clearing will be subject to fines and/or mitigation.
2. **Lot clearing for survey or staking** – Some clearing of understory trees and shrubs may be required to prepare a site for survey or to stake the proposed building site. Permission to clear such understory trees and shrubs shall not be required by the ARC for the purpose of surveying, but clearing shall be limited to vegetation less than a 1 inch in diameter at 48 inches as measured along the trunk from ground level or any tree limb less than 3 inches in diameter. Any vegetation larger than this, or any vegetation that exists as clustered growth, or having horizontal branching habits must be approved for removal regardless of size of diameter. Exception: It is understood that when surveying to establish the property lines of a lot, vegetation may impede the ability of the surveyor to establish a sight line. Any vegetation directly in the sight line that is less than 3 inches in diameter at 48 inches as measured from the base at ground level, may be removed. ARC approval must be granted to remove any vegetation 3 inches or greater in the sight line. Violations of this requirement are subject to mitigation and fines.
3. **Lot clearing for any construction** – All construction sites must adhere to provisions in other sections of this document. The intent when clearing for construction or renovation projects should be to disturb as small an area as possible. An approved site plan is **required prior to any vegetation removal for construction**.
4. **Understory** should be removed only in the designated building area as shown on the approved site plan. A minimum of 60% of the lot should remain undisturbed. This percentage minimum is a general rule that may vary in application. The required percentage of undisturbed area may be greater for larger lots (greater than 10,500 sq. ft.) and less for smaller lots typical in Cape Fear Station. Building materials or equipment should not be allowed to destroy remaining areas of understory or be placed near trees. All trees should be protected with fencing and this fencing must remain in place for the entire construction process.
5. **Lot clearing for improving the view** – Reasonable trimming for maintenance is assumed and encouraged but all rules about trimming trees and eliminating understory must be adhered to. Typically, maintenance does not entail major trimming of trees, clearing understory 1 inch or larger or removing branches that are not impinging on structures.

Approval must be received before any regulated trees, vegetation, understory or clustered growth is removed. The practice of tree topping is not permitted. No vegetation trimming or removal is allowed on unimproved (vacant) lots. Clearing for view is not allowed on island except in the controlled area of clearing for fairway lots. Board approval is required for any clearing on BHA Common Area. Prior to any clearing for view please review BHA Common Area Policy for more details and contact the ARC Coordinator for more information.

6. **Canopy and Understory Trimming** - The cutting of the forest canopy, or the thinning of its understory, may expose remaining vegetation to harmful salt-laden winds, resulting in damage. For this reason, cutting and thinning should be kept to an absolute minimum. In addition to the negative impacts of salt spray, removing vegetation from the understory to “open up” one’s yard or landscape will also create new areas of light in the forest floor that cause vines and other plants that may not be wanted to take hold. This will also eliminate habitat that supports an interesting variety of wildlife. No canopy or understory trimming and no vegetation removal are allowed on unimproved (vacant) lots. The practice of tree topping is not permitted.
7. **Dune Vegetation:** The removal of vegetation from any dune area is a critical issue. This vegetation (shrubs, grasses or vines) holds the dunes in place preventing erosion and storm damage. Due to the wind and salt environment, most of these plants never grow large enough to be subject to approvals for trees. However, they may be covered by additional ARC approval requirements regarding limbs, clustered growth or understory.
8. **Removal of Understory and Ground Cover** in naturalized areas on existing home sites is prohibited. Do not weed-eat or cut down naturalized areas of understory and ground cover. As a barrier island, understory and ground cover are critical elements to control erosion and protect birds and other wildlife.
9. **Mulch:** The BHA strongly recommends that mulch used comes from the island mulch site or be a pre-bagged product (see Glossary for mulch definition) to help control pests and plant +synthetic/artificial pine straw or mulch is not allowed.
10. **Pine straw:** Pine straw, used as mulch, could create a potential fire hazard and should not be placed, kept, or stored adjacent to structures with combustible exterior construction.
11. **Owners of homes in “drip-line” neighborhoods** without sub-associations (Keeper’s Landing, Sumner’s Crescent and Surfman’s Walk) do not own the land around their homes. This surrounding land is Bald Head Association common area, and all landscaping is done by landscape contractors hired by this organization. This includes all trimming, planting and tree removal. Owners may not trim trees, bushes, vines, grasses, etc. around their homes. If an owner feels that any vegetation needs to be trimmed or removed, contact the Bald Head Association for further details.
12. **Nothing may be affixed to a tree** or vegetation, including but not limited to trash tags, nails, screws and/or any type of fasteners.
13. **Grass:** Installation of turf grass lawns is not permitted. Use of native grasses that are naturally maintained provides a great addition to landscapes. (See Plant Lists)

14. **Water:** Water requirements for plants should be planned for during the first year while the plants become established.
15. **Herbicides:** The use of herbicides is inconsistent with living in harmony with nature. Herbicides can damage the root zones of desirable trees and shrubs. The need for and use of herbicides may best be determined by landscape professionals.
16. **Avoid using bush-hogs** when removing vegetation since it is very easy to scrape and damage desirable trees and shrubs with heavy equipment and to increase undesirable compaction and root system damage.

Tree and Vegetation Removal/Mitigation

REQUIREMENTS

1. **For New Construction:** All existing trees 3 inches or greater in diameter, at 48 inches as measured along the trunk from the base of the tree at ground level, shall be entered on a tree survey and submitted to the ARC with proposed site plans. This survey shall depict the exact location, size and drip line or canopy line of the trees and identify clearly the trees that will be removed and the trees that will remain, along with a description of steps that will be taken to protect them. Additionally, for dune lot tree surveys, vegetation, (which exists as two square feet or more of clustered growth at ground level regardless of branching habits or branch diameter) shall also be noted on the survey and if any of this type of vegetation is to be removed, it should be clearly identified.
2. **For existing homes:** ARC review and approval is required for the removal of trees 3 inches in diameter measured 48 inches along the trunk from ground level; tree limbs of 3 inches or more in diameter; clustered growth vegetation two square feet or more at ground level regardless of branching habits or diameter. Within the understory, ARC approval is required to remove vegetation 1 inch or greater in diameter measured 48 inches along the trunk from ground level.
3. **For unimproved lots:** NO CLEARING, TRIMMING or REMOVAL OF VEGETATION is allowed on unimproved (vacant) lots, except as detailed in **Clearing, Trimming and Maintaining** requirements (page 148).
4. A minimum of 60% of the lot should remain undisturbed depending on the approved site plan. This percentage minimum is a general rule that may vary in application. The required percentage of undisturbed area may be greater for larger lots (greater than 10,500 sq. ft.) and less for smaller lots typical in Cape Fear Station. Safety concerns may require the removal of trees in undisturbed areas.
5. The ARC may require a mitigation rate of up to 100% for each inch of diameter of trees or vegetation to be removed.
6. All specimen trees shown on the tree survey outside of the building envelope shall be carefully protected from construction activities in any manner deemed appropriate by the

ARC, including protective fencing. This fencing shall remain in place throughout the construction process (see Construction/Site Guidelines).

Unauthorized Removal of Trees and Vegetation

The unauthorized removal of trees or clustered growth on any property is considered a serious event and violation. Both Village Ordinance and Association Design Guidelines restrict removal of trees and clustered growth. In some cases, you are required to get only ARC approval and in others you need both ARC and Village approval. Regarding the removal of trees, tree limbs, vegetation and clustered growth, in some instances the Association Design Guidelines requirements are stricter than the Village Ordinance. Failure to get ARC approval prior to removal may result in fines and mitigation.

Village Ordinance provides that removal of any tree or trees 3 inches or greater in diameter at 48 inches above grade requires permission and/or a landscape permit from the Village Building Inspector, even if the tree is determined to be dead or diseased. Per Village Ordinance, removal of branches of 5 inches or more in diameter also requires Village approval. ARC approval is required for the removal of trees 3 inches in diameter and understory vegetation 1 inch or greater in diameter measured 48 inches along the trunk from ground level, tree limbs of 3 inches or more in diameter and clustered growth vegetation two square feet or more at ground level regardless of branching habits or diameter.

Please see Appendix H, at the back of this document, for the Village Ordinance on tree cutting and removal.

The ARC supports the process in the Village Ordinance but also requires its own approvals. Those removing trees or branches without first obtaining ARC approval and / or Village approval and landscaping permit will be required to obtain a Village landscaping permit, pay the required fine, and mitigate loss of such tree or trees. The Village Ordinance allows the Village to assess fines of \$500 per inch of diameter at 48 inches above grade of the cut tree. ARC fines may be imposed and in some cases they may be levied in addition to Village fines.

If mitigation is required, the property owner may be required to plant a tree(s) of like kind and of the same size as the cut tree(s) within 180 days of the fine, guaranteeing the tree to survive for one year after the planting date.

The Building Inspector must approve the location(s) of the planted tree(s). The ARC also has the discretion to require submittal of a landscaping plan to the ARC for approval.

In the case of “competing trees”, the Building Inspector shall make a decision of which tree to remove. The removal of dead trees requires the same ARC and Village approvals as live trees, but does not require a Village contractor permit. If a decision by the Building Inspector is disputed, the property owner must provide sufficient evidence to show the tree is dead, represents a danger to individuals or property or that the tree is diseased and will not live.

Removal or altering vegetation of any size on Common Area requires permission of the Board of Directors or its designated committee. Violation of this requirement may result in penalties and

fines being imposed for trespassing/vandalism of private property, as authorized by the Village Ordinances.

Plant Lists

The lists are based upon plants that have been found to be native to Bald Head Island, native to North Carolina and examples of some of the exotic plants that have been planted on the island. There are suggestions for which plants typically do well in the various micro-island environments. The “please don’t plant me” list also includes common exotic invasive plants.

In reviewing landscape plans, the ARC will consider plants not on these lists provided they are not considered invasive or aggressive.

Special Note: Lots bordering the BHI Golf Course, Greenswards, and Surroundings -

Certain plants should be avoided along golf course lots that border lagoons and adjoin the golf course including Torpedo Grass, Common Reed (Phragmites), Greenbriar (smilax), Poison Ivy, Virginia Creeper and Muscadine Grape. While most of these plants are native to BHI and are important to the ecology, all of these plants have a history of quickly encroaching onto the golf course environment and surroundings. Every effort should be made to eliminate these plants from adjoining golf course lots. Decorative grasses that are native to NC and the southeastern coast are encouraged because of their effectiveness in stabilizing sand from strong winds.

Plant List Revised October 2019	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	MOST READILY AVAILABLE	DUNE	EDGES of DUNE, MARITIME FOREST & MARSH	Maritime Forest
	NATIVE TO BALD HEAD ISLAND					
TREES	American Holly **	<i>Ilex opaca & its cultivars</i>	XXX			X
	Carolina Laurel Cherry	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	XXX			X
	Coastal Hornbeam / Ironwood	<i>Carpinus caroliniana var. caroliniana</i>	XXX			X
	Coastal Red Cedar / Red Cedar **	<i>Juniperus virginiana var. silicicola & its cultivars</i>	XXX	X	X	X
	Dogwood / Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	XXX			X
	Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana var. virginiana & its cultivars</i>	XXX	X		X
	Devilwood / Wild Olive	<i>Cartrema americana / Osmanthus americanus</i>	XXX		X	X
	Hercules'-club / Toothache Tree	<i>Zanthoxylum clavaherculis</i>		X	X	
	Laurel Oak **	<i>Quercus hemisphaerica / laurifolia</i>	XXX			X
	Live Oak **	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	XXX		X	X
	Loblolly Pine	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	XXX			X
	Pignut Hickory	<i>Carya glabra</i>	XXX	X	X	X
	Red Bay	<i>Persea borbonia</i>				X
	Red Mulberry	<i>Morus rubra</i>				X
	Sabal Palm /Cabbage Palmetto (*) (**)	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	XXX	X	X	X
	Sand Live Oak	<i>Quercus geminata</i>	XXX	X	X	
	Wax-myrtle (tree-form)	<i>Morella cerifera / Myrica cerifera</i>	XXX	X	X	
	Yaupon Holly **	<i>Ilex vomitoria & its cultivars</i>	XXX	X	X	X
SHRUBS	American Beautyberry	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	XXX		X	X
	Devilwood / Wild Olive	<i>Cartrema americana / Osmanthus americanus</i>	XXX		X	X

Plant List Revised October 2019	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	MOST READILY AVAILABLE	DUNE	EDGES of DUNE, MARITIME FOREST & MARSH	Maritime Forest
	Dune Marsh-elder	<i>Iva imbricata</i>		X		
	Dune Prickly-pear cactus	<i>Opuntia drummondii</i>		X	X	
	Dwarf Palmetto	<i>Sabal minor</i>	XXX		X	X
	Farkleberry / Sparkleberry	<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>	XXX		X	
	Maritime Marsh-elder	<i>Iva frutescens</i> var. <i>frutescens</i>			X	
	Mound-lily Yucca*	<i>Yucca gloriosa</i>		X	X	
	Prickly-pear cactus	<i>Opuntia mesacantha</i> spp. <i>mesacantha</i>	XXX	X	X	
	Silverling Mullet Bush	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	XXX		X	
	Spanish Dagger Yucca	<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>		X	X	
	Dwarf Yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i> 'Schillings Dwarf' & 'Nana'	XXX	X	X	X
	Wax-myrtle	<i>Morella cerifera</i> / <i>Myrica cerifera</i>	XXX	X	X	
	Weeping Yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i> 'Pendula'	XXX	X	X	X
ANNUALS	PERENNIALS AND FERNS					
	American Germander	<i>Teucrium canadense</i>		X	X	X
	Annual Sand Bean	<i>Strophostyles helvola</i>		X	X	
	Annual Sea-pink / Marsh Pink	<i>Sabatia stellaris</i>			X	
	Carolina Blue Curls *	<i>Trichostema</i> sp. 1		X	X	
	Carolina Sea-lavender	<i>Limonium carolinianum</i>			X	
	Dune Camphorweed	<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i>		X	X	
	Eastern Horse-mint / Spotted Horse-mint	<i>Monarda punctata</i> var. <i>punctata</i>	XXX		X	
	Dune Marsh Elder	<i>Iva imbricata</i>		X		
	Ebony Spleenwort Fern	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	XXX			X
	Frogfruit	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i> var.	XXX		X	

		<i>nodiflora</i>				
Plant List Revised October 2019	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	MOST READILY AVAILABLE	DUNE	EDGES of DUNE, MARITIME FOREST & MARSH	Maritime Forest
	Glasswort / Samphire	<i>Salicornia virginica</i>			X	
	Indian Blanket / Beach Blanket-flower	<i>Gaillardia pulchella var. drummondii</i>		X	X	
	Maritime Marsh-elder	<i>Iva frutescens</i>			X	
	Northern Seaside Spurge / Northern Sandmat	<i>Euphorbia polygonifolia</i>		X		
	Partridge-berry	<i>Mitchella repens</i>	XXX			X
	Salt-marsh Aster	<i>Symphyotrichum tenuifolium</i>			X	
	Seabeach Amaranth *	<i>Amaranthus pumilus</i>		X		
	Seaside Goldenrod	<i>Solidago mexicana</i>	XXX	X	X	
	Seaside Oxeye	<i>Borrchia frutescens</i>			X	
	Silverleaf Croton	<i>Croton punctatus</i>		X	X	
	Southern Seaside Spurge/Dixie Sandmat *	<i>Euphorbia bombensis</i>		X	X	
	St. Andrew's Cross	<i>Hypericum hypericoides</i>			X	
GRASSES	Seabeach Grass / Bitter Panicum	<i>Panicum amarum & its cultivars</i>	XXX	X	X	
	Black Needle Rush	<i>Juncus roemerianus</i>			X	
	Broadleaf Whitetop Sedge	<i>Rhynchospora latifolia</i>			X	
	Elliott's Lovegrass / Field Lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis elliottii</i>	XXX		X	
	Maritime Bushy Bluestem	<i>Andropogon tenuispatheus</i>	XXX	X	X	
	Narrowleaf Whitetop Sedge / Starrush	<i>Rhynchospora colorata</i>	XXX		X	
	Native Sedges	<i>Carex spp.</i>			X	X
	Purple Muhly Hairgrass	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	XXX	X	X	
	Saltmarsh Cordgrass / Smooth Cordgrass	<i>Sporobolus alterniflorus/ Spartina alterniflorus</i>	XXX		X	

	Sea Oats **	<i>Uniola paniculata</i>	XXX	X		
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	Seaside Little Bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium littorale</i>	XXX	X	X	
	Small Saltmeadow Cordgrass	<i>Sporobolus pumilus/Spartina patens</i>			X	
	Dune Hair Grass / Sweet Grass	<i>Muhlenbergia sericea</i>	XXX	X	X	
	Woods-grass / Basket-grass*	<i>Oplismenus setarius</i>				X
VINES	Beach Morning-glory*	<i>Ipomoea imperati</i>		X		
	Carolina Jessamine	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	XXX		X	X
	Carolina Supplejack	<i>Berchemia scandens</i>				X
	Coastal Morning-glory / Tie Vine	<i>Ipomoea cordatotriloba</i>	XXX	X	X	
	Coral Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera sempervirens & its cultivars</i>	XXX	X	X	X
	Peppervine	<i>Nekemias arborea / Ampelopsis arborea</i>			X	X
	Salt Marsh Morning-glory	<i>Ipomoea sagittata</i>			X	X
	Swallow-wort / Sand-vine	<i>Seutera angustifolia</i>			X	
	Yellow Passionflower	<i>Passiflora lutea</i>	XXX		X	X
	NATIVE TO NORTH CAROLINA (Not native to BHI)					
TREES	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>				X
	Chickasaw Plum	<i>Prunus angustifolia</i>				X
	Eastern Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis & its cultivars</i>				X
	Fringe-tree	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>				X
	Persimmon	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>				X
	Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	XXX			X
	Southern Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora &</i>				X

		<i>its cultivars</i>				
Plant List Revised October 2019	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	MOST READILY AVAILABLE	DUNE	EDGES of DUNE, MARITIM E FOREST & MARSH	Maritime Forest
	Sweetbay Magnolia	<i>Magnolia virginiana & its cultivars</i>				X
	Water Oak	<i>Quercus nigra</i>				X
SHRUBS	Coastal Sweet- Pepperbush / Summersweet	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>			X	X
	Curlyleaf Yucca / Adam's Needle	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>		X	X	X
	Possumhaw	<i>Viburnum nudum</i>				X
	Southern Blackhaw	<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>				X
	Sweet-shrub / Carolina Allspice	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>				X
	Virginia Sweetspire	<i>Itea virginica</i>				X
	Winged Sumac	<i>Rhus copallina</i>			X	X
ANNUALS	PERENNIALS AND FERNS					
	Coral Bean / Cardinal-spear	<i>Erythrina herbacea</i>			X	X
	Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>		X	X	
	Seashore-mallow	<i>Kosteletzkya pentacarpos</i>			X	
	Butterfly weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>			X	X
	Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>			X	X
GRASSES	American Beach Grass **	<i>Ammophila breviligulata</i>		X		
	Bottlebrush Grass	<i>Elymus hystrix</i>			X	X
	Broomsedge	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	XXX	X	X	
	Eastern Wild-rye	<i>Elymus virginicus</i>			X	X
	Little Bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium & its cultivars</i>		X	X	

	Purple Lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i>	XXX	X	X	
Plant List Revised October 2019	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	MOST READILY AVAILABLE	DUNE	EDGES of DUNE, MARITIME FOREST & MARSH	Maritime Forest
	EXOTIC Plants (Not native to BHI or North Carolina)					
	Soft Rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>			X	
	Switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum & its cultivars</i>	XXX	X	X	
VINES	Cross-vine	<i>Bignonia capreolata & its cultivars</i>	XXX		X	X
	Purple Passionflower	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	XXX		X	X
	* Recognized as NC Rare Species					
	** Plants of "special concerns" per Village of BHI					
	SHRUBS					
CHINA	Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis & its cultivars</i>		X	X	
ASIA	Indian Hawthorn	<i>Raphiolepis spp. & its cultivars</i>		X	X	
ASIA	Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>		X		
ASIA & MEDITERRANEAN	Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>		X	X	
ASIA	Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum tobira & its cultivars</i>		X	X	X
MEDITERRANEAN	Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>		X		
JAPAN	Sago Palm	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>			X	X
	GRASSES, ANNUALS, PERENNIALS and FERNS					
VA, MD, WV	Blue Wild Indigo	<i>Baptisia australis</i>		X	X	

Plant List Revised October 2019	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	MOST READILY AVAILABLE	DUNE	EDGES of DUNE, MARITIME FOREST & MARSH	Maritime Forest
FLORIDA	Florida Gamagrass / Dwarf Fakahatchee ***	<i>Tripsacum floridanum</i>		X	X	X
LA,OK,TX	Gaura	<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i>		x	X	
ASIA	Japanese Holly Fern	<i>Crytomium falcatum</i>				X
CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA	Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>		X	X	
MEXICO	Mexican Bush Sage	<i>Salvia leucantha</i>		X	X	X
MIDWEST	Plains Coreopsis / Calliopsis	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>		X	X	
MIDWEST	Prairie Dropseed	<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i>		X		
HIMALAY AS-CHINA	Russian Sage	<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>		x	X	
TEXAS	Silverleaf Sunflower	<i>Helianthus argophyllus</i>		X	X	
	VINES					
ASIA	Confederate Jasmine	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>		X	X	X
	<i>*** While native to Florida, is used in golf course communities along the eastern seaboard</i>					
	INVASIVE EXOTICS "DON'T PLANT ME!"					
TREES	Callery Pear/ Bradford Pear, etc.	<i>Pyrus calleryana & its cultivars</i>				
	Chinaberry tree	<i>Melia azedarach</i>				
	Chinese Tallow tree / Popcorn tree	<i>Triadica sebifera</i>				
	Mimosa/ Silk Tree	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>				
	Princess Tree	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>				

Plant List Revised October 2019	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	MOST READILY AVAILABLE	DUNE	EDGES of DUNE, MARITIM E FOREST & MARSH	Maritime Forest
	Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>				
	White Mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>				
SHRUBS	Amur Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera maackii</i>				
	Autumn Olive	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>				
	Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus alata</i>				
	Butterfly bush	<i>Buddleia davidii & its cultivars</i>				
	Chinese Privet	<i>Ligustrum sinense & its cultivars</i>				
	Fragrant Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>				
	Japanese Barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii & its cultivars</i>				
	Japanese Privet	<i>Ligustrum japonicum & its cultivars</i>				
	Japanese Spiraea	<i>Spiraea japonica & its cultivars</i>				
	Leatherleaf Mahonia	<i>Mahonia bealei & its cultivars</i>				
	Multiflora Rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>				
	Morrow Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>				
	Nandina	<i>Nandina domestica & its cultivars</i>				
	Russian Olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>				
	Salt-cedar	<i>Tamarix spp.</i>				
	Thorny-olive	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>				
	Hardy Orange / Wild Orange	<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>				
ANNUALS	PERENNIALS and FERNS					
	Bicolor Lespedeza	<i>Lespedeza bicolor</i>				
	Common Chickweed	<i>Stellia media</i>				

Plant List Revised October 2019	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	MOST READILY AVAILABLE	DUNE	EDGES of DUNE, MARITIM E FOREST & MARSH	Maritime Forest
	Gill-over-the-ground/ Ground Ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>				
	Henbit	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>				
	Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>				
	Ivyleaf Speedwell	<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>				
	Japanese Knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>				
	Parrotfeather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>				
	Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>				
	Sericea Lespedeza / Chinese bushclover	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>				
	Water-hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>				
GRASSES	Bamboo Running/Exotic	<i>Phyllostachys spp.</i>				
	Chinese Silver Grass / Maiden Grass	<i>Miscanthus sinensis & its cultivars</i>				
	Common Reed	<i>Phragmites australis spp. australis</i>				
	Japanese Stilt-grass	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>				
	Johnson Grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>				
	Pampas Grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana or Cortaderia jubata</i>				
	Torpedograss	<i>Panicum repens</i>				
GROUND	COVER					
	Bigleaf Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major & its cultivars</i>				
	Common Periwinkle	<i>Vinca minor & its cultivars</i>				
VINES	Beach Vitex	<i>Vitex rotundifolia</i>				
	Chinese Wisteria	<i>Wisteria sinensis & its cultivars</i>				

Plant List Revised October 2019	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	MOST READILY AVAILABLE	DUNE	EDGES of DUNE, MARITIME FOREST & MARSH	Maritime Forest
	English Ivy	<i>Hedera helix & its cultivars</i>				
	Japanese Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica & its cultivars</i>				
	Japanese Wisteria	<i>Wisteria floribunda & its cultivars</i>				
	Kudzu	<i>Pueraria montana</i>				
	Mile-a-minute Vine	<i>Persicaria perfoliata</i>				
	Oriental Bittersweet	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>				
	Porcelain-berry	<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata & its cultivars</i>				
	Sweetautumn Clematis	<i>Clematis terniflora</i>				
	Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei & its cultivars</i>				

Source of Plant information:

The native plant botanical and common names used in this document are based upon the work of Alan S. Weakley of the University of North Carolina Herbarium (NCU), North Carolina Botanical Garden and University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. His document is titled “*Flora of the Southern and Mid-Atlantic States;*” Working Draft of 21 May 2015 and is available at: http://www.herbarium.unc.edu/FloraArchives/WeakleyFlora_2015-05-29.pdf

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VegBank Website - www.vegbank.org (search on Bald Head Island, plots used 1988, 2005, and 2009)