

Salt-Tolerant Native Plants for Waterfront Landscapes: Outer Coastal Plain

Deciduous Trees

- Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*)
- Sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) – cultivars without seed pods e.g. ‘Rotundiloba’
- Black cherry (*Prunus serotina*)
- Bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*)
- Live oak (*Quercus virginiana*)
- Persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*) – edible fruit

Evergreen Trees

- Eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)
- Sweetbay magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*)
- Loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*)
- American holly (*Ilex opaca*) – thorny leaves shed in spring

Shrubs & Small Trees

- Groundsel bush (*Baccharis halimifolia*)
- Marsh elder (*Iva frutescens*)
- Wax myrtle (*Morella* spp. formerly *Myrica* spp.)
- Inkberry (*Ilex glabra*)
- Yaupon holly (*Ilex vomitoria*) – tree, dwarf & weeping varieties available
- Beach plum (*Prunus maritima*) – edible fruit

Grasses

- Switch grass (*Panicum virgatum*)
- Saltmeadow hay (*Spartina patens*)

Vines

- Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*)
- Trumpet creeper (*Campsis radicans*)
- Coral honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*)

Perennials

- Hibiscus (*Hibiscus moscheutos*)
- Marsh mallow (*Kosteletzkya virginica*)
- Asters (*Aster* spp. - various species)
- Blanket flower (*Gaillardia* spp.)
- Goldenrods (*Solidago* spp.) – volunteers in unmowed areas
- Coneflower (*Echinacea* spp.)
- Black-eyed susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*)
- Orange coneflower (*Rudbeckia fulgida*)
- Blazing star (*Liatris squarrosa*)

Tidal Marsh (regular salt water flooding)

- Salt marsh cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*)
- Saltmeadow hay (*Spartina patens*)

For more information about the advantages of using native plants in the landscape and a list of nurseries that sell these plants, visit the web site of the Virginia Native Plant Society – www.vnps.org. Other non-native plants are also suitable for landscapes on tidal shorelines, just avoid invasive species that escape cultivation, like English ivy & Japanese honeysuckle.