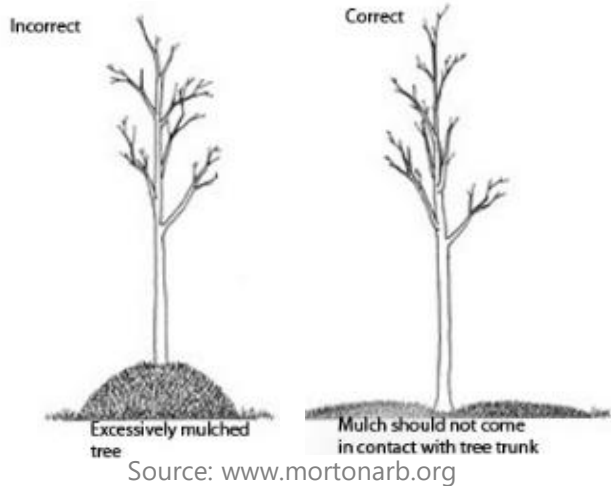
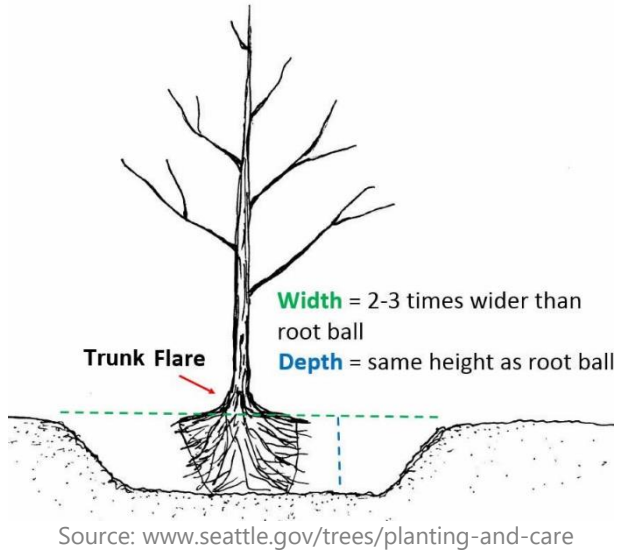


How to plant a tree



- Don't bury the trunk flare (soil or mulch)
- Top of root ball = same height as surrounding soil.
- Firm soil around root ball.
- Create a slight berm around tree hole to hold water when watering.
- Water in well (helps remove any air pockets)
- Water regularly if no rain until established.

Thank you

- To REAP for donating the trees used for this program.
- To the students and teachers at the McIntosh County Schools for potting up and taking care of the trees.
- To the Coastal GA CISMA partners and Coastal WildScapes for facilitated this program.

What else can you do? Buy a tote bag

- Dot & Army (downtown Brunswick) is creating tote bags made from billboard vinyl designed by the Coastal GA CISMA to increase reporting of invasive species. 66% of the proceeds helps fund this program. Purchase at Dot & Army. Cost \$15
- *Bags will be available after January 2021.*



More resources can be found at

www.coastalgeorgiacisma.org
www.coastalwildscapes.org
www.invasive.org
www.eddmaps.org

PLANT NATIVE TREES NOT INVASIVES!



FREE NATIVE TREE GIVE AWAY PROGRAM

What is an Invasive species?

Any plant or animal that has been introduced and aggressively competes with, and displaces, local native communities; normally having no native enemies to limit reproduction and spread.



Chinese Tallowtree: *Triadica sebifera*

Distinguished by its heart shaped leaves, tallow invades wet areas, disturbed habitats, dune, and swales.

Callery Pear (Bradford Pear)

Pyrus calleryana

A popular flowering tree with white spring flowers. Initial introductions were sterile. Has evolved into a tree with thorns and fertile fruit invading many areas in Georgia.



Camphor Tree *Cinnamomum camphora*

An evergreen tree native to Asia with shiny leaves that are aromatic when crushed. Extremely weedy tree that invades many habitat types including disturbed and undisturbed areas.



Why Plant Native instead?

Native plants provide habitat for native wildlife, do not cause negative effects to the natural environment, and if sited correctly can require less maintenance when established.

Next steps!

- Identify and Remove invasive species found in your landscape.
- Understand your conditions (Sun, shade, soil type, soil moisture, available space).
- Select a native species appropriate for your site.

Free trees available!



Redbud: *Cercis canadensis*

A deciduous small tree growing to 30' native to a wide range of habitats in Georgia but abundant on calcareous soils. Lavender flowers cover bare stems in early spring. Heart shaped leaves emerge after flowering.



Cherrybark Oak: *Quercus pagoda*

An excellent shade tree growing 60-110' native to bottomland forests of the Coastal Plain. The common name refers to the bark's similar appearance to that of Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*) Full sun to part shade.



Swamp Chestnut Oak: *Quercus michauxii*

A large shade tree growing up to 60' tall native to silty floodplains, swampy areas, rich sandy lowland woods and along streams in coastal Georgia. Full sun to part shade.



Willow Oak: *Quercus phellos*

A native oak with thin elongated leaves. Grows in a wide range of conditions from medium to wet soils, sun to light shade. Relatively fast growth rate up to 75' tall. Low maintenance and tolerant of urban pollution.



Live Oak: *Quercus virginiana*

An evergreen oak ubiquitous on the Georgia coast with strong arching limbs reach out to 60' or more. Resilient to coastal storms. Excellent shade tree with moderate growth rate. Full sun to part shade. Dry to moist soils.

