



Native Plants



Charlotte Glen,
Statewide Coordinator-
Extension Master Gardener Program,

NC STATE

EXTENSION



Review these slides and explore
additional resources on native plants:

<http://go.ncsu.edu/natives>



Return of the Natives

- Why plant natives?
- Defining native
- A few great natives for Piedmont landscapes
- Resources to learn more!



Eastern Columbine,
Aquilegia canadensis

**Why should native plants
be part of residential
landscapes?**



Why Plant Natives?

Natives are needed to:

- To support a **diverse array** of insects, birds and animals
- **Sustain healthy ecosystems**



Healthy Ecosystems

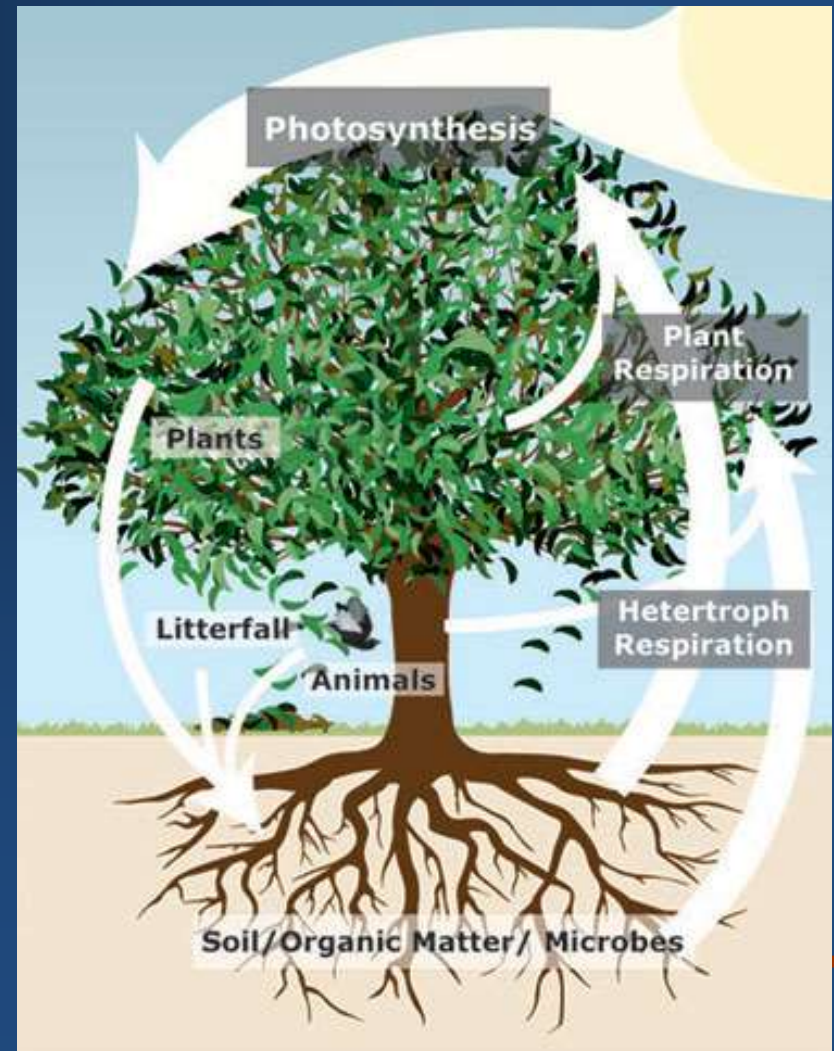
- Provide services essential to human wellbeing and survival, including:
 - Pollination
 - Water and Air Purification
 - Soil Formation
 - Balance Pest Species
 - Climate Stability



Learn More: [Millennium Ecosystem Assessment](#)

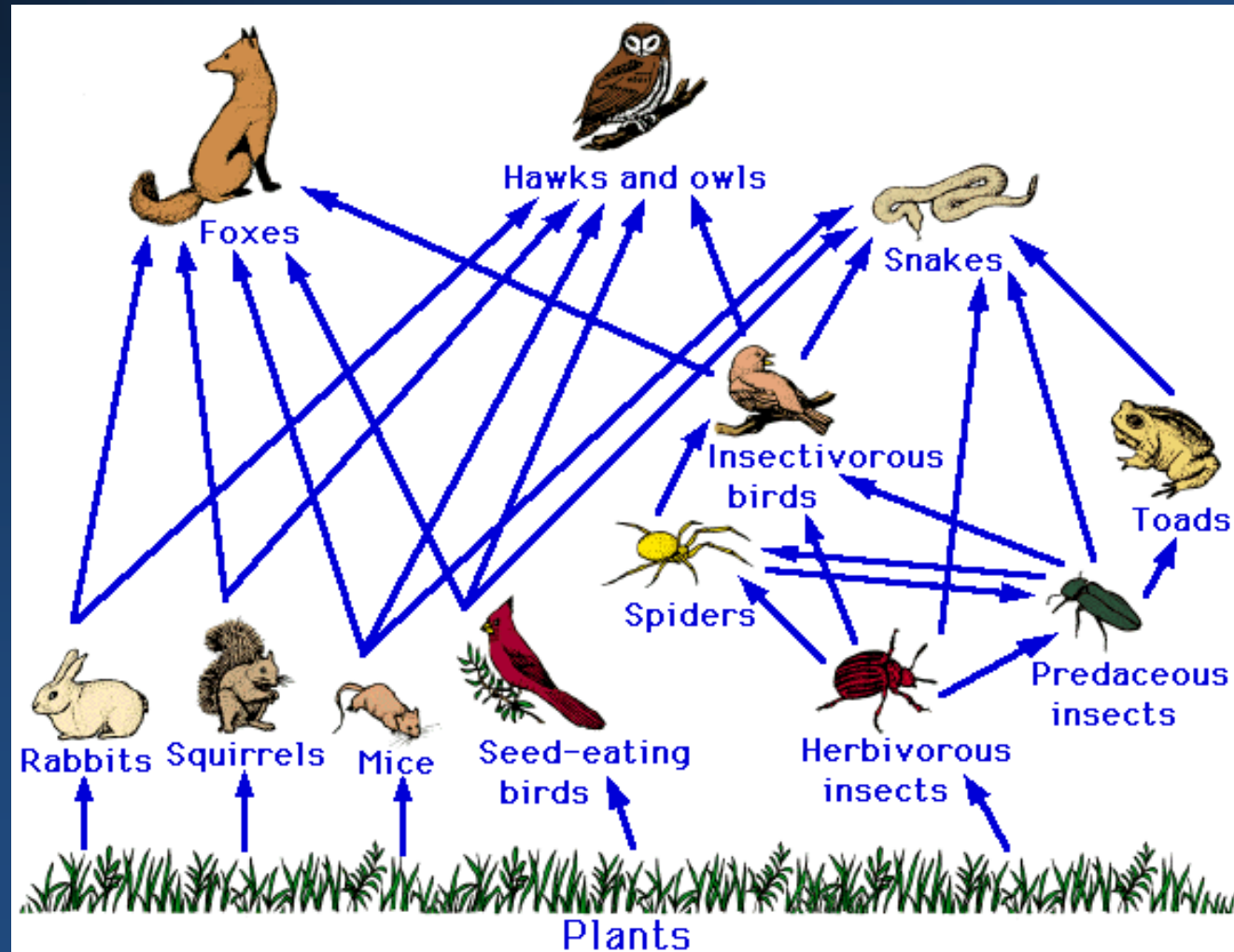
Plants Have Many Functions

- Protect soil from erosion
- Help cycle nutrients
- Help cycle water
- Support soil microbes



Most Important Function: Foundation of Food Webs

Plants capture and convert the **sun's energy** into a form that can be consumed by other organisms



Within Ecosystems, All Plants Are Not Equal

- Most herbivorous insects have adapted to feed on certain plants
- Plants with which they share an evolutionary history
- Plants native to the same region

Luna moth caterpillars
love sweet gum



Monarchs

- Caterpillars can only survive on species of *Asclepias*
 - Milkweed
 - Butterflyweed
- 15 species of *Asclepias* native to NC



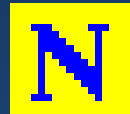
Southeastern Blueberry Bee

- Native pollinator
- Solitary, ground nesting
- Forages primarily on wild blueberries, *Vaccinium* species within 1 mile of nest
- Active only during blueberry bloom season
- 17 species of *Vaccinium* native to NC!



What is a native plant?

From an NC nursery:



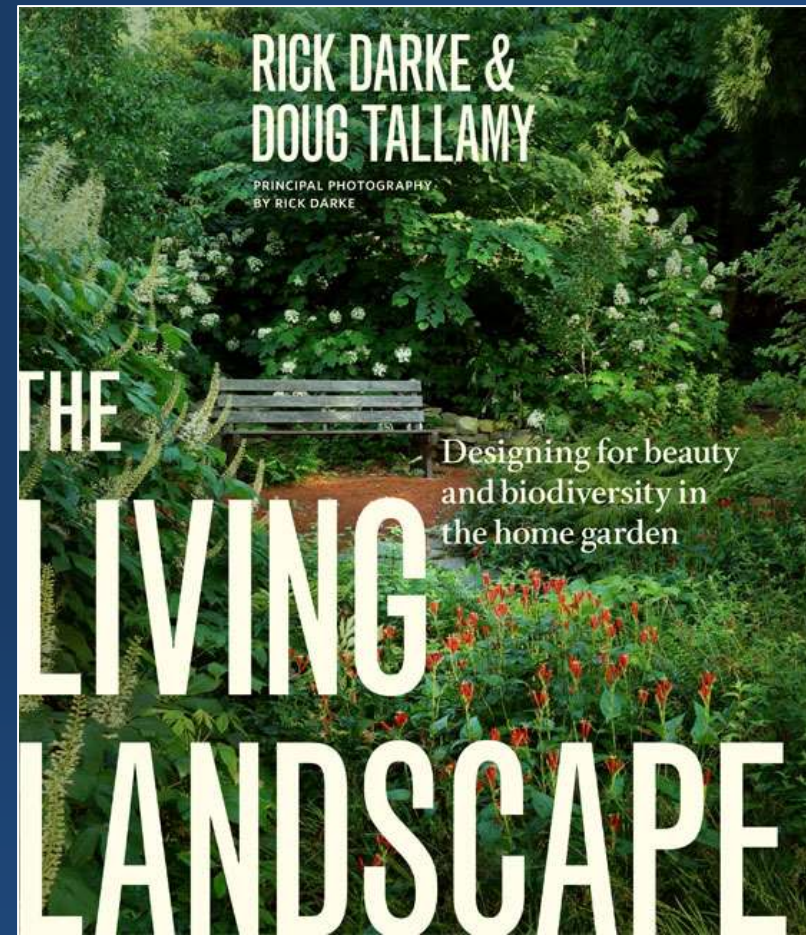
Indicates plants that are native to North America. We use the term "native" to refer to plants which evolved in North America, whether they are indigenous to the southeast or not.

Defining Native

“A plant or animal that has evolved in

- a **given place**
- over a **period of time**
- sufficient to develop **complex and essential relationships**
- with the **physical environment** and **other organisms**

in a given **ecological community**”



Given Place

- Native is meaningless without location!
- **Think ecoregion, not political boundaries**
- **Greatest benefit:** choose plants from local ecoregion



Ecoregions of North America
Level III: Piedmont

Native Range

Consider native range of plants

- **Some very widespread**

- All of NC; eastern US
- Typically adaptable to wider range of conditions

- **Some very restricted**

- May be adapted to specialized conditions

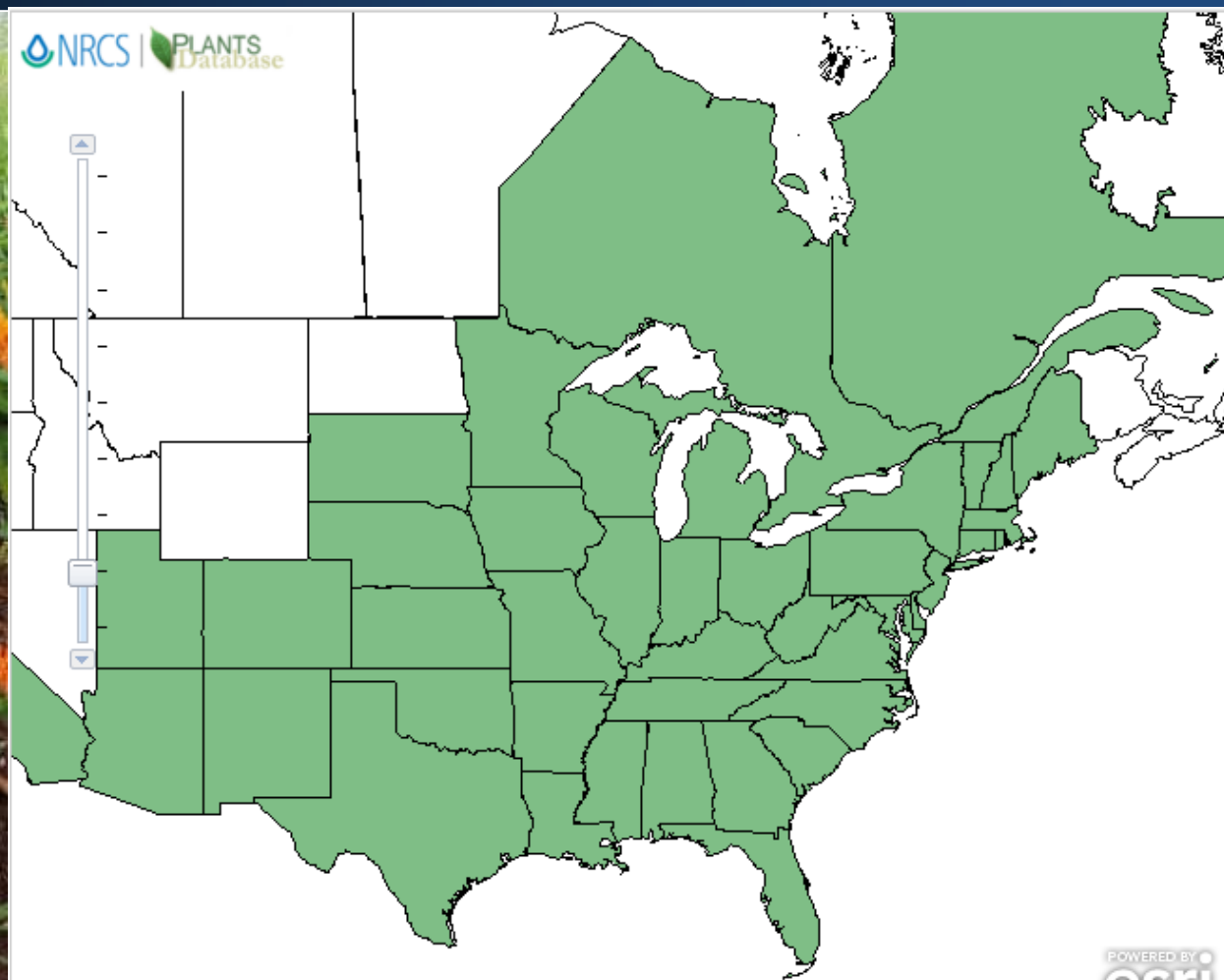


Best source for
native range:

USDA PLANTS
Database

Butterflyweed

Asclepias tuberosa



Symbol: ASTU

Venus Flytrap

Dionaea muscipula



Congeners

- Plants in same genus
- For example:
 - *Amsonia tabernaemontana* →
 - *Amsonia hubrichtii* →
- Congeners from southeast US often support local pollinators and beneficial insects even if not native to this region

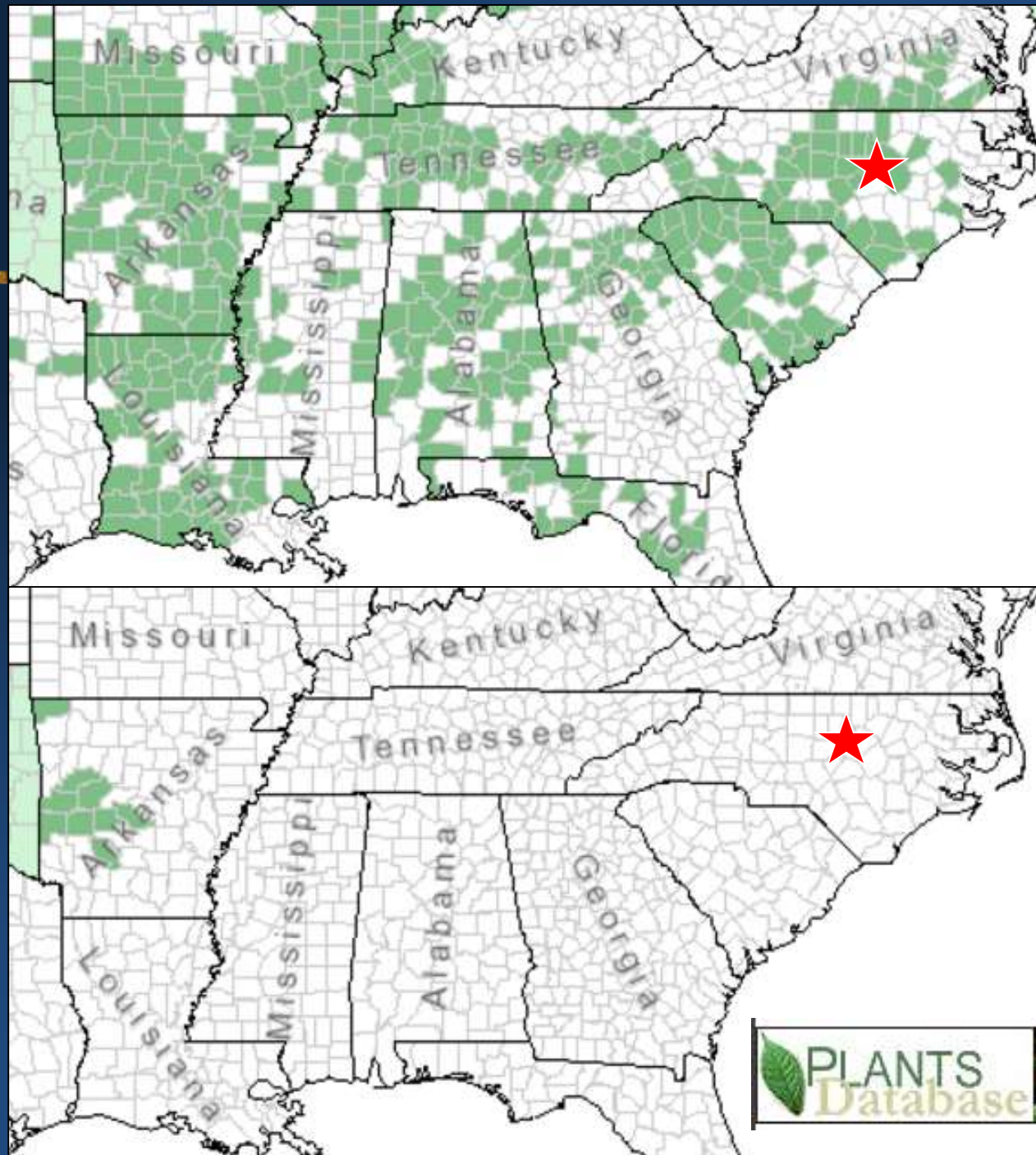


Native Range

*Amsonia
tabernaemontana*

*Amsonia
hubrichtii*

Best source for
native range: [USDA
PLANTS Database](#)



Which is best for your site?

Consider both:

- Geographical range
- Type of habitat
- *Amsonia tabernaemontana*
 - Moist woods, stream edges
 - Prefers moist soil, part shade
- *Amsonia hubrichtii*
 - Rocky outcrops, dry creek banks
 - More sun and drought tolerant



Period of Time

- 1000's of years
- Does not include plants recently introduced from other regions that have naturalized or become invasive
- Wild doesn't mean native!

Naturalized species, such as daylilies, persist after cultivation. Others are **invasive species**, such as Japanese honeysuckle

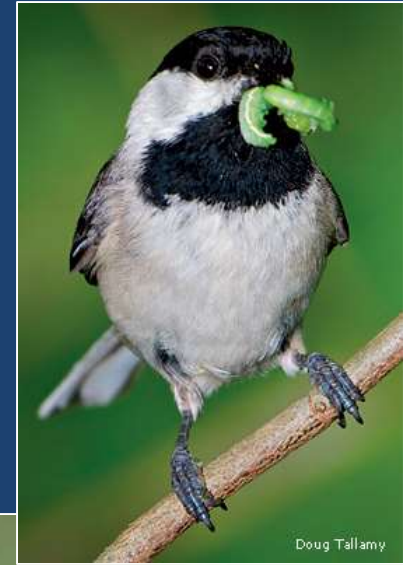


Daylily,
Hemerocallis fulva



Japanese Honeysuckle,
Lonicera japonica

Complex and Essential Relationships

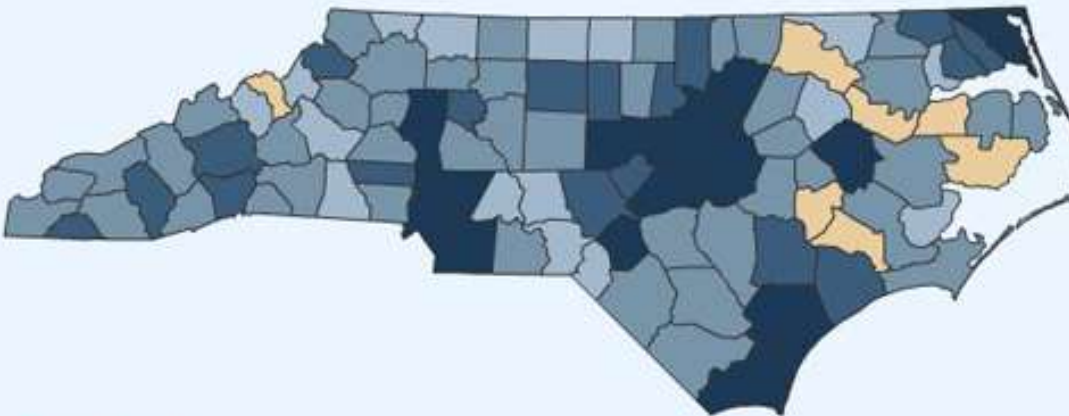


TREND: Natural areas replaced by managed landscapes



POPULATION CHANGE BY COUNTY: 2000-2010

LOSS 0-5% 5-15% 15-25% 25% +



United States
Census
Bureau



Managed Landscapes

- Often dominated by non-native plants
 - Turf
 - Exotic trees, shrubs, flowers
 - **Focus on “pest free”**
- Do not sustain ecosystems they replaced



A New Paradigm

- Select plants for:
 - Appearance
 - Performance
 - Adaptation to site conditions
- **PLUS** ability to sustain native species
 - Support ecosystem services
 - Unique to native plants



Holly hybrids provide nectar and pollen for bees, and berries for birds

More Natives, Not All Native Every Site

Native doesn't mean:

- Adapted to all landscapes/sites
- Well behaved
- Long lived
- Easy care or low maintenance – especially if planted in the wrong place

There are very few small,
evergreen shrubs native to NC



More Natives, Not All Natives

- Some natives not adapted to highly urban environment



Gloomy
Scale



Parking lots are a graveyard
for red maple

Being Native Doesn't Make a Plant Great for Landscaping!

Things to consider:

- Spreading tendencies
- **Longevity**
 - Some species short lived - often self seed
 - Rely on disturbance to sustain populations
 - May disappear over time OR become a nuisance
 - May require periodic “editing”



Golden Alexanders
Zizia aurea

Weedy versus Invasive

- **Invasive** refers to non-native plants capable of harming ecosystems
- **Weedy** – spread vigorously in garden/landscape setting
 - By seed
 - By roots – rhizomatous



Salvia lyrata, lyre-leaf sage, self seeds prolifically!

Making the most of spreaders

- Spreaders that aren't too aggressive make great groundcovers
- Layer under and around taller plants – “living mulch”

Viola walteri
'Silver Gem'



Others natives are too finicky



Lady Lupine,
Lupinus villosus



Pitcher Plant,
Sarracenia flava

What about cultivars?



Purple Coneflower,
Echinacea purpurea



Echinacea 'Razzmatazz'

“Nativars”

- Cultivated varieties of native species
- Selected for unique/desirable feature
- Propagated by cuttings, division to maintain genetic integrity = clones



Cercis canadensis 'Merlot'
Purple leaf form of redbud

Key Question: How different is it?

- Flowering time
- Flower shape
- Flower color
- Foliage color
- Topic of current research
 - Doug Tallamy and others



Key to Success

Choose plants adapted to site

- Sun/Shade
- Moisture/Drainage
- Soil pH and nutrient levels
- Space to grow

Swamp Rose Mallow
Hibiscus moscheutos
Needs moist soil!



Getting the Most Benefit

Help plants thrive:

- **Prepare the soil**
 - Alleviate compaction
 - Incorporate organic matter
- **Water during establishment**
 - First season
- **Mulch!**



Getting the Most Benefit

Ecological Design

- Majority of plants natives to local ecoregion
- Diversity of species and height ranges
 - Less lawn - More trees, shrubs, and flowers
- Year round food supply
 - Flowers, fruits, seeds, leaves



Very diverse!

Getting the most benefit

THINK LAYERS!

More layers
provide habitat
for more species



Canopy

Understory

Shrub

Flowers/Groundcover

A Few Great Natives for Piedmont Landscapes

- **Serve ecological function:**
 - Support other species
- **Serve landscape function:**
 - Attractive and adaptable
 - Not overly aggressive or finicky
- **Can be nursery produced**
 - Some only available from specialty nurseries



Think Layers: Canopy Trees

- The top layer, 40'-80'+ tall
- Provide shade
- Protect soil
- Food source for many species (leaves, nuts/fruits, nectar/pollen)
- Large, unbroken areas of woodland needed



Foraging Hubs

- Trees are the most important source of caterpillars
- Most caterpillar species feed on very narrow range of species
- Feed for part of life cycle – usually 2-4 weeks



Rosy maple moth caterpillars
feed for a few weeks in late
summer

Caterpillar Hunters

- Nearly all terrestrial birds rear their young on insects, not seeds or berries
- Chickadees are caterpillar specialists
 - Requires 6,000-10,000 caterpillars to fledge a single nest!
- **Caterpillars rarely threaten tree health!**



Getting the Most Benefit

Add trees to connect fragmented areas

- Work with neighbors to:
 - Protect existing natural areas
 - Connect natural areas
- Create larger area for habitat
- Bridges existing areas to create a corridor



Many Great Native Trees

Readily Available:

- **River Birch,**
Betula nigra
- **Red Maple,**
Acer rubrum
- **Black Gum,**
Nyssa sylvatica
- **Southern Magnolia,**
Magnolia grandiflora



Oaks

- Support 100's of species
 - Acorns
 - Leaves
 - Habitat
- The best shade trees
- Most are very long lived
- Over 30 species native to NC!



Oaks in Landscapes

Most commonly planted:

- **Willow oak**,
Quercus phellos
- **Pin oak**,
Quercus palustris

Willow Oak



Pin Oak



More Great Native Trees: Less Readily Available

- **Black Gum,**
Nyssa sylvatica
- **Persimmon,**
Diospyrus virginiana
- **Hickory,**
Carya species
- **American Beech,**
Fagus grandifolia

NC Forest Service,
Tree Seedling Store -

<http://nc-forestry.stores.yahoo.net>



American Beech

Understory Trees and Shrubs

- **Middle layer**
- Often missing in managed landscapes
- **Prime nesting height** for most birds, 5'-15' above ground
- Many have attractive flowers, produce fruits/berries



Middle/understory layer missing in many modern landscapes

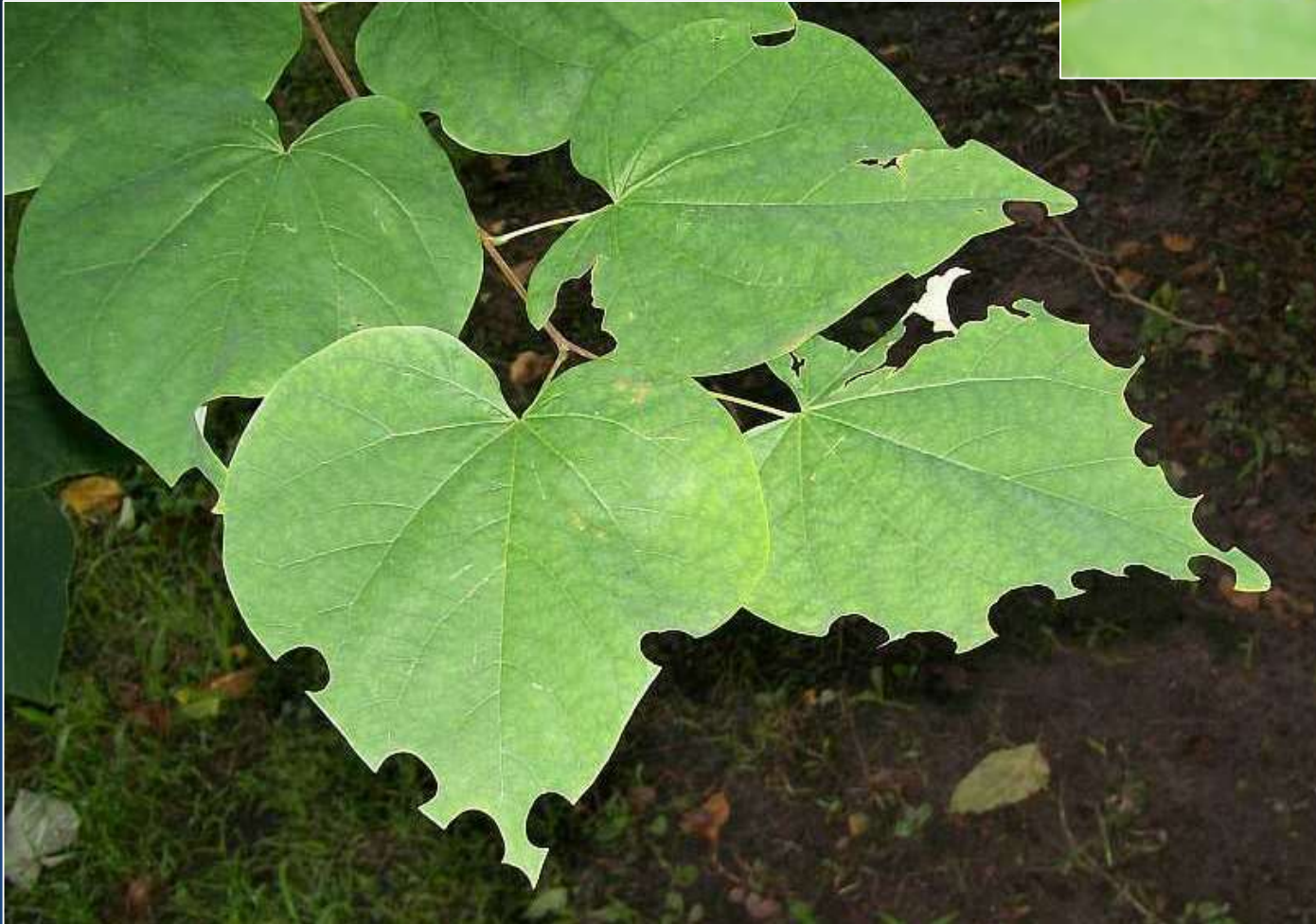
Redbud

Cercis canadensis

- Small deciduous tree
- Blooms early spring before leaves come out
- Lives ~ 20 yrs.
- Sun – pt. shade, well drained soil
- Protect from deer when young



Leafcutter Bees



Redbud Cultivars



‘Royal White’

‘Forest Pansy’,
‘Merlot’,
‘Burgundy Hearts’



‘Hearts
of Gold’,
‘Rising
Sun’



Dogwood

Cornus florida

- 15' – 30' tall
- Moist, well drained soil
- Best in afternoon shade
- Spring blooms, excellent fall color
- Many cultivars



Fall fruits relished by birds



Serviceberry

Amelanchier arborea

- Small tree – often multi-stemmed
- Sun to part shade, moist soil
- White flowers in spring
- Sweet berries ripen late May
- Rust can be a problem on fruit and leaves if red cedar trees are nearby





Amelanchier blooms in early April

Cedar Quince Rust on Serviceberry



Sweet Bay Magnolia

Magnolia virginiana

- Smaller cousin of Southern Magnolia
- Grows 20'-30' tall, often with multiple trunks
- Sun to part shade,
- Moist or well-drained soil – tolerates flooding
- Fragrant flowers, spring-early summer
- Deciduous



Upright habit;
Fall seeds great
for birds



©2009 Jeffrey Pip



'Mt. Airy' Fothergilla

Fothergilla major

- 4'-5'x 4'-5'
- Sun to part shade
- Moist or well drained soil, acidic
- Honey scented spring blooms
- Deer resistant



Fothergilla fall color



Inkberry

Ilex glabra

- Coastal plain, eastern piedmont
- 4'-5' x 3'-4'
- Evergreen
- Tolerates moist soil
- Bees attracted to blossoms



Coral Honeysuckle

- *Lonicera sempervirens*
- Coastal plain, piedmont, foothills
- Semi-evergreen vine
- Spring blooming – often reblooms
- Hummingbirds!
- Sun, most soil types
- Climbs 10'+



Perennials

- Ground layer
- Critically important nectar and pollen source for pollinators and beneficial insects
- **Most benefit:**
 - Plan for something to be in bloom spring-fall
 - At least 3 different types in bloom each season



Blossoms with many small flowers clustered together are the richest nectar plants

Getting the Most Benefit

- Plant flowers in groups
- Allows birds and pollinators to feed with less movement
- Also aesthetically pleasing



Black-eyed Susan,
Rudbeckia fulgida

Our research team uses the Trial Garden to evaluate native plants and related cultivars for horticultural and ecological value, and to highlight the ecosystem services native plants provide.

IN THIS SECTION

Research

Trial Garden

Mt. Cuba Center Fellowships

Plant Introductions

Mt. Cuba Center, Delaware

Plant trials:

<https://mtcubacenter.org/research/trial-garden>

Green and Gold

Chrysogonum virginianum

- Light to part shade, moist or well drained soil
- 1' x 2'
- Evergreen foliage
- Spring flowers
- Self seeds
- Var. *australe* is stoloniferous, lower growing - groundcover



Eastern Columbine

Aquilegia canadensis

- Blooms March - May
- Part sun or shade, well drained soil
- 12" – 24" tall in bloom
- Attracts butterflies and hummingbirds
- Will naturalize in the garden by self seeding
- Deer resistant



Bluestar

Amsonia tabernaemontana

- Tough, long lived clumping perennial
- Pale blue flowers



■ Deep Yellow Bluestar

False Indigo

- *Baptisia* - hybrids and species
- 3' - 4' x 2' - 3'
- Sun to light shade
- Drought tolerant
- Very long lived, clump forming
- Several species native to SE US
- Deer resistant



Baptisia australis

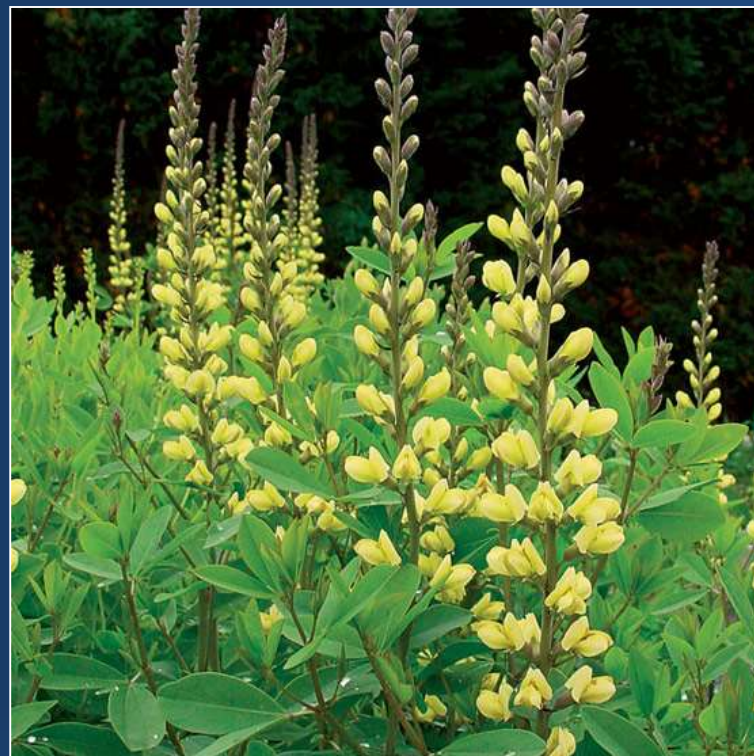
Baptisia alba



‘Purple Smoke’



‘Carolina Moonlight’



Coreopsis, Tickseed

- Several species native to NC
- Sun lovers
- Threadleaf Coreopsis
 - *C. verticillata*
 - Long lived
 - Summer blooming
 - Drought tolerant
 - 'Zagreb' – 2' x 2'



Butterfly Weed

Asclepias tuberosa

- Native statewide
- Orange flowers summer – attract many pollinators
- Sun to part shade
- Well drained soil
- Very drought tolerant
- Late to emerge in spring
- Deer resistant





**Support Monarchs –
Plant Asclepias!**



Swamp Milkweed

Asclepias incarnata

- 3' tall and wide
- Summer flowers
- Sun to part shade
- Moisture tolerant
- Monarch larval host
- Attracts many pollinators

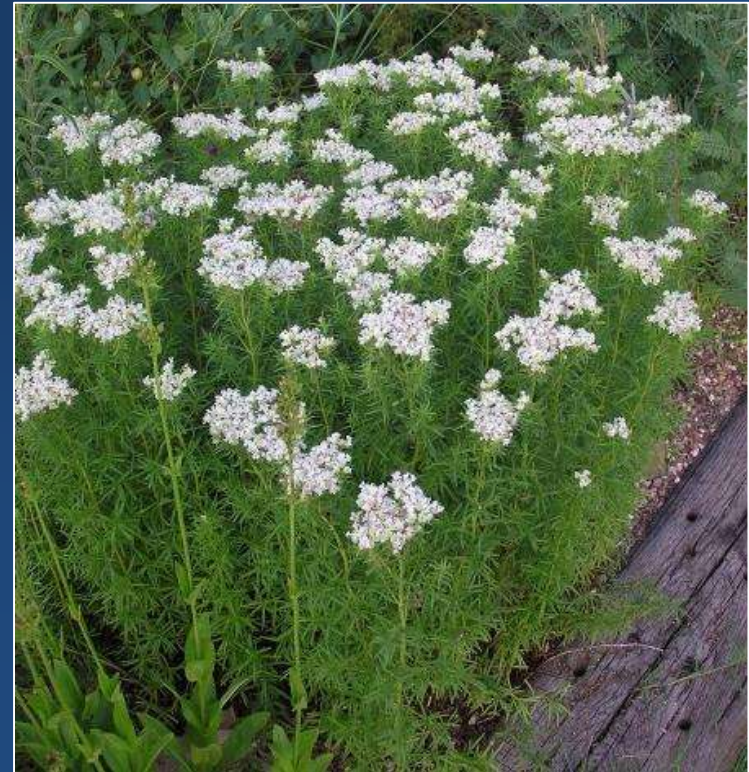


Mountain Mints

Pycnanthemum species

- 12+ species
- Bloom mid-late summer
- Sun to light shade
- Moist soil
- 3' tall and wide
- The best pollinator plants!
- Deer resistant

*Pycnanthemum
tenuifolium*



Joe Pye Weed

- Sun – pt. shade
- Wet to moist soil
- *Eutrochium dubium*
 - 4'-5' tall x 3'-4' wide
 - More common coast
- *E. fistulosum*
 - 5'-8' x 3'-4'
 - More common piedmont
- *E. purpureum* and *E. maculatum* in Mountains
- Deer resistant



Goldenrods

Solidago species

Several native species –
some too vigorous for
landscapes

- *Solidago rugosa*
- Native throughout NC
- cultivar 'Fireworks'
- Grows 3'-4' high and wide
- Sun to part shade, well
drained to wet soils
- Blooms late summer -
nectar for butterflies and
many other pollinators



Asters

- Many are native
- Most need sun
- Pollinators!
- **Blue Wood Aster,** *Symphyotrichum cordifolium*
 - Shade tolerant!
 - Moist-dry soil
 - 2-3' tall
 - Native statewide



Switch Grass

Panicum virgatum

- Native throughout NC
- Several cultivars, 3' - 8' tall
- Moist or dry soils
- Sun to light shade
- Stands up well through winter, birds enjoy seeds
- Cut back by late Feb.
- Deer resistant

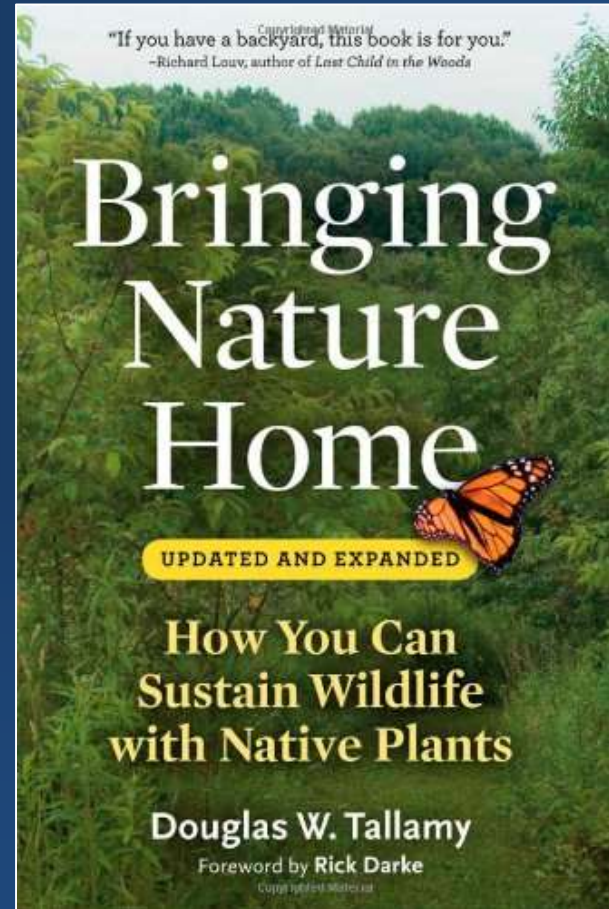


Think differently about plants in your landscape:

“A plant that has fed nothing has not done its job”

- D. Tallamy,
Bringing Nature Home

[Best bets plant list](#)



Learn More

Extension Gardener Handbook

- Chapters cover many topics
 - Soils, Insects, Landscape Design, Vegetables, Flowers, etc.
- **Chapter 12 is Native Plants!**

NC State Extension



Cardinal flower -
Lobelia cardinalis

Learn More: **Going Native Website**

<http://www.ncsu.edu/goingnative/>

Searchable plant database!

NC STATE UNIVERSITY



GOING NATIVE

URBAN LANDSCAPING FOR WILDLIFE WITH NATIVE PLANTS

HOME | NATIVE PLANTS ATTRACTIVE TO WILDLIFE | WHERE TO GET NATIVE PLANTS | INVASIVE, EXOTIC PLANTS OF THE SOUTHEAST | MY PLANT LIST



Home >

WHY GO NATIVE

HOW TO GO NATIVE

CREATE YOUR OWN NATIVE LANDSCAPE

Going Native: Urban Landscaping for Wildlife with Native Plants

You can go native!...with native plants in your landscape.

- See why landscaping with native plants is better for wildlife and for the environment.
- Find out about the problems caused by invasive, exotic plants. Odds are you have invasive exotics in your own backyard!
- Discover the native plants you can use as alternatives to exotic plants. We can tell you where you can

Extension Plants Database:

Can help you select native and non-invasive
non-native species for your yard

<http://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/>


NC STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS DIRECTORY | LIBRARIES | MYPACK PORTAL | CAMPUS MAP

NC STATE UNIVERSITY
State University
A&T State University
NC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
Empowering People • Providing Solutions

Search

Plants [Grow Plants](#) [Buy Plants](#)

Annuals	Poisonous Plants
Carnivorous Plants	Roses
Edible Plants	Shrubs
<u>Ferns</u>	Spring Bulbs
Groundcover	Summer Bulbs
Herbs	Trees
Native Plants	Vines
Ornamental Grass	Water Garden
Perennial Bulbs	Wildflowers
Perennials	All Plants



Plant Profiles:

- Height
- Hardiness
- Soil
- Exposure
- Description
- Images
- More!

[Plants](#) > [Native Plants](#) > *Hydrangea quercifolia*

Hydrangea quercifolia

This plant has poison characteristics. See below.

Common Name(s):

Oakleaf hydrangea

Cultivar(s):

Snow Queen , Snowflake , Harmony , Pee Wee, Sykes Dwarf, Alice, Little Honey (golden foliage), Munchkin (semi-dwarf), Ruby Slippers (semi-dwarf)

Categories:

[Native Plants](#), [Poisonous Plants](#), [Shrubs](#)

Comment:

Bold leathery leaves; spread of 8 ft.; seeds eaten by birds; mulch to keep root system cool; exfoliating bark on mature plants; wine, orange, and mahogany fall foliage; coarse texture; drought tolerant; native to southeastern US; rapid growth rate

Description:

Deciduous shrubs; leaves opposite, simple, stalked, toothed and sometimes lobed; flowers in terminal, round or umbrella-shaped clusters, white, pink, or blue, 4- 5-parted, the sterile flowers (around the margin or the entire cluster) are much enlarged.

Height:

4-8 ft.

Foliage:

Opposite, simple, bold leathery leaves; 3-8 in. long; wine, orange, mahogany fall color

Flower:

4 -12 in. erect panicles of creamy white flowers in summer; fades to pink, then tan; fragrant; good for drying

Zones:

5 to 9

Habit:

Deciduous

Site:

Sun to partial shade; prefers moist, well-drained soil but tolerates damp soil

Texture:

Coarse

Form:

Upright, irregular, rounded, multi-stemmed shrub with limited branching; stoloniferous; forms colonies

Exposure:

Sun to partial shade; moist, well drained soil

Fruit:



H. quercifolia 'Snowflake'

Photo by Kingsize Garden, CC BY-NC-SA - 2.0



H. quercifolia 'Snow Queen'

Photo by Henry10, CC BY-NC-ND - 2.0

Pollinator Conservation

<http://www.protectpollinators.org>



Growing Small Farms

Chatham Extension Center News Farmer Resources Web Resources Workshops What's New

Whatever lofty things you might accomplish today, you will do them only because you first ate something that grew out of dirt.
- Barbara Kingsolver

Print Content Only 

Pollinator Conservation Guide

Photos by [Debbie Roos](#)[®], Agricultural Extension Agent.

- Home
- Photos
- Crop Production
- Pest Management
- Direct Marketing
- Local Farms
- Farmers' Markets
- Buy Local Guide
- Pollinator Conservation



Visit the Pollinator Paradise Garden in Pittsboro!

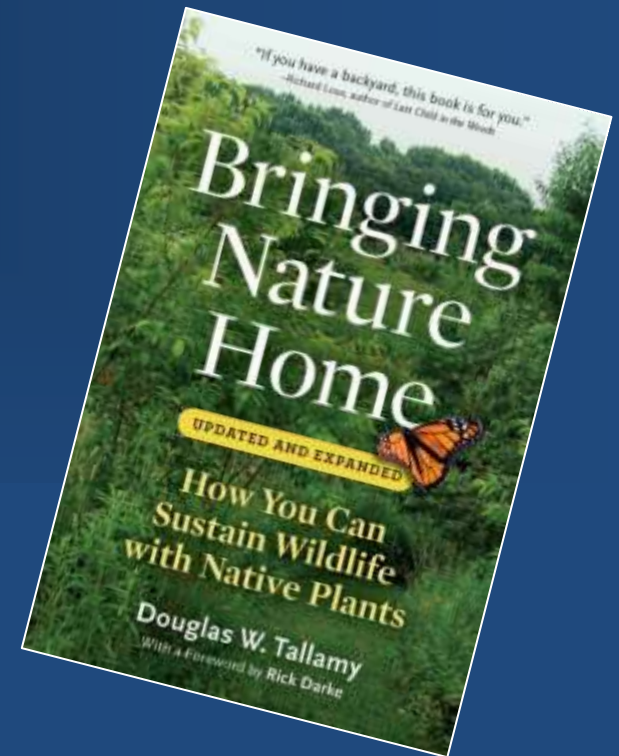
Learn More!

- **NC Botanical Gardens,** Chapel Hill
 - <http://ncbg.unc.edu>
- **Duke Gardens,** Blomquist Garden of Native Plants
 - <http://gardens.duke.edu>
- **NC Native Plant Society**
 - <http://www.ncwildflower.org>



Great Books to Learn More!

- ***Native Plants of the Southeast***
 - L. Mellichamp
- ***Best Native Plants for Southern Gardens***
 - G. Nelson
- ***Gardening with Native Plants of the Southeast***
 - S. Wasowski
- ***Bringing Nature Home***
 - D. Tallamy
- ***The Living Landscape***
 - D. Tallamy and R. Darke



Questions?



Learn more:

<http://go.ncsu.edu/natives>

The North Carolina Extension Master Gardener Program



A Growing Partnership!

NCEMG Program Partners:

- **NC State University**
 - NC State Extension
 - Dept. of Horticultural Science
- **N.C. Cooperative Extension**
 - Center in every NC county
 - EMG Programs in 84 of 100 counties;
Operate under leadership of horticulture agent
- **Gardeners** across NC who volunteer their time, knowledge and expertise!
- **County government, local organizations** and communities



EMGVs of Buncombe County,
Healing Garden – VA Center, Asheville

NC Extension Master Gardener Program, State Level



Lucy Bradley
Extension
Specialist – Urban
Horticulture



Kathleen Moore
Program Assistant – Urban
Horticulture (part-time)

Current projects:

- EMGV training curriculum
- Plant Database



Charlotte Glen
State Coordinator,
NCEMG Program

NC Extension Master Gardener Program – State Level

Supports Master Gardener volunteers
by providing:

- **Advanced training opportunities,
including:**

- Plants, Pests and Pathogens
webinar series
- EMG College
- Travel Study Tours

New Zealand Travel Study Tour

March 1-14, 2019 - Only 2 spots left!

\$6585 dble occupancy (airfare not included

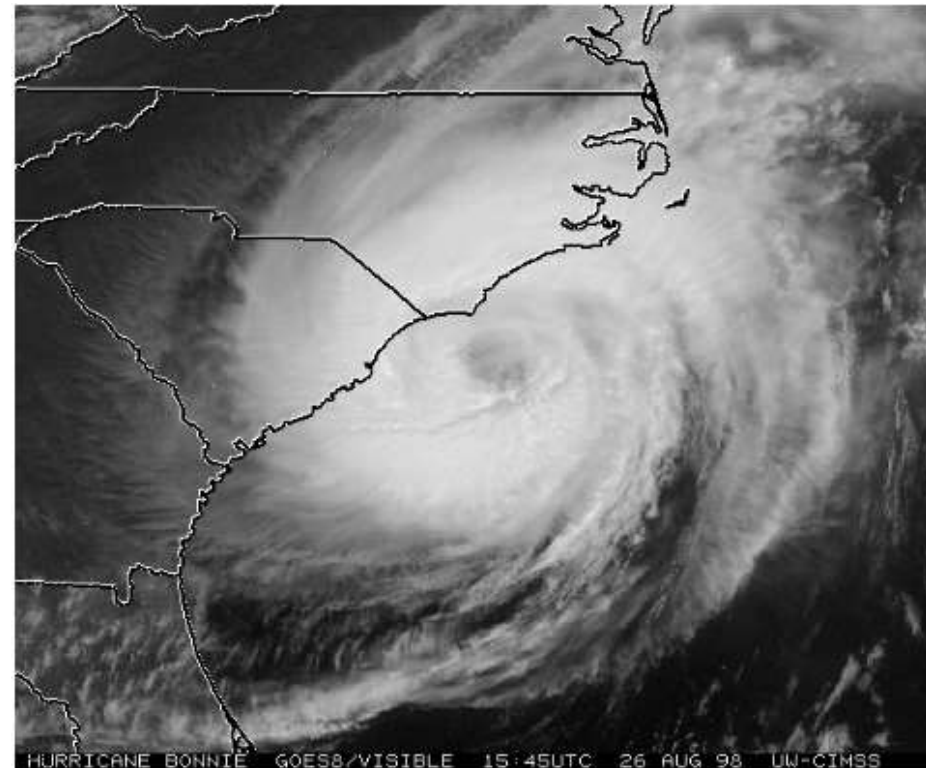
<http://go.ncsu.edu/2019-nz>



Plants, Pests and Pathogens

- Free webinars
- 4th Tuesday, every other month, Feb. – Oct., 10am – noon
- Next webinar: Oct. 23
 - **How Weather and Climate Affect the Garden,**
[NC State Climate Office](#)
- Learn more:

go.ncsu.edu/ppp



Visible satellite imagery of Bonnie as it approached the North Carolina coast on August 26, 1998. (Image from the [CIMSS Atlantic Storm Product Archive](#))

<http://www.nc-climate.ncsu.edu/climateblog>

Save the Date!

2019 EMG College

June 6 - 9, 2019

NC State University



2019 EMG College “40 Years and Still Growing!”

Join us for:

- Exciting tours
- Interesting hands-on workshops
- Excellent keynote speakers
- Informative concurrent sessions
- Plenty of opportunities for fun and fellowship!

Will Hooker will lead a tour of 610 Kirby St.
– permaculture landscape



New & Improved Accommodations!

- Free parking!
- NO bunkbeds!
- Bathrooms ensuite
- Dining facilities onsite
- Double and single rooms available



NC Extension Master Gardener Program – State Level

**Supports Master Gardener volunteers
by providing:**

- **EMGV Intranet**, NCSUgarden.com
 - Work with programmer, Chris Cook,
and NCSUgarden Mgmt Team
- **Recognition opportunities**
 - Milestone pins for hours and years of service
 - Search for Excellence



2019 Search for Excellence

- **Call for applications** will go out in January; due late March
 - Seeking group projects that result in significant learning
- **Categories:**
 - Youth Programs
 - Demonstration Garden
 - Workshop or Presentation
 - Community Service
 - Innovative Projects
 - Research
 - Special Need Audiences



2017 Winner – Wake County
Ready, Set, Grow Workshops

NC Extension Master Gardener Program, State Level

Provides leadership for statewide program development

- Guidelines and policies
- Manage brand and logo
- Statewide communication
- Evaluate and report impacts
- Program promotion
 - Public website and social media
 - Find us on facebook:
NC Extension Master Gardener Volunteers

NC STATE

Extension Master Gardener



Watering Can
Icon

Extension Master Gardener Volunteers

Search



Meet Our Staff

Events

Become an Extension Master Gardener Volunteer

About the Program, Is the EMGV Program Right for Me?, How to Become an Extension Master Gardener Volunteer

Support Extension Master Gardener Volunteers

Quotes of Appreciation

Need Gardening Help?

Event Calendar

Publications & Factsheets

Events



ALL EVENTS

SEP
17
MON

Pollinator Garden Workshop & Tour

Mon 9/17 1 PM - 5 PM
3 days away

SEP
22
SAT

Pollinator Garden Workshop & Tour

Sat 9/22 1 PM - 5 PM
1 week away

OCT
10
WED

Pollinator Garden Tour

Wed 10/10 5 PM - 6 PM
4 weeks away

OCT
13
SAT

Second Seed t Raleigh

Sat 10/1
4 weeks



News and Updates

Coming soon - PORTAL: emgv.ces.ncsu.edu

NC EMG Program Guidelines

Available online:

go.ncsu.edu/EMGV-Guidelines

- Define NC EMG Program policies and operating procedures
- An excellent resource to learn more about the NC EMG Program
- Currently under review – taking suggestions!



Data come
from
NCSUgarden

Annual Report

NC STATE

Extension Master Gardener 2017 ANNUAL REPORT

Highlights:

4333

Master Gardener
volunteers

214,108

Volunteer hours, equal to
103 full time positions

97,363

North Carolinians
directly reached

**\$6.4
MILLION**

Value of volunteer service
and in-kind donations

Extension Master GardenerSM Volunteers Embody the Mission of N.C. Cooperative Extension

Across our state, Extension Master Gardener (EMG) volunteers partner with their local N.C. Cooperative Extension county center to connect people with research based information and provide practical solutions that grow NC.

They educate residents to grow healthy people, gardens, landscapes, and communities through safe, effective and sustainable gardening practices. Working with their local N.C. Cooperative Extension county center, Master Gardener volunteers:

- Empower people to make informed decisions
- Enhance local food security
- Connect children and families with nature
- Cultivate environmental stewardship
- Promote health and wellbeing through gardening, better nutrition and increased physical activity



Extension Master Gardener

www.NCEMGV.org



BURKE COUNTY

Community Garden Enables Hands-On Learning

For apartment dwellers and those living in mountainous areas, finding space to cultivate a garden can be a major challenge. The community garden created and managed by Burke County Extension Master Gardener volunteers provides this space for 29 local families, making it possible for them to grow their favorite vegetables.

In addition, Master Gardener volunteer led workdays and workshops on sustainable gardening practices ensure everyone has a bountiful harvest.



CHATHAM COUNTY

Second Graders Explore the Life Cycle of Pollinators

Over 100 second graders in Chatham County gained hands-on experience rearing butterflies from caterpillars and learned about the importance of pollinators during a series of lessons taught by Extension Master Gardener volunteers.

Chatham County EMG volunteers partnered with North Carolina 4H and NC State Extension to develop the curriculum, which focused on experiential learning and aligned with the learning objectives for NC public schools.



WAKE COUNTY

Classes Help Beginners Start First Vegetable Garden

One hundred thirteen Wake County residents attended "Ready, Garden, Grow", a comprehensive vegetable gardening class designed and delivered by Extension Master Gardener volunteers.

The three hour class was held at local libraries throughout the county. Beginning gardeners attending the workshop increased their confidence levels and gained knowledge and tools needed to successfully establish their first garden.



JOHNSTON COUNTY

School Garden Grows Vegetables and Pride for High School Students

Extension Master Gardener volunteers worked with students enrolled in the Life Skills class at South Johnston High School to turn a sad place - an old, unused playground - into a glad place where fresh vegetables, pollinator-friendly flowers and civic pride thrive.

Throughout the year, EMG volunteers use the garden to teach students how to plan, cultivate and harvest a year around supply of healthy vegetables.

NC Extension Master Gardener Program, State Level

Provides leadership for statewide program development:

- Agent training and support
- Budget and fundraising
 - NCEMGV Endowment
 - Logowear
- Liaison to NCEMGVA



New Logowear Items Now Available!

go.ncsu.edu/emg-logowear

- Aprons
- Tote bags
- Cotton shirts
- Additional hats
- Visor and more!

Available with state program logo and county program logo!



NC STATE

Extension Master Gardener

NC STATE EXTENSION

Master Gardener | Harnett County

Expanded color options for apparel!

<https://brand.ncsu.edu/color>

Traditional Colors



Wolfpack Red



Wolfpack Black



Wolfpack White



10% Gray



25% Gray



60% Gray



90% Gray

Expanded Palette



Reynolds Red



Pyroman Flame



Hunt Yellow



Genomic Green



Innovation Blue



Bio-indigo



Can also add watering can icon!

Special Requests Welcome!

**Contact Cody Williams,
The Roberts Group**

- 828-433-5277, office
- 919-300-7640, direct
- 919-609-8079, mobile
- cody@robertsgrouponline.com

cc Charlotte Glen,
cdglen@ncsu.edu



NCEMGV Endowment

- Created to strengthen and support the NCEMG Program
 - Interest funds Search for Excellence Awards
 - Current return ~ \$1500/year
- **Help us grow** - Purchase or renew your EMGV license plate!
- go.ncsu.edu/emgv-license-plate
- Or donate online:
go.ncsu.edu/support-ncemgv



Act now if you want the watering can design – limited numbers are available!



When existing stocks run out,
the design will be updated
with the new logo



NC STATE

Extension Master Gardener

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go.ncsu.edu/subscribe-emgv

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