

Appendix 1a - Page 3 - Planting rates for Louisiana by MLRA's

Name	Variety	Seeding Rates are pounds pure live seed (PLS) per acre unless otherwise noted. 2/, 4/	Native-Introduced	Season of Growth	Wildlife Use 14/	Pollinator Use 15/	Adaptation by Major Land Resource Area																Seeding Guidance	Adapted Plants by Soil Groups 3/				Conservation Practice						Comments 11/
							131A Southern Mississippi River Alluvium	131B Arkansas River Alluvium	131C Red River Alluvium	131D Southern Mississippi River Terraces	133A Southern Coastal Plains	133B Western Coastal Plains	134 Southern Mississippi Valley Loess	150A Gulf Coast Prairie	151 Gulf Coast Marsh	152A Eastern Gulf Coast Flatwoods	152B Western Gulf Coast Flatwoods	Optimum Seeding Dates 6/, 9/	Coarse	Moderately Coarse	Medium	Moderately Fine		Fine	327 Conservation Cover	550 Range Planting	512 Pasture Hayland Planting	386 Field Border	340 Cover Crop	393 Filter Strip	601 Vegetative Barrier	342 Critical Area Planting 4/		
PERENNIAL GRASSES 1/, 5/																																		
St Augustine (sod), <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Common	110 sq ² per 1000 ft ²		I	W			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Used on disturbed sites that would be hard to get seed or sprigs established.
Switchgrass, <i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Alamo, Blackwell, Local Ecotype	4-9		N	W	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	All soils. Alamo variety tolerates poor drainage. Blackwell variety is not recommended south of US Hwy 84. Due to Alamo's aggressive nature it should be limited to a maximum of 10 % of the total mix when used in a combination of other native grass species.	
Tall Fescue, <i>Schedonorus phoenix</i>	Kentucky 31, Georgia 5, Jesup, AU Triumph, Forager, Penngrazer	20-30		I	C			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Best adapted to loamy soils. Allow to reseed to help with persistence. Tolerates low pH and poorly drained soils.	
Velvet Rosettegrass, <i>Dichanthelium scoparium</i>	Pilgrim Germplasm	3		N	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	All soils. Seeds and plants provide food for wildlife. Pollinator habitat	
Wildrye: Canada, <i>Elymus canadensis</i>	Lavaca Select Germplasm, Common, Local Ecotype	25-40		N	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Should be planted 1/4 to 1/2 inches. Pollinator habitat	
Wildrye: Virginia, <i>Elymus virginicus</i>	Omaha, Kinchaffoonee Germplasm, Common, Local Ecotype	15-20		N	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Should be planted 1/4 to 1/2 inches. Pollinator habitat	
Zoysia (sod), <i>Zoysia japonica</i>	Common	110 sq ² per 1000 ft ²		I	W			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Used on disturbed sites that would be hard to get seed or sprigs established	

Appendix 1b - Page 2 - Planting rates for Louisiana by MLRA's

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Appendix 1b - Page 1 - Planting rates for Louisiana by MLRA's

Lablab, <i>Lablab purpureus</i>	Rio Verde	25-50	I	W	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2/1-5/15 (12/1-5/31)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Adapted to a variety of soils, favors well drained sunny sites
Maximilian Sunflower, <i>Helianthus maximiliani</i>	Aztec, Local Ecotype	1-2	N	W	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2/1-5/15 (12/1-5/31)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Adapted to a variety of soils, favors well drained sunny sites
Perennial Peanut, <i>Arachis glabrata</i>	Florigraze, Arbrook	60-80 bu rhizomes/ac	I	W	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	1/1-3/1	X	X	X					X								Adapted to well drained sandy to loamy soils with a pH between 5.0 and 7.5. Moderately cold tolerance.	
Plains Coreopsis, <i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>	Common, Local Ecotype	1-2	N	W	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9/1-5/15	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Prairie Clover: purple, <i>Dalea purpurea</i>	Cuero Select Germplasm, Local Ecotype	3-4	N	W	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2/1-5/15 (12/1-5/31)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Adapted to high pH soils.
Prairie Clover: white, <i>Dalea candida</i>	Common, Local Ecotype	3-4	N	W	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2/1-5/15 (12/1-5/31)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Adapted to high pH soils.
Rough Coneflower, <i>Rudbeckia grandiflora</i>	Common, Local Ecotype	1	N	W	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2/1-5/15 (9/1-5/31)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Bloom Period - April to July
Sericea Lespedeza, <i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	AU Lotan, Serala, Serala 76	20-30	I	W	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3/1-5/1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Slender Mountain Mint, <i>Pycnanthemum tenuifolium</i>	Common, Local Ecotype	2-3	N	W	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2/1-5/15 (9/1-5/31)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Bloom Period - June to August
Swamp Sunflower, <i>Helianthus angustifolius</i>	Common, Local Ecotype	1-2	N	W	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2/1-5/15 (9/1-5/31)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Bloom Period - May to October
Thickspike Gayfeather, <i>Liatris pycnostachya</i>	Common, Local Ecotype	1-2	N	W	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2/1-5/15 (9/1-5/31)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Bloom Period - August to December
Trailing Fuzzybean, <i>Strophostyles helvola</i>	Hopefield Selection	15	N	W	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2/1-5/15 (9/1-5/31)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Bloom Period - March to July
Yellow Wild Indigo, <i>Baptisia sphaerocarpa</i>	Common, Local Ecotype	4-5	N	W	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2/1-5/15 (9/1-5/31)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Bloom Period - April to June

Appendix 1d - Page 2 - Planting rates for Louisiana by MLRA's

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ANNUAL LEGUMES, FORBS 1/, 5/																																		
Cow Peas, <i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	Iron, Clay	25-35	I	W	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Adapted to well drained soils with a pH range of 5.5-7.5. Drought tolerant, do not cause bloat. Bloom Period - June to August				
Partridge Pea, <i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	Comanche, Lark Selection, Local Ecotype	10-13	N	W	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Adapted to sands and sandy loam soils. Good reseeding annual. Bloom Period - April to October					
Purple Horsemint, <i>Monarda citriodora</i>	Common, Local Ecotype	1-2	N	W	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Attracts a wide array of pollinators. Forms large colonies. Bloom Period - May to July					
Singletary Pea, <i>Lathyrus hirsutus</i>	Common	50	I	W	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Adapted to acid to calcareous loamy and clayey soils. Tolerates wet conditions. Cease grazing when seed pods form to avoid poisoning and allow reseeding. Bloom Period - May to September					
Smartweed, Pennsylvania, <i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	Common	5-10	N	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Adapted to all soils that exhibit above average wet conditions and where wet conditions fluctuate from wet to dry. It is not adapted to highly droughty soils. Excellent wildlife value. Bloom Period - May to September					
Soybeans, <i>Glycine max</i>	Common	35-60	I	W	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Adapted to well drained soils with a pH range of 5.5-8.0. Drought tolerant when used for forage, difficult to cure when cut for hay. Best used for silage. Bloom Period - May to July					
Sunflower, <i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Common, Peredovik, Giant	30	N	W	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Used for wildlife food plots. Bloom Period - June to October					
Sunn Hemp, <i>Crotalaria juncea</i>	Tropic Sun	30-50	I	W	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Adapted to well drained sandy to loamy soils. Should be terminated before seed set. Produces high amounts of residue. Bloom Period - July to October					
Sweet Clover; yellow, <i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Common	15-25	I	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Both yellow and white sweet clovers are biennials. Adapted to well drained clay to clay loam soils. Optimum pH range 6.5-7.0. Use low coumarin varieties when available. Bloom Period - May to August					
Vetch: common, <i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common	35-50	I	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Bloom Period - March to May					
Vetch: hairy, <i>Vicia villosa</i>	Common	20	I	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Best adapted to well-drained soils. Tolerant of acid soils. Bloom Period - March to May					

Appendix 1e - Page 3 - Planting rates for Louisiana by MLRA's; before selecting trees to plant prior to final species selection additional information is needed buy a site visit to determine if the species is suitable to the site. Additional information beside soil texture such as surface drainage, internal drainage, landscape position, flooding regimes, soil pH, etc., should be determined. Tools such as the Web Soil Survey can help preliminary determine this information. The FOTG 612 standard reference species adaptability under these regimes.

Name	pH 11/	Flood Tolerance 12/	Planting Rate Per Acre / Spacing 13/	Seedling Height-in (Root Collar Diameter)	Root Length-inches (No. Laterals)	Native-Introduced	Wildlife Use 14/	Pollinator Use 15/	Adaptation by Major Land Resource Area																Seeding Guidance	Adapted Plants by Soil Groups 3/				Conservation Practice				Comments 11/
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WOODY PLANTS 1/, 5/																																		
Oak: willow, <i>Quercus phellos</i>	3.6-6.3	MT	300-680	12"-24" (3/8"-1/2")	8" (4-8)	N	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Common on high flats of floodplains on poorly drained clays				
Oat: nuttall, <i>Quercus nuttallii</i>	3.6-6.8	MT	300-680	12"-24" (3/8"-1/2")	8" (4-8)	N	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Common on high flats of floodplains on poorly drained clays				
Pawpaw, <i>Asimina triloba</i>	5.2-7.2	MT	300-680	12"-24" (3/8"-1/2")	8" (4-8)	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Larvae of the Zebra Swallowtail butterfly (<i>Eurytides marcellus</i>) feed exclusively on the leaves. Many birds and animals utilize fruit. Bloom Period - March to April					
Pecan: native sweet, <i>Carya illinoensis</i>	4.8-7.5	WT	300-680	12"-24" (3/8"-1/2")	8" (4-8)	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Do not plant on soils with poorly drained surface conditions with somewhat poorly drained or poorly drained internal conditions. Soils on higher elevations and convex ridges.					
Persimmon, <i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	4.4-7.0	T	300-680	12"-24" (3/8"-1/2")	8" (4-8)	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Bloom Period - March to May					
Pine: loblolly, <i>Pinus taeda</i> - Bareroot	4.5-6.7	WT	300-900	5"-14" (1/4"-3/8")	4"- 6" (Multi)	N	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Acid course soils: adapted to a wide range of sites					
Pine: loblolly, <i>Pinus taeda</i> - Containers	4.5-6.7	WT	300-900	6"- 8" (1/8")	4"- 6" (Multi)	N	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Acid course soils: adapted to a wide range of sites					
Pine: loblolly, <i>Pinus taeda</i> - Seed, Broadcast	4.5-6.7	WT	3 lbs	N/A	N/A	N	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Acid course soils: adapted to a wide range of sites					
Pine: longleaf, <i>Pinus palustris</i> - Bareroot	6.0-6.7	I	340-900	8" Needle Length (1/2")	5"- 8" (Multi)	N	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	For MLRA see longleaf pine ranges. For soil types see selected soil series.					
Pine: longleaf, <i>Pinus palustris</i> - Containers	6.0-6.7	I	340-900	4" Needle Length (1/4")	4"- 6" (Multi)	N	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	For MLRA see longleaf pine ranges. For soil types see selected soil series. Avoid planting containers with numerous circling roots					
Pine: shortleaf, <i>Pinus echinata</i>	4.5-6.0	I	300-900	5"-14" (1/4" 3/8")	4"- 8"	N	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Prefers sandy- texture soils, but will grow well on clayey soils with good internal drainage					
Pine: slash, <i>Pinus elliottii</i>	4.0-6.4	I	300-900	5"-14" (1/4"-3/8")	4"- 8"	N	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Well adapted to dense, poorly drained flatwoods. Geographic limitations.					

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Name	pH 11/	Flood Tolerance 12/	Planting Rate Per Acre / Spacing 13/	Seedling Height-in (Root Collar Diameter)	Root Length-inches (No. Laterals)	Native-Introduced	Wildlife Use 14/	Pollinator Use 15/	Adaptation by Major Land Resource Area																Seeding Guidance	Adapted Plants by Soil Groups 3/			Conservation Practice				Comments 11/
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WOODY PLANTS 1/, 5/																																	
Plum, <i>Prunus sp.</i>	5.0-8.0	I	300-680	12"-24" (3/8"-1/2")	8" (4-8)	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Bloom Period - March to April		
Rabbit Eye Blueberry, <i>Vaccinium ashei</i>	4.0-7.0	I	300-550	12"-24" (3/8"-1/2")	8" (4-8)	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Bloom Period - March to April			
Redbud: eastern, <i>Cercis canadensis</i>	4.5-7.5	I	300-680	12"-24" (3/8"-1/2")	8" (4-8)	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Bloom Period - March to May			
Red Maple, <i>Acer rubrum</i>	4.5-7.5	MT	300-680	12"-24" (3/8"-1/2")	8" (4-8)	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Found on various sites, common in flats and swamps. Bloom Period - March to April			
Red Mulberry, <i>Morus rubra</i>	4.4-7.5	WT	300-680	12"-24" (3/8"-1/2")	8" (4-8)	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Bloom Period - March to April			
River Birch, <i>Betula nigra</i>	4.5-6.0	WT	300-680	12"-24" (3/8"-1/2")	8" (4-8)	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Shrub Lespedeza, <i>Lespedeza thunbergii</i> - Bicolor, Thunberg	5.8-7.5	WT	10 - 15 lbs	N/A	N/A	I	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	May become invasive			
Shrub Lespedeza, <i>Lespedeza thunbergii</i> - Bicolor, Thunberg	5.8-7.5	WT	1500	12"-24" (3/8"-1/2")	8" (4-8)	I	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	May become invasive			
Southern Crab Apple, <i>Malus angustifolia</i>	5.0-6.5	I	300-680	12"-24" (3/8"-1/2")	8" (4-8)	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Poor growth on coarse sand poorly drained clays. Bloom Period - March to May			
Swamp Dogwood, <i>Cornus stricta</i>	5.0-8.0	T	300-680	12"-24" (3/8"-1/2")	8" (4-8)	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Sweet Gum, <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	5.1-7.5	MT	300-680	12"-24" (3/8"-1/2")	8" (4-8)	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Various sites, common on fronts, does best on well drained sands and loams.			
Sycamore, <i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	4.4-7.5	MT	300-680	12"-24" (3/8"-1/2")	8" (4-8)	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Walnut: black, <i>Juglans nigra</i>	5.0-7.5	I	300-680	12"-24" (3/8"-1/2")	8" (4-8)	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Terraces and uplands, does best on deep moist loams. Bloom Period - March to April			
Water Tupelo, <i>Nyssa aquatica</i>	3.6-5.6	VT	300-680	12"-24" (3/8"-1/2")	8" (4-8)	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Yellow Poplar, <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	4.5-7.0	I	300-680	12"-24" (3/8"-1/2")	8" (4-8)	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Yaupon, <i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	4.5-7.0	MT	300-680	12"-24" (3/8"-1/2")	8" (4-8)	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Showy red berries attract many bird species and various mammals, including black bear. Deer will utilize foliage for browse			

FOOTNOTES - Louisiana Planting Tables - 2010

1/ Species are listed by common name and where applicable by released cultivar or variety.

2/ Planting rates are shown as pure live seed (PLS). To compute PLS from seed analysis information: Percent PLS = (%germination + % hard [dormant] seed) X % pure seed [purity]. Seeding rate in PLS pounds divided by % PLS of the seed lot will give you the bulk pounds needed to get the right amount of pure live seed planted.

3/ Soil groups are based on the following textures: Coarse - coarse sand, sand, fine sand, very fine sand, loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand, loamy very fine sand; Moderately Coarse - sandy loam, coarse sandy loam, fine sandy loam; Medium - very fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam, silt; Moderately Fine - clay loam, sandy clay loam, silty clay loam; Fine - sandy clay, silty clay, clay

4/ For Critical Area Plantings (342) consideration should be given by the designated Conservationist as to the suitability of the plants to the application, time of planting, and site conditions. For difficult sites the use of the higher seeding rates may be applied to provide quicker cover. When using cool season annual grasses for temporary cover, planting dates may be extended up to March 1st.

5/ Local ecotypes may be used when seeding natives. Local harvested seed should have its geographic origin within 200 miles north, 300 miles south, 100 miles east and 200 miles west of the site where it will be planted. It is also desirable that locally harvested seed be used on soils of the same texture as soils where seed was harvested.

6/ The optimum planting depth for sprigs & tops is 1.0 to 3.0 inches, small seeded (>35000 seed per pound) species is 1/8 to 1/4 inch, large seeded species 1/4 to 1/2 inches.

7/ A bushel of Alicia, Jiggs, Grazer, Russell, Summrall 007, Little Phillip I, Tifton 44, Tifton 85, or Coastal sprigs contain about 400 sprigs and weigh approximately 15 pounds. Satisfactory stands can be obtained by using 12-15 bushels (180-225 lbs) per acre if planted by hand in rows three feet apart, 15 – 20 bushels (225-300 lbs) per acre if planted by machine in rows or 40 – 50 bushels (600-750 lbs) per acre if broadcast and disked into the soil. Since Brazos contains fewer sprigs per bushel use 20 - 25 bushels (300-375 lbs) per acre if planted in rows by hand, 25 – 30 bushels (375-450 lbs) per acre if planted by machine in rows or 50-60bushels (750-900 lbs) per acre if broadcast and disked into the soil.

8/ A bale of green, uncured clippings (Alicia, Jiggs, Grazer, Brazos, Russell, Summrall 007, Little Phillip I, Tifton 44, Tifton 85, Coastal) weighing 100 lbs will plant 2500 square feet when spread over the area. This equates to a planting rate of 1,750 lbs/acre.

9/ Optimum Planting Dates are listed. The “Maximum Range Date(s)” is listed within “()” and can be used when conditions favor planting earlier or later. Example; Containerized pine seedlings can be planted from December to March with a maximum planting range from October to April depending on soil moisture conditions.

10/ For coastal revegetation, planting stock size and type will be determined based on site factors such as soil, water depth, salinity, wave energy, available moisture, location on sand dune, etc.

11/ The pH values above serve as a guide. The species will often grow on soils outside the pH limits. The pH values listed indicate where these species may have the best growth potential.

12/ When wetness is a problem, most hardwoods will grow on sites somewhat drier than those listed herein. Woody plants should never be planted on sites that are wetter than those to which they are adapted. Flood Tolerance indicated is for "Mature Trees".

- I = Intolerant - Unable to tolerate flooded sites.
- WT = Weakly Tolerant - Able to tolerate saturated or flooded soils for a short period.
- = Moderately Tolerant - Able to tolerate saturated or flooded soils for several months, but mortality is high if
- MT flooding persists during the growing season.
- T = Tolerant - Able to tolerate saturated or flooded soils for long periods during the growing season.

13/ The following information do not supersede minimum specification requirements in a conservation program, conservation plan or contract. Spacing depends on landowner's objectives, purpose of practice, species mixtures, and field conditions that may affect survival based on type of problem or hazard that may be encountered on a site, i.e.: droughty deep sands, wetness, restricted rooting depth, potential herbivores (rodents), etc. Refer to table for trees/acre at various spacing.

Spacing (feet)	Plants/acre		Spacing (feet)	Plants/acre
2X4	5,445		10X12	363
3X3	4,840		11X11	360
6X6	1,210		12X12	302
6X8	907		14X6	518
6X10	726		14X7	444
6X12	605		14X8	388
7X7	889		16X6	453
7X10	622		16X7	388
8X8	680		16X8	340
8X9	605		16X9	302
8X10	544		18X6	403
8X12	454		18X7	345
9X9	538		20X6	363
10X10	436		20X8	225

13/ - Continued

Conservation Practice Purpose	Spacing Range		Minimum Survival-
327 Conservation	Wildlife – Pine	435	175-375
	Wildlife Hardwood	302	
	Wood Products - Hardwood	300-550	
342 Critical Area Planting	Soil Erosion – Critical Sites, Pine	1210	
381 Silvopasture	Pine	225-450	175-375
612 Tree/Shrub	Wildlife		
	Temporary open canopy	300	150-225
	Hardwoods - Higher range to develop wildlife habitat for species and structural diversity with use of nurse trees.	435-680	350
	Pine	225-450	175-375
	Longleaf Pine	340-450	175-375
612 Tree/Shrub Establishment	Wood Products		
	Pine	340-680	300-450
	Hardwood – Oak Plantation	544	300

14/ Wildlife Use - Notes that this plant is beneficial to wildlife. It may be used for food and/or shelter by multiple species of wildlife. Consult the PLANTS Database or other plant references for specific uses.

15/ Pollinator Plants - These plants have been observed to attract beneficial pollinator species by providing nectar, pollen, nesting habitat, and acting as host plants. Additional information on pollinators may be found at the Xerces Society website at <http://www.xerces.org>