The Natural Heritage Garden
at the South Carolina Botanical Garden

Photo credit: Richard Stevenson
Imagine a place where in an hour or two you can walk onto the barrier islands of South Carolina, wander through incredibly diverse Longleaf Pine savannas, explore 5,000 year old shell rings and Piedmont granite flatrocks, and pass hundreds of carnivorous plants. Travel back in time 300 years to visit a remnant of the vast savannas and prairies that dotted the Midlands and Upstate and then continue into the cool ravines of the Jocassee Gorges. All of this is possible at The Natural Heritage Garden in the South Carolina Botanical Garden.

The Natural Heritage Garden will be the largest, most comprehensive collection of native plants in a South Carolina public garden and in the Southeast. This Garden will truly be innovative in providing an outdoor living and growing diorama.

Where better for this dream to come alive and inspire generations than at our state’s Botanical Garden? Help create a legacy that will educate and continue to grow for lifetimes in the South Carolina Botanical Garden.

Entrance to The Natural Heritage Garden
The VISION of The Natural Heritage Garden is to provide a space that illustrates the rich natural heritage of South Carolina – its plants, ecological processes, and connections with mankind. To provide a demonstration of plant resources that can be used to enrich home landscapes with low-ecological impact and sustainable use of resources.

The MISSION of The Natural Heritage Garden is to foster an understanding among the public of the value of our natural resources and our connections to them; to provide a valuable research tool to faculty, staff, students, and the broader academic and horticultural community; to better understand our threatened natural heritage; and to maintain viable genetic stock of rare, threatened, and endangered plants of South Carolina and the surrounding region.

When folks think about South Carolina, their minds drift to our rich cultural heritage - the architecture, the plantations, the music, the food - but none of this would be possible without the natural resources on which they were built.
In the beginning pages of most wildflower books, you will find a physiographic map with an explanation of plant distribution. This concept, biogeography, is the basis of our Garden.

South Carolina can generally be separated into three main geographic regions: Mountains, Piedmont, and the Coastal Plain. The entrance is designed to teach visitors about these three geographic regions and how they relate to plant communities. Various ecosystems from each region in South Carolina will be represented in The Natural Heritage Garden. For example, a Native American Shell Ring from the Coastal Region will be constructed as well as a Cove Forest from the Mountain Region. The biogeography of South Carolina determines the native plants that are found in each of these ecosystem.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC OUTREACH

The Natural Heritage Garden will provide an outdoor classroom with unparalleled learning experiences. It will create an opportunity for undergraduate and graduate classes in Biological Science, Forestry, Horticulture, Plant and Environmental Science, Parks, Recreation, and Tourism Management, and Plant Materials to experience first hand the ecosystems found in South Carolina. Local Elementary, Middle, and High School Groups will also benefit from the establishment of The Natural Heritage Garden through unique teaching, research, and demonstration opportunities.
**PLAZA DESIGN**

The plaza design pays tribute to many aspects of South Carolina's cultural heritage. Historical and colonial-era building materials have been included. Visitors enter The Natural Heritage Garden through Tabby ruin walls on a path of South Carolina Blue Granite cobblestone. The plaza's hardscape surface will include an inlaid, interactive physiographic map of South Carolina. Each geographic region will be represented by a different color. This interpretive plaza will act as a centerpiece to the Coastal Plains exhibit.

**TRAVERSING THE GARDEN**

The map to the right is a conceptual drawing of The Natural Heritage Garden. It will stretch along an axis from the Hunt Cabin to the Fran Hanson Discovery Center. One can enter the Garden from one of three starting points: at the formal starting point at the entrance plaza in the Maritime Forest, below the Amphitheater, or at the Hunt Cabin. ADA accessibility will be available at each entrance.

Our hope for this Garden is that each visitor will experience all of South Carolina’s native plant communities and ecosystems. Starting with a Maritime Forest, the winding trail leads through Sand Dunes, past a Native American Shell Ring and into a Longleaf Pine Forest. The prairie will lead the visitor into the Carolina Bay, our only geographically out of place exhibit, and then continue into the Piedmont Oak/Hickory Forest. Finally, the Garden ends in the cool ravines of the Rich Cove Forest.
ECOSYSTEM - Maritime Forest

The garden begins where the history of modern South Carolina begins, the place that Europeans first met upon landing here. A stroll through the entrance of the Garden takes the visitor to the edge of South Carolina, beneath Palmettos and large, tranquil Live Oaks festooned with Spanish Moss. Perhaps no other habitat is so intimately tied to our history. This is demonstrated by the Live Oak. Early in our state’s history, this impressive tree was coveted by Northern Shipyards for the durable wood that formed the basis of the naval fleet. Old Ironsides owed its resilience to the Live Oaks from which it was built. The fact that we had so much Live Oak timber was one of the decisive advantages of our young country.

No other region is under as great a threat as our Maritime Strand. Development has taken its toll and these forests have been extensively timbered since colonial times. The islands which harbor these forests were almost entirely converted to long-staple cotton production during the 18th and 19th centuries. What we see today, what we think of as natural, is the product of centuries of human interaction.

This is a habitat where ties go deep. From the state tree, the Palmetto, to the beloved Sweetgrass that gained fame in the exquisite baskets of Gullah culture, to Sea Oats that bind our shores against erosion, this endangered habitat has the power to both educate and inspire.

TABBY RUINS

Visitors will enter The Natural Heritage Garden through recreated tabby wall ruins. These walls will not only create a grand entrance, they will teach the visitor about historic tabby construction. Tabby is a form of concrete that was used by early settlers in the 17th and 18th centuries. It is made by burning oyster shells to create lime which is then mixed into a slurry with water, sand, and broken oyster shells. Though this construction sounds primitive, it was invaluable to early settlers because of its durability and low cost. Many tabby ruins can still be seen on Spring Island and other sea islands. The lime contained in their walls provides a unique habitat for many unusual plants today - no matter how hard we try, we cannot separate man’s work from nature.
ECOSYSTEM - Native American Shell Ring

When you think of Charleston County, you probably do not think about Sugar Maples. They do live there, but only on Native American Shell Middens. People built these amazing structures during the Late Archaic period. Some Shell Middens are well over 5,000 years old and rank among the largest man-made structures of their time period in the New World. The fact that these rings and mounds are constructed out of shell means that they continue to have a profound impact on Lowcountry ecology. Shell contains Calcium Carbonate, which is like lime in that it raises the pH of the soil. The Lowcountry soil is notoriously acidic, and sites like this provide a unique niche for life that cannot be found elsewhere. Here you will find Sugar Maple as well as Basswood, Rough-leaf Dogwood, Redbud, Small-flowered Buckthorn, Godfrey’s Swamp Privet, Leafless Swallowwort, and even Trillium – all growing on the outer edge of the salt marsh!

There is a very powerful lesson to be learned here. CHOICES MATTER! The actions of people that died 5,000 years ago continue to have a dramatic impact today. Their choices increased the biodiversity of the outer coastal plain of South Carolina. If they had not chosen to build from shell, species like Godfrey’s Swamp Privet would not occur in South Carolina.

YAUPON HOLLY – “The Black Drink”

This unusual evergreen holly was extremely important to Native Americans on the South Carolina coast and across the Southeast. Early European colonists observed Native Americans drinking a strange, dark brew termed the “black drink.” After consuming large quantities of this “tea,” they vomited. Colonists assumed the drink made them throw up. In truth, the Native Americans were drinking this beverage to receive the stimulation provided by the caffeine contained in the leaves, much in the same way that we drink coffee. They induced themselves to vomit, most likely to purge themselves of evil spirits prior to important meetings. For today’s purposes, this shrub makes a lovely evergreen hedge is extremely adaptable in the Southeast where it is often used as a boxwood replacement.
ECOSYSTEM - Longleaf Pine

Longleaf pine savannas exhibit a diversity of wildflowers that is second to none. This spectacle is best viewed during the hottest part of summer, when most people are cooling off at the beach - you have to brave the heat to discover some of these beauties. The Francis Marion National Forest located in Charleston and Berkeley Counties is one of the best places in our state to visit fabulous examples of Longleaf pine forest.

Longleaf pine itself has made a significant contribution to the South Carolina economy. During the 18th and 19th centuries, pine tar formed the basis for the naval stores industry. These forests also served as summer homes for planters avoiding malaria.

Longleaf pine habitats are noted for their extreme levels of diversity. In fact, Longleaf pine savannas contain even more diversity on small spatial scales than tropical rainforests. The plants of these habitats have adapted to a long history of fire and often low fertility, with the result being the striking, colorful and frequently bizarre forms we see today. These habitats are the only places in the world where many fantastic plants, including the Venus Flytrap, can be found. Today, less than 10% of the original extent of Longleaf pine remains in the Southeast, though at one time it was the dominant feature of our Coastal Plain. Our garden will provide a critical tool in the education about these places and the processes that maintain them - FIRE.

FIRE CONNECTION

In the 1720′s, Mark Catesby wrote: “In February and March, the Inhabitants have a custom of burning the woods, which causes such a continual smoke…”

Fire has been a part of South Carolina’s past for a very long time. Theories suggest that local inhabitants used fire for at least 10,000 years prior to European discovery. Fire changes the landscape and plays an important role in an ecosystem. It is a natural way for the forest to be ‘cleaned’ of dense, woody undergrowth, old dead logs, and to make way for new beginnings. Many plants have adapted to the fire regime and cannot survive without it. Some of our native pines, such as Pond Pine and Table Mountain Pine, need fire for their cones to open and to disperse their seeds. The entire architecture and life history of Longleaf pine ecosystem is made for fire. Even the most abundant grass in this habitat, Wiregrass, will not flower unless it burns!

Starting in the 1930′s, the U.S. Forest Service started major fire suppression. Their successful Smokey the Bear campaign of the 1940′s has changed the perception of two generations. Now, we are far removed from the days of cultural fire and few are aware of fire’s past connection to South Carolina.
ECOSYSTEM - *Carolina Bay*

When the first pilots flew over the Coastal Plains of Georgia and the Carolinas, they were shocked to notice a seemingly endless number of elliptical depressions dotting the landscape, all oriented in the same direction as though something from outer space created them. These unusual formations are Carolina Bays, and their origin is a great scientific mystery.

The Carolina Bay ecosystem is threatened and a focus for conservation. As agriculture made its impact on the coastal plain, farmers learned that the Bays had good soil properties for crop cultivation and many were subsequently drained and cleared. In addition, they are not protected under the Clean Water Act because they are isolated wetlands and not part of the country’s freshwater resources.

The site in The Natural Heritage Garden where we plan to exhibit a Carolina Bay is a small retention pond that leaks – in fact, we have been calling it ‘Leaky Pond’ for many years. The site is perfect for a bay because of its similar elliptical shape and NW-SE orientation. Our Leaky Pond has a changing water level from winter to summer that will mimic the ecosystem of a natural Carolina Bay – something called the ‘draw-down’ zone which is important for herbaceous species diversity.

**CARNIVOROUS PLANTS**

Almost everyone is familiar with the Venus Flytrap – a plant so strange that it prompted Charles Darwin to say it was the most wonderful plant on earth. But did you know that the only place it grows naturally is in the Carolinas? From Sundews to Pitcher Plants, there are over 25 species of carnivorous plants native to the Carolinas. There will be a living exhibit of all of these wonderous plants in The Natural Heritage Garden. This outdoor classroom will teach visitors how these plants have adapted to poor soil conditions and are able to trap their own supplemental ‘fertilizer’ in the form of insects. Let’s face it - this exhibit is just plain FUN!
ECOSYSTEM - *Pocosin*

The word Pocosin comes from an Algonquian word meaning “swamp-on-a-hill”. These shrubby wetland habitats stand in stark contrast to their Sandhill and Savanna neighbors. They also have different soil – deep peat soils that are highly acidic. Many evergreen landscape plants are native to this habitat including Inkberry Holly, Sweetbay Magnolia, and Loblolly Bay.

In The Natural Heritage Garden, we will exhibit an example of a Streamhead Pocosin plant community found in the Sandhills region. This portion of the Garden will act as a screen that divides the Coastal Plain from the Sandhills. Visitors will walk through a tunnel of evergreen shrubs as they reach the ‘Fall Line’ and enter into the Sandhills exhibit.

ECOSYSTEM - *Sandhills*

This is the meeting point of the Coastal Plain and Piedmont. Sandhills are found across the state roughly from Aiken through Columbia and up through Chesterfield. The Sandhills mark the sand dunes and former coastline of the prehistoric Atlantic Ocean. There is no hotter, drier place in the Carolinas, and many of the plants found here would be well-adapted to grow in deserts. But not all of this region is dry - streams rush forth from the base of these hills and hold wondrous shows of carnivorous plants such as Pitcher Plants and Sundews. The Sandhills are a treasure few venture into but that everyone should experience.
ECOSYSTEM - *Granite Outcrop*

The transition from the Sandhills to the Piedmont is marked by one very predominant feature – rocks! Granite to be specific. Granite comes to the surface in many areas of the Piedmont. Each expanse of granite provides a unique island of open, droughty conditions that have allowed plants with desert-like adaptations to find a home amidst the dense woodlands and forests.

These rocks bake with near boiling heat at their surface in the summer. However, during the winter and through the spring when temperatures are cool, water pools on their surface and flows through small crevices along their faces. Life has found a way to thrive here with species such as Prickly Pear Cactus, desert-adapted ferns like the Woolly Lip Fern, and Spikemoss, which can lose almost all of its water and then spring back to life, giving it the name “resurrection moss.” Here we find some of the most bizarre and rare species in the Carolinas. With names like Puck’s Orpine and Snorkelwort, these plants also take the cake for odd titles.

These unique places draw the attention of people and excessive visitation has led to the loss of a large portion of our rare plants on heavily visited sites. The exhibit here will allow us to bring visitors into a very fragile habitat while helping to conserve some of these endangered plants in cultivation.
ECOSYSTEM - Piedmont Prairie

Enormous herds of Bison and Elk being pursued by wolves across a sea of flowing grasses as high as a man’s head, punctuated by the brilliant yellow and pink of sunflowers and coneflowers stretching to the horizon…Though you might think we are talking about Oklahoma, this was South Carolina. Help us bring the Piedmont Prairie back to life through an expansive 10 acre exhibit here in The Natural Heritage Garden in a “revitalized” Kelly Meadow.

Imagine that what will stand before you here was once the predominant habitat in South Carolina’s Piedmont- vast prairies and savannas interrupted by enormous thickets of cane, our native bamboo. The remnants of the Piedmont Prairies exist mostly along roadbanks and railroads today, but they still hold a large number of our most uncommon and distinctive species, many found nowhere else on earth.

Most of us live in the piedmont. It’s the place we call home. If we should know any single region well, it should be this one. However, very few of us realize that what we think of as natural today was not a part of the piedmont the Pre-Columbian inhabitants or 18th century South Carolinians knew. This is a land that has been molded by the hand of man, from the fire that gave birth to the prairies, to the farming practices that eroded our rich topsoil and left us with the characteristic red clay, to the lack of fire on abandoned cotton fields that has left us with forests of pine, oak and hickory. All of it bears the mark of the hand of man. The piedmont gives us one of the most powerful stories of the connections and legacies of our decisions.

REDISCOVERING CATESBY’S CAROLINA

As an artist, botanist, explorer, naturalist, and writer, Mark Catesby (1683-1749), was a man of many talents. He is a paramount figure when we talk about South Carolina natural history. His published work, Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands, is the first fully illustrated account of North American flora and fauna. This text describes in great detail the pre-colonial environment of South Carolina, before European settlement and agricultural impact. Catesby lived in Charleston from 1722-1726 and used it as a ‘base-camp’ between his multiple expeditions around the South.

There’s a mysterious side to Mr. Catesby as well. After all, we do not even have an image of him because his portrait was never made. His descriptions of our State during early Colonial Times is a source of wonder and amazement today. Imagine a pristine landscape with vast herds of bison and elk being pursued by wolves and perennial fires burning the savanna and grasslands… that is Catesby’s Carolina. That Carolina will live again in The Natural Heritage Garden!
ECOSYSTEM - Piedmont Forest

Who would guess that what most of us consider “natural” - the oak-hickory-pine dominated forests of the Piedmont uplands, are a rather recent phenomenon, and one that definitely has man’s handiwork written all over it. It is safe to say that our Colonial ancestors would not recognize this place. The reason: fire suppression! The Upstate was once a mosaic of prairie and savanna managed by the cultural fire regime of the Native Americans. Only relatively small pockets of Oak-Hickory forest were able to exist due to natural protection from fire from fire such as steep bluffs and rocky slopes. The canopy is made up of moisture loving trees such as American Beech, Northern Red Oak, and Tulip Tree.

Orchids in South Carolina

Orchids are perhaps the most captivating and certainly the most diverse group of flowers in the world. The orchid family represents some 30,000 species worldwide, and their beauty speaks to every language. They are the center of a multi-million dollar floral industry and they bring us the unique flavor of vanilla. Orchid flowers also tell stories. They can be deceptive and display fascinating pollinator trickery, while some species are capable of dispersing their dust-like seeds around the world. Most orchids occur in tropical regions, growing high in the tree canopy, but the temperate regions are home to mostly terrestrial types that grow in soil.

Here in South Carolina, we have 45 native orchid species. Wildflower enthusiasts commonly overlook orchids because many have small, inconspicuous flowers. However, upon close examination, our native orchids are just as alluring as their exotic tropical relatives. For the enjoyment and education of all visitors, The Natural Heritage Garden will include many of these overlooked treasures.

From left to right: Pink Lady’s Slipper, Yellow Lady’s Slipper, Showy Orchid, Fringed Orchid
ECOSYSTEM - Basic Mesic Forest

On steep, fire-sheltered slopes along our major rivers in the Piedmont is a true relict of the past - forests that were marooned here following the end of the last Ice Age. The Basic Mesic Forest is perhaps one of the rarest communities in the Piedmont of South Carolina. It shelters many endangered species, and there’s probably no showier place to visit in the spring. If you’ve ever had your soil tested, then you know that the soils in the upstate are generally considered acid - below 5.5 pH. The basic mesic community has pH levels above 6.3, which is very uncommon. The reason: marble, amphibolite and limestone rocks rich in calcium and magnesium. The Mesic community is home to a rich herbaceous plant layer including Shooting Stars, Miccosukee Gooseberry, Lance-leaved Trillium, Faded Trillium, Dutchman’s Breeches, and American Ginseng. All of these plants have their roots in the mountains and far to the north; however, they moved south during colder times and today have found a niche on the rich, steep, north-facing slopes at places like Stevens Creek Heritage Preserve in McCormick County.

Stroll through the gentle hills spotted with color and overwhelmingly vibrant green with strange and familiar forms scattered throughout. This is a place to learn, a place to appreciate the legacy of the past and its changes on the Piedmont of today.

SHOOTING STAR POLLINATION

What a strange flower, it is turned inside out! Flowers of this shape are also found on Tomatoes and Cranberries - but why? The answer is a close association with bumble bees and buzz pollination. When a bumble bee visits a Shooting Star flower, there is no place to land, so it has to suspend itself upside down while it captures the pollen. In this struggle, the vibration from the bee’s muscles triggers an explosion of pollen from the flower’s anthers. The bee is ‘showered’ with pollen and cannot help taking it to the next flower.
ECOSYSTEM - Cove Forest

Idyllic – that’s the only way to describe the ancient forests that have flourished in our mountains for eons. Though they occupy such a small portion of the landmass of South Carolina, our humid gorges and sheltered coves hold a disproportionately large number of our rare species and have been a refuge of life through change for millennia. The cove forests of the southern Appalachians harbor more species of trees than all of northern Europe and over 4,000 species of vascular plants. This makes our backyard a biodiversity hotspot. Our hills, the southern Blue Ridge escarpment, host more species of Trillium, Wild Ginger and Salamanders than any other similar-sized patch of ground. These forests are home to tropical ferns found growing beneath Yellow Birch, more typical of Canada. The humid gorges, high rainfall, diverse geology and elevation range create the magic to make such combinations possible.

Stroll through a piece of Jocassee Valley that was transported to the South Carolina Botanical Garden, from what is now Lake Jocassee, back in the 1960’s and discover for yourself what André Michaux found there nearly 250 years ago – the legendary Oconee Bell. Or stroll further through the vibrant colors of a cove brimming with Trillium and other spring wildflowers growing in rich, neutral soils such as we find in Eastatoe Valley. The collection of plants found here will be the finest exhibit of its kind, a laboratory for research, an outdoor classroom, and an inspiring nook for all to enjoy.

Blue Ridge Phlox  Yellow Trillium  Spiderwort  Squirrel Corn  Large-flowered Bellwort  Carolina Rhododendron  Virginia Bluebells
THE STORY OF OCONEE BELLS

Found by a man who didn’t name it, named for a man who never saw it, and named by a man who couldn’t find it—that’s the story, in short, of the bizarre history of the Oconee Bell.

In June of 1787, legendary French botanist and explorer Andre Michaux travelled up the Savannah River drainage into the Blue Ridge escarpment—it was a rugged, untamed land. He collected Oconee Bells near the Cherokee village of Keowee—an area that is now inundated by Lake Jocassee. His dried specimen sat in the Paris Museum until Asa Gray, renowned botanist from Harvard University and the father of modern botany, discovered it there and named it in the 1830’s. The problem was that Michaux didn’t give much help in describing where it was found. Gray spent most of the rest of his life trying to find this plant growing in the southern Appalachians. Other botanists began to speculate that the plant didn’t even exist in North America.

The mystery was finally solved in the 1870’s when a 17-year-old boy, George Hyams, found the plant growing in McDowell County, NC—the only other spot this plant grows outside of our backyards. The greatest botanist to ever live was upstaged by a 17-year-old boy!

This beauty is limited to a very narrow range surrounding Lake Jocassee and Lake Keowee in Oconee and Pickens counties and a small area in North Carolina. It is found here and nowhere else, a true treasure of our mountain coves.

Photo credit: Richard Stevenson
The Natural Heritage Garden

You have the chance to be a part of something meaningful to our State and its Garden; to leave a living, growing legacy. With your support, this project will be the most complete regional natural history garden in America, and certainly on the international stage. Most importantly, it is time to do something botanically meaningful in the Garden. For years, we have ignored the tremendous plant diversity in our own backyard. The Natural Heritage Garden is a chance to educate about our connections to the natural resources that make South Carolina’s economy possible, stimulate our research, and participate in educational outreach in order to impact the trajectory of tomorrow’s leaders.

This is a chance to preserve our biodiversity and our natural heritage in an ever changing environment. This Garden will also allow us to possibly save plants from extinction. The Oconee Bells arrived in our garden in 1962; they were rescued just before Jocassee Gorge was flooded. Today, they are the last remnants of a once-thriving population. Whether federally endangered or thriving in its natural community, it is important to have native plants in the nurturing arms of any garden.

Why this project will work here: Patrick McMillan

The right man for the job, our director, Dr. Patrick McMillan, is quite possibly the only person who could complete this project. He has the necessary combination of plant knowledge and ecological understanding that will make this project a reality. His drive and focus for the project is amazing to witness. Patrick has given up countless weekends this spring to plant the Cove Forest garden and remove invasive species. If you frequent the Garden, then you have seen invasive plants such as Privet, Eleagnus, and English Ivy slowly disappear over the last year. Patrick is an unstoppable force for change in the Garden and is the main reason why The Natural Heritage Garden project will work.
Where We Are Today

As the warm weather draws us all out of hibernation, visitors will notice that we have broken ground on The Natural Heritage Garden. In an effort to re-create the nutrient-poor/rich soil conditions of the different plant communities, the landscape is undergoing a subterranean transformation: Layers of topsoil are being removed to make room for new, habitat-specific soil blends created exclusively for this garden and mixed on-site at the South Carolina Botanical Garden. This essential element of the construction will ensure that a new and diverse collection of plant communities can thrive.

In the coming months, construction will begin on a boardwalk and grading work will prepare the terrain for a pond, bog, savanna, and woodland. The actual planting is set to begin after the most intense summer heat comes to an end in late summer and early fall. However, the process of ecological replication is a slow-growing splendor that will unfold over generations!

Thank you to all of our contributors:

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The Staff, Students, and Volunteers for their hard work that has made this Garden a reality
BECOME A PART OF THE LEGACY OF THE NATURAL HERITAGE GARDEN

The South Carolina Botanical Garden must raise private gifts to support The Natural Heritage Garden. These gifts are crucial to the success and permanency of this living legacy. Your support is a vital aspect of this project and will provide The Natural Heritage Garden with the tools to build, maintain, and assure the continuance of this special garden.

NAMING OPPORTUNITIES

Maritime Forest
Tabby Walls
Native American Shell Ring
Longleaf Pine Savanna
Saw Palmetto Flatwoods
Carnivorous Plant Exhibit
Streamhead Pocosin
Turkey Oak Sandhill
Granite Flatrock
Piedmont Prairie
Acidic Cove Forest
Basic Cove Forest
Basic Mesic Piedmont Forest
Acid Oak-hickory Piedmont Forest

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