

### Availability of Plant Materials:

Foundation seed is maintained by the USDA-NRCS Cape May Plant Materials Center. Parties interested in obtaining Monarch Germplasm seaside goldenrod for increase purposes should contact the Center.

### To request plant stock or further information, contact:

USDA-NRCS  
Cape May Plant Materials Center  
1536 Route 9 North  
Cape May Court House, NJ 08210  
Phone: (609) 465-5901  
Fax: (609) 465-9284



### For information on-line:

Visit the Plant Materials Program or NRCS websites to learn more about using plants to address conservation problems.

<http://Plant-Materials.nrcs.usda.gov>  
<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov>

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Cape May Plant Materials Center (PMC)

# Monarch Germplasm Seaside Goldenrod *Solidago sempervirens*



**A Mid-Atlantic Ecotype**

**Released by**

**Cape May  
Plant Materials Center  
Cape May Court House, New Jersey**

## Seaside Goldenrod



USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. *An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions*. Vol. 3: 389.

### Scientific Name:

*Solidago sempervirens*

### Common Name:

Seaside goldenrod

### Description:

Monarch Germplasm seaside goldenrod is a perennial forb native to the Mid-Atlantic region. The plant may grow up to six feet tall at maturity. Fleshy, dark green, oblong, lance shaped leaves are produced the entire length of the stem and arranged alternately. The leaves at the base are the largest, up to 20 inches, and become increasingly smaller up the stem of the plant. Seaside goldenrod is named after the numerous bright golden yellow flowers it produces from August through October.

Seaside goldenrod is well adapted to coastal habitats including the backside of primary dunes, low secondary dunes and edges of salt marshes. It has some tolerance for drought allowing it to survive in the dry conditions of the dunes. Seaside goldenrod often occurs with other native dune plants such as coastal panicgrass, salt meadow cordgrass and American beachgrass. It is a prime food/energy source for the fall migrating Monarch butterfly along the Atlantic coastal flyway.

### Plant Distribution:

Seaside goldenrod is found to naturally occur throughout the East and Gulf coast states. However, Monarch Germplasm is only recommended for use along the coastal regions of Southern New England to the Mid-Atlantic.



### Origin:

Monarch Germplasm seaside goldenrod is a source identified composite germplasm from several native populations. Seed collections were taken from natural stands among the dunes of several Mid-Atlantic States: New Jersey, Delaware, and eastern shore Virginia.

### Establishment:

Seaside goldenrod may be propagated by seed or division. Use of containerized stock is currently the only developed method of establishing seed production plots and dune restoration plantings. Transplants should be planted late winter to early spring.

### Management:

Seaside goldenrod has been evaluated at the Cape May Plant Materials Center for over ten years. Little maintenance is needed for seaside goldenrod. Its ability to withstand hot and dry conditions minimizes the need for irrigation. The first season after planting is the most crucial. Irrigation may be needed if an extended dry period occurs. Fertilization will increase vigor of seaside goldenrod, but is not necessary for survival.

### Application and Uses:

- Sand dune restoration projects
- Adding diversity to sand dune systems
- Improving wildlife/pollinator habitat
- Ornamental value