



Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Guide to Plant Selection & Landscape Design

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What Are Florida-Friendly Landscapes?

Florida-Friendly Landscapes protect Florida's unique natural resources by conserving water, reducing waste and pollution, creating wildlife habitat, and preventing erosion. Any landscape can be Florida-Friendly if it is designed and cared for according to the nine Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ principles, which encourage individual expression of landscape beauty.

In 2009, the Florida Legislature found "that the use of Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ and other water

use and pollution prevention measures to conserve or protect the state's water resources serves a compelling public interest and that the participation of homeowners' associations and local governments is essential to the state's efforts in water conservation and water quality protection and restoration." Make your landscape a Florida-Friendly Landscape—do your part to create a more sustainable Florida!





Services

Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ is brought to Floridians by the University of Florida/IFAS Extension Service and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, in cooperation with the five water management districts. UF/IFAS Extension offers the public the following services in every county in the state at either no charge or for a minimal fee:

- Workshops and classes
- Plant and landscape advice based on current University of Florida research
- Official yard recognition program

The program also offers online resources, including numerous publications, a tutorial for custom landscape design, and a plant database.

Phone: (352) 273-4518

Website: www.floridafriendlylandscaping.com

Please visit our website to find your county Extension office

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Glenn Acomb

Heather Ritchie

Jane Morse

Jessica Sullivan

Jim Moll

Joan Dusky

John Bossart

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Mary Duryea

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What is a Florida-Friendly Landscape?

A Florida-Friendly Landscape is a quality landscape that is designed, installed, and maintained according to the nine Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ principles. The nine principles seek to reduce environmental impact from landscaping by properly applying water, fertilizer, and pesticides, creating wildlife habitat, preventing erosion, recycling yard waste, and employing other practices based on University of Florida research.

Not all Florida-Friendly Landscapes look alike. A wide variety of forms, styles, and types are available to the designer. Florida-Friendly Landscapes may incorporate both native and non-native plants. One Florida-Friendly yard may use a rain garden to filter stormwater runoff, while another may attract pollinators with specific nectar plants. But if cared for according to the nine principles, a Florida-Friendly Landscape can produce aesthetically pleasing, low-maintenance results that may add value to your property while helping to protect the state's natural resources.

The Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Program

Preserving and protecting Florida's water resources is the focus of the Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ (FFL) Program, which promotes the nine principles with public outreach and education statewide. The FFL Program is a joint venture of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) and the University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (UF/IFAS). The FFL Program works in cooperation with the state's five water management districts and other agencies and organizations to achieve the common goals of water conservation and water quality protection.

Landscape design & plant Selection

So, how do plant selection and landscape design contribute to saving water and preventing pollution? The first Florida-Friendly

Landscaping™ principle—"Right Plant, Right Place"—involves designing a landscape efficiently and choosing plants that fit the site. This helps reduce maintenance inputs, including irrigation, fertilization, mowing, and application of pesticides, which in turn lowers the risk of pollutants finding their way into ground or surface waters. Keeping excess nitrogen and phosphorus out of the water improves the health of water bodies and by extension the whole ecosystem. This guide will help you to create a landscape that works with the natural environment, rather than against it. Such a landscape, if maintained correctly, will require less money, time, and effort on your part, while still looking healthy and beautiful.

How to use this book

The Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Guide to Plant Selection & Landscape Design is intended as a companion to *The Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Handbook for Home Landscapes*. The Handbook is available through your county Extension office or online at <http://ffl.ifas.ufl.edu>. The Handbook describes in detail the nine principles that are the bedrock of the FFL Program. This guide is intended for homeowners who want to take the next step and design their own Florida-Friendly landscapes. Included in this book is information on landscape design strategies, a landscape planning worksheet, and the FFL Plant List containing many of the UF/IFAS-recommended Florida-Friendly plants for each region of the state.

Invasive Species

Invasive plant species pose a significant threat to Florida's natural areas. The UF/IFAS Assessment uses literature-based risk assessment tools to predict the invasion risk of both nonnative species that occur in the state as well as species proposed for introduction.
<http://assessment.ifas.ufl.edu/>

The Nine Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Principles

The nine Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ principles are the cornerstone of the Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Program. Based on UF/IFAS science, the principles teach homeowners, builders and developers, landscape maintenance professionals, and other Florida citizens how to implement environmentally sound design and maintenance techniques in their landscapes. The principles are outlined briefly here. For more detailed information, please refer to the FFL state office Website (ffl.ifas.ufl.edu) or to “*The Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Handbook for Home Landscapes*.”

Principle # 1 Right Plant, Right Place

Plants well-suited to their site need less irrigation and fertilizer and are more resistant to pest infestation. Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ principles encourage the selection of the right plant for the right place, helping you create a healthy, attractive landscape that works with the natural ecosystem rather than against it. Match plants with site conditions based on USDA zone, water and light requirements, soil conditions, salt and wind tolerance, and other factors. The FFL Plant List can help you make the right plant selections for your landscape.

Principle # 2 Water Efficiently

Overwatering not only depletes water supplies, it raises your water bill and makes landscapes more prone to pest infestation. If needed, irrigate plants according to UF/IFAS-recommended rates and application schedules, taking into account local restrictions issued by your water management district. Water only when plants show signs of wilt, preferably in the early morning. Check your irrigation system regularly for leaks and clogs. Do not water if it has rained in the past 24 hours, or if rain is forecast in the next 24 hours. By law you must install, maintain, and operate a device such as a rain sensor that prevents operation of your automatic irrigation system during periods of sufficient moisture.

Principle # 3 Fertilize Appropriately

If fertilization is needed, use UF/IFAS-recommended rates and application schedules to get a healthier lawn and garden. Fertilizing at the correct times and in the correct amounts not only supplies plants with the nutrients they need, it helps prevent fertilizer runoff and leaching that can get into our water supplies and interfere with ecosystem and human health. Fertilizing at the rates recommended by UF scientists helps avoid the excessive growth, pest problems, and higher water requirements that over-fertilization causes.

Principle # 4 Mulch

Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ methods recommend using mulch to protect against soil erosion, maintain soil moisture, inhibit weed growth, improve soil structure and aeration, and reduce pesticide use. The planting beds in a Florida-Friendly landscape will feature one of the types of mulch recommended in *The Florida Yards & Neighborhoods Handbook*.

Principle # 5 Attract Wildlife

Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ encourages Floridians to make their yards attractive to birds, bees, butterflies, bats, and other creatures displaced by rapid urban development. Supply berry bushes, a bird bath, or a bat house; increase vertical layering to provide habitat; manage household pets and reduce insecticide use—all these tricks can welcome wild visitors in need of refuge. Many of these will return the favor by eating pest insects and helping to pollinate your garden!

Principle # 6 Manage Yard Pests Responsibly

The Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Program advocates a more holistic approach to pest control than merely spraying chemicals. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) creates an effective defense against yard pests while minimizing environmental impact. IPM emphasizes smart planning, proper maintenance, and natural or low-toxicity controls to ensure that plants stay healthy and resist disease and insect infestation. Chemical treatments may still be necessary in some cases, but use of toxic materials will be minimized by this approach.

Principle # 7 Recycle

A Florida-Friendly landscape recycles yard waste generated by activities like mowing, pruning, and raking. Use these leftovers as mulch or compost, returning valuable nutrients to your landscape. Save money and enrich your soil by composting grass clippings, weeds, and plant trimmings and using the compost as an amendment.

Principle # 8 Manage Stormwater Runoff

A Florida-Friendly Landscape uses porous pavers, rain barrels or cisterns, rain gardens, and swales and berms to keep rainwater on site and allow it to percolate into the ground or be captured for later use. Reducing the amount of runoff and the chance for rainwater to wash quickly into storm drains—carrying yard clippings, fertilizer, pesticide, dirt, oil, and other toxins—is the goal of managing stormwater runoff.

Principle # 9 Protect The Waterfront

Implementing Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ design and maintenance methods helps protect water bodies from pollution. If you live on a lake, bay, river, or other water body, keep fertilizers, pesticides, and other toxins away from the water by preserving a 10-foot low-maintenance zone between your landscape and the water. Do not mow, fertilize, or apply pesticides in that area. Even if you do not live immediately on the waterfront, the pesticides and fertilizers you apply in your landscape affect the health of local water bodies through a drainage system called the watershed. The choices you make at home have much farther-reaching consequences than you might imagine.



Designing Your Florida-Friendly Landscape

Florida-Friendly Landscapes are all based on the same nine principles. But Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ encourages individual expression of beauty. As long as you apply the principles described in *The Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Handbook for Home Landscapes*, your landscape can be Florida-Friendly and as individual as you want.

What if I live in a planned community?

Check with your homeowner association (HOA) before you make changes to your landscape. HOAs usually have a landscape review board and can regulate the appearance and types of plantings in your yard, as long as they do not prohibit you from installing and maintaining Florida-Friendly Landscapes.

If you live in a community with codes, covenants and restrictions that could be more Florida-Friendly, encourage your association to adopt all or part of the model Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ documents, found at www.floridafriendlylandscaping.com.

The Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Program has a number of “success stories” which highlight water and cost savings for communities that adopt Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ and maintenance practices. Visit the website at www.floridafriendlylandscaping.com.

Design Scenarios

The following eight design scenarios represent select areas of your home landscape—front entry, under windows, utility boxes, etc. Each of these scenarios was chosen because of common landscape design issues that confront a homeowner in these areas.

In each scenario, you will be shown a challenging landscape situation and learn what could be done to design a solution in a more Florida-Friendly manner. Be aware that the graphics show the improved landscapes at an early stage after plant installation. The plants will grow and eventually fill in more of the mulched area.

Scenario A

Two design options - With trees / Without trees



Challenges:

- Not enough plant material in beds
- Plants are not in scale with front of house

Goal:

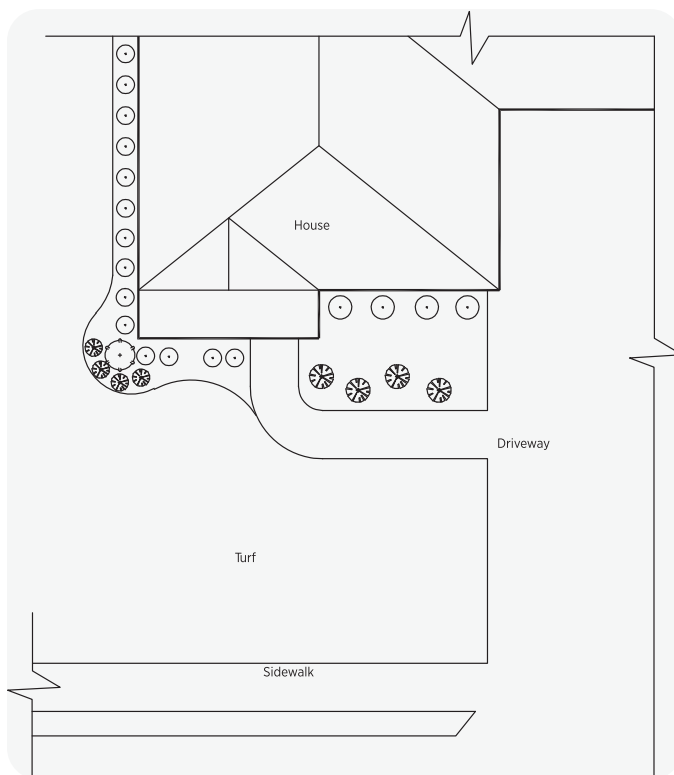
To create a visually welcoming front entry through the use of color, texture, or fragrance. Be sure to choose plants that are in scale with the size of your lot and house.

Plant Characteristics to Look For:

- Low-growing, compact plants
- Colorful
- Medium or coarse texture
- Bold forms
- Simple growth habit

Design Solutions:

- Place low/small plants next to the walkway to reduce trimming needs
- Place interesting plants at natural view points
- Use small trees to provide a sense of scale and visual interest
- Use colorful or fragrant plants to engage the senses
- Use curved planting beds to draw the viewer's eye through the landscape

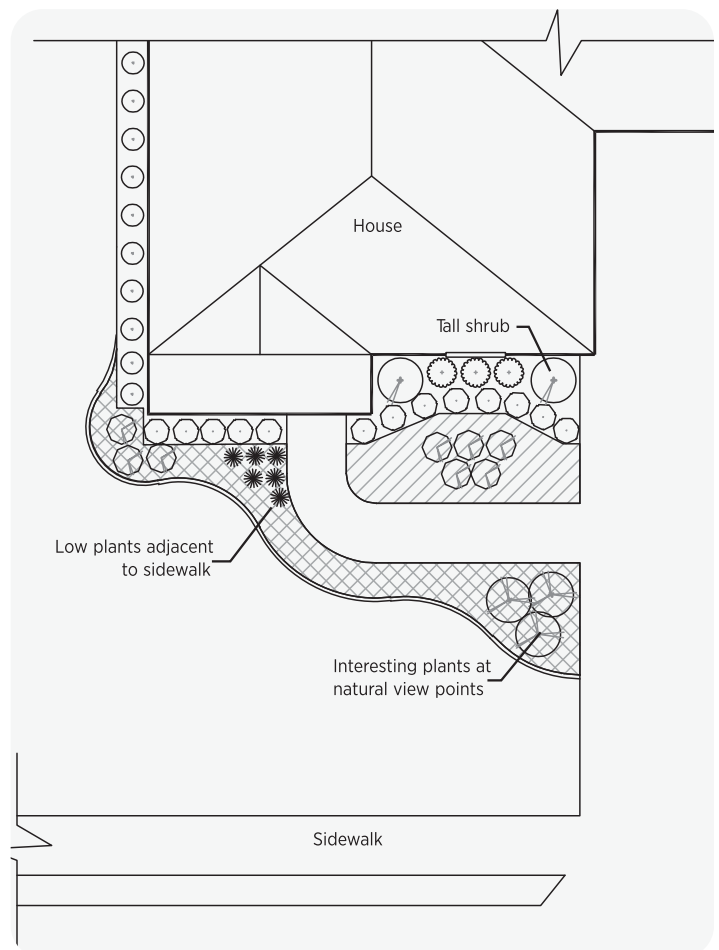
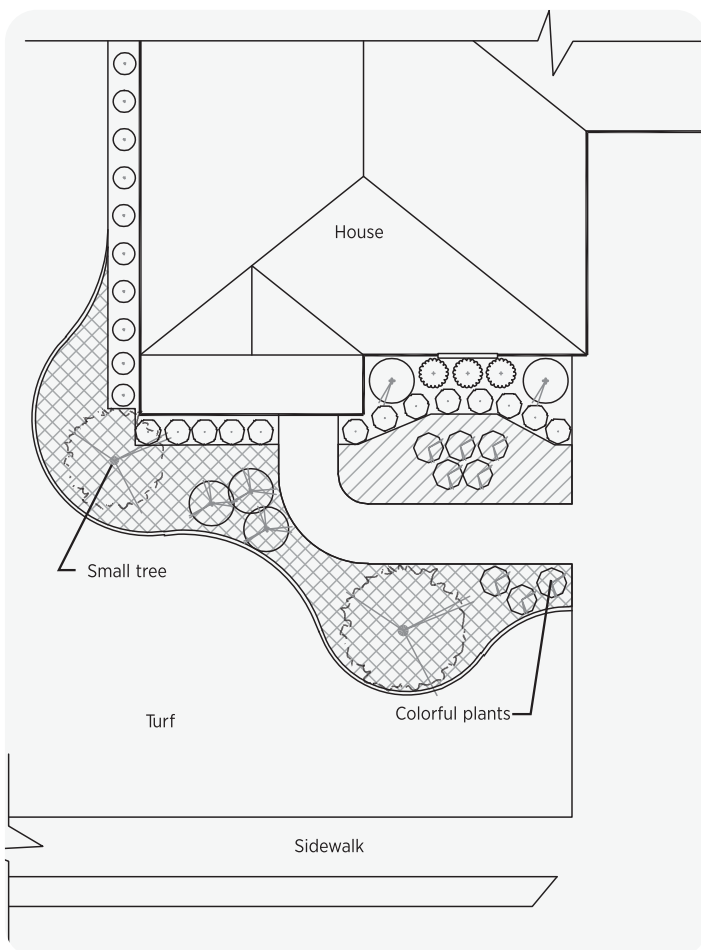


Existing Landscape

Solution 1
With Trees



Solution 2
Without Trees



Scenario B: Along Walls

Two design options - With trees / Without trees



Challenges:

- Blank wall is not visually pleasing
- Bare walls act as a heat sink during the summer

Goal:

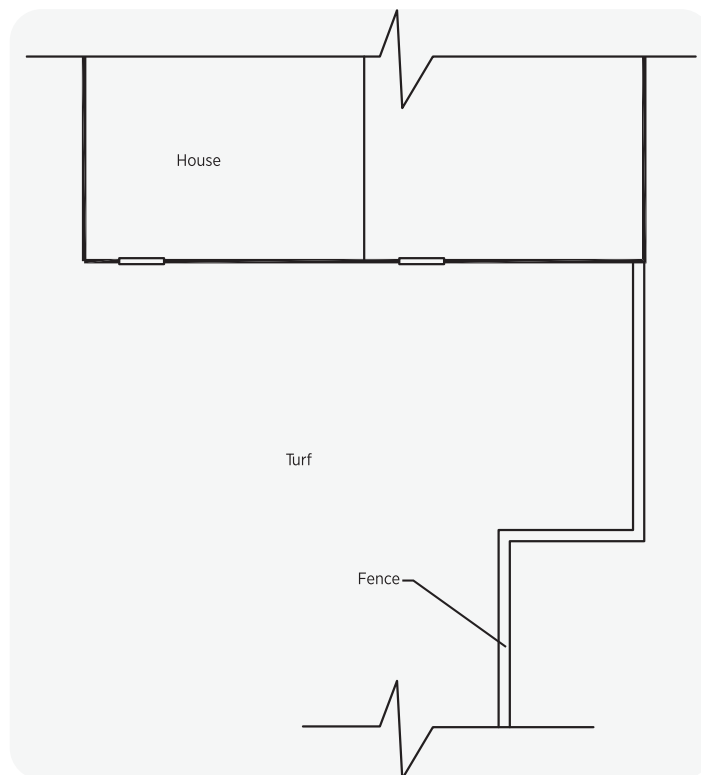
To break the monotony of blank walls through the use of properly sized foundation plantings. Small trees can be used to provide cooling benefits as well.

Plant Characteristics to Look For:

- Low- or medium-height shrubs
- Soft/fine texture
- Loose foliage
- Flexible branches

Design Solutions:

- Place root ball at least 3' from wall to allow for air flow and maintenance access
- Choose plants with a tidy growth habit and be aware of their mature size to reduce trimming needs
- Choose plants that are color-compatible with the wall
- Consider planting small trees to provide shade and cooling benefits
- Use slightly taller plants between windows to break the monotony of a uniform hedge
- Use shrubs with soft/fine texture and flexible branches for easy pruning and to reduce injury when accessing the wall for maintenance

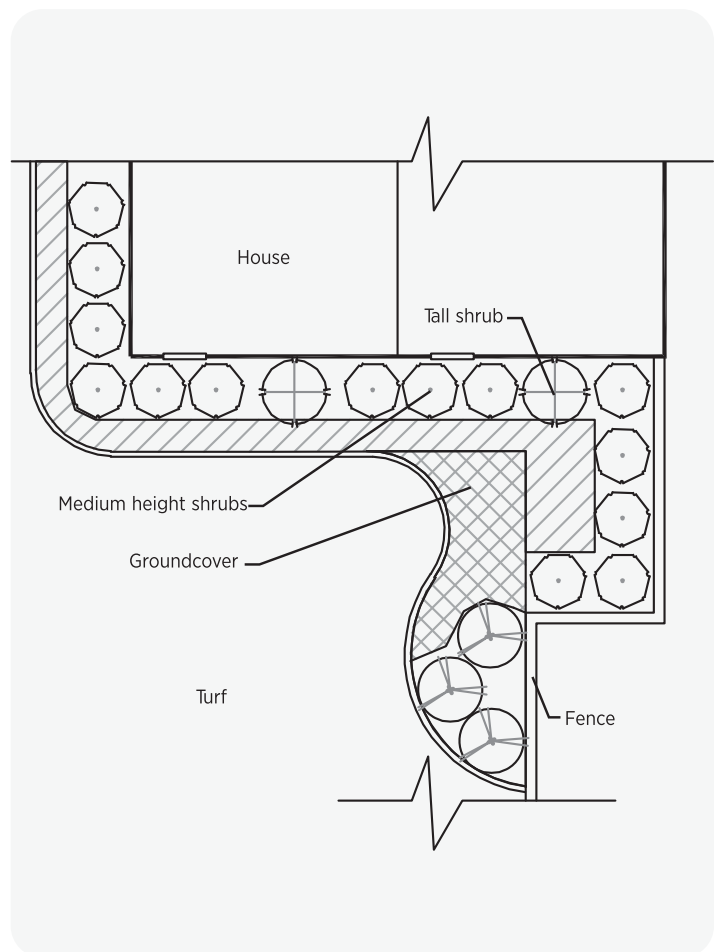
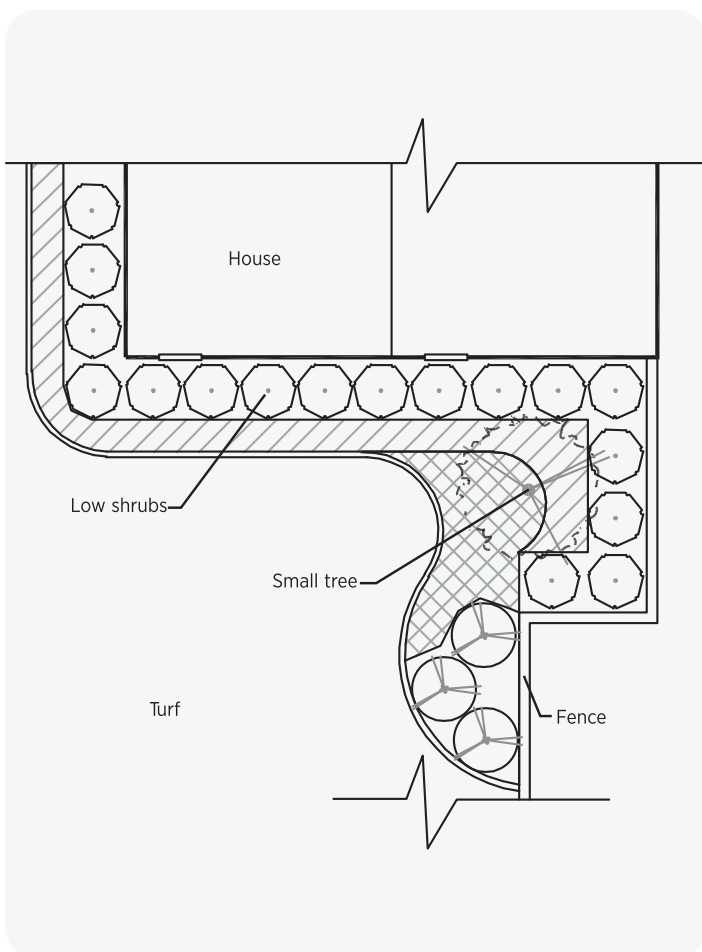


Existing Landscape

Solution 1
With Trees



Solution 2
Without Trees



Scenario C: Sidewalks

Two design options - Turf Buffer / Raised Edging



Challenges:

- Turf is in poor condition

Goal:

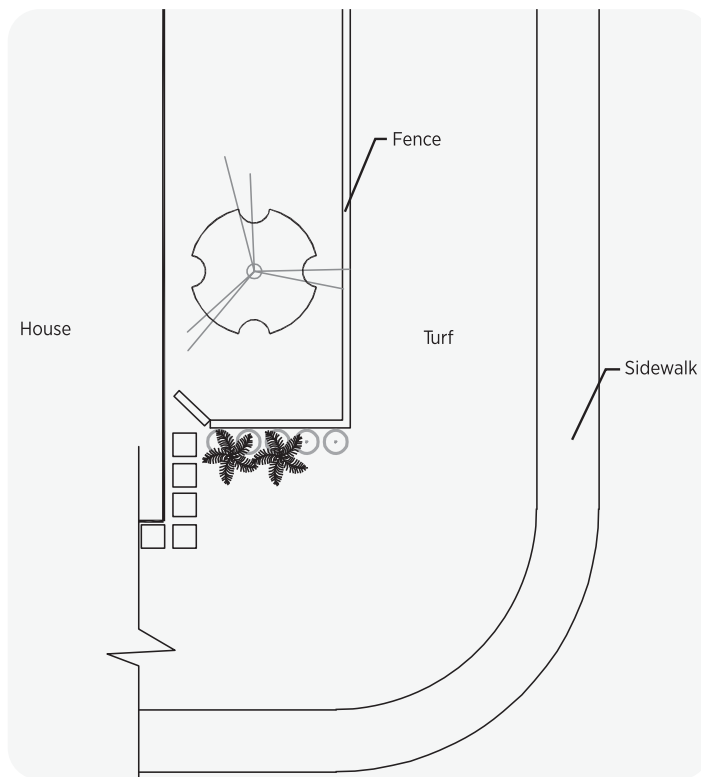
To reduce trimming and maintenance needs adjacent to the sidewalk. A 4' turf strip or raised edging can be used to keep mulch from washing onto the sidewalk.

Plant Characteristics to Look For:

- Low growing
- Compact growth habit
- Does not attract biting or stinging insects

Design Solutions:

- Reduce trimming and edging needs by placing plants with clean, compact growth habits closest to walkways or by using a turf strip of at least 4' adjacent to the sidewalk
- If a turf strip is not used, consider a raised edging to keep mulch off sidewalks
- Avoid plants that attract biting or stinging insects
- Use plants with interesting textures and colors for close viewing

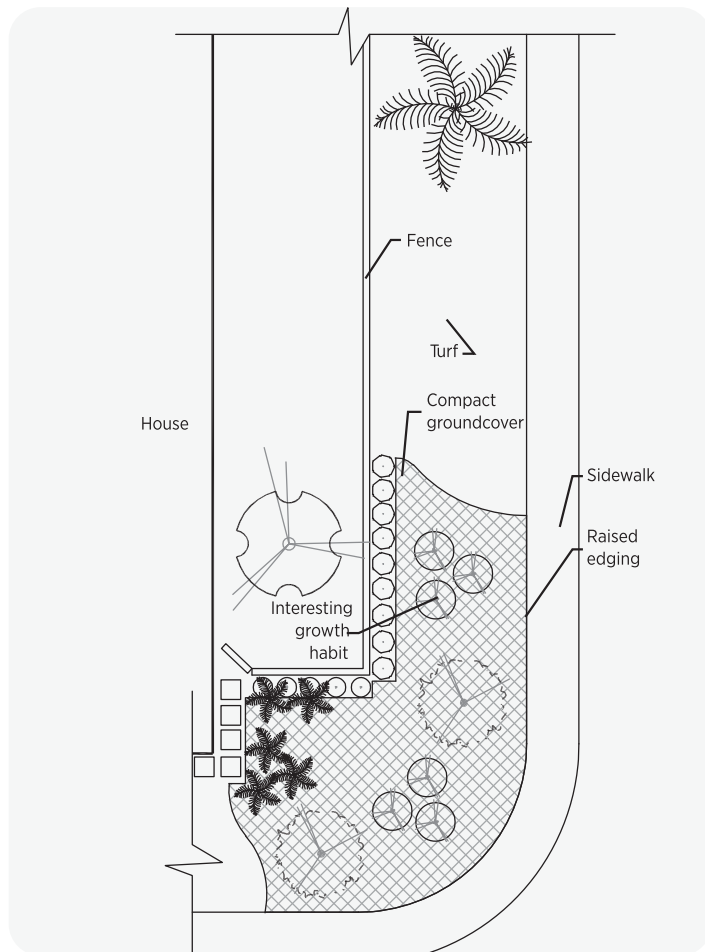
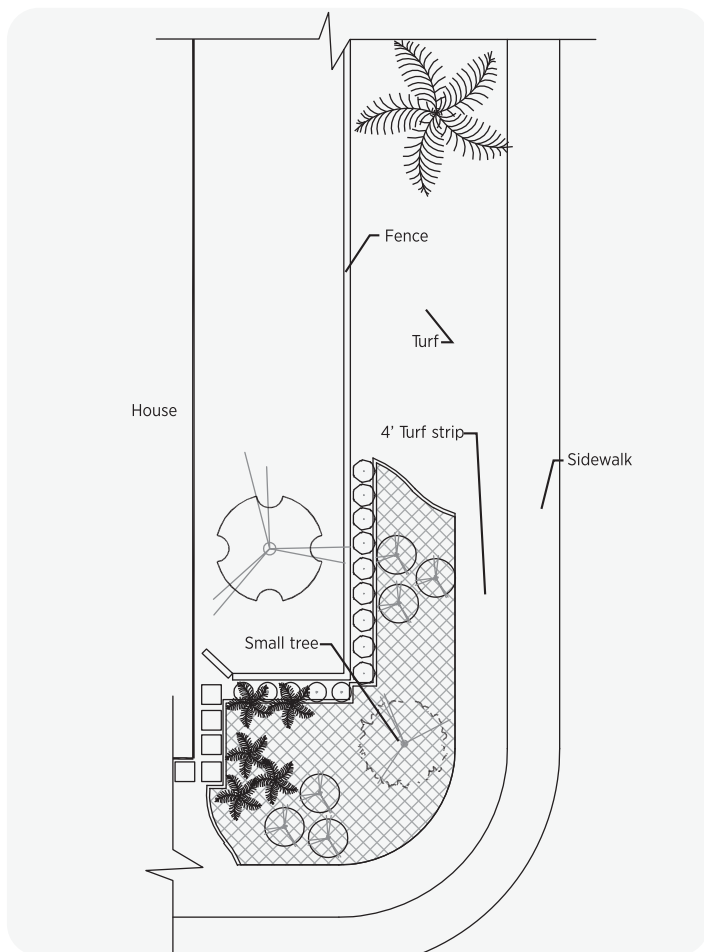


Existing Landscape

Solution 1
Turf Buffer Strip



Solution 2
Raised Edging



Scenario D: Under Windows

Two design options - No screening / Light screening



Challenges:

- Dense plant blocks rear window
- No plant material around front window

Goal:

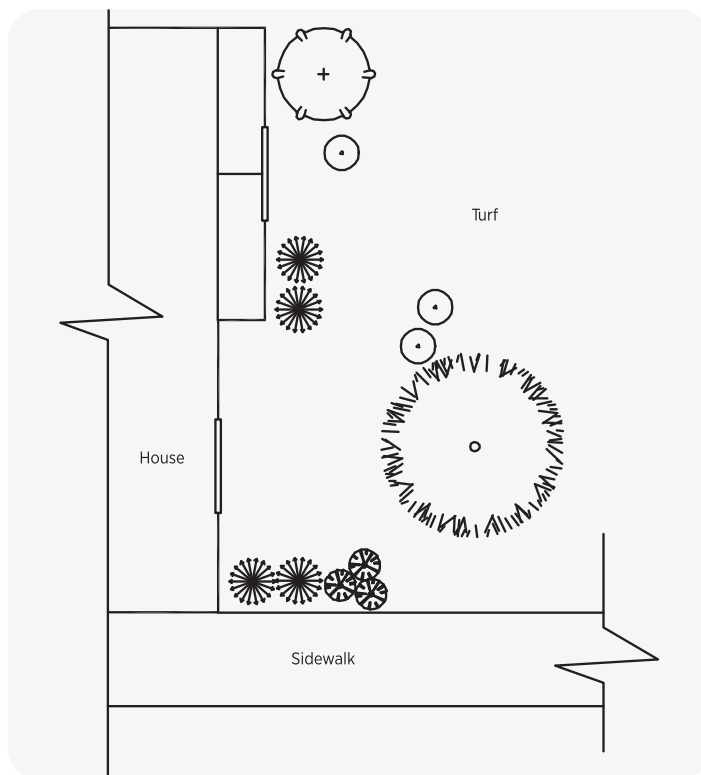
To frame windows with plant material to add visual interest and curb appeal. Alternately, plant material can be used to provide light screening of windows to prevent passersby from seeing in through the windows.

Plant Characteristics to Look For:

- Medium height
- No thorns or stiff leaves
- Loose foliage
- Flexible branches

Design Solutions:

- Avoid blocking views by choosing plants with medium height and compact growth habits
- Choose shrubs with a tidy growth habit and allow enough room to access windows for cleaning and hanging storm shutters
- Avoid stiff, thorny plants that would prevent exiting from windows in an emergency situation
- Be aware of the mature size of plants and choose appropriately
- Use small trees with low canopies if shade or screening is desired

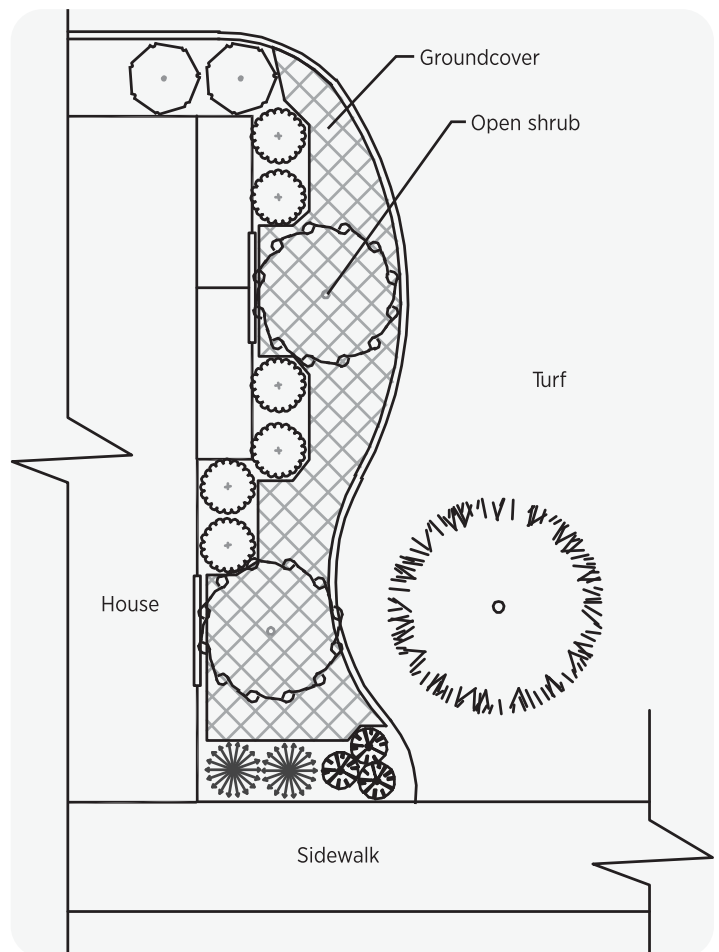
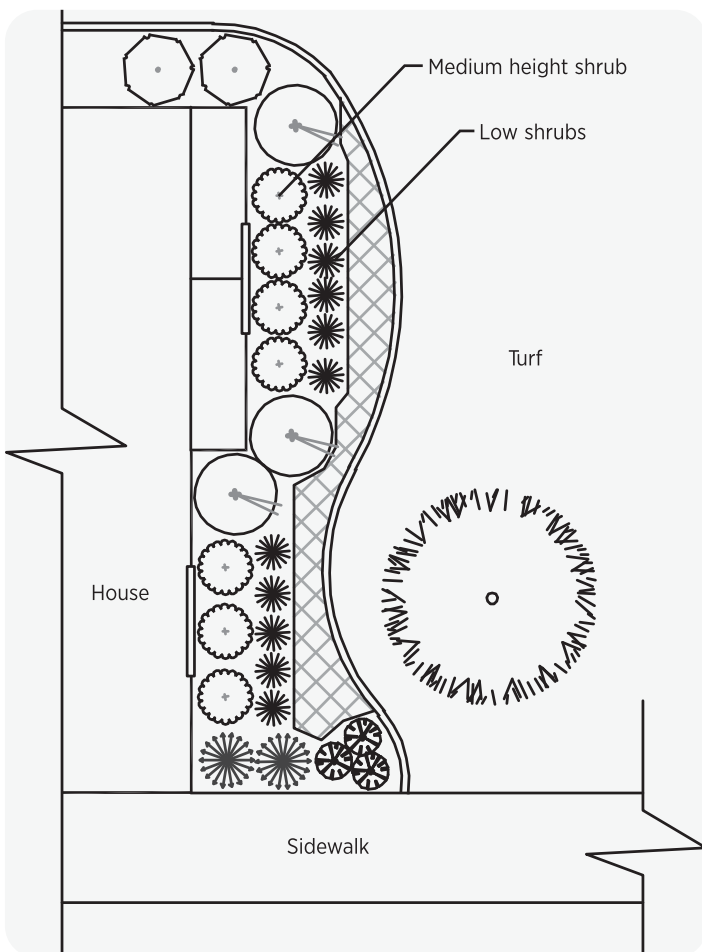


Existing Landscape

Solution 1
No Screening



Solution 2
Light Screening



Scenario E: Along Fences

Three design options - Vines / Partial Screening / Full screening



Challenges:

- Bare fence is not visually pleasing
- View from yard needs screening (ex: neighbor's unsightly yard, road, etc.)

Goal:

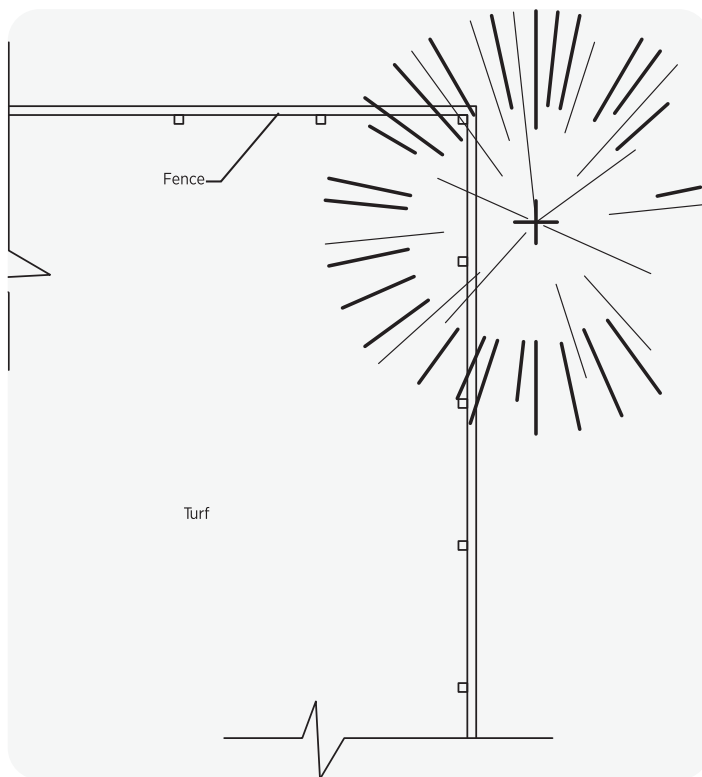
To turn an unsightly view into a visually pleasing one through the use of colorful vines and evergreen plants. Be sure to choose appropriately sized plants for your design intent.

Plant Characteristics to Look For:

- Dense foliage
- Upright form
- Evergreen
- Fast growing
- Vining

Design Solutions:

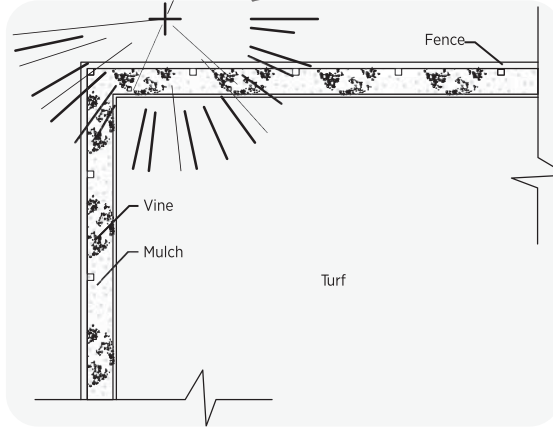
- Choose hardy vines with colorful blooms or pleasant fragrance to hide the fence
- Choose fast-growing plants with dense growth habits for screening and privacy
- Select evergreen plants for year-round privacy and color
- Use plants with appropriate height to block unwanted views



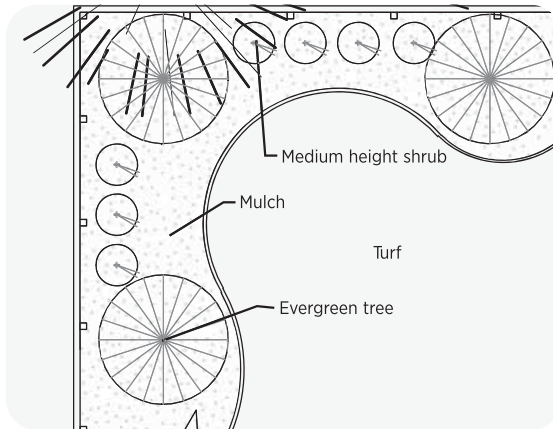
Existing Landscape



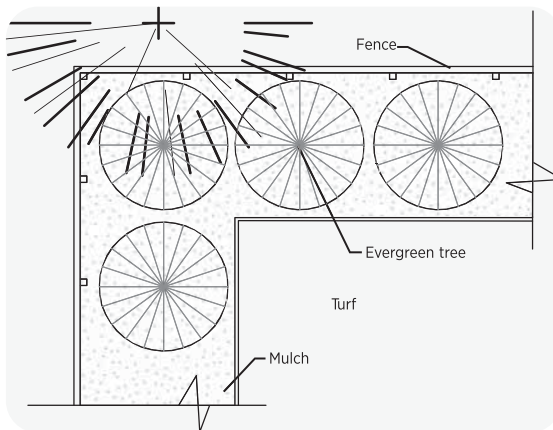
Solution 1
With Vines



Solution 2
With Partial Screening



Solution 3
With Full Screening



Scenario F: Under Trees

Two design options - Open canopy / Dense shade



Challenges:

- Turf is in poor condition
- Plants are too close to trunk
- Mulch area is too small

Goal:

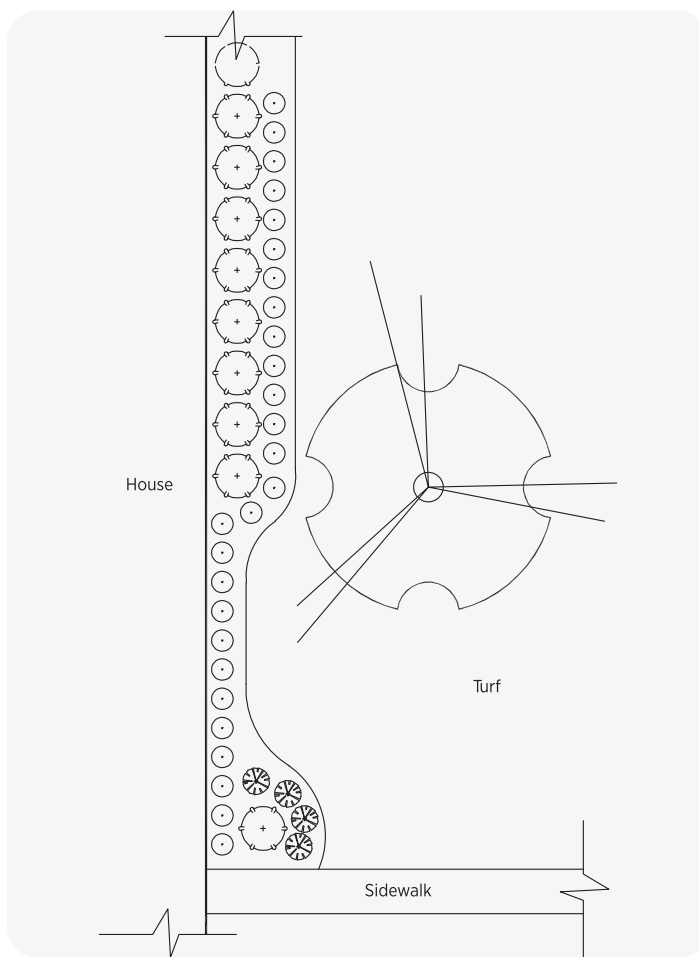
To turn an unsightly view into a visually pleasing one through the use of colorful vines and ever-green plants. Be sure to choose appropriately sized plants for your design intent.

Plant Characteristics to Look For:

- Shade tolerant
- Shallow roots
- Groundcover with spreading growth habit

Design Solutions:

- Use plants that look good alongside fallen leaves
- Install small plants to avoid root damage to the tree
- In dense shade where plant options are limited, consider allowing fallen leaves to create a self-mulching bed

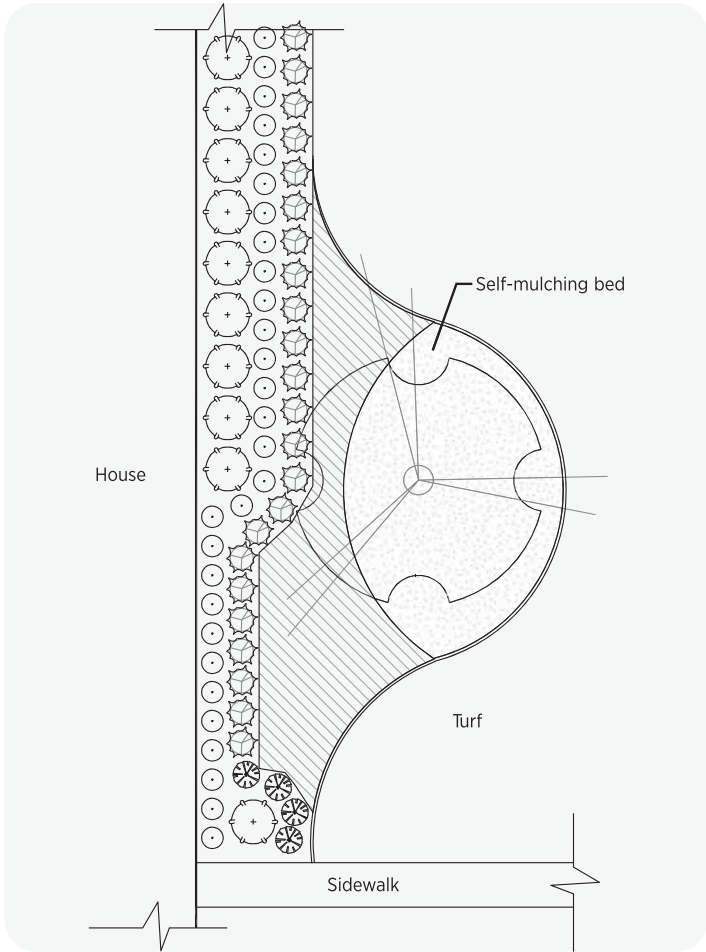
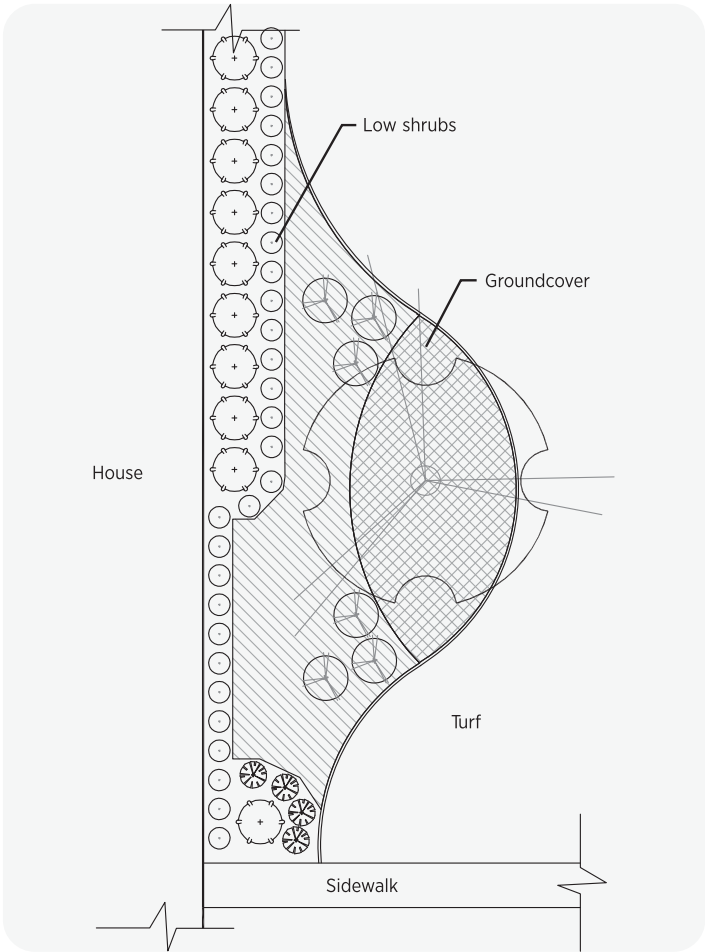


Existing Landscape

Solution 1
Open Canopy



Solution 2
Dense Shade



Scenario G: Utilities

Two design options - Full blend / Partial blend



Challenges:

- Utility box is not visually pleasing

Goal:

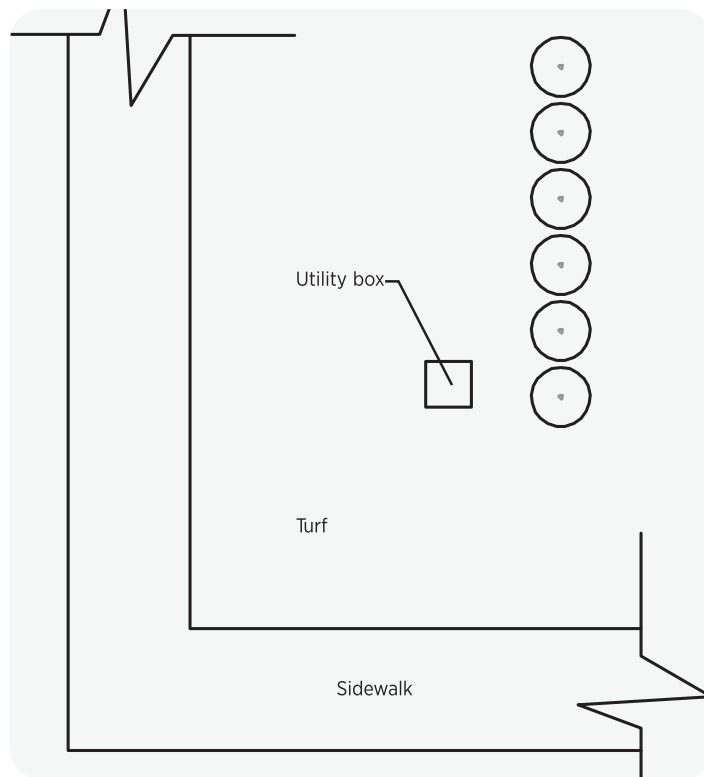
To create a plant bed around an unsightly utility to make it blend into the landscape. Be sure to allow room to access the utility when the need arises.

Plant Characteristics to Look For:

- Low/medium shrubs
- Simple growth habit
- Soft foliage
- No flowers/bees
- No thorns

Design Solutions:

- Consult with your local utility company for planting regulations around utilities
- Use plants with soft foliage so the branches can be bent back to allow for access
- Don't try to hide the utility but rather try to make it blend in with the plant bed
- Consider the mail carrier and meter reader when selecting plants, avoid plants that attract stinging insects and plants with thorns

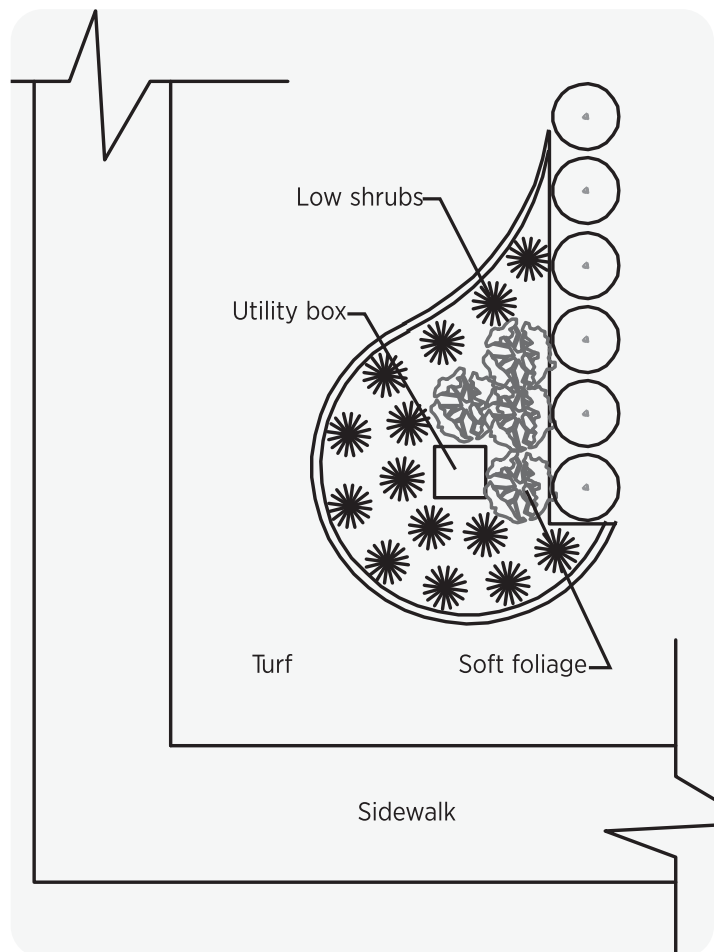
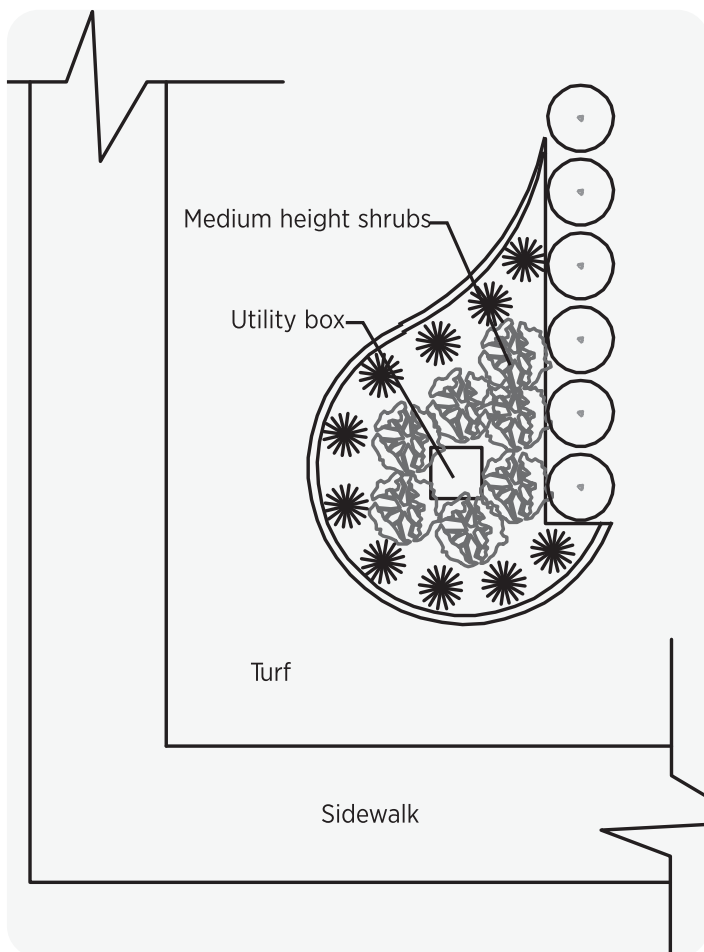


Existing Landscape

Solution 1
Full blend



Solution 2
Partial Blend



Scenario H: Standing Water

One design option - Rain garden



Challenges:

- Water is slow to drain and collects in low areas
- Compacted soil

Goal:

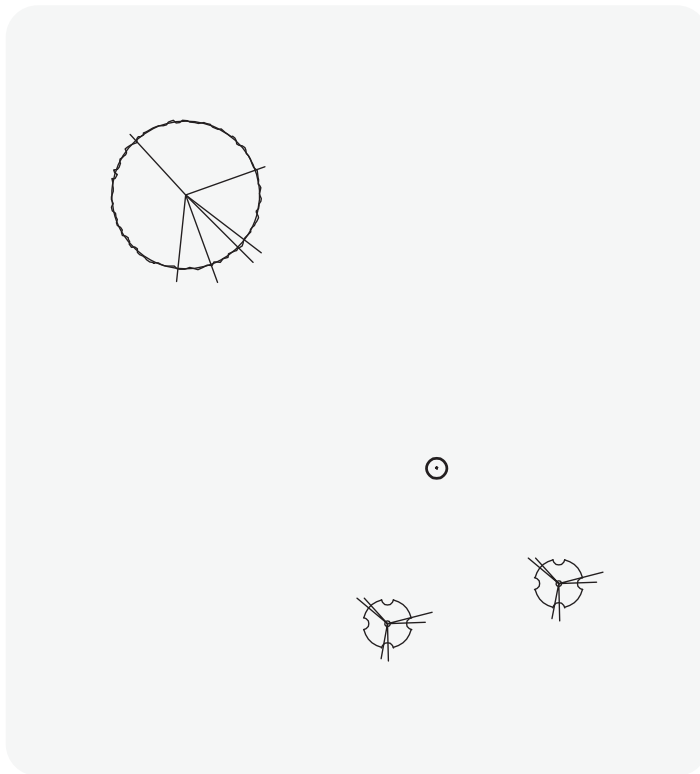
To turn low wet areas into rain gardens that will collect and filter rain water. Rain gardens can be attractive features in dry times as well, if appropriate plant and material selections are made.

Plant Characteristics to Look For:

- Ability to survive prolonged wet conditions
- Also able to tolerate dry conditions (when water is absent)

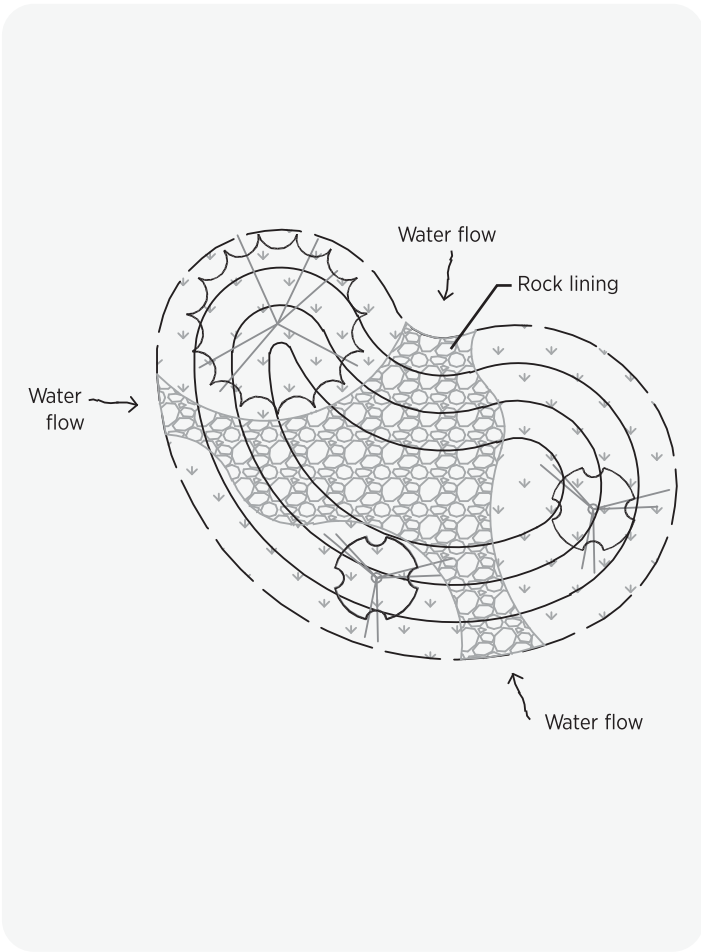
Design Solutions:

- Consider having the low area(s) excavated by a professional and use the excess soil to create berms around the rain garden
- Use plants that will survive wet (or dry) conditions for long periods of time
- Line the bottom of the rain garden with rocks and boulders to provide visual interest during dry periods



Existing Landscape

Solution
Rain Garden



Converting Your Yard to a Florida-Friendly Landscape

A Florida-Friendly Landscape is ecologically sound and cost effective. If you get the chance to design a landscape from scratch, you can go Florida-Friendly all at once. But sometimes it is not practical for a homeowner with an established landscape to make the changeover to a Florida-Friendly design immediately. Converting an established yard to a Florida-Friendly Landscape can be done most effectively in about three years and seven steps.

Overview of the Step-By-Step

First, develop a master plan on paper. Second, install any patios, walkways, or decks (hardscapes). Heavy equipment and materials used in the construction of hardscapes should be used before planting to avoid crushing the plants. Third, prepare areas to plant trees. Trees should be planted before other plants because they require more time to reach a size that will provide shade and mulch (leaf litter). The final steps in the conversion involve working in small sections and installing plant beds and mulch in phases.

The Florida-Friendly Master Plan

Whether you are designing a landscape from scratch or converting to a Florida-Friendly Landscape, create a Florida-Friendly Master Landscape Plan. This is a complete plan for your yard that includes all elements in precise locations and takes into account the nine Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ principles. To create the master plan, you may find it helpful to use the Landscape Planning Worksheet provided in this guide or a similar form. Conduct a site inventory and analysis to determine the opportunities and constraints of your yard. Pay attention to soil type, existing vegetation, shade patterns, drainage patterns, views, and utility locations. Homeowners should also consider their needs and wants.

Draw the master plan to scale, including property boundaries from a certified survey, the location of the house and any existing hardscape, and the location of any trees or plants to remain on site. Complete the master plan by adding all proposed plants, hardscapes, and specified construction materials. If applicable, check with your HOA before beginning the design process, and be sure to obtain final approval from the responsible committee. Use the nine FFL principles, design elements, and fundamentals of design described in this guide to create outdoor “rooms” by using pathways, hardscapes, and plants to divide and organize spaces. Also consider the following:

- Proportion: Keep the size of the plants proportional to the house and yard.
- Variety: Make the yard interesting by having variation in plant sizes (especially heights), color, texture, and shape.
- Composition: Group and arrange plants in overlapping masses based on the size, form, color, and growing requirements.
- Emphasis: Use dramatically different plants as focal points to attract attention.

The Seven Steps

The seven-steps described below illustrate the phased process of converting a landscape, including the addition of new hardscape, trees, and Florida-Friendly plant material to a typical development landscape. If all steps are followed, the final product will be a Florida-Friendly Landscape created over a three-year period.

1 -Develop a Master Plan

Include some of the following elements in your Florida-Friendly Master Landscape Plan:

- Turf areas, plant beds, and mulch areas
- Entertainment and circulation areas such as pathways, decks, and patios
- Trees and shrubs (placed for energy efficiency and as screens/buffers for views)
- Plantings to screen A/C units & utilities
- Concealed work/trash area
- Wildlife habitat plantings
- Garden shed/compost bin
- Cisterns/rain barrels (located by downspouts)
- Rainwater collection areas (low spots or rain gardens)

2 -Install hardscapes (Patios, walkways,decks pools etc.)

Call before you dig. State law requires that you call the free Utility Locator Service at 811 at least two full business days before you dig. www.callsunshine.com

- Install all new hardscapes at the same time to save money by not destroying plants later.
- Use porous pavers, concrete or gravel, to allow stormwater drainage.
- Use durable materials and, whenever possible, use reclaimed, reprocessed, or recycled-content materials (EDIS pub 1110/EP374).
- Minimize the movement of trucks and equipment in the yard to avoid soil compaction.
- If using underground irrigation, install the system before installing plants.

3 -Create New Tree Beds

- Mark the edge of the new tree bed with a rope.
- Remove sod or other plant material and till to aerate soil in tree bed area.
- Put down a 2-3"-thick layer of Florida-Friendly mulch to protect the soil.

4 -Install Trees

- Choose healthy trees appropriate for your climate and conditions (wind, moisture, soil, etc.), and use proper installation techniques (<http://hort.ifas.ufl.edu/woody/planting.shtml>).
- Wind proof by grouping trees together and locate to provide selective shade. Call to locate underground utility lines before digging.
- Install any new trees located near proposed hardscape after the hardscape is installed (Step 2).

5 -Prepare (Phase I) Plant Beds

- Consult the master plan to decide where to install the first planted area. Your choice will be determined by your needs.
- Remember to leave clear access to the backyard if you do the front yard first.
- Use boundaries such as walkways, fences, or house corners to determine the extent of the planted area.

6 -Install (Phase I) Plant Beds

- Relocate existing plants as indicated on the master plan and space relocated and new plants accordingly.
- Use proper installation practices for planting.
- If you are not installing the plants, hire landscape contractors certified in Florida-Friendly Green Industry Best Management Practices (GI-BMPs).
- Mulch newly installed plants to control weeds and reduce runoff (EDIS pub FOR80/FRO79).
- Follow a UF/IFAS-recommended irrigation schedule until plants are established (EDIS pub ENH857/EP113) and then reduce irrigation as needed.

7 -Repeat Steps 5&6 for additional phases of plant beds

Additional phases of plant beds are determined by your needs. For Phase II, you may choose to plant the area that is contiguous to the Phase I plants, or you may decide to plant another area of the garden that is used often or for a different purpose.

Follow the procedures used in Phase I to prepare beds and install the Phase II plants. If a temporary irrigation system was used in Phase I, the system can be relocated to use in Phase II.

Remember the plants in Phase II will initially be smaller than the plants in Phase I, but they will quickly catch up and fill in the space.

You may want to choose less visible areas for the last phase(s). Again, follow the procedure used in previous phases I and II to prepare and install additional beds.

Remember the plants in later phases will be smaller than the plants in the earlier phases, but they will also quickly catch up. Maintain the yard with Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ principles described in *The Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Handbook for Home Landscapes* and in this publication. If you are not maintaining the landscape, hire a landscape contractor who is certified in the GI-BMPs.

Ecological Considerations

Florida-Friendly Landscape design combines art and science to create functional, attractive, and ecologically sound surroundings that complement a home or other structure. But Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ guidelines need not restrict your choices of color, texture, and style. Here are some tips to bear in mind when planning your landscape.

Form Follows Function

Landscape designers often recommend grouping plants into masses to unify the design of plant beds. Groups of plants are visually pleasing, and this technique also provides environmental benefits. Trees planted in groups provide more atmospheric cooling than the same number of evenly spaced, isolated trees and are much better protected in high winds. In addition, trees planted in combination with appropriate shrubs and groundcovers form effective windbreaks and wildlife habitat.

Plant Matchmaking

Turfgrasses and landscape plants have different water, fertilizer, and maintenance needs. Group plants in beds according to water requirements to conserve water and make maintenance easier.

Wet Versus Dry

Many drought-tolerant plants thrive in elevated dry spots or in windy areas but can quickly succumb to root diseases and pest problems if planted in areas that tend to stay wet. Drought-tolerant plants do well in exposed areas and along the unshaded southern or western walls of buildings, but you should place plants adapted to wet soils in low spots, along waterways, and in areas with poor drainage.

Wind-Wise Plantings

Florida winter winds tend to blow from the north or northwest. A solid fence or a row of evergreens on the north side of a house forms a barrier against cold winter winds, which can dry and damage plants. In the summer, winds typically originate in the south, so allow cooling breezes in your outdoor living spaces by keeping tall barriers away from the southern edge of your landscape. Since Florida is frequently in the path of hurricanes, choose trees that are known for sturdiness in high winds.

Made in the Shade

Position trees and shrubs strategically to help cool or heat your home. Plant deciduous shade trees on the south, east, and west sides of a house to cast shade in summer and allow warming in winter. Tree shade can significantly reduce air conditioning

costs. An air-conditioning system's outdoor compressor/condenser unit uses less energy when it is shaded from direct sun during the day, but be careful not to block the unit's airflow. If the warm discharge air cannot escape, the intake air temperature rises, causing the unit to operate less efficiently.

The Lowdown on Turfgrass

Healthy lawns cool and clean the air by absorbing carbon dioxide, releasing oxygen, and collecting dust and dirt. They filter stormwater runoff and reduce erosion, glare, and noise. But the many benefits of grass are only realized when it's cared for and used properly. Grass thrives in sunny areas, but most types do not grow well in dense shade. In shady spots, plant shade-tolerant groundcovers instead of turf.

Natives Versus Non-Natives

A common misconception is that Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ principles dictate the use of only plant species native to Florida. In fact, the FFL Program encourages a mix of natives and non-natives, depending on what plants are right for that particular location. "Right Plant, Right Place" governs the selection of plants, bearing in mind the soil, light, water, wind, and other conditions at that site. Do not forget to consider plant colors, textures, and bloom times. See the IFAS Assessment of Non-native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas (<http://assessment.ifas.ufl.edu/>) for a list of invasive species that should be removed where possible and never planted.

Soil Conditions

It is important to know your soil type before selecting plants for the site. Your landscape may have different soil types in different areas. A soil test can tell you the pH of your soil and what amendments may be used, such as compost or manure, to improve or alter your soil conditions. If your soil is compacted, as is frequently the case on new home sites, you should loosen and amend your soil as you add planting beds for optimum root health.

Plant Selection

The choice of plants determines how much maintenance a landscape requires and also how long it lasts. Use these steps as a guide to selecting the right plants for the right places in your Florida-Friendly yard.

- Choose low-maintenance plants suited to your site.
- Welcome wildlife.
- Group high-maintenance plants together for greater visual impact and easier care.

- Eliminate invasive plants.
- Buy quality plants.
- Consider the mature size of the plant.
- Avoid monocultures and aim for a mosaic of trees, shrubs, grasses, and groundcovers.
- Plan turf areas to be functional and low-maintenance.
- Use groundcovers on slopes where grass is difficult to maintain.
- Choose slow-growing plants that will last longer and create less work.
- Consider wind tolerance.
- Think of maintenance requirements.

Plant Sorting

If you are renovating your landscape, it is wise to keep some of the plants you already have. Follow these simple guidelines to sift through your botanical choices.

- Keep healthy plants.
- Discard tightly spaced plants.
- Retain trees with long life spans.
- Save clusters of trees and the plants growing beneath them.
- Remove unsuitable plants.
- Relocate plantings out from under eaves.

Choosing a Landscape Maintenance Service

If you lack the desire or ability to do your own landscape work, you may decide to hire a professional maintenance company. Look for companies whose employees have obtained a certificate of completion in the Florida-Friendly Best Management Practices for Protection of Water Resources by the Green Industries (GI-BMPs). These professionals will know how to care for your landscape in a Florida-Friendly manner. All commercial fertilizer applicators must have this certificate of completion and the accompanying license from the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS). Check out hirefloridafriendly.com for more information.

Landscape Planning Worksheet

This worksheet can be used for both new & established landscapes. By following these steps, you will be on your way to a thriving, low-maintenance landscape suited to your climate and needs.

1. Decide why you want to landscape.

Most homeowners think of landscaping as a way to add beauty to their home or to improve their property's resale value. Other reasons to landscape are more specific, such as enhancing or screening a view, creating a microclimate, or attracting wildlife. You may need a play area for your children, or perhaps you would like to entertain family and friends outdoors. Your passion may be raising vegetables or simply savoring a lovely view.

Before you begin, think about how you will use your landscape. Write down as many ideas as possible. It is much easier to remove elements from your plan than it is to add them down the line.

2. Obtain a soil analysis.

Soil plays a big part in any landscape project, influencing what plants will thrive in your yard. Determine your soil's texture (sandy to clay), and have it tested to determine the pH—the level of acidity or alkalinity. This information will help you decide which plants are best suited to the conditions of your yard.

Soil texture: _____

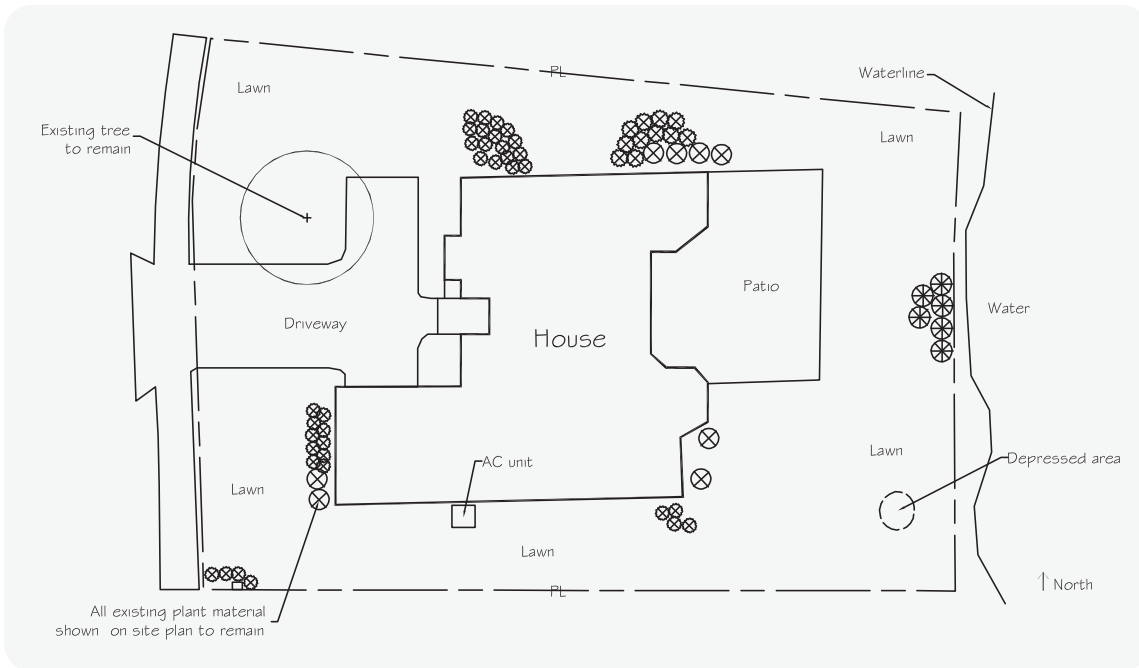
pH: _____

Any exceptions? (For example, the place where you want to put a planting bed may have more acidic soil than other areas in the landscape.)

3. Draw a site plan.

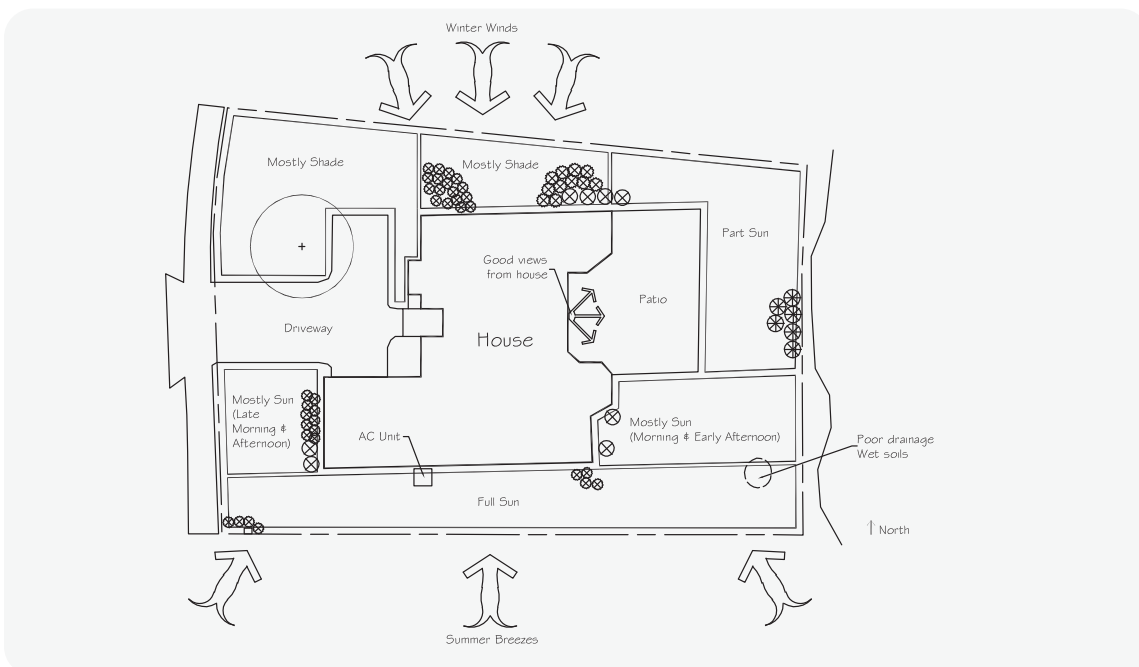
You can use a pencil, ruler and graph paper, or computer software to draw your site plan. Do not worry about getting the scale just right. If you have a survey of your property, you can copy it and draw on the copies.

Draw your house and existing trees, shrubs, and other plants you want to keep. If you already have an irrigation system, be sure to note its location and various zones. Include permanent features such as utilities, hardscapes like the driveway, and water sources like spigots. See the sample site plan provided for guidance.



4. Inventory your landscape.

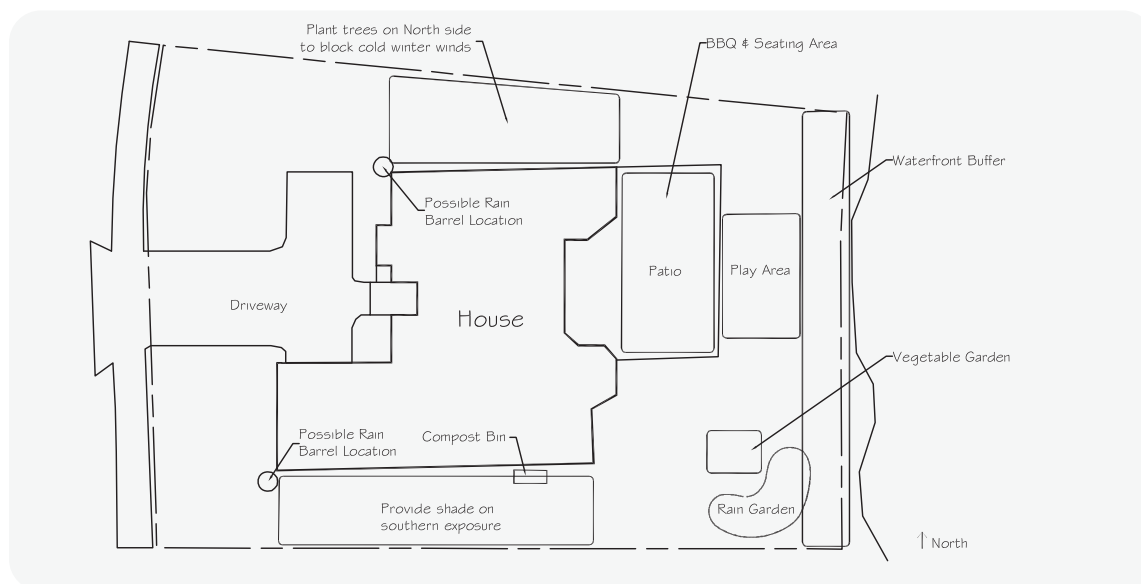
Walk around your property with your site plan, noting conditions and features that make your yard unique. Does your site call for plants that are tolerant of cold, wind, full sun, shade, drought, occasional flooding, or salt spray? Be sure to make note of any particularly good views that could be enhanced or bad views that need to be screened. See the sample site inventory & analysis provided for guidance.



What kinds of conditions does your landscape have?

5. Draw an activity diagram.

On a clean copy of your site plan, sketch the locations where activities will take place (refer to your answers for step 1). Make sure to consider views. Is there a spot you regularly look at that you want to enhance with plants that attract birds or butterflies? Are there structures or equipment, such as a utility box or shed, which you would like to hide? See the sample activity diagram provided for guidance.

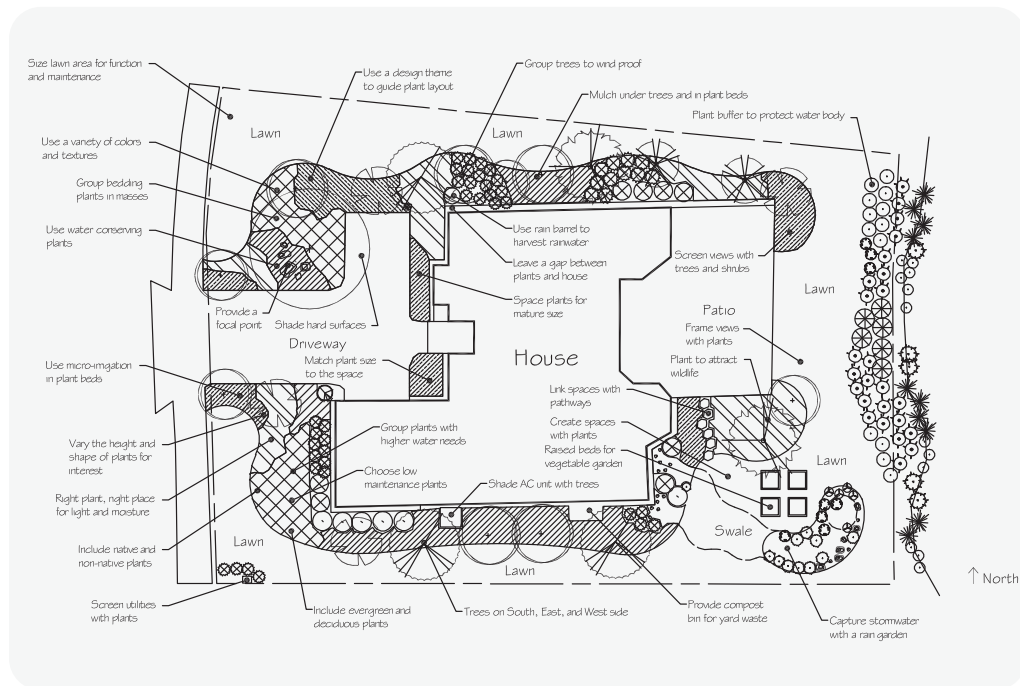


6. Create a landscape plan.

Your landscape plan will be guided by the site inventory and analysis and activity maps discussed in steps 4 and 5. Based on these other two diagrams, determine the types of plants you want in different locations. Do not worry about choosing specific plants yet—just identify where you want trees, shrubs, groundcovers, flowering plants, and grass areas. See the sample landscape plan provided in the next section for guidance.

THE FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN.

Now that you have a plan, you can choose plants suited for the conditions in your landscape using the Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Plant List beginning on page 42.



Five Common Gardening Mistakes

Avoid these five common mistakes for a more Florida-Friendly Landscape.

1- Overwatering: Watering to the point of runoff or leaching

Problem:

Creates pest and disease problems, wastes water, and can wash pollutants into water bodies.

Solution:

Do not water if it has rained in the past 24 hours, or if rain is forecast in the next 24 hours. Check your irrigation system regularly, make sure you apply only moderate amounts of water, and ensure that your rainfall shutoff device is working.

2- Overplanting: Designing a landscape with more plants that can be adequately Sustained

Problem:

Can result in cramped plants more prone to disease. Crowded plantings can also interfere with sidewalk and driveway access and block views from windows.

Solution:

Design landscapes with the plants' mature sizes in mind. If landscapes must look "full" quickly, use plants that are already at mature or nearly mature size.

3- Overpruning: Removing more foliage or branches from a plant than is healthy for it.

Problem:

Can weaken trees and shrubs, making them more susceptible to insect or disease problems.

Solution:

Never remove more than 30 percent of the foliage from an ornamental plant or shrub at one time. Know the right time of year to prune your plant, and use plants that are the right size for the location.

4- Fertilizing inappropriately: Applying more fertilizer than necessary, applying the wrong kind of fertilizer, or applying it at the wrong time of year

Problem:

Can cause pollution if washed into ground or surface water, causing fish kills and unhealthy algal blooms. Can also burn plant roots.

Solution:

Fertilize only when needed, using a fertilizer containing slow-release nitrogen. For turf, do not exceed the rate of 1 lb. total N per 1,000 sq. ft. of lawn at each application. Use compost and other soil amendments to supply plant nutrients instead of fertilizing. "Weed and feed" products are not recommended.

5- Using pesticides incorrectly: Applying more than the recommended amount of pesticides, applying the wrong pesticides or applying them too often.

Problem:

Can cause insects to develop resistance to the chemicals and may harm beneficial garden insects.

Solution:

Use Integrated Pest Management (IPM) for an environmentally friendly approach to pest management. Avoid overwatering and fertilizing inappropriately to help keep pests from becoming a problem.



Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Plant List

The plants on this Florida-Friendly Plant List are considered by UF/IFAS horticulture specialists to be well adapted to growing in Florida landscapes. The plants on this list are not the only plants that can be used in Florida. Contact your county's UF/IFAS Extension office to determine if a plant not on the list is suitable for your region.

When planted under appropriate soil, light, and climatic conditions, most plants on the list generally require little maintenance compared with other plants. Each plant's preferred growing conditions (soil pH, soil texture, relative drought tolerance, soil drainage/moisture, light range, light optimum, and salt tolerance) are included here as a guide to choosing plants for your specific site conditions. Additional information is given on growth rate, mature height and spread, flowering color and season, value to wildlife, wind resistance and other characteristics helpful for plant selection and maintenance.

Many plants listed as Annuals are considered Perennials in some areas of the state and vice versa. The microclimate and the amount of care given to the plants will ultimately determine their staying power in the landscape.

See the key to symbols and abbreviations used in the tables for details. Remember to always put the right plant in the right place by matching each plant's needs with the environmental conditions found at the site. There may be variation in some characteristics, especially in the region (north, central or south) of Florida in which plants will grow. Check with your county's UF/IFAS Extension office to confirm the appropriateness of specific plants (look in the government pages of your phone book or see <http://solutionsforyourlife.ufl>).

Use the list to choose plants based on your site conditions, following these tips.

1. Find out and write down the conditions of the bed or other area you want to plant: The region of the state you live in. (Check the map on page 41 and remember that if you live close to the border of a region, all of the plants listed for that region may not do well in your area and some of the plants that do well in the next region may do well in your area.)

The amount of light the site receives (Check at various times throughout the day and through the seasons.)

Soil pH and texture. The pH ranges given in the legend are not absolute, but rather for guidance as to the optimum pH conditions. Some plants may do well if the pH is slightly higher or lower than those listed (Take samples and obtain a soil test through your county's Extension office.)

Soil moisture (Is it in a high, dry area or a low area where water frequently accumulates? To check drainage, dig a small hole, add water and see how quickly the water drains – if water stands for more than 24 hours, consider it a wet site.)

Exposure to salt spray or salty irrigation water.

Size of area for plants. (Are there height restrictions such as a window nearby or power lines above? Is the width of the area limited?)

2. Determine the type of plant you want (tree, shrub, etc.) and go to that category on the list.

3. Narrow down the list by choosing plants that match the region, light, soil conditions and moisture at the site.

4. Further narrow your list to those plants that will fit the site based on mature height and spread.

5. Consider the need for salt tolerant plants, if applicable, and any additional factors you are interested in, such as wildlife value or flower color and season.

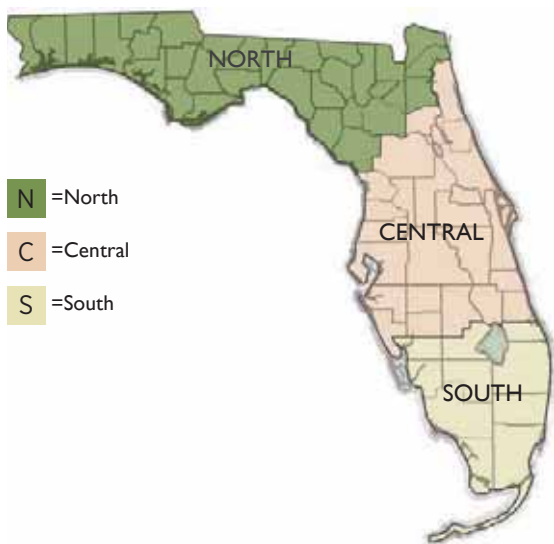
For further assistance, contact the Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Program or horticulture program at your county's UF/IFAS Extension office.

This list is meant as a guide to start choosing plants appropriate for your conditions. The absence of a plant from this list does not imply that it is not well adapted to Florida landscape conditions. This list will be updated periodically. Please check with your county's UF/IFAS Extension office for future updates. For additional information and fact sheets on many of the plants on this list, see also edis.ifas.ufl.edu/.

Key to Symbols and Abbreviations

Florida Region Zones

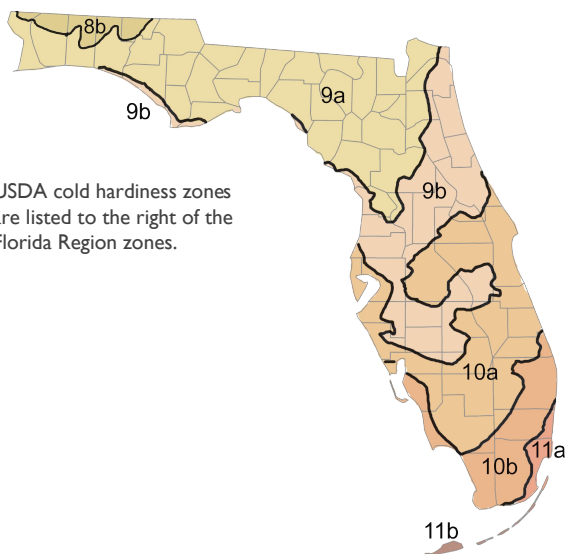
Region (includes Florida regions in which plant will grow):



- N** =North
- C** =Central
- S** =South

USA Cold Hardiness Zones

Includes Florida zones only.



Native Status

Yes = Florida native No = Not a Florida native Var. = Native status depends on species selection

GROWTH RATE, HEIGHT AND SPREAD:

Growth rate = Slow or Fast (if no rate is given the plant does not grow exceptionally fast or slow.)

↑ = mature height in feet ⇔ = mature spread in feet

Soil pH (Gives the Range Tolerated By the Plant):

- = Acid 4.5-5.5
- = Acid to slightly acid 4.5-6.5
- = Acid to slightly alkaline 4.5-7.2
- = Slightly acid 6.0-6.8
- = Slightly acid to slightly alkaline 6.0-7.2
- = Slightly acid to alkaline 6.0-8.0
- = Tolerates any soil pH 4.5-8.0

Soil Texture:

C/L = clay loam S/L = sandy loam S = sandy S/C = sandy clay any = any texture

SOIL MOISTURE:

- ☾ = well drained
- ☾ = medium drained
- = wet
- ☾● = well drained to medium drained
- ☾●● = medium drained to wet
- ☾●●● = well drained to wet

Drought Tolerance:

High, Medium, Low, or None

(Note: Both drought tolerance and soil moisture tolerance should be considered, and they are not the same. For example, a plant may tolerate wet soils and also have high drought tolerance, and another plant may prefer well drained soils but have low drought tolerance.)

Light Range and Light Optimum:

- ☀ = Full Sun
- ☁ = Partial Shade
- ☁ = Shade
- ☐ = Optimum light conditions

Salt Tolerance:

H = High M = Medium L-N = Low to None U = Unknown

Wildlife:

- 🦋 = Attracts butterflies
- 🐦 = Attracts hummingbirds
- 🐦 = Attracts other birds

Large Trees



Acer barbatum
Florida Maple,
Southern Sugar Maple

N	8b-9a	Yes
25-60↑	25-40⇒	
●○○○	Any	
High		
☀️ ☁️	L-N	
🐦		

also known as *Acer saccharum* ssp. *floridanum*; green, spring flowers; susceptible to aphids and cottony maple scale



Acer rubrum
Red Maple

N	C	S	8-10	Yes
Fast	35-80↑	25-35⇒		
●●○○	Any			
Medium				
☀️ ☁️	L-N			
🐦				

red, winter through spring flowers; red fall foliage; susceptible to aphids, cottony maple scale, and gall mites; shallow-rooted; does best in rich, organic soils; good for wet sites; medium to low wind resistance






Betula nigra
River Birch

N	C	8-9a	Yes
40-50↑	25-35⇒		
○○●○	Any		
Low			
☀️ ☁️	L-N		
🐦			

needs soil space for root expansion; grows best with high soil moisture; chlorosis develops in alkaline soil; tolerates periodic flooding but not long periods of drought; medium to high wind resistance



Bucida buceras
Black Olive, Oxhorn Bucida,
Gregorywood

	S	10b-11	No
Fast	45-60↑	35-50⇒	
○○●●	Any		
💧	High		
			H

white, spring flowers; messy fruit and leaves; medium-low wind resistance; susceptible to pests; caution - may be invasive in South Florida



Carya spp.
Hickories, Pecan

N	C	8b-9a	Yes
50-100↑	25-70⇒		
●●○○	Any		
High			
☀️ ☁️	L-N		
🐦			

edible fruit (*C. illinoensis*); white/yellow, spring flowers; high wind resistance for *C. floridana*, medium to high for *C. glabra* and *C. tomentosa*, low for *C. illinoensis*; susceptible to pests






Chorisia speciosa
Floss-silk Tree

C	S	9b-11	No
Fast	35-50↑	40-55⇒	
●●●●	Any		
High			
☀️	L-N		
🐦			

rapid grower first few years; deciduous, pink/white, five-petaled fall through winter flowers; large roots form base just beneath soil







Conocarpus erectus
Buttonwood,
Silver Buttonwood

	S	10b-11	Yes
	5-50↑ 15-20⇒		
<div><div>○●●●</div></div>		Any	
<div><div>💧</div></div>		High	
<div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>			H
<div><div></div></div>			

white/cream, spring flowers; susceptible to pests; high wind resistance; provides cover and nesting for wildlife









Ficus aurea
Strangler Fig



	S	10b-11	Yes
Fast	40-60↑	30-50⇒	
●●●●	Any		
☾	High		
<div></div>			M
<div></div>			


not for small areas; spreading canopy shades parks, large yards; may start as epiphyte, killing host tree (often encircling cabbage palm); fallen fruits may be messy; medium-low wind resistance, can be difficult to distinguish from invasive species; susceptible to pests

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



<i>Fraxinus americana</i> White Ash
N 8 Yes
50-80↑ 50-80⇒
●●○○○ Any
☾☾ Medium
☀☀ L-N
 
tolerates occasionally wet soil; does not tolerate compacted soil; susceptible to ash borer, cankers, and leaf spots; medium-high wind resistance


<i>Fraxinus caroliniana</i> Pop Ash, Carolina Ash, Water Ash
N C 8-9 Yes
30-50↑ 20-35⇒
●●●○○ Any
☾☾ Medium
☀☀☀☀ L-N
 
good plant for retention ponds, swales and canal banks; does best in rich, organic soils





<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> Green Ash
N C 8-9 Yes
50-100↑ 30-70⇒
●●●○○ Any
☾☾☾ Medium
☀☀☀☀☀☀ L-N

good for shaded areas; medium to low wind resistance; susceptible to pests; does best in rich, organic soils




<i>Gordonia lasianthus</i> Loblolly Bay
N C 8-9 Yes
Slow 30-60↑ 20-30⇒
●●○○○ C/L
☾☾☾ Low
☀☀☀☀☀☀ L-N
white, spring through summer flowers; good for retention pond edges; can tolerate full sun only with sufficient moisture; does best in rich, organic soils; susceptible to nematodes

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife


<i>Gymnanthes lucida</i> Crabwood
S 10b-11b Yes
Slow 15-30↑
○○●●●
☾☾ High
☀☀☀☀☀☀ M
small shade tree; compact growth habit- can be planted in between buildings


<i>Halesia carolina</i> Carolina Silverbell
N 8 Yes
20-40↑ 15-30⇒
●●●○○ Any
☾☾ Medium
☀☀☀☀☀☀ L-N
showy, white, spring flowers; yellow fall foliage with attractive yellow fruit; understory tree that does best in rich, organic soil; water during drought and avoid compacted soils


<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> Red Cedar
N C 8-9 Yes
Fast 40-50↑ 10-25⇒
●●●○○ Any
☾☾ High
☀☀☀☀☀☀ H
 
very similar to <i>Juniperus silicicola</i> but branches straighter; provides food for wildlife


<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> Sweetgum
N C 8-9 Yes
40-100↑ 40-60⇒
●●●●● Any
☾☾ Medium
☀☀☀☀☀☀ M

many cultivars; provides food for wildlife; medium to high wind resistance

Large Trees

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



Liriodendron tulipifera
Tulip Poplar, Tulip Tree,
Yellow Poplar

N	8-9a	Yes
80-100↑	40-80⇒	
●●●○	Any	
☾	Medium	
☀ ☁	L-N	
🦋		

yellow/orange, spring through summer flowers; susceptible pests and diseases; newly transplanted trees susceptible to leaf yellowing and drop w/o enough moisture; low wind resistance



Litchi chinensis
Lychee

S	10a-11	No
Fast	20-30↑	20-30⇒
●●●○	Any	
☾ ☾	Medium	
☀ ☁	L-N	

small, yellow, early spring flowers; edible fruit in June and July; susceptible to scales



Lysiloma latisiliquum
Wild Tamarind,
Bahama Lysiloma

S	10b-11	Yes
Fast	40-60↑	30-45⇒
○●●●	Any	
☾	High	
☀ ☁	H	
🦋 🐦		

small, white/pink, spring through summer flowers; medium to high wind resistance



Magnolia grandiflora and cvs.
Southern Magnolia

N	C	8-9	Yes
		40-80↑	15-40⇒
●●●○	Any		
☾ ☾	Medium		
☀ ☁	H		

white/cream, fragrant, summer flowers; attractive red seeds provide food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; high wind resistance; leaves and fruit require frequent cleanup; attractive pyramidal growth habit; susceptible to scale



Magnolia virginiana and cvs.
Sweet Bay Magnolia

N	C	8-9	Yes
		40-60↑	20-50⇒
●●●○	Any		
☾ ☾	None		
☀ ☁	L-N		
🦋 🐦			

white, spring flowers; small red seeds provide food for wildlife; medium-high wind resistance



Nyssa sylvatica
Tupelo, Black Gum

N	8b-9a	Yes
Slow	65-75↑	25-35⇒
●●●○	Any	
☾ ☾ ☾	High	
☀ ☁	M	

showy fall color; white, inconspicuous spring flowers; medium to high wind resistance



Persea americana
Avocado

C	S	9b-11	No
Fast	35-40↑	25-35⇒	
●●●○	Any		
☾	Medium		
☀ ☁	L-N		

many cultivars for edible fruit; low wind resistance; susceptible to pests



Pinus clausa
Sand Pine

N	C	S	8-10b	Yes
Slow			25-40↑	15-25⇒
●●●○	Any			
☾	High			
☀ ☁ ☁	H			
🦋 🐦				

flammable - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; trunk is rarely straight; makes a nice accent in a large scale landscape; seeds provide food for wildlife

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



Pinus elliottii var. *densa*
Southern Slash Pine

C	S	9-11	Yes
Fast	75-100↑	35-50⇒	
●●○○	Any		
☾☾	High		
☀☀☀	H		

flammable - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; medium to low wind resistance; seeds provide food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; declines if roots and surrounding areas are compacted or disturbed; susceptible to pests



Pinus elliottii var. *elliottii*
Northern Slash Pine

N	C	8-9	Yes
Fast	75-100↑	35-50⇒	
●●○○	Any		
☾☾☾	High		
☀☀☀	H		

flammable - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; medium to low wind resistance; seeds provide food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; declines if roots and surrounding areas are compacted or disturbed; susceptible to pests



Pinus glabra
Spruce Pine

N		8-9a	Yes
Slow	30-60↑	25-40⇒	
●●○○	Any		
☾☾☾	Medium		
☀☀☀	L-N		

flammable - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; low wind resistance; declines if roots and surrounding areas are compacted or disturbed



Pinus palustris
Longleaf Pine

N	C	8-9	Yes
	60-80↑	30-40⇒	
●●○○	Any		
☾☾☾	High		
☀☀☀	L-N		

flammable - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; medium to low wind resistance; susceptible to pests; resistant to fusiform rust; tolerates occasionally wet soil

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



Pinus taeda
Loblolly Pine

N	C	8-9b	Yes
Fast	50-80↑	30-35⇒	
●●○○	Any		
☾☾	Medium		
☀☀	M		

flammable - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; fast growing; 3-6" cones; susceptible to pests and diseases



Piscidia piscipula
Jamaican Dogwood, Fish
Poison Tree

	S	11	Yes
Fast	30-50↑	30-50⇒	
●●●●	Any		
☾☾	High		
☀☀☀	H		

deciduous; lavender/white flowers; all parts are poisonous; provides food for wildlife



Platanus occidentalis
Sycamore, American
Planetree

N	C	8b-9a	Yes
Fast	75-90↑	50-70⇒	
●●○○	Any		
☾☾☾	Medium		
☀☀☀	M		

needs space; sheds continually; leaves scorch if insufficient water; susceptible to mites, lace bugs, and anthracnose; good for erosion control on stream banks; medium to low wind resistance




Quercus acutissima
Sawtooth Oak


N		8-9a	No
	40-50↑	50-70⇒	
●●○○	Any		
☾☾☾	High		
☀☀☀	M		


provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil

Large Trees

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



<i>Quercus alba</i> White Oak
<div><div>N</div><div>C</div></div> 8-9Yes
<div>Slow</div> <div>60-100↑ 60-80⇒</div>
<div>●●○○</div> <div>Any</div>
<div>☾☾</div> <div>Medium</div>
<div>☀☁</div> <div>H</div>
<div>🦋🐦</div>
provides food for wildlife; not adapted to dry areas; does best in rich, organic soil; medium to high wind resistance



<i>Quercus austrina</i> Bluff Oak
<div><div>N</div><div>C</div></div> 8-9No
<div></div> <div>40-60↑ 35-50⇒</div>
<div>●●●○</div> <div>Any</div>
<div>☾☾</div> <div>High</div>
<div>☀</div> <div>L-N</div>
<div>🐦</div>
provides food for wildlife; underused tree that is well adapted to Florida


<i>Quercus falcata</i> Southern Red Oak, Spanish Oak, Turkey Oak
<div><div>N</div><div>C</div></div> 8-9aYes
<div></div> <div>60-80↑ 60-70⇒</div>
<div>●●●○</div> <div>Any</div>
<div>☾</div> <div>High</div>
<div>☀</div> <div>M</div>
<div>🦋🐦</div>
low wind resistance; provides food for wildlife



<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> Bur Oak
<div><div>N</div></div> 3a-8bNo
<div></div> <div>70-90↑ 60-80⇒</div>
<div>●●●●</div> <div>Any</div>
<div>☾☾☾</div> <div>High</div>
<div>☀</div> <div>H</div>
trees are well-suited for street, park and parking lot planting but enough soil space should be available to accommodate growth

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



<i>Quercus michauxii</i> Swamp Chestnut Oak
<div><div>N</div><div>C</div></div> 8-9Yes
<div></div> <div>50-60↑ 40-60⇒</div>
<div>●●○○</div> <div>C/L</div>
<div>☾☾</div> <div>Low</div>
<div>☀☁</div> <div>L-N</div>
<div>🐦</div>
provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soils; in wet soils rot may be a problem; best in full sun but tolerates shade when young; tolerant of urban conditions; medium to high wind resistance; may slow growth of under-story plants



<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i> Chinkapin Oak
<div><div>N</div></div> 3a-8bYes
<div>Fast</div> <div>40-60↑ 50-60⇒</div>
<div>●●●●</div> <div>Any</div>
<div>☾☾</div> <div>High</div>
<div>☀</div> <div>M</div>



<i>Quercus nuttallii</i> Nuttall Oak
<div><div>N</div></div> 8No
<div></div> <div>60-80↑ 35-50⇒</div>
<div>●●○○</div> <div>Any</div>
<div>☾☾</div> <div>Medium</div>
<div>☀</div> <div>L-N</div>
<div>🐦</div>
provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil



<i>Quercus shumardii</i> Shumard Oak
<div><div>N</div></div> 8-9aYes
<div></div> <div>55-80↑ 40-50⇒</div>
<div>●●●○</div> <div>Any</div>
<div>☾☾</div> <div>High</div>
<div>☀</div> <div>M</div>
<div>🦋🐦</div>
provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; medium to high wind resistance

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



<i>Quercus virginiana</i> Live Oak
<div><div>N</div><div>C</div><div>S</div></div> 8b-10b Yes
Fast 40-80↑ 60-120⇒
<div><div>●●●●○</div><div>Any</div></div>
<div><div>●●●●○</div><div>High</div></div>
<div><div>☀ ☁</div><div>H</div></div>
<div><div>🦋</div><div>🐦</div></div>
provides food for wildlife; not for small lots; susceptible to caterpillars, root rot and insect galls; tolerates occasionally wet soil; high wind resistance



<i>Simarouba glauca</i> Paradise Tree
<div><div>S</div></div> 10b-11 Yes
Fast 30-50↑ 25-30⇒
<div><div>●●●●●</div><div>Any</div></div>
<div><div>●●●●●</div><div>Medium</div></div>
<div><div>☀ ☁</div><div>H</div></div>
<div><div>🦋</div><div>🐦</div></div>
yellow, summer flowers; medium to high wind resistance; don't plant near sidewalks and driveways (surface roots)



<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> West Indian Mahogany
<div><div>S</div></div> 10b-11 Yes
Fast 40-75↑ 40-60⇒
<div><div>●●●●●</div><div>Any</div></div>
<div><div>●●●●●</div><div>High</div></div>
<div><div>☀ ☁</div><div>H</div></div>
<div><div>🦋</div><div>🐦</div></div>
medium to high wind resistance; tolerates occasionally wet soil; susceptible to webworms



<i>Taxodium</i> spp. Pond Cypress, Bald Cypress
<div><div>N</div><div>C</div><div>S</div></div> 8-10 Yes
Fast 50-80↑ 10-35⇒
<div><div>●●●●●</div><div>Any</div></div>
<div><div>●●●●●</div><div>High</div></div>
<div><div>☀ ☁</div><div>M</div></div>
<div><div>🦋</div><div>🐦</div></div>
flammable plant - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; wetland plant & adapts to dry sites; deciduous; yellow-brown fall color; small seeds provide food for wildlife; high wind resistance

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife


<i>Ulmus alata</i> Winged Elm
<div><div>N</div><div>C</div></div> 8-9 Yes
Fast 45-70↑ 30-40⇒
<div><div>●●●●●</div><div>Any</div></div>
<div><div>●●●●●</div><div>High</div></div>
<div><div>☀ ☁</div><div>M</div></div>
<div><div>🦋</div><div>🐦</div></div>
susceptible to Dutch elm disease; medium to high wind resistance


<i>Ulmus americana</i> American Elm
<div><div>N</div><div>C</div></div> 8-9 Yes
Fast 70-90↑ 50-70⇒
<div><div>●●●●●</div><div>Any</div></div>
<div><div>●●●●●</div><div>High</div></div>
<div><div>☀ ☁</div><div>M</div></div>
<div><div>🦋</div></div>
long-lived; susceptible to Dutch elm disease; medium to low wind resistance


<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i> Cedar Elm
<div><div>N</div><div>C</div></div> 8-9 Yes
Fast 50-70↑ 40-60⇒
<div><div>●●●●●</div><div>Any</div></div>
<div><div>●●●●●</div><div>High</div></div>
<div><div>☀ ☁</div><div>M</div></div>
<div><div>🦋</div></div>
susceptible to Dutch elm disease and powdery mildew


<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> and cvs. Chinese Elm, Lacebark Elm
<div><div>N</div><div>C</div></div> 8-9 No
Fast 40-50↑ 35-50⇒
<div><div>●●●●●</div><div>Any</div></div>
<div><div>●●●●●</div><div>High</div></div>
<div><div>☀ ☁</div><div>M</div></div>
<div><div>🦋</div></div>
low wind resistance; susceptible to pests and freeze damage in North Florida; tolerates occasionally wet soil; form varies with cultivar

Medium Trees







Avicennia germinans
Black Mangrove

C	S	9a-11a	Yes
		20-30↑ 10-20⇒	
●●●●	S		
●	None		
☀️ ☁️	H		
🦋			

white, year-round flowers attract bees; very good for salty shorelines with full sun; produces pneumatophores (breathing roots) that protrude around base of tree



Bursera simaruba
Gumbo Limbo

S	10b-11	Yes
	20-50↑ 25-40⇒	
○●●●	Any	
💧	High	
<div><div></div><div></div></div>		M
<div><div></div><div></div></div>		

susceptible to pests if stressed; high wind resistance



Caesalpinia spp. and cvs.
Poinciana

C	S	9-11	No
		8-35↑ 10-35⇒	
○●●○	S/L		
●	Medium		
☀️	M		
🦋			

choose species adapted to region; do not confuse with *Delonix regia*; flowers vary



Carpentaria acuminata
Carpentaria Palm

S		10b-11	No
Fast	35-40↑ 8-10⇒		
○○●●○		Any	
👉👈		Medium	
☀️		L-N	

white/cream, spring through fall flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil; can cause skin irritation





Carpinus caroliniana
American Hornbeam,
Musclewood, Ironwood

N	C	8-9a	Yes
		20-30↑ 20-30⇒	
●●●○	Any		
●●●	Medium		
☀️ ☁️ ☁️	L-N		
🐦			

orange/yellow, spring flowers; small enough to plant under powerlines; seeds and catkins provide food for wildlife; excellent understory tree; medium to high wind resistance



Cassia fistula
Golden Shower

S	10b-11	No
Fast	30-40↑	25-40⇒
●●●○	Any	
💧	Medium	
		L-N
		

yellow, summer flowers; showy blooms; low wind resistance






Cercis canadensis
Eastern Redbud

N	C	8b-9a	Yes
		20-30↑ 15-35⇒	
●●●○	Any		
●	High		
☀️ ☁️ ☁️	L-N		
🦋 🐦			

cultivars provide variety of foliage and flower color; spring flowers; susceptible to pests; beans provide food for wildlife; medium to high wind resistance



Chrysophyllum oliviforme
Satinleaf

S		10b-11	Yes
Slow	30-45↑ 18-25⇄		
●●○○		Any	
💧		High	
 		H	
			

fragrant flowers; provides food for wildlife; edible fruit; medium to high wind resistance

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



Coccoloba diversifolia
Pigeonplum

S	10a-11	Yes
Fast	30-40↑ 10-20⇒	
●●●●○	S	
High		
☀️ ☁️	H	
🐦		

white, summer flowers; edible fruit; susceptible to weevils; provides food for wildlife; compact crown makes it good for small areas; medium to high wind resistance; bark peels and becomes showy with age



Cordia sebestena
Geiger Tree

S	10b-11	No
Slow	25-30↑ 20-25⇒	
○●●●●	Any	
High		
☀️ ☁️ ☁️	H	
🦋 🐦		

tolerant of salt or brackish water; orange, year-round flowers; foliage may be damaged by geiger beetles; damaged by severe freezes; high wind resistance



Crataegus spp.
Hawthorn

N	C	8-9	Var.
	20-35↑ 15-40⇒		
●●●●●	Any		
High			
☀️ ☁️ ☁️	L-N		
🐦			

provides food and cover for wildlife; flowers vary; best for North Florida; many species and cultivars



Cupressus arizonica var. *arizonica*
Arizona Cypress

N	C	8-9	Yes
	30-40↑ 15-25⇒		
●●●●●	S/L		
High			
☀️	U		

evergreen; green foliage with silver/gray shimmer; good as specimen or windbreak

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



Delonix regia
Royal poinciana

S	10b-11	No
Fast	35-40↑ 40-60⇒	
●●●●●	Any	
High		
☀️	M	

orange/red, summer flowers; medium to low wind resistance; needs large area; caution - may be invasive in South Florida



Elaeocarpus decipiens
Japanese Blueberry

N	C	S	8b-10b	No
	30-40↑ 30-40⇒			
○●●●○	Any			
High				
☀️ ☁️ ☁️	U			
🐦				

evergreen; pink/white, spring through summer flowers; provides food for wildlife



Ficus citrifolia
Shortleaf Fig,
Wild Banyan Tree

S	10b-11	Yes
Fast	25-50↑ 30-40⇒	
●●●●●	Any	
High		
☀️ ☁️ ☁️	M	
🦋 🐦		

edible fruit; lacks aerial roots, but still requires adequate room for root development; don't plant in drainfields due to aggressive roots; can be difficult to distinguish from invasive species



Ilex X attenuata and cvs.
East Palatka Holly

N	C	S	8-10	Yes
	30-45↑ 10-15⇒			
●●●●○	Any			
Medium				
☀️ ☁️ ☁️	M			
🐦				

may have severe disease problems in central parts of the state; provides pollen for bees

Medium Trees



<i>Ilex cassine</i> and cvs. Dahoon Holly	
N C S	8-10 Yes
20-30↑ 15-20⇒	
●●○○	Any
☾☾	Medium
☀ ☁ ☁	M
🦋 🐦	
white, spring flowers; provides pollen for bees and berries for variety of wildlife; does best in rich, organic soils; high wind resistance	



<i>Ilex opaca</i> American Holly	
N C	8-9b Yes
35-50↑ 15-25⇒	
●●●○	Any
☾☾☾	High
☀ ☁	M
🦋 🐦	
male and female flowers appear on separate trees, both sexes must be in same neighborhood for production of berries on female plants	



<i>Ilex rotunda</i> Round Holly, Roundleaf Holly, Rotund Holly	
N C S	8-11 No
Slow 20-30↑ 20-30⇒	
●●○○	Any
☾	Medium
☀ ☁	L-N
🐦	
white, spring flowers provide pollen for bees; provides food for wildlife	



<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> Jacaranda	
C S	9b-11 No
Fast 25-40↑ 45-60⇒	
○○●○	Any
☾	High
☀	L-N
lavender/blue, spring through summer flowers; messy when leaves and flowers drop; soft wood, breaks easily; low wind resistance	



<i>Juniperus silicicola</i> Southern Red Cedar	
N C S	8a-10b Yes
Fast 30-45↑ 20-30⇒	
●●●●	Any
☾	High
☀ ☁	H
🦋 🐦	
branches drooping; low wind resistance; provides food, cover, and nesting for birds; good for dunes; susceptible to pests such as juniper blight and mites	



<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> X <i>fauriei</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia fauriei</i> Crapemyrtle	
N C S	8-10b No
Fast 10-30↑ 15-30⇒	
●●●●	Any
☾☾	High
☀	L-N
🐦	
form, size, disease resistance, bloom season, flower and bark color vary with cultivar; plant for good air circulation; high wind resistance; susceptible to aphids and sooty mold; bark peels and becomes showy with age	



<i>Ostrya virginiana</i> American Hophornbeam, American Hornbeam	
N C	8-9a Yes
Slow 30-40↑ 25-30⇒	
●●●○	Any
☾	High
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N
🐦	
fall color; nuts provide food for wildlife; medium to high wind resistance	



<i>Persea borbonia</i> Red Bay, Bay Oak	
N C S	8b-11 Yes
30-50↑ 30-50⇒	
●●●○	Any
☾☾☾	High
☀ ☁	H
🦋 🐦	
larval food plant for swallowtail butterflies; insect galls can distort leaves; medium to low wind resistance	

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



Persea palustris
Swamp Bay

N	C	S	8-10	Yes
			20-30↑ 20-30⇒	
●●●○	Any			
☾●	Medium			
☀☁	L-N			



purple fruit; good wetland plant



Podocarpus gracilior
Weeping Fern Pine,
Weeping Podocarpus

C	S	9b-11	No
Slow	30-50↑ 25-35⇒		
●●●○	Any		
☾	Medium		
☀☁	L-N		



grows slower in full shade;
high wind resistance



Quercus lyrata
Overcup Oak

N	C	8-9a	Yes
		30-40↑ 30-40⇒	
●●●○	Any		
☾☾	Medium		
☀☁	L-N		



tolerates occasionally wet soil;
provides food for wildlife



Rhizophora mangle
Red Mangrove

S	10-11	Yes
	20-40↑ 30-40⇒	
●●●●	Any	
☾	Medium	
☀	H	



yellow, year-round flowers

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



Tabebuia chrysotricha
Yellow Trumpet Tree,
Golden Trumpet Tree

C	S	9b-11	No
		25-35↑ 25-35⇒	
●●●●	Any		
☾	Medium		
☀	M		



yellow, spring flowers; medium
to low wind resistance



Tabebuia heterophylla
Pink Trumpet Tree

C	S	9b-11	No
		20-30↑ 15-25⇒	
●●●●	Any		
☾	High		
☀	M-H		



pink/white, spring through
summer flowers; medium to
low wind resistance; suscepti-
ble to holopothrips



Tabebuia impetiginosa
Purple Trumpet Tree

C	S	9b-11	No
		12-18↑ 10-15⇒	
●●●●	Any		
☾	High		
☀	M		



showy, pinkish-purple, spring
flowers; medium to low wind
resistance



Zanthoxylum clava-herculis
Hercules' Club

N	C	8-9b	Yes
		15-30↑ 10-20⇒	
○●●○	C/L		
☾	Low		
☀☁	U		



deciduous; spines; host plant
for Giant Swallowtail butterfly;
white, spring flowers

Small Trees



Acacia farnesiana
Sweet Acacia

C	S	9-11	Yes
Slow	10-25↑ 15-25⇒		
○○○○	S/C		
☹	High		
☀	M		

also known as *Acacia smallii*; yellow, year-round flowers; thorny; tolerates occasionally wet soil; provides food and cover for birds and insects; don't plant next to sidewalk



Aesculus pavia
Red Buckeye,
Florida Buckeye

N		8-9a	Yes
	15-20↑ 15-25⇒		
○○○○	Any		
☹	Medium		
☀ ☁	M		

attractive bark; red, spring flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil; poisonous seeds



Aralia spinosa
Devil's Walkingstick

N	C	8-9a	Yes
	10-25↑ 6-10⇒		
○○○○	Any		
☹	Medium		
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		

also known as *Angelica spinosa*; small, white, spring through summer flowers; purplish berries provide food for wildlife; sharp thorns; tolerates occasionally wet soil; can sucker to produce a thicket



Ardisia escallonioides
Marlberry, Marbleberry

C	S	9-11	Yes
	10-20↑ 3-12⇒		
○○○○	S/L		
☹	High		
☀ ☁ ☁	H		

fragrant, white, year-round flowers; attractive foliage; round purple fruit provide food for wildlife mostly in fall and winter; good for screens and hedges



Arenga engleri
Formosa Palm,
Dwarf Sugar Palm

C	S	9a-11	No
Slow	6-10↑ 10-16⇒		
○○○○	Any		
☹	None		
☀ ☁	L-N		

red/orange/green, spring flowers; grows in clusters



Baccharis halimifolia
Groundsel Bush, Sea Myrtle,
Salt-bush

N	C	S	8-10	Yes
	8-12↑ 6-12⇒			
○○○○	Any			
☹	Medium			
☀	M			

feathery, white, fall flowers; poisonous seeds; useful for wet sites such as retention ponds and ditches; can spread from seed



Butia capitata
Pindo Palm, Jelly Palm

N	C	S	8b-11	No
Slow	15-25↑ 15-25⇒			
○○○○	Any			
☹	High			
☀ ☁	M			

edible fruit used for jelly; provides food for wildlife; looks best in full sun; white flowers; susceptible to pests; high wind resistance



Calliandra spp. and cvs.
Powderpuff

C	S	9b-11	No
Fast	10-15↑ 8-15⇒		
○○○○	Any		
☹	High		
☀ ☁	L-N		

pink/white, fall through spring flowers; only *Calliandra haematocephala* assessed as not a problem

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



Callistemon spp.
Bottlebrush

N	C	S	8b-11	No
Slow	6-30↑	6-15⇒		
○○○○	S/L			
High				
☀️ ☁️	M			
🦋 🐦				

red, spring through summer flowers; medium to low wind resistance; attracts beneficial insects; only *C. citrinus*, *C. rigidus*, assessed as not a problem



Camellia japonica
Camellia

N	C	8-9	No
Slow	10-20↑	10-20⇒	
●●○○	Any		
Medium			
☀️ ☁️	L-N		

many cvs. with a variety of flower colors; up to 6 inches, in winter through spring; susceptible to scales, aphids, chewing insects and fungus; requires acid soil and has problems if pH is too high



Camellia sasanqua
Sasanqua,
Sasanqua Camellia

N	C	8-9	No
Slow	3-15↑	5-10⇒	
●●○○	Any		
Medium			
☀️ ☁️	L-N		

some groundcover cvs. available; fall through winter flowers, colors vary; susceptible to scales, mites, aphids and chewing insects; requires acid soil and has problems if pH is too high





Canella winterana
Wild Cinnamon,
Cinnamon Bark

S		10b-11	Yes
Slow	10-30↑ 10-30⇒		
●●●●		S/L	
☹️		High	
☀️	☁️	☁️	H

purple, summer flowers



Capparis cynophallophora
Jamaica Caper Tree,
Mustard Tree

S		10-11	Yes
Slow	6-20↑ 6-15⇒		
○○●●●		Any	
💧		High	
			H
			

purple/white, spring flowers



Cephalanthus occidentalis
Buttonbush

N	C	S	8-11	Yes
6-20↑	6-8⇒			
●●○○	Any			
None				
☀️ ☁️	L-N			
🦋 🐦				

flammable plant - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; attracts insects; white, spring flowers; good for retention ponds/swales/canal banks; well adapted to disturbed soils



Cephalotaxus harringtonia
Japanese Plum Yew,
Harrington Plum Yew

N	C	8-9	No
Slow	3-10↑	5-10⇒	
●●○○	S		
Medium			
☀️ ☁️	L-N		

dark green foliage; suitable for use as a hedge or specimen plant



Cercis reniformis 'Oklahoma'
Oklahoma Redbud

N	C	6b-9a	Yes
Fast	20-25↑	15-20⇒	
●●○○	Any		
High			
☀️ ☁️	L-N		

showy flowers which cover tree in the spring

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife

Small Trees

Scientific
Common

Reg/Native

G, H, S

Soil pH, Txt

Soil Mst, Drgt

Light/Best
Salt

Wildlife



Chamaerops humilis
European Fan Palm

N C S 8-11 No

Fast 5-15↑ 6-15⇒

●●●○ Any

High

☀ ☁ M

clumping palm; yellow, summer flowers; pest sensitive; very cold hardy; low maintenance compared to other palms; petioles with sharp teeth



Chionanthus retusus
Chinese Fringetree

N 8 No

Slow 15-30↑ 10-12⇒

●●●○ S

Medium

☀ ☁ L-N

white, spring through summer flowers; grows very slowly, usually 4 to 10 inches per year, but can grow a foot per year if given rich, moist soil and appropriate fertilization



Chionanthus virginicus
Fringetree

N C 8-9 Yes

Slow 12-20↑ 10-15⇒

●●●○ Any

Medium

☀ ☁ ☁ L-N

showy, white, spring flowers; flowers best in sun; pest sensitive; tolerates occasionally wet soil; medium to high wind resistance



Citharexylum spinosum
Fiddlewood

S 10-11 Yes

15-25↑ 8-15⇒

●●●○ Any

High

☀ ☁ H

also known as *Citharexylum fruticosum*; white, fragrant flowers all year; provides food for wildlife; useful as a tall hedge



Coccoloba uvifera
Seagrape

C S 9-11 Yes

3-35↑ 10-50⇒

●●●○ S

High

☀ ☁ H

deciduous with continual leaf drop; fragrant, white, spring flowers; provides food for large wildlife; susceptible to weevils; grows as shrub on coastal dunes and as tree inland; medium to high wind resistance



Cordia boissieri
White Geiger, Texas Olive

C S 9a-11 No

Slow 15-20↑ 10-15⇒

●●●○ Any

High

☀ ☁ M

white, year-round flowers



Cornus foemina
Swamp Dogwood, Stiff Dogwood, Stiff Cornel

N C S 8-10 Yes

10-16↑ 10-16⇒

●●●○ Any

Low

☀ ☁ ☁ L-N

white, spring flowers; blue berries provide food for wildlife; larval food plant for spring azure butterfly; susceptible to borers



Cornus florida
Flowering Dogwood

N 8-9a Yes

25-30↑ 25-30⇒

●●●○ Any

Medium

☀ ☁ ☁ L-N

prefers deep, rich, well-drained sandy or clay soils and has a moderately long life; roots rot in soils without adequate drainage; susceptible to pests and disease

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



Crossopetalum rhacoma
Maidenberry

C	S	9b-11	Yes
Slow	1½-6↑ 3-8⇒		
●●●●	S		
High			
☀ ☂	M-H		

large red berries have ornamental value, making this a good accent plant



Cyrilla racemiflora
Titi, Swamp Cyrilla, Leatherwood

N	C	8b-10a	Yes
Fast	10-30↑ 6-15⇒		
●●●●	Any		
Medium			
☀ ☂	L-N		

white, spring through summer flowers; wetland plant; good for edges of retention ponds; attractive to bees



Dodonaea viscosa
Hopbush, Varnish Leaf

C	S	9-11	Yes
	10-18↑ 6-15⇒		
●●●●	S/L		
High			
☀ ☂	H		

yellow, summer through fall flowers; showy, colorful fruit



Eriobotrya japonica
Loquat

N	C	S	8-11	No
	20-30↑ 30-35⇒			
●●●●	Any			
Medium				
☀ ☂	M			

white, fall through winter flowers; medium to low wind resistance; susceptible to pests; caution - may be invasive in Central and South Florida

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



Eugenia spp. (natives only)
Stoppers

C	S	9-11	Yes
	10-30↑ 5-20⇒		
●●●●	Any		
High			
☀ ☂	H		

flowers vary; needs little attention once established; natives are *E. axillaris*, *E. foetida*, *E. rhombea*, and *E. confusa*; *E. axillaris*, *E. confusa*, *E. foetida* have high wind resistance



Forestiera segregata
Florida Privet

N	C	S	8b-11	Yes
	4-15↑ 3-12⇒			
●●●●	S/L			
High				
☀ ☂	H			

semi-evergreen to evergreen; yellow, early spring flowers; great hedge plant; provides food for wildlife; flowers attract insects



Ilex X'Mary Nell'
Mary Nell Holly

N	C	8-9	Yes
	10-20↑ 10-15⇒		
●●●●	S/C		
Medium			
☀ ☂	M		

white; spring flowers; important source of pollen for bees



Ilex X'Nellie R. Stevens'
Nellie R. Stevens Holly

N	C	8-9	Yes
	15-25↑ 10-12⇒		
●●●●	S/C		
Medium			
☀ ☂	M		

white, spring flowers; important source of pollen for bees; provides food for wildlife

Small Trees

Scientific
Common

Reg/Native

G, H, S

Soil pH, Txt



Soil Mst, Drgt

Light/Best
Salt

Wildlife









Ilex cornuta and cvs.
Chinese Holly, Horned Holly

N	C	8-9	No
		8-25↑	8-25⇒
●●○○		Any	
☾		High	
☀ 		M	
			

susceptible to tea scale, especially in cool, shady areas; provides food for wildlife; many cultivars available; important source of pollen for bees






Ilex decidua
Possumhaw

N	8-9a		Yes
Slow		10-15↑	10-15⇒
●●●●		Any	
 		High	
			U
			

small, white, spring flowers; small orange/red fruit provide food for wildlife; be sure to purchase female trees for fruit production



Ilex glabra
Gallberry

N	C	S	8-10a	Yes
Slow		6-8↑ 8-10⇒		
●●○○		Any		
		Medium		
			M	
				

flammable plant - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; white, spring flowers; black fruit provides food for wildlife in late fall and winter; good for wetland/pine areas; high wind



Ilex vomitoria and cvs.
Yaupon Holly

N	C	S	8-10	Yes
		15-30↑ 6-20⇒		
●●●○			Any	
☾ ☹ ☹			High	
☀ ☁			H	
🦋		🐦		

flammable, in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; white, spring through summer flowers; red fruit on female plants provides food for wildlife in late fall and winter; 'Pendula' - FNGLA Plant of the Year, 2005; high wind resistance; can sucker to produce a thicket



Illicium spp.
Star Anise

N	C	8-9	Var.
		10-15↑	6-15⇒
●●○○		Any	
☾		Medium	
☀ ☁		L-N	

evergreen, yellowish-white or greenish-white flowers



Jatropha integerrima
Peregrina

C	S	9b-11	No
		8-15↑	5-10⇒
●●●●		Any	
☾		High	
☀ ☁		L-N	



scarlet, year-round flowers; poisonous; susceptible to pests and disease; sensitive to frost



Krugiodendron ferreum
Black Ironwood



C	S	9b-11b	Yes
Slow		20-30↑	
●●●●		S/L	
☾		High	
☀		H	



very dense wood



Ligustrum japonicum and cvs.
Ligustrum, Japanese Privet

N	C	S	8-10b	No
		8-12↑ 15-25⇔		
○○●○			Any	
☹			Medium	
 			H	

white, summer flowers; susceptible to pests and diseases; used as hedge; thins at bottom unless in full sun

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



Magnolia X soulangiana
and cvs.
Saucer Magnolia

N	C	8-9a	No
20-25↑	15-25⇒		
●●○○	Any		
Low			
☀️ ☁️	L-N		

many cultivars; pink/
white/ lavender, fragrant,
winter through spring flowers;
susceptible to pests; medium
to high wind resistance



Magnolia figo
Banana Shrub

N	C	8-10	Yes
10-20↑	6-15⇒		
●●○○	Any		
Medium			
☀️ ☁️ ☁️	U		

also known as *Michelia figo*;
light-yellow, spring through
early summer flowers; fragrance
similar to ripening cantaloupes
or bananas; generally used as
specimen plant; susceptible to
scale and mushroom root rot



Musa spp.
Banana

C	S	9b-11	No
Fast	7-30↑	10-15⇒	
●●●●	Any		
Low			
☀️ ☁️	L-N		

edible fruit; showy purple
or orange flowers; needs
regular watering; susceptible
to disease, pests, and frost



Myrcianthes fragrans
Simpson's Stopper,
Twinberry

C	S	9b-11	Yes
6-30↑	15-20⇒		
○○○○	Any		
High			
☀️ ☁️ ☁️	H		

edible fruit; white, fragrant,
year-round flowers; red berries
provide food for wildlife;
tolerates occasionally wet soil;
needs little attention once
established

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



Myrciaria cauliflora
Jaboticaba, Brazilian Grape
Tree, Brazilian Grape

S	10b-11	No
Slow	15-40↑	15-40⇒
●●●●	Any	
Medium		
☀️ ☁️	L-N	

edible, black fruit; white
flowers, time of flowering
depends on cultivar



Myrica cerifera and cvs.
Wax Myrtle

N	C	S	8-10	Yes
Fast	10-40↑	20-25⇒		
●●●●	Any			
Medium				
☀️ ☁️	H			

flammable, in wildfire prone areas,
plant minimum 30' from buildings;
silver berries found on female
plants only; susceptible to disease;
good hedge plant; provides food
and cover for wildlife; medium to
low wind resistance, can sucker to
produce a thicket



Olea europaea
Olive

N	C	S	8-11	No
Slow	25-50↑	35-50⇒		
●●●●	S/L			
Medium				
☀️	M			

makes a great landscape
plant; requires a pollinator to
fruit



Osmanthus americanus
Wild Olive, Devilwood

N	C	8-9	Yes
15-25↑	10-15⇒		
○○○○	Any		
Medium			
☀️ ☁️	H		

white, fragrant, spring flowers;
provides food for wildlife

Small Trees



Plumeria rubra
Frangipani, Nosegay,
Templetree

S	10b-11	No
Slow	20-25↑ 20-25⇒	
●●●●	Any	
High		
☀ ☁	H	

fragrant, showy, spring through fall flowers; susceptible to frangipani caterpillar; needs cold-protected spot if grown in central Florida



Podocarpus macrophyllus
and cvs.
Podocarpus

N	C	S	8b-11	No
Slow	30-40↑ 20-25⇒			
●●●●○	S/C			
High				
☀ ☁	H			

dark green, evergreen leaves; small, purple, fruit on females provide food for wildlife; high wind resistance; mildly susceptible to pests and diseases; some magnesium deficiency on sandy soils



Prunus angustifolia
Chickasaw Plum

N	C	8-9	Yes
	12-20↑ 15-20⇒		
●●●●○	Any		
High			
☀ ☁	M		



white, winter flowers; reddish plums provide food for wildlife; medium to high wind resistance; can sucker to produce a thicket



Prunus campanulata
Taiwan Cherry

N	8-9a	No
	12-20↑ 15-25⇒	
●●●●○	Any	
Medium		
☀ ☁	U	



small pink, late winter flowers; small fruit provides food for wildlife; susceptible to tent caterpillar



Prunus umbellata
Flatwoods Plum

N	C	8-9	Yes
	12-20↑ 12-20⇒		
●●●●○	Any		
Medium			
☀ ☁	L-N		



white, spring flowers; purple plums provide food for wildlife; edible fruits, ranging from very tart to sweet; susceptible to tent caterpillars; can sucker to produce a thicket



Quercus geminata
Sand Live Oak,
Small Sand Live Oak

N	C	S	8-10a	Yes
	35-50↑ 45-60⇒			
○●●●○	S/L			
High				
☀	H			



high wind resistance; good in dune areas; provides food for wildlife; FNGLA Plant of the Year 2008



Raphiolepis spp. and cvs.
Indian Hawthorn

N	C	8-9	No
	2-10↑ 2-6⇒		
○●●●○	Any		
High			
☀ ☁	M		

flowers vary; provides food for wildlife; use disease-resistant cvs., plant in full sun; susceptible to disease



Senna polyphylla
Desert Cassia

S		10a-11	No
Fast	6-10↑ 6-8⇒		
●●●●		S/L	
☾		Medium	
☀	☁ 100%	H	

yellow, summer flowers; should not be confused with *Senna pendula*

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



Sideroxylon spp. (natives only)
Buckthorn

N	C	S	8-11	Yes
			50-75↑	35-50⇒
●●●●●	Any			
☾	High			
☀ ☁ ☁	H			

good coastal or dune plant;
select species based on
region, soil texture, and
drainage; flowers vary



Sophora tomentosa
Necklace Pod

S	10-11	Yes
	6-10↑	8-12⇒
●●●●●	S/L	
☾	High	
☀ ☁ ☁	H	

evergreen shrub; weeping
shape; yellow, year-round
flowers; seeds are poisonous;
provides food for wildlife



Tabebuia aurea
Silver Trumpet Tree,
Yellow Tab

S	10-11	No
	15-25↑	10-15⇒
●●●●●	Any	
☾	High	
☀ ☁ ☁	M	

yellow, winter through spring
flowers; flowers emerge after
leaves drop; not wind resistant



Viburnum obovatum and cvs.
Walter's Viburnum




N	C	S	8-10	Yes
			8-25↑	6-10⇒
●●●●●	Any			
☾	High			
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N			

white, winter through spring
flowers; small black fruit
provides food for wildlife;
provides nesting cover for
wildlife; can sucker to produce
a thicket; dwarf cvs. are 2' to
4' tall

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife





Viburnum odoratissimum
Sweet Viburnum

N	C	S	8b-10a	No
Fast		15-30↑ 15-25⇔		
●●●●●			Any	
☾			Medium	
<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>				L-N

white, spring flowers;
susceptible pests and disease;
often grown as a hedge; thins
in shaded sites



Viburnum odoratissimum
var. *awabuki*
Awabuki Viburnum

N	C	S	8-10b	No
Slow		15-20↑ 15-20⇒		
●●●○			Any	
☾			Medium	
 			L-N	

also known as *Viburnum*
awabuki; fragrant, small white,
spring flowers; red/black fruit
provides food for wildlife;
takes well to pruning; used for
hedges; susceptible to pests
and disease



Viburnum rufidulum
Rusty Blackhaw, Southern
Blackhaw

N	8b-9a		Yes
Slow	20-25↑	20-25⇔	
●●●●		Any	
☾☾		High	
☀☁☁			H

scarlet to purple fall foliage;
clusters of small, white, spring
flowers; small black fruit
provides food for wildlife;
tolerates occasionally wet soil;
will not tolerate compacted
soils

Large Shrubs



Abelia Xgrandiflora
Glossy Abelia

N	C	8-9	No
6-10↑	6-10⇒		
●●●○	S/C		
☾	Medium		
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		



fine textured, semi-evergreen; red-tinged leaves; pink/white, spring through fall flowers; doesn't flower in the shade



Acacia farnesiana
Sweet Acacia

C	S	9-11	Yes
Slow	10-25↑	15-25⇒	
●●●○	S/C		
☾ ☾	High		
☀ ☁ ☁	M		



also known as *Acacia smallii*; yellow, year-round flowers; thorny; tolerates occasionally wet soil; provides food and cover for birds and insects; don't plant next to sidewalk



Acalypha wilkesiana
Copper Leaf

S	10b-11	No	
Fast	8-12↑	6-8⇒	
●●●○	Any		
☾	Medium		
☀ ☁ ☁	U		

provides continuous color in the landscape; heart-shaped leaves in varying mottled combinations of colors; susceptible to pests



Feijoa sellowiana
Pineapple Guava, Feijoa

N	C	S	8-11	No
8-15↑	8-15⇒			
●●●○	S/C			
☾	High			
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N			

also known as *Feijoa sellowiana*; red/white, spring flowers; often used as a hedge; provides food/cover/ nesting for wildlife



Acrostichum danaeifolium
Leather Fern

C	S	9-11	Yes
4-8↑	3-5⇒		
●●●○	Any		
☾ ☾	Low		
☀ ☁ ☁	M		

large fern; good for wet sites in shaded landscape; prolonged sunlight, especially in the summer, can burn foliage



Agarista populifolia
Pipestem, Fetterbush, Doghobble

N	C	8-9	Yes
8-12↑	5-10⇒		
●●●○	S/C		
☾ ☾ ☾	Medium		
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		

evergreen, creamy white, fragrant spring flowers



Agave spp.
Century plant, Agave

N	C	S	var.	Var.
Slow	3-6↑	3-10⇒		
●●●○	S			
☾	High			
☀ ☁ ☁	H			

dramatic foliage and form; evergreen, silver/gray to blue-green foliage; showy, green-brown fruit; sharp spines; choose species adapted to climate

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



Aloysia virgata
Sweet Almond Bush

N	C	S	8-11	No
			6-12↑ 6-12⇒	
●●●●	Any			
☹	High			
☀		U		
🦋				

evergreen; white, fragrant,
summer through fall flowers



Aralia spinosa
Devil's Walkingstick

N	C		8-9a	Yes
			10-25↑ 6-10⇒	
○●●○	Any			
☹☹	Medium			
☀☀☀☀	L-N			
🦋🐦				

also known as *Angelica spinosa*; small white, spring through summer flowers; purplish berries provide food for wildlife; spiny stems; tolerates occasionally wet soil



Ardisia escallonioides
Marlberry, Marbleberry

	C	S	9-11	Yes
			10-20↑ 3-12⇒	
○●●●	S/L			
☹☹	High			
☀☀☀☀	H			
🐦				

fragrant, white, year-round flowers; attractive foliage; round, purple fruits provide food for wildlife, mostly in fall and winter; good for screens and hedges



Asimina spp.
Pawpaw

N	C	S	8-10	Var.
			15-20↑ 15-20⇒	
○●○○	S			
☹☹	Medium			
☀☀☀☀	L-N			
🦋				

deciduous; species needs vary, choose based on conditions; flowers vary; larval food plant for zebra swallowtail butterfly; does not transplant well

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



Baccharis halimifolia
Groundsel Bush, Sea Myrtle, Salt-bush

N	C	S	8-10	Yes
			8-12↑ 6-12⇒	
●●●●	Any			
☹☹☹	Medium			
☀	M			

feathery, white, fall flowers; poisonous seeds; useful for wet sites such as retention ponds and ditches; can spread by suckers from roots



Bambusa spp. (clumping types only)
Bamboo

N	C	S	8-11	No
			3-100↑ 2-20⇒	
○●●○	Any			
☹☹	Medium			
☀☀☀☀	M			

choose species adapted to conditions; bamboo grows aggressively; should not be planted near lakefronts or streams; except for *Bambusa arundinacea*



Barleria micans
Yellow Shrimp Plant

	S	10-11	No
Fast		4-5↑ 4-5⇒	
○●●○	Any		
☹☹	Medium		
☀☀☀☀	U		

evergreen shrub with upright growth that terminates in flattish spikes that produce lobed, bright, yellow flowers; provides food for wildlife



Berberis julianae
Wintergreen Barberry, Julian's berberis

N		8-9a	No
		4-6↑ 2-5⇒	
○●●○	Any		
☹☹	Medium		
☀☀☀☀	M		

evergreen; yellow, winter through spring flowers; red fruit; adaptable to a wide range of soil conditions but does best in rich, organic soil; requires pruning to maintain best form; spiny; good hedge or barrier plant

Large Shrubs



Brugmansia X candida
Angel's Trumpet

S	10b-11	No
8-14↑	10-15⇒	
●●●○	Any	
Low		
☀ ☁	L-N	

flowers hang from stems and branches and drape the plant with color; good specimen tree; susceptible to pests and diseases



Brunfelsia grandiflora
Yesterday-Today-and-Tomorrow

N	C	S	8b-11	No
7-10↑	5-8⇒			
○●●○	Any			
Medium				
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N			

white/purple, spring through fall flowers



Buddleja lindleyana
Butterfly Bush, Lindley's Butterfly Bush

N	C	8-9	No
Fast	4-6↑	4-6⇒	
○●●○	Any		
Medium			
☀	M		



deciduous, non-fragrant, purple/violet flowers; excellent for butterflies; aggressive suckering and spreads through runners



Byrsonima lucida
Long Key Locustberry

S	10b-11	Yes
12-20↑	15-30⇒	
●○○○	S/L	
High		
☀ ☁	M	



plant has winter interest due to unusual form, nice persistent fruits, showy winter trunk, or winter flowers



Calliandra haematocephala
Red Powderpuff

C	S	9-11	No
6-8↑	8-12⇒		
●●●○	Any		
High			
☀ ☁	L-N		

possible cold damage from freezing temperatures; large fragrant flower blooms during warm months; susceptible to pests



Callicarpa americana
Beautyberry

N	C	S	8-10	Yes
6-8↑	6-8⇒			
●●●○	Any			
High				
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N			



deciduous; purple/light purple spring through fall flowers; attracts wildlife; small purplish fruits provide food for wildlife in late winter; need to prune old wood since flowers and fruit are produced on new growth



Callistemon spp.
Bottlebrush

N	C	S	8b-11	No
6-30↑	6-15⇒			
○●●○	S/L			
High				
☀ ☁	M			



red spring though summer flowers; medium to low wind resistance; attracts beneficial insects; check with your local Extension office before final species selection; except *Callistemon viminalis*



Calycanthus floridus
Carolina Allspice, Eastern Sweetshrub

N	C	S	8-10a	Yes
Slow	6-9↑	6-12⇒		
●●●●	Any			
Medium				
☀ ☁	L-N			

good screen; red, spring through summer flowers with strawberry-like fragrance; does best in rich, organic soil

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



<i>Camellia japonica</i> Camellia	
N C	8-9 No
Slow	10-20↑ 10-20⇒
●●○○	Any
☹	Medium
☀ ☁	L-N
many cultivars; flowers up to 6 inches, in winter through spring, color variable; susceptible to pests and diseases; requires acidic soil and has problems if pH is too high	



<i>Camellia sasanqua</i> Sasanqua, Sasanqua Camellia	
N C	8-9 No
Slow	3-15↑ 5-10⇒
●●○○	Any
☹	Medium
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N
some groundcover cultivars available; fall through winter flowers, color variable; susceptible to pests; requires acidic soil and has problems if pH is too high	



<i>Capparis cynophallophora</i> Jamaica Caper Tree, Mustard Tree	
S	10-11 Yes
Slow	6-20↑ 6-15⇒
○○●●	Any
☹	High
☁ ☁	H
butterfly	
purple/white, spring flowers	



<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i> Natal Plum	
C S	9-11 No
	2-20↑ 2-20⇒
○○●●	S
☹	High
☀ ☁	H
also known as <i>Carissa grandiflora</i> ; edible fruit; white, fragrant year-round flowers	

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> Buttonbush	
N C	8-9 Yes
	6-20↑ 6-8⇒
●●●○	Any
☹ ☹	None
☀ ☁	L-N
butterfly bird	
flammable, in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; attracts insects; white, spring through summer flowers; grows well in wet areas such as detention ponds or drainage ditches; well adapted to disturbed soils	



<i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i> Japanese Plum Yew, Harrington Plum Yew	
N C	8-9 No
Slow	3-10↑ 5-10⇒
●●○○	S
☹	Medium
☁ ☁	L-N
dark green foliage; suitable for use as a hedge or specimen plant	







<i>Cestrum aurantiacum</i> Orange Jessamine	
C S	9-11 No
Fast	4-10↑ 6-8⇒
○○●○	Any
☹	Medium
☀ ☁	M
butterfly bird bird	
yellow/orange, spring through summer flowers	




<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> Cocoplum	
S	10-11 Yes
	3-30↑ 10-20⇒
○○●○	Any
☹	Medium
☀ ☁	H
butterfly bird	
white, year-round flowers; edible fruit; good hedge or screen plant; purple "plums" provide food for wildlife; high wind resistance	

Large Shrubs



<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i> Fiddlewood			
	S	10-11	Yes
	15-25↑ 8-12⇒		
●●●○		Any	
☾		High	
 			M
			
also known as <i>Citharexylum fruticosum</i> ; white, fragrant, year-round flowers; provides food for wildlife; useful as a tall hedge			







<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> Sweet Pepperbush			
N	C	8-9	Yes
		4-8↑	4-8⇒
●●○○		Any	
☾☾☾		Medium	
☀	☁☀☁	☁☁☁	M
			
white, fragrant, summer flowers; attracts bees and other wildlife; grows well in wet areas			





<i>Clusia rosea</i> 'nana'			
Dwarf Pitch Apple			
	S	10b-11	No
●●●●		Any	
☾		High	
☀	☀☁	☁☁	H




<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i> Seagrape			
C	S	9-11	Yes
		3-35↑ 10-50⇒	
●●●○		S	
☾		High	
 		H	
			
deciduous with continual leaf drop; fragrant, white, spring flowers; provides food for large wildlife; susceptible to weevils; grows as shrub on coastal dunes and as tree inland; medium to high wind resistance			






<i>Cocculus laurifolius</i> Laurelleaf Snailseed, Carolina Coralbead, Cocculus			
C	S	9a-11	No
		12-18↑	18-20⇒
○●●○		Any	
☿☾		High	
			M
spreading growth habit; yellow flowers			














<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i> Croton			
	S	10b-11	No
	3-8↑ 3-6⇒		
●●●●		Any	
☾		Low	
			L-N
wide variety of leaf color and shape; white/yellow, summer flowers; susceptible to pests			









Conocarpus erectus			
Buttonwood, Silver Buttonwood			
	S	10b-11	Yes
	5-50↑ 15-20⇒		
○●●●●			Any
☾			High
 			H
			
white/cream, spring flowers; silver leaved form more susceptible to sooty mold and insect problems; do not plant in marl soil; high wind resistance; provides cover for wildlife			



Cordyline spp. & cvs. except <i>Cordyline guineensis</i> Ti plant			
S		10-11	No
Fast	3-10↑ 2-4⇒		
○○●●○		Any	
☾☾		Varies	
			V
growing conditions vary by species; flowers vary; cold sensitive; check with your local Extension office before final species selection			

			
<p><i>Crataegus</i> spp. Hawthorn</p>	<p><i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i> Titi, Swamp Cyrilla, Leatherwood</p>	<p><i>Duranta erecta</i> Golden Dewdrop, Pigeonberry, Skyflower</p>	<p><i>Erythrina herbacea</i> Coral Bean, Cherokee Bean</p>
<p>N C 8-9 Var.</p>	<p>N C 8b-9 Yes</p>	<p>C S 9b-11 No</p>	<p>N C S 8-11 Yes</p>
<p>20-35↑ 15-40⇒</p>	<p>Fast 10-30↑ 6-15⇒</p>	<p>4-18↑ 10-15⇒</p>	<p>5-10↑ 8-12⇒</p>
<p>●●●● Any</p>	<p>●●○○ Any</p>	<p>○○○○ Any</p>	<p>●●○○ S/L</p>
<p>☾☾☾ High</p>	<p>☾☾ Medium</p>	<p>☾ High</p>	<p>☾☾ High</p>
<p>☀ ☂ L-N</p>	<p>☀ ☂ L-N</p>	<p>☀ ☂ L-N</p>	<p>☀ ☂ M</p>
<p></p>	<p></p>	<p>  </p>	<p></p>
<p>provides food and cover for wildlife; flowers vary; best for north Florida; many species and cultivars</p>	<p>white, late spring through summer flowers; wetland plant; good for edges of retention ponds; attractive to bees</p>	<p>also known as <i>Duranta repens</i>; showy, lavender/blue/white, summer through fall flowers; poisonous fruit; susceptible to pests; irritating sap; thorns; may spread aggressively</p>	<p>scarlet, tubular, spring flowers; flowers attractive to hummingbirds; showy, pod-shaped fruit</p>

			
<p><i>Eugenia</i> spp. (natives only) Stoppers</p>	<p><i>Fatsia japonica</i> Japanese Aralia, Paperplant</p>	<p><i>Forestiera segregata</i> Florida Privet</p>	<p><i>Galphimia glauca</i> Thryallis, Rain-of-Gold</p>
<p>C S 9-11 Yes</p>	<p>N C S 8-11 No</p>	<p>N C S 8b-11 Yes</p>	<p>C S 9b-11 No</p>
<p>10-30↑ 5-20⇒</p>	<p>5-8↑ 3-10⇒</p>	<p>4-15↑ 3-12⇒</p>	<p>5-9↑ 4-6⇒</p>
<p>●●●● Any</p>	<p>○●●○ Any</p>	<p>○●●● S/L</p>	<p>○●●○ Any</p>
<p>☾ High</p>	<p>☾ Medium</p>	<p>☾☾ High</p>	<p>☾ Medium</p>
<p>☀️ ☁️ H</p>	<p>☁️ ☀️ L-N</p>	<p>☀️ ☁️ H</p>	<p>☀️ L-N</p>
<p></p>		<p></p>	
<p>flowers vary; needs little attention once established; natives are <i>E. axillaris</i>, <i>E. foetida</i>, <i>E. rhombea</i>, and <i>E. confusa</i>; <i>E. axillaris</i>, <i>E. confusa</i>, <i>E. foetida</i> have high wind resistance</p>	<p>creamy, white, winter flowers; too much sun eventually kills the plant</p>	<p>yellow, early spring flowers attract insects; great hedge; fruit provides food for wildlife</p>	<p>evergreen shrub; yellow, year-round flowers; susceptible to caterpillars and mites</p>

Large Shrubs



Gardenia jasminoides
Gardenia, Cape Jasmine

N	C	S	8-10	No
			4-8↑ 4-8⇒	
●●○○	Any			
☾	Medium			
☀	☁	L-N		

also known as *Gardenia augusta*; white, fragrant spring through summer flowers; use only grafted varieties due to nematode susceptibility; susceptible to scales; use iron fertilizer to keep green



Halesia diptera
Two-wing Silverbell

N			8	Yes
			20-30↑ 20-30⇒	
●●●○	S/L			
☾☾	Medium			
☀☁☁	U			

deciduous tree; showy, bell-shaped, white, spring flowers



Hamamelis virginiana
Common Witchhazel

N			8	Yes
			20-30↑ 15-25⇒	
●●●●	Any			
☾	Medium			
☀☁☁	L-N			

cream/yellow, fall flowers; galls form on leaves; plant suckers freely from the base



Hamelia patens
Firebush, Scarletbush

	C	S	9-11	Yes
			Fast 5-20↑ 5-8⇒	
●●●●	Any			
☾☾	Medium			
☀☁☁	L-N			

orange/red, year-round flowers; susceptible to pests; foliage usually more attractive in shade but flowers best in sun; tolerates occasionally wet soil; dies back in freezes but returns



Schefflera arboricola
Dwarf Schefflera

	C	S	9-11	No
			10-15↑ 6-15⇒	
○○●○	S/L			
☾☾	High			
☀☁	M			

evergreen; dark green foliage; orange/yellow winter fruit; susceptible to scale



Hibiscus spp.
Hibiscus, Mallows

N	C	S	8-11	Yes
			4-12↑ 3-10⇒	
●●○○	S/L			
☾☾	Medium			
☀☁	V			

select species based on site conditions; spring through fall flowers, color varies; some hibiscus injured by freezes in North Florida; susceptible to pests



Hydrangea arborescens
Wild Hydrangea

N	C		8-9	Yes
			6-10↑ 6-10⇒	
○○●○	Any			
☾☾	None			
☁	U			

deciduous; white, summer flowers; oval, serrate, dark green leaves; blooms on new season's growth; susceptible to disease



Hydrangea macrophylla
Hydrangea, Bigleaf Hydrangea, French Hydrangea

N	C		8-9a	No
			6-10↑ 6-10⇒	
●●●●	Any			
☾☾	Medium			
☁☁	L-N			

white/pink/purple, spring through summer flowers; susceptible to pests; tolerates occasionally wet soil

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i> Oakleaf Hydrangea
<div><div>N</div><div>C</div></div> 8b-9 Yes
6-10↑ 6-8⇔
<div><div>●●●○</div><div>Any</div></div>
<div><div>☾</div><div>Medium</div></div>
<div><div>☀ ☁ ☁</div><div>L-N</div></div>
pink, summer flowers; good flowering shrub for shade; tolerates occasionally wet soil



<i>Ilex X'Mary Nell'</i> Mary Nell Holly
<div><div>N</div><div>C</div></div> 8-9 Yes
10-20↑ 10-15⇔
<div><div>●●●○</div><div>S/C</div></div>
<div><div>☾</div><div>Medium</div></div>
<div><div>☀ ☁ ☁</div><div>M</div></div>
white, spring flowers; important source of pollen for bees



<i>Ilex cornuta</i> and cvs. Chinese Holly, Horned Holly
<div><div>N</div><div>C</div></div> 8-9 No
15-25↑ 15-25⇔
<div><div>●●●○</div><div>Any</div></div>
<div><div>☾</div><div>High</div></div>
<div><div>☀ ☁ ☁</div><div>M</div></div>
susceptible to tea scale, especially in cool, shady areas; fruit provides food for wildlife; important source of pollen for bees



<i>Ilex vomitoria</i> and cvs. Yaupon Holly
<div><div>N</div><div>C</div><div>S</div></div> 8-10 Yes
15-30↑ 6-20⇔
<div><div>●●●○</div><div>Any</div></div>
<div><div>☾</div><div>High</div></div>
<div><div>☀ ☁ ☁</div><div>H</div></div>
flammable, in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; white, spring through summer flowers; red fruit provides food for wildlife in late fall-winter; 'Pendula' was FNGLA Plant of the Year, 2005; high wind resistance; can sucker to produce a thicket

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



<i>Illicium</i> spp. Star Anise
<div><div>N</div><div>C</div></div> 8-9 Var.
10-15↑ 6-15⇔
<div><div>●●●○</div><div>Any</div></div>
<div><div>☾</div><div>Medium</div></div>
<div><div>☀ ☁ ☁</div><div>L-N</div></div>
evergreen, yellowish-white or greenish-white flowers



<i>Itea virginica</i> Virginia Willow, Virginia Sweetpire
<div><div>N</div><div>C</div></div> 8-9 Yes
Slow 3-8↑ 2-4⇔
<div><div>●●●○</div><div>S/L</div></div>
<div><div>☾</div><div>Medium</div></div>
<div><div>☀ ☁ ☁</div><div>L-N</div></div>
white, spring through summer flowers; grows well in wet areas such as detention ponds, swales and canals



<i>Jasminum mesnyi</i> Primrose Jasmine, Japanese Yellow Jasmine
<div><div>N</div><div>C</div><div>S</div></div> 8-10 No
Fast 5-10↑ 2-5⇔
<div><div>●●●●</div><div>Any</div></div>
<div><div>☾</div><div>Medium</div></div>
<div><div>☀ ☁ ☁</div><div>L-N</div></div>
rambling, evergreen; will climb like vine if given support; fragrant, yellow flowers; dies back in freeze, may come back



<i>Jasminum multiflorum</i> Downy Jasmine
<div><div>C</div><div>S</div></div> 9b-11 No
Fast 5-10↑ 5-10⇔
<div><div>●●●●</div><div>Any</div></div>
<div><div>☾</div><div>Medium</div></div>
<div><div>☀ ☁ ☁</div><div>L-N</div></div>
white, fragrant, year-round flowers; dies back in freeze, may come back; susceptible to pests; sprawling form

Large Shrubs



Jatropha integerrima
Peregrina

C	S	9b-11	No
8-15↑	5-10⇒		
●●●●	Any		
High			
☀️ ☁️	L-N		
🦋 🐦			

scarlet, year-round flowers; poisonous; susceptible to pests and disease; sensitive to frost



Juniperus chinensis and cvs.
Chinese Juniper,
Japanese Juniper

N	C	8-9	No
2-60↑	2-25⇒		
●●●●	S		
High			
☀️	M		
🐦			

flammable, in wildfire prone area, plant minimum 30' from buildings; does not tolerate wet feet; good pollution tolerance; susceptible to pests and disease; size and form vary with cultivar



Ligustrum japonicum and cvs.
Ligustrum,
Japanese Privet

N	C	S	8-10b	No
8-12↑	15-25⇒			
○●●○	Any			
High				
☀️ ☁️	H			

white, summer flowers; susceptible to pests and diseases; used as hedge; thins at bottom unless in full sun



Loropetalum chinense and cvs.
Loropetalum,
Chinese Fringe Bush

N	C	8-9	No
6-15↑	8-10⇒		
●●●○	Any		
Medium			
☀️ ☁️	L-N		

white/pink, spring flowers; size varies; susceptible to pests and diseases; in high pH soils may have minor element deficiencies



Lyonia ferruginea
Rusty Lyonia

N	C	S	8-10	Yes
Slow	10-20↑	4-10⇒		
●●●○	S			
High				
☀️ ☁️	L-N			
🦋				

evergreen, white/pink, spring flowers; rusty pubescence present on all parts of the plant



Mahonia bealei
Oregon Hollygrape

N	8-9a	No
Slow	5-10↑	3-4⇒
●●●○	Any	
Medium		
☀️ ☁️	M	
🐦		

also known as *Berberis bealei*; yellow, fragrant, winter through spring flowers; glossy grey/green leaves, holly-like appearance; purplish-blue berries provide food for wildlife





Malvaviscus arboreus
Turk's cap


N	C	S	8b-11	No
Fast	6-12↑	3-5⇒		
●●●●	Any			
Medium				
☀️	L-N			


red/white, warm season flowers; possible cold damage in North Florida

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



<i>Murraya paniculata</i> Orange Jessamine, Chalcas
C S 9b-11 No
Slow 8-12↑ 8-15⇒
●●●● Any
High
☀ ☁ L-N
🐦 🐦
white, fragrant, year-round flowers; good container plant; often used as a hedge; provides food for wildlife; susceptible to pests



<i>Musa</i> spp. Banana
C S 9b-11 No
Fast 7-30↑ 10-15⇒
●●●● Any
Low
☀ ☁ L-N
edible fruit; showy purple or orange flowers; needs regular watering; susceptible to disease, pests, and frost



<i>Myrcianthes fragrans</i> Simpson's Stopper, Twinberry
C S 9b-11 Yes
6-30↑ 15-20⇒
○●●● Any
High
☀ ☁ ☁ H
🦋 🐦
edible fruit; white, fragrant, year-round flowers; red berries provide food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; needs little attention once established



<i>Myrica cerifera</i> and cvs. Wax Myrtle
N C S 8-10 Yes
Fast 10-40↑ 20-25⇒
●●●● Any
Medium
☀ ☁ H
🦋 🐦
flammable, in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; susceptible to disease; good hedge plant; provides food and cover for wildlife; medium to low wind resistance, can sucker to produce a thicket

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife


<i>Nerium oleander</i> Oleander
N C S 9-11 No
Fast 4-18↑ 3-15⇒
●●●○ Any
High
☀ ☁ M
good, low maintenance plant for coastal areas; susceptible to oleander caterpillar; poisonous


<i>Osmanthus americanus</i> Wild Olive, Devilwood
N C 8b-9 Yes
15-25↑ 10-15⇒
○●●○ Any
Medium
☀ ☁ H
🐦
white, fragrant, spring flowers; provides food for wildlife


<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i> Tea Olive, Fragrant Olive, Sweet Osmanthus
N C 8b-9 No
Slow 15-30↑ 15-20⇒
○●●○ Any
Medium
☀ ☁ L-N
white, fragrant, fall through spring flowers; susceptible to pests


<i>Pithecellobium keyense</i> Florida Keys Blackbead
C S 9b-11 Yes
20↑
S
High
☀ ☁ H
🦋
forms thickets and sandy shores and dry coastal areas; showy, fragrant flowers are an attractive feature

Large Shrubs



Philadelphus inodorus
English Dogwood

N	C	8-9a	Yes
Fast	10-12↑ 6-10⇒		
●●●○	Any		
☾☾	High		
☀☀☀☀	U		

deciduous; white, spring flowers



Philodendron bipinnatifidum
Sellooum, Tree Philodendron

N	C	S	8b-11	No
Fast	6-12↑ 10-15⇒			
●●●○	Any			
☾☾	Medium			
☀☀☀☀	L-N			

large, deeply divided, drooping leaves; green, year-round flowers; susceptible to freeze damage; tolerates occasionally wet soil



Philodendron cvs.
Philodendron

N	C	S	8b-11	No
Fast	1-12↑ 2-15⇒			
●●●○	Any			
☾☾☾	Medium			
☀☀☀☀	L-N			

select species based on site conditions; check with your local Extension office before final species selection except *Monstera deliciosa*



Pittosporum tobira cvs.
Pittosporum

N	C	S	8-11	No
	8-12↑ 12-18⇒			
●●●○	S/L			
☾	High			
☀☀☀☀	H			

dark, glossy leaves; white, fragrant, spring flowers



Podocarpus gracilior
Weeping Fern Pine, Weeping Podocarpus, Weeping Yew

C	S	9b-11	No
	30-50↑ 25-35⇒		
●●●○	Any		
☾	Medium		
☀☀☀☀	L-N		

grows slowly in full shade; high wind resistance





Podocarpus macrophyllum
and cvs.
Podocarpus

N	C	S	8b-11	No
Slow	30-40↑ 20-25⇒			
●●●○	S/C			
☾	High			
☀☀☀☀	H			

dark green, evergreen leaves; small, purple, fruit on females provide food for wildlife; high wind resistance; mildly susceptible to pests and diseases; some magnesium deficiency on sandy soils



Psychotria nervosa
Wild Coffee

S	10b-11	Yes
	4-10↑ 4-10⇒	
○○○○	Any	
☹	Medium	
		M

shiny, dark green foliage; white, spring through summer flowers; susceptible to pests; red fruit provides food for wildlife



Rhamnus caroliniana
Carolina Buckthorn

N	C	8-9b	Yes
	12-15↑ 10-15⇒		
●●●○	Any		
☾	High		
☀☀☀☀	U		

bright green, deciduous leaves, turn orange/red before dropping; inconspicuous, green/white, summer flowers; black fruits provide food for wildlife

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



<i>Rhododendron austrinum</i> Florida Flame Azalea	
N C	8-9 Yes
Slow	6-10↑ 4-8⇒
●●○○	Any
☾	Medium
☀ ☁	L-N
butterfly bird	
yellow/orange, clustered spring flowers	



<i>Rhododendron canescens</i> Pinxter Azalea	
N C S	8-10a Yes
Slow	8-12↑ 6-10⇒
●●○○	Any
☾	Medium
☀ ☁	L-N
butterfly bird	
pink/white, spring flowers; prefers well drained soil that retains moisture	



<i>Rhododendron</i> cvs. Azalea	
N C	8-10 Var.
Slow	3-12↑ 3-10⇒
●●○○	Any
☾	Medium
☀ ☁	L-N
butterfly bird	
choose species based on site conditions; flowers vary	



<i>Sabal minor</i> Dwarf Palmetto, Blue-stem Palmetto	
N C S	8-11 Yes
Slow	4-9↑ 4-8⇒
●●●●	Any
☾	High
☀ ☁	M
butterfly bird	
bluish green, fan shaped leaves; small, white flowers; black berries provide food for wildlife in fall; difficult to transplant; good understory plant; prefers moist soils but tolerates drier conditions after establishment	

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



<i>Senna alata</i> Candlestick Plant	
S	10a-11 No
Fast	10-15↑ 10-15⇒
●●●○	Any
☾	Medium
☀	U
plant grows rapidly in full sun; prune harshly in the spring for a larger flower display in the next year	



<i>Senna bicapsularis</i> Christmas Senna, Butterfly Bush	
N C S	8-11 No
Fast	6-12↑ 6-12⇒
●●●●	Any
☾	Medium
☀	L-N
butterfly	
susceptible to freeze damage and pests; susceptible to caterpillar damage; larval food plant for various sulphur butterflies; should not be confused with <i>Senna pendula</i>	



<i>Senna polyphylla</i> Desert Cassia	
S	10a-11 No
	6-10↑ 6-8⇒
○●●●	S/L
☾	Medium
☀ ☁	H
yellow, summer flowers; should not be confused with <i>Senna pendula</i>	



<i>Severinia buxifolia</i> Boxthorn	
N C S	8b-10 Yes
Slow	5-12↑ 3-6⇒
●●●○	Any
☾	High
☀ ☁	L-N
dense, low-branching, compact, evergreen; small, oval, glossy, dark green leaves; slender, thorny branches; small, fragrant, white, spring through summer flowers; susceptible to freeze damage	

Large Shrubs



Strelitzia nicolai
Giant Bird of Paradise,
White Bird of Paradise

C	S	9-11	No
Fast	20-30↑ 15-20⇒		
●●●●	Any		
☀	Low		
☀ ☁	L-N		

large, banana-like leaves, blue/white, year-round flowers; susceptible to scales when air circulation is inadequate; foliage may tear in the wind



Suriana maritima
Bay Cedar

S	10b-11	Yes	
	5-20↑ 5-8⇒		
●●●●	S/L		
☀	High		
☀ ☁	H		



evergreen, tiny, gray/green leaves; yellow, year-round flowers; commonly found growing in thickets, on sand dunes, and rocky shores



Tabernaemontana divaricata
Crape Jasmine,
Pinwheel Flower

C	S	9b-11	No
Fast	6-10↑ 3-6⇒		
●●●●	Any		
☀	Low		
☀ ☁	L-N		

evergreen, white, ruffle-edged, summer flowers that are fragrant at night; susceptible to pests and diseases



Ternstroemia gymnanthera
Cleyera, Ternstroemia

N	C	8-9	No
	12-20↑ 5-10⇒		
●●●●	Any		
☀	Medium		
☀ ☁	L-N		

dense, unusually dark green foliage; yellow to dark red fruit; white, fragrant, spring flowers; good as a hedge



Thunbergia erecta
King's Mantle,
Bush Clock Vine

C	S	9-11	No
Fast	4-6↑ 5-8⇒		
●●●●	Any		
☀	Medium		
☀ ☁	L-N		



purple, year-round flowers; good as a hedge



Tibouchina granulosa
Purple Glory Tree

S	10b-11	No	
Fast	15-20↑ 15-20⇒		
●●●●	S/L		
☀	Medium		
☀	U		

evergreen; dark green, velvety leaves; purple, year-round flowers



Vaccinium arboreum
Sparkleberry

N	C	8-10b	Yes
	12-18↑ 10-15⇒		
●●●●	Any		
☀	Medium		
☀ ☁	L-N		



deciduous; white, spring flowers; showy fall color; tolerates occasionally wet soil; provides food and cover for wildlife; attracts pollinating insects

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



Viburnum obovatum and cvs.
Walter's Viburnum

N	C	S	8-10	Yes
			8-25↑ 6-10⇒	
●●●●	Any			
☾	High			
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N			
				🐦

white, winter through spring flowers; small black fruit provides food for wildlife; provides nesting cover for wildlife; can sucker to produce a thicket; dwarf cvs. are 2' to 4' tall



Viburnum odoratissimum
Sweet Viburnum

N	C	S	8b-10a	No
			15-30↑ 15-25⇒	
●●●●	Any			
☾	Medium			
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N			
				🐦 🐦

white, spring flowers; susceptible to pests and disease; often grown as a hedge; thins in shaded sites



Viburnum odoratissimum
var. *awabuki*
Awabuki Viburnum

N	C	S	8-10b	No
			Slow 15-20↑ 15-20⇒	
●●●○	Any			
☾	Medium			
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N			
				🐦

also known as *Viburnum awabuki*; fragrant, small white, spring flowers; red/black fruit provides food for wildlife; takes well to pruning; used for hedges; susceptible to pests and disease



Viburnum rufidulum
Rusty Blackhaw,
Southern Blackhaw

N	C		8b-9	Yes
			Slow 20-25↑ 20-25⇒	
●●●●	Any			
☾ ☾	High			
☀ ☁ ☁	H			
				🐦

scarlet to purple fall foliage; clusters of small, white, spring flowers; small black fruit provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; does not tolerate compacted soils

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



Viburnum suspensum
Sandankwa Viburnum

N	C	S	8-10	No
			6-12↑ 6-12⇒	
●●●●	Any			
☾	Low			
☀ ☁ ☁	M			
				🐦

pink/white, winter through spring flowers



Vitex agnus-castus
Chaste Tree

N	C	S	8-11	No
			Fast 10-20↑ 15-20⇒	
○●●○	Any			
☾	High			
☀ ☁ ☁	M			
				🦋 🐦

deciduous; multi-stemmed shrub; purple, summer flowers provides food for wildlife



Yucca spp.
Yucca

N	C	S	8-11	Var.
			3-30↑ 3-15⇒	
●●●○	Any			
☾	High			
☀ ☁ ☁	Var			
				🦋

choose species based on site conditions; white, spring through summer flowers

Small Shrubs



Aloe spp.
Aloe

N	C	S	8-11	No
1-3↑	1-3⇒			
●●●●	Any			
High				
☀️ ☁️	H			

choose species based on site conditions; flowers vary; susceptible to freeze damage



Acalypha hispida
Chenille Plant,
Red-hot Cattail

C	S	10-11	No
Fast	4-6↑ 6-8⇒		
●●●●	Any		
High	Medium		
☀️ ☁️	L-N		

upright, course-textured shrub; red, showy flowers during warm months droop in cattail-like, pendant clusters up to 18 inches in length; susceptible to pests especially in partial shade



Breynea disticha
Snowbush

C	S	10-11	Yes
5-8↑	4-7⇒		
●●●●	S/L		
High	Medium		
☀️ ☁️	L-N		

slender, red branches with variegated foliage; good specimen or accent shrub; red berries; susceptible to pests



Brunfelsia americana
Lady of the Night

S	9b-11	No
4-6↑	3-4⇒	
●●●●	Any	
High		
☀️ ☁️	L-N	

evergreen; fragrant, white flowers



Caesalpinia spp. and cvs.
Poinciana

C	S	9-11	No
8-35↑	10-35⇒		
●●●●	S/L		
High	Medium		
☀️	M		

choose species adapted to region; do not confuse with *Delonix regia*; flowers vary



Calliandra emarginata
Pink Powderpuff

C	S	10-11	No
6-10↑	10-15⇒		
●●●●	Any		
High			
☀️ ☁️	L-N		

red/pink, spring through fall flowers



Carissa macrocarpa
Natal Plum

C	S	9-11	No
2-20↑	2-20⇒		
●●●●	Any		
High			
☀️ ☁️	H		

also known as *Carissa grandiflora*; edible fruit; white, fragrant year-round flowers



Gamolepis spp.
Bush Daisy

N	C	S	8b-11	No
2-4↑	3-4⇒			
●●●●	Any			
Medium				
☀️	L-N			

finely-divided leaves with fern-like appearance; yellow, year-round flowers

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



<i>Ixora coccinea</i> Ixora
C S 9b-11 No
10-15↑ 4-10⇒
●○○○ Any
☹️☹️ Medium
☀️ L-N
dark green, glossy leaves; colorful year-round flowers



<i>Lantana depressa</i> Weeping Lantana, Pineland Lantana
N C S 8-11 Yes
Fast 3-6↑ 3-6⇒
○○●○ S/L
☹️ Medium
☀️ H
🦋🐦
small, yellow, year-round flowers; susceptible to pests; berries are poisonous



<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i> Texas Sage, Texas Ranger, Silverleaf, Barometer Bush
N C 8b-10a No
3-5↑ 3-5⇒
○○●○ S
☹️ High
☀️ M
semi-evergreen shrub; white/ pink/lavender/blue flowers after summer rains; prefers dry, hot sites; doesn't like fertilizer or compost



<i>Lycium carolinianum</i> Christmas Berry
N C S 7b-11 Yes
4-8↑ 3-6⇒
●●●○ C/L
☹️☹️☹️
☀️☁️ M
🦋
wide range of cultivation for plant- tolerates drought and salt spray as well as extended floodings; suckers form at the base of trunks; plant has winter interest due to unusual form, persistent fruits, showy winter trunk, or winter flowers

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



<i>Lyonia lucida</i> Fetterbush, Shiny Lyonia
N C 8-9 Yes
3-15↑ 2-5⇒
●●○○ S/L
☹️☹️ High
☀️☁️ L-N
🦋
evergreen; white/pink spring flowers; leaf spotting may occur



<i>Mahonia fortunei</i> Fortune's Mahonia, Chinese Mahonia, Holly Grape
N 8b-9 No
Slow 3-5↑ 3-5⇒
●●●○ Any
☹️ Medium
☀️☁️ M
🐦
also known as <i>Berberis fortu-</i> <i>nei</i> ; yellow year-round flowers; well suited as foundation plant on north or east side of a building



<i>Malpighia coccigera</i> Miniature Holly
S 10b-11 No
Slow 2-5↑ 4-6⇒
●●●○ Any
☹️ Medium
☀️☁️ M
pink, spring through summer flowers; red berries; sensitive to pests



<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> Firethorn
N C 8-9 No
10-15↑ 8-12⇒
●●●○ Any
☹️☹️ Medium
☀️☁️ L-N
white, showy flowers; red/ orange fall and winter fruit; works well as freestanding specimen plant; can be espaliered or trained onto a trellis; susceptible to pests and diseases

Small Shrubs



Raphiolepis spp. and cvs.
Indian Hawthorn

N	C	8-9	No
2-10↑	2-6⇒		
○●●○	Any		
High			
☀️ ☁️	M		

flowers vary; provides food for wildlife; use disease-resistant cvs., plant in full sun; susceptible to disease



Rosa spp.
Rose

N	C	S	8-11	Var.
Fast	1-20↑	2-8⇒		
●●●●	Any			
Medium				
☀️	M			

flowers vary; susceptible to pests and diseases



Rosmarinus spp.
Rosemary

N	C	S	8-11	No
3-6↑	4-5⇒			
○●●○	S/L			
High				
☀️ ☁️	M			

evergreen herb with aromatic needle-like leaves; flowers vary



Russelia equisetiformis
Firecracker Plant, Coral Plant

C	S	9b-11	No
3-5↑	6-12⇒		
○●●○	Any		
High			
☀️	M		

multi-branched shrub; rush-like stems; red year-round flowers; susceptible to pests



Russelia sarmentosa
Firecracker Plant

N	C	S	8b-11	No
Fast	3-4↑	2-4⇒		
○●●○	S/L			
Medium				
☀️ ☁️	U			

red, summer flowers; provides food for wildlife



Sabal etonia
Scrub Palmetto

C	S	9-11	Yes
Slow	4-6↑	4-6⇒	
●●●●	S/L		
High			
☀️ ☁️	M		

small, white, spring through summer flowers; small, black berries in summer through fall provide food for wildlife; long-lived; difficult to transplant



Spiraea spp.
Reeve's Spirea,
Bridal Wreath

N	C	8-9	No
3-5↑	3-4⇒		
○●●○	Any		
Medium			
☀️ ☁️	L-N		

deciduous; white, spring flowers; check with your local Extension office before final species selection







Strelitzia reginae
Bird of Paradise

S	10-11	No
3-5↑	2-4⇒	
○●●○	Any	
High		
☀️ ☁️	L-N	






large leathery leaves are held upright on stiff stalks; orange/blue striking flowers; susceptible to pests; tolerates occasionally wet soil

NOTES




<i>Aristolochia</i> spp. Dutchman's Pipe, Pipevine			
C	S	9-10	Var.
Fast	10-15↑	10-15⇒	
●●●●		S	
		Medium	
 			L-N
			
tender evergreen vine; white/ purple, summer through winter flowers; larval food plant for several swallowtail butterflies ; except <i>Aristolochia</i> <i>littoralis</i>			






Aster carolinianus			
Climbing Aster			
N	C	S	8-10b Yes
		1-12↑ 2-4⇔	
○○●●○		Any	
☹☹☹		Medium	
		 	L-N
			
also known as <i>Ampelaster carolinianus</i> , <i>Symphyotricum carolinianum</i> ; lavender, fall flowersx			










<i>Bignonia capreolata</i> Cross Vine, Trumpet Flower				
N	C	S	8-10	Yes
Fast		1-50↑ 1-50⇔		
●●●○		Any		
☾☾		High		
☀	☀☁	☁	M	
				
fast-growing, high-climbing vine; orange/red, trum- pet-shaped, spring flowers				





<i>Bougainvillea</i> cvs.			
Bougainvillea			
C	S	9b-11	No
Fast	4-40↑ 15-40⇒		
●●●○		S/L	
		High	
 			M
evergreen, shrubby vine; pink/ yellow/orange, year-round flowers; large spines; suscepti- ble to freeze damage			






<i>Campsis radicans</i> Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet Vine				
N	C	S	8-10a	Yes
Fast		1-40↑ 1-40⇨		
			Any	
			Medium	
		 		L-N
 				
brilliant orange, summer flowers				



<i>Decumaria barbara</i>			
Climbing Hydrangea, Wood Vamp, Cow Itch Vine			
N	C	8-9a	Yes
		1-60↑	1-60⇨
●●○○		S/L	
☿☾		Medium	
 			L-N
white, spring flowers			



<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i> Carolina Jessamine, Yellow Jasmine			
N	C	8-9	Yes
Fast	20-40↑ 20-30⇒		
●●●○		Any	
☿ ☾		Low	
 		L-N	
			
evergreen; yellow, tubular, winter through spring flowers; rapid growth when estab- lished; poisonous			

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



<i>Ipomoea</i> spp. (natives only) Morning Glory	
N C S	8-11 Yes
Fast	10-20↑ 10-40⇒
○●●○	Any
☾☼	High
☀☁	M
flower color varies; can spread easily; provides food for wildlife; except for <i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	



<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> Railroad Vine	
S	10b-11 Yes
Fast	
●●●●	S/L
☾	High
☀	H
aggressive, spreading plant great for dune stabilization	



<i>Jasminum multiflorum</i> Downy Jasmine	
C S	9b-11 No
Fast	5-10↑ 5-10⇒
●●●●	Any
☾	Medium
☀☁	L-N
white, fragrant, year-round flowers; dies back in freeze, may come back; susceptible to pests; sprawling form	



<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> Honeysuckle, Coral Honeysuckle	
N C	8-9 Yes
Fast	10-15↑ 10-15⇒
●●●○	Any
☾	Medium
☀☁	M
dark green, smooth leaves; red, spring through summer flowers; fruit provides food for wildlife; susceptible to freeze damage	



<i>Mandevilla</i> cvs. Pink Allamanda, Mandevilla	
C S	9b-11 No
	1-10↑ 1-10⇒
○●●○	Any
☾	Medium
☀	L-N
twining evergreen vine; many cultivars; pink/white, year-round flowers	



<i>Millettia reticulata</i> Evergreen Wisteria	
C S	9-11 No
Fast	12-15↑ 10-12⇒
○●●○	S/L
☾	Low
☀	M
deciduous in North Florida; glossy, leathery textured leaves; purple, summer through fall flowers	

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife

Vines



Pandorea jasminoides
Bower Vine

C	S	9b-11	No
Fast	1-20↑ 1-20⇒		
●●●○	Any		
☀	Medium		
☀ ☁	L-N		

evergreen; maintains an open, fine-textured effect; 2 inch wide, white, pink-throated, summer through winter flowers



Passiflora incarnata
Maypop, Passion Vine

N	C	S	8b-11	Yes
Fast	5-10↑ 5-10⇒			
●●●●	Any			
☀	High			
☀	M			



evergreen; pink/purple, summer through fall flowers; larval food plant of zebra longwing, gulf fritillary, and variegated fritillary butterflies; tolerates occasionally wet soil



Passiflora 'Lady Margaret'
Lady Margaret Passionflower

N	C	S	7-10	No
Fast	3-12↑ 3-12⇒			
○●●○	Any			
☀ ☁				
☀ ☁	M			



plant has potential to sprawl throughout the garden due to its fast growth rate; sends out underground stems, producing plants that are far from mother plant



Petrea volubilis
Queen's Wreath

S	10b-11	No
Fast	30-40↑ 30-40⇒	
○●●●	Any	
☀	Medium	
☀ ☁	L-N	

evergreen; purple, spring flowers



Combretum indicum
Rangoon Creeper

S	10a-11	No
Fast	1-40↑ 1-40⇒	
●●●○	Any	
☀ ☁	Medium	
☀ ☁	L-N	

1" flowers turn from white to pink or pink to deep red, blooms in spring through fall; good for fences, pergolas, and small buildings; susceptible to pests



Thunbergia alata
Black-Eyed Susan Vine

N	C	S	8-11	No
Fast	5-10↑ 5-10⇒			
○●●○	S/L			
☀	Low			
☀ ☁	L-N			

perennial; yellow, summer flowers



Trachelospermum jasminoides
Confederate Jasmine,
Star Jasmine

N	C	S	8-10	No
Fast	1-40↑ 1-40⇒			
●●●●	Any			
☀ ☁	Medium			
☀ ☁	L-N			



white, fragrant, showy, spring flowers; susceptible to diseases



Wisteria frutescens
American Wisteria

N	C	8-9	Yes
Fast	10-20↑ 6-12⇒		
○●●○	Any		
☀	Medium		
☀ ☁	L-N		



lavender, fragrant, spring through summer flowers; poisonous parts

NOTES

Groundcovers



Anthericum sanderi
St. Bernard's Lily

N	C	S	8-11	No
Fast	1-1½↑ ½-1⇒			
○○○○	Any			
☾	Medium			
☀ ☁	U			

white, spring flowers



Arachis glabrata
Perennial Peanut

N	C	S	8-11	No
Slow	½-1↑ 1-8⇒			
○○○○	S			
☾	High			
☀	H			



yellow/orange, summer through fall flowers; no nitrogen fertilizer needed; may spread aggressively; withstands foot traffic; damaged by frost in North and Central Florida



Aspidistra elatior
Cast Iron Plant,
Barroom Plant

N	C	S	8b-11	No
Slow	1-3↑ 1-3⇒			
○○○○	Any			
☾	Medium			
☀ ☁	L-N			

dark, green, glossy foliage; brown flowers periodically throughout the year; tolerates deep shade better than most plants



Cephalotaxus harringtonia
'Prostrata'
Creeping Yew

N	C		6-9	No
Slow	1-2↑ 3-6⇒			
○○○○	Any			
☾	High			
☀ ☁	L-N			

plant has dark green, needle-like leaves; deer won't usually eat it



Cyrtomium falcatum
Holly Fern

N	C	S	8b-11	No
	2-3↑ 3-4⇒			
○○○○	Any			
☾ ☾	Medium			
☀ ☀ ☁	L-N			

evergreen fern; good low-maintenance groundcover; susceptible to pests





Dryopteris spp.
Autumn Fern


N	C	S	8-11	Var.
Slow	1-4↑ 1-4⇒			
●●○○	Any			
☾	Medium			
☀ ☀ ☁	L-N			


dark green fern with delicate appearance; fronds appear reddish when young; choose species based on growing conditions



Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife


	<i>Dyschoriste oblongifolia</i> Twin Flower, Oblongleaf Snakeherb
N C S	8-11 Yes
Fast	½-1↑ 1-1½⇒
○○●○○	Any
☾	High
☀ ☁	L-N
	
lavender, year-round flowers; commonly used as ground-cover; larval food plant for common Buckeye	



	<i>Ernodea littoralis</i> Golden creeper
S	10-11 Yes
	1-3↑ 1-3⇒
●●●○○	S/C
☾	High
☀	H
small, light green, succulent leaves on bright red stems; inconspicuous, pinkish, tubular flowers; golden berries; will die if overwatered	

	<i>Evolvulus glomeratus</i> Blue Daze
C S	9-11 No
	½-1↑ 1-2⇒
○○●○○	Any
☾	Medium
☀ ☁	H
creates grey/green carpet-like cover accented with sky blue, spring through summer flowers	

	<i>Glandularia tampensis</i> Tampa Vervain, Tampa Mock Vervain
C S	9-11 Yes
	1½-2↑ 1-1½⇒
○○●○○	S
☾	High
☀	L-N
	
also known as <i>Verbena tampensi</i> ; purplish-pink/white, summer flowers	

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife

	<i>Ipomoea</i> spp. (natives only) Sweet Potato Vine, Railroad Vine
N C S	8-11 Yes
Fast	10-20↑ 10-40⇒
○○●○○	Any
☾ ☾	High
☀ ☁	M
flower color varies; can spread easily; provides food for wildlife	

	<i>Juniperus conferta</i> and cvs. Shore Juniper
N C	8-9 No
Slow	1-2↑ 6-10⇒
●●●●●	S
☾	High
☀	H
	
flammable - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; must be in full sun and well drained soils; used for dune stabilization; susceptible to diseases	

Groundcovers

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



Juniperus horizontalis and cvs.
Creeping Juniper,
Horizontal Juniper

N	C	8a-9a	No
		1/2-1↑ 8-10⇒	
●●●●	Any		
☹	High		
☀	M		

plants become thin in partial shade; does not tolerate waterlogged conditions; susceptible to pests and diseases



Mimosa strigillosa
Powderpuff,
Sunshine Mimosa

N	C	S	8-11	Yes
			Fast	1/2-3/4↑ 8-10⇒
●●●●	Any			
☹	Medium			
☀	M			

perennial; pink powderpuff flowers; FNGLA Plant of the Year



Nephrolepis biserrata
Giant Sword Fern

C	S	9-11	Yes
		1-4↑ 1-4⇒	
●●●●	C/L		
☹	Medium		
☀ ☁	L-N		

should not be confused with the exotic invasive fern *Nephrolepis cordifolia*; may spread beyond small gardens and become difficult to control; looks best in full shade



Nephrolepis exaltata
Sword Fern

C	S	9-11	Yes
		1-4↑ 1-4⇒	
●●●●	Any		
☹	Medium		
☀ ☁	L-N		

should not be confused with the exotic invasive fern *Nephrolepis cordifolia*; may spread beyond small gardens and become difficult to control; looks best in full shade



Ophiopogon japonicus and cvs.
Mondo Grass, Dwarf Lilyturf,
Dwarf Liriopoe

N	C	S	8-11	No
			Slow	1/2-1↑ 1/2-2⇒
●●●●	Any			
☹	Medium			
☀ ☁	M			

white, summer flowers; dark green, grass-like mounds; tolerates some foot traffic



Phlox subulata
Creeping Phlox

N	C	S	3b-10	No
			1/2-1↑	
●●●●	Any			
☹	Medium			
☀ ☀	L-N			

aggressive groundcover; mass spring flowering; attractive plant



Phyla nodiflora
Turkey Tangle Fogfruit,
Capeweed

N	C	S	8-11	Yes
			1/2-1↑ 8-10⇒	
●●●●	Any			
☹	Medium			
☀ ☀	L-N			

small, purplish-white flowers; may appear dormant in drought but comes back; occasional mowing improves appearance; excellent butterfly attractor; can become weedy; larval food plant

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i> Leatherleaf Fern, Seven Weeks Fern
C S 9b-11 No
1-3↑ 4-5⇒
○●●○ Any
☾ Medium
☀ ☁ L-N
evergreen fern with triangular-shaped, dark glossy green leaflets



<i>Scaevola plumieri</i> Inkberry
S 10-11 Yes
Slow 2-4↑ 3-8⇒
●●●● S/L
☾ High
☀ H
small, pink/white, summer flowers; spreads by underground rhizomes; suited for coastal areas



<i>Thelypteris kunthii</i> Southern Shield Fern
N C S 8-11 Yes
Fast 2-3↑ 2-4⇒
○●●● Any
☾☾ Medium
☀ ☁ ☁ L-N
robust fern with graceful light green foliage; may spread beyond small gardens and become difficult to control



<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i> Small-Leaf Confederate Jasmine, Asiatic Jasmine
N C S 8b-10 No
Fast 1-3↑ 1-30⇒
●●●● Any
☾☾ Medium
☀ ☁ M
small, dark green glossy leaves, prominent light green veins; tolerates foot traffic; spreads aggressively; susceptible to pests, diseases and cold damage in low 20's

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i> Confederate Jasmine, Star Jasmine
N C S 8b-10 No
Fast 1-3↑ 1-30⇒
●●●● Any
☾☾ Medium
☀ ☁ L-N
☿
white, fragrant, showy, spring flowers; susceptible to diseases



<i>Zamia floridana</i> Coontie, Florida Arrowroot, Florida Zamia
N C S 8b-11 Yes
Slow 1-5↑ 3-5⇒
●●●● Any
☾ High
☀ ☁ ☁ H
☿
small palm-like perennial plant; Florida's only native cycad; sole larval food plant for atala butterfly; susceptible to pests and cold damage in the 20's



<i>Zamia furfuracea</i> Cardboard Plant
C S 9b-11 No
Slow 2-5↑ 5-8⇒
●●●● Any
☾ High
☀ ☁ ☁ H
seeds and caudex poisonous; freezes in central Florida and can come back; caution - may be invasive in South and Central Florida

Grasses



Andropogon spp.
Bluestem Grass

N	C		8-9	Var.
Fast	3-10↑	3-7⇒		
●●●●	Any			
☹	High			
☀		H		

perennial bunch grass; species need vary; check with Extension office before making final selection; silver/white/pink, fall flowers



Aristida stricta
var. *beyrichiana*
Wiregrass

N	C	S	8-11	Yes
Fast	2-4↑	2-3⇒		
●●○○	S			
☹	High			
☀	☁	L-N		

also known as *Aristida beyrichiana*; tan, year-round flowers; provides food and cover for wildlife; depends on regular summer burning to stimulate flowering and seed production



Cymbopogon citratus
Lemongrass

	S	10-11	No	
Fast	4-6↑	4-6⇒		
●●●○	Any			
☹	Medium			
☀	☁	U		

scented leaves remain green most of the year, turning dark red in fall and winter; dies to the ground in winter in North Florida



Chasmanthium latifolium
River Oats, Northern Sea Oats, Indian Wood-oats

N		8-9a	Yes	
Fast	2-5↑	2-4⇒		
●●○○	Any			
☹	Medium			
☀	☁	L-N		

fall color; tan/bronze, summer through fall flowers; larval food plant for Gemmed Satyr butterfly



Distichlis spicata
Salt Grass

N	C	S	8-11	Yes
Slow	1-2↑	2-4⇒		
○○●●	Any			
☹	Low			
☀		H		

tough, scaly rhizomes and rigid stems; few seeds are produced; reproduction is mostly from rhizomes



Eragrostis elliottii
Elliott's Lovegrass

N	C	S	8-10	Yes
Fast	1-3↑	1-3⇒		
●●●○	S/L			
☹	High			
☀	☁	L-N		

tan, year-round flowers, especially in fall



Eragrostis spectabilis
Purple Lovegrass

N	C	S	8-10	Yes
Fast	1-3↑	1-3⇒		
●●●○	S/L			
☹	High			
☀	☁	L-N		

small, red/purple, year-round flowers, especially in fall; grows best in hot, dry sites




Miscanthus sinensis
Zebra Grass, Eulalia Grass



N	C	S	8-11	No
	1-9↑	3-5⇒		
●●●○	Any			
☹	Medium			
☀	☁	H		


dies to the ground in winter in North Florida; excellent specimen plant; susceptible to pests and disease

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife


Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i> Muhly Grass
<div><div>N</div><div>C</div><div>S</div></div> 8-11Yes
2-5↑ 2-3⇒
<div><div>○●●●</div><div>S</div></div>
<div><div>☾●●</div><div>High</div></div>
<div><div>☀</div><div>H</div></div>
pink, fall flowers; tolerates extreme drought and flooding



<i>Panicum virgatum</i> and cvs. Panic Grass
<div><div>N</div><div>C</div><div>S</div></div> 8-10Yes
Fast1-5↑ 1-5⇒
<div><div>●●●○</div><div>Any</div></div>
<div><div>☾</div><div>High</div></div>
<div><div>☀☁</div><div>H</div></div>

tan, summer flowers



<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> 'Rubrum' Purple Fountain Grass
<div><div></div><div>C</div><div>S</div></div> 9-11No
Fast4-6↑ 2-4⇒
<div><div>●●●○</div><div>Any</div></div>
<div><div>☾</div><div>Medium</div></div>
<div><div>☀</div><div>U</div></div>
valuable accent plant for its showy coloration; lovely when planted in mass and is a nice accent in a border; plant can reseed itself

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife


<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> Little Blue Stem Grass
<div><div>N</div><div>C</div></div> 8-9Yes
1-3↑ 1-3⇒
<div><div>○●●○</div><div>Any</div></div>
<div><div>☾</div><div>High</div></div>
<div><div>☀☁</div><div>U</div></div>
<div><div>🦋</div><div>🐦</div></div>
medium-sized bunchgrass; lavender/blue stem; good for restoring damaged wildland recreation areas; provides food and cover for wildlife


<i>Spartina</i> spp. Cordgrass
<div><div>N</div><div>C</div></div> 8-9Var.
Fast3-4↑ 3-5⇒
<div><div>●●●○</div><div>S</div></div>
<div><div>☾●●</div><div>High</div></div>
<div><div>☀</div><div>H</div></div>
marsh grass; fine-textured, wire leaves form a fountain pattern; tan, summer flowers; species needs vary, choose based on site conditions; check with your local Extension office prior to species selection


<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i> and cvs. Fakahatchee Grass, Gamma Grass
<div><div>N</div><div>C</div><div>S</div></div> 8-11Yes
4-6↑ 4-6⇒
<div><div>●●●○</div><div>Any</div></div>
<div><div>☾●</div><div>Medium</div></div>
<div><div>☀☁</div><div>M</div></div>
<div><div>🦋</div></div>
cream/orange/red/yellow, spring through summer flowers; tolerates flooding and standing water; larval food plant for Byssus Skipper butterfly


<i>Tripsacum floridana</i> Florida Gama Grass
<div><div>N</div><div>C</div><div>S</div></div> 8-11Yes
2-4↑ 4-6⇒
<div><div>●●●○</div><div>Any</div></div>
<div><div>☾●●</div><div>Medium</div></div>
<div><div>☀☁</div><div>M</div></div>
yellow, spring through summer flowers; used to control erosion; good plant for detention ponds, swales and canal banks

Palms & Palm-Like Plants

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



<i>Acoelorrhaphes wrightii</i> Paurotis Palm, Saw Cabbage Palm	
S	10-11
Yes	
Slow	15-30↑ 10-15⇒
○○○○○	Any
☹️☹️	Medium
☀️☁️	M
yellow/white, spring flowers; forms dense clump so provide plenty of space; susceptible to manganese deficiency; tolerates occasionally wet soil	



<i>Arenga engleri</i> Formosa Palm, Dwarf Sugar Palm	
C S	9a-11
No	
Slow	8-10↑ 12-16⇒
○○○○○	Any
☹️	None
☁️☁️	L-N
dark, olive-green leaves often twist, giving a slight spiraling appearance; red/orange/ green, spring flowers; red to deep purple fruit	



<i>Bismarckia nobilis</i> Bismarck Palm	
S	10a-11
No	
	40-70↑ 15-20⇒
○○○○○	Any
☹️	High
☀️☁️☁️	M
stiff, waxy, blue- green fronds; white/cream flowers	



<i>Butia capitata</i> Pindo Palm, Jelly Palm	
N C S	8b-11
No	
Slow	15-25↑ 10-15⇒
○○○○○	Any
☹️	High
☀️☁️	M
edible fruit used for jelly; provides food for wildlife; looks best in full sun; white flowers; susceptible to pests; high wind resistance	



<i>Carpentaria acuminata</i> Carpentaria Palm	
S	10b-11
No	
Slow	35-40↑ 8-10⇒
○○○○○	Any
☹️☹️	Medium
☀️	L-N
white/cream, spring through fall flowers; tolerates occasion- ally wet soil; can cause skin irritation	



<i>Caryota mitis</i> Fishtail Palm	
S	10b-11
No	
	15-25↑ 10-15⇒
●●●●●	Any
☹️	Medium
☀️☁️☁️	U
multi-stemmed clumps; light green leaflets shaped like fish's tail fin; caution - may be invasive in South Florida	




<i>Ceratozamia hildae</i> Bamboo Cycad	
N C S	8-11
No	
Slow	5-7↑ 3-5⇒
○○○○○	Any
☹️☹️	High
☀️☁️☁️	L-N
sharp thorns, plant away from sidewalks	





<i>Ceratozamia kuesteriana</i>	
N C S	8-11
No	
Slow	4-5↑ 3-4⇒
○○○○○	Any
☹️☹️	High
☀️☁️☁️	L-N
emergent growth on some forms has a reddish color	

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife






<i>Chamaedorea</i> spp. Chamaedorea, Bamboo Palm, Miniature Fishtail Palm				
N	C	S	variable	No
Fast		1-20↑ 2-8⇒		
○○●○○		Any		
☾		Medium		
☀ ☁			L-N	
species needs vary, choose based on conditions; cream, spring through summer flowers; good container plant; potential skin irritant				







<i>Chamaerops humilis</i> European Fan Palm				
N	C	S	8-11	No
Slow		5-15↑ 6-15⇒		
○●●○		Any		
☾		High		
 			M	
clumping palm; yellow, summer flowers; susceptible to pests; very cold-hardy; petioles with sharp teeth				





<i>Dypsis lutescens</i> Yellow Butterfly Palm			
S	10a-11	No	
	15-25↑	6-10⇒	
○●●○	Any		
☾☼	High		
	 	M	
tolerates occasionally wet soil; high wind resistance; susceptible to pest and K deficiency; caution - may be invasive in South Florida			





<i>Coccothrinax argentata</i> Silver Palm			
S	10b-11	Yes	
Fast	3-15↑	6-7→	
●●●●	Any		
☾	High		
			H
			
distinctive, dark, blue-green, drooping, deeply divided palmate leaves; white, summer flowers; Key Deer food source; high wind resistance			

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife






<i>Dioon edule</i> Dioon, Chamal, Mexican Sago				
N	C	S	8-11	No
Slow		1-8↑ 4-6⇒		
●●●●●		Any		
☾		High		
			M	
				
leaflets very sharp; can tolerate adverse conditions for periods; susceptible to pests				





<i>Howea forsterana</i> Kentia Palm, Sentry Palm			
S	10-11	No	
	15-25↑	6-10⇒	
○●●○	S/L		
💧	Medium		
		L-N	
white, summer flowers; susceptible to diseases			



<i>Licuala grandis</i> Ruffled Fan Palm, Vanuatu Fan Palm, Licuala Palm			
S	10b-11	No	
Slow	6-12↑	3-6⇒	
○●●○	S/L		
☾	Medium		
		L-N	
			
white, year-round flowers			



<i>Livistona</i> spp. Chinese Fan Palm				
<div>C</div> <div>S</div>		9-11	No	
		20-50↑ 8-15⇒		
<div>○●●○</div>		S/L		
<div>💧</div>		High		
<div></div>		M		
flowers vary; stately palm with single trunk; susceptible to scales; caution - <i>L. chinensis</i> may be invasive in Central and South Florida				

Palms & Palm-Like Plants

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



<i>Nolina recurvata</i> Ponytail Palm			
S	10a-11	No	
Slow	10-15↑ 12-18⇒		
●●●●	Any		
☹	High		
☀ ☁ ☁	M		
unique plume of long leaves atop a single trunk with a bulb-like base; susceptible to pests and diseases			



<i>Phoenix</i> spp. except <i>Phoenix reclinata</i> Date Palms			
N	C	S	8-11 No
Slow	6-80↑ 6-25⇒		
○●●○	S/L		
☹ ☹	High		
☀ ☁	M		
yellow, summer flowers; <i>Phoenix canariensis</i> , <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> and <i>Phoenix roebelinii</i> have high wind resistance; provides food for wildlife			



<i>Pseudophoenix sargentii</i> Buccaneer Palm, Sargent's Palm			
S	10a-11	Yes	
Slow	10-40↑ 10-20⇒		
●●●●	Any		
☹	High		
☀	M		
yellow, summer flowers; produces grape-sized red fruit; endangered in Florida			



<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i> Alexander Palm, Solitary Palm, Solitaire Palm			
S	10a-11	No	
Slow	15-25↑ 6-10⇒		
○●●○	S/L		
☹	High		
☀ ☁	L-N		
white, summer flowers; resistant to lethal yellowing; high wind resistance; caution - may be invasive in South and Central Florida			



<i>Ptychosperma macarthurii</i> Macarthur Palm			
S	10b-11	No	
	15-25↑ 6-10⇒		
○●●○	S/L		
☹	None		
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		
noted for multiple, slim, ringed grey trunks; soft green, feathery, flat, broad leaves; branched flower stalks with white, summer flowers; bright red, showy sprays of fruit			



<i>Ravenea rivularis</i> Majesty Palm			
S	10a-11	No	
	50-80↑ 10-15⇒		
○●●○	C/L		
☹	High		
☀ ☁	M		
feather-leaved with symmetrical, smooth, flared trunk; creamy white, summer flowers			



<i>Rhipidophyllum hystrix</i> Needle Palm			
N	C	S	8-11 Yes
Fast	6-8↑ 5-10⇒		
○●●○	S/L		
☹	Medium		
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		
red, summer flowers; yellowish fruit provides food for wildlife			



<i>Rhaps excelsa</i> Lady Palm			
C	S	9-11	No
Slow	7-14↑ 10-15⇒		
○●●○	S/L		
☹	Medium		
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		
forms clumps of bamboo-like stalks topped with very dark green fan-shaped leaves; susceptible to pests and disease			

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



<i>Rhapis humilis</i> Slender Lady Palm
C S 9b-11 No
5-7↑ 6-10⇒
●●●○ S/L
☾☾ Medium
☀☁ M
slender stems; drooping leaf segments; forms densely packed clumps; susceptible to pests



<i>Roystonea regia</i> Royal Palm
S 10a-11 Yes
50-80↑ 15-25⇒
●●●○ Any
☾☾ Medium
☀☁☁ M
tall, smooth, cement gray trunk; beautiful, broad, dense crown of soft, gently drooping, feathery fronds; fragrant, yellow, summer flowers; high wind resistance



<i>Sabal etonia</i> Scrub Palmetto
C S 9-11 Yes
Slow 4-6↑ 4-6⇒
●●●● S/L
☾ High
☀☁☁ M
small, white, spring through summer flowers; small, black berries in summer through fall provide food for wildlife; long-lived; difficult to transplant



<i>Sabal minor</i> Dwarf Palmetto, Blue-stem Palmetto
N C S 8-10 Yes
Slow 4-9↑ 4-8⇒
●●●● Any
☾ High
☀☁☁ M
bluish green, fan shaped leaves; small, white flowers; black berries provides food for wildlife in fall; difficult to transplant; good understory plant; prefers moist soils but tolerates drier conditions after establishment

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



<i>Sabal palmetto</i> Cabbage Palm, Sabal Palm, Cabbage Palmetto
N C S 8b-11 Yes
Slow 25-60↑ 10-15⇒
●●●● Any
☾☾☾ High
☀☁☁ H
Florida state tree; white, summer flowers; susceptible to some pests and disease; high wind resistance; older palms transplant easily; provides food and cover for wildlife



<i>Serenoa repens</i> Saw Palmetto
N C S 8-11 Yes
Slow 3-10↑ 4-10⇒
●●●● Any
☾ High
☀☁☁ H
flammable - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; yellow/white, spring flowers; difficult to transplant; grows on first dune; round black fruits provide food for wildlife



<i>Thrinax morrisii</i> Brittle Thatch Palm, Key Thatch Palm
S 10b-11 Yes
Slow 15-20↑ 6-10⇒
●●●● Any
☾☾ High
☀☁☁ H
green and silver fronds; small, white, summer flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil; high wind resistance



<i>Thrinax radiata</i> Florida Thatch Palm
S 10b-11 Yes
Slow 15-25↑ 6-10⇒
●●●● S
☾ High
☀☁☁ H
white; summer flowers; good palm for many landscapes due to small size; high wind resistance

Palms & Palm-Like Plants



<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i> Windmill Palm	
N C S	8-11 No
10-25↑ 6-10⇒	
●●●●	Any
☹	Medium
☀ ☁ ☁	M
dense, brown, hair-like fibers that resemble burlap wrapping; 3-foot wide, fan-shaped fronds; inconspicuous, fragrant, summer flowers; good palm for shaded landscapes; tolerates occasional sun; susceptible to pests and disease	



<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> Washington Palm	
N C	9a-11 No
60-90↑ 10-15⇒	
●●●●	Any
☹ ☹	High
☀ ☁ ☁	M
too tall for most home landscapes; caution – may be invasive in South Florida	



<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i> Foxtail Palm	
S	10-11 No
Slow 20-30↑ 8-20⇒	
○●●○	Any
☹	Medium
☀ ☁ ☁	M
pale green, arching fronds with leaflets radiating from leaf stem, giving appearance of bottlebrush or foxtail; white, spring flowers; colorful clusters of red to orange/red fruit	



<i>Zamia floridana</i> Coontie, Florida Arrowroot, Florida Zamia	
N C S	8b-11 Yes
Fast 1-5↑ 3-5⇒	
●●●●	Any
☹	High
☀ ☀ ☁	H
small palm-like perennial plant; Florida's only native cycad; sole larval food plant for atala hair-streak butterfly; susceptible to pests and cold damage in the 20's	



<i>Zamia furfuracea</i> Cardboard Plant	
C S	9b-11 No
Slow 2-5↑ 5-8⇒	
●●●●	Any
☹	High
☀ ☁ ☁	H
seeds and caudex poisonous; freezes in central Florida and can come back	

Scientific
Common

Reg/Native

G, H, S

Soil pH, Txt

Soil Mst, Drgt

Light/Best
Salt

Wildlife

Scientific
Common

Reg/Native

G, H, S

Soil pH, Txt

Soil Mst, Drgt

Light/Best
Salt

Wildlife

NOTES

Ferns



Acrostichum danaeifolium
Leather Fern

C	S	9-11	Yes
8-10↑	8-10⇒		
●●●○	Any		
●●	Low		
☀️ ☁️ ☁️	M		

large fern; good for wet sites in shaded landscape; prolonged sunlight, especially in the summer, can burn foliage



Adiantum capillus-veneris
Southern Maidenhair Fern,
Venus' Hair Fern

S	10-11	Yes	
Slow	2-3↑	2-3⇒	
○●○○	Any		
●●	Low		
☀️ ☁️ ☁️	L-N		

fine-textured, delicate, fern with light grey-green, soft foliage; tolerates occasionally wet soil



Blechnum serrulatum
Swamp Fern, Toothed
Midsorus Fern, Saw Fern

N	C	S	8-11	Yes
1-6↑	2-6⇒			
●●○○	Any			
●●	Low			
☀️ ☁️ ☁️	L-N			

hardy fern; forms underground stems, persisting for many years, and spreads widely (forms dense clumps); grows in full sun if in moist conditions



Cyrtomium falcatum
Holly Fern

N	C	S	8b-11	No
2-3↑	3-4⇒			
○○○○	Any			
●●	Medium			
☀️ ☁️ ☁️	L-N			

evergreen fern; good low-maintenance groundcover; susceptible to pests



Dicksonia antarctica
Tasmanian Tree Fern,
Australian Tree Fern

C	S	9-11	No
Slow	20-50↑	6-20⇒	
●●○○	S/L		
●●	Low		
☁️	L-N		

does not tolerate prolonged freezing or direct sun



Didymochlaena truncatula
Mahogany Fern,
Tree Maidenhair Fern

S	10	No	
Slow	3-4↑	4-6⇒	
●●○○	Loam		
●●	Low		
☀️ ☁️ ☁️	U		

requires moist soil; do not let dry out between waterings



Dryopteris spp.
Autumn Fern

N	C	S	8-11	Var.
Slow	1-4↑	1-4⇒		
●●○○	Any			
●●	Medium			
☀️ ☁️ ☁️	L-N			

dark green fern with delicate appearance; fronds appear reddish when young; choose species based on growing conditions



Nephrolepis biserrata
Giant Sword Fern


C	S	9-11	Yes
1-4↑	1-4⇒		
○○○○	C/L		
●●	Medium		
☀️ ☁️ ☁️	L-N		


should not be confused with the exotic invasive fern *Nephrolepis cordifolia*; may spread beyond small gardens and become difficult to control; looks best in full shade


Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife


Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife


	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i> Sword Fern
C S 9-11 Yes	
1-4↑ 1-4⇌	
○○○○ C/L	
☾ Medium	
☀ ☁ L-N	
	should not be confused with the exotic invasive fern <i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i> ; may spread beyond small gardens and become difficult to control; looks best in full shade


	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i> Cinnamon Fern
N C S 8-10 Yes	
Slow 2-5↑ 3-4⇌	
●●○○ C/L	
☾☹ Low	
☀ ☁ L-N	
	deciduous, shrub-like fern; good plant for detention ponds, swales and canal banks


	<i>Osmunda regalis</i> Royal Fern
N C S 8-10 Yes	
6-7↑ 6-7⇌	
●●○○ Loam	
☾☹ Low	
☀ ☁ L-N	
	requires night temperature of 45°F to stay green; susceptible to pests; may be less attractive during winter dormancy

	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> Bracken Fern
N C S 8-11 Yes	
3-6↑ 2-3⇌	
●●●○ S/L	
☾ Medium	
☀ ☀ ☁ L-N	
	fronds triangular in outline

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife

	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i> Leatherleaf Fern, Seven Weeks Fern
C S 9b-11 No	
1-3↑ 4-5⇌	
○○○○ Any	
☾ Medium	
☀ ☁ L-N	
	evergreen fern with triangular-shaped, dark glossy green leaflets

	<i>Sphaeropteris cooperi</i> Australian Tree Fern
S 10b-11 No	
Slow 12-18↑ 8-15⇌	
○○○○ S/L	
☹ Low	
☀ ☁ L-N	
	also known as <i>Alsophila cooperi</i> ; single-trunked, giant fern

	<i>Thelypteris kunthii</i> Southern Shield Fern
N C S 8-11 Yes	
Fast 2-3↑ 2-4⇌	
○○●● Any	
☹☾ Medium	
☀ ☀ ☁ L-N	
	robust fern with graceful light green foliage; may spread beyond small gardens and become difficult to control

Perennials



Acalypha reptans
Dwarf Chenille Plant

S	10-11	No
Slow	to 1↑ varies⇒	
●●●●○	C/L	
☾	Medium	
☀ ☁	U	

fine-textured, ground-hug-ging; forms a thick canopy of tiny, serrated leaves with bright red flowers



Acrostichum danaeifolium
Leather Fern

C S	9-11	Yes
	8-10↑ 8-10⇒	
●●●●○	Any	
☾ ☿	Low	
☀ ☁ ☁	M	

large fern; good for wet sites in shaded landscape; prolonged sunlight, especially in the summer, can burn foliage



Adiantum capillus-veneris
Southern Maidenhair Fern,
Venus' Hair Fern

S	10-11	Yes
Slow	2-3↑ 2-3⇒	
○●●●○	Any	
☾ ☿	Low	
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N	

fine-textured, delicate, fern with light grey-green, soft foliage; tolerates occasionally wet soil



Agapanthus africanus
Lily of the Nile, African Lily

N C S	8-10	No
Fast	2↑ 2⇒	
○●●●○	S	
☾	Medium	
☀ ☁ ☁	M	

purple/white, summer flowers; deciduous



Agave spp.
Century Plant, Agave

N C S	8-11	Var.
Slow	6↑ 4-6⇒	
○●●●○	S	
☾	High	
☀	H	

dramatic foliage and form; evergreen, silver/gray to blue-green foliage; showy, green-brown fruit; sharp spines; choose species adapted to climate



Aloe spp.
Aloe

N C S	variable	No
	varies↑ varies⇒	
○●●●○	Any	
☾	High	
☀ ☁	H	

species needs vary, choose based on conditions; flowers vary; injured by frost in extreme North Florida; susceptible to caterpillars; size of plant depends on species selection



Alpinia spp.
Shell Ginger, Shell Flower

N C S	8-11	No
Fast	6-12↑ 3-5⇒	
○●●●○	S/C	
☾ ☿	Low	
☀ ☁	M	

green and yellow variegated leaves; white, fragrant flowers borne in drooping clusters; will not flower if freezes back

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



Amorphophallus spp.
Voodoo Lily, Snake Lily

N	C	S	9-11	No
6↑ varies⇒				
○○●○○	Any			
☹	Medium			
☀ ☁	L-N			

grows very slowly in North Florida; flowers vary, have a foul odor; size of plant depends on species selection



Angelonia angustifolia
Angelonia

N	C	S	9-11	No
Fast		1-3↑ 1-3↔		
○○●○○		Any		
☹		Medium		
☀			U	

white and/or blue, summer flowers; can be grown as an annual but survives winters in zones 9 and 10



Asclepias spp.
Milkweed, Butterfly Weed

N	C	S	8-10	Var.
Fast		2-5↑ 1-4⇔		
○○●○○		Any		
☹		Medium		
☀ ☁ ☁		L-N		

species needs vary, choose based on conditions; red/yellow flowers; self-seeds each year; sap may irritate; susceptible to pests and diseases; provides food for butterflies



Asimina spp.
Pawpaw



N	C	S	8-10	Var.
15-20↑ 15-20⇒				
○○○○○	S			
☹	Medium			
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N			

deciduous; species needs vary, choose based on conditions; oval, edible fruits with a sweet, rich taste, ripen to a brown/black, wrinkled texture; flowers vary; provides food for zebra swallowtail butterfly

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife




Aspidistra elatior
Cast Iron Plant,
Barroom Plant

N	C	S	8b-11	No
Slow		1-3↑ 1-3⇌		
●●●●		Any		
☹		Medium		
			 L-N	

dark, green foliage with glossy, coarse-texture; brown flowers; tolerates deep shade better than most plants



Begonia
Xsemperflorensculorum
Wax Begonia

N	C	S	8-11	No
Slow		$\frac{1}{2}$ -1↑ $\frac{1}{2}$ -1⇒		
●●●●		Any		
☹		Low		
			L-N	

flowers vary; annual in North and Central regions; susceptible to pests and diseases



Belamcanda chinensis
Blackberry Lily

N	C	S	8-10a	No
Fast		1-2↑ 2-4⇔		
●●●●		Any		
☹		Medium		
☀ ☁			M	

yellow, spring through fall flowers



Blechnum serrulatum
Swamp Fern, Toothed
Midsorus Fern, Saw Fern

N	C	S	8-11	Yes
1-6↑ 2-6⇒				
●●○○○	Any			
☹	Low			
☀ ☁	L-N			

hardy fern; forms underground stems, persisting for many years, and spreads widely (forms dense clumps); grows in full sun if in moist conditions

Perennials



Bromeliaceae genera
Bromeliads, Airplants

N	C	S	8-11	Var.
Slow	1-2↑ 1-2⇒			
○○○○	S			
High				
☀️ ☁️ ☁️	L-N			

flowers, light, region vary; choose species for climate; don't exchange bromeliads from areas with Mexican bromeliad weevil; air circulation prevents scale/mealybugs; cold/ overwatering causes crown rot



Bulbine frutescens
Bulbine

C	S	9-11	No	
	1-2↑ 1-2⇒			
●●●●	Any			
Medium				
☀️ ☁️	U			

orange/yellow, spring through summer flowers; clumping; best used as groundcover or container plant



Caladium Xhortulanum
Caladium

N	C	S	8-11	No
Fast	1-2↑ 1-2⇒			
○○○○	Any			
Medium				
☀️ ☁️ ☁️	L-N			

good container plant; attractive foliage (red/rose/pink/white/ silver/bronze/ green); leaves die back in the fall; goes dormant; susceptible to pests and diseases



Canna spp.
Canna Lily

N	C	S	8-11	Var.
Fast	2-6↑ 1-3⇒			
●●●○	Any			
Medium				
☀️ ☁️ ☁️	L-N			

many cultivars; attractive foliage; summer flowers vary; except *Canna indica*



Catharanthus roseus
Periwinkle, Madagascar Periwinkle, Vinca

C	S	9b-11	No	
	1-2↑ 1-2⇒			
○○○○	Any			
High				
☀️ ☁️	M			

white/pink/purple, year-round flowers; watch for micronutrient deficiencies/disease with too much moisture; caution - may be invasive in South Florida



Conradina spp.
False Rosemary, Scrub Mints, Beach Rosemary

N	C	8-9	Yes	
Fast	1-3↑ 1-3⇒			
○○○○	Any			
High				
☀️	H			

blue, year-round flowers; used in beach landscaping



Coreopsis spp.
Tickseed, Coreopsis

N	C	S	8a-10b	Var.
Fast	1-4↑ 1-3⇒			
●●○○	Any			
High				
☀️ ☁️ ☁️	M			

Florida's state wildflower; orange/yellow, summer flowers; may be annual or short-lived perennial, depending on species



Costus spp.
Spiral Ginger

N	C	S	8-11	No
Fast	6-10↑ 4-8⇒			
○○○○	Any			
Low				
☀️ ☁️ ☁️	L-N			

white, fragrant, summer through fall flowers

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



Crinum spp.
Crinum Lily

N	C	S	8b-11	Var.
Fast	3-6↑	3-6⇒		
●●●●	Any			
●	Medium			
☀ ☁	M			

many cultivars; fragrant, spidery, year-round flowers vary; poisonous; susceptible to pests and diseases



Crossandra spp.
Firecracker Flower

S	10	No
Fast	½-4↑	1-3⇒
●●●●	S/L	
●●	Medium	
☀ ☁	L-N	

species needs vary, choose based on conditions; flowers vary; can be used as annual in North and Central region



Cuphea hyssopifolia
Mexican Heather,
False Heather

N	C	S	8b-11	No
	1-2↑	2-3⇒		
●●●●	Any			
●	High			
☀ ☁	M			



purple/white/pink, year-round flowers; susceptible to pests, diseases, and freezes



Curcuma spp.
Curcuma, Hidden Lily

N	C	S	8b-11	No
Fast	1-6↑	1-4⇒		
●●●●	Any			
●●	Medium			
☀ ☁	L-N			

pink/yellow, spring flowers



Dianella spp.
Flax Lily

N	C	S	8-11	Var.
Fast	1-2↑	1-2⇒		
●●●●	Any			
●	High			
☀ ☁	U			

blue/yellow flowers; strappy leaves; *except Dianella ensifolia*



Dicksonia antarctica
Tasmanian Tree Fern,
Australian Tree Fern

C	S	9-11	No
Slow	to 50↑	6-20⇒	
●●●●	S/L		
●	Low		
☀ ☁	L-N		

does not tolerate prolonged freezing or direct sun



Didymochlaena truncatula
Mahogany Fern,
Tree Maidenhair Fern

S	10	No
Slow	3-4↑	4-6⇒
●●●●	Loam	
●●	Low	
☀ ☁	U	

requires moist soil; do not let dry out between waterings



Diets iridoides
African Iris, Butterfly Iris

N	C	S	8b-11	No
Slow	2-6↑	1-2⇒		
●●●●	Any			
●●●	Medium			
☀ ☁	L-N			

also known as *Moraea iridoides* and *Moraea vegeta*, previously *Diets vegeta*; 1-2" white/yellow/blue, spring through summer flowers

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife

Perennials



Dryopteris spp.
Autumn Fern

N	C	S	8-11	Var.
Slow	1-4↑ 1-4⇒			
●●○○	Any			
☹	Medium			
☀ ☁	L-N			

dark green fern with delicate appearance; fronds appear reddish when young; choose species based on growing conditions



Dyschoriste oblongifolia
Twin Flower,
Oblongleaf Snakeherb

N	C	S	8-11	Yes
Fast	½-1↑ 1-1½⇒			
○○○○	Any			
☹	High			
☀ ☁	L-N			



lavender, year-round flowers; commonly used as groundcover



Echinacea purpurea
Purple Coneflower

N	C	S	8-10	Yes
	1-3↑ 2-3⇒			
○○○○	C/L			
☹ ☹	High			
☀ ☁	L-N			



purple, spring through summer flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil



Eryngium yuccifolium
Button Rattlesnake Master

N	C	S	8-10a	Yes
Slow	2-5↑ 2-4⇒			
●●○○	Any			
☹ ☹				
☀ ☁	L-N			



leaves borne in rosettes; interesting foliage and flowers; great accent plant for a garden



Euryops spp.
Bush Daisy

N	C	S	variable	No
	3-6↑ 3-6⇒			
○○○○	Any			
☹ ☹	High			
☀ ☁	M			

species needs vary, choose based on conditions; reseeds readily; resprouts from base in spring; flowers vary



Evolvulus glomeratus
Blue Daze

C	S	9-11	No	
	½-1↑ 1-2⇒			
○○○○	Any			
☹	Medium			
☀ ☁	H			

creates grey/green carpet-like cover accented with sky blue, spring through summer flowers



Flaveria linearis
Yellowtop

S	10a-11	Yes		
Fast	2-4↑ 2-4⇒			
●●○○	Any			
☹ ☹	High			
☀ ☁	M			



showy clusters of yellow disk shaped, year-round flowers; grows in soils with poor nutrient content; provides food for butterflies



Gaillardia pulchella
Blanket Flower

N	C	S	8a-11	Yes
Fast	1-2↑ 2-3⇒			
○○○○	S/L			
☹	High			
☀ ☁	M			



yellow/orange/red, summer flowers; rounded clumps of soft, hairy, divided leaves

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



Gaura lindheimeri
White Gaura, Whirling Butterflies,
Lindheimer's Beeblossom

N	C	8-9	No
1-3↑	2-3⇒		
○○○○	Any		
High			
☀️ ☁️	L-N		
🦋			

fine-textured, vase-shaped;
pink/white, spring through fall
flowers on wand-like stalks



Gazania spp.
Gazania, Treasure Flower

N	C	S	8b-11	No
½-1↑	1-2⇒			
○○○○	Any			
High				
☀️	M			

yellow/orange/red, summer
flowers; roots may rot from
overwatering



Gloriosa spp.
Gloriosa Lily

N	C	S	8-10	No
Fast	2-8↑ 2-8⇒			
○○○○	S/C			
Medium				
☀️ ☁️	U			

crimson/yellow-orange, spring
through summer flowers;
grows well on trellises



Haemanthus multiflorus
Blood Lily

N	C	S	8-11	No
Slow	1½↑ 1⇒			
○○○○	S/L			
Medium				
☀️ ☁️	U			

also known as *Scadoxus*
multiflorus; red, summer
flowers

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



Hedychium spp.,
hybrids and cvs.
Butterfly Lily, Butterfly Ginger

N	C	S	8b-11	No
Fast	4-8↑ 2-4⇒			
○○○○	S/L			
Low				
☀️ ☁️ ☁️	M			

white/yellow/red, spring
flowers; thrives in boggy soils



Helianthus angustifolius
Swamp Sunflower,
Narrowleaf Sunflower

N	C	S	8b-10	Yes
Fast	2-4↑ 2-4⇒			
○○○○	Any			
Medium				
☀️	H			
🦋 🐦				

perennial, yellow/brown, fall
flowers



Helianthus debilis
Beach Sunflower

N	C	S	8b-11	Yes
Fast	1-4↑ 2-4⇒			
○○○○	S/L			
High				
☀️	H			
🦋 🐦				

perennial; yellow/purple,
year-round flowers; good
groundcover for beaches and
dune stabilization; develops
fungus if planted in wet areas



Heliconia spp.
Heliconia

	S	10b-11	No
Fast	2-15↑ 3-6⇒		
●●●●	Any		
None			
☀️ ☁️	L-N		

year-round flowers vary

Perennials



Heliotropium angiospermum
Scorpion Tail

N	C	S	8-11	Yes
1-2↑	1-2⇒			
●●●●	Any			
High				
☀️ ☁️	L-N			
🦋 🐦				

evergreen; white, year-round flowers; seedlings volunteer readily



Hemerocallis spp.
Daylily

N	C	S	8-10	No
Fast	1-3↑ 1-2⇒			
●●●○	Any			
Medium				
☀️ ☁️	H			
🦋 🐦				

many cultivars; summer flowers vary; susceptible to diseases



Hippeastrum spp.
and hybrids
Amaryllis

N	C	S	8-10	No
1-3↑	1-3⇒			
○●●○	Any			
Medium				
☀️ ☁️	L-N			

large red/white, spring flowers in clusters of two to five; semi-evergreen



Hymenocallis spp.
Spider Lily

N	C	S	8-11	Var.
Fast	1-3↑ 3-5⇒			
●●●○	Any			
High				
☀️ ☁️	H			

region depends on species - choose species adapted to your area; white/yellow, spring through fall flowers



Impatiens spp.
Impatiens

N	C	S	8-11	No
½-1↑	1⇒			
○●●○	Any			
High				
☀️ ☁️	L-N			
🦋				

annual with brilliantly marked foliage and ability to tolerate great amounts of sun; flowers vary



Iris hexagona
Louisiana Iris, Blue Flag Iris

N	C	S	8-10	No
2-5↑	½⇒			
●●●○	S/L			
Low				
☀️ ☁️	L-N			

purple, spring flowers; flowers best in full sun; good for rain gardens



Iris virginica
Virginia Iris, Blue Flag Iris

N	C	S	8b-11	Yes
4-7↑	1-3⇒			
●●●○	Any			
Medium				
☀️ ☁️	L-N			

textured, light-green foliage emerging in dense clumps; lavender, spring flowers; good for rain gardens



Justicia brandegeana
Shrimp Plant

N	C	S	8b-11	No
Fast	2-6↑ 2-4⇒			
●●●○	Any			
Medium				
☀️ ☁️	L-N			
🦋 🐦 🐦				

white, summer flowers; susceptible to pests and freezes

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



<i>Justicia carnea</i> Jacobinia, Flamingo Plant
N C S 8b-11 No
Slow 3-6↑ 2-3⇌
●●●○ Any
● Low
☀ ☁ L-N
🐦
evergreen; summer through fall flowers vary; susceptible to pests, diseases, and freezes



<i>Justicia spicigera</i> Orange Plum
S 10b-11 No
Fast 5↑ 3-5⇌
●●●● Any
● Low
☀ L-N
orange; summer flowers



<i>Kaempferia</i> spp. Peacock Ginger
N C S 8-10 No
Fast 2↑ 1-4⇌
○●●○ C/L
●● Medium
☀ ☁ L-N
intricate foliage patterns in colors of burgundy and bronze; small, four-petaled, violet to purple flowers



<i>Kalanchoe blossfeldiana</i> Kalanchoe, Madagascar Widow's Thrill
S 10-11 No
Slow ½-1↑ ½-1⇌
○●●○ S/L
● High
☀ ☁ M
succulent; dark green with scallop edged leaves; pink/red/yellow, winter through spring flowers



<i>Lantana involucrata</i> Wild Sage, Buttonsage
C S 9-11 Yes
Fast 2-5↑ 1-5⇌
●●●○ S/L
●● Medium
☀ H
🦋 🐦
white, year-round flowers



<i>Leonotis leonurus</i> Lion's Ear
C S 9-11 No
Fast 4-5↑ 2-3⇌
○●●○ Any
● High
☀ ☁ ☁ H
🦋 🐦
orange/red, summer through winter flowers



<i>Liatris</i> spp. Blazing Star
N C S 8-10b Var.
3↑ ½-1⇌
○●●○ Any
●● Medium
☀ ☁ L-N
🦋
lavender/pink/white, summer through fall flowers

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife

Perennials



Lycoris spp.
Hurricane Lily

		8-9	No
		1½↑ 1⇒	
	Any		
	Medium		
	L-N		

flower after heavy summer rains; yellow/red/pink, early fall flowers



Musa spp.
Banana

		9b-11	No
Fast	7-30↑ 10-15⇒		
	Any		
	Low		
	L-N		

edible fruit; showy purple or orange flowers; needs regular watering; susceptible to disease, pests, and frost



Neomarica gracilis
Walking Iris

			8b-11	No
			2-3↑ 2-3⇒	
	Any			
	Low			
	L-N			

clumping herbaceous perennial; white/blue, spring through fall flowers



Odontonema strictum
Firespike

			8b-11	No
			2-6↑ 2-3⇒	
	S/L			
	Medium			
	L-N			

herbaceous perennial; red, fall through winter flowers



Orthosiphon aristatus
Cat's Whiskers

		9-11	No
		2-3↑ 2-3⇒	
	Any		
	L-N		



Osmunda cinnamomea
Cinnamon Fern

			8-10	Yes
Slow	2-5↑ 3-4⇒			
	C/L			
	Low			
	L-N			

deciduous, shrub-like fern; good plant for retention ponds, swales and canal banks



Osmunda regalis
Royal Fern

			8-10	Yes
			6-7↑ 6-7⇒	
	Loam			
	Low			
	L-N			

requires night temperature of 45°F to stay green; susceptible to pests; may be less attractive during winter dormancy



Pachystachys lutea
Golden Shrimp Plant

		9b-11	No
		2-3↑ 2-3⇒	
	Any		
	Low		
	L-N		

yellow, spring through fall flowers

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



Pentas lanceolata
Pentas, Starflower

N	C	S	8b-11	No
Fast	2-4↑ 2-3⇒			
○○●○	Any			
☾	Medium			
☀ ☁	M			
🦋 🦅				

many cultivars; red/pink/
white/lilac, summer flowers;
susceptible to freeze damage



Philodendron spp. and cvs.
Philodendron

C	S	8b-11	No
Fast	1-12↑ 2-15⇒		
○○●○	Any		
☾ ☿	Medium		
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		

select species based on site
conditions; check with your
local Extension office before
final species selection; except
Monstera deliciosa



Phlox divaricata
Blue Phlox

N	C	S	8-11	No
Fast	1-3↑ 1-3⇒			
●●●○	Any			
☾	Medium			
☀ ☁	L-N			

purple, summer flowers



Plectranthus spp.
Plectranthus

N	C	S	8-11	No
Fast	1-5↑ 1-4⇒			
○○●○	S/L			
☾ ☿	Medium			
☀ ☁	L-N			

flowers vary; 'Mona Lavender'
was FENGLA Plant of the Year
in 2004

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



Plumbago auriculata cvs.
Plumbago

C	S	9-11	No
Fast	6-10↑ 8-10⇒		
●●●○	Any		
☾	Medium		
☀	L-N		
🦋			

blue/white, year-round
flowers; susceptible to pests
and freezes



Pteridium aquilinum
Bracken Fern

N	C	S	8-11	Yes
	3-6↑ 2-3⇒			
●●●○	S/L			
☾	Medium			
☀ ☁	L-N			

fronds triangular in outline



Rudbeckia fulgida
Rudbeckia

N	C	8-9	Yes
Fast	3↑ 3⇒		
○○●○	S/L		
☾	Low		
☀ ☁	L-N		
🦋 🦅			

showy, daisy-like flower;
produces masses of golden
color all summer






Rudbeckia hirta
Black-Eyed Susan

N	C	8-9	Yes
	2-3↑ 1-2⇒		
○○●○	Any		
☾	Medium		
☀ ☁	L-N		
🦋 🦅			




large, yellow-orange to red-
dish-orange, summer flowers;
does not tolerate prolonged,
wet weather

Perennials





Salvia spp.				
Salvia, Sage				
N	C	S	8a-11	Var.
Fast		1-8↑ 1-10⇒		
●●●○		S		
☹		Medium		
			L-N	
				
flowers vary				







<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>				
Blue-eyed Grass				
N	C	S	8-11	Yes
Fast		$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ↑ $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ⇒		
●●●○			Any	
			Medium	
 			L-N	
blue, spring flowers				





<i>Solenostemon scuttellarioides</i>				
Coleus				
N	C	S	8-11	No
Fast		1-3↑ 1-3⇒		
●●●○			Any	
☹			Low	
 			L-N	
purple, summer flowers; many cultivars; 'Hurricane Louise' was FNGLA Plant of the Year in 2005; susceptible to pests and diseases				





Solidago spp.				
Goldenrod				
N	C	S	8-10	Var.
		2-6↑ ½-2⇒		
●●●○		S		
☹ ☹ ☹		High		
 		H		
				
yellow, summer through fall flowers; some species form large colonies; <i>Solidago odora</i> is the Florida native				






Sphaeropteris cooperi			
Australian Tree Fern			
S	10b-11	No	
Slow	12-18↑	8-15↔	
●●●○	S/L		
☹	Low		
		L-N	
also known as <i>Alsophila cooperi</i> ; single-trunked, giant fern			





Sprekelia formosissima				
Aztec Lily, Jacobean Lily, St. James Lily				
N	C	S	8-10b	No
Fast		1-2↑ 1-2⇔		
●●●○			S/L	
☹			Low	
 			M	
red, spring through summer flowers				



Stachytarpheta spp.				
Porterweed				
N	C	S	8-11	Var.
Fast		2-8↑ 3-4⇒		
●●●○			Any	
☹ ☹			Medium	
 			M	
				
flowers vary				



<i>Stokesia laevis</i> Stokes' Aster			
N	C	8-9	Yes
Fast	1-2↑ 1-2⇒		
●●○○		S/L	
☹		High	
			L-N
			
blue/white, summer flowers; many cultivars			

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



<i>Strobilanthes dyerianus</i> Persian Shield	
C S	9-11 No
3-4↑ 2-3⇒	
●●●●	
☾	None
☀ ☁	M
good, showy foliage plant with metallic purple leaves	



<i>Tulbaghia violacea</i> Society Garlic	
N C S	8a-11 No
1-2↑ 1-2⇒	
○●●○	S/L
☾	High
☀ ☁	L-N
lavender, spring through fall flowers; plant has strong garlic scent	



<i>Zephyranthes</i> spp. Rain Lily, Zephyr Lily	
N C S	8-11 Var.
Fast	½-1↑ ½-1⇒
●●●○	Any
☾	Medium
☀ ☁	M
white/yellow/pink/red, spring through fall flowers; susceptible to pests	



<i>Zingiber zerumbet</i> Pine Cone Ginger	
N C S	8-11 No
4-7↑ 4-6⇒	
●●●○	Any
☾ ☾	Medium
☀ ☁	M
red, fragrant, fall flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil	

Annuals



Ageratum spp.
Ageratum

N	C	S	8-11	No
Fast		1-2↑ 1-2⇒		
○○●○○		Any		
☹		Low		
☀ ☁ ☁		L-N		

many cultivars; purple/white, year-round flowers



Amaranthus spp.
Amaranth

N	C	S	8-11	Var.
Fast		1-2↑ 1-2⇒		
○○●○○		Any		
☹		Medium		
☀		M		

many cultivars; attractive foliage; inconspicuous flowers



Angelonia angustifolia
Angelonia

N	C	S	9-11	No
Fast		1-3↑ 1-3⇒		
○○●○○		Any		
☹		Medium		
☀		U		

white and/or blue, summer flowers



Begonia X semperflorens-cultorum
Wax Begonia

N	C	S	8-11	No
Slow		½-1↑ ½-1⇒		
○○●○○		Any		
☹		Low		
☀ ☁ ☁		L-N		

flowers vary; annual in North and Central regions; susceptible to pests and diseases



Caladium Xhortulanum
Caladium

N	C	S	8-11	No
Fast		1-2↑ 1-2⇒		
○○●○○		Any		
☹		Medium		
☀ ☁ ☁		L-N		

good container plant; attractive foliage (red/rose/pink/white/ silver/bronze/ green); leaves die back in the fall; goes dormant; susceptible to pests and diseases



Calendula spp.
Pot Marigold

N	C	S	8-11	No
Fast		1-1½↑ 1-1½⇒		
○○●○○		Any		
☹		Low		
☀		M		

yellow/orange, winter through spring flowers



Catharanthus roseus
Periwinkle, Madagascar Periwinkle, Vinca

	C	S	9b-11	No
		1-2↑ 1-2⇒		
○○●○○		Any		
☹		High		
☀ ☁ ☁		M		

white/pink/purple, year-round flowers; susceptible to micro-nutrient deficiencies/ disease with too much moisture; caution - may be invasive in South Florida



Celosia spp.
Celosia

N	C	S	8-11	No
Fast		½-2↑ ½-1⇒		
○○●○○		Any		
☹		Low		
☀ ☁ ☁		L-N		

many cultivars; summer flowers vary

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



<i>Coreopsis</i> spp. Tickseed, Coreopsis	
N C S	8a-10b Var.
Fast	1-4↑ 1-3⇨
●●●○	Any
☾	High
☀ ☁	M
🦋	🐦
Florida's state wildflower; or- ange/yellow, summer flowers; may be annual or short-lived perennial, depending on species	



<i>Gazania</i> spp. Gazania, Treasure Flower	
N C S	8b-11 No
	½-1↑ 1-2⇨
○●●○	Any
☾	High
☀	M
yellow/orange/red, summer flowers; roots may rot from overwatering	



<i>Impatiens</i> spp. Impatiens	
N C S	8-11 No
	½-1↑ 1⇨
○●●○	Any
☾	None
☀ ☁	L-N
🦋	
annual with brilliantly marked foliage and ability to tolerate great amounts of sun; flowers vary	



<i>Justicia brandegeana</i> Shrimp Plant	
N C S	8b-11 No
Fast	2-6↑ 2-4⇨
●●●○	Any
☾	Medium
☀ ☁	L-N
🦋	🐦
white, summer flowers; susceptible to pests and freezes	

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



<i>Justicia carnea</i> Jacobinia, Flamingo Plant	
N C S	8b-11 No
Slow	3-6↑ 2-3⇨
●●●○	Any
☾	Low
☀ ☁	L-N
🐦	
evergreen; summer through fall flowers vary; susceptible to pests, diseases, and freezes	



<i>Justicia spicigera</i> Orange Plum	
S	10b-11 No
Fast	5↑ 3-5⇨
●●●●	Any
☾	Low
☀	L-N
orange; summer flowers	



<i>Lobularia maritima</i> Sweet Alyssum	
N C S	8-11 No
	½-1↑ ½-1⇨
●●●○	Any
☾	Medium
☀ ☁	L-N
purple/white/pink, winter flowers; tolerates light frost	



<i>Monarda punctata</i> Spotted Horsemint, Dotted Horsemint, Spotted Beebalm	
N C	8b-9 Yes
Fast	1-3↑ 2-4⇨
○●●○	Any
☾	Medium
☀ ☁	H
🦋	🐦
pink, summer through fall flowers	

Annuals



Pachystachys lutea
Golden Shrimp Plant

C	S	9b-11	No
2-3↑	2-3⇒		
○○○○	Any		
Low			
☀️ ☁️	L-N		

yellow, spring through fall flowers



Pentas lanceolata
Pentas, Starflower

N	C	S	8b-11	No
Fast	2-4↑	2-3⇒		
○○○○	Any			
Low	Medium			
☀️ ☁️	M			

many cultivars; red/pink/white/lilac, summer flowers; susceptible to freeze damage



Petunia X hybrida
Petunia

N	C	S	8-11	No
Fast	½-1½↑	1⇒		
○○○○	Any			
Low				
☀️ ☁️	M			

many flower colors, in fall through spring; can be grown as perennial in South Florida; susceptible to pests and diseases



Rudbeckia fulgida
Rudbeckia

N	C	8-9	Yes
Fast	3↑	3⇒	
○○○○	S/L		
Low			
☀️ ☁️	L-N		

showy, daisy-like flower; produces masses of golden color all summer



Rudbeckia hirta
Black-Eyed Susan

N	C	8-9	Yes
2-3↑	1-2⇒		
○○○○	Any		
Medium			
☀️ ☁️	L-N		

large, yellow-orange to red-dish-orange, summer flowers; does not tolerate prolonged, wet weather



Solenostemon scutellarioides
Coleus

N	C	S	8-11	No
Fast	1-3↑	1-3⇒		
○○○○	Any			
Low				
☀️ ☁️	L-N			

purple, summer flowers; many cultivars; 'Hurricane Louise' was FNGLA Plant of the Year in 2005; susceptible to pests and diseases



Tagetes spp.
Marigold

N	C	S	8-11	No
Fast	1-3↑	1⇒		
○○○○	S/L			
Medium				
☀️ ☁️	L-N			

flowers vary



Tithonia rotundiflora
Mexican Sunflower

N	C	S	8-10	No
Fast	5-6↑	3-4⇒		
○○○○	Any			
High				
☀️ ☁️	U			

red/orange, summer flowers

Scientific Common
Reg/Native
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt
Soil Mst, Drgt
Light/Best Salt
Wildlife



Torenia fournieri
Wishbone Flower

			8-11	No
	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ↑ 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ⇌			
	S/L			
	Low			
			L-N	



lavender/pink/blue/white,
spring through fall flowers;
susceptible to pests



Viola spp.
Violet, Johnny-jump-up

			8-9	Var.
Fast	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1↑ $\frac{1}{2}$ -1⇌			
	S/L			
	Low			
			L-N	

cold hardy annual



Viola X wittrockiana
Pansy

			8-11	No
Slow	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1↑ $\frac{1}{2}$ -1⇌			
	Any			
	Low			
			L-N	

many cultivars; year-round
flowers vary; needs regular
watering in warm weather



Zinnia hybrids
Zinnia

			8-11	No
Fast	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3↑ 1⇌			
	Any			
	High			
			L-N	



many varieties with wide
range of flower colors and
sizes, year-round flowering;
susceptible to pests and
diseases

Legend for Turfgrass

MOWING HT: Mowing turf below the recommended height can stress the grass and subject it to invasion by weeds.

LEAF: Fine, Medium, Coarse, Fine-Medium, Coarse-Medium (Relative measure of leaf blade width. Texture is merely a visual preference.)

MAINT. LEVEL: Low, Medium, High, Medium-High (Amount of fertilization, irrigation, and mowing required.)

SOIL pH: Any, Acid (Ideal soil pH and texture for healthy turf.)

DROUGHT TOLERANCE: Low, Medium, High (Measure of how

well the turf will survive extended dry periods without irrigation or rainfall after it has been properly established.)

SALT: Low, Medium, High, None (Ability to thrive when subjected to salt stress from irrigation water, saltwater intrusion, or salt spray from the ocean.)

SHADE: Low, Medium, High (Ability to thrive when exposed to shade.)

ESTABLISHMENT METHODS: Sod, Sprigs, Plugs, Seed (A quality lawn can be established by any method listed if the site is properly prepared and maintained.)



Cynodon dactylon
Bermudagrass

1-2 in.	F-M	M-H	
Any	Medium	M	L
Sod, sprigs, plugs, some seed			

adapted to entire state; medium wear tolerance; low nematode tolerance



Eremochloa ophiuroides
Centipedegrass

1.5-2 in.	M	Low	
Acid	Medium	L	M
Sod, sprigs, plugs, seed			

adapted to North Florida and the Panhandle; low wear tolerance; low nematode tolerance



Paspalum notatum
Bahia grass

3-4 in.	C-M	Low	
Acid	High	N	L
Sod. seed			

adapted to entire state; low wear tolerance; high nematode tolerance



Stenotaphrum secundatum
St. Augustinegrass
'Semi-dwarf cvs.'

2-2.5 in.	C-M	Medium	
Any	Low	M	V
Sod, sprigs, plugs			

adapted to entire state; low wear tolerance; medium nematode tolerance; shade tolerance varies depending on cultivar selection



Stenotaphrum secundatum
St. Augustinegrass
'Standard height cvs.'

3.5-4 in.	C-M	Medium	
Any	Low	M	V
Sod, sprigs, plugs			

adapted to entire state; low wear tolerance; medium nematode tolerance; shade tolerance varies depending on cultivar selection



Zoysia japonica
Zoysiagrass

2-2.5 in.	F-M	High	
Any	Medium	M	V
Sod, sprigs, plugs			

adapted to entire state; medium wear tolerance; low nematode tolerance; shade tolerance varies depending on cultivar selection

Scientific Common

Mw Ht/Leaf/Mnt Lv

Soil pH/Drgt/Slt/Sh

Estab. Methods

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Banana Musa spp. Large Shrub Perennial Small Tree	69 104 57	Beautyberry Callicarpa americana Large Shrub	62	Black Ironwood Krugiodendron ferreum Small Tree	56	Blue Phlox Phlox divaricata Perennial	105
Banana Shrub Magnolia figo Small Tree	57	Bermudagrass Cynodon dactylon Turfgrass	112	Black Mangrove Avicennia germinans Medium Tree	48	Bluestem Grass Andropogon spp. Grass	86
		Bigleaf Hydrangea Hydrangea macrophylla Large Shrub	66	Black Olive Bucida buceras Large Tree	42		

Blue-stem Palmetto		Perennial	105	Bulbine		Butterfly Iris	
Sabal minor		Brazilian Grape		Bulbine frutescens		Dietes iridoides	
Large Shrub	71	Myrciaria cauliflora		Perennial	98	Perennial	99
Palm or Palm-Like	91	Small Tree	57	Bur Oak		Butterfly Lily	
Bluff Oak		Brazilian Grape Tree		Quercus macrocarpa		Hedychium spp.	
Quercus austrina		Myrciaria cauliflora		Large Tree	46	Perennial	101
Large Tree	46	Small Tree	57	Bush Clock Vine		Butterfly Weed	
Bottlebrush		Bridal Wreath		Thunbergia erecta		Asclepias spp.	
Callistemon spp.		Spiraea spp.		Large Shrub	72	Perennial	97
Large Shrub	62	Small Shrub	76	Bush Daisy		Buttonbush	
Small Tree	53	Brittle Thatch Palm		Euryops spp.		Cephalanthus occidentalis	
Bougainvillea		Thrinax morrisii		Perennial	100	Large Shrub	63
Bougainvillea cvs.		Palm or Palm-Like	91	Gamolepis spp.		Small Tree	53
Vine	78	Bromeliads		Small Shrub	74	Button Rattlesnake Master	
Bower Vine		Bromeliaceae genera		Butterfly Bush		Eryngium yuccifolium	
Pandorea jasminoides		Perennial	98	Buddleja lindleyana		Perennial	100
Vine	80	Buccaneer Palm		Large Shrub	62	Buttonsage	
Boxthorn		Pseudophoenix sargentii		Large Shrub	71	Lantana involucrata	
Severinia buxifolia		Palm or Palm-Like	90	Butterfly Ginger		Perennial	103
Large Shrub	71	Buckthorn		Hedychium spp.		Buttonwood	
Bracken Fern		Sideroxylon spp.		Perennial	101	Conocarpus erectus	
Pteridium aquilinum		Small Tree	59			Large Shrub	64
Fern	95					Large Tree	42

C

Cabbage Palm		Carolina Allspice		Cedar Elm		Cherokee Bean	
Sabal palmetto		Calycanthus floridus		Ulmus crassifolia		Erythrina herbacea	
Palm or Palm-Like	91	Large Shrub	62	Large Tree	47	Large Shrub	65
Cabbage Palmetto		Carolina Ash		Celosia		Chickasaw Plum	
Sabal palmetto		Fraxinus caroliniana		Celosia spp.		Prunus angustifolia	
Palm or Palm-Like	91	Large Tree	43	Annual	108	Small Tree	58
Caladium		Carolina Buckthorn		Centipedegrass		Chinese Elm	
Caladium Xhortulanum		Rhamnus caroliniana		Eremochloa ophiuroides		Ulmus parvifolia and cvs.	
Annual	108	Large Shrub	70	Turfgrass	112	Large Tree	47
Perennial	98	Carolina Coralbead		Century plant		Chinese Fan Palm	
Camellia		Cocculus laurifolius		Agave spp.		Livistona spp.	
Camellia japonica		Large Shrub	64	Large Shrub	60	Palm or Palm-Like	89
Large Shrub	63	Carolina Jessamine		Century Plant		Chinese Fringe Bush	
Small Tree	53	Gelsemium sempervirens		Agave spp.		Loropetalum chinense and cvs.	
Candlestick Plant		Vine	78	Perennial	96	Large Shrub	68
Senna alata		Carolina Silverbell		Chalcas		Chinese Fringetree	
Large Shrub	71	Halesia carolina		Murraya paniculata		Chionanthus retusus	
Canna Lily		Large Tree	43	Large Shrub	89	Small Tree	54
Canna spp.		Carpentaria Palm		Chamaedorea		Chinese Holly	
Perennial	98	Carpentaria acuminata		Chamaedorea spp.		Ilex cornuta and cvs.	
Cape Jasmine		Medium Tree	48	Palm or Palm-Like	89	Large Shrub	67
Gardenia jasminoides		Palm or Palm-Like	88	Chamal		Small Tree	56
Large Shrub	66	Cast Iron Plant		Dioon edule		Chinese Juniper	
Capeweed		Aspidistra elatior		Palm or Palm-Like	89	Juniperus chinensis and cvs.	
Phyla nodiflora		Groundcover	82	Chaste Tree		Large Shrub	68
Groundcover	84	Perennial	97	Vitex agnus-castus		Chinese Mahonia	
Cardboard Plant		Cat's Whiskers		Large Shrub	73	Mahonia fortunei	
Zamia furfuracea		Orthosiphon aristatus		Chenille Plant		Small Shrub	75
Groundcover	85	Perennial	104	Acalypha hispida			
Palm or Palm-Like	92			Small Shrub	74		

Chinkapin Oak <i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i> Large Tree	46	Cocculus <i>Cocculus laurifolius</i> Large Shrub	64	Coral Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> Vine	79	Creeping Juniper <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> and cvs. Groundcover	84
Christmas Berry <i>Lycium carolinianum</i> Small Shrub	75	Cocoplum <i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> Large Shrub	53	Coral Plant <i>Russelia equisetiformis</i> Small Shrub	76	Creeping Phlox <i>Phlox subulata</i> Groundcover	84
Christmas Senna <i>Senna bicapsularis</i> Large Shrub	71	Coleus <i>Solenostemon scuttellarioides</i> Annual Perennial	110 106	Cordgrass <i>Spartina</i> spp. Grass	87	Creeping Yew <i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i> Groundcover	82
Cinnamon Bark <i>Canella winterana</i> Small Tree	53	Common Witchhazel <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> Large Shrub	66	Coreopsis <i>Coreopsis</i> spp. Annual Perennial	109 98	Crinum Lily <i>Crinum</i> spp. Perennial	99
Cinnamon Fern <i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i> Fern Perennial	95 104	Confederate Jasmine <i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i> Groundcover Vine	85 80	Cow Itch Vine <i>Decumaria barbara</i> Vine	78	Cross Vine <i>Bignonia capreolata</i> Vine	78
Cleyera <i>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</i> Large Shrub	72	Coontie <i>Zamia floridana</i> Groundcover Palm or Palm-Like	85 92	Crabwood <i>Gymnanthes lucida</i> Large Tree	43	Croton <i>Codiaeum variegatum</i> Large Shrub	64
Climbing Aster <i>Aster carolinianus</i> Vine	78	Copper Leaf <i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i> Large Shrub	60	Crape Jasmine <i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i> Large Shrub	72	Curcuma <i>Curcuma</i> spp. Perennial	99
Climbing Hydrangea <i>Decumaria barbara</i> Vine	78	Coral Bean <i>Erythrina herbacea</i> Large Shrub	65	Crapemyrtle <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> Medium Tree	50		

D

Dahoon Holly <i>Ilex cassine</i> and cvs. Medium Tree	50	Devilwood <i>Osmanthus americanus</i> Large Shrub Small Tree	69 57	Dwarf Chenille Plant <i>Acalypha reptans</i> Perennial	96	Dwarf Sugar Palm <i>Arenga engleri</i> Palm or Palm-Like Small Tree	88 52
Date Palms <i>Phoenix</i> spp. Palm or Palm-Like	90	Dioon <i>Dioon edule</i> Palm or Palm-Like	89	Dwarf Lilyturf <i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i> and cvs. Groundcover	84		
Daylily <i>Hemerocallis</i> spp. Perennial	102	Doghobble <i>Agarista populifolia</i> Large Shrub	60	Dwarf Liriodaphne <i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i> and cvs. Groundcover	84		
Desert Cassia <i>Senna polyphylla</i> Large Shrub Small Tree	71 58	Dotted Horsemint <i>Monarda punctata</i> Annual	109	Dwarf Palmetto <i>Sabal minor</i> Large Shrub Palm or Palm-Like	71 91		
Devil's Walkingstick <i>Aralia spinosa</i> Large Shrub Small Tree	61 52	Downy Jasmine <i>Jasminum multiflorum</i> Large Shrub Vine	67 79	Dwarf Pitch Apple <i>Clusia rosea</i> Large Shrub	64		
		Dutchman's Pipe <i>Aristolochia</i> spp. Vine	78	Dwarf Schefflera <i>Heptapleurum arboricola</i> Large Shrub	66		

E

Eastern Redbud

Cercis canadensis
Medium Tree 48

Eastern Sweetshrub

Calycanthus floridus
Large Shrub 62

East Palatka Holly

Ilex Xattenuata and cvs.
Medium Tree 49

Elliott's Lovegrass

Eragrostis elliottii
Grass 86

English Dogwood

Philadelphus inodorus
Large Shrub 70

Eulalia Grass

Miscanthus sinensis
Grass 86

European Fan Palm

Chamaerops humilis
Palm or Palm-Like 89
Small Tree 54

Evergreen Wisteria

Millettia reticulata
Vine 79

F

Fakahatchee Grass

Tripsacum dactyloides and cvs.
Grass 87

False Heather

Cuphea hyssopifolia
Perennial 99

False Rosemary

Conradina spp.
Perennial 98

Feijoa

Acca sellowiana
Large Shrub 60

Fetterbush

Agarista populifolia
Large Shrub 60
Lyonia lucida
Small Shrub 75

Fiddlewood

Citharexylum spinosum
Large Shrub 64
Small Tree 54

Firebush

Hamelia patens
Large Shrub 66

Firecracker Flower

Crossandra spp.
Perennial 99

Firecracker Plant

Russelia equisetiformis
Small Shrub 76
Russelia sarmentosa
Small Shrub 76

Firespike

Odontonema strictum
Perennial 104

Firethorn

Pyracantha coccinea
Small Shrub 75

Fish Poison Tree

Piscidia piscipula
Large Tree 45

Fishtail Palm

Caryota mitis
Palm or Palm-Like 88

Flamingo Plant

Justicia carnea
Annual 109
Perennial 103

Flatwoods Plum

Prunus umbellata
Small Tree 58

Flax Lily

Dianella spp.
Perennial 99

Florida Arrowroot

Zamia floridana
Groundcover 85
Palm or Palm-Like 92

Florida Buckeye

Aesculus pavia
Small Tree 52

Florida Flame Azalea

Rhododendron austrinum
Large Shrub 71

Florida Gama Grass

Tripsacum floridana
Grass 87

Florida Keys Blackbead

Pithecellobium keyense
Large Shrub 69

Florida Maple

Acer barbatum
Large Tree 42

Florida Privet

Forestiera segregata
Large Shrub 65
Small Tree 55

Florida Thatch Palm

Thrinax radiata
Palm or Palm-Like 91

Florida Zamia

Zamia floridana
Groundcover 85
Palm or Palm-Like 92

Floss-silk Tree

Chorisia speciosa
Large Tree 42

Flowering Dogwood

Cornus florida
Small Tree 54

Formosa Palm

Arenga engleri
Palm or Palm-Like 88
Small Tree 52

Fortune's Mahonia

Mahonia fortunei
Small Shrub 75

Foxtail Palm

Wodyetia bifurcata
Palm or Palm-Like 92

Fragrant Olive

Osmanthus fragrans
Large Shrub 69

Frangipani

Plumeria rubra
Small Tree 58

French Hydrangea

Hydrangea macrophylla
Large Shrub 66

Fringetree

Chionanthus virginicus
Small Tree 54

G

Gallberry

Ilex glabra
Small Tree 56

Gamma Grass

Tripsacum dactyloides and cvs.
Grass 87

Gardenia

Gardenia jasminoides
Large Shrub 66

Gazania

Gazania spp.
Annual 109
Perennial 101

Geiger Tree

Cordia sebestena
Medium Tree 49

Giant Bird of Paradise

Strelitzia nicolai
Large Shrub 72

Giant Sword Fern

Nephrolepis biserrata
Fern 94
Groundcover 84

Gloriosa Lily

Gloriosa spp.
Perennial 101

Glossy Abelia

Abelia Xgrandiflora
Large Shrub 60

Golden creeper

Ernodea littoralis
Groundcover 83

Golden Dewdrop Duranta erecta Large Shrub	65	Golden Shrimp Plant Pachystachys lutea Annual Perennial	110 104	Green Ash Fraxinus pennsylvanica Large Tree	43	Groundsel Bush Baccharis halimifolia Large Shrub Small Tree	61 52
Goldenrod Solidago spp. Perennial	106	Golden Trumpet Tree Tabebuia chrysotricha Medium Tree	51	Gregorywood Bucida buceras Large Tree	42	Gumbo Limbo Bursera simaruba Medium Tree	48
Golden Shower Cassia fistula Medium Tree	48						

H

Harrington Plum Yew Cephalotaxus harringtonia Large Shrub Small Tree	63 53	Hercules' Club Zanthoxylum clava-herculis Medium Tree	51	Holly Fern Cyrtomium falcatum Fern Groundcover	94 82	Horizontal Juniper Juniperus horizontalis and cvs. Groundcover	84
Hawthorn Crataegus spp. Large Shrub Medium Tree	65 49	Hibiscus Hibiscus spp. Large Shrub	66	Holly Grape Mahonia fortunei Small Shrub	75	Horned Holly Ilex cornuta and cvs. Large Shrub Small Tree	67 56
Heliconia Heliconia spp. Perennial	101	Hickories Carya spp. Large Tree	42	Honeysuckle Lonicera sempervirens Vine	79	Hurricane Lily Lycoris spp. Perennial	104
		Hidden Lily Curcuma spp. Perennial	99	Hopbush Dodonaea viscosa Small Tree	55	Hydrangea Hydrangea macrophylla Large Shrub	66

I

Impatiens Impatiens spp. Annual Perennial	109 102	Indian Hawthorn Raphiolepis spp. and cvs. Small Shrub Small Tree	76 58	Indian Wood-oats Chasmanthium latifolium Grass	86	Ixora Ixora coccinea Small Shrub	75
				Inkberry Scaevola plumieri Groundcover	85		

J

Jaboticaba Myrciaria cauliflora Small Tree	57	Jamaica Caper Tree Capparis cynophallophora Large Shrub Small Tree	63 53	Japanese Juniper Juniperus chinensis and cvs. Large Shrub	68	Jelly Palm Butia capitata Palm or Palm-Like Small Tree	88 52
Jacaranda Jacaranda mimosifolia Medium Tree	50	Jamaican Dogwood Piscidia piscipula Large Tree	45	Japanese Plum Yew Cephalotaxus harringtonia Large Shrub Small Tree	63 53	Johnny-jump-up Viola spp. Annual	111
Jacobeana Lily Sprekelia formosissima Perennial	106	Japanese Aralia Fatsia japonica Large Shrub	65	Japanese Privet Ligustrum japonicum and cvs. Large Shrub Small Tree	68 56	Julian's berberis Berberis julianae Large Shrub	61
Jacobinia Justicia carnea Annual Perennial	109 103	Japanese Blueberry Elaeocarpus decipiens Medium Tree	49	Japanese Yellow Jasmine Jasminum mesnyi Large Shrub	67		

K

Kalanchoe

Kalanchoe blossfeldiana
Perennial 103

Kentia Palm

Howea forsterana
Palm or Palm-Like 89

Key Thatch Palm

Thrinax morrisii
Palm or Palm-Like 91

King's Mantle

Thunbergia erecta
Large Shrub 72

L

Lacebark Elm

Ulmus parvifolia and cvs.
Large Tree 47

Lady Margaret Passionflower

Passiflora
Vine 80

Lady of the Night

Brunfelsia americana
Small Shrub 74

Lady Palm

Rhapis excelsa
Palm or Palm-Like 90

Laurelleaf Snailseed

Cocculus laurifolius
Large Shrub 64

Leather Fern

Acrostichum danaeifolium
Fern 94
Large Shrub 60
Perennial 96

Leatherleaf Fern

Rumohra adiantiformis
Fern 95
Groundcover 85

Leatherwood

Cyrilla racemiflora
Large Shrub 65
Small Tree 55

Lemongrass

Cymbopogon citratus
Grass 86

Licuala Palm

Licuala grandis
Palm or Palm-Like 89

Ligustrum

Ligustrum japonicum and cvs.
Large Shrub 68
Small Tree 56

Lily of the Nile

Agapanthus africanus
Perennial 96

Lindheimer's Beeblossom

Gaura lindheimeri
Perennial 101

Lindley's Butterfly Bush

Buddleja lindleyana
Large Shrub 62

Lion's Ear

Leonotis leonurus
Perennial 103

Little Blue Stem Grass

Schizachyrium scoparium
Grass 87

Live Oak

Quercus virginiana
Large Tree 47

Loblolly Bay

Gordonia lasianthus
Large Tree 43

Loblolly Pine

Pinus taeda
Large Tree 45

Long Key Locustberry

Byrsonima lucida
Large Shrub 62

Longleaf Pine

Pinus palustris
Large Tree 45

Loquat

Eriobotrya japonica
Small Tree 55

Loropetalum

Loropetalum chinense and cvs.
Large Shrub 68

Louisiana Iris

Iris hexagona
Perennial 102

Lychee

Litchi chinensis
Large Tree 44

M

Macarthur Palm

Ptychosperma macarthuri
Palm or Palm-Like 90

Madagascar Periwinkle

Catharanthus roseus
Annual 108
Perennial 98

Madagascar Widow's Thrill

Kalanchoe blossfeldiana
Perennial 103

Mahogany Fern

Didymochlaena truncatula
Fern 94
Perennial 99

Maidenberry

Crossopetalum rhacoma
Small Tree 55

Majesty Palm

Ravenea rivularis
Palm or Palm-Like 90

Mallows

Hibiscus spp.
Large Shrub 66

Mandevilla

Mandevilla cvs.
Vine 79

Marbleberry

Ardisia escallonioides
Large Shrub 61
Small Tree 52

Marigold

Tagetes spp.
Annual 110

Marlberry

Ardisia escallonioides
Large Shrub 61
Small Tree 52

Mary Nell Holly

Ilex 'X'Mary Nell'
Large Shrub 67
Small Tree 55

Maypop

Passiflora incarnata
Vine 80

Mexican Heather

Cuphea hyssopifolia
Perennial 99

Mexican Sago

Dioon edule
Palm or Palm-Like 89

Mexican Sunflower

Tithonia rotundiflora
Annual 110

Milkweed

Asclepias spp.
Perennial 97

Miniature Fishtail Palm

Chamaedorea spp.
Palm or Palm-Like 89

Miniature Holly

Malpighia coccigera
Small Shrub 75

Mondo Grass

Ophiopogon japonicus and cvs.
Groundcover 84

Morning Glory

Ipomoea spp.
Vine 79

Muhly Grass

Muhlenbergia capillaris
Grass 87

Musclewood

Carpinus caroliniana
Medium Tree 48

Mustard Tree

Capparis cynophallophora
Large Shrub 63
Small Tree 53

N

Narrowleaf Sunflower

Helianthus angustifolius
Perennial 101

Natal Plum

Carissa macrocarpa
Large Shrub 3
Small Shrub 74

Necklace Pod

Sophora tomentosa
Small Tree 59

Needle Palm

Rhapidophyllum hystrix
Palm or Palm-Like 90

Nellie R. Stevens Holly

Ilex X'Nellie R. Stevens'
Small Tree 55

Northern Sea Oats

Chasmanthium latifolium
Grass 86

Northern Slash Pine

Pinus elliotii var. *elliottii*
Large Tree 45

Nosegay

Plumeria rubra
Small Tree 58

Nuttall Oak

Quercus nuttallii
Large Tree 46

O

Oakleaf Hydrangea

Hydrangea quercifolia
Large Shrub 67

Oblongleaf Snakeherb

Dyschoriste oblongifolia
Groundcover 83
Perennial 100

Oklahoma Redbud

Cercis reniformis
Small Tree 53

Oleander

Nerium oleander
Large Shrub 69

Olive

Olea europaea
Small Tree 57

Orange Jasmine

Murraya paniculata
Large Shrub 69

Orange Jessamine

Cestrum aurantiacum
Large Shrub 63

Murraya paniculata
Large Shrub 69

Orange Plum

Justicia spicigera
Annual 109
Perennial 103

Oregon Hollygrape

Mahonia bealei
Large Shrub 68

Overcup Oak

Quercus lyrata
Medium Tree 51

Oxhorn Bucida

Bucida buceras
Large Tree 42

P

Panic Grass

Panicum virgatum and cvs.
Grass 87

Pansy

Viola Xwittrockiana
Annual 111

Paperplant

Fatsia japonica
Large Shrub 65

Paradise Tree

Simarouba glauca
Large Tree 47

Passion Vine

Passiflora incarnata
Vine 80

Paurotis Palm

Acoelorrhaphe wrightii
Palm or Palm-Like 88

Pawpaw

Asimina spp.
Large Shrub 61
Perennial 97

Peacock Ginger

Kaempferia spp.
Perennial 103

Pecan

Carya spp.
Large Tree 42

Pentas

Pentas lanceolata
Annual 110
Perennial 105

Peregrina

Jatropha integerrima
Large Shrub 68
Small Tree 56

Perennial Peanut

Arachis glabrata
Groundcover 82

Periwinkle

Catharanthus roseus
Annual 108
Perennial 98

Persian Shield

Strobilanthes dyerianus
Perennial 107

Petunia

Petunia Xhybrida
Annual 110

Philodendron

Philodendron cvs.
Large Shrub 70
Philodendron spp. and cvs.
Perennial 105

Pigeonberry

Duranta erecta
Large Shrub 65

Pigeonplum

Coccoloba diversifolia
Medium Tree 49

Pindo Palm

Butia capitata
Palm or Palm-Like 88
Small Tree 52

Pineapple Guava

Acca sellowiana
Large Shrub 60

Pine Cone Ginger

Zingiber zerumbet
Pine Cone Ginger
Perennial 107

Pineland Lantana

Lantana depressa
Small Shrub 75

Pink Allamanda

Mandevilla cvs.
Vine 79

Pink Powderpuff

Calliandra emarginata
Small Shrub 74

Pink Trumpet Tree

Tabebuia heterophylla
Medium Tree 51

Pinwheel Flower

Tabernaemontana divaricata
Large Shrub 72

Pinxter Azalea

Rhododendron canescens
Large Shrub 71

Pipestem

Agarista populifolia
Large Shrub 60

Pipevine

Aristolochia spp.
Vine 78

Pittosporum

Pittosporum tobira cvs.
Large Shrub 70

Plectranthus

Plectranthus spp.
Perennial 105

Plumbago

Plumbago auriculata cvs.
Perennial 105

Podocarpus

Podocarpus macrophyllus and cvs.
Large Shrub 70
Small Tree 58

Poinciana

Caesalpinia spp. and cvs.
Medium Tree 48
Small Shrub 74

Pond Cypress

Taxodium spp.
Large Tree 47

Ponytail Palm <i>Nolina recurvata</i> Palm or Palm-Like	90	Possumhaw <i>Ilex decidua</i> Small Tree	56	Primrose Jasmine <i>Jasminum mesnyi</i> Large Shrub	67	Purple Glory Tree <i>Tibouchina granulosa</i> Large Shrub	72
Pop Ash <i>Fraxinus caroliniana</i> Large Tree	43	Pot Marigold <i>Calendula</i> spp. Annual	108	Purple Coneflower <i>Echinacea purpurea</i> Perennial	100	Purple Lovegrass <i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i> Grass	86
Porterweed <i>Stachytarpheta</i> spp. Perennial	106	Powderpuff <i>Calliandra</i> spp. and cvs. Small Tree	52	Purple Fountain Grass <i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> Grass	87	Purple Trumpet Tree <i>Tabebuia impetiginosa</i> Medium Tree	51
		<i>Mimosa strigillosa</i> Groundcover	84				

Q

Queen's Wreath <i>Petrea volubilis</i> Vine	80
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R

Railroad Vine <i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> Vine	79	Red Cedar <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> Large Tree	43	River Oats <i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i> Grass	86	Perennial	104
<i>Ipomoea</i> spp. Groundcover	83	Red-hot Cattail <i>Acalypha hispida</i> Small Shrub	74	Rose <i>Rosa</i> spp. Small Shrub	76	Royal Palm <i>Roystonea regia</i> Palm or Palm-Like	91
Rain Lily <i>Zephyranthes</i> spp. Perennial	107	Red Mangrove <i>Rhizophora mangle</i> Medium Tree	51	Rosemary <i>Rosmarinus</i> spp. Small Shrub	76	Royal poinciana <i>Delonix regia</i> Medium Tree	49
Rain-of-Gold <i>Galphimia glauca</i> Large Shrub	65	Red Maple <i>Acer rubrum</i> Large Tree	42	Rotund Holly <i>Ilex rotunda</i> Medium Tree	50	Rudbeckia <i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i> Annual	110
Rangoon Creeper <i>Quisqualis indica</i> Vine	80	Red Powderpuff <i>Calliandra haematocephala</i> Large Shrub	62	Round Holly <i>Ilex rotunda</i> Medium Tree	50	Perennial	105
Red Bay <i>Persea borbonia</i> Medium Tree	50	Reeve's Spirea <i>Spiraea</i> spp. Small Shrub	76	Roundleaf Holly <i>Ilex rotunda</i> Medium Tree	50	Ruffled Fan Palm <i>Licuala grandis</i> Palm or Palm-Like	89
Red Buckeye <i>Aesculus pavia</i> Small Tree	52	River Birch <i>Betula nigra</i> Large Tree	42	Royal Fern <i>Osmunda regalis</i> Fern	95	Rusty Blackhaw <i>Viburnum rufidulum</i> Large Shrub	73
						Small Tree	59
						Rusty Lyonia <i>Lyonia ferruginea</i> Large Shrub	68

S

Sabal Palm <i>Sabal palmetto</i> Palm or Palm-Like	79	Salt Grass <i>Distichlis spicata</i> Grass	86	Sand Pine <i>Pinus clausa</i> Large Tree	44	Sasanqua Camellia <i>Camellia sasanqua</i> Large Shrub	63
Sage <i>Salvia</i> spp. Perennial	106	Salvia <i>Salvia</i> spp. Perennial	106	Sargent's Palm <i>Pseudophoenix sargentii</i> Palm or Palm-Like	90	Small Tree	53
Salt-bush <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> Large Shrub	61	Sandankwa Viburnum <i>Viburnum suspensum</i> Large Shrub	73	Sasanqua <i>Camellia sasanqua</i> Large Shrub	63	Satinleaf <i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i> Medium Tree	48
Small Tree	52	Sand Live Oak <i>Quercus geminata</i> Small Tree	58	Small Tree	53	Saucer Magnolia <i>Magnolia Xsoulangiana</i> and cvs. Small Tree	57

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Scarletbush <i>Hamelia patens</i> Large Shrub 66	Silverleaf <i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i> Small Shrub 75	Southern Red Oak <i>Quercus falcata</i> Large Tree 46	Stiff Dogwood <i>Cornus foemina</i> Small Tree 54
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Seagrape <i>Coccoloba uvifera</i> Large Shrub 64 Small Tree 54	Skyflower <i>Duranta erecta</i> Large Shrub 65	Spanish Oak <i>Quercus falcata</i> Large Tree 46	Strangler Fig <i>Ficus aurea</i> Large Tree 42
Sea Myrtle <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> Large Shrub 61 Small Tree 52	Slender Lady Palm <i>Rhapis humilis</i> Palm or Palm-Like 91	Sparkleberry <i>Vaccinium arboreum</i> Large Shrub 72	Sunshine Mimosa <i>Mimosa strigillosa</i> Groundcover 84
Selloum <i>Philodendron bipinnatifidum</i> Large Shrub 70	Small-Leaf Confederate Jasmine <i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i> Groundcover 85	Spider Lily <i>Hymenocallis</i> spp. Perennial 102	Swamp Bay <i>Persea palustris</i> Medium Tree 51
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Wax Begonia

Begonia Xsemperflorescultorum
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Wax Myrtle

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Weeping Fern Pine

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Weeping Lantana

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Weeping Podocarpus

Podocarpus gracilior
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Medium Tree 51

Weeping Yew

Podocarpus gracilior
Large Shrub 70

West Indian Mahogany

Swietenia mahagoni
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Whirling Butterflies

Gaura lindheimeri
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White Ash

Fraxinus americana
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White Gaura

Gaura lindheimeri
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White Geiger

Cordia boissieri
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Wild Cinnamon

Canella winterana
Small Tree 53

Wild Coffee

Psychotria nervosa
Large Shrub 70

Wild Hydrangea

Hydrangea arborescens
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Wild Olive

Osmanthus americanus
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Small Tree 57

Wild Sage

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Wild Tamarind

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Yellow Jasmine

Gelsemium sempervirens
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Yellow Poplar

Liriodendron tulipifera
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Yellowtop

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Zephyr Lily

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Perennial 107

Zinnia

Zinnia hybrids
Annual 111

Zoysiagrass

Zoysia japonica
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REFERENCES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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University of Florida Environmental Horticulture Department, Woody Ornamental Landscape pages by Ed Gilman. 2009. <http://hort.ifas.ufl.edu/woody>

PHOTO CREDITS

Bowden, Robert.

Small Trees: Arenga engleri, Magnolia figo, Prunus campanulata, Tabebuia aurea.

Large Shrubs: Agarista populifolia, Agave spp., Aloysia virgata, Barleria micans, Callicarpa americana, Cestrum aurantiacum, Erythrina herbacea, Galphimia glauca, Gardenia jasminoides, Malvaviscus arboreus, Philodendron selloum, Psychotria nervosa, Rhododendron cvs., Sabal minor, Severinia buxifolia, Tabernaemontana divaricata, Thunbergia erecta, Viburnum suspensum.

Small Shrubs: Aloe spp., Malpighia coccigera, Pyracantha coccinea, Sabal etonia, Spirea spp.

Vines: Aster carolinianus, Aristolochia spp., Bignonia

capreolata, Hedera canariensis, Hedera helix, Petraea volubilis, Trachelospermum jasminoides, Wisteria frutescens.
Groundcovers: Anthericum sanderii, Arachis glabrata, Evolvulus glomeratus, Hedera canariensis, Hedera helix, Juniperus conferta, Trachelospermum asiaticum, Trachelospermum jasminoides, Zamia pumila.
Grasses: Chasmanthium latifolium, Panicum virgatum, Paspalum quadrifarium, Thyssenolanea maxima, Tripsacum dactyloides.
Palms and Palm-Like Plants: Arenga engleri, Chamaedorea spp., Licuala grandis, Ptychosperma macarthurii, Rhapsis excelsa, Rhapsis humilis, Sabal etonia, Sabal minor, Zamia pumila.
Perennials: Agave spp., Aloe spp., Alpinia spp., Angelonia angustifolia, Belamcanda chinensis, Bromeliaceae genera, Bulbine frutescens, Crossandra spp., Curcuma spp., Dianella spp., Dietes iridoides, Echinacea purpurea, Evolvulus glomeratus, Gaura lindheimeri, Gloriosa spp., Hedychium spp., Helianthus debilis, Hippeastrum spp., Iris hexagona, Justicia spicigera, Kaempferia spp., Leonotis leonurus, Pachystachys lutea, Plectranthus spp., Rudbeckia hirta, Solenostemon scutellaroides, Stokesia laevis, Zephyranthes spp.
Annuals: Amaranthus spp., Angelonia angustifolia, Calendula spp., Justicia spicigera, Pachystachys lutea, Petunia Xhybrida, Rudbeckia hirta, Solenostemon scutellaroides, Torenia fournieri, Viola spp., Zinnia hybrids.

Brown, Stephen.

Small Trees: Baccharis halimifolia, Sophora tomentosa.

Large Shrubs: Acrostichum danaeifolium, Allamanda nerifolia, Baccharis halmifolia, Jasminum nitidum.

Groundcovers: Ernodea littoralis, Scaevola plumieri

Grasses: Cymbopogon citratus.

Ferns: Acrostichum danaeifolium, Blechnum serrulatum.

Perennials: Acrostichum danaeifolium, Blechnum serrulatum, Heliotropium angiospermum, Hymenocallis spp.

Caldwell, Doug.

Medium Trees: Elaeocarpus decipens.

Davis, Jim.

Perennials: Euryops spp.

Delvalle, Terry.

Grasses: Schizachyrium scoparium.

Durr, Audrey.

Medium Trees: Avicennia germinans.

Ferns: Sphaeropteris cooperi.

Friday, Theresa.

Perennials: Neomarica gracilis.

Gelmis, Georgia.

Large Trees: Quercus virginiana.

Palms and Palm-Like Plants: Trachycarpus fortunei.

Perennials: Sphaeropteris cooperi

Gillman, Ed.

Large Trees: Acer barbatum, Acer rubrum, Betula nigra, Bucida buceras, Carya spp., Chorisia speciosa, Conocarpus erectus, Ficus aurea, Fraxinus americana, Fraxinus caroliniana, Fraxinus pennsylvanica, Gordonia lasianthus, Halesia carolina, Juniperus virginiana, Liquidambar styraciflua, Liriodendron tulipifera, Litchi chinensis, Lysiloma latisiliquum, Magnolia grandiflora, Magnolia virginiana, Nyssa sylvatica, Persea americana, Pinus clausa, Pinus elliottii var densa, Pinus glabra, Pinus palustris, Pinus taeda, Piscidia piscipula, Platanus occidentalis, Quercus acutissima, Quercus alba, Quercus austrina, Quercus falcata, Quercus michauxii, Quercus nuttallii, Quercus shumardii, Simarouba glauca, Swietenia mahagoni, Taxodium spp., Ulmus alata, Ulmus americana, Ulmus crassifolia, Ulmus parvifolia.
Medium Trees: Bursera simaruba, Caesalpinia spp., Carpentaria acuminata,

- Carpinus caroliniana, Cassia fistula, Cercis canadensis, Chrysophyllum oliviforme, Cocoloba diversifolia, Cordia sebestena, Crataegus spp., Cypressus arizonica var. arizonica, Ficus citrifolia, Illex Xattenuata, Ilex cassine, Ilex opaca, Ilex rotunda, Jacaranda mimosifolia, Juniperus silicicola, Lagerstroemia indica, Ostrya virginiana, Persea borbonia, Podocarpus gracilior, Quercus lyrata, Rhizophora mangle, Tabebuia chrysotricha, Tabebuia heterophylla, Tabebuia impetiginosa.
- Small Trees: Acacia farnesiana, Aesculus pavia, Aralia spinosa, Ardisia escallonioides, Butia capitata, Callistemon spp., Camellia japonica, Camellia sasanqua, Canella winterana, Capparis cynophallophora, Cephalanthus occidentalis, Cornus florida, Eriobotrya japonica, Eugenia spp., Forestiera segregata, Ilex X'Nellie R. Stevens', Ilex cornuta, Ilex decidua, Ilex vomitoria, Jatropha integerrima, Ligustrum japonicum, Magnolia Xsoulangiana, Musa spp., Myrcianthes fragrans, Myrica cerifera, Olea europaea, Osmanthus americanus, Parkinsonia aculeata, Plumeria rubra, Podocarpus macrophyllus, Prunus angustifolia, Prunus umbellata, Quercus geminata, Raphiolepis spp., Senna polyphylla, Sideroxylon spp., Tecoma stans, Viburnum obovatum, Viburnum odoratissimum, Viburnum odoratissimu var awabuki, Viburnum rufidulum.
- Large Shrubs: Abelia Xgrandiflora, Acacia farnesia, Acca sellowiana, Aralia spinosa, Ardisia escallonioides, Asimina spp., Brugmansia Xcandida, Brunfelsia grandiflora, Buddlejia lindleyana, Calliandra haematocephala, Camellia japonica, Camellia sasanqua, Capparis cynophallophora, Carissa macrocarpa, Cephalanthus occidentalis, Cephalotaxus harringtonia, Chrysobalanus icaco, Citharexylum spinosum, Coccoloba uvifera, Cocculus laurifolius, Codiaeum variegatum, Conocarpus erectus, Cordyline spp., Crataegus spp., Duranta erecta, Eugenia spp., Fatsia japonica, Forestiera segregata, Halesia diptera, Hamamelis virginiana, Hydrangea macrophylla, Hydrangea quercifolia, Ilex cornuta, Ilex vomitoria, Itea virginica, Jatropha integerrima, Juniperus chinensis, Ligustrum japonicum, Loropetalum chinense, Mahonia bealei, Murrya paniculata, Musa spp., Myrcianthes fragrans, Myrica cerifera, Nerium oleander, Osmanthus americanus, Philodendron cvs., Podocarpus gracilior, Podocarpus macrophyllus, Rhamnus caroliniana, Senna polyphylla, Strelitzia nicolai, Tecoma stans, Tibouchina urvilleana, Tibouchina granulosa, Vaccinium arboreum, Viburnum obovatum, Viburnum odoratissimum, Viburnum odoratissimum var awabuki, Yucca spp.
- Small Shrubs: Breynia disticha, Caesalpinia spp., Ixora coccinea, Mahonia fortunei, Strelitzia reginae.
- Vines: Allamanda cathartica, Bougainvillea cvs., Campsis radicans, Gelsemium sempervirens, Lonicera sempervirens.
- Groundcovers: Ajuga reptans, Aspidistra elatior, Dryopteris spp., Liriope muscari, Zamia furfuracea.
- Grasses: Miscanthus sinensis, Spartina spp., Tripsacum floridana.
- Palms and Palm-Like Plants: Acoelorrhapha wrightii, Bismarckia nobilis, Butia capitata, Carpentaria acuminata, Caryota mitis, Chamaerops humilis, Chrysalidocarpus lutescens, Coccothrinax argentata, Howea forsterana, Livistona spp., Nolina recurvata, Phoenix spp., Pseudophoenix sargentii, Ravenea rivularis, Rhipidophyllum hystrix, Roystonea regia, Sabal palmetto, Serenoa repens, Thrinax morrisii, Thrinax radiata, Washingtonia robusta, Wodyetia bifurcata, Zamia furfuracea.
- Ferns: Dryopteris spp.
- Perennials: Agapanthus africanus, Ajuga reptans, Asimina spp., Aspidistra elatior, Caladium Xhortulanum, Cuphea hyssopifolia, Dryopteris spp., Heliconia spp., Impatiens spp., Justicia brandegeana, Justicia carnea, Liriope muscari, Musa spp., Philodendron cvs., Stachytarpheta spp.
- Annuals: Ageratum spp., Caladium Xhortulanum, Celosia spp., Impatiens spp., Justicia brandegeana, Justicia carnea.
- Gaspar, Joaquim.
Large Shrubs: Nerium oleander-inset.
- Girin, Bruno.
Annuals: Viola Xwittrockiana.
- Granson, Sandy.
Small Trees: Calliandra spp., Dodonaea viscosa, Myrciaria cauliflora.
Large Shrubs: Lyonia ferruginea, Suriana maritima.
Small Shrubs: Acalypha hispida, Brunfelsia americana, Carissa macrocarpa, Gamolepis spp., Lantana depressa, Leucophyllum frutescens, Rosmarinus spp.
Vines: Ficus pumila, Thunbergia alata.
Grasses: Andropogon spp.
Ferns: Pteridium aquilinum.
Perennials: Begonia semperflorens, Hemerocallis spp., Lantana involucrata, Pteridium aquilinum.
Annuals: Begonia semperflorens, Monarda punctata.
- Green, Tim.
Ferns: Dicksonia antarctica.
Perennials: Dicksonia antarctica.
- Jacinto, Valter.
Large Shrubs: Jasminum mesnyi.
- Karekar, Kapil.
Perennials: Haemanthus multiflorus.
- Keisotyo.
Small Trees: Podocarpus macrophyllus (inset).
Large Shrubs: Podocarpus macrophyllus (inset).
- Kenpei.
Large Shrubs: Heptapleurum arboricolum, Hydrangea arborescens, Ternstroemia gymnanthera.
Small Shrubs: Raphiolepis spp.
Groundcovers: Juniperus horizontalis, Ophiopogon japonicus.
- Kern, Bill.
Medium Trees: Persea palustris.
Small Trees: Cyrilla racemiflora, Sophora tomentosa (inset).
Large Shrubs: Cyrilla racemiflora, Senna bicapsularis.
Small Shrubs: Lyonia lucida.
- Larsen, Claudia.
Large Shrubs: Calycanthus floridus, Rhododendron canescens.
Groundcovers: Glandularia tampensis, Lantana montevidensis.
Grasses: Eragrostis elliottii.
Perennials: Conradina spp., Coreopsis spp., Flaveria linearis, Gaillardia pulchella, Helianthus angustifolius, Sisyrinchium angustifolium, Solidago spp.
Annuals: Coreopsis spp.
- Murray, Ann. University of Florida/IFAS Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants
Ferns: Osmunda cinnamomea.
Perennials: Iris virginica, Osmunda cinnamomea.
- Niemann, Brian.
Small Trees: Ilex X'Mary Nell'.
Large Shrubs: Berberis julianae, Clethra alnifolia, Ilex X'Mary Nell', Osmanthus fragrans, Pittosporum tobira.
Vines: Decumaria barbara.
Groundcovers: Mimosa strigillosa.
- Pagnier, Veronique.
Vines: Mandevilla cvs.
- Pellegrini, Mark.
Groundcovers: Ardisia japonica.
- Quillia, Oliver.
Vines: Passiflora incarnata (inset).
- Ramey, Vic. University of Florida/IFAS Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants
Small Trees: Cornus foemina.
Large Shrubs: Rhododendron austrinum.
Groundcovers: Nephrolepis biserrata.

Ferns: Nephrolepis biserrata.

Richard, Amy. University of Florida/IFAS Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants
Groundcovers: Nephrolepis exaltata.
Ferns: Nephrolepis exaltata.

Schumaker, Paul.
Groundcovers: Ipomoea spp.

Shebs, Stan.
Groundcovers: Rumohra adiantiformis.
Grasses: Aristida stricta var. beyrichiana.
Ferns: Rumohra adiantiformis.

Storch, Hedwig.
Perennials: Kalanchoe blossfeldiana.

Sullivan, Jessica.
Medium Trees: Elaeocarpus decipens, Zanthoxylum clava-herculis.

Tau'olunga.
Vines: Quisqualis indica.

Taylor, Kim.
Large Shrubs: Hamelia patens.

Wasowski, Sally and Andy. Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center
Groundcovers: Thelypteris kunthii.
Ferns: Thelypteris kunthii.

Wichman, Tom.
Large Shrubs: Bambusa spp., Hibiscus spp.
Vines: Millettia reticulata.
Groundcovers: Vinca major.
Palms and Palm-Like Plants: Ceratozamia hildae,
Ceratozamia kuesteriana, Dioon edule.
Perennials: Amorphophallus spp., Asclepias spp., Lycoris spp.

Wilber, Wendy.
Annuals: Tithonia rotundiflora.

Wildes, Carolyn.
Small Shrubs: Russelia sarmentosa.

Yasalonis, Anne.
Small Trees: Illicium spp.
Large Shrubs: Illicium spp., Jasminum multiflorum.
Small Shrubs: Russelia equisetiformis.
Vines: Jasminum multiflorum.
Groundcovers: Dyschoriste oblongifolia.
Perennials: Conradina spp. (inset), Dyschoriste oblongifolia.

Key to Symbols & Abbreviations

Native Status

Yes = Florida native No = Not a Florida native

Var. = Native status depends on species selection

GROWTH RATE, HEIGHT AND SPREAD:

Growth rate = Slow or Fast (if no rate is given the plant does not grow exceptionally fast or slow.)

↑ = mature height in feet ⇨ = mature spread in feet

Soil pH (Gives the Range Tolerated By the Plant):

●○○○ = Acid 4.5-5.5

●●○○ = Acid to slightly acid 4.5-6.5

●●●○ = Acid to slightly alkaline 4.5-7.2

○○○○ = Slightly acid 6.0-6.8

○○●○ = Slightly acid to slightly alkaline 6.0-7.2

○○●● = Slightly acid to alkaline 6.0-8.0

●●●● = Tolerates any soil pH 4.5-8.0

Soil Texture:

C/L = clay loam S/L = sandy loam S = sandy

S/C = sandy clay any = any texture

SOIL MOISTURE:

○ = well drained

◐ = medium drained

● = wet

○◐ = well drained to medium drained

◐● = medium drained to wet

○◐● = well drained to wetvv

Drought Tolerance:

High, Medium, Low, or None

(Note: Both drought tolerance and soil moisture tolerance should be considered, and they are not the same. For example, a plant may tolerate wet soils and also have high drought tolerance, and another plant may prefer well drained soils but have low drought tolerance.)

Light Range and Light Optimum:

☀ = Full Sun ☁ = Partial Shade

☁ = Shade □ = Optimum light conditions

Salt Tolerance:

H = High M = Medium L-N = Low to None U = Unknown

Wildlife:

🦋 = Attracts butterflies

🐦 = Attracts hummingbirds

🐦 = Attracts other birds

NOTES

NOTES

Create a Florida Friendly Landscape

Yards and landscapes can be a positive asset to Florida. You can design and maintain your own Florida-Friendly Landscape by following the simple practices in this book. You will learn the basics of designing a landscape featuring carefully selected plants suited to Florida's unique climate, natural conditions, and wildlife.

We offer you cost-saving tips that, if implemented properly, will help you reduce water, fertilizer, and pesticide use. There is also a helpful section for

waterfront homeowners addressing the special concerns of shoreline landscape management. Whether you are starting from scratch with a new landscape or considering changes to an existing yard, the *The Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Handbook for Home Landscapes* offers helpful concepts, tools, and techniques for creating your own Florida-Friendly yard. We hope you enjoy the publication and look forward to assisting you in creating an aesthetically pleasing landscape that will also help to protect Florida's natural resources.

Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Plant Guide

Find the Right Plant for the Right Place Anytime, Anywhere

fflplantguide.com

Available on the Apple Store and Google Play

