

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



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 Yards & Neighborhoods 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.

FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPING™ PROGRAM OFFICE

Phone: (352) 273-4518

Web site: <http://fyn.ifas.ufl.edu>

Please visit our Web site to find your county Extension office.

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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 phosphorous 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 and Landscape Design is intended as a companion to *The Florida Yards & Neighborhoods Handbook* (4th ed., 2009). The Handbook is available through your county Extension office or online at <http://fyn.ifas.ufl.edu/>. The Handbook describes in detail the nine Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ (FFL) 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.

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 Web site (<http://fyn.ifas.ufl.edu>) or to *The Florida Yards & Neighborhoods Handbook*.

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. A Florida-Friendly Landscape will feature one of the types of mulch recommended in *The Florida Yards & Neighborhoods Handbook* in its planting beds.

PRINCIPLE #5: ATTRACT WILDLIFE

Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ encourages Floridians to make their yards attractive to birds, bees, 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 maintenance-free 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 Yards & Neighborhoods Handbook*, 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 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™ restrictions, found at <http://fyn.ifas.ufl.edu/>.

The Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Program has a number of “success stories” which highlight water and costs savings for communities that adopt Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ and maintenance practices. Visit the Web site at <http://fyn.ifas.ufl.edu/>.

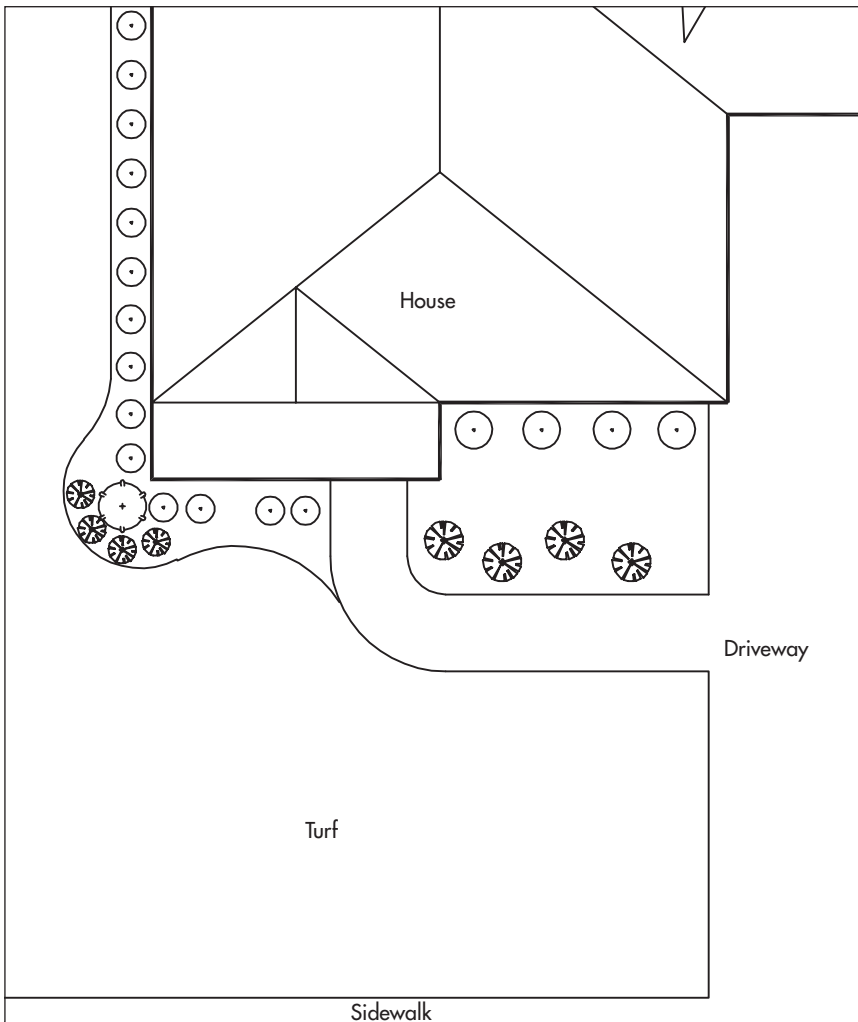
DESIGN SCENARIOS

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: FRONT ENTRY

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:

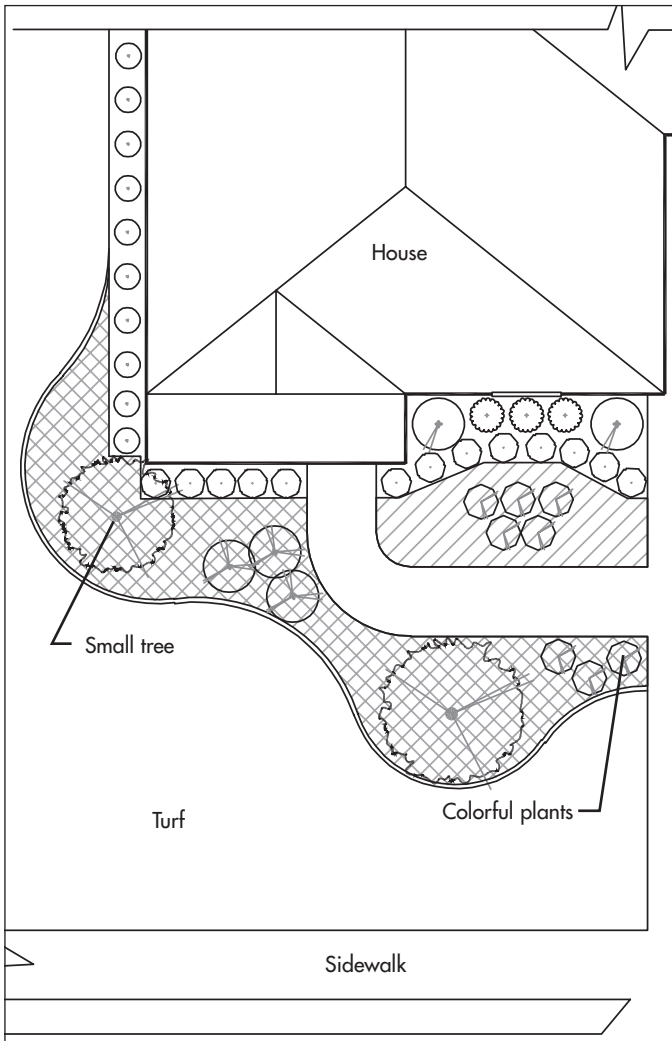
- Low-growing, compact plants
- Colorful
- Medium or coarse texture
- Bold forms
- Simple growth habit

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

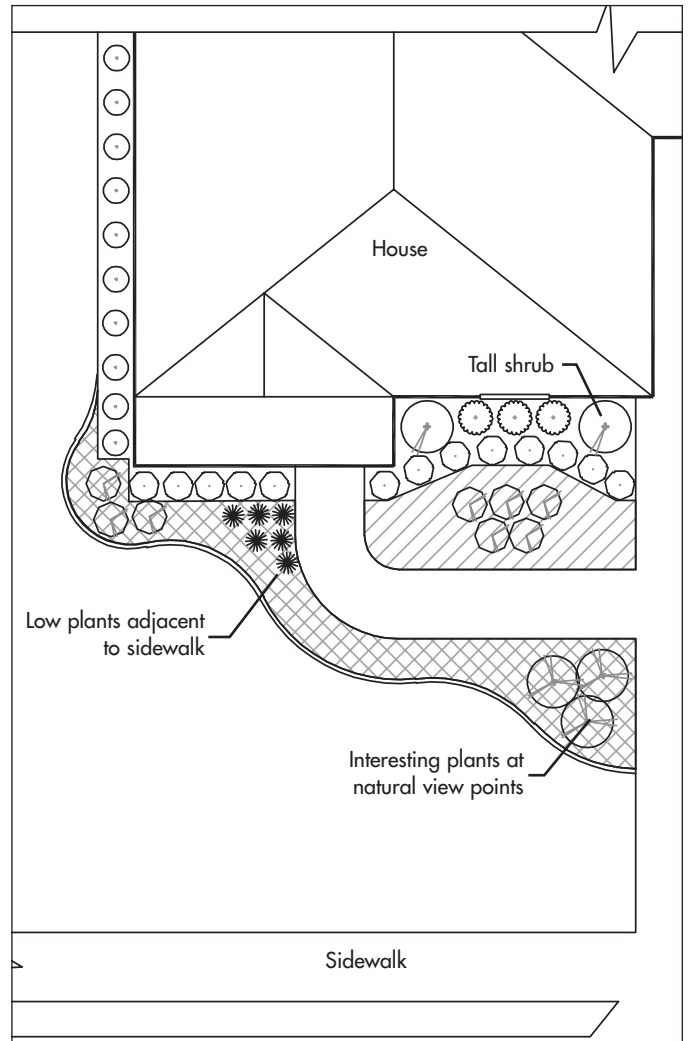
SOLUTION 1

With Trees



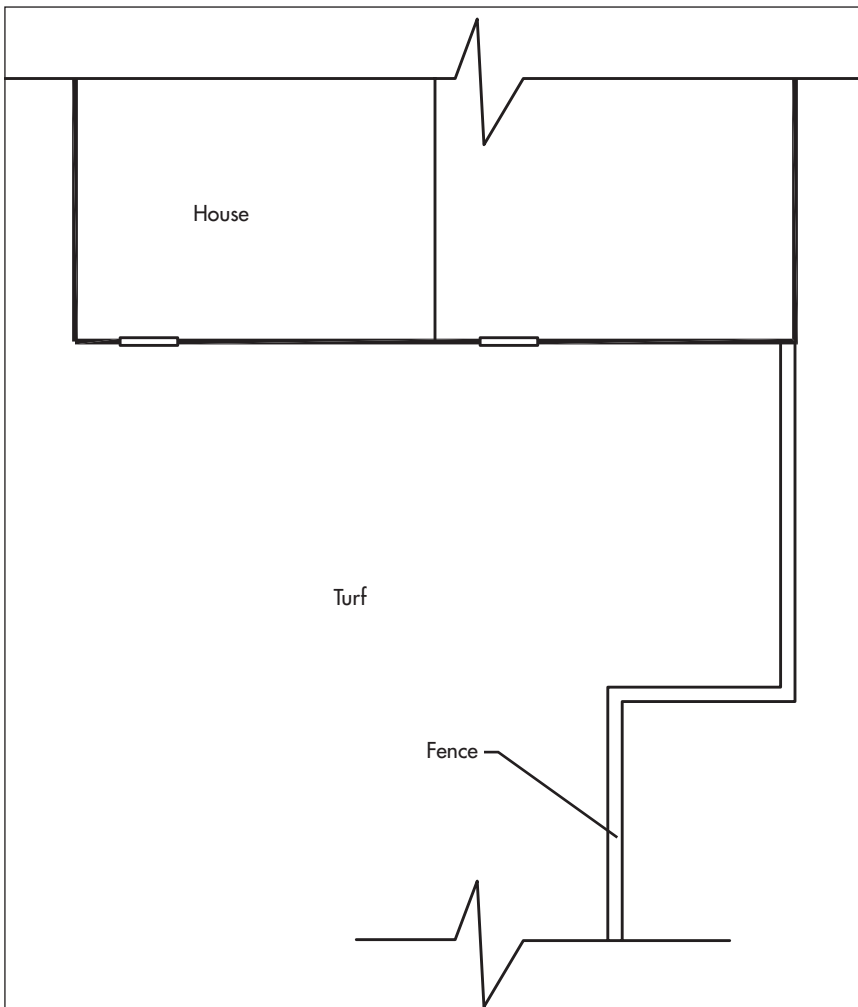
SOLUTION 2

Without Trees



SCENARIO B: ALONG WALLS

Two design options (With trees, Without trees)



Existing Landscape

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:

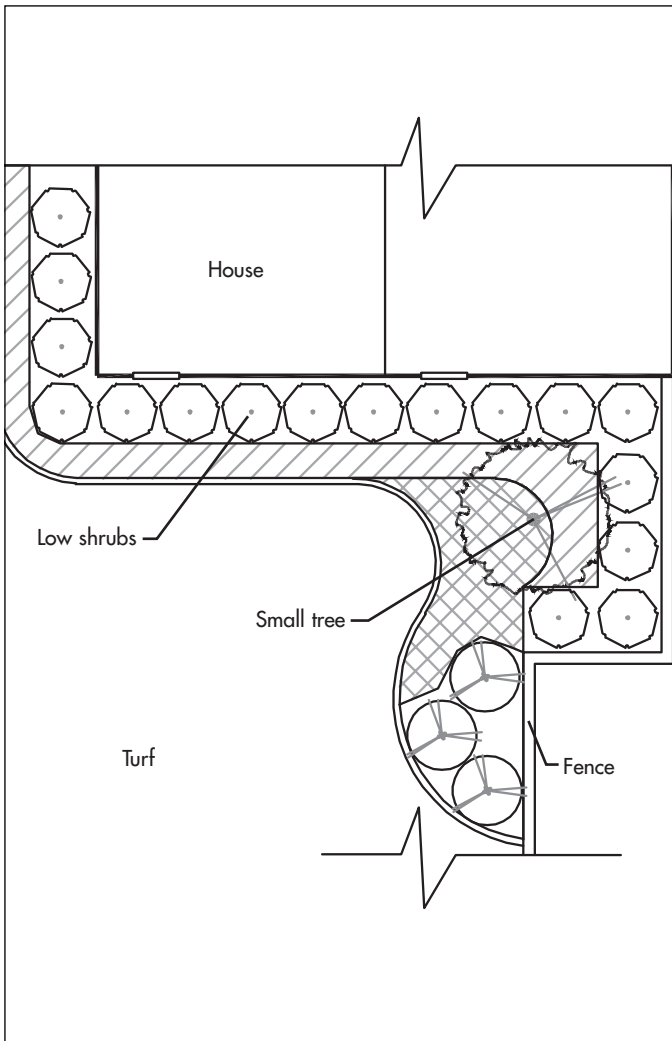
- Low- or medium-height shrubs
- Soft/fine texture
- Loose foliage
- Flexible branches

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

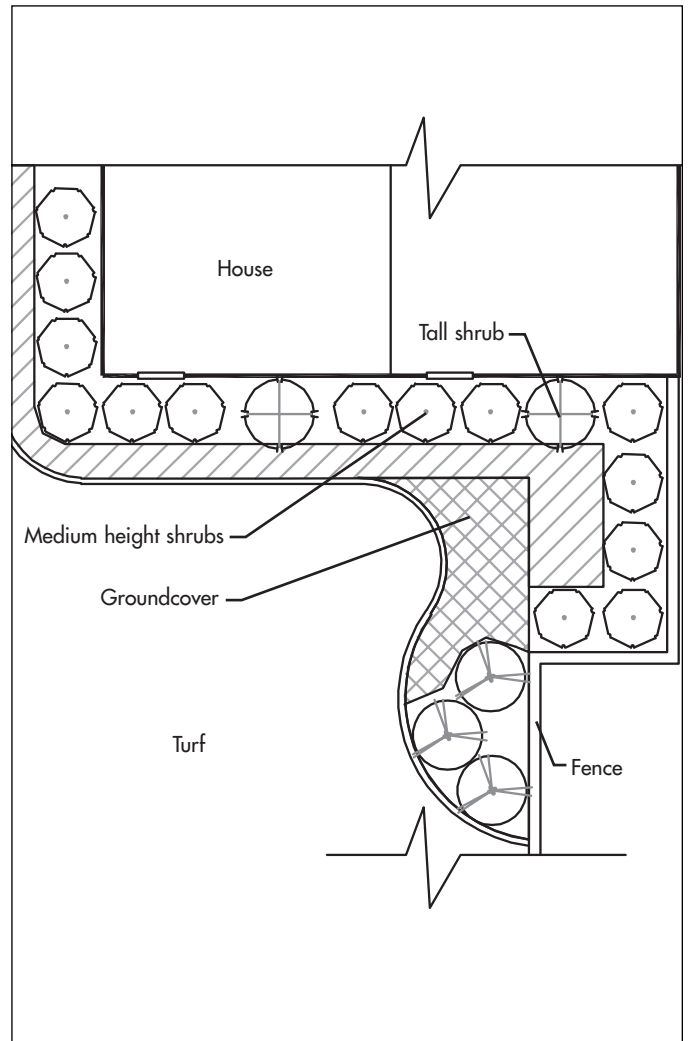
SOLUTION 1

With Trees



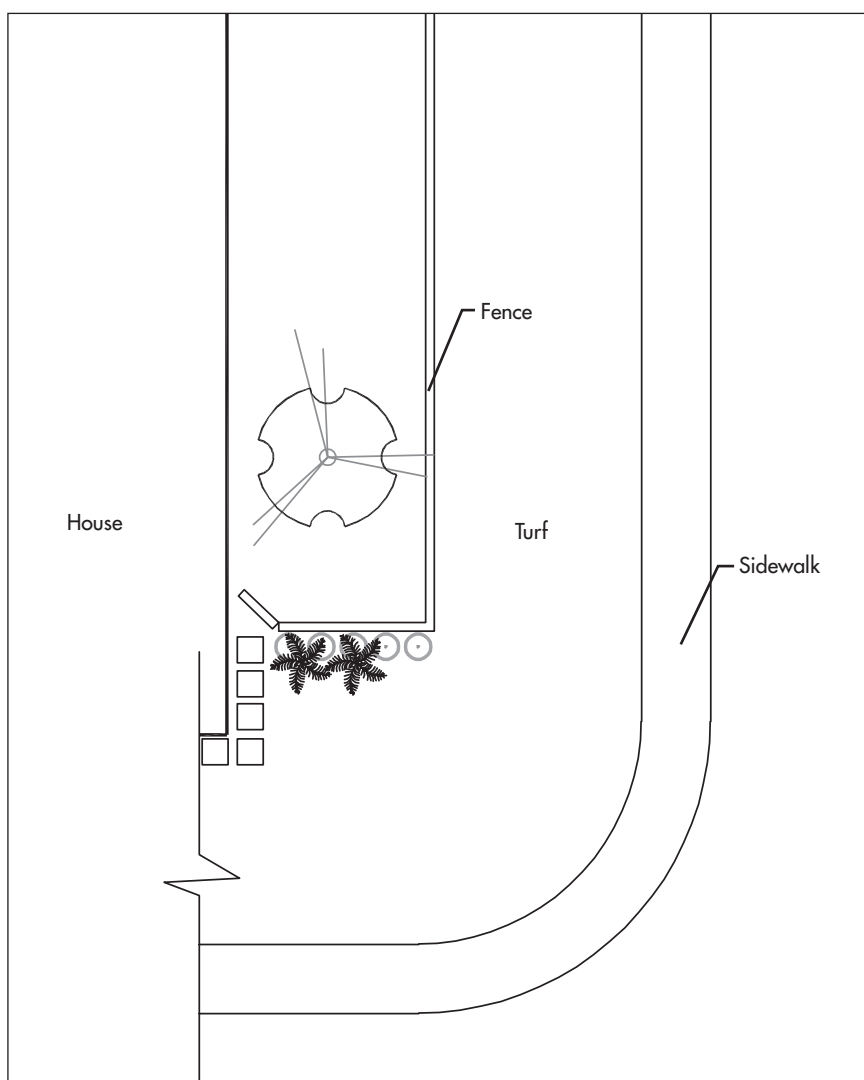
SOLUTION 2

Without Trees



SCENARIO C: ALONG SIDEWALKS

Two design options (Turf buffer, Raised edging)



Existing Landscape

CHALLENGE:

- 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:

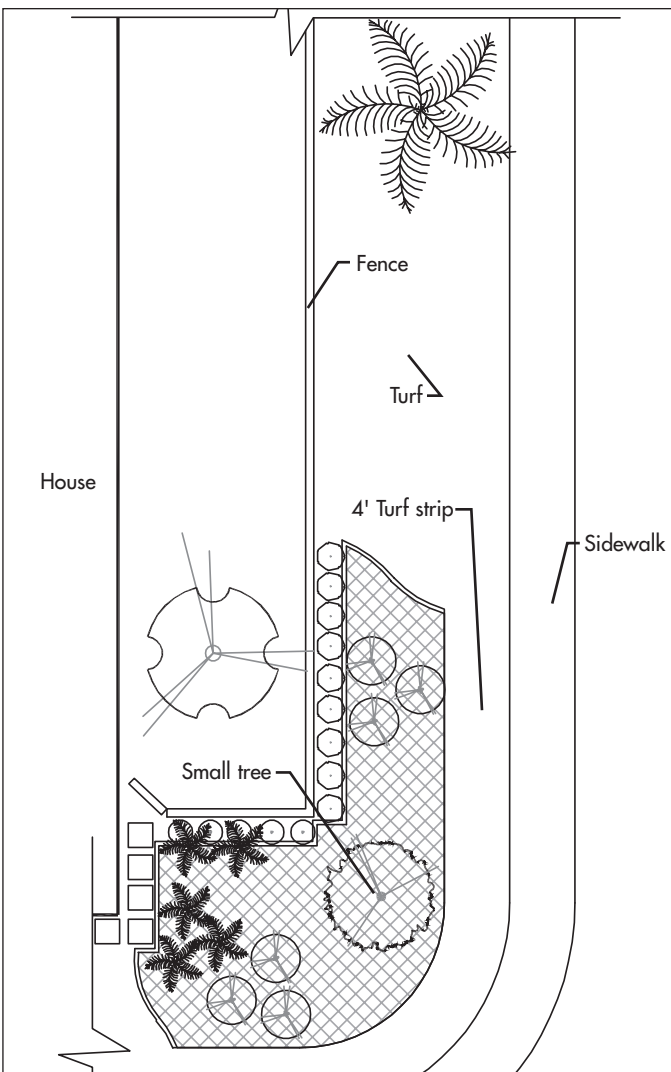
- Low growing
- Compact growth habit
- Does not attract biting or stinging insects

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

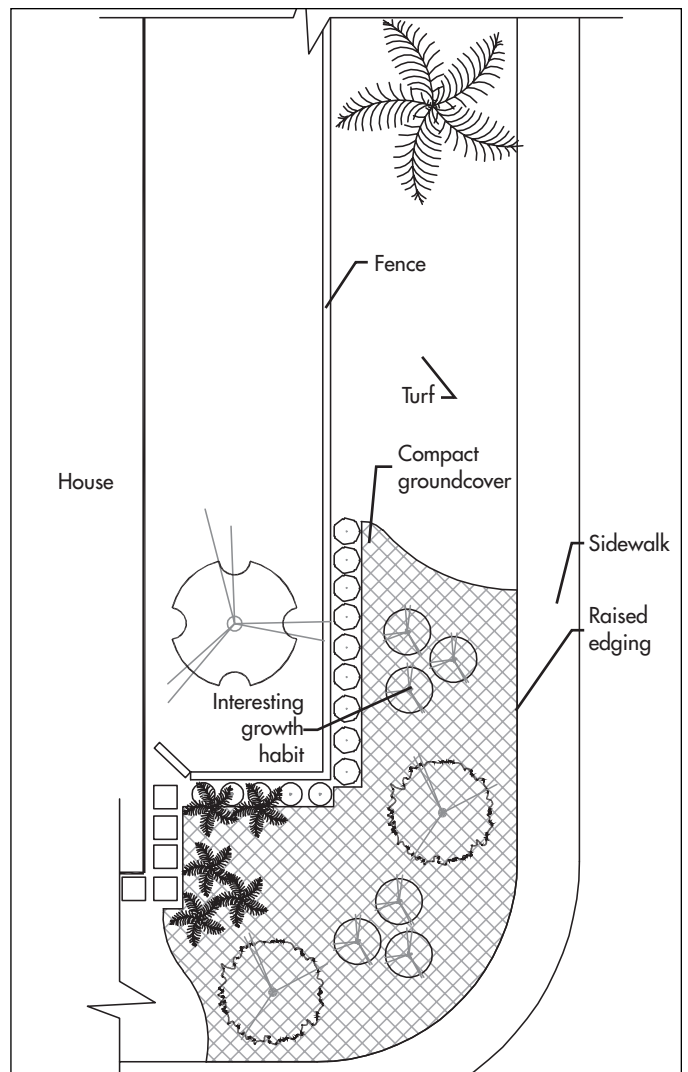
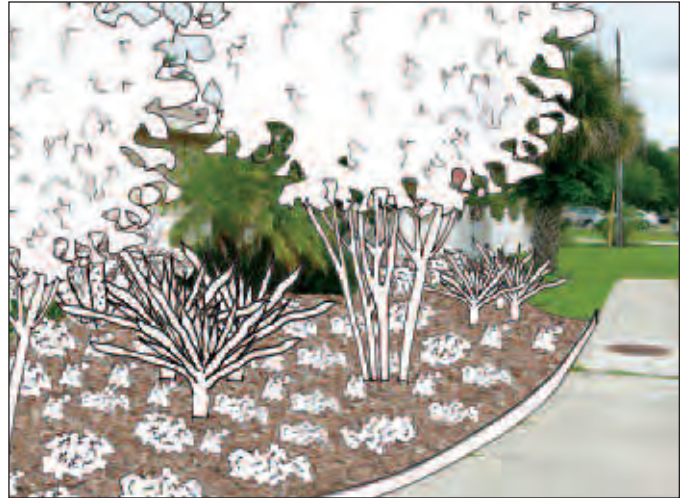
SOLUTION 1

Turf Buffer Strip



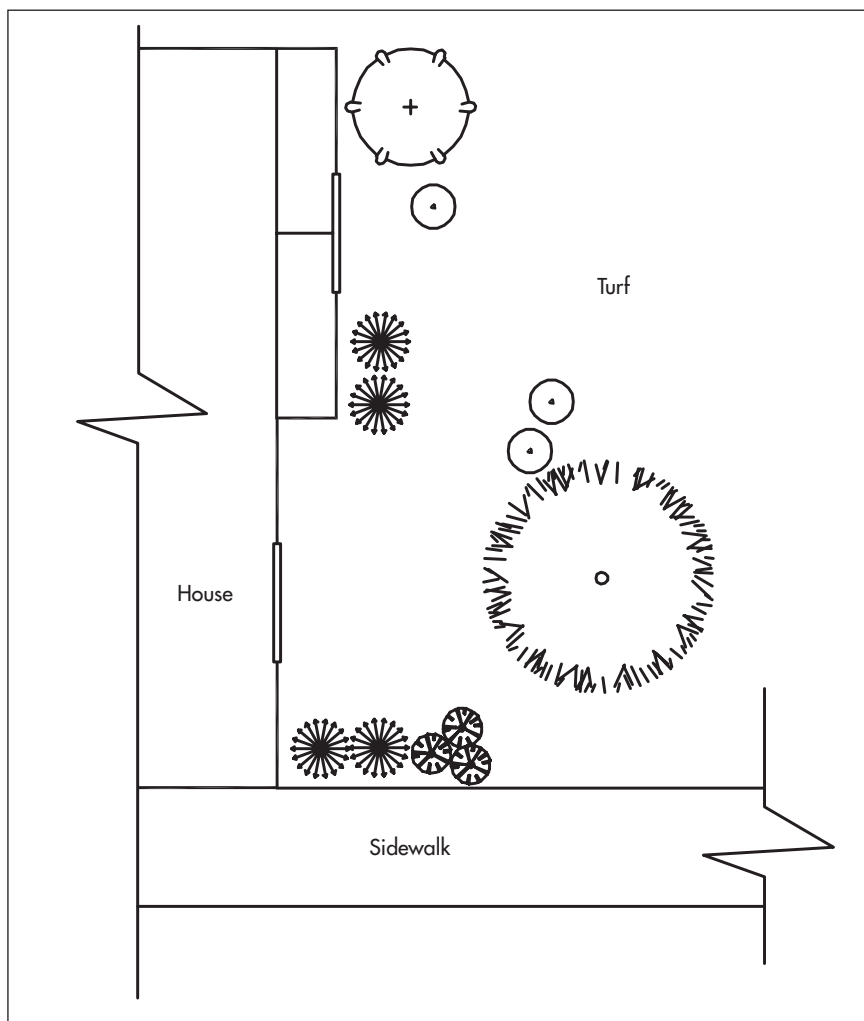
SOLUTION 2

Raised Edging



SCENARIO D: UNDER WINDOWS

Two design options (No screening, Light screening)



Existing Landscape

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:

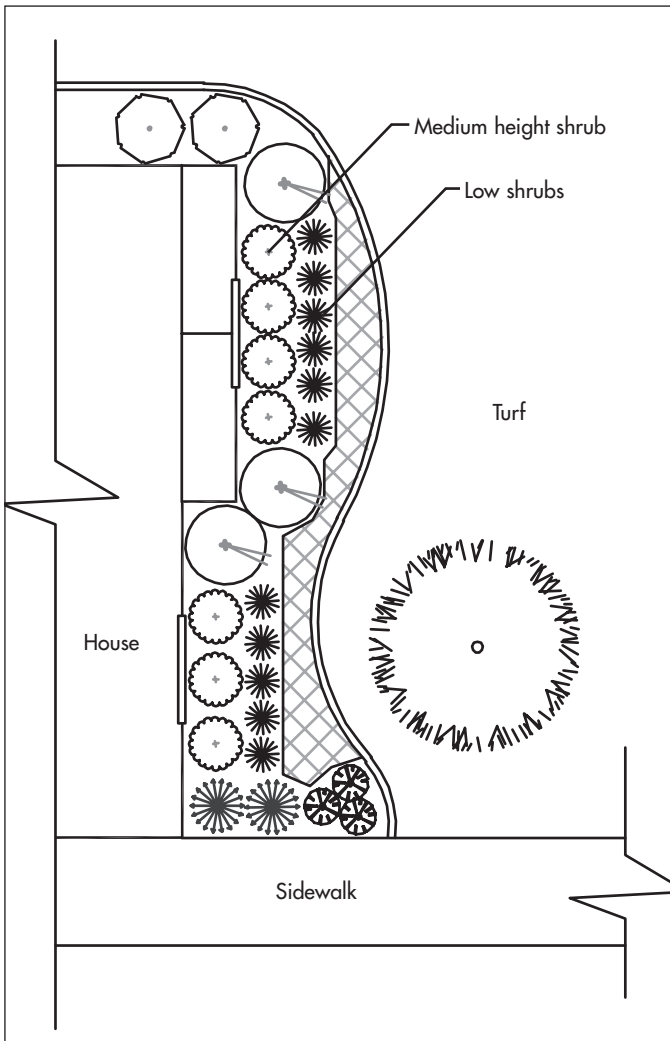
- Medium height
- No thorns or stiff leaves
- Loose foliage
- Flexible branches

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

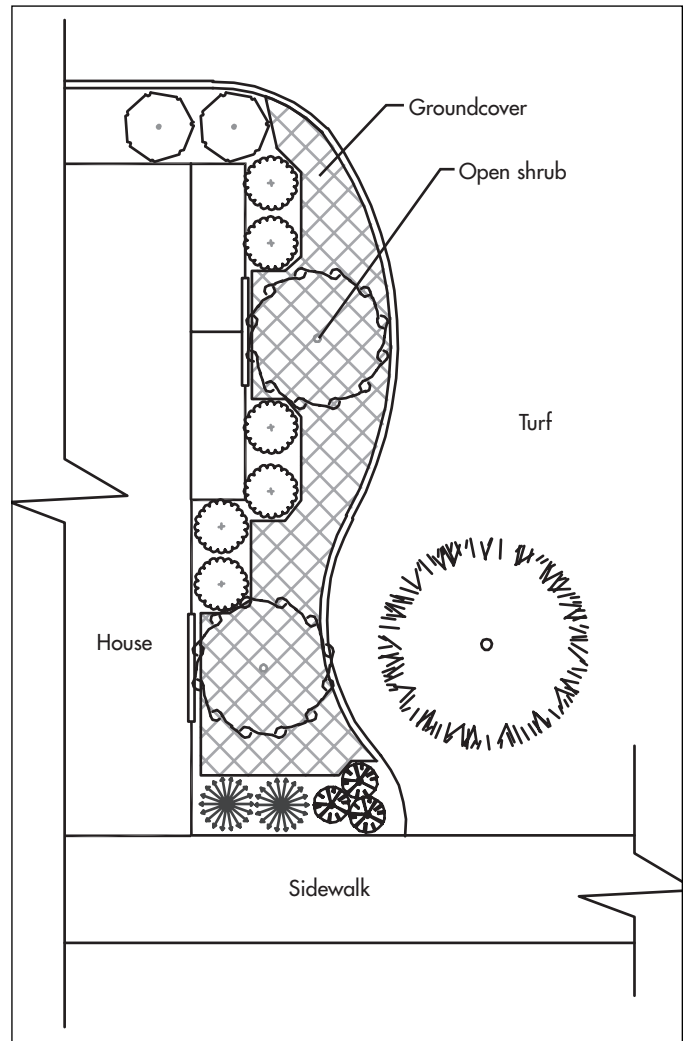
SOLUTION 1

No Screening



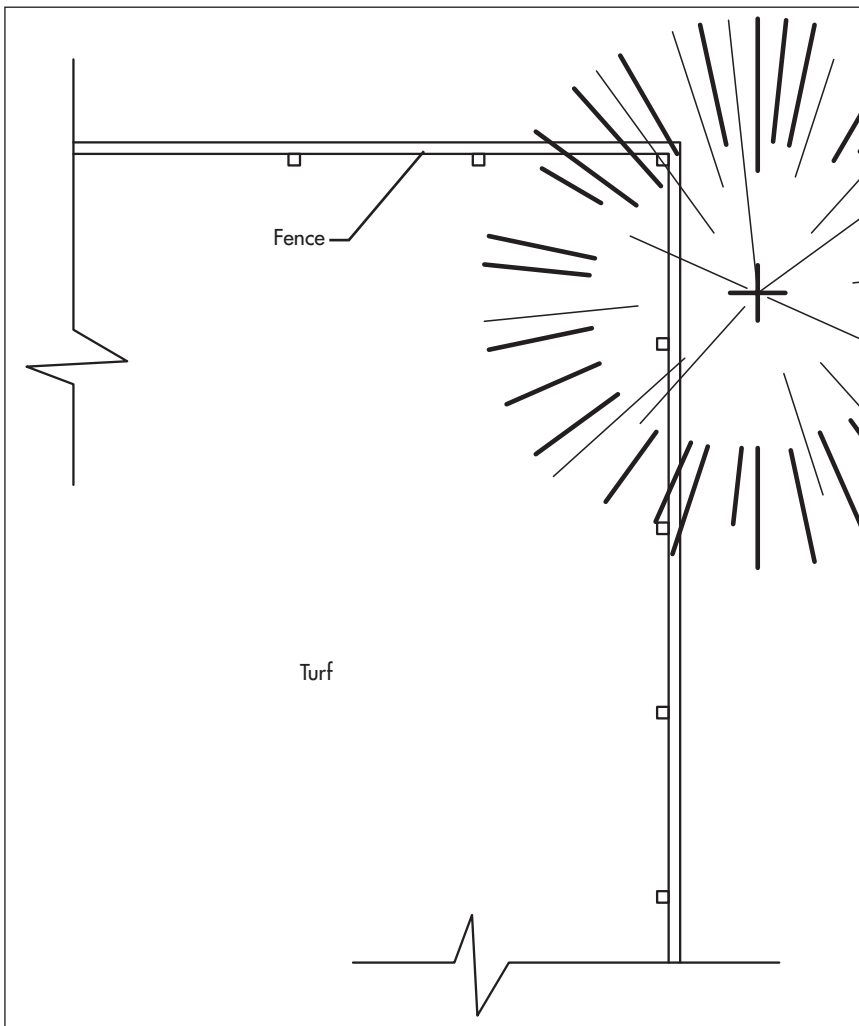
SOLUTION 2

Light Screening



SCENARIO E: ALONG FENCES

Three design options (Vines, Partial screening, Full screening)



Existing Landscape

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.

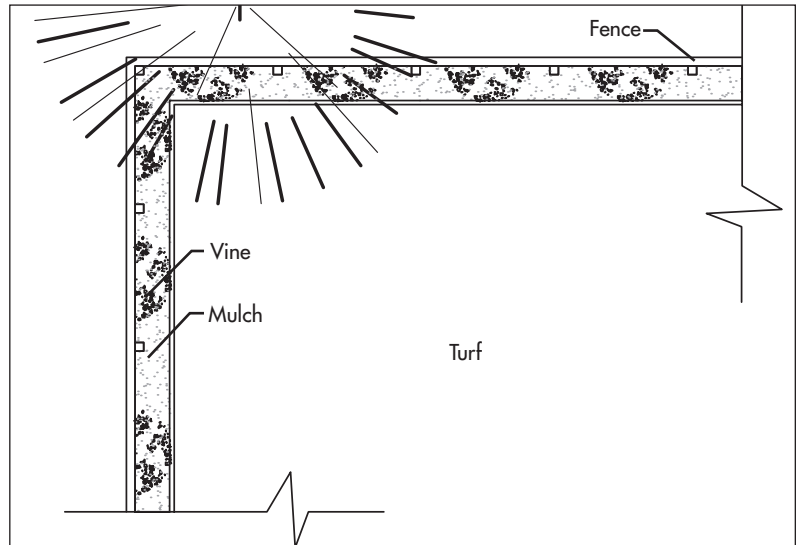
Plant Characteristics to Look For:

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

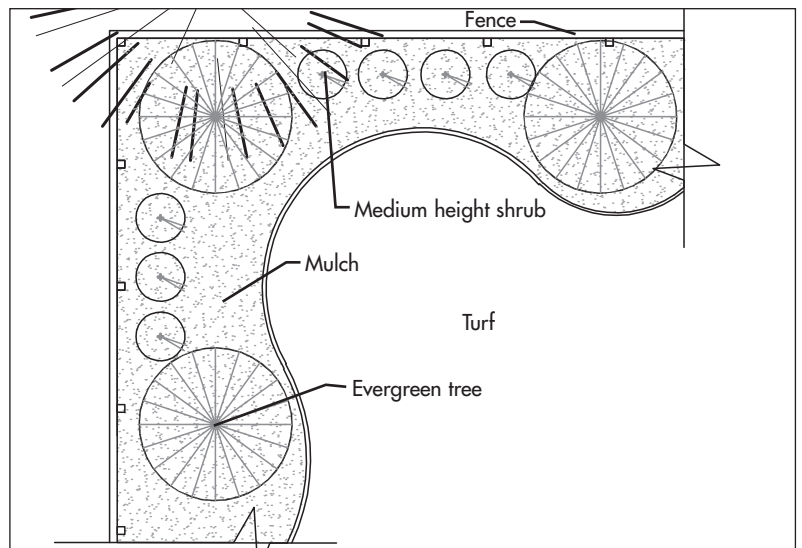
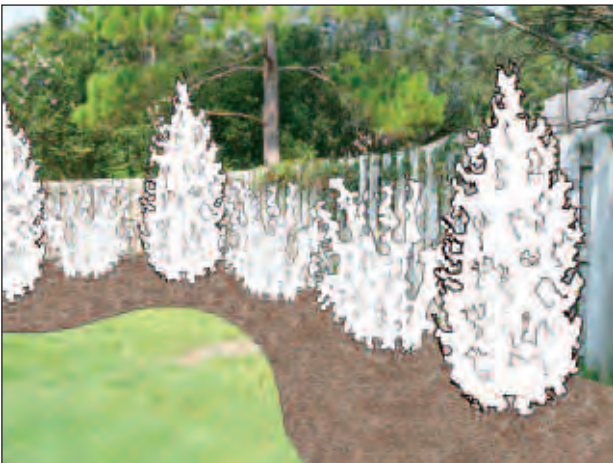
Design Solutions:

- 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

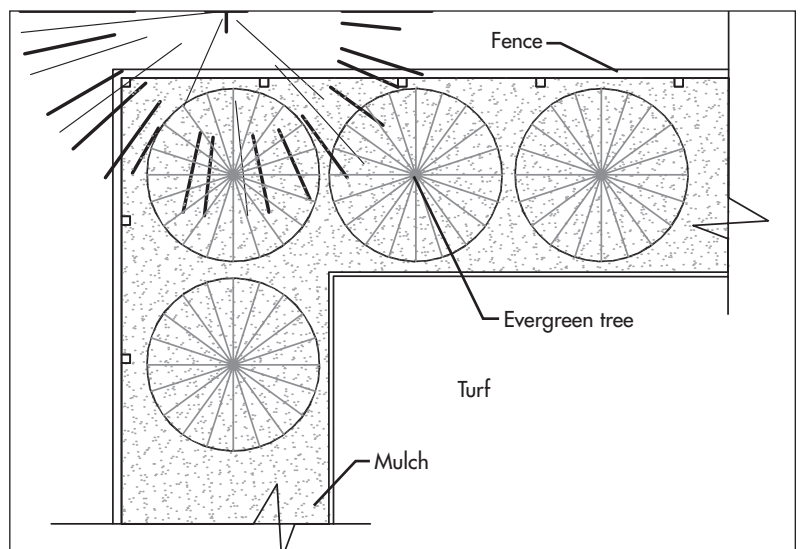
SOLUTION 1
With Vines



SOLUTION 2
With Partial Screening

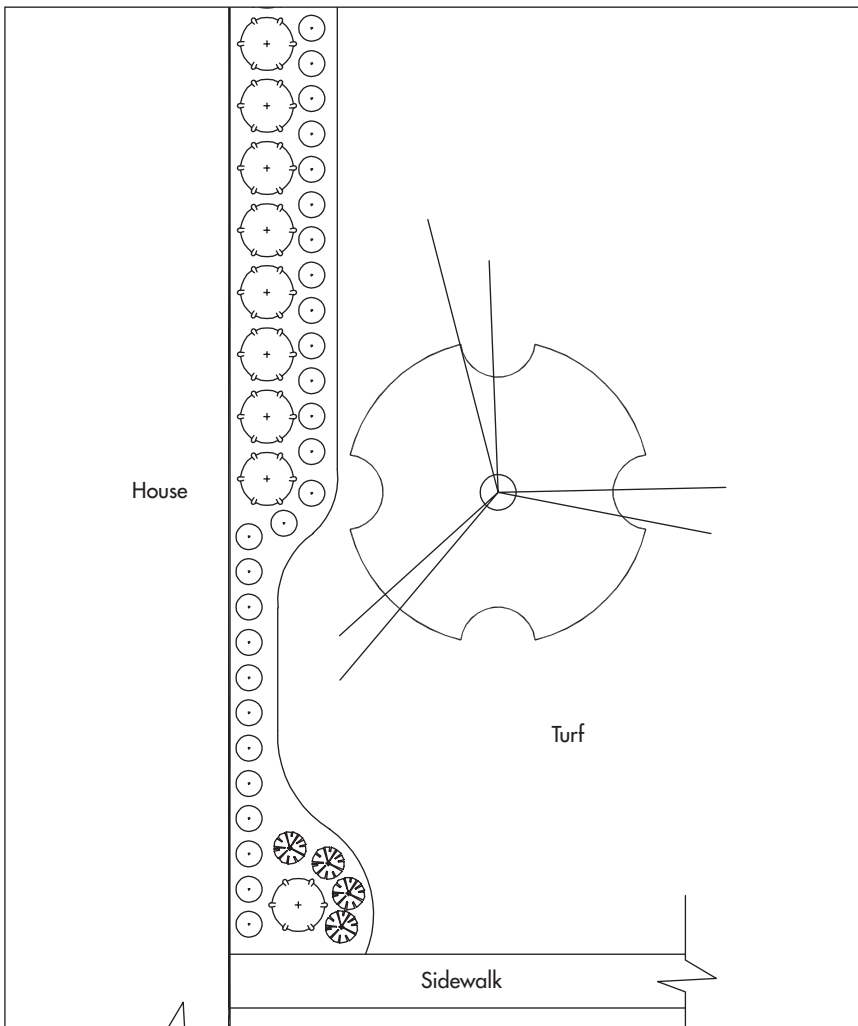


SOLUTION 3
With Full Screening



SCENARIO F: UNDER TREES

Two design options (Open canopy, Dense shade)



Existing Landscape

CHALLENGES:

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

GOAL:

To create a plant bed that will thrive in shady conditions where turfgrass will not. Allowing an area to be self-mulched by falling leaves is an excellent low-maintenance solution.

Plant Characteristics to Look For:

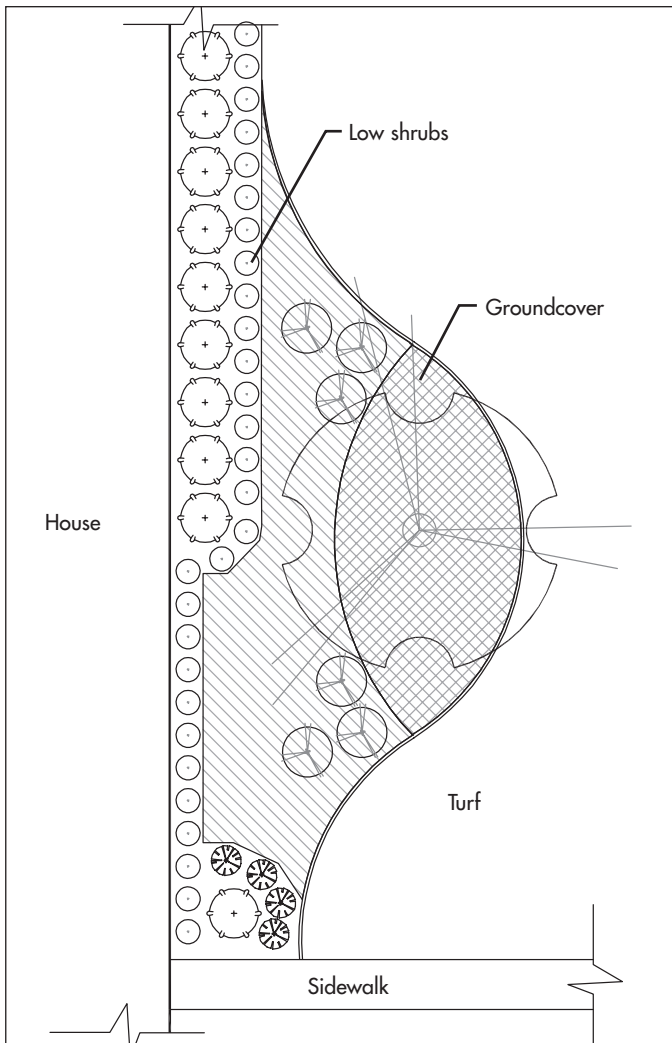
- Shade tolerant
- Shallow roots
- Groundcover with spreading growth habit

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

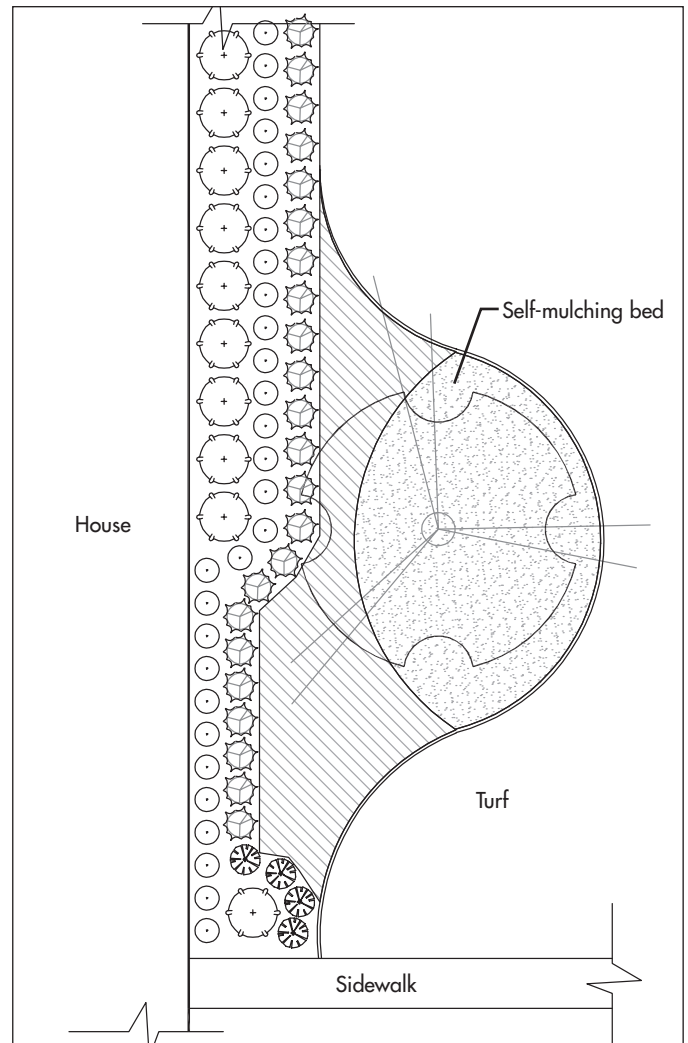
SOLUTION 1

Open Canopy



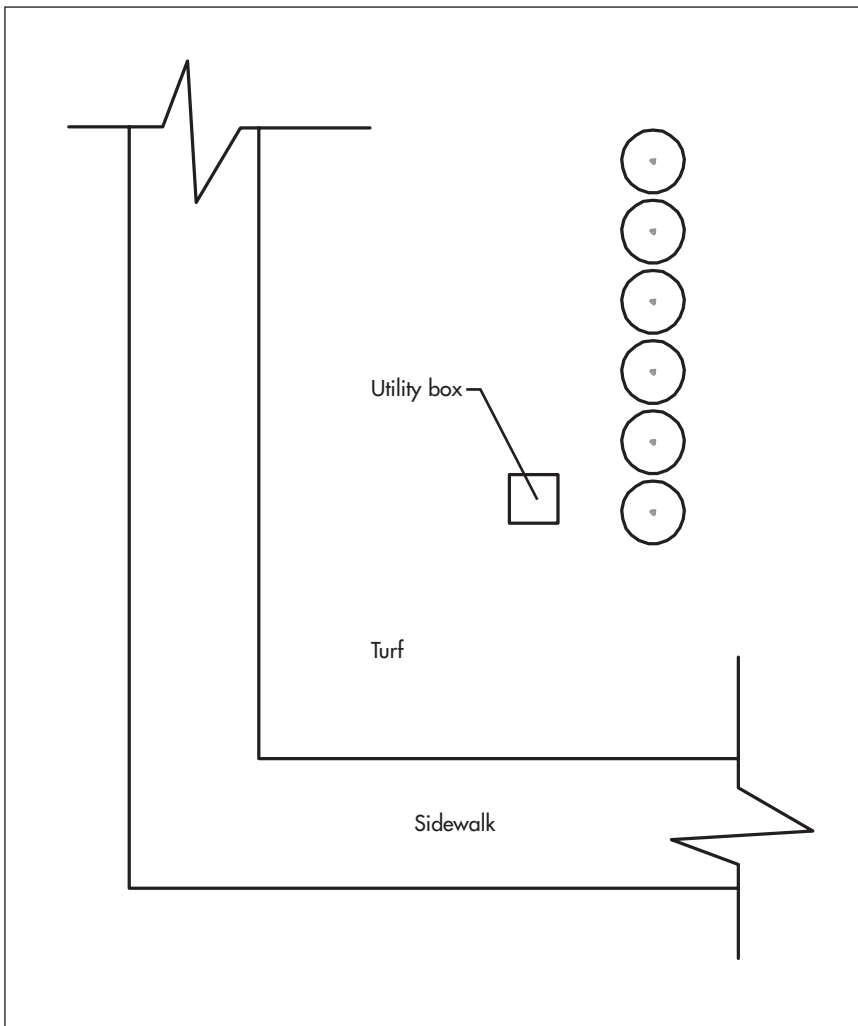
SOLUTION 2

Dense Shade



SCENARIO G: UTILITIES

Two design options (Full blend, Partial blend)



Existing Landscape

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

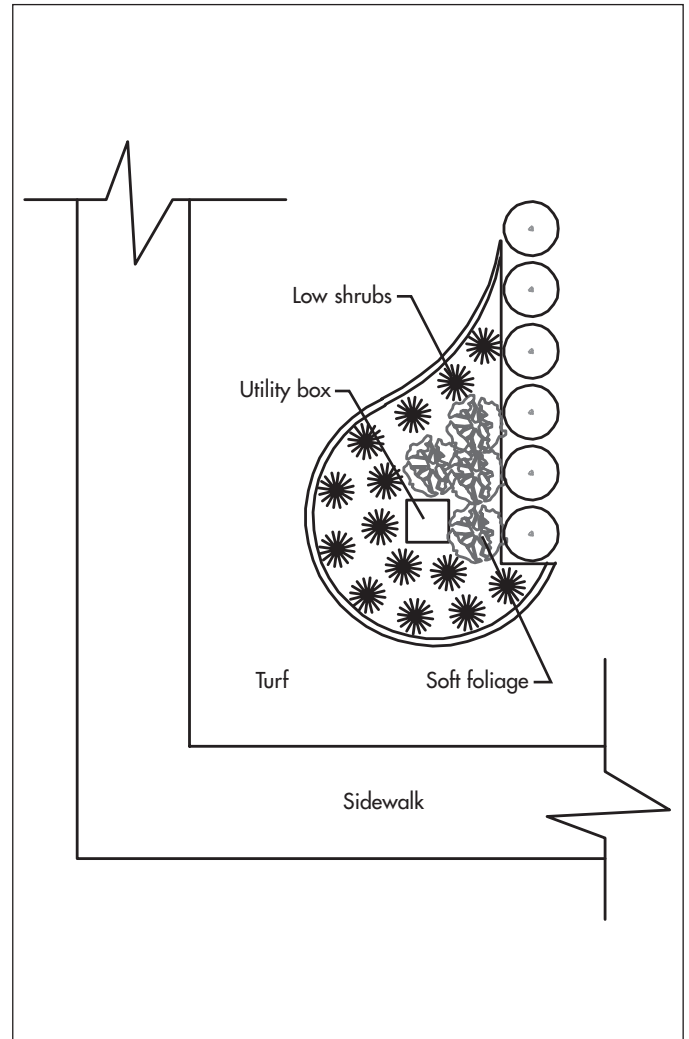
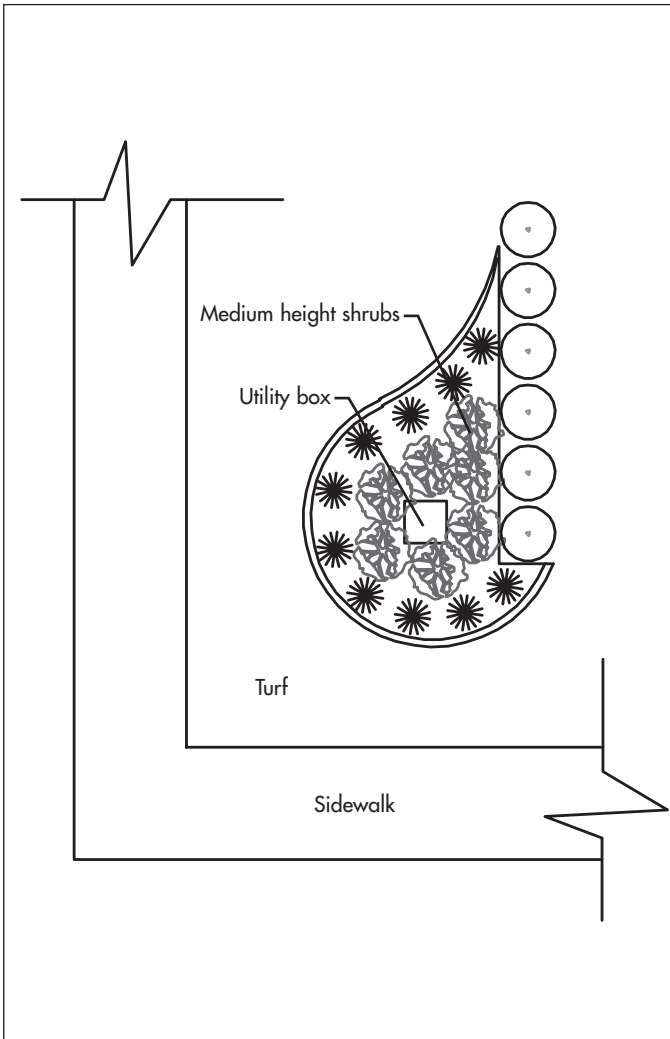
SOLUTION 1

Full Blend



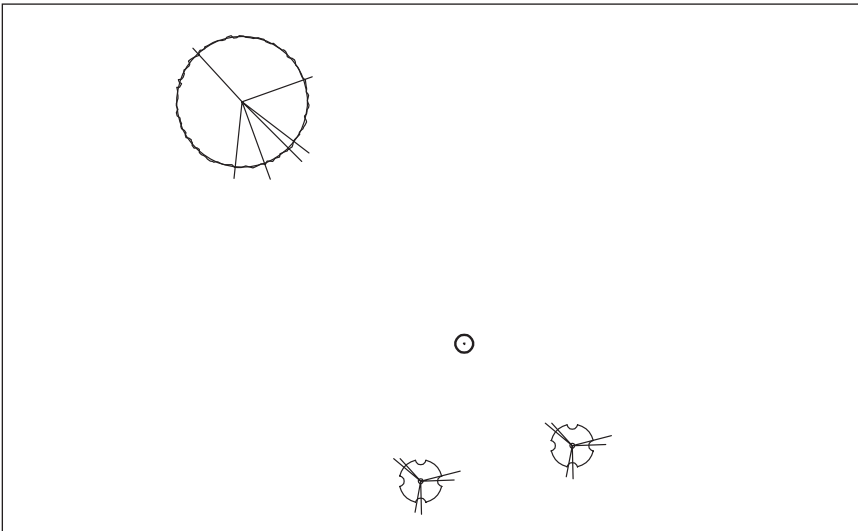
SOLUTION 2

Partial Blend



SCENARIO H: STANDING WATER

One design option (Rain garden)



Existing Landscape

SOLUTION 1

Rain Garden



CHALLENGES:

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

GOAL:

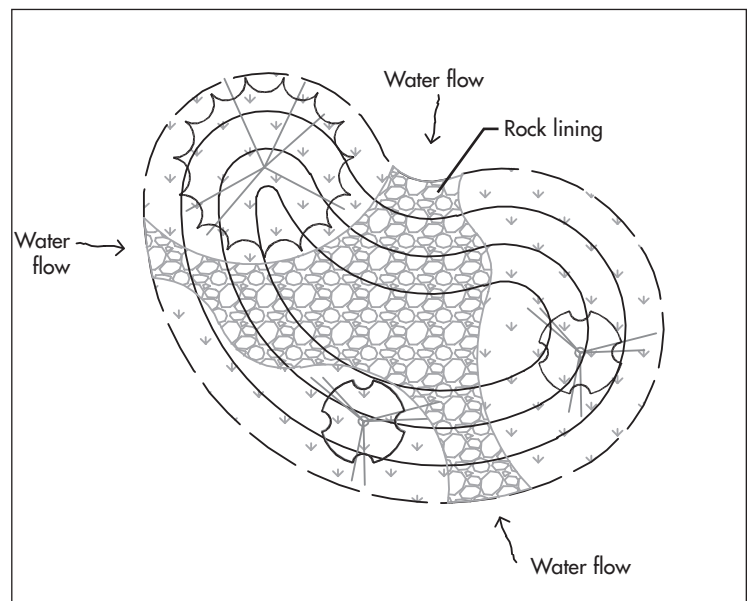
To turn low wet areas into rain gardens that will collect and filter rain water. Rain gardens can be attractive features in dry times as well if appropriate plant and material selections are made.

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



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 PROCESS

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.

STEP 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)

STEP 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.
<http://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.

STEP 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.

STEP 4: INSTALL TREES

- Choose healthy trees appropriate for your climate and conditions (wind, moisture, soil, etc.), and use proper installation techniques (EDIS pub ENH856/EP112).
- 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).

STEP 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.

STEP 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 (EDIS pub ENH856/EP112).

- 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 ENH103/MG251).
- Follow a UF/IFAS-recommended irrigation schedule until plants are established (EDIS pub ENH857/EP113) and then reduce irrigation as needed.

STEP 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 Yards & Neighborhoods Handbook* 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://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment/conclusions.html>) 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. In many areas of Florida this training is already mandatory; by January 1, 2014, all commercial fertilizer applicators must have this certificate of completion and the accompanying license from the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS).

Landscape Planning Worksheet

This worksheet can be used for both new and 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: _____

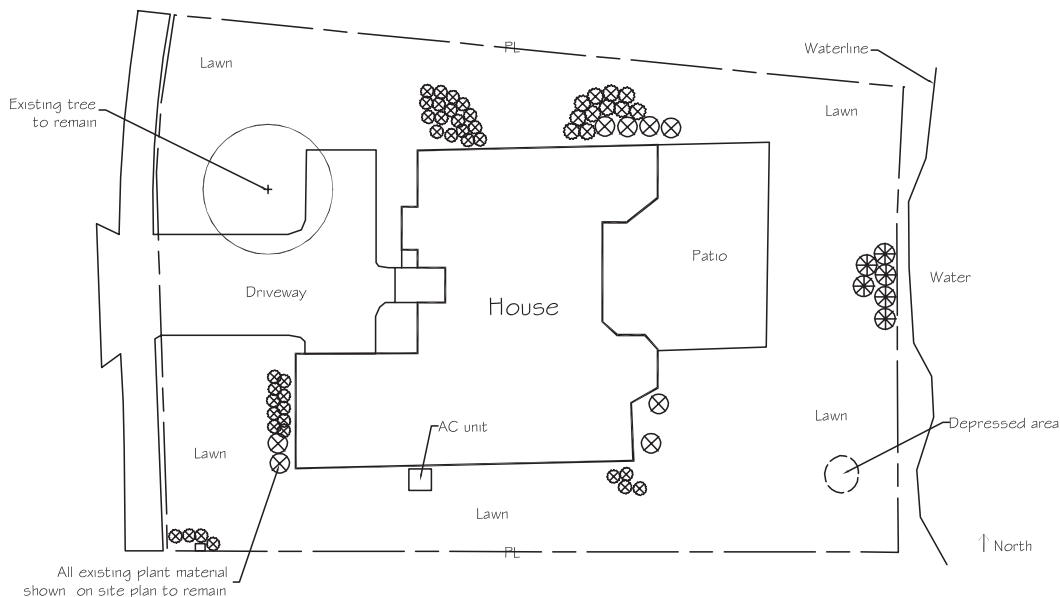
pH: _____

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.

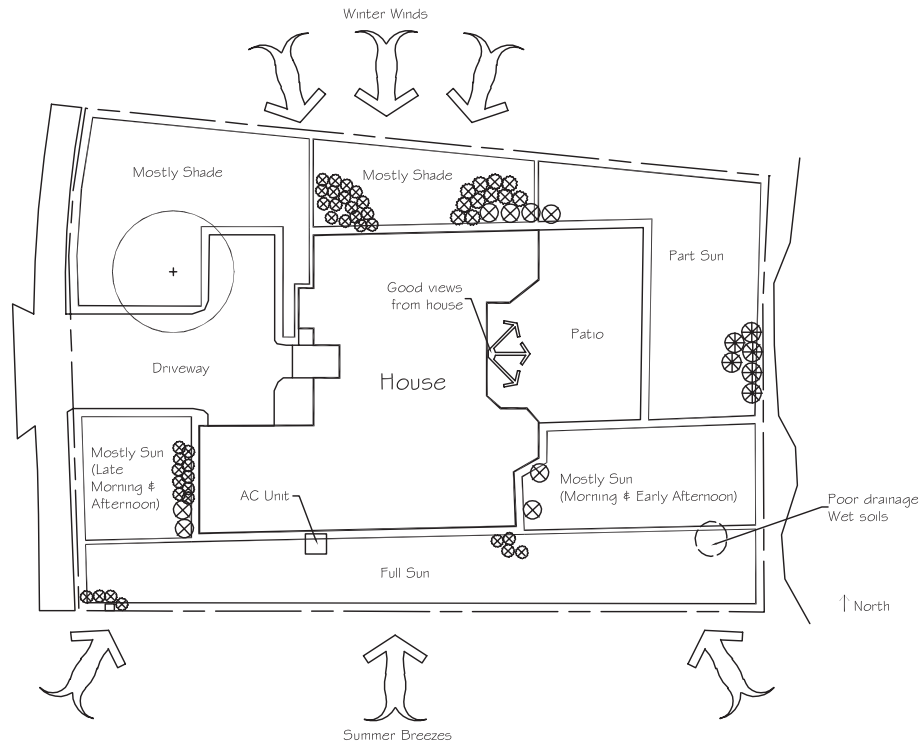
You can use a pencil, ruler and graph paper, or computer software to draw your site plan. Do not worry about getting the scale just right. If you have a survey of your property, you can copy it and draw on the copies.

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.

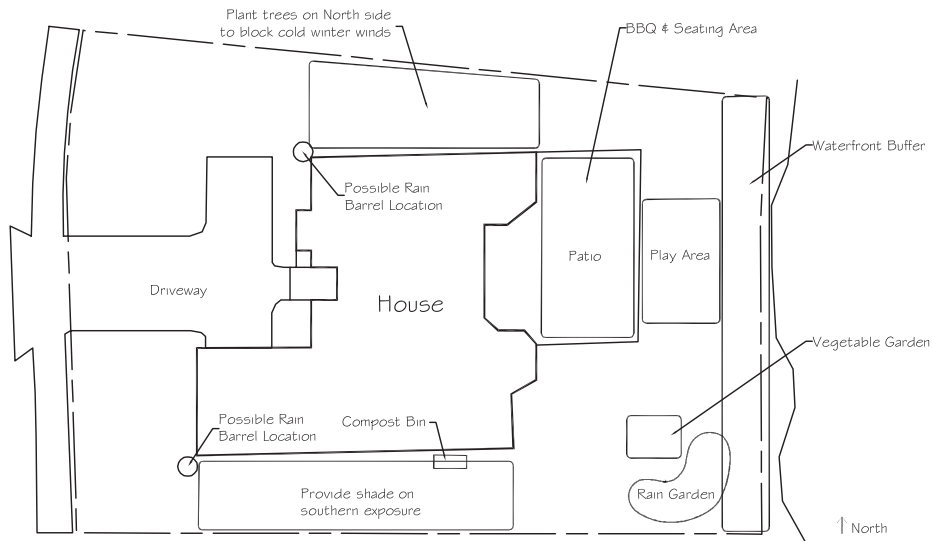
Walk around your property with your site plan, noting conditions and features that make your yard unique. Does your site call for plants that are tolerant of cold, wind, full sun, shade, drought, occasional flooding, or salt spray? Be sure to make note of any particularly good views that could be enhanced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

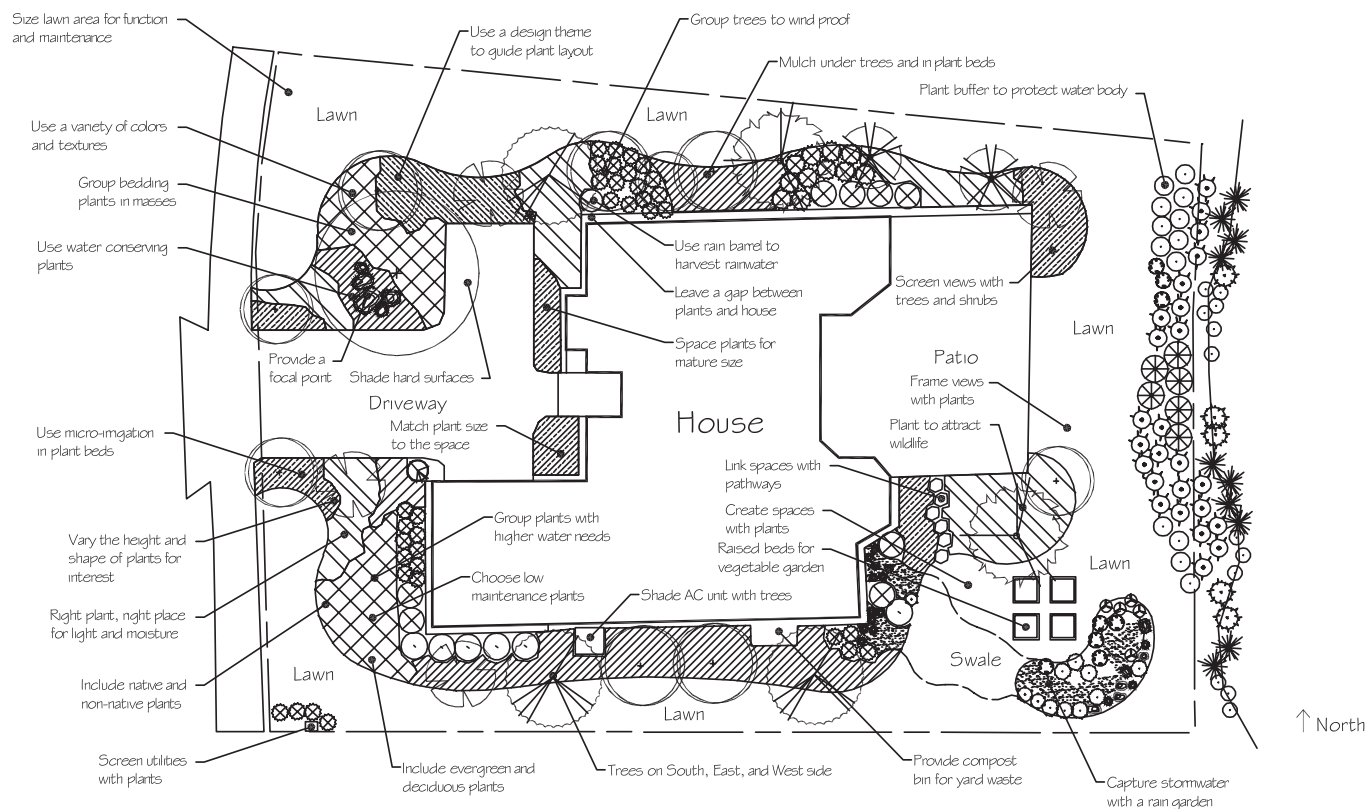
On a clean copy of your site plan, sketch the locations where activities will take place (refer to your answers for step 1). Make sure to consider views. Is there a spot you regularly look at that you want to enhance with plants that attract birds or butterflies? Are there structures or equipment, such 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 29.

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 THAN 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 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.edu/map> for your county's contact information).

USE THE LIST TO CHOOSE PLANTS BASED ON YOUR SITE CONDITIONS, FOLLOWING THESE STEPS:

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 2 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 Yards & Neighborhoods 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 <http://hort.ifas.ufl.edu/woody/>.

KEY TO SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

FLORIDA REGION ZONES:

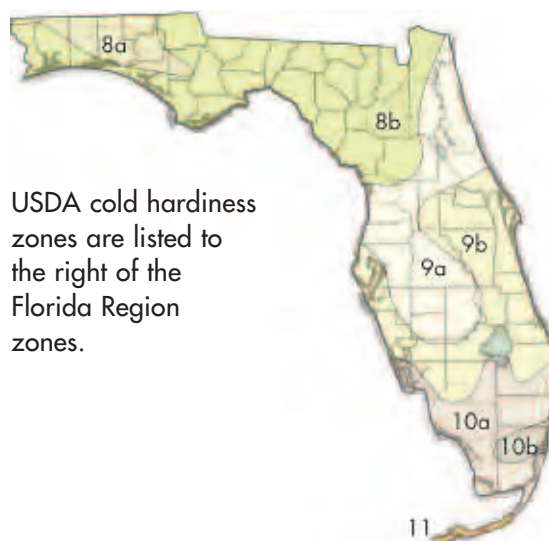
Region (includes Florida regions in which plant will grow):



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

USDA COLD HARDINESS ZONES:

Includes Florida zones only.



USDA cold hardiness zones are listed to the right of the Florida Region zones.

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

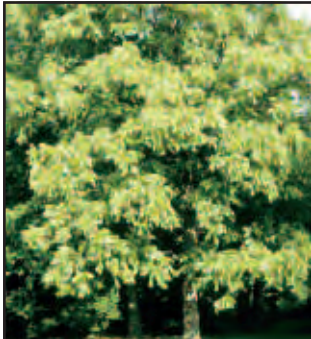
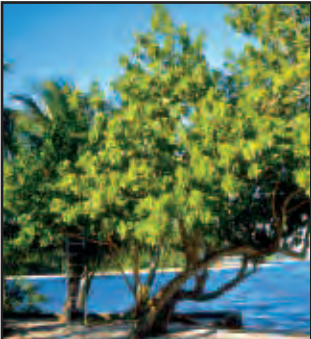
SALT TOLERANCE:

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

WILDLIFE:

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

								
Scientific Common	Acer barbatum Florida Maple, Southern Sugar Maple		Acer rubrum Red Maple		Betula nigra River Birch		Bucida buceras Black Olive, Oxhorn Bucida, Gregorywood	
Reg/Native	N 8b-9a Yes		N C S 8-10 Yes		N C 8-9a Yes		S 10b-11 No	
G, H, S	25-60↑ 25-40⇒		Fast 35-80↑ 25-35⇒		40-50↑ 25-35⇒		Fast 45-60↑ 35-50⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ○ ○ ○ Any		● ● ○ ○ Any		○ ● ● ○ Any		○ ○ ● ● Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	High		Medium		Low		High	
Light/Best Salt	L-N		L-N		L-N		H	
Wildlife								
	also known as <i>Acer saccharum</i> ssp. <i>floridanum</i> ; green, spring flowers; susceptible to aphids and cottony maple scale		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		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		white, spring flowers; messy fruit and leaves; medium-low wind resistance; susceptible to pests; caution - may be invasive in South Florida	

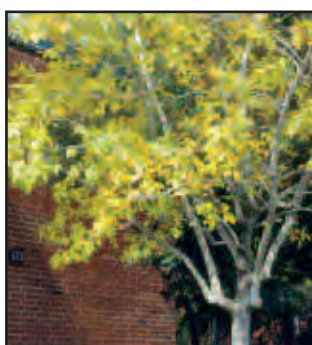
				
Scientific Common	Carya spp. Hickories, Pecan	Chorisia speciosa Floss-silk Tree	Conocarpus erectus Buttonwood, Silver Buttonwood	Ficus aurea Strangler Fig
Reg/Native	N C 8b-9aYes	C S 9b-11No	S 10b-11Yes	S 10b-11Yes
G, H, S	50-100↑ 25-70⇒	Fast 35-50↑ 40-55⇒	5-50↑ 15-20⇒	Fast 40-60↑ 30-50⇒
Soil pH, Txt	●●○○ Any	●●●● Any	○●●● Any	●●●● Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	 High	 High	 High	 High
Light/Best Salt	 L-N	 L-N	 H	 M
Wildlife				
	edible fruit (<i>C. illinoensis</i>); white/yellow, spring flowers; high wind resistance for <i>C. floridana</i> , medium to high for <i>C. glabra</i> and <i>C. tomentosa</i> , low for <i>C. illinoensis</i> ; susceptible to pests	rapid grower first few years; deciduous, pink/white, five-petaled fall through winter flowers; large roots form at base just beneath soil	white/cream, spring flowers; susceptible to pests; high wind resistance; provides cover and nesting for wildlife	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



Fraxinus americana
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



Fraxinus caroliniana
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



Fraxinus pennsylvanica
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



Gordonia lasianthus
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



Halesia carolina
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



Juniperus virginiana
Red Cedar

N	C	8-9	Yes
Fast	40-50↑	10-25⇒	
● ● ● ○	Any		
☾	High		
☀ ☁	H		
🦋	🐦		

very similar to *Juniperus silicicola* but branches straighter; provides food for wildlife



Liquidambar styraciflua
Sweetgum

N	C	8-9	Yes
40-100↑	40-60⇒		
● ● ● ●	Any		
☾ ☾	Medium		
☀ ☁	M		
🐦			

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



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

			
Scientific Common <i>Litchi chinensis</i> Lychee	<i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i> Wild Tamarind, Bahama Lysiloma	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> and cvs. Southern Magnolia	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i> and cvs. Sweet Bay Magnolia
Reg/Native S 10a-11 No	S 10b-11 Yes	N C 8-9 Yes	N C 8-9 Yes
G, H, S Fast 20-30↑ 20-30⇒	Fast 40-60↑ 30-45⇒	40-80↑ 15-40⇒	40-60↑ 20-50⇒
Soil pH, Txt ● ● ● ○ Any	○ ● ● ● Any	● ● ● ○ Any	● ● ○ ○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ ☹ Medium	☹ High	☹ ☹ Medium	☹ ☹ None
Light/Best Salt ☀ L-N	☀ ☁ H	☀ ☁ H	☀ ☁ L-N
Wildlife small, yellow, early spring flowers; edible fruit in June and July; susceptible to scales	  small, white/pink, spring through summer flowers; medium to high wind resistance	 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	  white, spring flowers; small red seeds provide food for wildlife; medium-high wind resistance

			
Scientific Common <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> Tupelo, Black Gum	<i>Persea americana</i> Avocado	<i>Pinus clausa</i> Sand Pine	<i>Pinus elliotii</i> var. <i>densa</i> Southern Slash Pine
Reg/Native N 8b-9a Yes	C S 9b-11 No	N C S 8-10b Yes	C S 9-11 Yes
G, H, S Slow 65-75↑ 25-35⇒	Fast 35-40↑ 25-35⇒	Slow 25-40↑ 15-25⇒	Fast 75-100↑ 35-50⇒
Soil pH, Txt ● ● ○ ○ Any	● ● ● ○ Any	● ● ● ○ Any	● ● ○ ○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ ☹ ☹ High	☹ Medium	☹ High	☹ ☹ High
Light/Best Salt ☀ ☁ M	☀ ☁ L-N	☀ ☁ ☁ H	☀ ☁ H
Wildlife  showy fall color; white, inconspicuous spring flowers; medium to high wind resistance	 many cultivars for edible fruit; low wind resistance; susceptible to pests	  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	 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



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



Quercus alba
White Oak

N	C	8-9	Yes
Slow	60-100↑	60-80⇒	
● ● ○ ○	Any		
● ● ●	Medium		
☀ ☁	H		
			🐦

provides food for wildlife; not adapted to dry areas; does best in rich, organic soil; medium to high wind resistance

				
Scientific Common	<i>Quercus austrina</i> Bluff Oak	<i>Quercus falcata</i> Southern Red Oak, Spanish Oak, Turkey Oak	<i>Quercus michauxii</i> Swamp Chestnut Oak	<i>Quercus nuttallii</i> Nuttall Oak
Reg/Native	N C 8-9No	N C 8-9aYes	N C 8-9Yes	N 8No
G, H, S	40-60↑35-50⇒	60-80↑60-70⇒	50-60↑40-60⇒	60-80↑35-50⇒
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○Any	●●●○Any	●●○●C/L	●●○●Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	  High	  High	  Low	  Medium
Light/Best Salt	 L-N	 M	  L-N	 L-N
Wildlife		 		
	provides food for wildlife; underused tree that is well adapted to Florida	low wind resistance; provides food for wildlife	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 condi- tions; medium to high wind resist- ance; may slow growth of under- story plants	provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil

Scientific Common 	Quercus shumardii Shumard Oak			
Reg/Native N 8-9a Yes				
G, H, S 55-80↑ 40-50⇒				
Soil pH, Txt ● ● ● ○ Any				
Soil Mst, Drgt  High				
Light/Best Salt  M				
Wildlife 				
provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; medium to high wind resistance				

Quercus virginiana Live Oak	
Reg/Native N C S 8b-10b Yes	
G, H, S 40-80↑ 60-120⇒	
Soil pH, Txt ● ● ● ○ Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt  High	
Light/Best Salt  H	
Wildlife 	
provides food for wildlife; not for small lots; susceptible to caterpillars, root rot and insect galls; tolerates occasionally wet soil; high wind resistance	

Simarouba glauca Paradise Tree	
Reg/Native S 10b-11 Yes	
G, H, S 30-50↑ 25-30⇒	
Soil pH, Txt ● ● ● ● Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt  Medium	
Light/Best Salt  H	
Wildlife 	
yellow, summer flowers; medium to high wind resistance; don't plant near sidewalks and driveways (surface roots)	

Swietenia mahagoni West Indian Mahogany	
Reg/Native S 10b-11 Yes	
G, H, S Fast 40-75↑ 40-60⇒	
Soil pH, Txt ● ● ● ● Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt  High	
Light/Best Salt  H	
Wildlife 	
medium to high wind resist- ance; tolerates occasionally wet soil; susceptible to webworms	



Taxodium spp.
Pond Cypress,
Bald Cypress

N	C	S	8-10	Yes
			50-80↑	10-35⇒
● ● ● ●			Any	
			High	
 			M	
				

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



Ulmus alata
Winged Elm

N	C	8-9	Yes
Fast	45-70↑	30-40⇒	
● ● ● ●		Any	
☹️ ☹️ ☹️		High	
☀️ ☁️		M	
🦋		🐦	

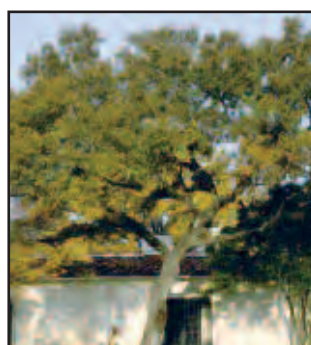
susceptible to Dutch elm disease; medium to high wind resistance



Ulmus americana
American Elm

N	C	8-9	Yes
Fast	70-90↑	50-70⇒	
● ● ● ●		Any	
☹️ ☹️ ☹️		High	
☀️ ☁️		M	
🦋			

long-lived; susceptible to Dutch elm disease; medium to low wind resistance



Ulmus crassifolia
Cedar Elm

N	C	8-9	Yes
		50-70↑	40-60⇒
● ● ● ●		Any	
☹️ ☹️ ☹️		High	
☀️ ☁️		M	

susceptible to Dutch elm disease and powdery mildew



Ulmus parvifolia and cvs.
Chinese Elm,
Lacebark Elm

N	C	8-9	No
		40-50↑	35-50⇒
● ● ● ●		Any	
☹️ ☹️		High	
 			M

low wind resistance; susceptible to pests and freeze damage in North Florida; tolerates occasionally wet soil; form varies with cultivar

Scientific Common	Avicennia germinans Black Mangrove	Bursera simaruba Gumbo Limbo	Caesalpinia spp. and cvs. Poinciana	Carpentaria acuminata Carpentaria Palm
Reg/Native	C S 9a-11 Yes	S 10b-11 Yes	C S 9-11 No	S 10b-11 No
G, H, S	20-30↑ 10-20⇒	20-50↑ 25-40⇒	8-35↑ 10-35⇒	Fast 35-40↑ 8-10⇒
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ● S	○ ● ● ● Any	○ ● ● ○ S/L	○ ● ● ○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	● ● ● ● None	● ● ● ● High	● ● ● ● Medium	● ● ● ● Medium
Light/Best Salt	H	M	M	L-N
Wildlife				
	white, year-round flowers attract bees; very good for salty shorelines with full sun; produces pneumatophores (breathing roots) that protrude around base of tree	susceptible to pests if stressed; high wind resistance	choose species adapted to region; do not confuse with Delonix regia; flowers vary	white/cream, spring through fall flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil; can cause skin irritation

				
Scientific Common	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> American Hornbeam, Musclewood, Ironwood	<i>Cassia fistula</i> Golden Shower	<i>Cercis canadensis</i> Eastern Redbud	<i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i> Satinleaf
Reg/Native	N C 8-9aYes	S 10b-11No	N C 8b-9aYes	S 10b-11Yes
G, H, S	20-30↑20-30⇒	Fast 30-40↑25-40⇒	20-30↑15-35⇒	Slow 30-45↑18-25⇒
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○ Any	○●●○ Any	●●●○ Any	●●○○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	 Medium	 Medium	 High	 High
Light/Best Salt	 L-N	 L-N	 L-N	 H
Wildlife				
	orange/yellow, spring flowers; small enough to plant under powerlines; seeds and catkins provide food for wildlife; excel- lent understory tree; medium to high wind resistance	yellow, summer flowers; showy blooms; low wind resistance	cultivars provide variety of foliage and flower color; spring flowers; susceptible to pests; beans provide food for wildlife; medium to high wind resistance	fragrant flowers; provides food for wildlife; edible fruit; medium to high wind resistance



Coccoloba diversifolia
Pigeonplum

S 10a-11 Yes

Fast 30-40↑ 10-20⇒

● ● ● ○ S

High



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



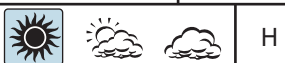
Cordia sebestena
Geiger Tree

S 10b-11 No

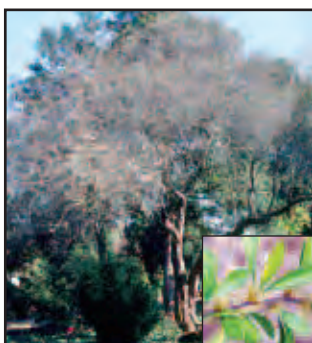
Slow 25-30↑ 20-25⇒

○ ● ● ● Any

High



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



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



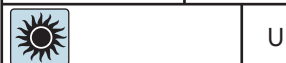
Cupressus arizonica var. *arizonica*
Arizona Cypress

N C 8-9 Yes

30-40↑ 15-25⇒

S/L

High



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



Delonix regia
Royal poinciana

S 10b-11 No

Fast 35-40↑ 40-60⇒

Any

High



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

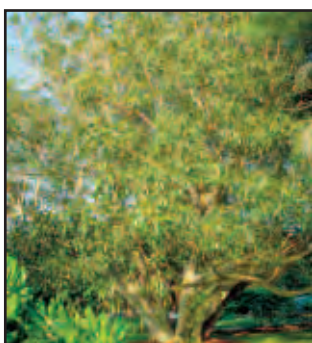
30-40↑ 30-40⇒

Any

High



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



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 Xattenuata and cvs.
East Palatka Holly

N C S 8-10 Yes

30-45↑ 10-15⇒

Any

Medium



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

			
Scientific Common <i>Ilex cassine</i> and cvs. Dahoon Holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i> American Holly	<i>Ilex rotunda</i> Round Holly, Roundleaf Holly, Rotund Holly	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> Jacaranda
Reg/Native N C S 8-10 Yes	N C 8-9b Yes	N C S 8-11 No	C S 9b-11 No
G, H, S 20-30↑ 15-20⇒	35-50↑ 15-25⇒	Slow 20-30↑ 20-30⇒	Fast 25-40↑ 45-60⇒
Soil pH, Txt ● ● ● ● Any	● ● ● ● Any	● ● ● ● Any	○ ● ● ● Any
Soil Mst, Drgt ● ● Medium	● ● High	● Medium	● High
Light/Best Salt ☀ ☁ ☁ M	☀ ☁ M	☀ ☁ L-N	☀ L-N
Wildlife 🦋 🐦	🦋 🐦	🐦	
white, spring flowers; provides pollen for bees and berries for variety of wildlife; does best in rich, organic soils; high wind resistance	male and female flowers appear on separate trees, both sexes must be in same neighborhood for production of berries on female plants	white, spring flowers provide pollen for bees; provides food for wildlife	lavender/blue, spring through summer flowers; messy when leaves and flowers drop; soft wood, breaks easily; low wind resistance

			
Scientific Common <i>Juniperus silicicola</i> Southern Red Cedar	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia indica Xfauriei</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia fauriei</i> Crapemyrtle	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i> American Hophornbeam, American Hornbeam	<i>Persea borbonia</i> Red Bay, Bay Oak
Reg/Native N C S 8a-10b Yes	N C S 8-10b No	N C 8-9a Yes	N C S 8b-11 Yes
G, H, S Fast 30-45↑ 20-30⇒	Fast 10-30↑ 15-30⇒	Slow 30-40↑ 25-30⇒	30-50↑ 30-50⇒
Soil pH, Txt ● ● ● ● Any	● ● ● ● Any	● ● ● ● Any	● ● ● ● Any
Soil Mst, Drgt ● High	● High	● High	● High
Light/Best Salt ☀ ☁ H	☀ L-N	☀ ☁ ☁ L-N	☀ ☁ H
Wildlife 🦋 🐦	🐦	🐦	🦋 🐦
branches drooping; low wind resistance; provides food, cover, and nesting for birds; good for dunes; susceptible to pests such as juniper blight and mites	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	fall color; nuts provide food for wildlife; medium to high wind resistance	larval food plant for swallowtail butterflies; insect galls can distort leaves; medium to low wind resistance



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	
🦋		

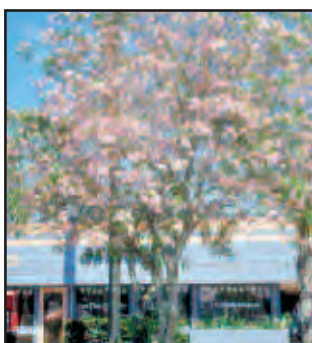
yellow, year-round flowers



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; susceptible 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

Scientific Common	 <i>Acacia farnesiana</i> Sweet Acacia				 <i>Aesculus pavia</i> Red Buckeye, Florida Buckeye	 <i>Aralia spinosa</i> Devil's Walkingstick	 <i>Ardisia escallonioides</i> Marlberry, Marbleberry
Reg/Native	C S 9-11 Yes				N 8-9a Yes	N C 8-9a Yes	C S 9-11 Yes
G, H, S	Slow 10-25↑ 15-25⇒				15-20↑ 15-25⇒	10-25↑ 6-10⇒	10-20↑ 3-12⇒
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○ S/C				○ ● ● ○ Any	○ ● ● ○ Any	○ ● ● ● S/L
Soil Mst, Drgt	☹ ☹ High				☹ ☹ Medium	☹ ☹ Medium	☹ ☹ High
Light/Best Salt	☀ M				☀ ☁ ☁ M	☀ ☁ ☁ L-N	☀ ☁ ☁ H
Wildlife	🐦				🦋 🐦	🦋 🐦	🐦
	also known as <i>Acacia smallii</i> ; yellow, year-round flowers; thorny; tolerates occasionally wet soil; provides food and cover for birds and insects; don't plant next to sidewalk				attractive bark; red, spring flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil; poisonous seeds	also known as <i>Angelica spinosa</i> ; small, white, spring through summer flowers; purplish berries provide food for wildlife; sharp thorns; tolerates occasionally wet soil; can sucker to produce a thicket	fragrant, white, year-round flowers; attractive foliage; round purple fruit provide food for wildlife mostly in fall and winter; good for screens and hedges

Scientific Common	 <i>Arenga engleri</i> Formosa Palm, Dwarf Sugar Palm				 <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> Groundsel Bush, Sea Myrtle, Salt-bush	 <i>Butia capitata</i> Pindo Palm, Jelly Palm	 <i>Calliandra</i> spp. and cvs. Powderpuff
Reg/Native	C S 9a-11 No				N C S 8-10 Yes	N C S 8b-11 No	C S 9b-11 No
G, H, S	Slow 6-10↑ 10-16⇒				8-12↑ 6-12⇒	Slow 15-25↑ 15-25⇒	Fast 10-15↑ 8-15⇒
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○ Any				● ● ● ● Any	○ ● ● ○ Any	○ ● ● ○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	☹ ☹ None				☹ ☹ ☹ Medium	☹ ☹ High	☹ ☹ High
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁ L-N				☀ M	☀ ☁ ☁ M	☀ ☁ ☁ L-N
Wildlife	🐦						🐦
	red/orange/green, spring flowers; grows in clusters				feathery, white, fall flowers; poisonous seeds; useful for wet sites such as retention ponds and ditches; can spread from seed	edible fruit used for jelly; provides food for wildlife; looks best in full sun; white flowers; susceptible to pests; high wind resistance	pink/white, fall through spring flowers; only <i>Calliandra haematocephala</i> assessed as not a problem



Callistemon spp.
Bottlebrush

N	C	S	8b-11	No
			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*, *C. viminalis* assessed as not a problem



Camellia japonica
Camellia

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

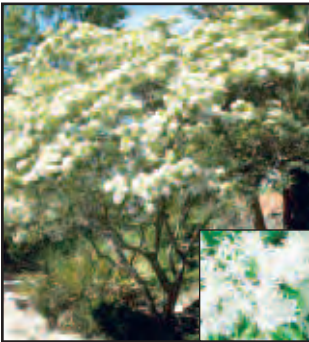
dark green foliage; suitable for use as a hedge or specimen plant

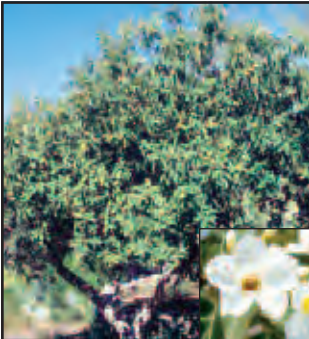
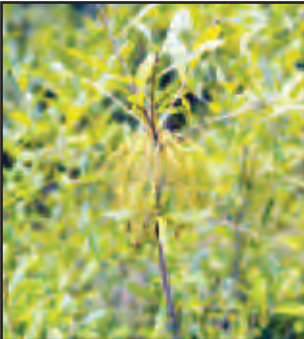


Chamaerops humilis
European Fan Palm

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

				
Scientific Common	Chionanthus retusus Chinese Fringetree	Chionanthus virginicus Fringetree	Citharexylum spinosum Fiddlewood	Coccoloba uvifera Seagrape
Reg/Native	N 8 No	N C 8-9 Yes	S 10-11 Yes	C S 9-11 Yes
G, H, S	Slow 15-30↑ 10-12⇒	Slow 12-20↑ 10-15⇒	15-25↑ 8-15⇒	3-35↑ 10-50⇒
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ○ ○ S	● ● ● ○ Any	● ● ● ○ Any	● ● ● ○ S
Soil Mst, Drgt	 Medium	 Medium	 High	 High
Light/Best Salt	 L-N	 L-N	 H	 H
Wildlife				
	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	showy, white, spring flowers; flowers best in sun; pest sensitive; tolerates occasionally wet soil; medium to high wind resistance	also known as <i>Citharexylum fruticosum</i> ; white, fragrant flowers all year; provides food for wildlife; useful as a tall hedge	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

																	
Scientific Common	Cordia boissieri White Geiger, Texas Olive				Cornus foemina Swamp Dogwood, Stiff Dogwood, Stiff Cornel				Cornus florida Flowering Dogwood				Cyrilla racemiflora Titi, Swamp Cyrilla, Leatherwood				
Reg/Native	C	S	9a-11	No	N	C	S	8-10	Yes	N		8-9a	Yes	N	C	8b-10a	Yes
G, H, S	Slow	15-20↑	10-15⇒			10-16↑	10-16⇒				25-30↑	25-30⇒		Fast	10-30↑	6-15 ⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ●		Any		○ ● ● ○		Any			● ● ● ○		Any		● ● ● ○		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt			High				Low					Medium		 		Medium	
Light/Best Salt	 		M		 		L-N			  		L-N		 		L-N	
Wildlife																	
	white, year-round flowers				white, spring flowers; blue berries provide food for wildlife; larval food plant for spring azure butterfly; susceptible to borers					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				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



Eugenia spp. (natives only)
Stoppers

C S 9-11 Yes

10-30↑ 5-20⇒

• • • •

Any



High



H



flowers vary; needs little atten-
tion once established; natives
are *E. axillaris*, *E. foetida*, *E.*
rhombica, 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



Ilex cornuta and cvs.
Chinese Holly,
Horned Holly

N C 8-9 No

8-25↑ 8-25⇒

• • • • ○

Any



High



M



susceptible to tea scale, espe-
cially in cool, shady areas; pro-
vides 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

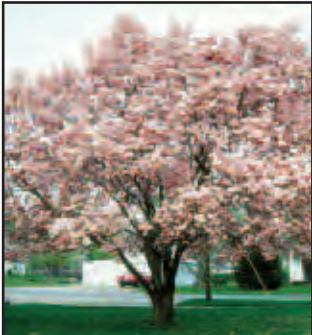


U



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

				
Scientific Common	<i>Ilex glabra</i> Gallberry	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i> and cvs. Yaupon Holly	<i>Illicium</i> spp. Star Anise	<i>Jatropha integerrima</i> Peregrina
Reg/Native	N C S 8-10a Yes	N C S 8-10 Yes	N C 8-9 Var.	C S 9b-11 No
G, H, S	Slow 6-8↑ 8-10⇒	15-30↑ 6-20⇒	10-15↑ 6-15⇒	8-15↑ 5-10⇒
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ○ ○ Any	● ● ● ○ Any	● ● ○ ○ Any	● ● ● ● Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	 Medium	   High	 Medium	 High
Light/Best Salt	 M	  H	  L-N	  L-N
Wildlife		 		 
	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 wet-land/pine areas; high wind	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	evergreen, yellowish-white or greenish-white flowers	scarlet, year-round flowers; poisonous; susceptible to pests and disease; sensitive to frost

				
Scientific Common	Ligustrum japonicum and cvs. Ligustrum, Japanese Privet	Magnolia Xsoulangiana and cvs. Saucer Magnolia	Magnolia figo Banana Shrub	Musa spp. Banana
Reg/Native	N C S 8-10b No	N C 8-9a No	N C 8-10 Yes	C S 9b-11 No
G, H, S	8-12↑ 15-25⇒	20-25↑ 15-25⇒	10-20↑ 6-15⇒	Fast 7-30↑ 10-15⇒
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○ Any	●●○○ Any	●●○○ Any	●●●● Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	 Medium	 Low	 Medium	 Low
Light/Best Salt	 H	 L-N	 U	 L-N
Wildlife				
	white, summer flowers; susceptible to pests and diseases; used as hedge; thins at bottom unless in full sun	many cultivars; pink/white/lavender, fragrant, winter through spring flowers; susceptible to pests; medium to high wind resistance	also known as <i>Michelia figo</i>; 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	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



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; pro-
vides food and cover for wildlife;
medium to low wind resistance,
can sucker to produce a thicket



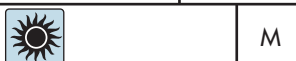
Olea europaea
Olive

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



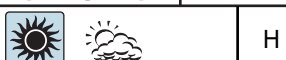
Osmanthus americanus
Wild Olive,
Devilwood

N C 8-9 Yes

15-25↑ 10-15⇒

○ ● ● ○ Any

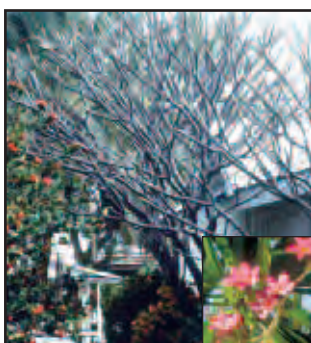
Medium



H



white, fragrant, spring flowers;
provides food for wildlife



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⇒

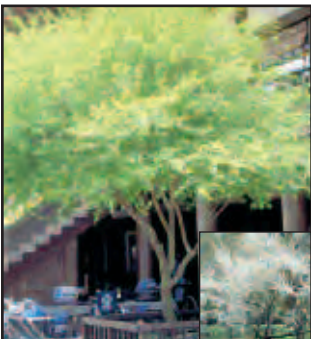
● ● ● ○ S/C

High

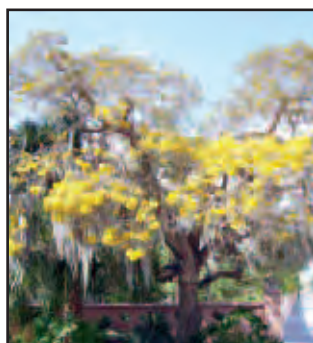


H

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

Scientific Common	 <i>Prunus angustifolia</i> Chickasaw Plum	 <i>Prunus campanulata</i> Taiwan Cherry	 <i>Prunus umbellata</i> Flatwoods Plum	 <i>Quercus geminata</i> Sand Live Oak, Small Sand Live Oak
Reg/Native	N C 8-9 Yes	N 8-9a No	N C 8-9 Yes	N C S 8-10a Yes
G, H, S	12-20↑ 15-20⇒	12-20↑ 15-25⇒	12-20↑ 12-20⇒	35-50↑ 45-60⇒
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○ Any	● ● ● ○ Any	● ● ● ○ Any	○ ● ● ○ S/L
Soil Mst, Drgt	High	Medium	Medium	High
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ M	☀ ☁ U	☀ ☁ L-N	☀ H
Wildlife	 white, winter flowers; reddish plums provide food for wildlife; medium to high wind resist- ance; can sucker to produce a thicket	 small pink, late winter flowers; small fruit provides food for wildlife; susceptible to tent caterpillar	 white, spring flowers; purple plums provide food for wildlife; edible fruits, ranging from very tart to sweet; susceptible to tent caterpillars; can sucker to pro- duce a thicket	 high wind resistance; good in dune areas; provides food for wildlife; FNGLA Plant of the Year 2008

Scientific Common	 <i>Raphiolepis</i> spp. and cvs. Indian Hawthorn	 <i>Senna polyphylla</i> Desert Cassia	 <i>Sideroxylon</i> spp. (natives only) Buckthorn	 <i>Sophora tomentosa</i> Necklace Pod
Reg/Native	N C 8-9 No	S 10a-11 No	N C S 8-11 Yes	S 10-11 Yes
G, H, S	2-10↑ 2-6⇒	Fast 6-10↑ 6-8⇒	50-75↑ 35-50⇒	6-10↑ 8-12⇒
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○ Any	○ ● ● ● S/L	● ● ● ● Any	● ● ● ● S/L
Soil Mst, Drgt	High	Medium	High	High
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ M	☀ ☁ H	☀ ☁ H	☀ H
Wildlife	 flowers vary; provides food for wildlife; use disease-resistant cvs., plant in full sun; suscepti- ble to disease	 yellow, summer flowers; should not be confused with <i>Senna</i> <i>pendula</i>	 good coastal or dune plant; select species based on region, soil texture, and drainage; flow- ers vary	   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



Tecoma stans
Yellow Elder,
Yellow Trumpetbush

C S 9b-11 No

Fast 10-20↑ 8-15⇒

• • • •

Any



Medium



L-N



evergreen; bell-shaped,
fragrant, yellow summer
through winter flowers;
produces non-edible brown
fruit; FNGLA Plant of the
Year, 2005



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 pro-
vides 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

Fast 15-30↑ 15-25⇒

• • • •

Any



Medium



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



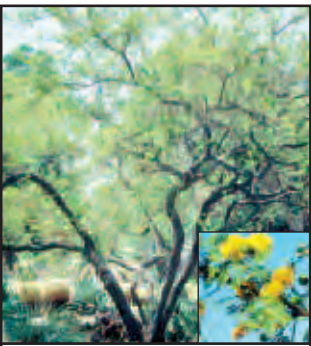
High



H



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

Scientific Common	 <i>Abelia Xgrandiflora</i> Glossy Abelia	 <i>Acacia farnesiana</i> Sweet Acacia	 <i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i> Copper Leaf	 <i>Acca sellowiana</i> Pineapple Guava, Feijoa
Reg/Native	N C 8-9 No	C S 9-11 Yes	S 10b-11 No	N C S 8-11 No
G, H, S	6-10↑ 6-10⇒	Slow 10-25↑ 15-25⇒	Fast 8-12↑ 6-8⇒	8-15↑ 8-15⇒
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○ S/C	○ ● ● ○ S/C	● ● ● ○ Any	○ ● ● ○ S/C
Soil Mst, Drgt	☹ Medium	☹ ☹ High	☹ Medium	☹ High
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ L-N	☀ M	☁ U	☀ ☁ L-N
Wildlife				
	fine textured, semi-evergreen; red-tinged leaves; pink/white, spring through fall flowers; doesn't flower in the shade	also known as <i>Acacia smallii</i> ; yellow, year-round flowers; thorny; tolerates occasionally wet soil; provides food and cover for birds and insects; don't plant next to sidewalk	provides continuous color in the landscape; heart-shaped leaves in varying mottled combinations of colors; susceptible to pests	also known as <i>Feijoa sellowiana</i> ; red/white, spring flowers; often used as a hedge; provides food/cover/nesting for wildlife

Scientific Common	 <i>Acrostichum danaeifolium</i> Leather Fern	 <i>Agarista populifolia</i> Pipestem, Fetterbush, Doghobble	 Century plant, Agave	 <i>Allamanda neriifolia</i> Bush Allamanda, Bush Trumpet
Reg/Native	C S 9-11 Yes	N C 8-9 Yes	N C S var. Var.	C S 9-11 No
G, H, S	4-8↑ 3-5 ⇒	8-12↑ 5-10⇒	Slow 3-6↑ 3-10⇒	Fast 5-15↑ 4-10⇒
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○ Any	● ● ● ○ S/C	○ ● ● ○ S	○ ● ● ○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	☹ ☹ Low	☹ ☹ ☹ Medium	☹ High	☹ Medium
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁ M	☁ ☁ L-N	☀ H	☁ ☁ L-N
Wildlife				 
	large fern; good for wet sites in shaded landscape; prolonged sunlight, especially in the summer, can burn foliage	evergreen, creamy white, fragrant spring flowers	dramatic foliage and form; evergreen, silver/gray to blue-green foliage; showy, green-brown fruit; sharp spines; choose species adapted to climate	bright yellow, trumpet-shaped, year-round flowers; bleeds white milky sap if stems are broken; makes an open hedge; attractive to birds and butter- flies



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



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



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

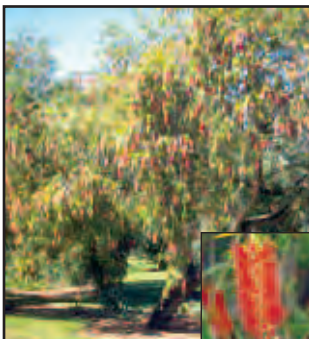
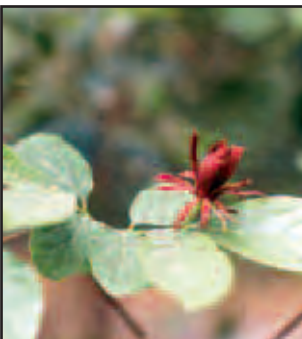


Berberis julianae
Wintergreen Barberry,
Julian's barberry

N		8-9a	No
Slow		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

				
Scientific Common	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> Japanese Barberry, Crimson Pygmy			
Reg/Native	N 8-9a No			
G, H, S	2-8↑ 4-6⇒			
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○ Any			
Soil Mst, Drgt	 Medium			
Light/Best Salt	  L-N			
Wildlife				
	fall color; white, spring flowers; good hedge or barrier plant; persistent red fruit; susceptible to disease			
	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 dis- eases			
	N C S 8b-11 No			
	7-10↑ 5-8⇒			
	○ ● ● ○ Any			
	 Medium			
	   L-N			
	white/purple, spring through fall flowers			
	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			

				
Scientific Common	Calliandra haematocephala Red Powderpuff	Callicarpa americana Beautyberry	Callistemon spp. Bottlebrush	Calycanthus floridus Carolina Allspice, Eastern Sweetshrub
Reg/Native	C S 9-11 No	N C S 8-10 Yes	N C S 8b-11 No	N C S 8-10a Yes
G, H, S	6-8↑ 8-12⇒	6-8↑ 6-8⇒	6-30↑ 6-15⇒	Slow 6-9↑ 6-12⇒
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○ Any	● ● ● ○ Any	○ ● ● ○ S/L	● ● ● ● Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	☹ High	☹ High	☹ High	☹ ☹ Medium
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ L-N	☀ ☁ L-N	☀ ☁ M	☀ ☁ L-N
Wildlife		🐦	🦋 🦅	
	possible cold damage from freezing temperatures; large fragrant flower blooms during warm months; susceptible to pests	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	red spring though summer flowers; medium to low wind resistance; attracts beneficial insects; check with your local Extension office before final species selection	good screen; red, spring through summer flowers with strawberry-like fragrance; does best in rich, organic soil



Camellia japonica
Camellia

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

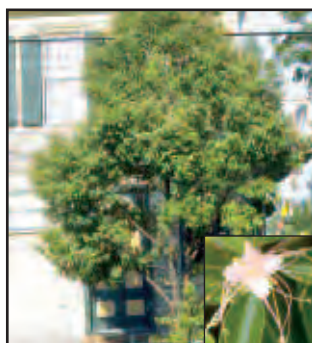
many cultivars; flowers up to 6 inches, in winter through spring, color variable; susceptible to pests and diseases; requires acidic soil and has problems if pH is too high



Camellia sasanqua
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



Capparis cynophallophora
Jamaica Caper Tree,
Mustard Tree

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



purple/white, spring flowers



Carissa macrocarpa
Natal Plum

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

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



Cephalanthus occidentalis
Buttonbush

N	C	8-9	Yes
	6-20↑	6-8⇒	
● ● ● ○	Any		
☾ ☾	None		
☀ ☁	L-N		



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



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



Cestrum aurantiacum
Orange Jessamine

C	S	9-11	No
Fast	4-10↑	6-8⇒	
○ ● ● ○	Any		
☾	Medium		
☀ ☁	M		



yellow/orange, spring through summer flowers



Chrysobalanus icaco
Cocoplum

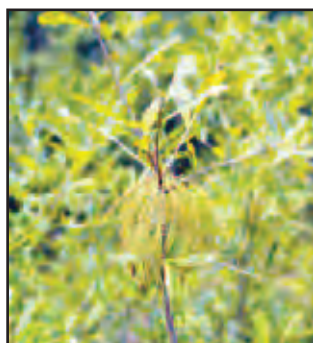
S	10-11	Yes	
	3-30↑	10-20⇒	
○ ● ● ○	Any		
☾	Medium		
☀ ☁	H		



white, year-round flowers; edible fruit; good hedge or screen plant; purple "plums" provide food for wildlife; high wind resistance

Scientific Common <i>Citharexylum spinosum</i> Fiddlewood	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> Sweet Pepperbush	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i> Seagrape	<i>Cocculus laurifolius</i> Laurelleaf Snailseed, Carolina Coralbead, Cocculus
Reg/Native S 10-11 Yes	N C 8-9 Yes	C S 9-11 Yes	C S 9a-11 No
G, H, S 15-25↑ 8-12⇒	4-8↑ 4-8⇒	3-35↑ 10-50⇒	12-18↑ 18-20⇒
Soil pH, Txt ● ● ● ○ Any	● ● ● ○ Any	● ● ● ○ S	○ ● ● ○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt High	Medium	High	High
Light/Best Salt Sun ☁ M	Sun ☁ ☁ M	Sun ☁ H	Sun ☁ M
Wildlife 			
also known as <i>Citharexylum fruticosum</i> ; white, fragrant, year-round flowers; provides food for wildlife; useful as a tall hedge	white, fragrant, summer flowers; attracts bees and other wildlife; grows well in wet areas	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	spreading growth habit; yellow flowers

Scientific Common <i>Codiaeum variegatum</i> Croton	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i> Buttonwood, Silver Buttonwood	<i>Cordyline</i> spp. & cvs. except <i>Cordyline guineensis</i> Ti plant	<i>Crataegus</i> spp. Hawthorn
Reg/Native S 10b-11 No	S 10b-11 Yes	S 10-11 No	N C 8-9 Var.
G, H, S 3-8↑ 3-6⇒	5-50↑ 15-20⇒	Fast 3-10↑ 2-4⇒	20-35↑ 15-40⇒
Soil pH, Txt ● ● ● ● Any	○ ● ● ● Any	○ ● ● ○ Any	● ● ● ● Any
Soil Mst, Drgt Low	High	Varies	High
Light/Best Salt ☁ L-N	Sun ☁ H	Sun V	Sun ☁ L-N
Wildlife 			
wide variety of leaf color and shape; white/yellow, summer flowers; susceptible to pests	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	growing conditions vary by species; flowers vary; cold sensitive; check with your local Extension office before final species selection	provides food and cover for wildlife; flowers vary; best for north Florida; many species and cultivars



Cyrilla racemiflora
Titi, Swamp Cyrilla,
Leatherwood

N	C	8b-9	Yes
Fast	10-30↑	6-15⇒	
● ● ○ ○	Any		
☾	Medium		
☀ ☁	L-N		
🦋			

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



Duranta erecta
Golden Dewdrop,
Pigeonberry; Skyflower

C	S	9b-11	No
	4-18↑	10-15⇒	
○ ● ● ○	Any		
☾	High		
☀ ☁	L-N		
🦋 🐦 🐦			

also known as *Duranta repens*; showy, lavender/blue/white, summer through fall flowers; poisonous fruit; susceptible to pests; irritating sap; thorns; may spread aggressively



Erythrina herbacea
Coral Bean,
Cherokee Bean

N	C	S	8-11	Yes
	5-10↑	8-12⇒		
● ● ● ○	S/L			
☾	High			
☀ ☁	M			
🐦				

scarlet, tubular, spring flowers; flowers attractive to hummingbirds; showy, pod-shaped fruit



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



Fatsia japonica
Japanese Aralia,
Paperplant

N	C	S	8-11	No
	5-8↑	3-10⇒		
○ ● ● ○	Any			
☾	Medium			
☁ ☁	L-N			

creamy, white, winter flowers; too much sun eventually kills the plant



Forestiera segregata
Florida Privet

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

yellow, early spring flowers attract insects; great hedge; fruit provides food for wildlife



Galphimia glauca
Thyallis,
Rain-of-Gold

C	S	9b-11	No
	5-9↑	4-6⇒	
○ ● ● ○	Any		
☾	Medium		
☀	L-N		

evergreen shrub; yellow, year-round flowers; susceptible to caterpillars and mites



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

			
Scientific Common <i>Halesia diptera</i> Two-wing Silverbell	Scientific Common <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> Common Witchhazel	Scientific Common <i>Hamelia patens</i> Firebush, Scarletbush	Scientific Common <i>Heptapleurum arboricola</i> Dwarf Schefflera
Reg/Native N 8 Yes	Reg/Native N 8 Yes	Reg/Native C S 9-11 Yes	Reg/Native C S 9-11 No
G, H, S 20-30↑ 20-30⇒	G, H, S 20-30↑ 15-25⇒	G, H, S Fast 5-20↑ 5-8⇒	G, H, S 10-15↑ 6-15⇒
Soil pH, Txt ● ● ● ○ S/L	Soil pH, Txt ● ● ● ● Any	Soil pH, Txt ● ● ● ● Any	Soil pH, Txt ○ ● ● ○ S/L
Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ ☹ Medium	Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ ☹ Medium	Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ ☹ Medium	Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ ☹ High
Light/Best Salt ☀ ☀ ☀ U	Light/Best Salt ☀ ☀ ☀ L-N	Light/Best Salt ☀ ☀ ☀ L-N	Light/Best Salt ☀ ☀ ☀ M
Wildlife   	Wildlife   	Wildlife   	Wildlife   
deciduous tree; showy, bell-shaped, white, spring flowers	cream/yellow, fall flowers; galls form on leaves; plant suckers freely from the base	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	evergreen; dark green foliage; orange/yellow winter fruit; susceptible to scale

			
Scientific Common <i>Hibiscus</i> spp. Hibiscus, Mallovs	Scientific Common <i>Hydrangea arborescens</i> Wild Hydrangea	Scientific Common <i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> Hydrangea, Bigleaf Hydrangea, French Hydrangea	Scientific Common <i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i> Oakleaf Hydrangea
Reg/Native N C S 8-11 Yes	Reg/Native N C 8-9 Yes	Reg/Native N C 8-9a No	Reg/Native N C 8b-9 Yes
G, H, S 4-12↑ 3-10⇒	G, H, S 6-10↑ 6-10⇒	G, H, S 6-10↑ 6-10⇒	G, H, S 6-10↑ 6-8⇒
Soil pH, Txt ● ● ● ○ S/L	Soil pH, Txt ○ ● ● ○ Any	Soil pH, Txt ● ● ● ● Any	Soil pH, Txt ● ● ● ○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ ☹ Medium	Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ ☹ None	Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ ☹ Medium	Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ ☹ Medium
Light/Best Salt ☀ ☀ ☀ V	Light/Best Salt ☀ ☀ ☀ U	Light/Best Salt ☀ ☀ ☀ L-N	Light/Best Salt ☀ ☀ ☀ L-N
Wildlife 	Wildlife   	Wildlife   	Wildlife   
select species based on site conditions; spring through fall flowers, color varies; some hibiscus injured by freezes in North Florida; susceptible to pests	deciduous; white, summer flowers; oval, serrate, dark green leaves; blooms on new season's growth; susceptible to disease	white/pink/purple, spring through summer flowers; susceptible to pests; tolerates occasionally wet soil	pink, summer flowers; good flowering shrub for shade; tolerates occasionally wet soil



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 cornuta and cvs.
Chinese Holly,
Horned Holly

N	C	8-9	No
		15-25↑	15-25⇒
●●●○	Any		
☾	High		
☀ ☁ ☁	M		

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



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 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



Illicium spp.
Star Anise

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

evergreen, yellowish-white or greenish-white flowers



Itea virginica
Virginia Willow,
Virginia Sweetspire

N	C	8-9	Yes
Slow	3-8↑	2-4⇒	
●●●○	S/L		
☾	Medium		
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		

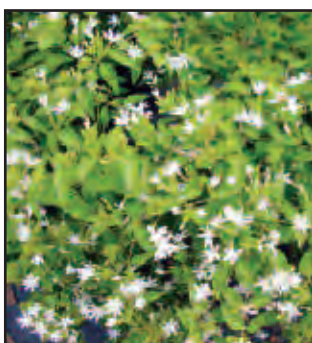
white, spring through summer flowers; grows well in wet areas such as detention ponds, swales and canals



Jasminum mesnyi
Primrose Jasmine,
Japanese Yellow Jasmine

N	C	S	8-10	No
Fast	5-10↑	2-5⇒		
●●●○	Any			
☾	Medium			
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N			

rambling, evergreen; will climb like vine if given support; fragrant, yellow flowers; dies back in freeze, may come back



Jasminum multiflorum
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



Jasminum nitidum
Star Jasmine,
Shining Jasmine

	C	S	9-11	No
Fast	10-20↑	5-10⇒		
●●●○	S/L			
☾	Medium			
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N			

evergreen to semi-evergreen vine or shrub; white, fragrant, spring through summer flowers

				
Scientific Common	Jatropha integerrima Peregrina	Juniperus chinensis and cvs. Chinese Juniper, Japanese Juniper	Ligustrum japonicum and cvs. Ligustrum, Japanese Privet	Loropetalum chinense and cvs Loropetalum, Chinese Fringe Bush
Reg/Native	C S 9b-11 No	N C 8-9 No	N C S 8-10b No	N C 8-9 No
G, H, S	8-15↑ 5-10⇒	2-60↑ 2-25⇒	8-12↑ 15-25⇒	6-15↑ 8-10⇒
Soil pH, Txt	•••• Any	•••• S	○••• Any	•••• Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	High	High	High	Medium
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ L-N	☀ M	☀ ☁ H	☀ ☁ L-N
Wildlife	 			
	scarlet, year-round flowers; poisonous; susceptible to pests and disease; sensitive to frost	flammable, in wildfire prone area, plant minimum 30' from buildings; does not tolerate wet feet; good pollution tolerance; susceptible to pests and dis- ease; size and form vary with cultivar	white, summer flowers; susceptible to pests and diseases; used as hedge; thins at bottom unless in full sun	white/pink, spring flowers; size varies; susceptible to pests and diseases; in high pH soils may have minor element deficiencies

				
Scientific Common	Lyonia ferruginea Rusty Lyonia	Mahonia bealei Oregon Hollygrape	Malvaviscus arboreus Turk's cap	Murraya paniculata Orange Jessamine, Orange Jasmine, Chalcas
Reg/Native	N C S 8-10Yes	N 8-9aNo	N C S 8b-11No	C S 9b-11No
G, H, S	Slow10-20↑4-10⇒	Slow5-10↑3-4⇒	Fast6-12↑3-5⇒	Slow8-12↑8-15⇒
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○S	●●●○Any	●●●●Any	●●●●Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	  High	 Medium	  Medium	 High
Light/Best Salt	  L-N	  M	 L-N	  L-N
Wildlife				 
	evergreen, white/pink, spring flowers; rusty pubescence present on all parts of the plant	also known as <i>Berberis bealei</i> ; yellow, fragrant, winter through spring flowers; glossy grey/green leaves, holly-like appearance; purplish-blue berries provide food for wildlife	red/white, warm season flowers; possible cold damage in North Florida	white, fragrant, year-round flowers; good container plant; often used as a hedge; provides food for wildlife; susceptible to pests



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



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; susceptible to disease; good hedge plant; provides food and cover for wildlife; medium to low wind resistance, can sucker to produce a thicket



Nerium oleander
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



Osmanthus americanus
Wild Olive,
Devilwood

N C 8b-9 Yes

15-25↑ 10-15⇒

○ • • • Any

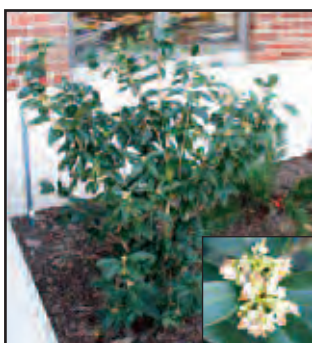
Medium



H



white, fragrant, spring flowers; provides food for wildlife



Osmanthus fragrans
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



Philadelphus inodorus
English Dogwood

N C 8-9a Yes

Fast 10-12↑ 6-10⇒

○ • • • Any

High



U

deciduous; white, spring flowers



Philodendron bipinnatifidum
Selloum
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

			
Scientific Common Philodendron cvs. Philodendron	Scientific Common Pittosporum tobira cvs. Pittosporum	Scientific Common Podocarpus gracilior Weeping Fern Pine, Weeping Podocarpus, Weeping Yew	Scientific Common Podocarpus macrophyllus and cvs. Podocarpus
Reg/Native N C S 8b-11 No	Reg/Native N C S 8-11 No	Reg/Native C S 9b-11 No	Reg/Native N C S 8b-11 No
G, H, S Fast 1-12↑ 2-15⇒	G, H, S 8-12↑ 12-18⇒	G, H, S 30-50↑ 25-35⇒	G, H, S Slow 30-40↑ 20-25⇒
Soil pH, Txt ○ ● ● ○ Any	Soil pH, Txt ● ● ● ○ S/L	Soil pH, Txt ● ● ● ○ Any	Soil pH, Txt ● ● ● ○ S/C
Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ ☹ ☹ Medium	Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ High	Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ Medium	Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ High
Light/Best Salt ☀ ☁ ☁ L-N	Light/Best Salt ☀ ☁ ☁ H	Light/Best Salt ☀ ☁ ☁ L-N	Light/Best Salt ☀ ☁ ☁ H
Wildlife			
select species based on site conditions; check with your local Extension office before final species selection	dark, glossy leaves; white, fragrant, spring flowers	grows slowly in full shade; high wind resistance	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

			
Scientific Common Psychotria nervosa Wild Coffee	Scientific Common Rhamnus caroliniana Carolina Buckthorn	Scientific Common Rhododendron austrinum Florida Flame Azalea	Scientific Common Rhododendron canescens Pinxter Azalea
Reg/Native S 10b-11 Yes	Reg/Native N C 8-9b Yes	Reg/Native N C 8-9 Yes	Reg/Native N C S 8-10a Yes
G, H, S 4-10↑ 4-10⇒	G, H, S 12-15↑ 10-15⇒	G, H, S Slow 6-10↑ 4-8⇒	G, H, S Slow 8-12↑ 6-10⇒
Soil pH, Txt ○ ● ● ○ Any	Soil pH, Txt ● ● ● ● Any	Soil pH, Txt ● ● ○ ○ Any	Soil pH, Txt ● ● ○ ○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ Medium	Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ High	Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ Medium	Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ Medium
Light/Best Salt ☀ ☁ ☁ M	Light/Best Salt ☀ ☁ ☁ U	Light/Best Salt ☀ ☁ ☁ L-N	Light/Best Salt ☀ ☁ ☁ L-N
Wildlife 🦋 🐦	Wildlife 🐦	Wildlife 🦋 🐦 🐦	Wildlife 🦋 🐦 🐦
shiny, dark green foliage; white, spring through summer flowers; susceptible to pests; red fruit provides food for wildlife	bright green, deciduous leaves, turn orange/red before dropping; inconspicuous, green/white, summer flowers; black fruits provide food for wildlife	yellow/orange, clustered spring flowers	pink/white, spring flowers; prefers well drained soil that retains moisture



Rhododendron cvs.
Azalea

N	C	8-10	Var.
Slow	3-12↑	3-10⇒	
● ● ● ○	Any		
☾	Medium		
☀ ☁	L-N		
🦋 🐦 🐦			

choose species based on site conditions; flowers vary



Sabal minor
Dwarf Palmetto,
Blue-stem Palmetto

N	C	S	8-11	Yes
Slow	4-9↑	4-8⇒		
● ● ● ●	Any			
☾	High			
☀ ☁ ☁	M			
🦋 🐦				

blueish 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



Senna bicapsularis
Christmas Senna,
Butterfly Bush

N	C	S	8-11	No
Fast	6-12↑	6-12⇒		
● ● ● ●	Any			
☾	Medium			
☀ ☁	L-N			
🦋				

susceptible to freeze damage and pests; susceptible to caterpillar damage; larval food plant for various sulphur butterflies; should not be confused with *Senna pendula*



Senna polyphylla
Desert Cassia

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

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



Severinia buxifolia
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



Strelitzia nicolai
Giant Bird of Paradise,
White Bird of Paradise

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

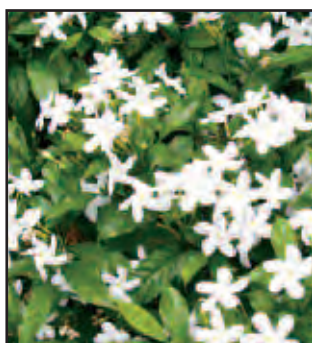
large, banana-like leaves, blue/white, year-round flowers; susceptible to scales when air circulation is inadequate; foliage may tear in the wind



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

			
Scientific Common <i>Tecoma stans</i> Yellow Elder, Yellow Trumpetbush	<i>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</i> Cleyera, Ternstroemia	<i>Thunbergia erecta</i> King's Mantle, Bush Clock Vine	<i>Tibouchina urvilleana</i> Princess Flower, Glory Bush, Lasiandra
Reg/Native C S 9b-11 No	N C 8-9 No	C S 9-11 No	C S 9b-11 No
G, H, S Fast 10-20↑ 8-15⇒	12-20↑ 5-10⇒	Fast 4-6↑ 5-8⇒	Fast 10-15↑ 10-15⇒
Soil pH, Txt ● ● ● ● Any	○ ● ● ○ Any	● ● ● ● Any	○ ● ● ○ S/L
Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ Medium	☹ Medium	☹ ☹ Medium	☹ High
Light/Best Salt ☀ L-N	☀ ☁ ☁ L-N	☀ ☁ ☁ L-N	☀ L-N
Wildlife 			
yellow, summer through winter flowers; FNGLA Plant of the Year, 2005; susceptible to freeze damage	dense, unusually dark green foliage; yellow to dark red fruit; white, fragrant, spring flowers; good as a hedge	purple, year-round flowers; good as a hedge	evergreen; dark green, velvety, leaves; purple, year-round flowers; FNGLA Plant of the Year in 2005

			
Scientific Common <i>Tibouchina granulosa</i> Purple Glory Tree	<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i> Sparkleberry	<i>Viburnum obovatum</i> and cvs. Walter's Viburnum	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i> Sweet Viburnum
Reg/Native S 10b-11 No	N C 8-10b Yes	N C S 8-10 Yes	N C S 8b-10a No
G, H, S Fast 15-20↑ 15-20⇒	12-18↑ 10-15⇒	8-25↑ 6-10⇒	15-30↑ 15-25⇒
Soil pH, Txt ● ● ○ ○ S/L	● ● ○ ○ Any	● ● ● ● Any	● ● ● ● Any
Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ Medium	☹ ☹ Medium	☹ High	☹ Medium
Light/Best Salt ☀ U	☀ ☁ ☁ L-N	☀ ☁ ☁ L-N	☀ ☁ ☁ L-N
Wildlife 	 		 
evergreen; dark green, velvety leaves; purple, year-round flowers	deciduous; white, spring flowers; showy fall color; tolerates occasionally wet soil; provides food and cover for wildlife; attracts pollinating insects	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	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			
Water drop icon	Medium			
Sun icon	Cloud icon	L-N		
also known as <i>Viburnum awabuki</i> ; 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			
Water drop icon	High			
Sun icon	Cloud icon	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				



Viburnum suspensum
Sandankwa Viburnum

N	C	S	8-10	No
	6-12↑	6-12⇒		
● ● ● ●	Any			
Water drop icon	Low			
Cloud icon	M			
pink/white, winter through spring flowers				



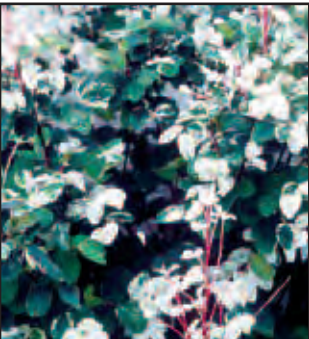
Vitex agnus-castus
Chaste Tree

N	C	S	8-11	No
Fast	10-20↑	15-20⇒		
○ ● ● ○	Any			
Water drop icon	High			
Sun icon	Cloud icon	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			
Water drop icon	High			
Sun icon	Cloud icon	Var		
choose species based on site conditions; white, spring through summer flowers				

				
Scientific Common	Aloe spp. Aloe	Acalypha hispida Chenille Plant, Red-hot Cattail	Breynia disticha Snowbush	Brunfelsia americana Lady of the Night
Reg/Native	N C S 8-11 No	C S 10-11 No	C S 10-11 Yes	S 9b-11 No
G, H, S	1-3↑ 1-3⇒	Fast 4-6↑ 6-8⇒	5-8↑ 4-7⇒	4-6↑ 3-4⇒
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ● Any	● ● ● ○ Any	● ● ● ○ S/L	○ ● ● ○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	☹ High	☹ Medium	☹ ☹ Medium	☹ ☹ ☹ High
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ H	☀ ☁ L-N	☀ ☁ L-N	☀ ☁ L-N
Wildlife	choose species based on site conditions; flowers vary; susceptible to freeze damage	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	slender, red branches with variegated foliage; good specimen or accent shrub; red berries; susceptible to pests	evergreen; fragrant, white flowers

				
Scientific Common	Caesalpinia spp. and cvs. Poinciana	Calliandra emarginata Pink Powderpuff	Carissa macrocarpa Natal Plum	Gamolepis spp. Bush Daisy
Reg/Native	C S 9-11 No	C S 10-11 No	C S 9-11 No	N C S 8b-11 No
G, H, S	8-35↑ 10-35⇒	6-10↑ 10-15⇒	2-20↑ 2-20⇒	2-4↑ 3-4⇒
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○ S/L	○●●○ Any	○●●● Any	○●●○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	  Medium	   High	 High	 Medium
Light/Best Salt	 M	  L-N	  H	 L-N
Wildlife				
	choose species adapted to region; do not confuse with <i>Delonix regia</i> ; flowers vary	red/pink, spring through fall flowers	also known as <i>Carissa grandiflora</i> ; edible fruit; white, fragrant year-round flowers	finely-divided leaves with fern-like appearance; yellow, year-round flowers



Ixora coccinea
Ixora

C	S	9b-11	No
		10-15↑	4-10⇒
● ● ● ●	Any		
☾	Medium		
☀	L-N		

dark green, glossy leaves;
colorful year-round flowers

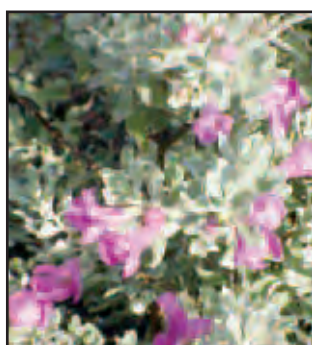


Lantana depressa
Weeping Lantana,
Pineland Lantana

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



Leucophyllum frutescens
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



Lyonia lucida
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



Mahonia fortunei
Fortune's Mahonia, Chinese
Mahonia, Holly Grape

N	8b-9	No
Slow	3-5↑	3-5⇒
● ● ● ●	Any	
☾	Medium	
☀ ☁	M	



also known as *Berberis fortunei*;
yellow year-round flowers; well
suited as foundation plant on
north or east side of a building



Malpighia coccigera
Miniature Holly

S	10b-11	No
Slow	2-5↑	4-6⇒
● ● ● ●	Any	
☾	Medium	
☀ ☁	M	

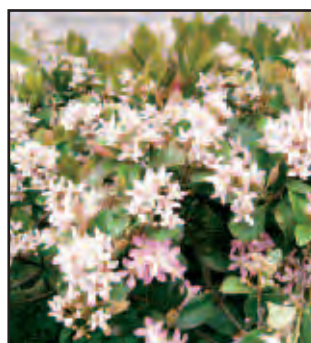
pink, spring through summer
flowers; red berries; sensitive to
pests



Pyracantha coccinea
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



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; suscepti-
ble to disease



Scientific Common	Rosa spp. Rose				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-11	Var.
G, H, S	Fast	1-20↑		2-8⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ●			Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt				Medium	
Light/Best Salt				M	
Wildlife					
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				



<i>Russelia equisetiformis</i> 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			



<i>Russelia sarmentosa</i> Firecracker Plant				
N	C	S	8b-11	No
Fast		3-4↑		2-4⇄
○ ● ● ○			S/L	
			Medium	
				U
 				
red, summer flowers; provides food for wildlife				



<i>Scientific Common</i>	<i>Sabal etonia</i> Scrub Palmetto			
Reg/Native	C	S	9-11	Yes
G, H, S	Slow	4-6↑	4-6⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ●			S/L
Soil Mst, Drgt				High
Light/Best Salt	 			M
Wildlife	 			
	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				



<i>Strelitzia reginae</i> 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			



Allamanda cathartica
Yellow Allamanda

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

evergreen; yellow, trumpet-shaped, year-round flowers; all plant parts are poisonous



Aristolochia 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



Aster carolinianus
Climbing Aster

N	C	S	8-10b	Yes
	1-12↑	2-4⇒		
○ ● ● ○	Any			
☾	Medium			
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N			



also known as *Ampelaster carolinianus*, *Symphyticum carolinianum*; lavender, fall flowers

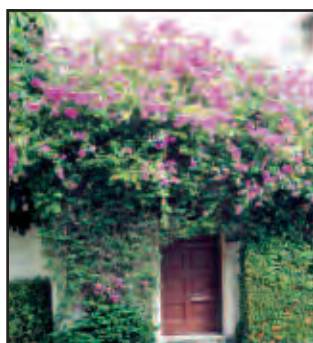


Bignonia capreolata
Cross Vine,
Trumpet Flower

N	C	S	8-10	Yes
Fast	1-50↑	1-50⇒		
● ● ● ○	Any			
☾	High			
☀ ☁ ☁	M			



fast-growing, high-climbing vine; orange/red, trumpet-shaped, spring flowers



Bougainvillea 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; susceptible to freeze damage



Campsis radicans
Trumpet Creeper,
Trumpet Vine

N	C	S	8-10a	Yes
Fast	1-40↑	1-40⇒		
● ● ● ●	Any			
☾	Medium			
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N			



brilliant orange, summer flowers



Decumaria barbara
Climbing Hydrangea,
Wood Vamp, Cow Itch Vine

N	C	8-9a	Yes
	1-60↑	1-60⇒	
● ● ○ ○	S/L		
☾	Medium		
☀ ☁	L-N		

white, spring flowers



Ficus pumila
Creeping fig

N	C	S	8-11	No
	1-40↑	1-40⇒		
● ● ● ○	Any			
☾	High			
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N			

dense grower; needs no support to adhere to walls, which may cause maintenance problems; well suited for groundcover, and hanging basket use



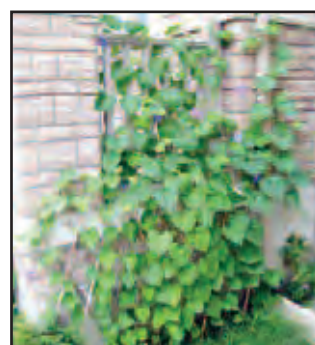
Scientific Common	Gelsemium sempervirens Carolina Jessamine, Yellow Jasmine			
Reg/Native	N	C	8-9	Yes
G, H, S	Fast	20-40↑	20-30⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	 		Low	
Light/Best Salt	 			L-N
Wildlife				
	evergreen; yellow, tubular, winter through spring flowers; rapid growth when established; poisonous			



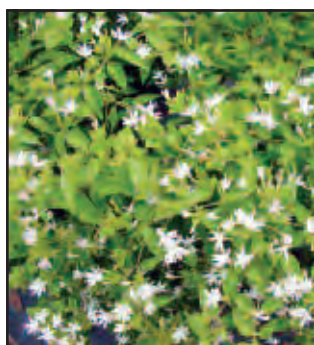
<i>Hedera canariensis</i> Algerian Ivy, Canary Ivy				
N	C	S	8b-10	No
Fast		1/2 - 1 ↑		1-6 ⇒
● ● ● ○			Any	
			Medium	
			M	
distinctive, red leaf stems; beautiful, thick, leathery foliage; rapid growth rate, watch for aggressive spread; rich groundcover in the shade				



<i>Hedera helix</i> English Ivy				
N	C	8-9	No	
Fast		1-2↑	2-5⇔	
● ● ● ○			Any	
			Medium	
			L-N	
bold leaves provide dark green mat of foliage; tenacious aerial roots guide the plant up tree trunks, walls, or trellises; rapid growth rate; watch for aggressive spread				



<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				



Scientific Common	<i>Jasminum multiflorum</i> Downy Jasmine			
Reg/Native	C	S	9b-11	No
G, H, S	Fast	5-10↑	5-10⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ●			Any
Soil Mst, Drgt				Medium
Light/Best Salt	 			L-N
Wildlife				
	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			



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



Petrea volubilis
Queen's Wreath

S 10b-11 No

Fast 30-40↑ 30-40⇒

○ ● ● ● Any

☾ Medium



L-N

evergreen; purple, spring flowers



Quisqualis indica
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



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



Scientific Common	<i>Ajuga reptans</i> Bugleweed, Carpet Bugleweed			
Reg/Native	N C	8-9a	No	
G, H, S	Fast	1/2 -1 ↑	1-2 ⇨	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt			Medium	
Light/Best Salt				L-N
Wildlife				
	purple/blue, spring through summer flowers; spreads quickly; many cultivars; susceptible to disease			



<i>Anthericum sanderi</i> St. Bernard's Lily				
N	C	S	8-11	No
Fast		1-1 1/2 ↑		1/2-1 ⇨
○ ● ● ○			Any	
			Medium	
				U
white, spring flowers				



<i>Arachis glabrata</i> Perennial Peanut				
N	C	S	8-11	No
Slow		1/2-1 ↑		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				



<i>Ardisia japonica</i> Japanese Ardisia				
N	C	8-9	No	
		1/2-1 ↑	1-3 ⇒	
○ ● ● ○		Any		
 		Low		
			U	
shiny, leathery, dark green leaves; pink/white, 5-petaled, spring flowers; small, red, winter fruit				



Scientific Common	<i>Aspidistra elatior</i> Cast Iron Plant, Barroom Plant				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8b-11	No
G, H, S	Slow		1-3↑		1-3⇒
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○			Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt				Medium	
Light/Best Salt					L-N
Wildlife					
	dark, green, glossy foliage; brown flowers periodically throughout the year; tolerates deep shade better than most plants				



<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i> 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				



<i>Dryopteris</i> 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				



<i>Dyschoriste oblongifolia</i> Twin Flower, Oblongleaf Snakeherb				
N	C	S	8-11	Yes
Fast		1/2-1 ↑		1-1 1/2 ⇨
○ ● ● ○			Any	
			High	
				L-N
				
lavender, year-round flowers; commonly used as groundcover- larval food plant for com- mon Buckeye				



Ernodea littoralis
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



Evolvulus glomeratus
Blue Daze

C	S	9-11	No
1/2-1↑	1-2⇒		
○ ● ● ○	Any		
Medium			
	H		

creates grey/green carpet-like cover accented with sky blue, spring through summer flowers



Glandularia tampensis
Tampa Vervain,
Tampa Mock Vervain

C	S	9-11	Yes
1 1/2-2↑	1-1 1/2⇒		
○ ● ● ○	S		
High			
	L-N		



also known as *Verbena tampensis*; purplish-pink/white, summer flowers



Hedera canariensis
Algerian Ivy,
Canary Ivy

N	C	S	8b-10	No
Fast	1/2-1↑	1-6⇒		
● ● ● ○	Any			
Medium				
	M			

distinctive, red leaf stems; beautiful, thick, leathery foliage; rapid growth rate; watch for aggressive spread; rich groundcover in the shade



Hedera helix
English Ivy

N	C	8-9	No
Fast	1-2↑	2-5⇒	
● ● ● ○	Any		
Medium			
	L-N		

bold leaves provide dark green mat of foliage; tenacious aerial roots guide the plant up tree trunks, walls, or trellises; rapid growth rate; watch for aggressive spread



Ipomoea spp. (natives only)
Sweet Potato Vine,
Railroad Vine, Varies

N	C	S	8-11	Yes
Fast	10-20↑	10-40⇒		
○ ● ● ○	Any			
High				
	M			

flower color varies; can spread easily; provides food for wildlife



Juniperus conferta 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



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 water-logged conditions; susceptible to pests and diseases

			
Scientific Common <i>Lantana montevidensis</i> Trailing Lantana	<i>Liriope muscari</i> and cvs. Liriope, Monkey Grass, Lily Turf, Border Grass	<i>Mimosa strigillosa</i> Powderpuff, Sunshine Mimosa	<i>Nephrolepis biserrata</i> Giant Sword Fern
Reg/Native C S 9-11 No	N C 8-9 No	N C S 8-11 Yes	C S 9-11 Yes
G, H, S Fast 1-3↑ 4-8⇒	1-2↑ 1-2⇒	Fast 1/2-3/4↑ 8-10⇒	1-4↑ 1-4⇒
Soil pH, Txt ●●●● Any	●●●● Any	●●●○ Any	○●○○ C/L
Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ Medium	☹ Medium	☹ Medium	☹ Medium
Light/Best Salt ☀ H	☀ ☁ ☁ M	☀ M	☁ ☁ L-N
Wildlife  			
white/pink/lavender, summer through fall flowers; susceptible to pests and diseases	purple, summer flowers; forms a solid groundcover in a few years; variegated cultivar is damaged by frost; susceptible to pests	perennial; pink powderpuff flowers; FNGLA Plant of the Year	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

			
Scientific Common <i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i> Sword Fern	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i> and cvs. Mondo Grass, Dwarf Lilyturf, Dwarf Liriope	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i> Turkey Tangle Fogfruit, Capeweed	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i> Leatherleaf Fern, Seven Weeks Fern
Reg/Native C S 9-11 Yes	N C S 8-11 No	N C S 8-11 Yes	C S 9b-11 No
G, H, S 1-4↑ 1-4⇒	Slow 1/2-1↑ 1/2-2⇒	1/2-1↑ 8-10⇒	1-3↑ 4-5⇒
Soil pH, Txt ○●○○ Any	○●●○ Any	●●●● Any	○●●○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ Medium	☹ Medium	☹ ☹ Medium	☹ Medium
Light/Best Salt ☁ ☁ L-N	☁ ☁ M	☀ ☁ L-N	☁ ☁ L-N
Wildlife			
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	white, summer flowers; dark green, grass-like mounds; tolerates some foot traffic	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	evergreen fern with triangular-shaped, dark glossy green leaflets



Scaevola plumieri
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



Thelypteris kunthii
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



Trachelospermum asiaticum
Small-Leaf Confederate Jasmine, Asiatic Jasmine

N C S 8b-10 No

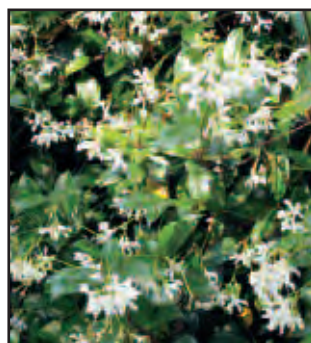
Fast 1-3↑ 1-30⇒

••••• 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



Trachelospermum jasminoides
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



Vinca major
Periwinkle

N C 8a-9 No

1-2↑ 1-5⇒

○•••○ Any

Medium

☀️ ☁️ ☁️ L-N

oval or heart-shaped dark green leaves; blue/purple/lavender, summer flowers; good for shaded, small gardens; does not tolerate hot, dry conditions



Zamia floridana
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



Zamia furfuracea
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 Andropogon spp. Bluestem Grass	Scientific Common Aristida stricta var. beyrichiana Wiregrass	Scientific Common Cymbopogon citratus Lemongrass	Scientific Common Chasmanthium latifolium River Oats, Northern Sea Oats, Indian Wood-oats
Reg/Native N C 8-9 Var.	N C S 8-11 Yes	S 10-11 No	N 8-9a Yes
G, H, S Fast 3-10↑ 3-7⇒	Fast 2-4↑ 2-3⇒	Fast 4-6↑ 4-6⇒	Fast 2-5↑ 2-4⇒
Soil pH, Txt ● ● ● ● Any	● ● ○ ○ S	● ● ● ○ Any	● ● ○ ○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt ☹️ ● High	☹️ ● ● High	☹️ ● Medium	☹️ Medium
Light/Best Salt ☀️ H	☀️ ☁️ L-N	☀️ ☁️ U	☀️ ☁️ L-N
Wildlife			🦋
perennial bunch grass; species need vary; check with Extension office before making final selection; silver/white/pink, fall flowers	also known as <i>Aristida beyrichiana</i> ; tan, year-round flowers; provides food and cover for wildlife; depends on regular summer burning to stimulate flowering and seed production	scented leaves remain green most of the year, turning dark red in fall and winter; dies to the ground in winter in North Florida	fall color; tan/bronze, summer through fall flowers; larval food plant for Gemmed Satyr butterfly

			
Scientific Common Distichlis spicata Salt Grass	Scientific Common Eragrostis elliotii Elliott's Lovegrass	Scientific Common Eragrostis spectabilis Purple Lovegrass	Scientific Common Miscanthus sinensis Zebra Grass, Eulalia Grass
Reg/Native N C S 8-11 Yes	N C S 8-10 Yes	N C S 8-10 Yes	N C S 8-11 No
G, H, S Slow 1-2↑ 2-4⇒	Fast 1-3↑ 1-3⇒	Fast 1-3↑ 1-3⇒	1-9↑ 3-5⇒
Soil pH, Txt ○ ● ● ● Any	● ● ● ○ S/L	● ● ● ○ S/L	● ● ● ○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt ● Low	☹️ ● High	☹️ ● High	☹️ Medium
Light/Best Salt ☀️ H	☀️ ☁️ L-N	☀️ ☁️ L-N	☀️ ☁️ H
Wildlife			
tough, scaly rhizomes and rigid stems; few seeds are produced; reproduction is mostly from rhizomes	tan, year-round flowers, especially in fall	small, red/purple, year-round flowers, especially in fall; grows best in hot, dry sites	dies to the ground in winter in North Florida; excellent specimen plant; susceptible to pests and disease



Muhlenbergia capillaris
Muhly Grass

N	C	S	8-11	Yes
			2-5↑ 2-3⇒	
○ ● ● ●	S			
☹ ● ●	High			
☀	H			

pink, fall flowers; tolerates extreme drought and flooding



Panicum virgatum and cvs.
Panic Grass

N	C	S	8-10	Yes
			Fast	1-5↑ 1-5⇒
● ● ● ●	Any			
☹	High			
☀ ☁	H			

tan, summer flowers



Paspalum quadrifarium
Evergreen Paspalum,
Crown Grass

N	C	S	8-10	No
			Fast	3-4↑ 3-4⇒
● ● ● ●	S/L			
☹	High			
☀	H			

tan, summer flowers; FNGLA Plant of the Year



Schizachyrium scoparium
Little Blue Stem Grass

N	C		8-9	Yes
			1-3↑ 1-3⇒	
○ ● ○ ○	Any			
☹	High			
☀ ☁	U			

medium-sized bunchgrass; lavender/blue stem; good for restoring damaged wildland recreation areas; provides food and cover for wildlife



Spartina spp.
Cordgrass

N	C		8-9	Var.
			Fast	3-4↑ 3-5⇒
● ● ● ●	S			
☹ ● ●	High			
☀	H			

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



Thysanolaena maxima
Tiger Grass

N	C	S	8-11	No
			Fast	6-10↑ 6-10⇒
● ● ● ●	Any			
☹ ●	Medium			
☀ ☁	M			

bamboo-like appearance; large, linear leaves



Tripsacum dactyloides and cvs.
Fakahatchee Grass,
Gamma Grass

N	C	S	8-11	Yes
				4-6↑ 4-6⇒
● ● ● ●	Any			
☹ ●	Medium			
☀ ☁	M			



cream/orange/red/yellow, spring through summer flowers; tolerates flooding and standing water; larval food plant for Byssus Skipper butterfly



Tripsacum floridana
Florida Gama Grass

N	C	S	8-11	Yes
				2-4↑ 4-6⇒
● ● ● ●	Any			
☹ ● ●	Medium			
☀ ☁	M			

yellow, spring through summer flowers; used to control erosion; good plant for detention ponds, swales and canal banks

Scientific Common	 <i>Acoelorrhaphe wrightii</i> Paurotis Palm, Saw Cabbage Palm			 <i>Arenga engleri</i> Formosa Palm, Dwarf Sugar Palm
Reg/Native	S 10-11 Yes			C S 9a-11 No
G, H, S	Slow 15-30↑ 10-15⇒			Slow 8-10↑ 12-16⇒
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○ Any			○ ● ● ○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	  Medium			 None
Light/Best Salt	  M			  L-N
Wildlife				
	yellow/white, spring flowers; forms dense clump so provide plenty of space; susceptible to manganese deficiency; tolerates occasionally wet soil			dark, olive-green leaves often twist, giving a slight spiraling appearance; red/orange/ green, spring flowers; red to deep purple fruit
	stiff, waxy, blue- green fronds; white/cream flowers			edible fruit used for jelly; provides food for wildlife; looks best in full sun; white flowers; susceptible to pests; high wind resistance

Scientific Common	 <i>Carpentaria acuminata</i> Carpentaria Palm			 <i>Caryota mitis</i> Fishtail Palm
Reg/Native	S 10b-11 No			S 10b-11 No
G, H, S	Slow 35-40↑ 8-10⇒			15-25↑ 10-15⇒
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○ Any			● ● ● ● Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	  Medium			 Medium
Light/Best Salt	 L-N			   U
Wildlife				
	white/cream, spring through fall flowers; tolerates occasion- ally wet soil; can cause skin irritation			multi-stemmed clumps; light green leaflets shaped like fish's tail fin; caution - may be inva- sive in South Florida
	sharp thorns, plant away from sidewalks			emergent growth on some forms has a reddish color



Chamaedorea 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



Chamaerops humilis
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



Chrysalidocarpus lutescens
Yellow Butterfly Palm

	S	10a-11	No	
	15-25↑	6-10⇒		
○ ● ● ○	Any			
☹ ☹	High			
☀ ☁ ☁	M			

also known as *Dypsis lutescens*; tolerates occasionally wet soil; high wind resistance; susceptible to pest and K deficiency



Coccothrinax argentata
Silver Palm

	S	10b-11	Yes	
Fast	3-15↑	6-7⇒		
● ● ● ●	Any			
☹	High			
☀ ☁ ☁	H			

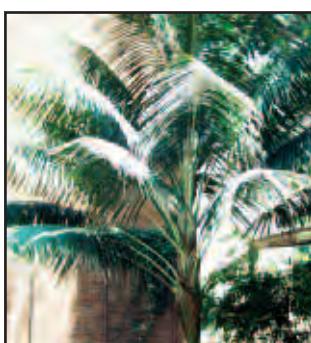
distinctive, dark, blue-green, drooping, deeply divided palmate leaves; white, summer flowers; Key Deer food source; high wind resistance



Dioon edule
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



Howea forsterana
Kentia Palm,
Sentry Palm

	S	10-11	No	
	15-25↑	6-10⇒		
○ ● ● ○	S/L			
☹	Medium			
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N			

white, summer flowers; susceptible to diseases



Licuala grandis
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



Livistona spp.
Chinese Fan Palm

	C	S	9-11	No
	20-50↑	8-15⇒		
○ ● ● ○	S/L			
☹	High			
☀ ☁ ☁	M			

flowers vary; stately palm with single trunk; susceptible to scales; caution - *L. chinensis* may be invasive in Central and South Florida

Scientific Common	 <i>Nolina recurvata</i> Ponytail Palm			 <i>Phoenix</i> spp. except <i>Phoenix reclinata</i> Date Palms			 <i>Pseudophoenix sargentii</i> Buccaneer Palm, Sargent's Palm			 <i>Ptychosperma elegans</i> Alexander Palm, Solitary Palm, Solitaire Palm		
Reg/Native	S 10a-11 No			N C S 8-11 No			S 10a-11 Yes			S 10a-11 No		
G, H, S	Slow 10-15↑ 12-18⇒			Slow 6-80↑ 6-25⇒			Slow 10-40↑ 10-20⇒			Slow 15-25↑ 6-10⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ● Any			○ ● ● ○ S/L			● ● ● ● Any			○ ● ● ○ S/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	 High			 High			 High			 High		
Light/Best Salt	   M			  M			 M			 L-N		
Wildlife												
	unique plume of long leaves atop a single trunk with a bulb-like base; susceptible to pests and diseases			yellow, summer flowers; <i>Phoenix canariensis</i> , <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> and <i>Phoenix roebelinii</i> have high wind resistance; provides food for wildlife			yellow, summer flowers; produces grape-sized red fruit; endangered in Florida			white, summer flowers; resistant to lethal yellowing; high wind resistance; caution - may be invasive in South and Central Florida		

Scientific Common	 <i>Ptychosperma macarthurii</i> Macarthur Palm			 <i>Ravenea rivularis</i> Majesty Palm			 <i>Rhapidophyllum hystrix</i> Needle Palm			 <i>Rhapis excelsa</i> Lady Palm		
Reg/Native	S 10b-11 No			S 10a-11 No			N C S 8-11 Yes			C S 9-11 No		
G, H, S	15-25↑ 6-10⇒			50-80↑ 10-15⇒			Fast 6-8↑ 5-10⇒			Slow 7-14↑ 10-15⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○ S/L			○ ● ● ○ C/L			○ ● ● ○ S/L			○ ● ● ○ S/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	 None			 High			 Medium			 Medium		
Light/Best Salt	   L-N			  M			   L-N			  L-N		
Wildlife												
	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			feather-leaved with symmetrical, smooth, flared trunk; creamy white, summer flowers			red, summer flowers; yellowish fruit provides food for wildlife			forms clumps of bamboo-like stalks topped with very dark green fan-shaped leaves; susceptible to pests and disease		



Rhaps humilis
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



Roystonea regia
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



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



Sabal minor
Dwarf Palmetto,
Blue-stem Palmetto

N C S 8-10 Yes

Slow 4-9↑ 4-8⇒

● ● ● ● Any

High



M

blueish 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



Sabal palmetto
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



Serenoa repens
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



Thrinax morrisii
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



Thrinax radiata
Florida Thatch Palm

S 10b-11 Yes

Slow 15-25↑ 6-10⇒

● ● ● ● S

High



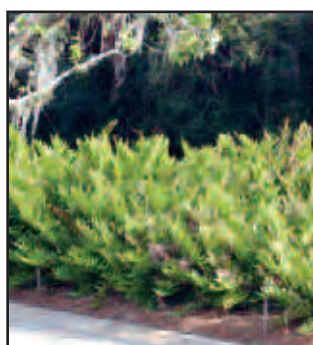
H



white; summer flowers; good palm for many landscapes due to small size; high wind resistance

Scientific Common	 <i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i> Windmill Palm	 <i>Washingtonia robusta</i> Washington Palm	 <i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i> Foxtail Palm	 <i>Zamia floridana</i> Coontie, Florida Arrowroot, Florida Zamia
Reg/Native	N C S 8-11 No	N C 9a-11 No	S 10-11 No	N C S 8b-11 Yes
G, H, S	10-25↑ 6-10⇒	60-90↑ 10-15⇒	Slow 20-30↑ 8-20⇒	Fast 1-5↑ 3-5⇒
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ● Any	● ● ● ● Any	○ ● ● ○ Any	● ● ● ● Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	 Medium	  High	 Medium	 High
Light/Best Salt	  M	   M	  M	   H
Wildlife				 
	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	too tall for most home landscapes; caution – may be invasive in South Florida	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	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

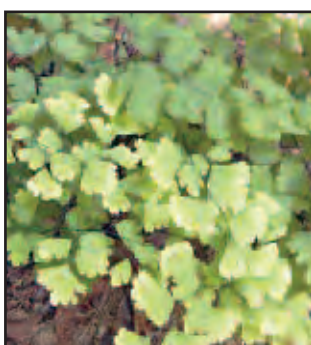
Scientific Common	 <i>Zamia furfuracea</i> Cardboard Plant
Reg/Native	C S 9b-11 No
G, H, S	Slow 2-5↑ 5-8⇒
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ● Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	 High
Light/Best Salt	   H
Wildlife	
	seeds and caudex poisonous; freezes in central Florida and can come back



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		

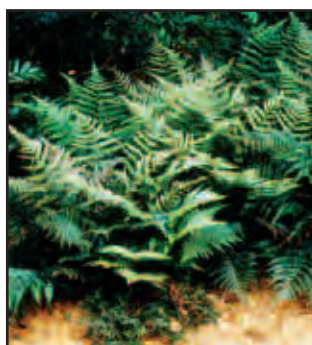
does not tolerate prolonged freezing or direct sun



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	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i> Sword Fern	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i> Cinnamon Fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i> Royal Fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> Bracken Fern
Reg/Native	C S 9-11 Yes	N C S 8-10 Yes	N C S 8-10 Yes	N C S 8-11 Yes
G, H, S	1-4↑ 1-4⇒	Slow 2-5↑ 3-4⇒	6-7↑ 6-7⇒	3-6↑ 2-3⇒
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ○ ○ C/L	● ● ○ ○ C/L	● ● ○ ○ Loam	● ● ● ○ S/L
Soil Mst, Drgt	☹ Medium	☹ ☹ Low	☹ ☹ Low	☹ Medium
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁ L-N	☀ ☁ ☁ L-N	☀ ☁ ☁ L-N	☀ ☀ ☁ ☁ L-N
Wildlife				
	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	deciduous, shrub-like fern; good plant for detention ponds, swales and canal banks	requires night temperature of 45° F to stay green; susceptible to pests; may be less attractive during winter dormancy	fronds triangular in outline

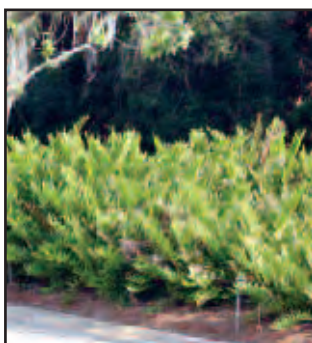
			
Scientific Common	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i> Leatherleaf Fern, Seven Weeks Fern	<i>Sphaeropteris cooperi</i> Australian Tree Fern	<i>Thelypteris kunthii</i> Southern Shield Fern
Reg/Native	C S 9b-11 No	S 10b-11 No	N C S 8-11 Yes
G, H, S	1-3↑ 4-5⇒	Slow 12-18↑ 8-15⇒	Fast 2-3↑ 2-4⇒
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○ Any	○ ● ● ○ S/L	○ ● ● ● Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	 Medium	 Low	  Medium
Light/Best Salt	  L-N	  L-N	   L-N
Wildlife			
	evergreen fern with triangular-shaped, dark glossy green leaflets	also known as <i>Alsophila cooperi</i> ; single-trunked, giant fern	robust fern with graceful light green foliage; may spread beyond small gardens and become difficult to control



Acalypha reptans
Dwarf Chenille Plant

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

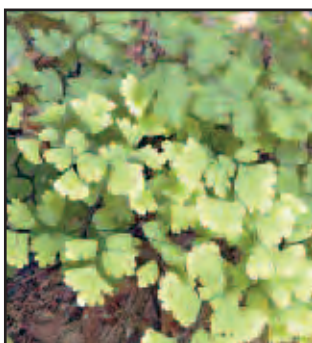
fine-textured, ground-hugging; forms a thick canopy of tiny, serrated leaves with bright red flowers



Acrostichum danaeifolium
Leather Fern

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

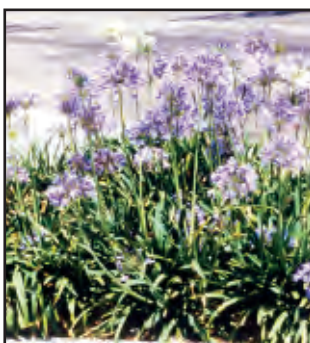
large fern; good for wet sites in shaded landscape; prolonged sunlight, especially in the summer, can burn foliage



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



Ajuga reptans
Bugleweed,
Carpet Bugleweed

N	C	8-9a	No
Fast	1/2-1↑ 1-2⇒		
○ ● ● ○	Any		
☾	Medium		
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		

purple/blue, spring through summer flowers; spreads quickly; many cultivars; susceptible to disease



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	Amorphophallus spp. Voodoo Lily, Snake Lily	Angelonia angustifolia Angelonia	Asclepias spp. Milkweed, Butterfly Weed	Asimina spp. Pawpaw
Reg/Native	N C S 9-11 No	N C S 9-11 No	N C S 8-10 Var.	N C S 8-10 Var.
G, H, S	6↑ varies⇒	Fast 1-3↑ 1-3⇒	Fast 2-5↑ 1-4⇒	15-20↑ 15-20⇒
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○ Any	○●●○ Any	○●●○ Any	○●○○ S
Soil Mst, Drgt	☹ Medium	☹ Medium	☹☹☹ Medium	☹☹ Medium
Light/Best Salt	 L-N	 U	 L-N	 L-N
Wildlife			 	
	grows very slowly in North Florida; flowers vary, have a foul odor; size of plant depends on species selection	white and/or blue, summer flowers; can be grown as an annual but survives winters in zones 9 and 10	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	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	Aspidistra elatior Cast Iron Plant, Barroom Plant		Begonia Xsemperflorens- cultorum Wax Begonia		Belamcanda chinensis Blackberry Lily		Blechnum serrulatum Swamp Fern, Toothed Midsorus Fern, Saw Fern					
Reg/Native	N C S	8b-11	No	N C S	8-11	No	N C S	8-10a	No	N C S	8-11	Yes
G, H, S	Slow	1-3↑	1-3⇒	Slow	1/2-1↑	1/2-1⇒	Fast	1-2↑	2-4⇒		1-6↑	2-6⇒
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○		Any	○ ● ● ○		Any	○ ● ● ○		Any	● ● ○ ○		Any
Soil Mst, Drgt			Medium			Low			Medium			Low
Light/Best Salt	 		L-N	 		L-N	 		M	 		L-N
Wildlife												
	dark, green foliage with glossy, coarse-texture; brown flowers; tolerates deep shade better than most plants			flowers vary; annual in North and Central regions; susceptible to pests and diseases			yellow, spring through fall flowers			hardy fern; forms underground stems, persisting for many years, and spreads widely (forms dense clumps); grows in full sun if in moist conditions		



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



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 Crinum spp. Crinum Lily	Scientific Common Crossandra spp. Firecracker Flower	Scientific Common <i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i> Mexican Heather, False Heather	Scientific Common Curcuma spp. Curcuma, Hidden Lily
Reg/Native N C S 8b-11 Var.	Reg/Native S 10 No	Reg/Native N C S 8b-11 No	Reg/Native N C S 8b-11 No
G, H, S 3-6↑ 3-6⇒	G, H, S Fast 1/2-4↑ 1-3⇒	G, H, S 1-2↑ 2-3⇒	G, H, S Fast 1-6↑ 1-4⇒
Soil pH, Txt ○ ● ● ○ Any	Soil pH, Txt ○ ● ● ○ S/L	Soil pH, Txt ○ ● ● ○ Any	Soil pH, Txt ○ ● ● ○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ Medium	Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ ☹ Medium	Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ High	Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ ☹ Medium
Light/Best Salt ☀ ☁ M	Light/Best Salt ☁ L-N	Light/Best Salt ☀ ☁ M	Light/Best Salt ☁ L-N
Wildlife			
many cultivars; fragrant, spidery, year-round flowers vary; poisonous; susceptible to pests and diseases	species needs vary, choose based on conditions; flowers vary; can be used as annual in North and Central region	purple/white/pink, year-round flowers; susceptible to pests, diseases, and freezes	pink/yellow, spring flowers

			
Scientific Common <i>Dianella</i> spp. Flax Lily	Scientific Common <i>Dicksonia antarctica</i> Tasmanian Tree Fern, Australian Tree Fern	Scientific Common <i>Didymochlaena truncatula</i> Mahogany Fern, Tree Maidenhair Fern	Scientific Common <i>Diets iridoides</i> African Iris, Butterfly Iris
Reg/Native N C S 8-11 Var.	Reg/Native C S 9-11 No	Reg/Native S 10 No	Reg/Native N C S 8b-11 No
G, H, S Fast 1-2↑ 1-2⇒	G, H, S Slow to 50↑ 6-20⇒	G, H, S Slow 3-4↑ 4-6⇒	G, H, S Slow 2-6↑ 1-2⇒
Soil pH, Txt ● ● ● ○ Any	Soil pH, Txt ● ● ● ○ S/L	Soil pH, Txt ● ● ● ○ Loam	Soil pH, Txt ○ ● ● ○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ High	Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ Low	Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ ☹ Low	Soil Mst, Drgt ☹ ☹ ☹ Medium
Light/Best Salt ☀ ☁ U	Light/Best Salt ☁ L-N	Light/Best Salt ☁ ☁ U	Light/Best Salt ☀ ☁ L-N
Wildlife			
blue/yellow flowers; strappy leaves	does not tolerate prolonged freezing or direct sun	requires moist soil; do not let dry out between waterings	also known as <i>Moraea iridoides</i> and <i>Moraea vegeta</i> , previously <i>Diets vegeta</i> ; 1-2" white/yellow/blue, spring through summer flowers



Dryopteris spp.
Autumn Fern

N	C	S	8-11	Var.
Slow	1-4↑	1-4⇒		
● ● ● ●	Any			
Water drop	Medium			
Sun	Cloud	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	1/2-1↑	1-1 1/2⇒		
○ ● ● ●	Any			
Water drop	High			
Sun	Cloud	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			
Water drop	High			
Sun	Cloud	L-N		



purple, spring through summer flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil



Euryops spp.
Bush Daisy

N	C	S	variable	No
	3-6↑	3-6⇒		
○ ● ● ●	Any			
Water drop	High			
Sun	Cloud	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
	1/2-1↑	1-2⇒	
○ ● ● ●	Any		
Water drop	Medium		
Sun	Cloud	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		
Water drop	High		
Sun		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			
Water drop	High			
Sun		M		



yellow/orange/red, summer flowers; rounded clumps of soft, hairy, divided leaves



Gaura lindheimeri
White Gaura, Whirling Butterflies,
Lindheimer's Beeblossom

N	C	8-9	No
	1-3↑	2-3⇒	
○ ● ● ●	Any		
Water drop	High		
Sun	Cloud	L-N	



fine-textured, vase-shaped; pink/white, spring through fall flowers on wand-like stalks



Scientific Common	Gazania spp. Gazania, Treasure Flower				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8b-11	No
G, H, S			1/2-1↑		1-2⇒
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○			Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☹			High	
Light/Best Salt				M	
Wildlife					
	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					



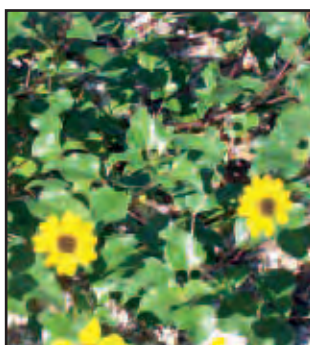
Haemanthus multiflorus Blood Lily					
N	C	S	8-11	No	
Slow		1 1/2 ↑		1 ⇒	
○ ● ● ○			S/L		
				Medium	
				U	
also known as <i>Scadoxus multiflorus</i> ; red, summer flowers					



<i>Hedychium</i> 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					



Scientific Common	Helianthus angustifolius Swamp Sunflower, Narrowleaf Sunflower				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8b-10	Yes
G, H, S	Fast		2-4↑		2-4⇒
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○			Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	  			Medium	
Light/Best Salt					H
Wildlife	 				
perennial, yellow/brown, fall flowers					



<i>Helianthus debilis</i> 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					



<i>Heliconia</i> spp. Heliconia				
S		10b-11	No	
Fast	2-15↑		3-6⇒	
● ● ● ●			Any	
			None	
			L-N	
year-round flowers vary				



<i>Heliotropium angiospermum</i> 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			

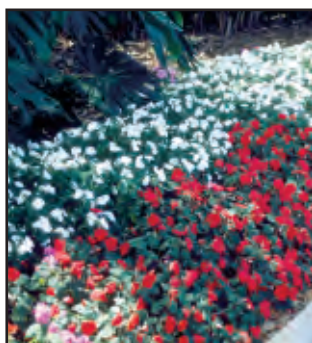
large red/white, spring flowers in clusters of two to five; semi-evergreen



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
	1/2-1↑	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↑	1/2⇒		
● ● ● ○	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



Justicia carnea
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

			
Scientific Common <i>Justicia spicigera</i> Orange Plum	<i>Kaempferia</i> spp. Peacock Ginger	<i>Kalanchoe blossfeldiana</i> Kalanchoe, Madagascar Widow's Thrill	<i>Lantana involucrata</i> Wild Sage, Buttonsage
Reg/Native S 10b-11 No	N C S 8-10 No	S 10-11 No	C S 9-11 Yes
G, H, S Fast 5↑ 3-5⇒	Fast 2↑ 1-4⇒	Slow 1/2-1↑ 1/2-1⇒	Fast 2-5↑ 1-5⇒
Soil pH, Txt ● ● ● ● Any	○ ● ● ○ C/L	○ ● ● ○ S/L	● ● ● ○ S/L
Soil Mst, Drgt Low	Medium	High	Medium
Light/Best Salt Sun L-N	Sun Cloud L-N	Sun Cloud M	Sun H
Wildlife orange; summer flowers	intricate foliage patterns in colors of burgundy and bronze; small, four-petaled, violet to purple flowers	succulent; dark green with scallop edged leaves; pink/red/yellow, winter through spring flowers	white, year-round flowers

			
Scientific Common <i>Leonotis leonurus</i> Lion's Ear	<i>Liatris</i> spp. Blazing Star	<i>Liriope muscari</i> and cvs. Liriope, Monkey Grass, Lily Turf, Border Grass	<i>Lycoris</i> spp. Hurricane Lily
Reg/Native C S 9-11 No	N C S 8-10b Var.	N C 8-9 No	N C 8-9 No
G, H, S Fast 4-5↑ 2-3⇒	3↑ 1/2-1⇒	1/2-1↑ 1-2⇒	1 1/2↑ 1⇒
Soil pH, Txt ○ ● ● ○ Any	○ ● ● ○ Any	● ● ● ● Any	○ ● ● ○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt High	Medium	Medium	Medium
Light/Best Salt Sun Cloud Cloud H	Sun Cloud L-N	Sun Cloud Cloud M	Cloud L-N
Wildlife butterfly bird orange/red, summer through winter flowers	butterfly lavender/pink/white, summer through fall flowers	purple, summer flowers; forms a solid groundcover in a few years; variegated cultivar is damaged by frost; susceptible to pests	flower after heavy summer rains; yellow/red/pink, early fall flowers



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



Neomarica gracilis
Walking Iris

N C S 8b-11 No

2-3↑ 2-3⇒

○ • • ○ Any

Low



L-N

clumping herbaceous perennial; white/blue, spring through fall flowers



Odontonema strictum
Firespike

N C S 8b-11 No

2-6↑ 2-3⇒

○ • • ○ S/L

Medium



L-N



herbaceous perennial; red, fall through winter flowers



Osmunda cinnamomea
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 retention ponds, swales and canal banks



Osmunda regalis
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



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

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

			
Scientific Common <i>Phlox divaricata</i> Blue Phlox	<i>Plectranthus</i> spp. Plectranthus	<i>Plumbago auriculata</i> cvs. Plumbago	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> Bracken Fern
Reg/Native N C S 8-11 No	N C S 8-11 No	C S 9-11 No	N C S 8-11 Yes
G, H, S Fast 1-3↑ 1-3⇒	Fast 1-5↑ 1-4⇒	Fast 6-10↑ 8-10⇒	3-6↑ 2-3⇒
Soil pH, Txt ● ● ● ○ Any	○ ● ● ○ S/L	● ● ● ○ Any	● ● ● ○ S/L
Soil Mst, Drgt ● Medium	● Medium	● Medium	● Medium
Light/Best Salt   L-N	  L-N	 L-N	  L-N
Wildlife purple, summer flowers	flowers vary; 'Mona Lavender' was FNGLA Plant of the Year in 2004	 blue/white, year-round flowers; susceptible to pests and freezes	fronds triangular in outline

			
Scientific Common <i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i> Rudbeckia	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> Black-Eyed Susan	<i>Salvia</i> spp. Salvia, Sage	<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i> Blue-eyed Grass
Reg/Native N C 8-9 Yes	N C 8-9 Yes	N C S 8a-11 Var.	N C S 8-11 Yes
G, H, S Fast 3↑ 3⇒	2-3↑ 1-2⇒	Fast 1-8↑ 1-10⇒	Fast 1/2-1 1/2↑ 1/2-1 1/2⇒
Soil pH, Txt ○ ● ● ○ S/L	○ ● ● ○ Any	○ ● ● ○ S	● ● ● ○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt ● Low	● Medium	● Medium	● Medium
Light/Best Salt   L-N	  L-N	 L-N	  L-N
Wildlife   showy, daisy-like flower; produces masses of golden color all summer	  large, yellow-orange to red-dish-orange, summer flowers; does not tolerate prolonged, wet weather	  flowers vary	blue, spring flowers



*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



Solidago spp.
Goldenrod

N	C	S	8-10	Var.
	2-6↑	1/2-2⇒		
● ● ● ○	S			
☾ ☾ ☾	High			
☀ ☁	H			



yellow, summer through fall flowers; some species form large colonies; *Solidago odora* 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 *Alsophila cooperi*; 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



Stokesia laevis
Stokes' Aster

N	C		8-9	Yes
Fast	1-2↑	1-2⇒		
● ● ○ ○	S/L			
☾	High			
☀	L-N			



blue/white, summer flowers; many cultivars



Tulbaghia violacea
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



Zephyranthes spp.
Rain Lily,
Zephyr Lily

N	C	S	8-11	Var.
Fast	1/2-1↑	1/2-1⇒		
● ● ● ○	Any			
☾	Medium			
☀ ☁	M			

white/yellow/pink/red, spring through fall flowers; susceptible to pests



Scientific Common	Zingiber zerumbet Pine Cone Ginger				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-11	No
G, H, S		4-7↑		4-6⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○			Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	 			Medium	
Light/Best Salt				M	
Wildlife	red, fragrant, fall flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil				



Ageratum spp.
Ageratum

N	C	S	8-11	No
			1/2-1↑	1/2-1⇒
○ ● ● ○	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			

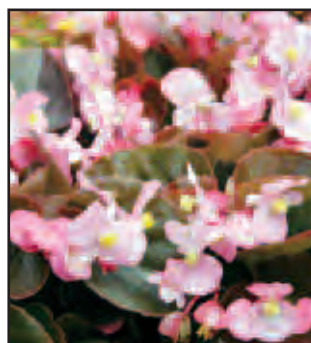
many cultivars; attractive foliage; inconspicuous flowers



Angelonia angustifolia
Angelonia

N	C	S	9-11	No
			Fast	1-3↑ 1-3⇒
○ ● ● ○	Any			
☾	Medium			
☀ ☁ ☁	U			

white and/or blue, summer flowers



Begonia Xsemperflorens-cultorum
Wax Begonia

N	C	S	8-11	No
			Slow	1/2-1↑ 1/2-1⇒
○ ● ● ○	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	1-1 1/2↑ 1-1 1/2⇒
○ ● ● ○	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 micronutrient deficiencies/disease with too much moisture; caution - may be invasive in South Florida



Celosia spp.
Celosia

N	C	S	8-11	No
			Fast	1/2-2↑ 1/2-1⇒
○ ● ● ○	Any			
☾	Low			
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N			

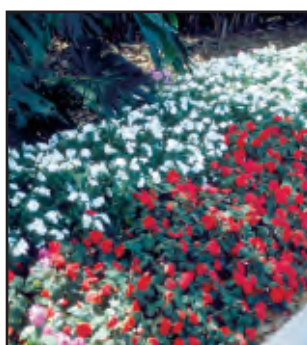
many cultivars; summer flowers vary



Scientific Common	Coreopsis spp. Tickseed, Coreopsis				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8a-10b	Var.
G, H, S	Fast		1-4↑		1-3⇒
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ○ ○			Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt				High	
Light/Best Salt	 			M	
Wildlife					
Florida's state wildflower; orange/yellow, summer flowers; may be annual or short-lived perennial, depending on species					



Gazania spp. Gazania, Treasure Flower					
N	C	S	8b-11		No
			1/2-1↑		1-2⇔
○ ● ● ○			Any		
			High		
			M		
yellow/orange/red, summer flowers; roots may rot from overwatering					



Impatiens spp. Impatiens					
N	C	S	8-11	No	
			1/2-1 ↑	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	<i>Justicia carnea</i> Jacobinia, Flamingo Plant				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8b-11	No
G, H, S	Slow		3-6↑ 2-3⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○			Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt				Low	
Light/Best Salt	 			L-N	
Wildlife					
	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	
			1/2-1 ↑	1/2-1 →	
● ● ● ○			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				



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

Medium



M

many cultivars; red/pink/
white/lilac, summer flowers;
susceptible to freeze damage



Petunia Xhybrida
Petunia

N C S 8-11 No

Fast 1/2-1 1/2↑ 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



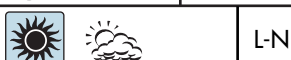
Rudbeckia hirta
Black-Eyed Susan

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	 <i>Torenia fournieri</i> Wishbone Flower	 <i>Viola</i> spp. Violet, Johnny-jump-up	 <i>Viola Xwittrockiana</i> Pansy	 <i>Zinnia</i> hybrids Zinnia
Reg/Native	N C S 8-11 No	N C 8-9 Var.	N C S 8-11 No	N C S 8-11 No
G, H, S	1/2-1 1/2↑ 1-1 1/2⇒	Fast 1/2-1↑ 1/2-1⇒	Slow 1/2-1↑ 1/2-1⇒	Fast 1/2-3↑ 1⇒
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○ S/L	○ ● ● ○ S/L	○ ● ● ○ Any	○ ● ● ○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	☹ ☹ Low	☹ ☹ Low	☹ ☹ Low	☹ ☹ High
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁ L-N	☀ ☁ L-N	☀ ☁ L-N	☀ ☁ L-N
Wildlife				  
	lavender/pink/blue/white, spring through fall flowers; susceptible to pests	cold hardy annual	many cultivars; year-round flowers vary; needs regular watering in warm weather	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.)

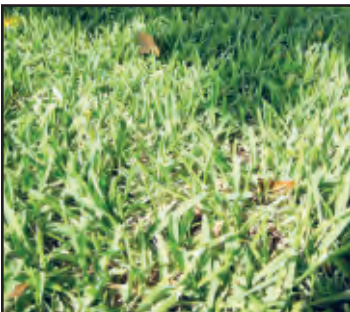
DROUGHT TOLERANCE: Low, Medium, High (Measure of how well the turf will survive extended dry periods without irrigation or rainfall after it has been properly established.)

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.)

	Scientific Common															
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> Bermudagrass				<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i> Centipedegrass				<i>Paspalum notatum</i> Bahia grass							
	Mw Ht/Leaf/Mnt Lv		1-2 in.	F-M	M-H		1.5-2 in.		M	Low		3-4 in.		C-M	Low	
	Soil pH/Drgt/Slt/Sh		Any	Medium	M	L	Acid		Medium	L	M	Acid		High	N	L
	Estab. Methods				Sod, sprigs, plugs, some seed				Sod, sprigs, plugs, seed				Sod, seed			
				adapted to entire state; medium wear tolerance; low nematode tolerance				adapted to North Florida and the Panhandle; low wear tolerance; low nematode tolerance				adapted to entire state; low wear tolerance; high nematode tolerance				

	Scientific Common															
	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> St. Augustinegrass 'Semi-dwarf cvs.'				<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> St. Augustinegrass 'Standard height cvs.'				<i>Zoysia japonica</i> Zoysiagrass							
	Mw Ht/Leaf/Mnt Lv		2-2.5 in.	C-M	Medium		3.5-4 in.		C-M	Medium		2-2.5 in.		F-M	High	
	Soil pH/Drgt/Slt/Sh		Any	Low	M	V	Any		Low	M	V	Any		Medium	M	V
	Estab. Methods				Sod, sprigs, plugs				Sod, sprigs, plugs				Sod, sprigs, plugs			
				adapted to entire state; low wear tolerance; medium nematode tolerance; shade tolerance varies depending on cultivar selection				adapted to entire state; low wear tolerance; medium nematode tolerance; shade tolerance varies depending on cultivar selection				adapted to entire state; medium wear tolerance; low nematode tolerance; shade tolerance varies depending on cultivar selection				

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- 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*, *Spiraea* spp.
Vines: *Aster carolinianus*, *Aristolochia* spp., *Bignonia capreolata*, *Hedera canariensis*, *Hedera helix*, *Petreae 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*, *Thysenolanea maxima*, *Tripsacum dactyloides*.
Palms and Palm-Like Plants: *Arenga engleri*, *Chamaedorea* spp., *Licuala grandis*, *Ptychosperma macarthurii*, *Rhapis excelsa*, *Rhapis 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., *Diets 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.
Annals: *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 elliotii* 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*, *Coccoloba diversifolia*, *Cordia sebestena*, *Crataegus* spp., *Cypressus arizonica* var. *arizonica*, *Ficus citrifolia*, *Ilex 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 XNellie 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*, *Buddleia lindleyana*, *Calliandra haematoccephala*, *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 integrerrima*, *Juniperus chinensis*, *Ligustrum japonicum*, *Loropetalum chinense*, *Mahonia bealei*, *Murra 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 semper-virens*, *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*, *Rhapidophyllum 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*.

Gasper, 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*.

Keisotoy.

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*.

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 Florida Yards & Neighborhoods Handbook 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.

