

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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Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION:

What Is a Florida-Friendly Landscape?	2
The Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Program	2
Landscape Design & Plant Selection	2
How to Use this Book	2

THE NINE FLORIDA-FRIENDLY

LANDSCAPING™ PRINCIPLES

#1: Right Plant, Right Place	3
#2: Water Efficiently	3
#3: Fertilize Appropriately	3
#4: Mulch	3
#5: Attract Wildlife.....	3
#6: Manage Yard Pests Responsibly	3
#7: Recycle	3
#8: Prevent Stormwater Runoff	4
#9: Protect the Waterfront	4

DESIGNING YOUR

FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPE

Introduction	5
What if I Live in a Planned Community?	5
Design Scenarios:	
Scenario A: Front Entry	6
Scenario B: Along Walls	8
Scenario C: Along Sidewalks	10
Scenario D: Under Windows	12
Scenario E: Along Fences.....	14
Scenario F: Under Trees.....	16
Scenario G: Utilities	18
Scenario H: Standing Water	20

CONVERTING YOUR YARD

TO A FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPE

Overview of the Step-by-Step Process	21
The Florida-Friendly Master Plan	21
The Seven Steps	21

ECOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Form Follows Function	23
Plant Matchmaking	23
Wet versus Dry.....	23
Wind-Wise Plantings	23
Made in the Shade	23
The Lowdown on Turfgrass	23
Natives versus Non-Natives	23
Soil Conditions.....	23
Plant Selection	23
Plant Sorting.....	24
Choosing a Landscape Maintenance Service	24

LANDSCAPE PLANNING WORKSHEET25

FIVE COMMON GARDENING MISTAKES28

FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPING™

PLANT LIST

Introduction	29
Key to Symbols and Abbreviations	31
Large Trees	32
Medium Trees.....	38
Small Trees	42
Large Shrubs.....	50
Small Shrubs.....	64
Vines.....	67
Groundcovers.....	70
Grasses	74
Palms & Palm-Like Plants	76
Ferns.....	81
Perennials.....	83
Annuals	95
Turfgrass	99

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

References.....	100
Photo Credits	100

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/>.

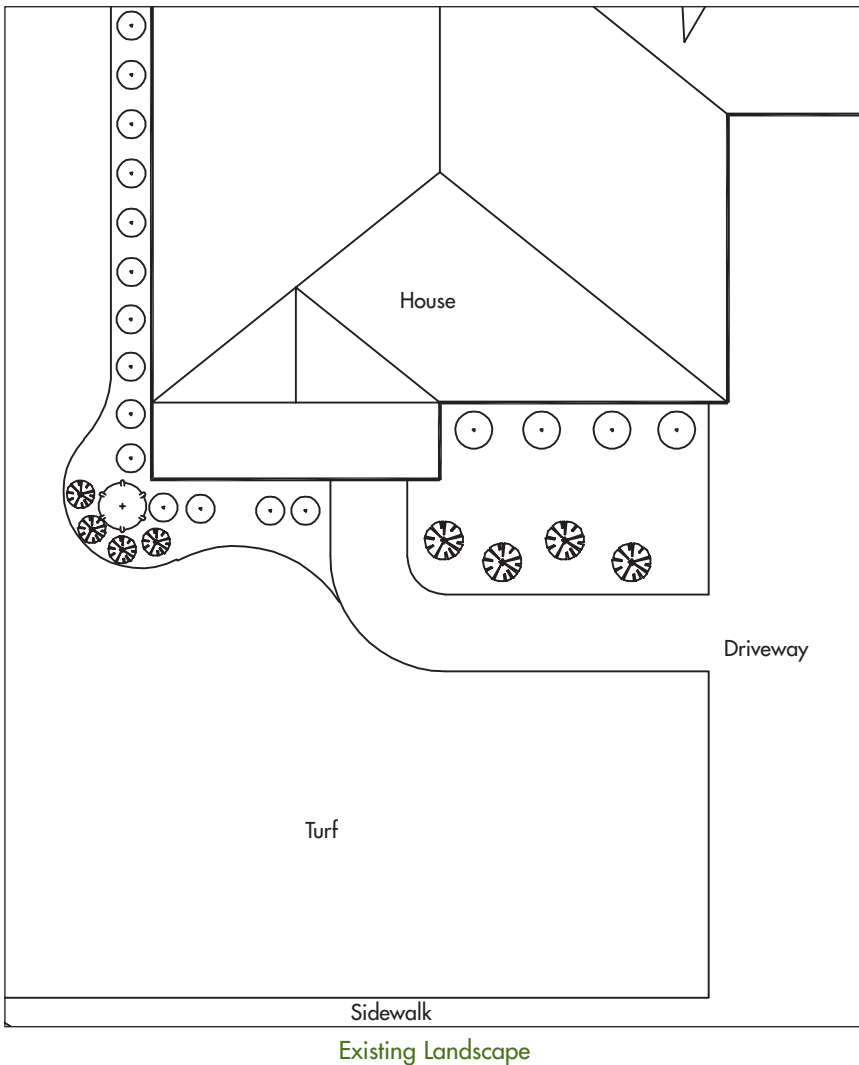
The Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Program has a number of “success stories” which highlight water and costs savings for communities that adopt Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ and maintenance practices. Visit the Web site at <http://fyn.ifas.ufl.edu/>.

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:

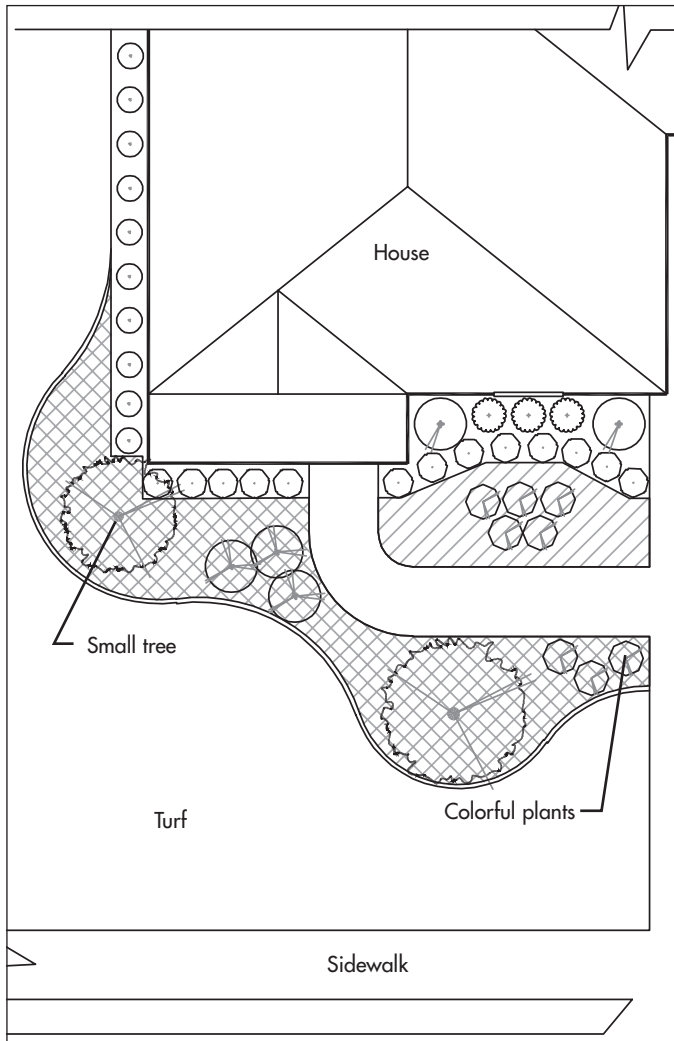
- Low-growing, compact plants
- Colorful
- Medium or coarse texture
- Bold forms
- Simple growth habit

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

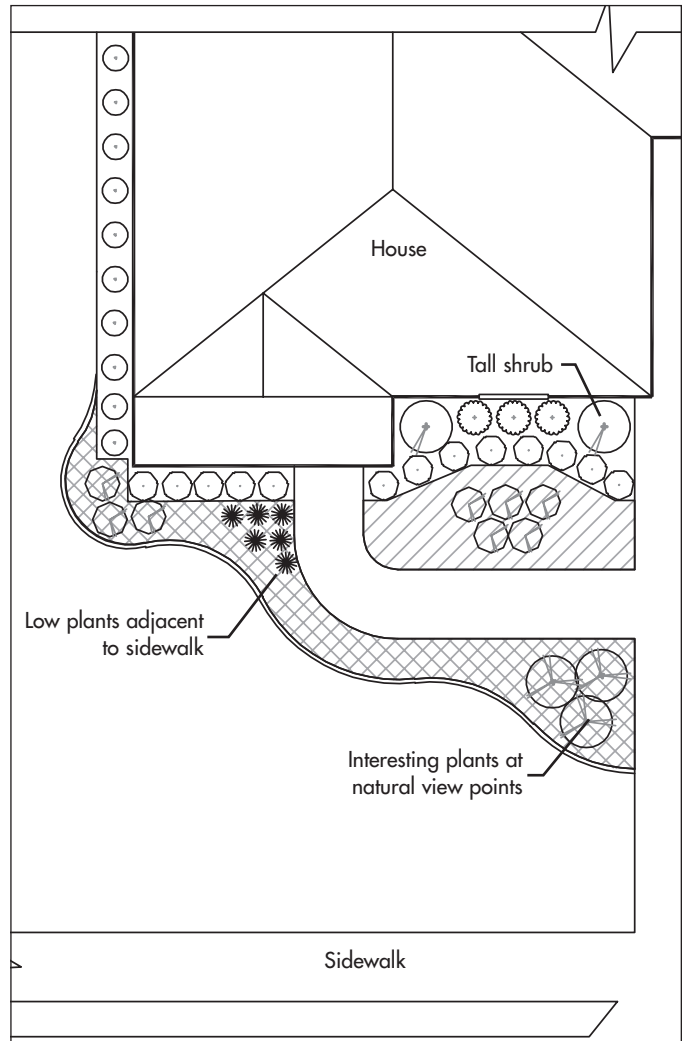
SOLUTION 1

With Trees



SOLUTION 2

Without Trees



SCENARIO B: ALONG WALLS

Two design options (With trees, Without trees)



CHALLENGES:

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

GOAL:

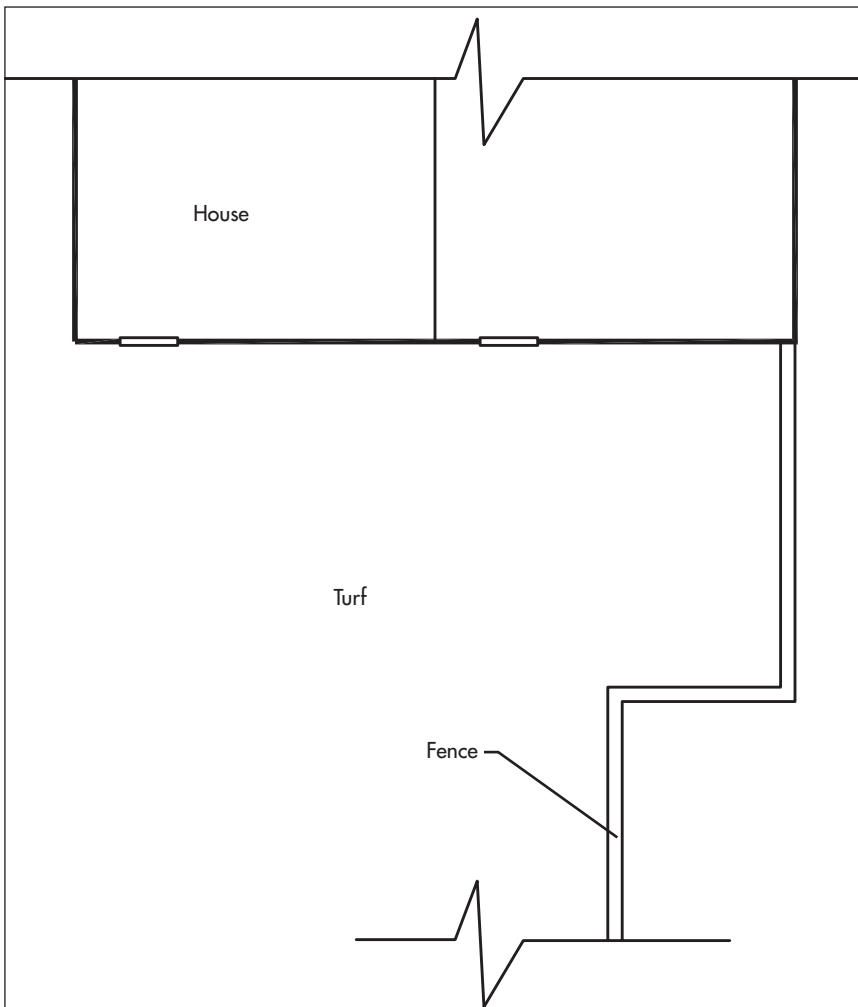
To break the monotony of blank walls through the use of properly sized foundation plantings. Small trees can be used to provide cooling benefits as well.

Plant Characteristics to Look For:

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

Design Solutions:

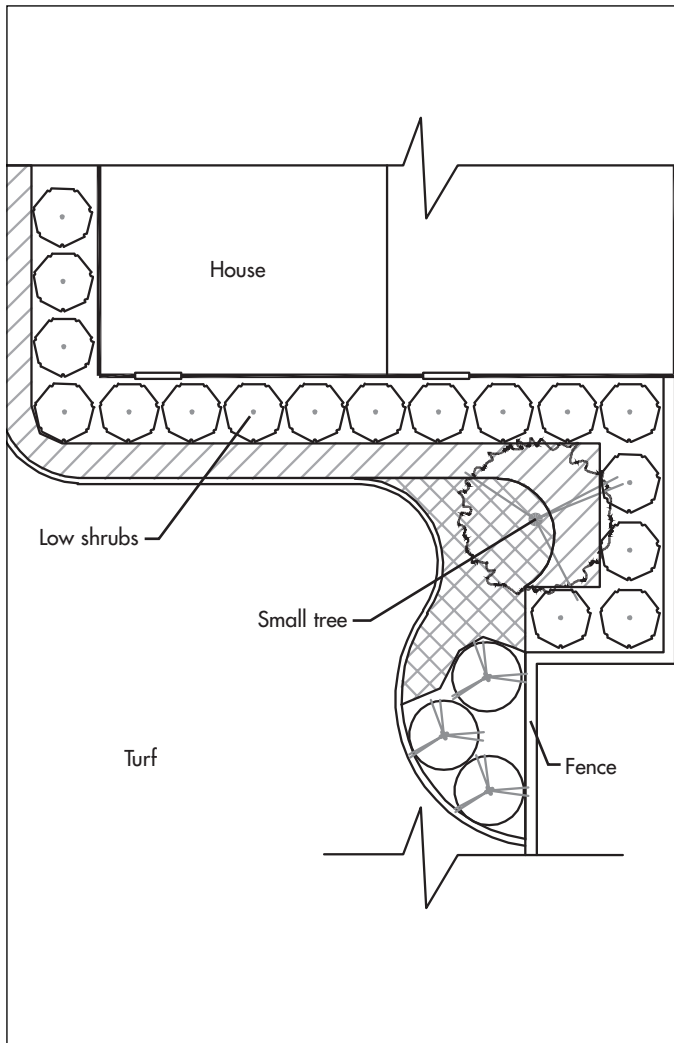
- Place root ball at least 3' from wall to allow for air flow and maintenance access
- Choose plants with a tidy growth habit and be aware of their mature size to reduce trimming needs
- Choose plants that are color-compatible with the wall
- Consider planting small trees to provide shade and cooling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



Existing Landscape

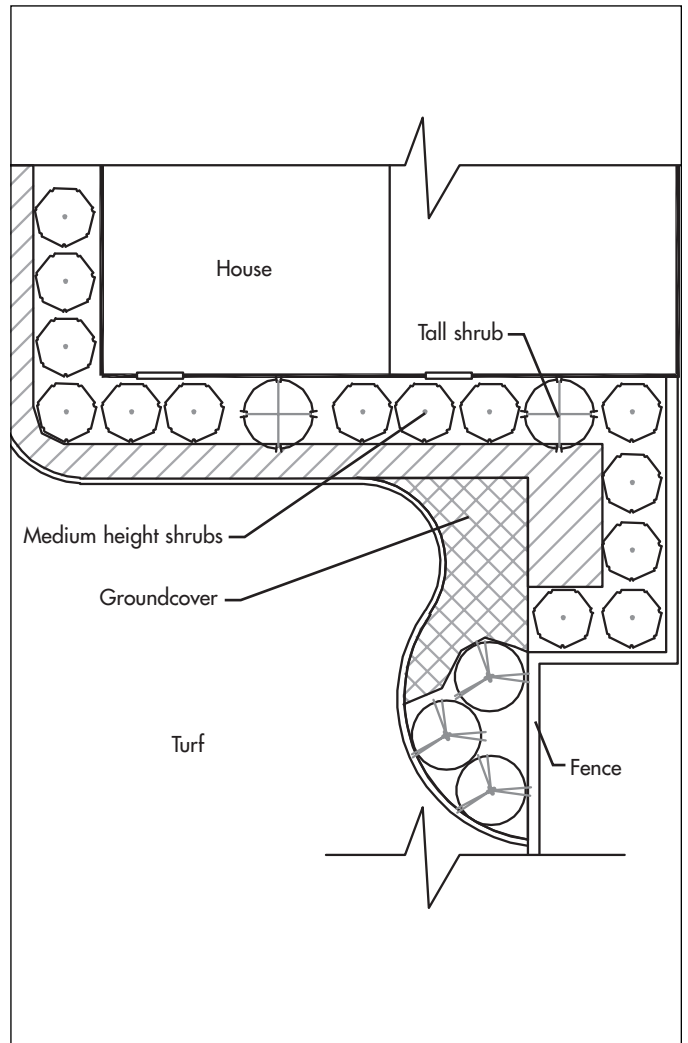
SOLUTION 1

With Trees



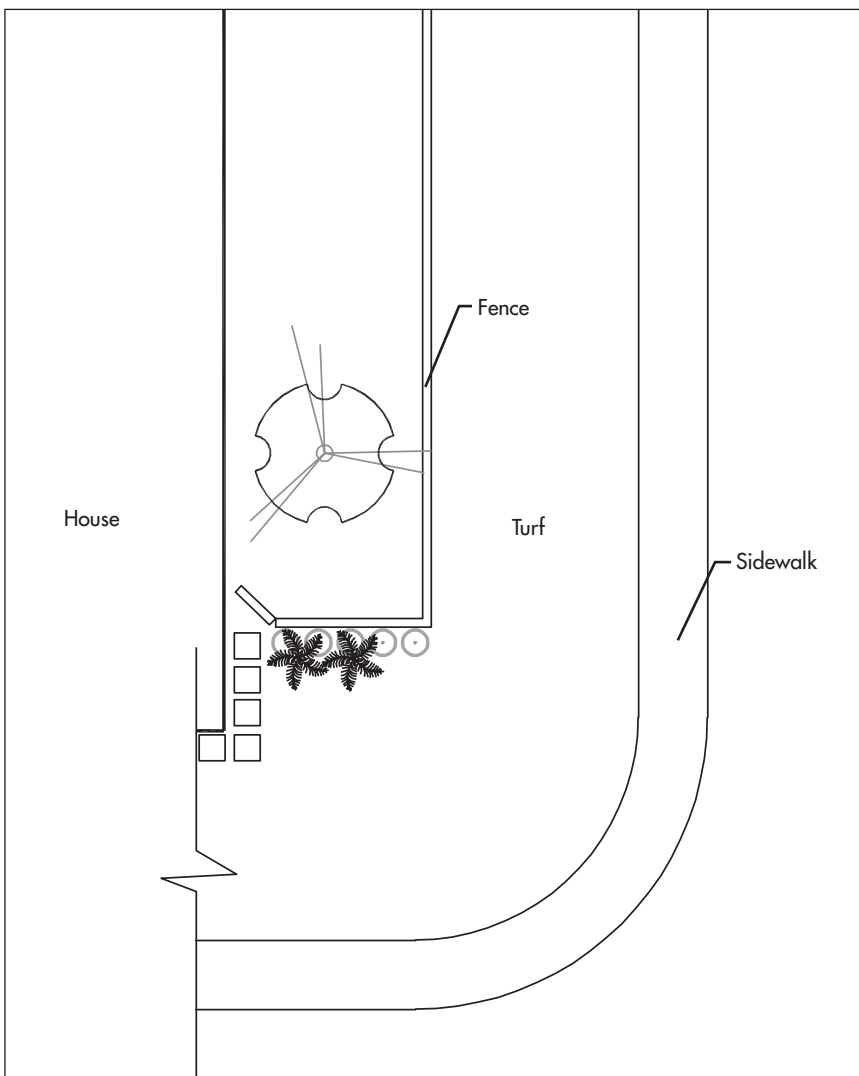
SOLUTION 2

Without Trees



SCENARIO C: 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:

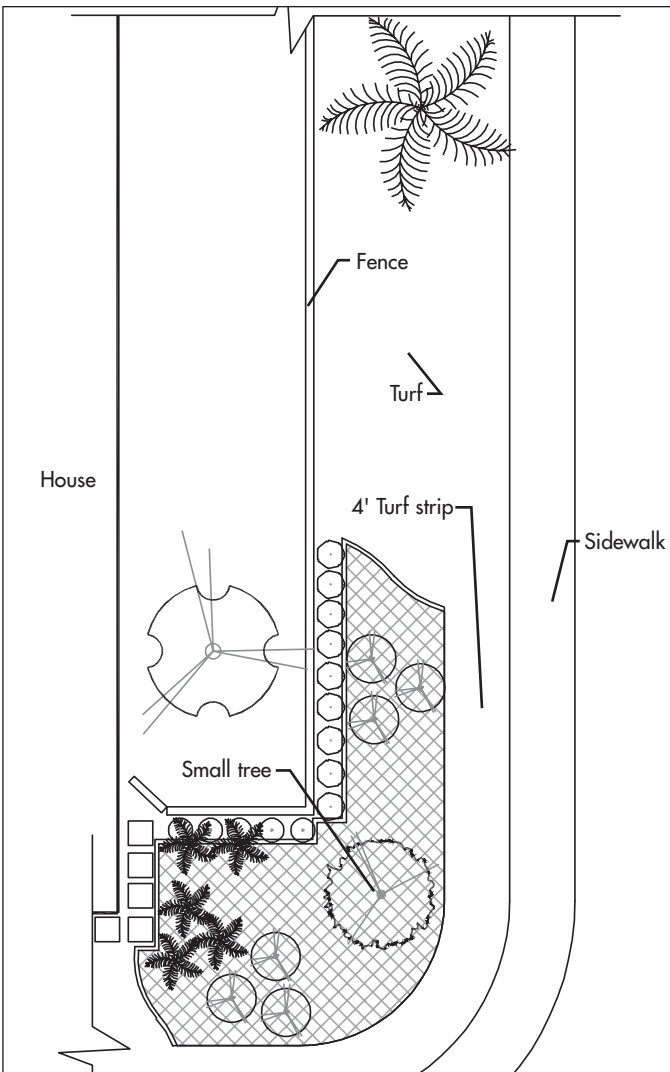
- Low growing
- Compact growth habit
- Does not attract biting or stinging insects

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

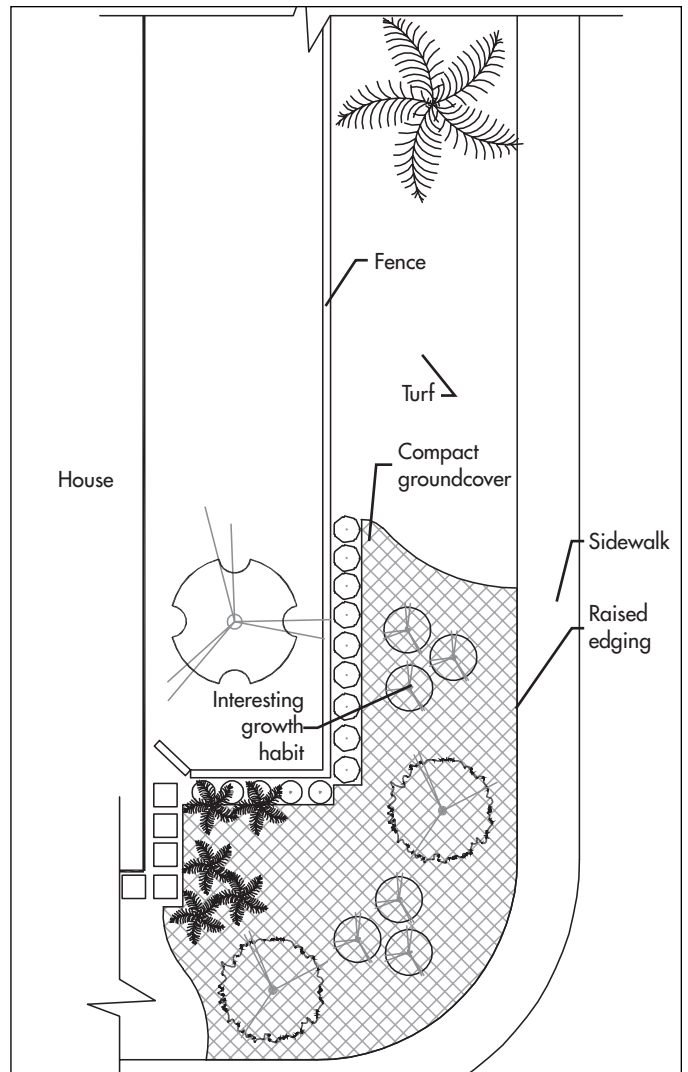
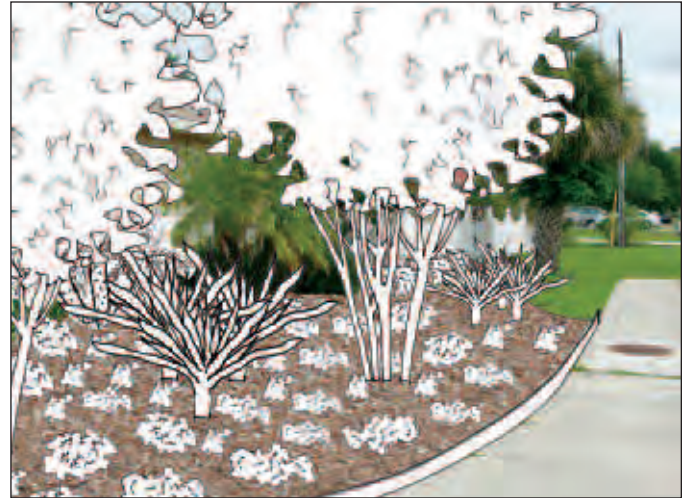
SOLUTION 1

Turf Buffer Strip

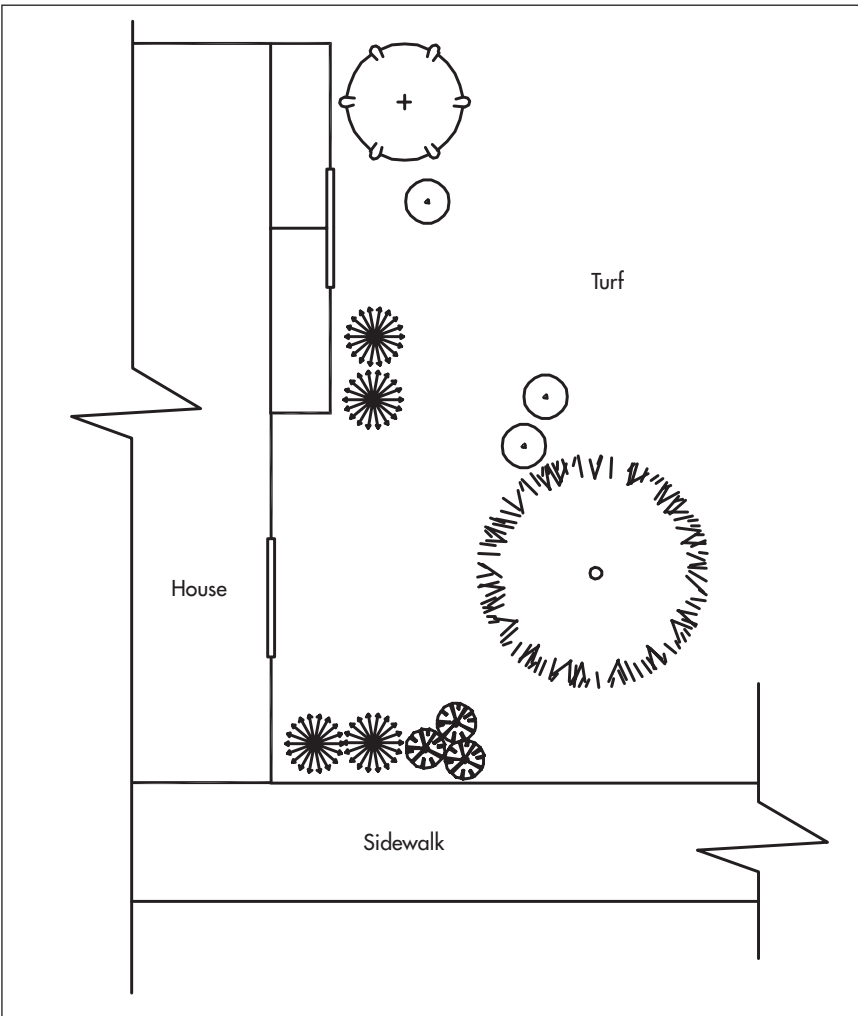


SOLUTION 2

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:

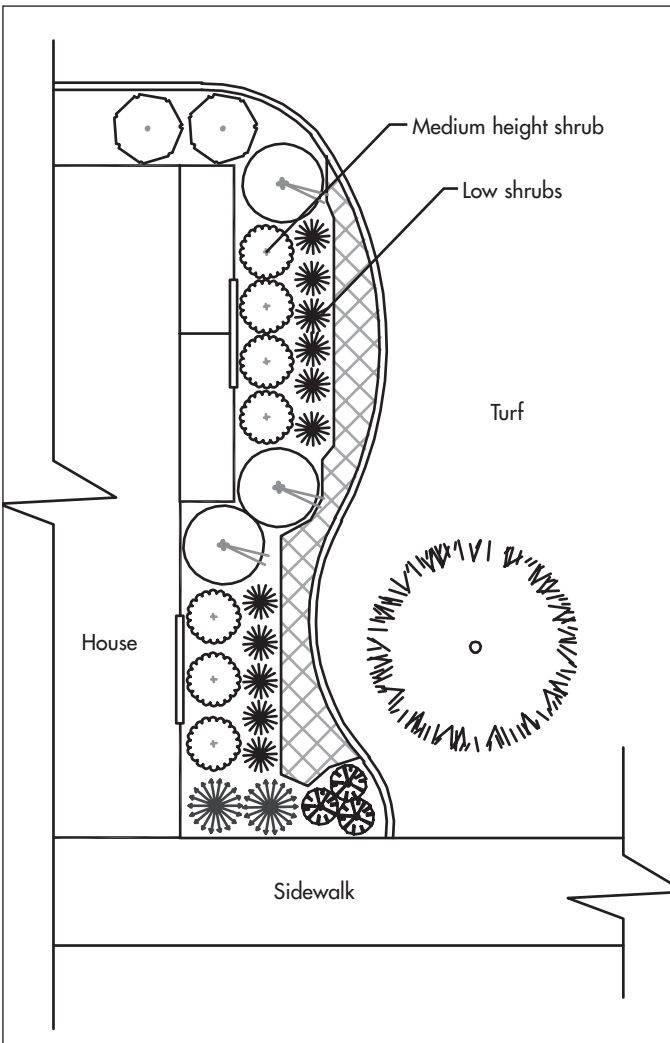
- Medium height
- No thorns or stiff leaves
- Loose foliage
- Flexible branches

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

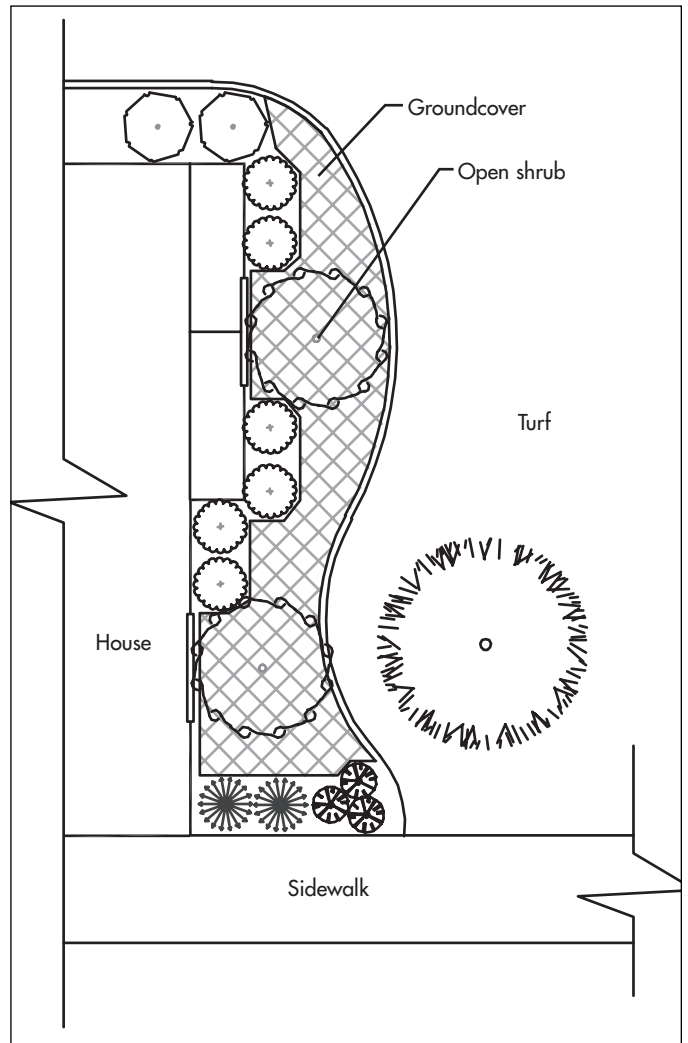
SOLUTION 1

No Screening



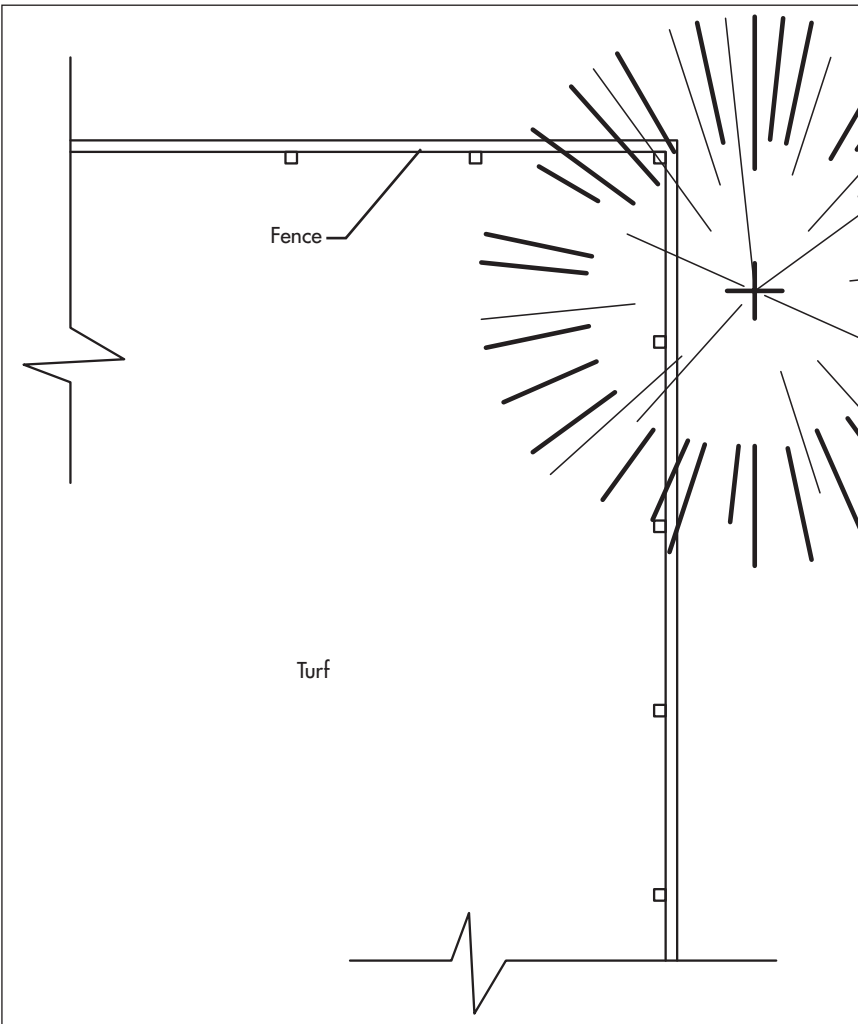
SOLUTION 2

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.

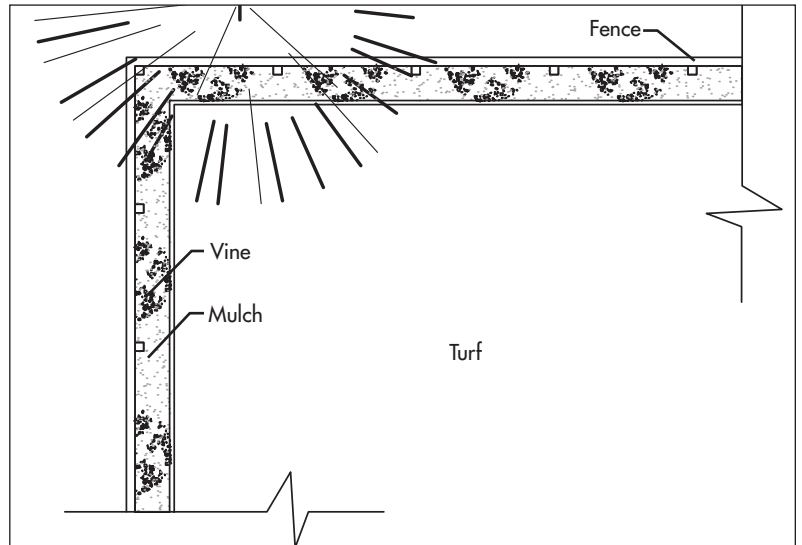
Plant Characteristics to Look For:

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

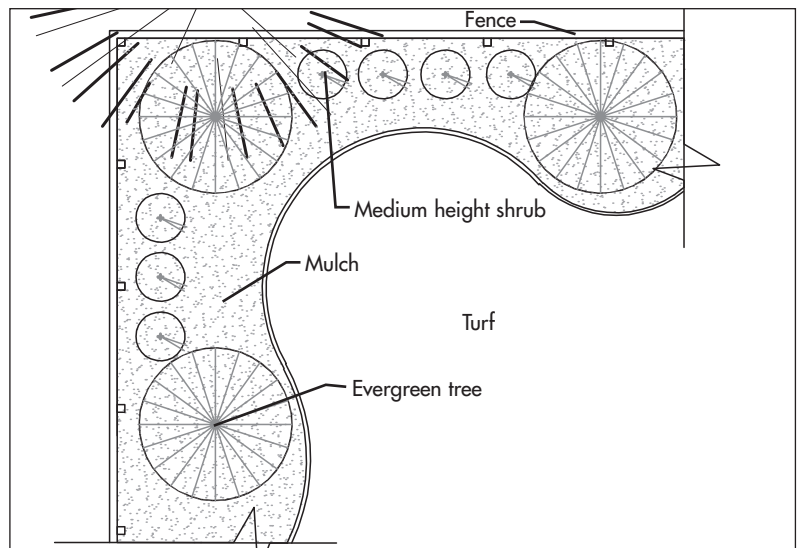
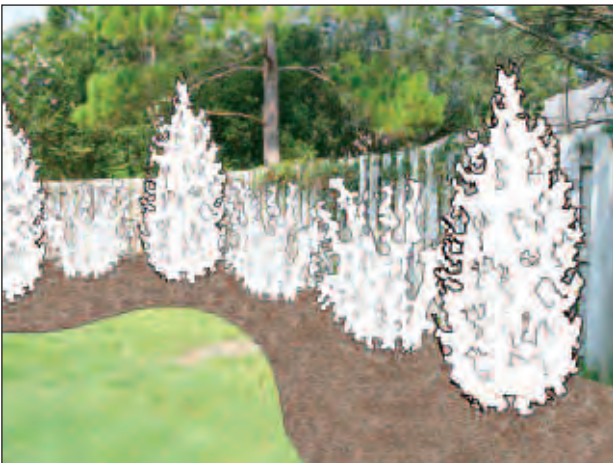
Design Solutions:

- 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

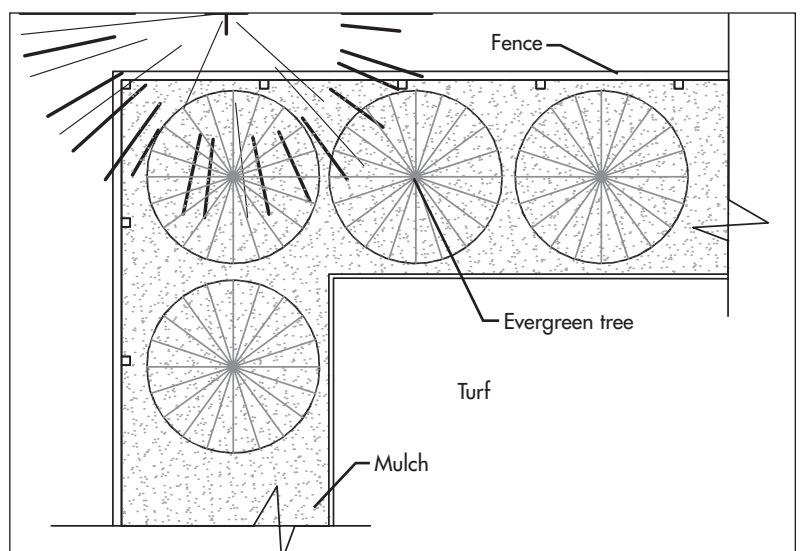
SOLUTION 1
With Vines



SOLUTION 2
With Partial Screening



SOLUTION 3
With Full Screening



SCENARIO F: UNDER TREES Two design options (Open canopy, Dense shade)



CHALLENGES:

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

GOAL:

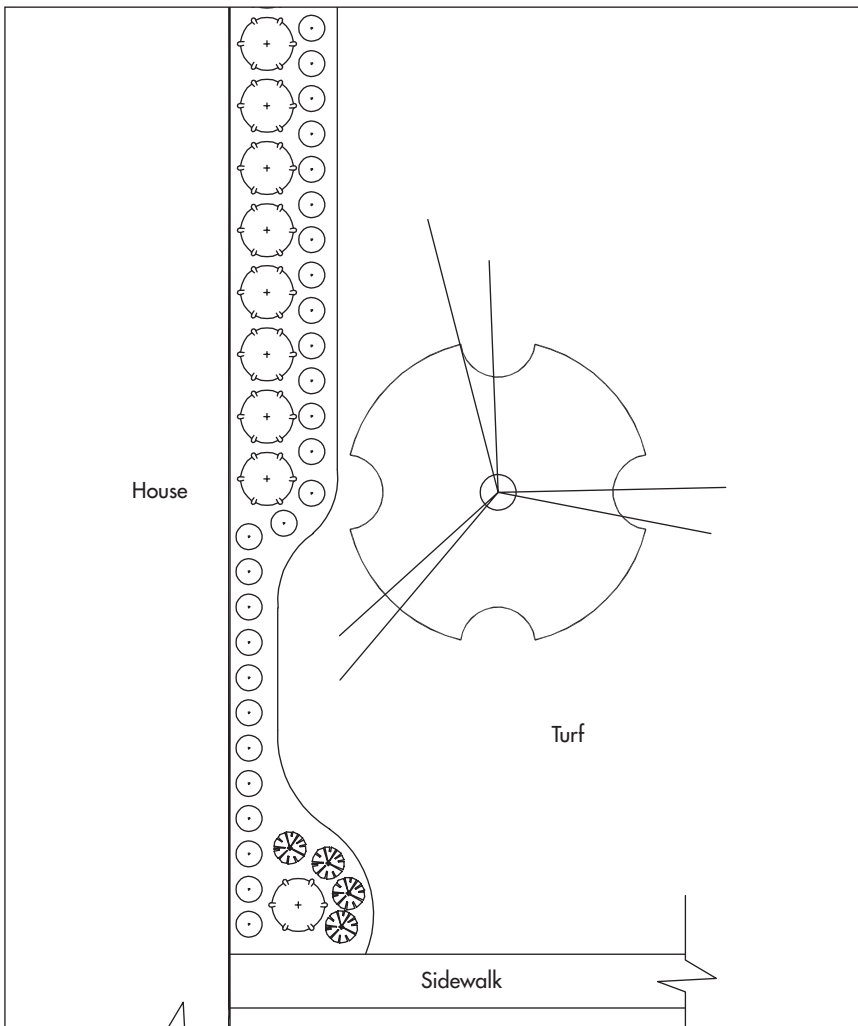
To create a plant bed that will thrive in shady conditions where turfgrass will not. Allowing an area to be self-mulched by falling leaves is an excellent low-maintenance solution.

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



Existing Landscape

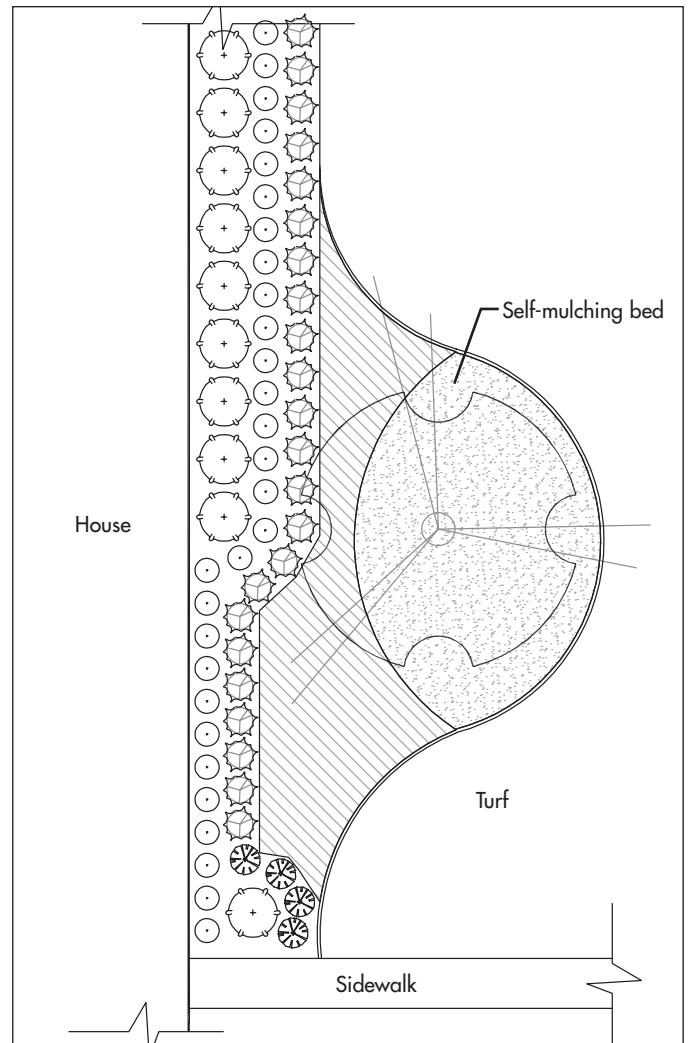
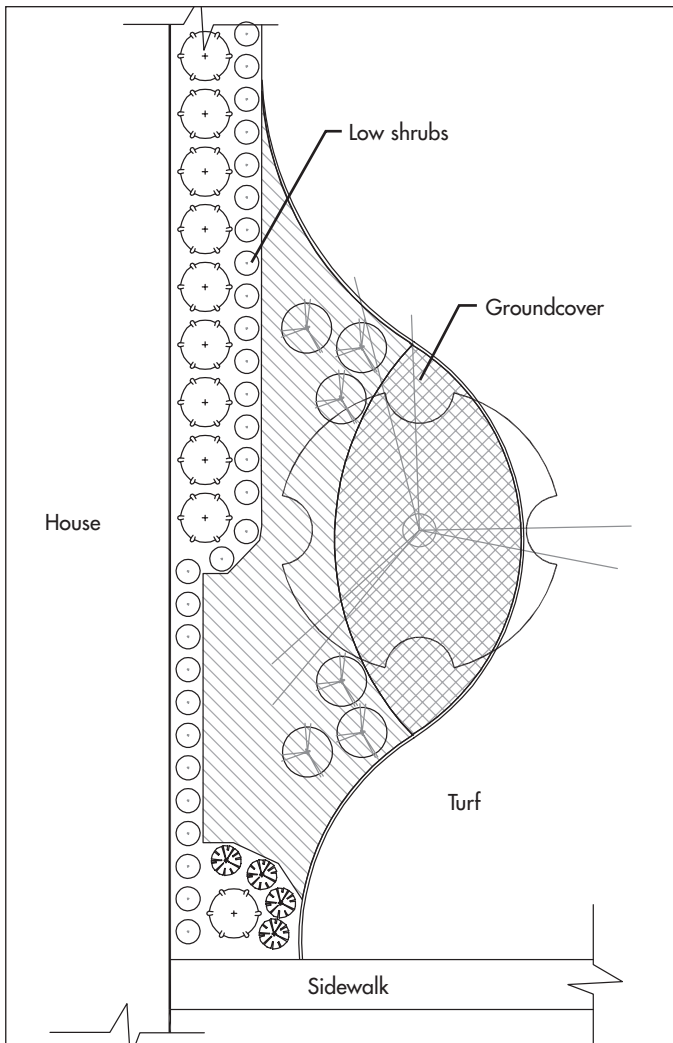
SOLUTION 1

Open Canopy



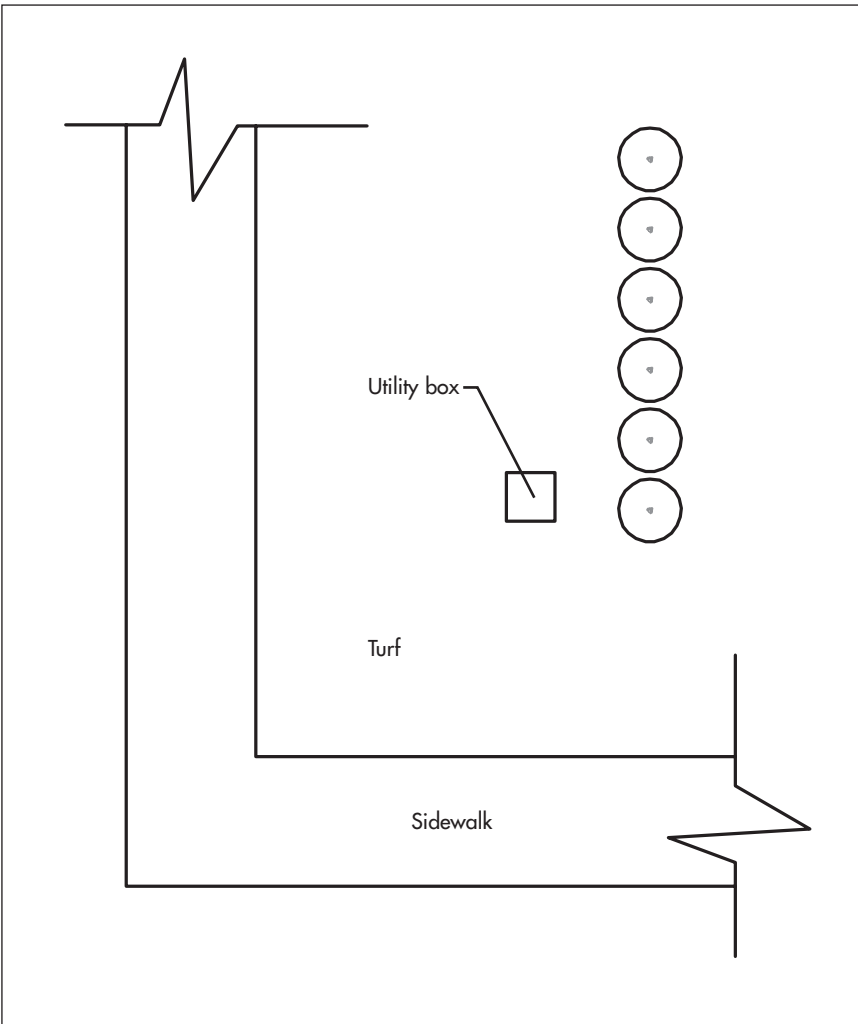
SOLUTION 2

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:

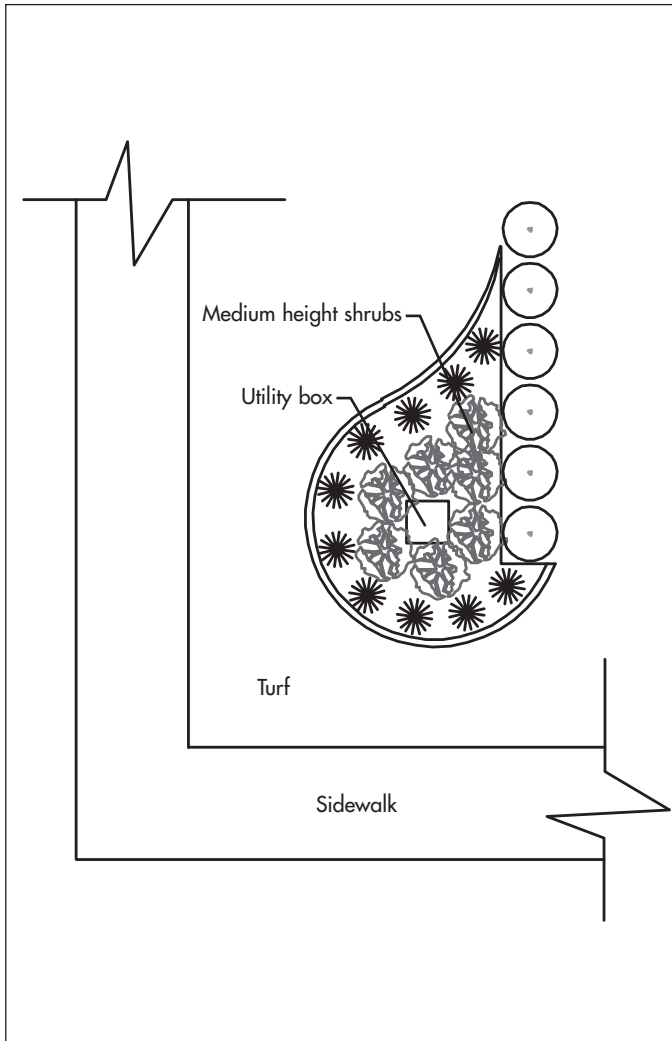
- Low/medium shrubs
- Simple growth habit
- Soft foliage
- No flowers/bees
- No thorns

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

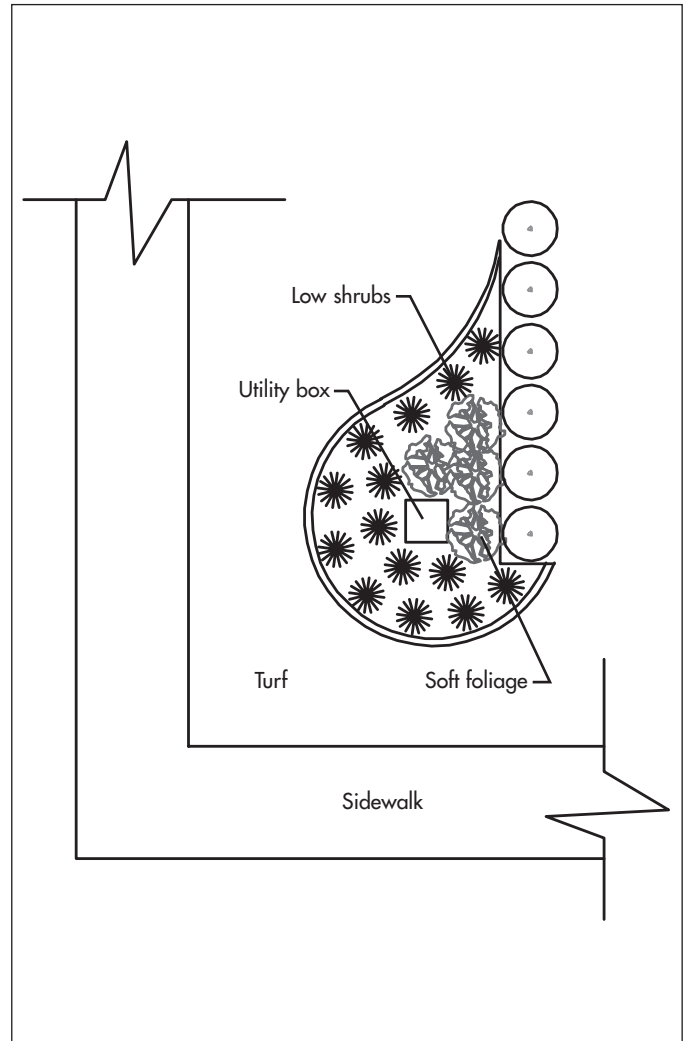
SOLUTION 1

Full Blend



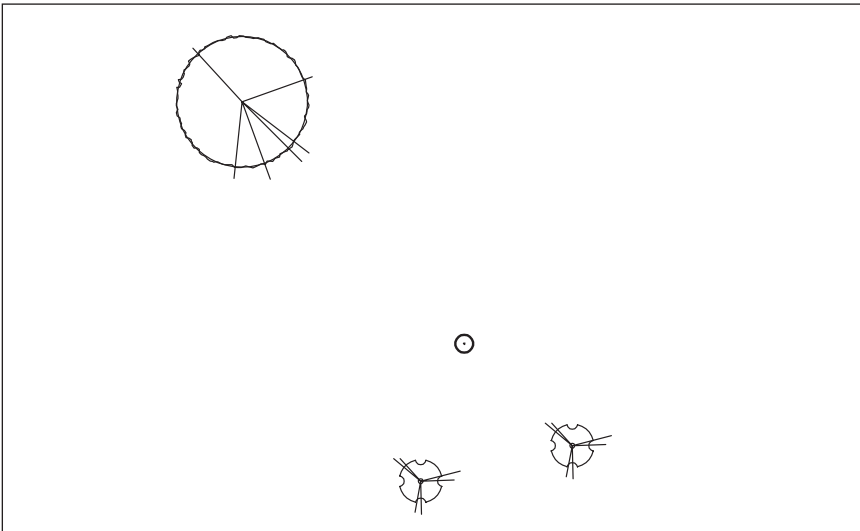
SOLUTION 2

Partial Blend



SCENARIO H: STANDING WATER

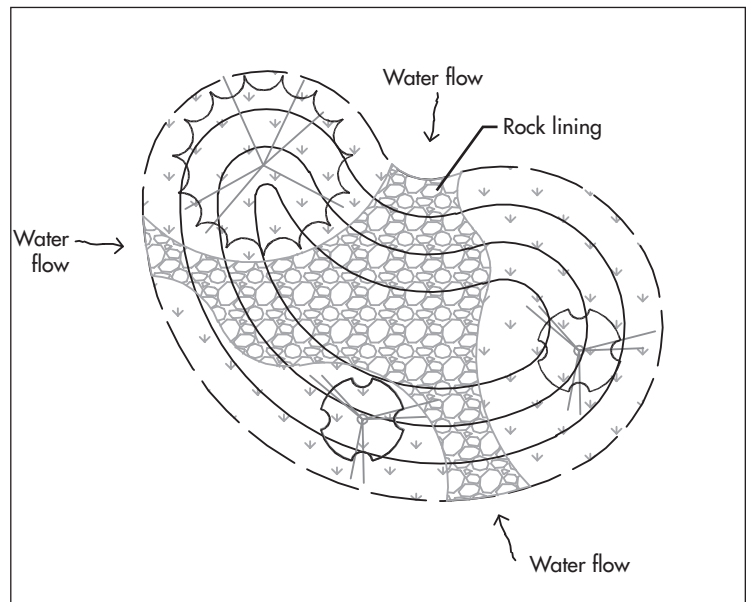
One design option (Rain garden)



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: _____

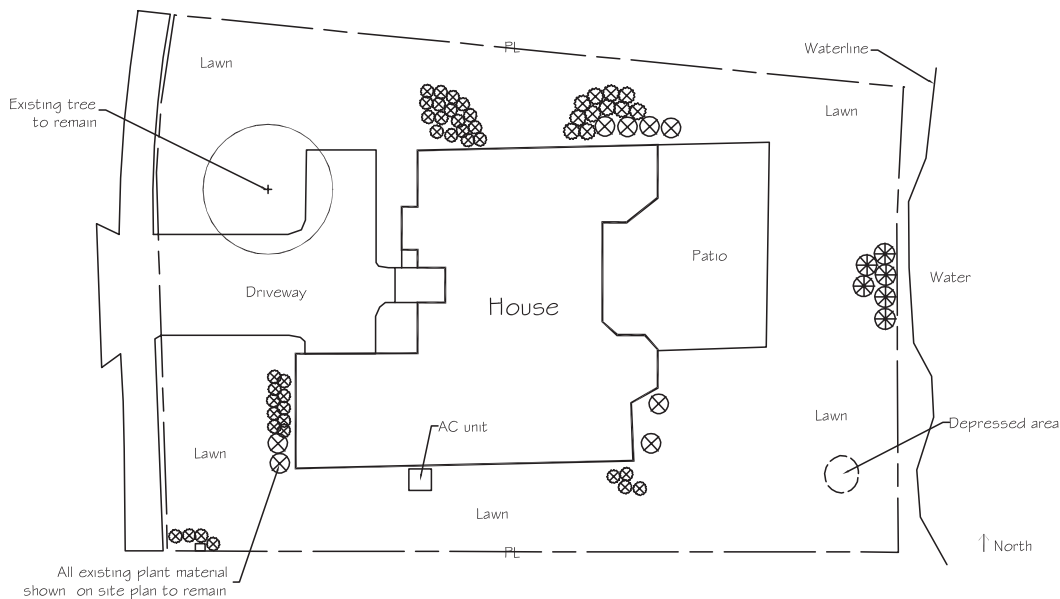
pH: _____

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.

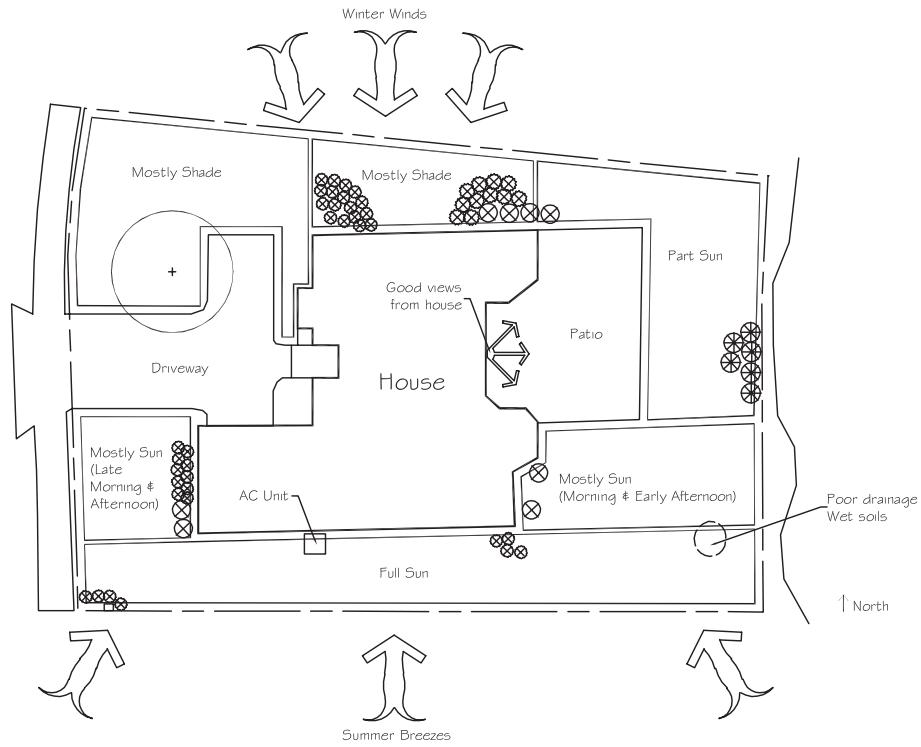
You can use a pencil, ruler and graph paper, or computer software to draw your site plan. Do not worry about getting the scale just right. If you have a survey of your property, you can copy it and draw on the copies.

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.

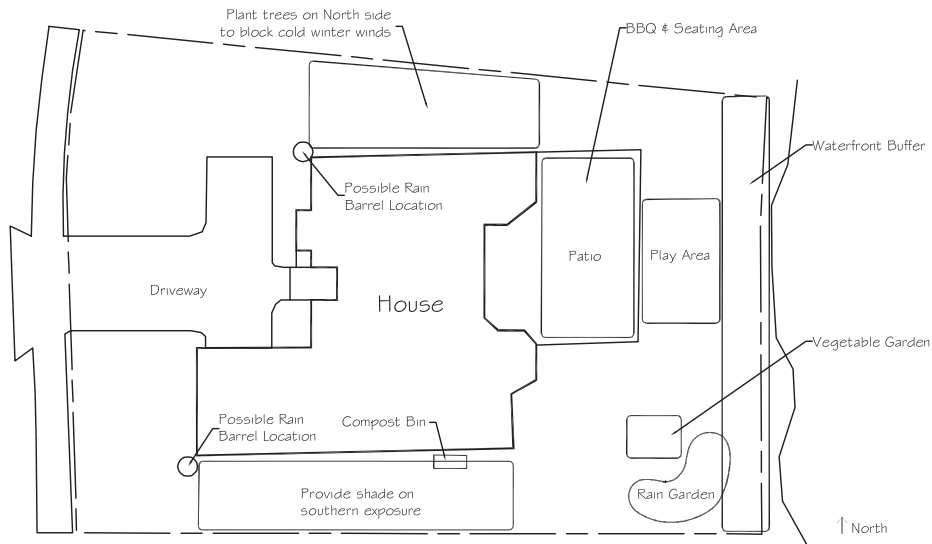
Walk around your property with your site plan, noting conditions and features that make your yard unique. Does your site call for plants that are tolerant of cold, wind, full sun, shade, drought, occasional flooding, or salt spray? Be sure to make note of any particularly good views that could be enhanced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

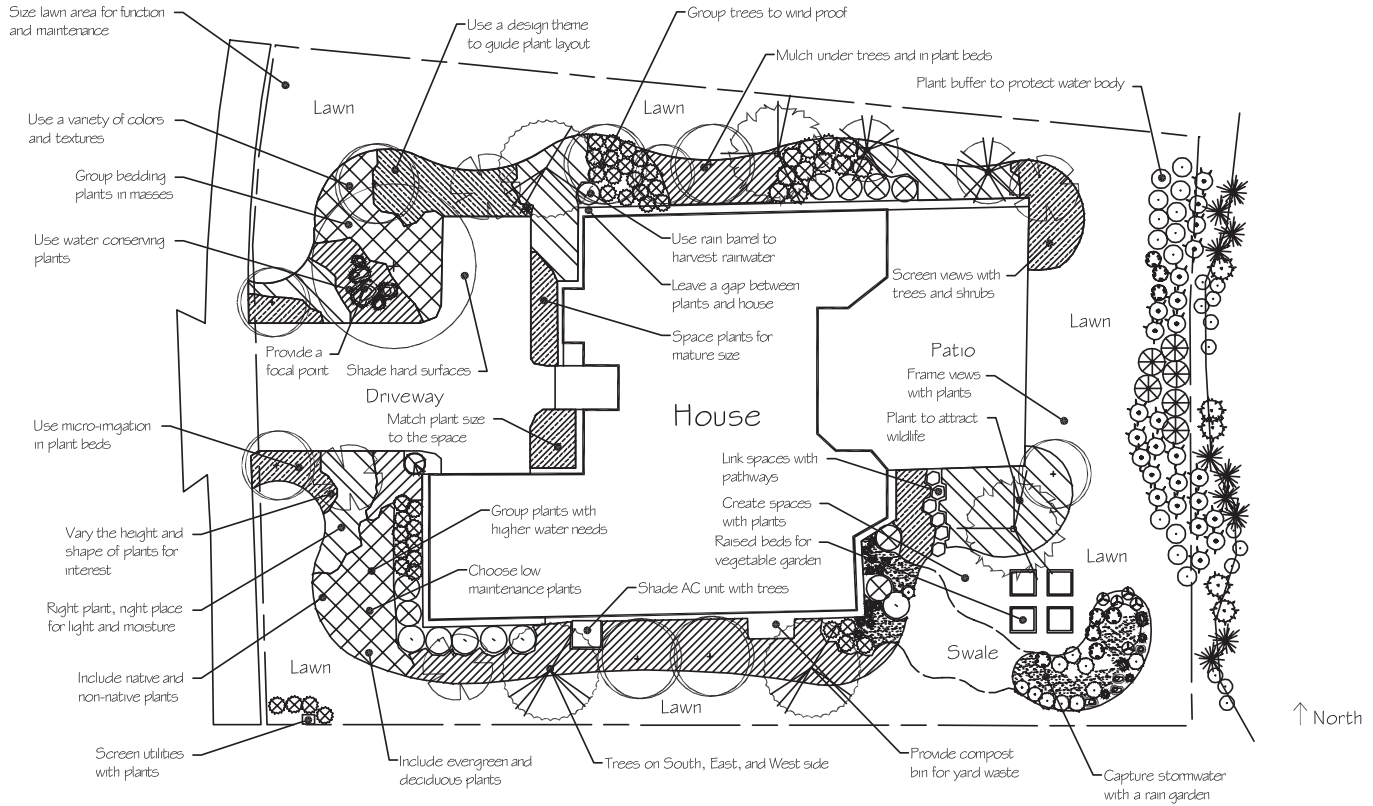
On a clean copy of your site plan, sketch the locations where activities will take place (refer to your answers for step 1). Make sure to consider views. Is there a spot you regularly look at that you want to enhance with plants that attract birds or butterflies? Are there structures or equipment, such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

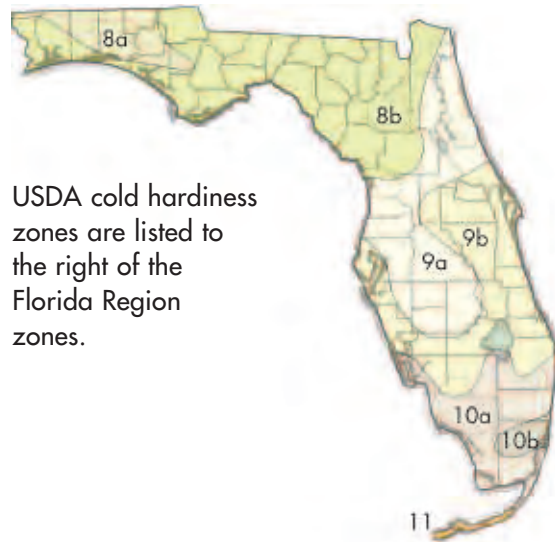
Region (includes Florida regions in which plant will grow):



- 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



Acer barbatum
Florida Maple,
Southern Sugar Maple

Reg/Native	N	8b-9a	Yes
G, H, S		25-60↑	25-40⇒
Soil pH, Txt	● ○ ○ ○	Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ● ●	High	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N	
Wildlife	🐦		

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



Acer rubrum
Red Maple

Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-10	Yes
G, H, S	Fast	35-80↑	25-35⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ○ ○	Any			
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ● ●	Medium			
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N			
Wildlife	🐦				

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



Betula nigra
River Birch

Reg/Native	N	C	8-9a	Yes
G, H, S		40-50↑	25-35⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ● ●	Low		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		
Wildlife				

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



Bucida buceras
Black Olive, Oxhorn Bucida,
Gregorywood

Reg/Native	S	10b-11	No
G, H, S	Fast	45-60↑	35-50⇒
Soil pH, Txt	○ ○ ● ●	Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	H	
Wildlife			

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



Carya spp.
Hickories, Pecan

Reg/Native	N	C	8b-9a	Yes
G, H, S		50-100↑	25-70⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ○ ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ●	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		
Wildlife	🐦			

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



Chorisia speciosa
Floss-silk Tree

Reg/Native	C	S	9b-11	No
G, H, S	Fast	35-50↑	40-55⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ●	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ●	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀	L-N		
Wildlife				

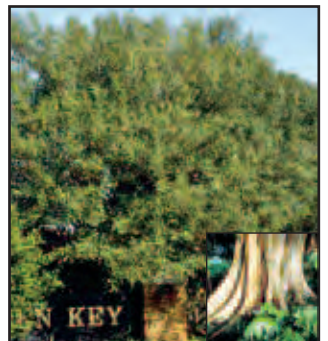
rapid grower first few years; deciduous, pink/white, five-petaled fall through winter flowers; large roots form at base just beneath soil



Conocarpus erectus
Buttonwood,
Silver Buttonwood

Reg/Native	S	10b-11	Yes
G, H, S		5-50↑	15-20⇒
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ●	Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	H	
Wildlife	🐦		

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



Ficus aurea
Strangler Fig

Reg/Native	S	10b-11	Yes
G, H, S	Fast	40-60↑	30-50⇒
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ●	Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	M	
Wildlife	🦋	🐦	

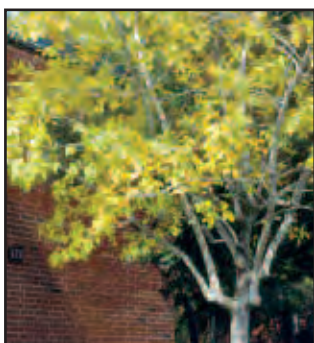
not for small areas; spreading canopy shades parks, large yards; may start as epiphyte, killing host tree (often encircling cabbage palm); fallen fruits may be messy; medium-low wind resistance, can be difficult to distinguish from invasive species; susceptible to pests



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		
	🐦		

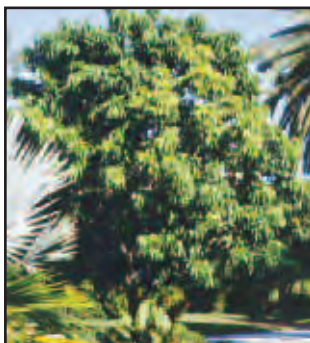
many cultivars; provides food for wildlife; medium to high wind resistance



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		
Reg/Native	S	10a-11	No
G, H, S	Fast	20-30↑	20-30⇒
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○	Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾☾	Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☀☁	L-N	
Wildlife			
	small, yellow, early spring flowers; edible fruit in June and July; susceptible to scales		



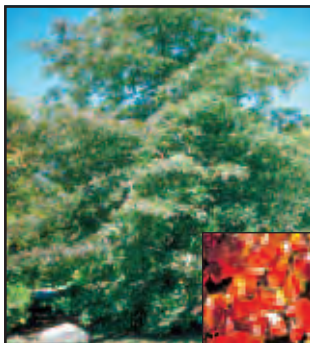
Scientific Common	<i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i> Wild Tamarind, Bahama Lysiloma		
Reg/Native	S	10b-11	Yes
G, H, S	Fast	40-60↑	30-45⇒
Soil pH, Txt	○●●●	Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High	
Light/Best Salt	☀☁☁	H	
Wildlife	🦋🐦		
	small, white/pink, spring through summer flowers; medium to high wind resistance		



Scientific Common	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> and cvs. Southern Magnolia		
Reg/Native	N	C	8-9 Yes
G, H, S		40-80↑	15-40⇒
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○	Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾☾	Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☀☁☁	H	
Wildlife	🐦		
	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		



Scientific Common	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i> and cvs. Sweet Bay Magnolia		
Reg/Native	N	C	8-9 Yes
G, H, S		40-60↑	20-50⇒
Soil pH, Txt	●●○○	Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾☾☾	None	
Light/Best Salt	☀☁☁	L-N	
Wildlife	🦋🐦		
	white, spring flowers; small red seeds provide food for wildlife; medium-high wind resistance		



Scientific Common	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> Tupelo, Black Gum		
Reg/Native	N	8b-9a	Yes
G, H, S	Slow	65-75↑	25-35⇒
Soil pH, Txt	●●○○	Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾☾☾	High	
Light/Best Salt	☀☁☁	M	
Wildlife	🐦		
	showy fall color; white, inconspicuous spring flowers; medium to high wind resistance		



Scientific Common	<i>Persea americana</i> Avocado		
Reg/Native	C	S	9b-11 No
G, H, S	Fast	35-40↑	25-35⇒
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○	Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☀☁☁	L-N	
Wildlife	🐦		
	many cultivars for edible fruit; low wind resistance; susceptible to pests		



Scientific Common	<i>Pinus clausa</i> Sand Pine		
Reg/Native	N	C	S 8-10b Yes
G, H, S	Slow	25-40↑	15-25⇒
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○	Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High	
Light/Best Salt	☀☁☁	H	
Wildlife	🦋🐦		
	flammable - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; trunk is rarely straight; makes a nice accent in a large scale landscape; seeds provide food for wildlife		



Scientific Common	<i>Pinus elliottii</i> var. <i>densa</i> Southern Slash Pine		
Reg/Native	C	S	9-11 Yes
G, H, S	Fast	75-100↑	35-50⇒
Soil pH, Txt	●●○○	Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾☾	High	
Light/Best Salt	☀☁☁	H	
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 8-9 No	N C 8-9a Yes	N C 8-9 Yes	N 8 No
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 conditions; medium to high wind resistance; may slow growth of understory plants	provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil

Scientific Common	 <i>Quercus shumardii</i> Shumard Oak	 <i>Quercus virginiana</i> Live Oak	 <i>Simarouba glauca</i> Paradise Tree	 <i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> West Indian Mahogany
Reg/Native	N 8-9a Yes	N C S 8b-10b Yes	S 10b-11 Yes	S 10b-11 Yes
G, H, S	55-80↑ 40-50⇒	40-80↑ 60-120⇒	30-50↑ 25-30⇒	Fast 40-75↑ 40-60⇒
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○ Any	●●●○ Any	●●●● Any	●●●● Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾☾ High	☾☾ High	☾ Medium	☾☾ High
Light/Best Salt	☀ M	☀☁ H	☀☁ H	☀☁ H
Wildlife	 	 		
	provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; medium to high wind resistance	provides food for wildlife; not for small lots; susceptible to caterpillars, root rot and insect galls; tolerates occasionally wet soil; high wind resistance	yellow, summer flowers; medium to high wind resistance; don't plant near sidewalks and driveways (surface roots)	medium to high wind resistance; tolerates occasionally wet soil; susceptible to webworms



Taxodium spp.
Pond Cypress,
Bald Cypress

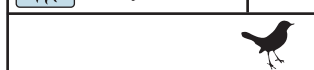
N	C	S	8-10	Yes
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	50-80↑	10-35⇒
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•••••	Any
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☾	☾	☾	High
---	---	---	------

☀	☁	M
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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

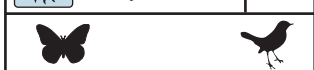
N	C		8-9	Yes
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Fast	45-70↑	30-40⇒
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•••••	Any
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☾	☾	☾	High
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☀	☁	M
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susceptible to Dutch elm disease; medium to high wind resistance



Ulmus americana
American Elm

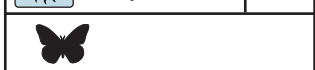
N	C		8-9	Yes
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Fast	70-90↑	50-70⇒
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•••••	Any
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☾	☾	☾	High
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☀	☁	M
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long-lived; susceptible to Dutch elm disease; medium to low wind resistance



Ulmus crassifolia
Cedar Elm

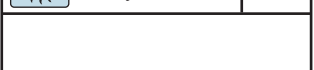
N	C		8-9	Yes
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	50-70↑	40-60⇒
--	--------	--------

•••••	Any
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☾	☾	☾	High
---	---	---	------

☀	☁	M
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susceptible to Dutch elm disease and powdery mildew



Ulmus parvifolia and cvs.
Chinese Elm,
Lacebark Elm

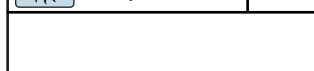
N	C		8-9	No
---	---	--	-----	----

	40-50↑	35-50⇒
--	--------	--------

•••••	Any
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☾	☾	High
---	---	------

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

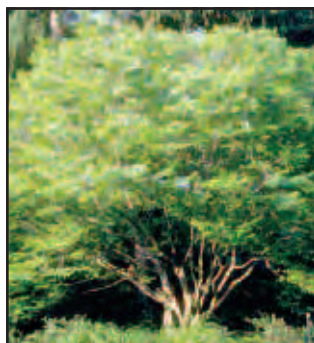


Scientific Common	<i>Avicennia germinans</i> Black Mangrove			
Reg/Native	C S	9a-11	Yes	
G, H, S		20-30↑	10-20⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ●	S		
Soil Mst, Drgt		●	None	
Light/Best Salt		H		
Wildlife				
	white, year-round flowers attract bees; very good for salty shorelines with full sun; produces pneumatophores (breathing roots) that protrude around base of tree			

Scientific Common	<i>Bursera simaruba</i> Gumbo Limbo			
Reg/Native	S	10b-11	Yes	
G, H, S		20-50↑	25-40⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ● ●	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	●	High		
Light/Best Salt		M		
Wildlife				
	susceptible to pests if stressed; high wind resistance			

Scientific Common	<i>Caesalpinia</i> spp. and cvs. Poinciana			
Reg/Native	C S	9-11	No	
G, H, S		8-35↑	10-35⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	S/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	● ●	Medium		
Light/Best Salt		M		
Wildlife				
	choose species adapted to region; do not confuse with <i>Delonix regia</i> ; flowers vary			

Scientific Common	<i>Carpentaria acuminata</i> Carpentaria Palm			
Reg/Native	S	10b-11	No	
G, H, S	Fast	35-40↑	8-10⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	● ●	Medium		
Light/Best Salt		L-N		
Wildlife				
	white/cream, spring through fall flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil; can cause skin irritation			



Scientific Common	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> American Hornbeam, Musclemwood, Ironwood			
Reg/Native	N C	8-9a	Yes	
G, H, S		20-30↑	20-30⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	● ● ●	Medium		
Light/Best Salt		L-N		
Wildlife				
	orange/yellow, spring flowers; small enough to plant under powerlines; seeds and catkins provide food for wildlife; excellent understory tree; medium to high wind resistance			

Scientific Common	<i>Cassia fistula</i> Golden Shower			
Reg/Native	S	10b-11	No	
G, H, S	Fast	30-40↑	25-40⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	●	Medium		
Light/Best Salt		L-N		
Wildlife				
	yellow, summer flowers; showy blooms; low wind resistance			

Scientific Common	<i>Cercis canadensis</i> Eastern Redbud			
Reg/Native	N C	8b-9a	Yes	
G, H, S		20-30↑	15-35⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	●	High		
Light/Best Salt		L-N		
Wildlife				
	cultivars provide variety of foliage and flower color; spring flowers; susceptible to pests; beans provide food for wildlife; medium to high wind resistance			

Scientific Common	<i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i> Satinleaf			
Reg/Native	S	10b-11	Yes	
G, H, S	Slow	30-45↑	18-25⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ○ ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	●	High		
Light/Best Salt		H		
Wildlife				
	fragrant flowers; provides food for wildlife; edible fruit; medium to high wind resistance			



Cocoloba diversifolia
Pigeonplum

S 10a-11 Yes

Fast 30-40↑ 10-20⇒

●●●○ S

High

☀ ☁ H



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



Cordia sebestena
Geiger Tree

S 10b-11 No

Slow 25-30↑ 20-25⇒

○●●● Any

High

☀ ☁ ☁ H



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



Crataegus spp.
Hawthorn

N C 8-9 Var.

20-35↑ 15-40⇒

●●●● Any

High

☀ ☁ L-N



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



Cupressus arizonica var. *arizonica*
Arizona Cypress

N C 8-9 Yes

30-40↑ 15-25⇒

●●●● S/L

High

☀ U

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



Delonix regia
Royal poinciana

S 10b-11 No

Fast 35-40↑ 40-60⇒

●●●● Any

High

☀ M

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



Elaeocarpus decipiens
Japanese Blueberry

N C S 8b-10b No

30-40↑ 30-40⇒

○●●○ Any

High

☀ ☁ U



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



Ficus citrifolia
Shortleaf Fig, Wild Banyan Tree

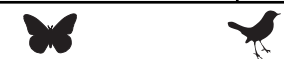
S 10b-11 Yes

Fast 25-50↑ 30-40⇒

●●●● Any

High

☀ ☁ M



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



Ilex Xattenuata and cvs.
East Palatka Holly

N C S 8-10 Yes

30-45↑ 10-15⇒

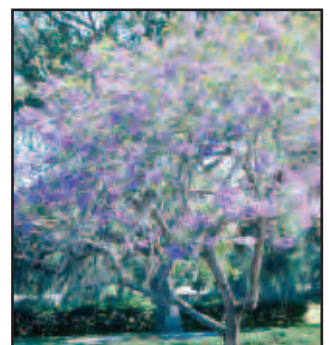
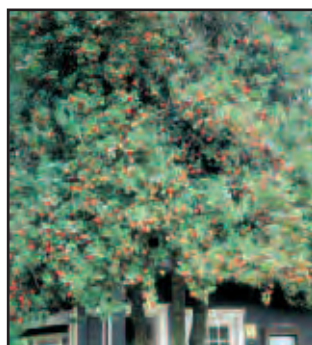
●●●○ Any

Medium

☀ ☁ M



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

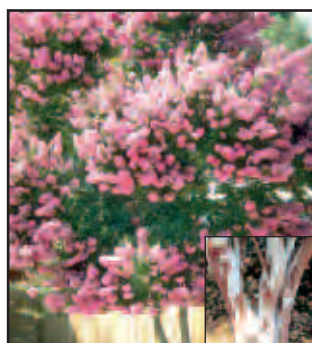


Scientific Common	<i>Ilex cassine</i> and cvs. Dahoon Holly			
Reg/Native	N C S	8-10	Yes	
G, H, S		20-30↑	15-20⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ●	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ●	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	M		
Wildlife	🦋	🐦		
	white, spring flowers; provides pollen for bees and berries for variety of wildlife; does best in rich, organic soils; high wind resistance			

Scientific Common	<i>Ilex opaca</i> American Holly			
Reg/Native	N C	8-9b	Yes	
G, H, S		35-50↑	15-25⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ●	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ● ●	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	M		
Wildlife	🦋	🐦		
	male and female flowers appear on separate trees, both sexes must be in same neighborhood for production of berries on female plants			

Scientific Common	<i>Ilex rotunda</i> Round Holly, Roundleaf Holly, Rotund Holly			
Reg/Native	N C S	8-11	No	
G, H, S	Slow	20-30↑	20-30⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ●	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		
Wildlife		🐦		
	white, spring flowers provide pollen for bees; provides food for wildlife			

Scientific Common	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> Jacaranda			
Reg/Native	C S	9b-11	No	
G, H, S	Fast	25-40↑	45-60⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ●	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀	L-N		
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			
Reg/Native	N C S	8a-10b	Yes	
G, H, S	Fast	30-45↑	20-30⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ●	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	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			

Scientific Common	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia indica Xfauriei</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia fauriei</i> Crapeyrrtle			
Reg/Native	N C S	8-10b	No	
G, H, S	Fast	10-30↑	15-30⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ●	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ●	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀	L-N		
Wildlife		🐦		
	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			

Scientific Common	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i> American Hophornbeam, American Hornbeam			
Reg/Native	N C	8-9a	Yes	
G, H, S	Slow	30-40↑	25-30⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ●	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		
Wildlife		🐦		
	fall color; nuts provide food for wildlife; medium to high wind resistance			

Scientific Common	<i>Persea borbonia</i> Red Bay, Bay Oak			
Reg/Native	N C S	8b-11	Yes	
G, H, S		30-50↑	30-50⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ●	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ● ●	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	H		
Wildlife	🦋	🐦		
	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				



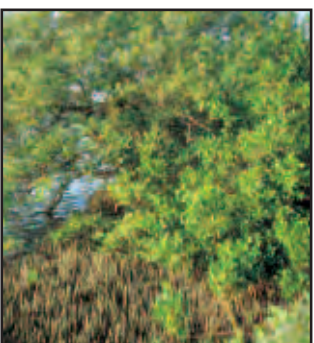
Podocarpus gracilior
Weeping Fern Pine,
Weeping Podocarpus

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 chrysostricha
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 holoptothrips			



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			
Reg/Native	C S	9-11	Yes	
G, H, S	Slow	10-25↑	15-25⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○		S/C	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☾		High	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁		M	
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			



Scientific Common	<i>Aesculus pavia</i> Red Buckeye, Florida Buckeye			
Reg/Native	N	8-9a	Yes	
G, H, S		15-20↑	15-25⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☾		Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁		M	
Wildlife	🦋 🐦			
	attractive bark; red, spring flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil; poisonous seeds			



Scientific Common	<i>Aralia spinosa</i> Devil's Walkingstick			
Reg/Native	N C	8-9a	Yes	
G, H, S		10-25↑	6-10⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☾		Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁		L-N	
Wildlife	🦋 🐦			
	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			



Scientific Common	<i>Ardisia escallonioides</i> Marlberry, Marbleberry			
Reg/Native	C S	9-11	Yes	
G, H, S		10-20↑	3-12⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ●		S/L	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☾		High	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁		H	
Wildlife	🐦			
	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			
Reg/Native	C S	9a-11	No	
G, H, S	Slow	6-10↑	10-16⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		None	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁		L-N	
Wildlife	🐦			
	red/orange/green, spring flowers; grows in clusters			



Scientific Common	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> Groundsel Bush, Sea Myrtle, Salt-bush			
Reg/Native	N C S	8-10	Yes	
G, H, S		8-12↑	6-12⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ●		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☾ ☾		Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁		M	
Wildlife				
	feathery, white, fall flowers; poisonous seeds; useful for wet sites such as retention ponds and ditches; can spread from seed			



Scientific Common	<i>Butia capitata</i> Pindo Palm, Jelly Palm			
Reg/Native	N C S	8b-11	No	
G, H, S	Slow	15-25↑	15-25⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		High	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁		M	
Wildlife				
	edible fruit used for jelly; provides food for wildlife; looks best in full sun; white flowers; susceptible to pests; high wind resistance			



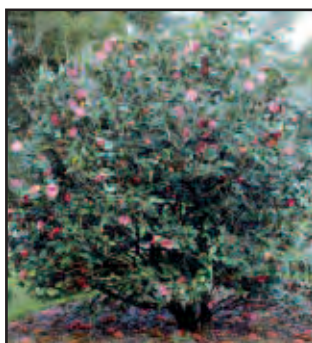
Scientific Common	<i>Calliandra</i> spp. and cvs. Powderpuff			
Reg/Native	C S	9b-11	No	
G, H, S	Fast	10-15↑	8-15⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		High	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁		L-N	
Wildlife	🐦			
	pink/white, fall through spring flowers; only <i>Calliandra haematocephala</i> assessed as not a problem			



Callistemon spp.
Bottlebrush

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

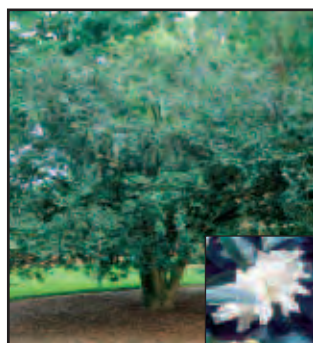
red, spring through summer flowers; medium to low wind resistance; attracts beneficial insects; only *C. citrinus*, *C. rigidus*, *C. viminalis* assessed as not a problem



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	
☀ ☁ ☁		H	

purple, summer flowers



Capparis cynophallophora
Jamaica Caper Tree,
Mustard Tree

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

purple/white, spring flowers



Cephalanthus occidentalis
Buttonbush

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

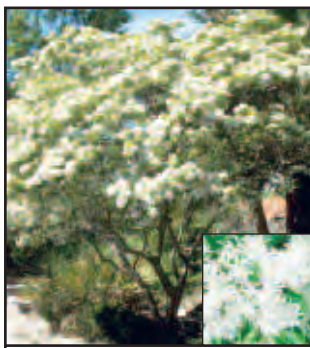
dark green foliage; suitable for use as a hedge or specimen plant



Chamaerops humilis
European Fan Palm

N	C	S	8-11	No
Fast		5-15↑ 6-15⇒		
○ ● ● ○		Any		
High		M		
☀ ☁		M		

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



Chionanthus retusus
Chinese Fringetree

Reg/Native	N	8	No
G, H, S	Slow	15-30↑	10-12⇒
Soil pH, Txt	●●○○	S	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾☼	Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☀☁	L-N	
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



Chionanthus virginicus
Fringetree

Reg/Native	N	C	8-9	Yes
G, H, S	Slow	12-20↑	10-15⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾☼	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀☁☁	L-N		
Wildlife		🐦		

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



Citharexylum spinosum
Fiddlewood

Reg/Native	S	10-11	Yes
G, H, S		15-25↑	8-15⇒
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○	Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High	
Light/Best Salt	☀☁☁	H	
Wildlife	🦋	🐦	

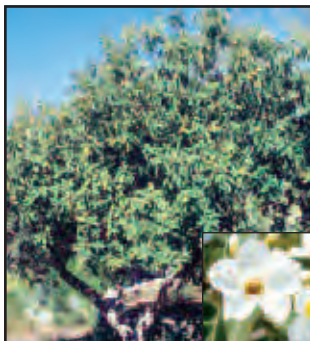
also known as *Citharexylum fruticosum*; white, fragrant flowers all year; provides food for wildlife; useful as a tall hedge



Coccoloba uvifera
Seagrape

Reg/Native	C	S	9-11	Yes
G, H, S		3-35↑	10-50⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○	S		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀☁☁	H		
Wildlife	🦋	🐦		

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



Cordia boissieri
White Geiger,
Texas Olive

Reg/Native	C	S	9a-11	No
G, H, S	Slow	15-20↑	10-15⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○●●●	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀☁	M		
Wildlife				

white, year-round flowers



Cornus foemina
Swamp Dogwood, Stiff
Dogwood, Stiff Cornel

Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-10	Yes
G, H, S		10-16↑	10-16⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○	Any			
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Low			
Light/Best Salt	☁☁	L-N			
Wildlife		🐦			

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



Cornus florida
Flowering Dogwood

Reg/Native	N	8-9a	Yes
G, H, S		25-30↑	25-30⇒
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○	Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☀☁☁	L-N	
Wildlife		🐦	

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



Cyrilla racemiflora
Titi, Swamp Cyrilla,
Leatherwood

Reg/Native	N	C	8b-10a	Yes
G, H, S	Fast	10-30↑	6-15⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	●●○○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾☼	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀☁	L-N		
Wildlife	🦋			

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 attention 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	
🐦			

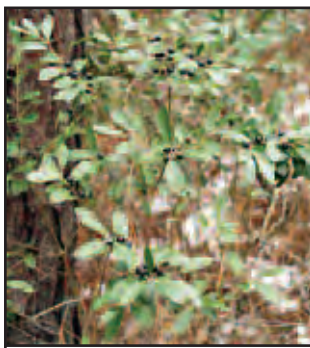
susceptible to tea scale, especially in cool, shady areas; provides food for wildlife; many cultivars available; important source of pollen for bees



Ilex decidua
Possumhaw

N	8-9a	Yes
Slow	10-15↑	10-15⇒
●●●●		Any
☾		High
☀ ☁		U
🐦		

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



Scientific Common	<i>Ilex glabra</i> Gallberry			
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-10a Yes
G, H, S	Slow	6-8↑	8-10⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ○ ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	●		Medium	
Light/Best Salt			M	
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 wetland/pine areas; high wind				



Scientific Common	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i> and cvs. Yaupon Holly			
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-10 Yes
G, H, S		15-30↑	6-20⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	●	●	●	High
Light/Best Salt			H	
Wildlife				
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				



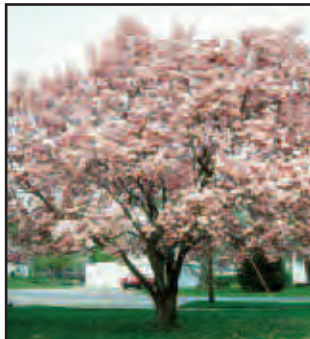
Scientific Common	<i>Illicium</i> spp. Star Anise			
Reg/Native	N	C		8-9 Var.
G, H, S		10-15↑	6-15⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ○ ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	●	Medium		
Light/Best Salt			L-N	
Wildlife				
evergreen, yellowish-white or greenish-white flowers				



Scientific Common	<i>Jatropha integerrima</i> Peregrina			
Reg/Native		C	S	9b-11 No
G, H, S		8-15↑	5-10⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ●	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	●	High		
Light/Best Salt			L-N	
Wildlife				
scarlet, year-round flowers; poisonous; susceptible to pests and disease; sensitive to frost				



Scientific Common	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> and cvs. Ligustrum, Japanese Privet			
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-10b No
G, H, S		8-12↑	15-25⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	●	Medium		
Light/Best Salt			H	
Wildlife				
white, summer flowers; susceptible to pests and diseases; used as hedge; thins at bottom unless in full sun				



Scientific Common	<i>Magnolia Xsoulangiana</i> and cvs. Saucer Magnolia			
Reg/Native	N	C		8-9a No
G, H, S		20-25↑	15-25⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ○ ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	●	●	Low	
Light/Best Salt			L-N	
Wildlife				
many cultivars; pink/white/lavender, fragrant, winter through spring flowers; susceptible to pests; medium to high wind resistance				



Scientific Common	<i>Magnolia figo</i> Banana Shrub			
Reg/Native	N	C		8-10 Yes
G, H, S		10-20↑	6-15⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ○ ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	●	Medium		
Light/Best Salt				U
Wildlife				
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				



Scientific Common	<i>Musa</i> spp. Banana			
Reg/Native		C	S	9b-11 No
G, H, S	Fast	7-30↑	10-15⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ●	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	●		Low	
Light/Best Salt			L-N	
Wildlife				
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; provides food and cover for wildlife; medium to low wind resistance, can sucker to produce a thicket				



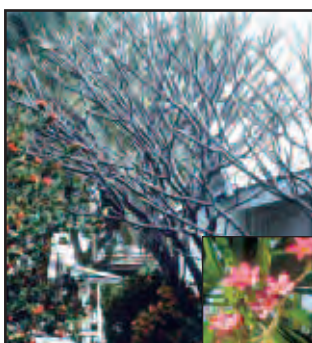
Olea europaea
Olive

N	C	S	8-11	No
		Slow	25-50↑	35-50⇒
● ● ● ●	S/L			
☹	Medium			
☀	M			
makes a great landscape plant; requires a pollinator to fruit				



Osmanthus americanus
Wild Olive,
Devilwood

N	C	8-9	Yes
		15-25↑	10-15⇒
○ ● ● ● ○	Any		
☹ ● ● ●	Medium		
☀ ☁	H		
	🐦		
white, fragrant, spring flowers; provides food for wildlife			



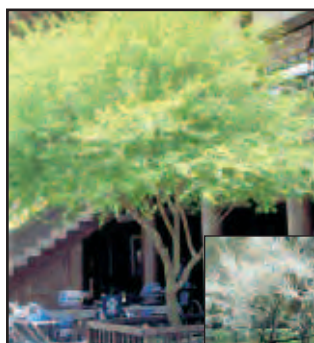
Plumeria rubra
Frangipani,
Nosegay, Templetree

S	10b-11	No
Slow	20-25↑	20-25⇒
● ● ● ●	Any	
☹	High	
☀ ☁	H	
fragrant, showy, spring through fall flowers; susceptible to frangipani caterpillar; needs cold-protected spot if grown in central Florida		



Podocarpus macrophyllus and cvs.
Podocarpus

N	C	S	8b-11	No
		Slow	30-40↑	20-25⇒
● ● ● ○	S/C			
☹	High			
☀ ☁	H			
dark green, evergreen leaves; small, purple, fruit on females provide food for wildlife; high wind resistance; mildly susceptible to pests and diseases; some magnesium deficiency on sandy soils				



Scientific Common	<i>Prunus angustifolia</i> Chickasaw Plum			
Reg/Native	N C	8-9	Yes	
G, H, S		12-20↑	15-20⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	M		
Wildlife	🦋			
	white, winter flowers; reddish plums provide food for wildlife; medium to high wind resistance; can sucker to produce a thicket			

Scientific Common	<i>Prunus campanulata</i> Taiwan Cherry			
Reg/Native	N	8-9a	No	
G, H, S		12-20↑	15-25⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	U		
Wildlife	🐦			
	small pink, late winter flowers; small fruit provides food for wildlife; susceptible to tent caterpillar			

Scientific Common	<i>Prunus umbellata</i> Flatwoods Plum			
Reg/Native	N C	8-9	Yes	
G, H, S		12-20↑	12-20⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	L-N		
Wildlife	🦋			
	white, spring flowers; purple plums provide food for wildlife; edible fruits, ranging from very tart to sweet; susceptible to tent caterpillars; can sucker to produce a thicket			

Scientific Common	<i>Quercus geminata</i> Sand Live Oak, Small Sand Live Oak			
Reg/Native	N C S	8-10a	Yes	
G, H, S		35-50↑	45-60⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	S/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀	H		
Wildlife	🐦			
	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			
Reg/Native	N C	8-9	No	
G, H, S		2-10↑	2-6⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☹	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	M		
Wildlife				
	flowers vary; provides food for wildlife; use disease-resistant cvs., plant in full sun; susceptible to disease			

Scientific Common	<i>Senna polyphylla</i> Desert Cassia			
Reg/Native	S	10a-11	No	
G, H, S	Fast	6-10↑	6-8⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ●	S/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☹	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	H		
Wildlife				
	yellow, summer flowers; should not be confused with <i>Senna pendula</i>			

Scientific Common	<i>Sideroxylon</i> spp. (natives only) Buckthorn			
Reg/Native	N C S	8-11	Yes	
G, H, S		50-75↑	35-50⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ●	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☹	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	H		
Wildlife				
	good coastal or dune plant; select species based on region, soil texture, and drainage; flowers vary			

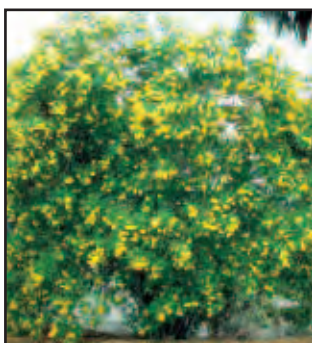
Scientific Common	<i>Sophora tomentosa</i> Necklace Pod			
Reg/Native	S	10-11	Yes	
G, H, S		6-10↑	8-12⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ●	S/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀	H		
Wildlife	🦋 🐦 🐦			
	evergreen shrub; weeping shape; yellow, year-round flowers; seeds are poisonous; provides food for wildlife			



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 provides food for wildlife; provides nesting cover for wildlife; can sucker to produce a thicket; dwarf cvs. are 2' to 4' tall



Viburnum odoratissimum
Sweet Viburnum

N	C	S	8b-10a	No
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 provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; will not tolerate compacted soils

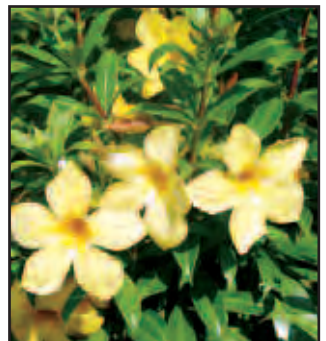


Scientific Common	<i>Abelia Xgrandiflora</i> Glossy Abelia			
Reg/Native	N C	8-9	No	
G, H, S		6-10↑	6-10⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	S/C		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ●	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		
Wildlife	🦋			
	fine textured, semi-evergreen; red-tinged leaves; pink/white, spring through fall flowers; doesn't flower in the shade			

Scientific Common	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i> Sweet Acacia			
Reg/Native	C S	9-11	Yes	
G, H, S	Slow	10-25↑	15-25⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	S/C		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ●	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀	M		
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			

Scientific Common	<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i> Copper Leaf			
Reg/Native	S	10b-11	No	
G, H, S	Fast	8-12↑	6-8⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☁ ☁	U		
Wildlife				
	provides continuous color in the landscape; heart-shaped leaves in varying mottled combinations of colors; susceptible to pests			

Scientific Common	<i>Acca sellowiana</i> Pineapple Guava, Feijoa			
Reg/Native	N C S	8-11	No	
G, H, S		8-15↑	8-15⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	S/C		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		
Wildlife				
	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			
Reg/Native	C S	9-11	Yes	
G, H, S		4-8↑	3-5 ⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ●	Low		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	M		
Wildlife				
	large fern; good for wet sites in shaded landscape; prolonged sunlight, especially in the summer, can burn foliage			

Scientific Common	<i>Agarista populifolia</i> Pipestem, Fetterbush, Doghobble			
Reg/Native	N C	8-9	Yes	
G, H, S		8-12↑	5-10⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○	S/C		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ● ●	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☁ ☁	L-N		
Wildlife				
	evergreen, creamy white, fragrant spring flowers			

Scientific Common	<i>Agave</i> spp. Century plant, Agave			
Reg/Native	N C S	var.	Var.	
G, H, S	Slow	3-6↑	3-10⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	S		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀	H		
Wildlife				
	dramatic foliage and form; evergreen, silver/gray to blue-green foliage; showy, green-brown fruit; sharp spines; choose species adapted to climate			

Scientific Common	<i>Allamanda neriifolia</i> Bush Allamanda, Bush Trumpet			
Reg/Native	C S	9-11	No	
G, H, S	Fast	5-15↑	4-10⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☁ ☁	L-N		
Wildlife	🦋 🐦			
	bright yellow, trumpet-shaped, year-round flowers; bleeds white milky sap if stems are broken; makes an open hedge; attractive to birds and butterflies			



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




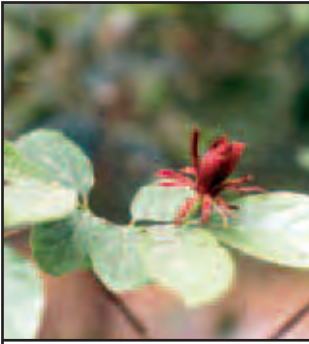













Berberis julianae
Wintergreen Barberry,
Julian's berberis

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	<i>Brugmansia Xcandida</i> Angel's Trumpet	<i>Brunfelsia grandiflora</i> Yesterday-Today- and-Tomorrow	<i>Buddleia lindleyana</i> Butterfly Bush, Lindley's Butterfly Bush
Reg/Native N 8-9a No	S 10b-11 No	N C S 8b-11 No	N C 8-9 No
G, H, S 2-8↑ 4-6⇒	8-14↑ 10-15⇒	7-10↑ 5-8⇒	Fast 4-6↑ 4-6⇒
Soil pH, Txt ○ ● ● ○ Any	● ● ● ○ Any	○ ● ● ○ Any	○ ● ● ○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt ☾ Medium	☾ Low	☾ Medium	☾ Medium
Light/Best Salt   L-N	  L-N	   L-N	 M
Wildlife			
fall color; white, spring flowers; good hedge or barrier plant; persistent red fruit; susceptible to disease	flowers hang from stems and branches and drape the plant with color; good specimen tree; susceptible to pests and diseases	white/purple, spring through fall flowers	deciduous, non-fragrant, purple/violet flowers; excellent for butterflies; aggressive suckering and spreads through runners

			
Scientific Common <i>Calliandra haematocephala</i> Red Powderpuff	<i>Callicarpa americana</i> Beautyberry	<i>Callistemon</i> spp. Bottlebrush	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i> 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		

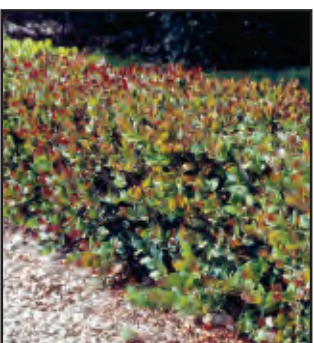
dark green foliage; suitable for use as a hedge or specimen plant



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		
Reg/Native	S	10-11	Yes
G, H, S		15-25↑ 8-12⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○	Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	M	
Wildlife	🦋	🐦	
	also known as <i>Citharexylum fruticosum</i> ; white, fragrant, year-round flowers; provides food for wildlife; useful as a tall hedge		

Scientific Common	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> Sweet Pepperbush		
Reg/Native	N C	8-9	Yes
G, H, S		4-8↑ 4-8⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○	Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☹	Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	M	
Wildlife	🦋		
	white, fragrant, summer flowers; attracts bees and other wildlife; grows well in wet areas		

Scientific Common	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i> Seagrape		
Reg/Native	C S	9-11	Yes
G, H, S		3-35↑ 10-50⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○	S	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	H	
Wildlife	🦋	🐦	
	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	<i>Cocculus laurifolius</i> Laurelleaf Snailseed, Carolina Coralbead, Cocculus		
Reg/Native	C S	9a-11	No
G, H, S		12-18↑ 18-20⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○	Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☹	High	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	M	
Wildlife			
	spreading growth habit; yellow flowers		

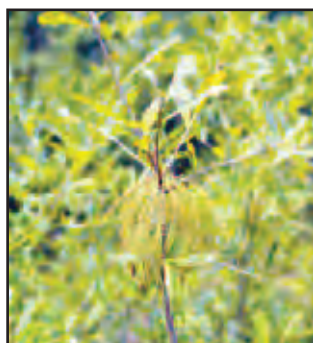


Scientific Common	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i> Croton		
Reg/Native	S	10b-11	No
G, H, S		3-8↑ 3-6⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●●	Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Low	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	L-N	
Wildlife			
	wide variety of leaf color and shape; white/yellow, summer flowers; susceptible to pests		

Scientific Common	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i> Buttonwood, Silver Buttonwood		
Reg/Native	S	10b-11	Yes
G, H, S		5-50↑ 15-20⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○●●●	Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	H	
Wildlife		🐦	
	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		

Scientific Common	<i>Cordyline</i> spp. & cvs. except <i>Cordyline guineensis</i> Ti plant		
Reg/Native	S	10-11	No
G, H, S	Fast	3-10↑ 2-4⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○	Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☹	Varies	
Light/Best Salt	☀	V	
Wildlife			
	growing conditions vary by species; flowers vary; cold sensitive; check with your local Extension office before final species selection		

Scientific Common	<i>Crataegus</i> spp. Hawthorn		
Reg/Native	N C	8-9	Var.
G, H, S		20-35↑ 15-40⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●●	Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☹	High	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	L-N	
Wildlife		🐦	
	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		

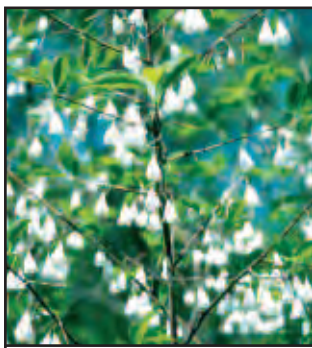
evergreen shrub; yellow, year-round flowers; susceptible to caterpillars and mites



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

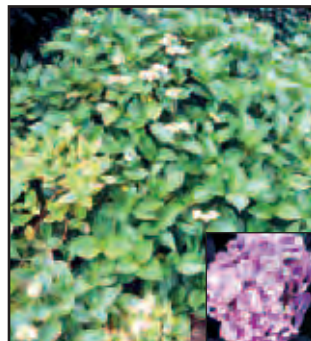


Scientific Common	<i>Halesia diptera</i> Two-wing Silverbell			
Reg/Native	N	8	Yes	
G, H, S		20-30↑	20-30⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○	S/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾☾	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀☁☁	U		
Wildlife				
	deciduous tree; showy, bell-shaped, white, spring flowers			

Scientific Common	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> Common Witchhazel			
Reg/Native	N	8	Yes	
G, H, S		20-30↑	15-25⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●●	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀☁☁	L-N		
Wildlife				
	cream/yellow, fall flowers; galls form on leaves; plant suckers freely from the base			

Scientific Common	<i>Hamelia patens</i> Firebush, Scarletbush			
Reg/Native	C	S	9-11	Yes
G, H, S	Fast	5-20↑	5-8⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●●	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾☾	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀☁☁	L-N		
Wildlife	🦋🐦🐦			
	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			

Scientific Common	<i>Heptapleurum arboricola</i> Dwarf Schefflera			
Reg/Native	C	S	9-11	No
G, H, S		10-15↑	6-15⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○	S/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾☾	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀☁☁	M		
Wildlife				
	evergreen; dark green foliage; orange/yellow winter fruit; susceptible to scale			



Scientific Common	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp. Hibiscus, Mallovs				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-11	Yes
G, H, S		4-12↑	3-10⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	●●○○	S/L			
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾☾	Medium			
Light/Best Salt	☀☁☁	V			
Wildlife	🦋				
	select species based on site conditions; spring through fall flowers, color varies; some hibiscus injured by freezes in North Florida; susceptible to pests				

Scientific Common	<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i> Wild Hydrangea				
Reg/Native	N	C	8-9	Yes	
G, H, S		6-10↑	6-10⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	○○●●○	Any			
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾☾	None			
Light/Best Salt	☁☁	U			
Wildlife					
	deciduous; white, summer flowers; oval, serrate, dark green leaves; blooms on new season's growth; susceptible to disease				

Scientific Common	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> Hydrangea, Bigleaf Hydrangea, French Hydrangea				
Reg/Native	N	C	8-9a	No	
G, H, S		6-10↑	6-10⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	●●●●	Any			
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾☾	Medium			
Light/Best Salt	☁☁☁	L-N			
Wildlife					
	white/pink/purple, spring through summer flowers; susceptible to pests; tolerates occasionally wet soil				

Scientific Common	<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i> Oakleaf Hydrangea				
Reg/Native	N	C	8b-9	Yes	
G, H, S		6-10↑	6-8⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○	Any			
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾☾	Medium			
Light/Best Salt	☀☁☁	L-N			
Wildlife					
	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

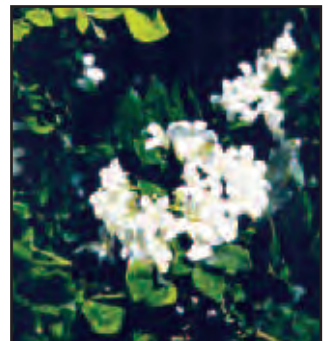


Scientific Common	<i>Jatropa integerrima</i> Peregrina			
Reg/Native	C	S	9b-11	No
G, H, S	8-15↑		5-10⇨	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●●		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		High	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁		L-N	
Wildlife	🦋 🐦			
	scarlet, year-round flowers; poisonous; susceptible to pests and disease; sensitive to frost			

Scientific Common	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> and cvs. Chinese Juniper, Japanese Juniper			
Reg/Native	N	C	8-9	No
G, H, S	2-60↑		2-25⇨	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●●		S	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		High	
Light/Best Salt	☀		M	
Wildlife			🐦	
	flammable, in wildfire prone area, plant minimum 30' from buildings; does not tolerate wet feet; good pollution tolerance; susceptible to pests and disease; size and form vary with cultivar			

Scientific Common	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> and cvs. Ligustrum, Japanese Privet				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-10b	No
G, H, S	8-12↑		15-25⇨		
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○		Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		High		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁		H		
Wildlife					
	white, summer flowers; susceptible to pests and diseases; used as hedge; thins at bottom unless in full sun				

Scientific Common	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i> and cvs Loropetalum, Chinese Fringe Bush			
Reg/Native	N	C	8-9	No
G, H, S	6-15↑		8-10⇨	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁		L-N	
Wildlife				
	white/pink, spring flowers; size varies; susceptible to pests and diseases; in high pH soils may have minor element deficiencies			



Scientific Common	<i>Lyonia ferruginea</i> Rusty Lyonia				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-10	Yes
G, H, S	Slow	10-20↑		4-10⇨	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○		S		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☹		High		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁		L-N		
Wildlife	🦋				
	evergreen, white/pink, spring flowers; rusty pubescence present on all parts of the plant				

Scientific Common	<i>Mahonia bealei</i> Oregon Hollygrape				
Reg/Native	N	8-9a		No	
G, H, S	Slow	5-10↑		3-4⇨	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○		Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☁ ☁		M		
Wildlife			🐦		
	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				

Scientific Common	<i>Malvaviscus arboreus</i> Turk's cap				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8b-11	No
G, H, S	Fast	6-12↑		3-5⇨	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●●		Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☹		Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀		L-N		
Wildlife					
	red/white, warm season flowers; possible cold damage in North Florida				

Scientific Common	<i>Murraya paniculata</i> Orange Jessamine, Orange Jasmine, Chalcas				
Reg/Native	C	S	9b-11	No	
G, H, S	Slow	8-12↑		8-15⇨	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●●		Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		High		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁		L-N		
Wildlife			🐦 🐦		
	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

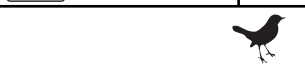
N	C	S	9-11	No
Fast	4-18↑	3-15⇒		
●●●○	Any			
☾	High			
☀ ☁	M			

good, low maintenance plant for coastal areas; susceptible to oleander caterpillar; poisonous

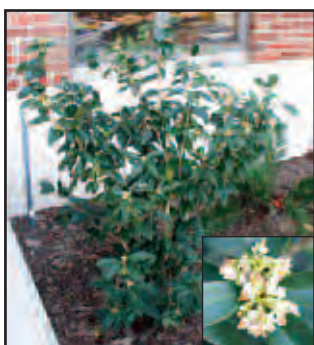


Osmanthus americanus
Wild Olive,
Devilwood

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	 <i>Philodendron</i> cvs. Philodendron	 <i>Pittosporum tobira</i> cvs. Pittosporum	 <i>Podocarpus gracilior</i> Weeping Fern Pine, Weeping Podocarpus, Weeping Yew	 <i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i> and cvs. Podocarpus
Reg/Native	N C S 8b-11 No	N C S 8-11 No	C S 9b-11 No	N C S 8b-11 No
G, H, S	Fast 1-12↑ 2-15⇒	8-12↑ 12-18⇒	30-50↑ 25-35⇒	Slow 30-40↑ 20-25⇒
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○ Any	● ● ● ○ S/L	● ● ● ○ Any	● ● ● ○ S/C
Soil Mst, Drgt	☹ ☹ ☹ Medium	☹ High	☹ Medium	☹ High
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁ L-N	☀ ☁ ☁ H	☀ ☁ ☁ L-N	☀ ☁ ☁ 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	 <i>Psychotria nervosa</i> Wild Coffee	 <i>Rhamnus caroliniana</i> Carolina Buckthorn	 <i>Rhododendron austrinum</i> Florida Flame Azalea	 <i>Rhododendron canescens</i> Pinxter Azalea
Reg/Native	S 10b-11 Yes	N C 8-9b Yes	N C 8-9 Yes	N C S 8-10a Yes
G, H, S	4-10↑ 4-10⇒	12-15↑ 10-15⇒	Slow 6-10↑ 4-8⇒	Slow 8-12↑ 6-10⇒
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○ Any	● ● ● ● Any	● ● ○ ○ Any	● ● ○ ○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	☹ Medium	☹ High	☹ Medium	☹ Medium
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁ M	☀ ☁ ☁ U	☀ ☁ ☁ L-N	☀ ☁ ☁ L-N
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	



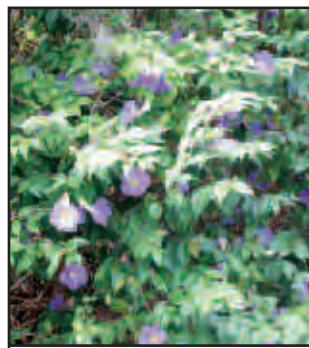
evergreen, tiny, gray/green leaves; yellow, year-round flowers; commonly found growing in thickets, on sand dunes, and rocky shores



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			
Reg/Native	C	S	9b-11	No
G, H, S	Fast	10-20↑	8-15⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●●		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☀		L-N	
Wildlife	🦋			
	yellow, summer through winter flowers; FNGLA Plant of the Year, 2005; susceptible to freeze damage			

Scientific Common	<i>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</i> Cleyera, Ternstroemia			
Reg/Native	N	C	8-9	No
G, H, S		12-20↑	5-10⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁		L-N	
Wildlife				
	dense, unusually dark green foliage; yellow to dark red fruit; white, fragrant, spring flowers; good as a hedge			

Scientific Common	<i>Thunbergia erecta</i> King's Mantle, Bush Clock Vine			
Reg/Native	C	S	9-11	No
G, H, S	Fast	4-6↑	5-8⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●●		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☀		Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁		L-N	
Wildlife	🦋			
	purple, year-round flowers; good as a hedge			

Scientific Common	<i>Tibouchina urvilleana</i> Princess Flower, Glory Bush, Lasiandra			
Reg/Native	C	S	9b-11	No
G, H, S	Fast	10-15↑	10-15⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○		S/L	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		High	
Light/Best Salt	☀		L-N	
Wildlife				
	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			
Reg/Native		S	10b-11	No
G, H, S	Fast	15-20↑	15-20⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	●●○○		S/L	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☀		U	
Wildlife				
	evergreen; dark green, velvety leaves; purple, year-round flowers			

Scientific Common	<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i> Sparkleberry			
Reg/Native	N	C	8-10b	Yes
G, H, S		12-18↑	10-15⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	●●○○		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☀		Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁		L-N	
Wildlife	🦋 🐦			
	deciduous; white, spring flowers; showy fall color; tolerates occasionally wet soil; provides food and cover for wildlife; attracts pollinating insects			

Scientific Common	<i>Viburnum obovatum</i> and cvs. Walter's Viburnum				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-10	Yes
G, H, S		8-25↑	6-10⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	●●●●		Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		High		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁		L-N		
Wildlife	🐦				
	white, winter through spring flowers; small black fruit provides food for wildlife; provides nesting cover for wildlife; can sucker to produce a thicket; dwarf cvs. are 2' to 4' tall				

Scientific Common	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i> Sweet Viburnum				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8b-10a	No
G, H, S		15-30↑	15-25⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	●●●●		Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁		L-N		
Wildlife	🦋 🐦				
	white, spring flowers; susceptible to pests and disease; often grown as a hedge; thins in shaded sites				



Viburnum odoratissimum
var. *awabuki*
Awabuki Viburnum

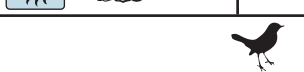
N	C	S	8-10b	No
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Slow	15-20↑	15-20⇒
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●●●○	Any
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☾	Medium
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☀ ☁	L-N
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also known as *Viburnum awabuki*; fragrant, small white, spring flowers; red/black fruit provides food for wildlife; takes well to pruning; used for hedges; susceptible to pests and disease



Viburnum rufidulum
Rusty Blackhaw,
Southern Blackhaw

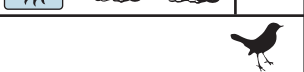
N	C		8b-9	Yes
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Slow	20-25↑	20-25⇒
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●●●●	Any
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☾ ☾	High
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☀ ☁ ☁	H
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scarlet 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
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	6-12↑	6-12⇒
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●●●●	Any
------	-----

☾	Low
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☀ ☁ ☁	M
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pink/white, winter through spring flowers



Vitex agnus-castus
Chaste Tree

N	C	S	8-11	No
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Fast	10-20↑	15-20⇒
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○●●○	Any
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☾	High
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☀ ☁ ☁	M
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deciduous; multi-stemmed shrub; purple, summer flowers provides food for wildlife



Yucca spp.
Yucca

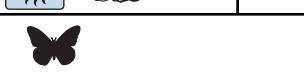
N	C	S	8-11	Var.
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	3-30↑	3-15⇒
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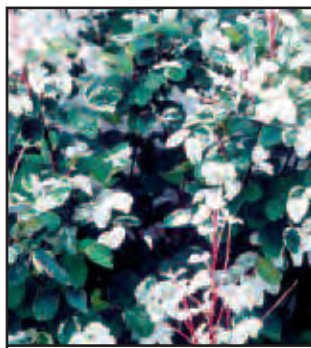
●●●○	Any
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☾	High
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☀ ☁	Var
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choose species based on site conditions; white, spring through summer flowers



Scientific Common	Aloe spp. Aloe			
Reg/Native	N C S	8-11	No	
G, H, S		1-3↑ 1-3⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ●	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	H		
Wildlife				
	choose species based on site conditions; flowers vary; susceptible to freeze damage			

Scientific Common	Acalypha hispida Chenille Plant, Red-hot Cattail			
Reg/Native	C S	10-11	No	
G, H, S	Fast	4-6↑ 6-8⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	L-N		
Wildlife				
	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			

Scientific Common	Breynia disticha Snowbush			
Reg/Native	C S	10-11	Yes	
G, H, S		5-8↑ 4-7⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○	S/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☹	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	L-N		
Wildlife				
	slender, red branches with variegated foliage; good specimen or accent shrub; red berries; susceptible to pests			

Scientific Common	Brunfelsia americana Lady of the Night			
Reg/Native	S	9b-11	No	
G, H, S		4-6↑ 3-4⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☹ ☹	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	L-N		
Wildlife				
	evergreen; fragrant, white flowers			



Scientific Common	Caesalpinia spp. and cvs. Poinciana			
Reg/Native	C S	9-11	No	
G, H, S		8-35↑ 10-35⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	S/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☹	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀	M		
Wildlife				
	choose species adapted to region; do not confuse with <i>Delonix regia</i> ; flowers vary			

Scientific Common	Calliandra emarginata Pink Powderpuff			
Reg/Native	C S	10-11	No	
G, H, S		6-10↑ 10-15⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☹ ☹	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	L-N		
Wildlife				
	red/pink, spring through fall flowers			

Scientific Common	Carissa macrocarpa Natal Plum			
Reg/Native	C S	9-11	No	
G, H, S		2-20↑ 2-20⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ●	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	H		
Wildlife				
	also known as <i>Carissa grandiflora</i> ; edible fruit; white, fragrant year-round flowers			

Scientific Common	Gamolepis spp. Bush Daisy			
Reg/Native	N C S	8b-11	No	
G, H, S		2-4↑ 3-4⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀	L-N		
Wildlife	🦋			
	finely-divided leaves with fern-like appearance; yellow, year-round flowers			



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



<i>Raphiolepis</i> spp. and cvs. Indian Hawthorn	
N C	8-9 No
	2-10↑ 2-6⇒
○●●○	Any
☾	High
☀ ☁	M
flowers vary; provides food for wildlife; use disease-resistant cvs.; plant in full sun; susceptible to disease	



Scientific Common	<i>Rosa</i> 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			

Scientific Common	<i>Rosmarinus</i> spp. Rosemary			
Reg/Native	N C S	8-11	No	
G, H, S		3-6↑	4-5⇨	
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○	S/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☿	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	M		
Wildlife				
	evergreen herb with aromatic needle-like leaves; flowers vary			

Scientific Common	<i>Russelia equisetiformis</i> Firecracker Plant, Coral Plant			
Reg/Native	C S	9b-11	No	
G, H, S		3-5↑	6-12⇨	
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	M		
Wildlife	🦋 🐦			
	multi-branched shrub; rush-like stems; red year-round flowers; susceptible to pests			

Scientific Common	<i>Russelia sarmentosa</i> Firecracker Plant			
Reg/Native	N C S	8b-11	No	
G, H, S	Fast	3-4↑	2-4⇨	
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○	S/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	U		
Wildlife	🦋 🐦			
	red, summer flowers; provides food for wildlife			



Scientific Common	<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			

Scientific Common	<i>Spiraea</i> spp. Reeve's Spirea, Bridal Wreath			
Reg/Native	N C	8-9	No	
G, H, S		3-5↑	3-4⇨	
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☿	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	L-N		
Wildlife				
	deciduous; white, spring flowers; check with your local Extension office before final species selection			

Scientific Common	<i>Strelitzia reginae</i> Bird of Paradise			
Reg/Native	S	10-11	No	
G, H, S		3-5↑	2-4⇨	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☿	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	L-N		
Wildlife				
	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*, *Symphoricarpos carolinianus*; lavender, fall flowers

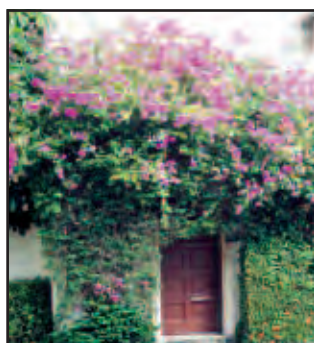


Bignonia capreolata
Cross Vine,
Trumpet Flower

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		

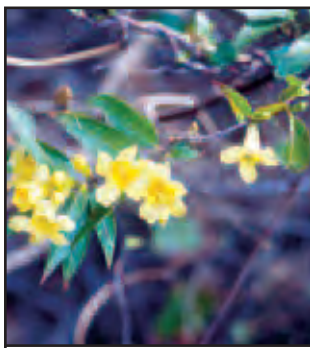
white, spring flowers



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

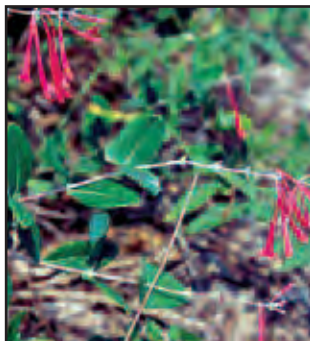
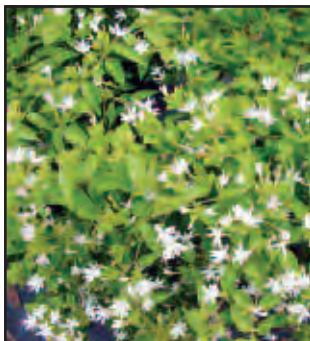


Scientific Common	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i> Carolina Jessamine, Yellow Jasmine			
Reg/Native	N C	8-9	Yes	
G, H, S	Fast	20-40↑	20-30⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☿	Low		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	L-N		
Wildlife				
	evergreen; yellow, tubular, winter through spring flowers; rapid growth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

Scientific Common	<i>Hedera canariensis</i> Algerian Ivy, Canary Ivy			
Reg/Native	N C S	8b-10	No	
G, H, S	Fast	1/2 -1↑	1-6⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Medium		
Light/Best Salt			M	
Wildlife				
	distinctive, red leaf stems; beautiful, thick, leathery foliage; rapid growth rate, watch for aggressive spread; rich groundcover in the shade			

Scientific Common	<i>Hedera helix</i> English Ivy			
Reg/Native	N C	8-9	No	
G, H, S	Fast	1-2↑	2-5⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Medium		
Light/Best Salt			L-N	
Wildlife				
	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			

Scientific Common	<i>Ipomoea</i> spp. (natives only) Morning Glory			
Reg/Native	N C S	8-11	Yes	
G, H, S	Fast	10-20↑	10-40⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☿	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	M		
Wildlife				
	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			

Scientific Common	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> Honeysuckle, Coral Honeysuckle			
Reg/Native	N C	8-9	Yes	
G, H, S	Fast	10-15↑	10-15⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	M		
Wildlife				
	dark green, smooth leaves; red, spring through summer flowers; fruit provides food for wildlife; susceptible to freeze damage			

Scientific Common	<i>Mandevilla</i> cvs. Pink Allamanda, Mandevilla			
Reg/Native	C S	9b-11	No	
G, H, S		1-10↑	1-10⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀	L-N		
Wildlife				
	twining evergreen vine; many cultivars; pink/white, year-round flowers			

Scientific Common	<i>Millettia reticulata</i> Evergreen Wisteria			
Reg/Native	C S	9-11	No	
G, H, S	Fast	12-15↑	10-12⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	S/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Low		
Light/Best Salt	☀	M		
Wildlife				
	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			
☾	Low			
☀ ☁	L-N			

perennial; yellow, summer flowers



Trachelospermum jasminoides
Confederate Jasmine,
Star Jasmine

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



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



Wisteria frutescens
American Wisteria

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

lavender, fragrant, spring through summer flowers; poisonous parts



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			

Scientific Common	<i>Anthericum sanderi</i> St. Bernard's Lily			
Reg/Native	N C S	8-11	No	
G, H, S	Fast	1-1 1/2↑	1/2-1⇔	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	U		
Wildlife				
	white, spring flowers			

Scientific Common	<i>Arachis glabrata</i> Perennial Peanut			
Reg/Native	N C S	8-11	No	
G, H, S	Slow	1/2-1↑	1-8⇔	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	S		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	H		
Wildlife				
	yellow/orange, summer through fall flowers; no nitrogen fertilizer needed; may spread aggressively; withstands foot traffic; damaged by frost in North and Central Florida			

Scientific Common	<i>Ardisia japonica</i> Japanese Ardisia			
Reg/Native	N C	8-9	No	
G, H, S		1/2-1↑	1-3⇔	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☾	Low		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	U		
Wildlife				
	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			

Scientific Common	<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i> Holly Fern			
Reg/Native	N C S	8b-11	No	
G, H, S		2-3↑	3-4⇔	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☾	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		
Wildlife				
	evergreen fern; good low-maintenance groundcover; susceptible to pests			

Scientific Common	<i>Dryopteris</i> spp. Autumn Fern			
Reg/Native	N C S	8-11	Var.	
G, H, S	Slow	1-4↑	1-4⇔	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ○ ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		
Wildlife				
	dark green fern with delicate appearance; fronds appear reddish when young; choose species based on growing conditions			

Scientific Common	<i>Dyschoriste oblongifolia</i> Twin Flower, Oblongleaf Snakeherb			
Reg/Native	N C S	8-11	Yes	
G, H, S	Fast	1/2-1↑	1-1 1/2⇔	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		
Wildlife	🦋			
	lavender, year-round flowers; commonly used as groundcover; larval food plant for common 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

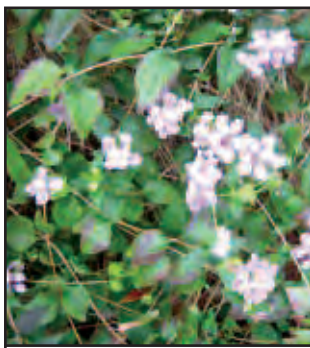


Juniperus horizontalis and cvs.
Creeping Juniper,
Horizontal Juniper

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			
Reg/Native	C S	9-11	No	
G, H, S	Fast	1-3↑	4-8⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●●		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☀		H	
Wildlife	🦋		🐦	
	white/pink/lavender, summer through fall flowers; susceptible to pests and diseases			



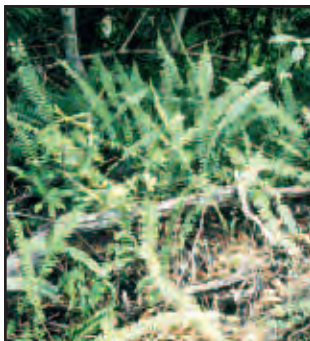
Scientific Common	<i>Liriope muscari</i> and cvs. Liriope, Monkey Grass, Lily Turf, Border Grass			
Reg/Native	N C	8-9	No	
G, H, S		1-2↑	1-2⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●●		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☀	☁	☁	M
Wildlife				
	purple, summer flowers; forms a solid groundcover in a few years; variegated cultivar is damaged by frost; susceptible to pests			



Scientific Common	<i>Mimosa strigillosa</i> Powderpuff, Sunshine Mimosa			
Reg/Native	N C S	8-11	Yes	
G, H, S	Fast	1/2-3/4↑	8-10⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☀		M	
Wildlife	🦋			
	perennial; pink powderpuff flowers; FNGLA Plant of the Year			



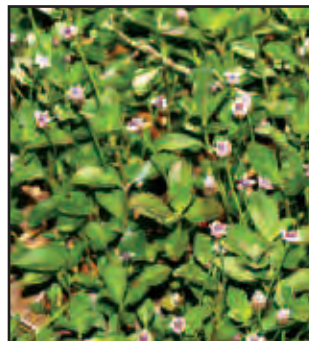
Scientific Common	<i>Nephrolepis biserrata</i> Giant Sword Fern			
Reg/Native	C S	9-11	Yes	
G, H, S		1-4↑	1-4⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○●○○		C/L	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☁	☁	L-N	
Wildlife				
	should not be confused with the exotic invasive fern <i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i> ; may spread beyond small gardens and become difficult to control; looks best in full shade			



Scientific Common	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i> Sword Fern			
Reg/Native	C S	9-11	Yes	
G, H, S		1-4↑	1-4⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○●○○		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☁	☁	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			



Scientific Common	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i> and cvs. Mondo Grass, Dwarf Lilyturf, Dwarf Liriope			
Reg/Native	N C S	8-11	No	
G, H, S	Slow	1/2-1↑	1/2-2⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☁	☁	M	
Wildlife				
	white, summer flowers; dark green, grass-like mounds; tolerates some foot traffic			



Scientific Common	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i> Turkey Tangle Fogfruit, Capeweed			
Reg/Native	N C S	8-11	Yes	
G, H, S		1/2-1↑	8-10⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●●		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	☾	Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☀	☁	L-N	
Wildlife	🦋			
	small, purplish-white flowers; may appear dormant in drought but comes back; occasional mowing improves appearance; excellent butterfly attractor; can become weedy; larval food plant			



Scientific Common	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i> Leatherleaf Fern, Seven Weeks Fern			
Reg/Native	C S	9b-11	No	
G, H, S		1-3↑	4-5⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☁	☁	L-N	
Wildlife				
	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	<i>Andropogon</i> spp. Bluestem Grass			
Reg/Native	N C	8-9	Var.	
G, H, S	Fast	3-10↑	3-7⇨	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●●		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		High	
Light/Best Salt	☀		H	
Wildlife				
	perennial bunch grass; species need vary; check with Extension office before making final selection; silver/white/pink, fall flowers			

Scientific Common	<i>Aristida stricta</i> var. <i>beyrichiana</i> Wiregrass			
Reg/Native	N C S	8-11	Yes	
G, H, S	Fast	2-4↑	2-3⇨	
Soil pH, Txt	●●○○		S	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		High	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁		L-N	
Wildlife				
	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			

Scientific Common	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> Lemongrass			
Reg/Native	S	10-11	No	
G, H, S	Fast	4-6↑	4-6⇨	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁		U	
Wildlife				
	scented leaves remain green most of the year, turning dark red in fall and winter; dies to the ground in winter in North Florida			

Scientific Common	<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i> River Oats, Northern Sea Oats, Indian Wood-oats			
Reg/Native	N	8-9a	Yes	
G, H, S	Fast	2-5↑	2-4⇨	
Soil pH, Txt	●●○○		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁		L-N	
Wildlife	🦋			
	fall color; tan/bronze, summer through fall flowers; larval food plant for Gemmed Satyr butterfly			



Scientific Common	<i>Distichlis spicata</i> Salt Grass			
Reg/Native	N C S	8-11	Yes	
G, H, S	Slow	1-2↑	2-4⇨	
Soil pH, Txt	○●●●		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	●		Low	
Light/Best Salt	☀		H	
Wildlife				
	tough, scaly rhizomes and rigid stems; few seeds are produced; reproduction is mostly from rhizomes			

Scientific Common	<i>Eragrostis elliotii</i> Elliott's Lovegrass			
Reg/Native	N C S	8-10	Yes	
G, H, S	Fast	1-3↑	1-3⇨	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○		S/L	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		High	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁		L-N	
Wildlife				
	tan, year-round flowers, especially in fall			

Scientific Common	<i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i> Purple Lovegrass			
Reg/Native	N C S	8-10	Yes	
G, H, S	Fast	1-3↑	1-3⇨	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○		S/L	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		High	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁		L-N	
Wildlife				
	small, red/purple, year-round flowers, especially in fall; grows best in hot, dry sites			

Scientific Common	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> Zebra Grass, Eulalia Grass			
Reg/Native	N C S	8-11	No	
G, H, S		1-9↑	3-5⇨	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁		H	
Wildlife				
	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



Thyssanolaena 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

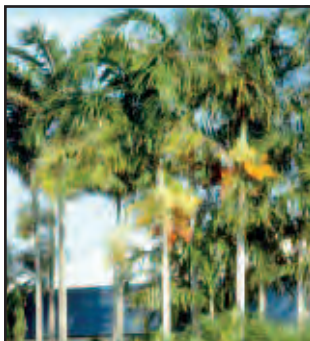


Scientific Common	<i>Acoelorrhaphe wrightii</i> Paurotis Palm, Saw Cabbage Palm		
Reg/Native	S	10-11	Yes
G, H, S	Slow	15-30↑	10-15⇒
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☼	Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	M	
Wildlife			
	yellow/white, spring flowers; forms dense clump so provide plenty of space; susceptible to manganese deficiency; tolerates occasionally wet soil		

Scientific Common	<i>Arenga engleri</i> Formosa Palm, Dwarf Sugar Palm		
Reg/Native	C S	9a-11	No
G, H, S	Slow	8-10↑	12-16⇒
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	None	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N	
Wildlife			
	dark, olive-green leaves often twist, giving a slight spiraling appearance; red/orange/green, spring flowers; red to deep purple fruit		

Scientific Common	<i>Bismarckia nobilis</i> Bismarck Palm		
Reg/Native	S	10a-11	No
G, H, S		40-70↑	15-20⇒
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	M	
Wildlife	🐦		
	stiff, waxy, blue- green fronds; white/cream flowers		

Scientific Common	<i>Butia capitata</i> Pindo Palm, Jelly Palm		
Reg/Native	N C S	8b-11	No
G, H, S	Slow	15-25↑	10-15⇒
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	M	
Wildlife			
	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		
Reg/Native	S	10b-11	No
G, H, S	Slow	35-40↑	8-10⇒
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☼	Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☀	L-N	
Wildlife			
	white/cream, spring through fall flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil; can cause skin irritation		

Scientific Common	<i>Caryota mitis</i> Fishtail Palm		
Reg/Native	S	10b-11	No
G, H, S		15-25↑	10-15⇒
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ●	Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	U	
Wildlife			
	multi-stemmed clumps; light green leaflets shaped like fish's tail fin; caution - may be invasive in South Florida		

Scientific Common	<i>Ceratozamia hildae</i> Bamboo Cycad		
Reg/Native	N C S	8-11	No
G, H, S	Slow	5-7↑	3-5⇒
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ○ ○	Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☼	High	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N	
Wildlife			
	sharp thorns, plant away from sidewalks		

Scientific Common	<i>Ceratozamia kuesteriana</i>		
Reg/Native	N C S	8-11	No
G, H, S	Slow	4-5↑	3-4⇒
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ○ ○	Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☼	High	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N	
Wildlife			
	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			
Water drop icon	Medium			
Sun icon	Cloud icon	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			
Water drop icon	High			
Sun icon	Cloud icon	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		
Water drop icon	Water drop icon	High	
Sun icon	Cloud icon	Cloud icon	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		
Water drop icon	High		
Sun icon	Cloud icon	Cloud icon	H
Bird icon			

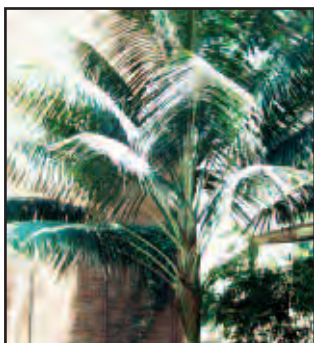
distinctive, dark, blue-green, drooping, deeply divided palmate leaves; white, summer flowers; Key Deer food source; high wind resistance



Dioon edule
Dioon, Chamal,
Mexican Sago

N	C	S	8-11	No
Slow	1-8↑	4-6⇒		
● ● ● ●	Any			
Water drop icon	High			
Sun icon	M			
Bird icon				

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		
Water drop icon	Medium		
Cloud icon	Cloud icon	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			
Water drop icon	Medium			
Cloud icon	Cloud icon	L-N		
Bird icon				

white, year-round flowers



Livistona spp.
Chinese Fan Palm

	C	S	9-11	No
	20-50↑	8-15⇒		
○ ● ● ○	S/L			
Water drop icon	High			
Sun icon	Cloud icon	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			
Reg/Native	S	10a-11	No	
G, H, S	Slow	10-15↑	12-18⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●●	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	M		
Wildlife				
	unique plume of long leaves atop a single trunk with a bulb-like base; susceptible to pests and diseases			

Scientific Common	<i>Phoenix</i> spp. except <i>Phoenix reclinata</i> Date Palms			
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-11
G, H, S	Slow	6-80↑	6-25⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○	S/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	☾	High	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	M		
Wildlife				
	yellow, summer flowers; <i>Phoenix canariensis</i> , <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> and <i>Phoenix roebelinii</i> have high wind resistance; provides food for wildlife			

Scientific Common	<i>Pseudophoenix sargentii</i> Buccaneer Palm, Sargent's Palm			
Reg/Native	S	10a-11	Yes	
G, H, S	Slow	10-40↑	10-20⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	●●●●	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀	M		
Wildlife				
	yellow, summer flowers; produces grape-sized red fruit; endangered in Florida			

Scientific Common	<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i> Alexander Palm, Solitary Palm, Solitaire Palm			
Reg/Native	S	10a-11	No	
G, H, S	Slow	15-25↑	6-10⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○	S/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High		
Light/Best Salt	☁	L-N		
Wildlife	🐦			
	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			
Reg/Native	S	10b-11	No	
G, H, S		15-25↑	6-10⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○	S/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	None		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	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			

Scientific Common	<i>Ravenea rivularis</i> Majesty Palm			
Reg/Native	S	10a-11	No	
G, H, S		50-80↑	10-15⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○	C/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	M		
Wildlife				
	feather-leaved with symmetrical, smooth, flared trunk; creamy white, summer flowers			

Scientific Common	<i>Rhapidophyllum hystrix</i> Needle Palm			
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-11
G, H, S	Fast	6-8↑	5-10⇒	Yes
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○	S/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		
Wildlife	🐦			
	red, summer flowers; yellowish fruit provides food for wildlife			

Scientific Common	<i>Rhapis excelsa</i> Lady Palm			
Reg/Native	C	S	9-11	No
G, H, S	Slow	7-14↑	10-15⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○	S/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☁ ☁	L-N		
Wildlife	🐦			
	forms clumps of bamboo-like stalks topped with very dark green fan-shaped leaves; susceptible to pests and disease			



Rhapsis 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
🐦		

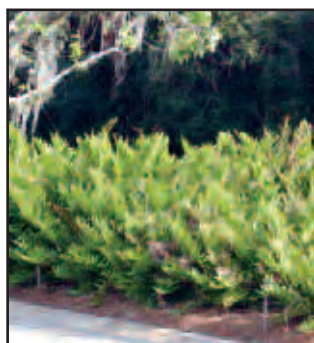
white; summer flowers; good palm for many landscapes due to small size; high wind resistance



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



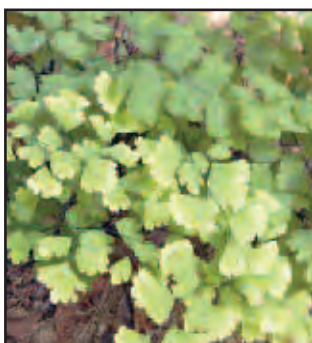
Scientific Common	<i>Zamia furfuracea</i> Cardboard Plant			
Reg/Native	C S	9b-11	No	
G, H, S	Slow	2-5↑	5-8⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ●	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	High		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	H		
Wildlife				
	seeds and caudex poisonous; freezes in central Florida and can come back			



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		

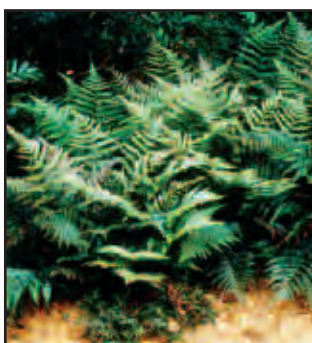
does not tolerate prolonged freezing or direct sun



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		

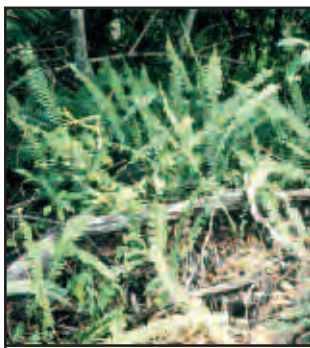
dark green fern with delicate appearance; fronds appear reddish when young; choose species based on growing conditions



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			
Reg/Native	C S	9-11	Yes	
G, H, S		1-4↑ 1-4⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ○ ○	C/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	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			

Scientific Common	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i> Cinnamon Fern			
Reg/Native	N C S	8-10	Yes	
G, H, S	Slow	2-5↑ 3-4⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ○ ○	C/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☿	Low		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		
Wildlife				
	deciduous, shrub-like fern; good plant for detention ponds, swales and canal banks			

Scientific Common	<i>Osmunda regalis</i> Royal Fern			
Reg/Native	N C S	8-10	Yes	
G, H, S		6-7↑ 6-7⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ○ ○	Loam		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☿	Low		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		
Wildlife				
	requires night temperature of 45° F to stay green; susceptible to pests; may be less attractive during winter dormancy			

Scientific Common	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> Bracken Fern			
Reg/Native	N C S	8-11	Yes	
G, H, S		3-6↑ 2-3⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○	S/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		
Wildlife				
	fronds triangular in outline			



Scientific Common	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i> Leatherleaf Fern, Seven Weeks Fern			
Reg/Native	C S	9b-11	No	
G, H, S		1-3↑ 4-5⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		
Wildlife				
	evergreen fern with triangular-shaped, dark glossy green leaflets			

Scientific Common	<i>Sphaeropteris cooperi</i> Australian Tree Fern			
Reg/Native	S	10b-11	No	
G, H, S	Slow	12-18↑ 8-15⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	S/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Low		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		
Wildlife				
	also known as <i>Alsophila cooperi</i> ; single-trunked, giant fern			

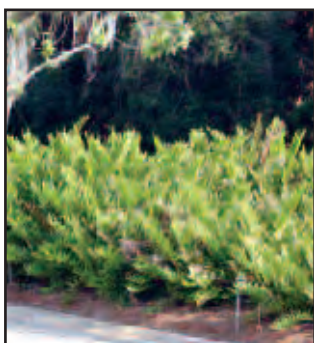
Scientific Common	<i>Thelypteris kunthii</i> Southern Shield Fern			
Reg/Native	N C S	8-11	Yes	
G, H, S	Fast	2-3↑ 2-4⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ●	Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☿	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		
Wildlife				
	robust fern with graceful light green foliage; may spread beyond small gardens and become difficult to control			



Acalypha reptans
Dwarf Chenille Plant

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

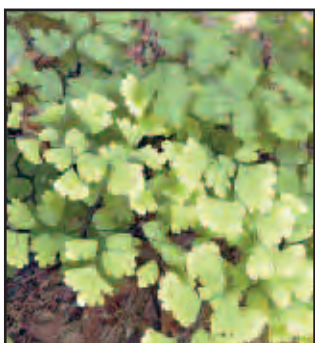
fine-textured, ground-hugging; forms a thick canopy of tiny, serrated leaves with bright red flowers



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	<i>Amorphophallus</i> spp. Voodoo Lily, Snake Lily				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	9-11	No
G, H, S	6↑ varies⇒				
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○		Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁		L-N		
Wildlife					
	grows very slowly in North Florida; flowers vary, have a foul odor; size of plant depends on species selection				

Scientific Common	<i>Angelonia angustifolia</i> Angelonia				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	9-11	No
G, H, S	Fast	1-3↑ 1-3⇒			
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○		Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀		U		
Wildlife					
	white and/or blue, summer flowers; can be grown as an annual but survives winters in zones 9 and 10				

Scientific Common	<i>Asclepias</i> spp. Milkweed, Butterfly Weed				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-10	Var.
G, H, S	Fast	2-5↑ 1-4⇒			
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○		Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ● ●		Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁		L-N		
Wildlife	🦋 🐦				
	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				

Scientific Common	<i>Asimina</i> spp. Pawpaw				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-10	Var.
G, H, S	15-20↑		15-20⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ○ ○		S		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ●		Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁		L-N		
Wildlife	🦋				
	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	<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 foliage with glossy, coarse-texture; brown flowers; tolerates deep shade better than most plants				

Scientific Common	<i>Begonia Xsemperflorens-cultorum</i> Wax Begonia				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-11	No
G, H, S	Slow	1/2-1↑ 1/2-1⇒			
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○		Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		Low		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁		L-N		
Wildlife					
	flowers vary; annual in North and Central regions; susceptible to pests and diseases				

Scientific Common	<i>Belamcanda chinensis</i> Blackberry Lily				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-10a	No
G, H, S	Fast	1-2↑ 2-4⇒			
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○		Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁		M		
Wildlife					
	yellow, spring through fall flowers				

Scientific Common	<i>Blechnum serrulatum</i> Swamp Fern, Toothed Midsorus Fern, Saw Fern				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-11	Yes
G, H, S	1-6↑		2-6⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ○ ○		Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		Low		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁		L-N		
Wildlife					
	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			
Water drop icon	High			
Sun icon	Cloud icon	Cloud icon	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			
Water drop icon	Medium			
Sun icon	Cloud icon	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			
Water drop icon	Medium			
Sun icon	Cloud icon	Cloud icon	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			
Water drop icon	Water drop icon	Medium		
Sun icon	Cloud icon	L-N		
Butterfly icon				

many cultivars; attractive foliage; summer flowers vary



Catharanthus roseus
Periwinkle, Madagascar Periwinkle, Vinca

C	S	9b-11	No	
	1-2↑	1-2⇒		
○ ● ● ○	Any			
Water drop icon	High			
Sun icon	Cloud icon	M		

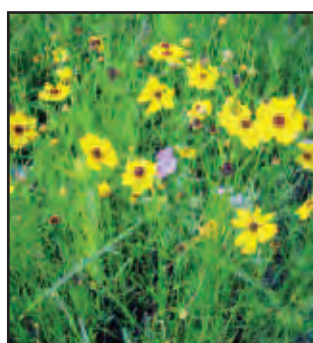
white/pink/purple, year-round flowers; watch for micronutrient deficiencies/disease with too much moisture; caution - may be invasive in South Florida



Conradina spp.
False Rosemary, Scrub Mints, Beach Rosemary

N	C	8-9	Yes	
Fast	1-3↑	1-3⇒		
○ ● ● ○	Any			
Water drop icon	High			
Sun icon	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			
Water drop icon	High			
Sun icon	Cloud icon	M		
Butterfly icon Bird icon				

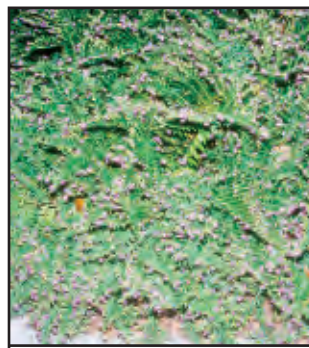
Florida's state wildflower; orange/yellow, summer flowers; may be annual or short-lived perennial, depending on species



Costus spp.
Spiral Ginger

N	C	S	8-11	No
Fast	6-10↑	4-8⇒		
○ ● ● ○	Any			
Water drop icon	Low			
Sun icon	Cloud icon	Cloud icon	L-N	

white, fragrant, summer through fall flowers



Scientific Common	<i>Crinum</i> spp. Crinum Lily				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8b-11	Var.
G, H, S	3-6↑		3-6⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○		Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁		M		
Wildlife					
	many cultivars; fragrant, spidery, year-round flowers vary; poisonous; susceptible to pests and diseases				

Scientific Common	<i>Crossandra</i> spp. Firecracker Flower				
Reg/Native	S	10	No		
G, H, S	Fast	1/2-4↑		1-3⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○		S/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☹		Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☁		L-N		
Wildlife					
	species needs vary, choose based on conditions; flowers vary; can be used as annual in North and Central region				

Scientific Common	<i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i> Mexican Heather, False Heather				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8b-11	No
G, H, S	1-2↑		2-3⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○		Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		High		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁		M		
Wildlife	🦋				
	purple/white/pink, year-round flowers; susceptible to pests, diseases, and freezes				

Scientific Common	<i>Curcuma</i> spp. Curcuma, Hidden Lily				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8b-11	No
G, H, S	Fast	1-6↑		1-4⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○		Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☹		Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☁		L-N		
Wildlife					
	pink/yellow, spring flowers				



Scientific Common	<i>Dianella</i> spp. Flax Lily				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-11	Var.
G, H, S	Fast	1-2↑		1-2⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○		Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		High		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁		U		
Wildlife					
	blue/yellow flowers; strappy leaves				

Scientific Common	<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i> Tasmanian Tree Fern, Australian Tree Fern				
Reg/Native	C	S	9-11	No	
G, H, S	Slow	to 50↑		6-20⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ○ ○		S/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		Low		
Light/Best Salt	☁		L-N		
Wildlife					
	does not tolerate prolonged freezing or direct sun				

Scientific Common	<i>Didymochlaena truncatula</i> Mahogany Fern, Tree Maidenhair Fern				
Reg/Native	S	10	No		
G, H, S	Slow	3-4↑		4-6⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ○ ○		Loam		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☹		Low		
Light/Best Salt	☁ ☁		U		
Wildlife					
	requires moist soil; do not let dry out between waterings				

Scientific Common	<i>Diets iridoides</i> African Iris, Butterfly Iris				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8b-11	No
G, H, S	Slow	2-6↑		1-2⇒	
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○		Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☹ ☹		Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁		L-N		
Wildlife					
	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			
☾	Medium			
☀ ☁	L-N			

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



Dyschoriste oblongifolia
Twin Flower,
Oblongleaf Snakeherb

N	C	S	8-11	Yes
Fast	1/2-1↑	1-1 1/2⇒		
○○●○	Any			
☾	High			
☀ ☁	L-N			

lavender, year-round flowers; commonly used as groundcover



Echinacea purpurea
Purple Coneflower

N	C	S	8-10	Yes
	1-3↑	2-3⇒		
○○●●	C/L			
☾ ☾	High			
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N			

purple, spring through summer flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil



Euryops spp.
Bush Daisy

N	C	S	variable	No
	3-6↑	3-6⇒		
○○●○	Any			
☾ ☾	High			
☀ ☁	M			

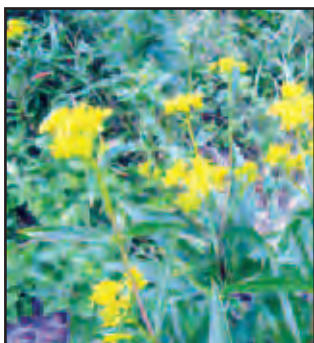
species needs vary, choose based on conditions; reseeds readily; resprouts from base in spring; flowers vary



Evolvulus glomeratus
Blue Daze

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

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



Flaveria linearis
Yellowtop

S	10a-11	Yes
Fast	2-4↑	2-4⇒
●●●●	Any	
☾ ☾	High	
☀	M	

showy clusters of yellow disk shaped, year-round flowers; grows in soils with poor nutrient content; provides food for butterflies



Gaillardia pulchella
Blanket Flower

N	C	S	8a-11	Yes
Fast	1-2↑	2-3⇒		
○○●○	S/L			
☾	High			
☀	M			

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



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

N	C	8-9	No
	1-3↑	2-3⇒	
○○●○	Any		
☾	High		
☀ ☁	L-N		

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

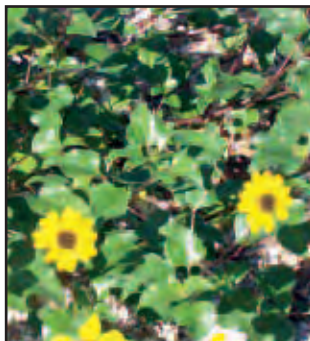


Scientific Common	<i>Gazania</i> spp. Gazania, Treasure Flower				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8b-11	No
G, H, S		1/2-1↑ 1-2⇨			
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○		Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☾		High		
Light/Best Salt	☀			M	
Wildlife					
	yellow/orange/red, summer flowers; roots may rot from overwatering				

Scientific Common	<i>Gloriosa</i> spp. Gloriosa Lily				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-10	No
G, H, S	Fast	2-8↑ 2-8⇨			
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○		S/C		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☾		Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁			U	
Wildlife					
	crimson/yellow-orange, spring through summer flowers; grows well on trellises				

Scientific Common	<i>Haemanthus multiflorus</i> Blood Lily				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-11	No
G, H, S	Slow	1 1/2↑ 1⇨			
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○		S/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☾		Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁			U	
Wildlife					
	also known as <i>Scadoxus multiflorus</i> ; red, summer flowers				

Scientific Common	<i>Hedychium</i> spp., hybrids and cvs. Butterfly Lily, Butterfly Ginger				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8b-11	No
G, H, S	Fast	4-8↑ 2-4⇨			
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○		S/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☾		Low		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁			M	
Wildlife					
	white/yellow/red, spring flowers; thrives in boggy soils				



Scientific Common	<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i> 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				

Scientific Common	<i>Helianthus debilis</i> Beach Sunflower				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8b-11	Yes
G, H, S	Fast	1-4↑ 2-4⇨			
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○		S/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☾		High		
Light/Best Salt	☀			H	
Wildlife	🦋		🐦		
	perennial; yellow/purple, year-round flowers; good groundcover for beaches and dune stabilization; develops fungus if planted in wet areas				

Scientific Common	<i>Heliconia</i> spp. Heliconia				
Reg/Native		S	10b-11	No	
G, H, S	Fast	2-15↑ 3-6⇨			
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ●		Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☾		None		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁			L-N	
Wildlife					
	year-round flowers vary				

Scientific Common	<i>Heliotropium angiospermum</i> Scorpion Tail				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-11	Yes
G, H, S		1-2↑ 1-2⇨			
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ●		Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☾		High		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁			L-N	
Wildlife	🦋		🐦		
	evergreen; white, year-round flowers; seedlings volunteer readily				



Hemerocallis spp.
Daylily

N	C	S	8-10	No
Fast	1-3↑	1-2⇒		
●●●○	Any			
Water drop icon	Medium			
Sun icon	Cloud icon	H		
Butterfly icon	Bird icon			

many cultivars; summer flowers vary; susceptible to diseases



Hippeastrum spp. and hybrids
Amaryllis

N	C	S	8-10	No
	1-3↑	1-3⇒		
○●●○	Any			
Water drop icon	Medium			
Sun icon	Cloud icon	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			
Water drop icon	High			
Sun icon	Cloud icon	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			
Water drop icon	High			
Cloud icon	Cloud icon	L-N		
Butterfly icon				

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			
Water drop icon	Low			
Sun icon	Cloud icon	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			
Water drop icon	Medium			
Sun icon	Cloud icon	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			
Water drop icon	Medium			
Sun icon	Cloud icon	L-N		
Butterfly icon	Bird icon	Bird icon		

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			
Water drop icon	Low			
Cloud icon	Cloud icon	L-N		
Bird icon				

evergreen; summer through fall flowers vary; susceptible to pests, diseases, and freezes



Scientific Common	<i>Justicia spicigera</i> Orange Plum			
Reg/Native	S	10b-11	No	
G, H, S	Fast	5↑ 3-5⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	●●●●		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		Low	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁		L-N	
Wildlife				
	orange; summer flowers			

Scientific Common	<i>Kaempferia</i> spp. Peacock Ginger				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-10	No
G, H, S	Fast	2↑ 1-4⇒			
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○		C/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☿		Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁		L-N		
Wildlife					
	intricate foliage patterns in colors of burgundy and bronze; small, four-petaled, violet to purple flowers				

Scientific Common	<i>Kalanchoe blossfeldiana</i> Kalanchoe, Madagascar Widow's Thrill			
Reg/Native	S	10-11	No	
G, H, S	Slow	1/2-1↑ 1/2-1⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○		S/L	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		High	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁		M	
Wildlife				
	succulent; dark green with scallop edged leaves; pink/red/yellow, winter through spring flowers			

Scientific Common	<i>Lantana involucrata</i> Wild Sage, Buttonsage			
Reg/Native	C	S	9-11	Yes
G, H, S	Fast	2-5↑ 1-5⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○		S/L	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☿		Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁		H	
Wildlife	🦋		🐦	
	white, year-round flowers			



Scientific Common	<i>Leonotis leonurus</i> Lion's Ear			
Reg/Native	C	S	9-11	No
G, H, S	Fast	4-5↑ 2-3⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		High	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁		H	
Wildlife	🦋 🐦			
	orange/red, summer through winter flowers			

Scientific Common	<i>Liatris</i> spp. Blazing Star				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-10b	Var.
G, H, S		3↑ 1/2-1⇒			
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○		Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☿		Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁		L-N		
Wildlife	🦋				
	lavender/pink/white, summer through fall flowers				

Scientific Common	<i>Liriope muscari</i> and cvs. Liriope, Monkey Grass, Lily Turf, Border Grass			
Reg/Native	N	C	8-9	No
G, H, S		1/2-1↑ 1-2⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	●●●●		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁ ☁		M	
Wildlife				
	purple, summer flowers; forms a solid groundcover in a few years; variegated cultivar is damaged by frost; susceptible to pests			

Scientific Common	<i>Lycoris</i> spp. Hurricane Lily			
Reg/Native	N	C	8-9	No
G, H, S		1 1/2↑ 1⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○		Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾ ☿		Medium	
Light/Best Salt	☁ ☁		L-N	
Wildlife				
	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			

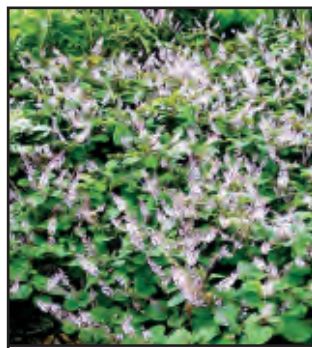
many cultivars; red/pink/white/lilac, summer flowers; susceptible to freeze damage



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				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-11	No
G, H, S	Fast	1-3↑ 1-3⇨			
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○		Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☹		Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁		L-N		
Wildlife					
	purple, summer flowers				

Scientific Common	<i>Plectranthus</i> spp. Plectranthus				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-11	No
G, H, S	Fast	1-5↑ 1-4⇨			
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○		S/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☹ ☹		Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁		L-N		
Wildlife					
	flowers vary; 'Mona Lavender' was FNGLA Plant of the Year in 2004				

Scientific Common	<i>Plumbago auriculata</i> cvs. Plumbago				
Reg/Native	C	S	9-11	No	
G, H, S	Fast	6-10↑ 8-10⇨			
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○		Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☹		Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀		L-N		
Wildlife	🦋				
	blue/white, year-round flowers; susceptible to pests and freezes				

Scientific Common	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> Bracken Fern				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-11	Yes
G, H, S			3-6↑ 2-3⇨		
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○		S/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☹		Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁		L-N		
Wildlife					
	fronds triangular in outline				



Scientific Common	<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i> Rudbeckia				
Reg/Native	N	C	8-9	Yes	
G, H, S	Fast	3↑ 3⇨			
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○		S/L		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☹		Low		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁		L-N		
Wildlife	🦋 🐦				
	showy, daisy-like flower; produces masses of golden color all summer				

Scientific Common	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> Black-Eyed Susan				
Reg/Native	N	C	8-9	Yes	
G, H, S			2-3↑ 1-2⇨		
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○		Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☹		Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁		L-N		
Wildlife	🦋 🐦				
	large, yellow-orange to red-dish-orange, summer flowers; does not tolerate prolonged, wet weather				

Scientific Common	<i>Salvia</i> spp. Salvia, Sage				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8a-11	Var.
G, H, S	Fast	1-8↑ 1-10⇨			
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○		S		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☹ ☹		Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀		L-N		
Wildlife	🦋 🐦				
	flowers vary				

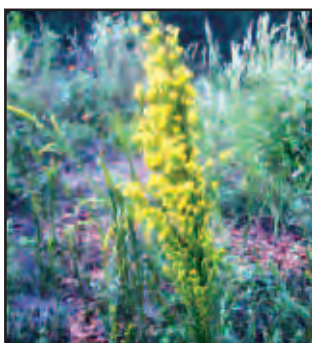
Scientific Common	<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i> Blue-eyed Grass				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-11	Yes
G, H, S	Fast	1/2-1 1/2↑ 1/2-1 1/2⇨			
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○		Any		
Soil Mst, Drgt	☹		Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁		L-N		
Wildlife					
	blue, spring flowers				



Solenostemon scuttellarioides
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

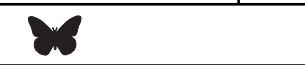
N	C	S	8-10b	No
Fast	1-2↑	1-2⇔		
○ ● ● ○	S/L			
☾	Low			
☀ ☁	M			

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	<i>Zingiber zerumbet</i> 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
Fast		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		

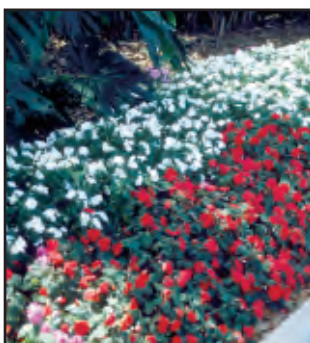
white/pink/purple, year-round flowers; susceptible to micronutrient deficiencies/disease with too much moisture; caution - may be invasive in South Florida



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				

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				

Scientific Common	Impatiens spp. Impatiens				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-11	No
G, H, S		1/2-1↑	1⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ●	Any			
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	None			
Light/Best Salt	☁ ☁	L-N			
Wildlife	🦋				
	annual with brilliantly marked foliage and ability to tolerate great amounts of sun; flowers vary				

Scientific Common	Justicia brandegeeana Shrimp Plant				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8b-11	No
G, H, S	Fast	2-6↑	2-4⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○	Any			
Soil Mst, Drgt		☾	Medium		
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	L-N			
Wildlife	🦋		🐦		
	white, summer flowers; susceptible to pests and freezes				



Scientific Common	Justicia carnea 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				

Scientific Common	Justicia spicigera Orange Plum				
Reg/Native		S	10b-11	No	
G, H, S	Fast	5↑	3-5⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ●	Any			
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Low			
Light/Best Salt	☀	L-N			
Wildlife					
	orange; summer flowers				

Scientific Common	Lobularia maritima Sweet Alyssum				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8-11	No
G, H, S		1/2-1↑	1/2-1⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○	Any			
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Medium			
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	L-N			
Wildlife					
	purple/white/pink, winter flowers; tolerates light frost				

Scientific Common	Monarda punctata Spotted Horsemint, Dotted Horsemint, Spotted Beebalm				
Reg/Native	N	C		8b-9	Yes
G, H, S	Fast	1-3↑	2-4⇒		
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○	Any			
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾	Medium			
Light/Best Salt	☀ ☁	H			
Wildlife	🦋		🐦		
	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 scuttellarioides
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.)


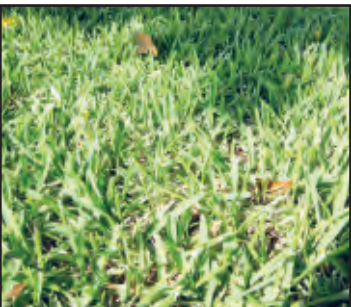

DROUGHT TOLERANCE: Low, Medium, High (Measure of how well the turf will survive extended dry periods without irrigation or rainfall after it has been properly established.)

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	2-2.5in. 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

REFERENCES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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- University of Florida Environmental Horticulture Department, Woody Ornamental Landscape pages by Ed Gilman. 2009. <http://hort.ifas.ufl.edu/woody.html>

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*, *Pyraecantha coccinea*, *Sabal etonia*, *Spiraea* spp.
Vines: *Aster carolinianus*, *Aristolochia* spp., *Bignonia capreolata*, *Hedera canariensis*, *Hedera helix*, *Petraea volubilis*, *Trachelospermum jasminoides*, *Wisteria frutescens*.
Groundcovers: *Anthericum sanderii*, *Arachis glabrata*, *Evolvulus glomeratus*, *Hedera canariensis*, *Hedera helix*, *Juniperus conferta*, *Trachelospermum asiaticum*, *Trachelospermum jasminoides*, *Zamia pumila*.

- Grasses:** *Chasmanthium latifolium*, *Panicum virgatum*, *Paspalum quadrifarium*, *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 journeri*, *Viola* spp., *Zinnia* hybrids.

Brown, Stephen.

- Small Trees:** *Baccharis halimifolia*, *Sophora tomentosa*.
Large Shrubs: *Acrostichum danaeifolium*, *Allamanda nerifolia*, *Baccharis halmifolia*, *Jasminum nitidum*.
Groundcovers: *Ernodea littoralis*, *Scaevola plumieri*
Grasses: *Cymbopogon citratus*.
Ferns: *Acrostichum danaeifolium*, *Blechnum serrulatum*.
Perennials: *Acrostichum danaeifolium*, *Blechnum serrulatum*, *Heliotropium angiospermum*, *Hymenocallis* spp.

Caldwell, Doug.

- Medium Trees:** *Elaeocarpus decipens*.

Davis, Jim.

- Perennials:** *Euryops* spp.

Delvalle, Terry.

- Grasses:** *Schizachyrium scoparium*.

Durr, Audrey.

- Medium Trees:** *Avicennia germinans*.
Ferns: *Sphaeropteris cooperi*.

Friday, Theresa.

- Perennials:** *Neomarica gracilis*.

Gelmis, Georgia.

- Large Trees:** *Quercus virginiana*.
Palms and Palm-Like Plants: *Trachycarpus fortunei*.
Perennials: *Sphaeropteris cooperi*

Gillman, Ed.

- Large Trees:** *Acer barbatum*, *Acer rubrum*, *Betula nigra*, *Bucida buceras*, *Carya* spp., *Chorisia speciosa*, *Conocarpus erectus*, *Ficus aurea*, *Fraxinus americana*, *Fraxinus caroliniana*, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, *Gordonia lasianthus*, *Halesia carolina*, *Juniperus virginiana*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, *Litchi chinensis*, *Lysiloma latisiliquum*, *Magnolia grandiflora*, *Magnolia virginiana*, *Nyssa sylvatica*, *Persea americana*, *Pinus clausa*, *Pinus elliottii* var *densa*, *Pinus glabra*, *Pinus palustris*, *Pinus taeda*, *Piscidia piscipula*, *Platanus occidentalis*, *Quercus acutissima*, *Quercus alba*, *Quercus austrina*, *Quercus falcata*, *Quercus michauxii*, *Quercus nuttallii*, *Quercus shumardii*, *Simarouba glauca*, *Swietenia mahagoni*, *Taxodium* spp., *Ulmus alata*, *Ulmus americana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*, *Ulmus parvifolia*.
Medium Trees: *Bursera simaruba*, *Caesalpinia* spp., *Carpentaria acuminata*, *Carpinus caroliniana*, *Cassia fistula*, *Cercis canadensis*, *Chrysophyllum oliviforme*, *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 X'Nellie R. Stevens'*, *Ilex cornuta*, *Ilex decidua*, *Ilex vomitoria*, *Jatropha integerrima*, *Ligustrum japonicum*, *Magnolia Xsoulangiana*, *Musa* spp., *Myrcianthes fragrans*, *Myrica cerifera*, *Olea europaea*, *Osmanthus americanus*, *Parkinsonia aculeata*, *Plumeria rubra*, *Podocarpus macrophyllus*, *Prunus angustifolia*, *Prunus umbellata*, *Quercus geminata*, *Raphiolepis* spp., *Senna polyphylla*, *Sideroxylon* spp., *Tecoma stans*, *Viburnum obovatum*, *Viburnum odoratissimum*, *Viburnum odoratissimum* 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 haematocephala*, *Camellia japonica*, *Camellia sasanqua*,

Capparis cynophallophora, *Carissa macrocarpa*, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, *Cephalotaxa harringtonia*, *Chrysobalanus icaco*, *Citharexylum spinosum*, *Coccoloba uvifera*, *Coccoloba laurifolia*, *Codiaeum variegatum*, *Conocarpus erectus*, *Cordyline* spp., *Crataegus* spp., *Duranta erecta*, *Eugenia* spp., *Fatsia japonica*, *Forestiera segregata*, *Halesia diptera*, *Hamamelis virginiana*, *Hydrangea macrophylla*, *Hydrangea quercifolia*, *Ilex cornuta*, *Ilex vomitoria*, *Itea virginica*, *Jatropha integerrima*, *Juniperus chinensis*, *Ligustrum japonicum*, *Loropetalum chinense*, *Mahonia bealei*, *Murraya paniculata*, *Musa* spp., *Myrcianthes fragrans*, *Myrica cerifera*, *Nerium oleander*, *Osmanthus americanus*, *Philodendron* cvs., *Podocarpus gracilior*, *Podocarpus macrophyllus*, *Rhamnus caroliniana*, *Senna polyphylla*, *Strelitzia nicolai*, *Tecoma stans*, *Tibouchina urvilleana*, *Tibouchina granulosa*, *Vaccinium arboreum*, *Viburnum obovatum*, *Viburnum odoratissimum*, *Viburnum odoratissimum* var *awabuki*, *Yucca* spp.
Small Shrubs: *Breynia disticha*, *Caesalpinia* spp., *Ixora coccinea*, *Mahonia fortunei*, *Strelitzia reginae*.
Vines: *Allamanda cathartica*, *Bougainvillea* cvs., *Campsis radicans*, *Gelsemium sempervirens*, *Lonicera sempervirens*.
Groundcovers: *Ajuga reptans*, *Aspidistra elatior*, *Dryopteris* spp., *Liriope muscari*, *Zamia furfuracea*.
Grasses: *Miscanthus sinensis*, *Spartina* spp., *Tripsacum floridana*.
Palms and Palm-Like Plants: *Acoelorrhapha wrightii*, *Bismarckia nobilis*, *Butia capitata*, *Carpentaria acuminata*, *Caryota mitis*, *Chamaecyparis 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*.

Gaspar, Joaquim.

Large Shrubs: *Nerium oleander*-inset.

Girin, Bruno.

Annuals: *Viola Xwittrockiana*.

Granson, Sandy.

Small Trees: *Calliandra* spp., *Dodonaea viscosa*, *Myrciaria cauliflora*.

Large Shrubs: *Lyonia ferruginea*, *Suriana maritima*.

Small Shrubs: *Acalypha hispida*, *Brunfelsia americana*, *Carissa macrocarpa*, *Gamolepis* spp., *Lantana depressa*, *Leucophyllum frutescens*, *Rosmarinus* spp.

Vines: *Ficus pumila*, *Thunbergia alata*.

Grasses: *Andropogon* spp.

Ferns: *Pteridium aquilinum*.

Perennials: *Begonia semperflorens*, *Hemerocallis* spp., *Lantana involucrata*, *Pteridium aquilinum*.

Annuals: *Begonia semperflorens*, *Monarda punctata*.

Green, Tim.

Ferns: *Dicksonia antarctica*.

Perennials: *Dicksonia antarctica*.

Jacinto, Valter.

Large Shrubs: *Jasminum mesnyi*.

Karekar, Kapil.

Perennials: *Haemanthus multiflorus*.

Keisotyo.

Small Trees: *Podocarpus macrophyllus* (inset).

Large Shrubs: *Podocarpus macrophyllus* (inset).

Kenpei.

Large Shrubs: *Heptapleurum arboricolum*, *Hydrangea arborescens*, *Ternstroemia gymnanthera*.

Small Shrubs: *Raphiolepis* spp.

Groundcovers: *Juniperus horizontalis*, *Ophiopogon japonicus*.

Kern, Bill.

Medium Trees: *Persea palustris*.

Small Trees: *Cyrilla racemiflora*, *Sophora tomentosa* (inset).

Large Shrubs: *Cyrilla racemiflora*, *Senna bicapsularis*.

Small Shrubs: *Lyonia lucida*.

Larsen, Claudia.

Large Shrubs: *Calycanthus floridus*, *Rhododendron canescens*.

Groundcovers: *Glandularia tampensis*, *Lantana montevidensis*.

Grasses: *Eragrostis elliottii*.

Perennials: *Conradina* spp., *Coreopsis* spp., *Flaveria linearis*, *Gaillardia pulchella*,

Helianthus angustifolius, *Sisyrinchium angustifolium*, *Solidago* spp.

Annuals: *Coreopsis* spp.

Murray, Ann. University of Florida/IFAS Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants

Ferns: *Osmunda cinnamomea*.

Perennials: *Iris virginica*, *Osmunda cinnamomea*.

Niemann, Brian.

Small Trees: *Ilex X'Mary Nell*'.

Large Shrubs: *Berberis julianae*, *Clethra alnifolia*, *Ilex X'Mary Nell*' , *Osmanthus fragrans*, *Pittosporum tobira*.

Vines: *Decumaria barbara*.

Groundcovers: *Mimosa strigillosa*.

Pagnier, Veronique.

Vines: *Mandevilla* cvs.

Pellegrini, Mark.

Groundcovers: *Ardisia japonica*.

Quillia, Oliver.

Vines: *Passiflora incarnata* (inset).

Ramey, Vic. University of Florida/IFAS Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants

Small Trees: *Cornus foemina*.

Large Shrubs: *Rhododendron austrinum*.

Groundcovers: *Nephrolepis biserrata*.

Ferns: *Nephrolepis biserrata*.

Richard, Amy. University of Florida/IFAS Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants

Groundcovers: *Nephrolepis exaltata*.

Ferns: *Nephrolepis exaltata*.

Schumaker, Paul.

Groundcovers: *Ipomoea* spp.

Shebs, Stan.

Groundcovers: *Rumohra adiantiformis*.

Grasses: *Aristida stricta* var. *beyrichiana*.

Ferns: *Rumohra adiantiformis*.

Storch, Hedwig.

Perennials: *Kalanchoe blossfeldiana*.

Sullivan, Jessica.

Medium Trees: *Elaeocarpus decipens*, *Zanthoxylum clava-herculis*.

Tau'olunga.

Vines: *Quisqualis indica*.

Taylor, Kim.

Large Shrubs: *Hamelia patens*.

Wasowski, Sally and Andy. Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center

Groundcovers: *Thelypteris kunthii*.

Ferns: *Thelypteris kunthii*.

Wichman, Tom.

Large Shrubs: *Bambusa* spp., *Hibiscus* spp.

Vines: *Millettia reticulata*.

Groundcovers: *Vinca major*.

Palms and Palm-Like Plants: *Ceratozamia hildae*, *Ceratozamia kuesteriana*, *Dioon edule*.

Perennials: *Amorphophallus* spp., *Asclepias* spp., *Lycoris* spp.

Wilber, Wendy.

Annuals: *Tithonia rotundiflora*.

Wildes, Carolyn.

Small Shrubs: *Russelia sarmentosa*.

Yasalonis, Anne.

Small Trees: *Illicium* spp.

Large Shrubs: *Illicium* spp., *Jasminum multiflorum*.

Small Shrubs: *Russelia equisetiformis*.

Vines: *Jasminum multiflorum*.

Groundcovers: *Dyschoriste oblongifolia*.

Perennials: *Conradina* spp. (inset), *Dyschoriste oblongifolia*.

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.

