UF | IFAS Extension
UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

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

Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ PROGRAM

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# What Are Florida-Friendly Landscapes?

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

In 2009, the Florida Legislature found "that the use of Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ and other water use and pollution prevention measures to conserve or protect the state's water resources serves a compelling public interest and that the participation of homeowners' associations and local governments is essential to the state's efforts in water conservation and water quality protection and restoration." Make your landscape a Florida-Friendly Landscape—do your part to create a more sustainable Florida!

# Services

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

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

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

*Phone: (352) 273-4518*

*Website:* www.floridafriendlylandscaping.com

***Please visit our website to find your county Extension office***

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# What is a Florida-Friendly Landscape?

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

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

### The Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Program

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

### Landscape design & plant Selection

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

### How to use this book

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

### Invasive Species

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

# The Nine Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Principles

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

## Principle # 1 Right Plant, Right Place

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

## Principle # 2 Water Efficiently

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

## Principle # 3 Fertilize Appropriately

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

## Principle # 4 Mulch

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

## Principle # 5 Attract Wildlife

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

## Principle # 6 Manage Yard Pests Responsibly

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

## Principle # 7 Recycle

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

### Principle # 8 Manage Stormwater Runoff

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

### Principle # 9 Protect The Waterfront

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

# Designing Your Florida-Friendly Landscape

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

### What if I live in a planned community?

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

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

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

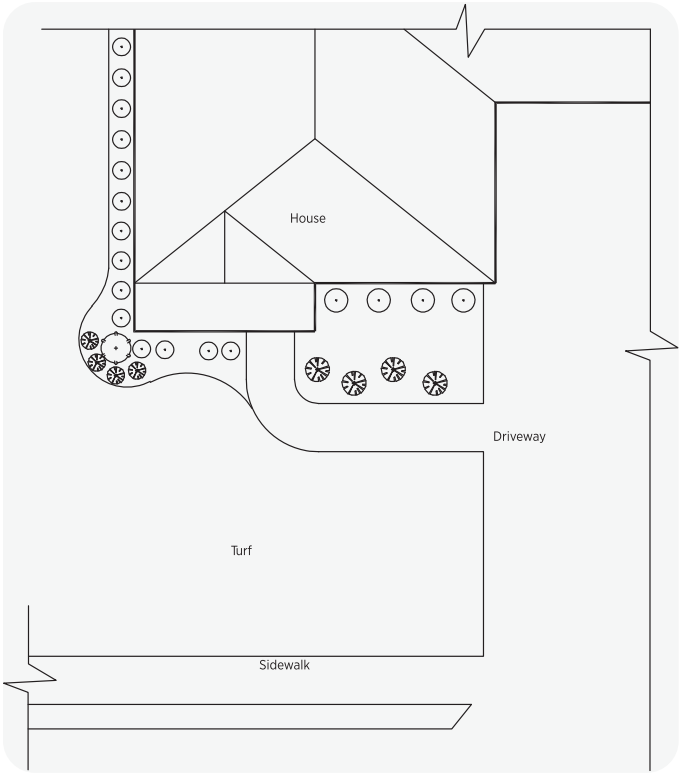
### Design Scenarios

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

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

# Scenario A

## Two design options - With trees / Without trees




Existing Landscape

### Challenges:

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

### Goal:

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

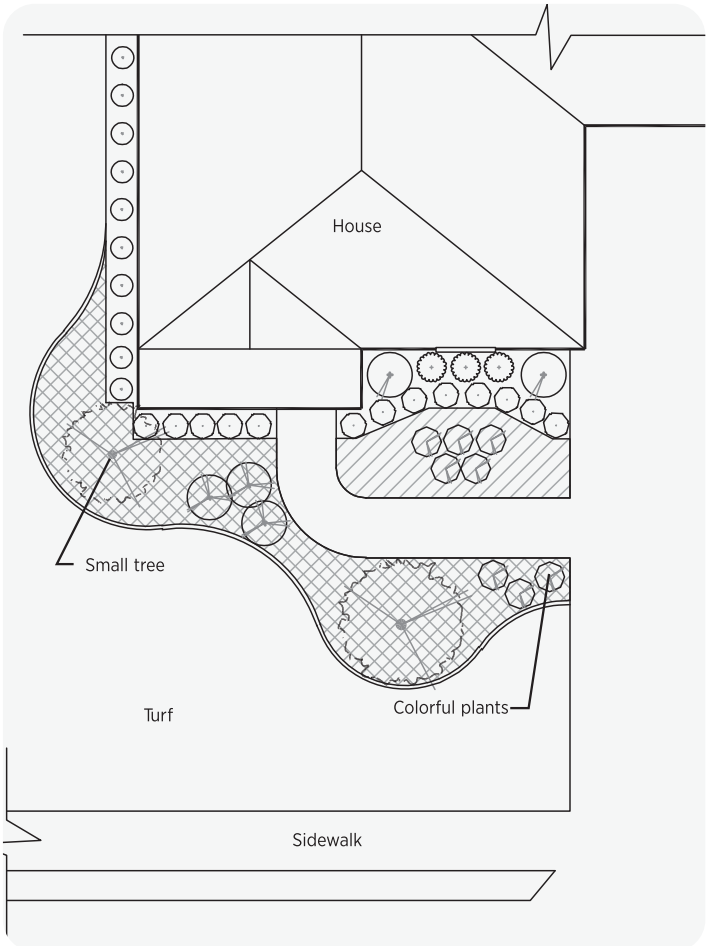
***Plant Characteristics to Look For:***

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

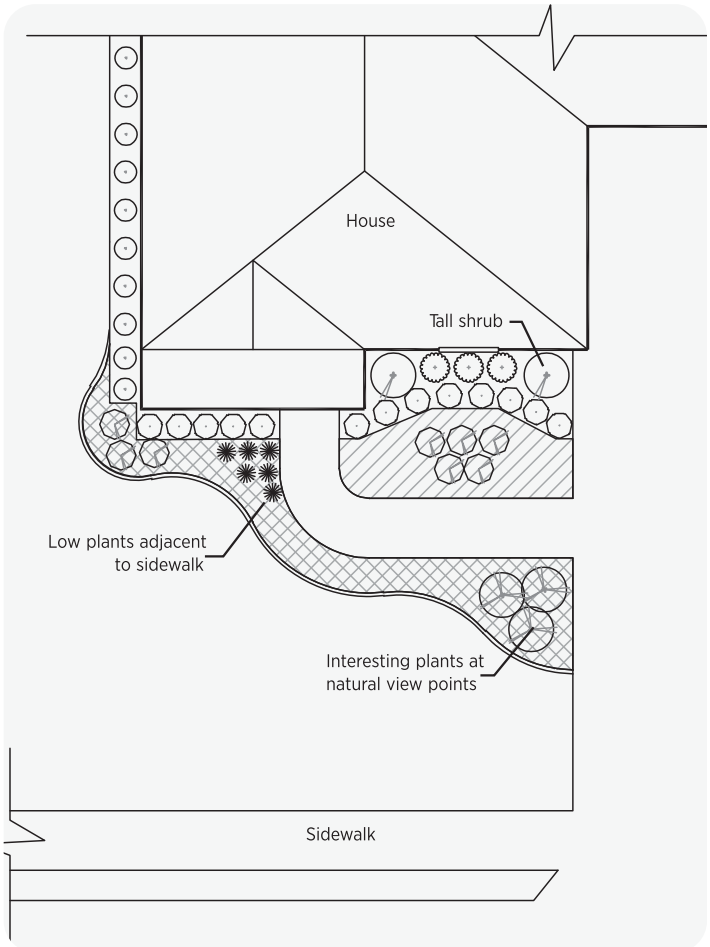
***Design Solutions:***

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

Solution 1
With Trees

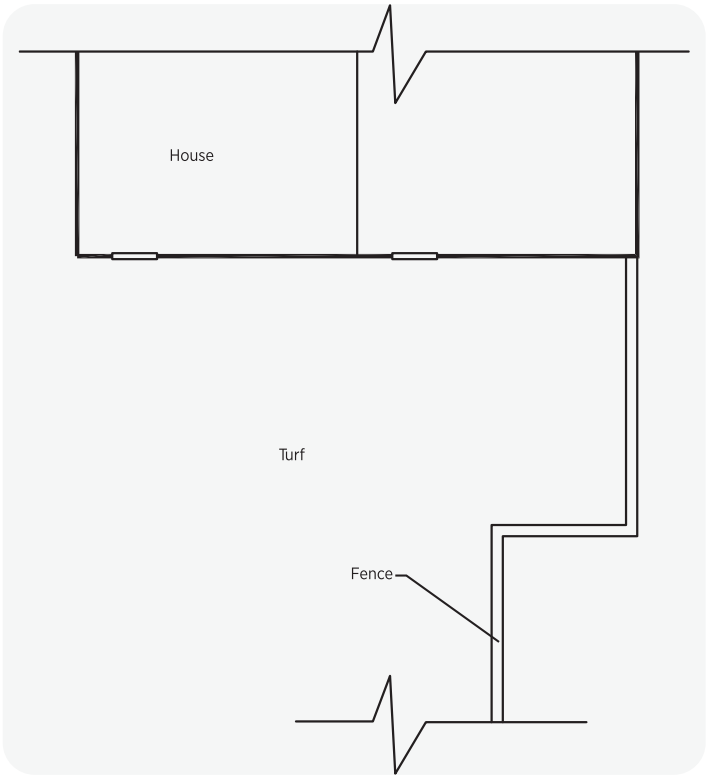



Solution 2
Without Trees



# Scenario B: Along Walls

## Two design options - With trees / Without trees




Existing Landscape

### Challenges:

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

### Goal:

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

***Plant Characteristics to Look For:***

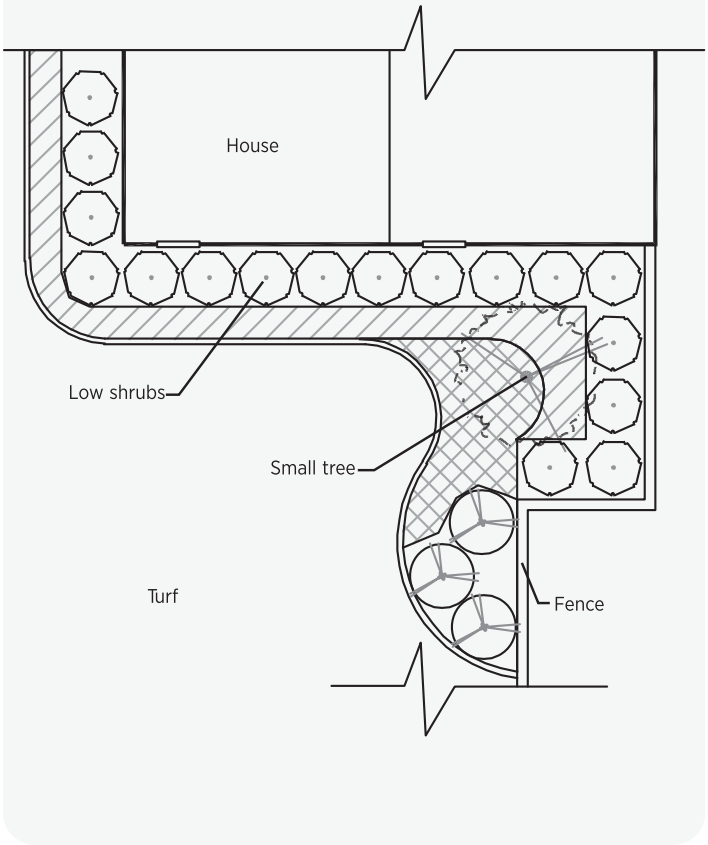
- Low- or medium-height shrubs
- Soft/fine texture
- Loose foliage
- Flexible branches

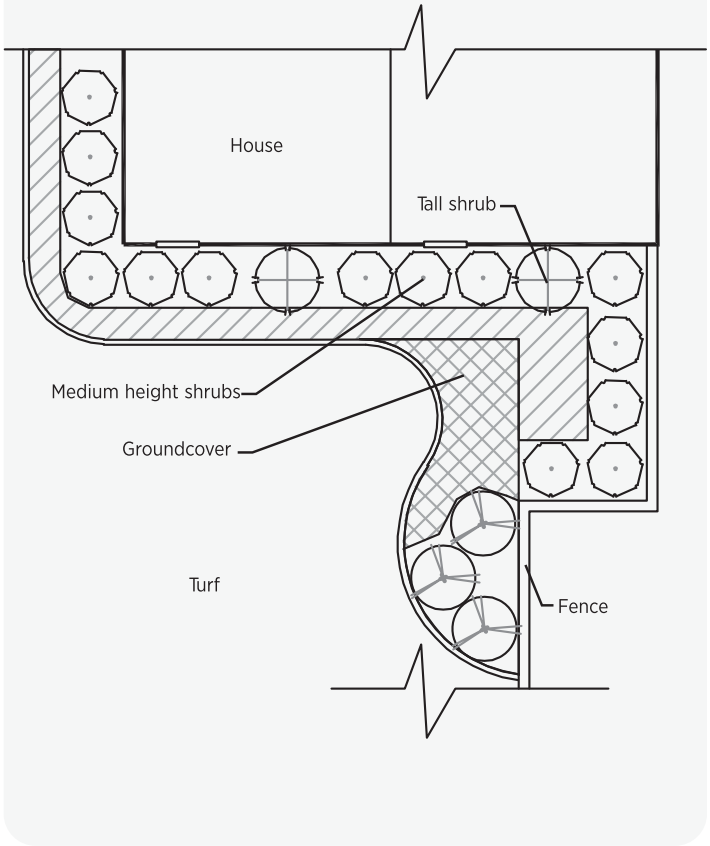
***Design Solutions:***

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

Solution 1
With Trees

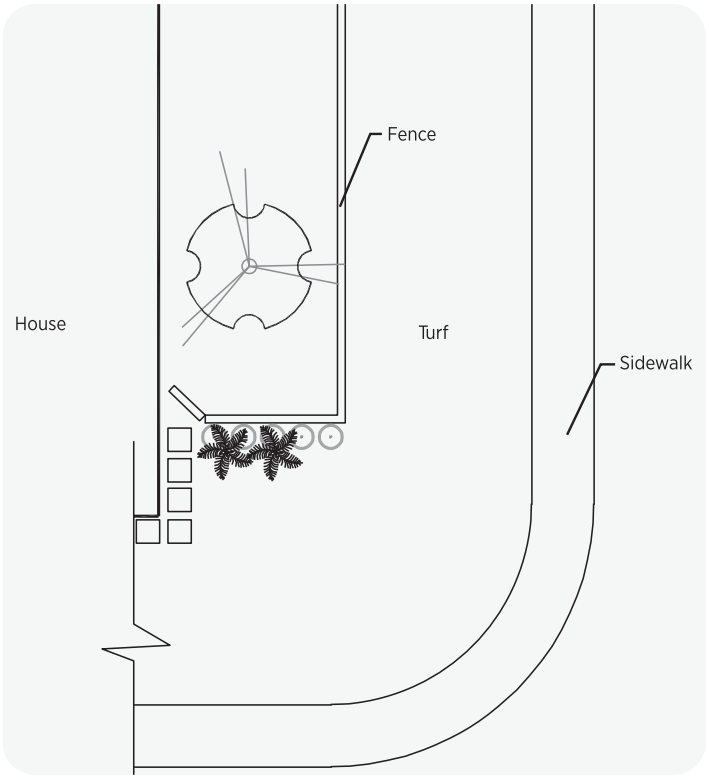
Solution 2
Without Trees



# Scenario C: Sidewalks

## Two design options - Turf Buffer / Rasied Edging




Existing Landscape

### Challenges:

- Turf is in poor condition

### Goal:

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

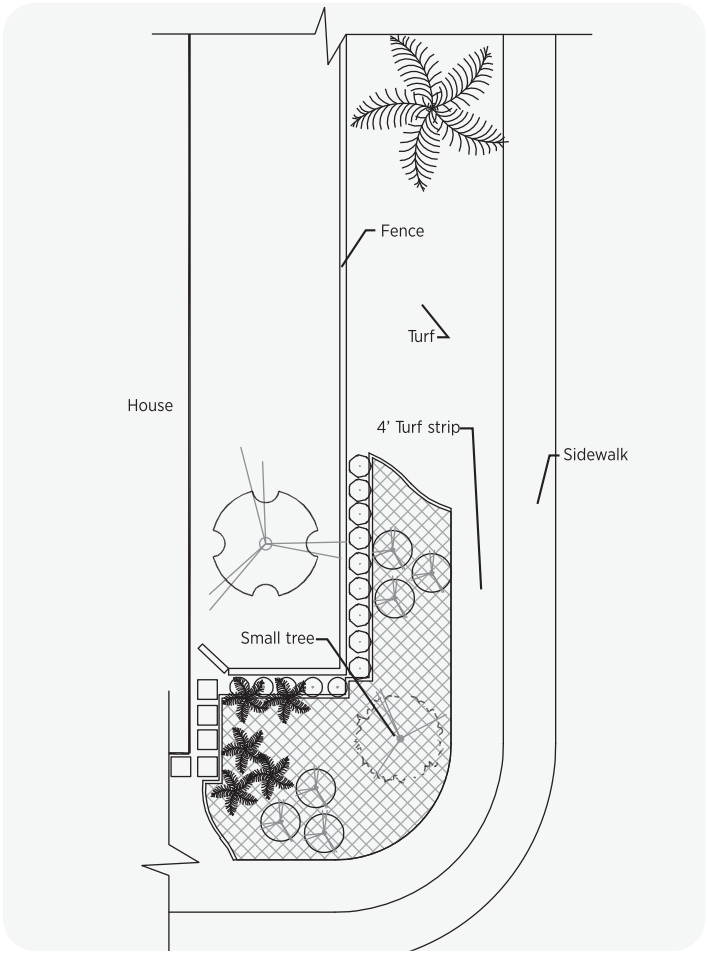
***Plant Characteristics to Look For:***

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

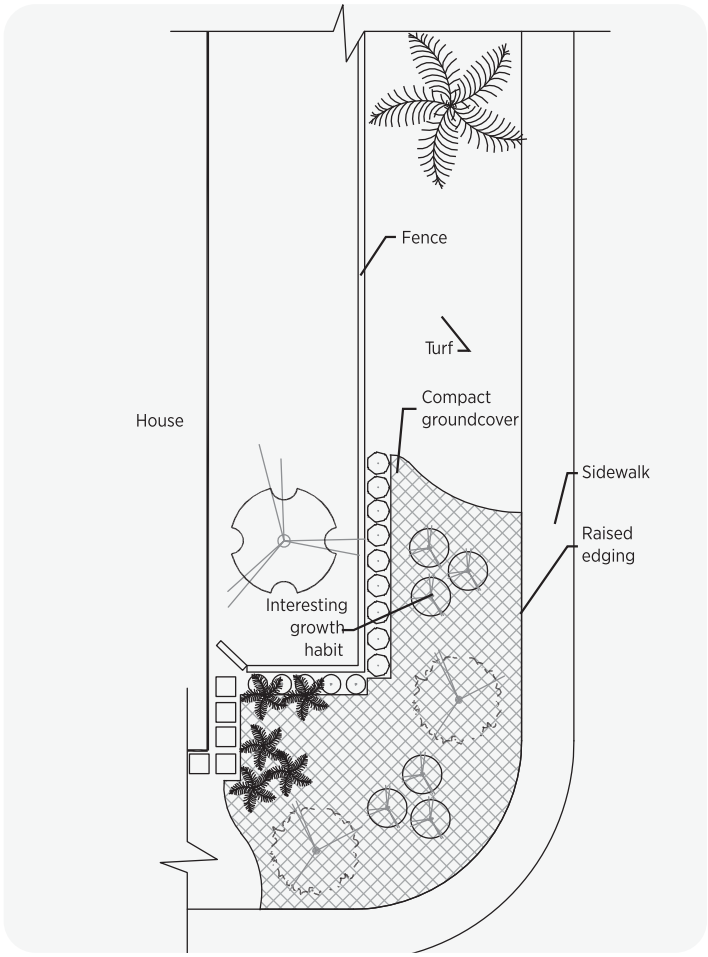
***Design Solutions:***

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

Solution 1
Turf Buffer Strip

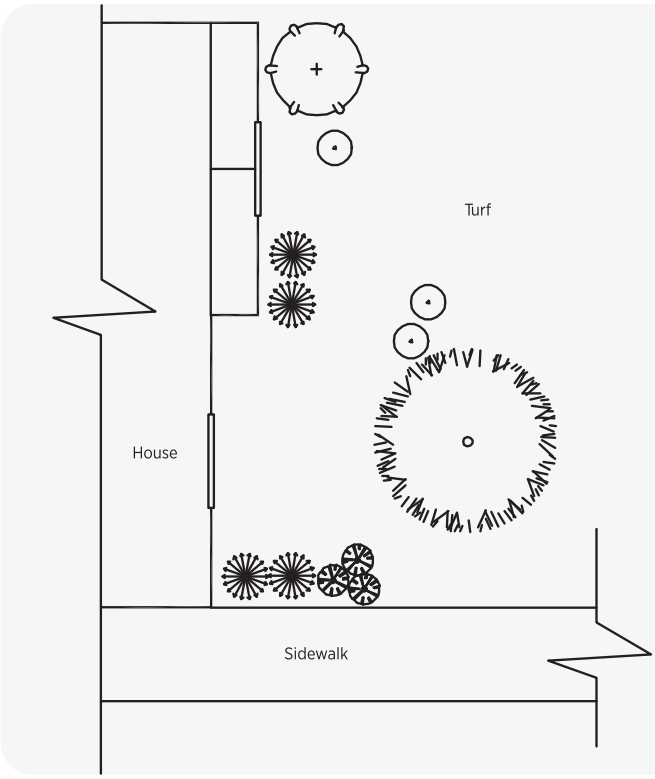



Solution 2
Rasied Edging



# Scenario D: Under Windows

## Two design options - No screening / Light screening




Existing Landscape

### Challenges:

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

### Goal:

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

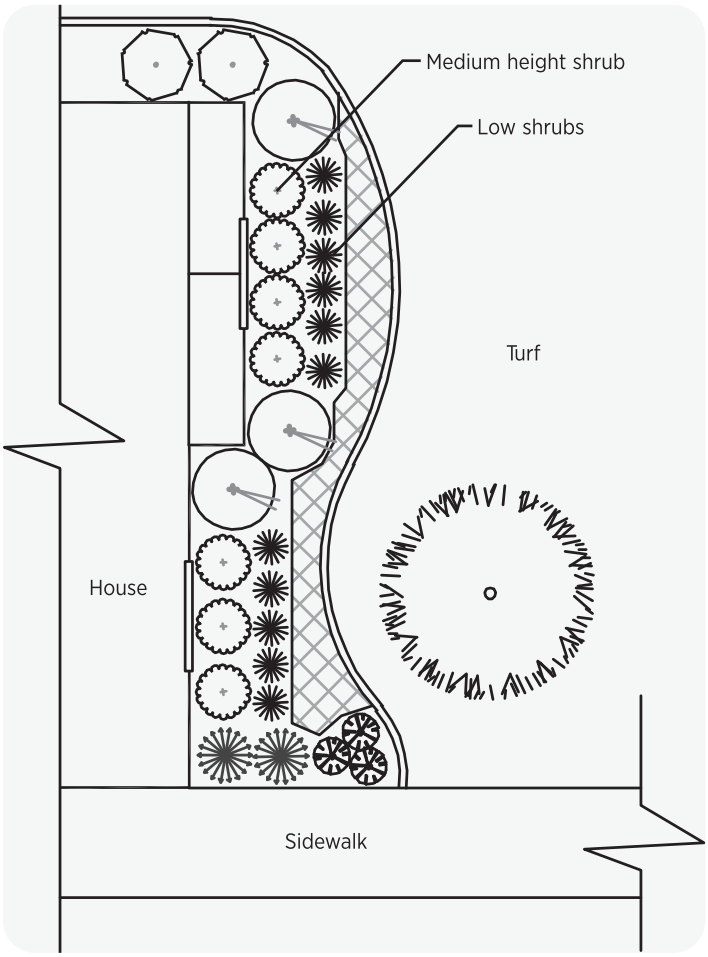
***Plant Characteristics to Look For:***

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

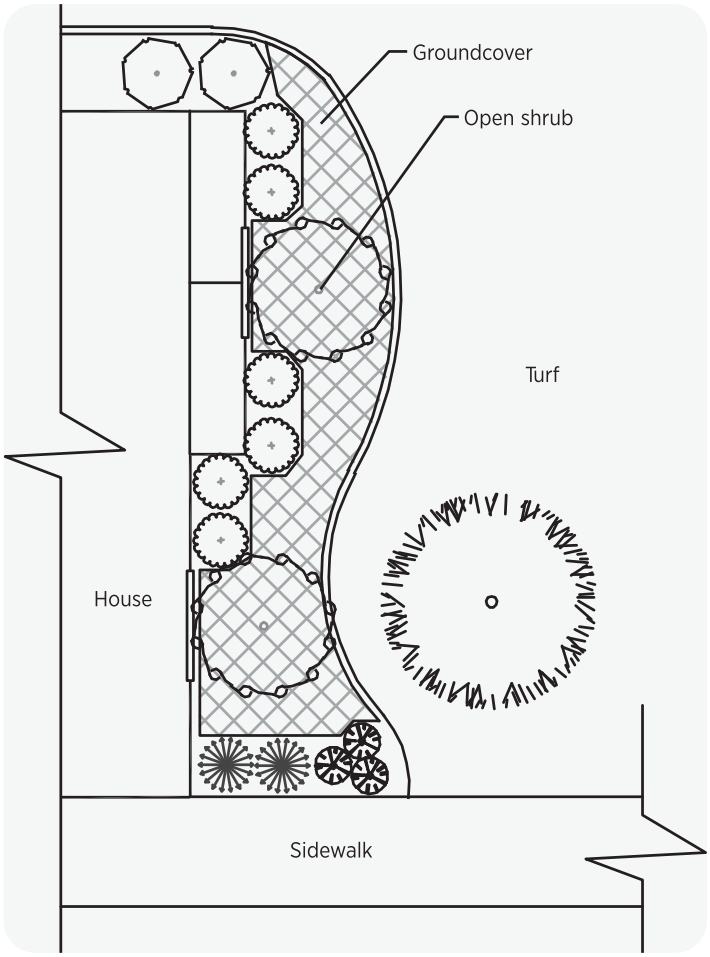
***Design Solutions:***

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

Solution 1
No Screening

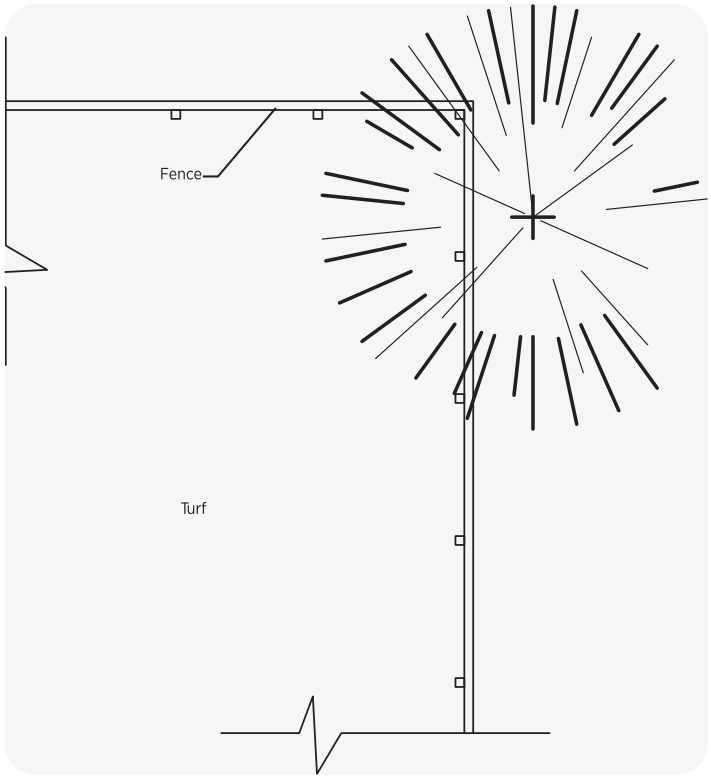



Solution 2
Light Screening



# Scenario E: Along Fences

## Three design options - Vines / Partial Screening / Full screening




Existing Landscape

### Challenges:

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

### Goal:

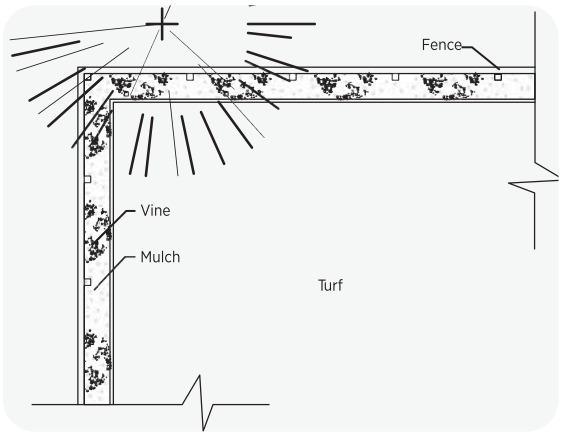
To turn an unsightly view into a visually pleasing one through the use of colorful vines and evergreen plants. Be sure to choose appropriately sized plants for your design intent.

***Plant Characteristics to Look For:***

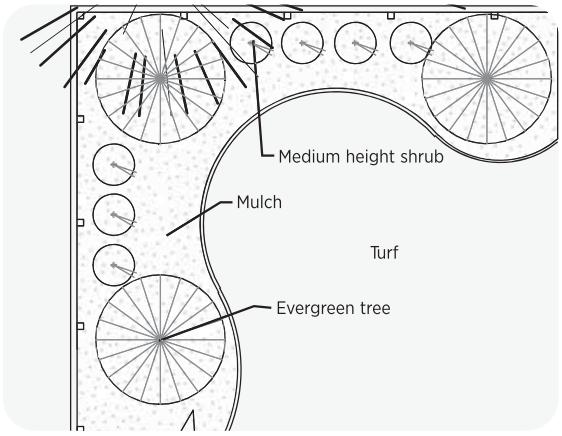
- Dense foliage
- Upright form
- Evergreen
- Fast growing
- Vining

***Design Solutions:***

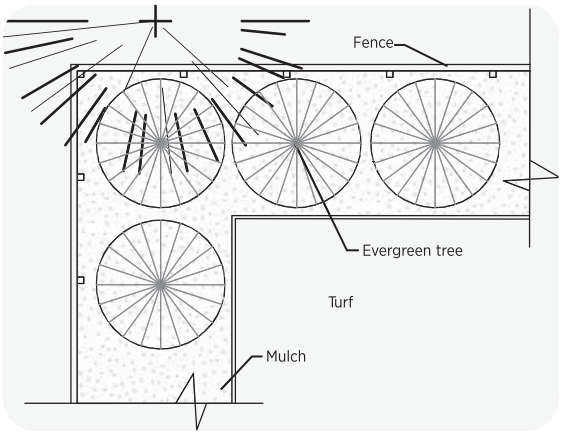
- Choose hardy vines with colorful blooms or pleasant fragrance to hide the fence
- Choose fast-growing plants with dense growth habits for screening and privacy
- Select evergreen plants for year-round privacy and color
- Use plants with appropriate height to block unwanted views




Solution 1
With Vines



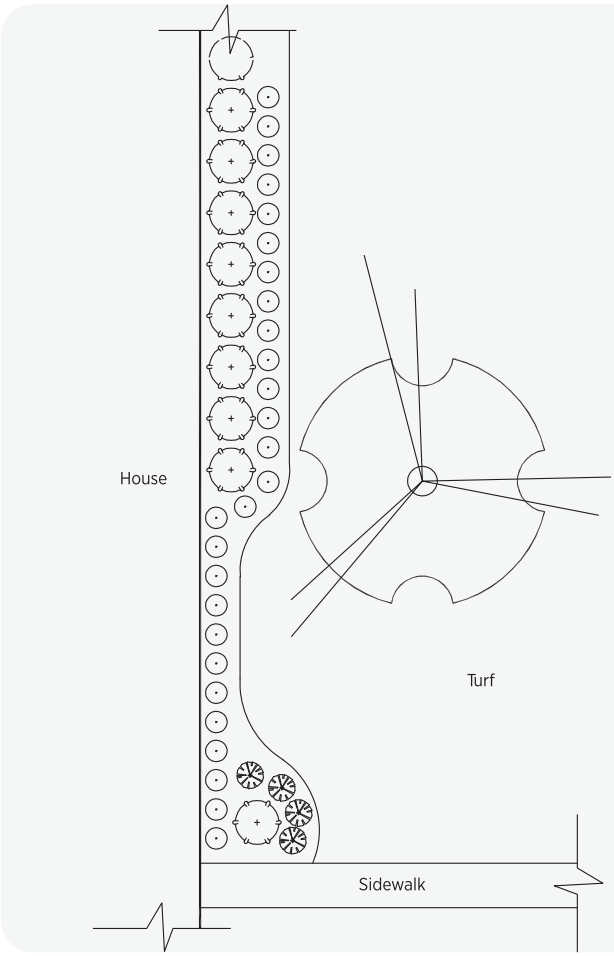

Solution 2
With Partial Screening




Solution 3
With Full Screening

# Scenario F: Under Trees

## Two design options - Open canopy / Dense shade




Existing Landscape

### Challenges:

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

### Goal:

To 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.

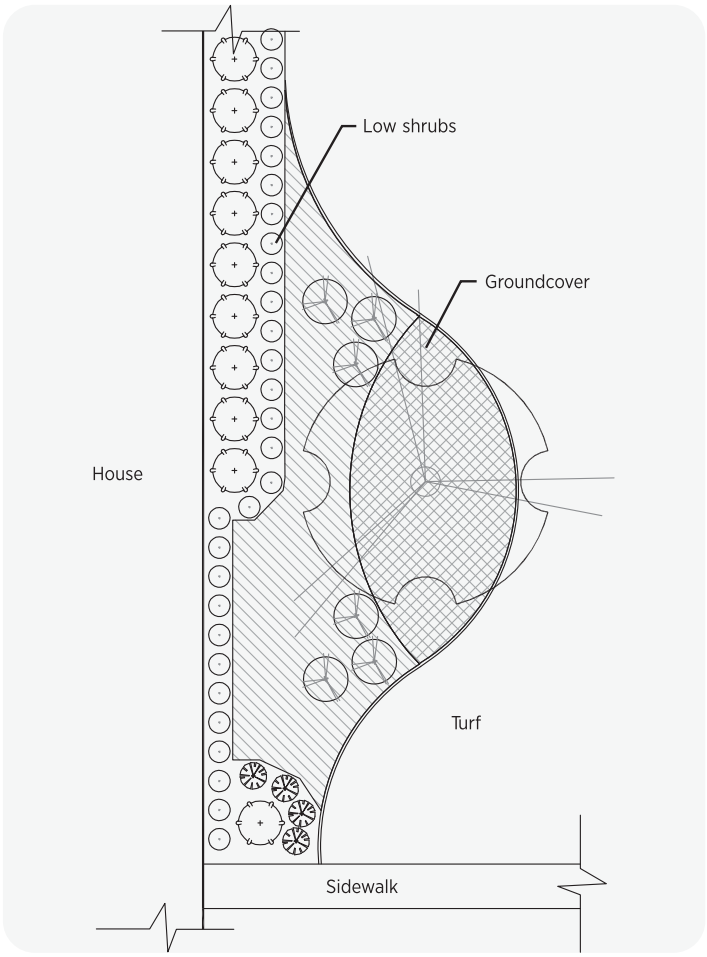
***Plant Characteristics to Look For:***

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

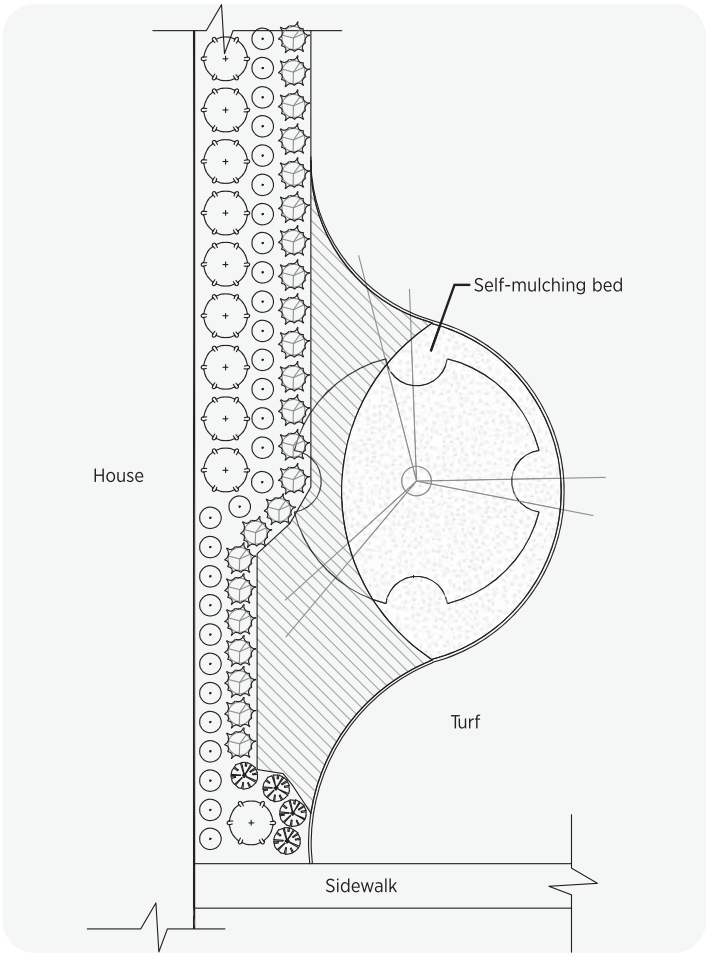
***Design Solutions:***

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

Solution 1
Open Canopy

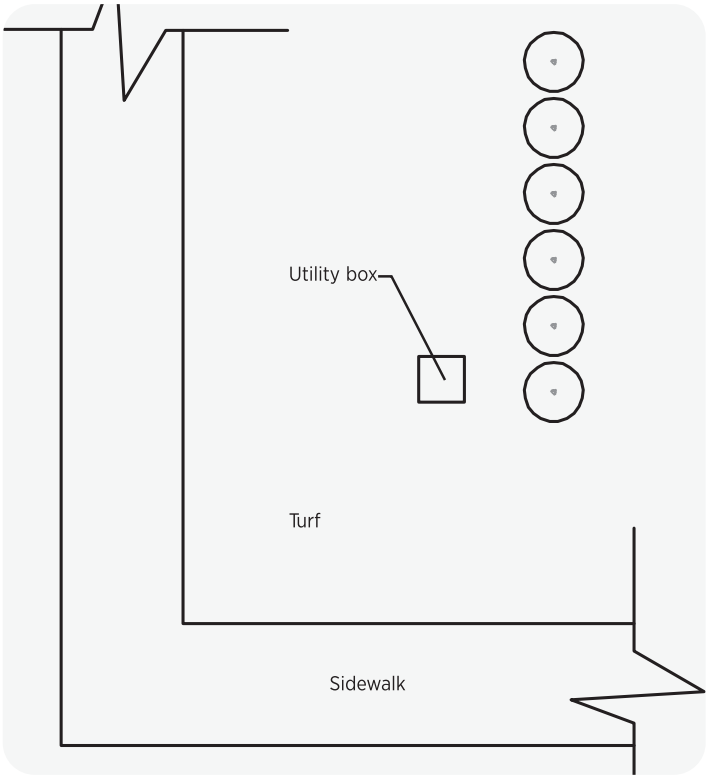



Solution 2
Dense Shade



# Scenario G: Utilities

## Two design options - Full blend / Partial blend




Existing Landscape

### Challenges:

- Utility box is not visually pleasing

### Goal:

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

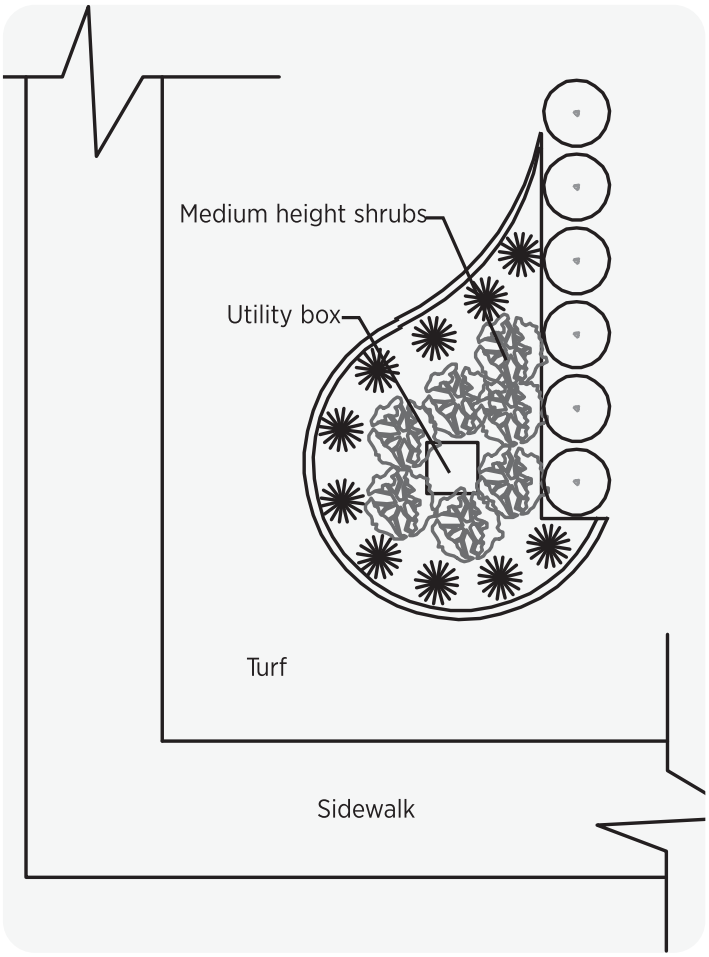
***Plant Characteristics to Look For:***

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

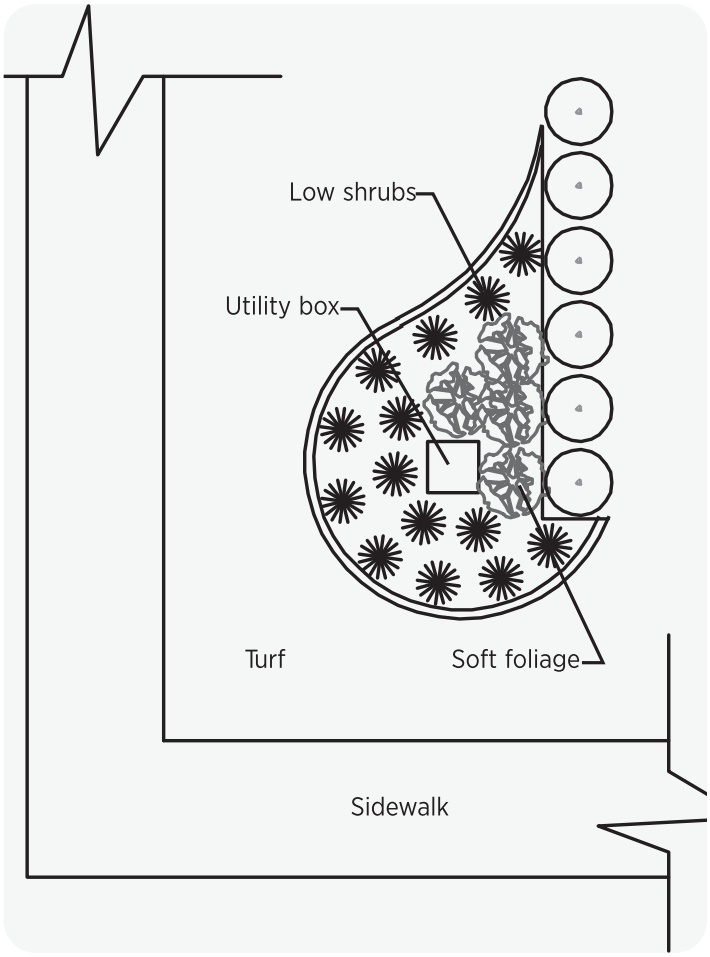
***Design Solutions:***

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

Solution 1
Full blend

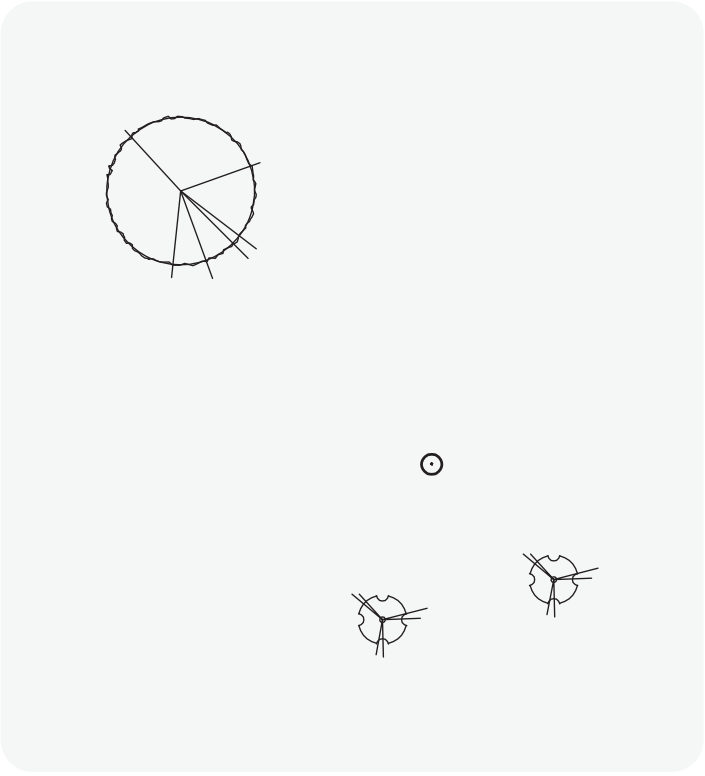



Solution 2
Partial Blend



# Scenario H: Standing Water

## One design option - Rain garden



Existing Landscape

### 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.

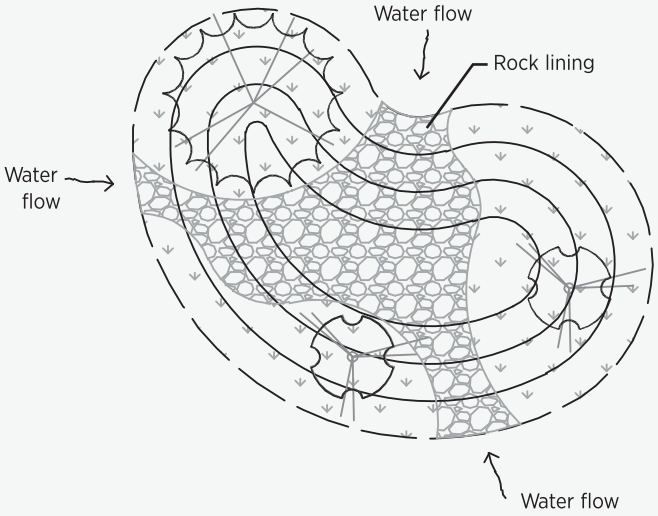
***Plant Characteristics to Look For:***

- 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

Solution
Rain Garden



# Converting Your Yard to a Florida-Friendly Landscape

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

## Overview of the Step-By-Step

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

## The Florida-Friendly Master Plan

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

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

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

## The Seven Steps

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

***1 -Develop a Master Plan***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

***7 -Repeat Steps 5&6 for additional phases of plant beds***
Additional phases of plant beds are determined by your needs. For Phase II , you may choose to plant the area that is contiguous to the Phase I plants, or you may decide to plant another area of the garden that is used often or for a different purpose.

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

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

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

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

# Ecological Considerations

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

## Form Follows Function

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

## Plant Matchmaking

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

## Wet Versus Dry

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

## Wind-Wise Plantings

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

## Made in the Shade

Position trees and shrubs strategically to help cool or heat your home. Plant deciduous shade trees on the south, east, and west sides of a house to cast shade in summer and allow warming in winter. Tree shade can significantly reduce air conditioning costs. An air-conditioning system's outdoor compressor/condenser unit uses less energy when it is shaded from direct sun during the day, but be careful not to block the unit's airflow. If the warm discharge air cannot escape, the intake air temperature rises, causing the unit to operate less efficiently.

## The Lowdown on Turfgrass

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

## Natives Versus Non-Natives

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

## Soil Conditions

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

## Plant Selection

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

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

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

## Plant Sorting

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

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

## Choosing a Landscape Maintenance Service

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

# Landscape Planning Worksheet

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

### 1. Decide why you want to landscape.

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

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

_____

_____

_____

### 2. Obtain a soil analysis.

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

Soil texture: _____

pH: _____

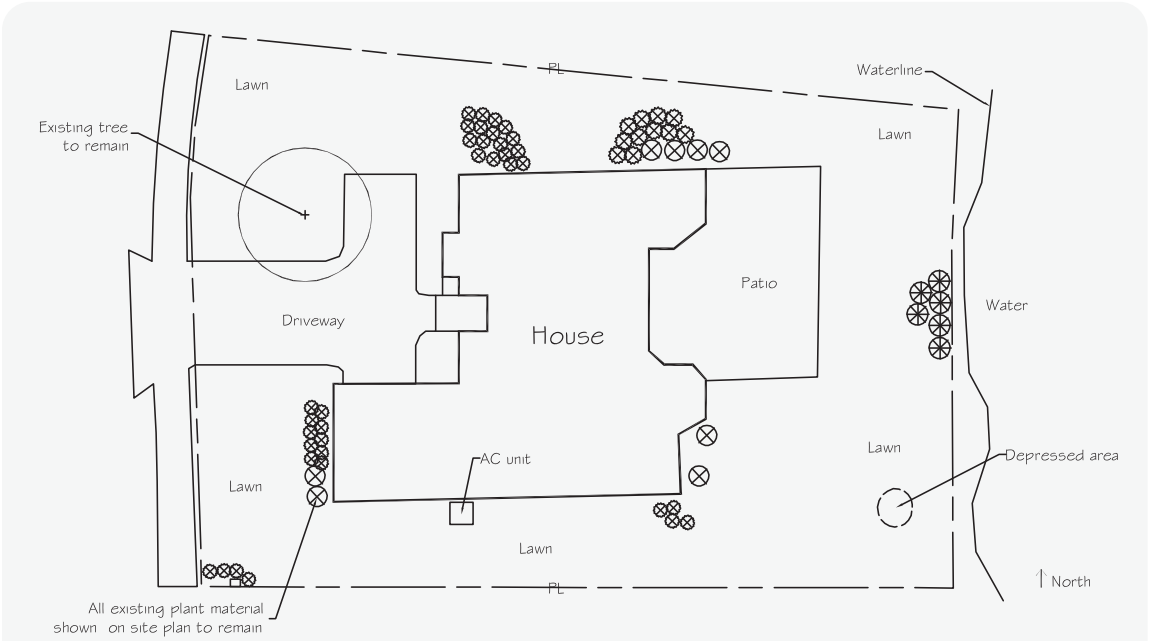
Any exceptions? (For example, the place where you want to put a planting bed may have more acidic soil than other areas in the landscape.)

_____

### 3. Draw a site plan.

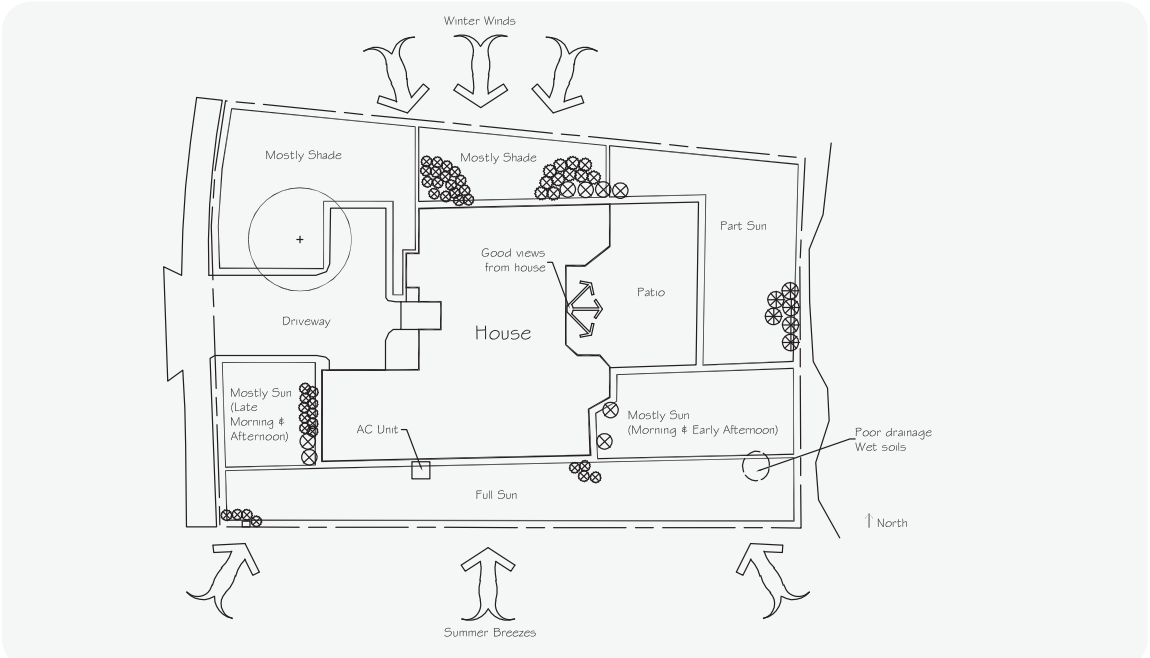
You can use a pencil, ruler and graph paper, or computer software to draw your site plan. Do not worry about getting the scale just right. If you have a survey of your property, you can copy it and draw on the copies.

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




## 4. Inventory your landscape.

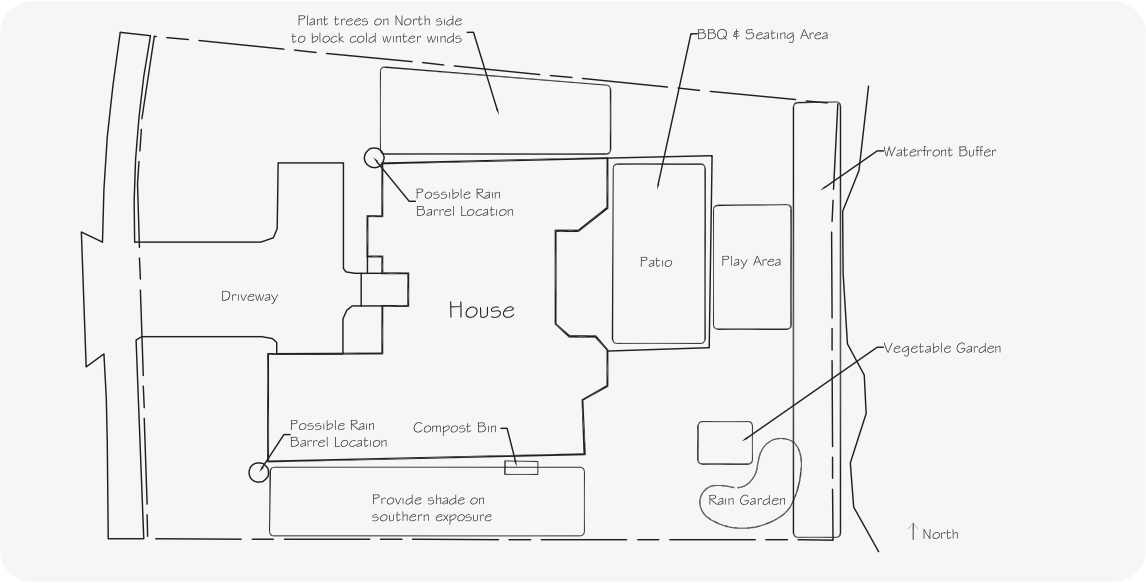
Walk around your property with your site plan, noting conditions and features that make your yard unique. Does your site call for plants that are tolerant of cold, wind, full sun, shade, drought, occasional flooding, or salt spray? Be sure to make note of any particularly good views that could be enhanced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



What kinds of conditions does your landscape have?

## 5. Draw an activity diagram.

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

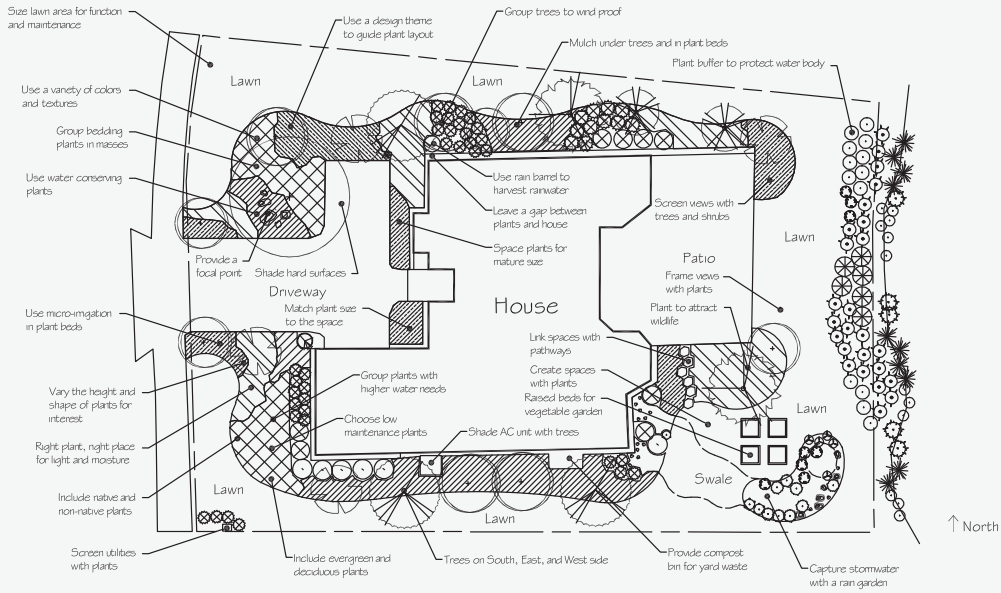



## 6. Create a landscape plan.

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

## THE FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN.

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



# Five Common Gardening Mistakes

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

***1- Overwatering: Watering to the point of runoff or leaching***
Problem:
*Creates pest and disease problems, wastes water, and can wash pollutants into water bodies.*

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

***2- Overplanting: Designing a landscape with more plants that can be adequately Sustained***
Problem:
*Can result in cramped plants more prone to disease. Crowded plantings can also interfere with sidewalk and driveway access and block views from windows.*

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

***3- Overprunning: Removing more foliage or branches from a plant than is healthy for it.***
Problem:
*Can weaken trees and shrubs, making them more susceptible to insect or disease problems.*

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

***4- Fertilizing inappropriately: Applying more fertilizer than necessary, applying the wrong kind of fertilizer, or applying it at the wrong time of year***
Problem:
*Can cause pollution if washed into ground or surface water, causing fish kills and unhealthy algal blooms. Can also burn plant roots.*

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

***5- Using pesticides incorrectly: Applying more than the recommended amount of pesticides, applying the wrong pesticides or applying them too often.***
Problem:
*Can cause insects to develop resistance to the chemicals and may harm beneficial garden insects.*

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

# Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Plant List

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exposure to salt spray or salty irrigation water.
Size of area for plants. (Are there height restrictions such as a window nearby or power lines above? Is the width of the area limited?)

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

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

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

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

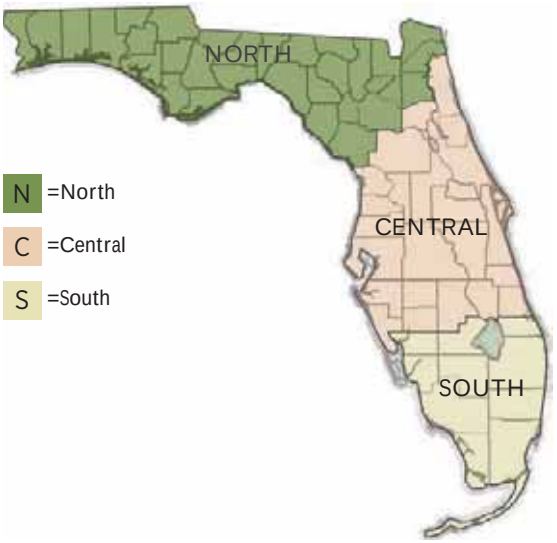
For further assistance, contact the Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Program or horticulture program at your county's UF/IFAS Extension office.

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

# Key to Symbols and Abbreviations

## Florida Region Zones

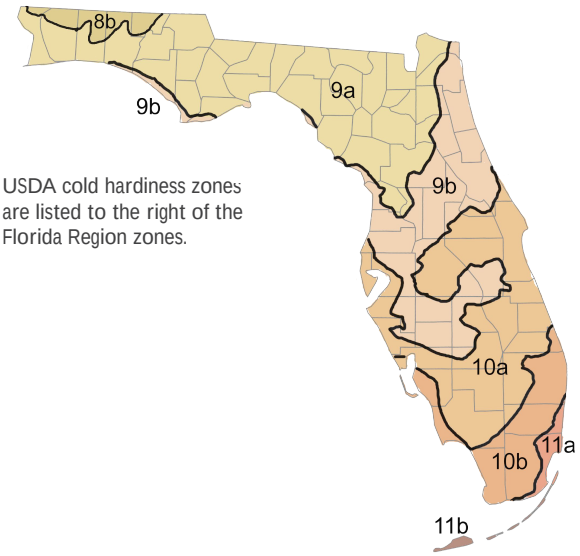
Region (includes Florida regions in which plant will grow):




N =North
C =Central
S =South

## USA Cold Hardiness Zones

Includes Florida zones only.




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

### Native Status

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

### GROWTH RATE, HEIGHT AND SPREAD:

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

⇧ = mature height in feet  ⇨ = mature spread in feet

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

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

### Soil Texture:

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

### SOIL MOISTURE:

= well drained
= medium drained
= wet
= well drained to medium drained
= medium drained to wet
= well drained to wet

### Drought Tolerance:

High, Medium, Low, or None

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

### Light Range and Light Optimum:

= Full Sun  = Partial Shade  = Shade  = Optimum light conditions

### Salt Tolerance:

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

### Wildlife:

= Attracts butterflies  = Attracts hummingbirds  = Attracts other birds

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Acer barbatum*<br>Florida Maple,<br>Southern Sugar Maple | N | 8b-9a | Yes | 25-60⇧ 25-40⇨ | ●○○○ | Any | 💧💧💧 | High | ☀ ⛅ | L-N | 🐦 | also known as *Acer saccharum* ssp. floridanum; green, spring flowers; susceptible to aphids and cottony maple scale |
| *Acer rubrum*<br>Red Maple | N C S | 8-10 | Yes | Fast | 35-80⇧ 25-35⇨ | ●●○○ | Any | 💧💧💧 | Medium | ☀ ⛅ | L-N | 🐦 | red, winter through spring flowers; red fall foliage; susceptible to aphids, cottony maple scale, and gall mites; shallow-rooted; does best in rich, organic soils; good for wet sites; medium to low wind resistance |
| *Betula nigra*<br>River Birch | N C | 8-9a | Yes | 40-50⇧ 25-35⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | 💧💧💧 | Low | ☀ ⛅ | L-N | | needs soil space for root expansion; grows best with high soil moisture; chlorosis develops in alkaline soil; tolerates periodic flooding but not long periods of drought; medium to high wind resistance |
| *Bucida buceras*<br>Black Olive, Oxhorn Bucida,<br>Gregorywood | S | 10b-11 | No | Fast | 45-60⇧ 35-50⇨ | ○○●● | Any | 💧 | High | ☀ ⛅ ☁ | H | | white, spring flowers; messy fruit and leaves; medium-low wind resistance; susceptible to pests; caution - may be invasive in South Florida |

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Carya* spp.<br>Hickories, Pecan | N C | 8b-9a | Yes | 50-100⇧ 25-70⇨ | ●●○○ | Any | 💧💧 | High | ☀ ⛅ ☁ | L-N | 🐦 | edible fruit (*C. illinoinensis*); white/yellow, spring flowers; high wind resistance for *C. floridana*, medium to high for *C. glabra* and *C. tomentosa*, low for *C. illinoinensis*; susceptible to pests |
| *Chorisia speciosa*<br>Floss-silk Tree | C S | 9b-11 | No | Fast | 35-50⇧ 40-55⇨ | ●●●● | Any | 💧💧 | High | ☀ | L-N | | rapid grower first few years; deciduous, pink/white, five-petaled fall through winter flowers; large roots format base just beneath soil |
| *Conocarpus erectus*<br>Buttonwood,<br>Silver Buttonwood | S | 10b-11 | Yes | 5-50⇧ 15-20⇨ | ○●●● | Any | 💧 | High | ☀ ⛅ | H | 🐦 | white/cream, spring flowers; susceptible to pests; high wind resistance; provides cover and nesting for wildlife |
| *Ficus aurea*<br>Strangler Fig | S | 10b-11 | Yes | Fast | 40-60⇧ 30-50⇨ | ●●●● | Any | 💧 | High | ☀ ⛅ | M | 🦋 🐦 | not for small areas; spreading canopy shades parks, large yards; may start as epiphyte, killing host tree (often encircling cabbage palm); fallen fruits may be messy; medium-low wind resistance, can be difficult to distinguish from invasive species; susceptible to pests |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Scientific***<br>**Common** | *Fraxinus americana*<br>White Ash | *Fraxinus caroliniana*<br>Pop Ash, Carolina Ash, Water Ash | *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*<br>Green Ash | *Gordonia lasianthus*<br>Loblolly Bay |
| **Reg/Native** | N 8 Yes | N C 8-9 Yes | N C 8-9 Yes | N C 8-9 Yes |
| **G, H, S** | 50-80⇧ 50-80⇨ | 30-50⇧ 20-35⇨ | 50-100⇧ 30-70⇨ | Slow 30-60⇧ 20-30⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●○○ Any | ●●○○ Any | ●●○○ Any | ●●○○ C/L |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | Medium | Medium | Medium | Low |
| **Light/Best Salt** | L-N | L-N | L-N | L-N |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | tolerates occasionally wet soil; does not tolerate compacted soil; susceptible to ash borer, cankers, and leaf spots; medium-high wind resistance | good plant for retention ponds, swales and canal banks; does best in rich, organic soils | good for shaded areas; medium to low wind resistance; susceptible to pests; does best in rich, organic soils | white, spring through summer flowers; good for retention pond edges; can tolerate full sun only with sufficient moisture; does best in rich, organic soils; susceptible to nematodes |

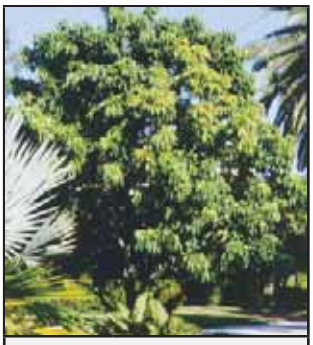
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Scientific***<br>**Common** | *Gymnanthes lucida*<br>Crabwood | *Halesia carolina*<br>Carolina Silverbell | *Juniperus virginiana*<br>Red Cedar | *Liquidambar styraciflua*<br>Sweetgum |
| **Reg/Native** | S 10b-11b Yes | N 8 Yes | N C 8-9 Yes | N C 8-9 Yes |
| **G, H, S** | Slow 15-30⇧ | 20-40⇧ 15-30⇨ | Fast 40-50⇧ 10-25⇨ | 40-100⇧ 40-60⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ○●●● | ●●●○ Any | ●●●○ Any | ●●●● Any |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | High | Medium | High | Medium |
| **Light/Best Salt** | M | L-N | H | M |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | small shade tree; compact growth habit- can be planted in between buildings | 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 | very similar to *Juniperus silicicola* but branches straighter; provides food for wildlife | many cultivars; provides food for wildlife; medium to high wind resistance |

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

*Liriodendron tulipifera*
Tulip Poplar, Tulip Tree, Yellow Poplar

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| N | 8-9a | Yes |
| | 80-100⇧ 40-80⇨ | |
| ●●●○ | Any | |
| ♢ | Medium | |
| ☀ ⛅ | L-N | |
| 🦋 | | |

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



*Litchi chinensis*
Lychee

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S | 10a-11 | No |
| Fast | 20-30⇧ 20-30⇨ | |
| ●●●○ | Any | |
| ♢ 💧 | Medium | |
| ☀ | L-N | |
| | | |

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

*Lysiloma latisiliquum*
Wild Tamarind, Bahama Lysiloma

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S | 10b-11 | Yes |
| Fast | 40-60⇧ 30-45⇨ | |
| ○●●● | Any | |
| ♢ | High | |
| ☀ ⛅ | H | |
| 🦋 | 🐦 | |

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

*Magnolia grandiflora* and cvs.
Southern Magnolia

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| N C | 8-9 | Yes |
| | 40-80⇧ 15-40⇨ | |
| ●●●○ | Any | |
| ♢ 💧 | Medium | |
| ☀ ⛅ | H | |
| | 🐦 | |

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

*Magnolia virginiana* and cvs.
Sweet Bay Magnolia

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| N C | 8-9 | Yes |
| | 40-60⇧ 20-50⇨ | |
| ●●○○ | Any | |
| 💧 💧 | None | |
| ☀ ⛅ | L-N | |
| 🦋 | 🐦 | |

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

*Nyssa sylvatica*
Tupelo, Black Gum

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| N | 8b-9a | Yes |
| Slow | 65-75⇧ 25-35⇨ | |
| ●●○○ | Any | |
| ♢ 💧 💧 | High | |
| ☀ ⛅ | M | |
| | 🐦 | |

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

*Persea americana*
Avocado

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| C S | 9b-11 | No |
| Fast | 35-40⇧ 25-35⇨ | |
| ●●●○ | Any | |
| ♢ | Medium | |
| ☀ ⛅ | L-N | |
| | 🐦 | |

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

*Pinus clausa*
Sand Pine

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| N C S | 8-10b | Yes |
| Slow | 25-40⇧ 15-25⇨ | |
| ●●●○ | Any | |
| ♢ | High | |
| ☀ ⛅ ☁ | H | |
| 🦋 | 🐦 | |

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

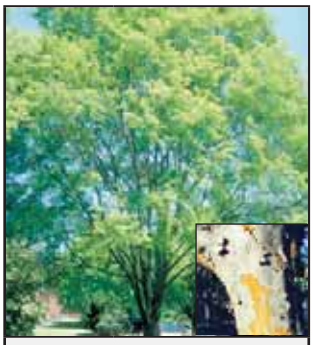
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |  |
| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Pinus elliottii* var. *densa* Southern Slash Pine | *Pinus elliottii* var. *elliottii* Northern Slash Pine | *Pinus glabra* Spruce Pine | *Pinus palustris* Longleaf Pine |
| **Reg/Native** | C S 9-11 Yes | N C 8-9 Yes | N 8-9a Yes | N C 8-9 Yes |
| **G, H, S** | Fast 75-100⇧ 35-50⇨ | Fast 75-100⇧ 35-50⇨ | Slow 30-60⇧ 25-40⇨ | 60-80⇧ 30-40⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●○○ Any | ●●○○ Any | ●●○○ Any | ●●●○ Any |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | High | High | Medium | High |
| **Light/Best Salt** | H | H | L-N | L-N |
| **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 | 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 | flammable - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; low wind resistance; declines if roots and surrounding areas are compacted or disturbed | flammable - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; medium to low wind resistance; susceptible to pests; resistant to fusiform rust; tolerates occasionally wet soil |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |  |
| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Pinus taeda* Loblolly Pine | *Piscidia piscipula* Jamaican Dogwood, Fish Poison Tree | *Platanus occidentalis* Sycamore, American Planetree | *Quercus acutissima* Sawtooth Oak |
| **Reg/Native** | N C 8-9b Yes | S 11 Yes | N C 8b-9a Yes | N 8-9a No |
| **G, H, S** | Fast 50-80⇧ 30-35⇨ | Fast 30-50⇧ 30-50⇨ | Fast 75-90⇧ 50-70⇨ | 40-50⇧ 50-70⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●○○ Any | ●●●● Any | ●●○○ Any | ●●○○ Any |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | Medium | High | Medium | High |
| **Light/Best Salt** | M | H | M | M |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | flammable - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; fast growing; 3-6" cones; susceptible to pests and diseases | deciduous; lavender/white flowers; all parts are poisonous; provides food for wildlife | 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 | provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil |

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Quercus alba*<br>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 |
| *Quercus austrina*<br>Bluff Oak | N C | 8-9 | No | | 40-60⇧ 35-50⇨ | ●●●○ | Any | High | L-N | provides food for wildlife; underused tree that is well adapted to Florida |
| *Quercus falcata*<br>Southern Red Oak, Spanish Oak, Turkey Oak | N C | 8-9a | Yes | | 60-80⇧ 60-70⇨ | ●●●○ | Any | High | M | low wind resistance; provides food for wildlife |
| *Quercus macrocarpa*<br>Bur Oak | N | 3a-8b | No | | 70-90⇧ 60-80⇨ | ●●●● | Any | High | H | trees are well-suited for street, park and parking lot planting but enough soil space should be available to accommodate growth |

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Quercus michauxii*<br>Swamp Chestnut Oak | N C | 8-9 | Yes | | 50-60⇧ 40-60⇨ | ●●●○ | C/L | Low | L-N | provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soils; in wet soils rot may be a problem; best in full sun but tolerates shade when young; tolerant of urban conditions; medium to high wind resistance; may slow growth of under-story plants |
| *Quercus muehlenbergii*<br>Chinkapin Oak | N | 3a-8b | Yes | Fast | 40-60⇧ 50-60⇨ | ●●●● | Any | High | M | |
| *Quercus nuttallii*<br>Nuttall Oak | N | 8 | No | | 60-80⇧ 35-50⇨ | ●●○○ | Any | Medium | L-N | provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil |
| *Quercus shumardii*<br>Shumard Oak | N | 8-9a | Yes | | 55-80⇧ 40-50⇨ | ●●●○ | Any | High | M | provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; medium to high wind resistance |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |  |
| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Quercus virginiana*<br>Live Oak | *Simarouba glauca*<br>Paradise Tree | *Swietenia mahagoni*<br>West Indian Mahogany | *Taxodium* spp.<br>Pond Cypress, Bald Cypress |
| **Reg/Native** | N C S 8b-10b Yes | S 10b-11 Yes | S 10b-11 Yes | N C S 8-10 Yes |
| **G, H, S** | 40-80⇧ 60-120⇨ | 30-50⇧ 25-30⇨ | Fast 40-75⇧ 40-60⇨ | 50-80⇧ 10-35⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●●○ Any | ●●●● Any | ●●●● Any | ●●●● Any |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | 💧💧 High | 💧 Medium | 💧💧 High | 💧💧💧 High |
| **Light/Best Salt** | H | H | H | M |
| **Wildlife** | 🦋 🐦 | 🐦 | 🐦 | 🐦 |
| | 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 | flammable plant - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; wetland plant & adapts to dry sites; deciduous; yellow-brown fall color; small seeds provide food for wildlife; high wind resistance |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |  |
| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Ulmus alata*<br>Winged Elm | *Ulmus americana*<br>American Elm | *Ulmus crassifolia*<br>Cedar Elm | *Ulmus parvifolia* and cvs.<br>Chinese Elm, Lacebark Elm |
| **Reg/Native** | N C 8-9 Yes | N C 8-9 Yes | N C 8-9 Yes | N C 8-9 No |
| **G, H, S** | Fast 45-70⇧ 30-40⇨ | Fast 70-90⇧ 50-70⇨ | 50-70⇧ 40-60⇨ | 40-50⇧ 35-50⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●●● Any | ●●●● Any | ●●●● Any | ●●●● Any |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | 💧💧💧 High | 💧💧💧 High | 💧💧💧 High | 💧💧 High |
| **Light/Best Salt** | M | M | M | M |
| **Wildlife** | 🦋 🐦 | 🦋 | | |
| | susceptible to Dutch elm disease; medium to high wind resistance | long-lived; susceptible to Dutch elm disease; medium to low wind resistance | susceptible to Dutch elm disease and powdery mildew | low wind resistance; susceptible to pests and freeze damage in North Florida; tolerates occasionally wet soil; form varies with cultivar |

# Medium Trees

| Scientific<br>Common |
|---|
| Reg/Native |
| G, H, S |
| Soil pH, Txt |
| Soil Mst, Drgt |
| Light/Best Salt |
| Wildlife |

*Avicennia germinans*
Black Mangrove

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C | S | 9a-11a | Yes |
| | | 20-30⇧ 10-20⇨ | |
| ●●●● | | S | |
| 💧 | | None | |
| ☀ ⛅ | | H | |
| 🦋 | | | |

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

*Bursera simaruba*
Gumbo Limbo

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | S | 10b-11 | Yes |
| | | 20-50⇧ 25-40⇨ | |
| ○●●● | | Any | |
| 💧 | | High | |
| ☀ ⛅ | | M | |
| 🦋 | 🐦 | | |

susceptible to pests if stressed; high wind resistance

*Caesalpinia* spp. and cvs.
Poinciana

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C | S | 9-11 | No |
| | | 8-35⇧ 10-35⇨ | |
| ○●●● | | S/L | |
| 💧 💧 | | Medium | |
| ☀ | | M | |

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

*Carpentaria acuminata*
Carpentaria Palm

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | S | 10b-11 | No |
| Fast | | 35-40⇧ 8-10⇨ | |
| ○●●● | | Any | |
| 💧 💧 | | Medium | |
| ☀ | | L-N | |

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

| Scientific<br>Common |
|---|
| Reg/Native |
| G, H, S |
| Soil pH, Txt |
| Soil Mst, Drgt |
| Light/Best Salt |
| Wildlife |

*Carpinus caroliniana*
American Hornbeam, Musclewood, Ironwood

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N | C | 8-9a | Yes |
| | | 20-30⇧ 20-30⇨ | |
| ●●●○ | | Any | |
| 💧 💧 💧 | | Medium | |
| ☀ ⛅ ☁ | | L-N | |
| | 🐦 | | |

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

*Cassia fistula*
Golden Shower

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | S | 10b-11 | No |
| Fast | | 30-40⇧ 25-40⇨ | |
| ○●●● | | Any | |
| 💧 | | Medium | |
| ☀ | | L-N | |
| 🦋 | | | |

yellow, summer flowers; showy blooms; low wind resistance

*Cercis canadensis*
Eastern Redbud

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N | C | 8b-9a | Yes |
| | | 20-30⇧ 15-35⇨ | |
| ●●●○ | | Any | |
| 💧 | | High | |
| ☀ ⛅ ☁ | | L-N | |
| 🦋 | 🐦 | | |

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

*Chrysophyllum oliviforme*
Satinleaf

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | S | 10b-11 | Yes |
| Slow | | 30-45⇧ 18-25⇨ | |
| ●●○○ | | Any | |
| 💧 | | High | |
| ☀ ⛅ | | H | |
| | 🐦 | | |

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

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |  |
| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Coccoloba diversifolia*<br>Pigeonplum | *Cordia sebestena*<br>Geiger Tree | *Crataegus* spp.<br>Hawthorn | *Cupressus arizonica* var. *arizonica*<br>Arizona Cypress |
| **Reg/Native** | S 10a-11 Yes | S 10b-11 No | N C 8-9 Var. | N C 8-9 Yes |
| **G, H, S** | Fast 30-40⇧ 10-20⇨ | Slow 25-30⇧ 20-25⇨ | 20-35⇧ 15-40⇨ | 30-40⇧ 15-25⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●●○ S | ○●●● Any | ●●●● Any | ●●●● S/L |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | High | High | High | High |
| **Light/Best Salt** | H | H | L-N | U |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | 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 | tolerant of salt or brackish water; orange, year-round flowers; foliage may be damaged by geiger beetles; damaged by severe freezes; high wind resistance | provides food and cover for wildlife; flowers vary; best for North Florida; many species and cultivars | evergreen; green foliage with silver/gray shimmer; good as specimen or windbreak |

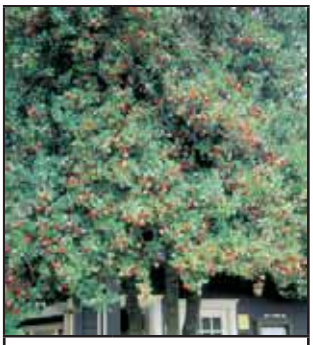
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |  |
| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Delonix regia*<br>Royal poinciana | *Elaeocarpus decipiens*<br>Japanese Blueberry | *Ficus citrifolia*<br>Shortleaf Fig,<br>Wild Banyan Tree | *Ilex* X *attenuata* and cvs.<br>East Palatka Holly |
| **Reg/Native** | S 10b-11 No | N C S 8b-10b No | S 10b-11 Yes | N C S 8-10 Yes |
| **G, H, S** | Fast 35-40⇧ 40-60⇨ | 30-40⇧ 30-40⇨ | Fast 25-50⇧ 30-40⇨ | 30-45⇧ 10-15⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●●● Any | ○●●○ Any | ●●●● Any | ●●●○ Any |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | High | High | High | Medium |
| **Light/Best Salt** | M | U | M | M |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | orange/red, summer flowers; medium to low wind resistance; needs large area; caution - may be invasive in South Florida | evergreen; pink/white, spring through summer flowers; provides food for wildlife | 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 | may have severe disease problems in central parts of the state; provides pollen for bees |

# Medium Trees

*Ilex cassine* and cvs.
Dahoon Holly

| | |
|---|---|
| N C S 8-10 | Yes |
| 20-30⇧ 15-20⇨ | |
| ●●○○ | Any |
| 💧💧 | Medium |
| ☀ ⛅ ☁ | M |
| 🦋 🐦 | |

white, spring flowers; provides pollen for bees and berries for variety of wildlife; does best in rich, organic soils; high wind resistance



*Ilex opaca*
American Holly

| | |
|---|---|
| N C 8-9b | Yes |
| 35-50⇧ 15-25⇨ | |
| ●●●○ | Any |
| 💧💧💧 | High |
| ☀ ⛅ | M |
| 🦋 🐦 | |

male and female flowers appear on separate trees, both sexes must be in same neighborhood for production of berries on female plants

*Ilex rotunda*
Round Holly, Roundleaf Holly, Rotund Holly

| | |
|---|---|
| N C S 8-11 | No |
| Slow 20-30⇧ 20-30⇨ | |
| ●●○○ | Any |
| 💧 | Medium |
| ☀ ⛅ | L-N |
| 🐦 | |

white, spring flowers provide pollen for bees; provides food for wildlife

*Jacaranda mimosifolia*
Jacaranda

| | |
|---|---|
| C S 9b-11 | No |
| Fast 25-40⇧ 45-60⇨ | |
| ○●●○ | Any |
| 💧 | High |
| ☀ | L-N |
| | |

lavender/blue, spring through summer flowers; messy when leaves and flowers drop; soft wood, breaks easily; low wind resistance

*Juniperus silicicola*
Southern Red Cedar

| | |
|---|---|
| N C S 8a-10b | Yes |
| Fast 30-45⇧ 20-30⇨ | |
| ●●●● | Any |
| 💧 | High |
| ☀ ⛅ | H |
| 🦋 🐦 | |

branches drooping; low wind resistance; provides food, cover, and nesting for birds; good for dunes; susceptible to pests such as juniper blight and mites

*Lagerstroemia indica, Lagerstroemia indica* X *fauriei, Lagerstroemia fauriei*
Crapemyrtle

| | |
|---|---|
| N C S 8-10b | No |
| Fast 10-30⇧ 15-30⇨ | |
| ●●●● | Any |
| 💧💧 | High |
| ☀ | L-N |
| 🐦 | |

form, size, disease resistance, bloom season, flower and bark color vary with cultivar; plant for good air circulation; high wind resistance; susceptible to aphids and sooty mold; bark peels and becomes showy with age

*Ostrya virginiana*
American Hophornbeam, American Hornbeam

| | |
|---|---|
| N C 8-9a | Yes |
| Slow 30-40⇧ 25-30⇨ | |
| ●●●○ | Any |
| 💧 | High |
| ☀ ⛅ ☁ | L-N |
| 🐦 | |

fall color; nuts provide food for wildlife; medium to high wind resistance

*Persea borbonia*
Red Bay, Bay Oak

| | |
|---|---|
| N C S 8b-11 | Yes |
| 30-50⇧ 30-50⇨ | |
| ●●●○ | Any |
| 💧💧💧 | High |
| ☀ ⛅ | H |
| 🦋 🐦 | |

larval food plant for swallow-tail butterflies; insect galls can distort leaves; medium to low wind resistance

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

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

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Persea palustris*<br>Swamp Bay | *Podocarpus gracilior*<br>Weeping Fern Pine,<br>Weeping Podocarpus | *Quercus lyrata*<br>Overcup Oak | *Rhizophora mangle*<br>Red Mangrove |
| **Reg/Native** | N C S 8-10 Yes | C S 9b-11 No | N C 8-9a Yes | S 10-11 Yes |
| **G, H, S** | 20-30⇧ 20-30⇨ | Slow 30-50⇧ 25-35⇨ | 30-40⇧ 30-40⇨ | 20-40⇧ 30-40⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●○○ Any | ●●●○ Any | ●●●○ Any | ●●●● Any |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | 💧💧 Medium | 💧 Medium | 💧💧 Medium | 💧 Medium |
| **Light/Best Salt** | L-N | L-N | L-N | H |
| **Wildlife** | 🦋 🐦 | | 🐦 | 🦋 |
| | purple fruit; good wetland plant | grows slower in full shade; high wind resistance | tolerates occasionally wet soil; provides food for wildlife | yellow, year-round flowers |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Tabebuia chrysotricha*<br>Yellow Trumpet Tree,<br>Golden Trumpet Tree | *Tabebuia heterophylla*<br>Pink Trumpet Tree | *Tabebuia impetiginosa*<br>Purple Trumpet Tree | *Zanthoxylum clava-herculis*<br>Hercules' Club |
| **Reg/Native** | C S 9b-11 No | C S 9b-11 No | C S 9b-11 No | N C 8-9b Yes |
| **G, H, S** | 25-35⇧ 25-35⇨ | 20-30⇧ 15-25⇨ | 12-18⇧ 10-15⇨ | 15-30⇧ 10-20⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●●● Any | ●●●● Any | ●●●● Any | ○●●○ C/L |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | 💧 Medium | 💧 High | 💧 High | 💧 Low |
| **Light/Best Salt** | M | M-H | M | U |
| **Wildlife** | | | | 🦋 |
| | yellow, spring flowers; medium to low wind resistance | pink/white, spring through summer flowers; medium to low wind resistance; susceptible to holopothrips | showy, pinkish-purple, spring flowers; medium to low wind resistance | deciduous; spines; host plant for Giant Swallowtail butterfly; white, spring flowers |

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Acacia farnesiana*<br>Sweet Acacia | C S | 9-11 | Yes | Slow | 10-25⇧ 15-25⇨ | ○●●○ | S/C | 💧💧 | High | ☀ | M | 🐦 |
| *Aesculus pavia*<br>Red Buckeye,<br>Florida Buckeye | N | 8-9a | Yes | | 15-20⇧ 15-25⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | 💧💧 | Medium | ⛅☀ | M | 🦋 🐦 |
| *Aralia spinosa*<br>Devil's Walkingstick | N C | 8-9a | Yes | | 10-25⇧ 6-10⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | 💧💧 | Medium | ☀⛅☁ | L-N | 🦋 🐦 |
| *Ardisia escallonioides*<br>Marlberry, Marbleberry | C S | 9-11 | Yes | | 10-20⇧ 3-12⇨ | ○●●● | S/L | 💧💧 | High | ☀⛅☁ | H | 🐦 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Arenga engleri*<br>Formosa Palm,<br>Dwarf Sugar Palm | C S | 9a-11 | No | Slow | 6-10⇧ 10-16⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | 💧 | None | ⛅☁ | L-N | 🐦 |
| *Baccharis halimifolia*<br>Groundsel Bush, Sea Myrtle,<br>Salt-bush | N C S | 8-10 | Yes | | 8-12⇧ 6-12⇨ | ●●●● | Any | 💧💧💧 | Medium | ☀ | M | |
| *Butia capitata*<br>Pindo Palm, Jelly Palm | N C S | 8b-11 | No | Slow | 15-25⇧ 15-25⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | 💧 | High | ☀⛅ | M | |
| *Calliandra* spp. and cvs.<br>Powderpuff | C S | 9b-11 | No | Fast | 10-15⇧ 8-15⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | 💧 | High | ☀⛅ | L-N | 🦋 🐦 |

| | |
|---|---|
| also known as *Acacia smallii*; yellow, year-round flowers; thorny; tolerates occasionally wet soil; provides food and cover for birds and insects; don't plant next to sidewalk | attractive bark; red, spring flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil; poisonous seeds |
| also known as *Angelica spinosa*; small, white, spring through summer flowers; purplish berries provide food for wildlife; sharp thorns; tolerates occasionally wet soil; can sucker to produce a thicket | fragrant, white, year-round flowers; attractive foliage; round purple fruit provide food for wildlife mostly in fall and winter; good for screens and hedges |
| red/orange/green, spring flowers; grows in clusters | feathery, white, fall flowers; poisonous seeds; useful for wet sites such as retention ponds and ditches; can spread from seed |
| edible fruit used for jelly; provides food for wildlife; looks best in full sun; white flowers; susceptible to pests; high wind resistance | pink/white, fall through spring flowers; only *Calliandra haematocephala* assessed as not a problem |

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  *Callistemon* spp.<br>Bottlebrush | N C S | 8b-11 | No | 6-30⇧ 6-15⇨ | ○●●● | S/L | High | M | |
|  *Camellia japonica*<br>Camellia | N C | 8-9 | No | Slow | 10-20⇧ 10-20⇨ | ●●○○ | Any | Medium | L-N | |
|  *Camellia sasanqua*<br>Sasanqua,<br>Sasanqua Camellia | N C | 8-9 | No | Slow | 3-15⇧ 5-10⇨ | ●●○○ | Any | Medium | L-N | |
|  *Canella winterana*<br>Wild Cinnamon,<br>Cinnamon Bark | S | 10b-11 | Yes | Slow | 10-30⇧ 10-30⇨ | ○●●● | S/L | High | H | |
| | red, spring through summer flowers; medium to low wind resistance; attracts beneficial insects; only *C. citrinus, C. rigidus,* assessed as not a problem | | | | | | | | | |
| | 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 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 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 | | | | | | | | | |
| | purple, summer flowers | | | | | | | | | |

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  *Capparis cynophallophora*<br>Jamaica Caper Tree,<br>Mustard Tree | S | 10-11 | Yes | Slow | 6-20⇧ 6-15⇨ | ○●●● | Any | High | H | |
|  *Cephalanthus occidentalis*<br>Buttonbush | N C S | 8-11 | Yes | 6-20⇧ 6-8⇨ | ●●●○ | Any | None | L-N | |
|  *Cephalotaxus harringtonia*<br>Japanese Plum Yew,<br>Harrington Plum Yew | N C | 8-9 | No | Slow | 3-10⇧ 5-10⇨ | ●●○○ | S | Medium | L-N | |
|  *Cercis reniformis* 'Oklahoma'<br>Oklahoma Redbud | N C | 6b-9a | Yes | Fast | 20-25⇧ 15-20⇨ | ●●●● | Any | High | L-N | |
| | purple/white, spring flowers | | | | | | | | | |
| | 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 | | | | | | | | | |
| | dark green foliage; suitable for use as a hedge or specimen plant | | | | | | | | | |
| | showy flowers which cover tree in the spring | | | | | | | | | |

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Chamaerops humilis*<br>European Fan Palm | N C S | 8-11 | No | Fast | 5-15⇧ 6-15⇨ | ○●●● | Any | High | M | |
| *Chionanthus retusus*<br>Chinese Fringetree | N | 8 | No | Slow | 15-30⇧ 10-12⇨ | ●●○○ | S | Medium | L-N | |
| *Chionanthus virginicus*<br>Fringetree | N C | 8-9 | Yes | Slow | 12-20⇧ 10-15⇨ | ●●●○ | Any | Medium | L-N | |
| *Citharexylum spinosum*<br>Fiddlewood | S | 10-11 | Yes | | 15-25⇧ 8-15⇨ | ●●●○ | Any | High | H | |

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

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

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

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

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Coccoloba uvifera*<br>Seagrape | C S | 9-11 | Yes | | 3-35⇧ 10-50⇨ | ●●●○ | S | High | H | |
| *Cordia boissieri*<br>White Geiger, Texas Olive | C S | 9a-11 | No | Slow | 15-20⇧ 10-15⇨ | ○●●● | Any | High | M | |
| *Cornus foemina*<br>Swamp Dogwood, Stiff Dogwood, Stiff Cornel | N C S | 8-10 | Yes | | 10-16⇧ 10-16⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | Low | L-N | |
| *Cornus florida*<br>Flowering Dogwood | N | 8-9a | Yes | | 25-30⇧ 25-30⇨ | ●●●○ | Any | Medium | L-N | |

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

white, year-round flowers

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

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

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |  |
| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Crossopetalum rhacoma* Maidenberry | *Cyrilla racemiflora* Titi, Swamp Cyrilla, Leatherwood | *Dodonaea viscosa* Hopbush, Varnish Leaf | *Eriobotrya japonica* Loquat |
| **Reg/Native** | C S 9b-11 Yes | N C 8b-10a Yes | C S 9-11 Yes | N C S 8-11 No |
| **G, H, S** | Slow 1½-6⇧ 3-8⇨ | Fast 10-30⇧ 6-15⇨ | 10-18⇧ 6-15⇨ | 20-30⇧ 30-35⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ○●●● S | ●●○○ Any | ●●●● S/L | ●●●● Any |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | High | Medium | High | Medium |
| **Light/Best Salt** | M-H | L-N | H | M |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | large red berries have ornamental value, making this a good accent plant | white, spring through summer flowers; wetland plant; good for edges of retention ponds; attractive to bees | yellow, summer through fall flowers; showy, colorful fruit | white, fall through winter flowers; medium to low wind resistance; susceptible to pests; caution - may be invasive in Central and South Florida |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |  |
| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Eugenia* spp. (natives only) Stoppers | *Forestiera segregata* Florida Privet | *Ilex* X'Mary Nell' Mary Nell Holly | *Ilex* X'Nellie R. Stevens' Nellie R. Stevens Holly |
| **Reg/Native** | C S 9-11 Yes | N C S 8b-11 Yes | N C 8-9 Yes | N C 8-9 Yes |
| **G, H, S** | 10-30⇧ 5-20⇨ | 4-15⇧ 3-12⇨ | 10-20⇧ 10-15⇨ | 15-25⇧ 10-12⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●●● Any | ○●●● S/L | ●●●○ S/C | ●●●○ S/C |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | High | High | Medium | Medium |
| **Light/Best Salt** | H | H | M | M |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | flowers vary; needs little attention once established; natives are *E. axillaris, E. foetida, E. rhombea, and E.confusa; E. axiliaris, E. confusa, E. foetida* have high wind resistance | semi-evergreen to evergreen; yellow, early spring flowers; great hedge plant; provides food for wildlife; flowers attract insects | white; spring flowers; important source of pollen for bees | white, spring flowers; important source of pollen for bees; provides food for wildlife |

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C | 8-9 | No | |
| G, H, S | | 8-25⇧ 8-25⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ●●○○ | Any | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | 💧 | High | | |
| Light/Best Salt | ☀ ⛅ | M | | |
| Wildlife | 🐦 | | | |

*Ilex cornuta* and cvs.
Chinese Holly, Horned Holly

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N | 8-9a | Yes | |
| G, H, S | Slow | 10-15⇧ 10-15⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ●●●● | Any | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | 💧 💧 | High | | |
| Light/Best Salt | ☀ ⛅ ☁ | U | | |
| Wildlife | 🐦 | | | |

*Ilex decidua*
Possumhaw

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | 🐦 | | | |

*Ilex glabra*
Gallberry

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 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | 🦋 🐦 | | | |

*Ilex vomitoria* and cvs.
Yaupon Holly

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 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | | |

*Illicium* spp.
Star Anise

evergreen, yellowish–white or greenish–white flowers

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | 🦋 🐦 | | | |

*Jatropha integerrima*
Peregrina

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | C S | 9b-11b | Yes | |
| G, H, S | Slow | 20-30⇧ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ●●●● | S/L | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | 💧 | High | | |
| Light/Best Salt | ☀ | H | | |
| Wildlife | 🐦 | | | |

*Krugiodendron ferreum*
Black Ironwood

very dense wood

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | | |

*Ligustrum japonicum* and cvs.
Ligustrum, Japanese Privet

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

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Scientific** Common | *Magnolia* X *soulangiana* and cvs. Saucer Magnolia | *Magnolia figo* Banana Shrub | *Musa* spp. Banana | *Myrcianthes fragrans* Simpson's Stopper, Twinberry |
| Reg/Native | N C 8-9a No | N C 8-10 Yes | C S 9b-11 No | C S 9b-11 Yes |
| G, H, S | 20-25⇧ 15-25⇨ | 10-20⇧ 6-15⇨ | Fast 7-30⇧ 10-15⇨ | 6-30⇧ 15-20⇨ |
| Soil pH, Txt | ●●○○ Any | ●●○○ Any | ●●●● Any | ○●●○ Any |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | Low | Medium | Low | High |
| Light/Best Salt | L-N | U | L-N | H |
| Wildlife | | | | |
| | many cultivars; pink/ white/ lavender, fragrant, winter through spring flowers; susceptible to pests; medium to high wind resistance | also known as *Michelia figo*; light-yellow, spring through early summer flowers; fragrance similar to ripening cantaloupes or bananas; generally used as specimen plant; susceptible to scale and mushroom root rot | edible fruit; showy purple or orange flowers; needs regular watering; susceptible to disease, pests, and frost | edible fruit; white, fragrant, year-round flowers; red berries provide food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; needs little attention once established |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Scientific** Common | *Myrciaria cauliflora* Jaboticaba, Brazilian Grape Tree, Brazilian Grape | *Myrica cerifera* and cvs. Wax Myrtle | *Olea europaea* Olive | *Osmanthus americanus* Wild Olive, Devilwood |
| Reg/Native | S 10b-11 No | N C S 8-10 Yes | N C S 8-11 No | N C 8-9 Yes |
| G, H, S | Slow 15-40⇧ 15-40⇨ | Fast 10-40⇧ 20-25⇨ | Slow 25-50⇧ 35-50⇨ | 15-25⇧ 10-15⇨ |
| Soil pH, Txt | ●●●● Any | ●●●● Any | ●●●● S/L | ○●●○ Any |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| Light/Best Salt | L-N | H | M | H |
| Wildlife | | | | |
| | edible, black fruit; white flowers, time of flowering depends on cultivar | 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 | makes a great landscape plant; requires a pollinator to fruit | white, fragrant, spring flowers; provides food for wildlife |

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Plumeria rubra*<br>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.<br>Podocarpus | N C S | 8b-11 | No | Slow | 30-40⇧ 20-25⇨ | ●●●○ | S/C | High | H | | dark green, evergreen leaves; small, purple, fruit on females provide food for wildlife; high wind resistance; mildly susceptible to pests and diseases; some magnesium deficiency on sandy soils |
| *Prunus angustifolia*<br>Chickasaw Plum | N C | 8-9 | Yes | | 12-20⇧ 15-20⇨ | ●●●○ | Any | High | M | | white, winter flowers; reddish plums provide food for wildlife; medium to high wind resistance; can sucker to produce a thicket |
| *Prunus campanulata*<br>Taiwan Cherry | N | 8-9a | No | | 12-20⇧ 15-25⇨ | ●●○○ | Any | Medium | U | | small pink, late winter flowers; small fruit provides food for wildlife; susceptible to tent caterpillar |

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Prunus umbellata*<br>Flatwoods Plum | N C | 8-9 | Yes | | 12-20⇧ 12-20⇨ | ●●●○ | Any | Medium | L-N | | white, spring flowers; purple plums provide food for wildlife; edible fruits, ranging from very tart to sweet; susceptible to tent caterpillars; can sucker to produce a thicket |
| *Quercus geminata*<br>Sand Live Oak, Small Sand Live Oak | N C S | 8-10a | Yes | | 35-50⇧ 45-60⇨ | ○●●○ | S/L | High | H | | high wind resistance; good in dune areas; provides food for wildlife; FNGLA Plant of the Year 2008 |
| *Raphiolepis* spp. and cvs.<br>Indian Hawthorn | N C | 8-9 | No | | 2-10⇧ 2-6⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | High | M | | flowers vary; provides food for wildlife; use disease-resistant cvs., plant in full sun; susceptible to disease |
| *Senna polyphylla*<br>Desert Cassia | S | 10a-11 | No | Fast | 6-10⇧ 6-8⇨ | ○●●● | S/L | Medium | H | | yellow, summer flowers; should not be confused with *Senna pendula* |

| Scientific / Common | *Sideroxylon* spp. (natives only) Buckthorn | *Sophora tomentosa* Necklace Pod | *Tabebuia aurea* Silver Trumpet Tree, Yellow Tab | *Viburnum obovatum* and cvs. Walter's Viburnum |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C S 8-11 Yes | S 10-11 Yes | S 10-11 No | N C S 8-10 Yes |
| G, H, S | 50-75⇧ 35-50⇨ | 6-10⇧ 8-12⇨ | 15-25⇧ 10-15⇨ | 8-25⇧ 6-10⇨ |
| Soil pH, Txt | ●●●● Any | ●●●● S/L | ●●●● Any | ●●●● Any |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | High | High | High | High |
| Light/Best Salt | H | H | M | L-N |
| Wildlife | | | | |
| | good coastal or dune plant; select species based on region, soil texture, and drainage; flowers vary | evergreen shrub; weeping shape; yellow, year-round flowers; seeds are poisonous; provides food for wildlife | yellow, winter through spring flowers; flowers emerge after leaves drop; not wind resistant | 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 | *Viburnum odoratissimum* Sweet Viburnum | *Viburnum odoratissimum* var. *awabuki* Awabuki Viburnum | *Viburnum rufidulum* Rusty Blackhaw, Southern Blackhaw |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C S 8b-10a No | N C S 8-10b No | N 8b-9a Yes |
| G, H, S | Fast 15-30⇧ 15-25⇨ | Slow 15-20⇧ 15-20⇨ | Slow 20-25⇧ 20-25⇨ |
| Soil pH, Txt | ●●●● Any | ●●●○ Any | ●●●● Any |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | Medium | Medium | High |
| Light/Best Salt | L-N | L-N | H |
| Wildlife | | | |
| | white, spring flowers; susceptible pests and disease; often grown as a hedge; thins in shaded sites | 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 | scarlet to purple fall foliage; clusters of small, white, spring flowers; small black fruit provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; will not tolerate compacted soils |

# Large Shrubs

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

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Acrostichum danaeifolium*<br>Leather Fern | C S | 9-11 | Yes | 4-8⇧ 3-5⇨ | ●●●○ | Any | 💧💧 | Low | ☀ ⛅ ☁ | M | | large fern; good for wet sites in shaded landscape; prolonged sunlight, especially in the summer, can burn foliage |
| *Agarista populifolia*<br>Pipestem, Fetterbush, Doghobble | N C | 8-9 | Yes | 8-12⇧ 5-10⇨ | ●●○○ | S/C | 💧💧💧 | Medium | ⛅ ☁ | L-N | | evergreen, creamy white, fragrant spring flowers |
| *Agave* spp.<br>Century plant, Agave | N C S | var. | Var. | Slow | 3-6⇧ 3-10⇨ | ○●●○ | S | 💧 | High | ☀ | H | | dramatic foliage and form; evergreen, silver/gray to blue-green foliage; showy, green-brown fruit; sharp spines; choose species adapted to climate |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Scientific**<br>**Common** | *Aloysia virgata*<br>Sweet Almond Bush | *Aralia spinosa*<br>Devil's Walkingstick | *Ardisia escallonioides*<br>Marlberry, Marbleberry | *Asimina* spp.<br>Pawpaw |
| **Reg/Native** | N C S 8-11 No | N C 8-9a Yes | C S 9-11 Yes | N C S 8-10 Var. |
| **G, H, S** | 6-12⇧ 6-12⇨ | 10-25⇧ 6-10⇨ | 10-20⇧ 3-12⇨ | 15-20⇧ 15-20⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●●● Any | ○●●● Any | ○●●● S/L | ○●○○ S |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | High | Medium | High | Medium |
| **Light/Best Salt** | U | L-N | H | L-N |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | evergreen; white, fragrant, summer through fall flowers | also known as *Angelica spinosa*; small white, spring through summer flowers; purplish berries provide food for wildlife; spiny stems; tolerates occasionally wet soil | fragrant, white, year-round flowers; attractive foliage; round, purple fruits provide food for wildlife, mostly in fall and winter; good for screens and hedges | deciduous; species needs vary, choose based on conditions; flowers vary; larval food plant for zebra swallowtail butterfly; does not transplant well |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Scientific**<br>**Common** | *Baccharis halimifolia*<br>Groundsel Bush, Sea Myrtle, Salt-bush | *Bambusa* spp. (clumping types only)<br>Bamboo | *Barleria micans*<br>Yellow Shrimp Plant | *Berberis julianae*<br>Wintergreen Barberry, Julian's berberis |
| **Reg/Native** | N C S 8-10 Yes | N C S 8-11 No | S 10-11 No | N 8-9a No |
| **G, H, S** | 8-12⇧ 6-12⇨ | 3-100⇧ 2-20⇨ | Fast 4-5⇧ 4-5⇨ | Slow 4-6⇧ 2-5⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●●● Any | ○●●● Any | ○●●○ Any | ○●●○ Any |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| **Light/Best Salt** | M | M | U | M |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | feathery, white, fall flowers; poisonous seeds; useful for wet sites such as retention ponds and ditches; can spread by suckers from roots | choose species adapted to conditions; bamboo grows aggressively; should not be planted near lakefronts or streams; except for *Bambusa arundinacea* | evergreen shrub with upright growth that terminates in flattish spikes that produce lobed, bright, yellow flowers; provides food for wildlife | 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 | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Brugmansia* X *candida*<br>Angel's Trumpet | S | 10b-11 | No | 8-14⇧ 10-15⇨ | ●●●○ | Any | Low | L-N | |
| *Brunfelsia grandiflora*<br>Yesterday-Today-and-Tomorrow | N C S | 8b-11 | No | 7-10⇧ 5-8⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | Medium | L-N | |
| *Buddleja lindleyana*<br>Butterfly Bush, Lindley's Butterfly Bush | N C | 8-9 | No | Fast | 4-6⇧ 4-6⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | Medium | M | butterfly |
| *Byrsonima lucida*<br>Long Key Locustberry | S | 10b-11 | Yes | 12-20⇧ 15-30⇨ | ●○○○ | S/L | High | M | bird |

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| *Brugmansia* X *candida* | flowers hang from stems and branches and drape the plant with color; good specimen tree; susceptible to pests and diseases |
| *Brunfelsia grandiflora* | white/purple, spring through fall flowers |
| *Buddleja lindleyana* | deciduous, non-fragrant, purple/violet flowers; excellent for butterflies; aggressive suckering and spreads through runners |
| *Byrsonima lucida* | plant has winter interest due to unusual form, nice persistent fruits, showy winter trunk, or winter flowers |

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Calliandra haematocephala*<br>Red Powderpuff | C S | 9-11 | No | 6-8⇧ 8-12⇨ | ●●●○ | Any | High | L-N | |
| *Callicarpa americana*<br>Beautyberry | N C S | 8-10 | Yes | 6-8⇧ 6-8⇨ | ●●●○ | Any | High | L-N | bird |
| *Callistemon* spp.<br>Bottlebrush | N C S | 8b-11 | No | 6-30⇧ 6-15⇨ | ○●●○ | S/L | High | M | butterfly, hummingbird |
| *Calycanthus floridus*<br>Carolina Allspice, Eastern Sweetshrub | N C S | 8-10a | Yes | Slow | 6-9⇧ 6-12⇨ | ●●●● | Any | Medium | L-N | |

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|---|---|
| *Calliandra haematocephala* | possible cold damage from freezing temperatures; large fragrant flower blooms during warm months; susceptible to pests |
| *Callicarpa americana* | deciduous; purple/light purple spring through fall flowers; attracts wildlife; small purplish fruits provide food for wildlife in late winter; need to prune old wood since flowers and fruit are produced on new growth |
| *Callistemon* spp. | red spring though summer flowers; medium to low wind resistance; attracts beneficial insects; check with your local Extension office before final species selection; except *Callistemon viminalis* |
| *Calycanthus floridus* | good screen; red, spring through summer flowers with strawberry-like fragrance; does best in rich, organic soil |

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| **Scientific**<br>**Common** | *Camellia japonica*<br>Camellia | *Camellia sasanqua*<br>Sasanqua,<br>Sasanqua Camellia | *Capparis cynophallophora*<br>Jamaica Caper Tree,<br>Mustard Tree | *Carissa macrocarpa*<br>Natal Plum |
| **Reg/Native** | N C 8-9 No | N C 8-9 No | S 10-11 Yes | C S 9-11 No |
| **G, H, S** | Slow 10-20⇧ 10-20⇨ | Slow 3-15⇧ 5-10⇨ | Slow 6-20⇧ 6-15⇨ | 2-20⇧ 2-20⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●○○ Any | ●●○○ Any | ○●●● Any | ○●●● S |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | Medium | Medium | High | High |
| **Light/Best Salt** | L-N | L-N | H | H |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | many cultivars; flowers up to 6inches, in winter through spring, color variable; susceptible to pests and diseases; requires acidic soil and has problems if pH is too high | some groundcover cultivars available; fall through winter flowers, color variable; susceptible to pests; requires acidic soil and has problems if pH is too high | purple/white, spring flowers | also known as *Carissa grandiflora*; edible fruit; white, fragrant year-round flowers |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Scientific**<br>**Common** | *Cephalanthus occidentalis*<br>Buttonbush | *Cephalotaxus harringtonia*<br>Japanese Plum Yew,<br>Harrington Plum Yew | *Cestrum aurantiacum*<br>Orange Jessamine | *Chrysobalanus icaco*<br>Cocoplum |
| **Reg/Native** | N C 8-9 Yes | N C 8-9 No | C S 9-11 No | S 10-11 Yes |
| **G, H, S** | 6-20⇧ 6-8⇨ | Slow 3-10⇧ 5-10⇨ | Fast 4-10⇧ 6-8⇨ | 3-30⇧ 10-20⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●●○ Any | ●●○○ S | ○●●○ Any | ○●●○ Any |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | None | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| **Light/Best Salt** | L-N | L-N | M | H |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | 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 | dark green foliage; suitable for use as a hedge or specimen plant | yellow/orange, spring through summer flowers | white, year-round flowers; edible fruit; good hedge or screen plant; purple "plums" provide food for wildlife; high wind resistance |

# Large Shrubs

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Citharexylum spinosum*<br>Fiddlewood | S | 10-11 | 15-25⇧ 8-12⇨ | ●●●○ | Any | 💧 | High | ☀ ⛅ | M | 🦋 🐦 |
| *Clethra alnifolia*<br>Sweet Pepperbush | N C | 8-9 | 4-8⇧ 4-8⇨ | ●●○○ | Any | 💧 💧 💧 | Medium | ☀ ⛅ ☁ | M | 🦋 |
| *Clusia rosea* 'nana'<br>Dwarf Pitch Apple | S | 10b-11 | | ●●●● | Any | 💧 | High | ☀ ⛅ ☁ | H | |
| *Coccoloba uvifera*<br>Seagrape | C S | 9-11 | 3-35⇧ 10-50⇨ | ●●●○ | S | 💧 | High | ☀ ⛅ | H | 🦋 🐦 |

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

white, fragrant, summer flowers; attracts bees and other wildlife; grows well in wet areas

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

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Cocculus laurifolius*<br>Laurelleaf Snailseed, Carolina Coralbead, Cocculus | C S | 9a-11 | 12-18⇧ 18-20⇨ | ○●●● | Any | 💧 | High | ☀ ⛅ | M | |
| *Codiaeum variegatum*<br>Croton | S | 10b-11 | 3-8⇧ 3-6⇨ | ●●●● | Any | 💧 | Low | ☀ ⛅ | L-N | |
| *Conocarpus erectus*<br>Buttonwood, Silver Buttonwood | S | 10b-11 | 5-50⇧ 15-20⇨ | ○●●● | Any | 💧 | High | ☀ ⛅ | H | 🐦 |
| *Cordyline* spp. & cvs. except *Cordyline guineensis*<br>Ti plant | S | 10-11 | Fast 3-10⇧ 2-4⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | 💧 💧 | Varies | ☀ | V | |

spreading growth habit; yellow flowers

wide variety of leaf color and shape; white/yellow, summer flowers; susceptible to pests

white/cream, spring flowers; silver leaved form more susceptible to sooty mold and insect problems; do not plant in marl soil; high wind resistance; provides cover for wildlife

growing conditions vary by species; flowers vary; cold sensitive; check with your local Extension office before final species selection

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Scientific***<br>**Common** | *Crataegus* spp.<br>Hawthorn | *Cyrilla racemiflora*<br>Titi, Swamp Cyrilla, Leatherwood | *Duranta erecta*<br>Golden Dewdrop, Pigeonberry, Skyflower | *Erythrina herbacea*<br>Coral Bean, Cherokee Bean |
| **Reg/Native** | N C 8-9 Var. | N C 8b-9 Yes | C S 9b-11 No | N C S 8-11 Yes |
| **G, H, S** | 20-35⇧ 15-40⇨ | Fast 10-30⇧ 6-15⇨ | 4-18⇧ 10-15⇨ | 5-10⇧ 8-12⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●●● Any | ●●○○ Any | ○●●○ Any | ●●●○ S/L |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | High | Medium | High | High |
| **Light/Best Salt** | L-N | L-N | L-N | M |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | provides food and cover for wildlife; flowers vary; best for north Florida; many species and cultivars | white, late spring through summer flowers; wetland plant; good for edges of retention ponds; attractive to bees | also known as *Duranta repens*; showy, lavender/blue/white, summer through fall flowers; poisonous fruit; susceptible to pests; irritating sap; thorns; may spread aggressively | scarlet, tubular, spring flowers; flowers attractive to hummingbirds; showy, pod-shaped fruit |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Scientific***<br>**Common** | *Eugenia* spp. (natives only)<br>Stoppers | *Fatsia japonica*<br>Japanese Aralia, Paperplant | *Forestiera segregata*<br>Florida Privet | *Galphimia glauca*<br>Thryallis, Rain-of-Gold |
| **Reg/Native** | C S 9-11 Yes | N C S 8-11 No | N C S 8b-11 Yes | C S 9b-11 No |
| **G, H, S** | 10-30⇧ 5-20⇨ | 5-8⇧ 3-10⇨ | 4-15⇧ 3-12⇨ | 5-9⇧ 4-6⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●●● Any | ○●●○ Any | ○●●● S/L | ○●●○ Any |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | High | Medium | High | Medium |
| **Light/Best Salt** | H | L-N | H | L-N |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | flowers vary; needs little attention once established; natives are *E. axillaris, E. foetida, E. rhombea,* and *E.confusa; E. axiliaris, E. confusa, E. foetida* have high wind resistance | creamy, white, winter flowers; too much sun eventually kills the plant | yellow, early spring flowers attract insects; great hedge; fruit provides food for wildlife | evergreen shrub; yellow, year-round flowers; susceptible to caterpillars and mites |

# Large Shrubs

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Gardenia jasminoides*<br>Gardenia, Cape Jasmine | N C S 8-10 | No | 4-8⇧ 4-8⇨ | ●●○○ | Any | 💧 | Medium | ☀ ⛅ ☁ | L-N | | |
| *Halesia diptera*<br>Two-wing Silverbell | N 8 | Yes | 20-30⇧ 20-30⇨ | ●●●○ | S/L | 💧 💧 | Medium | ☀ ⛅ ☁ | U | | |
| *Hamamelis virginiana*<br>Common Witchhazel | N 8 | Yes | 20-30⇧ 15-25⇨ | ●●●● | Any | 💧 | Medium | ☀ ⛅ ☁ | L-N | | |
| *Hamelia patens*<br>Firebush, Scarletbush | C S 9-11 | Yes | Fast | 5-20⇧ 5-8⇨ | ●●●● | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| deciduous tree; showy, bell-shaped, white, spring flowers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| cream/yellow, fall flowers; galls form on leaves; plant suckers freely from the base | | | | | | | | | | | |
| orange/red, year-round flowers; susceptible to pests; foliage usually more attractive in shade but flowers best in sun; tolerates occasionally wet soil; dies back in freezes but returns | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Schefflera arboricola*<br>Dwarf Schefflera | C S 9-11 | No | 10-15⇧ 6-15⇨ | ○●●● | S/L | 💧 💧 | High | ☀ ⛅ | M | | |
| *Hibiscus* spp.<br>Hibiscus, Mallows | N C S 8-11 | Yes | 4-12⇧ 3-10⇨ | ●●○○ | S/L | 💧 💧 | Medium | ☀ ⛅ | V | 🦋 | |
| *Hydrangea arborescens*<br>Wild Hydrangea | N C 8-9 | Yes | 6-10⇧ 6-10⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | 💧 💧 | None | ⛅ | U | | |
| *Hydrangea macrophylla*<br>Hydrangea, Bigleaf<br>Hydrangea, French Hydrangea | N C 8-9a | No | 6-10⇧ 6-10⇨ | ●●●● | Any | 💧 💧 | Medium | ⛅ ☁ | L-N | | |
| evergreen; dark green foliage; orange/yellow winter fruit; susceptible to scale | | | | | | | | | | | |
| select species based on site conditions; spring through fall flowers, color varies; some hibiscus injured by freezes in North Florida; susceptible to pests | | | | | | | | | | | |
| deciduous; white, summer flowers; oval, serrate, dark green leaves; blooms on new season's growth; susceptible to disease | | | | | | | | | | | |
| white/pink/purple, spring through summer flowers; susceptible to pests; tolerates occasionally wet soil | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Hydrangea quercifolia*<br>Oakleaf Hydrangea | *Ilex* X'Mary Nell'<br>Mary Nell Holly | *Ilex cornuta* and cvs.<br>Chinese Holly, Horned Holly | *Ilex vomitoria* and cvs.<br>Yaupon Holly |
| **Reg/Native** | N C 8b-9 Yes | N C 8-9 Yes | N C 8-9 No | N C S 8-10 Yes |
| **G, H, S** | 6-10⇧ 6-8⇨ | 10-20⇧ 10-15⇨ | 15-25⇧ 15-25⇨ | 15-30⇧ 6-20⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●●○ Any | ●●●○ S/C | ●●○○ Any | ●●●○ Any |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | Medium | Medium | High | High |
| **Light/Best Salt** | L-N | M | M | H |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | pink, summer flowers; good flowering shrub for shade; tolerates occasionally wet soil | white, spring flowers; important source of pollen for bees | susceptible to tea scale, especially in cool, shady areas; fruit provides food for wildlife; important source of pollen for bees | 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 |

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| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Illicium* spp.<br>Star Anise | *Itea virginica*<br>Virginia Willow,<br>Virginia Sweetspire | *Jasminum mesnyi*<br>Primrose Jasmine,<br>Japanese Yellow Jasmine | *Jasminum multiflorum*<br>Downy Jasmine |
| **Reg/Native** | N C 8-9 Var. | N C 8-9 Yes | N C S 8-10 No | C S 9b-11 No |
| **G, H, S** | 10-15⇧ 6-15⇨ | Slow 3-8⇧ 2-4⇨ | Fast 5-10⇧ 2-5⇨ | Fast 5-10⇧ 5-10⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●●○ Any | ●●●○ S/L | ●●●● Any | ●●●● Any |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| **Light/Best Salt** | L-N | L-N | L-N | L-N |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | evergreen, yellowish–white or greenish–white flowers | white, spring through summer flowers; grows well in wet areas such as detention ponds, swales and canals | rambling, evergreen; will climb like vine if given support; fragrant, yellow flowers; dies back in freeze, may come back | white, fragrant, year-round flowers; dies back in freeze, may come back; susceptible to pests; sprawling form |

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Jatropha integerrima*<br>Peregrina | C S | 9b-11 | No | 8-15⇧ 5-10⇨ | ●●●● | Any | ◊ | High | ☀ ⛅ | L-N | 🦋 🐦 |
| *Juniperus chinensis* and cvs.<br>Chinese Juniper,<br>Japanese Juniper | N C | 8-9 | No | 2-60⇧ 2-25⇨ | ●●●● | S | ◊ | High | ☀ | M | 🐦 |
| *Ligustrum japonicum* and cvs.<br>Ligustrum,<br>Japanese Privet | N C S | 8-10b | No | 8-12⇧ 15-25⇨ | ○●●● | Any | ◊ | High | ☀ ⛅ | H | |
| *Loropetalum chinense* and cvs.<br>Loropetalum,<br>Chinese Fringe Bush | N C | 8-9 | No | 6-15⇧ 8-10⇨ | ●●●○ | Any | ◊ | Medium | ☀ ⛅ | L-N | |

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

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

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

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

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Lyonia ferruginea*<br>Rusty Lyonia | N C S | 8-10 | Yes | Slow | 10-20⇧ 4-10⇨ | ●●●○ | S | ◊ ▲ | High | ☀ ⛅ | L-N | 🦋 |
| *Mahonia bealei*<br>Oregon Hollygrape | N | 8-9a | No | Slow | 5-10⇧ 3-4⇨ | ●●●○ | Any | ◊ | Medium | ⛅ ☁ | M | 🐦 |
| *Malvaviscus arboreus*<br>Turk's cap | N C S | 8b-11 | No | Fast | 6-12⇧ 3-5⇨ | ●●●● | Any | ◊ ▲ | Medium | ☀ | L-N | |

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

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

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

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| |  |  |  |  |
| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Murraya paniculata*<br>Orange Jessamine,<br>Orange Jasmine, Chalcas | *Musa* spp.<br>Banana | *Myrcianthes fragrans*<br>Simpson's Stopper,<br>Twinberry | *Myrica cerifera* and cvs.<br>Wax Myrtle |
| **Reg/Native** | C S 9b-11 No | C S 9b-11 No | C S 9b-11 Yes | N C S 8-10 Yes |
| **G, H, S** | Slow 8-12⇧ 8-15⇨ | Fast 7-30⇧ 10-15⇨ | 6-30⇧ 15-20⇨ | Fast 10-40⇧ 20-25⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●●● Any | ●●●● Any | ○●●● Any | ●●●● Any |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | High | Low | High | Medium |
| **Light/Best Salt** | L-N | L-N | H | H |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | white, fragrant, year-round flowers; good container plant; often used as a hedge; provides food for wildlife; susceptible to pests | edible fruit; showy purple or orange flowers; needs regular watering; susceptible to disease, pests, and frost | edible fruit; white, fragrant, year-round flowers; red berries provide food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; needs little attention once established | 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 |

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| |  |  |  |  |
| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Nerium oleander*<br>Oleander | *Osmanthus americanus*<br>Wild Olive, Devilwood | *Osmanthus fragrans*<br>Tea Olive, Fragrant Olive,<br>Sweet Osmanthus | *Pithecellobium keyense*<br>Florida Keys Blackbead |
| **Reg/Native** | N C S 9-11 No | N C 8b-9 Yes | N C 8b-9 No | C S 9b-11 Yes |
| **G, H, S** | Fast 4-18⇧ 3-15⇨ | 15-25⇧ 10-15⇨ | Slow 15-30⇧ 15-20⇨ | 20⇧ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●●○ Any | ○●●● Any | ○●●○ Any | S |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | High | Medium | Medium | High |
| **Light/Best Salt** | M | H | L-N | H |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | good, low maintenance plant for coastal areas; susceptible to oleander caterpillar; poisonous | white, fragrant, spring flowers; provides food for wildlife | white, fragrant, fall through spring flowers; susceptible to pests | forms thickets and sandy shores and dry coastal areas; showy, fragrant flowers are anattractive feature |

# Large Shrubs

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Philadelphus inodorus*<br>English Dogwood | N C 8-9a | Yes | Fast | 10-12⇧ 6-10⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | ◓ ● | High | ☼ ⛅ | U | | deciduous; white, spring flowers |
| *Philodendron bipinnatifidum*<br>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 |
| *Philodendron* cvs.<br>Philodendron | N C S 8b-11 | No | Fast | 1-12⇧ 2-15⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | ○ ◓ ● | Medium | ⛅ ☁ | L-N | | select species based on site conditions; check with your local Extension office before final species selection except *Monstera deliciosa* |
| *Pittosporum tobira* cvs.<br>Pittosporum | N C S 8-11 | No | | 8-12⇧ 12-18⇨ | ●●●○ | S/L | ○ | High | ☼ ⛅ | H | | dark, glossy leaves; white, fragrant, spring flowers |

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Podocarpus gracilior*<br>Weeping Fern Pine, Weeping Podocarpus, Weeping Yew | C S 9b-11 | No | | 30-50⇧ 25-35⇨ | ●●●○ | Any | ○ | Medium | ☼ ⛅ | L-N | | grows slowly in full shade; high wind resistance |
| *Podocarpus macrophyllus* and cvs.<br>Podocarpus | N C S 8b-11 | No | Slow | 30-40⇧ 20-25⇨ | ●●●○ | S/C | ○ | High | ☼ ⛅ | H | | dark green, evergreen leaves; small, purple, fruit on females provide food for wildlife; high wind resistance; mildly susceptible to pests and diseases; some magnesium deficiency on sandy soils |
| *Psychotria nervosa*<br>Wild Coffee | S 10b-11 | Yes | | 4-10⇧ 4-10⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | ○ | Medium | ⛅ ☁ | M | 🦋 🐦 | shiny, dark green foliage; white, spring through summer flowers; susceptible to pests; red fruit provides food for wildlife |
| *Rhamnus caroliniana*<br>Carolina Buckthorn | N C 8-9b | Yes | | 12-15⇧ 10-15⇨ | ●●●● | Any | ○ | High | ☼ ⛅ ☁ | U | 🐦 | bright green, deciduous leaves, turn orange/red before dropping; inconspicuous, green/white, summer flowers; black fruits provide food for wildlife |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Scientific*** **Common** |  |  |  |  |
| | *Rhododendron austrinum*<br>Florida Flame Azalea | *Rhododendron canescens*<br>Pinxter Azalea | *Rhododendron* cvs.<br>Azalea | *Sabal minor*<br>Dwarf Palmetto, Blue-stem Palmetto |
| **Reg/Native** | N C 8-9 Yes | N C S 8-10a Yes | N C 8-10 Var. | N C S 8-11 Yes |
| **G, H, S** | Slow 6-10⇧ 4-8⇨ | Slow 8-12⇧ 6-10⇨ | Slow 3-12⇧ 3-10⇨ | Slow 4-9⇧ 4-8⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●○○ Any | ●●○○ Any | ●●○○ Any | ●●●● Any |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | Medium | Medium | Medium | High |
| **Light/Best Salt** | L-N | L-N | L-N | M |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | yellow/orange, clustered spring flowers | pink/white, spring flowers; prefers well drained soil that retains moisture | choose species based on site conditions; flowers vary | 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 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Scientific*** **Common** |  |  |  |  |
| | *Senna alata*<br>Candlestick Plant | *Senna bicapsularis*<br>Christmas Senna, Butterfly Bush | *Senna polyphylla*<br>Desert Cassia | *Severinia buxifolia*<br>Boxthorn |
| **Reg/Native** | S 10a-11 No | N C S 8-11 No | S 10a-11 No | N C S 8b-10 Yes |
| **G, H, S** | Fast 10-15⇧ 10-15⇨ | Fast 6-12⇧ 6-12⇨ | 6-10⇧ 6-8⇨ | Slow 5-12⇧ 3-6⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●●○ Any | ●●●● Any | ○●●● S/L | ●●●○ Any |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | Medium | Medium | Medium | High |
| **Light/Best Salt** | U | L-N | H | L-N |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | plant grows rapidly in full sun; prune harshly in the spring for a larger flower display in the next year | susceptible to freeze damage and pests; susceptible to caterpillar damage; larval food plant for various sulphur butterflies; should not be confused with *Senna pendula* | yellow, summer flowers; should not be confused with *Senna pendula* | dense, low-branching, compact, evergreen; small, oval, glossy, dark green leaves; slender, thorny branches; small, fragrant, white, spring through summer flowers; susceptible to freeze damage |

# Large Shrubs

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Strelitzia nicolai*<br>Giant Bird of Paradise,<br>White Bird of Paradise | C S | 9-11 | No | Fast | 20-30⇧ 15-20⇨ | ○●●● | Any | Low | L-N | |
| *Suriana maritima*<br>Bay Cedar | S | 10b-11 | Yes | | 5-20⇧ 5-8⇨ | ●●●● | S/L | High | H | |
| *Tabernaemontana divaricata*<br>Crape Jasmine,<br>Pinwheel Flower | C S | 9b-11 | No | Fast | 6-10⇧ 3-6⇨ | ●●●● | Any | Low | L-N | |
| *Ternstroemia gymnanthera*<br>Cleyera, Ternstroemia | N C | 8-9 | No | | 12-20⇧ 5-10⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | Medium | 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

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

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

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

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Thunbergia erecta*<br>King's Mantle,<br>Bush Clock Vine | C S | 9-11 | No | Fast | 4-6⇧ 5-8⇨ | ●●●● | Any | Medium | L-N | |
| *Tibouchina granulosa*<br>Purple Glory Tree | S | 10b-11 | No | Fast | 15-20⇧ 15-20⇨ | ●●○○ | S/L | Medium | U | |
| *Vaccinium arboreum*<br>Sparkleberry | N C | 8-10b | Yes | | 12-18⇧ 10-15⇨ | ●●○○ | Any | Medium | L-N | |

purple, year-round flowers; good as a hedge

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

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

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Viburnum obovatum* and cvs. Walter's Viburnum | *Viburnum odoratissimum* Sweet Viburnum | *Viburnum odoratissimum* var. *awabuki* Awabuki Viburnum | *Viburnum rufidulum* Rusty Blackhaw, Southern Blackhaw |
| **Reg/Native** | N C S 8-10 Yes | N C S 8b-10a No | N C S 8-10b No | N C 8b-9 Yes |
| **G, H, S** | 8-25⇧ 6-10⇨ | 15-30⇧ 15-25⇨ | Slow 15-20⇧ 15-20⇨ | Slow 20-25⇧ 20-25⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●●● Any | ●●●● Any | ●●●○ Any | ●●●● Any |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | High | Medium | Medium | High |
| **Light/Best Salt** | L-N | L-N | L-N | H |
| **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 | white, spring flowers; susceptible to pests and disease; often grown as a hedge; thins in shaded sites | 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 | scarlet to purple fall foliage; clusters of small, white, spring flowers; small black fruit provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; does not tolerate compacted soils |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Viburnum suspensum* Sandankwa Viburnum | *Vitex agnus-castus* Chaste Tree | *Yucca* spp. Yucca |
| **Reg/Native** | N C S 8-10 No | N C S 8-11 No | N C S 8-11 Var. |
| **G, H, S** | 6-12⇧ 6-12⇨ | Fast 10-20⇧ 15-20⇨ | 3-30⇧ 3-15⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●●● Any | ○●●○ Any | ●●●○ Any |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | Low | High | High |
| **Light/Best Salt** | M | M | Var |
| **Wildlife** | | | |
| | pink/white, winter through spring flowers | deciduous; multi-stemmed shrub; purple, summer flowers provides food for wildlife | choose species based on site conditions; white, spring through summer flowers |

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | | |

*Aloe* spp.
Aloe

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | | |

*Acalypha hispida*
Chenille Plant,
Red-hot Cattail

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 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | | |

*Breynia disticha*
Snowbush

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | | |

*Brunfelsia americana*
Lady of the Night

evergreen; fragrant, white flowers

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | | |

*Caesalpinia* spp. and cvs.
Poinciana

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | | |

*Calliandra emarginata*
Pink Powderpuff

red/pink, spring through fall flowers

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | | |

*Carissa macrocarpa*
Natal Plum

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | 🦋 | | | |

*Gamolepis* spp.
Bush Daisy

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

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Ixora coccinea*<br>Ixora | C S | 9b-11 | No | 10-15⇧ 4-10⇨ | ●○○○ | Any | Medium | L-N | | dark green, glossy leaves; colorful year-round flowers |
| *Lantana depressa*<br>Weeping Lantana, Pineland Lantana | N C S | 8-11 | Yes | Fast | 3-6⇧ 3-6⇨ | ○●●○ | S/L | Medium | H | butterfly, bird | small, yellow, year-round flowers; susceptible to pests; berries are poisonous |
| *Leucophyllum frutescens*<br>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 |
| *Lycium carolinianum*<br>Christmas Berry | N C S | 7b-11 | Yes | 4-8⇧ 3-6⇨ | ●●●● | C/L | | M | butterfly | wide range of cultivation for plant- tolerates drought and salt spray as well as extended floodings; suckers form at the base of trunks; plant has winter interest due to unusual form, persistent fruits, showy winter trunk, or winter flowers |

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Lyonia lucida*<br>Fetterbush, Shiny Lyonia | N C | 8-9 | Yes | 3-15⇧ 2-5⇨ | ●●○○ | S/L | High | L-N | butterfly | evergreen; white/pink spring flowers; leaf spotting may occur |
| *Mahonia fortunei*<br>Fortune's Mahonia, Chinese Mahonia, Holly Grape | N | 8b-9 | No | Slow | 3-5⇧ 3-5⇨ | ●●●○ | Any | Medium | M | bird | also known as *Berberis fortunei*; yellow year-round flowers; well suited as foundation plant on north or east side of a building |
| *Malpighia coccigera*<br>Miniature Holly | S | 10b-11 | No | Slow | 2-5⇧ 4-6⇨ | ●●●● | Any | Medium | M | | pink, spring through summer flowers; red berries; sensitive to pests |
| *Pyracantha coccinea*<br>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 |

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Raphiolepis* spp. and cvs.<br>Indian Hawthorn | N C | 8-9 | No | 2-10⇧ 2-6⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | 💧 | High | ☀ ⛅ | M | | flowers vary; provides food for wildlife; use disease-resistant cvs., plant in full sun; susceptible to disease |
| *Rosa* spp.<br>Rose | N C S | 8-11 | Var. | Fast | 1-20⇧ 2-8⇨ | ●●●● | Any | 💧 | Medium | ☀ | M | 🐦 | flowers vary; susceptible to pests and diseases |
| *Rosmarinus* spp.<br>Rosemary | N C S | 8-11 | No | 3-6⇧ 4-5⇨ | ○●●○ | S/L | 💧 | High | ☀ ⛅ | M | | evergreen herb with aromatic needle-like leaves; flowers vary |
| *Russelia equisetiformis*<br>Firecracker Plant, Coral Plant | C S | 9b-11 | No | 3-5⇧ 6-12⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | 💧 | High | ☀ | M | 🦋 🐦 | multi-branched shrub; rush-like stems; red year-round flowers; susceptible to pests |

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Russelia sarmentosa*<br>Firecracker Plant | N C S | 8b-11 | No | Fast | 3-4⇧ 2-4⇨ | ○●●○ | S/L | 💧 | Medium | ☀ ⛅ | U | 🦋 🐦 | red, summer flowers; provides food for wildlife |
| *Sabal etonia*<br>Scrub Palmetto | C S | 9-11 | Yes | Slow | 4-6⇧ 4-6⇨ | ●●●● | S/L | 💧 | High | ☀ ⛅ | M | 🦋 🐦 | small, white, spring through summer flowers; small, black berries in summer through fall provide food for wildlife; long-lived; difficult to transplant |
| *Spiraea* spp.<br>Reeve's Spirea,<br>Bridal Wreath | N C | 8-9 | No | 3-5⇧ 3-4⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | 💧 | Medium | ☀ ⛅ | L-N | | deciduous; white, spring flowers; check with your local Extension office before final species selection |
| *Strelitzia reginae*<br>Bird of Paradise | S | 10-11 | No | 3-5⇧ 2-4⇨ | ●●●○ | Any | 💧 | High | ☀ ⛅ | L-N | | large leathery leaves are held upright on stiff stalks; orange/blue striking flowers; susceptible to pests; tolerates occasionally wet soil |

# NOTES

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Aristolochia* spp.<br>Dutchman's Pipe, Pipevine | C S 9-10 | Var. | Fast | 10-15⇧ 10-15⇨ | ○●●○ | S | Medium | L-N | | tender evergreen vine; white/purple, summer through winter flowers; larval food plant for several swallowtail butterflies ; except *Aristolochia littoralis* |
| *Aster carolinianus*<br>Climbing Aster | N C S 8-10b | Yes | | 1-12⇧ 2-4⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | Medium | L-N | | also known as *Ampelaster carolinianus*, *Symphyotricum carolinianum*; lavender, fall flowersx |
| *Bignonia capreolata*<br>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.<br>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 |

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Campsis radicans*<br>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*<br>Climbing Hydrangea, Wood Vamp, Cow Itch Vine | N C 8-9a | Yes | | 1-60⇧ 1-60⇨ | ●●○○ | S/L | Medium | L-N | | white, spring flowers |
| *Gelsemium sempervirens*<br>Carolina Jessamine, Yellow Jasmine | N C 8-9 | Yes | Fast | 20-40⇧ 20-30⇨ | ●●●○ | Any | Low | L-N | | evergreen; yellow, tubular, winter through spring flowers; rapid growth when established; poisonous |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |  |
| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Ipomoea* spp. (natives only) Morning Glory | *Ipomoea pes-caprae* Railroad Vine | *Jasminum multiflorum* Downy Jasmine | *Lonicera sempervirens* Honeysuckle, Coral Honeysuckle |
| **Reg/Native** | N C S 8-11 Yes | S 10b-11 Yes | C S 9b-11 No | N C 8-9 Yes |
| **G, H, S** | Fast 10-20⇧ 10-40⇨ | Fast | Fast 5-10⇧ 5-10⇨ | Fast 10-15⇧ 10-15⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ○●●○ Any | ●●●● S/L | ●●●● Any | ●●●○ Any |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | High | High | Medium | Medium |
| **Light/Best Salt** | M | H | L-N | M |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | flower color varies; can spread easily; provides food for wildlife; except for *Ipomoea cairica* | aggressive, spreading plant great for dune stabilization | white, fragrant, year-round flowers; dies back in freeze, may come back; susceptible to pests; sprawling form | dark green, smooth leaves; red, spring through summer flowers; fruit provides food for wildlife; susceptible to freeze damage |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| |  |  |
| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Mandevilla* cvs. Pink Allamanda, Mandevilla | *Millettia reticulata* Evergreen Wisteria |
| **Reg/Native** | C S 9b-11 No | C S 9-11 No |
| **G, H, S** | 1-10⇧ 1-10⇨ | Fast 12-15⇧ 10-12⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ○●●○ Any | ○●●○ S/L |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | Medium | Low |
| **Light/Best Salt** | L-N | M |
| **Wildlife** | | |
| | twining evergreen vine; many cultivars; pink/white, year-round flowers | deciduous in North Florida; glossy, leathery textured leaves; purple, summer through fall flowers |

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | C S | 9b-11 | No | |
| G, H, S | Fast | 1-20⇧ 1-20⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ●●●○ | Any | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | 💧 | Medium | | |
| Light/Best Salt | ☀ ⛅ | L-N | | |
| Wildlife | | | | |

*Pandorea jasminoides*
Bower Vine

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C S | 8b-11 | Yes | |
| G, H, S | Fast | 5-10⇧ 5-10⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ●●●● | Any | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | 💧 | High | | |
| Light/Best Salt | ☀ | M | | |
| Wildlife | 🦋 🐦 | | | |

*Passiflora incarnata*
Maypop, Passion Vine

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C S | 7-10 | No | |
| G, H, S | Fast | 3-12⇧ 3-12⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●● | Any | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | 💧 💧 | | | |
| Light/Best Salt | ☀ ⛅ | M | | |
| Wildlife | 🦋 | | | |

*Passiflora* 'Lady Margaret'
Lady Margaret Passionflower

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | S | 10b-11 | No | |
| G, H, S | Fast | 30-40⇧ 30-40⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●● | Any | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | 💧 | Medium | | |
| Light/Best Salt | ☀ ⛅ | L-N | | |
| Wildlife | | | | |

*Petrea volubilis*
Queen's Wreath

evergreen; purple, spring flowers

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | S | 10a-11 | No | |
| G, H, S | Fast | 1-40⇧ 1-40⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ●●●○ | Any | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | 💧 💧 | Medium | | |
| Light/Best Salt | ☀ ⛅ | L-N | | |
| Wildlife | | | | |

*Combretum indicum*
Rangoon Creeper

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C S | 8-11 | No | |
| G, H, S | Fast | 5-10⇧ 5-10⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●● | S/L | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | 💧 | Low | | |
| Light/Best Salt | ☀ ⛅ | L-N | | |
| Wildlife | | | | |

*Thunbergia alata*
Black-Eyed Susan Vine

perennial; yellow, summer flowers

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C S | 8-10 | No | |
| G, H, S | Fast | 1-40⇧ 1-40⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ●●●● | Any | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | 💧 💧 | Medium | | |
| Light/Best Salt | ☀ ⛅ | L-N | | |
| Wildlife | 🐦 | | | |

*Trachelospermum jasminoides*
Confederate Jasmine,
Star Jasmine

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C | 8-9 | Yes | |
| G, H, S | Fast | 10-20⇧ 6-12⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●○ | Any | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | 💧 | Medium | | |
| Light/Best Salt | ☀ ⛅ | L-N | | |
| Wildlife | 🦋 | | | |

*Wisteria frutescens*
American Wisteria

lavender, fragrant, spring through summer flowers; poisonous parts

# NOTES

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Anthericum sanderi*<br>St. Bernard's Lily | N C S 8-11 | No | Fast | 1-1½⇧ ½-1⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | 💧 | Medium | ☀ ⛅ | U | | white, spring flowers |
| *Arachis glabrata*<br>Perennial Peanut | N C S 8-11 | No | Slow | ½-1⇧ 1-8⇨ | ○●●○ | S | 💧 | High | ☀ | H | 🦋 | yellow/orange, summer through fall flowers; no nitrogen fertilizer needed; may spread aggressively; withstands foot traffic; damaged by frost in North and Central Florida |
| *Aspidistra elatior*<br>Cast Iron Plant,<br>Barroom Plant | N C S 8b-11 | No | Slow | 1-3⇧ 1-3⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | 💧 | Medium | ⛅ ☁ | L-N | | dark, green, glossy foliage; brown flowers periodically throughout the year; tolerates deep shade better than most plants |
| *Cephalotaxus harringtonia*<br>'Prostrata'<br>Creeping Yew | N C 6-9 | No | Slow | 1-2⇧ 3-6⇨ | ○●○○ | Any | 💧 | High | ⛅ ☁ | L-N | | plant has dark green, needle-like leaves; deer won't usually eat it |

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Cyrtomium falcatum*<br>Holly Fern | N C S 8b-11 | No | | 2-3⇧ 3-4⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | 💧 ◢ | Medium | ☀ ⛅ ☁ | L-N | | evergreen fern; good low-maintenance groundcover; susceptible to pests |
| *Dryopteris* spp.<br>Autumn Fern | N C S 8-11 | Var. | Slow | 1-4⇧ 1-4⇨ | ●●○○ | Any | 💧 | Medium | ⛅ ⛅ | L-N | | dark green fern with delicate appearance; fronds appear reddish when young; choose species based on growing conditions |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Dyschoriste oblongifolia*<br>Twin Flower,<br>Oblongleaf Snakeherb | *Ernodea littoralis*<br>Golden creeper | *Evolvulus glomeratus*<br>Blue Daze | *Glandularia tampensis*<br>Tampa Vervain,<br>Tampa Mock Vervain |
| **Reg/Native** | N C S 8-11 Yes | S 10-11 Yes | C S 9-11 No | C S 9-11 Yes |
| **G, H, S** | Fast ½-1⇧ 1-1½⇨ | 1-3⇧ 1-3⇨ | ½-1⇧ 1-2⇨ | 1½-2⇧ 1-1½⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ○●●○ Any | ●●●○ S/C | ○●●○ Any | ○●●○ S |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | High | High | Medium | High |
| **Light/Best Salt** | L-N | H | H | L-N |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | lavender, year-round flowers; commonly used as ground-cover; larval food plant for common Buckeye | small, light green, succulent leaves on bright red stems; inconspicuous, pinkish, tubular flowers; golden berries; will die if overwatered | creates grey/green carpet-like cover accented with sky blue, spring through summer flowers | also known as *Verbena tampensi*; purplish-pink/white, summer flowers |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Ipomoea* spp. (natives only)<br>Sweet Potato Vine,<br>Railroad Vine | *Juniperus conferta* and cvs.<br>Shore Juniper |
| **Reg/Native** | N C S 8-11 Yes | N C 8-9 No |
| **G, H, S** | Fast 10-20⇧ 10-40⇨ | Slow 1-2⇧ 6-10⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ○●●○ Any | ●●●● S |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | High | High |
| **Light/Best Salt** | M | H |
| **Wildlife** | | |
| | flower color varies; can spread easily; provides food for wildlife | 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 |

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Juniperus horizontalis* and cvs.<br>Creeping Juniper,<br>Horizontal Juniper | N C | 8a-9a | No | ½-1⇧ 8-10⇨ | ●●●● | Any | 💧 | High | ☀ | M | 🐦 | plants become thin in partial shade; does not tolerate waterlogged conditions; susceptible to pests and diseases |
| *Mimosa strigillosa*<br>Powderpuff,<br>Sunshine Mimosa | N C S | 8-11 | Yes | Fast | ½-¾⇧ 8-10⇨ | ●●●○ | Any | 💧 | Medium | ☀ | M | 🦋 | perennial; pink powderpuff flowers; FNGLA Plant of the Year |
| *Nephrolepis biserrata*<br>Giant Sword Fern | C S | 9-11 | Yes | 1-4⇧ 1-4⇨ | ○●●○ | C/L | 💧 | Medium | ⛅ ☁ | L-N | | should not be confused with the exotic invasive fern *Nephrolepis cordifolia*; may spread beyond small gardens and become difficult to control; looks best in full shade |

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Nephrolepis exaltata*<br>Sword Fern | C S | 9-11 | Yes | 1-4⇧ 1-4⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | 💧 | Medium | ⛅ ☁ | L-N | | should not be confused with the exotic invasive fern *Nephrolepis cordifolia*; may spread beyond small gardens and become difficult to control; looks best in full shade |
| *Ophiopogon japonicus* and cvs.<br>Mondo Grass, Dwarf Lilyturf,<br>Dwarf Liriopoe | N C S | 8-11 | No | Slow | ½-1⇧ ½-2⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | 💧 | Medium | ⛅ ☁ | M | | white, summer flowers; dark green, grass-like mounds; tolerates some foot traffic |
| *Phlox subulata*<br>Creeping Phlox | N C S | 3b-10 | No | ½-1⇧ | ●●●● | Any | 💧 | Medium | ☀ ⛅ | L-N | | aggressive groundcover; mass spring flowering; attractive plant |
| *Phyla nodiflora*<br>Turkey Tangle Fogfruit,<br>Capeweed | N C S | 8-11 | Yes | ½-1⇧ 8-10⇨ | ●●●● | Any | 💧 💧 | Medium | ☀ ⛅ | L-N | 🦋 | small, purplish-white flowers; may appear dormant in drought but comes back; occasional mowing improves appearance; excellent butterfly attractor; can become weedy; larval food plant |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Scientific Common** | *Rumohra adiantiformis*<br>Leatherleaf Fern,<br>Seven Weeks Fern | *Scaevola plumieri*<br>Inkberry | *Thelypteris kunthii*<br>Southern Shield Fern | *Trachelospermum asiaticum*<br>Small-Leaf Confederate Jasmine, Asiatic Jasmine |
| **Reg/Native** | C S 9b-11 No | S 10-11 Yes | N C S 8-11 Yes | N C S 8b-10 No |
| **G, H, S** | 1-3⇧ 4-5⇨ | Slow 2-4⇧ 3-8⇨ | Fast 2-3⇧ 2-4⇨ | Fast 1-3⇧ 1-30⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ○●●○ Any | ●●●● S/L | ○●●● Any | ●●●● Any |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | Medium | High | Medium | Medium |
| **Light/Best Salt** | L-N | H | L-N | M |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | evergreen fern with triangular-shaped, dark glossy green leaflets | small, pink/white, summer flowers; spreads by underground rhizomes; suited for coastal areas | robust fern with graceful light green foliage; may spread beyond small gardens and become difficult to control | small, dark green glossy leaves, prominent light green veins; tolerates foot traffic; spreads aggressively; susceptible to pests, diseases and cold damage in low 20's |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Scientific Common** | *Trachelospermum jasminoides*<br>Confederate Jasmine,<br>Star Jasmine | *Zamia floridana*<br>Coontie, Florida Arrowroot,<br>Florida Zamia | *Zamia furfuracea*<br>Cardboard Plant |
| **Reg/Native** | N C S 8b-10 No | N C S 8b-11 Yes | C S 9b-11 No |
| **G, H, S** | Fast 1-3⇧ 1-30⇨ | Slow 1-5⇧ 3-5⇨ | Slow 2-5⇧ 5-8⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●●● Any | ●●●● Any | ●●●● Any |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | Medium | High | High |
| **Light/Best Salt** | L-N | H | H |
| **Wildlife** | | | |
| | white, fragrant, showy, spring flowers; susceptible to diseases | 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 | seeds and caudex poisonous; freezes in central Florida and can come back; caution - may be invasive in South and Central Florida |

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | | |

*Andropogon* spp.
Bluestem Grass

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | | |

*Aristida stricta* var. *beyrichiana*
Wiregrass

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | | |

*Cymbopogon citratus*
Lemongrass

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 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | 🦋 | | | |

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

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | | |

*Distichlis spicata*
Salt Grass

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | | |

*Eragrostis elliottii*
Elliott's Lovegrass

tan, year-round flowers, especially in fall

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | | |

*Eragrostis spectabilis*
Purple Lovegrass

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | | |

*Miscanthus sinensis*
Zebra Grass, Eulalia Grass

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

| Scientific / Common | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |
| | *Muhlenbergia capillaris*<br>Muhly Grass | *Panicum virgatum* and cvs.<br>Panic Grass | *Pennisetum setaceum*<br>'Rubrum'<br>Purple Fountain Grass |
| Reg/Native | N C S 8-11 Yes | N C S 8-10 Yes | C S 9-11 No |
| G, H, S | 2-5⇧ 2-3⇨ | Fast 1-5⇧ 1-5⇨ | Fast 4-6⇧ 2-4⇨ |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●● S | ●●●○ Any | ●●●○ Any |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | High | High | Medium |
| Light/Best Salt | H | H | U |
| Wildlife | | | |
| | pink, fall flowers; tolerates extreme drought and flooding | tan, summer flowers | valuable accent plant for its showy coloration; lovely when planted in mass and is a nice accent in a border; plant can reseed itself |

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |  |
| | *Schizachyrium scoparium*<br>Little Blue Stem Grass | *Spartina* spp.<br>Cordgrass | *Tripsacum dactyloides* and cvs.<br>Fakahatchee Grass,<br>Gamma Grass | *Tripsacum floridana*<br>Florida Gama Grass |
| Reg/Native | N C 8-9 Yes | N C 8-9 Var. | N C S 8-11 Yes | N C S 8-11 Yes |
| G, H, S | 1-3⇧ 1-3⇨ | Fast 3-4⇧ 3-5⇨ | 4-6⇧ 4-6⇨ | 2-4⇧ 4-6⇨ |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●○ Any | ●●●○ S | ●●●○ Any | ●●●○ Any |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | High | High | Medium | Medium |
| Light/Best Salt | U | H | M | M |
| Wildlife | | | | |
| | medium-sized bunchgrass; lavender/blue stem; good for restoring damaged wildland recreation areas; provides food and cover for wildlife | 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 | cream/orange/red/yellow, spring through summer flowers; tolerates flooding and standing water; larval food plant for Byssus Skipper butterfly | yellow, spring through summer flowers; used to control erosion; good plant for detention ponds, swales and canal banks |

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Acoelorrhaphe wrightii*<br>Paurotis Palm,<br>Saw Cabbage Palm | S | 10-11 | Yes | Slow | 15-30⇧ 10-15⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | 💧💧 | Medium | ☀ ⛅ | M | | yellow/white, spring flowers; forms dense clump so provide plenty of space; susceptible to manganese deficiency; tolerates occasionally wet soil |
| *Arenga engleri*<br>Formosa Palm,<br>Dwarf Sugar Palm | C S | 9a-11 | No | Slow | 8-10⇧ 12-16⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | 💧 | None | ⛅ ☁ | L-N | | dark, olive-green leaves often twist, giving a slight spiraling appearance; red/orange/ green, spring flowers; red to deep purple fruit |
| *Bismarckia nobilis*<br>Bismarck Palm | S | 10a-11 | No | | 40-70⇧ 15-20⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | 💧 | High | ☀ ⛅ ☁ | M | 🐦 | stiff, waxy, blue- green fronds; white/cream flowers |
| *Butia capitata*<br>Pindo Palm, Jelly Palm | N C S | 8b-11 | No | Slow | 15-25⇧ 10-15⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | 💧 | High | ☀ ⛅ | M | | edible fruit used for jelly; provides food for wildlife; looks best in full sun; white flowers; susceptible to pests; high wind resistance |
| *Carpentaria acuminata*<br>Carpentaria Palm | S | 10b-11 | No | Slow | 35-40⇧ 8-10⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | 💧💧 | Medium | ☀ | L-N | | white/cream, spring through fall flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil; can cause skin irritation |
| *Caryota mitis*<br>Fishtail Palm | S | 10b-11 | No | | 15-25⇧ 10-15⇨ | ●●●● | Any | 💧 | Medium | ☀ ⛅ ☁ | U | | multi-stemmed clumps; light green leaflets shaped like fish's tail fin; caution - may be invasive in South Florida |
| *Ceratozamia hildae*<br>Bamboo Cycad | N C S | 8-11 | No | Slow | 5-7⇧ 3-5⇨ | ○●○○ | Any | 💧💧 | High | ☀ ⛅ ☁ | L-N | | sharp thorns, plant away from sidewalks |
| *Ceratozamia kuesteriana* | N C S | 8-11 | No | Slow | 4-5⇧ 3-4⇨ | ○●○○ | Any | 💧💧 | High | ☀ ⛅ ☁ | L-N | | emergent growth on some forms has a reddish color |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |  |
| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Chamaedorea* spp. Chamaedorea, Bamboo Palm, Miniature Fishtail Palm | *Chamaerops humilis* European Fan Palm | *Dypsis lutescens* Yellow Butterfly Palm | *Coccothrinax argentata* Silver Palm |
| **Reg/Native** | N C S variable No | N C S 8-11 No | S 10a-11 No | S 10b-11 Yes |
| **G, H, S** | Fast 1-20⇧ 2-8⇨ | Slow 5-15⇧ 6-15⇨ | 15-25⇧ 6-10⇨ | Fast 3-15⇧ 6-7⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ○●●○ Any | ○●●○ Any | ○●●○ Any | ●●●● Any |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | Medium | High | High | High |
| **Light/Best Salt** | L-N | M | M | H |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | species needs vary, choose based on conditions; cream, spring through summer flowers; good container plant; potential skin irritant | clumping palm; yellow, summer flowers; susceptible to pests; very cold-hardy; petioles with sharp teeth | tolerates occasionally wet soil; high wind resistance; susceptible to pest and K deficiency; caution - may be invasive in South Florida | distinctive, dark, blue-green, drooping, deeply divided palmate leaves; white, summer flowers; Key Deer food source; high wind resistance |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |  |
| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Dioon edule* Dioon, Chamal, Mexican Sago | *Howea forsterana* Kentia Palm, Sentry Palm | *Licuala grandis* Ruffled Fan Palm, Vanuatu Fan Palm, Licuala Palm | *Livistona* spp. Chinese Fan Palm |
| **Reg/Native** | N C S 8-11 No | S 10-11 No | S 10b-11 No | C S 9-11 No |
| **G, H, S** | Slow 1-8⇧ 4-6⇨ | 15-25⇧ 6-10⇨ | Slow 6-12⇧ 3-6⇨ | 20-50⇧ 8-15⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●●● Any | ○●●○ S/L | ○●●○ S/L | ○●●○ S/L |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | High | Medium | Medium | High |
| **Light/Best Salt** | M | L-N | L-N | M |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | leaflets very sharp; can tolerate adverse conditions for periods; susceptible to pests | white, summer flowers; susceptible to diseases | white, year-round flowers | flowers vary; stately palm with single trunk; susceptible to scales; caution - *L. chinensis* may be invasive in Central and South Florida |

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Nolina recurvata*<br>Ponytail Palm | S | 10a-11 | Slow | 10-15⇧ 12-18⇨ | ●●●● | Any | ◌ | High | ☀ ⛅ ☁ | M | | unique plume of long leaves atop a single trunk with a bulb-like base; susceptible to pests and diseases |
| *Phoenix* spp. except *Phoenix reclinata*<br>Date Palms | N C S | 8-11 | Slow | 6-80⇧ 6-25⇨ | ○●●○ | S/L | ◌ ▲ | High | ☀ ⛅ | M | | yellow, summer flowers; *Phoenix canariensis*, *Phoenix dactylifera* and *Phoenix roebelinii* have high wind resistance; provides food for wildlife |
| *Pseudophoenix sargentii*<br>Buccaneer Palm, Sargent's Palm | S | 10a-11 | Slow | 10-40⇧ 10-20⇨ | ●●●● | Any | ◌ | High | ☀ | M | | yellow, summer flowers; produces grape-sized red fruit; endangered in Florida |
| *Ptychosperma elegans*<br>Alexander Palm, Solitary Palm, Solitaire Palm | S | 10a-11 | Slow | 15-25⇧ 6-10⇨ | ○●●○ | S/L | ▲ | High | ⛅ | L-N | | white, summer flowers; resistant to lethal yellowing; high wind resistance; caution - may be invasive in South and Central Florida |
| *Ptychosperma macarthuri*<br>Macarthur Palm | S | 10b-11 | | 15-25⇧ 6-10⇨ | ○●●○ | S/L | ▲ | None | ☀ ⛅ ☁ | L-N | | noted for multiple, slim, ringed grey trunks; soft green, feathery, flat, broad leaves; branched flower stalks with white, summer flowers; bright red, showy sprays of fruit |
| *Ravenea rivularis*<br>Majesty Palm | S | 10a-11 | | 50-80⇧ 10-15⇨ | ○●●○ | C/L | ◌ | High | ☀ ⛅ | M | | feather-leafed with symmetrical, smooth, flared trunk; creamy white, summer flowers |
| *Rhapidophyllum hystrix*<br>Needle Palm | N C S | 8-11 | Fast | 6-8⇧ 5-10⇨ | ○●●○ | S/L | ▲ | Medium | ☀ ⛅ ☁ | L-N | | red, summer flowers; yellowish fruit provides food for wildlife |
| *Rhapis excelsa*<br>Lady Palm | C S | 9-11 | Slow | 7-14⇧ 10-15⇨ | ○●●○ | S/L | ◌ | Medium | ⛅ ☁ | L-N | | forms clumps of bamboo-like stalks topped with very dark green fan-shaped leaves; susceptible to pests and disease |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |  |
| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Rhapis humilis*<br>Slender Lady Palm | *Roystonea regia*<br>Royal Palm | *Sabal etonia*<br>Scrub Palmetto | *Sabal minor*<br>Dwarf Palmetto,<br>Blue-stem Palmetto |
| **Reg/Native** | C S 9b-11 No | S 10a-11 Yes | C S 9-11 Yes | N C S 8-10 Yes |
| **G, H, S** | 5-7⇧ 6-10⇨ | 50-80⇧ 15-25⇨ | Slow 4-6⇧ 4-6⇨ | Slow 4-9⇧ 4-8⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ○●●● S/L | ●●●○ Any | ●●●● S/L | ●●●● Any |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | Medium | Medium | High | High |
| **Light/Best Salt** | M | M | M | M |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | slender stems; drooping leaf segments; forms densely packed clumps; susceptible to pests | tall, smooth, cement gray trunk; beautiful, broad, dense crown of soft, gently drooping, feathery fronds; fragrant, yellow, summer flowers; high wind resistance | small, white, spring through summer flowers; small, black berries in summer through fall provide food for wildlife; long-lived; difficult to transplant | 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 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |  |
| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Sabal palmetto*<br>Cabbage Palm, Sabal Palm,<br>Cabbage Palmetto | *Serenoa repens*<br>Saw Palmetto | *Thrinax morrisii*<br>Brittle Thatch Palm,<br>Key Thatch Palm | *Thrinax radiata*<br>Florida Thatch Palm |
| **Reg/Native** | N C S 8b-11 Yes | N C S 8-11 Yes | S 10b-11 Yes | S 10b-11 Yes |
| **G, H, S** | Slow 25-60⇧ 10-15⇨ | Slow 3-10⇧ 4-10⇨ | Slow 15-20⇧ 6-10⇨ | Slow 15-25⇧ 6-10⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●●● Any | ●●●● Any | ●●●● Any | ●●●● S |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | High | High | High | High |
| **Light/Best Salt** | H | H | H | H |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | 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 | 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 | green and silver fronds; small, white, summer flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil; high wind resistance | white; summer flowers; good palm for many landscapes due to small size; high wind resistance |

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Trachycarpus fortunei*<br>Windmill Palm | N C S | 8-11 | No | 10-25⇧ 6-10⇨ | ●●●● | Any | 💧 | Medium | ☀ ⛅ ☁ | M | 🐦 |
| dense, brown, hair-like fibers that resemble burlap wrapping; 3-foot wide, fan-shaped fronds; inconspicuous, fragrant, summer flowers; good palm for shaded landscapes; tolerates occasional sun; susceptible to pests and disease | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Washingtonia robusta*<br>Washington Palm | N C | 9a-11 | No | 60-90⇧ 10-15⇨ | ●●●● | Any | 💧 | High | ☀ ⛅ ☁ | M | |
| too tall for most home landscapes; caution – may be invasive in South Florida | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Wodyetia bifurcata*<br>Foxtail Palm | S | 10-11 | No | Slow | 20-30⇧ 8-20⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | 💧 | Medium | ☀ ⛅ | M | |
| pale green, arching fronds with leaflets radiating from leaf stem, giving appearance of bottlebrush or foxtail; white, spring flowers; colorful clusters of red to orange/red fruit | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Zamia floridana*<br>Coontie, Florida Arrowroot, Florida Zamia | N C S | 8b-11 | Yes | Fast | 1-5⇧ 3-5⇨ | ●●●● | Any | 💧 | High | ☀ ⛅ ☁ | H | 🦋 🐦 |
| small palm-like perennial plant; Florida's only native cycad; sole larval food plant for atala hair-streak butterfly; susceptible to pests and cold damage in the 20's | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Zamia furfuracea*<br>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 | | | | | | | | | | | |

# NOTES

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | C S | 9-11 | Yes | |
| G, H, S | | 8-10⇧ 8-10⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ●●●○ | | Any | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | | | Low | |
| Light/Best Salt | | | M | |
| Wildlife | | | | |

*Acrostichum danaeifolium*
Leather Fern

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | S | 10-11 | Yes | |
| G, H, S | Slow | 2-3⇧ 2-3⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●○ | | Any | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | | | Low | |
| Light/Best Salt | | | L-N | |
| Wildlife | | | | |

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

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | | |

*Blechnum serrulatum*
Swamp Fern, Toothed Midsorus Fern, Saw Fern

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | | |

*Cyrtomium falcatum*
Holly Fern

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | C S | 9-11 | No | |
| G, H, S | Slow | 20-50⇧ 6-20⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ●●○○ | | S/L | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | | | Low | |
| Light/Best Salt | | | L-N | |
| Wildlife | | | | |

*Dicksonia antarctica*
Tasmanian Tree Fern, Australian Tree Fern

does not tolerate prolonged freezing or direct sun

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | | |

*Didymochlaena truncatula*
Mahogany Fern, Tree Maidenhair Fern

requires moist soil; do not let dry out between waterings

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | | |

*Dryopteris* spp.
Autumn Fern

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | | |

*Nephrolepis biserrata*
Giant Sword Fern

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

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Nephrolepis exaltata*<br>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 |
| *Osmunda cinnamomea*<br>Cinnamon Fern | N C S | 8-10 | Yes | Slow | 2-5⇧ 3-4⇨ | ●●○○ | C/L | Low | L-N | | deciduous, shrub-like fern; good plant for detention ponds, swales and canal banks |
| *Osmunda regalis*<br>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 |
| *Pteridium aquilinum*<br>Bracken Fern | N C S | 8-11 | Yes | 3-6⇧ 2-3⇨ | ●●●○ | S/L | Medium | L-N | | fronds triangular in outline |

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Rumohra adiantiformis*<br>Leatherleaf Fern,<br>Seven Weeks Fern | C S | 9b-11 | No | 1-3⇧ 4-5⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | Medium | L-N | | evergreen fern with triangular-shaped, dark glossy green leaflets |
| *Sphaeropteris cooperi*<br>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 |
| *Thelypteris kunthii*<br>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 |

| Scientific / Common | *Acalypha reptans*<br>Dwarf Chenille Plant | *Acrostichum danaeifolium*<br>Leather Fern | *Adiantum capillus-veneris*<br>Southern Maidenhair Fern, Venus' Hair Fern | *Agapanthus africanus*<br>Lily of the Nile, African Lily |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | S | C S | S | N C S |
| G, H, S | 10-11 | 9-11 | 10-11 | 8-10 |
| Soil pH, Txt | No | Yes | Yes | No |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | Slow | 8-10⇧ 8-10⇨ | Slow | Fast |
| Light/Best Salt | to 1⇧ varies⇨ | ●●●○ Any | 2-3⇧ 2-3⇨ | 2⇧ 2⇨ |
| Wildlife | ●●●○ C/L | ◆◆ Low | ○●○○ Any | ○●●○ S |
| | Medium | M | ◆◆ Low | Medium |
| | U | | L-N | M |
| | fine-textured, ground-hugging; forms a thick canopy of tiny, serrated leaves with bright red flowers | large fern; good for wet sites in shaded landscape; prolonged sunlight, especially in the summer, can burn foliage | fine-textured, delicate, fern with light grey-green, soft foliage; tolerates occasionally wet soil | purple/white, summer flowers; deciduous |

| Scientific / Common | *Agave* spp.<br>Century Plant, Agave | *Aloe* spp.<br>Aloe | *Alpinia* spp.<br>Shell Ginger, Shell Flower |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C S | N C S | N C S |
| G, H, S | 8-11 | variable | 8-11 |
| Soil pH, Txt | Var. | No | No |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | Slow | varies⇧ varies⇨ | Fast |
| Light/Best Salt | 6⇧ 4-6⇨ | ○●●● Any | 6-12⇧ 3-5⇨ |
| Wildlife | ○●●○ S | ◆ High | ○●●○ S/C |
| | High | H | ◆◆ Low |
| | H | | M |
| | dramatic foliage and form; evergreen, silver/gray to blue-green foliage; showy, green-brown fruit; sharp spines; choose species adapted to climate | 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 | green and yellow variegated leaves; white, fragrant flowers borne in drooping clusters; will not flower if freezes back |

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C S 9-11 | No | N C S 9-11 | No |
| G, H, S | 6⇧ varies⇨ | | Fast 1-3⇧ 1-3⇨ | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●○ | Any | ○●●○ | Any |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | | Medium | | Medium |
| Light/Best Salt | | L-N | | U |
| Wildlife | | | | |
| | grows very slowly in North Florida; flowers vary, have a foul odor; size of plant depends on species selection | | white and/or blue, summer flowers; can be grown as an annual but survives winters in zones 9 and 10 | |

*Amorphophallus* spp.
Voodoo Lily, Snake Lily

*Angelonia angustifolia*
Angelonia

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C S 8-10 | Var. | N C S 8-10 | Var. |
| G, H, S | Fast 2-5⇧ 1-4⇨ | | 15-20⇧ 15-20⇨ | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●○ | Any | ○●○○ | S |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | | Medium | | Medium |
| Light/Best Salt | | L-N | | 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 | | 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 | |

*Asclepias* spp.
Milkweed, Butterfly Weed

*Asimina* spp.
Pawpaw

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C S 8b-11 | No | N C S 8-11 | No |
| G, H, S | Slow 1-3⇧ 1-3⇨ | | Slow ½-1⇧ ½-1⇨ | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●○ | Any | ○●●○ | Any |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | | Medium | | Low |
| Light/Best Salt | | L-N | | L-N |
| Wildlife | | | | |
| | dark, green foliage with glossy, coarse-texture; brown flowers; tolerates deep shade better than most plants | | flowers vary; annual in North and Central regions; susceptible to pests and diseases | |

*Aspidistra elatior*
Cast Iron Plant,
Barroom Plant

*Begonia*
*Xsemperflorenscultorum*
Wax Begonia

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C S 8-10a | No | N C S 8-11 | Yes |
| G, H, S | Fast 1-2⇧ 2-4⇨ | | 1-6⇧ 2-6⇨ | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●○ | Any | ●●○○ | Any |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | | Medium | | Low |
| Light/Best Salt | | M | | L-N |
| Wildlife | | | | |
| | yellow, spring through fall flowers | | hardy fern; forms underground stems, persisting for many years, and spreads widely (forms dense clumps); grows in full sun if in moist conditions | |

*Belamcanda chinensis*
Blackberry Lily

*Blechnum serrulatum*
Swamp Fern, Toothed
Midsorus Fern, Saw Fern

| Scientific / Common | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N | C | S | 8-11 | Var. |
| G, H, S | Slow | | 1-2⇧ 1-2⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●○ | | | S | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | | | | High | |
| Light/Best Salt | | | | | L-N |
| Wildlife | | | | | |

*Bromeliaceae genera*
Bromeliads, Airplants

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | | C | S | 9-11 | No |
| G, H, S | | | 1-2⇧ 1-2⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ●●●● | | | Any | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | | | | Medium | |
| Light/Best Salt | | | | | U |
| Wildlife | | | | | |

*Bulbine frutescens*
Bulbine

orange/yellow, spring through summer flowers; clumping; best used as groundcover or container plant

| Scientific / Common | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N | C | S | 8-11 | No |
| G, H, S | Fast | | 1-2⇧ 1-2⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●○ | | | Any | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | | | | Medium | |
| Light/Best Salt | | | | | L-N |
| Wildlife | | | | | |

*Caladium Xhortulanum*
Caladium

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N | C | S | 8-11 | Var. |
| G, H, S | Fast | | 2-6⇧ 1-3⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ●●●○ | | | Any | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | | | | Medium | |
| Light/Best Salt | | | | | L-N |
| Wildlife | | | | | |

*Canna* spp.
Canna Lily

many cultivars; attractive foliage; summer flowers vary; except *Canna indica*

| Scientific / Common | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | | C | S | 9b-11 | No |
| G, H, S | | | 1-2⇧ 1-2⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●○ | | | Any | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | | | | High | |
| Light/Best Salt | | | | | M |
| Wildlife | | | | | |

*Catharanthus roseus*
Periwinkle, Madagascar Periwinkle, Vinca

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N | C | | 8-9 | Yes |
| G, H, S | Fast | | 1-3⇧ 1-3⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●○ | | | Any | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | | | | High | |
| Light/Best Salt | | | | | H |
| Wildlife | | | | | |

*Conradina* spp.
False Rosemary, Scrub Mints, Beach Rosemary

blue, year-round flowers; used in beach landscaping

| Scientific / Common | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | | | |

*Coreopsis* spp.
Tickseed, Coreopsis

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N | C | S | 8-11 | No |
| G, H, S | Fast | | 6-10⇧ 4-8⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●○ | | | Any | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | | | | Low | |
| Light/Best Salt | | | | | L-N |
| Wildlife | | | | | |

*Costus* spp.
Spiral Ginger

white, fragrant, summer through fall flowers

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Crinum* spp.<br>Crinum Lily | *Crossandra* spp.<br>Firecracker Flower | *Cuphea hyssopifolia*<br>Mexican Heather,<br>False Heather | *Curcuma* spp.<br>Curcuma, Hidden Lily |
| **Reg/Native** | N C S 8b-11 Var. | S 10 No | N C S 8b-11 No | N C S 8b-11 No |
| **G, H, S** | 3-6⇧ 3-6⇨ | Fast ½-4⇧ 1-3⇨ | 1-2⇧ 2-3⇨ | Fast 1-6⇧ 1-4⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ○●●○ Any | ○●●○ S/L | ○●●○ Any | ○●●○ Any |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | Medium | Medium | High | Medium |
| **Light/Best Salt** | M | L-N | M | L-N |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | many cultivars; fragrant, spidery, year-round flowers vary; poisonous; susceptible to pests and diseases | species needs vary, choose based on conditions; flowers vary; can be used as annual in North and Central region | purple/white/pink, year-round flowers; susceptible to pests, diseases, and freezes | pink/yellow, spring flowers |

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | | |

*Dryopteris* spp.
Autumn Fern

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C S | 8-11 | Yes | |
| G, H, S | Fast | ½-1⇧ 1-1½⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●●○ | Any | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | | High | | |
| Light/Best Salt | | | L-N | |
| Wildlife | | | | |

*Dyschoriste oblongifolia*
Twin Flower,
Oblongleaf Snakeherb

lavender, year-round flowers; commonly used as groundcover

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C S | 8-10 | Yes | |
| G, H, S | | 1-3⇧ 2-3⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●●● | C/L | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | | High | | |
| Light/Best Salt | | | L-N | |
| Wildlife | | | | |

*Echinacea purpurea*
Purple Coneflower

purple, spring through summer flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C S | 8-10a | Yes | |
| G, H, S | Slow | 2-5⇧ 2-4⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ●●●○ | Any | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | | | | |
| Light/Best Salt | | | L-N | |
| Wildlife | | | | |

*Eryngium yuccifolium*
Button Rattlesnake Master

leaves borne in rosettes; interesting foliage and flowers; great accent plant for a garden

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C S | variable | No | |
| G, H, S | | 3-6⇧ 3-6⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●●○ | Any | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | | High | | |
| Light/Best Salt | | | M | |
| Wildlife | | | | |

*Euryops* spp.
Bush Daisy

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | C S | 9-11 | No | |
| G, H, S | | ½-1⇧ 1-2⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●●○ | Any | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | | Medium | | |
| Light/Best Salt | | | H | |
| Wildlife | | | | |

*Evolvulus glomeratus*
Blue Daze

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | S | 10a-11 | Yes | |
| G, H, S | Fast | 2-4⇧ 2-4⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ●●●● | Any | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | | High | | |
| Light/Best Salt | | | M | |
| Wildlife | | | | |

*Flaveria linearis*
Yellowtop

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C S | 8a-11 | Yes | |
| G, H, S | Fast | 1-2⇧ 2-3⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●●○ | S/L | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | | High | | |
| Light/Best Salt | | | M | |
| Wildlife | | | | |

*Gaillardia pulchella*
Blanket Flower

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

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Scientific*<br>Common |  <br>*Gaura lindheimeri*<br>White Gaura, Whirling Butterflies, Lindheimer's Beeblossom |  <br>*Gazania* spp.<br>Gazania, Treasure Flower |  <br>*Gloriosa* spp.<br>Gloriosa Lily |  <br>*Haemanthus multiflorus*<br>Blood Lily |
| Reg/Native | N C 8-9 No | N C S 8b-11 No | N C S 8-10 No | N C S 8-11 No |
| G, H, S | 1-3⇧ 2-3⇨ | ½-1⇧ 1-2⇨ | Fast 2-8⇧ 2-8⇨ | Slow 1½⇧ 1⇨ |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●○ Any | ○●●○ Any | ○●●○ S/C | ○●●○ S/L |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | High | High | Medium | Medium |
| Light/Best Salt | L-N | M | U | U |
| Wildlife | | | | |
| | fine-textured, vase-shaped; pink/white, spring through fall flowers on wand-like stalks | yellow/orange/red, summer flowers; roots may rot from overwatering | crimson/yellow-orange, spring through summer flowers; grows well on trellises | also known as *Scadoxus multiflorus*; red, summer flowers |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Scientific*<br>Common |  <br>*Hedychium* spp., hybrids and cvs.<br>Butterfly Lily, Butterfly Ginger |  <br>*Helianthus angustifolius*<br>Swamp Sunflower, Narrowleaf Sunflower |  <br>*Helianthus debilis*<br>Beach Sunflower |  <br>*Heliconia* spp.<br>Heliconia |
| Reg/Native | N C S 8b-11 No | N C S 8b-10 Yes | N C S 8b-11 Yes | S 10b-11 No |
| G, H, S | Fast 4-8⇧ 2-4⇨ | Fast 2-4⇧ 2-4⇨ | Fast 1-4⇧ 2-4⇨ | Fast 2-15⇧ 3-6⇨ |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●○ S/L | ●●●○ Any | ●●●○ S/L | ●●●● Any |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | Low | Medium | High | None |
| Light/Best Salt | M | H | H | L-N |
| Wildlife | | | | |
| | white/yellow/red, spring flowers; thrives in boggy soils | perennial, yellow/brown, fall flowers | perennial; yellow/purple, year-round flowers; good groundcover for beaches and dune stabilization; develops fungus if planted in wet areas | year-round flowers vary |

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | 🦋 🐦 | | | |

*Heliotropium angiospermum*
Scorpion Tail

evergreen; white, year-round flowers; seedlings volunteer readily

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C S | 8-10 | No | |
| G, H, S | | Fast | 1-3⇧ 1-2⇨ | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ●●●○ | Any | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | 💧 | Medium | | |
| Light/Best Salt | ☀ ⛅ | H | | |
| Wildlife | 🦋 🐦 | | | |

*Hemerocallis* spp.
Daylily

many cultivars; summer flowers vary; susceptible to diseases

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C S | 8-10 | No | |
| G, H, S | | 1-3⇧ 1-3⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●○ | Any | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | 💧 | Medium | | |
| Light/Best Salt | ☀ ⛅ | L-N | | |
| Wildlife | | | | |

*Hippeastrum* spp.
and hybrids
Amaryllis

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C S | 8-11 | Var. | |
| G, H, S | | Fast | 1-3⇧ 3-5⇨ | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ●●●○ | Any | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | 💧 | High | | |
| Light/Best Salt | ☀ ⛅ | H | | |
| Wildlife | | | | |

*Hymenocallis* spp.
Spider Lily

region depends on species - choose species adapted to your area; white/yellow, spring through fall flowers

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C S | 8-11 | No | |
| G, H, S | | ½-1⇧ 1⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●○ | Any | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | 💧 | High | | |
| Light/Best Salt | ⛅ ☁ | L-N | | |
| Wildlife | 🦋 | | | |

*Impatiens* spp.
Impatiens

annual with brilliantly marked foliage and ability to tolerate great amounts of sun; flowers vary

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C S | 8-10 | No | |
| G, H, S | | 2-5⇧ ½⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ●●○○ | S/L | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | 💧 | Low | | |
| Light/Best Salt | ☀ ⛅ | L-N | | |
| Wildlife | | | | |

*Iris hexagona*
Louisiana Iris, Blue Flag Iris

purple, spring flowers; flowers best in full sun; good for rain gardens

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C S | 8b-11 | Yes | |
| G, H, S | | 4-7⇧ 1-3⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ●●○○ | Any | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | 💧💧 | Medium | | |
| Light/Best Salt | ☀ ⛅ | L-N | | |
| Wildlife | | | | |

*Iris virginica*
Virginia Iris, Blue Flag Iris

textured, light-green foliage emerging in dense clumps; lavender, spring flowers; good for rain gardens

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | 🦋 🐦 🐦 | | | |

*Justicia brandegeana*
Shrimp Plant

white, summer flowers; susceptible to pests and freezes

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Scientific***<br>**Common** | *Justicia carnea*<br>Jacobinia, Flamingo Plant | *Justicia spicigera*<br>Orange Plum | *Kaempferia* spp.<br>Peacock Ginger | *Kalanchoe blossfeldiana*<br>Kalanchoe, Madagascar<br>Widow's Thrill |
| **Reg/Native** | N C S 8b-11 No | S 10b-11 No | N C S 8-10 No | S 10-11 No |
| **G, H, S** | Slow 3-6⇧ 2-3⇨ | Fast 5⇧ 3-5⇨ | Fast 2⇧ 1-4⇨ | Slow ½-1⇧ ½-1⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●●○ Any | ●●●● Any | ○●●○ C/L | ○●●○ S/L |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | Low | Low | Medium | High |
| **Light/Best Salt** | L-N | L-N | L-N | M |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | evergreen; summer through fall flowers vary; susceptible to pests, diseases, and freezes | orange; summer flowers | intricate foliage patterns in colors of burgundy and bronze; small, four-petaled, violet to purple flowers | succulent; dark green with scallop edged leaves; pink/red/yellow, winter through spring flowers |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Scientific***<br>**Common** | *Lantana involucrata*<br>Wild Sage, Buttonsage | *Leonotis leonurus*<br>Lion's Ear | *Liatris* spp.<br>Blazing Star | |
| **Reg/Native** | C S 9-11 Yes | C S 9-11 No | N C S 8-10b Var. | |
| **G, H, S** | Fast 2-5⇧ 1-5⇨ | Fast 4-5⇧ 2-3⇨ | 3⇧ ½-1⇨ | |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●●○ S/L | ○●●○ Any | ○●●○ Any | |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | Medium | High | Medium | |
| **Light/Best Salt** | H | H | L-N | |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | white, year-round flowers | orange/red, summer through winter flowers | lavender/pink/white, summer through fall flowers | |

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C | 8-9 | No | |
| G, H, S | | 1½⇧ 1⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●○ | Any | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | 💧◓ | Medium | | |
| Light/Best Salt | ☁ | L-N | | |
| Wildlife | | | | |

*Lycoris* spp.
Hurricane Lily

flower after heavy summer rains; yellow/red/pink, early fall flowers

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | | |

*Musa* spp.
Banana

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C S | 8b-11 | No | |
| G, H, S | | 2-3⇧ 2-3⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●○ | Any | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | ◓ | Low | | |
| Light/Best Salt | ☀ ☁ | L-N | | |
| Wildlife | | | | |

*Neomarica gracilis*
Walking Iris

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C S | 8b-11 | No | |
| G, H, S | | 2-6⇧ 2-3⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●○ | S/L | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | 💧 | Medium | | |
| Light/Best Salt | ☀ ☁ | L-N | | |
| Wildlife | 🦋 🐦 | | | |

*Odontonema strictum*
Firespike

herbaceous perennial; red, fall through winter flowers

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | C S | 9-11 | No | |
| G, H, S | | 2-3⇧ 2-3⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | | Any | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | ◓ | | | |
| Light/Best Salt | ☀ ☁ | L-N | | |
| Wildlife | | | | |

*Orthosiphon aristatus*
Cat's Whiskers

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | | |

*Osmunda cinnamomea*
Cinnamon Fern

deciduous, shrub-like fern; good plant for retention ponds, swales and canal banks

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | | |

*Osmunda regalis*
Royal Fern

requires night temperature of 45°F to stay green; susceptible to pests; may be less attractive during winter dormancy

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | C S | 9b-11 | No | |
| G, H, S | | 2-3⇧ 2-3⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●○ | Any | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | 💧 | Low | | |
| Light/Best Salt | ☀ ☁ | L-N | | |
| Wildlife | | | | |

*Pachystachys lutea*
Golden Shrimp Plant

yellow, spring through fall flowers

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Pentas lanceolata*<br>Pentas, Starflower | *Philodendron* spp. and cvs.<br>Philodendron | *Phlox divaricata*<br>Blue Phlox | *Plectranthus* spp.<br>Plectranthus |
| **Reg/Native** | N C S 8b-11 No | C S 8b-11 No | N C S 8-11 No | N C S 8-11 No |
| **G, H, S** | Fast 2-4⇧ 2-3⇨ | Fast 1-12⇧ 2-15⇨ | Fast 1-3⇧ 1-3⇨ | Fast 1-5⇧ 1-4⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ○●●○ Any | ○●●○ Any | ●●●○ Any | ○●●○ S/L |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| **Light/Best Salt** | M | L-N | L-N | L-N |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | many cultivars; red/pink/white/lilac, summer flowers; susceptible to freeze damage | select species based on site conditions; check with your local Extension office before final species selection; except *Monstera deliciosa* | purple, summer flowers | flowers vary; 'Mona Lavender' was FNGLA Plant of the Year in 2004 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Plumbago auriculata* cvs.<br>Plumbago | *Pteridium aquilinum*<br>Bracken Fern | *Rudbeckia fulgida*<br>Rudbeckia | *Rudbeckia hirta*<br>Black-Eyed Susan |
| **Reg/Native** | C S 9-11 No | N C S 8-11 Yes | N C 8-9 Yes | N C 8-9 Yes |
| **G, H, S** | Fast 6-10⇧ 8-10⇨ | 3-6⇧ 2-3⇨ | Fast 3⇧ 3⇨ | 2-3⇧ 1-2⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●●○ Any | ●●●○ S/L | ○●●○ S/L | ○●●○ Any |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | Medium | Medium | Low | Medium |
| **Light/Best Salt** | L-N | L-N | L-N | L-N |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | blue/white, year-round flowers; susceptible to pests and freezes | fronds triangular in outline | showy, daisy-like flower; produces masses of golden color all summer | large, yellow-orange to red-dish-orange, summer flowers; does not tolerate prolonged, wet weather |

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Salvia* spp.<br>Salvia, Sage | N C S | 8a-11 | Var. | Fast | 1-8⇧ 1-10⇨ | ○●●○ | S | 💧💧 | Medium | ☀ | L-N | 🦋 🐦 | flowers vary |
| *Sisyrinchium angustifolium*<br>Blue-eyed Grass | N C S | 8-11 | Yes | Fast | ½-1½⇧ ½-1½⇨ | ●●●○ | Any | 💧 | Medium | ☀ ⛅ | L-N | | blue, spring flowers |
| *Solenostemon scuttellarioides*<br>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.<br>Goldenrod | N C S | 8-10 | Var. | | 2-6⇧ ½-2⇨ | ●●●○ | S | 💧💧💧 | High | ☀ ⛅ | H | 🦋 🐦 | yellow, summer through fall flowers; some species form large colonies; *Solidago oduro* is the Florida native |

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Sphaeropteris cooperi*<br>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*<br>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.<br>Porterweed | N C S | 8-11 | Var. | Fast | 2-8⇧ 3-4⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | 💧💧 | Medium | ☀ ⛅ | M | 🦋 | flowers vary |
| *Stokesia laevis*<br>Stokes' Aster | N C | 8-9 | Yes | Fast | 1-2⇧ 1-2⇨ | ●●○○ | S/L | 💧 | High | ☀ | L-N | 🦋 | blue/white, summer flowers; many cultivars |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |  |
| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Strobilanthes dyerianus* Persian Shield | *Tulbaghia violacea* Society Garlic | *Zephyranthes* spp. Rain Lily, Zephyr Lily | *Zingiber zerumbet* Pine Cone Ginger |
| **Reg/Native** | C S 9-11 No | N C S 8a-11 No | N C S 8-11 Var. | N C S 8-11 No |
| **G, H, S** | 3-4⇧ 2-3⇨ | 1-2⇧ 1-2⇨ | Fast ½-1⇧ ½-1⇨ | 4-7⇧ 4-6⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●●● | ○●●○ S/L | ●●●○ Any | ●●●○ Any |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | None | High | Medium | Medium |
| **Light/Best Salt** | M | L-N | M | M |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | good, showy foliage plant with metallic purple leaves | lavender, spring through fall flowers; plant has strong garlic scent | white/yellow/pink/red, spring through fall flowers; susceptible to pests | red, fragrant, fall flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil |

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Ageratum* spp.<br>Ageratum | N C S 8-11 | No | ½-1⇧ ½-1⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | 💧 | Low | ☀ ⛅ | L-N | | many cultivars; purple/white, year-round flowers |
| *Amaranthus* spp.<br>Amaranth | N C S 8-11 | Var. | Fast | 1-2⇧ 1-2⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | 💧 | Medium | ☀ | M | 🐦 | many cultivars; attractive foliage; inconspicuous flowers |
| *Angelonia angustifolia*<br>Angelonia | N C S 9-11 | No | Fast | 1-3⇧ 1-3⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | 💧 | Medium | ☀ | U | | white and/or blue, summer flowers |
| *Begonia* X *semperflorens-cultorum*<br>Wax Begonia | N C S 8-11 | No | Slow | ½-1⇧ ½-1⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | 💧 | Low | ⛅ | L-N | | flowers vary; annual in North and Central regions; susceptible to pests and diseases |

| Scientific / Common | Reg/Native | G, H, S | Soil pH, Txt | Soil Mst, Drgt | Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Caladium* X*hortulanum*<br>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.<br>Pot Marigold | N C S 8-11 | No | Fast | 1-1½⇧ 1-1½⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | 💧 | Low | ☀ | M | | yellow/orange, winter through spring flowers |
| *Catharanthus roseus*<br>Periwinkle, Madagascar<br>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.<br>Celosia | N C S 8-11 | No | Fast | ½-2⇧ ½-1⇨ | ○●●○ | Any | 💧 | Low | ☀ ⛅ | L-N | | many cultivars; summer flowers vary |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Coreopsis* spp.<br>Tickseed, Coreopsis | *Gazania* spp.<br>Gazania, Treasure Flower | *Impatiens* spp.<br>Impatiens | *Justicia brandegeana*<br>Shrimp Plant |
| **Reg/Native** | N C S 8a-10b Var. | N C S 8b-11 No | N C S 8-11 No | N C S 8b-11 No |
| **G, H, S** | Fast 1-4⇧ 1-3⇨ | ½-1⇧ 1-2⇨ | ½-1⇧ 1⇨ | Fast 2-6⇧ 2-4⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●○○ Any | ○●●○ Any | ○●●○ Any | ●●●○ Any |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | High | High | None | Medium |
| **Light/Best Salt** | M | M | L-N | L-N |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | Florida's state wildflower; orange/yellow, summer flowers; may be annual or short-lived perennial, depending on species | yellow/orange/red, summer flowers; roots may rot from overwatering | annual with brilliantly marked foliage and ability to tolerate great amounts of sun; flowers vary | white, summer flowers; susceptible to pests and freezes |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Scientific*** **Common** | *Justicia carnea*<br>Jacobinia, Flamingo Plant | *Justicia spicigera*<br>Orange Plum | *Lobularia maritima*<br>Sweet Alyssum | *Monarda punctata*<br>Spotted Horsemint, Dotted Horsemint, Spotted Beebalm |
| **Reg/Native** | N C S 8b-11 No | S 10b-11 No | N C S 8-11 No | N C 8b-9 Yes |
| **G, H, S** | Slow 3-6⇧ 2-3⇨ | Fast 5⇧ 3-5⇨ | ½-1⇧ ½-1⇨ | Fast 1-3⇧ 2-4⇨ |
| **Soil pH, Txt** | ●●●○ Any | ●●●● Any | ●●●○ Any | ○●●○ Any |
| **Soil Mst, Drgt** | Low | Low | Medium | Medium |
| **Light/Best Salt** | L-N | L-N | L-N | H |
| **Wildlife** | | | | |
| | evergreen; summer through fall flowers vary; susceptible to pests, diseases, and freezes | orange; summer flowers | purple/white/pink, winter flowers; tolerates light frost | pink, summer through fall flowers |

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | C S | 9b-11 | No | |
| G, H, S | | 2-3⇧ 2-3⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●○ | Any | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | | Low | | |
| Light/Best Salt | | L-N | | |
| Wildlife | | | | |

*Pachystachys lutea*
Golden Shrimp Plant

yellow, spring through fall flowers

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C S | 8b-11 | No | |
| G, H, S | Fast | 2-4⇧ 2-3⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●○ | Any | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | | Medium | | |
| Light/Best Salt | | M | | |
| Wildlife | | | | |

*Pentas lanceolata*
Pentas, Starflower

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

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C S | 8-11 | No | |
| G, H, S | Fast | ½-1½⇧ 1⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●○ | Any | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | | Low | | |
| Light/Best Salt | | M | | |
| Wildlife | | | | |

*Petunia X hybrida*
Petunia

many flower colors, in fall through spring; can be grown as perennial in South Florida; susceptible to pests and diseases

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | | |

*Rudbeckia fulgida*
Rudbeckia

showy, daisy-like flower; produces masses of golden color all summer

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | | | | |

*Rudbeckia hirta*
Black-Eyed Susan

large, yellow-orange to red-dish-orange, summer flowers; does not tolerate prolonged, wet weather

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C S | 8-11 | No | |
| G, H, S | Fast | 1-3⇧ 1-3⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●○ | Any | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | | Low | | |
| Light/Best Salt | | L-N | | |
| Wildlife | | | | |

*Solenostemon scuttellarioides*
Coleus

purple, summer flowers; many cultivars; 'Hurricane Louise' was FNGLA Plant of the Year in 2005; susceptible to pests and diseases

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C S | 8-11 | No | |
| G, H, S | Fast | 1-3⇧ 1⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●○ | S/L | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | | Medium | | |
| Light/Best Salt | | L-N | | |
| Wildlife | | | | |

*Tagetes* spp.
Marigold

flowers vary

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reg/Native | N C S | 8-10 | No | |
| G, H, S | Fast | 5-6⇧ 3-4⇨ | | |
| Soil pH, Txt | ○●●○ | Any | | |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | | High | | |
| Light/Best Salt | | U | | |
| Wildlife | | | | |

*Tithonia rotundiflora*
Mexican Sunflower

red/orange, summer flowers

| Scientific / Common | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |  |
| | *Torenia fournieri*<br>Wishbone Flower | *Viola* spp.<br>Violet, Johnny-jump-up | *Viola X wittrockiana*<br>Pansy | *Zinnia* hybrids<br>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 | ½-1½⇧ 1-1½⇨ | Fast ½-1⇧ ½-1⇨ | Slow ½-1⇧ ½-1⇨ | Fast ½-3⇧ 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.)

*Cynodon dactylon*
Bermudagrass

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1-2 in. | F-M | M-H | |
| Any | Medium | M | L |
| Sod, sprigs, plugs, some seed | | | |
| adapted to entire state; medium wear tolerance; low nematode tolerance | | | |

*Eremochloa ophiuroides*
Centipedegrass

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1.5-2 in. | M | Low | |
| Acid | Medium | L | M |
| Sod, sprigs, plugs, seed | | | |
| adapted to North Florida and the Panhandle; low wear tolerance; low nematode tolerance | | | |

*Paspalum notatum*
Bahiagrass

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3-4 in. | C-M | Low | |
| Acid | High | N | L |
| Sod, seed | | | |
| adapted to entire state; low wear tolerance; high nematode tolerance | | | |

*Stenotaphrum secundatum*
St. Augustinegrass
'Semi-dwarf cvs.'

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2-2.5 in. | C-M | Medium | |
| Any | Low | M | V |
| Sod, sprigs, plugs | | | |
| adapted to entire state; low wear tolerance; medium nematode tolerance; shade tolerance varies depending on cultivar selection | | | |

*Stenotaphrum secundatum*
St. Augustinegrass
'Standard height cvs.'

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3.5-4 in. | C-M | Medium | |
| Any | Low | M | V |
| Sod, sprigs, plugs | | | |
| adapted to entire state; low wear tolerance; medium nematode tolerance; shade tolerance varies depending on cultivar selection | | | |

*Zoysia japonica*
Zoysiagrass

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2-2.5 in. | F-M | High | |
| Any | Medium | M | V |
| Sod, sprigs, plugs | | | |
| adapted to entire state; medium wear tolerance; low nematode tolerance; shade tolerance varies depending on cultivar selection | | | |

| ***Scientific*** **Common** |
|---|
| **Mw Ht/Leaf/Mnt Lv** |
| **Soil pH/Drgt/Slt/Sh** |
| **Estab. Methods** |

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# REFERENCES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION


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## PHOTO CREDITS

Bowden, Robert.
Small Trees: Arenga engleri, Magnolia figo, Prunus campanulata, Tabebuia aurea.
Large Shrubs: Agarista populifolia, Agave spp., Aloysia virgata, Barleria micans, Callicarpa americana, Cestrum aurantiacum, Erythrina herbacea, Galphimia glauca, Gardenia jasminoides, Malvaviscus arboreus, Philodendron selloum, Psychotria nervosa, Rhododendron cvs., Sabal minor, Severinia buxifolia, Tabernaemontana divaricata, Thunbergia erecta, Viburnum suspensum.
Small Shrubs: Aloe spp., Malpighia coccigera, Pyracantha coccinea, Sabal etonia, Spiraea spp.
Vines: Aster carolinianus, Aristolochia spp., Bignonia capreolata, Hedera canariensis, Hedera helix, 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., Dietes iridoides, Echinacea purpurea, Evolvulus glomeratus, Gaura lindheimeri, Gloriosa spp., Hedychium spp., Helianthus debilis, Hippeastrum spp., Iris hexagona, Justicia spicigera, Kaempferia spp., Leonotis leonurus, Pachystachys lutea, Plectranthus spp., Rudbeckia hirta, Solenostemon scuttellaroides, Stokesia laevis, Zephyranthes spp.
Annuals: Amaranthus spp., Angelonia angustifolia, Calendula spp., Justicia spicigera, Pachystachys lutea, Petunia Xhybrida, Rudbeckia hirta, Solenostemon scuttellaroides, Torenia fournieri, Viola spp., Zinnia hybrids.

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

Caldwell, Doug.
Medium Trees: Elaeocarpus decipens.

Davis, Jim.
Perennials: Euryops spp.

*Delvalle, Terry.*

Grasses: Schizachyrium scoparium.

Durr, Audrey.
Medium Trees: Avicennia germinans.
Ferns: Sphaeropteris cooperi.

Friday, Theresa.
Perennials: Neomarica gracilis.

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

Gillman, Ed.
Large Trees: Acer barbatum, Acer rubrum, Betula nigra, Bucida buceras, Carya spp., Chorisia speciosa, Conocarpus erectus, Ficus aurea, Fraxinus americana, Fraxinus caroliniana, Fraxinus pennsylvanica, Gordonia lasianthus, Halesia carolina, Juniperus virginiana, Liquidambar styraciflua, Liriodendron tulipifera, Litchi chinensis, Lysiloma latisiliquum, Magnolia grandiflora, Magnolia virginiana, Nyssa sylvatica, Persea americana, Pinus clausa, Pinus elliottii var densa, Pinus glabra, Pinus palustris, Pinus taeda, Piscidia piscipula, Platanus occidentalis, Quercus acutissima, Quercus alba, Quercus austrina, Quercus falcata, Quercus michauxii, Quercus nuttallii, Quercus shumardii, Simarouba glauca, Swietenia mahagoni, Taxodium spp., Ulmus alata, Ulmus americana, Ulmus crassifolia, Ulmus parvifolia.
Medium Trees: Bursera simaruba, Caesalpinia spp, Carpentaria acuminata,

Carpinus caroliniana, Cassia fistula, Cercis canadensis, Chrysophyllum oliviforme, Cocoloba diversifolia, Cordia sebestena, Crataegus spp., Cypressus arizonica var. arizonica, Ficus citrifolia, Illex Xattenuata, Ilex cassine, Ilex opaca, Ilex rotunda, Jacaranda mimosifolia, Juniperus silicicola, Lagerstroemia indica, Ostrya virginiana, Persea borbonia, Podocarpus gracilior, Quercus lyrata, Rhizophora mangle, Tabebuia chrysotricha, Tabebuia heterophylla, Tabebuia impetiginosa.
Small Trees: Acacia farnesiana, Aesculus pavia, Aralia spinosa, Ardisia escallonoides, 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 europa, 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 odoratissiumu var awabuki, Viburnum rufidulum.
Large Shrubs: Abelia Xgrandiflora, Acacia farnesia, Acca sellowiana, Aralia spinosa, Ardisia escallonioides, Asimina spp., Brugmansia Xcandida, Brunfelsia grandiflora, Buddleja lindleyana, Calliandra haematocephala, Camellia japonica, Camellia sasanqua, Capparis cynophallophora, Carissa macrocarpa, Cephalanthus occidentalis, Cephalotaxus harringtonia, Chrysobalanus icaco, Citharexylum spinosum, Coccoloba uvifera, Cocculus laurifolius, Codiaeum variegatum, Conocarpus erectus, Cordyline spp., Crataegus spp., Duranta erecta, Eugenia spp., Fatsia japonica, Forestiera segregata, Halesia diptera, Hamamelis virginiana, Hydrangea macrophylla, Hydrangea quercifolia, Ilex cornuta, Ilex vomitoria, Itea virginica, Jatropha integerrima, Juniperus chinensis, Ligustrum japonicum, Loropetalum chinense, Mahonia bealei, Murrya paniculata, Musa spp., Myrcianthes fragrans, Myrica cerifera, Nerium oleander, Osmanthus americanus, Philodendron cvs., Podocarpus gracilior, Podocarpus macrophyllus, Rhamnus caroliniana, Senna polyphylla, Strelitzia nicolai, Tecoma stans, Tibouchina urvilleana, Tibouchina granulosa, Vaccinium arboreum, Viburnum obovatum, Viburnum odoratissimum, Viburnum odoratissimum var awabuki, Yucca spp.
Small Shrubs: Breynia disticha, Caesalpinia spp., Ixora coccinea, Mahonia fortunei, Strelitzia reginae.
Vines: Allamanda cathartica, Bougainvillea cvs., Campsis radicans, Gelsemium sempervirens, Lonicera sempervirens.
Groundcovers: Ajuga reptans, Aspidistra elatior, Dryopteris spp., Liriope muscari, Zamia furfuracea.
Grasses: Miscanthus sinensis, Spartina spp., Tripsacum floridana.
Palms and Palm-Like Plants: Acoelorrhaphe wrightii, Bismarckia nobilis, Butia capitata, Carpentaria acuminata, Caryota mitis, Chamaerops humilis, Chrysalidocarpus lutescens, Coccothrinax argentata, Howea forsterana, Livistona spp., Nolina recurvata, Phoenix spp., Pseudophoenix sargentii, Ravenea rivularis, Rhapidophyllum hystrix, Roystonea regia, Sabal palmetto, Serenoa repens, Thrinax morrisii, Thrinax radiata, Washingtonia robusta, Wodyetia bifurcata, Zamia furfuracea.
Ferns: Dryopteris spp.
Perennials: Agapanthus africanus, Ajuga reptans, Asimina spp., Aspidistra elatior, Caladium Xhortulanum, Cuphea hyssopifolia, Dryopteris spp., Heliconia spp., Impatiens spp., Justicia brandegeana, Justicia carnea, Liriope muscari, Musa spp., Philodendron cvs., Stachytarpheta spp.
Annuals: Ageratum spp., Caladium Xhortulanum, Celosia spp., Impatiens spp., Justicia brandegeana, Justicia carnea.

Gasper, Joaquim.
Large Shrubs: Nerium oleander-inset.

Girin, Bruno.
Annuals: Viola Xwittrockiana.

Granson, Sandy.
Small Trees: Calliandra spp., Dodonaea viscosa, Myrciaria cauliflora.
Large Shrubs: Lyonia ferruginea, Suriana maritima.
Small Shrubs: Acalypha hispida, Brunfelsia americana, Carissa macrocarpa, Gamolepis spp., Lantana depressa, Leucophyllum frutescens, Rosmarinus spp.
Vines: Ficus pumila, Thunbergia alata.
Grasses: Andropogon spp.
Ferns: Pteridium aquilinum.
Perennials: Begonia semperflorens, Hemerocallis spp., Lantana involucrata, Pteridium aquilinum.
Annuals: Begonia semperflorens, Monarda punctata.

Green, Tim.
Ferns: Dicksonia antarctica.
Perennials: Dicksonia antarctica.

Jacinto, Valter.
Large Shrubs: Jasminum mesnyi.

Karekar, Kapil.
Perennials: Haemanthus multiflorus.

Keisotyo.
Small Trees: Podocarpus macrophyllus (inset).
Large Shrubs: Podocarpus macrophyllus (inset).

Kenpei.
Large Shrubs: Heptapleurum arboricolum, Hydrangea arborescens, Ternstroemia gymnanthera.
Small Shrubs: Raphiolepis spp.
Groundcovers: Juniperus horizontalis, Ophiopogon japonicus.

Kern, Bill.
Medium Trees: Persea palustris.
Small Trees: Cyrilla racemiflora, Sophora tomentosa (inset).
Large Shrubs: Cyrilla racemiflora, Senna bicapsularis.
Small Shrubs: Lyonia lucida.

Larsen, Claudia.
Large Shrubs: Calycanthus floridus, Rhododendron canescens.
Groundcovers: Glandularia tampensis, Lantana montevidensis.
Grasses: Eragrostis elliottii.
Perennials: Conradina spp., Coreopsis spp., Flaveria linearis, Gaillardia pulchella, Helianthus angustifolius, Sisyrinchium angustifolium, Solidago spp.
Annuals: Coreopsis spp.

Murray, Ann. University of Florida/IFAS Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants
Ferns: Osmunda cinnamomea.
Perennials: Iris virginica, Osmunda cinnamomea.

Niemann, Brian.
Small Trees: Ilex X'Mary Nell'.
Large Shrubs: Berberis julianae, Clethra alnifolia, Ilex X'Mary Nell', Osmanthus fragrans, Pittosporum tobira.
Vines: Decumaria barbara.
Groundcovers: Mimosa strigillosa.

Pagnier, Veronique.
Vines: Mandevilla cvs.

Pellegrini, Mark.
Groundcovers: Ardisia japonica.

Quillia, Oliver.
Vines: Passiflora incarnata (inset).

Ramey, Vic. University of Florida/IFAS Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants
Small Trees: Cornus foemina.
Large Shrubs: Rhododendron austrinum.
Groundcovers: Nephrolepis biserrata.

Ferns: Nephrolepis biserrata.

Richard, Amy. University of Florida/IFAS Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants
Groundcovers: Nephrolepis exaltata.
Ferns: Nephrolepis exaltata.

Schumaker, Paul.
Groundcovers: Ipomoea spp.

Shebs, Stan.
Groundcovers: Rumohra adiantiformis.
Grasses: Aristida stricta var. beyrichiana.
Ferns: Rumohra adiantiformis.

Storch, Hedwig.
Perennials: Kalanchoe blossfeldiana.

Sullivan, Jessica.
Medium Trees: Elaeocarpus decipens, Zanthoxylum clava-herculis.

Tau'olunga.
Vines: Quisqualis indica.

Taylor, Kim.
Large Shrubs: Hamelia patens.

Wasowski, Sally and Andy. Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center
Groundcovers: Thelypteris kunthii.
Ferns: Thelypteris kunthii.

Wichman, Tom.
Large Shrubs: Bambusa spp., Hibiscus spp.
Vines: Millettia reticulata.
Groundcovers: Vinca major.
Palms and Palm-Like Plants: Ceratozamia hildae,
Ceratozamia kuesteriana, Dioon edule.
Perennials: Amorphophallus spp., Asclepias spp., Lycoris spp.

Wilber, Wendy.
Annuals: Tithonia rotundiflora.

Wildes, Carolyn.
Small Shrubs: Russelia sarmentosa.

Yasalonis, Anne.
Small Trees: Illicium spp.
Large Shrubs: Illicium spp., Jasminum multiflorum.
Small Shrubs: Russelia equisetiformis.
Vines: Jasminum multiflorum.
Groundcovers: Dyschoriste oblongifolia.
Perennials: Conradina spp. (inset), Dyschoriste oblongifolia.

# Key to Symbols & Abbreviations

### Native Status

Yes = Florida native  No = Not a Florida native

Var. = Native status depends on species selection

### GROWTH RATE, HEIGHT AND SPREAD:

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

⇧ = mature height in feet  ⇨ = mature spread in feet

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

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

### Soil Texture:

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

S/C = sandy clay  any = any texture

### SOIL MOISTURE:

= well drained

= medium drained

= wet

= well drained to medium drained

= medium drained to wet

= well drained to wetvv

### Drought Tolerance:

High, Medium, Low, or None

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

### Light Range and Light Optimum:

= Full Sun  = Partial Shade

= Shade  = Optimum light conditions

### Salt Tolerance:

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

### Wildlife:

= Attracts butterflies

= Attracts hummingbirds

= Attracts other birds

# NOTES

# NOTES

# Create a Florida Friendly Landscape

Yards and landscapes can be a positive asset to Florida. You can design and maintain your own Florida-Friendly Landscape by following the simple practices in this book. You will learn the basics of designing a landscape featuring carefully selected plants suited to Florida's unique climate, natural conditions, and wildlife.

We offer you cost-saving tips that, if implemented properly, will help you reduce water, fertilizer, and pesticide use. There is also a helpful section for waterfront homeowners addressing the special concerns of shoreline landscape management. Whether you are starting from scratch with a new landscape or considering changes to an existing yard, the *The Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Handbook for Home Landscapes* offers helpful concepts, tools, and techniques for creating your own Florida-Friendly yard. We hope you enjoy the publication and look forward to assisting you in creating an aesthetically pleasing landscape that will also help to protect Florida's natural resources.

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Florida-Friendly
Landscaping™ PROGRAM