



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

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What Are Florida-Friendly Landscapes?

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

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

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





Services

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

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

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

Phone: (352) 273-4518

Website: www.floridafriendlylandscaping.com

Please visit our website to find your county Extension office

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Heather Ritchie

Jane Morse

Jessica Sullivan

Jim Moll

Joan Dusky

John Bossart

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Mary Duryea

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What is a Florida-Friendly Landscape?

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

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

The Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Program

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

Landscape design & plant Selection

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

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

How to use this book

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

Invasive Species

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

The Nine Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Principles

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

Principle # 1 Right Plant, Right Place

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

Principle # 2 Water Efficiently

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

Principle # 3 Fertilize Appropriately

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

Principle # 4 Mulch

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

Principle # 5 Attract Wildlife

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

Principle # 6 Manage Yard Pests Responsibly

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

Principle # 7 Recycle

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

Principle # 8 Manage Stormwater Runoff

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

Principle # 9 Protect The Waterfront

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



Designing Your Florida-Friendly Landscape

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

What if I live in a planned community?

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

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

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

Design Scenarios

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

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

Scenario A

Two design options - With trees / Without trees



Challenges:

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

Goal:

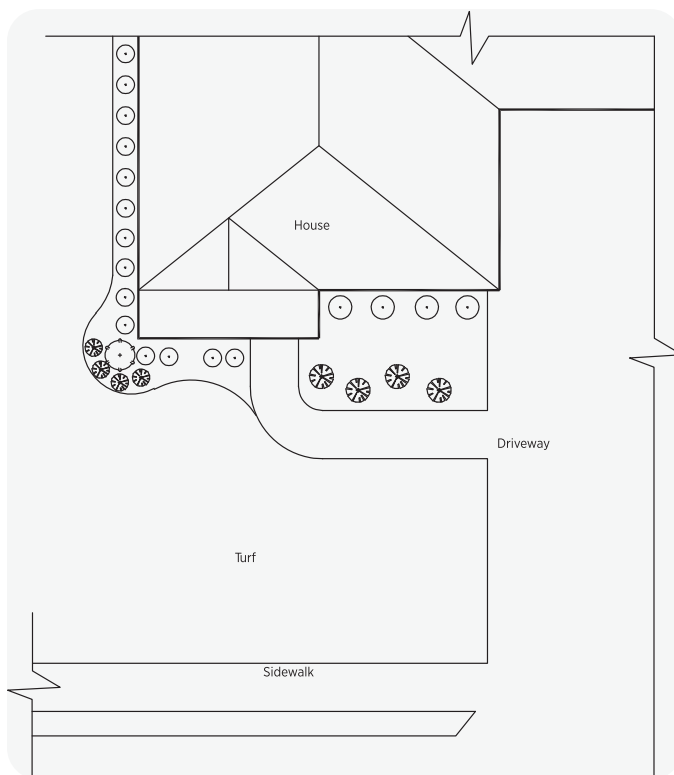
To create a visually welcoming front entry through the use of color, texture, or fragrance. Be sure to choose plants that are in scale with the size of your lot and house.

Plant Characteristics to Look For:

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

Design Solutions:

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

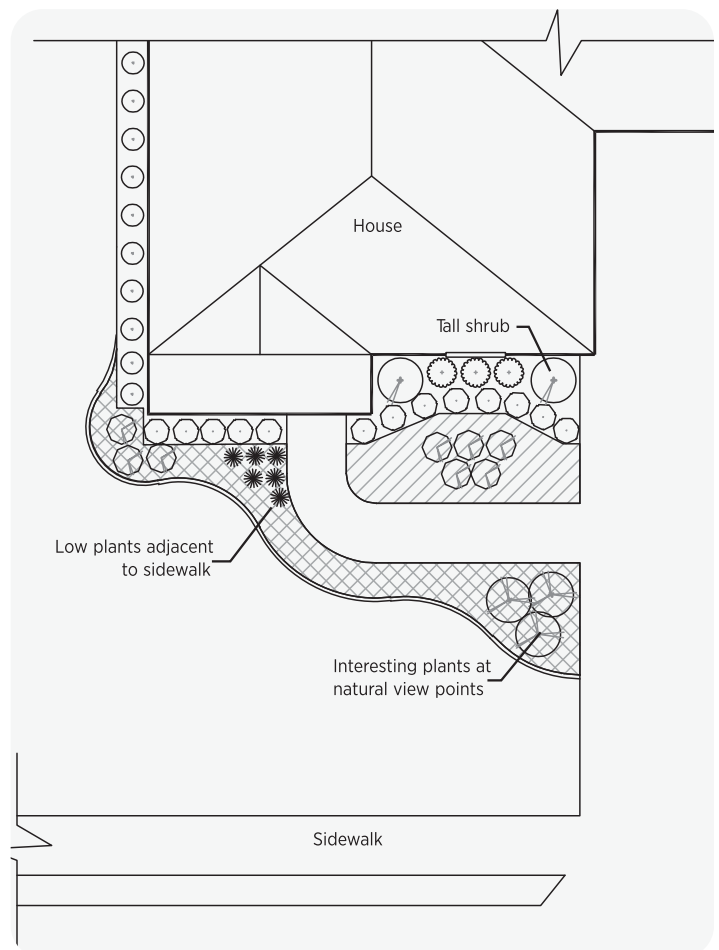
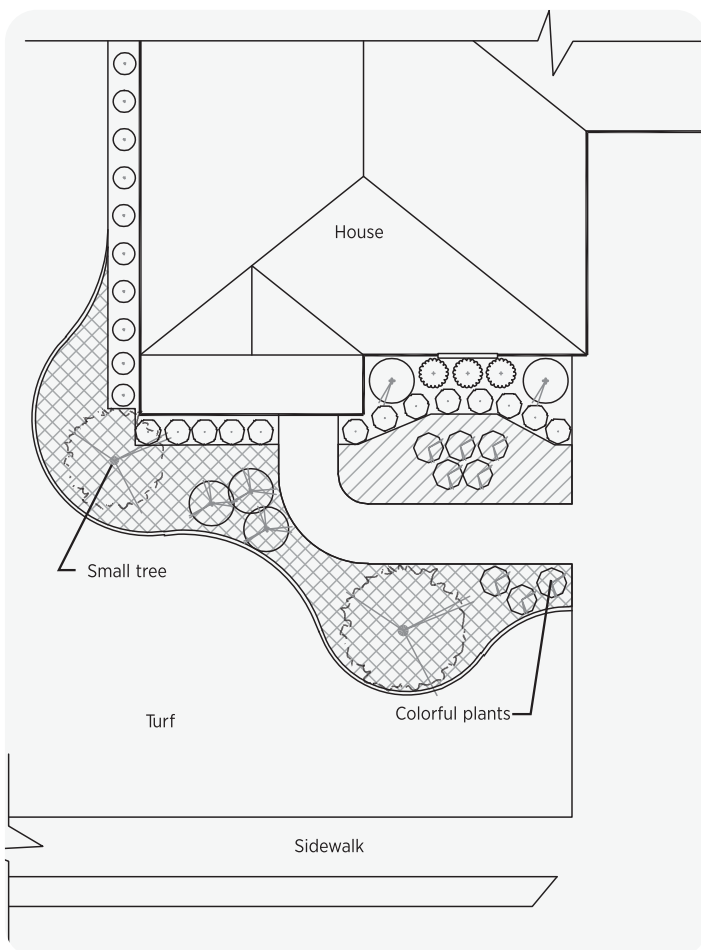


Existing Landscape

Solution 1
With Trees



Solution 2
Without Trees



Scenario B: Along Walls

Two design options - With trees / Without trees



Challenges:

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

Goal:

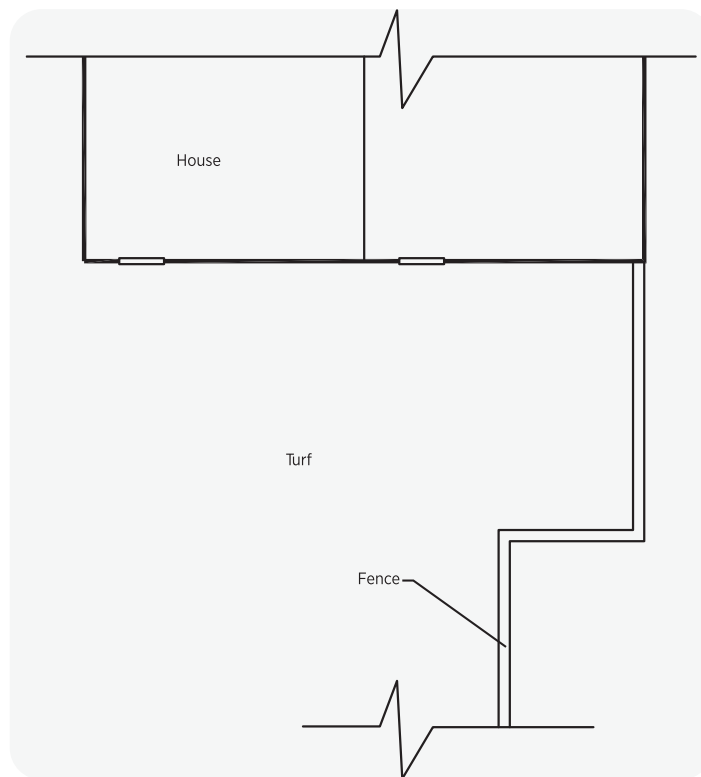
To break the monotony of blank walls through the use of properly sized foundation plantings. Small trees can be used to provide cooling benefits as well.

Plant Characteristics to Look For:

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

Design Solutions:

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

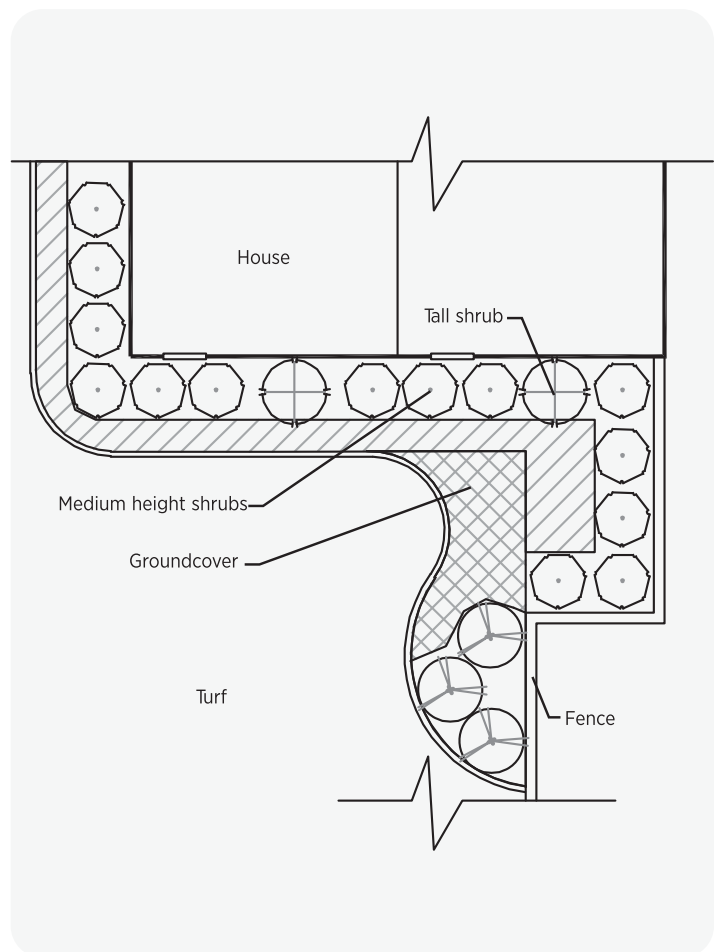
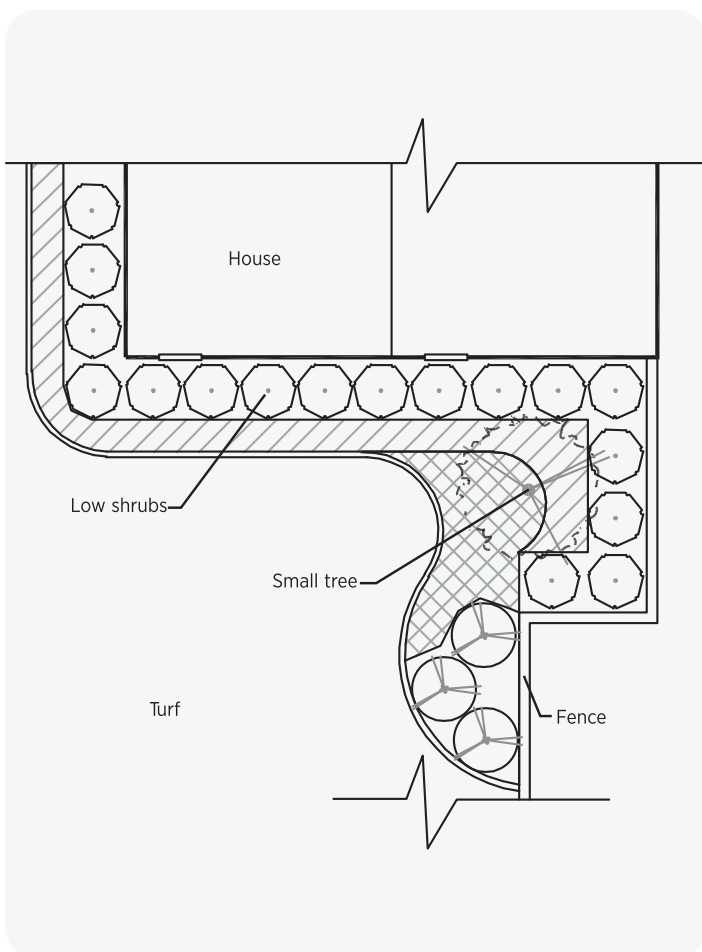


Existing Landscape

Solution 1
With Trees



Solution 2
Without Trees



Scenario C: Sidewalks

Two design options - Turf Buffer / Raised Edging



Challenges:

- Turf is in poor condition

Goal:

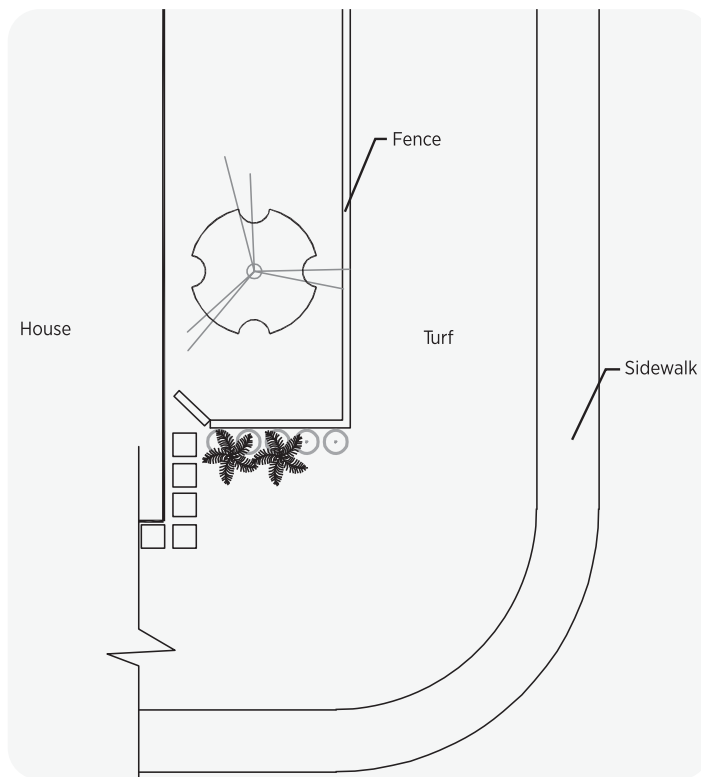
To reduce trimming and maintenance needs adjacent to the sidewalk. A 4' turf strip or raised edging can be used to keep mulch from washing onto the sidewalk.

Plant Characteristics to Look For:

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

Design Solutions:

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

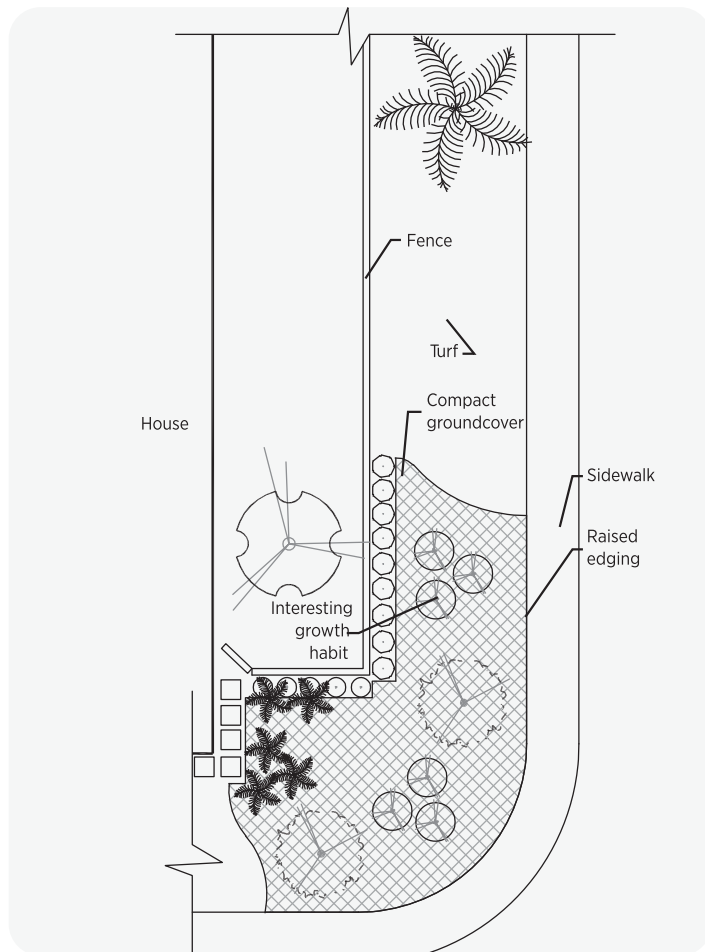
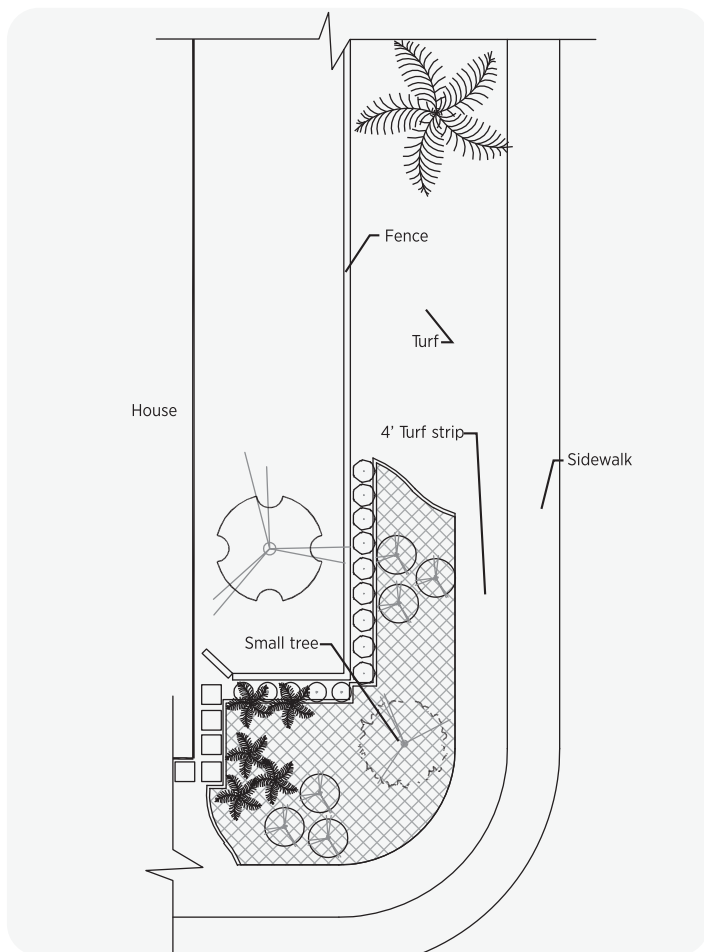


Existing Landscape

Solution 1
Turf Buffer Strip



Solution 2
Raised Edging



Scenario D: Under Windows

Two design options - No screening / Light screening



Challenges:

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

Goal:

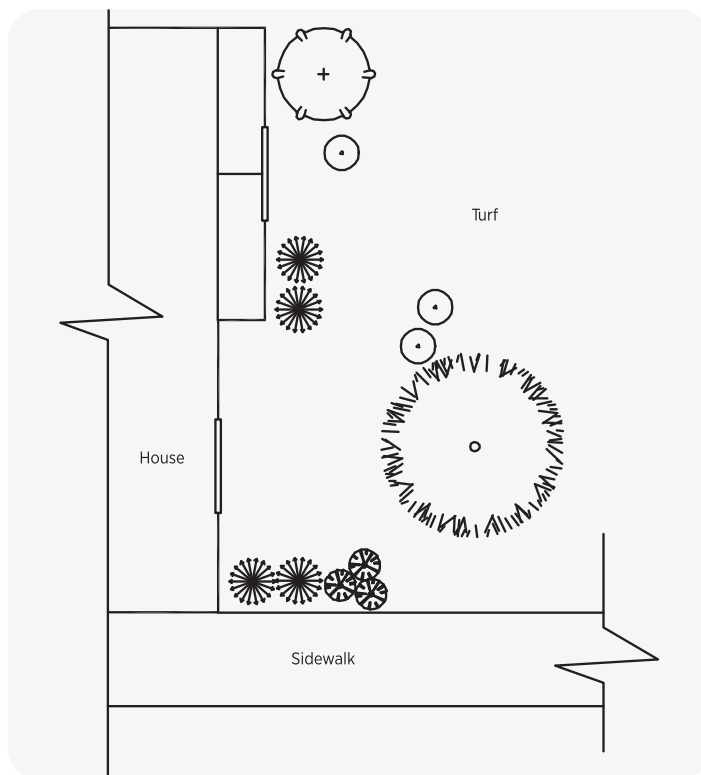
To frame windows with plant material to add visual interest and curb appeal. Alternately, plant material can be used to provide light screening of windows to prevent passersby from seeing in through the windows.

Plant Characteristics to Look For:

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

Design Solutions:

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

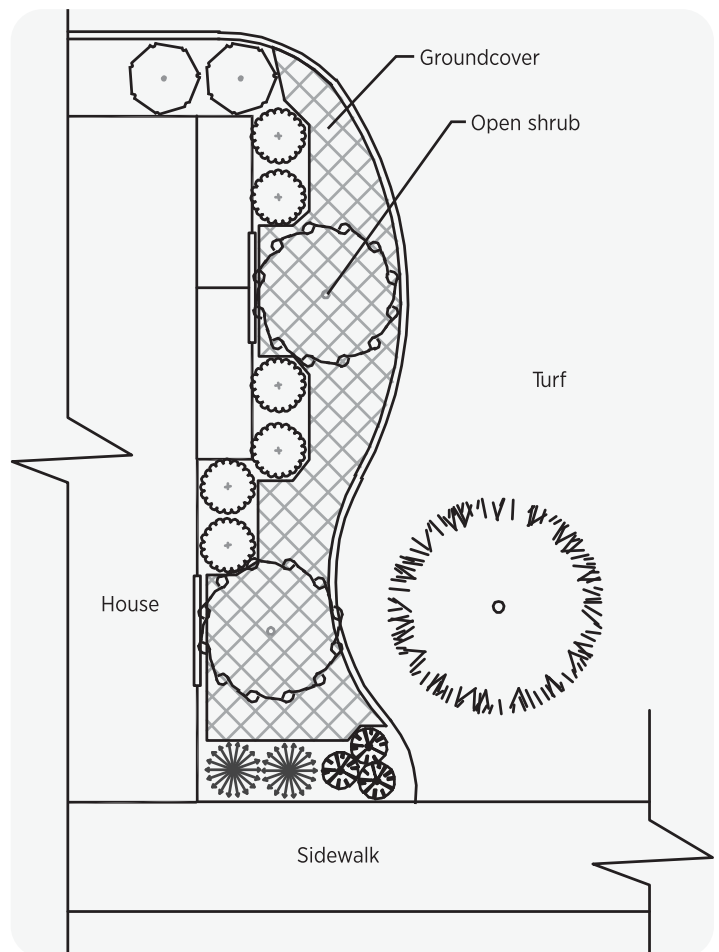
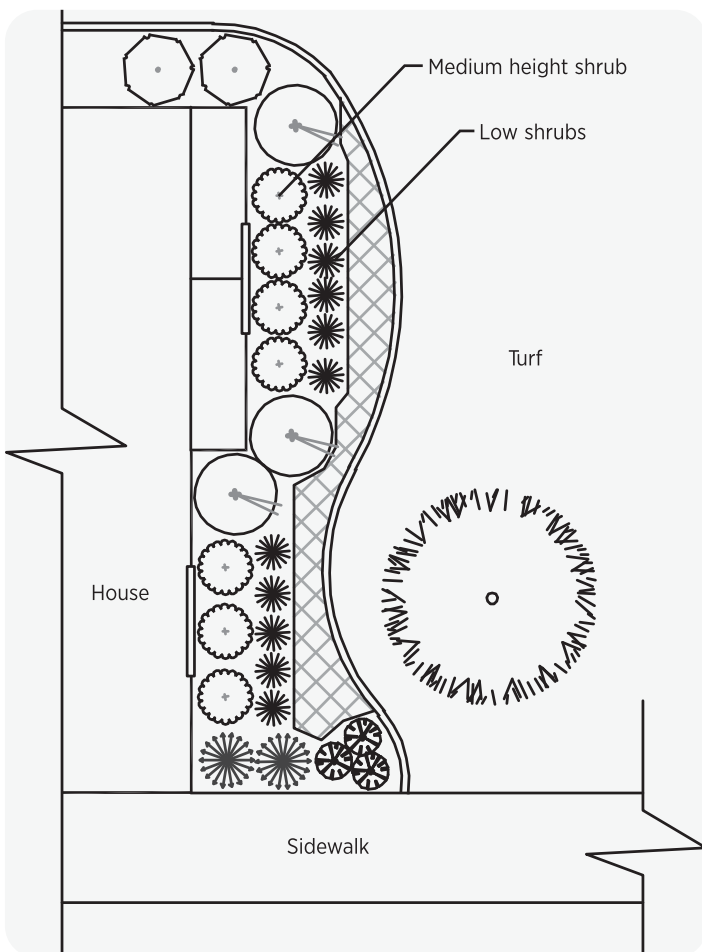


Existing Landscape

Solution 1
No Screening



Solution 2
Light Screening



Scenario E: Along Fences

Three design options - Vines / Partial Screening / Full screening



Challenges:

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

Goal:

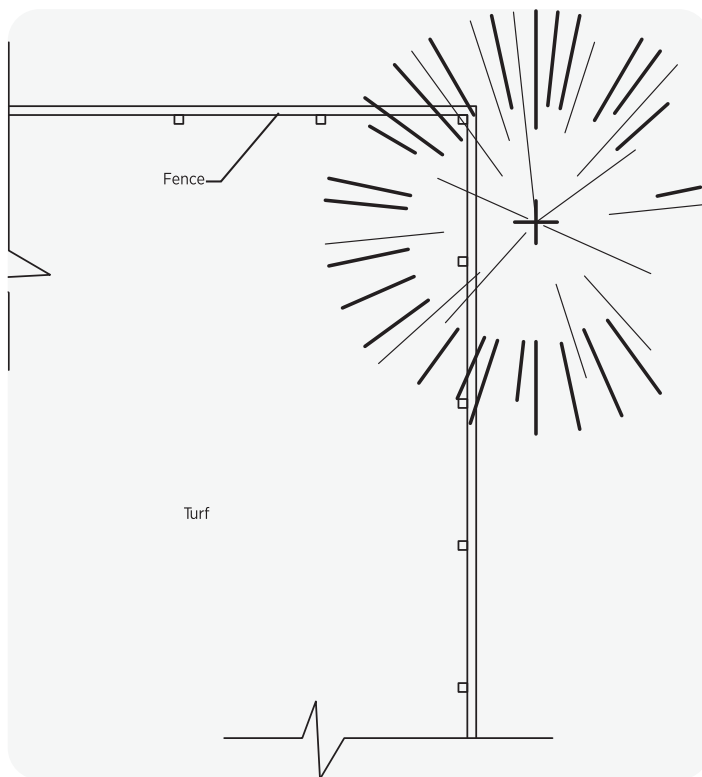
To turn an unsightly view into a visually pleasing one through the use of colorful vines and ever-green plants. Be sure to choose appropriately sized plants for your design intent.

Plant Characteristics to Look For:

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

Design Solutions:

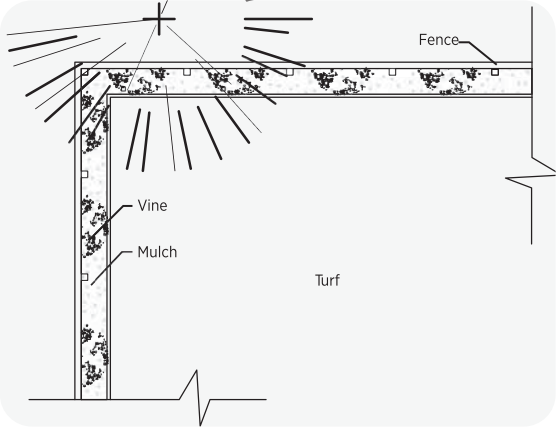
- Choose hardy vines with colorful blooms or pleasant fragrance to hide the fence
- Choose fast-growing plants with dense growth habits for screening and privacy
- Select evergreen plants for year-round privacy and color
- Use plants with appropriate height to block unwanted views



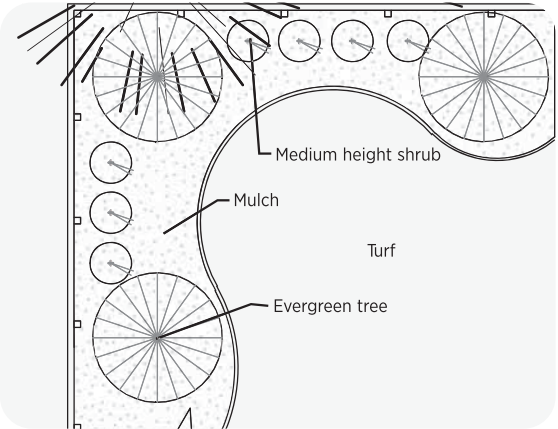
Existing Landscape



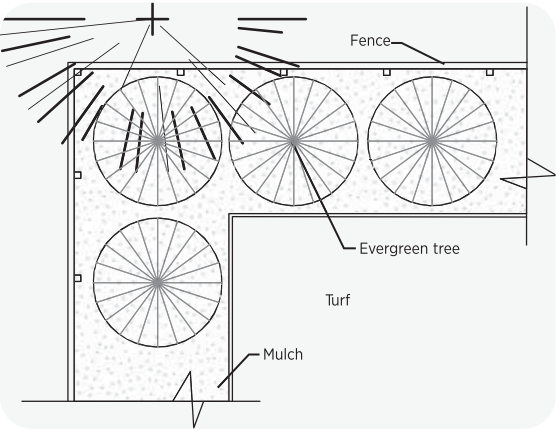
Solution 1
With Vines



Solution 2
With Partial Screening



Solution 3
With Full Screening



Scenario F: Under Trees

Two design options - Open canopy / Dense shade



Challenges:

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

Goal:

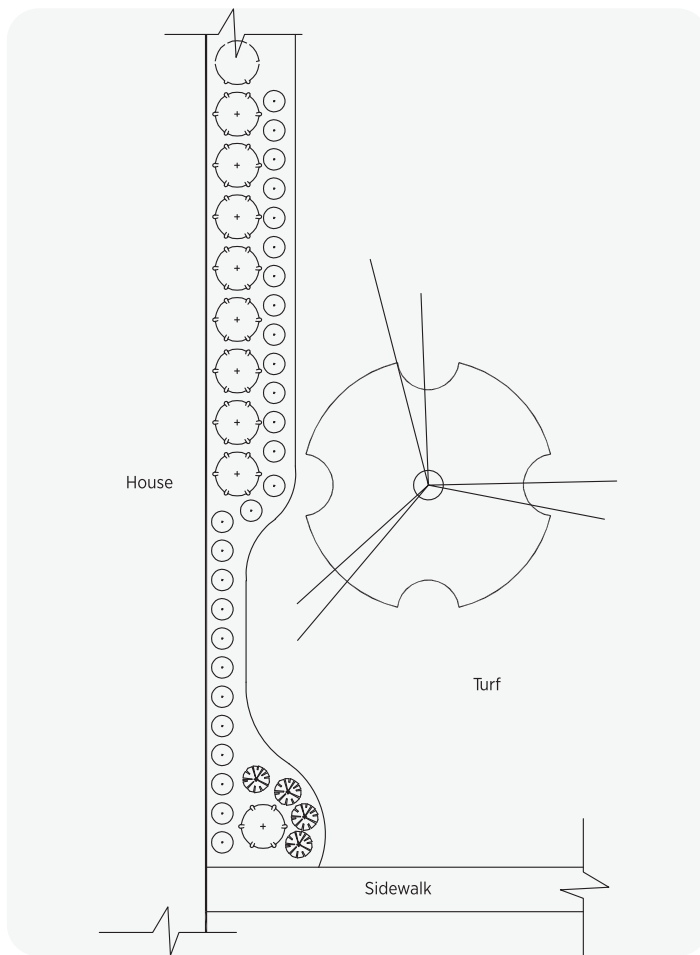
To turn an unsightly view into a visually pleasing one through the use of colorful vines and ever-green plants. Be sure to choose appropriately sized plants for your design intent.

Plant Characteristics to Look For:

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

Design Solutions:

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

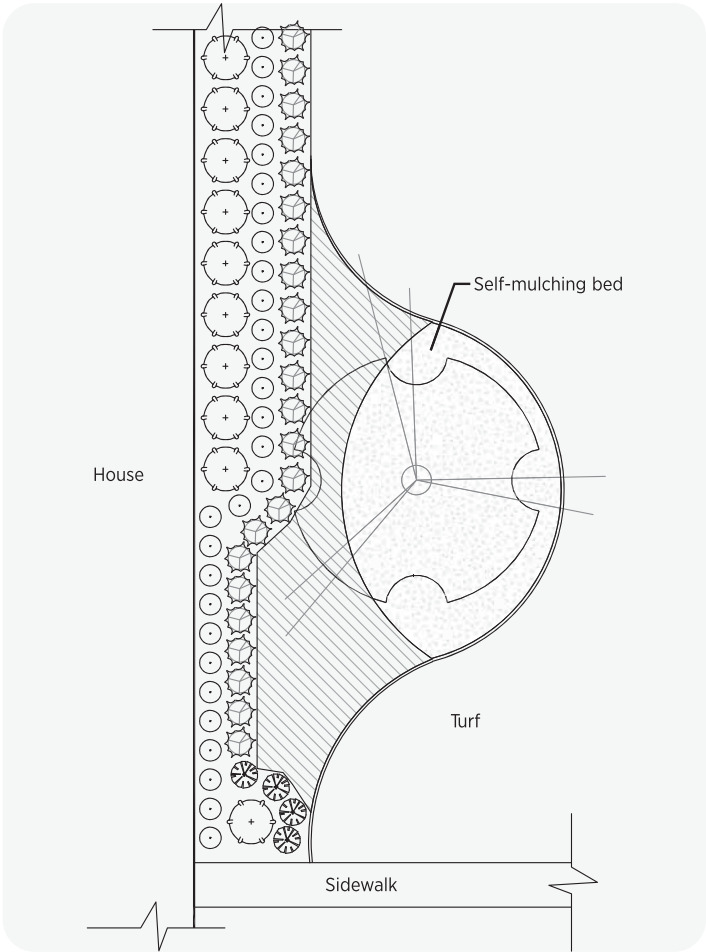
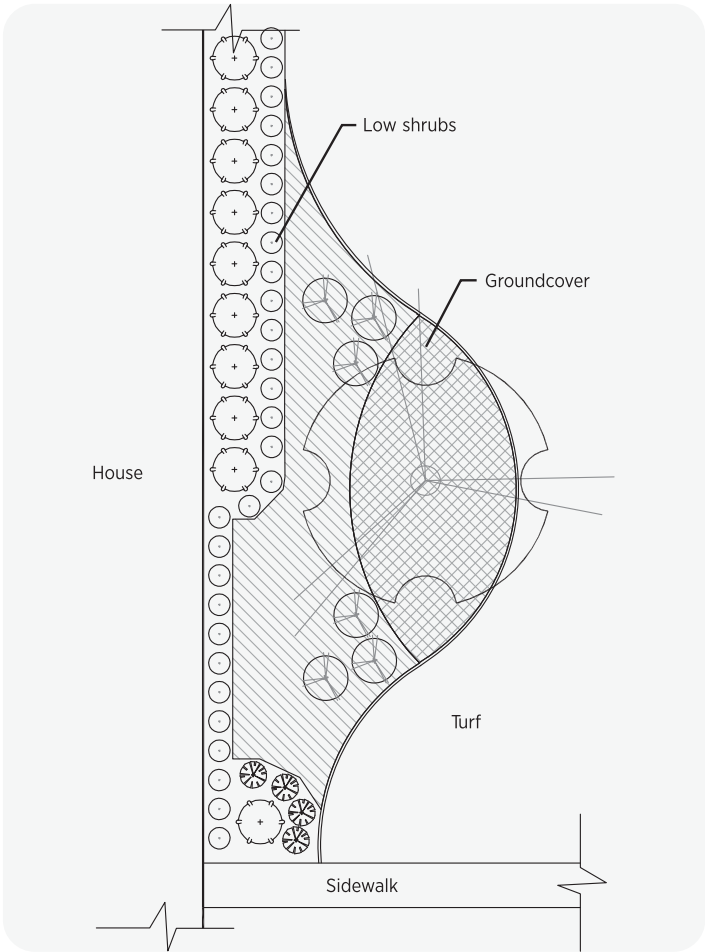


Existing Landscape

Solution 1
Open Canopy



Solution 2
Dense Shade



Scenario G: Utilities

Two design options - Full blend / Partial blend



Challenges:

- Utility box is not visually pleasing

Goal:

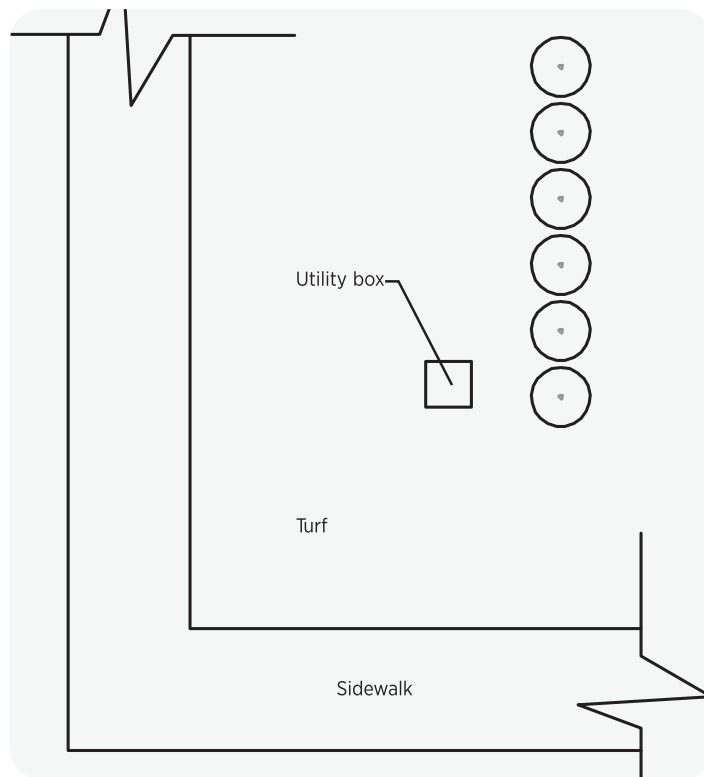
To create a plant bed around an unsightly utility to make it blend into the landscape. Be sure to allow room to access the utility when the need arises.

Plant Characteristics to Look For:

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

Design Solutions:

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

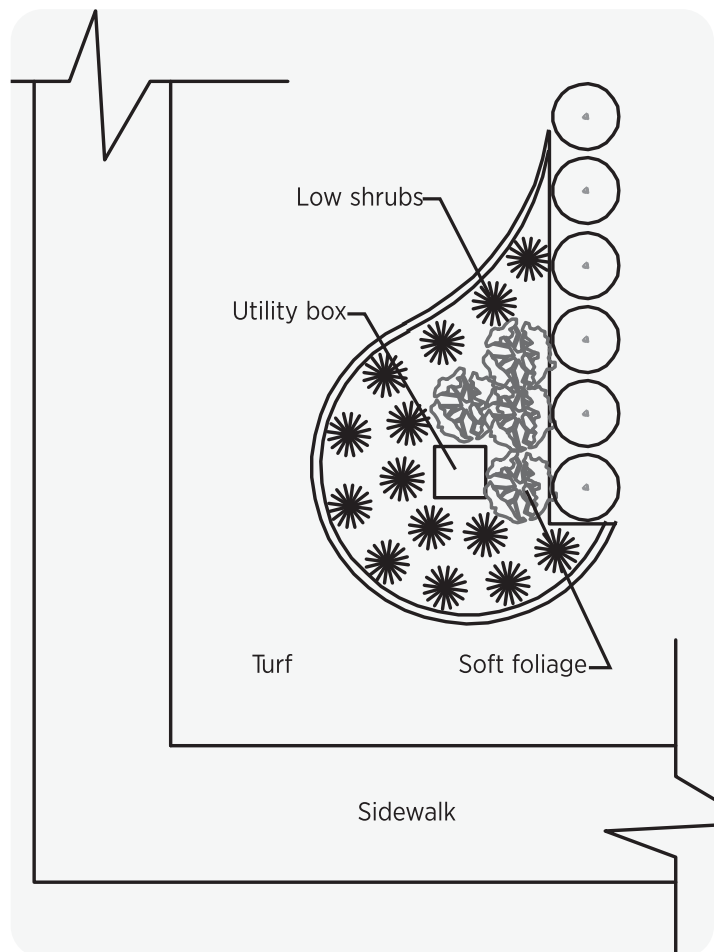
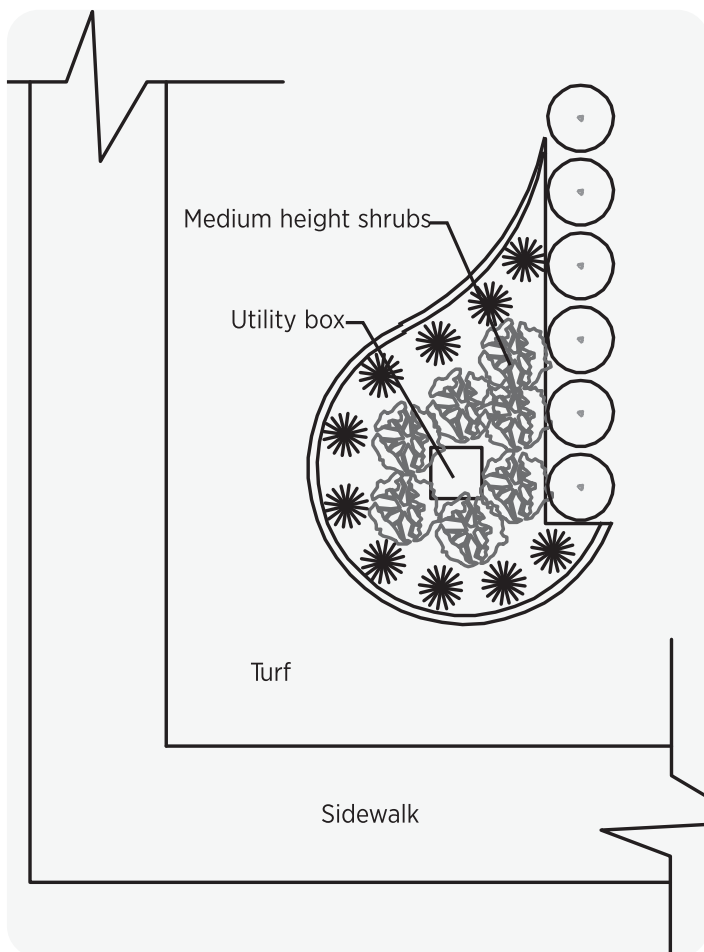


Existing Landscape

Solution 1
Full blend



Solution 2
Partial Blend



Scenario H: Standing Water

One design option - Rain garden



Challenges:

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

Goal:

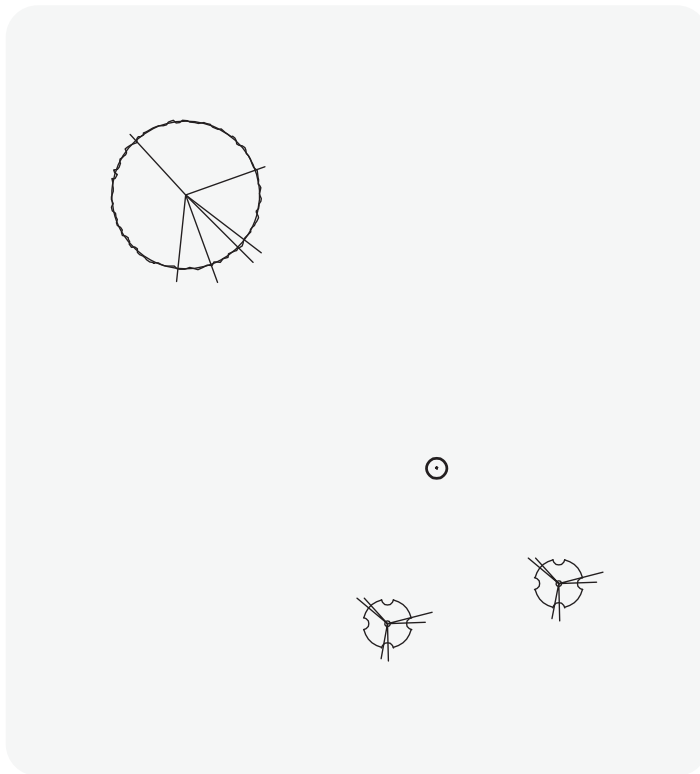
To turn low wet areas into rain gardens that will collect and filter rain water. Rain gardens can be attractive features in dry times as well, if appropriate plant and material selections are made.

Plant Characteristics to Look For:

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

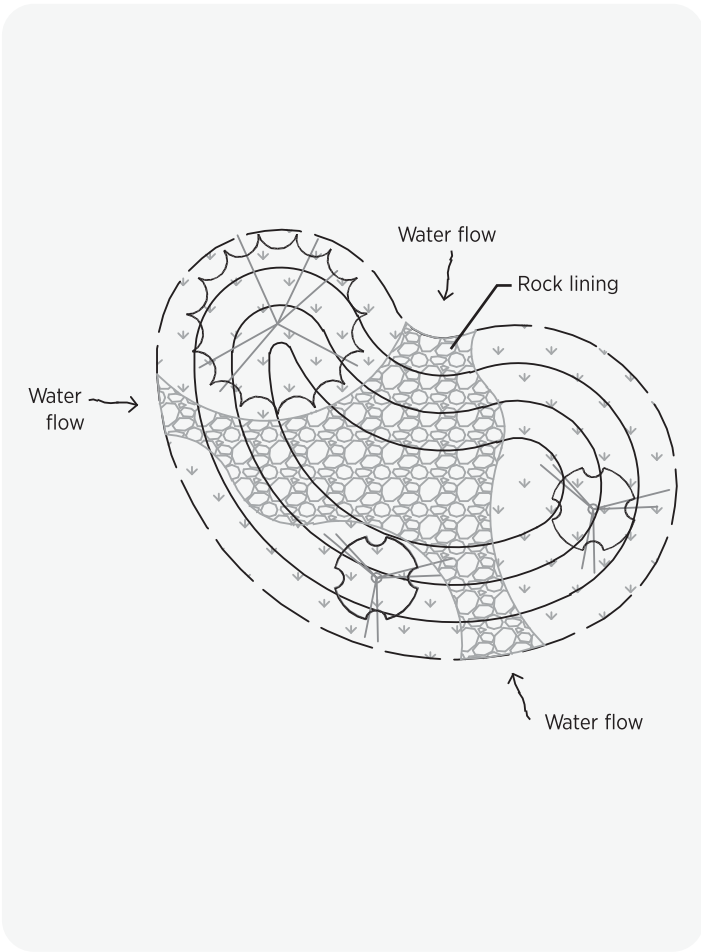
Design Solutions:

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



Existing Landscape

Solution
Rain Garden



Converting Your Yard to a Florida-Friendly Landscape

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

Overview of the Step-By-Step

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

The Florida-Friendly Master Plan

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

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

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

The Seven Steps

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

1 -Develop a Master Plan

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

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

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

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

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

3 -Create New Tree Beds

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

4 -Install Trees

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

5 -Prepare (Phase I) Plant Beds

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

6 -Install (Phase I) Plant Beds

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ecological Considerations

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

Form Follows Function

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

Plant Matchmaking

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

Wet Versus Dry

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

Wind-Wise Plantings

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

Made in the Shade

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

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

The Lowdown on Turfgrass

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

Natives Versus Non-Natives

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

Soil Conditions

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

Plant Selection

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

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

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

Plant Sorting

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

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

Choosing a Landscape Maintenance Service

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

Landscape Planning Worksheet

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

1. Decide why you want to landscape.

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

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

2. Obtain a soil analysis.

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

Soil texture: _____

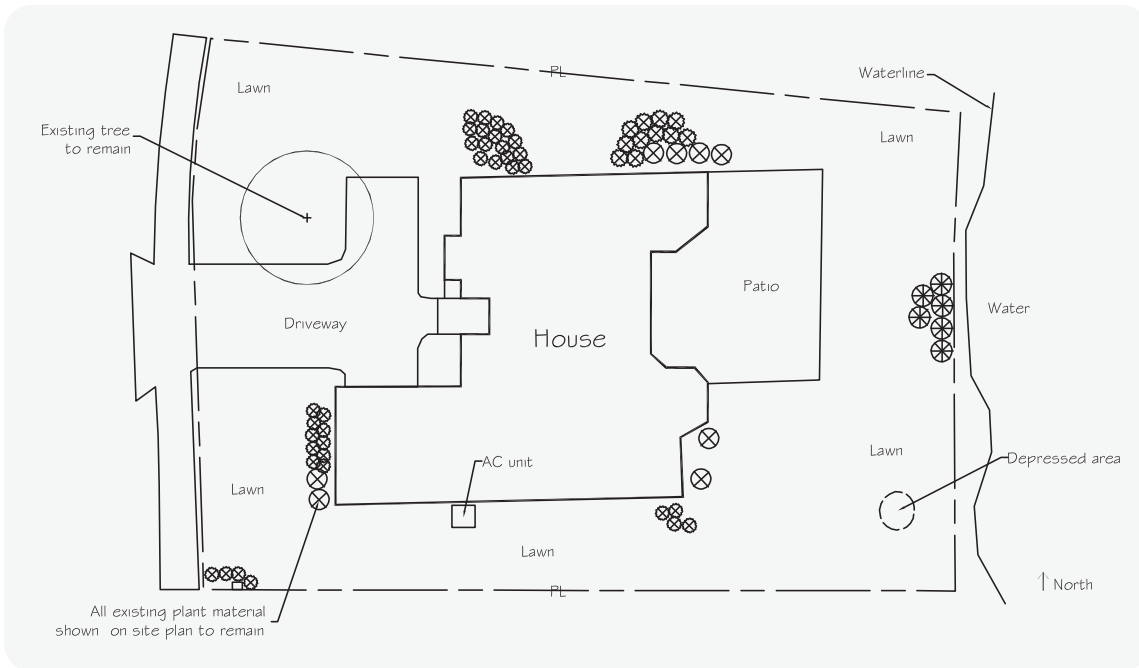
pH: _____

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

3. Draw a site plan.

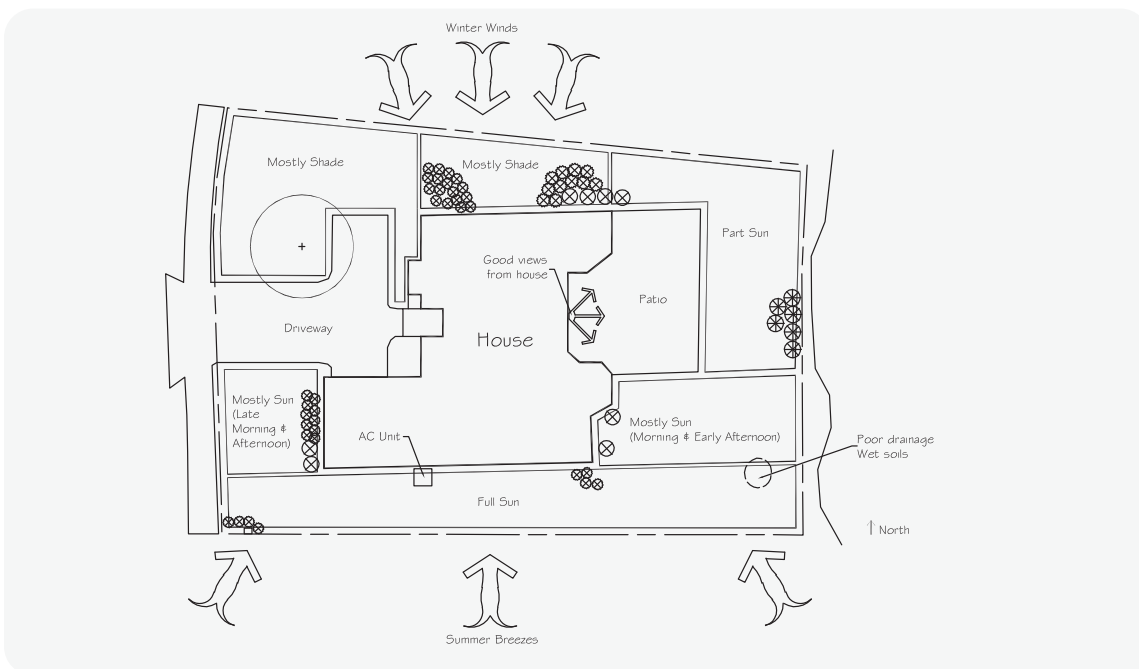
You can use a pencil, ruler and graph paper, or computer software to draw your site plan. Do not worry about getting the scale just right. If you have a survey of your property, you can copy it and draw on the copies.

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



4. Inventory your landscape.

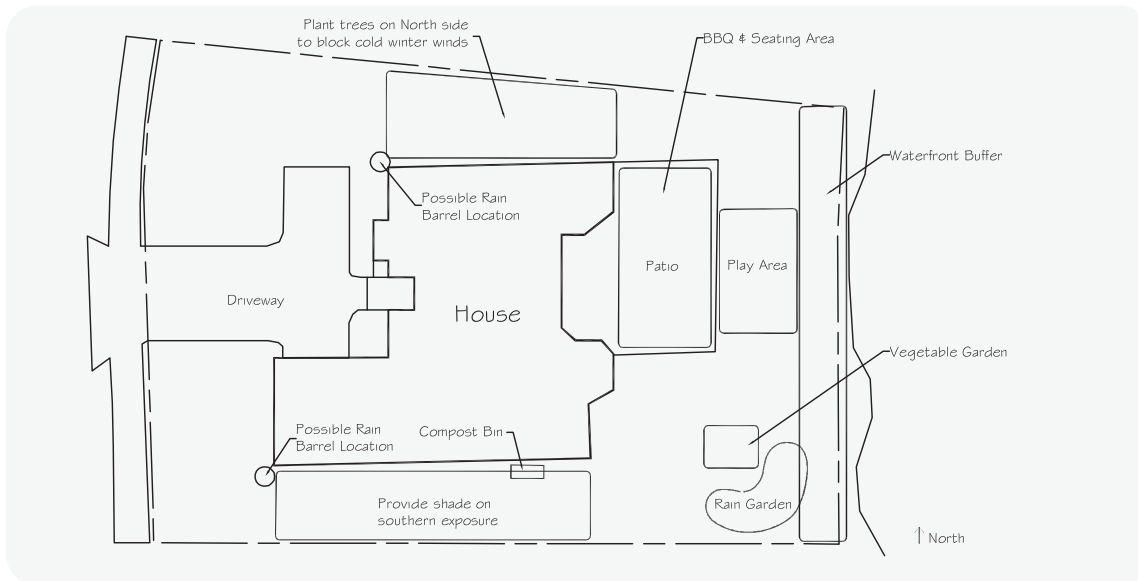
Walk around your property with your site plan, noting conditions and features that make your yard unique. Does your site call for plants that are tolerant of cold, wind, full sun, shade, drought, occasional flooding, or salt spray? Be sure to make note of any particularly good views that could be enhanced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



What kinds of conditions does your landscape have?

5. Draw an activity diagram.

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

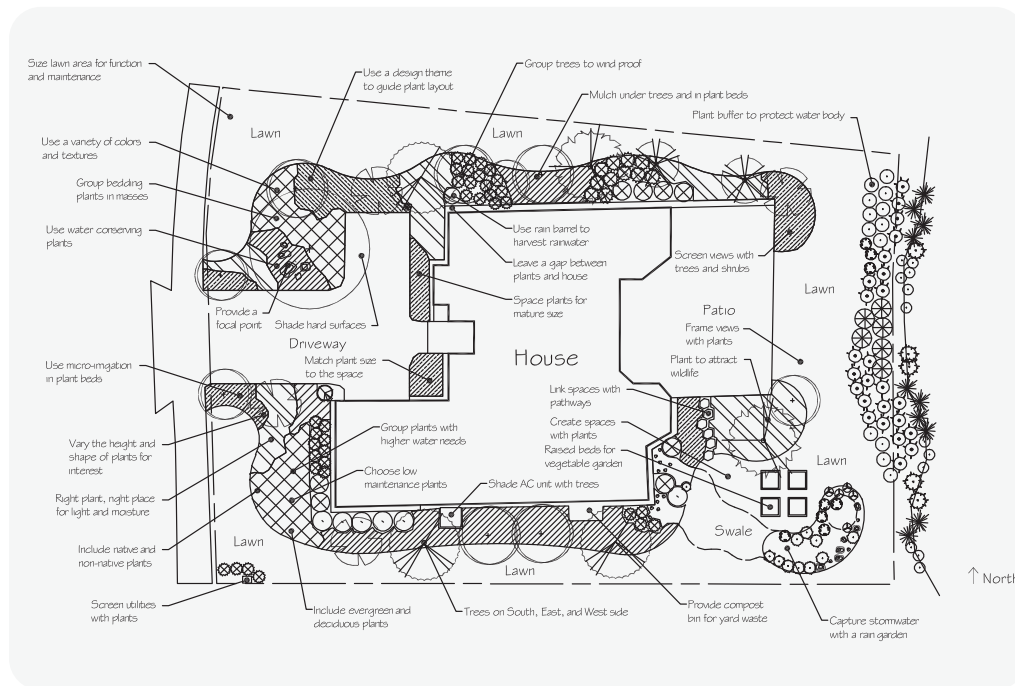


6. Create a landscape plan.

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

THE FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN.

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



Five Common Gardening Mistakes

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

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

Problem:

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

Solution:

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

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

Problem:

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

Solution:

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

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

Problem:

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

Solution:

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

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

Problem:

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

Solution:

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

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

Problem:

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

Solution:

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



Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Plant List

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exposure to salt spray or salty irrigation water.

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

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

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

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

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

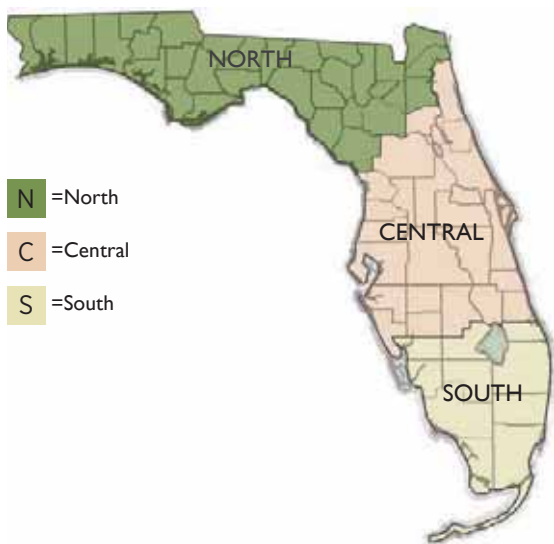
For further assistance, contact the Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Program or horticulture program at your county's UF/IFAS Extension office.

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

Key to Symbols and Abbreviations

Florida Region Zones

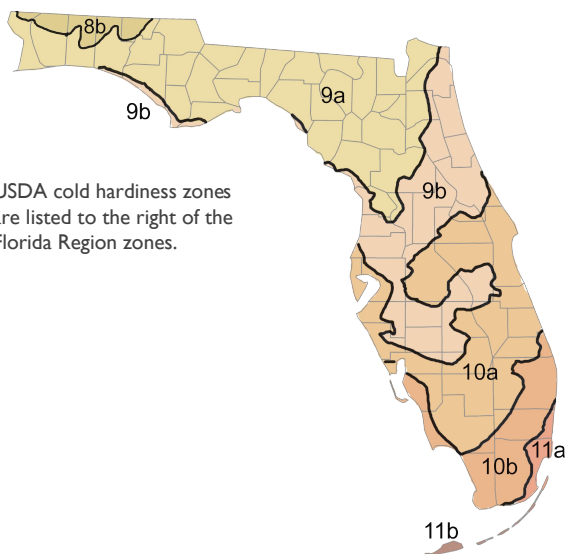
Region (includes Florida regions in which plant will grow):



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

USA Cold Hardiness Zones

Includes Florida zones only.



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

Large Trees



Acer barbatum
Florida Maple,
Southern Sugar Maple

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

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



Acer rubrum
Red Maple

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

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



Betula nigra
River Birch

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

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



Bucida buceras
Black Olive, Oxhorn Bucida,
Gregorywood

| | | |
|-------|--------|--------|
| S | 10b-11 | No |
| Fast | 45-60↑ | 35-50⇒ |
| ○○●● | Any | |
| High | | |
| ☀️ ☁️ | H | |
| 🐦 | | |

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



Carya spp.
Hickories, Pecan

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

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







Chorisia speciosa
Floss-silk Tree

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

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



Conocarpus erectus
Buttonwood,
Silver Buttonwood

| | | | |
|--|--------------|--------|-----|
| | S | 10b-11 | Yes |
| | 5-50↑ 15-20⇒ | | |
| <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> | | Any | |
|  | | High | |
| <div></div> | | | H |
|  | | | |

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









Ficus aurea
Strangler Fig



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


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

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




| |
|--|
|  |
| <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> Green Ash |
| N C 8-9 Yes |
| 50-100↑ 30-70⇒ |
| ●●●○○ Any |
| ☾☾☾ Medium |
| ☀☀☀☀☀☀ L-N |
|  |
| good for shaded areas; medium to low wind resistance; susceptible to pests; does best in rich, organic soils |



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

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

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

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

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

| |
|---|
|  |
| <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> Sweetgum |
| N C 8-9 Yes |
| 40-100↑ 40-60⇒ |
| ●●●●● Any |
| ☾☾ Medium |
| ☀☀☀☀☀☀☀☀ M |
|  |
| many cultivars; provides food for wildlife; medium to high wind resistance |

Large Trees

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



Liriodendron tulipifera
Tulip Poplar, Tulip Tree,
Yellow Poplar

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

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



Litchi chinensis
Lychee

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

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



Lysiloma latisiliquum
Wild Tamarind,
Bahama Lysiloma

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

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



Magnolia grandiflora and cvs.
Southern Magnolia

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

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



Magnolia virginiana and cvs.
Sweet Bay Magnolia

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

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



Nyssa sylvatica
Tupelo, Black Gum

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

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



Persea americana
Avocado

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

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



Pinus clausa
Sand Pine

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

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

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



Pinus elliottii var. *densa*
Southern Slash Pine

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

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



Pinus elliottii var. *elliottii*
Northern Slash Pine

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

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



Pinus glabra
Spruce Pine

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

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



Pinus palustris
Longleaf Pine

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

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

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



Pinus taeda
Loblolly Pine

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

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



Piscidia piscipula
Jamaican Dogwood, Fish
Poison Tree

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

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



Platanus occidentalis
Sycamore, American
Planetree

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

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




Quercus acutissima
Sawtooth Oak


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


provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil

Large Trees

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


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


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

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


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

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




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



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



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



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

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




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



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



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

Medium Trees



Avicennia germinans
Black Mangrove

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

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



Bursera simaruba
Gumbo Limbo

| | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| S | 10b-11 | Yes |
| 20-50↑ | | 25-40⇒ |
| ○●●● | Any | |
| 💧 | High | |
| ☀️☁️ | | 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





Carpinus caroliniana
American Hornbeam,
Musclewood, Ironwood

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

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



Cassia fistula
Golden Shower

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

yellow, summer flowers; showy blooms; low wind resistance






Cercis canadensis
Eastern Redbud

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

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



Chrysophyllum oliviforme
Satinleaf

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

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

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



Coccoloba diversifolia
Pigeonplum

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

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



Cordia sebestena
Geiger Tree

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

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



Crataegus spp.
Hawthorn

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

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



Cupressus arizonica var. *arizonica*
Arizona Cypress

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

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

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



Delonix regia
Royal poinciana

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

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



Elaeocarpus decipiens
Japanese Blueberry

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

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



Ficus citrifolia
Shortleaf Fig,
Wild Banyan Tree

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

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



Ilex X attenuata and cvs.
East Palatka Holly






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

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

Medium Trees



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*
Crape Myrtle

| | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|-------|-----|
| 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 swallowtail butterflies; insect galls can distort leaves; medium to low wind resistance

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



Persea palustris
Swamp Bay

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

purple fruit; good wetland plant



Podocarpus gracilior
Weeping Fern Pine,
Weeping Podocarpus

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

grows slower in full shade;
high wind resistance



Quercus lyrata
Overcup Oak

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

tolerates occasionally wet soil;
provides food for wildlife



Rhizophora mangle
Red Mangrove

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

yellow, year-round flowers

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



Tabebuia chrysotricha
Yellow Trumpet Tree,
Golden Trumpet Tree

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

yellow, spring flowers; medium
to low wind resistance



Tabebuia heterophylla
Pink Trumpet Tree

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

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



Tabebuia impetiginosa
Purple Trumpet Tree

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

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



Zanthoxylum clava-herculis
Hercules' Club

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

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

Small Trees



Acacia farnesiana
Sweet Acacia

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

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



Aesculus pavia
Red Buckeye,
Florida Buckeye

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

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



Aralia spinosa
Devil's Walkingstick

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

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



Ardisia escallonioides
Marlberry, Marbleberry

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

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



Arenga engleri
Formosa Palm,
Dwarf Sugar Palm

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

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



Baccharis halimifolia
Groundsel Bush, Sea Myrtle,
Salt-bush

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

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



Butia capitata
Pindo Palm, Jelly Palm

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

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



Calliandra spp. and cvs.
Powderpuff

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

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

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

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



Callistemon spp.
Bottlebrush

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

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



Camellia japonica
Camellia

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

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



Camellia sasanqua
Sasanqua,
Sasanqua Camellia

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

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





Canella winterana
Wild Cinnamon,
Cinnamon Bark

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

purple, summer flowers



Capparis cynophallophora
Jamaica Caper Tree,
Mustard Tree

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

purple/white, spring flowers



Cephalanthus occidentalis
Buttonbush

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

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



Cephalotaxus harringtonia
Japanese Plum Yew,
Harrington Plum Yew

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

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



Cercis reniformis 'Oklahoma'
Oklahoma Redbud

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

showy flowers which cover tree in the spring

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

Small Trees

Scientific
Common

Reg/Native

G, H, S

Soil pH, Txt

Soil Mst, Drgt

Light/Best
Salt

Wildlife



Chamaerops humilis
European Fan Palm

N C S 8-11 No

Fast 5-15↑ 6-15⇒

●●●○ Any

High

☀ ☁ M

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



Chionanthus retusus
Chinese Fringetree

N 8 No

Slow 15-30↑ 10-12⇒

●●●○ S

Medium

☀ ☁ L-N

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



Chionanthus virginicus
Fringetree

N C 8-9 Yes

Slow 12-20↑ 10-15⇒

●●●○ Any

Medium

☀ ☁ ☁ L-N

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



Citharexylum spinosum
Fiddlewood

S 10-11 Yes

15-25↑ 8-15⇒

●●●○ Any

High

☀ ☁ H

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



Coccoloba uvifera
Seagrape

C S 9-11 Yes

3-35↑ 10-50⇒

●●●○ S

High

☀ ☁ H

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



Cordia boissieri
White Geiger, Texas Olive

C S 9a-11 No

Slow 15-20↑ 10-15⇒

●●●○ Any

High

☀ ☁ M

white, year-round flowers



Cornus foemina
Swamp Dogwood, Stiff Dogwood, Stiff Cornel

N C S 8-10 Yes

10-16↑ 10-16⇒

●●●○ Any

Low

☀ ☁ ☁ L-N

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



Cornus florida
Flowering Dogwood

N 8-9a Yes

25-30↑ 25-30⇒

●●●○ Any

Medium

☀ ☁ ☁ L-N

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

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



Crossopetalum rhacoma
Maidenberry

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

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



Cyrilla racemiflora
Titi, Swamp Cyrilla, Leatherwood

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

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



Dodonaea viscosa
Hopbush, Varnish Leaf

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

yellow, summer through fall flowers; showy, colorful fruit



Eriobotrya japonica
Loquat

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

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

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



Eugenia spp. (natives only)
Stoppers

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

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



Forestiera segregata
Florida Privet

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

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



Ilex X'Mary Nell'
Mary Nell Holly

| | | | |
|--------|---------------|-----|-----|
| N | C | 8-9 | Yes |
| | 10-20↑ 10-15⇒ | | |
| ●●●○ | S/C | | |
| Medium | | | |
| ☀️ ☁️ | M | | |
| | 🐦 | | |

white; spring flowers; important source of pollen for bees



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

| | | | |
|--------|---------------|-----|-----|
| N | C | 8-9 | Yes |
| | 15-25↑ 10-12⇒ | | |
| ●●●○ | S/C | | |
| Medium | | | |
| ☀️ ☁️ | M | | |
| | 🐦 | | |

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

Small Trees

Scientific
Common

Reg/Native

G, H, S

Soil pH, Txt

Soil Mst, Drgt

Light/Best
Salt

Wildlife



Ilex cornuta and cvs.
Chinese Holly, Horned Holly

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

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



Ilex decidua
Possumhaw

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

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



Ilex glabra
Gallberry

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

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



Ilex vomitoria and cvs.
Yaupon Holly

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

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



Illicium spp.
Star Anise

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

evergreen, yellowish-white or greenish-white flowers



Jatropha integerrima
Peregrina

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

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



Krugiodendron ferreum
Black Ironwood

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

very dense wood



Ligustrum japonicum and cvs.
Ligustrum, Japanese Privet

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

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

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



Magnolia X soulangiana
and cvs.
Saucer Magnolia

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

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



Magnolia figo
Banana Shrub

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

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



Musa spp.
Banana

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

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



Myrcianthes fragrans
Simpson's Stopper,
Twinberry

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

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

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



Myrciaria cauliflora
Jaboticaba, Brazilian Grape
Tree, Brazilian Grape

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

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



Myrica cerifera and cvs.
Wax Myrtle

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

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



Olea europaea
Olive

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

makes a great landscape
plant; requires a pollinator to
fruit



Osmanthus americanus
Wild Olive, Devilwood

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

white, fragrant, spring flowers;
provides food for wildlife

Small Trees



Plumeria rubra
Frangipani, Nosegay,
Templetree

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

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



Podocarpus macrophyllus
and cvs.
Podocarpus

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

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



Prunus angustifolia
Chickasaw Plum

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



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



Prunus campanulata
Taiwan Cherry

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



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



Prunus umbellata
Flatwoods Plum

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



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



Quercus geminata
Sand Live Oak,
Small Sand Live Oak

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



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






Raphiolepis spp. and cvs.
Indian Hawthorn

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

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



Senna polyphylla
Desert Cassia

| | | | |
|---|------------|--------|----|
| S | | 10a-11 | No |
| Fast | 6-10↑ 6-8⇒ | | |
| ●●●● | | S/L | |
|  | | Medium | |
|   | | H | |

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

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

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



Sideroxylon spp. (natives only)
Buckthorn

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

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



Sophora tomentosa
Necklace Pod

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

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



Tabebuia aurea
Silver Trumpet Tree,
Yellow Tab

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

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



Viburnum obovatum and cvs.
Walter's Viburnum

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

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

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



Viburnum odoratissimum
Sweet Viburnum

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

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



Viburnum odoratissimum
var. *awabuki*
Awabuki Viburnum

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

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



Viburnum rufidulum
Rusty Blackhaw, Southern
Blackhaw

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

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

Large Shrubs



Abelia Xgrandiflora
Glossy Abelia

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



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



Acacia farnesiana
Sweet Acacia

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



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



Acalypha wilkesiana
Copper Leaf

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

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



Feijoa sellowiana
Pineapple Guava, Feijoa

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

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



Acrostichum danaeifolium
Leather Fern

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

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



Agarista populifolia
Pipestem, Fetterbush, Doghobble

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

evergreen, creamy white, fragrant spring flowers



Agave spp.
Century plant, Agave

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

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

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

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



Aloysia virgata
Sweet Almond Bush

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

evergreen; white, fragrant, summer through fall flowers



Aralia spinosa
Devil's Walkingstick

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

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



Ardisia escallonioides
Marlberry, Marbleberry

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

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



Asimina spp.
Pawpaw

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

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

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



Baccharis halimifolia
Groundsel Bush, Sea Myrtle, Salt-bush

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

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



Bambusa spp. (clumping types only)
Bamboo

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

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



Barleria micans
Yellow Shrimp Plant

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

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



Berberis julianae
Wintergreen Barberry, Julian's berberis

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

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

Large Shrubs



Brugmansia X candida
Angel's Trumpet

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

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



Brunfelsia grandiflora
Yesterday-Today-and-Tomorrow

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

white/purple, spring through fall flowers



Buddleja lindleyana
Butterfly Bush, Lindley's Butterfly Bush

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



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



Byrsonima lucida
Long Key Locustberry

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



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



Calliandra haematocephala
Red Powderpuff

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

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



Callicarpa americana
Beautyberry

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



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



Callistemon spp.
Bottlebrush

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



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



Calycanthus floridus
Carolina Allspice, Eastern Sweetshrub

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

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

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



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



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



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



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

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



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



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







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




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

Large Shrubs



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





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





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




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






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




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





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





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

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


| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
|  | <i>Crataegus</i> spp. Hawthorn |
| <div>N C</div> | 8-9 Var. |
| <div>20-35↑ 15-40⇒</div> | |
| <div>●●●●</div> | Any |
| <div>☾☾☾</div> | High |
| <div>☀☁</div> | L-N |
| <div>🐦</div> | |
| provides food and cover for wildlife; flowers vary; best for north Florida; many species and cultivars | |


| | |
|---|--|
|  | <i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i> Titi, Swamp Cyrilla, Leatherwood |
| <div>N C</div> | 8b-9 Yes |
| <div>Fast 10-30↑ 6-15⇒</div> | |
| <div>●●●○</div> | Any |
| <div>☾☾</div> | Medium |
| <div>☀☁☁</div> | L-N |
| <div>🦋</div> | |
| white, late spring through summer flowers; wetland plant; good for edges of retention ponds; attractive to bees | |


| | |
|---|---|
|  | <i>Duranta erecta</i> Golden Dewdrop, Pigeonberry, Skyflower |
| <div>C S</div> | 9b-11 No |
| <div>4-18↑ 10-15⇒</div> | |
| <div>○●●○</div> | Any |
| <div>☾</div> | High |
| <div>☀☁☁</div> | L-N |
| <div>🦋🐦🐦</div> | |
| also known as <i>Duranta repens</i> ; showy, lavender/blue/white, summer through fall flowers; poisonous fruit; susceptible to pests; irritating sap; thorns; may spread aggressively | |


| | |
|---|--|
|  | <i>Erythrina herbacea</i> Coral Bean, Cherokee Bean |
| <div>N C S</div> | 8-11 Yes |
| <div>5-10↑ 8-12⇒</div> | |
| <div>●●●○</div> | S/L |
| <div>☾☾</div> | High |
| <div>☀☁☁</div> | M |
| <div>🐦</div> | |
| scarlet, tubular, spring flowers; flowers attractive to hummingbirds; showy, pod-shaped fruit | |

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

| | |
|---|--|
|  | <i>Eugenia</i> spp. (natives only) Stoppers |
| <div>C S</div> | 9-11 Yes |
| <div>10-30↑ 5-20⇒</div> | |
| <div>●●●●</div> | Any |
| <div>☾</div> | High |
| <div>☀☁☁</div> | H |
| <div>🐦</div> | |
| flowers vary; needs little attention once established; natives are <i>E. axillaris</i> , <i>E. foetida</i> , <i>E. rhombea</i> , and <i>E.confusa</i> ; <i>E. axillaris</i> , <i>E. confusa</i> , <i>E. foetida</i> have high wind resistance | |

| | |
|---|---|
|  | <i>Fatsia japonica</i> Japanese Aralia, Paperplant |
| <div>N C S</div> | 8-11 No |
| <div>5-8↑ 3-10⇒</div> | |
| <div>○●●○</div> | Any |
| <div>☾</div> | Medium |
| <div>☀☁☁</div> | L-N |
| | |
| creamy, white, winter flowers; too much sun eventually kills the plant | |

| | |
|---|---|
|  | <i>Forestiera segregata</i> Florida Privet |
| <div>N C S</div> | 8b-11 Yes |
| <div>4-15↑ 3-12⇒</div> | |
| <div>○●●●</div> | S/L |
| <div>☾☾</div> | High |
| <div>☀☁☁</div> | H |
| <div>🐦</div> | |
| yellow, early spring flowers attract insects; great hedge; fruit provides food for wildlife | |

| | |
|---|--|
|  | <i>Galphimia glauca</i> Thryallis, Rain-of-Gold |
| <div>C S</div> | 9b-11 No |
| <div>5-9↑ 4-6⇒</div> | |
| <div>○●●○</div> | Any |
| <div>☾</div> | Medium |
| <div>☀☁☁</div> | L-N |
| | |
| evergreen shrub; yellow, year-round flowers; susceptible to caterpillars and mites | |

Large Shrubs



Gardenia jasminoides
Gardenia, Cape Jasmine

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

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



Halesia diptera
Two-wing Silverbell

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

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



Hamamelis virginiana
Common Witchhazel

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

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



Hamelia patens
Firebush, Scarletbush

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

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



Schefflera arboricola
Dwarf Schefflera

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

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



Hibiscus spp.
Hibiscus, Mallows

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



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



Hydrangea arborescens
Wild Hydrangea

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

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



Hydrangea macrophylla
Hydrangea, Bigleaf Hydrangea, French Hydrangea

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

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

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



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



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



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



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

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



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



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



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



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

Large Shrubs



Jatropha integerrima
Peregrina

C S 9b-11 No

8-15↑ 5-10⇒

●●●● Any

High



L-N



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



Juniperus chinensis and cvs.
Chinese Juniper,
Japanese Juniper

N C 8-9 No

2-60↑ 2-25⇒

●●●● S

High



M



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



Ligustrum japonicum and cvs.
Ligustrum,
Japanese Privet

N C S 8-10b No

8-12↑ 15-25⇒

○●●○ Any

High



H

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



Loropetalum chinense and cvs.
Loropetalum,
Chinese Fringe Bush

N C 8-9 No

6-15↑ 8-10⇒

●●●○ Any

Medium



L-N

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



Lyonia ferruginea
Rusty Lyonia

N C S 8-10 Yes

Slow 10-20↑ 4-10⇒

●●●○ S

High



L-N



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



Mahonia bealei
Oregon Hollygrape

N 8-9a No

Slow 5-10↑ 3-4⇒

●●●○ Any

Medium



M



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



Malvaviscus arboreus
Turk's cap

N C S 8b-11 No

Fast 6-12↑ 3-5⇒

●●●● Any

Medium





L-N


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


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

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


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


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


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


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

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

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

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

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

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

Large Shrubs



Philadelphus inodorus
English Dogwood

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

deciduous; white, spring flowers



Philodendron bipinnatifidum
Sellooum, Tree Philodendron

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

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



Philodendron cvs.
Philodendron

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

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



Pittosporum tobira cvs.
Pittosporum

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

dark, glossy leaves; white, fragrant, spring flowers



Podocarpus gracilior
Weeping Fern Pine, Weeping Podocarpus, Weeping Yew

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

grows slowly in full shade; high wind resistance





Podocarpus macrophyllum
and cvs.
Podocarpus

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

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



Psychotria nervosa
Wild Coffee

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

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



Rhamnus caroliniana
Carolina Buckthorn

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

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

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

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



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



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



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



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

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



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



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



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



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

Large Shrubs



Strelitzia nicolai
Giant Bird of Paradise,
White Bird of Paradise

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

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



Suriana maritima
Bay Cedar

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



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



Tabernaemontana divaricata
Crape Jasmine,
Pinwheel Flower

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

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



Ternstroemia gymnanthera
Cleyera, Ternstroemia

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

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



Thunbergia erecta
King's Mantle,
Bush Clock Vine

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



purple, year-round flowers; good as a hedge



Tibouchina granulosa
Purple Glory Tree

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

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



Vaccinium arboreum
Sparkleberry

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



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

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

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



Viburnum obovatum and cvs.
Walter's Viburnum

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

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



Viburnum odoratissimum
Sweet Viburnum

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

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



Viburnum odoratissimum
var. *awabuki*
Awabuki Viburnum

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

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



Viburnum rufidulum
Rusty Blackhaw,
Southern Blackhaw

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

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



Viburnum suspensum
Sandankwa Viburnum

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

pink/white, winter through spring flowers



Vitex agnus-castus
Chaste Tree

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

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



Yucca spp.
Yucca



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

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




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

Small Shrubs





| | | | |
|---|---|---|---------|
| Aloe spp. | | | |
| Aloe | | | |
| N | C | S | 8-11 No |
| | | 1-3↑ 1-3⇒ | |
| ●●●● | | Any | |
| ☾ | | High | |
|  | |  H | |
| choose species based on site conditions; flowers vary; susceptible to freeze damage | | | |





| | | | |
|---|---|-----------|----|
| <i>Acalypha hispida</i> Chenille Plant, Red-hot Cattail | | | |
| C | S | 10-11 | No |
| Fast | | 4-6↑ 6-8⇒ | |
| ●●●○ | | Any | |
|  | | Medium | |
|   | | L-N | |
| upright, course-textured shrub; red, showy flowers during warm months droop in cattail-like, pendant clusters up to 18 inches in length; susceptible to pests especially in partial shade | | | |




| | | | |
|--|-----------|--------|-----|
| <i>Breynia disticha</i> Snowbush | | | |
| C | S | 10-11 | Yes |
| | 5-8↑ 4-7⇒ | | |
| ●●●○ | | S/L | |
| ☿☾ | | Medium | |
|   | | L-N | |
| slender, red branches with variegated foliage; good specimen or accent shrub; red berries; susceptible to pests | | | |





| | | | |
|---|-----------|------|--|
| <i>Brunfelsia americana</i> Lady of the Night | | | |
| S | 9b-11 | No | |
| | 4-6↑ 3-4⇄ | | |
| ○○●●○ | | Any | |
| ⬮⬮⬮ | | High | |
|   | | L-N | |
| evergreen; fragrant, white flowers | | | |





| | | | |
|---|---|--------------|----|
| Caesalpinia spp. and cvs. Poinciana | | | |
| C | S | 9-11 | No |
| | | 8-35↑ 10-35⇒ | |
| ○○●●○ | | S/L | |
| ☿☾ | | Medium | |
|  | | | M |
| choose species adapted to region; do not confuse with <i>Delonix regia</i> ; flowers vary | | | |





| | | | |
|---|---|-------|--------|
| Calliandra emarginata | | | |
| Pink Powderpuff | | | |
| C | S | 10-11 | No |
| | | 6-10↑ | 10-15⇒ |
| ○○●●○ | | Any | |
| ☿☾☿ | | High | |
|   | | | L-N |
| red/pink, spring through fall flowers | | | |



| | | | |
|--|---|-------|-------|
| Carissa macrocarpa | | | |
| Natal Plum | | | |
| C | S | 9-11 | No |
| | | 2-20↑ | 2-20⇒ |
| ○○●●● | | Any | |
| ☾ | | High | |
|   | | H | |
| also known as Carissa grandiflora; edible fruit; white, fragrant year-round flowers | | | |



| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--------|------|
| <i>Gamolepis</i> spp. | | | | |
| Bush Daisy | | | | |
| N | C | S | 8b-11 | No |
| | | | 2-4↑ | 3-4⇒ |
| ●●●○ | | | Any | |
| ☾ | | | Medium | |
|  | | | | L-N |
|  | | | | |
| finely-divided leaves with fern-like appearance; yellow, year-round flowers | | | | |

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

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

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



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



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



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



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

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



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



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



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



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

Small Shrubs



Raphiolepis spp. and cvs.
Indian Hawthorn

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

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



Rosa spp.
Rose

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

flowers vary; susceptible to pests and diseases



Rosmarinus spp.
Rosemary

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

evergreen herb with aromatic needle-like leaves; flowers vary



Russelia equisetiformis
Firecracker Plant, Coral Plant

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

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



Russelia sarmentosa
Firecracker Plant

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

red, summer flowers; provides food for wildlife



Sabal etonia
Scrub Palmetto

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

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



Spiraea spp.
Reeve's Spirea,
Bridal Wreath

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

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



Strelitzia reginae
Bird of Paradise

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

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

NOTES



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



| | | | |
|---|--------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Scientific Common | | Aster carolinianus Climbing Aster | |
| N | C | S | 8-10b Yes |
| | 1-12↑ | 2-4⇒ | |
| ●●●● | Any | | |
| ☀ ☁ ☁ | Medium | | |
| ☀ ☁ ☁ | L-N | | |
| | | | |
| also known as <i>Ampelaster carolinianus</i> , <i>Symphyotricum carolinianum</i> ; lavender, fall flowersx | | | |



| | | | |
|--|-------|---|----------|
| Scientific Common | | Bignonia capreolata Cross Vine, Trumpet Flower | |
| N | C | S | 8-10 Yes |
| Fast | 1-50↑ | 1-50⇒ | |
| ●●●● | Any | | |
| ☀ ☁ ☁ | High | | |
| ☀ ☁ ☁ | M | | |
| | | | |
| fast-growing, high-climbing vine; orange/red, trum- pet-shaped, spring flowers | | | |



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



| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--|-----------|
| Scientific Common | | Campsis radicans Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet Vine | |
| N | C | S | 8-10a Yes |
| Fast | 1-40↑ | 1-40⇒ | |
| ●●●● | Any | | |
| ☀ | Medium | | |
| ☀ ☁ ☁ | L-N | | |
| | | | |
| brilliant orange, summer flowers | | | |



| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--|----------|
| Scientific Common | | Decumaria barbara Climbing Hydrangea, Wood Vamp, Cow Itch Vine | |
| N | C | | 8-9a Yes |
| | 1-60↑ | 1-60⇒ | |
| ●●●● | S/L | | |
| ☀ ☁ | Medium | | |
| ☀ ☁ | L-N | | |
| | | | |
| white, spring flowers | | | |



| | | | |
|--|--------|---|---------|
| Scientific Common | | Gelsemium sempervirens Carolina Jessamine, Yellow Jasmine | |
| N | C | | 8-9 Yes |
| Fast | 20-40↑ | 20-30⇒ | |
| ●●●● | Any | | |
| ☀ ☁ | Low | | |
| ☀ ☁ | L-N | | |
| | | | |
| evergreen; yellow, tubular, winter through spring flowers; rapid growth when estab- lished; poisonous | | | |

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

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

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



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



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



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



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



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



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

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

Vines



Pandorea jasminoides
Bower Vine

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

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



Passiflora incarnata
Maypop, Passion Vine

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



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



Passiflora 'Lady Margaret'
Lady Margaret Passionflower

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



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



Petrea volubilis
Queen's Wreath

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

evergreen; purple, spring flowers



Combretum indicum
Rangoon Creeper

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

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



Thunbergia alata
Black-Eyed Susan Vine

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

perennial; yellow, summer flowers



Trachelospermum jasminoides
Confederate Jasmine,
Star Jasmine

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



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



Wisteria frutescens
American Wisteria

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



lavender, fragrant, spring through summer flowers; poisonous parts

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

NOTES

Groundcovers



Anthericum sanderi
St. Bernard's Lily

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

white, spring flowers



Arachis glabrata
Perennial Peanut

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



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



Aspidistra elatior
Cast Iron Plant,
Barroom Plant

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

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



Cephalotaxus harringtonia
'Prostrata'
Creeping Yew

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

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



Cyrtomium falcatum
Holly Fern

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

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





Dryopteris spp.
Autumn Fern


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


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



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

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


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



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

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

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

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

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

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

Groundcovers

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



Juniperus horizontalis and cvs.
Creeping Juniper,
Horizontal Juniper

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

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



Mimosa strigillosa
Powderpuff,
Sunshine Mimosa

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

perennial; pink powderpuff flowers; FNGLA Plant of the Year



Nephrolepis biserrata
Giant Sword Fern

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

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



Nephrolepis exaltata
Sword Fern

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

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



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

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

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



Phlox subulata
Creeping Phlox

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

aggressive groundcover; mass spring flowering; attractive plant



Phyla nodiflora
Turkey Tangle Fogfruit,
Capeweed

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

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

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



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



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



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



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

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



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



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



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

Grasses



Andropogon spp.
Bluestem Grass

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

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



Aristida stricta
var. *beyrichiana*
Wiregrass

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

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



Cymbopogon citratus
Lemongrass

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

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



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

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

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



Distichlis spicata
Salt Grass

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

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



Eragrostis elliottii
Elliott's Lovegrass

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

tan, year-round flowers, especially in fall



Eragrostis spectabilis
Purple Lovegrass

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

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






Miscanthus sinensis
Zebra Grass, Eulalia Grass


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

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


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


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


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


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

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

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

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

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

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

Palms & Palm-Like Plants

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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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





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

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






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







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







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





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

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






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





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



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



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

Palms & Palm-Like Plants

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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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

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



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



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



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



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

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



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



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



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



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

Palms & Palm-Like Plants

Scientific
Common

Reg/Native

G, H, S

Soil pH, Txt




Soil Mst, Drgt

Light/Best
Salt

Wildlife






Trachycarpus fortunei
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
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
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
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



Zamia furfuracea
Cardboard Plant

| | | | |
|------|-----------|-------|----|
| C | S | 9b-11 | No |
| Slow | 2-5↑ 5-8⇔ | | |
| ●●●● | Any | | |
| ☹ | High | | |
| ☀ | ☁☁ | H | |

seeds and caudex poisonous; freezes in central Florida and can come back

NOTES

Ferns



Acrostichum danaeifolium
Leather Fern

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

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



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

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

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



Blechnum serrulatum
Swamp Fern, Toothed
Midsorus Fern, Saw Fern

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

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



Cyrtomium falcatum
Holly Fern

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

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



Dicksonia antarctica
Tasmanian Tree Fern,
Australian Tree Fern

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

does not tolerate prolonged freezing or direct sun



Didymochlaena truncatula
Mahogany Fern,
Tree Maidenhair Fern

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

requires moist soil; do not let dry out between waterings



Dryopteris spp.
Autumn Fern

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

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



Nephrolepis biserrata
Giant Sword Fern


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


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


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


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

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


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


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


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

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

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

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

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

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

Perennials



Acalypha reptans
Dwarf Chenille Plant

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

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



Acrostichum danaeifolium
Leather Fern

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

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



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

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

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



Agapanthus africanus
Lily of the Nile, African Lily

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

purple/white, summer flowers; deciduous



Agave spp.
Century Plant, Agave

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

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



Aloe spp.
Aloe

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

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



Alpinia spp.
Shell Ginger, Shell Flower

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

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

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

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



Amorphophallus spp.
Voodoo Lily, Snake Lily

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

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



Angelonia angustifolia
Angelonia

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

white and/or blue, summer flowers; can be grown as an annual but survives winters in zones 9 and 10



Asclepias spp.
Milkweed, Butterfly Weed

| | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------|------|------|
| N | C | S | 8-10 | Var. |
| Fast | | 2-5↑ 1-4⇒ | | |
| ○○●○ | | Any | | |
| ☾ | | Medium | | |
| ☀ ☁ ☁ | | L-N | | |



species needs vary, choose based on conditions; red/yellow flowers; self-seeds each year; sap may irritate; susceptible to pests and diseases; provides food for butterflies



Asimina spp.
Pawpaw

| | | | | |
|-------|---|---------------|------|------|
| N | C | S | 8-10 | Var. |
| | | 15-20↑ 15-20⇒ | | |
| ○○○○ | | S | | |
| ☾ | | Medium | | |
| ☀ ☁ ☁ | | L-N | | |



deciduous; species needs vary, choose based on conditions; oval, edible fruits with a sweet, rich taste, ripen to a brown/black, wrinkled texture; flowers vary; provides food for zebra swallowtail butterfly

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



Aspidistra elatior
Cast Iron Plant,
Barroom Plant

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

dark, green foliage with glossy, coarse-texture; brown flowers; tolerates deep shade better than most plants



Begonia
Xsemperflorensculorum
Wax Begonia

| | | | | |
|------|---|-----------|------|----|
| N | C | S | 8-11 | No |
| Slow | | ½-1↑ ½-1⇒ | | |
| ○○●○ | | Any | | |
| ☾ | | Low | | |
| ☀ ☁ | | L-N | | |

flowers vary; annual in North and Central regions; susceptible to pests and diseases



Belamcanda chinensis
Blackberry Lily

| | | | | |
|------|---|-----------|-------|----|
| N | C | S | 8-10a | No |
| Fast | | 1-2↑ 2-4⇒ | | |
| ○○●○ | | Any | | |
| ☾ | | Medium | | |
| ☀ ☁ | | M | | |

yellow, spring through fall flowers



Blechnum serrulatum
Swamp Fern, Toothed
Midsorus Fern, Saw Fern

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

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

Perennials



Bromeliaceae genera
Bromeliads, Airplants

| | | | | |
|-------|-----------|---|------|------|
| N | C | S | 8-11 | Var. |
| Slow | 1-2↑ 1-2⇒ | | | |
| ○○○○ | S | | | |
| High | | | | |
| ☀ ☁ ☁ | L-N | | | |

flowers, light, region vary; choose species for climate; don't exchange bromeliads from areas with Mexican bromeliad weevil; air circulation prevents scale/mealybugs; cold/ overwatering causes crown rot



Bulbine frutescens
Bulbine

| | | | | |
|--------|-----------|------|----|--|
| C | S | 9-11 | No | |
| | 1-2↑ 1-2⇒ | | | |
| ●●●● | Any | | | |
| Medium | | | | |
| ☀ ☁ | U | | | |

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



Caladium Xhortulanum
Caladium

| | | | | |
|--------|-----------|---|------|----|
| N | C | S | 8-11 | No |
| Fast | 1-2↑ 1-2⇒ | | | |
| ○○○○ | Any | | | |
| Medium | | | | |
| ☀ ☁ ☁ | L-N | | | |

good container plant; attractive foliage (red/rose/pink/white/ silver/bronze/ green); leaves die back in the fall; goes dormant; susceptible to pests and diseases



Canna spp.
Canna Lily

| | | | | |
|--------|-----------|---|------|------|
| N | C | S | 8-11 | Var. |
| Fast | 2-6↑ 1-3⇒ | | | |
| ●●●○ | Any | | | |
| Medium | | | | |
| ☀ ☁ ☁ | L-N | | | |

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



Catharanthus roseus
Periwinkle, Madagascar Periwinkle, Vinca

| | | | | |
|------|-----------|-------|----|--|
| C | S | 9b-11 | No | |
| | 1-2↑ 1-2⇒ | | | |
| ○○○○ | Any | | | |
| High | | | | |
| ☀ ☁ | M | | | |

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



Conradina spp.
False Rosemary, Scrub Mints, Beach Rosemary

| | | | | |
|------|-----------|-----|-----|--|
| N | C | 8-9 | Yes | |
| Fast | 1-3↑ 1-3⇒ | | | |
| ○○○○ | Any | | | |
| High | | | | |
| ☀ | H | | | |

blue, year-round flowers; used in beach landscaping



Coreopsis spp.
Tickseed, Coreopsis

| | | | | |
|------|-----------|---|--------|------|
| N | C | S | 8a-10b | Var. |
| Fast | 1-4↑ 1-3⇒ | | | |
| ●●○○ | Any | | | |
| High | | | | |
| ☀ ☁ | M | | | |

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



Costus spp.
Spiral Ginger

| | | | | |
|-------|------------|---|------|----|
| N | C | S | 8-11 | No |
| Fast | 6-10↑ 4-8⇒ | | | |
| ○○○○ | Any | | | |
| Low | | | | |
| ☀ ☁ ☁ | L-N | | | |

white, fragrant, summer through fall flowers

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



Crinum spp.
Crinum Lily

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|-------|------|
| N | C | S | 8b-11 | Var. |
| Fast | 3-6↑ | 3-6⇒ | | |
| ●●●● | Any | | | |
| ☹ | Medium | | | |
| ☀ ☂ | M | | | |

many cultivars; fragrant, spidery, year-round flowers vary; poisonous; susceptible to pests and diseases



Crossandra spp.
Firecracker Flower

| | | |
|----------|--------|------|
| S | 10 | No |
| Fast | ½-4↑ | 1-3⇒ |
| ●●●● | S/L | |
| ☹ ☹ | Medium | |
| ☀ ☂ | L-N | |

species needs vary, choose based on conditions; flowers vary; can be used as annual in North and Central region



Cuphea hyssopifolia
Mexican Heather,
False Heather

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|-------|----|
| N | C | S | 8b-11 | No |
| | 1-2↑ | 2-3⇒ | | |
| ●●●● | Any | | | |
| ☹ | High | | | |
| ☀ ☂ | M | | | |



purple/white/pink, year-round flowers; susceptible to pests, diseases, and freezes



Curcuma spp.
Curcuma, Hidden Lily

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|-------|----|
| N | C | S | 8b-11 | No |
| Fast | 1-6↑ | 1-4⇒ | | |
| ●●●● | Any | | | |
| ☹ ☹ | Medium | | | |
| ☀ ☂ | L-N | | | |

pink/yellow, spring flowers

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



Dianella spp.
Flax Lily

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|------|------|
| N | C | S | 8-11 | Var. |
| Fast | 1-2↑ | 1-2⇒ | | |
| ●●●● | Any | | | |
| ☹ | High | | | |
| ☀ ☂ | U | | | |

blue/yellow flowers; strappy leaves; *except Dianella ensifolia*



Dicksonia antarctica
Tasmanian Tree Fern,
Australian Tree Fern

| | | | |
|----------|----------|-------|----|
| C | S | 9-11 | No |
| Slow | to 50↑ | 6-20⇒ | |
| ●●●● | S/L | | |
| ☹ | Low | | |
| ☀ ☂ | L-N | | |

does not tolerate prolonged freezing or direct sun



Didymochlaena truncatula
Mahogany Fern,
Tree Maidenhair Fern

| | | |
|----------|------|------|
| S | 10 | No |
| Slow | 3-4↑ | 4-6⇒ |
| ●●●● | Loam | |
| ☹ ☹ | Low | |
| ☀ ☂ | U | |

requires moist soil; do not let dry out between waterings



Diets iridoides
African Iris, Butterfly Iris

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|-------|----|
| N | C | S | 8b-11 | No |
| Slow | 2-6↑ | 1-2⇒ | | |
| ●●●● | Any | | | |
| ☹ ☹ ☹ | Medium | | | |
| ☀ ☂ | L-N | | | |

also known as *Moraea iridoides* and *Moraea vegeta*, previously *Diets vegeta*; 1-2" white/yellow/blue, spring through summer flowers

Perennials



Dryopteris spp.
Autumn Fern

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

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



Dyschoriste oblongifolia
Twin Flower,
Oblongleaf Snakeherb

| | | | | |
|------|------------|---|------|-----|
| N | C | S | 8-11 | Yes |
| Fast | ½-1↑ 1-1½⇒ | | | |
| ○○○○ | Any | | | |
| ☾ | High | | | |
| ☀ ☁ | L-N | | | |



lavender, year-round flowers; commonly used as groundcover



Echinacea purpurea
Purple Coneflower

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



purple, spring through summer flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil



Eryngium yuccifolium
Button Rattlesnake Master

| | | | | |
|------|-----------|---|-------|-----|
| N | C | S | 8-10a | Yes |
| Slow | 2-5↑ 2-4⇒ | | | |
| ●●●○ | Any | | | |
| ☾ ☀ | | | | |
| ☀ ☁ | L-N | | | |



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



Euryops spp.
Bush Daisy

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

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



Evolvulus glomeratus
Blue Daze

| | | | |
|------|-----------|------|----|
| C | S | 9-11 | No |
| | ½-1↑ 1-2⇒ | | |
| ○○●○ | Any | | |
| ☾ | Medium | | |
| ☀ ☁ | H | | |

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



Flaveria linearis
Yellowtop

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



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



Gaillardia pulchella
Blanket Flower

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



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

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



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

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

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



Gazania spp.
Gazania, Treasure Flower

| | | | | |
|------|------|---|-------|----|
| N | C | S | 8b-11 | No |
| ½-1↑ | 1-2⇒ | | | |
| ○○○○ | Any | | | |
| High | | | | |
| ☀️ | M | | | |
| | | | | |

yellow/orange/red, summer
flowers; roots may rot from
overwatering



Gloriosa spp.
Gloriosa Lily

| | | | | |
|--------|------|------|------|----|
| N | C | S | 8-10 | No |
| Fast | 2-8↑ | 2-8⇒ | | |
| ○○○○ | S/C | | | |
| Medium | | | | |
| ☀️ ☁️ | U | | | |
| | | | | |

crimson/yellow-orange, spring
through summer flowers;
grows well on trellises



Haemanthus multiflorus
Blood Lily

| | | | | |
|--------|-----|----|------|----|
| N | C | S | 8-11 | No |
| Slow | 1½↑ | 1⇒ | | |
| ○○○○ | S/L | | | |
| Medium | | | | |
| ☀️ ☁️ | U | | | |
| | | | | |

also known as *Scadoxus*
multiflorus; red, summer
flowers

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



Hedychium spp.,
hybrids and cvs.
Butterfly Lily, Butterfly Ginger

| | | | | |
|----------|------|------|-------|----|
| N | C | S | 8b-11 | No |
| Fast | 4-8↑ | 2-4⇒ | | |
| ○○○○ | S/L | | | |
| Low | | | | |
| ☀️ ☁️ ☁️ | M | | | |
| | | | | |

white/yellow/red, spring
flowers; thrives in boggy soils



Helianthus angustifolius
Swamp Sunflower,
Narrowleaf Sunflower

| | | | | |
|--------|------|------|-------|-----|
| N | C | S | 8b-10 | Yes |
| Fast | 2-4↑ | 2-4⇒ | | |
| ○○○○ | Any | | | |
| Medium | | | | |
| ☀️ | H | | | |
| 🦋 🐦 | | | | |

perennial, yellow/brown, fall
flowers



Helianthus debilis
Beach Sunflower

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-----|
| N | C | S | 8b-11 | Yes |
| Fast | 1-4↑ | 2-4⇒ | | |
| ○○○○ | S/L | | | |
| High | | | | |
| ☀️ | H | | | |
| 🦋 🐦 | | | | |

perennial; yellow/purple,
year-round flowers; good
groundcover for beaches and
dune stabilization; develops
fungus if planted in wet areas



Heliconia spp.
Heliconia

| | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|----|
| | S | 10b-11 | No |
| Fast | 2-15↑ | 3-6⇒ | |
| ○○○○ | Any | | |
| None | | | |
| ☀️ ☁️ | L-N | | |
| | | | |

year-round flowers vary

Perennials



Heliotropium angiospermum
Scorpion Tail

| | | | | |
|-------|------|---|------|-----|
| N | C | S | 8-11 | Yes |
| 1-2↑ | 1-2⇒ | | | |
| ●●●● | Any | | | |
| High | | | | |
| ☀️ ☁️ | L-N | | | |
| 🦋 🐦 | | | | |

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



Hemerocallis spp.
Daylily

| | | | | |
|--------|-----------|---|------|----|
| N | C | S | 8-10 | No |
| Fast | 1-3↑ 1-2⇒ | | | |
| ●●●○ | Any | | | |
| Medium | | | | |
| ☀️ ☁️ | H | | | |
| 🦋 🐦 | | | | |

many cultivars; summer flowers vary; susceptible to diseases



Hippeastrum spp.
and hybrids
Amaryllis

| | | | | |
|--------|------|---|------|----|
| N | C | S | 8-10 | No |
| 1-3↑ | 1-3⇒ | | | |
| ○●●○ | Any | | | |
| Medium | | | | |
| ☀️ ☁️ | L-N | | | |
| | | | | |

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



Hymenocallis spp.
Spider Lily

| | | | | |
|-------|-----------|---|------|------|
| N | C | S | 8-11 | Var. |
| Fast | 1-3↑ 3-5⇒ | | | |
| ●●●○ | Any | | | |
| High | | | | |
| ☀️ ☁️ | H | | | |
| | | | | |

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



Impatiens spp.
Impatiens

| | | | | |
|-------|-----|---|------|----|
| N | C | S | 8-11 | No |
| ½-1↑ | 1⇒ | | | |
| ○●●○ | Any | | | |
| High | | | | |
| ☀️ ☁️ | L-N | | | |
| 🦋 | | | | |

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



Iris hexagona
Louisiana Iris, Blue Flag Iris

| | | | | |
|-------|-----|---|------|----|
| N | C | S | 8-10 | No |
| 2-5↑ | ½⇒ | | | |
| ●●●○ | S/L | | | |
| Low | | | | |
| ☀️ ☁️ | L-N | | | |
| | | | | |

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



Iris virginica
Virginia Iris, Blue Flag Iris

| | | | | |
|--------|------|---|-------|-----|
| N | C | S | 8b-11 | Yes |
| 4-7↑ | 1-3⇒ | | | |
| ●●●○ | Any | | | |
| Medium | | | | |
| ☀️ ☁️ | L-N | | | |
| | | | | |

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



Justicia brandegeana
Shrimp Plant

| | | | | |
|--------|-----------|---|-------|----|
| N | C | S | 8b-11 | No |
| Fast | 2-6↑ 2-4⇒ | | | |
| ●●●○ | Any | | | |
| Medium | | | | |
| ☀️ ☁️ | L-N | | | |
| 🦋 🐦 🐦 | | | | |

white, summer flowers; susceptible to pests and freezes

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



| | |
|--|-----------|
| <i>Justicia carnea</i> Jacobinia, Flamingo Plant | |
| N C S | 8b-11 No |
| Slow | 3-6↑ 2-3⇌ |
| ●●●○ | Any |
| ☾ | Low |
| ☀ ☁ | L-N |
| 🐦 | |
| evergreen; summer through fall flowers vary; susceptible to pests, diseases, and freezes | |



| | |
|--|-----------|
| <i>Justicia spicigera</i> Orange Plum | |
| S | 10b-11 No |
| Fast | 5↑ 3-5⇌ |
| ●●●● | Any |
| ☾ | Low |
| ☀ | L-N |
| | |
| orange; summer flowers | |



| | |
|--|---------|
| <i>Kaempferia</i> spp. Peacock Ginger | |
| N C S | 8-10 No |
| Fast | 2↑ 1-4⇌ |
| ○●●○ | C/L |
| ☾ ☾ | Medium |
| ☀ ☁ | L-N |
| | |
| intricate foliage patterns in colors of burgundy and bronze; small, four-petaled, violet to purple flowers | |



| | |
|---|-----------|
| <i>Kalanchoe blossfeldiana</i> Kalanchoe, Madagascar Widow's Thrill | |
| S | 10-11 No |
| Slow | ½-1↑ ½-1⇌ |
| ○●●○ | S/L |
| ☾ | High |
| ☀ ☀ | M |
| | |
| succulent; dark green with scallop edged leaves; pink/red/yellow, winter through spring flowers | |

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



| | |
|---|-----------|
| <i>Lantana involucrata</i> Wild Sage, Buttonsage | |
| C S | 9-11 Yes |
| Fast | 2-5↑ 1-5⇌ |
| ●●●○ | S/L |
| ☾ ☾ | Medium |
| ☀ | H |
| 🦋 🐦 | |
| white, year-round flowers | |



| | |
|---|-----------|
| <i>Leonotis leonurus</i> Lion's Ear | |
| C S | 9-11 No |
| Fast | 4-5↑ 2-3⇌ |
| ○●●○ | Any |
| ☾ | High |
| ☀ ☁ ☁ | H |
| 🦋 🐦 | |
| orange/red, summer through winter flowers | |



| | |
|--|------------|
| <i>Liatris</i> spp. Blazing Star | |
| N C S | 8-10b Var. |
| | 3↑ ½-1⇌ |
| ○●●○ | Any |
| ☾ ☾ | Medium |
| ☀ ☀ | L-N |
| 🦋 | |
| lavender/pink/white, summer through fall flowers | |

Perennials



Lycoris spp.
Hurricane Lily

| | | | |
|--|--------|--------|----|
| | | 8-9 | No |
| | | 1½↑ 1⇒ | |
| | Any | | |
| | Medium | | |
| | L-N | | |

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



Musa spp.
Banana

| | | | |
|------|--------------|-------|----|
| | | 9b-11 | No |
| Fast | 7-30↑ 10-15⇒ | | |
| | Any | | |
| | Low | | |
| | L-N | | |

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



Neomarica gracilis
Walking Iris

| | | | | |
|--|-----|--|-----------|----|
| | | | 8b-11 | No |
| | | | 2-3↑ 2-3⇒ | |
| | Any | | | |
| | Low | | | |
| | L-N | | | |

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



Odontonema strictum
Firespike

| | | | | |
|--|--------|--|-----------|----|
| | | | 8b-11 | No |
| | | | 2-6↑ 2-3⇒ | |
| | S/L | | | |
| | Medium | | | |
| | L-N | | | |

herbaceous perennial; red, fall through winter flowers



Orthosiphon aristatus
Cat's Whiskers

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----------|----|
| | | 9-11 | No |
| | | 2-3↑ 2-3⇒ | |
| | Any | | |
| | | | |
| | L-N | | |



Osmunda cinnamomea
Cinnamon Fern

| | | | | |
|------|-----------|--|------|-----|
| | | | 8-10 | Yes |
| Slow | 2-5↑ 3-4⇒ | | | |
| | C/L | | | |
| | Low | | | |
| | L-N | | | |

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



Osmunda regalis
Royal Fern

| | | | | |
|--|------|--|-----------|-----|
| | | | 8-10 | Yes |
| | | | 6-7↑ 6-7⇒ | |
| | Loam | | | |
| | Low | | | |
| | L-N | | | |

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



Pachystachys lutea
Golden Shrimp Plant

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----------|----|
| | | 9b-11 | No |
| | | 2-3↑ 2-3⇒ | |
| | Any | | |
| | Low | | |
| | L-N | | |

yellow, spring through fall flowers

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








Pentas lanceolata
Pentas, Starflower

| | | | | |
|-------|-----------|---|-------|----|
| N | C | S | 8b-11 | No |
| Fast | 2-4↑ 2-3⇒ | | | |
| ○○●○○ | Any | | | |
| ☾ | Medium | | | |
| ☀ ☁ | M | | | |
| 🦋 🦅 | | | | |

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



Philodendron spp. and cvs.
Philodendron

| | | | |
|---|-------------|---|-----|
| C | S | 8b-11 | No |
| Fast | 1-12↑ 2-15⇔ | | |
|  | | Any | |
|  | | Medium | |
|   | |  | L-N |
| | | | |

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



Phlox divaricata
Blue Phlox

| | | | | |
|-------|-----------|---|------|----|
| N | C | S | 8-11 | No |
| Fast | 1-3↑ 1-3⇒ | | | |
| ●●●○○ | Any | | | |
| ☾ | Medium | | | |
| ☀ ☁ | L-N | | | |
| | | | | |

purple, summer flowers



Plectranthus spp.
Plectranthus



| | | | | |
|-------|-----------|---|------|----|
| N | C | S | 8-11 | No |
| Fast | 1-5↑ 1-4⇒ | | | |
| ○○●○○ | S/L | | | |
| ☾ ☿ | Medium | | | |
| ☀ ☁ | L-N | | | |
| | | | | |

flowers vary; 'Mona Lavender'
was FENGLA Plant of the Year
in 2004

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



Plumbago auriculata cvs.
Plumbago

| | | | |
|---|-------------|--------|-----|
| C | S | 9-11 | No |
| Fast | 6-10↑ 8-10⇒ | | |
| ●●●○ | | Any | |
| ☾ | | Medium | |
|  | | | L-N |
|  | | | |

blue/white, year-round
flowers; susceptible to pests
and freezes







Pteridium aquilinum
Bracken Fern

| | | | | |
|-------|-----------|---|------|-----|
| N | C | S | 8-11 | Yes |
| | 3-6↑ 2-3⇒ | | | |
| ●●●○○ | S/L | | | |
| ☾ | Medium | | | |
| ☀ ☁ | L-N | | | |
| | | | | |

fronds triangular in outline



Rudbeckia fulgida
Rudbeckia

| | | | |
|--|-------|---|-----|
| N | C | 8-9 | Yes |
| Fast | 3↑ 3⇒ | | |
| ○○●○○ | | S/L | |
| ☾ | | Low | |
|   | | | L-N |
|  | |  | |

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






Rudbeckia hirta
Black-Eyed Susan

| | | | |
|------|-----------|--------|-----|
| N | C | 8-9 | Yes |
| | 2-3↑ 1-2⇒ | | |
| ●●●○ | | Any | |
| ☾ | | Medium | |
| ☀ ☁ | | L-N | |
| 🦋 | | 🐦 | |



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

Perennials





| | | | | |
|---|---|---|-------|------|
| Salvia spp. | | | | |
| Salvia, Sage | | | | |
| N | C | S | 8a-11 | Var. |
| Fast | | 1-8↑ 1-10⇒ | | |
| ●●●○ | | S | | |
| ☹ | | Medium | | |
|  | | | L-N | |
|  | |  | | |
| flowers vary | | | | |







| | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|--------|-----|
| <i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i> | | | | |
| Blue-eyed Grass | | | | |
| N | C | S | 8-11 | Yes |
| Fast | | $\frac{1}{2}$ -1½↑ $\frac{1}{2}$ -1½⇒ | | |
| ●●●○ | | | Any | |
| ☹ | | | Medium | |
|   | | | L-N | |
| blue, spring flowers | | | | |





| | | | | |
|--|---|-----------|------|----|
| <i>Solenostemon scuttellarioides</i> | | | | |
| Coleus | | | | |
| N | C | S | 8-11 | No |
| Fast | | 1-3↑ 1-3⇒ | | |
| ●●●○ | | | Any | |
| ☹ | | | Low | |
|   | | | L-N | |
| purple, summer flowers; many cultivars; 'Hurricane Louise' was FNGLA Plant of the Year in 2005; susceptible to pests and diseases | | | | |





| | | | | |
|---|---|---|------|------|
| Solidago spp. | | | | |
| Goldenrod | | | | |
| N | C | S | 8-10 | Var. |
| | | 2-6↑ ½-2⇒ | | |
| ●●●○ | | S | | |
| ☹ ☹ ☹ | | High | | |
|   | | H | | |
|  | |  | | |
| yellow, summer through fall flowers; some species form large colonies; <i>Solidago odora</i> is the Florida native | | | | |






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





| | | | | |
|---|---|-----------|-------|----|
| Sprekelia formosissima | | | | |
| Aztec Lily, Jacobean Lily, St. James Lily | | | | |
| N | C | S | 8-10b | No |
| Fast | | 1-2↑ 1-2⇔ | | |
| ●●●○ | | | S/L | |
| ☹ | | | Low | |
|   | | | M | |
| red, spring through summer flowers | | | | |



| | | | | |
|--|---|-----------|--------|------|
| Stachytarpheta spp. | | | | |
| Porterweed | | | | |
| N | C | S | 8-11 | Var. |
| Fast | | 2-8↑ 3-4⇒ | | |
| ●●●○ | | | Any | |
| ☹ ☹ | | | Medium | |
|   | | | M | |
|  | | | | |
| flowers vary | | | | |



| | | | |
|---|-----------|------|-----|
| <i>Stokesia laevis</i> Stokes' Aster | | | |
| N | C | 8-9 | Yes |
| Fast | 1-2↑ 1-2⇒ | | |
| ●●○○ | | S/L | |
| ☹ | | High | |
|  | | | L-N |
|  | | | |
| blue/white, summer flowers; many cultivars | | | |

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



| | |
|---|---------|
| <i>Strobilanthes dyerianus</i> Persian Shield | |
| C S | 9-11 No |
| 3-4↑ 2-3⇒ | |
| ●●●● | |
| ☾ | None |
| ☀ ☁ | M |
| good, showy foliage plant with metallic purple leaves | |



| | |
|--|----------|
| <i>Tulbaghia violacea</i> Society Garlic | |
| N C S | 8a-11 No |
| 1-2↑ 1-2⇒ | |
| ○●●○ | S/L |
| ☾ | High |
| ☀ ☁ | L-N |
| lavender, spring through fall flowers; plant has strong garlic scent | |



| | |
|--|-----------|
| <i>Zephyranthes</i> spp. Rain Lily, Zephyr Lily | |
| N C S | 8-11 Var. |
| Fast | ½-1↑ ½-1⇒ |
| ●●●○ | Any |
| ☾ | Medium |
| ☀ ☁ | M |
| white/yellow/pink/red, spring through fall flowers; susceptible to pests | |



| | |
|--|---------|
| <i>Zingiber zerumbet</i> Pine Cone Ginger | |
| N C S | 8-11 No |
| 4-7↑ 4-6⇒ | |
| ●●●○ | Any |
| ☾ ☾ | Medium |
| ☀ ☁ | M |
| red, fragrant, fall flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil | |

Annuals



Ageratum spp.
Ageratum

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

many cultivars; purple/white, year-round flowers



Amaranthus spp.
Amaranth

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

many cultivars; attractive foliage; inconspicuous flowers



Angelonia angustifolia
Angelonia

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

white and/or blue, summer flowers



Begonia X semperflorens-cultorum
Wax Begonia

| | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------|------|----|
| N | C | S | 8-11 | No |
| Slow | | ½-1↑ ½-1⇒ | | |
| ○○●○○ | | Any | | |
| ☹ | | Low | | |
| ☀ ☁ | | L-N | | |

flowers vary; annual in North and Central regions; susceptible to pests and diseases



Caladium Xhortulanum
Caladium

| | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------|------|----|
| N | C | S | 8-11 | No |
| Fast | | 1-2↑ 1-2⇒ | | |
| ○○●○○ | | Any | | |
| ☹ | | Medium | | |
| ☀ ☁ ☁ | | L-N | | |

good container plant; attractive foliage (red/rose/pink/white/ silver/bronze/ green); leaves die back in the fall; goes dormant; susceptible to pests and diseases



Calendula spp.
Pot Marigold

| | | | | |
|-------|---|-------------|------|----|
| N | C | S | 8-11 | No |
| Fast | | 1-1½↑ 1-1½⇒ | | |
| ○○●○○ | | Any | | |
| ☹ | | Low | | |
| ☀ | | M | | |

yellow/orange, winter through spring flowers



Catharanthus roseus
Periwinkle, Madagascar Periwinkle, Vinca

| | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------|-------|----|
| | C | S | 9b-11 | No |
| | | 1-2↑ 1-2⇒ | | |
| ○○●○○ | | Any | | |
| ☹ | | High | | |
| ☀ ☁ | | M | | |

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



Celosia spp.
Celosia

| | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------|------|----|
| N | C | S | 8-11 | No |
| Fast | | ½-2↑ ½-1⇒ | | |
| ○○●○○ | | Any | | |
| ☹ | | Low | | |
| ☀ ☁ | | L-N | | |

many cultivars; summer flowers vary

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

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



| | |
|---|-------------|
| <i>Coreopsis</i> spp. Tickseed, Coreopsis | |
| N C S | 8a-10b Var. |
| Fast | 1-4↑ 1-3⇨ |
| ●●●○ | Any |
| ☾ | High |
| ☀ ☁ | M |
| 🦋 | 🐦 |
| Florida's state wildflower; or- ange/yellow, summer flowers; may be annual or short-lived perennial, depending on species | |



| | |
|--|-----------|
| <i>Gazania</i> spp. Gazania, Treasure Flower | |
| N C S | 8b-11 No |
| | ½-1↑ 1-2⇨ |
| ○●●○ | Any |
| ☾ | High |
| ☀ | M |
| | |
| yellow/orange/red, summer flowers; roots may rot from overwatering | |



| | |
|--|---------|
| <i>Impatiens</i> spp. Impatiens | |
| N C S | 8-11 No |
| | ½-1↑ 1⇨ |
| ○●●○ | Any |
| ☾ | None |
| ☀ ☁ | L-N |
| 🦋 | |
| annual with brilliantly marked foliage and ability to tolerate great amounts of sun; flowers vary | |



| | |
|---|-----------|
| <i>Justicia brandegeana</i> Shrimp Plant | |
| N C S | 8b-11 No |
| Fast | 2-6↑ 2-4⇨ |
| ●●●○ | Any |
| ☾ | Medium |
| ☀ ☁ | L-N |
| 🦋 | 🐦 |
| white, summer flowers; susceptible to pests and freezes | |

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



| | |
|--|-----------|
| <i>Justicia carnea</i> Jacobinia, Flamingo Plant | |
| N C S | 8b-11 No |
| Slow | 3-6↑ 2-3⇨ |
| ●●●○ | Any |
| ☾ | Low |
| ☀ ☁ | L-N |
| 🐦 | |
| evergreen; summer through fall flowers vary; susceptible to pests, diseases, and freezes | |



| | |
|--|-----------|
| <i>Justicia spicigera</i> Orange Plum | |
| S | 10b-11 No |
| Fast | 5↑ 3-5⇨ |
| ●●●● | Any |
| ☾ | Low |
| ☀ | L-N |
| | |
| orange; summer flowers | |



| | |
|---|-----------|
| <i>Lobularia maritima</i> Sweet Alyssum | |
| N C S | 8-11 No |
| | ½-1↑ ½-1⇨ |
| ●●●○ | Any |
| ☾ | Medium |
| ☀ ☁ | L-N |
| | |
| purple/white/pink, winter flowers; tolerates light frost | |



| | |
|--|-----------|
| <i>Monarda punctata</i> Spotted Horsemint, Dotted Horsemint, Spotted Beebalm | |
| N C | 8b-9 Yes |
| Fast | 1-3↑ 2-4⇨ |
| ○●●○ | Any |
| ☾ | Medium |
| ☀ ☁ | H |
| 🦋 | 🐦 |
| pink, summer through fall flowers | |

Annuals



Pachystachys lutea
Golden Shrimp Plant

| | | | |
|-------|------|-------|----|
| C | S | 9b-11 | No |
| 2-3↑ | 2-3⇒ | | |
| ○○○○ | Any | | |
| Low | | | |
| ☀️ ☁️ | L-N | | |

yellow, spring through fall flowers



Pentas lanceolata
Pentas, Starflower

| | | | | |
|--------|------|------|-------|----|
| N | C | S | 8b-11 | No |
| Fast | 2-4↑ | 2-3⇒ | | |
| ○○○○ | Any | | | |
| Medium | | | | |
| ☀️ ☁️ | M | | | |

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



Petunia X hybrida
Petunia

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|----|------|----|
| N | C | S | 8-11 | No |
| Fast | ½-1½↑ | 1⇒ | | |
| ○○○○ | Any | | | |
| Low | | | | |
| ☀️ ☁️ | M | | | |

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



Rudbeckia fulgida
Rudbeckia

| | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| N | C | 8-9 | Yes |
| Fast | 3↑ | 3⇒ | |
| ○○○○ | S/L | | |
| Low | | | |
| ☀️ ☁️ | L-N | | |

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



Rudbeckia hirta
Black-Eyed Susan

| | | | |
|--------|------|-----|-----|
| N | C | 8-9 | Yes |
| 2-3↑ | 1-2⇒ | | |
| ○○○○ | Any | | |
| Medium | | | |
| ☀️ ☁️ | L-N | | |

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



Solenostemon scutellarioides
Coleus

| | | | | |
|-------|------|------|------|----|
| N | C | S | 8-11 | No |
| Fast | 1-3↑ | 1-3⇒ | | |
| ○○○○ | Any | | | |
| Low | | | | |
| ☀️ ☁️ | L-N | | | |

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



Tagetes spp.
Marigold

| | | | | |
|--------|------|----|------|----|
| N | C | S | 8-11 | No |
| Fast | 1-3↑ | 1⇒ | | |
| ○○○○ | S/L | | | |
| Medium | | | | |
| ☀️ ☁️ | L-N | | | |

flowers vary



Tithonia rotundiflora
Mexican Sunflower

| | | | | |
|-------|------|------|------|----|
| N | C | S | 8-10 | No |
| Fast | 5-6↑ | 3-4⇒ | | |
| ○○○○ | Any | | | |
| High | | | | |
| ☀️ ☁️ | U | | | |

red/orange, summer flowers

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



Torenia fournieri
Wishbone Flower

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|------|----|
| | | | 8-11 | No |
| | $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ↑ 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ⇌ | | | |
| | S/L | | | |
| | Low | | | |
| | | | L-N | |



lavender/pink/blue/white,
spring through fall flowers;
susceptible to pests



Viola spp.
Violet, Johnny-jump-up

| | | | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|--|-----|------|
| | | | 8-9 | Var. |
| Fast | $\frac{1}{2}$ -1↑ $\frac{1}{2}$ -1⇌ | | | |
| | S/L | | | |
| | Low | | | |
| | | | L-N | |

cold hardy annual



Viola X wittrockiana
Pansy

| | | | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|--|------|----|
| | | | 8-11 | No |
| Slow | $\frac{1}{2}$ -1↑ $\frac{1}{2}$ -1⇌ | | | |
| | Any | | | |
| | Low | | | |
| | | | L-N | |

many cultivars; year-round
flowers vary; needs regular
watering in warm weather



Zinnia hybrids
Zinnia

| | | | | |
|------|----------------------|--|------|----|
| | | | 8-11 | No |
| Fast | $\frac{1}{2}$ -3↑ 1⇌ | | | |
| | Any | | | |
| | High | | | |
| | | | L-N | |



many varieties with wide
range of flower colors and
sizes, year-round flowering;
susceptible to pests and
diseases

Legend for Turfgrass

MOWING HT: Mowing turf below the recommended height can stress the grass and subject it to invasion by weeds.

LEAF: Fine, Medium, Coarse, Fine-Medium, Coarse-Medium (Relative measure of leaf blade width. Texture is merely a visual preference.)

MAINT. LEVEL: Low, Medium, High, Medium-High (Amount of fertilization, irrigation, and mowing required.)

SOIL pH: Any, Acid (Ideal soil pH and texture for healthy turf.)

DROUGHT TOLERANCE: Low, Medium, High (Measure of how

well the turf will survive extended dry periods without irrigation or rainfall after it has been properly established.)

SALT: Low, Medium, High, None (Ability to thrive when subjected to salt stress from irrigation water, saltwater intrusion, or salt spray from the ocean.)

SHADE: Low, Medium, High (Ability to thrive when exposed to shade.)

ESTABLISHMENT METHODS: Sod, Sprigs, Plugs, Seed (A quality lawn can be established by any method listed if the site is properly prepared and maintained.)



Cynodon dactylon
Bermudagrass

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|-----|---|
| 1-2 in. | F-M | M-H | |
| Any | Medium | M | L |
| Sod, sprigs, plugs, some seed | | | |

adapted to entire state; medium wear tolerance; low nematode tolerance



Eremochloa ophiuroides
Centipedegrass

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|-----|---|
| 1.5-2 in. | M | Low | |
| Acid | Medium | L | M |
| Sod, sprigs, plugs, seed | | | |

adapted to North Florida and the Panhandle; low wear tolerance; low nematode tolerance



Paspalum notatum
Bahia grass

| | | | |
|-----------|------|-----|---|
| 3-4 in. | C-M | Low | |
| Acid | High | N | L |
| Sod. seed | | | |

adapted to entire state; low wear tolerance; high nematode tolerance



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

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|--------|---|
| 2-2.5 in. | | C-M | Medium | |
| Any | Low | | M | V |

Sod, sprigs, plugs

adapted to entire state; low wear tolerance; medium nematode tolerance; shade tolerance varies depending on cultivar selection



Stenotaphrum secundatum
St. Augustinegrass
'Standard height cvs.'

| | | | |
|-----------|-----|--------|---|
| 3.5-4 in. | C-M | Medium | |
| Any | Low | M | V |

Sod, sprigs, plugs

adapted to entire state; low wear tolerance; medium nematode tolerance; shade tolerance varies depending on cultivar selection



Zoysia japonica
Zoysiagrass

| | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----|------|---|
| 2-2.5 in. | | F-M | High | |
| Any | Medium | | M | V |

Sod, sprigs, plugs

adapted to entire state; medium wear tolerance; low nematode tolerance; shade tolerance varies depending on cultivar selection

Scientific Common

Mw Ht/Leaf/Mnt Lv

Soil pH/Drgt/Slt/Sh

Estab. Methods

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C

| | | | | | | | |
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| Cabbage Palm | | Carolina Allspice | | Cedar Elm | | Cherokee Bean | |
| Sabal palmetto | | Calycanthus floridus | | Ulmus crassifolia | | Erythrina herbacea | |
| Palm or Palm-Like | 91 | Large Shrub | 62 | Large Tree | 47 | Large Shrub | 65 |
| Cabbage Palmetto | | Carolina Ash | | Celosia | | Chickasaw Plum | |
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| | | | | | | | |
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| Chinkapin Oak <i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i> Large Tree | 46 | Cocculus <i>Cocculus laurifolius</i> Large Shrub | 64 | Coral Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> Vine | 79 | Creeping Juniper <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> and cvs. Groundcover | 84 |
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Palm or Palm-Like 89

Key Thatch Palm

Thrinax morrisii
Palm or Palm-Like 91

King's Mantle

Thunbergia erecta
Large Shrub 72

L

Lacebark Elm

Ulmus parvifolia and cvs.
Large Tree 47

Lady Margaret Passionflower

Passiflora
Vine 80

Lady of the Night

Brunfelsia americana
Small Shrub 74

Lady Palm

Rhapis excelsa
Palm or Palm-Like 90

Laurelleaf Snailseed

Cocculus laurifolius
Large Shrub 64

Leather Fern

Acrostichum danaeifolium
Fern 94
Large Shrub 60
Perennial 96

Leatherleaf Fern

Rumohra adiantiformis
Fern 95
Groundcover 85

Leatherwood

Cyrilla racemiflora
Large Shrub 65
Small Tree 55

Lemongrass

Cymbopogon citratus
Grass 86

Licuala Palm

Licuala grandis
Palm or Palm-Like 89

Ligustrum

Ligustrum japonicum and cvs.
Large Shrub 68
Small Tree 56

Lily of the Nile

Agapanthus africanus
Perennial 96

Lindheimer's Beeblossom

Gaura lindheimeri
Perennial 101

Lindley's Butterfly Bush

Buddleja lindleyana
Large Shrub 62

Lion's Ear

Leonotis leonurus
Perennial 103

Little Blue Stem Grass

Schizachyrium scoparium
Grass 87

Live Oak

Quercus virginiana
Large Tree 47

Loblolly Bay

Gordonia lasianthus
Large Tree 43

Loblolly Pine

Pinus taeda
Large Tree 45

Long Key Locustberry

Byrsonima lucida
Large Shrub 62

Longleaf Pine

Pinus palustris
Large Tree 45

Loquat

Eriobotrya japonica
Small Tree 55

Loropetalum

Loropetalum chinense and cvs.
Large Shrub 68

Louisiana Iris

Iris hexagona
Perennial 102

Lychee

Litchi chinensis
Large Tree 44

M

Macarthur Palm

Ptychosperma macarthuri
Palm or Palm-Like 90

Madagascar Periwinkle

Catharanthus roseus
Annual 108
Perennial 98

Madagascar Widow's Thrill

Kalanchoe blossfeldiana
Perennial 103

Mahogany Fern

Didymochlaena truncatula
Fern 94
Perennial 99

Maidenberry

Crossopetalum rhacoma
Small Tree 55

Majesty Palm

Ravenea rivularis
Palm or Palm-Like 90

Mallows

Hibiscus spp.
Large Shrub 66

Mandevilla

Mandevilla cvs.
Vine 79

Marbleberry

Ardisia escallonioides
Large Shrub 61
Small Tree 52

Marigold

Tagetes spp.
Annual 110

Marlberry

Ardisia escallonioides
Large Shrub 61
Small Tree 52

Mary Nell Holly

Ilex 'X'Mary Nell'
Large Shrub 67
Small Tree 55

Maypop

Passiflora incarnata
Vine 80

Mexican Heather

Cuphea hyssopifolia
Perennial 99

Mexican Sago

Dioon edule
Palm or Palm-Like 89

Mexican Sunflower

Tithonia rotundiflora
Annual 110

Milkweed

Asclepias spp.
Perennial 97

Miniature Fishtail Palm

Chamaedorea spp.
Palm or Palm-Like 89

Miniature Holly

Malpighia coccigera
Small Shrub 75

Mondo Grass

Ophiopogon japonicus and cvs.
Groundcover 84

Morning Glory

Ipomoea spp.
Vine 79

Muhly Grass

Muhlenbergia capillaris
Grass 87

Musclewood

Carpinus caroliniana
Medium Tree 48

Mustard Tree

Capparis cynophallophora
Large Shrub 63
Small Tree 53

N

Narrowleaf Sunflower

Helianthus angustifolius
Perennial 101

Natal Plum

Carissa macrocarpa
Large Shrub 3
Small Shrub 74

Necklace Pod

Sophora tomentosa
Small Tree 59

Needle Palm

Rhapidophyllum hystrix
Palm or Palm-Like 90

Nellie R. Stevens Holly

Ilex X'Nellie R. Stevens'
Small Tree 55

Northern Sea Oats

Chasmanthium latifolium
Grass 86

Northern Slash Pine

Pinus elliotii var. *elliottii*
Large Tree 45

Nosegay

Plumeria rubra
Small Tree 58

Nuttall Oak

Quercus nuttallii
Large Tree 46

O

Oakleaf Hydrangea

Hydrangea quercifolia
Large Shrub 67

Oblongleaf Snakeherb

Dyschoriste oblongifolia
Groundcover 83
Perennial 100

Oklahoma Redbud

Cercis reniformis
Small Tree 53

Oleander

Nerium oleander
Large Shrub 69

Olive

Olea europaea
Small Tree 57

Orange Jasmine

Murraya paniculata
Large Shrub 69

Orange Jessamine

Cestrum aurantiacum
Large Shrub 63

Murraya paniculata
Large Shrub 69

Orange Plum

Justicia spicigera
Annual 109
Perennial 103

Oregon Hollygrape

Mahonia bealei
Large Shrub 68

Overcup Oak

Quercus lyrata
Medium Tree 51

Oxhorn Bucida

Bucida buceras
Large Tree 42

P

Panic Grass

Panicum virgatum and cvs.
Grass 87

Pansy

Viola Xwittrockiana
Annual 111

Paperplant

Fatsia japonica
Large Shrub 65

Paradise Tree

Simarouba glauca
Large Tree 47

Passion Vine

Passiflora incarnata
Vine 80

Paurotis Palm

Acoelorrhaphe wrightii
Palm or Palm-Like 88

Pawpaw

Asimina spp.
Large Shrub 61
Perennial 97

Peacock Ginger

Kaempferia spp.
Perennial 103

Pecan

Carya spp.
Large Tree 42

Pentas

Pentas lanceolata
Annual 110
Perennial 105

Peregrina

Jatropha integerrima
Large Shrub 68
Small Tree 56

Perennial Peanut

Arachis glabrata
Groundcover 82

Periwinkle

Catharanthus roseus
Annual 108
Perennial 98

Persian Shield

Strobilanthes dyerianus
Perennial 107

Petunia

Petunia Xhybrida
Annual 110

Philodendron

Philodendron cvs.
Large Shrub 70
Philodendron spp. and cvs.
Perennial 105

Pigeonberry

Duranta erecta
Large Shrub 65

Pigeonplum

Coccoloba diversifolia
Medium Tree 49

Pindo Palm

Butia capitata
Palm or Palm-Like 88
Small Tree 52

Pineapple Guava

Acca sellowiana
Large Shrub 60

Pine Cone Ginger

Zingiber zerumbet
Pine Cone Ginger
Perennial 107

Pineland Lantana

Lantana depressa
Small Shrub 75

Pink Allamanda

Mandevilla cvs.
Vine 79

Pink Powderpuff

Calliandra emarginata
Small Shrub 74

Pink Trumpet Tree

Tabebuia heterophylla
Medium Tree 51

Pinwheel Flower

Tabernaemontana divaricata
Large Shrub 72

Pinxter Azalea

Rhododendron canescens
Large Shrub 71

Pipestem

Agarista populifolia
Large Shrub 60

Pipevine

Aristolochia spp.
Vine 78

Pittosporum

Pittosporum tobira cvs.
Large Shrub 70

Plectranthus

Plectranthus spp.
Perennial 105

Plumbago

Plumbago auriculata cvs.
Perennial 105

Podocarpus

Podocarpus macrophyllus and cvs.
Large Shrub 70
Small Tree 58

Poinciana

Caesalpinia spp. and cvs.
Medium Tree 48
Small Shrub 74

Pond Cypress

Taxodium spp.
Large Tree 47

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|--|-----|---|-----|---|----|
| Ponytail Palm <i>Nolina recurvata</i> Palm or Palm-Like | 90 | Possumhaw <i>Ilex decidua</i> Small Tree | 56 | Primrose Jasmine <i>Jasminum mesnyi</i> Large Shrub | 67 | Purple Glory Tree <i>Tibouchina granulosa</i> Large Shrub | 72 |
| Pop Ash <i>Fraxinus caroliniana</i> Large Tree | 43 | Pot Marigold <i>Calendula</i> spp. Annual | 108 | Purple Coneflower <i>Echinacea purpurea</i> Perennial | 100 | Purple Lovegrass <i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i> Grass | 86 |
| Porterweed <i>Stachytarpheta</i> spp. Perennial | 106 | Powderpuff <i>Calliandra</i> spp. and cvs. Small Tree | 52 | Purple Fountain Grass <i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> Grass | 87 | Purple Trumpet Tree <i>Tabebuia impetiginosa</i> Medium Tree | 51 |
| | | <i>Mimosa strigillosa</i> Groundcover | 84 | | | | |

Q

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|--|----|
| Queen's Wreath <i>Petrea volubilis</i> Vine | 80 |
|--|----|

R

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|---|-----|--|----|--|----|--|-----|
| Railroad Vine <i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> Vine | 79 | Red Cedar <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> Large Tree | 43 | River Oats <i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i> Grass | 86 | Perennial | 104 |
| <i>Ipomoea</i> spp. Groundcover | 83 | Red-hot Cattail <i>Acalypha hispida</i> Small Shrub | 74 | Rose <i>Rosa</i> spp. Small Shrub | 76 | Royal Palm <i>Roystonea regia</i> Palm or Palm-Like | 91 |
| Rain Lily <i>Zephyranthes</i> spp. Perennial | 107 | Red Mangrove <i>Rhizophora mangle</i> Medium Tree | 51 | Rosemary <i>Rosmarinus</i> spp. Small Shrub | 76 | Royal poinciana <i>Delonix regia</i> Medium Tree | 49 |
| Rain-of-Gold <i>Galphimia glauca</i> Large Shrub | 65 | Red Maple <i>Acer rubrum</i> Large Tree | 42 | Rotund Holly <i>Ilex rotunda</i> Medium Tree | 50 | Rudbeckia <i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i> Annual | 110 |
| Rangoon Creeper <i>Quisqualis indica</i> Vine | 80 | Red Powderpuff <i>Calliandra haematocephala</i> Large Shrub | 62 | Round Holly <i>Ilex rotunda</i> Medium Tree | 50 | Perennial | 105 |
| Red Bay <i>Persea borbonia</i> Medium Tree | 50 | Reeve's Spirea <i>Spiraea</i> spp. Small Shrub | 76 | Roundleaf Holly <i>Ilex rotunda</i> Medium Tree | 50 | Ruffled Fan Palm <i>Licuala grandis</i> Palm or Palm-Like | 89 |
| Red Buckeye <i>Aesculus pavia</i> Small Tree | 52 | River Birch <i>Betula nigra</i> Large Tree | 42 | Royal Fern <i>Osmunda regalis</i> Fern | 95 | Rusty Blackhaw <i>Viburnum rufidulum</i> Large Shrub | 73 |
| | | | | | | Small Tree | 59 |
| | | | | | | Rusty Lyonia <i>Lyonia ferruginea</i> Large Shrub | 68 |

S

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|---|-----|--|----|---|----|
| Sabal Palm <i>Sabal palmetto</i> Palm or Palm-Like | 79 | Salt Grass <i>Distichlis spicata</i> Grass | 86 | Sand Pine <i>Pinus clausa</i> Large Tree | 44 | Sasanqua Camellia <i>Camellia sasanqua</i> Large Shrub | 63 |
| Sage <i>Salvia</i> spp. Perennial | 106 | Salvia <i>Salvia</i> spp. Perennial | 106 | Sargent's Palm <i>Pseudophoenix sargentii</i> Palm or Palm-Like | 90 | Small Tree | 53 |
| Salt-bush <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> Large Shrub | 61 | Sandankwa Viburnum <i>Viburnum suspensum</i> Large Shrub | 73 | Sasanqua <i>Camellia sasanqua</i> Large Shrub | 63 | Satinleaf <i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i> Medium Tree | 48 |
| Small Tree | 52 | Sand Live Oak <i>Quercus geminata</i> Small Tree | 58 | Small Tree | 53 | Saucer Magnolia <i>Magnolia Xsoulangiana</i> and cvs. Small Tree | 57 |

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|--|---|--|--|
| Saw Cabbage Palm <i>Acoelorrhaphes wrightii</i> Palm or Palm-Like 88 | Shortleaf Fig <i>Ficus citrifolia</i> Medium Tree 49 | Southern Blackhaw <i>Viburnum rufidulum</i> Large Shrub 73 Small Tree 59 | Star Jasmine <i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i> Groundcover 85 Vine 80 |
| Saw Fern <i>Blechnum serrulatum</i> Fern 94 Perennial 97 | Shrimp Plant <i>Justicia brandegeana</i> Annual 109 Perennial 102 | Southern Magnolia <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> and cvs. Large Tree 44 | St. Augustinegrass <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> Turfgrass 112 |
| Saw Palmetto <i>Serenoa repens</i> Palm or Palm-Like 91 | Shumard Oak <i>Quercus shumardii</i> Large Tree 46 | Southern Maidenhair Fern <i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> Fern 94 Perennial 96 | St. Bernard's Lily <i>Anthericum sanderi</i> Groundcover 82 |
| Sawtooth Oak <i>Quercus acutissima</i> Large Tree 45 | Silver Buttonwood <i>Conocarpus erectus</i> Large Shrub 64 Large Tree 42 | Southern Red Cedar <i>Juniperus silicicola</i> Medium Tree 50 | Stiff Cornel <i>Cornus foemina</i> Small Tree 54 |
| Scarletbush <i>Hamelia patens</i> Large Shrub 66 | Silverleaf <i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i> Small Shrub 75 | Southern Red Oak <i>Quercus falcata</i> Large Tree 46 | Stiff Dogwood <i>Cornus foemina</i> Small Tree 54 |
| Scorpion Tail <i>Heliotropium angiospermum</i> Perennial 102 | Silver Palm <i>Coccothrinax argentata</i> Palm or Palm-Like 89 | Southern Shield Fern <i>Thelypteris kunthii</i> Fern 95 Groundcover 85 | St. James Lily <i>Sprekelia formosissima</i> Perennial 106 |
| Scrub Mints <i>Conradina</i> spp. Perennial 98 | Silver Trumpet Tree <i>Tabebuia aurea</i> Small Tree 89 | Southern Slash Pine <i>Pinus elliotii</i> var. densa Large Tree 45 | Stokes' Aster <i>Stokesia laevis</i> Perennial 106 |
| Scrub Palmetto <i>Sabal etonia</i> Palm or Palm-Like 91 Small Shrub 76 | Simpson's Stopper <i>Myrcianthes fragrans</i> Large Shrub 69 Small Tree 57 | Southern Sugar Maple <i>Acer barbatum</i> Large Tree 42 | Stoppers <i>Eugenia</i> spp. Large Shrub 65 Small Tree 55 |
| Seagrape <i>Coccoloba uvifera</i> Large Shrub 64 Small Tree 54 | Skyflower <i>Duranta erecta</i> Large Shrub 65 | Spanish Oak <i>Quercus falcata</i> Large Tree 46 | Strangler Fig <i>Ficus aurea</i> Large Tree 42 |
| Sea Myrtle <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> Large Shrub 61 Small Tree 52 | Slender Lady Palm <i>Rhapis humilis</i> Palm or Palm-Like 91 | Sparkleberry <i>Vaccinium arboreum</i> Large Shrub 72 | Sunshine Mimosa <i>Mimosa strigillosa</i> Groundcover 84 |
| Selloum <i>Philodendron bipinnatifidum</i> Large Shrub 70 | Small-Leaf Confederate Jasmine <i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i> Groundcover 85 | Spider Lily <i>Hymenocallis</i> spp. Perennial 102 | Swamp Bay <i>Persea palustris</i> Medium Tree 51 |
| Sentry Palm <i>Howea forsterana</i> Palm or Palm-Like 89 | Small Sand Live Oak <i>Quercus geminata</i> Small Tree 58 | Spiral Ginger <i>Costus</i> spp. Perennial 98 | Swamp Chestnut Oak <i>Quercus michauxii</i> Large Tree 46 |
| Seven Weeks Fern <i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i> Fern 95 Groundcover 85 | Snake Lily <i>Amorphophallus</i> spp. Perennial 97 | Spotted Beebalm <i>Monarda punctata</i> Annual 109 | Swamp Cyrilla <i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i> Large Shrub 65 Small Tree 55 |
| Shell Flower <i>Alpinia</i> spp. Perennial 96 | Snowbush <i>Breynia disticha</i> Small Shrub 74 | Spotted Horsemint <i>Monarda punctata</i> Annual 109 | Swamp Dogwood <i>Cornus foemina</i> Small Tree 54 |
| Shell Ginger <i>Alpinia</i> spp. Perennial 96 | Society Garlic <i>Tulbaghia violacea</i> Perennial 107 | Spruce Pine <i>Pinus glabra</i> Large Tree 45 | Swamp Fern <i>Blechnum serrulatum</i> Fern 94 Perennial 97 |
| Shiny Lyonia <i>Lyonia lucida</i> Small Shrub 75 | Solitaire Palm <i>Ptychosperma elegans</i> Palm or Palm-Like 90 | Star Anise <i>Illicium</i> spp. Large Shrub 57 Small Tree 56 | Swamp Sunflower <i>Helianthus angustifolius</i> Perennial 101 |
| Shore Juniper <i>Juniperus conferta</i> and cvs. Groundcover 83 | Solitary Palm <i>Ptychosperma elegans</i> Palm or Palm-Like 90 | Starflower <i>Pentas lanceolata</i> Annual 110 Perennial 105 | Sweet Acacia <i>Acacia farnesiana</i> Large Shrub 60 Small Tree 52 |

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|---|-----|---|----|--|----------|--|----------|
| Sweet Almond Bush Aloysia virgata Large Shrub | 61 | Sweetgum Liquidambar styraciflua Large Tree | 43 | Sweet Potato Vine Ipomoea spp. Groundcover | 83 | Sword Fern Nephrolepis exaltata Fern Groundcover | 95 84 |
| Sweet Alyssum Lobularia maritima Annual | 109 | Sweet Osmanthus Osmanthus fragrans Large Shrub | 69 | Sweet Viburnum Viburnum odoratissimum Large Shrub Small Tree | 73 59 | Sycamore Platanus occidentalis Large Tree | 45 |
| Sweet Bay Magnolia Magnolia virginiana and cvs. Large Tree | 44 | Sweet Pepperbush Clethra alnifolia Large Shrub | 64 | | | | |

T

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|--|-----------|---|------------|--|-----------|
| Taiwan Cherry Prunus campanulata Small Tree | 58 | Texas Ranger Leucophyllum frutescens Small Shrub | 75 | Treasure Flower Gazania spp. Annual Perennial | 109 101 | Tupelo Nyssa sylvatica Large Tree | 44 |
| Tampa Mock Vervain Glandularia tampensis Groundcover | 83 | Texas Sage Leucophyllum frutescens Small Shrub | 75 | Tree Maidenhair Fern Didymochlaena trunctata Fern Perennial | 94 99 | Turkey Oak Quercus falcata Large Tree | 46 |
| Tampa Vervain Glandularia tampensis Groundcover | 83 | Thryallis Galphimia glauca Large Shrub | 65 | Tree Philodendron Philodendron bipinnatifidum Large Shrub | 70 | Turkey Tangle Fogfruit Phyla nodiflora Groundcover | 84 |
| Tasmanian Tree Fern Dicksonia antarctica Fern Perennial | 94 94 | Tickseed Coreopsis spp. Annual Perennial | 109 98 | Trumpet Creeper Campsis radicans Vine | 78 | Turk's cap Malvaviscus arboreus Large Shrub | 68 |
| Tea Olive Osmanthus fragrans Large Shrub | 69 | Ti plant Cordylina spp. & cvs. Large Shrub | 64 | Trumpet Flower Bignonia capreolata Vine | 78 | Twinberry Myrcianthes fragrans Large Shrub Small Tree | 69 57 |
| Templetree Plumeria rubra Small Tree | 58 | Titi Cyrilla racemiflora Large Shrub Small Tree | 65 55 | Trumpet Vine Campsis radicans Vine | 78 | Twin Flower Dyschoriste oblongifolia Groundcover Perennial | 83 100 |
| Ternstroemia Ternstroemia gymnanthera Large Shrub | 72 | Toothed Midsorus Fern Blechnum serrulatum Fern Perennial | 94 97 | Tulip Poplar Liriodendron tulipifera Large Tree | 44 | Two-wing Silverbell Halesia diptera Large Shrub | 66 |
| Texas Olive Cordia boissieri Small Tree | 54 | | | Tulip Tree Liriodendron tulipifera Large Tree | 44 | | |

V

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----|--|-----------|--|-----|--|----|
| Vanuatu Fan Palm Licuala grandis Palm or Palm-Like | 89 | Perennial | 96 | Virginia Iris Iris virginica Perennial | 102 | Voodoo Lily Amorphophallus spp. Perennial | 97 |
| Varnish Leaf Dodonaea viscosa Small Tree | 55 | Vinca Catharanthus roseus Annual Perennial | 108 98 | Virginia Sweetpire Itea virginica Large Shrub | 67 | | |
| Venus' Hair Fern Adiantum capillus-veneris Fern | 94 | Violet Viola spp. Annual | 111 | Virginia Willow Itea virginica Large Shrub | 67 | | |

W

Walking Iris

Neomarica gracilis
Perennial 104

Walter's Viburnum

Viburnum obovatum and cvs.
Large Shrub 73
Small Tree 59

Washington Palm

Washingtonia robusta
Palm or Palm-Like 92

Water Ash

Fraxinus caroliniana
Large Tree 43

Wax Begonia

Begonia Xsemperflorescultorum
Annual 108
Perennial 97

Wax Myrtle

Myrica cerifera and cvs.
Large Shrub 69
Small Tree 57

Weeping Fern Pine

Podocarpus gracilior
Large Shrub 70
Medium Tree 51

Weeping Lantana

Lantana depressa
Small Shrub 75

Weeping Podocarpus

Podocarpus gracilior
Large Shrub 70
Medium Tree 51

Weeping Yew

Podocarpus gracilior
Large Shrub 70

West Indian Mahogany

Swietenia mahagoni
Large Tree 47

Whirling Butterflies

Gaura lindheimeri
Perennial 101

White Ash

Fraxinus americana
Large Tree 43

White Bird of Paradise

Strelitzia nicolai
Large Shrub 72

White Gaura

Gaura lindheimeri
Perennial 101

White Geiger

Cordia boissieri
Small Tree 54

White Oak

Quercus alba
Large Tree 46

Wild Banyan Tree

Ficus citrifolia
Medium Tree 49

Wild Cinnamon

Canella winterana
Small Tree 53

Wild Coffee

Psychotria nervosa
Large Shrub 70

Wild Hydrangea

Hydrangea arborescens
Large Shrub 66

Wild Olive

Osmanthus americanus
Large Shrub 69
Small Tree 57

Wild Sage

Lantana involucrata
Perennial 103

Wild Tamarind

Lysiloma latissilium
Large Tree 44

Windmill Palm

Trachycarpus fortunei
Palm or Palm-Like 92

Winged Elm

Ulmus alata
Large Tree 47

Wintergreen Barberry

Berberis julianae
Large Shrub 61

Wiregrass

Aristida stricta var. beyrichiana
Grass 86

Wishbone Flower

Torenia fournieri
Annual 111

Wood Vamp

Decumaria barbara
Vine 78

Y

Yaupon Holly

Ilex vomitoria and cvs.
Large Shrub 67
Small Tree 56

Yellow Butterfly Palm

Dypsis lutescens
Palm or Palm-Like 89

Yellow Jasmine

Gelsemium sempervirens
Vine 78

Yellow Poplar

Liriodendron tulipifera
Large Tree 44

Yellow Shrimp Plant

Barleria micans
Large Shrub 61

Yellow Tab

Tabebuia aurea
Small Tree 59

Yellowtop

Flaveria linearis
Perennial 100

Yellow Trumpet Tree

Tabebuia chrysotricha
Medium Tree 51

Yesterday-Today-and-Tomorrow

Brunfelsia grandiflora
Large Shrub 62

Yucca

Yucca spp.
Large Shrub 73

Z

Zebra Grass

Miscanthus sinensis
Grass 86

Zephyr Lily

Zephyranthes spp.
Perennial 107

Zinnia

Zinnia hybrids
Annual 111

Zoysiagrass

Zoysia japonica
Turfgrass 112

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, Spirea spp.

Vines: Aster carolinianus, Aristolochia spp., Bignonia

capreolata, Hedera canariensis, Hedera helix, Petraea volubilis, Trachelospermum jasminoides, Wisteria frutescens.
Groundcovers: Anthericum sanderii, Arachis glabrata, Evolvulus glomeratus, Hedera canariensis, Hedera helix, Juniperus conferta, Trachelospermum asiaticum, Trachelospermum jasminoides, Zamia pumila.
Grasses: Chasmanthium latifolium, Panicum virgatum, Paspalum quadrifarium, Thyssenolanea maxima, Tripsacum dactyloides.
Palms and Palm-Like Plants: Arenga engleri, Chamaedorea spp., Licuala grandis, Ptychosperma macarthurii, Rhaps excelsa, Rhaps humilis, Sabal etonia, Sabal minor, Zamia pumila.
Perennials: Agave spp., Aloe spp., Alpinia spp., Angelonia angustifolia, Belamcanda chinensis, Bromeliaceae genera, Bulbine frutescens, Crossandra spp., Curcuma spp., Dianella spp., Dietes iridoides, Echinacea purpurea, Evolvulus glomeratus, Gaura lindheimeri, Gloriosa spp., Hedychium spp., Helianthus debilis, Hippeastrum spp., Iris hexagona, Justicia spicigera, Kaempferia spp., Leonotis leonurus, Pachystachys lutea, Plectranthus spp., Rudbeckia hirta, Solenostemon scutellaroides, Stokesia laevis, Zephyranthes spp.
Annuals: Amaranthus spp., Angelonia angustifolia, Calendula spp., Justicia spicigera, Pachystachys lutea, Petunia Xhybrida, Rudbeckia hirta, Solenostemon scutellaroides, Torenia fournieri, Viola spp., Zinnia hybrids.

Brown, Stephen.

Small Trees: Baccharis halimifolia, Sophora tomentosa.

Large Shrubs: Acrostichum danaeifolium, Allamanda nerifolia, Baccharis halmifolia, Jasminum nitidum.

Groundcovers: Ernodea littoralis, Scaevola plumieri

Grasses: Cymbopogon citratus.

Ferns: Acrostichum danaeifolium, Blechnum serrulatum.

Perennials: Acrostichum danaeifolium, Blechnum serrulatum, Heliotropium angiospermum, Hymenocallis spp.

Caldwell, Doug.

Medium Trees: Elaeocarpus decipens.

Davis, Jim.

Perennials: Euryops spp.

Delvalle, Terry.

Grasses: Schizachyrium scoparium.

Durr, Audrey.

Medium Trees: Avicennia germinans.

Ferns: Sphaeropteris cooperi.

Friday, Theresa.

Perennials: Neomarica gracilis.

Gelmis, Georgia.

Large Trees: Quercus virginiana.

Palms and Palm-Like Plants: Trachycarpus fortunei.

Perennials: Sphaeropteris cooperi

Gillman, Ed.

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

- Carpinus caroliniana, Cassia fistula, Cercis canadensis, Chrysophyllum oliviforme, Cocoloba diversifolia, Cordia sebestena, Crataegus spp., Cypressus arizonica var. arizonica, Ficus citrifolia, Illex Xattenuata, Ilex cassine, Ilex opaca, Ilex rotunda, Jacaranda mimosifolia, Juniperus silicicola, Lagerstroemia indica, Ostrya virginiana, Persea borbonia, Podocarpus gracilior, Quercus lyrata, Rhizophora mangle, Tabebuia chrysotricha, Tabebuia heterophylla, Tabebuia impetiginosa.
- Small Trees: Acacia farnesiana, Aesculus pavia, Aralia spinosa, Ardisia escallonioides, Butia capitata, Callistemon spp., Camellia japonica, Camellia sasanqua, Canella winterana, Capparis cynophallophora, Cephalanthus occidentalis, Cornus florida, Eriobotrya japonica, Eugenia spp., Forestiera segregata, Ilex X'Nellie R. Stevens', Ilex cornuta, Ilex decidua, Ilex vomitoria, Jatropha integerrima, Ligustrum japonicum, Magnolia Xsoulangiana, Musa spp., Myrcianthes fragrans, Myrica cerifera, Olea europaea, Osmanthus americanus, Parkinsonia aculeata, Plumeria rubra, Podocarpus macrophyllus, Prunus angustifolia, Prunus umbellata, Quercus geminata, Raphiolepis spp., Senna polyphylla, Sideroxylon spp., Tecoma stans, Viburnum obovatum, Viburnum odoratissimum, Viburnum odoratissimu var awabuki, Viburnum rufidulum.
- Large Shrubs: Abelia Xgrandiflora, Acacia farnesia, Acca sellowiana, Aralia spinosa, Ardisia escallonioides, Asimina spp., Brugmansia Xcandida, Brunfelsia grandiflora, Buddlejia lindleyana, Calliandra haematocephala, Camellia japonica, Camellia sasanqua, Capparis cynophallophora, Carissa macrocarpa, Cephalanthus occidentalis, Cephalotaxus harringtonia, Chrysobalanus icaco, Citharexylum spinosum, Coccoloba uvifera, Cocculus laurifolius, Codiaeum variegatum, Conocarpus erectus, Cordyline spp., Crataegus spp., Duranta erecta, Eugenia spp., Fatsia japonica, Forestiera segregata, Halesia diptera, Hamamelis virginiana, Hydrangea macrophylla, Hydrangea quercifolia, Ilex cornuta, Ilex vomitoria, Itea virginica, Jatropha integerrima, Juniperus chinensis, Ligustrum japonicum, Loropetalum chinense, Mahonia bealei, Murrya paniculata, Musa spp., Myrcianthes fragrans, Myrica cerifera, Nerium oleander, Osmanthus americanus, Philodendron cvs., Podocarpus gracilior, Podocarpus macrophyllus, Rhamnus caroliniana, Senna polyphylla, Strelitzia nicolai, Tecoma stans, Tibouchina urvilleana, Tibouchina granulosa, Vaccinium arboreum, Viburnum obovatum, Viburnum odoratissimum, Viburnum odoratissimum var awabuki, Yucca spp.
- Small Shrubs: Breynia disticha, Caesalpinia spp., Ixora coccinea, Mahonia fortunei, Strelitzia reginae.
- Vines: Allamanda cathartica, Bougainvillea cvs., Campsis radicans, Gelsemium sempervirens, Lonicera sempervirens.
- Groundcovers: Ajuga reptans, Aspidistra elatior, Dryopteris spp., Liriope muscari, Zamia furfuracea.
- Grasses: Miscanthus sinensis, Spartina spp., Tripsacum floridana.
- Palms and Palm-Like Plants: Acoelorrhapha wrightii, Bismarckia nobilis, Butia capitata, Carpentaria acuminata, Caryota mitis, Chamaerops humilis, Chrysalidocarpus lutescens, Coccothrinax argentata, Howea forsteriana, Livistona spp., Nolina recurvata, Phoenix spp., Pseudophoenix sargentii, Ravenea rivularis, Rhipidophyllum hystrix, Roystonea regia, Sabal palmetto, Serenoa repens, Thrinax morrisii, Thrinax radiata, Washingtonia robusta, Wodyetia bifurcata, Zamia furfuracea.
- Ferns: Dryopteris spp.
- Perennials: Agapanthus africanus, Ajuga reptans, Asimina spp., Aspidistra elatior, Caladium Xhortulanum, Cuphea hyssopifolia, Dryopteris spp., Heliconia spp., Impatiens spp., Justicia brandegeana, Justicia carnea, Liriope muscari, Musa spp., Philodendron cvs., Stachytarpheta spp.
- Annuals: Ageratum spp., Caladium Xhortulanum, Celosia spp., Impatiens spp., Justicia brandegeana, Justicia carnea.
- Gaspar, Joaquim.
Large Shrubs: Nerium oleander-inset.
- Girin, Bruno.
Annuals: Viola Xwittrockiana.
- Granson, Sandy.
Small Trees: Calliandra spp., Dodonaea viscosa, Myrciaria cauliflora.
Large Shrubs: Lyonia ferruginea, Suriana maritima.
Small Shrubs: Acalypha hispida, Brunfelsia americana, Carissa macrocarpa, Gamolepis spp., Lantana depressa, Leucophyllum frutescens, Rosmarinus spp.
Vines: Ficus pumila, Thunbergia alata.
Grasses: Andropogon spp.
Ferns: Pteridium aquilinum.
Perennials: Begonia semperflorens, Hemerocallis spp., Lantana involucrata, Pteridium aquilinum.
Annuals: Begonia semperflorens, Monarda punctata.
- Green, Tim.
Ferns: Dicksonia antarctica.
Perennials: Dicksonia antarctica.
- Jacinto, Valter.
Large Shrubs: Jasminum mesnyi.
- Karekar, Kapil.
Perennials: Haemanthus multiflorus.
- Keisotyo.
Small Trees: Podocarpus macrophyllus (inset).
Large Shrubs: Podocarpus macrophyllus (inset).
- Kenpei.
Large Shrubs: Heptapleurum arboricolum, Hydrangea arborescens, Ternstroemia gymnanthera.
Small Shrubs: Raphiolepis spp.
Groundcovers: Juniperus horizontalis, Ophiopogon japonicus.
- Kern, Bill.
Medium Trees: Persea palustris.
Small Trees: Cyrilla racemiflora, Sophora tomentosa (inset).
Large Shrubs: Cyrilla racemiflora, Senna bicapsularis.
Small Shrubs: Lyonia lucida.
- Larsen, Claudia.
Large Shrubs: Calycanthus floridus, Rhododendron canescens.
Groundcovers: Glandularia tampensis, Lantana montevidensis.
Grasses: Eragrostis elliottii.
Perennials: Conradina spp., Coreopsis spp., Flaveria linearis, Gaillardia pulchella, Helianthus angustifolius, Sisyrinchium angustifolium, Solidago spp.
Annuals: Coreopsis spp.
- Murray, Ann. University of Florida/IFAS Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants
Ferns: Osmunda cinnamomea.
Perennials: Iris virginica, Osmunda cinnamomea.
- Niemann, Brian.
Small Trees: Ilex X'Mary Nell'.
Large Shrubs: Berberis julianae, Clethra alnifolia, Ilex X'Mary Nell', Osmanthus fragrans, Pittosporum tobira.
Vines: Decumaria barbara.
Groundcovers: Mimosa strigillosa.
- Pagnier, Veronique.
Vines: Mandevilla cvs.
- Pellegrini, Mark.
Groundcovers: Ardisia japonica.
- Quillia, Oliver.
Vines: Passiflora incarnata (inset).
- Ramey, Vic. University of Florida/IFAS Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants
Small Trees: Cornus foemina.
Large Shrubs: Rhododendron austrinum.
Groundcovers: Nephrolepis biserrata.

Ferns: Nephrolepis biserrata.

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

Schumaker, Paul.
Groundcovers: Ipomoea spp.

Shebs, Stan.
Groundcovers: Rumohra adiantiformis.
Grasses: Aristida stricta var. beyrichiana.
Ferns: Rumohra adiantiformis.

Storch, Hedwig.
Perennials: Kalanchoe blossfeldiana.

Sullivan, Jessica.
Medium Trees: Elaeocarpus decipens, Zanthoxylum clava-herculis.

Tau'olunga.
Vines: Quisqualis indica.

Taylor, Kim.
Large Shrubs: Hamelia patens.

Wasowski, Sally and Andy. Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center
Groundcovers: Thelypteris kunthii.
Ferns: Thelypteris kunthii.

Wichman, Tom.
Large Shrubs: Bambusa spp., Hibiscus spp.
Vines: Millettia reticulata.
Groundcovers: Vinca major.
Palms and Palm-Like Plants: Ceratozamia hildae,
Ceratozamia kuesteriana, Dioon edule.
Perennials: Amorphophallus spp., Asclepias spp., Lycoris spp.

Wilber, Wendy.
Annuals: Tithonia rotundiflora.

Wildes, Carolyn.
Small Shrubs: Russelia sarmentosa.

Yasalonis, Anne.
Small Trees: Illicium spp.
Large Shrubs: Illicium spp., Jasminum multiflorum.
Small Shrubs: Russelia equisetiformis.
Vines: Jasminum multiflorum.
Groundcovers: Dyschoriste oblongifolia.
Perennials: Conradina spp. (inset), Dyschoriste oblongifolia.

Key to Symbols & Abbreviations

Native Status

Yes = Florida native No = Not a Florida native

Var. = Native status depends on species selection

GROWTH RATE, HEIGHT AND SPREAD:

Growth rate = Slow or Fast (if no rate is given the plant does not grow exceptionally fast or slow.)

↑ = mature height in feet ⇨ = mature spread in feet

Soil pH (Gives the Range Tolerated By the Plant):

●○○○ = Acid 4.5-5.5

●●○○ = Acid to slightly acid 4.5-6.5

●●●○ = Acid to slightly alkaline 4.5-7.2

○○○○ = Slightly acid 6.0-6.8

○○●○ = Slightly acid to slightly alkaline 6.0-7.2

○○●● = Slightly acid to alkaline 6.0-8.0

●●●● = Tolerates any soil pH 4.5-8.0

Soil Texture:

C/L = clay loam S/L = sandy loam S = sandy

S/C = sandy clay any = any texture

SOIL MOISTURE:

○ = well drained

◐ = medium drained

● = wet

○◐ = well drained to medium drained

◐● = medium drained to wet

○◐● = well drained to wetvv

Drought Tolerance:

High, Medium, Low, or None

(Note: Both drought tolerance and soil moisture tolerance should be considered, and they are not the same. For example, a plant may tolerate wet soils and also have high drought tolerance, and another plant may prefer well drained soils but have low drought tolerance.)

Light Range and Light Optimum:

☀ = Full Sun ☁ = Partial Shade

☁ = Shade □ = Optimum light conditions

Salt Tolerance:

H = High M = Medium L-N = Low to None U = Unknown

Wildlife:

🦋 = Attracts butterflies

🐦 = Attracts hummingbirds

🐦 = Attracts other birds

NOTES

NOTES

Create a Florida Friendly Landscape

Yards and landscapes can be a positive asset to Florida. You can design and maintain your own Florida-Friendly Landscape by following the simple practices in this book. You will learn the basics of designing a landscape featuring carefully selected plants suited to Florida's unique climate, natural conditions, and wildlife.

We offer you cost-saving tips that, if implemented properly, will help you reduce water, fertilizer, and pesticide use. There is also a helpful section for

waterfront homeowners addressing the special concerns of shoreline landscape management. Whether you are starting from scratch with a new landscape or considering changes to an existing yard, the *The Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Handbook for Home Landscapes* offers helpful concepts, tools, and techniques for creating your own Florida-Friendly yard. We hope you enjoy the publication and look forward to assisting you in creating an aesthetically pleasing landscape that will also help to protect Florida's natural resources.

Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Plant Guide

Find the Right Plant for the Right Place Anytime, Anywhere

fflplantguide.com

Available on the Apple Store and Google Play

