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

A FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPING™ PUBLICATION

WHAT ARE FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPES?

Florida-Friendly Landscapes protect Florida's unique natural resources by conserving water, reducing waste and pollution, creating wildlife habitat, and preventing erosion. Any landscape can be Florida-Friendly if it is designed and cared for according to the nine Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ principles, which encourage individual expression of landscape beauty. In 2009, the Florida Legislature found that the use of Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ and other water use and pollution prevention measures to conserve or protect the state's water resources serves a compelling public interest and that the participation of homeowners' associations and local governments is essential to the state's efforts in water conservation and water quality protection and restoration. Make your landscape a Florida-Friendly Landscape — do your part to create a more sustainable Florida!

SERVICES

Florida Yards & Neighborhoods is brought to Floridians by the University of Florida/IFAS Extension Service and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, in cooperation with the five Water Management Districts. UF/IFAS Extension offers the public the following services in every county in the state at either no charge or for a minimal fee:

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

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

FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPING™ PROGRAM OFFICE

Phone: (352) 273-4518
Web site: http://fyn.ifas.ufl.edu
Please visit our Web site to find your county Extension office.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Dean Rusk
Doug Caldwell
Ed Gilman
Eileen Tramontana
Emily Eubanks
Erick Smith
Erin Alvarez
Esen Momol
Gail Hansen
Gary Knox
Georgia Gelmis
Glenn Acomb
Heather Ritchie
Jane Morse
Jessica Sullivan
Jim Moll
Joan Dusky
Jyotsna Sharma
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Kim Gabel
Larry Williams
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Mary Duryea
Michael Scheinkman
Michael Thomas
Patty Connolly
Rick Schoellhorn
Sandy Wilson
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Terril Nell
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This publication was funded in part by FDEP with a Section 319 Nonpoint Source Management Program Grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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Introduction

WHAT IS A FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPE?

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

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

THE FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPING™ PROGRAM

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

LANDSCAPE DESIGN & PLANT SELECTION

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

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

The Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Guide to Plant Selection and Landscape Design is intended as a companion to *The Florida Yards & Neighborhoods Handbook* (5th ed., 2015). The Handbook is available through your county Extension office or online at http://fyn.ifas.ufl.edu/. The Handbook describes in detail the nine Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ (FFL) principles that are the bedrock of the FFL Program. This guide is intended for homeowners who want to take the next step and design their own Florida-Friendly Landscapes. Included in this book is information on landscape design strategies, a landscape planning worksheet, and the FFL Plant List containing many of the UF/IFAS-recommended Florida-Friendly plants for each region of the state.

A NOTE ON NEWLY DESIGNATED INVASIVE SPECIES

Since the first printing of the FFL DG several commonly used landscaping plant have been reclassified as invasive species by the UF/IFAS Assessment of Nonnative Plants in Florida's Natural Areas (hereafter, UF/IFAS Assessment). These species are no longer considered Florida-Friendly and should not be used. They are indicated with an invasive stamp in the guide and consist of the following species.

- *Berberis thunbergii Japanese Barberry* (page 52)
- *Tibouchina urvilleana Princess Flower* (page 62)
- *Allmanda cathartica Yellow Allamanda* (page 67)
- *Lantana montevidensis Trailing Lantana* (page 72)
- *Thysanolaena latifolia Tiger Grass* (page 75)

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

PRINCIPLE #1: RIGHT PLANT, RIGHT PLACE

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

PRINCIPLE #2: WATER EFFICIENTLY

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

PRINCIPLE #3: FERTILIZE APPROPRIATELY

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

PRINCIPLE #4: MULCH

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

PRINCIPLE #5: ATTRACT WILDLIFE

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

PRINCIPLE #6: MANAGE YARD PESTS RESPONSIBLY

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

PRINCIPLE #7: RECYCLE

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

PRINCIPLE #8: MANAGE STORMWATER RUNOFF

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

PRINCIPLE #9: PROTECT THE WATERFRONT

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

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

WHAT IF I LIVE IN A PLANNED COMMUNITY?

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

If you live in a community with codes, covenants and restrictions that could be more Florida-Friendly, encourage your association to adopt all or part of the model Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ restrictions, found at http://fyn.ifas.ufl.edu/.

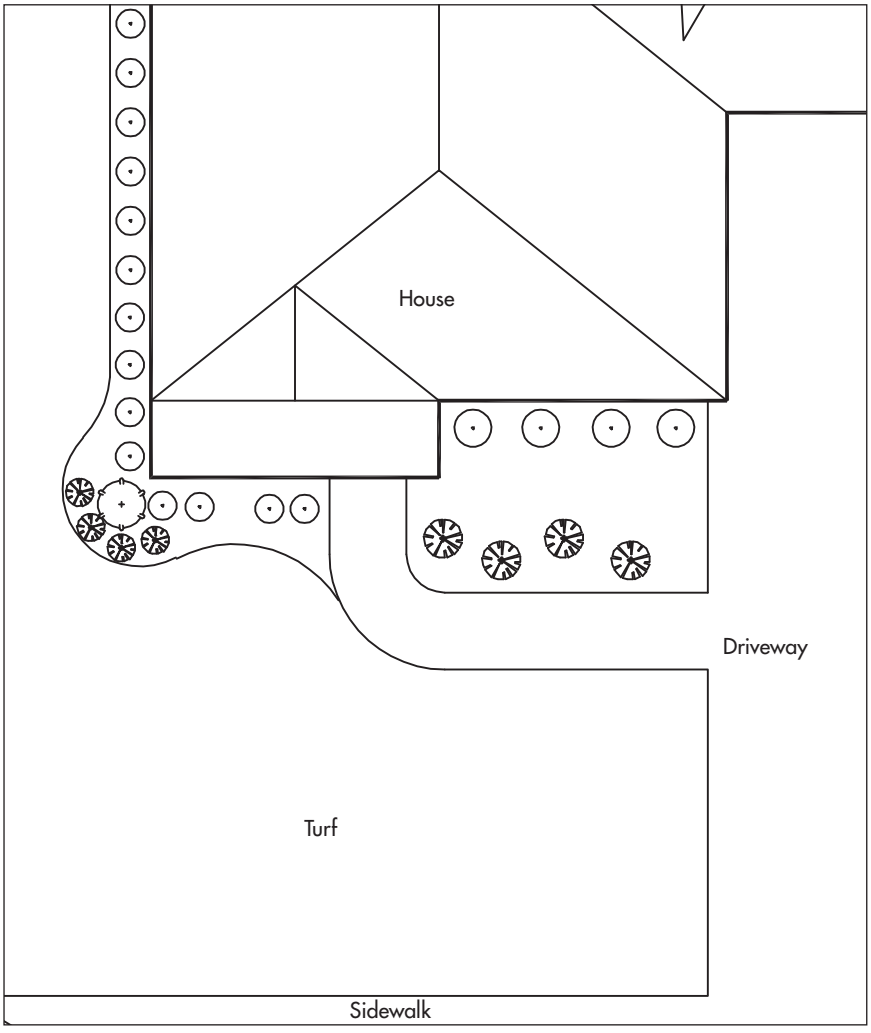
The Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Program has a number of "success stories" which highlight water and costs savings for communities that adopt Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ and maintenance practices. Visit the Web site at http://fyn.ifas.ufl.edu/.

DESIGN SCENARIOS

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

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

SCENARIO A: FRONT ENTRY
Two design options (With trees, Without trees)



Existing Landscape

CHALLENGES:

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

GOAL:

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

Plant Characteristics to Look For:

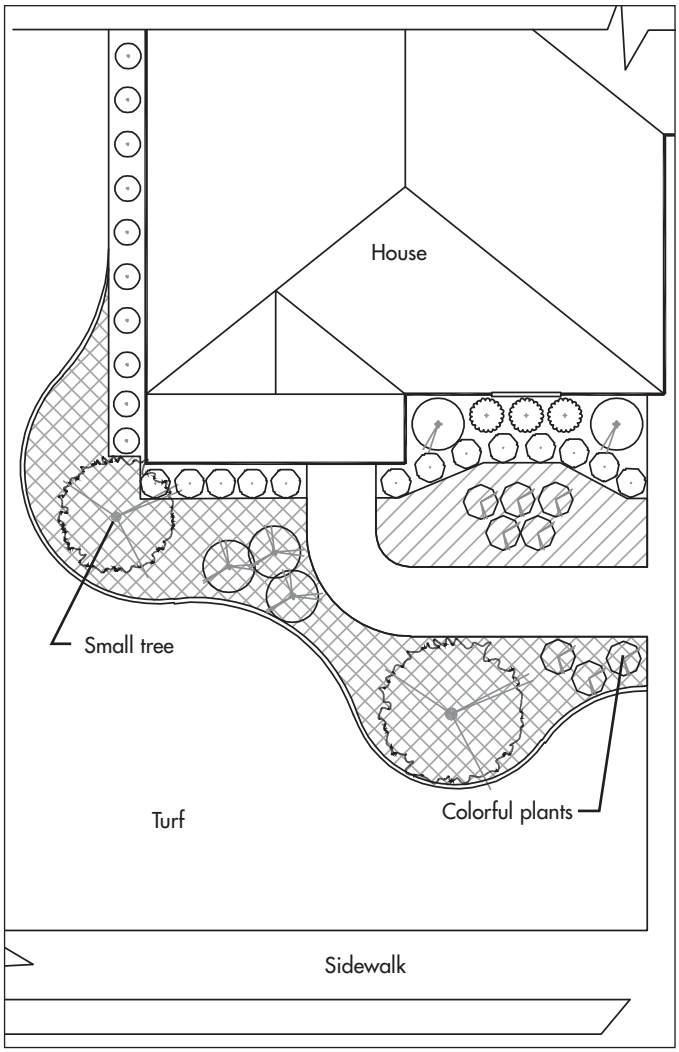
- Low-growing, compact plants
- Colorful
- Medium or coarse texture
- Bold forms
- Simple growth habit

Design Solutions:

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

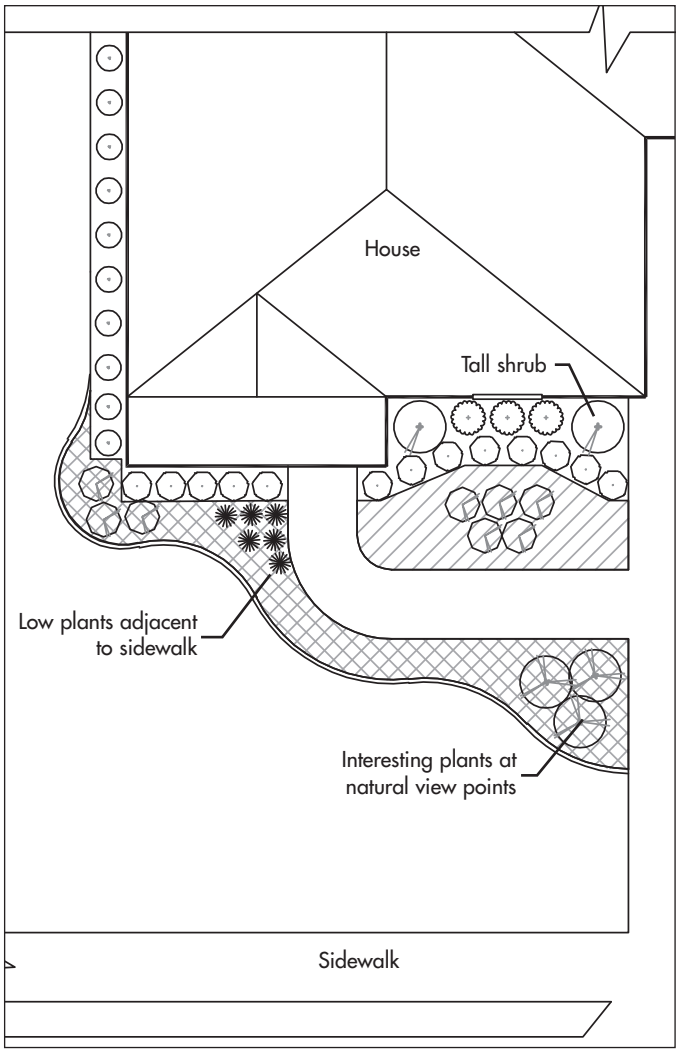
SOLUTION 1

With Trees

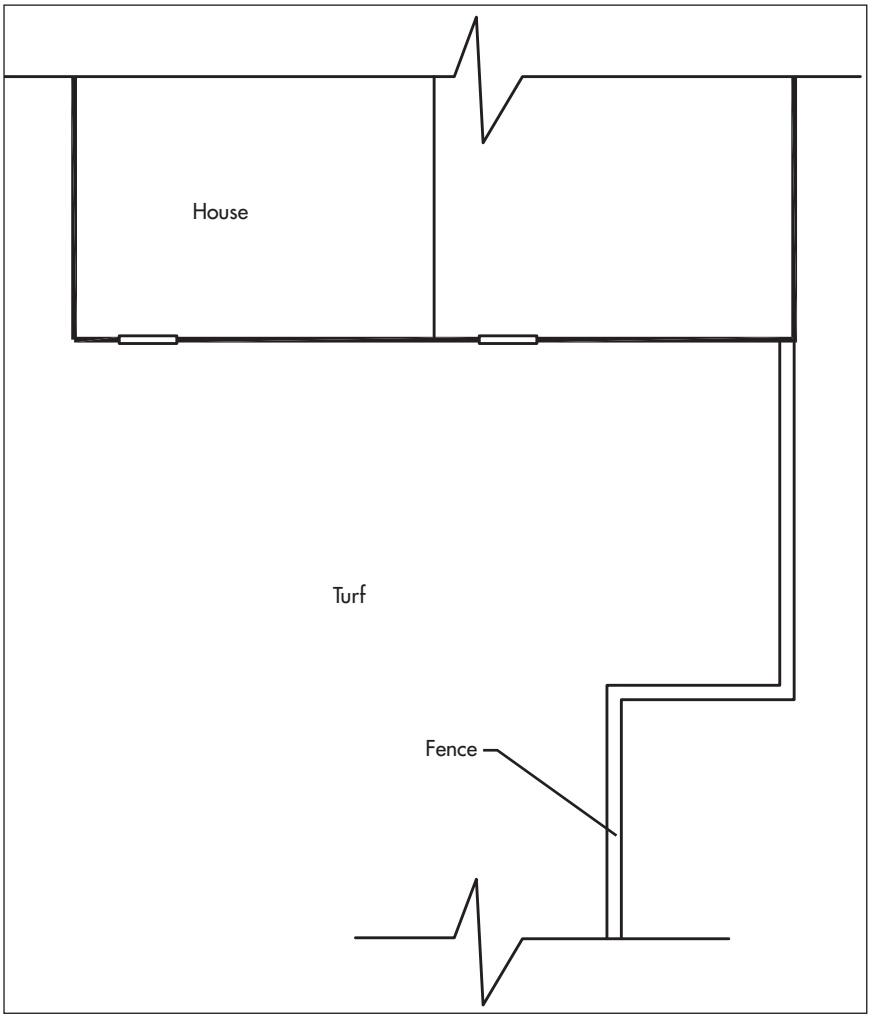


SOLUTION 2

Without Trees



SCENARIO B: ALONG WALLS
Two design options (With trees, Without trees)



Existing Landscape

CHALLENGES:

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

GOAL:

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

Plant Characteristics to Look For:

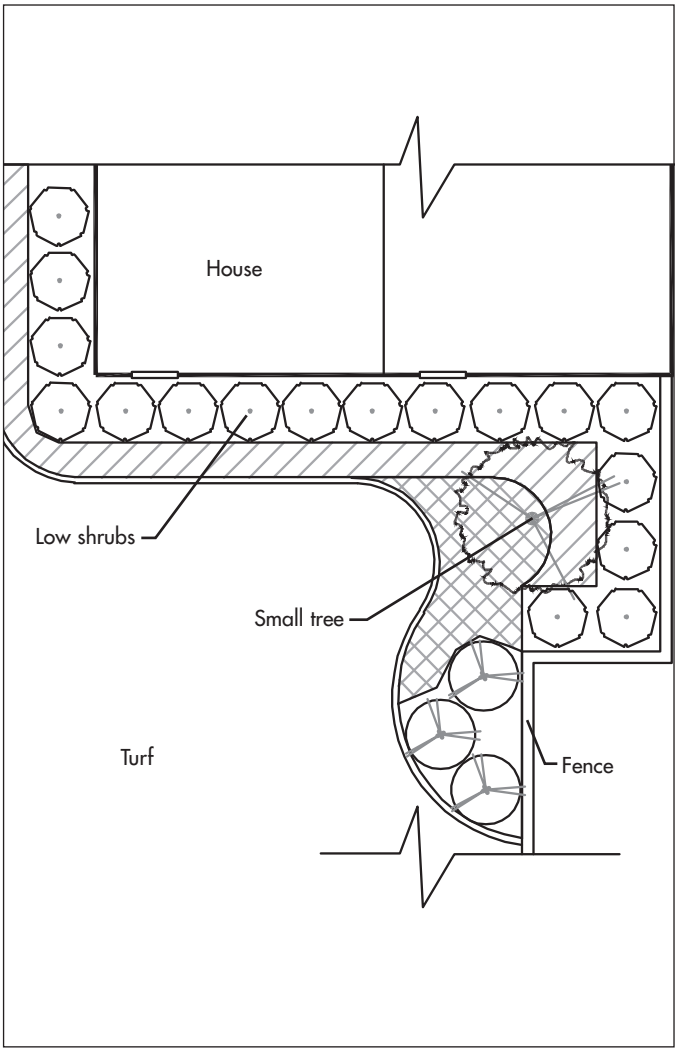
- Low- or medium-height shrubs
- Soft/fine texture
- Loose foliage
- Flexible branches

Design Solutions:

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

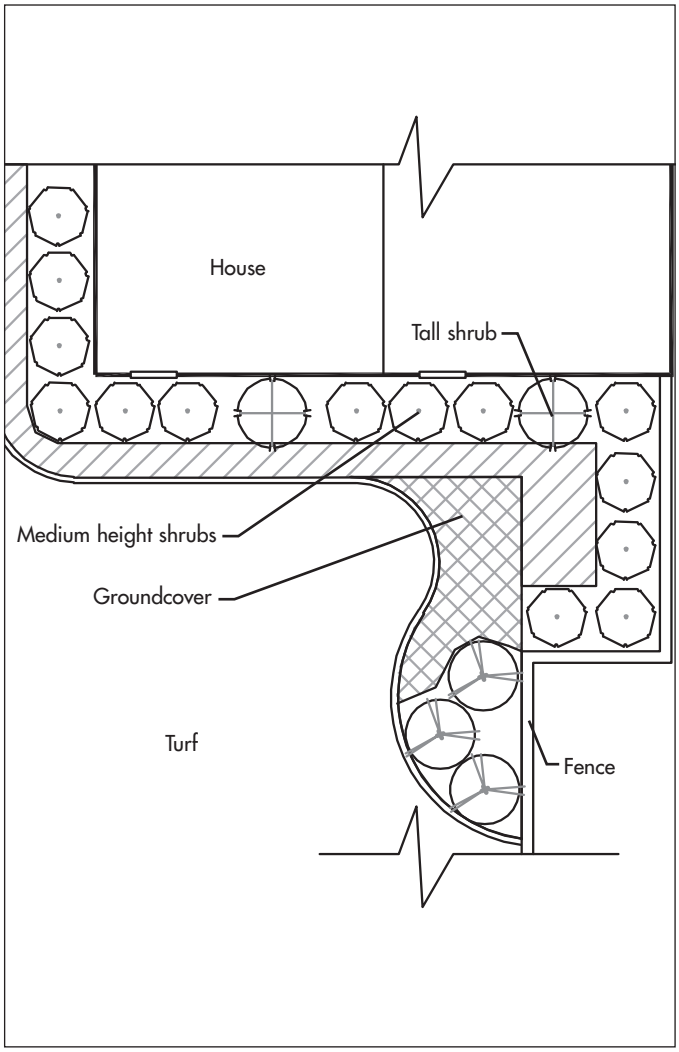
SOLUTION 1

With Trees

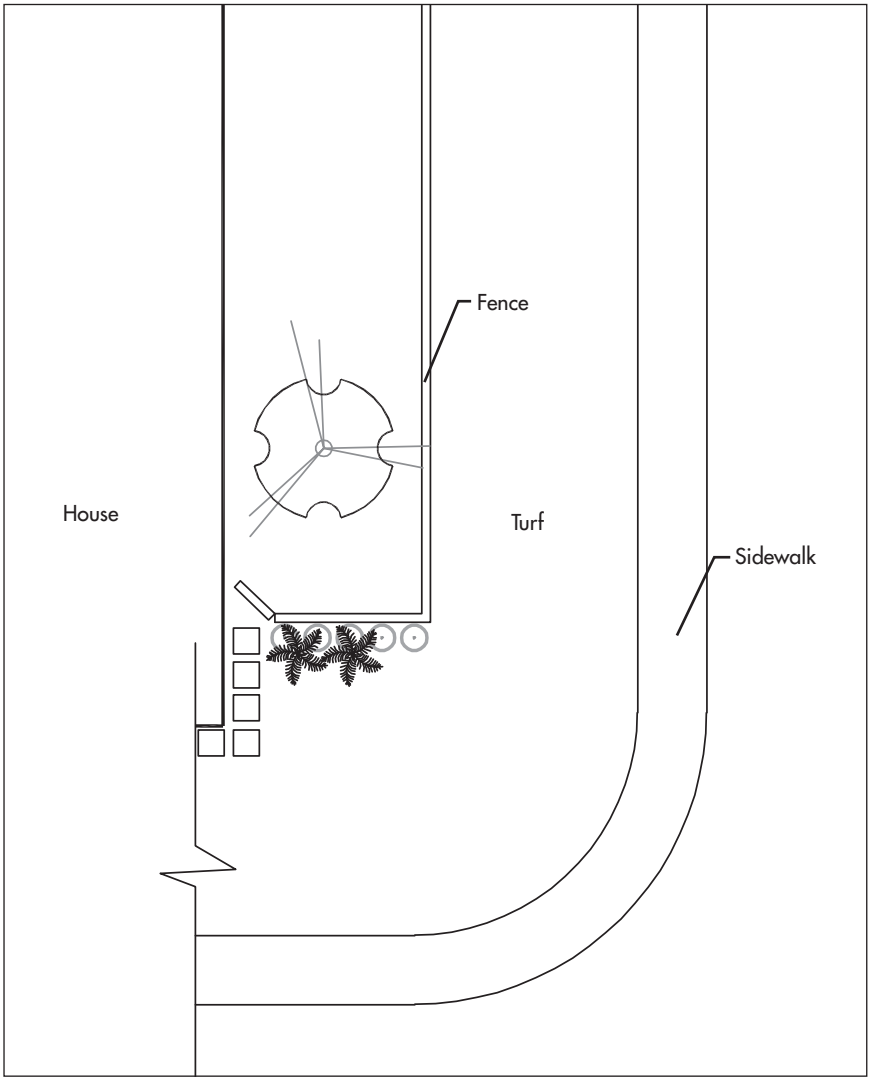


SOLUTION 2

Without Trees



SCENARIO C: ALONG SIDEWALKS
Two design options (Turf buffer, Raised edging)



Existing Landscape

CHALLENGE:

- Turf is in poor condition

GOAL:

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

Plant Characteristics to Look For:

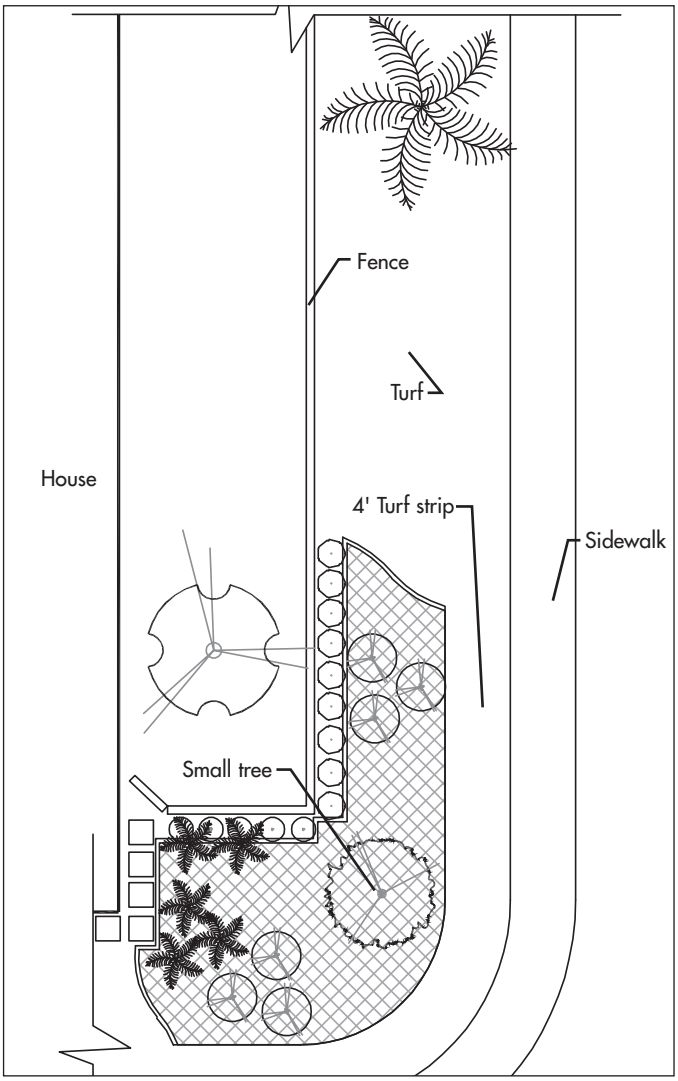
- Low growing
- Compact growth habit
- Does not attract biting or stinging insects

Design Solutions:

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

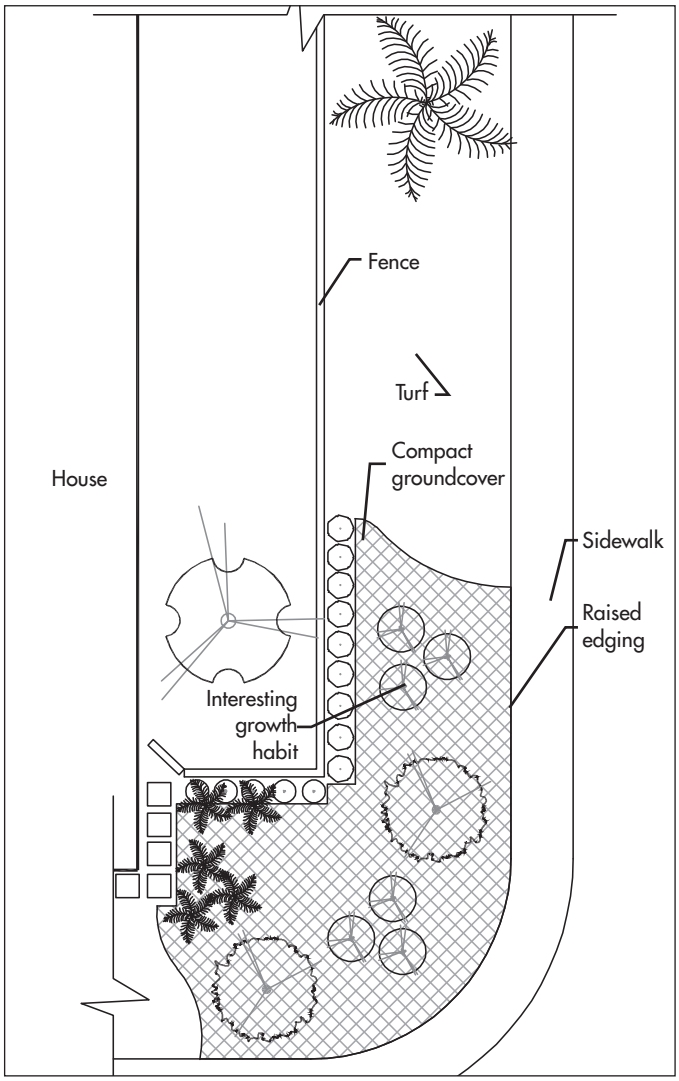
SOLUTION 1

Turf Buffer Strip

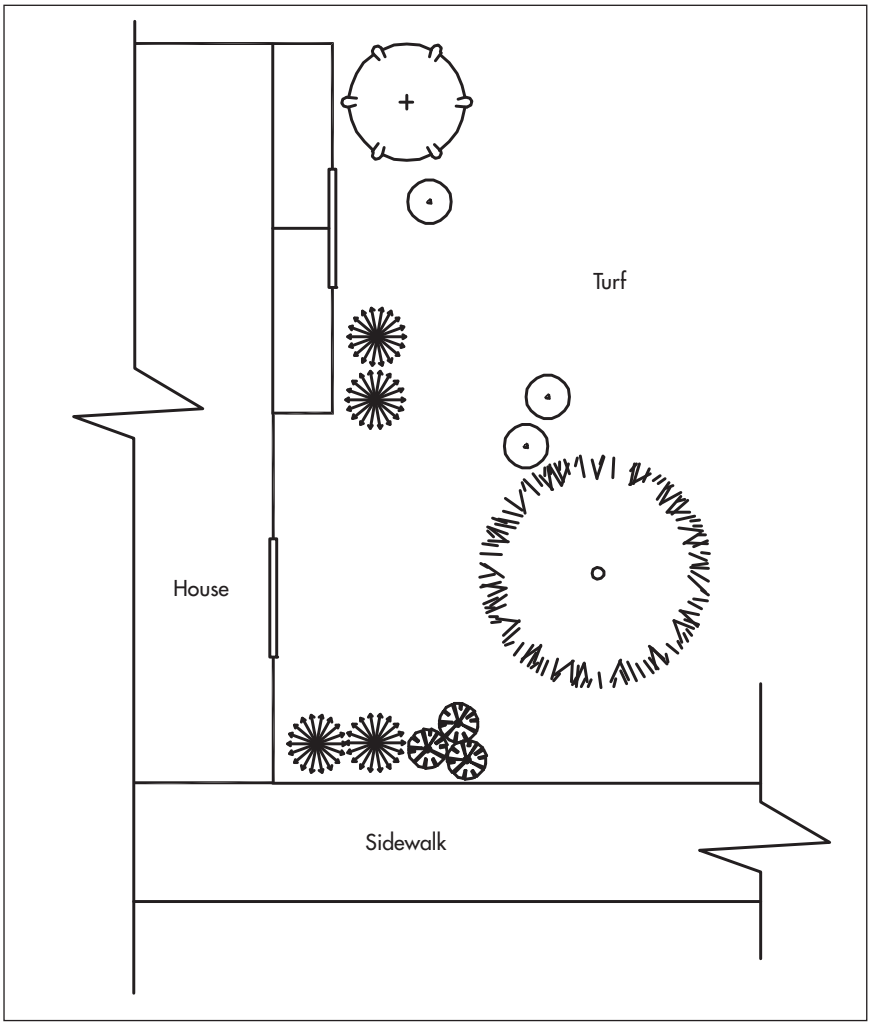


SOLUTION 2

Raised Edging



SCENARIO D: UNDER WINDOWS
Two design options (No screening, Light screening)



Existing Landscape

CHALLENGES:

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

GOAL:

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

Plant Characteristics to Look For:

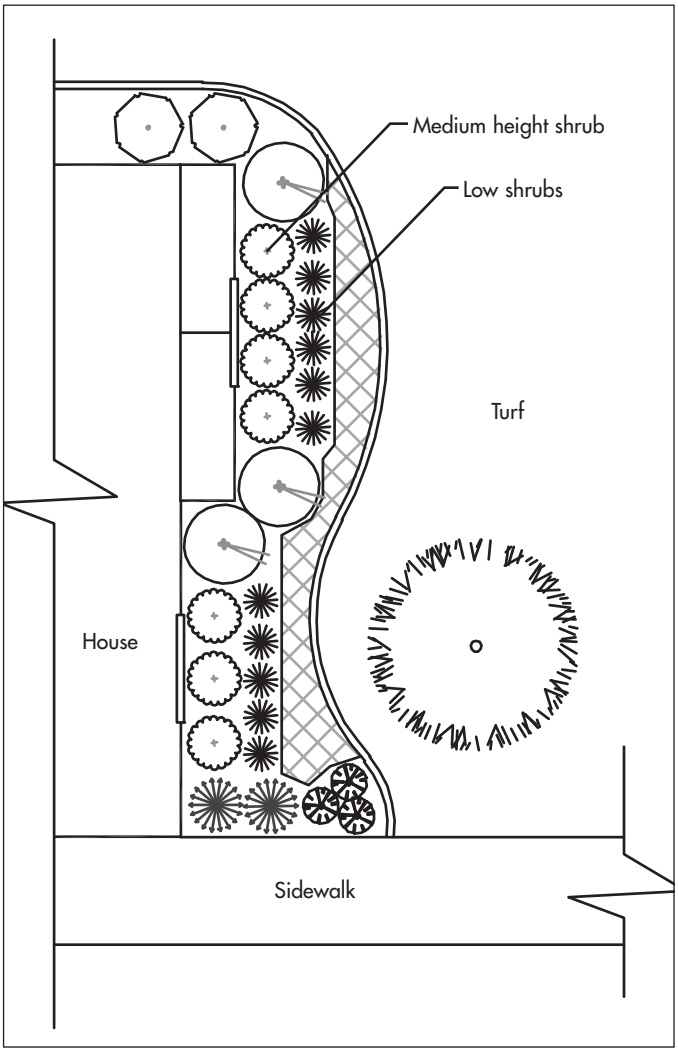
- Medium height
- No thorns or stiff leaves
- Loose foliage
- Flexible branches

Design Solutions:

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

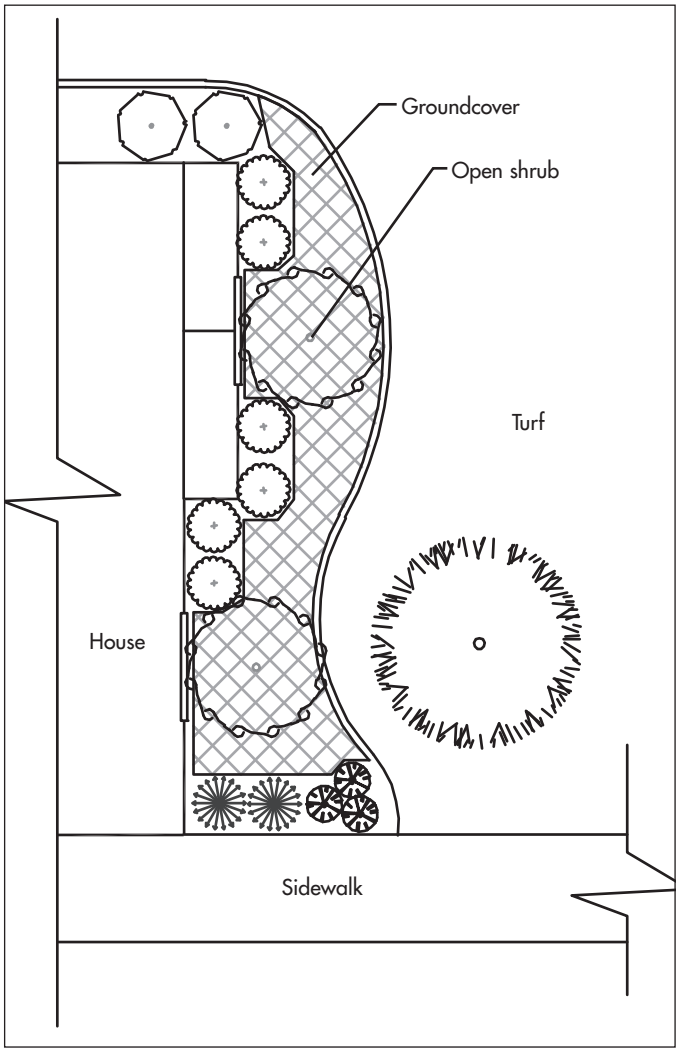
SOLUTION 1

No Screening

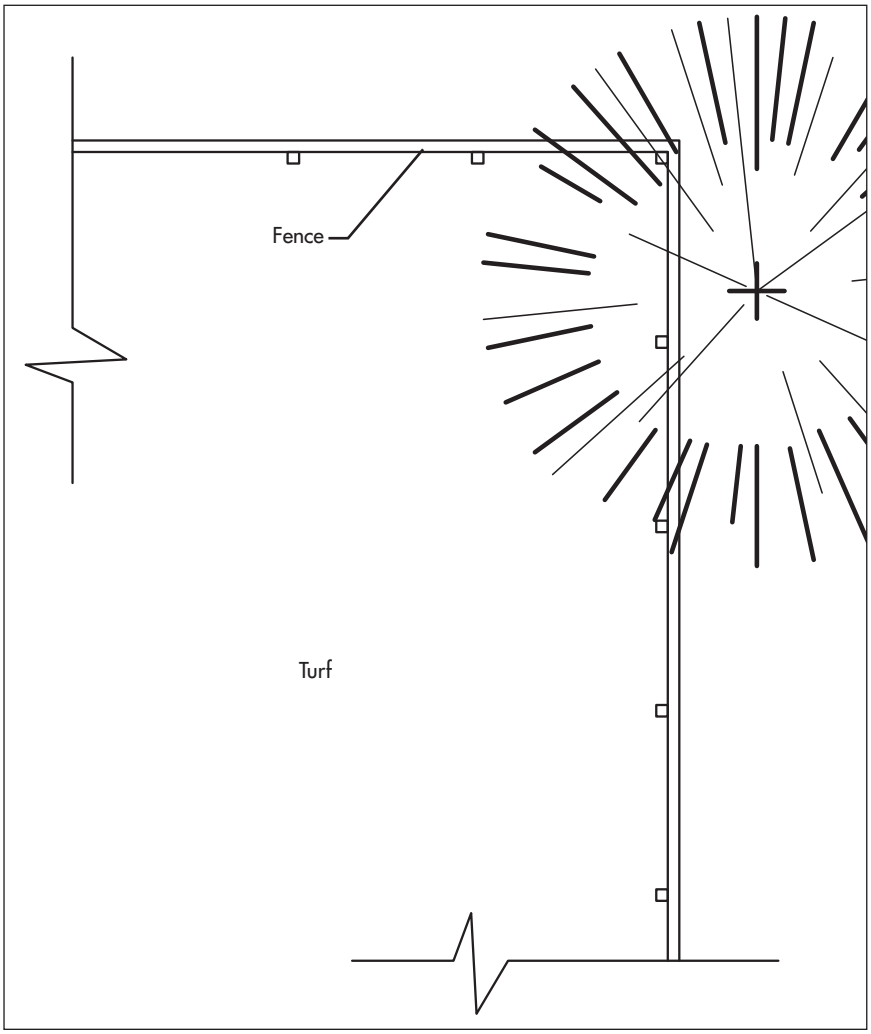


SOLUTION 2

Light Screening



SCENARIO E: ALONG FENCES
Three design options (Vines, Partial screening, Full screening)



Existing Landscape

CHALLENGES:

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

GOAL:

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

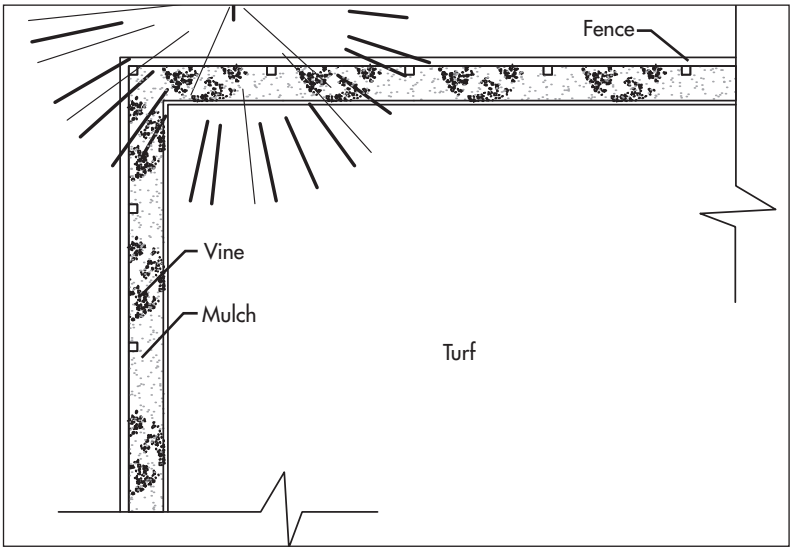
Plant Characteristics to Look For:

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

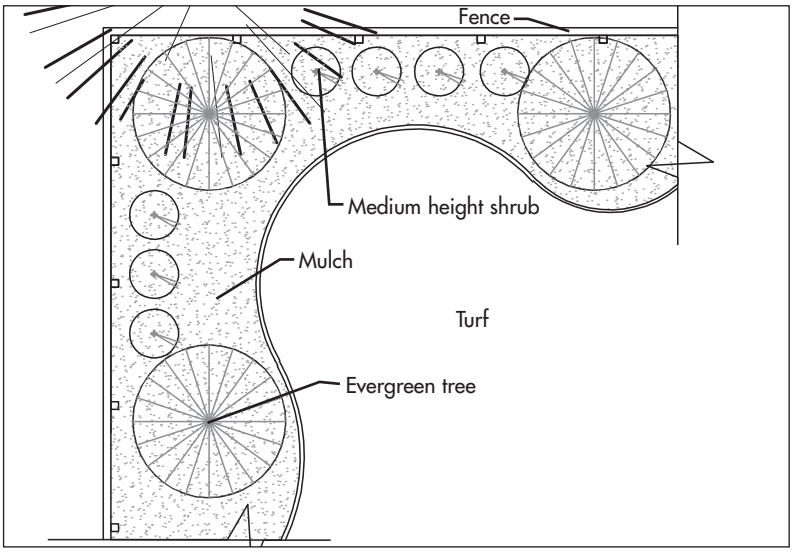
Design Solutions:

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

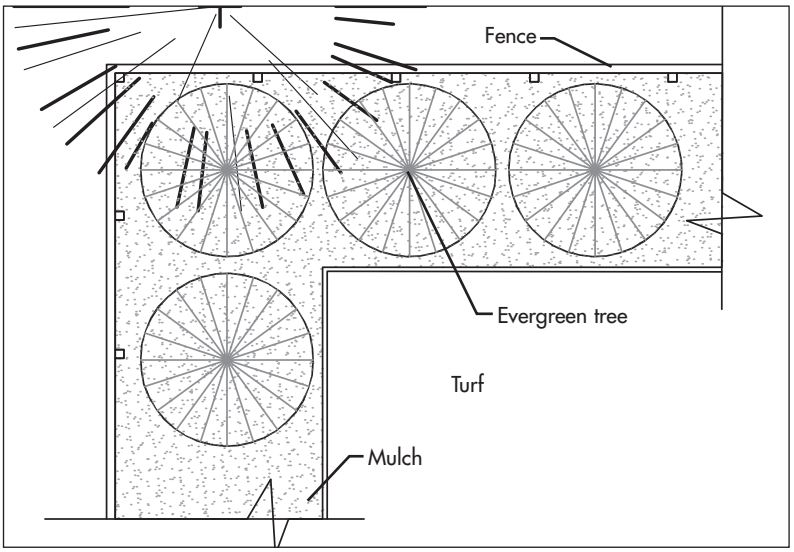
SOLUTION 1
With Vines



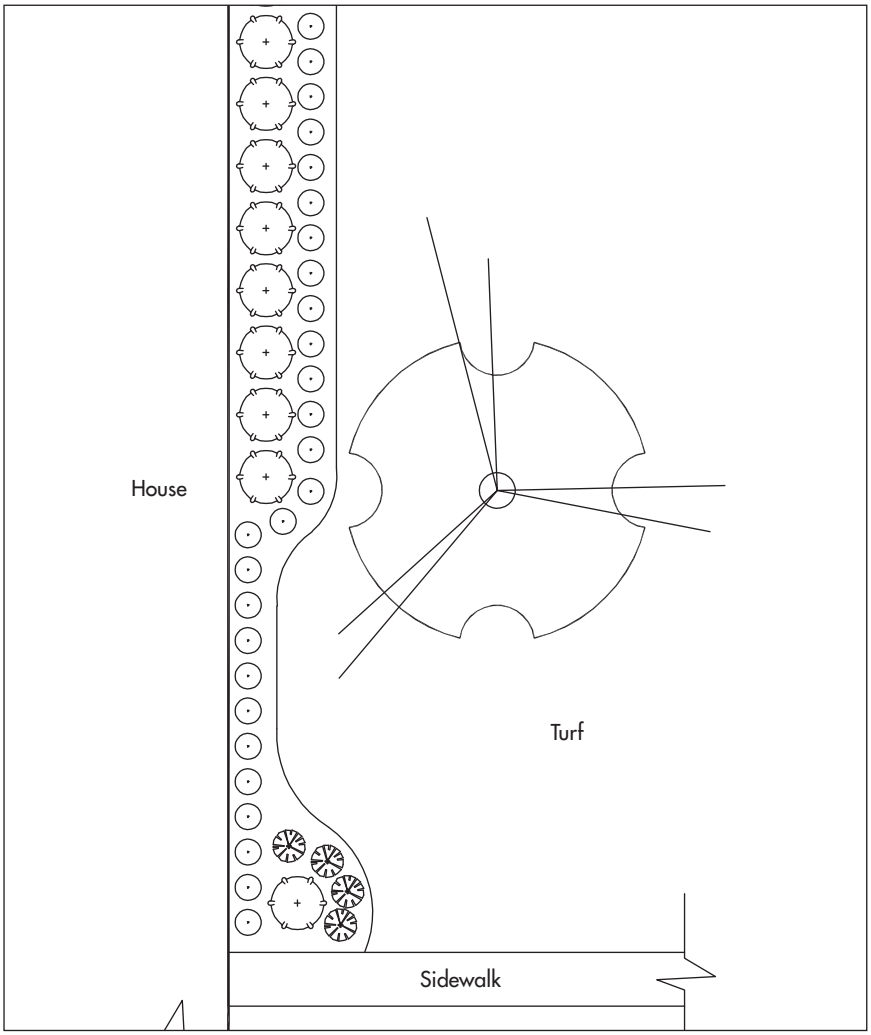
SOLUTION 2
With Partial Screening



SOLUTION 3
With Full Screening



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



Existing Landscape

CHALLENGES:

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

GOAL:

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

Plant Characteristics to Look For:

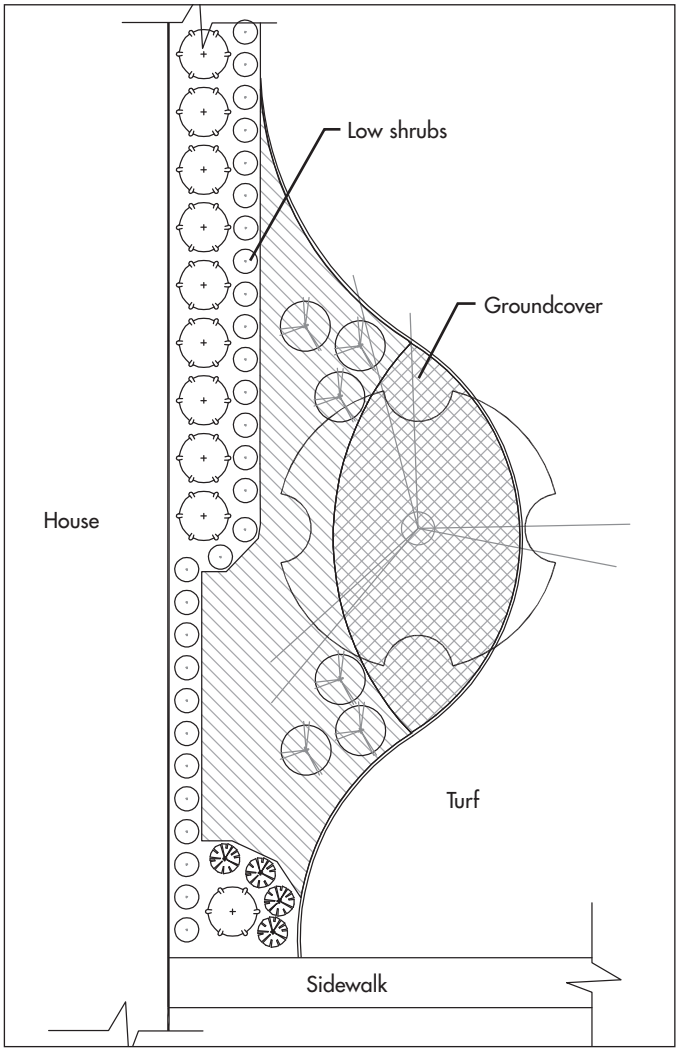
- Shade tolerant
- Shallow roots
- Groundcover with spreading growth habit

Design Solutions:

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

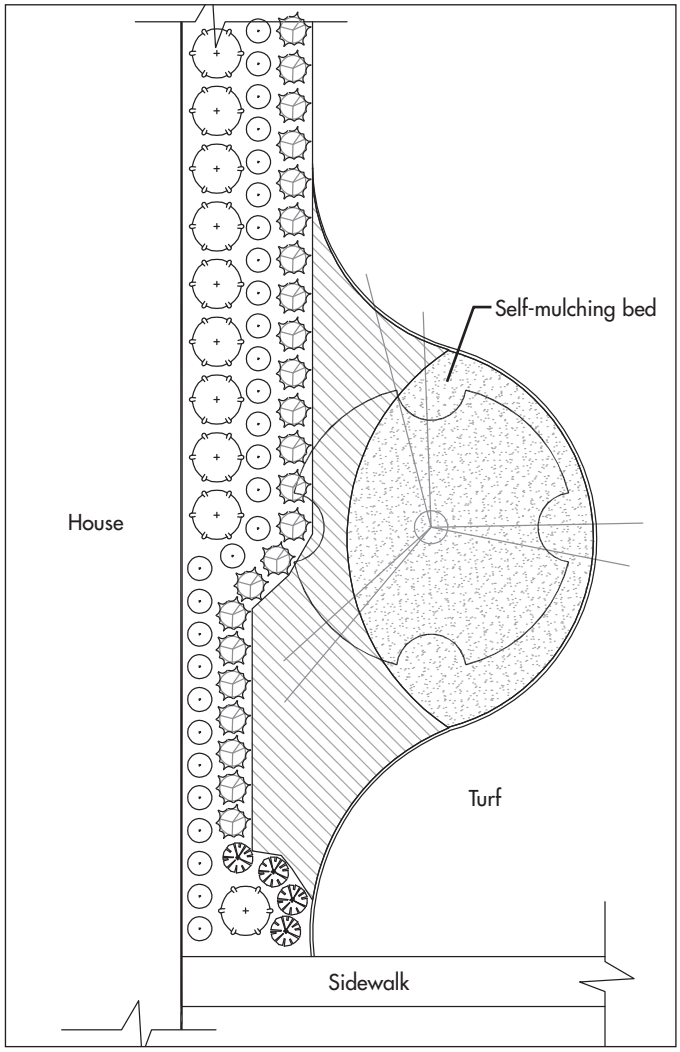
SOLUTION 1

Open Canopy

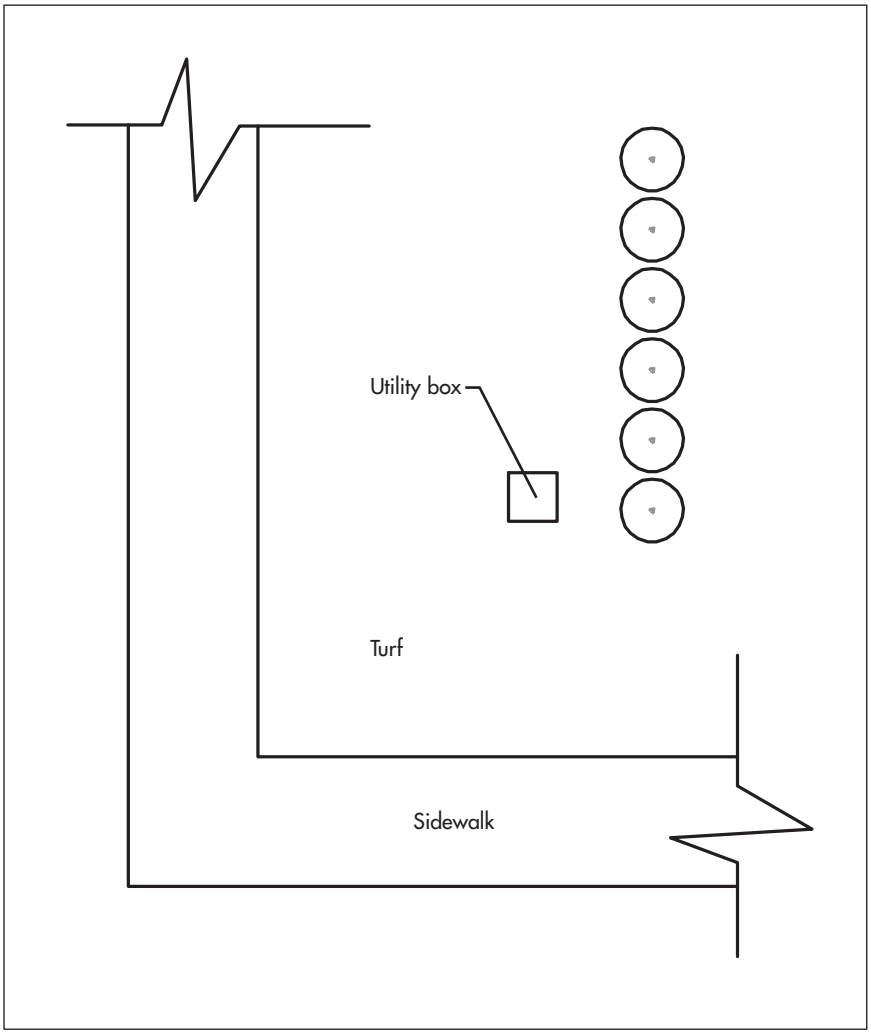


SOLUTION 2

Dense Shade



SCENARIO G: UTILITIES
Two design options (Full blend, Partial blend)



Existing Landscape

CHALLENGES:

- Utility box is not visually pleasing

GOAL:

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

Plant Characteristics to Look For:

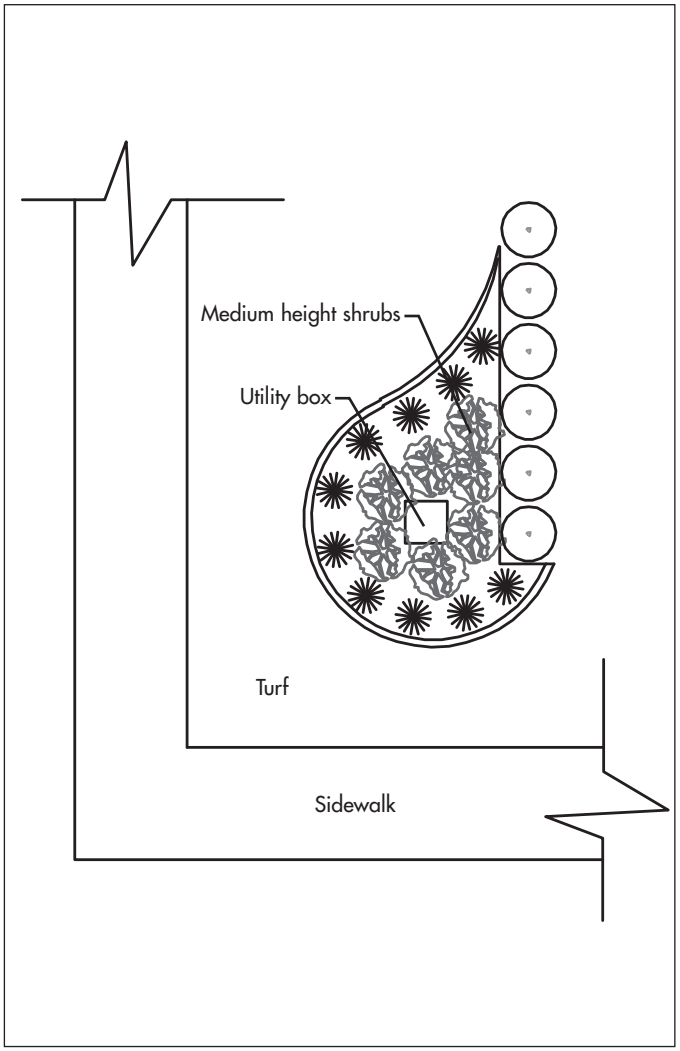
- Low/medium shrubs
- Simple growth habit
- Soft foliage
- No flowers/bees
- No thorns

Design Solutions:

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

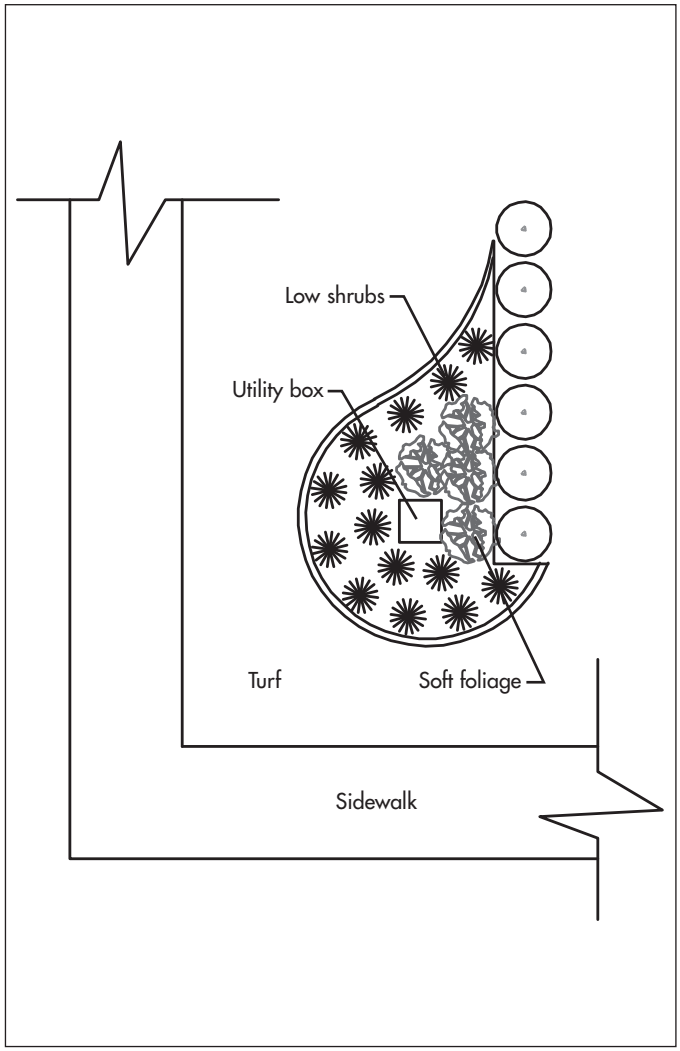
SOLUTION 1

Full Blend

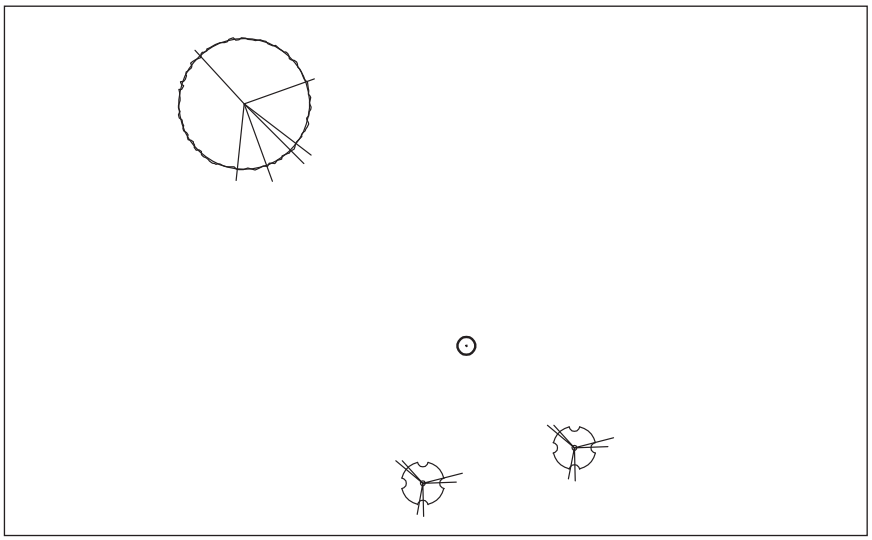


SOLUTION 2

Partial Blend



SCENARIO H: STANDING WATER
One design option (Rain garden)



Existing Landscape

CHALLENGES:

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

GOAL:

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

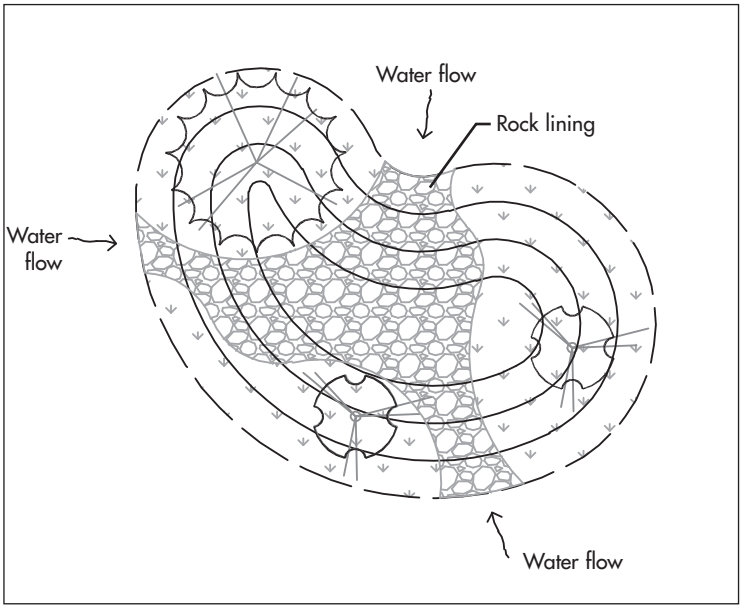
Plant Characteristics to Look For:

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

Design Solutions:

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

SOLUTION 1
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 PROCESS

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

THE FLORIDA-FRIENDLY MASTER PLAN

Whether you are designing a landscape from scratch or converting to a Florida-Friendly Landscape, create a Florida-Friendly Master Landscape Plan. This is a complete plan for your yard that includes all elements in precise locations and takes into account the nine Florida-Friendly Landscaping ™ principles.

To create the master plan, you may find it helpful to use the Landscape Planning Worksheet provided in this guide or a similar form. Conduct a site inventory and analysis to determine the opportunities and constraints of your yard. Pay attention to soil type, existing vegetation, shade patterns, drainage patterns, views, and utility locations. Homeowners should also consider their needs and wants.

Draw the master plan to scale, including property boundaries from a certified survey, the location of the house and any existing hardscape, and the location of any trees or plants to remain on site. Complete the master plan by adding all proposed plants, hardscapes, and specified construction materials. If applicable, check with your HOA before beginning the design process, and be sure to obtain final approval from the responsible committee.

Use the nine FFL principles, design elements, and fundamentals of design described in this guide to create outdoor "rooms" by using pathways, hardscapes, and plants to divide and organize spaces. Also consider the following:

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

THE SEVEN STEPS

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

STEP 1: DEVELOP A MASTER PLAN

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

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

STEP 2: INSTALL HARDSCAPES (PATIOS, WALKWAYS, DECKS, POOLS, ETC.)

- Call before you dig. State law requires that you call the free Utility Locator Service at 811 at least two full business days before you dig. http://www.callsunshine.com/
- Install all new hardscapes at the same time to save money by not destroying plants later.
- Use porous pavers, concrete or gravel, to allow stormwater drainage.
- Use durable materials and, whenever possible, use reclaimed, reprocessed, or recycled-content materials (EDIS pub 1110/EP374).

- Minimize the movement of trucks and equipment in the yard to avoid soil compaction.

- If using underground irrigation, install the system before installing plants.

STEP 3: CREATE NEW TREE BEDS

- Mark the edge of the new tree bed with a rope.

- Remove sod or other plant material and till to aerate soil in tree bed area.

- Put down a 2-3"-thick layer of Florida-Friendly mulch to protect the soil.

STEP 4: INSTALL TREES

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

- Wind proof by grouping trees together and locate to provide selective shade.

- Call to locate underground utility lines before digging.

- Install any new trees located near proposed hardscape after the hardscape is installed (Step 2).

STEP 5: PREPARE (PHASE I) PLANT BEDS

- Consult the master plan to decide where to install the first planted area. Your choice will be determined by your needs.

- Remember to leave clear access to the backyard if you do the front yard first.

- Use boundaries such as walkways, fences, or house corners to determine the extent of the planted area.

STEP 6: INSTALL (PHASE I) PLANT BEDS

- Relocate existing plants as indicated on the master plan and space relocated and new plants accordingly.

- Use proper installation practices for planting (EDIS pub ENH856/EP112).

- If you are not installing the plants, hire landscape contractors certified in Florida-Friendly Green Industry Best Management Practices (GI-BMPs).

- Mulch newly installed plants to control weeds and reduce runoff (EDIS pub ENH103/MG251).

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

STEP 7: REPEAT STEPS 5 & 6 FOR ADDITIONAL PHASES OF PLANT BEDS

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

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

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

- You may want to choose less visible areas for the last phase(s).

- Again, follow the procedure used in previous phases I and II to prepare and install additional beds.

- Remember the plants in later phases will be smaller than the plants in the earlier phases, but they will also quickly catch up.

- Maintain the yard with Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ principles described in *The Florida Yards & Neighborhoods Handbook* and in this publication. If you are not maintaining the landscape, hire a landscape contractor who is certified in the GI-BMPs.

Ecological Considerations

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

FORM FOLLOWS FUNCTION

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

PLANT MATCHMAKING

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

WET VERSUS DRY

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

WIND-WISE PLANTINGS

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

MADE IN THE SHADE

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

THE LOWDOWN ON TURFGRASS

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

NATIVES VERSUS NON-NATIVES

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

SOIL CONDITIONS

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

PLANT SELECTION

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

- Choose low-maintenance plants suited to your site.
- Welcome wildlife.
- Group high-maintenance plants together for greater visual impact and easier care.
- Eliminate invasive plants.
- Buy quality plants.
- Consider the mature size of the plant.

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

PLANT SORTING

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

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

CHOOSING A LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE SERVICE

If you lack the desire or ability to do your own landscape work, you may decide to hire a professional maintenance company. Look for companies whose employees have obtained a certificate of completion in the Florida-Friendly Best Management Practices for Protection of Water Resources by the Green Industries (GI-BMPs). These professionals will know how to care for your landscape in a Florida-Friendly manner. In many areas of Florida this training is already mandatory; by January 1, 2014, all commercial fertilizer applicators must have this certificate of completion and the accompanying license from the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS).

Landscape Planning Worksheet

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

1. Decide why you want to landscape.

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

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

_____

_____

_____

2. Obtain a soil analysis.

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

Soil texture: _____

pH: _____

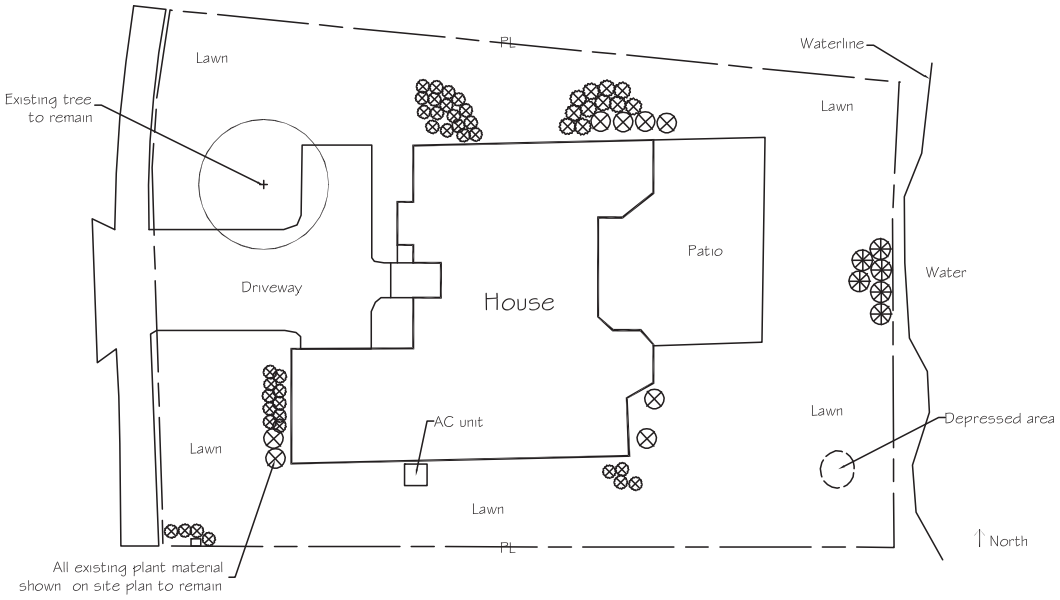
Any exceptions? (For example, the place where you want to put a planting bed may have more acidic soil than other areas in the landscape.)

_____

3. Draw a site plan.

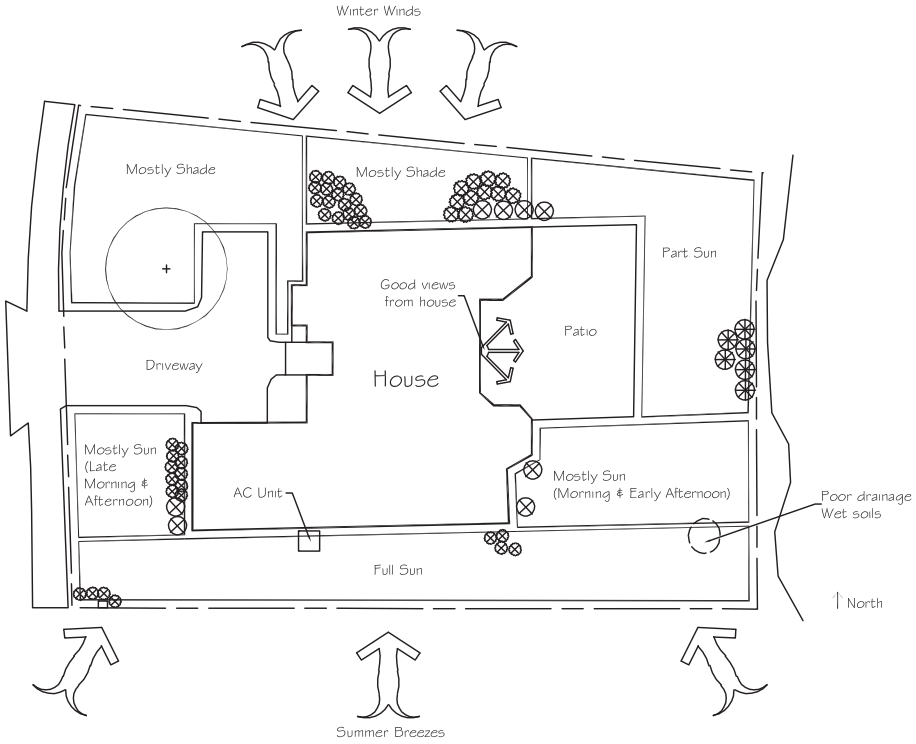
You can use a pencil, ruler and graph paper, or computer software to draw your site plan. Do not worry about getting the scale just right. If you have a survey of your property, you can copy it and draw on the copies.

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



4. Inventory your landscape.

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



What kinds of conditions does your landscape have? _____

_____

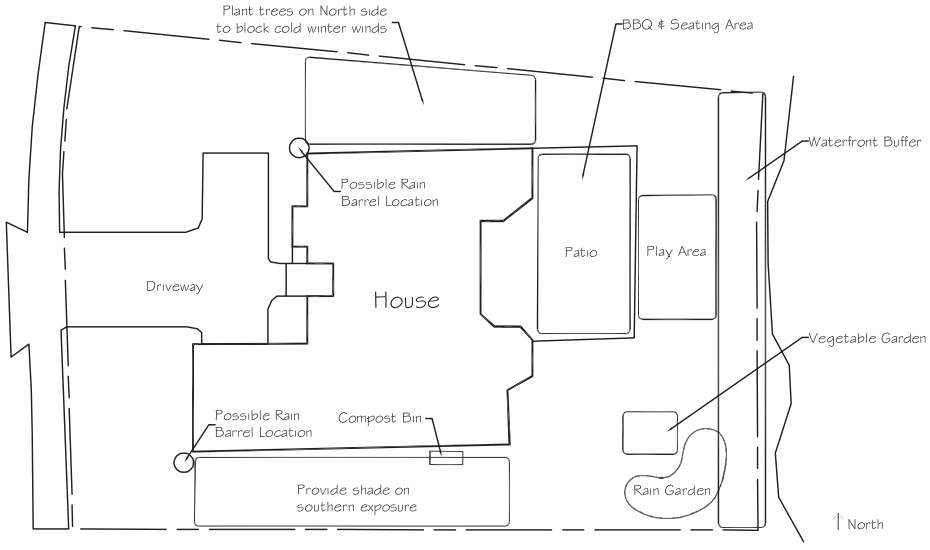
_____

_____

_____

5. Draw an activity diagram.

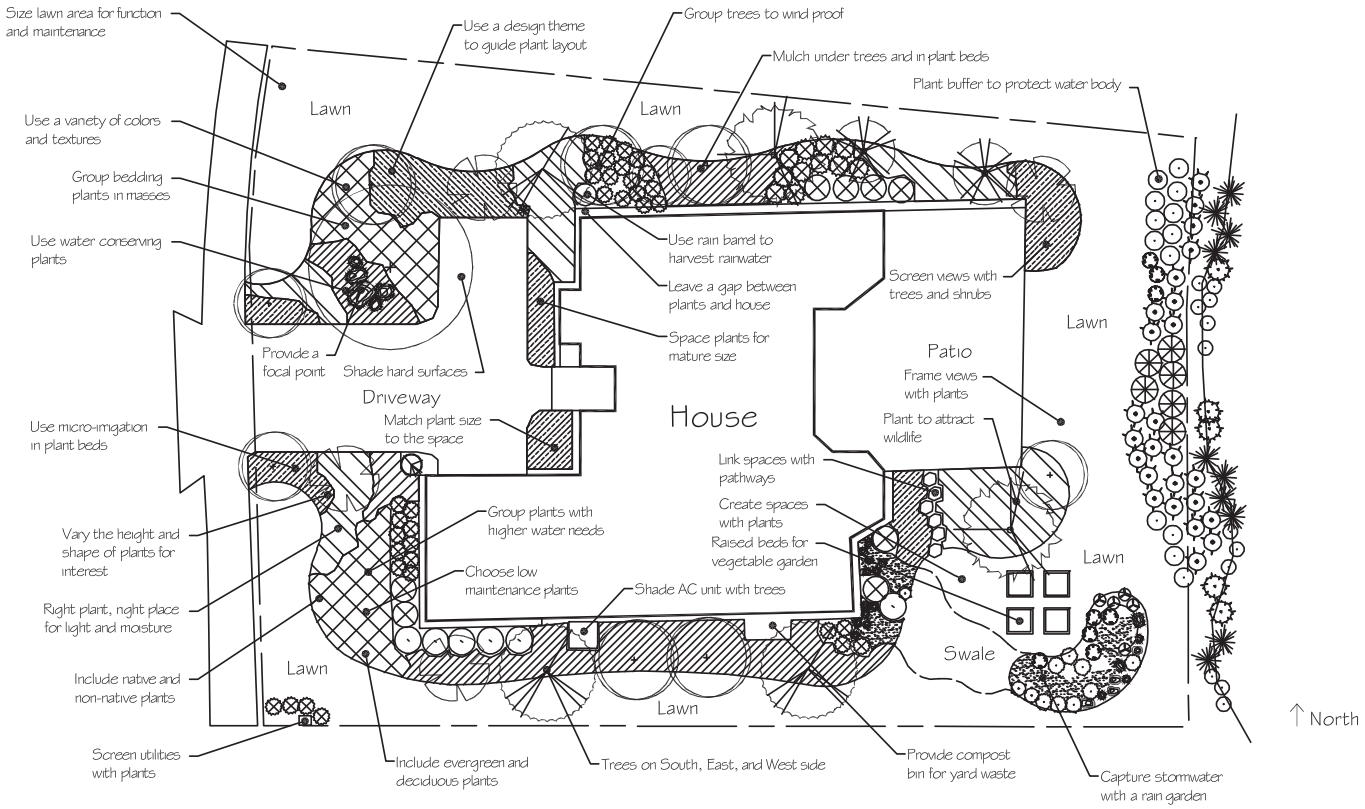
On a clean copy of your site plan, sketch the locations where activities will take place (refer to your answers for step 1). Make sure to consider views. Is there a spot you regularly look at that you want to enhance with plants that attract birds or butterflies? Are there structures or equipment, such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



6. Create a landscape plan.

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

THE FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN



Now that you have a plan, you can choose plants suited for the conditions in your landscape using the Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Plant List beginning on page 29.

Five Common Gardening Mistakes

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

1. OVERWATERING: WATERING TO THE POINT OF RUNOFF OR LEACHING

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

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

2. OVERPLANTING: DESIGNING A LANDSCAPE WITH MORE PLANTS THAN CAN BE ADEQUATELY SUSTAINED

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

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

3. OVERPRUNING: REMOVING MORE FOLIAGE OR BRANCHES FROM A PLANT THAN IS HEALTHY FOR IT

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

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

4. FERTILIZING INAPPROPRIATELY: APPLYING MORE FERTILIZER THAN NECESSARY, APPLYING THE WRONG KIND OF FERTILIZER, OR APPLYING IT AT THE WRONG TIME OF YEAR

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

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

5. USING PESTICIDES INCORRECTLY: APPLYING MORE THAN THE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT OF PESTICIDES, APPLYING THE WRONG PESTICIDES, OR APPLYING THEM TOO OFTEN

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

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

Florida-Friendly Plant List

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

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

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

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

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

1. Find out and write down the conditions of the bed or other area you want to plant:
   - The region of the state you live in. (Check the map on page 2 and remember that if you live close to the border of a region, all of the plants listed for that region may not do well in your area and some of the plants that do well in the next region may do well in your area.)
   - The amount of light the site receives. (Check at various times throughout the day and through the seasons.)
   - Soil pH and texture. The pH ranges given in the legend are not absolute, but rather for guidance as to the optimum pH conditions. Some plants may do well if the pH is slightly higher or lower than those listed. (Take samples and obtain a soil test through your county's Extension office.)
   - Soil moisture (Is it in a high, dry area or a low area where water frequently accumulates? To check drainage, dig a small hole, add water and see how quickly the water drains – if water stands for more than 24 hours, consider it a wet site.)
   - Exposure to salt spray or salty irrigation water.
   - Size of area for plants. (Are there height restrictions such as a window nearby or power lines above? Is the width of the area limited?)
2. Determine the type of plant you want (tree, shrub, etc.) and go to that category on the list.
3. Narrow down the list by choosing plants that match the region, light, soil conditions and moisture at the site.

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

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

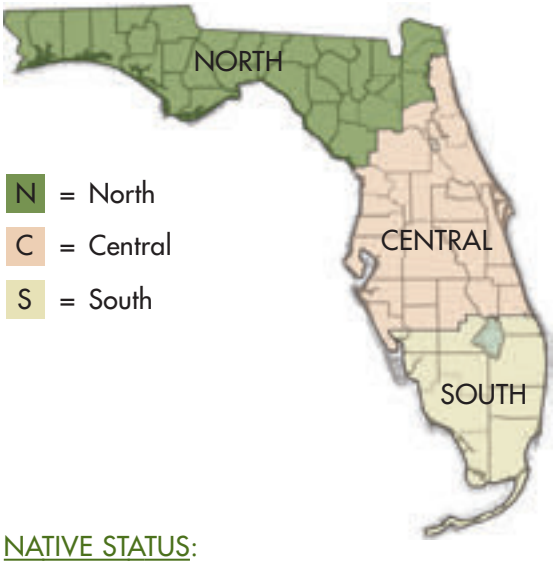
For further assistance, contact the Florida Yards & Neighborhoods or horticulture program at your county's UF/IFAS Extension office.

This list is meant as a guide to start choosing plants appropriate for your conditions. The absence of a plant from this list does not imply that it is not well adapted to Florida landscape conditions. This list will be updated periodically. Please check with your county's UF/IFAS Extension office for future updates.

For additional information and fact sheets on many of the plants on this list, see also http://hort.ifas.ufl.edu/woody/.

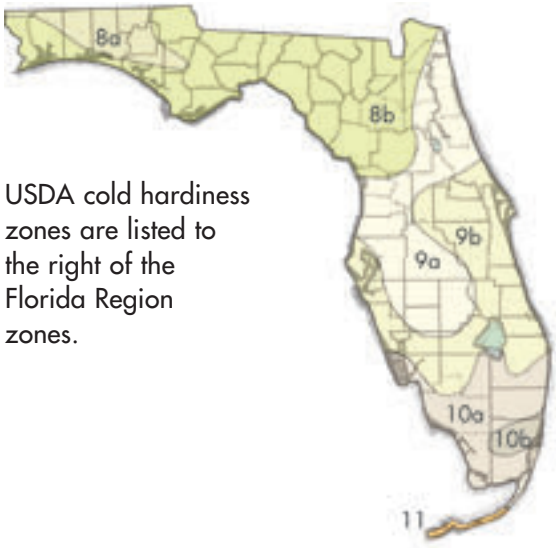
KEY TO SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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



N = North
C = Central
S = South

USDA COLD HARDINESS ZONES:
Includes Florida zones only.



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

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

GROWTH RATE, HEIGHT AND SPREAD:
Growth rate = Slow or Fast *(if no rate is given the plant does not grow exceptionally fast or slow.)*
⇧ = mature height in feet ⇨ = mature spread in feet

SOIL pH (GIVES THE RANGE TOLERATED BY THE PLANT):
●○○○ = Acid 4.5-5.5
●●○○ = Acid to slightly acid 4.5-6.5
●●●○ = Acid to slightly alkaline 4.5-7.2
○●○○ = Slightly acid 6.0-6.8
○●●○ = Slightly acid to slightly alkaline 6.0-7.2
○●●● = Slightly acid to alkaline 6.0-8.0
●●●● = Tolerates any soil pH 4.5-8.0

SOIL TEXTURE:
C/L = clay loam S/L = sandy loam S = sandy S/C = sandy clay any = any texture

SOIL MOISTURE:
= well drained
= medium drained
= wet
= well drained to medium drained
= medium drained to wet
= well drained to wet

DROUGHT TOLERANCE:
High, Medium, Low, or None
(Note: Both drought tolerance and soil moisture tolerance should be considered, and they are not the same. For example, a plant may tolerate wet soils and also have high drought tolerance, and another plant may prefer well drained soils but have low drought tolerance.)

LIGHT RANGE AND LIGHT OPTIMUM:
= Full Sun = Partial Shade = Shade = Optimum light conditions

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

WILDLIFE:
= Attracts butterflies = Attracts hummingbirds = Attracts other birds

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

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

Fraxinus americana
White Ash

N	8	Yes
	50-80⇧	50-80⇨
●●○○		Any
		Medium
		L-N

tolerates occasionally wet soil; does not tolerate compacted soil; susceptible to ash borer, cankers, and leaf spots; medium-high wind resistance

Fraxinus caroliniana
Pop Ash, Carolina Ash, Water Ash

N C	8-9	Yes
	30-50⇧	20-35⇨
●●○○		Any
		Medium
		L-N

good plant for retention ponds, swales and canal banks; does best in rich, organic soils

Fraxinus pennsylvanica
Green Ash

N C	8-9	Yes
	50-100⇧	30-70⇨
●●○○		Any
		Medium
		L-N

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

Gordonia lasianthus
Loblolly Bay

N C	8-9	Yes
Slow	30-60⇧	20-30⇨
●●○○		C/L
		Low
		L-N

white, spring through summer flowers; good for retention pond edges; can tolerate full sun only with sufficient moisture; does best in rich, organic soils; susceptible to nematodes

Halesia carolina
Carolina Silverbell

N	8	Yes
	20-40⇧	15-30⇨
●●●○		Any
		Medium
		L-N

showy, white, spring flowers; yellow fall foliage with attractive yellow fruit; understory tree that does best in rich, organic soil; water during drought and avoid compacted soils

Juniperus virginiana
Red Cedar

N C	8-9	Yes
Fast	40-50⇧	10-25⇨
●●●○		Any
		High
		H

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

Liquidambar styraciflua
Sweetgum

N C	8-9	Yes
	40-100⇧	40-60⇨
●●●●		Any
		Medium
		M

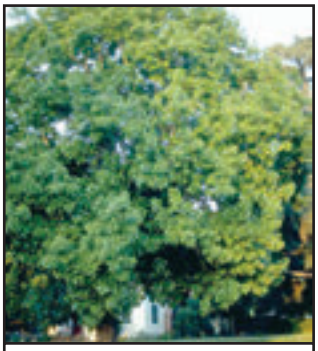
many cultivars; provides food for wildlife; medium to high wind resistance

Liriodendron tulipifera
Tulip Poplar, Tulip Tree, Yellow Poplar

N	8-9a	Yes
	80-100⇧	40-80⇨
●●●○		Any
		Medium
		L-N

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

				
Scientific **Common**	*Litchi chinensis* Lychee	*Lysiloma latisiliquum* Wild Tamarind, Bahama Lysiloma	*Magnolia grandiflora* and cvs. Southern Magnolia	*Magnolia virginiana* and cvs. Sweet Bay Magnolia
Reg/Native	S 10a-11 No	S 10b-11 Yes	N C 8-9 Yes	N C 8-9 Yes
G, H, S	Fast 20-30⇧ 20-30⇨	Fast 40-60⇧ 30-45⇨	40-80⇧ 15-40⇨	40-60⇧ 20-50⇨
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○ Any	○●●● Any	●●●○ Any	●●○○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	Medium	High	Medium	None
Light/Best Salt	L-N	H	H	L-N
Wildlife				
	small, yellow, early spring flowers; edible fruit in June and July; susceptible to scales	small, white/pink, spring through summer flowers; medium to high wind resistance	white/cream, fragrant, summer flowers; attractive red seeds provide food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; high wind resistance; leaves and fruit require frequent cleanup; attractive pyramidal growth habit; susceptible to scale	white, spring flowers; small red seeds provide food for wildlife; medium-high wind resistance

				
Scientific **Common**	*Nyssa sylvatica* Tupelo, Black Gum	*Persea americana* Avocado	*Pinus clausa* Sand Pine	*Pinus elliottii* var. *densa* Southern Slash Pine
Reg/Native	N 8b-9a Yes	C S 9b-11 No	N C S 8-10b Yes	C S 9-11 Yes
G, H, S	Slow 65-75⇧ 25-35⇨	Fast 35-40⇧ 25-35⇨	Slow 25-40⇧ 15-25⇨	Fast 75-100⇧ 35-50⇨
Soil pH, Txt	●●○○ Any	●●●○ Any	●●●○ Any	●●○○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	High	Medium	High	High
Light/Best Salt	M	L-N	H	H
Wildlife				
	showy fall color; white, inconspicuous spring flowers; medium to high wind resistance	many cultivars for edible fruit; low wind resistance; susceptible to pests	flammable - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; trunk is rarely straight; makes a nice accent in a large scale landscape; seeds provide food for wildlife	flammable - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; medium to low wind resistance; seeds provide food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; declines if roots and surrounding areas are compacted or disturbed; susceptible to pests

Pinus elliottii var. *elliottii*
Northern Slash Pine

N	C	8-9	Yes
Fast	75-100⇧	35-50⇨	
●●○○			Any
💧💧💧			High
☀ ⛅			H
🐦			

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

Pinus glabra
Spruce Pine

N		8-9a	Yes
Slow	30-60⇧	25-40⇨	
●●○○			Any
💧💧💧			Medium
☀ ⛅			L-N
🐦			

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

Pinus palustris
Longleaf Pine

N	C	8-9	Yes
	60-80⇧	30-40⇨	
●●●○			Any
💧💧			High
☀			L-N
🐦			

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

Pinus taeda
Loblolly Pine

N	C	8-9b	Yes
Fast	50-80⇧	30-35⇨	
●●○○			Any
💧💧			Medium
☀			M
🐦			

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

Piscidia piscipula
Jamaican Dogwood,
Fish Poison Tree

S		11	Yes
Fast	30-50⇧	30-50⇨	
●●●●			Any
💧💧			High
☀ ⛅			H
🦋	🐦		

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

Platanus occidentalis
Sycamore,
American Planetree

N	C	8b-9a	Yes
Fast	75-90⇧	50-70⇨	
●●○○			Any
💧💧💧			Medium
☀ ⛅			M

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

Quercus acutissima
Sawtooth Oak

N		8-9a	No
	40-50⇧	50-70⇨	
●●○○			Any
💧💧			High
☀			M

provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil

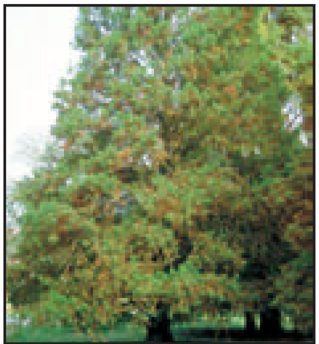
Quercus alba
White Oak

N	C	8-9	Yes
Slow	60-100⇧	60-80⇨	
●●○○			Any
💧💧			Medium
☀ ⛅			H
🐦			

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

Scientific / Common	*Quercus austrina* Bluff Oak	*Quercus falcata* Southern Red Oak, Spanish Oak, Turkey Oak	*Quercus michauxii* Swamp Chestnut Oak	*Quercus nuttallii* Nuttall Oak
Reg/Native	N C 8-9 No	N C 8-9a Yes	N C 8-9 Yes	N 8 No
G, H, S	40-60⇧ 35-50⇨	60-80⇧ 60-70⇨	50-60⇧ 40-60⇨	60-80⇧ 35-50⇨
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○ Any	●●●○ Any	●●○○ C/L	●●○○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	High	High	Low	Medium
Light/Best Salt	L-N	M	L-N	L-N
Wildlife				
	provides food for wildlife; underused tree that is well adapted to Florida	low wind resistance; provides food for wildlife	provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soils; in wet soils rot may be a problem; best in full sun but tolerates shade when young; tolerant of urban conditions; medium to high wind resistance; may slow growth of understory plants	provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil

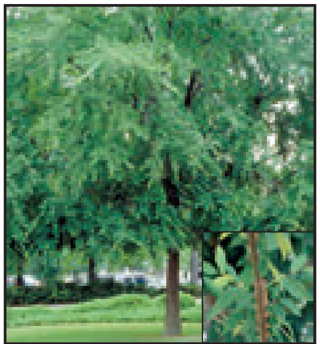
Scientific / Common	*Quercus shumardii* Shumard Oak	*Quercus virginiana* Live Oak	*Simarouba glauca* Paradise Tree	*Swietenia mahagoni* West Indian Mahogany
Reg/Native	N 8-9a Yes	N C S 8b-10b Yes	S 10b-11 Yes	S 10b-11 Yes
G, H, S	55-80⇧ 40-50⇨	40-80⇧ 60-120⇨	30-50⇧ 25-30⇨	Fast 40-75⇧ 40-60⇨
Soil pH,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



Taxodium spp.
Pond Cypress,
Bald Cypress

N	C	S	8-10	Yes
			50-80⇧	10-35⇨
••••				Any
				High
				M

flammable plant - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; wetland plant & adapts to dry sites; deciduous; yellow-brown fall color; small seeds provide food for wildlife; high wind resistance



Ulmus alata
Winged Elm

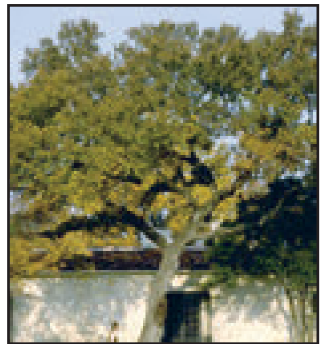
N	C	8-9	Yes
Fast		45-70⇧	30-40⇨
••••			Any
			High
			M

susceptible to Dutch elm disease; medium to high wind resistance

Ulmus americana
American Elm

N	C	8-9	Yes
Fast		70-90⇧	50-70⇨
••••			Any
			High
			M

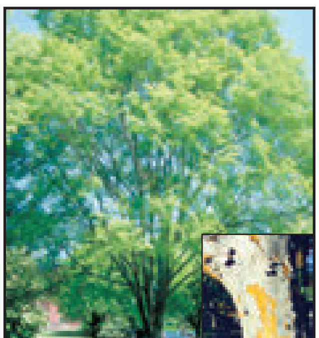
long-lived; susceptible to Dutch elm disease; medium to low wind resistance



Ulmus crassifolia
Cedar Elm

N	C	8-9	Yes
		50-70⇧	40-60⇨
••••			Any
			High
			M

susceptible to Dutch elm disease and powdery mildew



Ulmus parvifolia and cvs.
Chinese Elm,
Lacebark Elm

N	C	8-9	No
		40-50⇧	35-50⇨
••••			Any
			High
			M

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

Scientific / Common	Reg/Native	G, H, S	Soil pH, Txt	Soil Mst, Drgt	Light/Best Salt	Wildlife	
Avicennia germinans Black Mangrove	C S 9a-11	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

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

Delonix regia
Royal poinciana

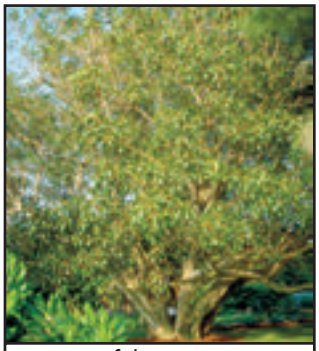
	S	10b-11	No
Fast	35-40⇧	40-60⇨	
●●●●			Any
			High
			M

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

Elaeocarpus decipiens
Japanese Blueberry

N	C	S	8b-10b	No
	30-40⇧	30-40⇨	
○●●○			Any
			High
			U

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



Ficus citrifolia
Shortleaf Fig,
Wild Banyan Tree

	S	10b-11	Yes
Fast	25-50⇧	30-40⇨	
●●●●			Any
			High
			M

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

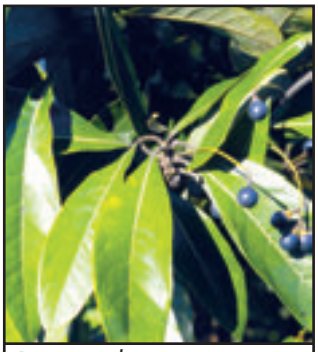
Ilex Xattenuata and cvs.
East Palatka Holly

N	C	S	8-10	Yes
	30-45⇧	10-15⇨	
●●●○			Any
			Medium
			M

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

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

Scientific / Common	*Juniperus silicicola* Southern Red Cedar	*Lagerstroemia indica, Lagerstroemia indica Xfauriei, Lagerstroemia fauriei* Crapemyrtle	*Ostrya virginiana* American Hophornbeam, American Hornbeam	*Persea borbonia* Red Bay, Bay Oak
Reg/Native	N C S 8a-10b Yes	N C S 8-10b No	N C 8-9a Yes	N C S 8b-11 Yes
G, H, S	Fast 30-45⇧ 20-30⇨	Fast 10-30⇧ 15-30⇨	Slow 30-40⇧ 25-30⇨	30-50⇧ 30-50⇨
Soil pH, Txt	●●●● Any	●●●● Any	●●●○ Any	●●●○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	High	High	High	High
Light/Best Salt	H	L-N	L-N	H
Wildlife				
	branches drooping; low wind resistance; provides food, cover, and nesting for birds; good for dunes; susceptible to pests such as juniper blight and mites	form, size, disease resistance, bloom season, flower and bark color vary with cultivar; plant for good air circulation; high wind resistance; susceptible to aphids and sooty mold; bark peels and becomes showy with age	fall color; nuts provide food for wildlife; medium to high wind resistance	larval food plant for swallowtail butterflies; insect galls can distort leaves; medium to low wind resistance



Persea palustris
Swamp Bay

N	C	S	8-10
			Yes
			20-30⇧ 20-30⇨
●●○○			Any
			Medium
			L-N

purple fruit; good wetland plant

Podocarpus gracilior
Weeping Fern Pine,
Weeping Podocarpus

	C	S	9b-11
			No
Slow			30-50⇧ 25-35⇨
●●●○			Any
			Medium
			L-N

grows slower in full shade; high wind resistance

Quercus lyrata
Overcup Oak

N	C		8-9a
			Yes
			30-40⇧ 30-40⇨
●●●○			Any
			Medium
			L-N

tolerates occasionally wet soil; provides food for wildlife

Rhizophora mangle
Red Mangrove

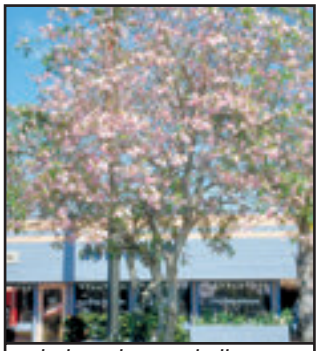
		S	10-11
			Yes
			20-40⇧ 30-40⇨
●●●●			Any
			Medium
			H

yellow, year-round flowers

Tabebuia chrysotricha
Yellow Trumpet Tree,
Golden Trumpet Tree

	C	S	9B-11
			No
			25-35⇧ 25-35⇨
●●●●			Any
			Medium
			M

yellow, spring flowers; medium to low wind resistance



Tabebuia heterophylla
Pink Trumpet Tree

	C	S	9B-11
			No
			20-30⇧ 15-25⇨
●●●●			Any
			High
			M-H

pink/white, spring through summer flowers; medium to low wind resistance; susceptible to holopothrips

Tabebuia impetiginosa
Purple Trumpet Tree

	C	S	9b-11
			No
			12-18⇧ 10-15⇨
●●●●			Any
			High
			M

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

Zanthoxylum clava-herculis
Hercules' Club

N	C		8-9b
			Yes
			15-30⇧ 10-20⇨
○●●○			C/L
			Low
			U

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

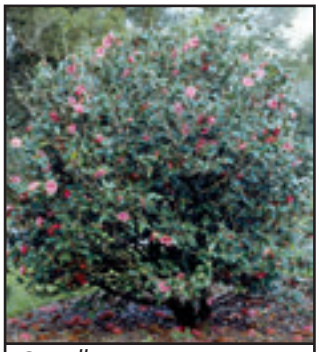
				
Scientific **Common**	*Acacia farnesiana* Sweet Acacia	*Aesculus pavia* Red Buckeye, Florida Buckeye	*Aralia spinosa* Devil's Walkingstick	*Ardisia escallonioides* Marlberry, Marbleberry
Reg/Native	C S 9-11 Yes	N 8-9a Yes	N C 8-9a Yes	C S 9-11 Yes
G, H, S	Slow 10-25⇧ 15-25⇨	15-20⇧ 15-25⇨	10-25⇧ 6-10⇨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

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

Callistemon spp.
Bottlebrush

N C S	8b-11	No
	6-30⇧ 6-15⇨	
○ ● ● ○		S/L
		High
		M

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



Camellia japonica
Camellia

N C	8-9	No
Slow	10-20⇧ 10-20⇨	
● ● ○ ○		Any
		Medium
		L-N

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

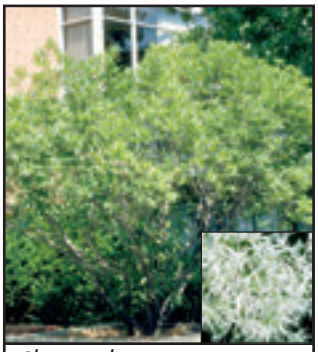
N C	8-9	No
Slow	3-10⇧ 5-10⇨	
● ● ○ ○		S
		Medium
		L-N

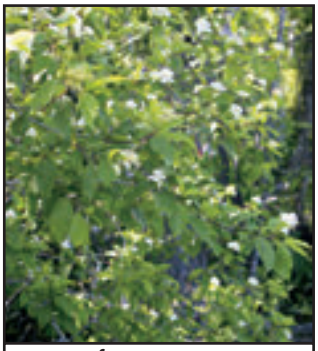
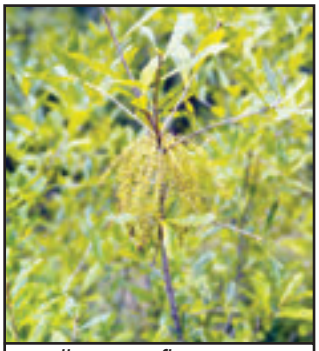
dark green foliage; suitable for use as a hedge or specimen plant

Chamaerops humilis
European Fan Palm

N C S	8-11	No
Fast	5-15⇧ 6-15⇨	
○ ● ● ○		Any
		High
		M

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

				
Scientific / **Common**	*Chionanthus retusus* Chinese Fringetree	*Chionanthus virginicus* Fringetree	*Citharexylum spinosum* Fiddlewood	*Coccoloba uvifera* Seagrape
Reg/Native	N 8 No	N C 8-9 Yes	S 10-11 Yes	C S 9-11 Yes
G, H, S	Slow 15-30⇧ 10-12⇨	Slow 12-20⇧ 10-15⇨	15-25⇧ 8-15⇨	3-35⇧ 10-50⇨
Soil pH, Txt	●●○○ S	●●●○ Any	●●●○ Any	●●●○ S
Soil Mst, Drgt	Medium	Medium	High	High
Light/Best Salt	L-N	L-N	H	H
Wildlife				
	white, spring through summer flowers; grows very slowly, usually 4 to 10 inches per year, but can grow a foot per year if given rich, moist soil and appropriate fertilization	showy, white, spring flowers; flowers best in sun; pest sensitive; tolerates occasionally wet soil; medium to high wind resistance	also known as *Citharexylum fruticosum*; white, fragrant flowers all year; provides food for wildlife; useful as a tall hedge	deciduous with continual leaf drop; fragrant, white, spring flowers; provides food for large wildlife; susceptible to weevils; grows as shrub on coastal dunes and as tree inland; medium to high wind resistance

				
Scientific / **Common**	*Cordia boissieri* White Geiger, Texas Olive	*Cornus foemina* Swamp Dogwood, Stiff Dogwood, Stiff Cornel	*Cornus florida* Flowering Dogwood	*Cyrilla racemiflora* Titi, Swamp Cyrilla, Leatherwood
Reg/Native	C S 9a-11 No	N C S 8-10 Yes	N 8-9a Yes	N C 8b-10a Yes
G, H, S	Slow 15-20⇧ 10-15⇨	10-16⇧ 10-16⇨	25-30⇧ 25-30⇨	Fast 10-30⇧ 6-15 ⇨
Soil pH, Txt	○●●● Any	○●●○ Any	●●●○ Any	●●○○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	High	Low	Medium	Medium
Light/Best Salt	M	L-N	L-N	L-N
Wildlife				
	white, year-round flowers	white, spring flowers; blue berries provide food for wildlife; larval food plant for spring azure butterfly; susceptible to borers	prefers deep, rich, well–drained sandy or clay soils and has a moderately long life; roots rot in soils without adequate drainage; susceptible to pests and disease	white, spring through summer flowers; wetland plant; good for edges of retention ponds; attractive to bees

Dodonaea viscosa
Hopbush,
Varnish Leaf

C	S	9-11	Yes
		10-18⇧ 6-15⇨	
●●●●			S/L
			High
			H

yellow, summer through fall flowers; showy, colorful fruit

Eriobotrya japonica
Loquat

N	C	S	8-11	No
			20-30⇧ 30-35⇨	
●●●●				Any
				Medium
				M

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

Eugenia spp. (natives only)
Stoppers

C	S	9-11	Yes
		10-30⇧ 5-20⇨	
●●●●			Any
			High
			H

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

Forestiera segregata
Florida Privet

N	C	S	8b-11	Yes
			4-15⇧ 3-12⇨	
○●●●				S/L
				High
				H

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

Ilex X'Mary Nell'
Mary Nell Holly

N	C	8-9	Yes
		10-20⇧ 10-15⇨	
●●●○			S/C
			Medium
			M

white; spring flowers; important source of pollen for bees

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

N	C	8-9	Yes
		15-25⇧ 10-12⇨	
●●●○			S/C
			Medium
			M

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

Ilex cornuta and cvs.
Chinese Holly,
Horned Holly

N	C	8-9	No
		8-25⇧ 8-25⇨	
●●○○			Any
			High
			M

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

Ilex decidua
Possumhaw

N		8-9a	Yes
Slow		10-15⇧ 10-15⇨	
●●●●			Any
			High
			U

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

Scientific / Common	*Ilex glabra* Gallberry	*Ilex vomitoria* and cvs. Yaupon Holly	*Illicium* spp. Star Anise	*Jatropha integerrima* Peregrina
Reg/Native	N C S 8-10a Yes	N C S 8-10 Yes	N C 8-9 Var.	C S 9b-11 No
G, H, S	Slow 6-8⇧ 8-10⇨	15-30⇧ 6-20⇨	10-15⇧ 6-15⇨	8-15⇧ 5-10⇨
Soil pH, Txt	●●○○ Any	●●●○ Any	●●○○ Any	●●●● Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	Medium	High	Medium	High
Light/Best Salt	M	H	L-N	L-N
Wildlife				
	flammable plant - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; white, spring flowers; black fruit provides food for wildlife in late fall and winter; good for wetland/pine areas; high wind	flammable, in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; white, spring through summer flowers; red fruit on female plants provides food for wildlife in late fall and winter; 'Pendula' - FNGLA Plant of the Year, 2005; high wind resistance; can sucker to produce a thicket	evergreen, yellowish–white or greenish–white flowers	scarlet, year-round flowers; poisonous; susceptible to pests and disease; sensitive to frost

Scientific / Common	*Ligustrum japonicum* and cvs. Ligustrum, Japanese Privet	*Magnolia Xsoulangiana* and cvs. Saucer Magnolia	*Magnolia figo* Banana Shrub	*Musa* spp. Banana
Reg/Native	N C S 8-10b No	N C 8-9a No	N C 8-10 Yes	C S 9b-11 No
G, H, S	8-12⇧ 15-25⇨	20-25⇧ 15-25⇨	10-20⇧ 6-15⇨	Fast 7-30⇧ 10-15⇨
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○ Any	●●○○ Any	●●○○ Any	●●●● Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
Light/Best Salt	H	L-N	U	L-N
Wildlife				
	white, summer flowers; susceptible to pests and diseases; used as hedge; thins at bottom unless in full sun	many cultivars; pink/white/ lavender, fragrant, winter through spring flowers; susceptible to pests; medium to high wind resistance	also known as *Michelia figo*; light-yellow, spring through early summer flowers; fragrance similar to ripening cantaloupes or bananas; generally used as specimen plant; susceptible to scale and mushroom root rot	edible fruit; showy purple or orange flowers; needs regular watering; susceptible to disease, pests, and frost

Myrcianthes fragrans
Simpson's Stopper,
Twinberry

C	S	9b-11	Yes
		6-30⇧	15-20⇨
○ ● ● ○			Any
			High
			H

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

Myrciaria cauliflora
Jaboticaba, Brazilian Grape
Tree, Brazilian Grape

	S	10b-11	No
Slow		15-40⇧	15-40⇨
● ● ● ●			Any
			Medium
			L-N

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

Myrica cerifera and cvs.
Wax Myrtle

N	C	S 8-10	Yes
Fast		10-40⇧	20-25⇨
● ● ● ●			Any
			Medium
			H

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

Olea europaea
Olive

N	C	S 8-11	No
Slow		25-50⇧	35-50⇨
● ● ● ●			S/L
			Medium
			M

makes a great landscape plant; requires a pollinator to fruit

Osmanthus americanus
Wild Olive,
Devilwood

N	C	8-9	Yes
		15-25⇧	10-15⇨
○ ● ● ○			Any
			Medium
			H

white, fragrant, spring flowers; provides food for wildlife

Plumeria rubra
Frangipani,
Nosegay, Templetree

	S	10b-11	No
Slow		20-25⇧	20-25⇨
● ● ● ●			Any
			High
			H

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

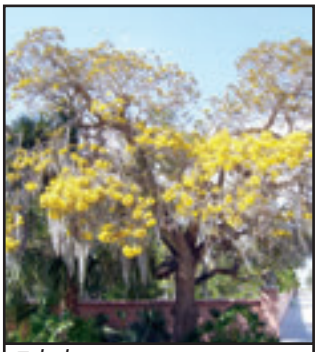
Podocarpus macrophyllus and cvs.
Podocarpus

N	C	S 8b-11	No
Slow		30-40⇧	20-25⇨
● ● ● ○			S/C
			High
			H

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

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

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



Tabebuia aurea
Silver Trumpet Tree,
Yellow Tab

	S 10-11	No
	15-25⇧ 10-15⇨	
●●●●		Any
		High
		M

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

Tecoma stans
Yellow Elder,
Yellow Trumpetbush

C S	9b-11	No
Fast	10-20⇧ 8-15⇨	
●●●●		Any
		Medium
		L-N

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

Viburnum obovatum and cvs.
Walter's Viburnum

N C S	8-10	Yes
	8-25⇧ 6-10⇨	
●●●●		Any
		High
		L-N

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

Viburnum odoratissimum
Sweet Viburnum

N C S	8b-10a	No
Fast	15-30⇧ 15-25⇨	
●●●●		Any
		Medium
		L-N

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

Viburnum odoratissimum
var. *awabuki*
Awabuki Viburnum

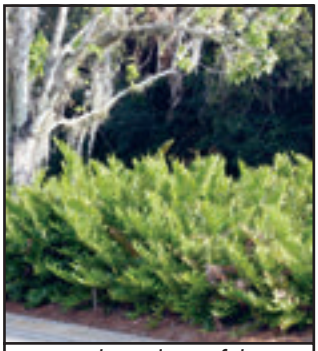
N C S	8-10b	No
Slow	15-20⇧ 15-20⇨	
●●●○		Any
		Medium
		L-N

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

Viburnum rufidulum
Rusty Blackhaw,
Southern Blackhaw

N	8b-9a	Yes
Slow	20-25⇧ 20-25⇨	
●●●●		Any
		High
		H

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

Scientific / Common	Reg/Native	G, H, S	Soil pH, Txt	Soil Mst, Drgt	Light/Best Salt	Wildlife	
 *Abelia Xgrandiflora* Glossy Abelia	N C 8-9	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	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	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
 *Acca sellowiana* Pineapple Guava, Feijoa	N C S 8-11	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	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	8-12⇧ 5-10⇨	● ● ○ ○ S/C	Medium	L-N		evergreen, creamy white, fragrant spring flowers
 *Agave* spp. Century plant, Agave	N C S 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
 *Allamanda neriifolia* Bush Allamanda, Bush Trumpet	C S 9-11	Fast 5-15⇧ 4-10⇨	○ ● ● ○ Any	Medium	L-N		bright yellow, trumpet-shaped, year-round flowers; bleeds white milky sap if stems are broken; makes an open hedge; attractive to birds and butterflies

Aloysia virgata
Sweet Almond Bush

N C S	8-11	No
	6-12⇧ 6-12⇨	
●●●●		Any
		High
		U

evergreen; white, fragrant, summer through fall flowers

Aralia spinosa
Devil's Walkingstick

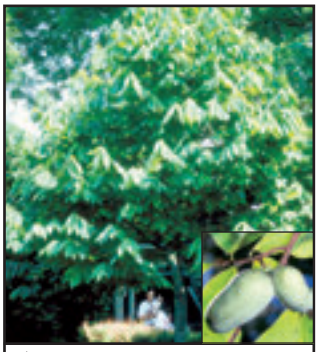
N C	8-9a	Yes
	10-25⇧ 6-10⇨	
○●●○		Any
		Medium
		L-N

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

Ardisia escallonioides
Marlberry,
Marbleberry

C S	9-11	Yes
	10-20⇧ 3-12⇨	
○●●●		S/L
		High
		H

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



Asimina spp.
Pawpaw

N C S	8-10	Var.
	15-20⇧ 15-20⇨	
○●○○		S
		Medium
		L-N

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

Baccharis halimifolia
Groundsel Bush,
Sea Myrtle, Salt-bush

N C S	8-10	Yes
	8-12⇧ 6-12⇨	
●●●●		Any
		Medium
		M

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

Bambusa spp. (clumping types only)
Bamboo

N C S	8-11	No
	3-100⇧ 2-20⇨	
○●●○		Any
		Medium
		M

choose species adapted to conditions; bamboo grows aggressively; should not be planted near lakefronts or streams

Barleria micans
Yellow Shrimp Plant

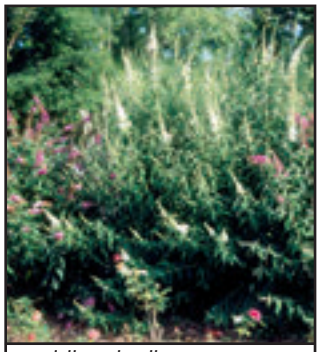
S	10-11	No
Fast	4-5⇧ 4-5⇨	
○●●○		Any
		Medium
		U

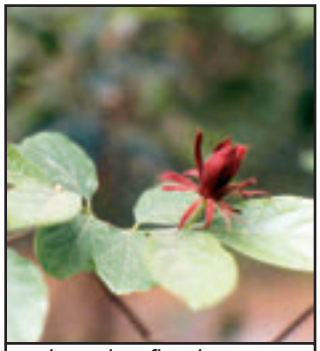
evergreen shrub with upright growth that terminates in flattish spikes that produce lobed, bright, yellow flowers; provides food for wildlife

Berberis julianae
Wintergreen Barberry,
Julian's berberis

N	8-9a	No
Slow	4-6⇧ 2-5⇨	
○●●○		Any
		Medium
		M

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

				
Scientific **Common**	*Berberis thunbergii* Japanese Barberry, Crimson Pygmy	*Brugmansia Xcandida* Angel's Trumpet	*Brunfelsia grandiflora* Yesterday-Today-and-Tomorrow	*Buddleja lindleyana* Butterfly Bush, Lindley's Butterfly Bush
Reg/Native	N 8-9a No	S 10b-11 No	N C S 8b-11 No	N C 8-9 No
G, H, S	2-8⇧ 4-6⇨	8-14⇧ 10-15⇨	7-10⇧ 5-8⇨	Fast 4-6⇧ 4-6⇨
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○ Any	● ● ● ○ Any	○ ● ● ○ Any	○ ● ● ○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
Light/Best Salt	L-N	L-N	L-N	M
Wildlife				
	Now considered invasive and should not be used in a Florida-Friendly landscape.	flowers hang from stems and branches and drape the plant with color; good specimen tree; susceptible to pests and diseases	white/purple, spring through fall flowers	deciduous, non-fragrant, purple/violet flowers; excellent for butterflies; aggressive suckering and spreads through runners

				
Scientific **Common**	*Calliandra haematocephala* Red Powderpuff	*Callicarpa americana* Beautyberry	*Callistemon* spp. Bottlebrush	*Calycanthus floridus* Carolina Allspice, Eastern Sweetshrub
Reg/Native	C S 9-11 No	N C S 8-10 Yes	N C S 8b-11 No	N C S 8-10a Yes
G, H, S	6-8⇧ 8-12⇨	6-8⇧ 6-8⇨	6-30⇧ 6-15⇨	Slow 6-9⇧ 6-12⇨
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○ Any	● ● ● ○ Any	○ ● ● ○ S/L	● ● ● ● Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	High	High	High	Medium
Light/Best Salt	L-N	L-N	M	L-N
Wildlife				
	possible cold damage from freezing temperatures; large fragrant flower blooms during warm months; susceptible to pests	deciduous; purple/light purple spring through fall flowers; attracts wildlife; small purplish fruits provide food for wildlife in late winter; need to prune old wood since flowers and fruit are produced on new growth	red spring though summer flowers; medium to low wind resistance; attracts beneficial insects; check with your local Extension office before final species selection	good screen; red, spring through summer flowers with strawberry-like fragrance; does best in rich, organic soil

Camellia japonica
Camellia

N C	8-9	No
Slow	10-20⇧ 10-20⇨	
●●○○		Any
		Medium
		L-N

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

Camellia sasanqua
Sasanqua,
Sasanqua Camellia

N C	8-9	No
Slow	3-15⇧ 5-10⇨	
●●○○		Any
		Medium
		L-N

some groundcover cultivars available; fall through winter flowers, color variable; susceptible to pests; requires acidic soil and has problems if pH is too high

Capparis cynophallophora
Jamaica Caper Tree,
Mustard Tree

S	10-11	Yes
Slow	6-20⇧ 6-15⇨	
○●●●		Any
		High
		H

purple/white, spring flowers

Carissa macrocarpa
Natal Plum

C S	9-11	No
	2-20⇧ 2-20⇨	
○●●●		S
		High
		H

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

Cephalanthus occidentalis
Buttonbush

N C	8-9	Yes
	6-20⇧ 6-8 ⇨	
●●●○		Any
		None
		L-N

flammable, in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; attracts insects; white, spring through summer flowers; grows well in wet areas such as detention ponds or drainage ditches; well adapted to disturbed soils

Cephalotaxus harringtonia
Japanese Plum Yew,
Harrington Plum Yew

N C	8-9	No
Slow	3-10⇧ 5-10⇨	
●●○○		S
		Medium
		L-N

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

Cestrum aurantiacum
Orange Jessamine

C S	9-11	No
Fast	4-10⇧ 6-8⇨	
○●●○		Any
		Medium
		M

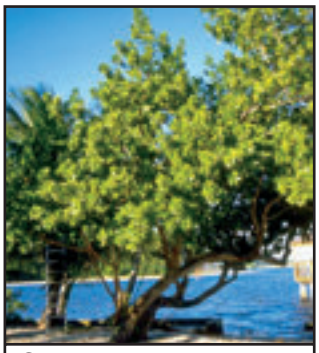
yellow/orange, spring through summer flowers

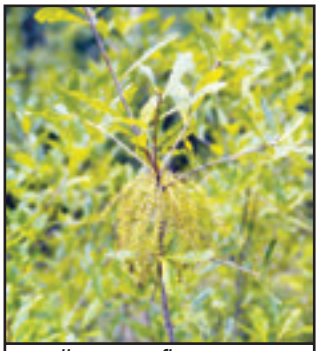
Chrysobalanus icaco
Cocoplum

S	10-11	Yes
	3-30⇧ 10-20⇨	
○●●○		Any
		Medium
		H

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

				
Scientific **Common**	*Citharexylum spinosum* Fiddlewood	*Clethra alnifolia* Sweet Pepperbush	*Coccoloba uvifera* Seagrape	*Cocculus laurifolius* Laurelleaf Snailseed, Carolina Coralbead, Cocculus
Reg/Native	S 10-11 Yes	N C 8-9 Yes	C S 9-11 Yes	C S 9a-11 No
G, H, S	15-25⇧ 8-12⇨	4-8⇧ 4-8⇨	3-35⇧ 10-50⇨	12-18⇧ 18-20⇨
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○ Any	●●○○ Any	●●●○ S	○●●○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	High	Medium	High	High
Light/Best Salt	M	M	H	M
Wildlife				
	also known as Citharexylum fruticosum; white, fragrant, year-round flowers; provides food for wildlife; useful as a tall hedge	white, fragrant, summer flowers; attracts bees and other wildlife; grows well in wet areas	deciduous with continual leaf drop; fragrant, white, spring flowers; provides food for large wildlife; susceptible to weevils; grows as shrub on coastal dunes and as tree inland; medium to high wind resistance	spreading growth habit; yellow flowers

				
Scientific **Common**	*Codiaeum variegatum* Croton	*Conocarpus erectus* Buttonwood, Silver Buttonwood	*Cordyline* spp. & cvs. except *Cordyline guineensis* Ti plant	*Crataegus* spp. Hawthorn
Reg/Native	S 10b-11 No	S 10b-11 Yes	S 10-11 No	N C 8-9 Var.
G, H, S	3-8⇧ 3-6⇨	5-50⇧ 15-20⇨	Fast 3-10⇧ 2-4⇨	20-35⇧ 15-40⇨
Soil pH, Txt	●●●● Any	○●●● Any	○●●○ Any	●●●● Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	Low	High	Varies	High
Light/Best Salt	L-N	H	V	L-N
Wildlife				
	wide variety of leaf color and shape; white/yellow, summer flowers; susceptible to pests	white/cream, spring flowers; silver leaved form more susceptible to sooty mold and insect problems; do not plant in marl soil; high wind resistance; provides cover for wildlife	growing conditions vary by species; flowers vary; cold sensitive; check with your local Extension office before final species selection	provides food and cover for wildlife; flowers vary; best for north Florida; many species and cultivars



Cyrilla racemiflora
Titi, Swamp Cyrilla,
Leatherwood

N C	8b-9	Yes
Fast	10-30⇧ 6-15⇨	
●●○○		Any
		Medium
		L-N

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

Duranta erecta
Golden Dewdrop,
Pigeonberry; Skyflower

C S	9b-11	No
	4-18⇧ 10-15⇨	
○●●○		Any
		High
		L-N

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

Erythrina herbacea
Coral Bean,
Cherokee Bean

N C S	8-11	Yes
	5-10⇧ 8-12⇨	
●●●○		S/L
		High
		M

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

Eugenia spp. (natives only)
Stoppers

C S	9-11	Yes
	10-30⇧ 5-20⇨	
●●●●		Any
		High
		H

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

Fatsia japonica
Japanese Aralia,
Paperplant

N C S	8-11	No
	5-8⇧ 3-10⇨	
○●●○		Any
		Medium
		L-N

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

Forestiera segregata
Florida Privet

N C S	8b-11	Yes
	4-15⇧ 3-12⇨	
○●●●		S/L
		High
		H

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

Galphimia glauca
Thryallis,
Rain-of-Gold

C S	9b-11	No
	5-9⇧ 4-6⇨	
○●●○		Any
		Medium
		L-N

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

Gardenia jasminoides
Gardenia,
Cape Jasmine

N C S	8-10	No
	4-8⇧ 4-8⇨	
●●○○		Any
		Medium
		L-N

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

Scientific / Common	*Halesia diptera* Two-wing Silverbell	*Hamamelis virginiana* Common Witchhazel	*Hamelia patens* Firebush, Scarletbush	*Heptapleurum arboricola* Dwarf Schefflera
Reg/Native	N 8 Yes	N 8 Yes	C S 9-11 Yes	C S 9-11 No
G, H, S	20-30⇧ 20-30⇨	20-30⇧ 15-25⇨	Fast 5-20⇧ 5-8⇨	10-15⇧ 6-15⇨
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○ S/L	●●●● Any	●●●● Any	○●●○ S/L
Soil Mst, Drgt	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
Light/Best Salt	U	L-N	L-N	M
Wildlife				
	deciduous tree; showy, bell-shaped, white, spring flowers	cream/yellow, fall flowers; galls form on leaves; plant suckers freely from the base	orange/red, year-round flowers; susceptible to pests; foliage usually more attractive in shade but flowers best in sun; tolerates occasionally wet soil; dies back in freezes but returns	evergreen; dark green foliage; orange/yellow winter fruit; susceptible to scale

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

Ilex X'Mary Nell'
Mary Nell Holly

N C	8-9	Yes	
	10-20⇧	10-15⇨	
●●●○		S/C	
		Medium	
		M	

white, spring flowers; important source of pollen for bees

Ilex cornuta and cvs.
Chinese Holly,
Horned Holly

N C	8-9	No	
	15-25⇧	15-25⇨	
●●○○		Any	
		High	
		M	

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

Ilex vomitoria and cvs.
Yaupon Holly

N C S	8-10	Yes	
	15-30⇧	6-20⇨	
●●●○		Any	
		High	
		H	

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

Illicium spp.
Star Anise

N C	8-9	Var.	
	10-15⇧	6-15⇨	
●●○○		Any	
		Medium	
		L-N	

evergreen, yellowish–white or greenish–white flowers

Itea virginica
Virginia Willow,
Virginia Sweetspire

N C	8-9	Yes	
Slow	3-8⇧	2-4⇨	
●●●○		S/L	
		Medium	
		L-N	

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

Jasminum mesnyi
Primrose Jasmine,
Japanese Yellow Jasmine

N C S	8-10	No	
Fast	5-10⇧	2-5⇨	
●●●●		Any	
		Medium	
		L-N	

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

Jasminum multiflorum
Downy Jasmine

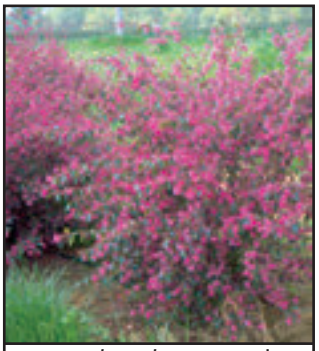
C S	9b-11	No	
Fast	5-10⇧	5-10⇨	
●●●●		Any	
		Medium	
		L-N	

white, fragrant, year-round flowers; dies back in freeze, may come back; susceptible to pests; sprawling form

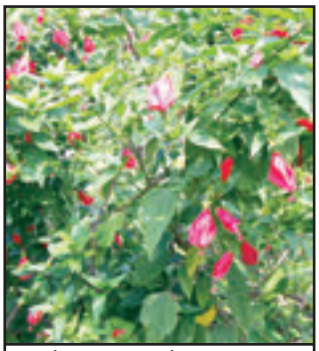
Jasminum nitidum
Star Jasmine,
Shining Jasmine

C S	9-11	No	
Fast	10-20⇧	5-10⇨	
●●●○		S/L	
		Medium	
		L-N	

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



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



Scientific **Common**	*Lyonia ferruginea* Rusty Lyonia	*Mahonia bealei* Oregon Hollygrape	*Malvaviscus arboreus* Turk's cap	*Murraya paniculata* Orange Jessamine, Orange Jasmine, Chalcas
Reg/Native	N C S 8-10 Yes	N 8-9a No	N C S 8b-11 No	C S 9b-11 No
G, H, S	Slow 10-20⇧ 4-10⇨	Slow 5-10⇧ 3-4⇨	Fast 6-12⇧ 3-5⇨	Slow 8-12⇧ 8-15⇨
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○ S	●●●○ Any	●●●● Any	●●●● Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	High	Medium	Medium	High
Light/Best Salt	L-N	M	L-N	L-N
Wildlife				
	evergreen, white/pink, spring flowers; rusty pubescence present on all parts of the plant	also known as *Berberis bealei*; yellow, fragrant, winter through spring flowers; glossy grey/green leaves, holly-like appearance; purplish-blue berries provide food for wildlife	red/white, warm season flowers; possible cold damage in North Florida	white, fragrant, year-round flowers; good container plant; often used as a hedge; provides food for wildlife; susceptible to pests

Musa spp.
Banana

C	S	9b-11	No
Fast	7-30⇧	10-15⇨	
●●●●			Any
💧			Low
☀	⛅		L-N

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

Myrcianthes fragrans
Simpson's Stopper, Twinberry

C	S	9b-11	Yes
	6-30⇧	15-20⇨	
○●●●			Any
💧💧💧			High
☀	⛅	☁	H
🦋			🐦

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

Myrica cerifera and cvs.
Wax Myrtle

N	C	S	8-10	Yes
Fast	10-40⇧	20-25⇨	
●●●●			Any
💧💧💧			Medium
☀	⛅		H
🦋			🐦

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

Nerium oleander
Oleander

N	C	S	9-11	No
Fast	4-18⇧	3-15⇨	
●●●○			Any
💧			High
☀	⛅		M

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

Osmanthus americanus
Wild Olive, Devilwood

N	C	8b-9	Yes
	15-25⇧	10-15⇨	
○●●○			Any
💧💧💧			Medium
☀	⛅		H
			🐦

white, fragrant, spring flowers; provides food for wildlife

Osmanthus fragrans
Tea Olive, Fragrant Olive, Sweet Osmanthus

N	C	8b-9	No
Slow	15-30⇧	15-20⇨	
○●●○			Any
💧			Medium
☀	⛅		L-N

white, fragrant, fall through spring flowers; susceptible to pests

Philadelphus inodorus
English Dogwood

N	C	8-9a	Yes
Fast	10-12⇧	6-10⇨	
○●●○			Any
💧💧			High
☀	⛅		U

deciduous; white, spring flowers

Philodendron bipinnatifidum
Selloum
Tree Philodendron

N	C	S	8b-11	No
Fast	6-12⇧	10-15⇨	
○●●○			Any
💧💧			Medium
	⛅	☁	L-N

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

Scientific / Common	*Philodendron* cvs. Philodendron	*Pittosporum tobira* cvs. Pittosporum	*Podocarpus gracilior* Weeping Fern Pine, Weeping Podocarpus, Weeping Yew	*Podocarpus macrophyllus* and cvs. Podocarpus
Reg/Native	N C S 8b-11 No	N C S 8-11 No	C S 9b-11 No	N C S 8b-11 No
G, H, S	Fast 1-12⇧ 2-15⇨	8-12⇧ 12-18⇨	30-50⇧ 25-35⇨	Slow 30-40⇧ 20-25⇨
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○ Any	● ● ● ○ S/L	● ● ● ○ Any	● ● ● ○ S/C
Soil Mst, Drgt	Medium	High	Medium	High
Light/Best Salt	L-N	H	L-N	H
Wildlife				
	select species based on site conditions; check with your local Extension office before final species selection	dark, glossy leaves; white, fragrant, spring flowers	grows slowly in full shade; high wind resistance	dark green, evergreen leaves; small, purple, fruit on females provide food for wildlife; high wind resistance; mildly susceptible to pests and diseases; some magnesium deficiency on sandy soils

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

Rhododendron cvs.
Azalea

N C	8-10		Var.
Slow	3-12⇧	3-10⇨	
●●○○			Any
			Medium
			L-N

choose species based on site conditions; flowers vary

Sabal minor
Dwarf Palmetto,
Blue-stem Palmetto

N C S	8-11		Yes
Slow	4-9⇧	4-8⇨	
●●●●			Any
			High
			M

blueish green, fan shaped leaves; small, white flowers; black berries provide food for wildlife in fall; difficult to transplant; good understory plant; prefers moist soils but tolerates drier conditions after establishment

Senna bicapsularis
Christmas Senna,
Butterfly Bush

N C S	8-11		No
Fast	6-12⇧	6-12⇨	
●●●●			Any
			Medium
			L-N

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

Senna polyphylla
Desert Cassia

S	10a-11		No
	6-10⇧	6-8⇨	
○●●●			S/L
			Medium
			H

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

Severinia buxifolia
Boxthorn

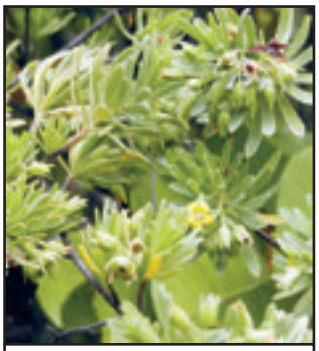
N C S	8b-10		Yes
Slow	5-12⇧	3-6⇨	
●●●○			Any
			High
			L-N

dense, low-branching, compact, evergreen; small, oval, glossy, dark green leaves; slender, thorny branches; small, fragrant, white, spring through summer flowers; susceptible to freeze damage

Strelitzia nicolai
Giant Bird of Paradise,
White Bird of Paradise

C S	9-11		No
Fast	20-30⇧	15-20⇨	
○●●○			Any
			Low
			L-N

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



Suriana maritima
Bay Cedar

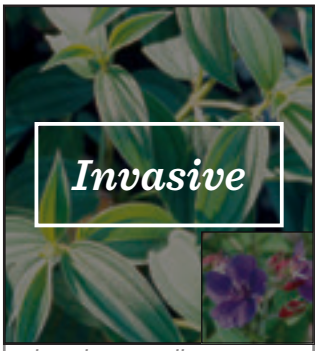
S	10b-11		Yes
	5-20⇧	5-8⇨	
●●●●			S/L
			High
			H

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

Tabernaemontana divaricata
Crape Jasmine,
Pinwheel Flower

C S	9b-11		No
Fast	6-10⇧	3-6⇨	
●●●●			Any
			Low
			L-N

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

Scientific / Common	Reg/Native	G, H, S	Soil pH, Txt	Soil Mst, Drgt	Light/Best Salt	Wildlife	
 *Tecoma stans* Yellow Elder, Yellow Trumpetbush	C S 9b-11	Fast 10-20⇧ 8-15⇨	●●●●	Any	Medium	L-N	yellow, summer through winter flowers; FNGLA Plant of the Year, 2005; susceptible to freeze damage
 *Ternstroemia gymnanthera* Cleyera, Ternstroemia	N C 8-9	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	Fast 4-6⇧ 5-8⇨	●●●●	Any	Medium	L-N	purple, year-round flowers; good as a hedge
 *Tibouchina urvilleana* Princess Flower, Glory Bush, Lasiandra	C S 9b-11	Fast 10-15⇧ 10-15⇨	○●●○	S/L	High	L-N	Now considered invasive and should not be used in a Florida-Friendly landscape.
 *Tibouchina granulosa* Purple Glory Tree	S 10b-11	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	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
 *Viburnum obovatum* and cvs. Walter's Viburnum	N C S 8-10	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	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

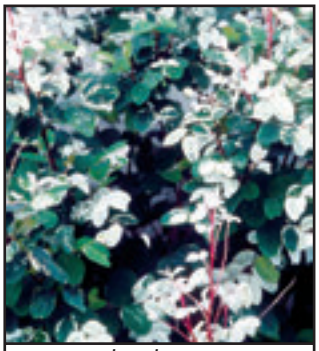
N C S	8-11	No
Fast	10-20⇧ 15-20⇨	
○●●○		Any
		High
		M

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**	*Aloe* spp. Aloe	*Acalypha hispida* Chenille Plant, Red-hot Cattail	*Breynia disticha* Snowbush	*Brunfelsia americana* Lady of the Night
Reg/Native	N C S 8-11 No	C S 10-11 No	C S 10-11 Yes	S 9b-11 No
G, H, S	1-3⇧ 1-3⇨	Fast 4-6⇧ 6-8⇨	5-8⇧ 4-7⇨	4-6⇧ 3-4⇨
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ● Any	● ● ● ○ Any	● ● ● ○ S/L	○ ● ● ○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	High	Medium	Medium	High
Light/Best Salt	H	L-N	L-N	L-N
Wildlife				
	choose species based on site conditions; flowers vary; susceptible to freeze damage	upright, course-textured shrub; red, showy flowers during warm months droop in cattail-like, pendant clusters up to 18 inches in length; susceptible to pests especially in partial shade	slender, red branches with variegated foliage; good specimen or accent shrub; red berries; susceptible to pests	evergreen; fragrant, white flowers

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

Ixora coccinea
Ixora

C S	9b-11	No
	10-15⇧ 4-10⇨	
● ○ ○ ○		Any
		Medium
		L-N

dark green, glossy leaves; colorful year-round flowers

Lantana depressa
Weeping Lantana, Pineland Lantana

N C S	8-11	Yes
Fast	3-6⇧ 3-6⇨	
○ ● ● ○		S/L
		Medium
		H

small, yellow, year-round flowers; susceptible to pests; berries are poisonous

Leucophyllum frutescens
Texas Sage, Texas Ranger, Silverleaf, Barometer Bush

N C	8b-10a	No
	3-5⇧ 3-5⇨	
○ ● ● ○		S
		High
		M

semi-evergreen shrub; white/pink/lavender/blue flowers after summer rains; prefers dry, hot sites; doesn't like fertilizer or compost

Lyonia lucida
Fetterbush, Shiny Lyonia

N C	8-9	Yes
	3-15⇧ 2-5⇨	
● ● ○ ○		S/L
		High
		L-N

evergreen; white/pink spring flowers; leaf spotting may occur

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

N	8b-9	No
Slow	3-5⇧ 3-5⇨	
● ● ● ○		Any
		Medium
		M

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

Malpighia coccigera
Miniature Holly

S	10b-11	No
Slow	2-5⇧ 4-6⇨	
● ● ● ●		Any
		Medium
		M

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

Pyracantha coccinea
Firethorn

N C	8-9	No
	10-15⇧ 8-12⇨	
● ● ● ○		Any
		Medium
		L-N

white, showy flowers; red/orange fall and winter fruit; works well as freestanding specimen plant; can be espaliered or trained onto a trellis; susceptible to pests and diseases

Raphiolepis spp. and cvs.
Indian Hawthorn

N C	8-9	No
	2-10⇧ 2-6⇨	
○ ● ● ○		Any
		High
		M

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

				
Scientific **Common**	*Rosa* spp. Rose	*Rosmarinus* spp. Rosemary	*Russelia equisetiformis* Firecracker Plant, Coral Plant	*Russelia sarmentosa* Firecracker Plant
Reg/Native	N C S 8-11 Var.	N C S 8-11 No	C S 9b-11 No	N C S 8b-11 No
G, H, S	Fast 1-20⇧ 2-8⇨	3-6⇧ 4-5⇨	3-5⇧ 6-12⇨	Fast 3-4⇧ 2-4⇨
Soil pH, Txt	●●●● Any	○●●○ S/L	○●●○ Any	○●●○ S/L
Soil Mst, Drgt	Medium	High	High	Medium
Light/Best Salt	M	M	M	U
Wildlife				
	flowers vary; susceptible to pests and diseases	evergreen herb with aromatic needle-like leaves; flowers vary	multi-branched shrub; rush-like stems; red year-round flowers; susceptible to pests	red, summer flowers; provides food for wildlife

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

Allamanda cathartica
Yellow Allamanda

C S	9-11	No
Fast	1-20⇧ 1-20⇨	
○ ● ● ○		Any
		Medium
		L-N

Now considered invasive and should not be used in a Florida-Friendly landscape.

Aristolochia spp.
Dutchman's Pipe,
Pipevine

C S	9-10	Var.
Fast	10-15⇧ 10-15⇨	
○ ● ● ○		S
		Medium
		L-N

tender evergreen vine; white/purple, summer through winter flowers; larval food plant for several swallowtail butterflies

Aster carolinianus
Climbing Aster

N C S	8-10b	Yes
	1-12⇧ 2-4⇨	
○ ● ● ○		Any
		Medium
		L-N

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

Bignonia capreolata
Cross Vine,
Trumpet Flower

N C S	8-10	Yes
Fast	1-50⇧ 1-50⇨	
● ● ● ○		Any
		High
		M

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

Bougainvillea cvs.
Bougainvillea

C S	9b-11	No
Fast	4-40⇧ 15-40⇨	
● ● ● ○		S/L
		High
		M

evergreen, shrubby vine; pink/yellow/orange, year-round flowers; large spines; susceptible to freeze damage

Campsis radicans
Trumpet Creeper,
Trumpet Vine

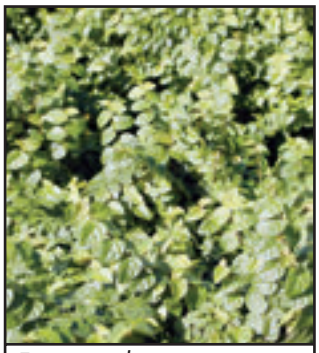
N C S	8-10a	Yes
Fast	1-40⇧ 1-40⇨	
● ● ● ●		Any
		Medium
		L-N

brilliant orange, summer flowers

Decumaria barbara
Climbing Hydrangea,
Wood Vamp, Cow Itch Vine

N C	8-9a	Yes
	1-60⇧ 1-60⇨	
● ● ○ ○		S/L
		Medium
		L-N

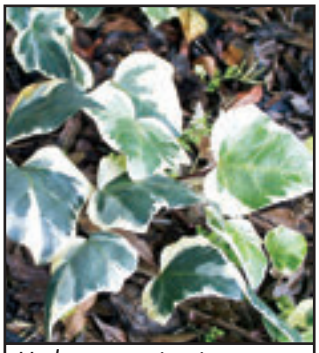
white, spring flowers

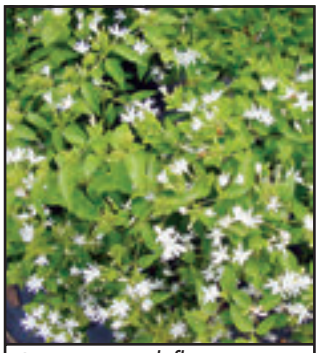


Ficus pumila
Creeping fig

N C S	8-11	No
	1-40⇧ 1-40⇨	
● ● ● ○		Any
		High
		L-N

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

				
Scientific **Common**	*Gelsemium sempervirens* Carolina Jessamine, Yellow Jasmine	*Hedera canariensis* Algerian Ivy, Canary Ivy	*Hedera helix* English Ivy	*Ipomoea* spp. (natives only) Morning Glory
Reg/Native	N C 8-9 Yes	N C S 8b-10 No	N C 8-9 No	N C S 8-11 Yes
G, H, S	Fast 20-40⇧ 20-30⇨	Fast ½ -1⇧ 1-6⇨	Fast 1-2⇧ 2-5⇨	Fast 10-20⇧ 10-40⇨
Soil pH, Txt	●●●○ Any	●●●○ Any	●●●○ Any	○●●○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	Low	Medium	Medium	High
Light/Best Salt	L-N	M	L-N	M
Wildlife				
	evergreen; yellow, tubular, winter through spring flowers; rapid growth when established; poisonous	distinctive, red leaf stems; beautiful, thick, leathery foliage; rapid growth rate, watch for aggressive spread; rich groundcover in the shade	bold leaves provide dark green mat of foliage; tenacious aerial roots guide the plant up tree trunks, walls, or trellises; rapid growth rate; watch for aggressive spread	flower color varies; can spread easily; provides food for wildlife

				
Scientific **Common**	*Jasminum multiflorum* Downy Jasmine	*Lonicera sempervirens* Honeysuckle, Coral Honeysuckle	*Mandevilla* cvs. Pink Allamanda, Mandevilla	*Millettia reticulata* Evergreen Wisteria
Reg/Native	C S 9b-11 No	N C 8-9 Yes	C S 9b-11 No	C S 9-11 No
G, H, S	Fast 5-10⇧ 5-10⇨	Fast 10-15⇧ 10-15⇨	1-10⇧ 1-10⇨	Fast 12-15⇧ 10-12⇨
Soil pH, Txt	●●●● Any	●●●○ Any	○●●○ Any	○●●○ S/L
Soil Mst, Drgt	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Light/Best Salt	L-N	M	L-N	M
Wildlife				
	white, fragrant, year-round flowers; dies back in freeze, may come back; susceptible to pests; sprawling form	dark green, smooth leaves; red, spring through summer flowers; fruit provides food for wildlife; susceptible to freeze damage	twining evergreen vine; many cultivars; pink/white, year-round flowers	deciduous in North Florida; glossy, leathery textured leaves; purple, summer through fall flowers

Pandorea jasminoides
Bower Vine

C S	9b-11	No
Fast	1-20⇧ 1-20⇨	
●●●○		Any
		Medium
		L-N

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

Passiflora incarnata
Maypop,
Passion Vine

N C S	8b-11	Yes
Fast	5-10⇧ 5-10⇨	
●●●●		Any
		High
		M

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

Petrea volubilis
Queen's Wreath

S	10b-11	No
Fast	30-40⇧ 30-40⇨	
○●●●		Any
		Medium
		L-N

evergreen; purple, spring flowers

Quisqualis indica
Rangoon Creeper

S	10a-11	No
Fast	1-40⇧ 1-40⇨	
●●●○		Any
		Medium
		L-N

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

Thunbergia alata
Black-Eyed Susan Vine

N C S	8-11	No
Fast	5-10⇧ 5-10⇨	
○●●○		S/L
		Low
		L-N

perennial; yellow, summer flowers

Trachelospermum jasminoides
Confederate Jasmine,
Star Jasmine

N C S	8-10	No
Fast	1-40⇧ 1-40⇨	
●●●●		Any
		Medium
		L-N

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

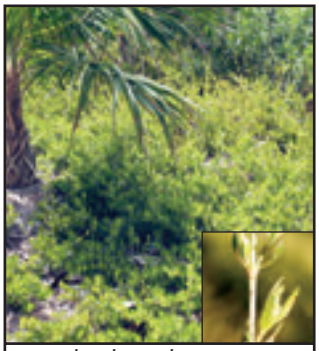
Wisteria frutescens
American Wisteria

N C	8-9	Yes
Fast	10-20⇧ 6-12⇨	
○●●○		Any
		Medium
		L-N

lavender, fragrant, spring through summer flowers; poisonous parts

				
Scientific **Common**	*Ajuga reptans* Bugleweed, Carpet Bugleweed	*Anthericum sanderi* St. Bernard's Lily	*Arachis glabrata* Perennial Peanut	*Ardisia japonica* Japanese Ardisia
Reg/Native	N C 8-9a No	N C S 8-11 No	N C S 8-11 No	N C 8-9 No
G, H, S	Fast ½ -1⇧ 1-2⇨	Fast 1-1½⇧ ½-1⇨	Slow ½-1⇧ 1-8⇨	½-1⇧ 1-3⇨
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○ Any	○ ● ● ○ Any	○ ● ● ○ S	○ ● ● ○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	Medium	Medium	High	Low
Light/Best Salt	L-N	U	H	U
Wildlife				
	purple/blue, spring through summer flowers; spreads quickly; many cultivars; susceptible to disease	white, spring flowers	yellow/orange, summer through fall flowers; no nitrogen fertilizer needed; may spread aggressively; withstands foot traffic; damaged by frost in North and Central Florida	shiny, leathery, dark green leaves; pink/white, 5-petaled, spring flowers; small, red, winter fruit Invasive in North Florida; caution may be invasive Central Florida

				
Scientific **Common**	*Aspidistra elatior* Cast Iron Plant, Barroom Plant	*Cyrtomium falcatum* Holly Fern	*Dryopteris* spp. Autumn Fern	*Dyschoriste oblongifolia* Twin Flower, Oblongleaf Snakeherb
Reg/Native	N C S 8b-11 No	N C S 8b-11 No	N C S 8-11 Var.	N C S 8-11 Yes
G, H, S	Slow 1-3⇧ 1-3⇨	2-3⇧ 3-4⇨	Slow 1-4⇧ 1-4⇨	Fast ½-1⇧ 1-1½⇨
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○ Any	○ ● ● ○ Any	● ● ○ ○ Any	○ ● ● ○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
Light/Best Salt	L-N	L-N	L-N	L-N
Wildlife				
	dark, green, glossy foliage; brown flowers periodically throughout the year; tolerates deep shade better than most plants	evergreen fern; good low-maintenance groundcover; susceptible to pests	dark green fern with delicate appearance; fronds appear reddish when young; choose species based on growing conditions	lavender, year-round flowers; commonly used as groundcover; larval food plant for common Buckeye



Ernodea littoralis
Golden creeper

S	10-11	Yes
1-3⇧	1-3⇨	
●●●○		S/C
		High
		H

small, light green, succulent leaves on bright red stems; inconspicuous, pinkish, tubular flowers; golden berries; will die if overwatered

Evolvulus glomeratus
Blue Daze

C S	9-11	No
1/2-1⇧	1-2⇨	
○●●○		Any
		Medium
		H

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

Glandularia tampensis
Tampa Vervain,
Tampa Mock Vervain

C S	9-11	Yes
1 1/2-2⇧	1-1 1/2⇨	
○●●○		S
		High
		L-N

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

Hedera canariensis
Algerian Ivy,
Canary Ivy

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

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

Hedera helix
English Ivy

N C	8-9	No
Fast	1-2⇧	2-5⇨
●●●○		Any
		Medium
		L-N

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

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

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

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

Juniperus conferta and cvs.
Shore Juniper

N C	8-9	No
Slow	1-2⇧	6-10⇨
●●●●		S
		High
		H

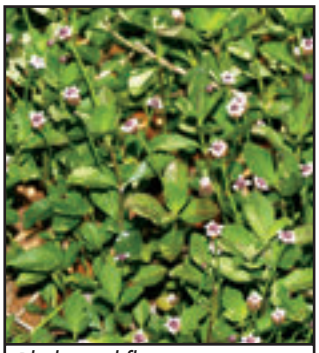
flammable - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; must be in full sun and well drained soils; used for dune stabilization; susceptible to diseases

Juniperus horizontalis and cvs.
Creeping Juniper,
Horizontal Juniper

N C	8a-9a	No
1/2-1⇧	8-10⇨	
●●●●		Any
		High
		M

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

				
Scientific **Common**	*Lantana montevidensis* Trailing Lantana	*Liriope muscari* and cvs. Liriope, Monkey Grass, Lily Turf, Border Grass	*Mimosa strigillosa* Powderpuff, Sunshine Mimosa	*Nephrolepis biserrata* Giant Sword Fern
Reg/Native	C S 9-11 No	N C 8-9 No	N C S 8-11 Yes	C S 9-11 Yes
G, H, S	Fast 1-3⇧ 4-8⇨	1-2⇧ 1-2⇨	Fast ½-¾⇧ 8-10⇨	1-4⇧ 1-4⇨
Soil pH, Txt	●●●● Any	●●●● Any	●●●○ Any	○●○○ C/L
Soil Mst, Drgt	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Light/Best Salt	H	M	M	L-N
Wildlife				
	Now considered invasive and should not be used in a Florida-Friendly landscape.	purple, summer flowers; forms a solid groundcover in a few years; variegated cultivar is damaged by frost; susceptible to pests	perennial; pink powderpuff flowers; FNGLA Plant of the Year	should not be confused with the exotic invasive fern *Nephrolepis cordifolia*; may spread beyond small gardens and become difficult to control; looks best in full shade

				
Scientific **Common**	*Nephrolepis exaltata* Sword Fern	*Ophiopogon japonicus* and cvs. Mondo Grass, Dwarf Lilyturf, Dwarf Liriopoe	*Phyla nodiflora* Turkey Tangle Fogfruit, Capeweed	*Rumohra adiantiformis* Leatherleaf Fern, Seven Weeks Fern
Reg/Native	C S 9-11 Yes	N C S 8-11 No	N C S 8-11 Yes	C S 9b-11 No
G, H, S	1-4⇧ 1-4⇨	Slow ½-1⇧ ½-2⇨	½-1⇧ 8-10⇨	1-3⇧ 4-5⇨
Soil pH, Txt	○●○○ Any	○●●○ Any	●●●● Any	○●●○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Light/Best Salt	L-N	M	L-N	L-N
Wildlife				
	should not be confused with the exotic invasive fern *Nephrolepis cordifolia*; may spread beyond small gardens and become difficult to control; looks best in full shade	white, summer flowers; dark green, grass-like mounds; tolerates some foot traffic	small, purplish-white flowers; may appear dormant in drought but comes back; occasional mowing improves appearance; excellent butterfly attractor; can become weedy; larval food plant	evergreen fern with triangular-shaped, dark glossy green leaflets

Scaevola plumieri
Inkberry

S	10-11	Yes
Slow	2-4⇧ 3-8⇨	
●●●●		S/L
💧		High
☀		H

small, pink/white, summer flowers; spreads by underground rhizomes; suited for coastal areas

Thelypteris kunthii
Southern Shield Fern

N C S	8-11	Yes
Fast	2-3⇧ 2-4⇨	
○●●●		Any
💧 💧		Medium
☀ ⛅ ☁		L-N

robust fern with graceful light green foliage; may spread beyond small gardens and become difficult to control

Trachelospermum asiaticum
Small-Leaf Confederate Jasmine, Asiatic Jasmine

N C S	8b-10	No
Fast	1-3⇧ 1-30⇨	
●●●●		Any
💧 💧		Medium
☀ ⛅		M

small, dark green glossy leaves, prominent light green veins; tolerates foot traffic; spreads aggressively; susceptible to pests, diseases and cold damage in low 20's

Trachelospermum jasminoides
Confederate Jasmine, Star Jasmine

N C S	8b-10	No
Fast	1-3⇧ 1-30⇨	
●●●●		Any
💧 💧		Medium
☀ ⛅		L-N
🐦		

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

Vinca major
Periwinkle

N C	8a-9	No
	1-2⇧ 1-5⇨	
○●●○		Any
💧 💧		Medium
☀ ⛅ ☁		L-N

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

Zamia floridana
Coontie, Florida Arrowroot, Florida Zamia

N C S	8b-11	Yes
Slow	1-5⇧ 3-5⇨	
●●●●		Any
💧		High
☀ ⛅ ☁		H
🦋		

small palm-like perennial plant; Florida's only native cycad; sole larval food plant for atala butterfly; susceptible to pests and cold damage in the 20's

Zamia furfuracea
Cardboard Plant

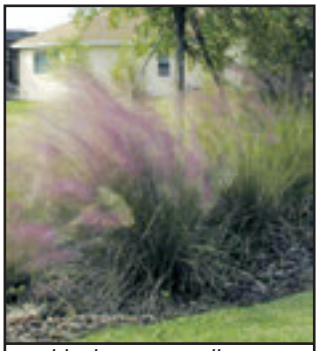
C S	9b-11	No
Slow	2-5⇧ 5-8⇨	
●●●●		Any
💧		High
☀ ⛅ ☁		H

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

Caution – may be invasive in South and Central Florida

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

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



Muhlenbergia capillaris
Muhly Grass

N	C	S	8-11	Yes
			2-5⇧ 2-3⇨	
○	●	●	●	S
				High
				H

pink, fall flowers; tolerates extreme drought and flooding

Panicum virgatum and cvs.
Panic Grass

N	C	S	8-10	Yes
Fast			1-5⇧ 1-5⇨	
●	●	●	○	Any
				High
				H

tan, summer flowers

Paspalum quadrifarium
Evergreen Paspalum,
Crown Grass

N	C	S	8-10	No
Fast			3-4⇧ 3-4⇨	
●	●	●	●	S/L
				High
				H

tan, summer flowers; FNGLA Plant of the Year

Schizachyrium scoparium
Little Blue Stem Grass

N	C		8-9	Yes
			1-3⇧ 1-3⇨	
○	●	○	○	Any
				High
				U

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

Spartina spp.
Cordgrass

N	C		8-9	Var.
Fast			3-4⇧ 3-5⇨	
●	●	●	○	S
				High
				H

marsh grass; fine-textured, wire leaves form a fountain pattern; tan, summer flowers; species needs vary, choose based on site conditions; check with your local Extension office prior to species selection

Thysanolaena maxima
Tiger Grass

N	C	S	8-11	No
Fast			6-10⇧ 6-10⇨	
●	●	●	○	Any
				Medium
				M

Now considered invasive and should not be used in a Florida-Friendly landscape.

Tripsacum dactyloides and cvs.
Fakahatchee Grass,
Gamma Grass

N	C	S	8-11	Yes
			4-6⇧ 4-6⇨	
●	●	●	○	Any
				Medium
				M

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

Tripsacum floridana
Florida Gama Grass

N	C	S	8-11	Yes
			2-4⇧ 4-6⇨	
●	●	●	○	Any
				Medium
				M

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

Scientific / Common	Reg/Native	G, H, S	Soil pH, Txt	Soil Mst, Drgt	Light/Best Salt	Wildlife	
Acoelorrhaphe wrightii 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
Arenga engleri 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
Bismarckia nobilis Bismarck Palm	S 10a-11 No	40-70⇧ 15-20⇨	○ ● ● ○ Any	High	M		stiff, waxy, blue- green fronds; white/cream flowers
Butia capitata Pindo Palm, Jelly Palm	N C S 8b-11 No	Slow 15-25⇧ 10-15⇨	○ ● ● ○ Any	High	M		edible fruit used for jelly; provides food for wildlife; looks best in full sun; white flowers; susceptible to pests; high wind resistance
Carpentaria acuminata Carpentaria Palm	S 10b-11 No	Slow 35-40⇧ 8-10⇨	○ ● ● ○ Any	Medium	L-N		white/cream, spring through fall flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil; can cause skin irritation
Caryota mitis Fishtail Palm	S 10b-11 No	15-25⇧ 10-15⇨	● ● ● ● Any	Medium	U		multi-stemmed clumps; light green leaflets shaped like fish's tail fin; caution - may be invasive in South Florida
Ceratozamia hildae Bamboo Cycad	N C S 8-11 No	Slow 5-7⇧ 3-5⇨	○ ● ○ ○ Any	High	L-N		sharp thorns, plant away from sidewalks
Ceratozamia kuesteriana	N C S 8-11 No	Slow 4-5⇧ 3-4⇨	○ ● ○ ○ Any	High	L-N		emergent growth on some forms has a reddish color

Chamaedorea spp.
Chamaedorea, Bamboo Palm, Miniature Fishtail Palm

N C S	variable	No
Fast	1-20⇧ 2-8⇨	
○ ● ● ○		Any
		Medium
		L-N

species needs vary, choose based on conditions; cream, spring through summer flowers; good container plant; potential skin irritant

Chamaerops humilis
European Fan Palm

N C S	8-11	No
Slow	5-15⇧ 6-15⇨	
○ ● ● ○		Any
		High
		M

clumping palm; yellow, summer flowers; susceptible to pests; very cold-hardy; petioles with sharp teeth

Dypsis lutescens
Yellow Butterfly Palm

S	10a-11	No
	15-25⇧ 6-10⇨	
○ ● ● ○		Any
		High
		M

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

Caution – may be invasive in South Florida

Coccothrinax argentata
Silver Palm

S	10b-11	Yes
Fast	3-15⇧ 6-7⇨	
● ● ● ●		Any
		High
		H

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

Dioon edule
Dioon, Chamal, Mexican Sago

N C S	8-11	No
Slow	1-8⇧ 4-6⇨	
● ● ● ●		Any
		High
		M

leaflets very sharp; can tolerate adverse conditions for periods; susceptible to pests

Howea forsterana
Kentia Palm, Sentry Palm

S	10-11	No
	15-25⇧ 6-10⇨	
○ ● ● ○		S/L
		Medium
		L-N

white, summer flowers; susceptible to diseases

Licuala grandis
Ruffled Fan Palm, Vanuatu Fan Palm, Licuala Palm

S	10b-11	No
Slow	6-12⇧ 3-6⇨	
○ ● ● ○		S/L
		Medium
		L-N

white, year-round flowers

Livistona spp.
Chinese Fan Palm

C S	9-11	No
	20-50⇧ 8-15⇨	
○ ● ● ○		S/L
		High
		M

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

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

				
Scientific **Common**	*Ptychosperma macarthuri* Macarthur Palm	*Ravenea rivularis* Majesty Palm	*Rhapidophyllum hystrix* Needle Palm	*Rhapis excelsa* Lady Palm
Reg/Native	S 10b-11 No	S 10a-11 No	N C S 8-11 Yes	C S 9-11 No
G, H, S	15-25⇧ 6-10⇨	50-80⇧ 10-15⇨	Fast 6-8⇧ 5-10⇨	Slow 7-14⇧ 10-15⇨
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○ S/L	○●●○ C/L	○●●○ S/L	○●●○ S/L
Soil Mst, Drgt	None	High	Medium	Medium
Light/Best Salt	L-N	M	L-N	L-N
Wildlife				
	noted for multiple, slim, ringed grey trunks; soft green, feathery, flat, broad leaves; branched flower stalks with white, summer flowers; bright red, showy sprays of fruit	feather-leafed with symmetrical, smooth, flared trunk; creamy white, summer flowers	red, summer flowers; yellowish fruit provides food for wildlife	forms clumps of bamboo-like stalks topped with very dark green fan-shaped leaves; susceptible to pests and disease

Rhapis humilis
Slender Lady Palm

C S	9b-11	No
	5-7⇧ 6-10⇨	
○ ● ● ○		S/L
		Medium
		M

slender stems; drooping leaf segments; forms densely packed clumps; susceptible to pests

Roystonea regia
Royal Palm

S	10a-11	Yes
	50-80⇧ 15-25⇨	
● ● ● ○		Any
		Medium
		M

tall, smooth, cement gray trunk; beautiful, broad, dense crown of soft, gently drooping, feathery fronds; fragrant, yellow, summer flowers; high wind resistance

Sabal etonia
Scrub Palmetto

C S	9-11	Yes
Slow	4-6⇧ 4-6⇨	
● ● ● ●		S/L
		High
		M

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

Sabal minor
Dwarf Palmetto,
Blue-stem Palmetto

N C S	8-10	Yes
Slow	4-9⇧ 4-8⇨	
● ● ● ●		Any
		High
		M

blueish green, fan shaped leaves; small, white flowers; black berries provides food for wildlife in fall; difficult to transplant; good understory plant; prefers moist soils but tolerates drier conditions after establishment

Sabal palmetto
Cabbage Palm, Sabal Palm,
Cabbage Palmetto

N C S	8b-11	Yes
Slow	25-60⇧ 10-15⇨	
● ● ● ●		Any
		High
		H

Florida state tree; white, summer flowers; susceptible to some pests and disease; high wind resistance; older palms transplant easily; provides food and cover for wildlife

Serenoa repens
Saw Palmetto

N C S	8-11	Yes
Slow	3-10⇧ 4-10⇨	
● ● ● ●		Any
		High
		H

flammable - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; yellow/white, spring flowers; difficult to transplant; grows on first dune; round black fruits provide food for wildlife

Thrinax morrisii
Brittle Thatch Palm,
Key Thatch Palm

S	10b-11	Yes
Slow	15-20⇧ 6-10⇨	
● ● ● ●		Any
		High
		H

green and silver fronds; small, white, summer flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil; high wind resistance

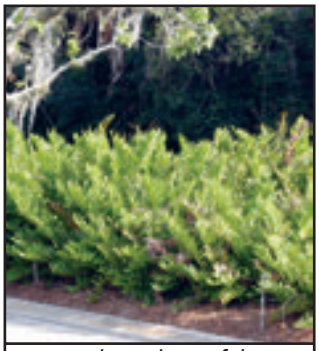
Thrinax radiata
Florida Thatch Palm

S	10b-11	Yes
Slow	15-25⇧ 6-10⇨	
● ● ● ●		S
		High
		H

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

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

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



Acrostichum danaeifolium
Leather Fern

C S	9-11	Yes
	8-10⇧ 8-10⇨	
●●●○		Any
💧 💧		Low
☀ ⛅ ☁		M

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

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

S	10-11	Yes
Slow	2-3⇧ 2-3⇨	
○●○○		Any
💧 💧		Low
⛅ ☁		L-N

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

Blechnum serrulatum
Swamp Fern, Toothed Midsorus Fern, Saw Fern

N C S	8-11	Yes
	1-6⇧ 2-6⇨	
●●○○		Any
💧		Low
☀ ⛅		L-N

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

Cyrtomium falcatum
Holly Fern

N C S	8b-11	No
	2-3⇧ 3-4⇨	
○●●○		Any
💧 💧		Medium
☀ ⛅ ☁		L-N

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

Dicksonia antarctica
Tasmanian Tree Fern, Australian Tree Fern

C S	9-11	No
Slow	20-50⇧ 6-20⇨	
●●○○		S/L
💧		Low
⛅		L-N

does not tolerate prolonged freezing or direct sun

Didymochlaena truncatula
Mahogany Fern, Tree Maidenhair Fern

S	10	No
Slow	3-4⇧ 4-6⇨	
●●○○		Loam
💧 💧		Low
⛅ ☁		U

requires moist soil; do not let dry out between waterings

Dryopteris spp.
Autumn Fern

N C S	8-11	Var.
Slow	1-4⇧ 1-4⇨	
●●○○		Any
💧		Medium
⛅ ☁		L-N

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

Nephrolepis biserrata
Giant Sword Fern

C S	9-11	Yes
	1-4⇧ 1-4⇨	
○●○○		C/L
💧		Medium
⛅ ☁		L-N

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

				
Scientific **Common**	*Nephrolepis exaltata* Sword Fern	*Osmunda cinnamomea* Cinnamon Fern	*Osmunda regalis* Royal Fern	*Pteridium aquilinum* Bracken Fern
Reg/Native	C S 9-11 Yes	N C S 8-10 Yes	N C S 8-10 Yes	N C S 8-11 Yes
G, H, S	1-4⇧ 1-4⇨	Slow 2-5⇧ 3-4⇨	6-7⇧ 6-7⇨	3-6⇧ 2-3⇨
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ○ ○ C/L	● ● ○ ○ C/L	● ● ○ ○ Loam	● ● ● ○ S/L
Soil Mst, Drgt	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Light/Best Salt	L-N	L-N	L-N	L-N
Wildlife				
	should not be confused with the exotic invasive fern *Nephrolepis cordifolia;* may spread beyond small gardens and become difficult to control; looks best in full shade	deciduous, shrub-like fern; good plant for detention ponds, swales and canal banks	requires night temperature of 45° F to stay green; susceptible to pests; may be less attractive during winter dormancy	fronds triangular in outline

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

Acalypha reptans
Dwarf Chenille Plant

S	10-11	No
Slow	to 1⇧	varies⇨
●●●○		C/L
💧		Medium
☀ ⛅		U

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

Acrostichum danaeifolium
Leather Fern

C S	9-11	Yes
	8-10⇧	8-10⇨
●●●○		Any
💧💧		Low
☀ ⛅ ☁		M

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

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

S	10-11	Yes
Slow	2-3⇧	2-3⇨
○●○○		Any
💧		Low
⛅ ☁		L-N

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

Agapanthus africanus
Lily of the Nile,
African Lily

N C S	8-10	No
Fast	2⇧	2⇨
○●●○		S
💧		Medium
☀ ⛅		M

purple/white, summer flowers; deciduous

Agave spp.
Century Plant,
Agave

N C S	8-11	Var.
Slow	6⇧	4-6⇨
○●●○		S
💧		High
☀		H

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

Ajuga reptans
Bugleweed,
Carpet Bugleweed

N C	8-9a	No
Fast	1/2-1⇧	1-2⇨
○●●○		Any
💧		Medium
☀ ⛅ ☁		L-N

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

Aloe spp.
Aloe

N C S	variable	No
	varies⇧	varies⇨
○●●●		Any
💧		High
☀ ⛅		H

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

Alpinia spp.
Shell Ginger,
Shell Flower

N C S	8-11	No
Fast	6-12⇧	3-5⇨
○●●○		S/C
💧💧		Low
☀ ⛅		M

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

Scientific / Common	*Amorphophallus* spp. Voodoo Lily, Snake Lily	*Angelonia angustifolia* Angelonia	*Asclepias* spp. Milkweed, Butterfly Weed	*Asimina* spp. Pawpaw
Reg/Native	N C S 9-11 No	N C S 9-11 No	N C S 8-10 Var.	N C S 8-10 Var.
G, H, S	6⇧ varies⇨	Fast 1-3⇧ 1-3⇨	Fast 2-5⇧ 1-4⇨	15-20⇧ 15-20⇨
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○ Any	○ ● ● ○ Any	○ ● ● ○ Any	○ ● ○ ○ S
Soil Mst, Drgt	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Light/Best Salt	L-N	U	L-N	L-N
Wildlife				
	grows very slowly in North Florida; flowers vary, have a foul odor; size of plant depends on species selection	white and/or blue, summer flowers; can be grown as an annual but survives winters in zones 9 and 10	species needs vary, choose based on conditions; red/yellow flowers; self-seeds each year; sap may irritate; susceptible to pests and diseases; provides food for butterflies	deciduous; species needs vary, choose based on conditions; oval, edible fruits with a sweet, rich taste, ripen to a brown/black, wrinkled texture; flowers vary; provides food for zebra swallowtail butterfly

Scientific / Common	*Aspidistra elatior* Cast Iron Plant, Barroom Plant	*Begonia Xsemperflorens-cultorum* Wax Begonia	*Belamcanda chinensis* Blackberry Lily	*Blechnum serrulatum* Swamp Fern, Toothed Midsorus Fern, Saw Fern
Reg/Native	N C S 8b-11 No	N C S 8-11 No	N C S 8-10a No	N C S 8-11 Yes
G, H, S	Slow 1-3⇧ 1-3⇨	Slow ½-1⇧ ½-1⇨	Fast 1-2⇧ 2-4⇨	1-6⇧ 2-6⇨
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○ Any	○ ● ● ○ Any	○ ● ● ○ Any	● ● ○ ○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
Light/Best Salt	L-N	L-N	M	L-N
Wildlife				
	dark, green foliage with glossy, coarse-texture; brown flowers; tolerates deep shade better than most plants	flowers vary; annual in North and Central regions; susceptible to pests and diseases	yellow, spring through fall flowers	hardy fern; forms underground stems, persisting for many years, and spreads widely (forms dense clumps); grows in full sun if in moist conditions

Bromeliaceae genera
Bromeliads, Airplants

N C S	8-11	Var.
Slow	1-2⇧ 1-2⇨	
○ ● ● ○		S
		High
		L-N

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

Bulbine frutescens
Bulbine

C S	9-11	No
	1-2⇧ 1-2⇨	
● ● ● ●		Any
		Medium
		U

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

Caladium Xhortulanum
Caladium

N C S	8-11	No
Fast	1-2⇧ 1-2⇨	
○ ● ● ○		Any
		Medium
		L-N

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

Canna spp.
Canna Lily

N C S	8-11	Var.
Fast	2-6⇧ 1-3⇨	
● ● ● ○		Any
		Medium
		L-N

many cultivars; attractive foliage; summer flowers vary

Catharanthus roseus
Periwinkle, Madagascar Periwinkle, Vinca

C S	9b-11	No
	1-2⇧ 1-2⇨	
○ ● ● ○		Any
		High
		M

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

Conradina spp.
False Rosemary, Scrub Mints, Beach Rosemary

N C	8-9	Yes
Fast	1-3⇧ 1-3⇨	
○ ● ● ○		Any
		High
		H

blue, year-round flowers; used in beach landscaping

Coreopsis spp.
Tickseed, Coreopsis

N C S	8a-10b	Var.
Fast	1-4⇧ 1-3⇨	
● ● ○ ○		Any
		High
		M

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

Costus spp.
Spiral Ginger

N C S	8-11	No
Fast	6-10⇧ 4-8⇨	
○ ● ● ○		Any
		Low
		L-N

white, fragrant, summer through fall flowers

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

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

Dryopteris spp.
Autumn Fern

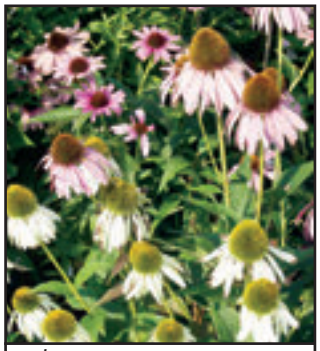
N	C	S	8-11	Var.
Slow			1-4⇧ 1-4⇨	
●●○○				Any
				Medium
				L-N

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

Dyschoriste oblongifolia
Twin Flower,
Oblongleaf Snakeherb

N	C	S	8-11	Yes
Fast			1/2-1⇧ 1-1 1/2⇨	
○●●○				Any
				High
				L-N

lavender, year-round flowers; commonly used as groundcover



Echinacea purpurea
Purple Coneflower

N	C	S	8-10	Yes
			1-3⇧ 2-3⇨	
○●●●				C/L
				High
				L-N

purple, spring through summer flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil

Euryops spp.
Bush Daisy

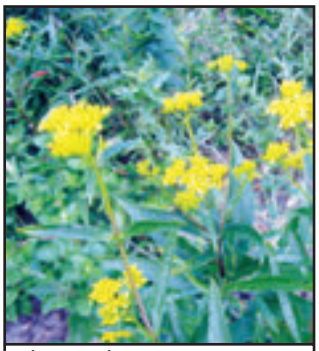
N	C	S	variable	No
			3-6⇧ 3-6⇨	
○●●○				Any
				High
				M

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

Evolvulus glomeratus
Blue Daze

C	S		9-11	No
			1/2-1⇧ 1-2⇨	
○●●○				Any
				Medium
				H

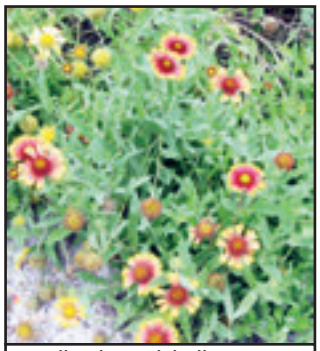
creates grey/green carpet-like cover accented with sky blue, spring through summer flowers



Flaveria linearis
Yellowtop

	S		10a-11	Yes
Fast			2-4⇧ 2-4⇨	
●●●●				Any
				High
				M

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



Gaillardia pulchella
Blanket Flower

N	C	S	8a-11	Yes
Fast			1-2⇧ 2-3⇨	
○●●○				S/L
				High
				M

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

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

N	C		8-9	No
			1-3⇧ 2-3⇨	
○●●○				Any
				High
				L-N

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

Scientific **Common**	*Gazania* spp. Gazania, Treasure Flower	*Gloriosa* spp. Gloriosa Lily	*Haemanthus multiflorus* Blood Lily	*Hedychium* spp., hybrids and cvs. Butterfly Lily, Butterfly Ginger
Reg/Native	N C S 8b-11 No	N C S 8-10 No	N C S 8-11 No	N C S 8b-11 No
G, H, S	1/2-1⇧ 1-2⇨	Fast 2-8⇧ 2-8⇨	Slow 1 1/2⇧ 1⇨	Fast 4-8⇧ 2-4⇨
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○ Any	○ ● ● ○ S/C	○ ● ● ○ S/L	○ ● ● ○ S/L
Soil Mst, Drgt	High	Medium	Medium	Low
Light/Best Salt	M	U	U	M
Wildlife				
	yellow/orange/red, summer flowers; roots may rot from overwatering	crimson/yellow-orange, spring through summer flowers; grows well on trellises	also known as *Scadoxus multiflorus*; red, summer flowers	white/yellow/red, spring flowers; thrives in boggy soils

Scientific **Common**	*Helianthus angustifolius* Swamp Sunflower, Narrowleaf Sunflower	*Helianthus debilis* Beach Sunflower	*Heliconia* spp. Heliconia	*Heliotropium angiospermum* Scorpion Tail
Reg/Native	N C S 8b-10 Yes	N C S 8b-11 Yes	S 10b-11 No	N C S 8-11 Yes
G, H, S	Fast 2-4⇧ 2-4⇨	Fast 1-4⇧ 2-4⇨	Fast 2-15⇧ 3-6⇨	1-2⇧ 1-2⇨
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○ Any	● ● ● ○ S/L	● ● ● ● Any	● ● ● ● Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	Medium	High	None	High
Light/Best Salt	H	H	L-N	L-N
Wildlife				
	perennial, yellow/brown, fall flowers	perennial; yellow/purple, year-round flowers; good groundcover for beaches and dune stabilization; develops fungus if planted in wet areas	year-round flowers vary	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

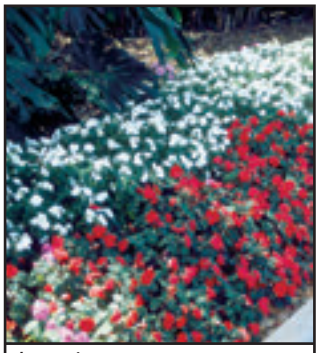
N C S	8-10	No
	1-3⇧ 1-3⇨	
○●●○		Any
		Medium
		L-N

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

Justicia carnea
Jacobinia,
Flamingo Plant

N C S	8b-11	No
Slow	3-6⇧ 2-3⇨	
●●●○		Any
		Low
		L-N

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

Scientific / Common	Reg/Native	G, H, S	Soil pH, Txt	Soil Mst, Drgt	Light/Best Salt	Wildlife	
Justicia spicigera Orange Plum	S 10b-11 No	Fast 5⇧ 3-5⇨	●●●● Any	Low	L-N		orange; summer flowers
Kaempferia 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
Kalanchoe blossfeldiana 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
Lantana involucrata Wild Sage, Buttonsage	C S 9-11 Yes	Fast 2-5⇧ 1-5⇨	●●●○ S/L	Medium	H		white, year-round flowers
Leonotis leonurus Lion's Ear	C S 9-11 No	Fast 4-5⇧ 2-3⇨	○●●○ Any	High	H		orange/red, summer through winter flowers
Liatris spp. Blazing Star	N C S 8-10b Var.	3⇧ ½-1⇨	○●●○ Any	Medium	L-N		lavender/pink/white, summer through fall flowers
Liriope muscari and cvs. Liriope, Monkey Grass, Lily Turf, Border Grass	N C 8-9 No	½-1⇧ 1-2⇨	●●●● Any	Medium	M		purple, summer flowers; forms a solid groundcover in a few years; variegated cultivar is damaged by frost; susceptible to pests
Lycoris spp. Hurricane Lily	N C 8-9 No	1½⇧ 1⇨	○●●○ Any	Medium	L-N		flower after heavy summer rains; yellow/red/pink, early fall flowers

Musa spp.
Banana

C	S	9b-11	No
Fast	7-30⇧	10-15⇨	
●●●●			Any
			Low
			L-N

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

Neomarica gracilis
Walking Iris

N	C	S	8b-11	No
	2-3⇧	2-3⇨	
○●●○			Any
			Low
			L-N

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

Odontonema strictum
Firespike

N	C	S	8b-11	No
	2-6⇧	2-3⇨	
○●●○			S/L
			Medium
			L-N

herbaceous perennial; red, fall through winter flowers

Osmunda cinnamomea
Cinnamon Fern

N	C	S	8-10	Yes
Slow	2-5⇧	3-4⇨	
●●○○			C/L
			Low
			L-N

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

Osmunda regalis
Royal Fern

N	C	S	8-10	Yes
	6-7⇧	6-7⇨	
●●○○			Loam
			Low
			L-N

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

Pachystachys lutea
Golden Shrimp Plant

C	S	9b-11	No
	2-3⇧	2-3⇨	
○●●○			Any
			Low
			L-N

yellow, spring through fall flowers

Pentas lanceolata
Pentas, Starflower

N	C	S	8b-11	No
Fast	2-4⇧	2-3⇨	
○●●○			Any
			Medium
			M

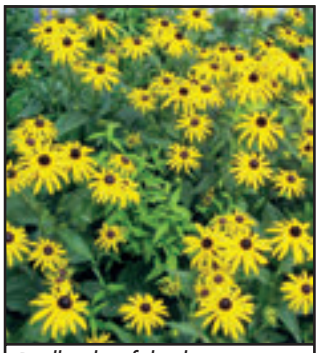
many cultivars; red/pink/white/lilac, summer flowers; susceptible to freeze damage

Philodendron spp. and cvs.
Philodendron

C	S	8b-11	No
Fast	1-12⇧	2-15⇨	
○●●○			Any
			Medium
			L-N

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

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



Scientific **Common**	*Rudbeckia fulgida* Rudbeckia	*Rudbeckia hirta* Black-Eyed Susan	*Salvia* spp. Salvia, Sage	*Sisyrinchium angustifolium* Blue-eyed Grass
Reg/Native	N C 8-9 Yes	N C 8-9 Yes	N C S 8a-11 Var.	N C S 8-11 Yes
G, H, S	Fast 3⇧ 3⇨	2-3⇧ 1-2⇨	Fast 1-8⇧ 1-10⇨	Fast ½-1½⇧ ½-1½⇨
Soil pH, Txt	○●●○ S/L	○●●○ Any	○●●○ S	●●●○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
Light/Best Salt	L-N	L-N	L-N	L-N
Wildlife				
	showy, daisy-like flower; produces masses of golden color all summer	large, yellow-orange to red-dish-orange, summer flowers; does not tolerate prolonged, wet weather	flowers vary	blue, spring flowers

Solenostemon scuttellarioides
Coleus

N C S	8-11	No
Fast	1-3⇧ 1-3⇨	
○ ● ● ○		Any
		Low
		L-N

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

Solidago spp.
Goldenrod

N C S	8-10	Var.
	2-6⇧ ½-2⇨	
● ● ● ○		S
		High
		H

yellow, summer through fall flowers; some species form large colonies; *Solidago oduro* is the Florida native

Sphaeropteris cooperi
Australian Tree Fern

S	10b-11	No
Slow	12-18⇧ 8-15⇨	
○ ● ● ○		S/L
		Low
		L-N

also known as *Alsophila cooperi*; single-trunked, giant fern

Sprekelia formosissima
Aztec Lily, Jacobean Lily, St. James Lily

N C S	8-10b	No
Fast	1-2⇧ 1-2⇨	
○ ● ● ○		S/L
		Low
		M

red, spring through summer flowers

Stachytarpheta spp.
Porterweed

N C S	8-11	Var.
Fast	2-8⇧ 3-4⇨	
○ ● ● ○		Any
		Medium
		M

flowers vary

Stokesia laevis
Stokes' Aster

N C	8-9	Yes
Fast	1-2⇧ 1-2⇨	
● ● ○ ○		S/L
		High
		L-N

blue/white, summer flowers; many cultivars

Tulbaghia violacea
Society Garlic

N C S	8a-11	No
	1-2⇧ 1-2⇨	
○ ● ● ○		S/L
		High
		L-N

lavender, spring through fall flowers; plant has strong garlic scent

Zephyranthes spp.
Rain Lily,
Zephyr Lily

N C S	8-11	Var.
Fast	½-1⇧ ½-1⇨	
● ● ● ○		Any
		Medium
		M

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

Scientific	*Zingiber zerumbet*
Common	Pine Cone Ginger
Reg/Native	N C S 8-11 — No
G, H, S	4-7⇧ 4-6⇨
Soil pH, Txt	● ● ● ○ — Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	Medium
Light/Best Salt	M
Wildlife	

red, fragrant, fall flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil

Ageratum spp.
Ageratum

N	C	S	8-11	No
			½-1⇧ ½-1⇨	
○ ● ● ○				Any
				Low
				L-N

many cultivars; purple/white, year-round flowers

Amaranthus spp.
Amaranth

N	C	S	8-11	Var.
Fast			1-2⇧ 1-2⇨	
○ ● ● ○				Any
				Medium
				M

many cultivars; attractive foliage; inconspicuous flowers

Angelonia angustifolia
Angelonia

N	C	S	9-11	No
Fast			1-3⇧ 1-3⇨	
○ ● ● ○				Any
				Medium
				U

white and/or blue, summer flowers

Begonia 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 X*hortulanum*
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

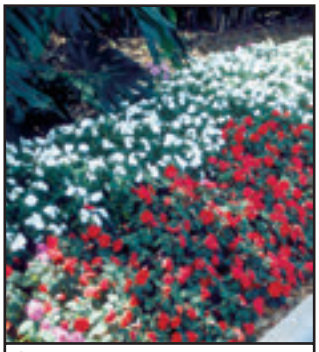
	C	S	9b-11	No
			1-2⇧ 1-2⇨	
○ ● ● ○				Any
				High
				M

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

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

Pachystachys lutea
Golden Shrimp Plant

C	S	9b-11	No
		2-3⇧ 2-3⇨	
○ ● ● ○			Any
			Low
			L-N

yellow, spring through fall flowers

Pentas lanceolata
Pentas, Starflower

N	C	S	8b-11	No
Fast		2-4⇧ 2-3⇨	
○ ● ● ○			Any
			Medium
			M

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

Petunia Xhybrida
Petunia

N	C	S	8-11	No
Fast		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 scuttellarioides
Coleus

N	C	S	8-11	No
Fast		1-3⇧ 1-3⇨	
○ ● ● ○			Any
			Low
			L-N

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

Tagetes spp.
Marigold

N	C	S	8-11	No
Fast		1-3⇧ 1⇨	
○ ● ● ○			S/L
			Medium
			L-N

flowers vary

Tithonia rotundiflora
Mexican Sunflower

N	C	S	8-10	No
Fast		5-6⇧ 3-4⇨	
○ ● ● ○			Any
			High
			U

red/orange, summer flowers

				
Scientific **Common**	*Torenia fournieri* Wishbone Flower	*Viola* spp. Violet, Johnny-jump-up	*Viola Xwittrockiana* Pansy	*Zinnia* hybrids Zinnia
Reg/Native	N C S 8-11 No	N C 8-9 Var.	N C S 8-11 No	N C S 8-11 No
G, H, S	1/2-1 1/2⇧ 1-1 1/2⇨	Fast 1/2-1⇧ 1/2-1⇨	Slow 1/2-1⇧ 1/2-1⇨	Fast 1/2-3⇧ 1⇨
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○ S/L	○ ● ● ○ S/L	○ ● ● ○ Any	○ ● ● ○ Any
Soil Mst, Drgt	Low	Low	Low	High
Light/Best Salt	L-N	L-N	L-N	L-N
Wildlife				
	lavender/pink/blue/white, spring through fall flowers; susceptible to pests	cold hardy annual	many cultivars; year-round flowers vary; needs regular watering in warm weather	many varieties with wide range of flower colors and sizes, year-round flowering; susceptible to pests and diseases

LEGEND FOR TURFGRASS

MOWING HT: Mowing turf below the recommended height can stress the grass and subject it to invasion by weeds.

LEAF: Fine, Medium, Coarse, Fine-Medium, Coarse-Medium (Relative measure of leaf blade width. Texture is merely a visual preference.)

MAINT. LEVEL: Low, Medium, High, Medium-High (Amount of fertilization, irrigation, and mowing required.)

SOIL pH: Any, Acid (Ideal soil pH and texture for healthy turf.)

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

SALT: Low, Medium, High, None (Ability to thrive when subjected to salt stress from irrigation water, saltwater intrusion, or salt spray from the ocean.)

SHADE: Low, Medium, High (Ability to thrive when exposed to shade.)

ESTABLISHMENT METHODS: Sod, Sprigs, Plugs, Seed (A quality lawn can be established by any method listed if the site is properly prepared and maintained.)

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

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

PLANT INDEX

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PHOTO CREDITS

Bowden, Robert.
Small Trees: *Arenga engleri, Magnolia figo, Prunus campanulata, Tabebuia aurea.*
Large Shrubs: *Agarista populifolia, Agave* spp., *Aloysia virgata, Barleria micans, Callicarpa americana, Cestrum aurantiacum, Erythrina herbacea, Galphimia glauca, Gardenia jasminoides, Malvaviscus arboreus, Philodendron selloum, Psychotria nervosa, Rhododendron* cvs., *Sabal minor, Severinia buxifolia, Tabernaemontana divaricata, Thunbergia erecta, Viburnum suspensum.*
Small Shrubs: *Aloe* spp., *Malpighia coccigera, Pyracantha coccinea, Sabal etonia, Spiraea* spp.
Vines: *Aster carolinianus, Aristolochia* spp., *Bignonia capreolata, Hedera canariensis, Hedera helix, Petraea volubilis, Trachelospermum jasminoides, Wisteria frutescens.*
Groundcovers: *Anthericum sanderii, Arachis glabrata, Evolvulus glomeratus, Hedera canariensis, Hedera helix, Juniperus conferta, Trachelospermum asiaticum, Trachelospermum jasminoides, Zamia pumila.*
Grasses: *Chasmanthium latifolium, Panicum virgatum, Paspalum quadrifarium, Thysenolanea maxima, Tripsacum dactyloides.*
Palms and Palm-Like Plants: *Arenga engleri, Chamaedorea* spp., *Licuala grandis, Ptychosperma macarthurii, Rhapis excelsa, Rhapis humilis, Sabal etonia, Sabal minor, Zamia pumila.*
Perennials: *Agave* spp., *Aloe* spp., *Alpinia* spp., *Angelonia angustifolia, Belamcanda chinensis, Bromeliaceae genera, Bulbine frutescens, Crossandra* spp., *Curcuma* spp., *Dianella* spp., *Dietes iridoides, Echinacea purpurea, Evolvulus glomeratus, Gaura lindheimeri, Gloriosa* spp., *Hedychium* spp., *Helianthus debilis, Hippeastrum* spp., *Iris hexagona, Justicia spicigera, Kaempferia* spp., *Leonotis leonurus, Pachystachys lutea, Plectranthus* spp., *Rudbeckia hirta, Solenostemon scuttellaroides, Stokesia laevis, Zephyranthes* spp.
Annuals: *Amaranthus* spp., *Angelonia angustifolia, Calendula* spp., *Justicia spicigera, Pachystachys lutea, Petunia* Xhybrida, *Rudbeckia hirta, Solenostemon scuttellaroides, Torenia fournieri, Viola* spp., *Zinnia* hybrids.

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

Caldwell, Doug.
Medium Trees: *Elaeocarpus decipens.*

Davis, Jim.
Perennials: *Euryops* spp.

Delvalle, Terry.
Grasses: *Schizachyrium scoparium.*

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

Friday, Theresa.
Perennials: *Neomarica gracilis.*

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

Gillman, Ed.
Large Trees: *Acer barbatum, Acer rubrum, Betula nigra, Bucida buceras, Carya* spp., *Chorisia speciosa, Conocarpus erectus, Ficus aurea, Fraxinus americana, Fraxinus caroliniana, Fraxinus pennsylvanica, Gordonia lasianthus, Halesia carolina, Juniperus virginiana, Liquidambar styraciflua, Liriodendron tulipifera, Litchi chinensis, Lysiloma latisiliquum, Magnolia grandiflora, Magnolia virginiana, Nyssa sylvatica, Persea americana, Pinus clausa, Pinus elliottii var densa, Pinus glabra, Pinus palustris, Pinus taeda, Piscidia piscipula, Platanus occidentalis, Quercus acutissima, Quercus alba, Quercus austrina, Quercus falcata, Quercus michauxii, Quercus nuttallii, Quercus shumardii, Simarouba glauca, Swietenia mahagoni, Taxodium* spp., *Ulmus alata, Ulmus americana, Ulmus crassifolia, Ulmus parvifolia.*
Medium Trees: *Bursera simaruba, Caesalpinia* spp, *Carpentaria acuminata, Carpinus caroliniana, Cassia fistula, Cercis canadensis, Chrysophyllum oliviforme, Cocoloba diversifolia, Cordia sebestena, Crataegus* spp., *Cypressus arizonica* var. *arizonica, Ficus citrifolia, Illex* Xattenuata, *Ilex cassine, Ilex opaca, Ilex rotunda, Jacaranda mimosifolia, Juniperus silicicola, Lagerstroemia indica, Ostrya virginiana, Persea borbonia, Podocarpus gracilior, Quercus lyrata, Rhizophora mangle, Tabebuia chrysotricha, Tabebuia heterophylla, Tabebuia impetiginosa.*
Small Trees: *Acacia farnesiana, Aesculus pavia, Aralia spinosa, Ardisia escallonoides, Butia capitata, Callistemon* spp., *Camellia japonica, Camellia sasanqua, Canella winterana, Capparis cynophallophora, Cephalanthus occidentalis, Cornus florida, Eriobotrya japonica, Eugenia* spp., *Forestiera segregata, Ilex* X'Nellie R. Stevens', *Ilex cornuta, Ilex decidua, Ilex vomitoria, Jatropha integerrima, Ligustrum japonicum, Magnolia* Xsoulangiana, *Musa* spp., *Myrcianthes fragrans, Myrica cerifera, Olea europa, Osmanthus americanus, Parkinsonia aculeata, Plumeria rubra, Podocarpus macrophyllus, Prunus angustifolia, Prunus umbellata, Quercus geminata, Raphiolepis* spp., *Senna polyphylla, Sideroxylon* spp., *Tecoma stans, Viburnum obovatum, Viburnum odoratissimum, Viburnum odoratissiumu var awabuki, Viburnum rufidulum.*
Large Shrubs: *Abelia* Xgrandiflora, *Acacia farnesia, Acca sellowiana, Aralia spinosa, Ardisia escallonioides, Asimina* spp., *Brugmansia* Xcandida, *Brunfelsia grandiflora, Buddleja lindleyana, Calliandra haematocephala, Camellia japonica, Camellia sasanqua,*

Notes

Notes

Capparis cynophallophora, Carissa macrocarpa, Cephalanthus occidentalis, Cephalotaxus harringtonia, Chrysobalanus icaco, Citharexylum spinosum, Coccoloba uvifera, Cocculus laurifolius, Codiaeum variegatum, Conocarpus erectus, Cordyline spp., *Crataegus* spp., *Duranta erecta, Eugenia* spp., *Fatsia japonica, Forestiera segregata, Halesia diptera, Hamamelis virginiana, Hydrangea macrophylla, Hydrangea quercifolia, Ilex cornuta, Ilex vomitoria, Itea virginica, Jatropha integerrima, Juniperus chinensis, Ligustrum japonicum, Loropetalum chinense, Mahonia bealei, Murrya paniculata, Musa* spp., *Myrcianthes fragrans, Myrica cerifera, Nerium oleander, Osmanthus americanus, Philodendron* cvs., *Podocarpus gracilior, Podocarpus macrophyllus, Rhamnus caroliniana, Senna polyphylla, Strelitzia nicolai, Tecoma stans, Tibouchina urvilleana, Tibouchina granulosa, Vaccinium arboreum, Viburnum obovatum, Viburnum odoratissimum, Viburnum odoratissimum var awabuki, Yucca* spp.
Small Shrubs: *Breynia disticha*, *Caesalpinia* spp., *Ixora coccinea*, *Mahonia fortunei*, *Strelitzia reginae*.
Vines: *Allamanda cathartica*, *Bougainvillea* cvs., *Campsis radicans*, *Gelsemium sempervirens*, *Lonicera sempervirens*.
Groundcovers: *Ajuga reptans*, *Aspidistra elatior*, *Dryopteris* spp., *Liriope muscari*, *Zamia furfuracea.*
Grasses: *Miscanthus sinensis*, *Spartina* spp., *Tripsacum floridana.*
Palms and Palm-Like Plants: *Acoelorrhaphe wrightii*, *Bismarckia nobilis*, *Butia capitata*, *Carpentaria acuminata*, *Caryota mitis*, *Chamaerops humilis*, *Chrysalidocarpus lutescens*, *Coccothrinax argentata*, *Howea forsterana*, *Livistona* spp., *Nolina recurvata*, *Phoenix* spp., *Pseudophoenix sargentii*, *Ravenea rivularis*, *Rhapidophyllum hystrix*, *Roystonea regia*, *Sabal palmetto*, *Serenoa repens*, *Thrinax morrisii*, *Thrinax radiata*, *Washingtonia robusta*, *Wodyetia bifurcata*, *Zamia furfuracea.*
Ferns: *Dryopteris* spp.
Perennials: *Agapanthus africanus, Ajuga reptans, Asimina* spp., *Aspidistra elatior, Caladium Xhortulanum, Cuphea hyssopifolia, Dryopteris* spp., *Heliconia* spp., *Impatiens* spp., *Justicia brandegeana, Justicia carnea, Liriope muscari*, *Musa* spp., *Philodendron* cvs., *Stachytarpheta* spp.
Annuals: *Ageratum* spp., *Caladium Xhortulanum*, *Celosia* spp., *Impatiens* spp., *Justicia brandegeana*, *Justicia carnea.*

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

Girin, Bruno.
Annuals: *Viola Xwittrockiana.*

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

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

Jacinto, Valter.
Large Shrubs: *Jasminum mesnyi*.

Karekar, Kapil.
Perennials: *Haemanthus multiflorus.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pagnier, Veronique.
Vines: *Mandevilla* cvs.

Pellegrini, Mark.
Groundcovers: *Ardisia japonica.*

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

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

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

Schumaker, Paul.
Groundcovers: *Ipomoea* spp.

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

Storch, Hedwig.
Perennials: *Kalanchoe blossfeldiana.*

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

Tau'olunga.
Vines: *Quisqualis indica.*

Taylor, Kim.
Large Shrubs: *Hamelia patens*.

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

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

Wilber, Wendy.
Annuals: *Tithonia rotundiflora.*

Wildes, Carolyn.
Small Shrubs: *Russelia sarmentosa.*

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

We are proud to note that the Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Guide to Plant Selection & Landscape Design is printed on Forest Stewardship Council™ (FSC®)-certified paper, is printed with soy based inks and is produced in Florida.

Florida-Friendly Landscaping™

PLANT GUIDE

Find the Right Plant for the Right Place
Anytime, Anywhere

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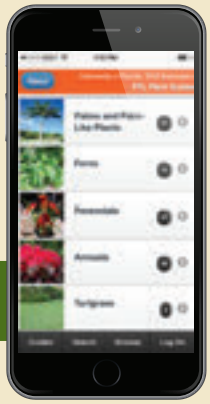

CREATE A FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPE

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

We offer you cost-saving tips that, if implemented properly, will help you reduce water, fertilizer, and pesticide use. There is also a helpful section for waterfront homeowners addressing the special concerns of shoreline landscape management.

Whether you are starting from scratch with a new landscape or considering changes to an existing yard, the Florida Yards & Neighborhoods Handbook offers helpful concepts, tools, and techniques for creating your own Florida-Friendly yard. We hope you enjoy the publication and look forward to assisting you in creating an aesthetically pleasing landscape that will also help to protect Florida's natural resources.

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Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ PROGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
FLORIDA