

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



## WHAT ARE FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPES?

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

## SERVICES

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

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

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

## FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPING™ PROGRAM OFFICE

Phone: (352) 273-4518

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

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

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## WHAT IS A FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPE?

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

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

## THE FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPING™ PROGRAM

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

## LANDSCAPE DESIGN & PLANT SELECTION

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

## HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

*The Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Guide to Plant Selection and Landscape Design* is intended as a companion to *The Florida Yards & Neighborhoods Handbook* (4th ed., 2009). The Handbook is available through your county Extension office or online at <http://fyn.ifas.ufl.edu/>. The Handbook describes in detail the nine Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ (FFL) principles that are the bedrock of the FFL Program. This guide is intended for homeowners who want to take the next step and design their own Florida-Friendly Landscapes. Included in this book is information on landscape design strategies, a landscape planning worksheet, and the FFL Plant List containing many of the UF/IFAS-recommended Florida-Friendly plants for each region of the state.

# The Nine Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Principles

The nine Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ principles are the cornerstone of the Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Program. Based on UF/IFAS science, the principles teach homeowners, builders and developers, landscape maintenance professionals, and other Florida citizens how to implement environmentally sound design and maintenance techniques in their landscapes. The principles are outlined briefly here. For more detailed information, please refer to the FFL state office Web site (<http://fyn.ifas.ufl.edu>) or to *The Florida Yards & Neighborhoods Handbook*.

## PRINCIPLE #1: RIGHT PLANT, RIGHT PLACE

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

## PRINCIPLE #2: WATER EFFICIENTLY

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

## PRINCIPLE #3: FERTILIZE APPROPRIATELY

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

## PRINCIPLE #4: MULCH

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

## PRINCIPLE #5: ATTRACT WILDLIFE

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

## PRINCIPLE #6: MANAGE YARD PESTS RESPONSIBLY

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

## PRINCIPLE #7: RECYCLE

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

## PRINCIPLE #8: MANAGE STORMWATER RUNOFF

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

## PRINCIPLE #9: PROTECT THE WATERFRONT

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

# Designing Your Florida-Friendly Landscape

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

## WHAT IF I LIVE IN A PLANNED COMMUNITY?

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

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

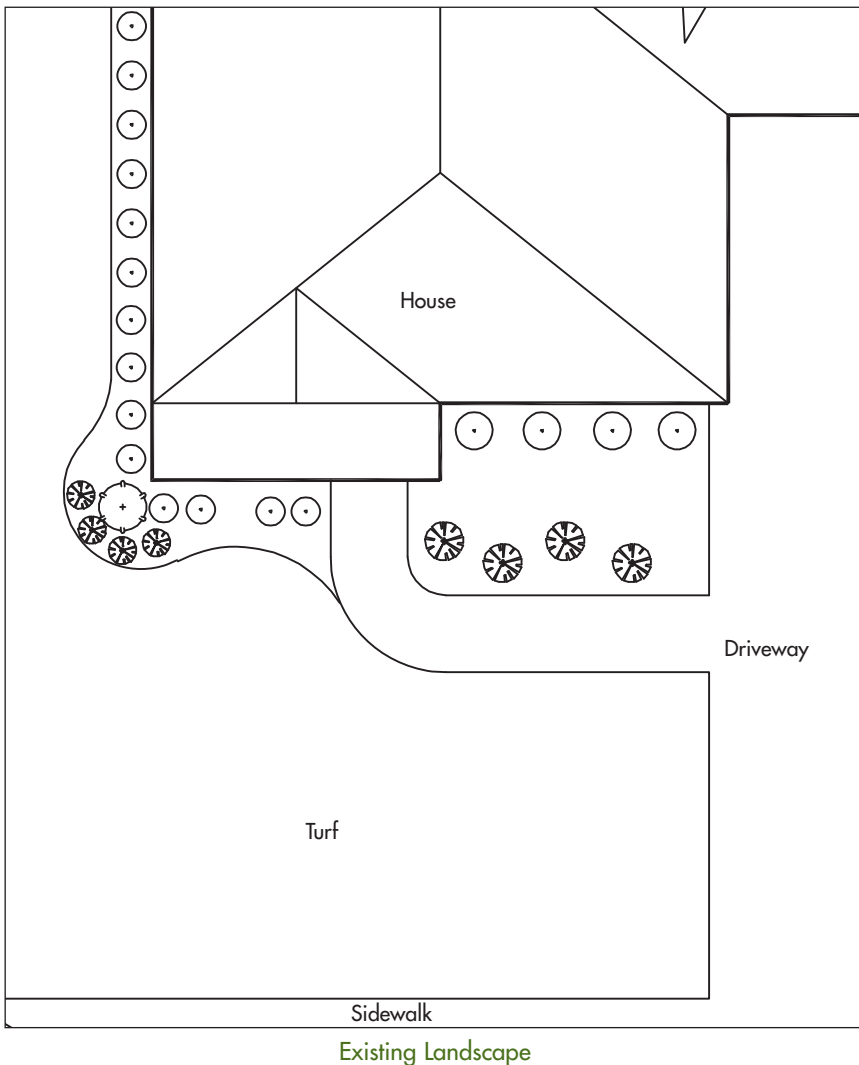
The Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Program has a number of “success stories” which highlight water and costs savings for communities that adopt Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ and maintenance practices. Visit the Web site at <http://fyn.ifas.ufl.edu/>.

## DESIGN SCENARIOS

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

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

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



### CHALLENGES:

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

### GOAL:

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

### Plant Characteristics to Look For:

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

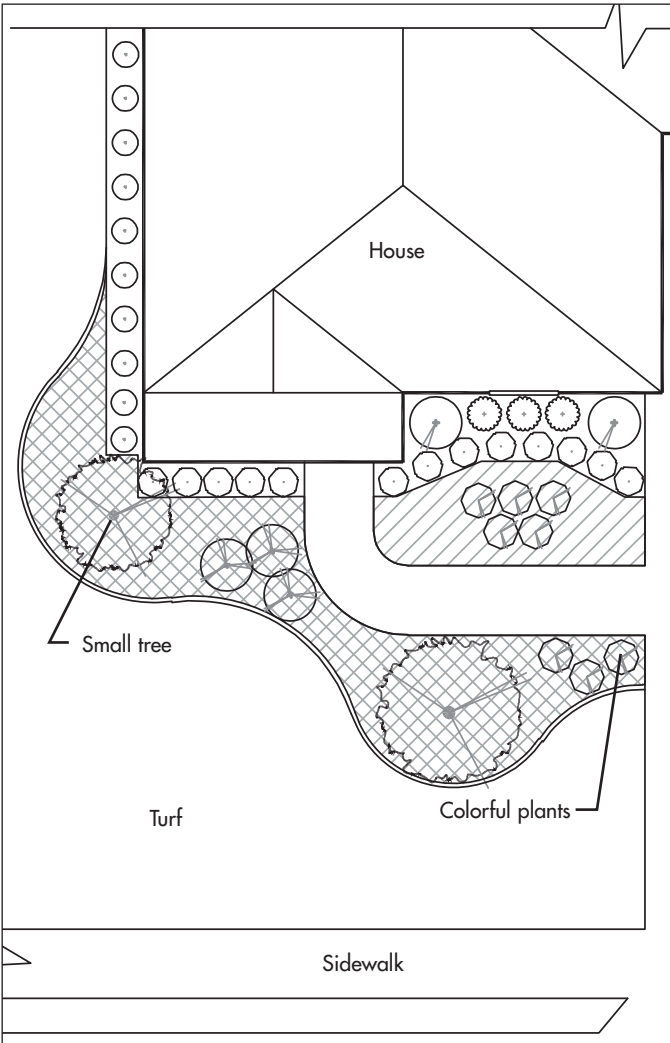
### Design Solutions:

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



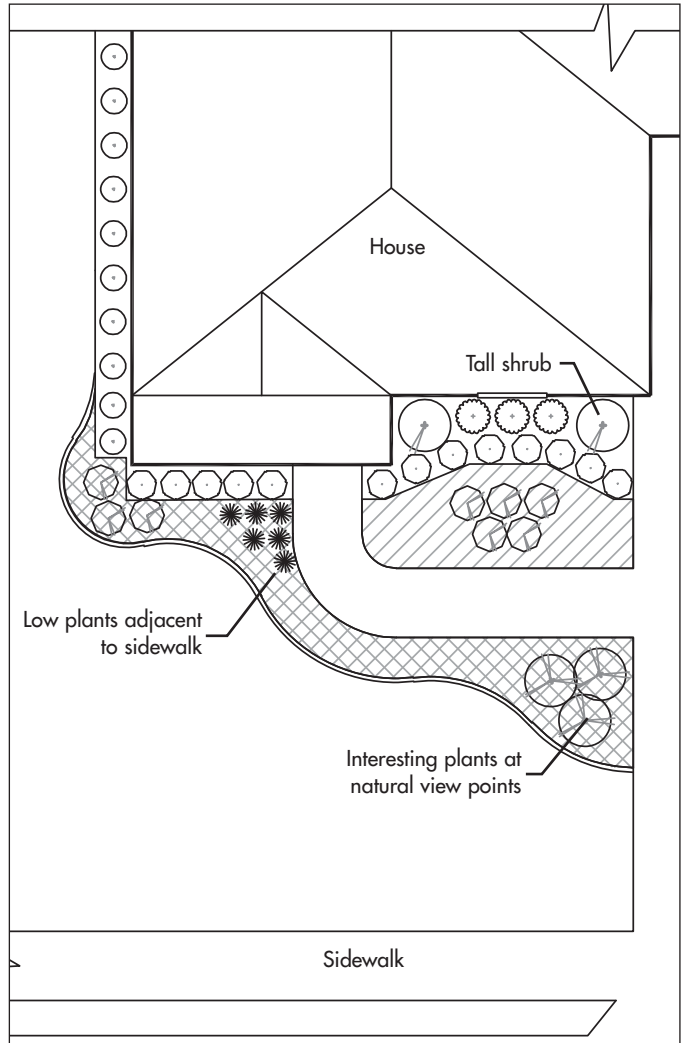
SOLUTION 1

With Trees



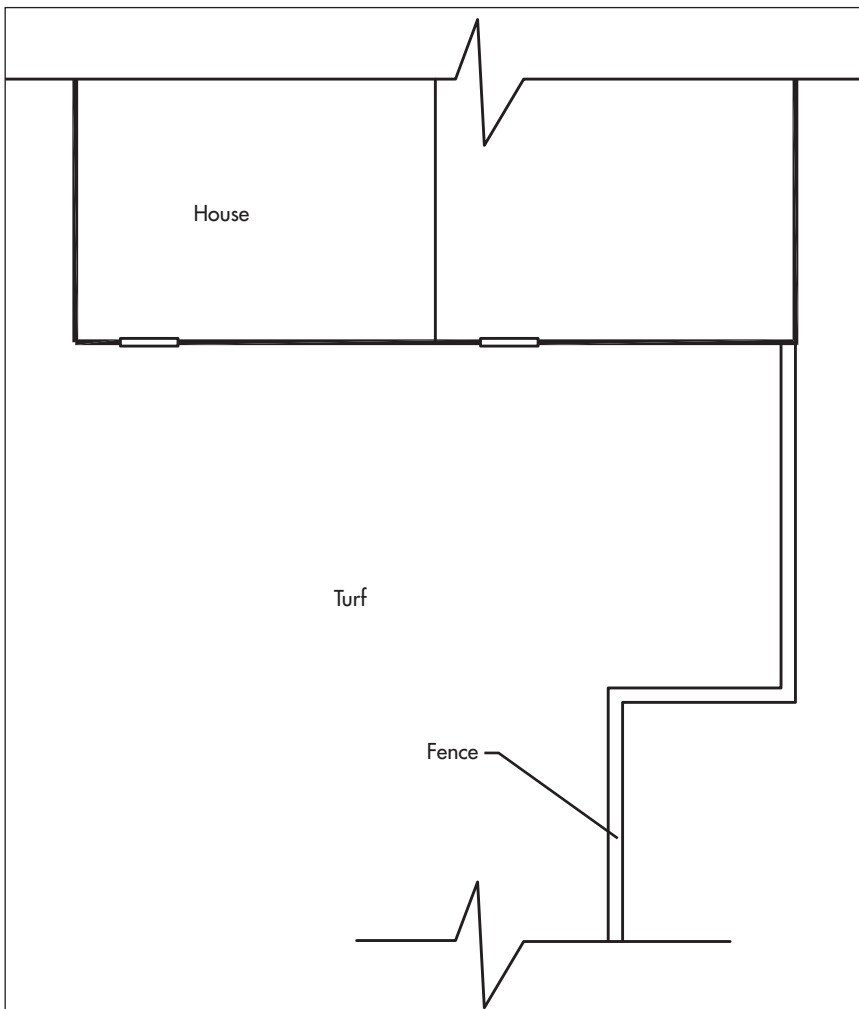
SOLUTION 2

Without Trees



## SCENARIO B: ALONG WALLS

### Two design options (With trees, Without trees)



Existing Landscape

#### CHALLENGES:

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

#### GOAL:

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

#### Plant Characteristics to Look For:

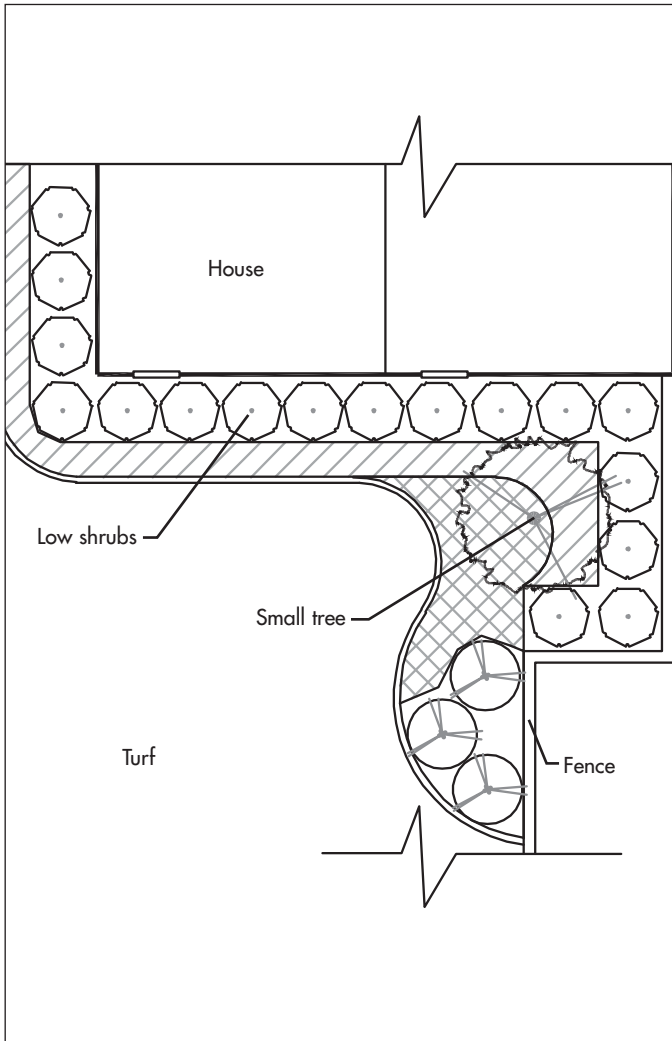
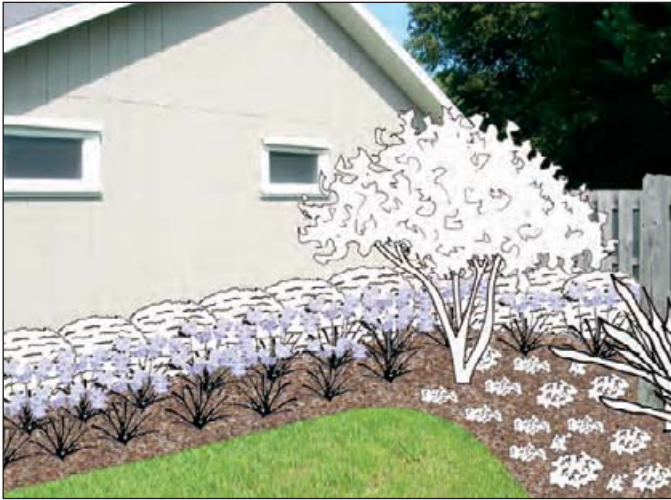
- Low- or medium-height shrubs
- Soft/fine texture
- Loose foliage
- Flexible branches

#### Design Solutions:

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

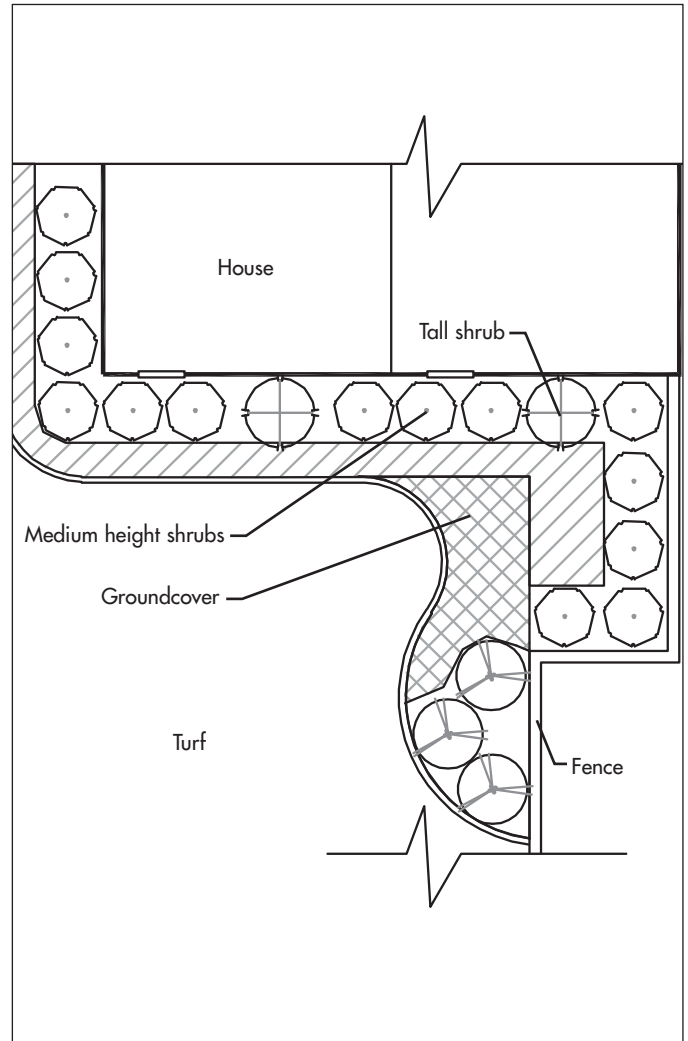
SOLUTION 1

With Trees



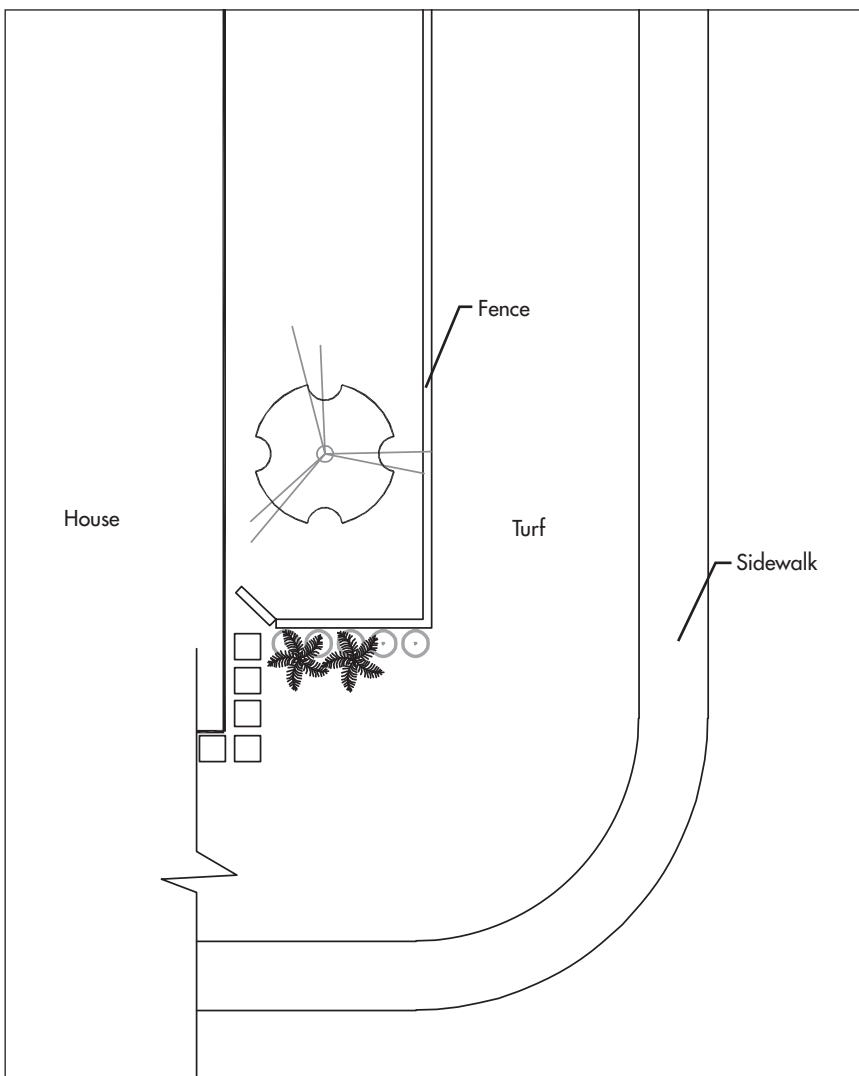
SOLUTION 2

Without Trees



## SCENARIO C: ALONG SIDEWALKS

### Two design options (Turf buffer, Raised edging)



Existing Landscape

#### CHALLENGE:

- Turf is in poor condition

#### GOAL:

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

#### Plant Characteristics to Look For:

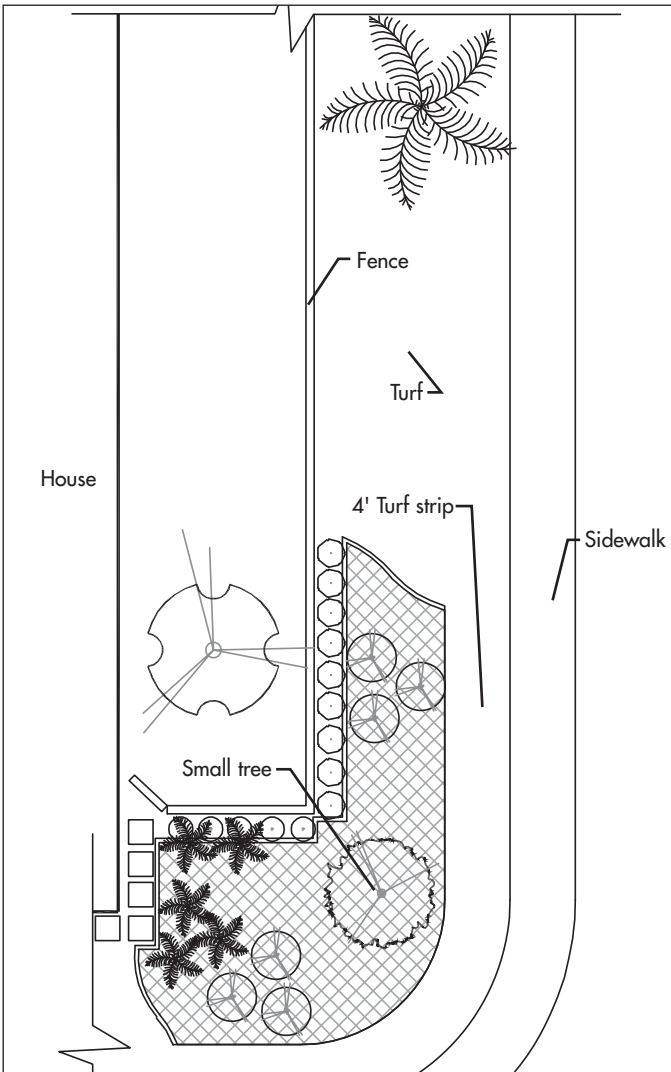
- Low growing
- Compact growth habit
- Does not attract biting or stinging insects

#### Design Solutions:

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

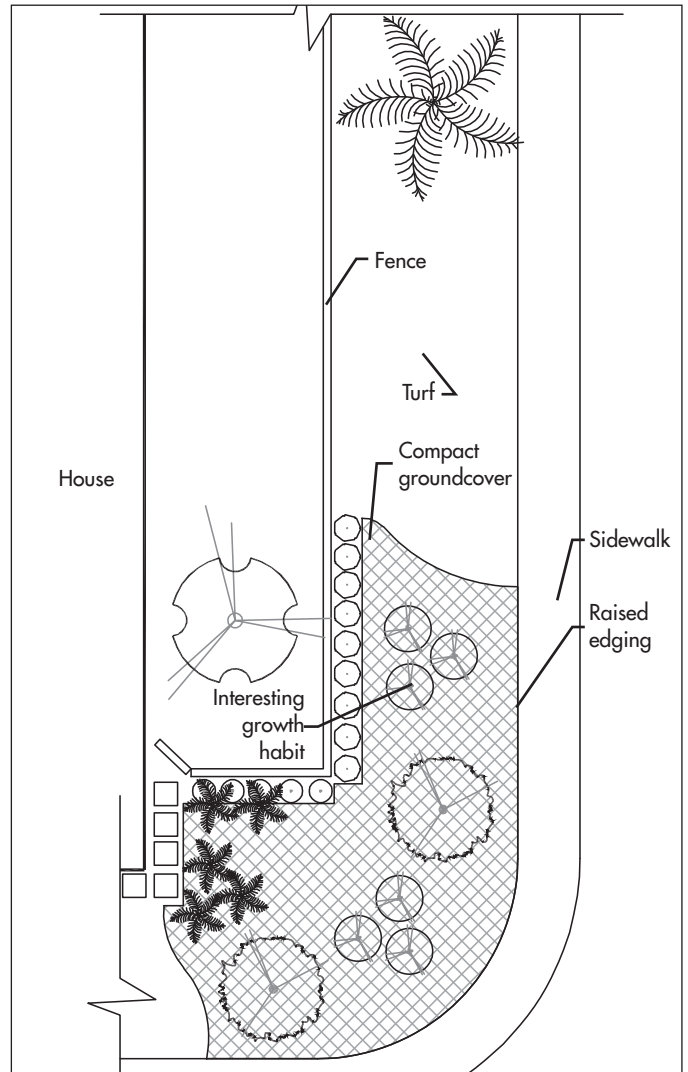
SOLUTION 1

Turf Buffer Strip

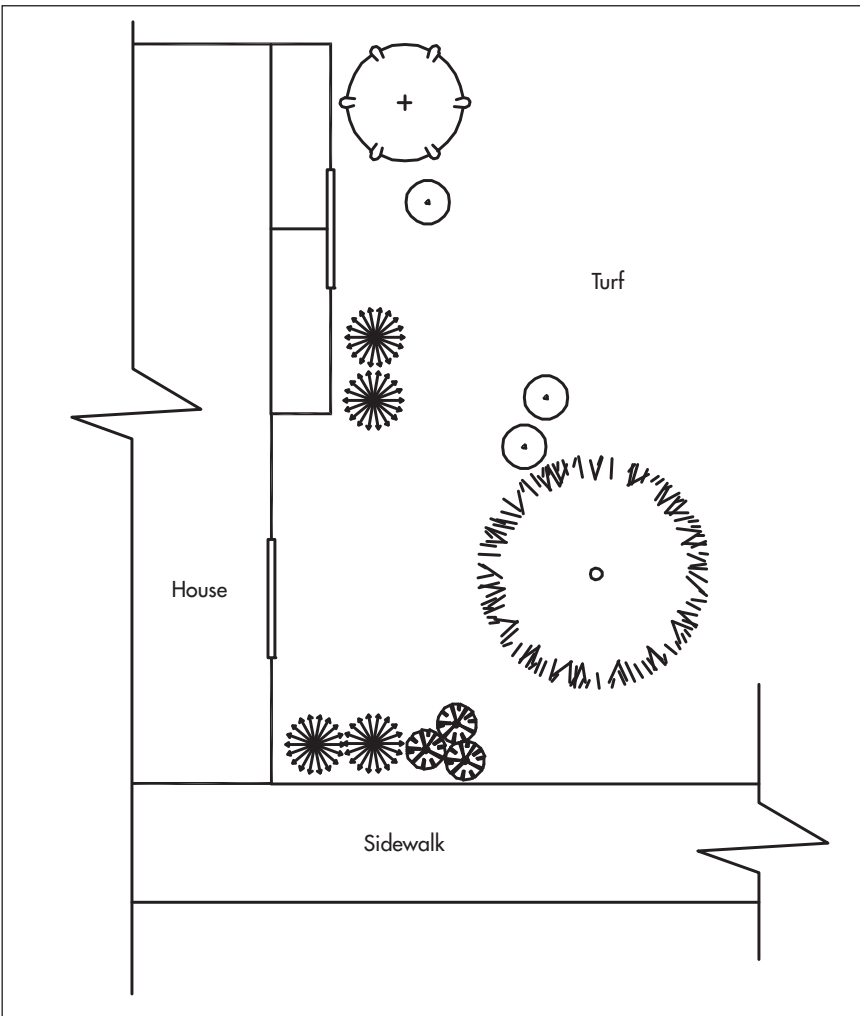


SOLUTION 2

Raised Edging



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



Existing Landscape

**CHALLENGES:**

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

**GOAL:**

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

**Plant Characteristics to Look For:**

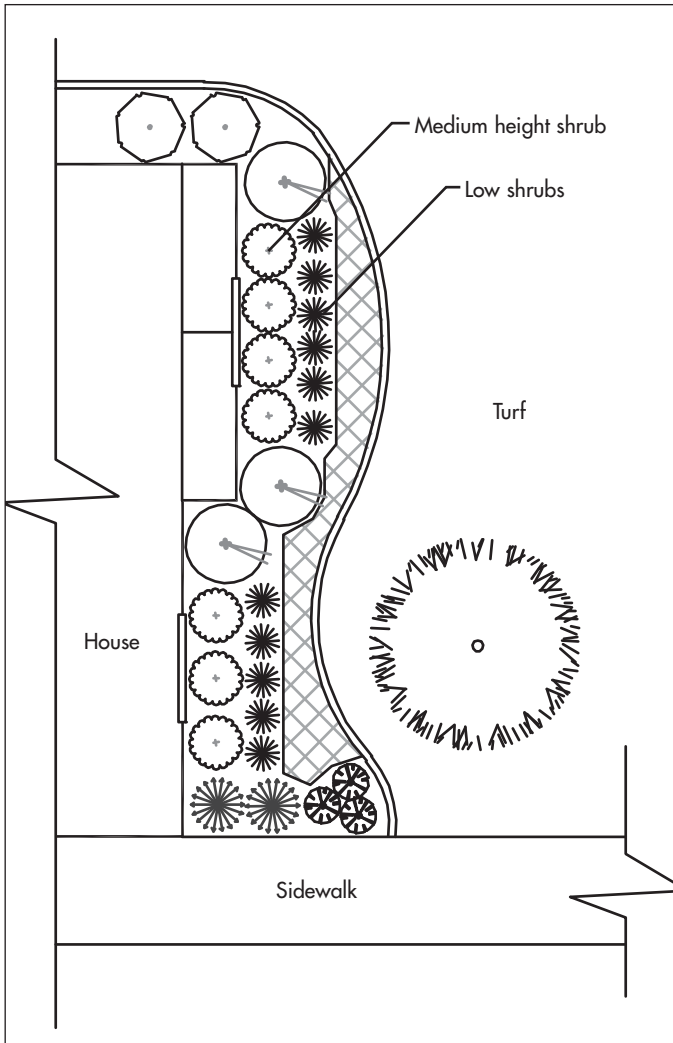
- Medium height
- No thorns or stiff leaves
- Loose foliage
- Flexible branches

**Design Solutions:**

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

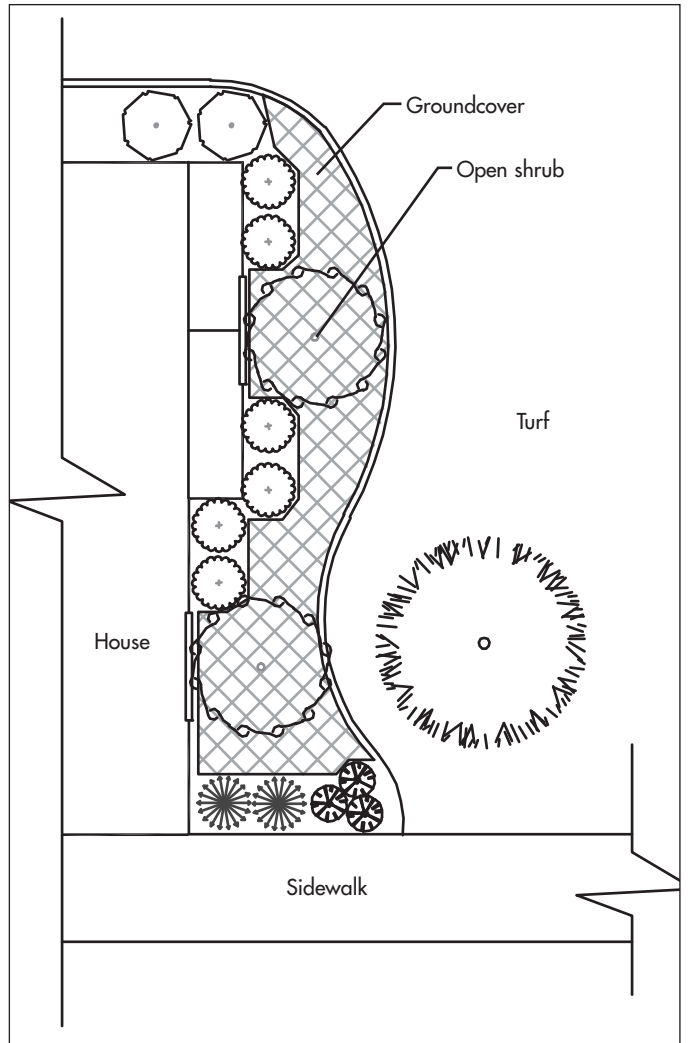
SOLUTION 1

No Screening

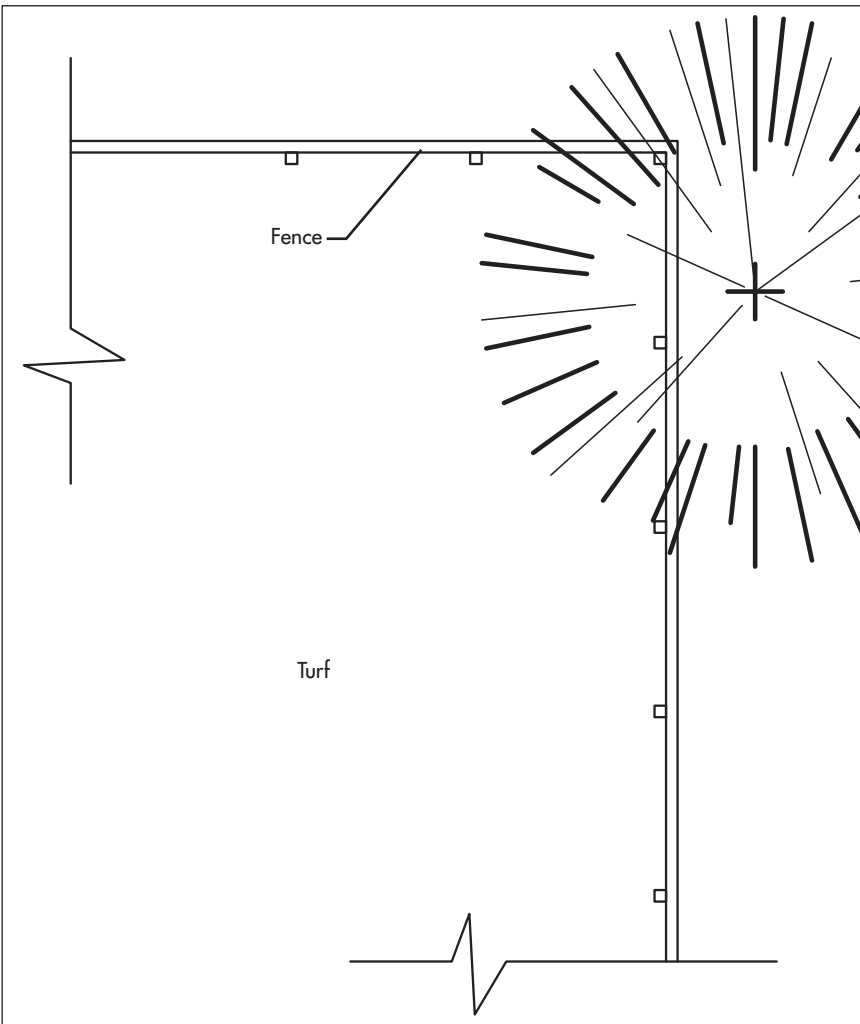


SOLUTION 2

Light Screening



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



Existing Landscape

**CHALLENGES:**

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

**GOAL:**

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

**Plant Characteristics to Look For:**

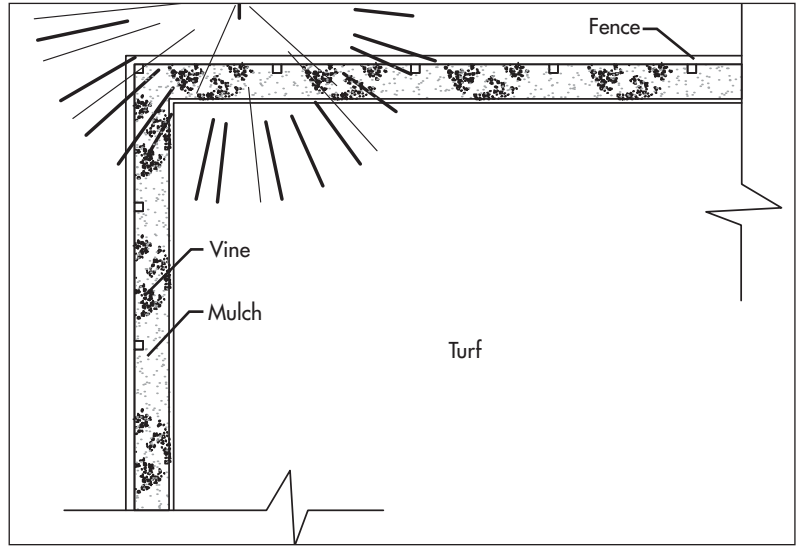
- Dense foliage
- Upright form
- Evergreen
- Fast growing
- Vining

**Design Solutions:**

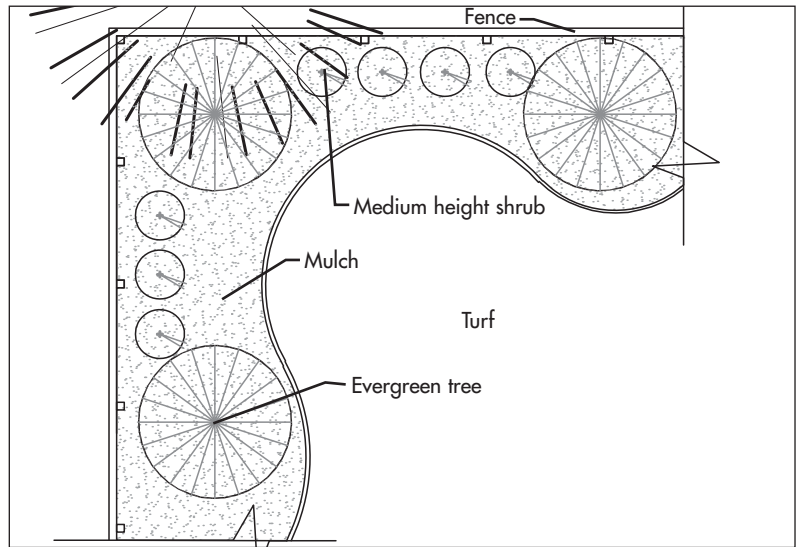
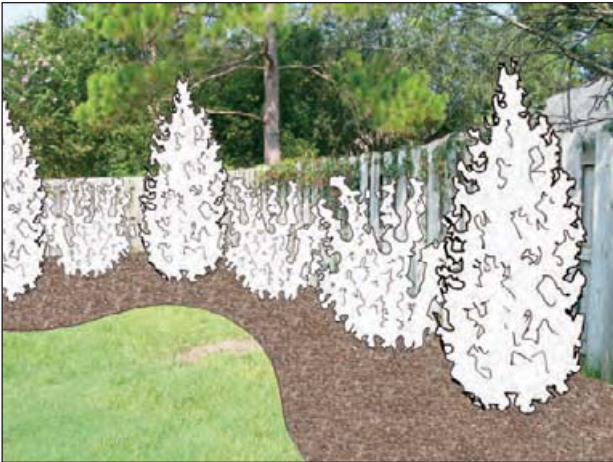
- Choose hardy vines with colorful blooms or pleasant fragrance to hide the fence
- Choose fast-growing plants with dense growth habits for screening and privacy
- Select evergreen plants for year-round privacy and color
- Use plants with appropriate height to block unwanted views



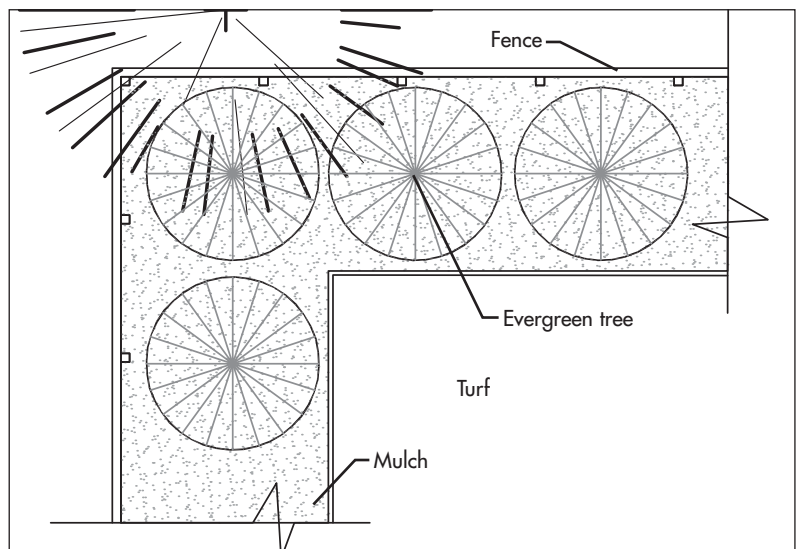
**SOLUTION 1**  
With Vines



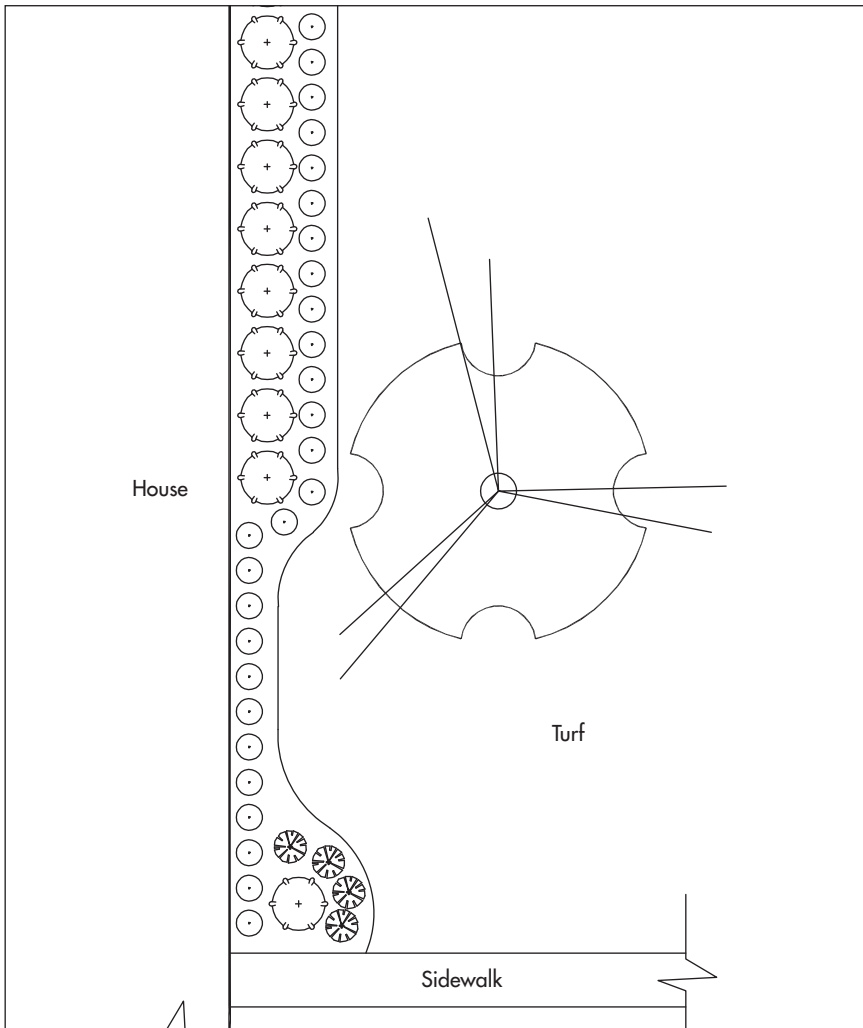
**SOLUTION 2**  
With Partial Screening



**SOLUTION 3**  
With Full Screening



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



Existing Landscape

**CHALLENGES:**

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

**GOAL:**

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

**Plant Characteristics to Look For:**

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

**Design Solutions:**

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

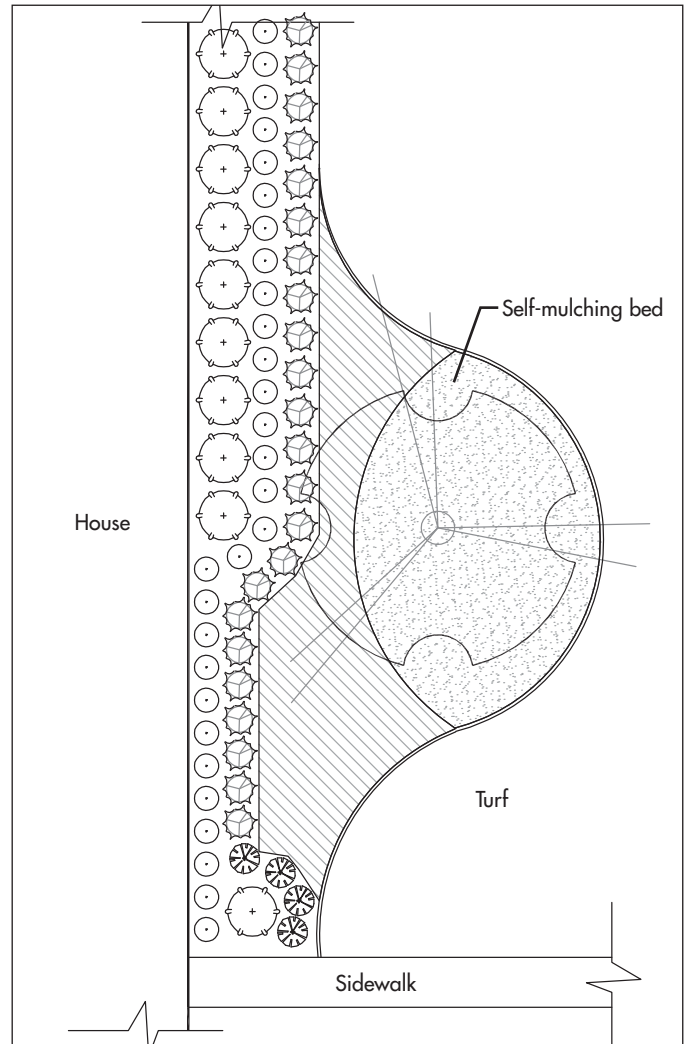
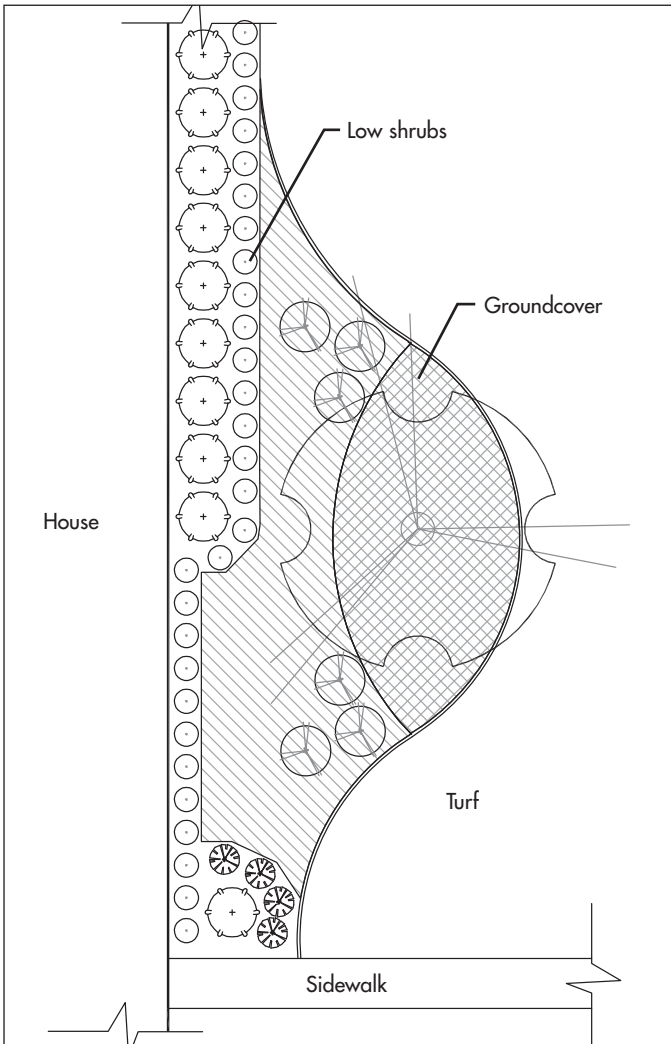
SOLUTION 1

Open Canopy



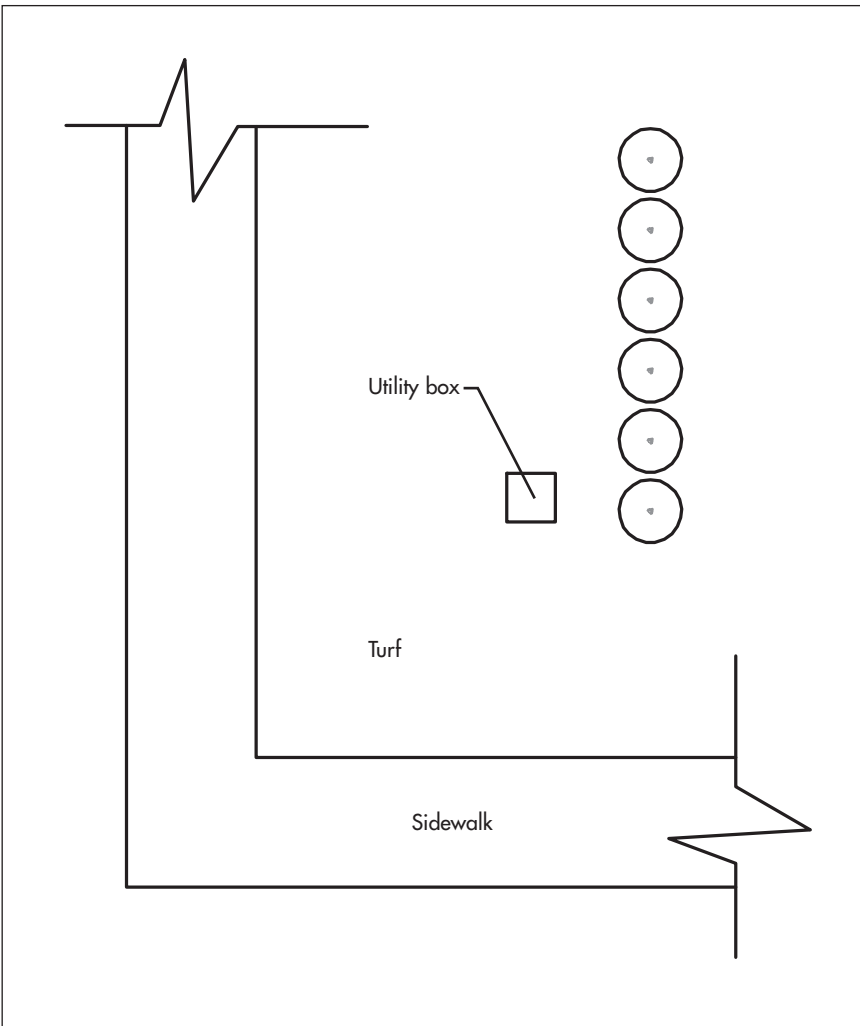
SOLUTION 2

Dense Shade



## SCENARIO G: UTILITIES

### Two design options (Full blend, Partial blend)



Existing Landscape

#### CHALLENGES:

- Utility box is not visually pleasing

#### GOAL:

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

#### Plant Characteristics to Look For:

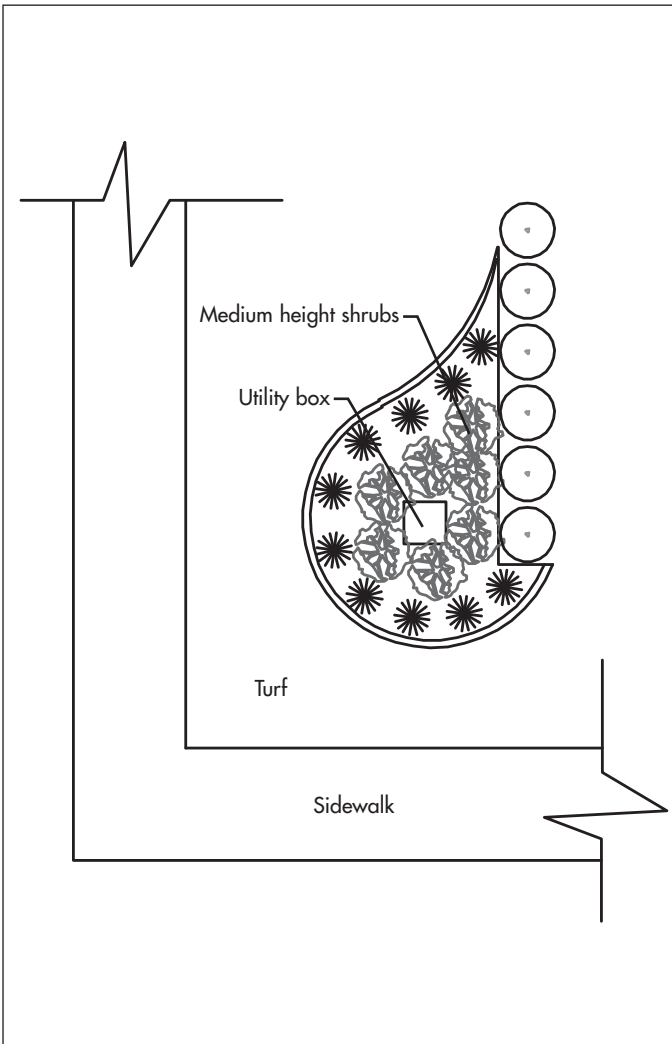
- Low/medium shrubs
- Simple growth habit
- Soft foliage
- No flowers/bees
- No thorns

#### Design Solutions:

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

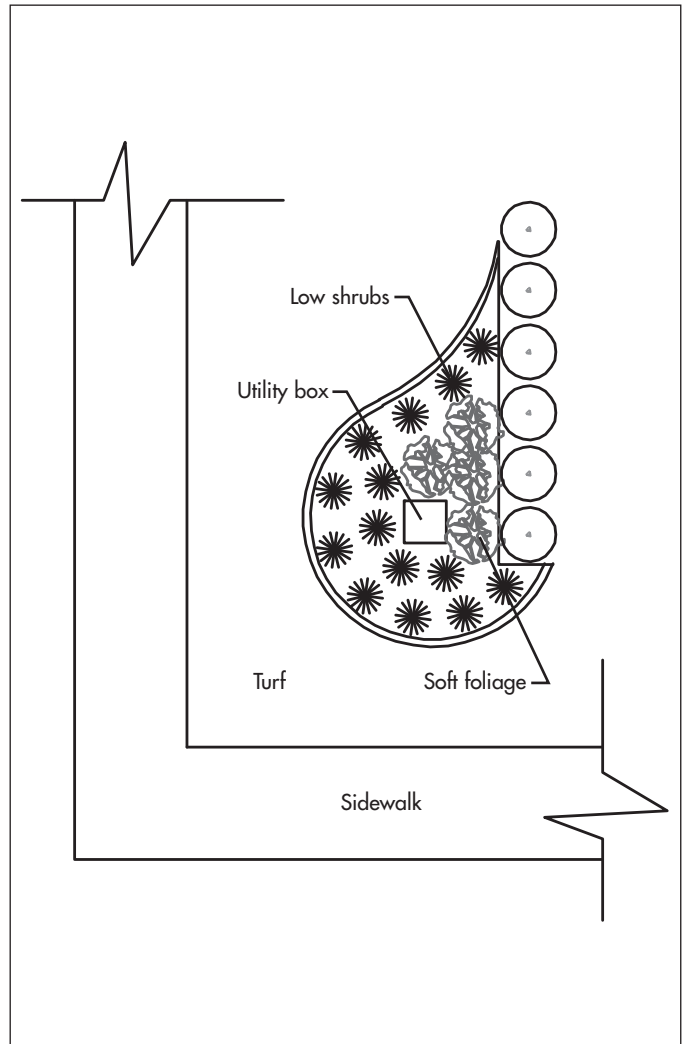
SOLUTION 1

Full Blend



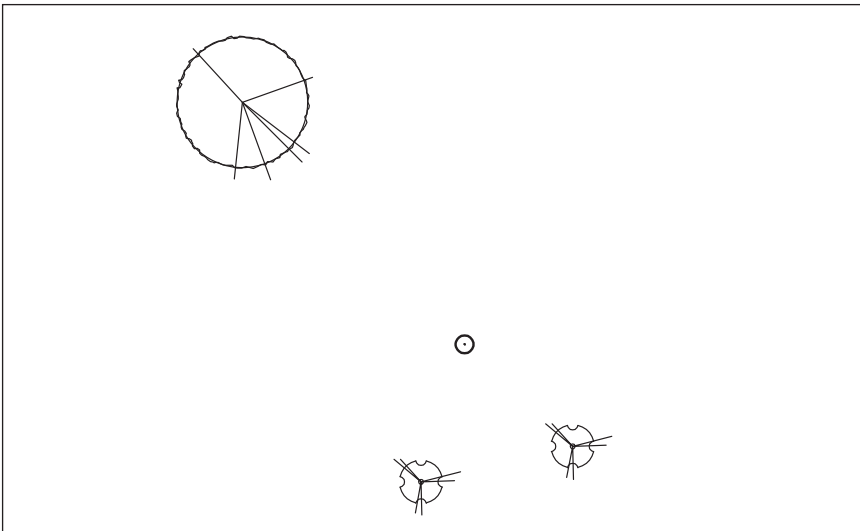
SOLUTION 2

Partial Blend



## SCENARIO H: STANDING WATER

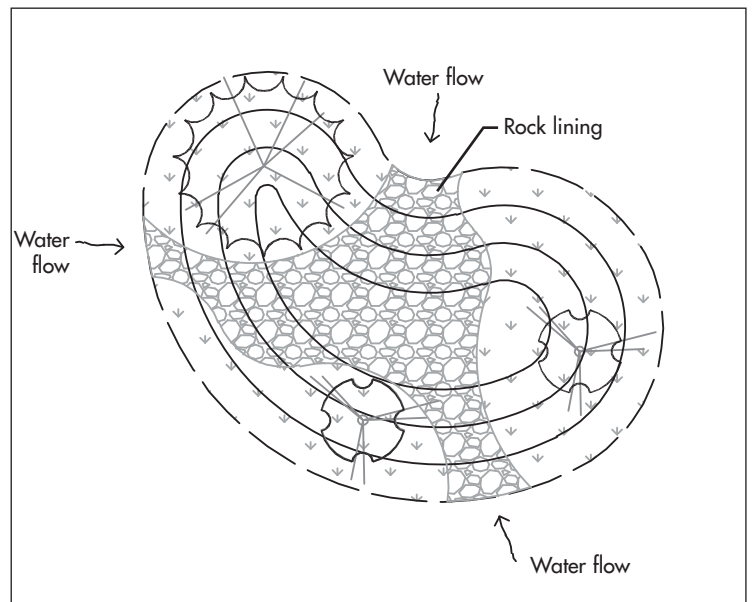
### One design option (Rain garden)



Existing Landscape

#### SOLUTION 1

##### Rain Garden



#### CHALLENGES:

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

#### GOAL:

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

#### Plant Characteristics to Look For:

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

#### Design Solutions:

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

# Converting Your Yard to a Florida-Friendly Landscape

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

## OVERVIEW OF THE STEP-BY-STEP PROCESS

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

## THE FLORIDA-FRIENDLY MASTER PLAN

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

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

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

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

- **Proportion:** Keep the size of the plants proportional to the house and yard.
- **Variety:** Make the yard interesting by having variation in plant sizes (especially heights), color, texture, and shape.

- **Composition:** Group and arrange plants in overlapping masses based on the size, form, color, and growing requirements.
- **Emphasis:** Use dramatically different plants as focal points to attract attention.

## THE SEVEN STEPS

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

### STEP 1: DEVELOP A MASTER PLAN

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

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

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

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

- Minimize the movement of trucks and equipment in the yard to avoid soil compaction.
- If using underground irrigation, install the system before installing plants.

### STEP 3: CREATE NEW TREE BEDS

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

### STEP 4: INSTALL TREES

- Choose healthy trees appropriate for your climate and conditions (wind, moisture, soil, etc.), and use proper installation techniques (EDIS pub ENH856/EP112).
- Wind proof by grouping trees together and locate to provide selective shade.
- Call to locate underground utility lines before digging.
- Install any new trees located near proposed hardscape after the hardscape is installed (Step 2).

### STEP 5: PREPARE (PHASE I) PLANT BEDS

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

### STEP 6: INSTALL (PHASE I) PLANT BEDS

- Relocate existing plants as indicated on the master plan and space relocated and new plants accordingly.
- Use proper installation practices for planting (EDIS pub ENH856/EP112).

- If you are not installing the plants, hire landscape contractors certified in Florida-Friendly Green Industry Best Management Practices (GI-BMPs).
- Mulch newly installed plants to control weeds and reduce runoff (EDIS pub ENH103/MG251).
- Follow a UF/IFAS-recommended irrigation schedule until plants are established (EDIS pub ENH857/EP113) and then reduce irrigation as needed.

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

- Additional phases of Plant Beds are determined by your needs. For Phase II, you may choose to plant the area that is contiguous to the Phase I plants, or you may decide to plant another area of the garden that is used often or for a different purpose.
- Follow the procedures used in Phase I to prepare beds and install the Phase II plants. If a temporary irrigation system was used in Phase I, the system can be relocated to use in Phase II.
- Remember the plants in Phase II will initially be smaller than the plants in Phase I, but they will quickly catch up and fill in the space.
- You may want to choose less visible areas for the last phase(s).
- Again, follow the procedure used in previous phases I and II to prepare and install additional beds.
- Remember the plants in later phases will be smaller than the plants in the earlier phases, but they will also quickly catch up.
- Maintain the yard with Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ principles described in *The Florida Yards & Neighborhoods Handbook* and in this publication. If you are not maintaining the landscape, hire a landscape contractor who is certified in the GI-BMPs.



# Ecological Considerations

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

## FORM FOLLOWS FUNCTION

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

## PLANT MATCHMAKING

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

## WET VERSUS DRY

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

## WIND-WISE PLANTINGS

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

## MADE IN THE SHADE

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

cannot escape, the intake air temperature rises, causing the unit to operate less efficiently.

## THE LOWDOWN ON TURFGRASS

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

## NATIVES VERSUS NON-NATIVES

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

## SOIL CONDITIONS

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

## PLANT SELECTION

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

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

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

### **PLANT SORTING**

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

- Keep healthy plants.
- Discard tightly spaced plants.

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

### **CHOOSING A LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE SERVICE**

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

# Landscape Planning Worksheet

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

## 1. Decide why you want to landscape.

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

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

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## 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: \_\_\_\_\_

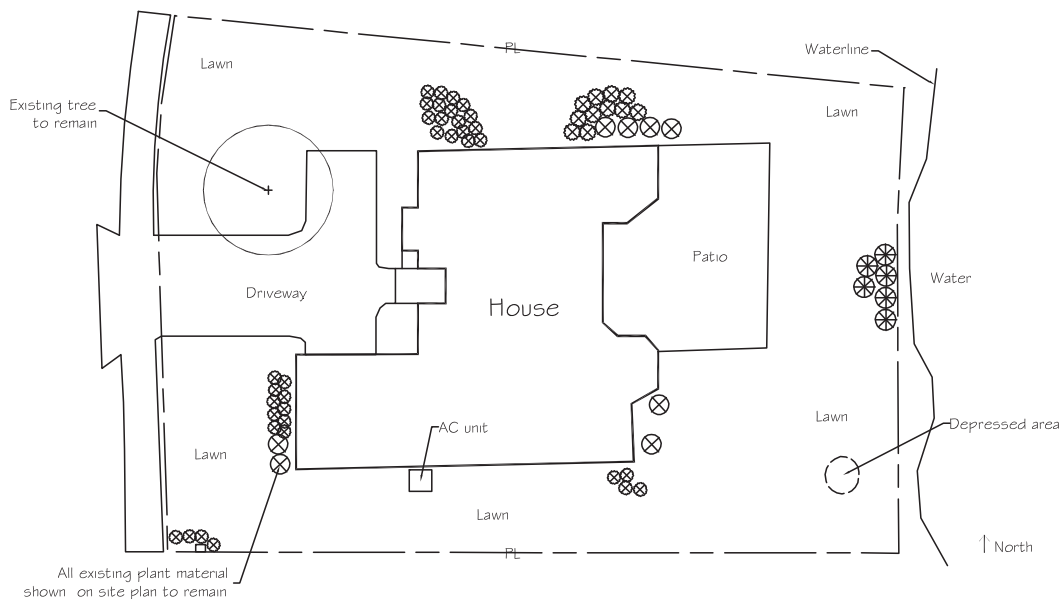
Any exceptions? (For example, the place where you want to put a planting bed may have more acidic soil than other areas in the landscape.)

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## 3. Draw a site plan.

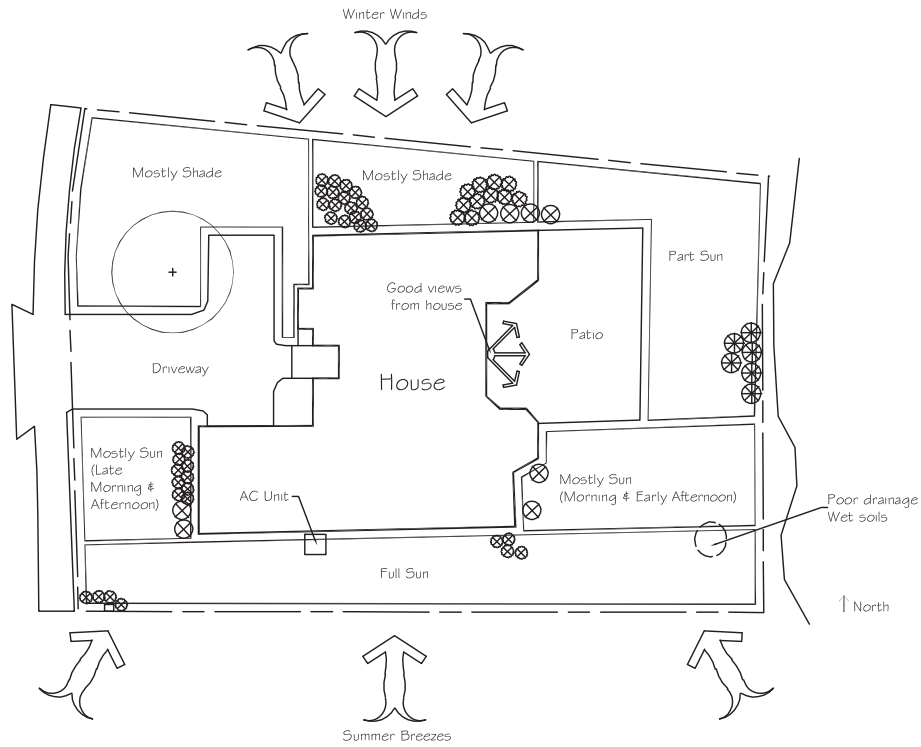
You can use a pencil, ruler and graph paper, or computer software to draw your site plan. Do not worry about getting the scale just right. If you have a survey of your property, you can copy it and draw on the copies.

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? \_\_\_\_\_

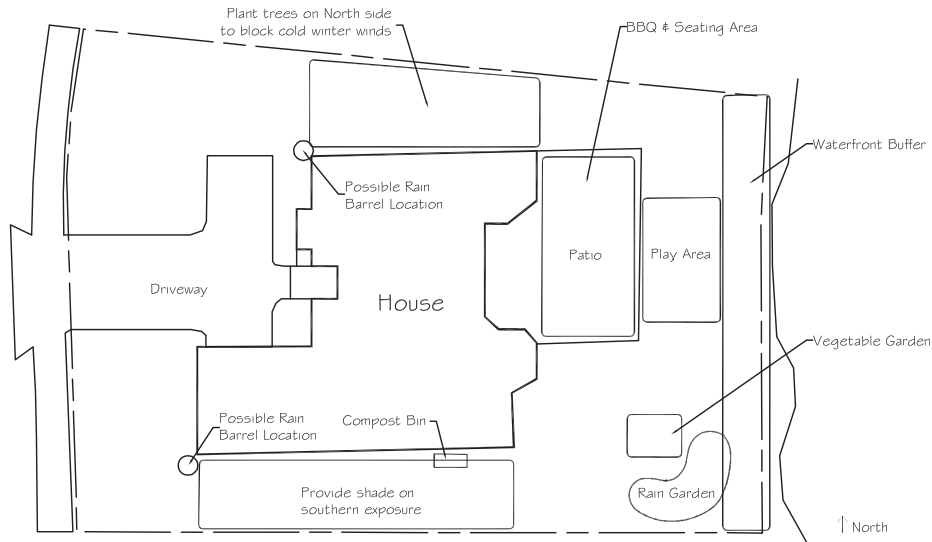
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**5. Draw an activity diagram.**

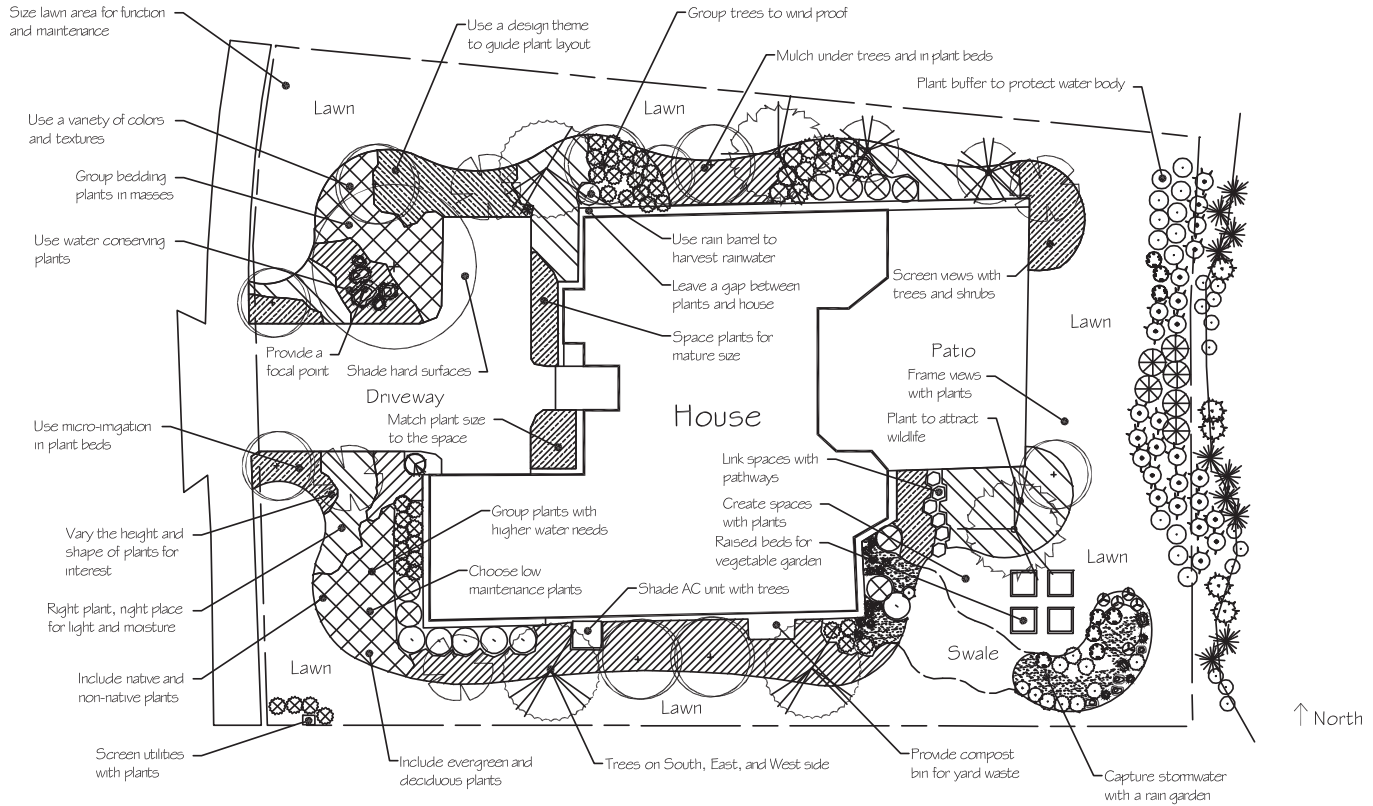
On a clean copy of your site plan, sketch the locations where activities will take place (refer to your answers for step 1). Make sure to consider views. Is there a spot you regularly look at that you want to enhance with plants that attract birds or butterflies? Are there structures or equipment, such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

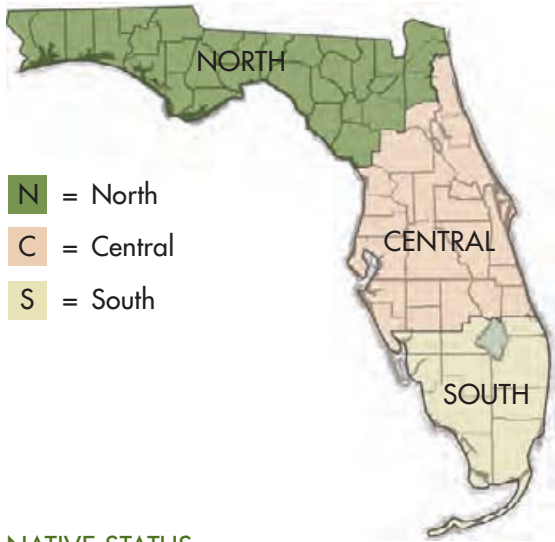
For additional information and fact sheets on many of the plants on this list, see also <http://hort.ifas.ufl.edu/woody/>.



## KEY TO SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

### FLORIDA REGION ZONES:

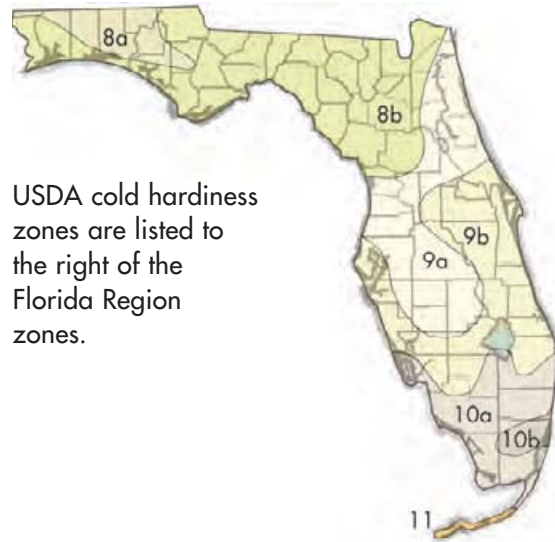
Region (includes Florida regions in which plant will grow):



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

### SOIL TEXTURE:

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

### SOIL MOISTURE:

- ☹ = well drained
- = wet
- ☹ ☹ = medium drained to wet
- ☹ = medium drained
- ☹ ☹ = well drained to medium drained
- ☹ ☹ ● = 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



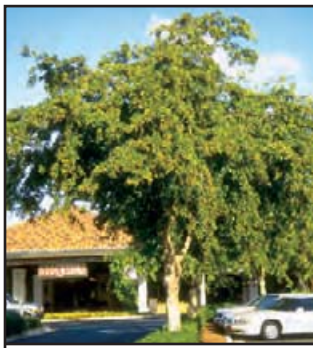
<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Acer barbatum</i> Florida Maple, Southern Sugar Maple		
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N	8b-9a	Yes
<b>G, H, S</b>		25-60↑ 25-40⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	● ○ ○ ○	Any	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾ ● ●	High	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N	
<b>Wildlife</b>	🐦		
also known as <i>Acer saccharum</i> ssp. <i>floridanum</i> ; green, spring flowers; susceptible to aphids and cottony maple scale			



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Acer rubrum</i> Red Maple		
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N C S	8-10	Yes
<b>G, H, S</b>	Fast	35-80↑ 25-35⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	● ● ○ ○	Any	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾ ● ●	Medium	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N	
<b>Wildlife</b>	🐦		
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			



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Betula nigra</i> River Birch		
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N C	8-9a	Yes
<b>G, H, S</b>		40-50↑ 25-35⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○ ● ● ○	Any	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾ ● ●	Low	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N	
<b>Wildlife</b>			
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			



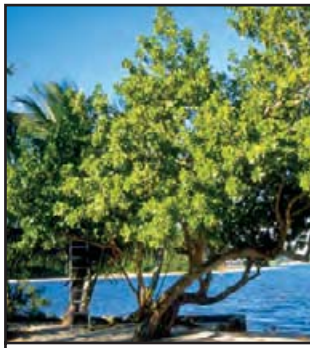
<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Bucida buceras</i> Black Olive, Oxborn Bucida, Gregorywood		
<b>Reg/Native</b>	S	10b-11	No
<b>G, H, S</b>	Fast	45-60↑ 35-50⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○ ○ ● ●	Any	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	High	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁	H	
<b>Wildlife</b>			
white, spring flowers; messy fruit and leaves; medium-low wind resistance; susceptible to pests; caution - may be invasive in South Florida			



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Carya</i> spp. Hickories, Pecan		
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N C	8b-9a	Yes
<b>G, H, S</b>		50-100↑ 25-70⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	● ● ○ ○	Any	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾ ●	High	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N	
<b>Wildlife</b>	🐦		
edible fruit ( <i>C. illinoensis</i> ); white/yellow, spring flowers; high wind resistance for <i>C. floridana</i> , medium to high for <i>C. glabra</i> and <i>C. tomentosa</i> , low for <i>C. illinoensis</i> ; susceptible to pests			



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Chorisia speciosa</i> Floss-silk Tree		
<b>Reg/Native</b>	C S	9b-11	No
<b>G, H, S</b>	Fast	35-50↑ 40-55⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	● ● ● ●	Any	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾ ●	High	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀	L-N	
<b>Wildlife</b>			
rapid grower first few years; deciduous, pink/white, five-petaled fall through winter flowers; large roots form at base just beneath soil			



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i> Buttonwood, Silver Buttonwood		
<b>Reg/Native</b>	S	10b-11	Yes
<b>G, H, S</b>		5-50↑ 15-20⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○ ● ● ●	Any	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	High	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁	H	
<b>Wildlife</b>	🐦		
white/cream, spring flowers; susceptible to pests; high wind resistance; provides cover and nesting for wildlife			



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Pinus clausa</i> Sand Pine		
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N	C	S 8-10b Yes
<b>G, H, S</b>	Slow	25-40↑	15-25⇒
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	●●●○	Any	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	High	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀☁☁	H	
<b>Wildlife</b>	🦋🐦		
	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		



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Pinus elliottii</i> var. <i>densa</i> Southern Slash Pine		
<b>Reg/Native</b>	C	S	9-11 Yes
<b>G, H, S</b>	Fast	75-100↑	35-50⇒
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	●●○○	Any	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾☾	High	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀☁☁	H	
<b>Wildlife</b>	🐦		
	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



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Quercus austrina</i> Bluff Oak			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	<b>N</b> <b>C</b>	8-9	No	
<b>G, H, S</b>		40-60↑	35-50⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	● ● ● ○	Any		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾ ☾	High		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀	L-N		
<b>Wildlife</b>				
	provides food for wildlife; underused tree that is well adapted to Florida			



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Quercus falcata</i> Southern Red Oak, Spanish Oak, Turkey Oak			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	<b>N</b> <b>C</b>	8-9a	Yes	
<b>G, H, S</b>		60-80↑	60-70⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	● ● ● ○	Any		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	High		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀	M		
<b>Wildlife</b>				
	low wind resistance; provides food for wildlife			



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Quercus michauxii</i> Swamp Chestnut Oak			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	<b>N</b> <b>C</b>	8-9	Yes	
<b>G, H, S</b>		50-60↑	40-60⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	● ● ○ ○	C/L		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾ ☾	Low		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁	L-N		
<b>Wildlife</b>				
	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			



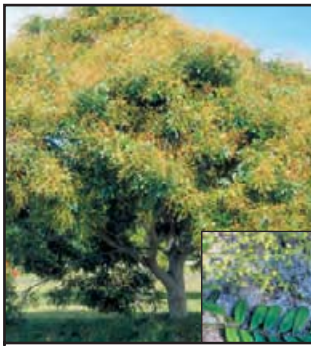
<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Quercus nuttallii</i> Nuttall Oak			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	<b>N</b>	8	No	
<b>G, H, S</b>		60-80↑	35-50⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	● ● ○ ○	Any		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾ ☾	Medium		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀	L-N		
<b>Wildlife</b>				
	provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil			



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



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



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



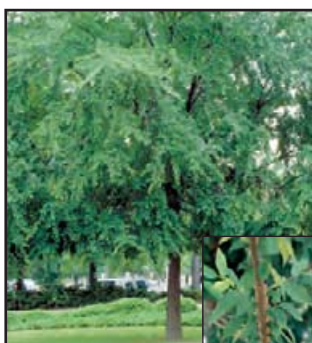
<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> West Indian Mahogany			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	<b>S</b>	10b-11	Yes	
<b>G, H, S</b>	Fast	40-75↑	40-60⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	● ● ● ●	Any		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾ ☾	High		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁	H		
<b>Wildlife</b>				
	medium to high wind resistance; tolerates 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

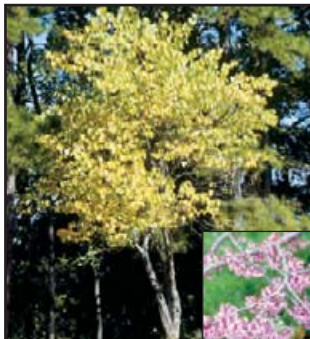
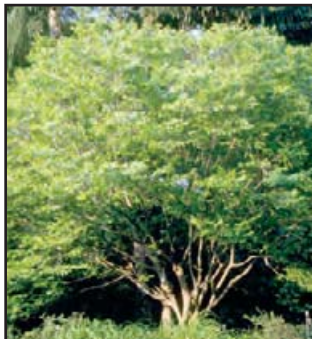


<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Avicennia germinans</i> Black Mangrove			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	C S	9a-11	Yes	
<b>G, H, S</b>		20-30↑	10-20⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	● ● ● ●	S		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	●		None	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>		H		
<b>Wildlife</b>				
	white, year-round flowers attract bees; very good for salty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

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

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

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



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> American Hornbeam, Muscledwood, Ironwood			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N C	8-9a	Yes	
<b>G, H, S</b>		20-30↑	20-30⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	● ● ● ○	Any		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	● ●		Medium	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>		L-N		
<b>Wildlife</b>				
	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			

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

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

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





*Cocoloba diversifolia*  
Pigeonplum

S 10a-11 Yes

Fast 30-40↑ 10-20⇒

●●●○ S

High

☀ ☁ H



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



*Cordia sebestena*  
Geiger Tree

S 10b-11 No

Slow 25-30↑ 20-25⇒

○●●● Any

High

☀ ☁ ☁ H



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



*Crataegus* spp.  
Hawthorn

N C 8-9 Var.

20-35↑ 15-40⇒

●●●● Any

High

☀ ☁ L-N



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



*Cupressus arizonica* var. *arizonica*  
Arizona Cypress

N C 8-9 Yes

30-40↑ 15-25⇒

●●●● S/L

High

☀ U

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



*Delonix regia*  
Royal poinciana

S 10b-11 No

Fast 35-40↑ 40-60⇒

●●●● Any

High

☀ M

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



*Elaeocarpus decipiens*  
Japanese Blueberry

N C S 8b-10b No

30-40↑ 30-40⇒

○●●○ Any

High

☀ ☁ U



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



*Ficus citrifolia*  
Shortleaf Fig, Wild Banyan Tree

S 10b-11 Yes

Fast 25-50↑ 30-40⇒

●●●● Any

High

☀ ☁ M



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



*Ilex Xattenuata* and cvs.  
East Palatka Holly

N C S 8-10 Yes

30-45↑ 10-15⇒

●●●○ Any

Medium

☀ ☁ M



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



**Scientific Common**  
*Ilex cassine* and cvs.  
Dahoon Holly

**Reg/Native** N C S 8-10 Yes

**G, H, S** 20-30↑ 15-20⇒

**Soil pH, Txt** ●●○○ Any

**Soil Mst, Drgt** ●● Medium

**Light/Best Salt** ☀ ☁ ☁ M

**Wildlife** 🦋 🐦

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



**Scientific Common**  
*Ilex opaca*  
American Holly

**Reg/Native** N C 8-9b Yes

**G, H, S** 35-50↑ 15-25⇒

**Soil pH, Txt** ●●●○ Any

**Soil Mst, Drgt** ●●● High

**Light/Best Salt** ☀ ☁ ☁ M

**Wildlife** 🦋 🐦

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



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

**Reg/Native** N C S 8-11 No

**G, H, S** Slow 20-30↑ 20-30⇒

**Soil pH, Txt** ●●○○ Any

**Soil Mst, Drgt** ● Medium

**Light/Best Salt** ☀ ☁ ☁ L-N

**Wildlife** 🐦

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



**Scientific Common**  
*Jacaranda mimosifolia*  
Jacaranda

**Reg/Native** C S 9b-11 No

**G, H, S** Fast 25-40↑ 45-60⇒

**Soil pH, Txt** ○●●○ Any

**Soil Mst, Drgt** ● High

**Light/Best Salt** ☀ ☁ ☁ L-N

**Wildlife**

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



**Scientific Common**  
*Juniperus silicicola*  
Southern Red Cedar

**Reg/Native** N C S 8a-10b Yes

**G, H, S** Fast 30-45↑ 20-30⇒

**Soil pH, Txt** ●●●● Any

**Soil Mst, Drgt** ● High

**Light/Best Salt** ☀ ☁ ☁ H

**Wildlife** 🦋 🐦

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



**Scientific Common**  
*Lagerstroemia indica*, *Lagerstroemia indica Xfauriei*, *Lagerstroemia fauriei*  
Crapeyrrtle

**Reg/Native** N C S 8-10b No

**G, H, S** Fast 10-30↑ 15-30⇒

**Soil pH, Txt** ●●●● Any

**Soil Mst, Drgt** ●● High

**Light/Best Salt** ☀ ☁ ☁ L-N

**Wildlife** 🐦

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



**Scientific Common**  
*Ostrya virginiana*  
American Hophornbeam, American Hornbeam

**Reg/Native** N C 8-9a Yes

**G, H, S** Slow 30-40↑ 25-30⇒

**Soil pH, Txt** ●●●○ Any

**Soil Mst, Drgt** ● High

**Light/Best Salt** ☀ ☁ ☁ L-N

**Wildlife** 🐦

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



**Scientific Common**  
*Persea borbonia*  
Red Bay, Bay Oak

**Reg/Native** N C S 8b-11 Yes

**G, H, S** 30-50↑ 30-50⇒

**Soil pH, Txt** ●●●○ Any

**Soil Mst, Drgt** ●●● High

**Light/Best Salt** ☀ ☁ ☁ H

**Wildlife** 🦋 🐦

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



*Persea palustris*  
Swamp Bay

N	C	S	8-10	Yes
		20-30↑		20-30⇒
●●○○		Any		
☾☼		Medium		
☀☁		L-N		
🦋		🐦		
purple fruit; good wetland plant				



*Podocarpus gracilior*  
Weeping Fern Pine,  
Weeping Podocarpus

C	S	9b-11	No	
Slow		30-50↑ 25-35⇒		
●●●○		Any		
☾		Medium		
☀☁		L-N		
grows slower in full shade; high wind resistance				



*Quercus lyrata*  
Overcup Oak

N	C	8-9a	Yes	
		30-40↑ 30-40⇒		
●●●○		Any		
☾☼		Medium		
☀☁		L-N		
🐦				
tolerates occasionally wet soil; provides food for wildlife				



*Rhizophora mangle*  
Red Mangrove

S	10-11	Yes
		20-40↑ 30-40⇒
●●●●		Any
☾		Medium
☀		H
🦋		
yellow, year-round flowers		



*Tabebuia chrysostricha*  
Yellow Trumpet Tree,  
Golden Trumpet Tree

C	S	9B-11	No	
		25-35↑ 25-35⇒		
●●●●		Any		
☾		Medium		
☀		M		
yellow, spring flowers; medium to low wind resistance				



*Tabebuia heterophylla*  
Pink Trumpet Tree

C	S	9B-11	No	
		20-30↑ 15-25⇒		
●●●●		Any		
☾		High		
☀		M-H		
pink/white, spring through summer flowers; medium to low wind resistance; susceptible to 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				



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i> Sweet Acacia			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	C S	9-11	Yes	
<b>G, H, S</b>	Slow	10-25↑	15-25⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○ ● ● ○		S/C	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☹ ☹		High	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁		M	
<b>Wildlife</b>	🐦			
also known as <i>Acacia smallii</i> ; yellow, year-round flowers; thorny; tolerates occasionally wet soil; provides food and cover for birds and insects; don't plant next to sidewalk				



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



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Aralia spinosa</i> Devil's Walkingstick			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N C	8-9a	Yes	
<b>G, H, S</b>		10-25↑	6-10⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○ ● ● ○		Any	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☹ ☹		Medium	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁		L-N	
<b>Wildlife</b>	🦋 🐦			
also known as <i>Angelica spinosa</i> ; small, white, spring through summer flowers; purplish berries provide food for wildlife; sharp thorns; tolerates occasionally wet soil; can sucker to produce a thicket				



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Ardisia escallonioides</i> Marlberry, Marbleberry			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	C S	9-11	Yes	
<b>G, H, S</b>		10-20↑	3-12⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○ ● ● ●		S/L	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☹ ☹		High	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁		H	
<b>Wildlife</b>	🐦			
fragrant, white, year-round flowers; attractive foliage; round purple fruit provide food for wildlife mostly in fall and winter; good for screens and hedges				



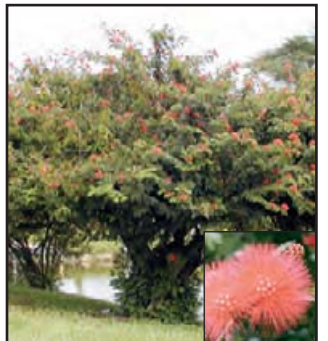
<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Arenga engleri</i> Formosa Palm, Dwarf Sugar Palm			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	C S	9a-11	No	
<b>G, H, S</b>	Slow	6-10↑	10-16⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○ ● ● ○		Any	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☹		None	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁		L-N	
<b>Wildlife</b>	🐦			
red/orange/green, spring flowers; grows in clusters				



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



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



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



*Callistemon* spp.  
Bottlebrush

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

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



*Camellia japonica*  
Camellia

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

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		

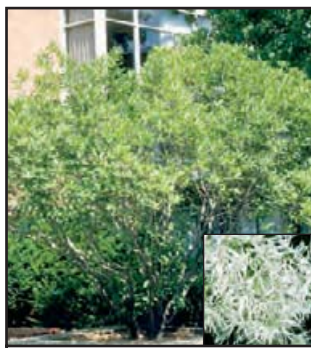
clumping palm; yellow, summer flowers; pest sensitive; very cold hardy; low maintenance compared to other palms; petioles with sharp teeth



**Scientific Common**  
*Chionanthus retusus*  
Chinese Fringetree

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

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



**Scientific Common**  
*Chionanthus virginicus*  
Fringetree

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

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



**Scientific Common**  
*Citharexylum spinosum*  
Fiddlewood

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

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



**Scientific Common**  
*Cocoloba uvifera*  
Seagrape

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

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

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

white, year-round flowers



**Scientific Common**  
*Cornus foemina*  
Swamp Dogwood, Stiff  
Dogwood, Stiff Cornel

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

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



**Scientific Common**  
*Cornus florida*  
Flowering Dogwood

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

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



**Scientific Common**  
*Cyrilla racemiflora*  
Titi, Swamp Cyrilla,  
Leatherwood

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

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. axillaris*, *E. confusa*, *E. foetida* have high wind resistance



*Forestiera segregata*  
Florida Privet

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

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



*Ilex* X'Mary Nell'  
Mary Nell Holly

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

white; spring flowers; important source of pollen for bees



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

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

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



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

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

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



*Ilex decidua*  
Possumhaw

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Magnolia figo</i> Banana Shrub			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N C	8-10	Yes	
<b>G, H, S</b>		10-20↑	6-15⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	● ● ● ○	Any		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	●	Medium		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>		U		
<b>Wildlife</b>				
also known as <i>Michelia figo</i> ; light-yellow, spring through early summer flowers; fragrance similar to ripening cantaloupes or bananas; generally used as specimen plant; susceptible to scale and mushroom root rot				

<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Musa</i> spp. Banana			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	C S	9b-11	No	
<b>G, H, S</b>	Fast	7-30↑	10-15⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	● ● ● ●	Any		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	●	Low		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>		L-N		
<b>Wildlife</b>				
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			



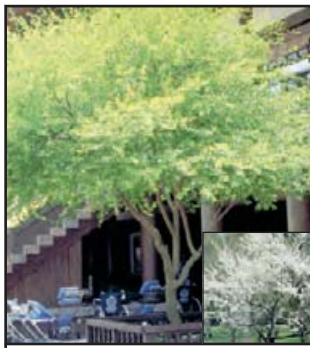
*Plumeria rubra*  
Frangipani,  
Nosegay, Templetree

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

<b>Reg/Native</b>	N C	8-9	Yes
<b>G, H, S</b>		12-20↑	15-20⇒
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	●●●○	Any	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	High	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁	M	
<b>Wildlife</b>	🦋		

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



**Scientific Common**  
*Prunus campanulata*  
Taiwan Cherry

<b>Reg/Native</b>	N	8-9a	No
<b>G, H, S</b>		12-20↑	15-25⇒
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	●●●○	Any	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	Medium	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁	U	
<b>Wildlife</b>	🐦		

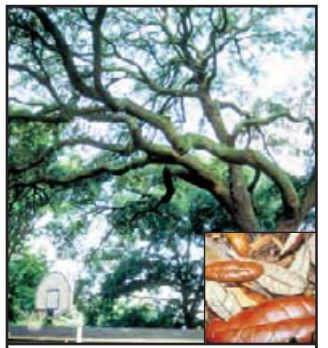
small pink, late winter flowers; small fruit provides food for wildlife; susceptible to tent caterpillar



**Scientific Common**  
*Prunus umbellata*  
Flatwoods Plum

<b>Reg/Native</b>	N C	8-9	Yes
<b>G, H, S</b>		12-20↑	12-20⇒
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	●●●○	Any	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	Medium	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁	L-N	
<b>Wildlife</b>	🦋		

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



**Scientific Common**  
*Quercus geminata*  
Sand Live Oak,  
Small Sand Live Oak

<b>Reg/Native</b>	N C S	8-10a	Yes
<b>G, H, S</b>		35-50↑	45-60⇒
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○●●○	S/L	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	High	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀	H	
<b>Wildlife</b>	🐦		

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

<b>Reg/Native</b>	N C	8-9	No
<b>G, H, S</b>		2-10↑	2-6⇒
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○●●○	Any	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	High	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁	M	
<b>Wildlife</b>			

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



**Scientific Common**  
*Senna polyphylla*  
Desert Cassia

<b>Reg/Native</b>	S	10a-11	No
<b>G, H, S</b>	Fast	6-10↑	6-8⇒
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○●●●	S/L	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	Medium	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁	H	
<b>Wildlife</b>			

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



**Scientific Common**  
*Sideroxylon* spp. (natives only)  
Buckthorn

<b>Reg/Native</b>	N C S	8-11	Yes
<b>G, H, S</b>		50-75↑	35-50⇒
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	●●●●	Any	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	High	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁	H	
<b>Wildlife</b>			

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



**Scientific Common**  
*Sophora tomentosa*  
Necklace Pod

<b>Reg/Native</b>	S	10-11	Yes
<b>G, H, S</b>		6-10↑	8-12⇒
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	●●●●	S/L	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	High	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀	H	
<b>Wildlife</b>	🦋 🐦 🐦		

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			

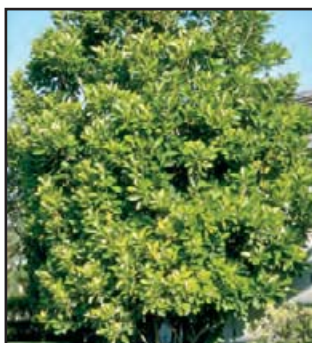
white, winter through spring flowers; small black fruit provides food for wildlife; provides nesting cover for wildlife; can sucker to produce a thicket; dwarf cvs. are 2' to 4' tall



*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			

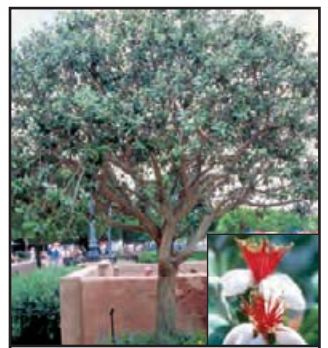
also known as *Viburnum awabuki*; fragrant, small white, spring flowers; red/black fruit provides food for wildlife; takes well to pruning; used for hedges; susceptible to pests and disease



*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



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

<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i> Sweet Acacia			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	C S	9-11	Yes	
<b>G, H, S</b>	Slow	10-25↑	15-25⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○ ● ● ○	S/C		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾ ☹	High		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀	M		
<b>Wildlife</b>	🐦			
	also known as <i>Acacia smallii</i> ; yellow, year-round flowers; thorny; tolerates occasionally wet soil; provides food and cover for birds and insects; don't plant next to sidewalk			

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

<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Acca sellowiana</i> Pineapple Guava, Feijoa			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N C S	8-11	No	
<b>G, H, S</b>		8-15↑	8-15⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○ ● ● ○	S/C		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	High		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		
<b>Wildlife</b>				
	also known as <i>Feijoa sellowiana</i> ; red/white, spring flowers; often used as a hedge; provides food/cover/nesting for wildlife			



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Acrostichum danaeifolium</i> Leather Fern			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	C S	9-11	Yes	
<b>G, H, S</b>		4-8↑	3-5 ⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	● ● ● ○	Any		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☹ ☹	Low		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁	M		
<b>Wildlife</b>				
	large fern; good for wet sites in shaded landscape; prolonged sunlight, especially in the summer, can burn foliage			

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

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

<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Allamanda neriifolia</i> Bush Allamanda, Bush Trumpet			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	C S	9-11	No	
<b>G, H, S</b>	Fast	5-15↑	4-10⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○ ● ● ○	Any		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	Medium		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☁ ☁ ☁	L-N		
<b>Wildlife</b>	🦋 🐦			
	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



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



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Brugmansia Xcandida</i> Angel's Trumpet			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	S	10b-11	No	
<b>G, H, S</b>	8-14↑ 10-15⇒			
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	● ● ● ○		Any	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	Low			
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	L-N			
<b>Wildlife</b>				
	flowers hang from stems and branches and drape the plant with color; good specimen tree; susceptible to pests and diseases			



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Brunfelsia grandiflora</i> Yesterday-Today-and-Tomorrow				
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N	C	S	8b-11	No
<b>G, H, S</b>	7-10↑ 5-8⇒				
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○ ● ● ○		Any		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	Medium				
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	L-N				
<b>Wildlife</b>					
	white/purple, spring through fall flowers				



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Buddleia lindleyana</i> Butterfly Bush, Lindley's Butterfly Bush			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N	C	8-9	No
<b>G, H, S</b>	Fast	4-6↑	4-6⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○ ● ● ○		Any	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	Medium			
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	M			
<b>Wildlife</b>				
	deciduous, non-fragrant, purple/violet flowers; excellent for butterflies; aggressive suckering and spreads through runners			



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Calliandra haematocephala</i> Red Powderpuff			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	C	S	9-11	No
<b>G, H, S</b>	6-8↑ 8-12⇒			
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	● ● ● ○		Any	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	High			
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	L-N			
<b>Wildlife</b>				
	possible cold damage from freezing temperatures; large fragrant flower blooms during warm months; susceptible to pests			



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Callicarpa americana</i> Beautyberry				
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N	C	S	8-10	Yes
<b>G, H, S</b>	6-8↑ 6-8⇒				
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	● ● ● ○		Any		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	High				
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	L-N				
<b>Wildlife</b>					
	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				



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Callistemon</i> spp. Bottlebrush				
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N	C	S	8b-11	No
<b>G, H, S</b>	6-30↑ 6-15⇒				
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○ ● ● ○		S/L		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	High				
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	M				
<b>Wildlife</b>					
	red spring though summer flowers; medium to low wind resistance; attracts beneficial insects; check with your local Extension office before final species selection				



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i> Carolina Allspice, Eastern Sweetshrub				
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N	C	S	8-10a	Yes
<b>G, H, S</b>	Slow	6-9↑	6-12⇒		
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	● ● ● ●		Any		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	Medium				
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	L-N				
<b>Wildlife</b>					
	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

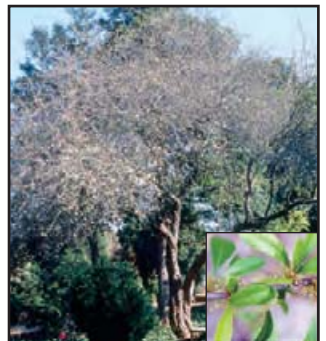


<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i> Fiddlewood		
<b>Reg/Native</b>	S	10-11	Yes
<b>G, H, S</b>	15-25↑ 8-12⇒		
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	●●●○	Any	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	High	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁	M	
<b>Wildlife</b>	🦋	🐦	
	also known as <i>Citharexylum fruticosum</i> ; white, fragrant,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

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

<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i> Seagrape		
<b>Reg/Native</b>	C S	9-11	Yes
<b>G, H, S</b>	3-35↑ 10-50⇒		
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	●●●○	S	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	High	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁	H	
<b>Wildlife</b>	🦋	🐦	
	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		

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



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

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

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

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



*Eugenia* spp. (natives only)  
Stoppers

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

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



*Fatsia japonica*  
Japanese Aralia,  
Paperplant

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

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



*Forestiera segregata*  
Florida Privet

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

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



*Galphimia glauca*  
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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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

<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> and cvs. Chinese Juniper, Japanese Juniper			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N C	8-9	No	
<b>G, H, S</b>		2-60↑	2-25⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	●●●●	S		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	High		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀	M		
<b>Wildlife</b>			🐦	
	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			

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

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



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

<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Mahonia bealei</i> Oregon Hollygrape			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N	8-9a	No	
<b>G, H, S</b>	Slow	5-10↑	3-4⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	●●●○	Any		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	Medium		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☁ ☁	M		
<b>Wildlife</b>			🐦	
	also known as <i>Berberis bealei</i> ; yellow, fragrant, winter through spring flowers; glossy grey/green leaves, holly-like appearance; purplish-blue berries provide food for wildlife			

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

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



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Philodendron</i> cvs. Philodendron				
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N	C	S	8b-11	No
<b>G, H, S</b>	Fast	1-12↑	2-15⇒		
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○ ● ● ○	Any			
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	☾	☾	Medium	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁		L-N		
<b>Wildlife</b>					
	select species based on site conditions; check with your local Extension office before final species selection				

<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i> cvs. Pittosporum				
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N	C	S	8-11	No
<b>G, H, S</b>		8-12↑	12-18⇒		
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	● ● ● ○	S/L			
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	High			
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁	H			
<b>Wildlife</b>					
	dark, glossy leaves; white, fragrant, spring flowers				

<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Podocarpus gracilior</i> Weeping Fern Pine, Weeping Podocarpus, Weeping Yew				
<b>Reg/Native</b>	C	S	9b-11	No	
<b>G, H, S</b>		30-50↑	25-35⇒		
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	● ● ● ○	Any			
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	Medium			
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N			
<b>Wildlife</b>					
	grows slowly in full shade; high wind resistance				

<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllum</i> and cvs. Podocarpus				
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N	C	S	8b-11	No
<b>G, H, S</b>	Slow	30-40↑	20-25⇒		
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	● ● ● ○	S/C			
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	High			
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁	H			
<b>Wildlife</b>					
	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				



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Psychotria nervosa</i> Wild Coffee				
<b>Reg/Native</b>	S	10b-11	Yes		
<b>G, H, S</b>		4-10↑	4-10⇒		
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○ ● ● ○	Any			
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	Medium			
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁	M			
<b>Wildlife</b>	🦋				🐦
	shiny, dark green foliage; white, spring through summer flowers; susceptible to pests; red fruit provides food for wildlife				

<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Rhamnus caroliniana</i> Carolina Buckthorn				
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N	C	8-9b	Yes	
<b>G, H, S</b>		12-15↑	10-15⇒		
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	● ● ● ●	Any			
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	High			
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁	U			
<b>Wildlife</b>	🐦				
	bright green, deciduous leaves, turn orange/red before dropping; inconspicuous, green/white, summer flowers; black fruits provide food for wildlife				

<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Rhododendron austrinum</i> Florida Flame Azalea				
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N	C	8-9	Yes	
<b>G, H, S</b>	Slow	6-10↑	4-8⇒		
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	● ● ○ ○	Any			
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	Medium			
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N			
<b>Wildlife</b>	🦋	🐦	🐦		
	yellow/orange, clustered spring flowers				

<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Rhododendron canescens</i> Pinxter Azalea				
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N	C	S	8-10a	Yes
<b>G, H, S</b>	Slow	8-12↑	6-10⇒		
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	● ● ○ ○	Any			
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	Medium			
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N			
<b>Wildlife</b>	🦋	🐦	🐦		
	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



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

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

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

<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Tibouchina urvilleana</i> Princess Flower, Glory Bush, Lasiandra			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	C	S	9b-11	No
<b>G, H, S</b>	Fast	10-15↑	10-15⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○●●○	S/L		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	High		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀	L-N		
<b>Wildlife</b>				
	evergreen; dark green, velvety, leaves; purple, year-round flowers; FNGLA Plant of the Year in 2005			



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

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

<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Viburnum obovatum</i> and cvs. Walter's Viburnum				
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N	C	S	8-10	Yes
<b>G, H, S</b>		8-25↑	6-10⇒		
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	●●●●	Any			
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	High			
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N			
<b>Wildlife</b>					
	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				

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





*Viburnum odoratissimum*  
var. *awabuki*  
Awabuki Viburnum

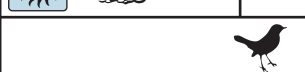
N	C	S	8-10b	No
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Slow	15-20↑	15-20⇒
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●●●○	Any
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☾	Medium
---	--------

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



*Viburnum rufidulum*  
Rusty Blackhaw,  
Southern Blackhaw

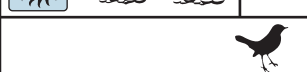
N	C	8b-9	Yes
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Slow	20-25↑	20-25⇒
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●●●●	Any
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☾ ☾	High
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☀ ☁ ☁	H
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scarlet to purple fall foliage; clusters of small, white, spring flowers; small black fruit provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; does not tolerate compacted soils



*Viburnum suspensum*  
Sandankwa Viburnum

N	C	S	8-10	No
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	6-12↑	6-12⇒
--	-------	-------

●●●●	Any
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☾	Low
---	-----

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



*Vitex agnus-castus*  
Chaste Tree

N	C	S	8-11	No
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Fast	10-20↑	15-20⇒
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○●●○	Any
------	-----

☾	High
---	------

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



*Yucca* spp.  
Yucca

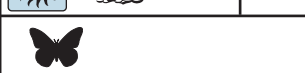
N	C	S	8-11	Var.
---	---	---	------	------

	3-30↑	3-15⇒
--	-------	-------

●●●○	Any
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☾	High
---	------

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

<b>Scientific Common</b>	Gamolepis spp. Bush Daisy			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N C S	8b-11	No	
<b>G, H, S</b>		2-4↑ 3-4⇒		
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○ ● ● ○	Any		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	Medium		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀	L-N		
<b>Wildlife</b>	🦋			
	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



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Rosa</i> spp. Rose			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N C S	8-11	Var.	
<b>G, H, S</b>	Fast	1-20↑	2-8⇨	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	●●●●	Any		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	Medium		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁		M	
<b>Wildlife</b>	🐦			
	flowers vary; susceptible to pests and diseases			

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

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

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



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Sabal etonia</i> Scrub Palmetto			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	C S	9-11	Yes	
<b>G, H, S</b>	Slow	4-6↑	4-6⇨	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	●●●●	S/L		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	High		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁		M	
<b>Wildlife</b>	🦋 🐦			
	small, white, spring through summer flowers; small, black berries in summer through fall provide food for wildlife; long-lived; difficult to transplant			

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

<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Strelitzia reginae</i> Bird of Paradise			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	S	10-11	No	
<b>G, H, S</b>		3-5↑	2-4⇨	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	●●●○	Any		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾ ☹	High		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁		L-N	
<b>Wildlife</b>				
	large leathery leaves are held upright on stiff stalks; orange/blue striking flowers; susceptible to pests; tolerates occasionally wet soil			



<i>Allamanda cathartica</i> Yellow Allamanda			
C	S	9-11	No
Fast	1-20↑	1-20⇒	
○ ● ● ○	Any		
☾	Medium		
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		
evergreen; yellow, trumpet-shaped, year-round flowers; all plant parts are poisonous			



<i>Aristolochia</i> 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			



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



<i>Bignonia capreolata</i> 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			



<i>Bougainvillea</i> 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			



<i>Campsis radicans</i> Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet Vine			
N	C	S	8-10a
		Yes	
Fast	1-40↑	1-40⇒	
● ● ● ●	Any		
☾	Medium		
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		
brilliant orange, summer flowers			



<i>Decumaria barbara</i> Climbing Hydrangea, Wood Vamp, Cow Itch Vine			
N	C		8-9a
		Yes	
	1-60↑	1-60⇒	
○ ● ● ○	S/L		
☾	Medium		
☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		
white, spring flowers			



<i>Ficus pumila</i> 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			



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

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

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

<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Ipomoea</i> spp. (natives only) Morning Glory			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	<b>N</b> <b>C</b> <b>S</b>	8-11	Yes	
<b>G, H, S</b>	Fast	10-20↑	10-40⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○●●○	Any		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	High		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁	M		
<b>Wildlife</b>				
	flower color varies; can spread easily; provides food for wildlife			



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Jasminum multiflorum</i> Downy Jasmine			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	<b>C</b> <b>S</b>	9b-11	No	
<b>G, H, S</b>	Fast	5-10↑	5-10⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	●●●●	Any		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	Medium		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁	L-N		
<b>Wildlife</b>				
	white, fragrant, year-round flowers; dies back in freeze, may come back; susceptible to pests; sprawling form			

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

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

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



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

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

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

<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Ardisia japonica</i> Japanese Ardisia			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	<b>N</b> <b>C</b>	8-9	No	
<b>G, H, S</b>		1/2-1↑	1-3⇔	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○ ● ● ○	Any		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾ ☾	Low		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁	U		
<b>Wildlife</b>				
	shiny, leathery, dark green leaves; pink/white, 5-petaled, spring flowers; small, red, winter fruit			



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

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

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

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





*Ernodea littoralis*  
Golden creeper

S	10-11	Yes
	1-3↑	1-3⇨
●●●○	S/C	
☾	High	
☀	H	

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



*Evolvulus glomeratus*  
Blue Daze

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

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



*Glandularia tampensis*  
Tampa Vervain,  
Tampa Mock Vervain

C	S	9-11	Yes
		1 1/2-2↑	1-1 1/2⇨
○●●○	S		
☾	High		
☀	L-N		
🦋			

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



*Hedera canariensis*  
Algerian Ivy,  
Canary Ivy

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

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



*Hedera helix*  
English Ivy

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

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



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

N	C	S	8-11	Yes
	Fast		10-20↑	10-40⇨
○●●○	Any			
☾☾	High			
☀☁	M			

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



*Juniperus conferta* and cvs.  
Shore Juniper

N	C	8-9	No	
	Slow		1-2↑	6-10⇨
●●●●	S			
☾	High			
☀	H			
🐦				

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



*Juniperus horizontalis* and cvs.  
Creeping Juniper,  
Horizontal Juniper

N	C	8a-9a	No	
		1/2-1↑	8-10⇨	
●●●●	Any			
☾	High			
☀	M			
🐦				

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



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



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



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



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



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



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



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i> Turkey Tangle Fogfruit, Capeweed			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N C S	8-11	Yes	
<b>G, H, S</b>		1/2-1↑	8-10⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	●●●●	Any		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾ ☾	Medium		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁	L-N		
<b>Wildlife</b>	🦋			
	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			



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

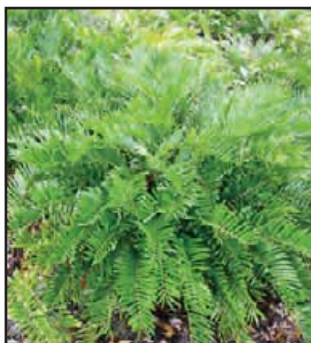
white, fragrant, showy, spring flowers; susceptible to diseases



*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



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Andropogon</i> spp. Bluestem Grass			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N C	8-9	Var.	
<b>G, H, S</b>	Fast	3-10↑	3-7⇨	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	●●●●		Any	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☹		High	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀		H	
<b>Wildlife</b>				
	perennial bunch grass; species need vary; check with Extension office before making final selection; silver/white/pink, fall flowers			

<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Aristida stricta</i> var. <i>beyrichiana</i> Wiregrass			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N C S	8-11	Yes	
<b>G, H, S</b>	Fast	2-4↑	2-3⇨	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	●●○○		S	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☹		High	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁		L-N	
<b>Wildlife</b>				
	also known as <i>Aristida beyrichiana</i> ; tan, year-round flowers; provides food and cover for wildlife; depends on regular summer burning to stimulate flowering and seed production			

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

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



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

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

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

<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> Zebra Grass, Eulalia Grass			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N C S	8-11	No	
<b>G, H, S</b>		1-9↑	3-5⇨	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	●●●○		Any	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☹		Medium	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁		H	
<b>Wildlife</b>				
	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
Fast		2-5↑ 2-3⇨		
●●●○		S		
☾☾☾		High		
☀		H		

pink, fall flowers; tolerates extreme drought and flooding



*Panicum virgatum* and cvs.  
Panic Grass

N	C	S	8-10	Yes
Fast		1-5↑ 1-5⇨		
●●●○		Any		
☾		High		
☀ ☁		H		

tan, summer flowers



*Paspalum quadrifarium*  
Evergreen Paspalum,  
Crown Grass

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

tan, summer flowers; FNGLA Plant of the Year



*Schizachyrium scoparium*  
Little Blue Stem Grass

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

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



*Spartina* spp.  
Cordgrass

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

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



*Thyssanolaena maxima*  
Tiger Grass

N	C	S	8-11	No
Fast		6-10↑ 6-10⇨		
●●●○		Any		
☾☾		Medium		
☀ ☁		M		

bamboo-like appearance; large, linear leaves



*Tripsacum dactyloides* and cvs.  
Fakahatchee Grass,  
Gamma Grass

N	C	S	8-11	Yes
		4-6↑ 4-6⇨		
●●●○		Any		
☾☾		Medium		
☀ ☁		M		



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



*Tripsacum floridana*  
Florida Gama Grass

N	C	S	8-11	Yes
		2-4↑ 4-6⇨		
●●●○		Any		
☾☾☾		Medium		
☀ ☁		M		

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



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

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

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

<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Butia capitata</i> Pindo Palm, Jelly Palm		
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N C S	8b-11	No
<b>G, H, S</b>	Slow	15-25↑	10-15⇔
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○ ● ● ○	Any	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	High	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁	M	
<b>Wildlife</b>			
	edible fruit used for jelly; provides food for wildlife; looks best in full sun; white flowers; susceptible to pests; high wind resistance		



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

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

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

<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Ceratozamia kuesteriana</i>		
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N C S	8-11	No
<b>G, H, S</b>	Slow	4-5↑	3-4⇔
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○ ● ○ ○	Any	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾ ●	High	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N	
<b>Wildlife</b>			
	emergent growth on some forms has a reddish color		



*Chamaedorea* spp.  
Chamaedorea, Bamboo Palm,  
Miniature Fishtail Palm

N	C	S	variable	No
Fast	1-20↑	2-8⇔		
○ ● ● ○	Any			
Water drop icon	Medium			
Sun icon	Cloud icon	L-N		

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



*Chamaerops humilis*  
European Fan Palm

N	C	S	8-11	No
Slow	5-15↑	6-15⇔		
○ ● ● ○	Any			
Water drop icon	High			
Sun icon	Cloud icon	M		

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



*Chrysalidocarpus lutescens*  
Yellow Butterfly Palm

S	10a-11	No		
	15-25↑	6-10⇔		
○ ● ● ○	Any			
Water drop icon	Water drop icon	High		
Sun icon	Cloud icon	Cloud icon	M	

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



*Coccothrinax argentata*  
Silver Palm

S	10b-11	Yes		
Fast	3-15↑	6-7⇔		
● ● ● ●	Any			
Water drop icon	High			
Sun icon	Cloud icon	Cloud icon	H	
Bird icon				

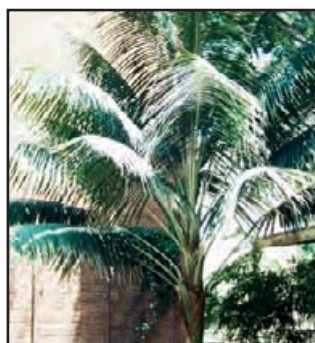
distinctive, dark, blue-green, drooping, deeply divided palmate leaves; white, summer flowers; Key Deer food source; high wind resistance



*Dioon edule*  
Dioon, Chamal,  
Mexican Sago

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

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



*Howea forsterana*  
Kentia Palm,  
Sentry Palm

S	10-11	No		
	15-25↑	6-10⇔		
○ ● ● ○	S/L			
Water drop icon	Medium			
Cloud icon	Cloud icon	L-N		

white, summer flowers; susceptible to diseases



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

S	10b-11	No		
Slow	6-12↑	3-6⇔		
○ ● ● ○	S/L			
Water drop icon	Medium			
Cloud icon	Cloud icon	L-N		
Bird icon				

white, year-round flowers



*Livistona* spp.  
Chinese Fan Palm

C	S	9-11	No	
		20-50↑	8-15⇔	
○ ● ● ○	S/L			
Water drop icon	High			
Sun icon	Cloud icon	M		

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



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Nolina recurvata</i> Ponytail Palm		
<b>Reg/Native</b>	S	10a-11	No
<b>G, H, S</b>	Slow	10-15↑	12-18⇒
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	●●●●	Any	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	High	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁	M	
<b>Wildlife</b>			
	unique plume of long leaves atop a single trunk with a bulb-like base; susceptible to pests and diseases		



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Phoenix</i> spp. except <i>Phoenix reclinata</i> Date Palms		
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N C S	8-11	No
<b>G, H, S</b>	Slow	6-80↑	6-25⇒
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○●●○	S/L	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾ ☹	High	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁	M	
<b>Wildlife</b>			
	yellow, summer flowers; <i>Phoenix canariensis</i> , <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> and <i>Phoenix roebelinii</i> have high wind resistance; provides food for wildlife		



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



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i> Alexander Palm, Solitary Palm, Solitaire Palm		
<b>Reg/Native</b>	S	10a-11	No
<b>G, H, S</b>	Slow	15-25↑	6-10⇒
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○●●○	S/L	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☹	High	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☁ ☁	L-N	
<b>Wildlife</b>	☹		
	white, summer flowers; resistant to lethal yellowing; high wind resistance; caution - may be invasive in South and Central Florida		



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Ptychosperma macarthurii</i> Macarthur Palm		
<b>Reg/Native</b>	S	10b-11	No
<b>G, H, S</b>		15-25↑	6-10⇒
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○●●○	S/L	
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☹	None	
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N	
<b>Wildlife</b>	☹		
	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		



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



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



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





*Rhaps humilis*  
Slender Lady Palm

C	S	9b-11	No
		5-7↑	6-10⇒
○ ● ● ○		S/L	
☾ ☼		Medium	
☀ ☁ ☁		M	
🐦			
slender stems; drooping leaf segments; forms densely packed clumps; susceptible to pests			



*Roystonea regia*  
Royal Palm

S	10a-11	Yes
		50-80↑
● ● ● ○		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				



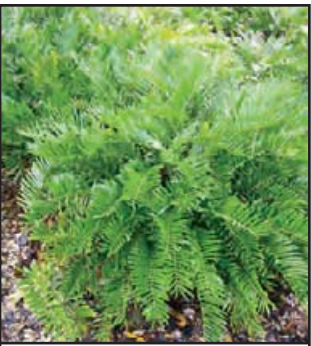
*Thrinax morrisii*  
Brittle Thatch Palm,  
Key Thatch Palm

S	10b-11	Yes
Slow		15-20↑
● ● ● ●		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↑
● ● ● ●		S
☾		High
☀ ☁ ☁		H
🐦		
white; summer flowers; good palm for many landscapes due to small size; high wind resistance		



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i> Windmill Palm			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N C S	8-11	No	
<b>G, H, S</b>		10-25↑	6-10⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	●●●●	Any		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	Medium		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁	M		
<b>Wildlife</b>	🐦			
	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			

<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> Washington Palm			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N C	9a-11	No	
<b>G, H, S</b>		60-90↑	10-15⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	●●●●	Any		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾ ☹	High		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁	M		
<b>Wildlife</b>				
	too tall for most home landscapes; caution – may be invasive in South Florida			

<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i> Foxtail Palm			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	S	10-11	No	
<b>G, H, S</b>	Slow	20-30↑	8-20⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○●●○	Any		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	Medium		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁	M		
<b>Wildlife</b>				
	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			

<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Zamia floridana</i> Coontie, Florida Arrowroot, Florida Zamia			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N C S	8b-11	Yes	
<b>G, H, S</b>	Fast	1-5↑	3-5⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	●●●●	Any		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	High		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁	H		
<b>Wildlife</b>	🦋 🐦			
	small palm-like perennial plant; Florida's only native cycad; sole larval food plant for atala hair-streak butterfly; susceptible to pests and cold damage in the 20's			



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Zamia furfuracea</i> Cardboard Plant			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	C S	9b-11	No	
<b>G, H, S</b>	Slow	2-5↑	5-8⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	●●●●	Any		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	High		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁	H		
<b>Wildlife</b>				
	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



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

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

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

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



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

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

<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Thelypteris kunthii</i> Southern Shield Fern			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N C S	8-11	Yes	
<b>G, H, S</b>	Fast	2-3↑ 2-4⇒		
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○ ● ● ●	Any		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☂ ☃	Medium		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N		
<b>Wildlife</b>				
	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



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

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

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

<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Asimina</i> spp. Pawpaw				
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N	C	S	8-10	Var.
<b>G, H, S</b>	15-20↑		15-20⇒		
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○ ● ○ ○		S		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾ ●		Medium		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁		L-N		
<b>Wildlife</b>	🦋				
	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				



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

<b>Scientific Common</b>	Diets iridoides African Iris, Butterfly Iris			
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N	C	S	8b-11   No
<b>G, H, S</b>	Slow	2-6↑	1-2⇒	
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○ ● ● ○	Any		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾ ☹ ☹	Medium		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁	L-N		
<b>Wildlife</b>				
	also known as <i>Moraea iridoides</i> and <i>Moraea vegeta</i> , previously <i>Diets vegeta</i> ; 1-2" white/yellow/blue, spring through summer flowers			





*Dryopteris* spp.  
Autumn Fern

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

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



*Dyschoriste oblongifolia*  
Twin Flower,  
Oblongleaf Snakeherb

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

lavender, year-round flowers; commonly used as groundcover



*Echinacea purpurea*  
Purple Coneflower

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

purple, spring through summer flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil



*Euryops* spp.  
Bush Daisy

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

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



*Evolvulus glomeratus*  
Blue Daze

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

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



*Flaveria linearis*  
Yellowtop

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

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



*Gaillardia pulchella*  
Blanket Flower

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

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



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

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

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

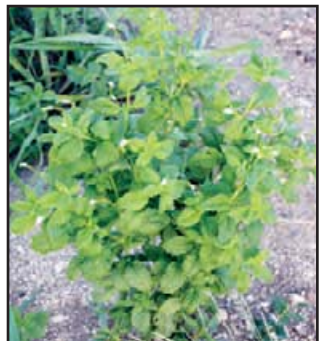


Scientific Common	Gazania spp. Gazania, Treasure Flower				
Reg/Native	N	C	S	8b-11	No
G, H, S		1/2-1↑ 1-2⇨			
Soil pH, Txt	○ ● ● ○			Any	
Soil Mst, Drgt	☾		High		
Light/Best Salt	☀			M	
Wildlife					
	yellow/orange/red, summer flowers; roots may rot from overwatering				

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



*Hemerocallis* spp.  
Daylily

N	C	S	8-10	No
Fast	1-3↑	1-2⇔		
●●●○	Any			
☾	Medium			
☀ ☁	H			
🦋 🐦				

many cultivars; summer flowers vary; susceptible to diseases



*Hippeastrum* spp. and hybrids  
Amaryllis

N	C	S	8-10	No
	1-3↑	1-3⇔		
○●●○	Any			
☾	Medium			
☀ ☁	L-N			

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



*Hymenocallis* spp.  
Spider Lily

N	C	S	8-11	Var.
Fast	1-3↑	3-5⇔		
●●●○	Any			
☾	High			
☀ ☁	H			

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



*Impatiens* spp.  
Impatiens

N	C	S	8-11	No
	1/2-1↑	1⇔		
○●●○	Any			
☾	High			
☀ ☁	L-N			
🦋				

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



*Iris hexagona*  
Louisiana Iris,  
Blue Flag Iris

N	C	S	8-10	No
	2-5↑	1/2⇔		
●●○○	S/L			
☾	Low			
☀ ☁	L-N			

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



*Iris virginica*  
Virginia Iris,  
Blue Flag Iris

N	C	S	8b-11	Yes
	4-7↑	1-3⇔		
●●○○	Any			
☾	Medium			
☀ ☁	L-N			

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



*Justicia brandegeana*  
Shrimp Plant

N	C	S	8b-11	No
Fast	2-6↑	2-4⇔		
●●●○	Any			
☾	Medium			
☀ ☁	L-N			

white, summer flowers; susceptible to pests and freezes



*Justicia carnea*  
Jacobinia,  
Flamingo Plant

N	C	S	8b-11	No
Slow	3-6↑	2-3⇔		
●●●○	Any			
☾	Low			
☀ ☁	L-N			

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Phlox divaricata</i> Blue Phlox				
<b>Reg/Native</b>	N	C	S	8-11	No
<b>G, H, S</b>	Fast	1-3↑ 1-3⇒			
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	●●●○		Any		
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☹		Medium		
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁		L-N		
<b>Wildlife</b>					
	purple, summer flowers				

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



*Solenostemon scutellarioides*  
Coleus

N	C	S	8-11	No
Fast	1-3↑	1-3⇒		
○ ● ● ○	Any			
☾	Low			
☀ ☁	L-N			

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



*Solidago* spp.  
Goldenrod

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

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



*Sphaeropteris cooperi*  
Australian Tree Fern

	S	10b-11	No
Slow	12-18↑	8-15⇒	
○ ● ● ○	S/L		
☾	Low		
☀ ☁	L-N		

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



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

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

red, spring through summer flowers



*Stachytarpheta* spp.  
Porterweed

N	C	S	8-11	Var.
Fast	2-8↑	3-4⇒		
○ ● ● ○	Any			
☾	Medium			
☀ ☁	M			



flowers vary



*Stokesia laevis*  
Stokes' Aster

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



blue/white, summer flowers; many cultivars



*Tulbaghia violacea*  
Society Garlic

N	C	S	8a-11	No
	1-2↑	1-2⇒		
○ ● ● ○	S/L			
☾	High			
☀ ☁	L-N			

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






*Zephyranthes* spp.  
Rain Lily, Zephyr Lily

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

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



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





*Ageratum* spp.  
Ageratum

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

many cultivars; purple/white, year-round flowers



*Amaranthus* spp.  
Amaranth

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

many cultivars; attractive foliage; inconspicuous flowers



*Angelonia angustifolia*  
Angelonia

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

white and/or blue, summer flowers



*Begonia Xsemperflorens-cultorum*  
Wax Begonia

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

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



*Caladium Xhortulanum*  
Caladium

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

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



*Calendula* spp.  
Pot Marigold

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

yellow/orange, winter through spring flowers



*Catharanthus roseus*  
Periwinkle, Madagascar Periwinkle, Vinca

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

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



*Celosia* spp.  
Celosia

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

many cultivars; summer flowers vary



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



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



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



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



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Justicia carnea</i> Jacobinia, Flamingo Plant				
<b>Reg/Native</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>S</b>	8b-11	No
<b>G, H, S</b>	Slow	3-6↑	2-3⇒		
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	● ● ● ○	Any			
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	Low			
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁	L-N			
<b>Wildlife</b>	🦋				
	evergreen; summer through fall flowers vary; susceptible to pests, diseases, and freezes				



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



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



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Monarda punctata</i> Spotted Horsemint, Dotted Horsemint, Spotted Beebalm				
<b>Reg/Native</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>C</b>		8b-9	Yes
<b>G, H, S</b>	Fast	1-3↑	2-4⇒		
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○ ● ● ○	Any			
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾	Medium			
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁	H			
<b>Wildlife</b>	🦋		🦋		
	pink, summer through fall flowers				



*Pachystachys lutea*  
Golden Shrimp Plant

C	S	9b-11	No
2-3↑		2-3⇒	
○ ● ● ○	Any		
Low			
		L-N	
yellow, spring through fall flowers			



*Pentas lanceolata*  
Pentas, Starflower

N	C	S	8b-11	No
Fast		2-4↑ 2-3⇒		
○ ● ● ○	Any			
Medium				
		M		
many cultivars; red/pink/white/lilac, summer flowers; susceptible to freeze damage				



*Petunia Xhybrida*  
Petunia

N	C	S	8-11	No
Fast		1/2-1 1/2↑ 1⇒		
○ ● ● ○	Any			
Low				
		M		
many flower colors, in fall through spring; can be grown as perennial in South Florida; susceptible to pests and diseases				



*Rudbeckia fulgida*  
Rudbeckia

N	C	8-9	Yes
Fast		3↑ 3⇒	
○ ● ● ○	S/L		
Low			
		L-N	
showy, daisy-like flower; produces masses of golden color all summer			



*Rudbeckia hirta*  
Black-Eyed Susan

N	C	8-9	Yes
2-3↑		1-2⇒	
○ ● ● ○	Any		
Medium			
		L-N	
large, yellow-orange to red-dish-orange, summer flowers; does not tolerate prolonged, wet weather			



*Solenostemon scutellarioides*  
Coleus

N	C	S	8-11	No
Fast		1-3↑ 1-3⇒		
○ ● ● ○	Any			
Low				
		L-N		
purple, summer flowers; many cultivars; 'Hurricane Louise' was FNGLA Plant of the Year in 2005; susceptible to pests and diseases				



*Tagetes* spp.  
Marigold

N	C	S	8-11	No
Fast		1-3↑ 1⇒		
○ ● ● ○	S/L			
Medium				
	L-N			
flowers vary				



*Tithonia rotundiflora*  
Mexican Sunflower

N	C	S	8-10	No
Fast		5-6↑ 3-4⇒		
○ ● ● ○	Any			
High				
		U		
red/orange, summer flowers				



<b>Scientific Common</b>	<i>Torenia fournieri</i> Wishbone Flower					<i>Viola</i> spp. Violet, Johnny-jump-up					<i>Viola Xwittrockiana</i> Pansy					<i>Zinnia</i> hybrids Zinnia				
<b>Reg/Native</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>S</b>	8-11	No	<b>N</b>	<b>C</b>		8-9	Var.	<b>N</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>S</b>	8-11	No	<b>N</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>S</b>	8-11	No
<b>G, H, S</b>				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⇒
<b>Soil pH, Txt</b>	○ ● ● ○				S/L	○ ● ● ○				S/L	○ ● ● ○				Any	○ ● ● ○				Any
<b>Soil Mst, Drgt</b>	☾ ●	●			Low	☾ ●	●			Low	☾				Low	☾				High
<b>Light/Best Salt</b>	☀ ☁ ☁				L-N	☀ ☁				L-N	☀ ☁				L-N	☀				L-N
<b>Wildlife</b>																				
	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.)

		
<b>Scientific Common</b> <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> Bermudagrass	<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i> Centipedegrass	<i>Paspalum notatum</i> Bahia grass
Mw Ht/Leaf/Mnt Lv 1-2 in.   F-M   M-H	1.5-2 in.   M   Low	3-4 in.   C-M   Low
Soil pH/Drgt/Slt/Sh Any   Medium   M   L	Acid   Medium   L   M	Acid   High   N   L
<b>Estab. Methods</b> 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
		
<b>Scientific Common</b> <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> St. Augustinegrass 'Semi-dwarf cvs.'	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> St. Augustinegrass 'Standard height cvs.'	<i>Zoysia japonica</i> Zoysiagrass
Mw Ht/Leaf/Mnt Lv 2-2.5 in.   C-M   Medium	3.5-4 in.   C-M   Medium	2-2.5in.   F-M   High
Soil pH/Drgt/Slt/Sh Any   Low   M   V	Any   Low   M   V	Any   Medium   M   V
<b>Estab. Methods</b> 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

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PAGE	PLANT TYPE
African Iris	<i>Dietes iridoides</i>	86	Perennial
Ageratum	<i>Ageratum</i> spp.	95	Annuals
Alexander Palm	<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i>	78	Palm or Palm-Like
Algerian Ivy	<i>Hedera canariensis</i>	68	Vine
Algerian Ivy	<i>Hedera canariensis</i>	71	Groundcover
Aloe	<i>Aloe</i> spp.	64	Small Shrub
Aloe	<i>Aloe</i> spp.	83	Perennial
Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.	95	Annuals
Amaryllis	<i>Hippeastrum</i> spp.	89	Perennial
American Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	37	Large Tree
American Holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	40	Medium Tree
American Hophornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	40	Medium Tree
American Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	38	Medium Tree
American Wisteria	<i>Wisteria frutescens</i>	69	Vine
Angelonia	<i>Angelonia angustifolia</i>	84	Perennial
Angelonia	<i>Angelonia angustifolia</i>	95	Annuals
Angel's Trumpet	<i>Brugmansia Xcandida</i>	52	Large Shrub
Arizona Cypress	<i>Cupressus arizonica</i> var.	39	Medium Tree
Asiatic Jasmine	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	73	Groundcover
Australian Tree Fern	<i>Sphaeropteris cooperi</i>	82	Fern
Australian Tree Fern	<i>Sphaeropteris cooperi</i>	93	Perennial
Autumn Fern	<i>Dryopteris</i> spp.	70	Groundcover
Autumn Fern	<i>Dryopteris</i> spp.	81	Fern
Autumn Fern	<i>Dryopteris</i> spp.	87	Perennial
Avocado	<i>Persea americana</i>	34	Large Tree
Awabuki Viburnum	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>	49	Small Tree
Awabuki Viburnum	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i> var. <i>awabuki</i>	63	Large Shrub
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> cvs.	61	Large Shrub
Aztec Lily	<i>Sprekelia formosissima</i>	93	Perennial
Bahiagrass	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>	99	Turfgrass
Bamboo	<i>Bambusa</i> spp.	51	Large Shrub
Bamboo Cycad	<i>Ceratozamia hildae</i>	76	Palm or Palm-Like
Banana	<i>Musa</i> spp.	46	Small Tree
Banana	<i>Musa</i> spp.	59	Large Shrub
Banana	<i>Musa</i> spp.	91	Perennial
Banana Shrub	<i>Magnolia figo</i>	46	Small Tree
Bay Cedar	<i>Suriana maritima</i>	61	Large Shrub
Beach Sunflower	<i>Helianthus debilis</i>	88	Perennial
Beautyberry	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	52	Large Shrub
Bermudagrass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	99	Turfgrass
Bird of Paradise	<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>	66	Small Shrub
Bismarck Palm	<i>Bismarckia nobilis</i>	76	Palm or Palm-Like
Black Mangrove	<i>Avicennia germinans</i>	38	Medium Tree
Black Olive	<i>Bucida buceras</i>	32	Large Tree
Blackberry Lily	<i>Belamcanda chinensis</i>	84	Perennial
Black-Eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	97	Annuals
Black-Eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	92	Perennial
Black-Eyed Susan Vine	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	69	Vine
Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	87	Perennial
Blazing Star	<i>Liatris</i> spp.	90	Perennial

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PAGE	PLANT TYPE
Blood Lily	<i>Haemanthus multiflorus</i>	88	Perennial
Blue Daze	<i>Evolvulus glomeratus</i>	71	Groundcover
Blue Daze	<i>Evolvulus glomeratus</i>	87	Perennial
Blue Phlox	<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	92	Perennial
Blue-Eyed Grass	<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	92	Perennial
Bluestem Grass	<i>Andropogon</i> spp.	74	Grass
Bluff Oak	<i>Quercus austrina</i>	36	Large Tree
Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon</i> spp.	43	Small Tree
Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon</i> spp.	52	Large Shrub
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea</i> cvs.	67	Vine
Bower Vine	<i>Pandorea jasminoides</i>	69	Vine
Boxthorn	<i>Severinia buxifolia</i>	61	Large Shrub
Bracken Fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	82	Fern
Bracken Fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	92	Perennial
Brittle Thatch Palm	<i>Thrinax morrisii</i>	79	Palm or Palm-Like
Bromeliads	<i>Bromeliaceae</i> genera	85	Perennial
Buccaneer Palm	<i>Pseudophoenix sargentii</i>	78	Palm or Palm-Like
Buckthorn	<i>Sideroxylon</i> spp.	48	Small Tree
Bugleweed	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	70	Groundcover
Bugleweed	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	83	Perennial
Bulbine	<i>Bulbine frutescens</i>	85	Perennial
Bush Allamanda	<i>Allamanda neriifolia</i>	50	Large Shrub
Bush Daisy	<i>Gamolepis</i> spp.	64	Small Shrub
Bush Daisy	<i>Euryops</i> spp.	87	Perennial
Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleia lindleyana</i>	52	Large Shrub
Butterfly Lily	<i>Hedychium</i> spp.	88	Perennial
Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	43	Small Tree
Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	53	Large Shrub
Buttonwood	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>	32	Large Tree
Buttonwood	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>	54	Large Shrub
Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	79	Palm or Palm-Like
Caladium	<i>Caladium Xhortulanum</i>	85	Perennial
Caladium	<i>Caladium Xhortulanum</i>	95	Annuals
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	43	Small Tree
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	53	Large Shrub
Canna Lily	<i>Canna</i> spp.	85	Perennial
Cardboard Plant	<i>Zamia furfuracea</i>	73	Groundcover
Cardboard Plant	<i>Zamia furfuracea</i>	80	Palm or Palm-Like
Carolina Allspice	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	52	Large Shrub
Carolina Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus caroliniana</i>	60	Large Shrub
Carolina Jessamine	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	68	Vine
Carolina Silverbell	<i>Halesia carolina</i>	33	Large Tree
Carpentaria Palm	<i>Carpentaria acuminata</i>	38	Medium Tree
Carpentaria Palm	<i>Carpentaria acuminata</i>	76	Palm or Palm-Like
Cast Iron Plant	<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>	70	Groundcover
Cast Iron Plant	<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>	84	Perennial
Cedar Elm	<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>	37	Large Tree
Celosia	<i>Celosia</i> spp.	95	Annuals
Centipedegrass	<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i>	99	Turfgrass
Century Plant	<i>Agave</i> spp.	50	Large Shrub
Century Plant	<i>Agave</i> spp.	83	Perennial
Chaste Tree	<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	63	Large Shrub

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PAGE	PLANT TYPE
Chenille Plant	<i>Acalypha hispida</i>	64	Small Shrub
Chickasaw Plum	<i>Prunus angustifolia</i>	48	Small Tree
Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> and cvs.	37	Large Tree
Chinese Fan Palm	<i>Livistona</i> spp.	77	Palm or Palm-Like
Chinese Fringetree	<i>Chionanthus retusus</i>	44	Small Tree
Chinese Holly	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> and cvs.	45	Small Tree
Chinese Holly	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> and cvs.	57	Large Shrub
Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> and cvs.	58	Large Shrub
Christmas Senna	<i>Senna bicapsularis</i>	61	Large Shrub
Cinnamon Fern	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	82	Fern
Cinnamon Fern	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	91	Perennial
Cleyera	<i>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</i>	62	Large Shrub
Climbing Aster	<i>Aster carolinianus</i>	67	Vine
Climbing Hydrangea	<i>Decumaria barbara</i>	67	Vine
Cocoplum	<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>	53	Large Shrub
Coleus	<i>Solenostemon scuttellarioides</i>	93	Perennial
Coleus	<i>Solenostemon scuttellarioides</i>	97	Annuals
Common Witchhazel	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	56	Large Shrub
Confederate Jasmine	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	69	Vine
Coontie	<i>Zamia floridana</i>	73	Groundcover
Coontie	<i>Zamia floridana</i>	80	Palm or Palm-Like
Copper Leaf	<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i>	50	Large Shrub
Coral Bean	<i>Erythrina herbacea</i>	55	Large Shrub
Cordgrass	<i>Spartina</i> spp.	75	Grasses
Crape Jasmine	<i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i>	61	Large Shrub
Crapemyrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	40	Medium Tree
Creeping Fig	<i>Ficus pumila</i>	67	Vine
Creeping Juniper	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> and cvs.	71	Groundcover
Crinum Lily	<i>Crinum</i> spp.	86	Perennial
Cross Vine	<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	67	Vine
Croton	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	54	Large Shrub
Curcuma	<i>Curcuma</i> spp.	86	Perennial
Dahoon Holly	<i>Ilex cassine</i> and cvs.	40	Medium Tree
Date Palms	<i>Phoenix</i> spp.	78	Palm or Palm-Like
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.	89	Perennial
Desert Cassia	<i>Senna polyphylla</i>	48	Small Tree
Desert Cassia	<i>Senna polyphylla</i>	61	Large Shrub
Devil's Walkingstick	<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	42	Small Tree
Devil's Walkingstick	<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	51	Large Shrub
Downy Jasmine	<i>Jasminum multiflorum</i>	57	Large Shrub
Downy Jasmine	<i>Jasminum multiflorum</i>	68	Vine
Dutchman's Pipe	<i>Aristolochia</i> spp.	67	Vine
Dwarf Chenille Plant	<i>Acalypha reptans</i>	83	Perennial
Dwarf Palmetto	<i>Sabal minor</i>	61	Large Shrub
Dwarf Palmetto	<i>Sabal minor</i>	79	Palm or Palm-Like
Dwarf Schefflera	<i>Heptapleurum arboricola</i>	56	Large Shrub
East Palatka Holly	<i>Ilex Xattenuata</i> and cvs.	39	Medium Tree
Eastern Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	38	Medium Tree
Elliott's Lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis elliotii</i>	74	Grass
English Dogwood	<i>Philadelphus inodorus</i>	59	Large Shrub
English Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	68	Vine
English Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	71	Groundcover



COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PAGE	PLANT TYPE
European Fan Palm	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	43	Small Tree
European Fan Palm	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	77	Palm or Palm-Like
Evergreen Paspalum	<i>Paspalum quadrifarium</i>	75	Grass
Evergreen Wisteria	<i>Millettia reticulata</i>	68	Vine
Fakahatchee Grass	<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	75	Grass
False Rosemary	<i>Conradina</i> spp.	85	Perennial
Fetterbush	<i>Lyonia lucida</i>	65	Small Shrub
Fiddlewood	<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i>	44	Small Tree
Fiddlewood	<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i>	54	Large Shrub
Firebush	<i>Hamelia patens</i>	56	Large Shrub
Firecracker Flower	<i>Crossandra</i> spp.	86	Perennial
Firecracker Plant	<i>Russelia equisetiformis</i>	66	Small Shrub
Firecracker Plant	<i>Russelia sarmentosa</i>	66	Small Shrub
Firespike	<i>Odontonema strictum</i>	91	Perennial
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	65	Small Shrub
Fishtail Palm	<i>Caryota mitis</i>	76	Palm or Palm-Like
Flamingo Plant	<i>Justicia carnea</i>	96	Annuals
Flatwoods Plum	<i>Prunus umbellata</i>	48	Small Tree
Flax Lily	<i>Dianella</i> spp.	86	Perennial
Florida Flame Azalea	<i>Rhododendron austrinum</i>	60	Large Shrub
Florida Gama Grass	<i>Tripsacum floridana</i>	75	Grass
Florida Privet	<i>Forestiera segregata</i>	45	Small Tree
Florida Privet	<i>Forestiera segregata</i>	55	Large Shrub
Florida Thatch Palm	<i>Thrinax radiata</i>	79	Palm or Palm-Like
Floss-Silk Tree	<i>Chorisia speciosa</i>	32	Large Tree
Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	44	Small Tree
Formosa Palm	<i>Arenga engleri</i>	42	Small Tree
Formosa Palm	<i>Arenga engleri</i>	76	Palm or Palm-Like
Fortune's Mahonia	<i>Mahonia fortunei</i>	65	Small Shrub
Foxtail Palm	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	80	Palm or Palm-Like
Frangipani	<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	47	Small Tree
Fringetree	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	44	Small Tree
Gallberry	<i>Ilex glabra</i>	46	Small Tree
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	55	Large Shrub
Gazania	<i>Gazania</i> spp.	88	Perennial
Gazania	<i>Gazania</i> spp.	96	Annuals
Geiger Tree	<i>Cordia sebestena</i>	39	Medium Tree
Giant Bird of Paradise	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	61	Large Shrub
Giant Sword Fern	<i>Nephrolepis biserrata</i>	72	Groundcover
Giant Sword Fern	<i>Nephrolepis biserrata</i>	81	Fern
Gloriosa Lily	<i>Gloriosa</i> spp.	88	Perennial
Glossy Abelia	<i>Abelia Xgrandiflora</i>	50	Large Shrub
Golden Creeper	<i>Ernodea littoralis</i>	71	Groundcover
Golden Dewdrop	<i>Duranta erecta</i>	55	Large Shrub
Golden Shower	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	38	Medium Tree
Golden Shrimp Plant	<i>Pachystachys lutea</i>	91	Perennial
Golden Shrimp Plant	<i>Pachystachys lutea</i>	97	Annuals
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago</i> spp.	93	Perennial
Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	33	Large Tree
Groundsel Bush	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	42	Small Tree
Groundsel Bush	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	51	Large Shrub
Gumbo Limbo	<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	38	Medium Tree

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PAGE	PLANT TYPE
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	39	Medium Tree
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	54	Large Shrub
Heliconia	<i>Heliconia</i> spp.	88	Perennial
Hercules' Club	<i>Zanthoxylum clava-herculis</i>	41	Medium Tree
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.	56	Large Shrub
Hickories	<i>Carya</i> spp.	32	Large Tree
Holly Fern	<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	70	Groundcover
Holly Fern	<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	81	Fern
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	68	Vine
Hopbush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	45	Small Tree
Hurricane Lily	<i>Lycoris</i> spp.	90	Perennial
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	56	Large Shrub
Impatiens	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.	89	Perennial
Impatiens	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.	96	Annuals
Indian Hawthorn	<i>Raphiolepis</i> spp. and cvs.	48	Small Tree
Indian Hawthorn	<i>Raphiolepis</i> spp. and cvs.	65	Small Shrub
Inkberry	<i>Scaevola plumieri</i>	73	Groundcover
Ixora	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	65	Small Shrub
Jaboticaba	<i>Myrciaria cauliflora</i>	47	Small Tree
Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	40	Medium Tree
Jacobinia	<i>Justicia carnea</i>	89	Perennial
Jamaica Caper Tree	<i>Capparis cynophallophora</i>	43	Small Tree
Jamaica Caper Tree	<i>Capparis cynophallophora</i>	53	Large Shrub
Jamaican Dogwood	<i>Piscidia piscipula</i>	35	Large Tree
Japanese Aralia	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	55	Large Shrub
Japanese Ardisia	<i>Ardisia japonica</i>	70	Groundcover
Japanese Barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	52	Large Shrub
Japanese Blueberry	<i>Elaeocarpus decipiens</i>	39	Medium Tree
Japanese Plum Yew	<i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i>	43	Small Tree
Japanese Plum Yew	<i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i>	53	Large Shrub
Kalanchoe	<i>Kalanchoe blossfeldiana</i>	90	Perennial
Kentia Palm	<i>Howea forsterana</i>	77	Palm or Palm-Like
King's Mantle	<i>Thunbergia erecta</i>	62	Large Shrub
Lady of the Night	<i>Brunfelsia americana</i>	64	Small Shrub
Lady Palm	<i>Rhapis excelsa</i>	78	Palm or Palm-Like
Laurelleaf Snailseed	<i>Cocculus laurifolius</i>	54	Large Shrub
Leather Fern	<i>Acrostichum danaeifolium</i>	50	Large Shrub
Leather Fern	<i>Acrostichum danaeifolium</i>	81	Fern
Leather Fern	<i>Acrostichum danaeifolium</i>	83	Perennial
Leatherleaf Fern	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	72	Groundcover
Leatherleaf Fern	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	82	Fern
Lemongrass	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	74	Grass
Ligustrum	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> and cvs.	46	Small Tree
Ligustrum	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> and cvs.	58	Large Shrub
Lily of the Nile	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	83	Perennial
Lion's Ear	<i>Leonotis leonurus</i>	90	Perennial
Liriope	<i>Liriope muscari</i> and cvs.	72	Groundcover
Liriope	<i>Liriope muscari</i> and cvs.	90	Perennial
Little Blue Stem Grass	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	75	Grass
Live Oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	36	Large Tree
Loblolly Bay	<i>Gordonia lasianthus</i>	33	Large Tree
Loblolly Pine	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	35	Large Tree

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PAGE	PLANT TYPE
Longleaf Pine	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	35	Large Tree
Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	45	Small Tree
Loropetalum	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i> and cvs.	58	Large Shrub
Louisiana Iris	<i>Iris hexagona</i>	89	Perennial
Lychee	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	34	Large Tree
Macarthur Palm	<i>Ptychosperma macarthuri</i>	78	Palm or Palm-Like
Mahogany Fern	<i>Didymochlaena truncatula</i>	81	Fern
Mahogany Fern	<i>Didymochlaena truncatula</i>	86	Perennial
Majesty Palm	<i>Ravenea rivularis</i>	78	Palm or Palm-Like
Marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> spp.	97	Annuals
Marlberry	<i>Ardisia escallonioides</i>	42	Small Tree
Marlberry	<i>Ardisia escallonioides</i>	51	Large Shrub
Mary Nell Holly	<i>Ilex</i> X'Mary Nell'	45	Small Tree
Mary Nell Holly	<i>Ilex</i> X'Mary Nell'	57	Large Shrub
Maypop	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	69	Vine
Mexican Heather	<i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i>	86	Perennial
Mexican Sago	<i>Dioon edule</i>	77	Palm or Palm-Like
Mexican Sunflower	<i>Tithonia rotundiflora</i>	97	Annuals
Milkweed	<i>Asclepias</i> spp.	84	Perennial
Miniature Fishtail Palm	<i>Chamaedorea</i> spp.	77	Palm or Palm-Like
Miniature Holly	<i>Malpighia coccigera</i>	65	Small Shrub
Mondo Grass	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i> and cvs.	72	Groundcover
Morning Glory	<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.	68	Vine
Muhly Grass	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	75	Grass
Natal Plum	<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>	53	Large Shrub
Natal Plum	<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>	64	Small Shrub
Necklace Pod	<i>Sophora tomentosa</i>	48	Small Tree
Needle Palm	<i>Rhapidophyllum hystrix</i>	78	Palm or Palm-Like
Nellie R. Stevens Holly	<i>Ilex</i> X'Nellie R. Stevens'	45	Small Tree
Northern Slash Pine	<i>Pinus elliotii</i> var. <i>elliottii</i>	35	Large Tree
Nuttall Oak	<i>Quercus nuttallii</i>	36	Large Tree
Oakleaf Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	56	Large Shrub
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	59	Large Shrub
Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	47	Small Tree
Orange Jessamine	<i>Cestrum aurantiacum</i>	53	Large Shrub
Orange Jessamine	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	58	Large Shrub
Orange Plum	<i>Justicia spicigera</i>	90	Perennial
Orange Plum	<i>Justicia spicigera</i>	96	Annuals
Oregon Hollygrape	<i>Mahonia bealei</i>	58	Large Shrub
Overcup Oak	<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	41	Medium Tree
Panic Grass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i> and cvs.	75	Grass
Pansy	<i>Viola Xwittrockiana</i>	98	Annuals
Paradise Tree	<i>Simarouba glauca</i>	36	Large Tree
Paurotis Palm	<i>Acoelorrhaphe wrightii</i>	76	Palm or Palm-Like
Pawpaw	<i>Asimina</i> spp.	51	Large Shrub
Pawpaw	<i>Asimina</i> spp.	84	Perennial
Peacock Ginger	<i>Kaempferia</i> spp.	90	Perennial
Pentas	<i>Pentas lanceolata</i>	91	Perennial
Pentas	<i>Pentas lanceolata</i>	97	Annuals
Peregrina	<i>Jatropha integerrima</i>	46	Small Tree
Peregrina	<i>Jatropha integerrima</i>	58	Large Shrub
Perennial Peanut	<i>Arachis glabrata</i>	70	Groundcover

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PAGE	PLANT TYPE
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>	73	Groundcover
Periwinkle	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	85	Perennial
Periwinkle	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	95	Annuals
Petunia	<i>Petunia Xhybrida</i>	97	Annuals
Philodendron	<i>Philodendron</i> cvs.	60	Large Shrub
Philodendron	<i>Philodendron</i> spp. and cvs.	91	Perennial
Pigeonplum	<i>Coccoloba diversifolia</i>	39	Medium Tree
Pindo Palm	<i>Butia capitata</i>	42	Small Tree
Pindo Palm	<i>Butia capitata</i>	76	Palm or Palm-Like
Pine Cone Ginger	<i>Zingiber zerumbet</i>	94	Perennial
Pineapple Guava	<i>Acca sellowiana</i>	50	Large Shrub
Pink Allamanda	<i>Mandevilla</i> cvs.	68	Vine
Pink Powderpuff	<i>Calliandra emarginata</i>	64	Small Shrub
Pink Trumpet Tree	<i>Tabebuia heterophylla</i>	41	Medium Tree
Pinxter Azalea	<i>Rhododendron canescens</i>	60	Large Shrub
Pipestem	<i>Agarista populifolia</i>	50	Large Shrub
Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i> cvs.	60	Large Shrub
Plectranthus	<i>Plectranthus</i> spp.	92	Perennial
Plumbago	<i>Plumbago auriculata</i> cvs.	92	Perennial
Podocarpus	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i> and cvs.	47	Small Tree
Podocarpus	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i> and cvs.	60	Large Shrub
Poinciana	<i>Caesalpinia</i> spp. and cvs.	38	Medium Tree
Poinciana	<i>Caesalpinia</i> spp. and cvs.	64	Small Shrub
Pond Cypress	<i>Taxodium</i> spp.	37	Large Tree
Ponytail Palm	<i>Nolina recurvata</i>	78	Palm or Palm-Like
Pop Ash	<i>Fraxinus caroliniana</i>	33	Large Tree
Porterweed	<i>Stachytarpheta</i> spp.	93	Perennial
Possumhaw	<i>Ilex decidua</i>	45	Small Tree
Pot Marigold	<i>Calendula</i> spp.	95	Annuals
Powderpuff	<i>Calliandra</i> spp. and cvs.	42	Small Tree
Powderpuff	<i>Mimosa strigillosa</i>	72	Groundcover
Primrose Jasmine	<i>Jasminum mesnyi</i>	57	Large Shrub
Princess Flower	<i>Tibouchina urvilleana</i>	62	Large Shrub
Purple Coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	87	Perennial
Purple Glory Tree	<i>Tibouchina granulosa</i>	62	Large Shrub
Purple Lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i>	74	Grass
Purple Trumpet Tree	<i>Tabebuia impetiginosa</i>	41	Medium Tree
Queen's Wreath	<i>Petrea volubilis</i>	69	Vine
Railroad Vine	<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.	71	Groundcover
Rain Lily	<i>Zephyranthes</i> spp.	93	Perennial
Rangoon Creeper	<i>Quisqualis indica</i>	69	Vine
Red Bay	<i>Persea borbonia</i>	40	Medium Tree
Red Buckeye	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	42	Small Tree
Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	33	Large Tree
Red Mangrove	<i>Rhizophora mangle</i>	41	Medium Tree
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	32	Large Tree
Red Powderpuff	<i>Calliandra haematocephala</i>	52	Large Shrub
Reeve's Spirea	<i>Spiraea</i> spp.	66	Small Shrub
River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	32	Large Tree
River Oats	<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	74	Grass
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> spp.	66	Small Shrub
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus</i> spp.	66	Small Shrub

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PAGE	PLANT TYPE
Round Holly	<i>Ilex rotunda</i>	40	Medium Tree
Royal Fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	82	Fern
Royal Fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	91	Perennial
Royal Palm	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	79	Palm or Palm-Like
Royal Poinciana	<i>Delonix regia</i>	39	Medium Tree
Rudbeckia	<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i>	92	Perennial
Rudbeckia	<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i>	97	Annuals
Ruffled Fan Palm	<i>Licuala grandis</i>	77	Palm or Palm-Like
Rusty Blackhaw	<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>	49	Small Tree
Rusty Blackhaw	<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>	63	Large Shrub
Rusty Lyonia	<i>Lyonia ferruginea</i>	58	Large Shrub
Salt Grass	<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	74	Grass
Salvia	<i>Salvia</i> spp.	92	Perennial
Sand Live Oak	<i>Quercus geminata</i>	48	Small Tree
Sand Pine	<i>Pinus clausa</i>	34	Large Tree
Sandankwa Viburnum	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>	63	Large Shrub
Sasanqua	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	43	Small Tree
Sasanqua	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	53	Large Shrub
Satinleaf	<i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i>	38	Medium Tree
Saucer Magnolia	<i>Magnolia Xsoulangiana</i>	46	Small Tree
Saw Palmetto	<i>Serenoa repens</i>	79	Palm or Palm-Like
Sawtooth Oak	<i>Quercus acutissima</i>	35	Large Tree
Scorpion Tail	<i>Heliotropium angiospermum</i>	88	Perennial
Scrub Palmetto	<i>Sabal etonia</i>	66	Small Shrub
Scrub Palmetto	<i>Sabal etonia</i>	79	Palm or Palm-Like
Seagrape	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>	44	Small Tree
Seagrape	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>	54	Large Shrub
Selloum	<i>Philodendron bipinnatifidum</i>	59	Large Shrub
Shell Ginger	<i>Alpinia</i> spp.	83	Perennial
Shore Juniper	<i>Juniperus conferta</i> and cvs.	71	Groundcover
Shortleaf Fig	<i>Ficus citrifolia</i>	39	Medium Tree
Shrimp Plant	<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>	89	Perennial
Shrimp Plant	<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>	96	Annuals
Shumard Oak	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	36	Large Tree
Silver Palm	<i>Coccothrinax argentata</i>	77	Palm or Palm-Like
Silver Trumpet Tree	<i>Tabebuia aurea</i>	49	Small Tree
Simpson's Stopper	<i>Myrcianthes fragrans</i>	47	Small Tree
Simpson's Stopper	<i>Myrcianthes fragrans</i>	59	Large Shrub
Slender Lady Palm	<i>Rhapis humilis</i>	79	Palm or Palm-Like
Small-Leaf Confederate	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	73	Groundcover
Snowbush	<i>Breynia disticha</i>	64	Small Shrub
Society Garlic	<i>Tulbaghia violacea</i>	93	Perennial
Southern Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> and cvs.	34	Large Tree
Southern Maidenhair Fern	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	81	Fern
Southern Maidenhair Fern	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	83	Perennial
Southern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus silicicola</i>	40	Medium Tree
Southern Red Oak	<i>Quercus falcata</i>	36	Large Tree
Southern Shield Fern	<i>Thelypteris kunthii</i>	73	Groundcover
Southern Shield Fern	<i>Thelypteris kunthii</i>	82	Fern
Southern Slash Pine	<i>Pinus elliottii</i> var. <i>densa</i>	34	Large Tree
Southern Sugar Maple	<i>Acer barbatum</i>	32	Large Tree
Sparkleberry	<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>	62	Large Shrub

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PAGE	PLANT TYPE
Spider Lily	<i>Hymenocallis</i> spp.	89	Perennial
Spiral Ginger	<i>Costus</i> spp.	85	Perennial
Spotted Horsemint	<i>Monarda punctata</i>	96	Annuals
Spruce Pine	<i>Pinus glabra</i>	35	Large Tree
St. Augustinegrass	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	99	Turfgrass
St. Bernard's Lily	<i>Anthericum sanderi</i>	70	Groundcover
Star Anise	<i>Illicium</i> spp.	46	Small Tree
Star Anise	<i>Illicium</i> spp.	57	Large Shrub
Star Jasmine	<i>Jasminum nitidum</i>	57	Large Shrub
Stokes' Aster	<i>Stokesia laevis</i>	93	Perennial
Stoppers	<i>Eugenia</i> spp.	45	Small Tree
Stoppers	<i>Eugenia</i> spp.	55	Large Shrub
Strangler Fig	<i>Ficus aurea</i>	32	Large Tree
Swamp Bay	<i>Persea palustris</i>	41	Medium Tree
Swamp Chestnut Oak	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>	36	Large Tree
Swamp Dogwood	<i>Cornus foemina</i>	44	Small Tree
Swamp Fern	<i>Blechnum serrulatum</i>	81	Fern
Swamp Fern	<i>Blechnum serrulatum</i>	84	Perennial
Swamp Sunflower	<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i>	88	Perennial
Sweet Acacia	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	42	Small Tree
Sweet Acacia	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	50	Large Shrub
Sweet Almond Bush	<i>Aloysia virgata</i>	51	Large Shrub
Sweet Alyssum	<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	96	Annuals
Sweet Bay Magnolia	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i> and cvs.	34	Large Tree
Sweet Pepperbush	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	54	Large Shrub
Sweet Viburnum	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>	49	Small Tree
Sweet Viburnum	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>	62	Large Shrub
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	33	Large Tree
Sword Fern	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>	72	Groundcover
Sword Fern	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>	82	Fern
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	35	Large Tree
Taiwan Cherry	<i>Prunus campanulata</i>	48	Small Tree
Tampa Vervain	<i>Glandularia tampensis</i>	71	Groundcover
Tasmanian Tree Fern	<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	81	Fern
Tasmanian Tree Fern	<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	86	Perennial
Tea Olive	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	59	Large Shrub
Texas Sage	<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>	65	Small Shrub
Thyallis	<i>Galphimia glauca</i>	55	Large Shrub
Ti Plant	<i>Cordyline</i> spp. and cvs.	54	Large Shrub
Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	85	Perennial
Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	96	Annuals
Tiger Grass	<i>Thysanolaena maxima</i>	75	Grass
Titi	<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>	44	Small Tree
Titi	<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>	55	Large Shrub
Trailing Lantana	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	72	Groundcover
Trumpet Creeper	<i>Campsis radicans</i>	67	Vine
Tulip Poplar	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	33	Large Tree
Tupelo	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	34	Large Tree
Turkey Tangle Fogfruit	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	72	Groundcover
Turk's Cap	<i>Malvastrum arboreum</i>	58	Large Shrub
Twin Flower	<i>Dyschoriste oblongifolia</i>	70	Groundcover
Twin Flower	<i>Dyschoriste oblongifolia</i>	87	Perennial

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PAGE	PLANT TYPE
Two-Wing Silverbell	<i>Halesia diptera</i>	56	Large Shrub
Violet	<i>Viola</i> spp.	98	Annuals
Virginia Iris	<i>Iris virginica</i>	89	Perennial
Virginia Willow	<i>Itea virginica</i>	57	Large Shrub
Voodoo Lily	<i>Amorphophallus</i> spp.	84	Perennial
Walking Iris	<i>Neomarica gracilis</i>	91	Perennial
Walter's Viburnum	<i>Viburnum obovatum</i> and cvs.	49	Small Tree
Walter's Viburnum	<i>Viburnum obovatum</i> and cvs.	62	Large Shrub
Washington Palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	80	Palm or Palm-Like
Wax Begonia	<i>Begonia Xsemperflorens-cultorum</i>	84	Perennial
Wax Begonia	<i>Begonia Xsemperflorens-cultorum</i>	95	Annuals
Wax Myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i> and cvs.	47	Small Tree
Wax Myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i> and cvs.	59	Large Shrub
Weeping Fern Pine	<i>Podocarpus gracilior</i>	41	Medium Tree
Weeping Fern Pine	<i>Podocarpus gracilior</i>	60	Large Shrub
Weeping Lantana	<i>Lantana depressa</i>	65	Small Shrub
West Indian Mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	36	Large Tree
White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	33	Large Tree
White Gaura	<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i>	87	Perennial
White Geiger	<i>Cordia boissieri</i>	44	Small Tree
White Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>	35	Large Tree
Wild Cinnamon	<i>Canella winterana</i>	43	Small Tree
Wild Coffee	<i>Psychotria nervosa</i>	60	Large Shrub
Wild Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	56	Large Shrub
Wild Olive	<i>Osmanthus americanus</i>	47	Small Tree
Wild Olive	<i>Osmanthus americanus</i>	59	Large Shrub
Wild Sage	<i>Lantana involucrata</i>	90	Perennial
Wild Tamarind	<i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i>	34	Large Tree
Windmill Palm	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	80	Palm or Palm-Like
Winged Elm	<i>Ulmus alata</i>	37	Large Tree
Wintergreen Barberry	<i>Berberis julianae</i>	51	Large Shrub
Wiregrass	<i>Aristida stricta</i> var. <i>beyrichiana</i>	74	Grass
Wishbone Flower	<i>Torenia fournieri</i>	98	Annuals
Yaupon Holly	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i> and cvs.	46	Small Tree
Yaupon Holly	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i> and cvs.	57	Large Shrub
Yellow Allamanda	<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>	67	Vine
Yellow Butterfly Palm	<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i>	77	Palm or Palm-Like
Yellow Elder	<i>Tecoma stans</i>	49	Small Tree
Yellow Elder	<i>Tecoma stans</i>	62	Large Shrub
Yellow Shrimp Plant	<i>Barleria micans</i>	51	Large Shrub
Yellow Trumpet Tree	<i>Tabebuia chrysoctricha</i>	41	Medium Tree
Yellowtop	<i>Flaveria linearis</i>	87	Perennial
Yesterday-Today-and-Tomorrow	<i>Brunfelsia grandiflora</i>	52	Large Shrub
Yucca	<i>Yucca</i> spp.	63	Large Shrub
Zebra Grass	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	74	Grass
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia hybrids</i>	98	Annuals
Zoysiagrass	<i>Zoysia japonica</i>	99	Turfgrass
	<i>Ceratozamia kuesteriana</i>	76	Palm or Palm-Like

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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*, *Thyssenolana 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 scutellaroides*, *Stokesia laevis*, *Zephyranthes* spp.  
**Annals:** *Amaranthus* spp., *Angelonia angustifolia*, *Calendula* spp., *Justicia spicigera*, *Pachystachys lutea*, *Petunia xhybrida*, *Rudbeckia hirta*, *Solenostemon scutellaroides*, *Torenia fournieri*, *Viola* spp., *Zinnia* hybrids.
- Brown, Stephen.  
**Small Trees:** *Baccharis halimifolia*, *Sophora tomentosa*.  
**Large Shrubs:** *Acrostichum danaeifolium*, *Allamanda nerifolia*, *Baccharis halimifolia*, *Jasminum nitidum*.  
**Groundcovers:** *Ernodea littoralis*, *Scaevola plumieri*.  
**Grasses:** *Cymbopogon citratus*.  
**Ferns:** *Acrostichum danaeifolium*, *Blechnum serrulatum*.  
**Perennials:** *Acrostichum danaeifolium*, *Blechnum serrulatum*, *Heliotropium angiospermum*, *Hymenocallis* spp.
- Caldwell, Doug.  
**Medium Trees:** *Elaeocarpus decipens*.
- Davis, Jim.  
**Perennials:** *Euryops* spp.
- Delvalle, Terry.  
**Grasses:** *Schizachyrium scoparium*.
- Durr, Audrey.  
**Medium Trees:** *Avicennia germinans*.  
**Ferns:** *Sphaeropteris cooperi*.
- Friday, Theresa.  
**Perennials:** *Neomarica gracilis*.
- Gelmis, Georgia.  
**Large Trees:** *Quercus virginiana*.  
**Palms and Palm-Like Plants:** *Trachycarpus fortunei*.  
**Perennials:** *Sphaeropteris cooperi*
- Gillman, Ed.  
**Large Trees:** *Acer barbatum*, *Acer rubrum*, *Betula nigra*, *Bucida buceras*, *Carya* spp., *Chorisia speciosa*, *Conocarpus erectus*, *Ficus aurea*, *Fraxinus americana*, *Fraxinus caroliniana*, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, *Gordonia lasianthus*, *Halesia carolina*, *Juniperus virginiana*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, *Litchi chinensis*, *Lysiloma latisiliquum*, *Magnolia grandiflora*, *Magnolia virginiana*, *Nyssa sylvatica*, *Persea americana*, *Pinus clausa*, *Pinus elliotii* var *densa*, *Pinus glabra*, *Pinus palustris*, *Pinus taeda*, *Piscidia piscipula*, *Platanus occidentalis*, *Quercus acutissima*, *Quercus alba*, *Quercus austrina*, *Quercus falcata*, *Quercus michauxii*, *Quercus nuttallii*, *Quercus shumardii*, *Simarouba glauca*, *Swietenia mahagoni*, *Taxodium* spp., *Ulmus alata*, *Ulmus americana*, *Ulmus crassifolia*, *Ulmus parvifolia*.  
**Medium Trees:** *Bursera simaruba*, *Caesalpinia* spp., *Carpentaria acuminata*, *Carpinus caroliniana*, *Cassia fistula*, *Cercis canadensis*, *Chrysophyllum oliviforme*, *Coccoloba diversifolia*, *Cordia sebestena*, *Crataegus* spp., *Cypripedium arizonica* var. *arizonica*, *Ficus citrifolia*, *Illex Xattenuata*, *Illex cassine*, *Illex opaca*, *Illex rotunda*, *Jacaranda mimosifolia*, *Juniperus silicicola*, *Lagerstroemia indica*, *Ostrya virginiana*, *Persea borbonica*, *Podocarpus gracilior*, *Quercus lyrata*, *Rhizophora mangle*, *Tabebuia chrysotricha*, *Tabebuia heterophylla*, *Tabebuia impetiginosa*.  
**Small Trees:** *Acacia farnesiana*, *Aesculus pavia*, *Aralia spinosa*, *Ardisia escallonioides*, *Butia capitata*, *Callistemon* spp., *Camellia japonica*, *Camellia sasanqua*, *Canella winterana*, *Capparis cynophallophora*, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, *Cornus florida*, *Eriobotrya japonica*, *Eugenia* spp., *Forestiera segregata*, *Illex X'Nellie R. Stevens'*, *Illex cornuta*, *Illex decidua*, *Illex vomitoria*, *Jatropha integerrima*, *Ligustrum japonicum*, *Magnolia Xsoulangiana*, *Musa* spp., *Myrcianthes fragrans*, *Myrica cerifera*, *Olea europaea*, *Osmanthus americanus*, *Parkinsonia aculeata*, *Plumeria rubra*, *Podocarpus macrophyllus*, *Prunus angustifolia*, *Prunus umbellata*, *Quercus geminata*, *Raphiolepis* spp., *Senna polyphylla*, *Sideroxylon* spp., *Tecoma stans*, *Viburnum obovatum*, *Viburnum odoratissimum*, *Viburnum odoratissimum* var *awabuki*, *Viburnum rufidulum*.  
**Large Shrubs:** *Abelia Xgrandiflora*, *Acacia farnesiana*, *Acca sellowiana*, *Aralia spinosa*, *Ardisia escallonioides*, *Asimina* spp., *Brugmansia Xcandida*, *Brunfelsia grandiflora*, *Buddleia lindleyana*, *Calliandra haematocephala*, *Camellia japonica*, *Camellia sasanqua*,





## 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.

