



Carolina redroot is a long-lived perennial native to the Eastern United States from LA to FL north as far as NY.

Plant appears similar to an iris prior to blooming, flower-stalk and blooms are densely pubescent with short white hairs. Best identifying features are the roots which are a vibrant red. May bloom from May through September in Florida.

Plants are found in areas with temporary periods of flooding: bogs, marshes, swamps and flatwoods throughout the coastal plains. Excellent candidate for rain gardens, minimal tolerance to salinity. Carolina redroot has been indicated as toxic to livestock but is an accepted food source for many wildlife including sandhill cranes, that seek the seeds, and feral hogs, which will consume the entire plant.

Blooms are heavily visited by several species of butterflies and pollinators. Persist readily and can be propagated through division or by seed.

Growth Form	Herbaceous perennial
Growth Rate	Rapid
Potential Size	Height: 2 – 3 ft. Spread: $\frac{1}{2}$ – 1 ft.
Leaves	Narrow, flattened, linear leaves Alternately arranged
Flowers	Yellow and White Open corymb of 30+ flowers Flowers covered with white hairs Bloom May-September
Fruit	Round capsule Splits open when dried 2 or more seeded



Additional Reading

Atlas of Florida Plants (Carolina redroot): <https://florida.plantatlas.usf.edu/plant.aspx?id=828>

An Equal Opportunity Institution. UF/IFAS Extension, University of Florida, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, Nick T. Place, dean for UF/IFAS Extension. Single copies of UF/IFAS Extension publications (excluding 4-H and youth publications) are available free to Florida residents from county UF/IFAS Extension offices.