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

Thanks to the following individuals for helping to produce this document:

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Alison Fox
Angela Maraj
Barbra Larson
Bart Schutzman
Brian Niemann
Chris Dewey
Claudia Larsen
Crysta Gantz
Dan Culbert
David Sandrock
Dean Rusk
Doug Caldwell
Ed Gilman
Eileen Tramontana
Emily Eubanks
Erick Smith
Erin Alvarez
Esen Momol
Gail Hansen
Gary Knox
Georgia Gelmis
Glenn Acomb
Heather Ritchie
Jane Morse
Jessica Sullivan
Jim Moll
Joan Dusky
Jyotsna Sharma
Kathy Malone
Kim Gabel
Larry Williams
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Patty Connolly
Rick Schoellhorn
Sandy Wilson
Sarah Graddy
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Sydney Park Brown
Sylvia Durrell
Teresa Watkins
Terril Nell
Terry DelValle
Tom MacCubbin
Tom Wichman
Wendy Wilber

Copyright 2010, University of Florida.
This publication was funded in part by FDEP with a Section 319 Nonpoint Source Management Program Grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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

**PRINCIPLE #1: RIGHT PLANT, RIGHT PLACE**

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

**PRINCIPLE #2: WATER EFFICIENTLY**

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

**PRINCIPLE #3: FERTILIZE APPROPRIATELY**

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

**PRINCIPLE #4: MULCH**

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

**PRINCIPLE #5: ATTRACT WILDLIFE**

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

**PRINCIPLE #6: MANAGE YARD PESTS RESPONSIBLY**

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

**PRINCIPLE #7: RECYCLE**

A Florida-Friendly Landscape recycles yard waste generated by activities like mowing, pruning, and raking. Use these leftovers as mulch or compost, returning valuable nutrients to your landscape. Save money and enrich your soil by composting grass clippings, weeds, and plant trimmings and using the compost as an amendment.
PRINCIPLE #8: MANAGE STORMWATER RUNOFF

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

PRINCIPLE #9: PROTECT THE WATERFRONT

Implementing Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ design and maintenance methods helps protect water bodies from pollution. If you live on a lake, bay, river, or other water body, keep fertilizers, pesticides, and other toxins away from the water by preserving a 10-foot maintenance-free zone between your landscape and the water. Do not mow, fertilize, or apply pesticides in that area. Even if you do not live immediately on the waterfront, the pesticides and fertilizers you apply in your landscape affect the health of local water bodies through a drainage system called the watershed. The choices you make at home have much farther-reaching consequences than you might imagine.
Florida-Friendly Landscapes are all based on the same nine principles. But Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ encourages individual expression of beauty. As long as you apply the principles described in *The Florida Yards & Neighborhoods Handbook*, your landscape can be Florida-Friendly and as individual as you want.

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

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

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

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

In each scenario, you will be shown a challenging landscape situation and learn what could be done to design a solution in a more Florida-Friendly manner. Be aware that the graphics show the improved landscapes at an early stage after plant installation. The plants will grow and eventually fill in more of the mulched area.
SCENARIO A: FRONT ENTRY
Two design options (With trees, Without trees)

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)

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
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

SCENARIO C: ALONG SIDEWALKS
Two design options (Turf buffer, Raised edging)
**SOLUTION 1**

Turf Buffer Strip

**SOLUTION 2**

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

CHALLENGES:
• Dense plant blocks rear window
• No plant material around front window

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

Plant Characteristics to Look For:
• Medium height
• No thorns or stiff leaves
• Loose foliage
• Flexible branches

Design Solutions:
• Avoid blocking views by choosing plants with medium height and compact growth habits
• Choose shrubs with a tidy growth habit and allow enough room to access windows for cleaning and hanging storm shutters
• Avoid stiff, thorny plants that would prevent exiting from windows in an emergency situation
• Be aware of the mature size of plants and choose appropriately
• Use small trees with low canopies if shade or screening is desired
**SOLUTION 1**

No Screening

**SOLUTION 2**

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

CHALLENGES:

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

GOAL:

To turn an unsightly view into a visually pleasing one through the use of colorful vines and 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)

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)

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

- Turf
- Utility box
- Sidewalk
- Medium height shrubs

SOLUTION 2

Partial Blend

- Turf
- Utility box
- Sidewalk
- Low shrubs
- Soft foliage
SCENARIO H: STANDING WATER
One design option (Rain garden)

CHALLENGES:

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

GOAL:

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

Plant Characteristics to Look For:

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

Design Solutions:

• Consider having the low area(s) excavated by a professional and use the excess soil to create berms around the rain garden
• Use plants that will survive wet (or dry) conditions for long periods of time
• Line the bottom of the rain garden with rocks and boulders to provide visual interest during dry periods
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 hardscapes, 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/](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.
Florida-Friendly Landscaping 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).
This worksheet can be used for both new and established landscapes. By following these steps, you will be on your way to a thriving, low-maintenance landscape suited to your climate and needs.

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

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

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

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

Soil texture: _________________________________

pH: _________________________________

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

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

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

Draw your house and existing trees, shrubs, and other plants you want to keep. If you already have an irrigation system, be sure to note its location and various zones. Include permanent features such as utilities, hardscapes like the driveway, and water sources like spigots. See the sample site plan provided for guidance.
4. Inventory your landscape.
Walk around your property with your site plan, noting conditions and features that make your yard unique. Does your site call for plants that are tolerant of cold, wind, full sun, shade, drought, occasional flooding, or salt spray? Be sure to make note of any particularly good views that could be enhanced or bad views that need to be screened. See the sample site inventory & analysis provided for guidance.

What kinds of conditions does your landscape have? ______________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

5. Draw an activity diagram.
On a clean copy of your site plan, sketch the locations where activities will take place (refer to your answers for step 1). Make sure to consider views. Is there a spot you regularly look at that you want to enhance with plants that attract birds or butterflies? Are there structures or equipment, such as a utility box or shed, which you would like to hide? See the sample activity diagram provided for guidance.
6. Create a landscape plan.
Your landscape plan will be guided by the site inventory and analysis and activity maps discussed in steps 4 and 5. Based on these other two diagrams, determine the types of plants you want in different locations. Do not worry about choosing specific plants yet—just identify where you want trees, shrubs, groundcovers, flowering plants, and grass areas. See the sample landscape plan provided in the next section for guidance.

THE FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN

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

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.)

- \( \uparrow \) = mature height in feet
- \( \Rightarrow \) = mature spread in feet

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

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

**SOIL MOISTURE:**
- \( \circ \) = well drained
- \( \bullet \) = wet
- \( \bullet \circ \) = medium drained to wet
- \( \bullet \circ \) = medium drained
- \( \bullet \circ \circ \) = well drained to medium drained
- \( \bullet \circ \circ \) = 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:**
- \( \odot \) = Full Sun
- \( \odot \odot \) = Partial Shade
- \( \odot \odot \odot \) = Shade
- \( \odot \odot \) = Optimum light conditions

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

**WILDLIFE:**
- \( \odot \) = Attracts butterflies
- \( \odot \odot \) = Attracts hummingbirds
- \( \odot \odot \) = Attracts other birds
Acer barbatum
Florida Maple, Southern Sugar Maple
- Scientific Common: Acer barbatum
- Reg/Native: N
- Soil pH, Txt: Any
- Soil Mst, Drgt: High
- Light/Best Salt: L-N
- Wildlife: also known as Acer saccharum ssp. floridanum; green, spring flowers; susceptible to aphids and cottony maple scale

Acer rubrum
Red Maple
- Scientific Common: Acer rubrum
- Reg/Native: C S
- Soil pH, Txt: Any
- Soil Mst, Drgt: Medium
- Light/Best Salt: L-N
- red, winter through spring flowers; red fall foliage; susceptible to aphids, cottony maple scale, and gall mites; shallow-rooted; does best in rich, organic soils; good for wet sites; medium to low wind resistance

Betula nigra
River Birch
- Scientific Common: Betula nigra
- Reg/Native: N
- Soil pH, Txt: Any
- Soil Mst, Drgt: High
- Light/Best Salt: L-N
- needs soil space for root expansion; grows best with high soil moisture; chlorosis develops in alkaline soil; tolerates periodic flooding but not long periods of drought; medium to high wind resistance

Bucida buceras
Black Olive, Oxhorn Bucida, Gregorywood
- Scientific Common: Bucida buceras
- Reg/Native: S
- Soil pH, Txt: Any
- Soil Mst, Drgt: High
- Light/Best Salt: H
- white, spring flowers; messy fruit and leaves; medium-low wind resistance; susceptible to pests; caution - may be invasive in South Florida

Carya spp.
Hickories, Pecan
- Scientific Common: Carya spp.
- Reg/Native: C
- Soil pH, Txt: Any
- Soil Mst, Drgt: High
- Light/Best Salt: L-N
- edible fruit (C. illinoinensis); white/yellow, spring flowers; high wind resistance for C. floridana, medium to high for C. glabra and C. tomentosa, low for C. illinoinensis; susceptible to pests

Chorisia speciosa
Floss-silk Tree
- Scientific Common: Chorisia speciosa
- Reg/Native: C
- Soil pH, Txt: Any
- Soil Mst, Drgt: High
- Light/Best Salt: L-N
- rapid grower first few years; deciduous, pink/white, five-petaled fall through winter flowers; large roots form at base just beneath soil

Conocarpus erectus
Buttonwood, Silver Buttonwood
- Scientific Common: Conocarpus erectus
- Reg/Native: S
- Soil pH, Txt: Any
- Soil Mst, Drgt: High
- Light/Best Salt: H
- white/cream, spring flowers; susceptible to pests; high wind resistance; provides cover and nesting for wildlife

Ficus aurea
Strangler Fig
- Scientific Common: Ficus aurea
- Reg/Native: S
- Soil pH, Txt: Any
- Soil Mst, Drgt: High
- Light/Best Salt: M
- not for small areas; spreading canopy shades parks, large yards; may start as epiphyte, killing host tree (often encircling cabbage palm); fallen fruits may be messy; medium-low wind resistance, can be difficult to distinguish from invasive species; susceptible to pests
**Fraxinus americana**  
White Ash

- Height: 8
- Tolerated: Yes
- Cold hardiness: 50-80°F
- Light requirements: Any
- Flowering: Medium
- Susceptible to: ash borer, cankers, leaf spots
- Wind resistance: 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

- Height: 8-9
- Tolerated: Yes
- Cold hardiness: 30-50°F
- Light requirements: Any
- Flowering: Medium
- Susceptible to: ash borer, cankers
- Wind resistance: L-N
- Good for: retention ponds, swales, and canal banks;
best in rich, organic soils

**Fraxinus pennsylvanica**  
Green Ash

- Height: 8-9
- Tolerated: Yes
- Cold hardiness: 50-100°F
- Light requirements: Any
- Flowering: Medium
- Susceptible to: pests
- Wind resistance: L-N
- Good for: shaded areas;
medium to low wind resistance;
susceptible to pests;
best in rich, organic soils

**Gordonia lasianthus**  
Loblolly Bay

- Height: 8-9
- Tolerated: Yes
- Cold hardiness: Slow
- Light requirements: C/L
- Flowering: Low
- Susceptible to: nematodes
- White, spring through summer flowers;
good for retention pond edges;
can tolerate full sun only with sufficient moisture;
does best in rich, organic soils

**Halesia carolina**  
Carolina Silverbell

- Height: 8
- Tolerated: Yes
- Cold hardiness: 20-40°F
- Light requirements: Any
- Flowering: Medium
- Susceptible to: nematodes
- 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

- Height: 8-9
- Tolerated: Yes
- Cold hardiness: Fast
- Light requirements: Any
- Flowering: High
- Very similar to Juniperus silicicola but branches straighter;
provides food for wildlife
- Very similar to Juniperus silicicola but branches straighter;
provides food for wildlife
- Susceptible to: pests
- Wind resistance: M
- Provides food for wildlife
- Medium to high wind resistance

**Liquidambar styraciflua**  
Sweetgum

- Height: 8-9
- Tolerated: Yes
- Cold hardiness: 80-100°F
- Light requirements: Any
- Flowering: Low
- Many cultivars; provides food for wildlife;
medium to high wind resistance
- Yellow/orange, spring through summer flowers;
susceptible to pests and diseases;
newly transplanted trees susceptible to leaf yellowing and drop w/o enough moisture;
low wind resistance

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

- Height: 8-9
- Tolerated: Yes
- Cold hardiness: 80-100°F
- Light requirements: Any
- Flowering: Low
- Yellow/orange, spring through summer flowers;
susceptible to pests and diseases;
newly transplanted trees susceptible to leaf yellowing and drop w/o enough moisture;
low wind resistance
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Litchi chinensis</th>
<th>Lychee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td>S 10a-11</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>Fast 20-30</td>
<td>20-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil pH, Text</td>
<td>● ● ● ○</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgt</td>
<td>○ ○ ●</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>☀ ☁ ☁</td>
<td>L-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td>small, yellow, early spring flowers; edible fruit in June and July; susceptible to scales</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Lysiloma latissilquum</th>
<th>Wild Tamarind, Bahama Lysiloma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td>S 10b-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>Fast 40-60</td>
<td>30-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil pH, Text</td>
<td>● ● ● ○</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgt</td>
<td>○ ○ ●</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>☀ ☁ ☁</td>
<td>L-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td>small, white/pink, spring through summer flowers; medium to high wind resistance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Magnolia grandiflora and cvs.</th>
<th>Southern Magnolia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td>N C 8-9</td>
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<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>40-80</td>
<td>15-40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgt</td>
<td>○ ○ ●</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>☀ ☁ ☁</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Nyssa sylvatica</th>
<th>Tupelo, Black Gum</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td>N 8b-9</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Soil pH, Text</td>
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<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgt</td>
<td>○ ○ ●</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>☀ ☁ ☁</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td>showy fall color; white, inconspicuous spring flowers; medium to high wind resistance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Persea americana</th>
<th>Avocado</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td>C S 9b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil pH, Text</td>
<td>● ● ● ○</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgt</td>
<td>○ ○ ●</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>☀ ☁ ☁</td>
<td>L-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td>many cultivars for edible fruit; low wind resistance; susceptible to pests</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Pinus clausa</th>
<th>Sand Pine</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td>N C S 8-10b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil pH, Text</td>
<td>● ● ● ○</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgt</td>
<td>○ ○ ●</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>☀ ☁ ☁</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Pinus elliottii var. densa</th>
<th>Southern Slash Pine</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td>C S 9-11</td>
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<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>Fast 75-100 35-50</td>
<td>35-50</td>
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<td>Soil pH, Text</td>
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<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgt</td>
<td>○ ○ ●</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>☀ ☁ ☁</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td>flammable - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; medium to low wind resistance; seeds provide food for wildlife; tolerate occasional wet soil; declines if roots and surrounding areas are compacted or disturbed; susceptible to pests</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
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<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus elliottii var. elliottii</td>
<td>Pinus elliottii</td>
<td>8-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus glabra</td>
<td>Pinus glabra</td>
<td>8-9a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus palustris</td>
<td>Pinus palustris</td>
<td>8-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus taeda</td>
<td>Pinus taeda</td>
<td>8-9b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piscidia piscipula</td>
<td>Piscidia piscipula</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platanus occidentalis</td>
<td>Platanus occidentalis</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus acutissima</td>
<td>Quercus acutissima</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus alba</td>
<td>Quercus alba</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quercus austrina</td>
<td>Bluff Oak</td>
<td>40-60</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus falcata</td>
<td>Southern Red Oak, Spanish Oak, Turkey Oak</td>
<td>60-80</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>60-70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quercus michauxii</td>
<td>Swamp Chestnut Oak</td>
<td>50-60</td>
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<td>40-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus nuttallii</td>
<td>Nuttall Oak</td>
<td>60-80</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>40-60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quercus shumardii</td>
<td>Shumard Oak</td>
<td>55-80</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>40-50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quercus virginiana</td>
<td>Live Oak</td>
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<td></td>
<td>60-120</td>
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<tr>
<td>Simarouba glauca</td>
<td>Paradise Tree</td>
<td>30-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swietenia mahagoni</td>
<td>West Indian Mahogany</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40-60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **provides food for wildlife;**
- **underused tree that is well adapted to Florida**
- **low wind resistance;**
- **provides food for wildlife**
- **provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; in wet soils rot may be a problem; best in full sun but tolerates shade when young; tolerant of urban conditions; medium to high wind resistance; may slow growth of understory plants**
- **provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil**
- **yellow, summer flowers; medium to high wind resistance; don’t plant near sidewalks and driveways (surface roots)**
- **medium to high wind resistance; susceptible to webworms**
**Taxodium spp.**
Pond Cypress, Bald Cypress

- **N**: 8-10
- **C**: 50-80
- **S**: 10-35
- **M**: Any
- **F**: Fast
- **W**: 30-40
- **F**: Yes

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**: 8-9
- **C**: 45-70
- **S**: 30-40
- **M**: High
- **F**: Fast
- **W**: Any
- **F**: Yes

Susceptible to Dutch elm disease; medium to high wind resistance.

**Ulmus americana**
American Elm

- **N**: 8-9
- **C**: 70-90
- **S**: 50-70
- **M**: High
- **F**: Fast
- **W**: Any
- **F**: Yes

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

**Ulmus crassifolia**
Cedar Elm

- **N**: 8-9
- **C**: 50-70
- **S**: 40-60
- **M**: Any
- **F**: Fast
- **W**: Any
- **F**: Yes

Susceptible to Dutch elm disease and powdery mildew.

**Ulmus parvifolia** and cvs.
Chinese Elm, Lacebark Elm

- **N**: 8-9
- **C**: 4-5
- **S**: 35-50
- **M**: Any
- **F**: Fast
- **W**: High
- **F**: No

Low wind resistance; susceptible to pests and freeze damage in North Florida; tolerates occasionally wet soil; form varies with cultivar.
Avicennia germinans
Black Mangrove

Scientific Common
Reg/Native G, H, S
Soil pH, Ttxt S
Soil Mst, Drgt None
Light/Best Salt H
Wildlife

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

Bursera simaruba
Gumbo Limbo

Scientific Common
Reg/Native S
Soil pH, Ttxt S
Soil Mst, Drgt None
Light/Best Salt M
Wildlife

Susceptible to pests if stressed; high wind resistance

Caesalpinia spp. and cvs.
Poinciana

Scientific Common
Reg/Native S
Soil pH, Ttxt S/L
Soil Mst, Drgt Medium
Light/Best Salt M
Wildlife

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

Carpentaria acuminata
Carpentaria Palm

Scientific Common
Reg/Native S
Soil pH, Ttxt S/L
Soil Mst, Drgt L-N
Light/Best Salt M
Wildlife

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

Carpinus caroliniana
American Hornbeam,
Musclewood, Ironwood

Scientific Common
Reg/Native N
Soil pH, Ttxt Any
Soil Mst, Drgt Medium
Light/Best Salt L-N
Wildlife

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

Cassia fistula
Golden Shower

Scientific Common
Reg/Native S
Soil pH, Ttxt Any
Soil Mst, Drgt Medium
Light/Best Salt L-N
Wildlife

Yellow, summer flowers; showy blooms; low wind resistance

Cercis canadensis
Eastern Redbud

Scientific Common
Reg/Native N
Soil pH, Ttxt Any
Soil Mst, Drgt Medium
Light/Best Salt L-N
Wildlife

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

Chrysophyllum oliviforme
Satinleaf

Scientific Common
Reg/Native S
Soil pH, Ttxt Any
Soil Mst, Drgt High
Light/Best Salt H
Wildlife

Fragrant flowers; provides food for wildlife; edible fruit; medium to high wind resistance
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree Name</th>
<th>S/L</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Sunlight</th>
<th>Wind</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coccoloba diversifolia</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>10a-11</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigeonplum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast 30-40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10-20</td>
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<td><strong>Coccoloba diversifolia</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>10-20</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordia sebestena</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>10b-11</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geiger Tree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slow 25-30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>20-25</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cordia sebestena</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Slow 25-30</td>
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<tr>
<td>20-25</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crataegus spp.</td>
<td>N C</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hawthorn</td>
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<td>20-35</td>
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<tr>
<td>15-40</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Crataegus spp.</strong></td>
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<td>20-35</td>
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<tr>
<td>15-40</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cupressus arizonic var.</td>
<td>N C</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>Var.</td>
<td>S/L</td>
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<tr>
<td>arizonic Arizona Cypress</td>
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<tr>
<td>30-40</td>
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<tr>
<td>15-25</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cupressus arizonic var.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>15-25</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delonix regia</td>
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<td>10b-11</td>
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<td>High</td>
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<tr>
<td>Royal poinciana</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Fast 35-40</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Delonix regia</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fast 35-40</td>
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<td>40-60</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>N C S</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Blueberry</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast 25-50</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Elaeocarpus decipiens</strong></td>
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<td>30-40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ficus citrifolia</td>
<td>N C S</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shortleaf Fig, Wild Banyan Tree</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fast 25-50</td>
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<td>30-40</td>
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<td><strong>Ficus citrifolia</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>30-40</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilex Xattenuata and cvs.</td>
<td>N C</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Palatka Holly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast 25-50</td>
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<td>30-40</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ilex Xattenuata and cvs.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fast 25-50</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- White, summer flowers; edible fruit; susceptible to weevils; provides food for wildlife; compact crown makes it good for small areas; medium to high wind resistance; bark peels and becomes showy with age.
- Tolerant of salt or brackish water; orange, year-round flowers; foliage may be damaged by geiger beetles; damaged by severe freezes; high wind resistance.
- Provides food and cover for wildlife; flowers vary; best for North Florida; many species and cultivars.
- Evergreen; green foliage with silver/gray shimmer; good as specimen or windbreak.
- Orange/red, summer flowers; medium to low wind resistance; needs large area; caution - may be invasive in South Florida.
- Evergreen; pink/white, spring through summer flowers; provides food for wildlife.
- Edible fruit; lacks aerial roots, but still requires adequate room for root development; don’t plant in drainfields due to aggressive roots; can be difficult to distinguish from invasive species.
- May have severe disease problems in central parts of the state; provides pollen for bees.
|-------------------|------------|---|---|------|-----|--------|--------|---------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------|

**Ilex cassine and cvs. Dahoon Holly**
- Scientific Common: Ilex cassine and cvs. Dahoon Holly
- Reg/Native: N, C, S
- Height: 8-10 feet
- Soils: Medium
- Pollen/Flowers: White, spring flowers; provides pollen for bees and berries for variety of wildlife; does best in rich, organic soils; high wind resistance

**Ilex opaca American Holly**
- Scientific Common: Ilex opaca American Holly
- Reg/Native: N, C, S
- Height: 8-9b feet
- Soils: Medium
- Pollen/Flowers: Male and female flowers appear on separate trees, both sexes must be in same neighborhood for production of berries on female plants

**Ilex rotunda Round Holly, Roundleaf Holly, Rotund Holly**
- Scientific Common: Ilex rotunda
- Reg/Native: N, C, S
- Height: 8-11 feet
- Soils: Medium
- Pollen/Flowers: White, spring flowers provide pollen for bees; provides food for wildlife

**Jacaranda mimosifolia Jacaranda**
- Scientific Common: Jacaranda mimosifolia
- Reg/Native: N, C, S
- Height: 9b-11 feet
- Soils: Medium
- Pollen/Flowers: Lavender/blue, spring through summer flowers; messy when leaves and flowers drop; soft wood, breaks easily; low wind resistance

**Juniperus silicicola Southern Red Cedar**
- Scientific Common: Juniperus silicicola
- Reg/Native: N, C, S
- Height: 8a-10b feet
- Soils: High
- Pollen/Flowers: Branches drooping; low wind resistance; provides food, cover, and nesting for birds; good for dunes; susceptible to pests such as juniper blight and mites

**Lagerstroemia indica, Lagerstroemia indica X fauriei, Lagerstroemia fauriei Crapemyrtle**
- Scientific Common: Lagerstroemia indica, Lagerstroemia indica X fauriei, Lagerstroemia fauriei
- Reg/Native: N, C, S
- Height: 8-10b feet
- Soils: High
- Pollen/Flowers: Fruits, size, disease resistance, bloom season, flower and bark color vary with cultivar; plant for good air circulation; high wind resistance; susceptible to aphids and sooty mold; bark peels and becomes showy with age

**Ostrya virginiana American Hornbeam, American Hornbeam**
- Scientific Common: Ostrya virginiana
- Reg/Native: N, C, S
- Height: 8a-10b feet
- Soils: High
- Pollen/Flowers: Fall color; nuts provide food for wildlife; medium to high wind resistance

**Persea borbonia Red Bay, Bay Oak**
- Scientific Common: Persea borbonia
- Reg/Native: N, C, S
- Height: 8b-11 feet
- Soils: High
- Pollen/Flowers: Larval food plant for swallowtail butterflies; insect galls can distort leaves; medium to low wind resistance
Persea palustris  
Swamp Bay

583 MEDIUM TREES

Podocarpus gracilior  
Weeping Fern Pine,  
Weeping Podocarpus

Quercus lyrata  
Overcup Oak

Rhizophora mangle  
Red Mangrove

Persea palustris  
Swamp Bay

Podocarpus gracilior  
Weeping Fern Pine,  
Weeping Podocarpus

Quercus lyrata  
Overcup Oak

Rhizophora mangle  
Red Mangrove

purple fruit; good wetland plant

grows slower in full shade;  
high wind resistance

tolerates occasionally wet soil;  
provides food for wildlife

yellow, year-round flowers

yellow, spring flowers;  
medium to low wind resistance

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

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

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

Tabebuia chrysotricha  
Yellow Trumpet Tree,  
Golden Trumpet Tree

Tabebuia heterophylla  
Pink Trumpet Tree

Tabebuia impetiginosa  
Purple Trumpet Tree

Zanthoxylum clava-herculis  
Hercules' Club

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

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

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

Tabebuia chrysotricha  
Yellow Trumpet Tree,  
Golden Trumpet Tree

Tabebuia heterophylla  
Pink Trumpet Tree

Tabebuia impetiginosa  
Purple Trumpet Tree

Zanthoxylum clava-herculis  
Hercules' Club

yellow, spring flowers;  
medium to low wind resistance

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

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

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

Tabebuia chrysotricha  
Yellow Trumpet Tree,  
Golden Trumpet Tree

Tabebuia heterophylla  
Pink Trumpet Tree

Tabebuia impetiginosa  
Purple Trumpet Tree

Zanthoxylum clava-herculis  
Hercules' Club

yellow, spring flowers;  
medium to low wind resistance

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

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

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

Tabebuia chrysotricha  
Yellow Trumpet Tree,  
Golden Trumpet Tree

Tabebuia heterophylla  
Pink Trumpet Tree

Tabebuia impetiginosa  
Purple Trumpet Tree

Zanthoxylum clava-herculis  
Hercules' Club

yellow, spring flowers;  
medium to low wind resistance

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

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

deciduous; spines; host plant  
for Giant Swallowtail butterfly;  
white, spring flowers
Acacia farnesiana
Sweet Acacia
Slow
S/C
High
also known as Acacia smallii; yellow, year-round flowers; thorny; tolerates occasionally wet soil; provides food and cover for birds and insects; don’t plant next to sidewalk

Aesculus pavia
Red Buckeye, Florida Buckeye
N
8-9a
Yes
15-20
15-25
o o o o
S/C
Any
o o o o
Medium
attractive bark; red, spring flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil; poisonous seeds

Aralia spinosa
Devil’s Walkingstick
N
8-9a
Yes
15-20
15-25
o o o o
S/C
Any
o o o o
Medium
also known as Angelica spinosa; small, white, spring through summer flowers; purplish berries provide food for wildlife; sharp thorns; tolerates occasionally wet soil; can sucker to produce a thicket

Ardisia esallonoides
Marlberry, Marbleberry
N
8-9a
Yes
15-20
15-25
o o o o
S/C
Any
o o o o
Medium
fragrant, white, year-round flowers; attractive foliage; round purple fruit provide food for wildlife mostly in fall and winter; good for screens and hedges

Arenga engleri
Formosa Palm, Dwarf Sugar Palm
C
9a-11
No
Slow
6-10
10-16
o o o o
None
High
red/orange/green, spring flowers; grows in clusters

Baccharis halimifolia
Groundsel Bush, Sea Myrtle, Salt-bush
N
C
8-10
Yes
8-12
6-12
o o o o
Any
Any
feathery, white, fall flowers; poisonous seeds; useful for wet sites such as retention ponds and ditches; can spread from seed

Butia capitata
Pindo Palm, Jelly Palm
N
C
8b-11
No
Slow
15-25
15-25
o o o o
Any
Any
edible fruit used for jelly; provides food for wildlife; looks best in full sun; white flowers; susceptible to pests; high wind resistance

Calliandra spp. and cvs.
Powderpuff
C
9b-11
No
Fast
10-15
8-15
o o o o
Any
Any
pink/white, fall through spring flowers; only Calliandra haematocepha assessed as not a problem
| **Callistemon spp.**  
| **Bottlebrush** | **Camellia japonica**  
| **Camellia** | **Camellia sasanqua**  
| **Sasanqua, Sasanqua Camellia** | **Canella winterana**  
| **Wild Cinnamon, Cinnamon Bark** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **N** | **C** | **S** | **8b-11** | **No** |
| **6-30°** | **6-15** | **S/L** | **High** |
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### Chionanthus retusus
**Chinese Fringetree**

- **Reg/Native**: N
- **G, H, S**: Slow
- **Soil pH, Txt**: Medium
- **Soil Mst, Drgt**: L-N
- **Light/Best Salt**: White, spring through summer flowers; grows very slowly, usually 4 to 10 inches per year, but can grow a foot per year if given rich, moist soil and appropriate fertilization.

### Chionanthus virginicus
**Fringetree**

- **Reg/Native**: N
- **G, H, S**: Slow
- **Soil pH, Txt**: Medium
- **Soil Mst, Drgt**: L-N
- **Light/Best Salt**: Showy, white, spring flowers; flowers best in sun; pest sensitive; tolerates occasionally wet soil; medium to high wind resistance.

### Citharexylum spinosum
**Fiddlewood**

- **Reg/Native**: N
- **G, H, S**: Any
- **Soil pH, Txt**: High
- **Soil Mst, Drgt**: L-N
- **Light/Best Salt**: Also known as *Citharexylum fruticosum*; white, fragrant flowers all year; provides food for wildlife; useful as a tall hedge.

### Coccoloba uvifera
**Seagrape**

- **Reg/Native**: N
- **G, H, S**: Medium
- **Soil pH, Txt**: High
- **Soil Mst, Drgt**: L-N
- **Light/Best Salt**: Deciduous with continual leaf drop; fragrant, white, spring flowers; provides food for large wildlife; susceptible to weevils; grows as shrub on coastal dunes and as tree inland; medium to high wind resistance.

### Cordia boissieri
**White Geiger, Texas Olive**

- **Reg/Native**: C S
- **G, H, S**: Slow
- **Soil pH, Txt**: High
- **Soil Mst, Drgt**: M
- **Light/Best Salt**: White, year-round flowers.

### Cornus foemina
**Swamp Dogwood, Stiff Dogwood, Stiff Cornel**

- **Reg/Native**: N
- **G, H, S**: Slow
- **Soil pH, Txt**: Any
- **Soil Mst, Drgt**: Low
- **Light/Best Salt**: White, spring flowers; blue berries provide food for wildlife; larval food plant for spring azure butterfly; susceptible to borers.

### Cornus florida
**Flowering Dogwood**

- **Reg/Native**: N
- **G, H, S**: Fast
- **Soil pH, Txt**: Medium
- **Soil Mst, Drgt**: L-N
- **Light/Best Salt**: 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.

### Cyrilla racemiflora
**Titi, Swamp Cyrilla, Leatherwood**

- **Reg/Native**: N
- **G, H, S**: Fast
- **Soil pH, Txt**: Medium
- **Soil Mst, Drgt**: L-N
- **Light/Best Salt**: White, spring through summer flowers; wetland plant; good for edges of retention ponds; attractive to bees.
**Dodonaea viscosa**
Hopbush, Varnish Leaf

- **C**: 9-11
- **S**: Yes
- **10-18**: 6-15
- **S/L**: High
- **H**: H

*yellow, summer through fall flowers; showy, colorful fruit*

**Eriobotrya japonica**
Loquat

- **C**: 8-11
- **S**: No
- **20-30**: 30-35
- **S/L**: Any
- **H**: Medium

*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**: 9-11
- **S**: Yes
- **10-30**: 5-20
- **S/L**: Any
- **H**: High

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

**Forestiera segregata**
Florida Privet

- **C**: 8-11
- **S**: Yes
- **4-15**: 3-12
- **S/L**: Any
- **H**: High

*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

- **C**: 8-9
- **S**: Yes
- **10-20**: 10-15
- **S/C**: Medium
- **M**: M

*white; spring flowers; important source of pollen for bees*

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

- **C**: 8-9
- **S**: Yes
- **15-25**: 10-12
- **S/C**: Medium
- **M**: M

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

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

- **C**: 8-9
- **S**: No
- **8-25**: 8-25
- **Any**: Any
- **M**: 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

- **C**: 8-9a
- **S**: Yes
- **Slow**: 10-15
- **10-15**: High
- **U**: U

*small, white, spring flowers; small orange/red fruit provide food for wildlife; be sure to purchase female trees for fruit production*
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ilex glabra</td>
<td>N C S</td>
<td>8-10a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>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</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gallberry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ilex vomitoria and cvs. Yaupon Holly</td>
<td>N C S</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>15-30</td>
<td>6-20</td>
<td>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</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illicium spp.</td>
<td>N C S</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>Var.</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>Medium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Star Anise</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jatropha integerrima Peregrina</td>
<td>C S</td>
<td>9b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8-15</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>Scarlet, year-round flowers; poisonous; susceptible to pests and disease; sensitive to frost</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ligustrum japonicum and cvs. Ligustrum, Japanese Privet</td>
<td>N C S</td>
<td>8-10b</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8-12</td>
<td>15-25</td>
<td>White, summer flowers; susceptible to pests and diseases; used as hedge; thins at bottom unless in full sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia x soulangiana and cvs. Magnolia</td>
<td>N C</td>
<td>8-9a</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>20-25</td>
<td>15-25</td>
<td>Many cultivars; pink/white/lavender, fragrant, winter through spring flowers; susceptible to pests; medium to high wind resistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia figo Banana Shrub</td>
<td>N C</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>15-25</td>
<td>Also known as Michelia figo; light-yellow, spring through early summer flowers; fragrance similar to ripening cantaloupes or bananas; generally used as specimen plant; susceptible to scale and mushroom root rot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musa spp. Banana</td>
<td>C S</td>
<td>9b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8-15</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>Edible fruit; showy purple or orange flowers; needs regular watering; susceptible to disease, pests, and frost</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Plumeria rubra**  
**Frangipani, Nosegay, Templetree** | **Myrcianthes fragrans**  
**Simpson’s Stopper, Twinberry** | **Myrica cerifera and cvs.**  
**Wax Myrtle** | **Podocarpus macrophyllus and cvs.**  
**Podocarpus** | **Olea europaea**  
**Olive** |
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<tr>
<td><strong>C</strong></td>
<td><strong>S</strong></td>
<td><strong>9b-11</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td><strong>N</strong></td>
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<td><strong>6-30 ‡</strong></td>
<td><strong>15-20 ‡</strong></td>
<td>Any</td>
<td><strong>Slow</strong></td>
<td><strong>15-40 ‡</strong></td>
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- With 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
- Fragrant, showy, spring through fall flowers; susceptible to frangipani caterpillar; needs cold-protected spot if grown in central Florida
- Edible fruit; white, fragrant, year-round flowers; red berries provide food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; needs little attention once established
- Edible, black fruit; white flowers, time of flowering depends on cultivar
- Flammable, in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; silver berries found on female plants only; susceptible to disease; good hedge plant; provides food and cover for wildlife; medium to low wind resistance, can sucker to produce a thicket
- Makes a great landscape plant; requires a pollinator to fruit

| **Osmanthus americanus**  
**Wild Olive, Devilwood** | **Plumeria rubra**  
**Frangipani, Nosegay, Templetree** | | **Podocarpus macrophyllus and cvs.**  
**Podocarpus** | **Olea europaea**  
**Olive** |
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<td><strong>N</strong></td>
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<td><strong>8-9</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td><strong>N</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>15-25 ‡</strong></td>
<td><strong>10-15 ‡</strong></td>
<td>Any</td>
<td><strong>Slow</strong></td>
<td><strong>20-25 ‡</strong></td>
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- White, fragrant, spring flowers; provides food for wildlife
- Fragrant, showy, spring through fall flowers; susceptible to frangipani caterpillar; needs cold-protected spot if grown in central Florida
- Makes a great landscape plant; requires a pollinator to fruit

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**Notes:**
- ‡ indicates a zone where the plant is marginal or less hardy. Use at your own risk.
- S indicates that the plant is slow growing.
- B indicates that the plant is very drought tolerant.
- N indicates that the plant is very heat tolerant.
Prunus angustifolia
Chickasaw Plum
- white, winter flowers; reddish plums provide food for wildlife; medium to high wind resistance; can sucker to produce a thicket

Prunus campanulata
Taiwan Cherry
- small pink, late winter flowers; small fruit provides food for wildlife; susceptible to tent caterpillar

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

Quercus geminata
Sand Live Oak, Small Sand Live Oak
- high wind resistance; good in dune areas; provides food for wildlife; FNGLA Plant of the Year 2008

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

Senna polyphylla
Desert Cassia
- yellow, summer flowers; should not be confused with Senna pendula

Sideroxylon spp. (natives only)
Buckthorn
- good coastal or dune plant; select species based on region, soil texture, and drainage; flowers vary

Sophora tomentosa
Necklace Pod
- 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
- **C**: 15-25
- **S**: 10-15
- **N**: Any
- **H**: High
- **L-N**: M

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

Tecoma stans
Yellow Elder, Yellow Trumpetbush

- **C**: Fast
- **S**: 10-20
- **N**: 8-15
- **N**: Any
- **H**: Medium
- **L-N**: L-N

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

Viburnum abovatum and cvs.
Walter’s Viburnum

- **N**: 8-10
- **C**: 8-25
- **S**: 6-10
- **N**: Any
- **H**: Medium
- **L-N**: 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**: 8b-10a
- **C**: 15-30
- **S**: 15-25
- **N**: Any
- **H**: Medium
- **L-N**: 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**: 8-10b
- **C**: 15-20
- **S**: 15-20
- **N**: Any
- **H**: Medium
- **L-N**: 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
- **C**: Slow
- **S**: 15-20
- **N**: 15-20
- **H**: High
- **L-N**: L-N

- 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
Abelia grandiflora
Glossy Abelia

Reg/Native: G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt: 6-10
Soil Mst, Drgt: S/C
Light/Best Salt: Medium
Wildlife: L-N

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

Acacia farnesiana
Sweet Acacia

Reg/Native: S
Soil pH, Txt: S/C
Soil Mst, Drgt: High
Light/Best Salt: M
Wildlife: U

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

Acalypha wilkesiana
Copper Leaf

Reg/Native: Any
Soil pH, Txt: Any
Soil Mst, Drgt: Medium
Light/Best Salt: L-N
Wildlife: U

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

Acrostichum danaeifolium
Leather Fern

Reg/Native: G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt: 4-8
Soil Mst, Drgt: Low
Light/Best Salt: M
Wildlife: L-N

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

Agarista populifolia
Pipestem, Fetterbush, Doghobble

Reg/Native: S/C
Soil pH, Txt: Any
Soil Mst, Drgt: Medium
Light/Best Salt: L-N
Wildlife: S

evergreen, creamy white, fragrant spring flowers

Allamanda neriifolia
Bush Allamanda, Bush Trumpet

Reg/Native: Any
Soil pH, Txt: Any
Soil Mst, Drgt: Medium
Light/Best Salt: L-N
Wildlife: H

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

bright yellow, trumpet-shaped, year-round flowers; bleeds white milky sap if stems are broken; makes an open hedge; attractive to birds and butterflies

Acca sellowiana
Pineapple Guava, Feijoa

Reg/Native: G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt: S/C
Soil Mst, Drgt: High
Light/Best Salt: High
Wildlife: L-N

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

Agave spp.
Century plant, Agave

Reg/Native: Any
Soil pH, Txt: Any
Soil Mst, Drgt: S/C
Soil Mst, Drgt: High
Light/Best Salt: L-N
Wildlife: H

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

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 | **Aralia spinosa**  
Devil’s Walkingstick | **Ardisia escallonioides**  
Marlberry, Marbleberry | **Asimina spp.**  
Pawpaw |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong></td>
<td><strong>C</strong></td>
<td><strong>S</strong></td>
<td><strong>8-11</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-12</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evergreen; white, fragrant, summer through fall flowers</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| **Baccharis halimifolia**  
Groundsel Bush, Sea Myrtle, Salt-bush | **Bambusa spp. (clumping types only)**  
Bamboo | **Barleria micans**  
Yellow Shrimp Plant | **Berberis julianae**  
Wintergreen Barberry, Julian’s barberries |
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong></td>
<td><strong>C</strong></td>
<td><strong>S</strong></td>
<td><strong>8-10</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-12</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feathery, white, fall flowers; poisonous seeds; useful for wet sites such as retention ponds and ditches; can spread by suckers from roots</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| **N** | **C** | **S** | **8-9a** | **Yes** |
| 10-25 | Any | Medium | H |
| also known as *Angelica spinosa*; small white, spring through summer flowers; purplish berries provide food for wildlife; spiny stems; tolerates occasionally wet soil |

| **N** | **C** | **S** | **9-11** | **Yes** |
| 10-20 | Any | S/L | L-N |
| fragrant, white, year-round flowers; attractive foliage; round, purple fruits provide food for wildlife, mostly in fall and winter; good for screens and hedges |

<p>| <strong>N</strong> | <strong>C</strong> | <strong>S</strong> | <strong>8-10</strong> | <strong>Var.</strong> |
| 15-20 | Any | S | L-N |
| deciduous; species needs vary, choose based on conditions; flowers vary; larval food plant for zebra swallowtail butterfly; does not transplant well |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>G, H, S</th>
<th>Soil pH, Txt</th>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgt</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Berberis thunbergii</em></td>
<td>Japanese Barberry, Crimson Pygmy</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>8-9a</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2-8</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Brugmansia X candida</em></td>
<td>Angel's Trumpet</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>10b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8-14</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Brunfelsia grandiflora</em></td>
<td>Yesterday-Today-and-Tomorrow</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>7-10</td>
<td>5-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Buddleia lindleyana</em></td>
<td>Butterfly Bush, Lindley's Butterfly Bush</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>4-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Calliandra haematocephala</em></td>
<td>Red Powderpuff</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>8-12</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Callicarpa americana</em></td>
<td>Beautyberry</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Callistemon spp.</em></td>
<td>Bottlebrush</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>6-30</td>
<td>6-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Calycanthus floridus</em></td>
<td>Carolina Allspice, Eastern Sweetshrub</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-10a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>6-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Camellia japonica</strong></td>
<td><strong>Camellia sasanqua</strong></td>
<td><strong>Capparis cynophallophora</strong></td>
<td><strong>Carissa macrocarpa</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Camellia</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sasanqua, Sasanqua Camellia</strong></td>
<td><strong>Jamaica Caper Tree, Mustard Tree</strong></td>
<td><strong>Natal Plum</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong></td>
<td><strong>C</strong></td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>C</strong></td>
<td><strong>C</strong></td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Slow</strong></td>
<td><strong>Slow</strong></td>
<td>3-15</td>
<td>6-20</td>
<td>2-20</td>
<td>6-20</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Any</strong></td>
<td><strong>Any</strong></td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>6-15</td>
<td>2-20</td>
<td>6-15</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Medium</strong></td>
<td><strong>Medium</strong></td>
<td><strong>L-N</strong></td>
<td><strong>H</strong></td>
<td><strong>L-N</strong></td>
<td><strong>H</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Camellia japonica
  - 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
  - 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
  - Purple/white, spring flowers

- Carissa macrocarpa
  - Also known as Carissa grandiflora; edible fruit; white, fragrant year-round flowers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cephalanthus occidentalis</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cestrum aurantiacum</strong></th>
<th><strong>Chrysobalanus icaco</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Buttonbush</strong></td>
<td><strong>Japanese Plum Yew, Harrington Plum Yew</strong></td>
<td><strong>Orange Jessamine</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cocoplum</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong></td>
<td><strong>C</strong></td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>8-9</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>C</strong></td>
<td><strong>C</strong></td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>8-9</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Slow</strong></td>
<td><strong>Slow</strong></td>
<td>3-10</td>
<td>3-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Any</strong></td>
<td><strong>S</strong></td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>5-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medium</strong></td>
<td><strong>Medium</strong></td>
<td><strong>L-N</strong></td>
<td><strong>H</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Cephalanthus occidentalis
  - 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
  - Dark green foliage; suitable for use as a hedge or specimen plant

- Cestrum aurantiacum
  - Yellow/orange, spring through summer flowers

- Chrysobalanus icaco
  - White, year-round flowers; edible fruit; good hedge or screen plant; purple “plums” provide food for wildlife; high wind resistance
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
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<th>Common Name</th>
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<th>Soil Mst, Drgt</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citharexylum spinosum</td>
<td>Fiddlewood</td>
<td></td>
<td>S 10-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>15-25</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clethra alnifolia</td>
<td>Sweet Pepperbush</td>
<td></td>
<td>N C 8-9</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>4-8</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coccoloba uvifera</td>
<td>Seagrape</td>
<td></td>
<td>C S 9-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3-35</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocculus laurifolius</td>
<td>Laurelleaf Snailseed, Carolina Coralbead, Cocculus</td>
<td></td>
<td>C S 9a-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>12-18</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Codiaeum variegatum</td>
<td>Croton</td>
<td></td>
<td>S 10b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>3-8</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conocarpus erectus</td>
<td>Buttonwood, Silver Buttonwood</td>
<td></td>
<td>S 10b-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>5-50</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cordyline spp. &amp; cvs. except Cordyline guineensis</td>
<td>Ti plant</td>
<td></td>
<td>S 10-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Crataegus spp.</td>
<td>Hawthorn</td>
<td></td>
<td>N C 8-9</td>
<td>Var.</td>
<td>20-35</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>L-N</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

white/cream, spring flowers; silver leaved form more susceptible to sooty mold and insect problems; do not plant in marl soil; high wind resistance; provides cover for wildlife
growing conditions vary by species; flowers vary; cold sensitive; check with your local Extension office before final species selection

provides food and cover for wildlife; flowers vary; best for north Florida; many species and cultivars
### Large Shrubs

#### Cyrilla racemiflora  
Titi, Swamp Cyrilla, Leatherwood

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8b-9</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>6-15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>L-N</td>
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- white, late spring through summer flowers; wetland plant; good for edges of retention ponds; attractive to bees

#### Duranta erecta  
Golden Dewdrop, Pigeonberry, Skyflower

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>9b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-18</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>Any</td>
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<td>High</td>
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</table>

- 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

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>5-10</td>
<td>8-12</td>
<td>Any</td>
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<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>S/L</td>
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</table>

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

#### Eugenia spp. (natives only)  
Stoppers

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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>5-20</td>
<td>Any</td>
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<tr>
<td>High</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- 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

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<tbody>
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<td>N</td>
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<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>5-8</td>
<td>3-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>L-N</td>
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- creamy, white, winter flowers; too much sun eventually kills the plant

#### Forestiera segregata  
Florida Privet

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8b-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>4-15</td>
<td>3-12</td>
<td>Any</td>
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<td>~</td>
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<tr>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>High</td>
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- yellow, early spring flowers attract insects; great hedge; fruit provides food for wildlife

#### Galphimia glauca  
Thryallis, Rain-of-Gold

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>9b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>5-9</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>Any</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
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</table>

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

#### Gardenia jasminoides  
Gardenia, Cape Jasmine

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-8</td>
<td>4-8</td>
<td>Any</td>
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<td>~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>L-N</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>Soil pH, Txt</th>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgt</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Halesia diptera</strong>&lt;br&gt;Two-wing Silverbell</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>deciduous tree; showy, bell-shaped, white, spring flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hamamelis virginiana</strong>&lt;br&gt;Common Witchhazel</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>C S</td>
<td>cream/yellow, fall flowers; galls form on leaves; plant suckers freely from the base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heptapleurum arboricola</strong>&lt;br&gt;Dwarf Schefflera</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>evergreen; dark green foliage; orange/yellow winter fruit; susceptible to scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hamelia patens</strong>&lt;br&gt;Firebush, Scarletbush</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hydrangea arborescens</strong>&lt;br&gt;Wild Hydrangea</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>deciduous; white, summer flowers; oval, serrate, dark green leaves; blooms on new season's growth; susceptible to pests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hydrangea macrophylla</strong>&lt;br&gt;Hydrangea, Bigleaf Hydrangea, French Hydrangea</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8-9a</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>white/pink/purple, spring through summer flowers; susceptible to pests; tolerates occasionally wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hydrangea quercifolia</strong>&lt;br&gt;Oakleaf Hydrangea</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>8-9b</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>pink, summer flowers; good flowering shrub for shade; tolerates occasionally wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hibiscus spp.</strong>&lt;br&gt;Hibiscus, Malvows</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>select species based on site conditions; spring through fall flowers, color varies; some hibiscus injured by freezes in North Florida; susceptible to pests</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Scientific Common**: Scientific name of the plant
- **Reg/Native**: Region/native status
- **Soil pH, Txt**: Soil pH and season
- **Soil Mst, Drgt**: Soil moisture and drought tolerance
- **Light/Best Salt**: Light and salt tolerance
- **Wildlife**: Wildlife benefits

**Notes**:
- **N**: Native
- **S**: Sandy
- **L**: Loamy
- **H**: Humus
- **G**: Garden
- **S**: Slow
- **M**: Medium
- **U**: Uptake

**Additional Information**:
- **20-30°**: 20-30° C
- **6-10°**: 6-10° C
- **10-15°**: 10-15° C
- **5-8°**: 5-8° C
- **4-12°**: 4-12° C
- **3-10°**: 3-10° C
- **6-10**: 6-10
- **6-15**: 6-15
- **8-11**: 8-11
- **8-9**: 8-9
- **8b-9**: 8b-9
- **8a**: 8a
- **9-11**: 9-11
- **9**: 9
- **10**: 10
- **15**: 15
- **20**: 20
**Ilex X'Mary Nell’**
Mary Nell Holly

- **Height:** 10-20 ft
- **Spread:** 10-15 ft
- **Shape:** S/C
- **Growth Rate:** M
- **Flower Color:** white, spring
- **Pollination:** important source of pollen for bees

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

- **Height:** 15-25 ft
- **Spread:** 15-25 ft
- **Shape:** S/C
- **Growth Rate:** M
- **Flower Color:** white, spring
- **Pollination:** important source of pollen for bees

**Ilex vomitoria and cvs.**
Yaupon Holly

- **Height:** 15-30 ft
- **Spread:** 6-20 ft
- **Shape:** S/C
- **Growth Rate:** M
- **Flower Color:** white, spring through summer
- **Pollination:** important source of pollen for bees

**Illicium spp.**
Star Anise

- **Height:** 10-15 ft
- **Spread:** 6-15 ft
- **Shape:** S/C
- **Growth Rate:** L-N
- **Flower Color:** evergreen, yellowish–white or greenish–white

**Itea virginica**
Virginia Willow, Virginia Sweetspire

- **Height:** 8-9 ft
- **Spread:** 10-15 ft
- **Shape:** S/L
- **Growth Rate:** M-N
- **Flower Color:** white, spring through summer
- **Pollination:** grows well in wet areas such as detention ponds, swales and canals

**Jasminum mesnyi**
Primrose Jasmine, Japanese Yellow Jasmine

- **Height:** 3-8 ft
- **Spread:** 2-4 ft
- **Shape:** S
- **Growth Rate:** M
- **Flower Color:** white, fragrant, year-round
- **Pollination:** rambling, evergreen; will climb like vine if given support; fragrant, yellow flowers; dies back in freeze, may come back

**Jasminum multiflorum**
Downy Jasmine

- **Height:** 5-10 ft
- **Spread:** 2-5 ft
- **Shape:** S
- **Growth Rate:** M
- **Flower Color:** white, fragrant, year-round
- **Pollination:** rambling, evergreen; will climb like vine if given support; fragrant, yellow flowers; dies back in freeze, may come back

**Jasminum nitidum**
Star Jasmine, Shining Jasmine

- **Height:** 10-20 ft
- **Spread:** 5-10 ft
- **Shape:** S/L
- **Growth Rate:** M
- **Flower Color:** evergreen to semi-evergreen
- **Pollination:** evergreen, yellowish–white or greenish–white flowers
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td>C S 9b-11 No</td>
<td>N C S 8-9 No</td>
<td>N C S 8-10b No</td>
<td>N C S 8-9 No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>8-15 5-10</td>
<td>2-60 2-25</td>
<td>8-12 15-25</td>
<td>8-15 8-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil pH, Txt</td>
<td>● ● ● Any</td>
<td>● ● ● S</td>
<td>● ● ● Any</td>
<td>● ● ● Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgt</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>☀ ☁ ☁ L-N</td>
<td>☀ ☁ ☁ M</td>
<td>☀ ☁ ☁ L-N</td>
<td>☀ ☁ ☁ L-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td>butterfly</td>
<td>bird</td>
<td>bird</td>
<td>bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>scarlet, year-round flowers; poisonous; susceptible to pests and disease; sensitive to frost</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>white, summer flowers; susceptible to pests and diseases; used as hedge; thins at bottom unless in full sun</td>
<td>white/pink, spring flowers; size varies; susceptible to pests and diseases; in high pH soils may have minor element deficiencies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Lyonia ferruginea Rusty Lyonia</th>
<th>Mahonia bealei Oregon Hollygrape</th>
<th>Malvaviscus arboreus Turk’s cap</th>
<th>Murraya paniculata Orange Jessamine, Orange Jasmine, Chalcas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td>N C S 8-10 Yes</td>
<td>N C S 8-9a No</td>
<td>N C S 8-11 No</td>
<td>C S 9b-11 No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>Slow 10-20 4-10</td>
<td>Slow 5-10 3-4</td>
<td>Fast 8-12 3-5</td>
<td>Slow 8-12 8-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil pH, Txt</td>
<td>● ● ● o S</td>
<td>● ● ● Any</td>
<td>● ● ● Any</td>
<td>● ● ● Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgt</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>☀ ☁ ☁ L-N</td>
<td>☀ ☁ ☁ M</td>
<td>☀ ☁ ☁ L-N</td>
<td>☀ ☁ ☁ L-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td>butterfly</td>
<td>bird</td>
<td>bird</td>
<td>bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>evergreen, white/pink, spring flowers; rusty pubescence present on all parts of the plant</td>
<td>also known as Berberis bealei; yellow, fragrant, winter through spring flowers; glossy grey/green leaves, holly-like appearance; purplish-blue berries provide food for wildlife</td>
<td>red/white, warm season flowers; possible cold damage in North Florida</td>
<td>white, fragrant, year-round flowers; good container plant; often used as a hedge; provides food for wildlife; susceptible to pests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Name</td>
<td>Size</td>
<td>Sunlight</td>
<td>Hardiness</td>
<td>Growth Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musa spp. Banana</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>9b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrcianthes fragrans</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>9b-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrica cerifera and cvs.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nerium oleander</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osmanthus americanus</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8b-9</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osmanthus fragrans</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8b-9</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphus inodorus</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8-9a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philodendron bipinnatifidum</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LARGE SHRUBS

**Scientific**

**Common**

**Reg/Native**

**G, H, S**

**Soil pH, Txt**

**Soil Mst, Drgt**

**Light/Best Salt**

**Wildlife**

---

**Philodendron cvs. Philodendron**

**Reg/Native**

N C S 8b-11 No

**G, H, S**

Fast 1-12 H 2-15 No

**Soil pH, Txt**

Lo pH H Lo T

**Soil Mst, Drgt**

Medium Any

**Light/Best Salt**

L-N

**Wildlife**

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

---

**Pittosporum tobira cvs. Pittosporum**

**Reg/Native**

N C S 8-11 No

**G, H, S**

8-12 H 12-18 No

**Soil pH, Txt**

Lo pH H Lo T

**Soil Mst, Drgt**

Medium Any

**Light/Best Salt**

L-N

**Wildlife**

dark, glossy leaves; white, fragrant, spring flowers

---

**Podocarpus gracilior**

**Reg/Native**

N C S 9b-11 No

**G, H, S**

30-50 H 25-35 No

**Soil pH, Txt**

Lo pH H Lo T

**Soil Mst, Drgt**

Medium Any

**Light/Best Salt**

L-N

**Wildlife**

grows slowly in full shade; high wind resistance

---

**Podocarpus macrophyllus and cvs. Podocarpus**

**Reg/Native**

N C S 8b-11 No

**G, H, S**

Slow 30-40 H 20-25 No

**Soil pH, Txt**

Lo pH H Lo T

**Soil Mst, Drgt**

Medium Any

**Light/Best Salt**

H

**Wildlife**

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

---

**Psychotria nervosa**

**Scientific**

Wild Coffee

**Common**

**Reg/Native**

S 10b-11 Yes

**G, H, S**

4-10 H 4-10 No

**Soil pH, Txt**

Lo pH H Lo T

**Soil Mst, Drgt**

Medium Any

**Light/Best Salt**

M

**Wildlife**

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

---

**Rhamnus caroliniana**

**Scientific**

Carolina Buckthorn

**Common**

**Reg/Native**

N C 8-9b Yes

**G, H, S**

12-15 H 10-15 No

**Soil pH, Txt**

Lo pH H Lo T

**Soil Mst, Drgt**

Medium Any

**Light/Best Salt**

U

**Wildlife**

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

---

**Rhododendron austrinum**

**Scientific**

Florida Flame Azalea

**Common**

**Reg/Native**

N C 8-9 Yes

**G, H, S**

Slow 6-10 H 4-8 No

**Soil pH, Txt**

Lo pH H Lo T

**Soil Mst, Drgt**

Medium Any

**Light/Best Salt**

L-N

**Wildlife**

yellow/orange, clustered spring flowers

---

**Rhododendron canescens**

**Scientific**

Pinxter Azalea

**Common**

**Reg/Native**

N C S 8-10a Yes

**G, H, S**

Slow 8-12 H 6-10 No

**Soil pH, Txt**

Lo pH H Lo T

**Soil Mst, Drgt**

Medium Any

**Light/Best Salt**

L-N

**Wildlife**

pink/white, spring flowers; prefers well drained soil that retains moisture
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Bloom Time</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Flowers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron cvs. Azalea</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Var.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>4-9</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabal minor, Dwarf Palmetto, Blue-stem Palmetto</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>6-12</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>susceptible to freeze damage and pests; susceptible to caterpillar damage; larval food plant for various sulphur butterflies; should not be confused with Senna pendula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senna bicapsularis, Christmas Senna, Butterfly Bush</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>6-12</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>yellow, summer flowers; should not be confused with Senna pendula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senna polyphlla, Desert Cassia</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>4-9</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>susceptible to freeze damage and pests; susceptible to caterpillar damage; larval food plant for various sulphur butterflies; should not be confused with Senna pendula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severinia buxifolia, Boxthorn</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td></td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>5-12</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strelitzia nicolai, Giant Bird of Paradise, White Bird of Paradise</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>large, banana-like leaves, blue/white, year-round flowers; susceptible to scales when air circulation is inadequate; foliage may tear in the wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suriana maritima, Bay Cedar</td>
<td>10b-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td></td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>5-20</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>evergreen, tiny, gray/green leaves; yellow, year-round flowers; commonly found growing in thickets, on sand dunes, and rocky shores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabernaemontana divaricata, Crape Jasmine, Pinwheel Flower</td>
<td>9b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>6-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>evergreen, white, ruffle-edged, summer flowers that are fragrant at night; susceptible to pests and diseases</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tecoma stans
Yellow Elder, Yellow Trumpetbush

Scientific
Common
Reg/Native C S 9b-11 No
G, H, S Fast 10-20 8-15
Soil pH, Txt • • • • Any
Soil Mst, Drgt Medium
Light/Best Salt L-N
Wildlife

Yellow, summer through winter flowers; FNGLA Plant of the Year, 2005; susceptible to freeze damage

Ternstroemia gymnanthera
Cleyera, Ternstroemia

Scientific
Common
Reg/Native C S 8-9 No
G, H, S 12-20 5-10
Soil pH, Txt • • • • Any
Soil Mst, Drgt Medium
Light/Best Salt L-N
Wildlife

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

Thunbergia erecta
King's Mantle, Bush Clock Vine

Scientific
Common
Reg/Native C S 9-11 No
G, H, S Fast 4-6 5-8
Soil pH, Txt • • • • Any
Soil Mst, Drgt Medium
Light/Best Salt L-N
Wildlife

purple, year-round flowers; good as a hedge

Tibouchina urvilleana
Princess Flower, Glory Bush, Lasiandra

Scientific
Common
Reg/Native C S 9b-11 No
G, H, S Fast 10-15 10-15
Soil pH, Txt • • • • Any
Soil Mst, Drgt S/L High
Light/Best Salt L-N
Wildlife

evergreen; dark green, velvety leaves; purple, year-round flowers; FNGLA Plant of the Year in 2005

Tibouchina granulosa
Purple Glory Tree

Scientific
Common
Reg/Native S 10b-11 No
G, H, S Fast 15-20 15-20
Soil pH, Txt • • • • S/L
Soil Mst, Drgt Medium
Light/Best Salt U
Wildlife

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

Vaccinium arboreum
Sparkleberry

Scientific
Common
Reg/Native N C S 8-10b Yes
G, H, S 12-18 10-15
Soil pH, Txt • • • • Any
Soil Mst, Drgt Medium
Light/Best Salt L-N
Wildlife

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

Viburnum obovatum and cvs. Walter's Viburnum

Scientific
Common
Reg/Native N C S 8-10 Yes
G, H, S 8-25 6-10
Soil pH, Txt • • • • Any
Soil Mst, Drgt High
Light/Best Salt L-N
Wildlife

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

Viburnum odoratissimum
Sweet Viburnum

Scientific
Common
Reg/Native N C S 8b-10a No
Soil pH, Txt • • • • Any
Soil Mst, Drgt Medium
Light/Best Salt L-N
Wildlife

white, spring flowers; susceptible to pests and disease; often grown as a hedge; thins in shaded sites
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shrub</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Bloom Time</th>
<th>Sunlight</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Maintenance</th>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Viburnum odoratissimum var. awabuki</td>
<td><em>Viburnum odoratissimum</em> var. <em>awabuki</em></td>
<td>Awabuki Viburnum</td>
<td>N C S 8-10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>15-20</td>
<td>15-20</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>6b-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viburnum rufidulum</td>
<td><em>Viburnum rufidulum</em></td>
<td>Rusty Blackhaw, Southern Blackhaw</td>
<td>N C S 15-20</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>20-25</td>
<td>20-25</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>8b-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viburnum suspensum</td>
<td><em>Viburnum suspensum</em></td>
<td>Sandankwa Viburnum</td>
<td>N C S 8-10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>6-12</td>
<td>6-12</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>6-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitex agnus-castus</td>
<td><em>Vitex agnus-castus</em></td>
<td>Chaste Tree</td>
<td>N C S 8-10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>15-20</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>8-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yucca spp.</td>
<td><em>Yucca spp.</em></td>
<td>Yucca</td>
<td>N C S 8-11</td>
<td>Var.</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>3-30</td>
<td>3-15</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Var</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LARGE SHRUBS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Aloe spp. Aloe</th>
<th>Acalypha hispida Chenille Plant, Red-hot Cattail</th>
<th>Breynia disticha Snowbush</th>
<th>Brunfelsia americana Lady of the Night</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td>N C S 8-11 No</td>
<td>C S 10-11 No</td>
<td>S 9b-11 No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>1-3↑ 1-3↓</td>
<td>Fast 4-6↑ 6-8↑</td>
<td>4-6↑ 3-4↓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil pH, Txt</td>
<td>o ● ● o Any</td>
<td>● ● ● o Any</td>
<td>o ● ● o Any</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgt</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
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<tr>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>L-N</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>evergreen; fragrant, white flowers</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>choose species based on site conditions; flowers vary; susceptible to freeze damage</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>slender, red branches with variegated foliage; good specimen or accent shrub; red berries; susceptible to pests</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td>C S 9-11 No</td>
<td>C S 10-11 No</td>
<td>C S 9-11 No</td>
<td>N C S 8b-11 No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>8-35↑ 10-35↓</td>
<td>6-10↑ 10-15↓</td>
<td>2-20↑ 2-20↓</td>
<td>2-4↑ 3-4↓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soil pH, Txt</td>
<td>o ● ● o S/L</td>
<td>o ● ● o Any</td>
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<td>Soil Mst, Drgt</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
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<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
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<td>L-N</td>
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<td>Wildlife</td>
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<td></td>
<td>choose species adapted to region; do not confuse with Delonix regia; flowers vary</td>
<td>red/pink, spring through fall flowers</td>
<td>also known as Carissa grandiflora; edible fruit; white, fragrant year-round flowers</td>
<td>finely-divided leaves with fern-like appearance; yellow, year-round flowers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Zones</td>
<td>Light</td>
<td>Hardiness</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ixora coccinea</td>
<td>Ixora</td>
<td>6-11</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lantana depressa</td>
<td>Weeping Lantana, Pineland Lantana</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>HS</td>
<td>8-10a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leucophyllum frutescens</td>
<td>Texas Sage, Texas Ranger, Silverleaf, Barometer Bush</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8-10a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyonia lucida</td>
<td>Fetterbush, Shiny Lyonia</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-10a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahonia fortunei</td>
<td>Fortune’s Mahonia, Chinese Mahonia, Holly Grape</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-10a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malpighia coccigera</td>
<td>Miniature Holly</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pyracantha coccinea</td>
<td>Firethorn</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8-10a</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raphiolepis spp. and cvs.</td>
<td>Indian Hawthorn</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8-10a</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scientific Common</td>
<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td>Large</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Small</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rosa spp.</strong></td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-20</td>
<td>2-8</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rose</strong></td>
<td>G, H, S</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rosmarinus spp.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rosemary</strong></td>
<td>Any</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Russelia equisetiformis</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Firecracker Plant,</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Coral Plant</strong></td>
<td>Any</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Russelia sarmentosa</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Firecracker Plant</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sabal etonia</strong></td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>4-6</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Scrub Palmetto</strong></td>
<td>G, H, S</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Spiraea spp.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Reeve’s Spirea,</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Bridal Wreath</strong></td>
<td>Any</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Strelitzia reginae</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bird of Paradise</strong></td>
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| Wildlife          |            |       |        |       |     |     |       |       |     |     |       |       |     |     |   |   |   |       |   |   |   |       |   |
|                   |            |       |        |       |     |     |       |       |     |     |       |       |     |     |   |   |   |       |   |   |   |       |   |

- **Rosa spp.** flowers vary; susceptible to pests and diseases.
- **Rosmarinus spp.** evergreen herb with aromatic needle-like leaves; flowers vary.
- **Russelia equisetiformis** multi-branched shrub; rush-like stems; red year-round flowers; susceptible to pests.
- **Russelia sarmentosa** red, summer flowers; provides food for wildlife.
- **Sabal etonia** small, white, spring through summer flowers; small, black berries in summer through fall provide food for wildlife; long-lived; difficult to transplant.
- **Spiraea spp.** deciduous; white, spring flowers; check with your local Extension office before final species selection.
- **Strelitzia reginae** large leathery leaves are held upright on stiff stalks; orange/blue striking flowers; susceptible to pests; tolerates occasionally wet soil.
Allamanda cathartica
Yellow Allamanda

- **C**: 9-11
- **S**: No
- **Fast**: 1-20
- **Any**: Medium
- **L-N**: evergreen; yellow, trumpet-shaped, year-round flowers; all plant parts are poisonous

Aristolochia spp.
Dutchman’s Pipe, Pipevine

- **C**: 9-10
- **Var.**: 10-15
- **S**: Medium
- **Fast**: 10-15
- **Any**: Medium
- **L-N**: tender evergreen vine; white/purple, summer through winter flowers; larval food plant for several swallowtail butterflies

Aster carolinianus
Climbing Aster

- **C**: 8-10
- **S**: Yes
- **Fast**: 1-12
- **Any**: Medium
- **L-N**: also known as Ampelaster carolinianus, Symphyotrichum carolinianum; lavender, fall flowers

Bignonia capreolata
Cross Vine, Trumpet Flower

- **C**: 8-10
- **S**: Yes
- **Fast**: 1-50
- **Any**: High
- **L-N**: fast-growing, high-climbing vine; orange/red, trumpet-shaped, spring flowers

Bougainvillea cvs.
Bougainvillea

- **C**: 9b-11
- **S**: No
- **Fast**: 1-20
- **Any**: High
- **L-N**: evergreen, shrubby vine; pink/yellow/orange, year-round flowers; large spines; susceptible to freeze damage

Campsis radicans
Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet Vine

- **C**: 8-10a
- **S**: Yes
- **Fast**: 1-40
- **Any**: Medium
- **L-N**: brilliant orange, summer flowers

Decumaria barbara
Climbing Hydrangea, Wood Vamp, Cow Itch Vine

- **C**: 8-9a
- **S**: Yes
- **Fast**: 1-40
- **Any**: Medium
- **L-N**: white, spring flowers

Ficus pumila
Creeping fig

- **C**: 8-11
- **S**: No
- **Fast**: 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
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gelsemium sempervirens</td>
<td>Carolina Jessamine, Yellow Jasmine</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>20-40</td>
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<td></td>
<td>evergreen; yellow, tubular, winter through spring flowers; rapid growth when established; poisonous</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hedera canariensis</td>
<td>Algerian Ivy, Canary Ivy</td>
<td>8b-10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1/2-1</td>
<td>1-6</td>
<td></td>
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<td>distinctive, red leaf stems; beautiful, thick, leathery foliage; rapid growth rate; watch for aggressive spread; rich groundcover in the shade</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hedera helix</td>
<td>English Ivy</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>2-5</td>
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<td>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</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ipomoea spp. (natives only)</td>
<td>Morning Glory</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>10-40</td>
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<td>flower color varies; can spread easily; provides food for wildlife</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jasminum multiflorum</td>
<td>Downy Jasmine</td>
<td>9b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>5-10</td>
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<td></td>
<td>white, fragrant, year-round flowers; dies back in freeze, may come back; susceptible to pests; sprawling form</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lonicera sempervirens</td>
<td>Honeysuckle, Coral Honeysuckle</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dark green, smooth leaves; red, spring through summer flowers; fruit provides food for wildlife; susceptible to freeze damage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mandevilla cvs.</td>
<td>Pink Allamanda, Mandevilla</td>
<td>9b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>twining evergreen vine; many cultivars; pink/white, year-round flowers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Millettia reticulata</td>
<td>Evergreen Wisteria</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>12-15</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td></td>
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<td>deciduous in North Florida; glossy, leathery textured leaves; purple, summer through fall flowers</td>
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<td>Plant Name</td>
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<td>Bloom</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pandorea jasminoides</strong></td>
<td>Bower Vine</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Evergreen; maintains an open, fine-textured effect; 2 inch wide, white, pink-throated, summer through winter flowers</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Passiflora incarnata</strong></td>
<td>Maypop, Passion Vine</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Evergreen; pink/purple, summer through fall flowers; larval food plant of zebra longwing, gulf fritillary, and variegated fritillary butterflies; tolerates occasionally wet soil</td>
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<td><strong>Petrea volubilis</strong></td>
<td>Queen’s Wreath</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Evergreen; purple, spring flowers</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Quisqualis indica</strong></td>
<td>Rangoon Creeper</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>1&quot; 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</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Thunbergia alata</strong></td>
<td>Black-Eyed Susan Vine</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Perennial; yellow, summer flowers</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Trachelospermum jasminoides</strong></td>
<td>Confederate Jasmine, Star Jasmine</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>White, fragrant, showy, spring flowers; susceptible to diseases</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wisteria frutescens</strong></td>
<td>American Wisteria</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Lavender, fragrant, spring through summer flowers; poisonous parts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ajuga reptans
Bugleweed, Carpet Bugleweed
Reg/Native: N C 8-9a No
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt: 1/2 - 1 1/2 - 2
Soil Mst, Drgt: Medium L-N
Light/Best Salt: 
Wildlife: purple/blue, spring through summer flowers; spreads quickly; many cultivars; susceptible to disease

Anthericum sanderi
St. Bernard’s Lily
Reg/Native: N C S 8-11 No
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt: 1/2 - 1 1/2 - 2
Soil Mst, Drgt: Any
Light/Best Salt: 
Wildlife: white, spring flowers

Arachis glabrata
Perennial Peanut
Reg/Native: N C S 8-11 No
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt: 1/2 - 1 1/2 - 2
Soil Mst, Drgt: Medium U
Light/Best Salt: 
Wildlife: yellow/orange, summer through fall flowers; no nitrogen fertilizer needed; may spread aggressively; withstands foot traffic; damaged by frost in North and Central Florida

Ardisia japonica
Japanese Ardisia
Reg/Native: N C 8-9 No
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt: 1/2 - 1 1/2 - 2
Soil Mst, Drgt: Any
Light/Best Salt: 
Wildlife: shiny, leathery, dark green leaves; pink/white, 5-petaled, spring flowers; small, red, winter fruit

Aspidistra elatior
Cast Iron Plant, Barroom Plant
Reg/Native: N C S 8b-11 No
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt: 1/2 - 1 1/2 - 2
Soil Mst, Drgt: Medium L-N
Light/Best Salt: 
Wildlife: dark, green, glossy foliage; brown flowers periodically throughout the year; tolerates deep shade better than most plants

Cyrtomium falcatum
Holly Fern
Reg/Native: N C S 8b-11 No
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt: 2 - 3 3 - 4
Soil Mst, Drgt: Any
Light/Best Salt: 
Wildlife: evergreen fern; good low-maintenance groundcover; susceptible to pests

Dryopteris spp.
Autumn Fern
Reg/Native: N C S 8-11 Var.
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt: 1 - 3 1 - 4
Soil Mst, Drgt: Any
Light/Best Salt: 
Wildlife: dark green fern with delicate appearance; fronds appear reddish when young; choose species based on growing conditions

Dyschoriste oblongifolia
Twin Flower, Oblongleaf Snakeherb
Reg/Native: N C S 8-11 Yes
G, H, S
Soil pH, Txt: 1/2 - 1 1/2 - 2
Soil Mst, Drgt: Any
Light/Best Salt: U
Wildlife: lavender, year-round flowers; commonly used as groundcover; larval food plant for common Buckeye
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ground Covers</th>
<th>Appearance</th>
<th>Water Needs</th>
<th>Sunlight Needs</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Spreading</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ernodea littoralis</td>
<td>Golden creeper</td>
<td>Small, light green, succulent leaves on bright red stems; inconspicuous, pinkish, tubular flowers; golden berries; will die if overwatered.</td>
<td>S/C</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evolvulus glomeratus</td>
<td>Blue Daze</td>
<td>Creates grey/green carpet-like cover accented with sky blue, spring through summer flowers.</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glandularia tampensis</td>
<td>Tampa Vervain, Tampa Mock Vervain</td>
<td>Also known as Verbena tampensi; purplish-pink/white, summer flowers.</td>
<td>N/L</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedera canariensis</td>
<td>Algerian Ivy, Canary Ivy</td>
<td>Distinctive, red leaf stems; beautiful, thick, leathery foliage; rapid growth rate; watch for aggressive spread; rich groundcover in the shade.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedera helix</td>
<td>English Ivy</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipomoea spp. (natives only)</td>
<td>Sweet Potato Vine, Railroad Vine, Varies</td>
<td>Flower color varies; can spread easily; provides food for wildlife.</td>
<td>N/L</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniperus conferta and cvs.</td>
<td>Shore Juniper</td>
<td>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 pests and diseases.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>1/2-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniperus horizontalis and cvs.</td>
<td>Creeping Juniper, Horizontal Juniper</td>
<td>Plants become thin in partial shade; does not tolerate waterlogged conditions; susceptible to pests and diseases.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>1/2-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Groundcovers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>G, H, S</th>
<th>Soil pH, Text</th>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgt</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lantana montevidensis</strong></td>
<td>Trailing Lantana</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>white/pink/lavender, summer through fall flowers; susceptible to pests and diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liriope muscari and cvs.</strong></td>
<td>Liriope, Monkey Grass, Lily Turf, Border Grass</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>purple, summer flowers; forms a solid groundcover in a few years; variegated cultivar is damaged by frost; susceptible to pests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mimosa strigillosa</strong></td>
<td>Powderpuff, Sunshine Mimosa</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>perennial; pink powderpuff flowers; FNGLA Plant of the Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nephrolepis biserrata</strong></td>
<td>Giant Sword Fern</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>C/L</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nephrolepis exaltata</strong></td>
<td>Sword Fern</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ophiopogon japonicus and cvs.</strong></td>
<td>Mondo Grass, Dwarf Lily turf, Dwarf Liriopoe</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>white, summer flowers; dark green, grass-like mounds; tolerates some foot traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phyla nodiflora</strong></td>
<td>Turkey Tangle Fogfruit, Capeweed</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rumohra adiantiformis</strong></td>
<td>Leatherleaf Fern, Seven Weeks Fern</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>9b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>evergreen fern with triangular-shaped, dark glossy green leaflets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Scaevola plumieri**
Inkberry

- **S**: 10-11
- **C**: Yes
- **Growth Rate**: Slow
- **Bloom**: 2-4
- **Light**: S/L
- **Water**: High
- **Flowers**: small, pink/white, summer flowers; spreads by underground rhizomes; suited for coastal areas

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**Thelypteris kunthii**
Southern Shield Fern

- **S**: 8-11
- **C**: Yes
- **Growth Rate**: Fast
- **Bloom**: 2-3
- **Light**: Any
- **Water**: Medium
- **Flowers**: 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

- **S**: 8b-10
- **C**: No
- **Growth Rate**: Fast
- **Bloom**: 1-3
- **Light**: Any
- **Water**: Medium
- **Flowers**: 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

- **S**: 8b-10
- **C**: No
- **Growth Rate**: Fast
- **Bloom**: 1-3
- **Light**: Any
- **Water**: Medium
- **Flowers**: white, fragrant, showy, spring flowers; susceptible to diseases

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**Vinca major**
Periwinkle

- **S**: 8a-9
- **C**: No
- **Growth Rate**: Slow
- **Bloom**: 1-2
- **Light**: Any
- **Water**: Medium
- **Flowers**: oval or heart-shaped dark green leaves; blue/purple/lavender, summer flowers; good for shaded, small gardens; does not tolerate hot, dry conditions

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**Zamia floridana**
Coontie, Florida Arrowroot, Florida Zamia

- **S**: 8b-11
- **C**: Yes
- **Growth Rate**: Slow
- **Bloom**: 1-5
- **Light**: Any
- **Water**: High
- **Flowers**: 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

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**Zamia furfuracea**
Cardboard Plant

- **S**: 9b-11
- **C**: No
- **Growth Rate**: Slow
- **Bloom**: 2-5
- **Light**: Any
- **Water**: High
- **Flowers**: seeds and caudex poisonous; freezes in central Florida and can come back
**Andropogon spp.**
Bluestem Grass

- **Reg/Native:** N
- **Scientific Common:** Andropogon spp.
- **Common:** Bluestem Grass
- **Soil pH, Txt:** Fast 8-9
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Any (3-10)
- **Light/Best Salt:** High
- **Wildlife:**
  - perennial bunch grass; species need vary; check with Extension office before making final selection; silver/white/pink, fall flowers

**Aristida stricta var. beyrichiana**
Wiregrass

- **Reg/Native:** N
- **Scientific Common:** Aristida stricta var. beyrichiana
- **Common:** Wiregrass
- **Soil pH, Txt:** Fast 8-11
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Any (2-4)
- **Light/Best Salt:** High
- **Wildlife:**
  - also known as Aristida beyrichiana; tan, year-round flowers; provides food and cover for wildlife; depends on regular summer burning to stimulate flowering and seed production

**Cymbopogon citratus**
Lemongrass

- **Reg/Native:** N
- **Scientific Common:** Cymbopogon citratus
- **Common:** Lemongrass
- **Soil pH, Txt:** Fast 8-9
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Any (10-11)
- **Light/Best Salt:** Medium
- **Wildlife:**
  - scented leaves remain green most of the year, turning dark red in fall and winter; dies to the ground in winter in North Florida

**Distichlis spicata**
Salt Grass

- **Reg/Native:** C
- **Scientific Common:** Distichlis spicata
- **Common:** Salt Grass
- **Soil pH, Txt:** Slow 8-11
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Any (1-2)
- **Light/Best Salt:** Low
- **Wildlife:**
  - tough, scaly rhizomes and rigid stems; few seeds are produced; reproduction is mostly from rhizomes

**Eragrostis elliottii**
Elliott’s Lovegrass

- **Reg/Native:** N
- **Scientific Common:** Eragrostis elliottii
- **Common:** Elliott’s Lovegrass
- **Soil pH, Txt:** Fast 8-10
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Any (1-3)
- **Light/Best Salt:** High
- **Wildlife:**
  - tan, year-round flowers, especially in fall

**Eragrostis spectabilis**
Purple Lovegrass

- **Reg/Native:** N
- **Scientific Common:** Eragrostis spectabilis
- **Common:** Purple Lovegrass
- **Soil pH, Txt:** Fast 8-10
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Any (1-3)
- **Light/Best Salt:** High
- **Wildlife:**
  - small, red/purple, year-round flowers, especially in fall; grows best in hot, dry sites

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

- **Reg/Native:** N
- **Scientific Common:** Chasmanthium latifolium
- **Common:** River Oats, Northern Sea Oats, Indian Wood-oats
- **Soil pH, Txt:** Fast 8-9
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Any (10-11)
- **Light/Best Salt:** Medium
- **Wildlife:**
  - small, red/purple, year-round flowers, especially in fall; grows best in hot, dry sites

**Miscanthus sinensis**
Zebra Grass, Eulalia Grass

- **Reg/Native:** N
- **Scientific Common:** Miscanthus sinensis
- **Common:** Zebra Grass, Eulalia Grass
- **Soil pH, Txt:** Fast 8-11
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Any (1-9)
- **Light/Best Salt:** Medium
- **Wildlife:**
  - dies to the ground in winter in North Florida; excellent specimen plant; susceptible to pests and disease
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Blooms</th>
<th>Site Conditions</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Flower Color</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muhlenbergia capillaris</td>
<td>pink, fall</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>tan</td>
<td>tolerates extreme drought and flooding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum virgatum and cvs. Panic Grass</td>
<td>tan, summer</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>tolerates flooding and standing water; larval food plant for Byssus Skipper butterfly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paspalum quadrifarium</td>
<td>tan, summer</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>FNGLA Plant of the Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schizachyrium scoparium</td>
<td>tan, summer</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>medium-sized bunchgrass; lavender/blue stem; good for restoring damaged wildland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spartina spp. Cordgrass</td>
<td>marsh</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>fine-textured, wire leaves form a fountain pattern; species needs vary, choose based</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thysanolaena maxima</td>
<td>bamboo-like</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>2-5</td>
<td>long, linear leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripsacum dactyloides and cvs. Fakahatchee</td>
<td>cream/orange/</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>good plant for detention ponds, swales and canal banks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripsacum floridana</td>
<td>yellow, spring</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>through summer flowers; used to control erosion; larval food plant for Byssus Skipper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** 1-5 = slow, 5-10 = medium, Fast = fast growing, SE = salt tolerant, S/L = shade tolerant/low light, S = shade, C = coastal, 1-3 = small, 4-6 = medium, 7-11 = large.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Common</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acoelorraphae wrightii</td>
<td>Paurotis Palm, Saw Cabbage Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arenga engleri</td>
<td>Formosa Palm, Dwarf Sugar Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bismarckia nobilis</td>
<td>Bismarck Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butia capitata</td>
<td>Pindo Palm, Jelly Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpentaria acuminata</td>
<td>Carpentaria Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caryota mitis</td>
<td>Fishtail Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceratozamia hildae</td>
<td>Bamboo Cycad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceratozamia kuesteriana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>G, H, S</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>10-11</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
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<tr>
<td>9a-11</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>10a-11</td>
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<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>8b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil pH, Txt</th>
<th>Any</th>
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<td>o ● ● o</td>
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<td>o ● ● o</td>
<td>Any</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgt</th>
<th>Medium</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>M</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wildlife</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leopard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
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<td>S</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- yellow/white, spring flowers; forms dense clump so provide plenty of space; susceptible to manganese deficiency; tolerates occasionally wet soil
- dark, olive-green leaves often twist, giving a slight spiraling appearance; red/orange/green, spring flowers; red to deep purple fruit
- stiff, waxy, blue-green fronds; white/cream flowers
- edible fruit used for jelly; provides food for wildlife; looks best in full sun; white flowers; susceptible to pests; high wind resistance
- white/cream, spring through fall flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil; can cause skin irritation
- multi-stemmed clumps; light green leaflets shaped like fish’s tail fin; caution - may be invasive in South Florida
- sharp thorns, plant away from sidewalks
- emergent growth on some forms has a reddish color

---

76
Chamaedorea spp., Chamaedorea, Bamboo Palm, Miniature Fishtail Palm

**N**: variable
**C**: Fast
**S**: 1-20
**bup**: 2-8

- Spring through summer flowers;
- Good container plant;
- Potential skin irritant

- Any
- Medium

Species needs vary, choose based on conditions; cream, yellow, summer flowers; susceptible to pests; cold-hardy; petioles with sharp teeth

Chamaerops humilis, European Fan Palm

**N**: 8-11
**C**: Slow
**S**: 5-15
**bup**: 6-15

- Yellow, summer flowers;
- Susceptible to pests;
- High wind resistance

- Any
- M

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

Chrysalidocarpus lutescens, Yellow Butterfly Palm

**N**: 10a-11
**C**: Slow
**S**: 15-25
**bup**: 6-10

- Yellow, summer flowers;
- Susceptible to diseases;
- High wind resistance

- Any
- M

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

Coccothrinax argentata, Silver Palm

**N**: 10b-11
**C**: Slow
**S**: 3-15
**bup**: 6-7

- Yellow, summer flowers;
- Suckers and thorns

- Any
- M

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**: 8-11
**C**: Slow
**S**: 1-8
**bup**: 4-6

- Edge of pond;
- Leaflets very sharp;
- Can tolerate adverse conditions for periods;
- Susceptible to pests

- Any
- M

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

Howea forsterana, Kentia Palm, Sentry Palm

**N**: 10-11
**C**: Slow
**S**: 10-11
**bup**: 15-25

- White, summer flowers;
- Single trunk:
- Susceptible to diseases

- Any
- S/L

White, summer flowers; susceptible to diseases

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

**N**: 10b-11
**C**: Slow
**S**: 6-12
**bup**: 3-6

- White, year-round flowers

- Any
- S/L

White, year-round flowers

Livistona spp., Chinese Fan Palm

**C**: 9-11
**S**: 20-50
**bup**: 8-15

- Flowers vary;
- Stately palm with single trunk;
- Susceptible to scales;
- Caution - L. chinensis may be invasive in Central and South Florida

- Any
- M

Flowers vary; stately palm with single trunk; susceptible to scales; caution - L. chinensis may be invasive in Central and South Florida
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Growing Conditions</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nolina recurvata</strong></td>
<td>Ponytail Palm</td>
<td>Reg/Native: S</td>
<td>Slow 10-15°F 12-18°F Any High M&lt;br&gt;unique plume of long leaves atop a single trunk with a bulb-like base; susceptible to pests and diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phoenix spp. except Phoenix reclinata</strong></td>
<td>Date Palms</td>
<td>Reg/Native: S</td>
<td>Slow 6-80°F 6-25°F S/L&lt;br&gt;yellow, summer flowers; Phoenix canariensis, Phoenix dactylifera and Phoenix roebelinii have high wind resistance; provides food for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pseudophoenix sargentii</strong></td>
<td>Buccaneer Palm, Sargent’s Palm</td>
<td>Reg/Native: S</td>
<td>Slow 10-40°F 10-20°F S/L&lt;br&gt;yellow, summer flowers; produces grape-sized red fruit; endangered in Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ptychosperma elegans</strong></td>
<td>Alexander Palm, Solitary Palm</td>
<td>Reg/Native: S</td>
<td>Slow 15-25°F 6-10°F S/L&lt;br&gt;white, summer flowers; resistant to lethal yellowing; high wind resistance; caution - may be invasive in South and Central Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ptychosperma macarthuri</strong></td>
<td>Macarthur Palm</td>
<td>Reg/Native: S</td>
<td>10-15°F 6-10°F S/L&lt;br&gt;white, summer flowers; resistant to lethal yellowing; high wind resistance; caution - may be invasive in South and Central Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ravena rivularis</strong></td>
<td>Majesty Palm</td>
<td>Reg/Native: S</td>
<td>Slow 6-8°F 5-10°F S/L&lt;br&gt;red, summer flowers; yellowish fruit provides food for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rhapidophyllum hystrix</strong></td>
<td>Needle Palm</td>
<td>Reg/Native: S</td>
<td>Fast 5-10°F 5-10°F S/L&lt;br&gt;red, summer flowers; yellowish fruit provides food for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rhapis excelsa</strong></td>
<td>Lady Palm</td>
<td>Reg/Native: S</td>
<td>Slow 7-14°F 10-15°F S/L&lt;br&gt;forms clumps of bamboo-like stalks topped with very dark green fan-shaped leaves; susceptible to pests and disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Soil pH, Txt: S</td>
<td>Any High M&lt;br&gt;unique plume of long leaves atop a single trunk with a bulb-like base; susceptible to pests and diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgt: S</td>
<td>High M&lt;br&gt;unique plume of long leaves atop a single trunk with a bulb-like base; susceptible to pests and diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Light/Best Salt: S</td>
<td>High M&lt;br&gt;unique plume of long leaves atop a single trunk with a bulb-like base; susceptible to pests and diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wildlife: S</td>
<td>None M&lt;br&gt;unique plume of long leaves atop a single trunk with a bulb-like base; susceptible to pests and diseases</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The table includes the scientific name, common name, growing conditions, and description for each plant species.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Rhapis humilis</strong></th>
<th><strong>Roystonea regia</strong></th>
<th><strong>Sabal etonia</strong></th>
<th><strong>Sabal minor</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slender Lady Palm</td>
<td>Royal Palm</td>
<td>Scrub Palmetto</td>
<td>Dwarf Palmetto, Blue-stem Palmetto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>9b-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-7</td>
<td>6-10</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⬤ ⬤ ⬤</td>
<td>⬤</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Slender stems; drooping leaf segments; forms densely packed clumps; susceptible to pests
- Tall, smooth, cement gray trunk; beautiful, broad, dense crown of soft, gently drooping, feathery fronds; fragrant, yellow, summer flowers; high wind resistance
- Small, white, spring through summer flowers; small, black berries in summer through fall provide food for wildlife; long-lived; difficult to transplant
- Bluish green, fan shaped leaves; small, white flowers; black berries provide food for wildlife in fall; difficult to transplant; good understory plant; prefers moist soils but tolerates drier conditions after establishment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Sabal palmetto</strong></th>
<th><strong>Serenoa repens</strong></th>
<th><strong>Thrinax morrisii</strong></th>
<th><strong>Thrinax radiata</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage Palm, Sabal Palm, Cabbage Palmetto</td>
<td>Saw Palmetto</td>
<td>Brittle Thatch Palm, Key Thatch Palm</td>
<td>Florida Thatch Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8b-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>25-60</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⬤ ⬤ ⬤</td>
<td>⬤</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Florida state tree; white, summer flowers; susceptible to some pests and disease; high wind resistance; older palms transplant easily; provides food and cover for wildlife
- Flammable; in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; yellow/white, spring flowers; difficult to transplant; grows on first dune; round black fruits provide food for wildlife
- Green and silver fronds; small, white, summer flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil; high wind resistance
- White; summer flowers; good palm for many landscapes due to small size; high wind resistance
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Flower Type</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
<th>Cold Tolerance</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trachycarpus fortunei</td>
<td>Windmill Palm</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>10-25°F</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washingtonia robusta</td>
<td>Washington Palm</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>60-90°F</td>
<td>too tall for most home landscapes; caution – may be invasive in South Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wodyetia bifurcata</td>
<td>Foxtail Palm</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>10-15°F</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zamia floridana</td>
<td>Coontie, Florida Arrowroot, Florida Zamia</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>6-10°F</td>
<td>small palm-like perennial plant; Florida’s only native cycad; sole larval food plant for atala hairstreak butterfly; susceptible to pests and cold damage in the 20’s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Flower Type</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
<th>Cold Tolerance</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zamia furfuracea</td>
<td>Cardboard Plant</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1-5°F</td>
<td>seeds and caudex poisonous; freezes in central Florida and can come back</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Reg/Native**: G, H, S
- **Soil pH, Txt**: Any
- **Soil Mst, Drgt**: Medium
- **Light/Best Salt**: M
- **Wildlife**: 🦋 🐦
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Height/Care</th>
<th>Sunlight/Soil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acrostichum danaeifolium</strong></td>
<td>C: S 9-11</td>
<td>Slow 8-10 Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather Fern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adiantum capillus-veneris</strong></td>
<td>N: C S 10-11</td>
<td>2-3 Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Maidenhair Fern, Venus’ Hair Fern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blechnum serrulatum</strong></td>
<td>N: C S 8-11</td>
<td>1-6 Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swamp Fern, Toothed Midsorus Fern, Saw Fern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cyrtomium falcatum</strong></td>
<td>N: C S 8b-11</td>
<td>2-3 Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holly Fern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dicksonia antarctica</strong></td>
<td>C: S 9-11</td>
<td>Slow 20-50 Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasmanian Tree Fern, Australian Tree Fern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Didymochlaena truncatula</strong></td>
<td>S: S 10</td>
<td>Slow 3-4 Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahogany Fern, Tree Maidenhair Fern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dryopteris spp.</strong></td>
<td>N: C S 8-11</td>
<td>1-4 Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autumn Fern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nephrolepis biserrata</strong></td>
<td>C: S 9-11</td>
<td>Slow 1-4 Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant Sword Fern</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Large fern; good for wet sites in shaded landscape; prolonged sunlight, especially in the summer, can burn foliage.
- Fine-textured, delicate fern with light grey-green, soft foliage; tolerates occasionally wet soil.
- Hardy fern; forms underground stems, persisting for many years, and spreads widely (forms dense clumps); grows in full sun if in moist conditions.
- Evergreen fern; good low-maintenance groundcover; susceptible to pests.
- Does not tolerate prolonged freezing or direct sun.
- Requires moist soil; do not let dry out between waterings.
- Dark green fern with delicate appearance; fronds appear reddish when young; choose species based on growing conditions.
- 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. 
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Nephrolepis exaltata</th>
<th>Osmunda cinnamomea</th>
<th>Osmunda regalis</th>
<th>Pteridium aquilinum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Sword Fern</td>
<td>Cinnamon Fern</td>
<td>Royal Fern</td>
<td>Bracken Fern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C S 9-11 Yes</td>
<td>N C S 8-10 Yes</td>
<td>N C S 8-11 Yes</td>
<td>N C S 8-11 Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>1-4 6 1-4</td>
<td>Slow 2-5 6 3-4 6</td>
<td>6-7 6-7</td>
<td>3-6 2-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil pH, Txt</td>
<td>o ○ ○ C/L</td>
<td>○ ○ ○ C/L</td>
<td>○ ○ ○ S/L</td>
<td>□ ○ ○ S/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgt</td>
<td>□ Medium</td>
<td>□ Medium</td>
<td>□ Medium</td>
<td>□ Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>□ L-N</td>
<td>□ L-N</td>
<td>□ L-N</td>
<td>□ L-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fronds triangular in outline</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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


evergreen fern with triangular-shaped, dark glossy green leaflets

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

robust fern with graceful light green foliage; may spread beyond small gardens and become difficult to control
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Zones</th>
<th>Hardiness</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Water Needs</th>
<th>Sun Needs</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf Chenille Plant</td>
<td>Acalypha reptans</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>10-11</td>
<td>C/L</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Fine-textured, ground-hugging; forms a thick canopy of tiny, serrated leaves with bright red flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather Fern</td>
<td>Acrostichum danaeifolium</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>10-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Large fern; good for wet sites in shaded landscape; prolonged sunlight, especially in the summer, can burn foliage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Maidenhair Fern, Venus' Hair Fern</td>
<td>Adiantum capillus-veneris</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>10-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Fine-textured, delicate fern with light grey-green, soft foliage; tolerates occasionally wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lily of the Nile, African Lily</td>
<td>Agapanthus africanus</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Purple/white, summer flowers; deciduous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Century Plant, Agave</td>
<td>Agave spp.</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>Var.</td>
<td>6-11</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Dramatic foliage and form; evergreen, silver/gray to blue-green foliage; showy, green-brown fruit; sharp spines; choose species adapted to climate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bugleweed, Carpet Bugleweed</td>
<td>Ajuga reptans</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1/2-1</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8-9a</td>
<td>8-9a</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Purple/blue, spring through summer flowers; spreads quickly; many cultivars; susceptible to disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aloe</td>
<td>Aloe spp.</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>6-12</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell Ginger, Shell Flower</td>
<td>Alpinia spp.</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>6-12</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Green and yellow variegated leaves; white, fragrant flowers borne in drooping clusters; will not flower if freezes back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amorphophallus spp.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>varies</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angelonia angustifolia</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asclepias spp.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Var.</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>2-5</td>
<td>1-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asimina spp.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Var.</td>
<td>15-20</td>
<td>15-20</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspidistra elatior</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begonia 'Xemperflorenscultorum'</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-10a</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1/2-1</td>
<td>1/2-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belamcanda chinensis</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>2-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blechnum serrulatum</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1-6</td>
<td>2-6</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PERENNIALS**

Reg/Native: N = Native, C = Cultivated, S = Naturalized
G = General, H = Humid, S = Semi-humid
Soil pH, Txt: 6 = Acid, 7 = Neutral, 8 = Alkaline
Soil Mst, Drgt: M = Moist, D = Dry
Light/Best Salt: L = Low, N = Normal, H = High
Wildlife: B = Birds, F = Frogs, S = Snakes, G = Game Animals, H = Honey Bees, S = Song Birds, T = Turtles, W = Waterfowl
Salt: W = Water, T = Tidal
Wildlife: B = Birds, M = Mammals, S = Song Birds, G = Game Animals, W = Waterfowl, S = Song Birds, T = Turtles, W = Waterfowl

Notes: Var. = Variable, Bup = Büp, Bright = Bright, Fast = Fast, Slow = Slow, 1-3 = One to Three, 1/2-1 = Half to One, 1-6 = One to Six, 15-20 = Fifteen to Twenty
**Bromeliaceae genera**
Bromeliads, Airplants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>8-11</th>
<th>Var.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>9-11</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

---

**Caladium xhortulanum**
Caladium

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>8-11</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>2-6</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>2-6</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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**

---

**Catharanthus roseus**
Periwinkle, Madagascar Periwinkle, Vinca

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>9b-11</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>8-9</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**blue, year-round flowers; used in beach landscaping**

---

**Coreopsis spp.**
Tickseed, Coreopsis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>8a-10b</th>
<th>Var.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

---

**Costus spp.**
Spiral Ginger

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>8-11</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>6-10</td>
<td>4-8</td>
<td>6-10</td>
<td>4-8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**white, fragrant, summer through fall flowers**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Crinum Lily</td>
<td>Firecracker Flower</td>
<td>Mexican Heather, False Heather</td>
<td>Curcuma, Hidden Lily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td>N C S 8b-11 Var.</td>
<td>S 10 No</td>
<td>N C S 8b-11 No</td>
<td>N C S 8b-11 No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>3-6 3-6-</td>
<td>1/2-4 1-3&lt;&gt;</td>
<td>0 0 0 S/L</td>
<td>0 0 0 Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil pH, Txt</td>
<td>3-6 3-6 &lt;&gt;</td>
<td>1/2-4 1-3 &lt;&gt;</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgt</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td>many cultivars; fragrant, spidery, year-round flowers vary; poisonous; susceptible to pests and diseases</td>
<td>species needs vary, choose based on conditions; flowers vary; can be used as annual in North and Central region</td>
<td>purple/white/pink, year-round flowers; susceptible to pests, diseases, and freezes</td>
<td>pink/yellow, spring flowers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Dianella spp.</th>
<th>Dicksonia antarctica</th>
<th>Didymochlaena truncatula</th>
<th>Dietes iridoides</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Flax Lily</td>
<td>Tasmanian Tree Fern, Australian Tree Fern</td>
<td>Mahogany Fern, Tree Maidenhair Fern</td>
<td>African Iris, Butterfly Iris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td>N C S 8-11 Var.</td>
<td>C S 9-11 No</td>
<td>S 10 No</td>
<td>N C S 8b-11 No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>Fast 1-2 &lt;&gt; 1-2 &lt;&gt;</td>
<td>Slow to 50 &lt;&gt; 6-20 &lt;&gt;</td>
<td>Slow 3-4 &lt;&gt; 4-6 &lt;&gt;</td>
<td>Slow 3-4 &lt;&gt; 1-2 &lt;&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil pH, Txt</td>
<td>3-6 3-6 &lt;&gt;</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>0 0 0 S/L</td>
<td>0 0 0 Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgt</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td>blue/yellow flowers; strappy leaves</td>
<td>does not tolerate prolonged freezing or direct sun</td>
<td>requires moist soil; do not let dry out between waterings</td>
<td>also known as Moraea iridoides and Moraea vegeta, previously Dietes vegeta; 1-2&quot; white/yellow/blue, spring through summer flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Hours</td>
<td>Size</td>
<td>Bloom Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autumn Fern</td>
<td>Dryopteris spp.</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>Var.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twin Flower,</td>
<td>Dyschoriste oblongifolia</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1/2-1</td>
<td>1-11/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oblongleaf Snakeherb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Coneflower</td>
<td>Echinacea purpurea</td>
<td>C/L</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bush Daisy</td>
<td>Euryops spp.</td>
<td>variable</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Daze</td>
<td>Evolvulus glomeratus</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellowtop</td>
<td>Flaveria linearis</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>10a-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blanket Flower</td>
<td>Gaillardia pulchella</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>8a-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Gaura,</td>
<td>Gaura lindheimeri</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Gazania spp.**
Gazania, Treasure Flower

- **Reg/Native:** G, H, S
- **Soil pH, Txt:** 1/2-1 1-2
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Any
- **Light/Best Salt:** High M
- **Wildlife:** yellow/orange/red, summer flowers; roots may rot from overwatering

**Gloriosa spp.**
Gloriosa Lily

- **Reg/Native:** N C S 8b-11 No
- **Soil pH, Txt:** 1/2-1 1-2
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Any
- **Light/Best Salt:** Medium U
- **Wildlife:** crimson/yellow-orange, spring through summer flowers; grows well on trellises

**Haemanthus multiflorus**
Blood Lily

- **Reg/Native:** N C S 8-11 No
- **Soil pH, Txt:** 1/2-1 1-2
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Any
- **Light/Best Salt:** Medium U
- **Wildlife:** also known as Scadoxus multiflorus; red, summer flowers

**Hedychium spp., hybrids and cvs.**
Butterfly Lily, Butterfly Ginger

- **Reg/Native:** N C S 8b-11 No
- **Soil pH, Txt:** 1/2-1 1-2
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Any
- **Light/Best Salt:** Low U
- **Wildlife:** white/yellow/red, spring flowers; thrives in boggy soils

**Helianthus angustifolius**
Swamp Sunflower, Narrowleaf Sunflower

- **Reg/Native:** N C S 8b-10 Yes
- **Soil pH, Txt:** 1-4 2-4
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Any
- **Light/Best Salt:** Medium H
- **Wildlife:** perennial, yellow/brown, fall flowers

**Helianthus debilis**
Beach Sunflower

- **Reg/Native:** N C S 8b-11 Yes
- **Soil pH, Txt:** 1-4 2-4
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Any
- **Light/Best Salt:** High H
- **Wildlife:** perennial; yellow/purple, year-round flowers; good groundcover for beaches and dune stabilization; develops fungus if planted in wet areas

**Heliconia spp.**
Heliconia

- **Reg/Native:** S 10b-11 No
- **Soil pH, Txt:** 1-4 2-4
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Any
- **Light/Best Salt:** None
- **Wildlife:** year-round flowers vary

**Heliotropium angiospermum**
Scorpion Tail

- **Reg/Native:** N C S 8-11 Yes
- **Soil pH, Txt:** 1-4 2-4
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Any
- **Light/Best Salt:** High L-N
- **Wildlife:** evergreen; white, year-round flowers; seedlings volunteer readily
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Bloom Time</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Bloom Size</th>
<th>Bloom Color</th>
<th>Bloom Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hemerocallis spp. Daylily</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>Many cultivars; summer flowers vary; susceptible to diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hippeastrum spp. Amaryllis</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>Large red/white, spring flowers in clusters of two to five; semi-evergreen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hymenocallis spp. Spider Lily</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>Var.</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>Region depends on species; choose species adapted to your area; white/yellow, spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impatiens spp. Impatiens</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1/2-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Annual with brilliantly marked foliage and ability to tolerate great amounts of sun;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris hexagona Louisiana Iris</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>Purple, spring flowers; flowers best in full sun; good for rain gardens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris virginica Virginia Iris</td>
<td>8b-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>4-7</td>
<td>Textured, light-green foliage emerging in dense clumps; lavender, spring flowers; good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justicia brandegeana Shrimp</td>
<td>8b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>3-6</td>
<td>Evergreen; summer through fall flowers vary; susceptible to pests and freezes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justicia carnea Jacobinia</td>
<td>8b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>3-6</td>
<td>White, summer flowers; susceptible to pests and freezes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**PERENNIALS**

**Scientific Common**
- Justicia spicigera: Orange Plum
- Kaempferia spp.: Peacock Ginger
- Kalanchoe blossfeldiana: Kalanchoe, Widow's Thrill
- Lantana involucrata: Wild Sage, Buttonsage
- Leonotis leonurus: Lion's Ear
- Liatris spp.: Blazing Star
- Liriope muscari and cvs.: Lily Turf, Border Grass
- Lycoris spp.: Hurricane Lily

**Reg/Native**
- G, H, S

**Soil pH, Txt**
- Fast
- S/L
- C/L
- No

**Soil Mst, Drgt**
- Low
- High
- Medium
- Any

**Light/Best Salt**
- Sun
- Cloud
- H

**Wildlife**
- White
- Bttrfly

**Soil Mst, Hght**
- Fast
- Slow

**Serial**
- L-N

**Perennial Characteristics**
- Orange; summer flowers
- Intricate foliage patterns in colors of burgundy and bronze; small, four-petaled, violet to purple flowers
- Succulent; dark green with scallop edged leaves; pink/red/yellow, winter through spring flowers
- White, year-round flowers
- Orange/red, summer through winter flowers
- Lavender/pink/white, summer through fall flowers
- Purple, summer flowers; forms a solid groundcover in a few years; variegated cultivar is damaged by frost; susceptible to pests
- Flower after heavy summer rains; yellow/red/pink, early fall flowers
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Growth Habit</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Soils</th>
<th>Zones</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Watering</th>
<th>Pest and Disease Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Musa spp.</strong> Banana</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>C/L</td>
<td>9b-11</td>
<td>7-30°F</td>
<td>2-3¯</td>
<td>Edible fruit; showy purple or orange flowers; needs regular watering; susceptible to disease, pests, and frost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Neomarica gracilis</strong> Walking Iris</td>
<td>Clumping herbaceous perennial; white/blue, spring through fall flowers</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>C/L</td>
<td>8b-11</td>
<td>2-3°F</td>
<td>2-3¯</td>
<td>Clumping herbaceous perennial; white/blue, spring through fall flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odontonema strictum</strong> Firespike</td>
<td>Herbaceous perennial; red, fall through winter flowers</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>C/L</td>
<td>8b-11</td>
<td>2-6°F</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Herbeaceous perennial; red, fall through winter flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Osmunda cinnamomea</strong> Cinnamon Fern</td>
<td>Deciduous, shrub-like fern; good plant for retention ponds, swales and canal banks</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>2-5°F</td>
<td>C/L</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>2-5°F</td>
<td>3-4°F</td>
<td>Deciduous, shrub-like fern; good plant for retention ponds, swales and canal banks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Osmunda regalis</strong> Royal Fern</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>C/L</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>6-7°F</td>
<td>6-7°F</td>
<td>Requires night temperature of 45°F to stay green; susceptible to pests; may be less attractive during winter dormancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pachystachys lutea</strong> Golden Shrimp Plant</td>
<td>Yellow, spring through fall flowers</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>C/L</td>
<td>9b-11</td>
<td>2-3°F</td>
<td>2-3°F</td>
<td>Yellow, spring through fall flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pentas lanceolata</strong> Pentas, Starflower</td>
<td>Many cultivars; red/pink/white/lilac, summer flowers; susceptible to freeze damage</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>8b-11</td>
<td>2-4°F</td>
<td>2-3°F</td>
<td>Many cultivars; red/pink/white/lilac, summer flowers; susceptible to freeze damage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Philodendron spp. and cvs.</strong> Philodendron</td>
<td>Select species based on site conditions; check with your local Extension office before final species selection</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>8b-11</td>
<td>1-12°F</td>
<td>2-15°F</td>
<td>Select species based on site conditions; check with your local Extension office before final species selection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox divaricata</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>purple, summer flowers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plectranthus spp.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>flowers vary; ‘Mona Lavender’ was FNGLA Plant of the Year in 2004</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumbago auriculata</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>blue/white, year-round flowers; susceptible to pests and freezes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pteridium aquilinum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>fronds triangular in outline</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudbeckia fulgida</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>showy, daisy-like flower; produces masses of golden color all summer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudbeckia hirta</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>flowers vary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia spp.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8a-11</td>
<td>Var.</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>flowers vary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>blue, spring flowers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perennials</td>
<td>Solenostemon scutellarioides Coleus</td>
<td>Solidago spp. Goldenrod</td>
<td>Sphaeropteris cooperi Australian Tree Fern</td>
<td>Sprekelia formosissima Aztec Lily, Jacobean Lily, St. James Lily</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N C S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>S 10b-11</td>
<td>8-10b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>S 12-18</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Var.</td>
<td>2-6</td>
<td>½-2</td>
<td>½-12</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purple, summer flowers; many cultivars; ‘Hurricane Louise’ was FNGLA Plant of the Year in 2005; susceptible to pests and diseases</td>
<td>yellow, summer through fall flowers; some species form large colonies; <em>Solidago oduro</em> is the Florida native</td>
<td>also known as <em>Alsophila cooperi</em>; single-trunked, giant fern</td>
<td>red, spring through summer flowers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stachytarpheta spp. Porterweed</th>
<th>Stokesia laevis Stokes’ Aster</th>
<th>Tulbaghia violacea Society Garlic</th>
<th>Zephyranthes spp. Rain Lily, Zephyr Lily</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N C S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>8-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>2-8</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>½-1-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Var.</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>½-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowers vary</td>
<td>blue/white, summer flowers; many cultivars</td>
<td>lavender, spring through fall flowers; plant has strong garlic scent</td>
<td>white/yellow/pink/red, spring through fall flowers; susceptible to pests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Common</td>
<td>Zingiber zerumbet</td>
<td>Pine Cone Ginger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>4-7 4-6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil pH, Txt</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgt</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

red, fragrant, fall flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ageratum spp.</strong> Ageratum</th>
<th><strong>Amaranthus spp.</strong> Amaranth</th>
<th><strong>Angelonia angustifolia</strong> Angelonia</th>
<th><strong>Begonia X semperflorens-cultorum</strong> Wax Begonia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1/2-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o ● ● o</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>o ● ● o</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>L-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>many cultivars; purple/white, year-round flowers</td>
<td>many cultivars; attractive foliage; inconspicuous flowers</td>
<td>white and/or blue, summer flowers</td>
<td>flowers vary; annual in North and Central regions; susceptible to pests and diseases</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Caladium X hortulanum</strong> Caladium</th>
<th><strong>Calendula spp.</strong> Pot Marigold</th>
<th><strong>Catharanthus roseus</strong> Periwinkle, Madagascar Periwinkle, Vinca</th>
<th><strong>Celosia spp.</strong> Celosia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1-1 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o ● ● o</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>o ● ● o</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>L-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>yellow/orange, winter through spring flowers</td>
<td>white/pink/purple, year-round flowers; susceptible to micronutrient deficiencies/disease with too much moisture; caution - may be invasive in South Florida</td>
<td>many cultivars; summer flowers vary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Coreopsis spp.  
_Tickseed, Coreopsis_

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>G, H, S</th>
<th>Soil pH, Text</th>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgt</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong></td>
<td>8a-10b</td>
<td>Var.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Gazania spp.  
_Gazania, Treasure Flower_

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>G, H, S</th>
<th>Soil pH, Text</th>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgt</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong></td>
<td>8b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yellow/orange/red, summer flowers; roots may rot from overwatering.

### Impatiens spp.  
_Impatiens_

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>G, H, S</th>
<th>Soil pH, Text</th>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgt</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong></td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Justicia brandegeana  
_Shrimp Plant_

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>G, H, S</th>
<th>Soil pH, Text</th>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgt</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong></td>
<td>8b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

White, summer flowers; susceptible to pests and freezes.

### Justicia carnea  
_Jacobinia, Flamingo Plant_

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>G, H, S</th>
<th>Soil pH, Text</th>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgt</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong></td>
<td>8b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Justicia spicigera  
_Orange Plum_

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>G, H, S</th>
<th>Soil pH, Text</th>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgt</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>S</strong></td>
<td>10b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Orange; summer flowers.

### Lobularia maritima  
_Sweet Alyssum_

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>G, H, S</th>
<th>Soil pH, Text</th>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgt</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong></td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Purple/white/pink, winter flowers; tolerates light frost.

### Monarda punctata  
_Spotted Horsemint, Dotted Horsemint, Spotted Beebalm_

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>G, H, S</th>
<th>Soil pH, Text</th>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgt</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong></td>
<td>8b-9</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pink, summer through fall flowers.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Spread</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Soil</th>
<th>Frost hardiness</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Golden Shrimp Plant</td>
<td>Pachystachys lutea</td>
<td>9b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>2-3&quot; 2-3&quot;</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Yellow, spring through fall flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentas, Starflower</td>
<td>Pentas lanceolata</td>
<td>8b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>0.6-1.2&quot; 0.6-1.2&quot;</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Many cultivars; red/pink/white/lilac, summer flowers; susceptible to freeze damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petunia</td>
<td>Petunia Xhybrida</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>1&quot; 1&quot;</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Many flower colors, in fall through spring; can be grown as perennial in South Florida; susceptible to pests and diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudbeckia</td>
<td>Rudbeckia fulgida</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>3&quot; 3&quot;</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Showy, daisy-like flower; produces masses of golden color all summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-Eyed Susan</td>
<td>Rudbeckia hirta</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>2-4&quot; 2-4&quot;</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Large, yellow-orange to reddish-orange, summer flowers; does not tolerate prolonged, wet weather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coleus</td>
<td>Solenostemon scutellaroides</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>1-3&quot; 1-3&quot;</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Purple, summer flowers; many cultivars; ‘Hurricane Louise’ was FNGLA Plant of the Year in 2005; susceptible to pests and diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marigold</td>
<td>Tagetes spp.</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>1-3&quot; 1-3&quot;</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Flowers vary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican Sunflower</td>
<td>Tithonia rotundiflora</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>5-6&quot; 5-6&quot;</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Red/orange, summer flowers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Torenia fournieri**  
Wishbone Flower

- Scientific Name: Torenia fournieri
- Common Name: Wishbone Flower
- Size: S/L (Low)
- Lighting: L-N
- Characteristics: Lavender/pink/blue/white, spring through fall flowers; susceptible to pests

**Viola spp.**  
Violet, Johnny-jump-up

- Scientific Name: Viola spp.
- Common Name: Violet, Johnny-jump-up
- Size: S/L (Low)
- Lighting: L-N
- Characteristics: Cold hardy annual

**Viola Xwittrockiana**  
Pansy

- Scientific Name: Viola Xwittrockiana
- Common Name: Pansy
- Size: Any
- Lighting: Low
- Characteristics: Many cultivars; year-round flowers vary; needs regular watering in warm weather

**Zinnia hybrids**  
Zinnia

- Scientific Name: Zinnia hybrids
- Common Name: Zinnia
- Size: 8-11
- Lighting: Any
- Characteristics: 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.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Mw Ht/Leaf/Mnt Lv</th>
<th>Soil pH/Drgt/Slt/Sh</th>
<th>Estab. Methods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Cynodon dactylon</em></td>
<td>Bermudagrass</td>
<td>1-2 in.</td>
<td>F-M</td>
<td>M-H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Eremochloa ophiuroides</em></td>
<td>Centipedegrass</td>
<td>1.5-2 in.</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Paspalum notatum</em></td>
<td>Bahiagrass</td>
<td>3-4 in.</td>
<td>C-M</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Stenotaphrum secundatum</em></td>
<td>St. Augustinegrass ‘Semi-dwarf cvs.’</td>
<td>2-2.5 in.</td>
<td>C-M</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Stenotaphrum secundatum</em></td>
<td>St. Augustinegrass ‘Standard height cvs.’</td>
<td>3.5-4 in.</td>
<td>C-M</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Zoysia japonica</em></td>
<td>Zoysiagrass</td>
<td>2-2.5 in.</td>
<td>F-M</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adapted to entire state; low wear tolerance; medium nematode tolerance; shade tolerance varies depending on cultivar selection.
Additional Information

REFERENCES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION


PHOTO CREDITS
Bowden, Robert.

Small Trees: Avera engleri, Magnolia fogo, Prunus campanulata, Tabebuia aurea.
Groundcovers: Anthericum sanderii, Arachis glabrata, Erodiums glomeratus, Hedera canariensis, Hedera helix, Juniperus conferta, Trachelospermum asiaticum, Trachelospermum jasminoides, Zausa pumila.

Grasses: Chasmanthium latifolium, Panicum virgatum, Paspalum quadrifarium, Thysanocoma maxima, Tripsacum dactyloides.
Palms and Palm-Like Plants: Arenga engleri, Chamaedorea ssp., Licuala grandis, Psychonisperma macarthurii, Raphis excelsa, Rhipis humilis, Sabal etonia, Sabal minor, Zamia pumila.

Brown, Stephen.
Small Trees: Baccharis halimifolia, Sophora tomentosa.
Large Shrubs: Acerocistium damarifolium, Allamanda nerifolia, Baccharis halimifolia, Jasminum nitidum.
Groundcovers: Ernoda littoralis, Scavaola plamieri.
Grasses: Cymbopogon citratus.
Ferns: Acerostichum damarifolium, Blechnum serriatum.
Perennials: Acerostichum danarifolium, Blechnum serriatum, Heliotropium angiospernum, Hymeno callis spp.

Caldwell, Doug.
Medium Trees: Elaeocarpus decipiens.

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.
Perennials 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 laiantha, Halesia carolina, Juniperus virginiana, Liquidambar styraciflua, Litchi chinensis, Lytiesoma latifolia, Magnolia grandiflora, Magnolia virginiana, Nyssa sylvatica, Persea americana, Pima clusea, Pirus elliotii var derson, Pirus glabra, Pirus palustris, Pitus tarda, Piscidia piscipula, Platamus occidentalis, Quercus arizonica, Quercus alba, Quercus as trina, 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, Carpenteria californica, Carpinus caroliniana, Cassia fistula, Cercis canadensis, Chrysophyllum oliviforme, Coccoa diversifolia, Cordia sebestena, Crataegus spp., Cypress aziricosa var. aziricosa, Ficus citrifolia, Ilex Xatternata, Ilex cassinse, Ilex opaca, Ilex rotunda, Jucaranda mimosifolia, Juniperus silicicola, Lagerstroemia indica, Osytra virginiana, Persca borbonia, Podocarpus gracilis, Quercus lyrata, Rhizophora mangle, Tabebuia chrysantha, Theobaea heterophylla, Theobaea impietriginosa.
Small Trees: Aceria farnesiaca, Arceulus parvus, Aralia spinosa, Ardisia esculentoides, Baptisia catapita, Callistemon spp., Camellia japonica, Camellia sasanqua, Camellia winterana, Canparis cyanophyllaphora, Cephalothus occidentalis, Cornus florida, Erigobrya japonica, Eugenia spp., Forestiera segregata, Ilex XNellie R. Stevens’, Ilex cornuta, Ilex decidua, Ilex vomitoria, Jatropha integerrima, Ligustrum japonicum, Magnolia Xooloulian gana, Musa spp., Myricanthus fragrans, Myrica cerifera, Olea europaea, Osmanthus americana, Parkinsonia mexicana, Phaleria rubra, Podocarpus macrophyllus, Prunus angustifolia, Prunus umbellata, Quercus geminata, Radnessleps spp., Senna polyphylla, Sideroxylon spp., Tecoma stans, Viburnum obtusatum, Viburnum odoratum, Viburnum odoratissimum, Viburnum odorativum var awakahi, Viburnum rufidulum.

Large Shrubs: Abelia Xgrandiflora, Actinidia farnesiaca, Acca sellowiana, Aralia spinosa, Ardisia esculentoides, Asimina spp., Brugmansia X scramida, Brunfelsia grandiflora, Buddleia Lindaeyana, Calliaandra haematocephala, Camellia japonica, Camellia sasanqua,

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CREATE A FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPE

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

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

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