



Perennials for Pollinators

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An Equal Opportunity Institution

What is a perennial plant?

- Lives for more than 2 years
- Woody or herbaceous





Selection and Use

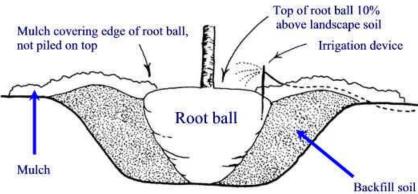
- Purchase untreated plants
- Plant in masses
- Note mature size
- Year-round blooms
- Flower colors for pollinators
 - Yellow, white, blue, purple bees
 - Orange and red hummingbirds
 - Bright and varied butterflies



Planting

- Soil? pH test plant accordingly
- Amend soil with compost if possible (bed not hole)
- Shave the rootball
- 10% of rootball above grade
- Mulch 2-3" up to edge of rootball







Water



- Group plants according to water needs
- Plan for no irrigation after establishment
- Plant at the start of rainy season

- 1 gallon of water per shrub, applied every 2-4 days in our area
- Continue about 4-5 months for 3 gallon shrub
- Then taper to rainfall only

Why Diversity Matters

- Diversity of food for nutrition yearround
- Plants need a diversity of insects/animals for pollination
- Insects/animals need a diversity of plants





No modern hybrids!

- Avoid double flowers
- Avoid all (even sterile) varieties of invasive plants





Confederate rose in bloom, Photo Credit: Santa Rosa County Extension

Natives- Less Work!

• Adapted to local climate, soil, insects



https://www.fnps.org/plants

No Invasive Exotic Plants

- Invasive exotics cost state of FL hundreds of millions of dollars per year
- Alter native plant communities, crowd out native plants and animals
- Always a better native choice



Selected Plants



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Winter Blooms

- Spanish needles, Bidens alba
- Tickseed, Coreopsis spp.
- Goldenrod, Solidago spp.
- Blueberry, Vaccinium spp. (container!)
- Sweet acacia, Vachelia farnesiana
- Walter's viburnum, Viburnum obovatum



Honey Bee (Apis mellifera) collecting pollen from Spanish needles (Bidens alba). Photo credit: Josh Hillman





Spring Blooms



- American beautyberry, Callicarpa americana
- Seagrape, Coccoloba uvifera
- Yaupon holly, Ilex vomitoria
- Wild coffee, Psycotria nervosa
- Saw palmetto, Serenoa repens
- Blueberry, Vaccinium spp. (container!)
- Walter's viburnum, Viburnum obovatum





Summer Blooms

- Partridge pea, Chamaecrista fasciculata
- Seagrape, Coccoloba uvifera
- Wild coffee, Psychotria nervosa
- Wild petunia, Ruellia caroliniensis
- Dwarf palmetto, Sabal minor
- Goldenrod, Solidago spp.
- Spiderwort/Dayflower, Tradescantia ohiensis
- Walter's viburnum, Viburnum obovatum





Fall Blooms



- Climbing aster, Ampelaster carolinianus
- Marlberry, Ardisia escallonioides
- Blanketflower, Gaillardia pulchella
- Spotted mint, Monarda punctata
- Goldenrod, Solidago spp.
- Spiderwort/Dayflower, Tradescantia ohiensis



Year-Round (or nearly) Blooms

- Beach sunflower, Helianthus debilis
- Scorpion's Tail, Heliotropium angiospermum
- Southern beeblossom, Oenothera simulans
- Tropical sage, Salvia coccinea
- Porterweed, Stachytarpheta jamaicensis







Trees

- Red maple, Acer rubrum
- Fiddlewood, Citharexylum spinosum
- Buttonwood, Conocarpus erectus
- Dahoon holly, *Ilex cassine*
- Cherry laurel, Prunus caroliniana
- Oaks, Quercus spp.
- Cabbage palm, *Sabal palmetto* (not really a tree, but...)





Groundcovers

- Beach Morning-glory, *Ipomoea imperati* and Railroad Vine, *Ipomoea pes-caprae* subsp. *brasiliensis*
- Sunshine mimosa, Mimosa strigillosa
- Turkey tangle fogfruit, Phyla nodiflora





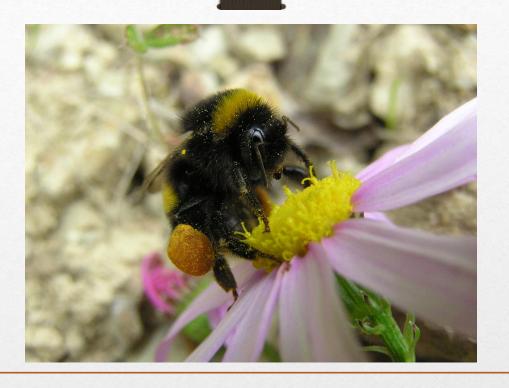
Sunny spots, bare sand, less mowing!

Great Combo for Dry Sites

- Porterweed, Stachytarpheta jamaicensis (blue, spring-fall)
- Beach verbena, Glandularia tampensis (purple, year-round)
- Blazing star, *Liatris spicata* (purple, summer-fall)
- Beach sunflower, Helianthus debilis (yellow, spring-fall)
- Rosinweed, Silphium asteriscus (yellow, spring-fall)
- Cocoplum, Chrysobalanus icaco (white, year-round)
- Beautyberry, Callicarpa Americana (pink/white, spring-fall)
- Dwarf palmetto, Sabal minor (white, summer)
- Saw palmetto, Serenoa repens (white, spring-summer)

Great Combo for Dry-Wet Sites

- Mistflower, Conoclinum coelestinum (blue, year-round))
- Lyre-leaf sage, Salvia lyrate (purple, spring)
- Scorpion tail, *Heliotropium angiospermum* (white, year-round)
- Seaside goldenrod, Solidago sempervirens (yellow, summer-fall)
- Swamp sunflower, Helianthus angustifolius (yellow, fall)
- Wild coffee, Psychotria nervosa (white, spring-summer)
- Dwarf palmetto, Sabal minor (white, summer)
- Marlberry, Ardisia escallonioides (white, year-round)
- Saw palmetto, Serenoa repens (white, spring-summer)



Thank you!





Resources

- UF/IFAS Photos, Creative Commons
- Gardening with Perennials in Florida, https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/MG/MG03500.pdf
- Florida Honey Bee Plants, https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/IN/IN122300.pdf
- Plants for Native Bees of Florida, Rachel Mallinger, rachel.mallinger@ufl.edu
- Florida Native Plant Society Plant Selector, <u>https://www.fnps.org/plants</u>
- Florida's Best Native Landscape Plants, Gil Nelson (book)

Florida's Best Native Landscape Plants

200 Readily Available Species for Homeowners and Professionals

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