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

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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://ffn.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/](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/](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.
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

Low shrubs

Small tree

Turf

House

Fence

Tall shrub

Medium height shrubs

Groundcover

Turf

House

Fence
**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

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**SCENARIO C: ALONG SIDEWALKS**

Two design options (Turf buffer, Raised edging)

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**Existing Landscape**
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

- Medium height shrub
- Low shrubs
- Turf

- Groundcover
- Open shrub
- Turf
**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
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
- Medium height shrubs
- Sidewalk

**SOLUTION 2**

Partial Blend

- Turf
- Soft foliage
- Utility box
- Low shrubs
- Sidewalk
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

Existing Landscape

SOLUTION 1
Rain Garden
A Florida-Friendly Landscape is ecologically sound and cost effective. If you get the chance to design a landscape from scratch, you can go Florida-Friendly all at once. But sometimes it is not practical for a homeowner with an established landscape to make the changeover to a Florida-Friendly design immediately. Converting an established yard to a Florida-Friendly Landscape can be done most effectively in about three years and seven steps.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**STEP 1: DEVELOP A MASTER PLAN**
Include some of the following elements in your Florida-Friendly Master Landscape Plan:

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

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

- Call before you dig. State law requires that you call the free Utility Locator Service at 811 at least two full business days before you dig.
- 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 Landscape design combines art and science to create functional, attractive, and ecologically sound surroundings that complement a home or other structure. But Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ guidelines need not restrict your choices of color, texture, and style. Here are some tips to bear in mind when planning your landscape.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Choose low-maintenance plants suited to your site.
- Welcome wildlife.
- Group high-maintenance plants together for greater visual impact and easier care.
- Eliminate invasive plants.
- Buy quality plants.
- Consider the mature size of the plant.
• Avoid monocultures and aim for a mosaic of trees, shrubs, grasses, and groundcovers.
• Plan turf areas to be functional and low-maintenance.
• Use groundcovers on slopes where grass is difficult to maintain.
• Choose slow-growing plants that will last longer and create less work.
• Consider wind tolerance.
• Think of maintenance requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

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

Soil texture: ____________________________

pH: ____________________________

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

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

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

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

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

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

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

THE FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN

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

   • Soil moisture (Is it in a high, dry area or a low area where water frequently accumulates? To check drainage, dig a small hole, add water and see how quickly the water drains – if water stands for more than 24 hours, consider it a wet site.)

   • Exposure to salt spray or salty irrigation water.

   • Size of area for plants. (Are there height restrictions such as a window nearby or power lines above? Is the width of the area limited?)

2. Determine the type of plant you want (tree, shrub, etc.) and go to that category on the list.

3. Narrow down the list by choosing plants that match the region, light, soil conditions and moisture at the site.
4. Further narrow your list to those plants that will fit the site based on mature height and spread.

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

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

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

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

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

N = North
C = Central
S = South

USDA COLD HARDINESS ZONES:
Includes Florida zones only.

NORTH
CENTRAL
SOUTH

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.)

Growth rate = Slow or Fast (if no rate is given the plant does not grow exceptionally fast or slow.)

SOIL pH (GIVES THE RANGE TOLERATED BY THE PLANT):

- o o o = Acid  4.5-5.5
- o o o = Acid to slightly acid  4.5-6.5
- o o o = Acid to slightly alkaline  4.5-7.2
- o o o = Slightly acid  6.0-6.8
- o o o = Slightly acid to slightly alkaline  6.0-7.2
- o o o = Slightly acid to alkaline  6.0-8.0
- o o o = Tolerates any soil pH  4.5-8.0

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

SOIL MOISTURE:

- = well drained        - = wet
- = medium drained        - = well drained to medium drained
- = medium drained to wet
- = well drained to wet

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

LIGHT RANGE AND LIGHT OPTIMUM:

- = Full Sun        - = Partial Shade        - = Shade        - = Optimum light conditions

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

WILDLIFE:

- = Attracts butterflies        - = Attracts hummingbirds        - = Attracts other birds
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Reg/Native</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>Acer barbatum</td>
<td>Florida Maple, Southern Sugar Maple</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>8b-9a</td>
<td>25-60</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>also known as Acer saccharum ssp. floridanum; green, spring flowers; susceptible to aphids and cottony maple scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer rubrum</td>
<td>Red Maple</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>8-9a</td>
<td>40-50</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betula nigra</td>
<td>River Birch</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>10b-11</td>
<td>45-60</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucida buceras</td>
<td>Black Olive, Oxhorn Bucida, Gregorywood</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>8b-9a</td>
<td>40-50</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
<td>white, spring flowers; messy fruit and leaves; medium-low wind resistance; susceptible to pests; caution - may be invasive in South Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carya spp.</td>
<td>Hickories, Pecan</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>8b-9a</td>
<td>50-100</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chorisia speciosa</td>
<td>Floss-silk Tree</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>9b-11</td>
<td>5-50</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>rapid grower first few years; deciduous, pink/white, five-petaled fall through winter flowers; large roots form at base just beneath soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conocarpus erectus</td>
<td>Buttonwood, Silver Buttonwood</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>10b-11</td>
<td>5-50</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
<td>white/cream, spring flowers; susceptible to pests; high wind resistance; provides cover and nesting for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ficus aurea</td>
<td>Strangler Fig</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>10b-11</td>
<td>40-60</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Tree Name                        | Common Name                      | Size   | Height  | Spread  | Winter
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|--------
| *Fraxinus americana*            | White Ash                        | Any    | Medium  | L-N     | N      |
|                                |                                  | 30-50♂ | 20-35♂  | N       |
|                                |                                  | Any    | Medium  | L-N     | N      |
|                                |                                  | 50-80♂ | 50-80♂  | 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 | Any    | Medium  | L-N     | N      |
|                                |                                  | 8-9    | Yes     |         |        |
|                                |                                  | 30-50♂ | 20-35♂  | N       |
|                                | good plant for retention ponds, |        |         |         |        |
|                                | swales and canal banks; does    |        |         |         |        |
|                                | best in rich, organic soils     |        |         |         |        |

| *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*        | Green Ash                        | Any    | Medium  | L-N     | N      |
|                                |                                  | 8-9    | Yes     |         |        |
|                                |                                  | 50-100♂| 30-70♂  | N       |
|                                | good for shaded areas; medium   |        |         |         |        |
|                                | to low wind resistance;         |        |         |         |        |
|                                | susceptible to pests; does      |        |         |         |        |
|                                | best in rich, organic soils     |        |         |         |        |

| *Gordonia lasianthus*           | Loblolly Bay                     | Any    | Medium  | C/L     | N      |
|                                |                                  | 8-9    | Yes     |         |        |
|                                | slow                            | 30-60♂ | 20-30♂  | N       |
|                                | white, spring through summer    |        |         |         |        |
|                                | flowers; good for retention     |        |         |         |        |
|                                | pond edges; can tolerate        |        |         |         |        |
|                                | full sun only with sufficient    |        |         |         |        |
|                                | moisture; does best in rich,    |        |         |         |        |
|                                | organic soils; susceptible to   |        |         |         |        |
|                                | nematodes                       |        |         |         |        |

| *Halesia carolina*              | Carolina Silverbell             | Any    | Medium  | L-N     | N      |
|                                |                                  | 8      | Yes     |         |        |
|                                | 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                       | Any    | Medium  | H       | N      |
|                                |                                  | 8-9    | Yes     |         |        |
|                                | very similar to *Juniperus       |        |         |         |        |
|                                | silicicola* but branches        |        |         |         |        |
|                                | straighter; provides food for   |        |         |         |        |
|                                | wildlife                        |        |         |         |        |

| *Liquidambar styraciflua*       | Sweetgum                        | Any    | Medium  | M       | N      |
|                                |                                  | 8-9    | Yes     |         |        |
|                                | many cultivars; provides food   |        |         |         |        |
|                                | for wildlife; medium to high    |        |         |         |        |
|                                | wind resistance                 |        |         |         |        |

| *Liriodendron tulipifera*       | Tulip Poplar, Tulip Tree,       | Any    | Medium  | L-N     | N      |
|                                | Yellow Poplar                    | 8-9a   | Yes     |         |        |
|                                |                                  | 80-100♂| 40-80♂  | N       |
|                                | yellow/orange, spring through    |        |         |         |        |
|                                | summer flowers; susceptible      |        |         |         |        |
|                                | pests and diseases; newly       |        |         |         |        |
|                                | transplanted trees susceptible  |        |         |         |        |
|                                | to leaf yellowing and drop w/o  |        |         |         |        |
|                                | enough moisture; low wind        |        |         |         |        |
|                                | resistance                      |        |         |         |        |
**Litchi chinensis**  
Lychee  

- **Reg/Native:** S 10a-11  
- **G, H, S:** Yes  
- **Soil pH, Txt:**  
  -  
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:**  
  -  
- **Light/Best Salt:** L-N  
- **Wildlife:**  
  - small, yellow, early spring flowers; edible fruit in June and July; susceptible to scales

**Lysiloma latisiliquum**  
Wild Tamarind, Bahama Lysiloma  

- **Reg/Native:** S 10b-11  
- **G, H, S:** Yes  
- **Soil pH, Txt:**  
  -  
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:**  
  -  
- **Light/Best Salt:** L-N  
- **Wildlife:**  
  - small, white/pink, spring through summer flowers; medium to high wind resistance

**Magnolia grandiflora and cvs.**  
Southern Magnolia  

- **Reg/Native:** N C 8-9  
- **G, H, S:** Yes  
- **Soil pH, Txt:**  
  -  
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:**  
  -  
- **Light/Best Salt:** L-N  
- **Wildlife:**  
  - 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

**Nyssa sylvatica**  
Tupelo, Black Gum  

- **Reg/Native:** C S 9b-11  
- **G, H, S:** No  
- **Soil pH, Txt:**  
  -  
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:**  
  -  
- **Light/Best Salt:** M  
- **Wildlife:**  
  - showy fall color; white, inconspicuous spring flowers; medium to high wind resistance

**Persea americana**  
Avocado  

- **Reg/Native:** C S 9b-11  
- **G, H, S:** No  
- **Soil pH, Txt:**  
  -  
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:**  
  -  
- **Light/Best Salt:** M  
- **Wildlife:**  
  - many cultivars for edible fruit; low wind resistance; susceptible to pests

**Pinus clausa**  
Sand Pine  

- **Reg/Native:** N C 8-10b  
- **G, H, S:** Yes  
- **Soil pH, Txt:**  
  -  
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:**  
  -  
- **Light/Best Salt:** L-N  
- **Wildlife:**  
  - 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

**Pinus elliottii var. densa**  
Southern Slash Pine  

- **Reg/Native:** C S 9-11  
- **G, H, S:** Yes  
- **Soil pH, Txt:**  
  -  
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:**  
  -  
- **Light/Best Salt:** H  
- **Wildlife:**  
  - flammable - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; medium to low wind resistance; seeds provide food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; declines if roots and surrounding areas are compacted or disturbed; susceptible to pests
**Pinus elliottii var. elliottii**
Northern Slash Pine

- **N**: 8-9
- **C**: Yes
- **Fast**: 75-100
- **Slow**: 30-40
- **Any**: High
- **Flammable**: Yes
- **In wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30’ from buildings; medium to low wind resistance; seeds provide food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; declines if roots and surrounding areas are compacted or disturbed; susceptible to pests**

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**Pinus glabra**
Spruce Pine

- **N**: 8-9a
- **C**: Yes
- **Fast**: 60-80
- **Any**: Medium
- **Flammable**: Yes
- **In wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30’ from buildings; low wind resistance; susceptible to pests; resistant to fusiform rust; tolerates occasionally wet soil**

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**Pinus palustris**
Longleaf Pine

- **N**: 8-9
- **C**: Yes
- **Fast**: 50-80
- **Any**: Medium
- **Flammable**: Yes
- **In wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30’ from buildings; medium to low wind resistance; susceptible to pests and diseases**

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**Piscidia piscipula**
Jamaican Dogwood, Fish Poison Tree

- **N**: 8-9
- **C**: Yes
- **Fast**: 30-60
- **Any**: High
- **Deciduous**: Yes
- **Floral Color**: lavender/white
- **Edible Part**: all parts are poisonous; provides food for wildlife

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**Platanus occidentalis**
Sycamore, American Planetree

- **N**: 8-9a
- **C**: Yes
- **Fast**: 75-90
- **Any**: Medium
- **Needs Space**: Yes
- **Leaves**: scorch if insufficient water; susceptible to mites, lace bugs, and anthracnose; good for erosion control on stream banks; medium to low wind resistance

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**Quercus acutissima**
Sawtooth Oak

- **N**: 8-9a
- **C**: Yes
- **Fast**: 40-50
- **Any**: High
- **Reliability**: Yes
- **Uses**: provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil

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**Quercus alba**
White Oak

- **N**: 8-9
- **C**: Yes
- **Slow**: 60-100
- **Any**: Medium
- **Leaf Color**: H
- **Reliability**: Yes
- **Uses**: provides food for wildlife; not adapted to dry areas; does best in rich, organic soil; medium to high wind resistance
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Native Range</th>
<th>Height (m)</th>
<th>Width (m)</th>
<th>Trunk Diameter (m)</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Sunlight</th>
<th>Water Tolerance</th>
<th>Wind Resistance</th>
<th>Wildlife Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quercus austrina</td>
<td>Bluff Oak</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>40-60</td>
<td>35-50</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Provides food for wildlife; underused tree that is well adapted to Florida.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus falcata</td>
<td>Southern Red Oak, Spanish Oak, Turkey Oak</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>8-9a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>60-80</td>
<td>60-70</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Provides low wind resistance; provides food for wildlife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus michauxii</td>
<td>Swamp Chestnut Oak</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>50-60</td>
<td>40-60</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>C/L</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soils; in wet soils rot may be a problem; best in full sun but tolerates shade when young; tolerant of urban conditions; medium to high wind resistance; may slow growth of understory plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus virgani-a</td>
<td>Live Oak</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>55-80</td>
<td>40-50</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Provides food for wildlife; not for small lots; susceptible to caterpillars, root rot and insect galls; tolerates occasionally wet soil; high wind resistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simarouba glauca</td>
<td>Paradise Tree</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8b-10b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>40-80</td>
<td>60-120</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Provides food for wildlife; growing in full sun; yellow, summer flowers; medium to high wind resistance; don't plant near sidewalks and driveways (surface roots).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swietenia mahagoni</td>
<td>West Indian Mahogany</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>10b-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>30-50</td>
<td>25-30</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; susceptible to webworms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Taxodium spp.**
Pond Cypress, Bald Cypress

- N: 8-10
- C: Yes
- S: Any
- M: 50-80° 10-35→
- Growth: Fast
- Susceptible to: Dutch elm disease; medium to high wind resistance

Fragile 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

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**Ulmus alata**
Winged Elm

- N: 8-9
- C: Yes
- S: Any
- M: 45-70° 30-40→
- Growth: Fast
- Susceptible to: Dutch elm disease; medium to high wind resistance

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**Ulmus americana**
American Elm

- N: 8-9
- C: Yes
- S: Any
- M: 70-90° 50-70→
- Growth: Fast
- Susceptible to: Dutch elm disease; medium to low wind resistance

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**Ulmus crassifolia**
Cedar Elm

- N: 8-9
- C: Yes
- S: Any
- M: 50-70° 40-60→
- Growth: Fast
- Susceptible to: Dutch elm disease and powdery mildew

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

- N: 8-9
- C: No
- S: Any
- M: 40-50° 35-50→
- Growth: Fast
- Susceptible to: Dutch elm disease
- Low wind resistance; susceptible to pests and freeze damage in North Florida; tolerates occasionally wet soil; form varies with cultivar
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avicennia germinans</td>
<td>C S 9-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>20-30† 10-20‡</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>white, year-round flowers attract bees; very good for salty shorelines with full sun; produces pneumatophores (breathing roots) that protrude around base of tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bursera simaruba</td>
<td>C S 10b-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>20-50† 25-40‡</td>
<td>o o o</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>susceptible to pests if stressed; high wind resistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caesalpinia spp. and cvs. Poinciana</td>
<td>C S 9-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8-35† 10-35‡</td>
<td>o o o</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>choose species adapted to region; do not confuse with Delonix regia; flowers vary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpentaria acuminata</td>
<td>C S 10b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast 35-40† 8-10‡</td>
<td>o o o</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>white/cream, spring through fall flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil; can cause skin irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpinus caroliniana</td>
<td>N C 8-9a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>20-30† 20-30‡</td>
<td>o o o</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassia fistula</td>
<td>S 10b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast 30-40† 25-40‡</td>
<td>o o o</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>yellow, summer flowers; showy blooms; low wind resistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cercis canadensis</td>
<td>N C 8-9a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>20-30† 15-35‡</td>
<td>o o o</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>cultivars provide variety of foliage and flower color; spring flowers; susceptible to pests; beans provide food for wildlife; medium to high wind resistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</td>
<td>S 10b-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Slow 30-45† 18-25‡</td>
<td>o o o</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>fragrant flowers; provides food for wildlife; edible fruit; medium to high wind resistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Name</td>
<td>Size</td>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Flowers</td>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>Pest Issues</td>
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<td>---------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coccoloba diversifolia</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>White, summer flowers</td>
<td>Edible fruit</td>
<td>Susceptible to weevils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordia sebestena</td>
<td>N,C</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Year-round flowers</td>
<td>Orange, year-round flowers</td>
<td>Tolerant of salt or brackish water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crataegus spp.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>Provisions food and cover for wildlife; flowers vary</td>
<td>Edible fruit</td>
<td>Provides food and cover for wildlife; flowers vary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cupressus arizonica var. arizonica</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delonix regia</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Orange/red, summer flowers</td>
<td>Medium to low wind resistance</td>
<td>Caution - may be invasive in South Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elaeocarpus decipiens</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>Pink/white, spring through summer flowers</td>
<td>Edible fruit</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ficus citrifolia</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Edible fruit</td>
<td>Lacks aerial roots, but still requires adequate room for root development</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilex Xattenuata and cvs.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Edible fruit</td>
<td>Lacks aerial roots, but still requires adequate room for root development</td>
<td>None</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Size:** Height/Width in feet; **Growth:** Rate; **Leaves:** Type; **Flowers:** Season; **Fruits:** Type; **Pest Issues:** Description; **Wildlife Value:** Description; **Wind Resistance:** Description; **Notes:** Additional information.
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ilex cassine and cvs. Dahoon Holly</td>
<td>N C S</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>15-20</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>white, spring flowers; provides pollen for bees and berries for variety of wildlife; does best in rich, organic soils; high wind resistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ilex opaca American Holly</td>
<td>N C S</td>
<td>8-9b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>35-50†</td>
<td>15-25†</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>male and female flowers appear on separate trees, both sexes must be in same neighborhood for production of berries on female plants</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ilex rotunda Round Holly, Roundleaf Holly</td>
<td>N C S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>30-30</td>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>white, spring flowers provide pollen for bees; provides food for wildlife</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juniperus silicicola Southern Red Cedar</td>
<td>N C S</td>
<td>8a-10b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>30-45</td>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>branches drooping; low wind resistance; provides food, cover, and nesting for birds; good for dunes; susceptible to pests such as juniper blight and mites</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lagerstroemia indica, Lagerstroemia indica X fauriei, Lagerstroemia fauriei Crapemyrtle</td>
<td>N C S</td>
<td>8-10b</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>10-30†</td>
<td>15-30†</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>form, size, disease resistance, bloom season, flower and bark color vary with cultivar; plant for good air circulation; high wind resistance; susceptible to aphids and sooty mold; bark peels and becomes showy with age</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ostrya virginiana American Hophornbeam, American Hornbeam</td>
<td>N C S</td>
<td>8-9a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>30-40</td>
<td>25-30</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>fall color; nuts provide food for wildlife; medium to high wind resistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Persea borbonia Red Bay, Bay Oak</td>
<td>N C S</td>
<td>8b-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>30-50†</td>
<td>30-50†</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>larval food plant for swallowtail butterflies; insect galls can distort leaves; medium to low wind resistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tree Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Zones</td>
<td>Cold Hardiness</td>
<td>Moisture Tolerance</td>
<td>Light Tolerance</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Spread</td>
<td>flowers</td>
<td>Comments</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Persea palustris</em></td>
<td>Swamp Bay</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>purple fruit; good wetland plant</td>
<td>grows slower in full shade; high wind resistance</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Podocarpus gracilior</em></td>
<td>Weeping Fern Pine, Weeping Podocarpus</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>9b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>30-50</td>
<td>25-35</td>
<td>tolerates occasionally wet soil; provides food for wildlife</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Quercus lyrata</em></td>
<td>Overcup Oak</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>8-9a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>30-40</td>
<td>30-40</td>
<td>yellow, year-round flowers</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Rhizophora mangle</em></td>
<td>Red Mangrove</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>10-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>20-40</td>
<td>30-40</td>
<td>deciduous; spines; host plant for Giant Swallowtail butterfly; white, spring flowers</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Tabebuia chrysotricha</em></td>
<td>Yellow Trumpet Tree, Golden Trumpet Tree</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>9b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>25-35</td>
<td>25-35</td>
<td>yellow, spring flowers; medium to low wind resistance</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Tabebuia heterophylla</em></td>
<td>Pink Trumpet Tree</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>9b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>15-25</td>
<td>pink/white, spring through summer flowers; medium to low wind resistance; susceptible to holothrips</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Tabebuia impetiginosa</em></td>
<td>Purple Trumpet Tree</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>9b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>12-18</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>showy, pinkish-purple, spring flowers; medium to low wind resistance</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Zanthoxylum clava-herculis</em></td>
<td>Hercules’ Club</td>
<td>C/L</td>
<td>8-9b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>15-30</td>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>deciduous; spines; host plant for Giant Swallowtail butterfly; white, spring flowers</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Scientific Common**

**Acacia farnesiana**  
Sweet Acacia

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

**Soil pH, Txt**  
Slow 10-25  S/C

**Soil Mst, Drgt**  
High

**Light/Best Salt**  
M

**Wildlife**

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

**Aesculus pavia**  
Red Buckeye, Florida Buckeye

**Reg/Native**  
Any

**Soil pH, Txt**  
Medium

**Soil Mst, Drgt**  
None

**Light/Best Salt**  
M

**Wildlife**

attractive bark; red, spring flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil; poisonous seeds

**Aralia spinosa**  
Devil's Walkingstick

**Reg/Native**  
Any

**Soil pH, Txt**  
Medium

**Soil Mst, Drgt**  
L-N

**Light/Best Salt**  
L-N

**Wildlife**

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 escallonioides**  
Marlberry, Marbleberry

**Reg/Native**  
Reg/Native

**Soil pH, Txt**  
Slow 8-10  6-12

**Soil Mst, Drgt**  
Medium

**Light/Best Salt**  
M

**Wildlife**

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

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

**Soil pH, Txt**  
Slow 6-10  10-16

**Soil Mst, Drgt**  
None

**Light/Best Salt**  
L-N

**Wildlife**

red/orange/green, spring flowers; grows in clusters

**Baccharis halimifolia**  
Groundsel Bush, Sea Myrtle, Salt-bush

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

**Soil pH, Txt**  
Slow 8-12  6-12

**Soil Mst, Drgt**  
None

**Light/Best Salt**  
M

**Wildlife**

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

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

**Soil pH, Txt**  
Slow 15-25  15-25

**Soil Mst, Drgt**  
Any

**Light/Best Salt**  
M

**Wildlife**

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

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

**Soil pH, Txt**  
Fast 10-15  8-15

**Soil Mst, Drgt**  
Any

**Light/Best Salt**  
L-N

**Wildlife**

pink/white, fall through spring flowers; only Calliandra haematocephala assessed as not a problem
Callistemon spp.  
**Bottlebrush**

- **N**: 8b-11
- **C**: No
- **S**: 6-30° 6-15°
- **Slow**
- **Medium**
- **L-N**
- **S/L**
- **High**
- **M**
- **red, spring through summer flowers; medium to low wind resistance; attracts beneficial insects; only C. citrinus, C. rigidus, C. viminalis assessed as not a problem**

Camellia japonica  
**Camellia**

- **N**: 8-9
- **C**: No
- **S**: Slow 10-20° 10-20°
- **Medium**
- **L-N**
- **S/L**
- **High**
- **M**
- **many cvs. with a variety of flower colors; up to 6 inches, in winter through spring; susceptible to scales, aphids, chewing insects and fungus; requires acid soil and has problems if pH is too high**

Canellia sasanqua  
**Sasanqua, Sasanqua Camellia**

- **N**: 8-9
- **C**: No
- **S**: Slow 3-15° 5-10°
- **Medium**
- **L-N**
- **S/L**
- **High**
- **M**
- **some groundcover cvs. available; fall through winter flowers, colors vary; susceptible to scales, mites, aphids and chewing insects; requires acid soil and has problems if pH is too high**

Capparis cynophallophora  
**Jamaica Caper Tree, Mustard Tree**

- **N**: 10-11
- **C**: Yes
- **S**: Slow 6-20° 6-15°
- **Any**
- **High**
- **M**
- **purple/white, spring flowers**

Cephalanthus occidentalis  
**Buttonbush**

- **N**: 8-11
- **C**: Yes
- **S**: Slow 6-20° 6-8°
- **Any**
- **None**
- **H**
- **M**
- **flammable plant - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; attracts insects; white, spring flowers; good for retention ponds/swales/canal banks; well adapted to disturbed soils**

Cephalotaxus harringtonia  
**Japanese Plum Yew, Harrington Plum Yew**

- **N**: 8-9
- **C**: No
- **S**: Slow 3-10° 5-10°
- **Any**
- **S**
- **Medium**
- **L-N**
- **S/L**
- **High**
- **M**
- **dark green foliage; suitable for use as a hedge or specimen plant**

Chamaerops humilis  
**European Fan Palm**

- **N**: 8-11
- **C**: No
- **S**: Fast 5-15° 6-15°
- **Any**
- **S**
- **Medium**
- **L-N**
- **S/L**
- **High**
- **M**
- **clumping palm; yellow, summer flowers; pest sensitive; very cold hardy; low maintenance compared to other palms; petioles with sharp teeth**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chionanthus retusus</td>
<td>Chinese Fringetree</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>15-30</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chionanthus virginicus</td>
<td>Fringetree</td>
<td>N, C</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>12-20</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citharexylum spinosum</td>
<td>Fiddletree</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Showy, white, spring flowers; flowers best in sun; pest sensitive; tolerates occasionally wet soil; medium to high wind resistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Citharexylum fruticosum</td>
<td>Fiddlewood</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>H</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coccoarpa uvifera</td>
<td>Seagrape</td>
<td>C, S</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cordia boissieri</td>
<td>White Geiger, Texas Olive</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>15-20</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Any</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corvus foemina</td>
<td>Swamp Dogwood, Stiff Dogwood, Stiff Corn</td>
<td>N, C, S</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cyrrilla racemiflora</td>
<td>Titi, Swamp Cyrrilla, Leatherwood</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>6-15</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Any</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>White, year-round flowers</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>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</td>
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<tr>
<td>showy, white, spring flowers; flowers best in sun; pest sensitive; tolerates occasionally wet soil; medium to high wind resistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>also known as Citharexylum fruticosum; white, fragrant flowers all year; provides food for wildlife; useful as a tall hedge</td>
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<td>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</td>
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<tr>
<td>white, spring flowers; blue berries provide food for wildlife; larval food plant for spring azure butterfly; susceptible to borers</td>
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<td>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</td>
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<tr>
<td>white, spring through summer flowers; wetland plant; good for edges of retention ponds; attractive to bees</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **Dodonaea viscosa**
| Hopbush, Varnish Leaf |
|---|---|---|---|
| **C** | **S** | 9-11 | Yes |
| 10-18 | 6-15 | S/L |
| H | Medium |
| | H |
| yellow, summer through fall flowers; showy, colorful fruit |

| **Eriobotrya japonica**
| Loquat |
|---|---|---|---|
| **N** | **C** | 8-11 | No |
| 20-30 | 30-35 | Any |
| S/L | High |
| | | M |
| white, fall through winter flowers; medium to low wind resistance; susceptible to pests; caution - may be invasive in Central and South Florida |

| **Eugenia spp. (natives only)**
| Stoppers |
|---|---|---|---|
| **N** | **C** | 9-11 | Yes |
| 10-30 | 5-20 | Any |
| S/L | High |
| | | M |
| flowers vary; needs little attention once established; natives are E. axillaris, E. foetida, E. rhombea, and E. confusa; E. axillaris, E. confusa, E. foetida have high wind resistance |

| **Forestiera segregata**
| Florida Privet |
|---|---|---|---|
| **N** | **C** | 8b-11 | Yes |
| 4-15 | 3-12 | Any |
| S/L | High |
| | | M |
| semi-evergreen to evergreen; yellow, early spring flowers; great hedge plant; provides food for wildlife; flowers attract insects |

| **Ilex X’Mary Nell’**
| Mary Nell Holly |
|---|---|---|---|
| **N** | **C** | 8-9 | Yes |
| 10-20 | 10-15 | S/C |
| | | M |
| white; spring flowers; important source of pollen for bees |

| **Ilex X’Nellie R. Stevens’**
| Nellie R. Stevens Holly |
|---|---|---|---|
| **N** | **C** | 8-9 | Yes |
| 15-25 | 10-12 | S/C |
| | | M |
| white, spring flowers; important source of pollen for bees; provides food for wildlife |

| **Ilex cornuta and cvs.**
| Chinese Holly, Horned Holly |
|---|---|---|---|
| **N** | **C** | 8-9 | No |
| 8-25 | 8-25 | Any |
| S/C | High |
| | | M |
| susceptible to tea scale, especially in cool, shady areas; provides food for wildlife; many cultivars available; important source of pollen for bees |

| **Ilex decidua**
| Possumhaw |
|---|---|---|---|
| **N** | **C** | 8-9a | Yes |
| Slow | 10-15 | 10-15 | Any |
| | | | | S/L | High |
| | | | | | M |
| small, white, spring flowers; small orange/red fruit provide food for wildlife; be sure to purchase female trees for fruit production |
| Scientific Common | Ilex glabra  
| Gallberry |
| Reg/Native | G, H, S |
| Soil pH, Txt | 6-8 ♦ 8-10 □ |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | Medium |
| Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
| Wildlife | Flammable plant - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; white, spring flowers; black fruit provides food for wildlife in late fall and winter; good for wetland/pine areas; high wind |

| Scientific Common | Ilex vomitoria and cvs.  
| Yaupon Holly |
| Reg/Native | Any |
| Soil pH, Txt | High |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | Medium |
| Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
| Wildlife | 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 |

| Scientific Common | Illicium spp.  
| Star Anise |
| Reg/Native | Any |
| Soil pH, Txt | Medium |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | High |
| Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
| Wildlife | Evergreen, yellowish-white or greenish-white flowers |

| Scientific Common | Jatropha integerrima Peregrina |
| Reg/Native | 8-15 ♦ 5-10 □ |
| Soil pH, Txt | High |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | L-N |
| Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
| Wildlife | Scarlet, year-round flowers; poisonous; susceptible to pests and disease; sensitive to frost |

| Scientific Common | Ligustrum japonicum and cvs.  
| Japanese Privet |
| Reg/Native | G, H, S |
| Soil pH, Txt | 8-12 ♦ 15-25 □ |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | Medium |
| Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
| Wildlife | White, summer flowers; susceptible to pests and diseases; used as hedge; thins at bottom unless in full sun |

| Scientific Common | Magnolia × soulangiana and cvs.  
| Saucer Magnolia |
| Reg/Native | Any |
| Soil pH, Txt | Low |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | Medium |
| Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
| Wildlife | Many cultivars; pink/white/ lavender, fragrant, winter through spring flowers; susceptible to pests; medium to high wind resistance |

| Scientific Common | Magnolia figo  
| Banana Shrub |
| Reg/Native | Any |
| Soil pH, Txt | L-N |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | U |
| Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
| Wildlife | 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 |

| Scientific Common | Musa spp.  
| Banana |
| Reg/Native | Fast |
| Soil pH, Txt | L-N |
| Soil Mst, Drgt | U |
| Light/Best Salt | Wildlife |
| Wildlife | Edible fruit; showy purple or orange flowers; needs regular watering; susceptible to disease, pests, and frost |
## Myrsicanthes fragrans
**Simpson’s Stopper, Twinberry**

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**Growing Conditions:**

- Light: High
- Water: Medium
- Temp: L-N
- Size: 8-11

**Description:**

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

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## Myrciaria cauliflora
**Jaboticaba, Brazilian Grape Tree, Brazilian Grape**

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**Growing Conditions:**

- Light: High
- Water: Medium
- Temp: H
- Size: 8-10

**Description:**

- Edible, black fruit; white flowers, time of flowering depends on cultivar.

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## Myrica cerifera and cvs.
**Wax Myrtle**

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**Growing Conditions:**

- Light: High
- Water: Medium
- Size: S/L

**Description:**

- 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.

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## Olea europaea
**Olive**

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</table>

**Growing Conditions:**

- Light: Medium
- Water: 8-11

**Description:**

- Edible, black fruit; white flowers, time of flowering depends on cultivar.

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## Osmanthus americanus
**Wild Olive, Devilwood**

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<tr>
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</table>

**Growing Conditions:**

- Light: Medium
- Water: 8-9

**Description:**

- White, fragrant, spring flowers; provides food for wildlife.

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## Plumeria rubra
**Frangipani, Nosegay, Templetree**

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</tbody>
</table>

**Growing Conditions:**

- Light: High
- Water: Medium
- Size: 10b-11

**Description:**

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

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## Podocarpus macrophyllus and cvs.
**Podocarpus**

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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Growing Conditions:**

- Light: High
- Water: S/C
- Size: 8-11

**Description:**

- 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.

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## Podocarpus

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</table>

**Growing Conditions:**

- Light: Medium
- Water: M
- Size: S/L

**Description:**

- makes a great landscape plant; requires a pollinator to fruit.
### Prunus angustifolia
- **Scientific Name:** Chickasaw Plum
- **Common Name:**
- **Reg/Native:** G, H, S
- **Soil pH, Txt:**
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** High
- **Light/Best Salt:**
- **Wildlife:**

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

### Prunus campanulata
- **Scientific Name:** Taiwan Cherry
- **Common Name:**
- **Reg/Native:** Any
- **Soil pH, Txt:**
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Medium
- **Light/Best Salt:**
- **Wildlife:**

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

### Prunus umbellata
- **Scientific Name:** Flatwoods Plum
- **Common Name:**
- **Reg/Native:** Any
- **Soil pH, Txt:**
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Medium
- **Light/Best Salt:**
- **Wildlife:**

- Flowers: 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
- **Scientific Name:** Sand Live Oak, Small Sand Live Oak
- **Common Name:**
- **Reg/Native:** 12-20"/bup 15-20"/bright
- **Soil pH, Txt:**
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** High
- **Light/Best Salt:**
- **Wildlife:**

- Flowers: high wind resistance; good in dune areas; provides food for wildlife; FNGLA Plant of the Year 2008

### Raphiolepis spp. and cvs.
- **Scientific Name:** Indian Hawthorn
- **Common Name:**
- **Reg/Native:** G, H, S
- **Soil pH, Txt:**
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** High
- **Light/Best Salt:**
- **Wildlife:**

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

### Senna polyphlla
- **Scientific Name:** Desert Cassia
- **Common Name:**
- **Reg/Native:** S/L
- **Soil pH, Txt:**
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** High
- **Light/Best Salt:**
- **Wildlife:**

- Flowers: yellow, summer flowers; should not be confused with Senna pendula

### Sideroxylon spp. (natives only)
- **Scientific Name:** Buckthorn
- **Common Name:**
- **Reg/Native:** Any
- **Soil pH, Txt:**
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Medium
- **Light/Best Salt:**
- **Wildlife:**

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

### Sophora tomentosa
- **Scientific Name:** Necklace Pod
- **Common Name:**
- **Reg/Native:** S/L
- **Soil pH, Txt:**
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** High
- **Light/Best Salt:**
- **Wildlife:**

- Flowers: evergreen shrub; weeping shape; yellow, year-round flowers; seeds are poisonous; provides food for wildlife
Tabebuia aurea  
Silver Trumpet Tree,  
Yellow Tab

Tecoma stans  
Yellow Elder,  
Yellow Trumpetbush

Viburnum obovatum and cvs. Walter’s Viburnum

Viburnum odoratissimum  
Sweet Viburnum

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

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

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

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

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

Scientific
Common

Reg/Native
G, H, S

Soil pH, Tst
O ● ● ○ S/C

Soil Mst, Drgt
Medium

Light/Best
Salt
L-N

Wildlife

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

Acacia farnesiana
Sweet Acacia

Scientific
Common

Reg/Native
S/C

Soil pH, Tst
O ● ● ○ S/C

Soil Mst, Drgt
High

Light/Best
Salt
M

Wildlife

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

Acalypha wilkesiana
Copper Leaf

Scientific
Common

Reg/Native
Any

Soil pH, Tst

Soil Mst, Drgt

Light/Best
Salt
L-N

Wildlife

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

Acacia sellowiana
Pineapple Guava, Feijoa

Scientific
Common

Reg/Native
G, H, S

Soil pH, Tst
O ● ● ○ S/C

Soil Mst, Drgt
High

Light/Best
Salt
L-N

Wildlife

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

Acrostichum danaeifolium
Leather Fern

Scientific
Common

Reg/Native
Any

Soil pH, Tst

Soil Mst, Drgt

Light/Best
Salt
M

Wildlife

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

Agarista populifolia
Pipestem, Fetterbush, Doghobble

Scientific
Common

Reg/Native
S/C

Soil pH, Tst
O ● ● ○ S/C

Soil Mst, Drgt
Medium

Light/Best
Salt
L-N

Wildlife

evergreen, creamy white, fragrant spring flowers

Agave spp.
Century plant, Agave

Scientific
Common

Reg/Native
C S

Soil pH, Tst
O ● ● ○ S/C

Soil Mst, Drgt

Light/Best
Salt
H

Wildlife

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

Allamanda neriifolia
Bush Allamanda, Bush Trumpet

Scientific
Common

Reg/Native
C S

Soil pH, Tst
O ● ● ○ S/C

Soil Mst, Drgt

Light/Best
Salt
H

Wildlife

bright yellow, trumpet-shaped, year-round flowers; bleeds white milky sap if stems are broken; makes an open hedge; attractive to birds and butterflies
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Aloysia virgata</strong>&lt;br&gt;Sweet Almond Bush</th>
<th><strong>Aralia spinosa</strong>&lt;br&gt;Devil’s Walkingstick</th>
<th><strong>Ardisia escallonioides</strong>&lt;br&gt;Marlberry, Marbleberry</th>
<th><strong>Asimina spp.</strong>&lt;br&gt;Pawpaw</th>
</tr>
</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>also known as Angelica spinosa; small white, spring through summer flowers; purplish berries provide food for wildlife; spiny stems; tolerates occasionally wet soil</td>
<td>fragrant, white, year-round flowers; attractive foliage; round, purple fruits provide food for wildlife, mostly in fall and winter; good for screens and hedges</td>
<td>deciduous; species needs vary, choose based on conditions; flowers vary; larval food plant for zebra swallowtail butterfly; does not transplant well</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Baccharis halimifolia</strong>&lt;br&gt;Groundsel Bush, Sea Myrtle, Salt-bush</th>
<th><strong>Bambusa spp.</strong> (clumping types only)&lt;br&gt;Bamboo</th>
<th><strong>Barleria micans</strong>&lt;br&gt;Yellow Shrimp Plant</th>
<th><strong>Berberis julianae</strong>&lt;br&gt;Wintergreen Barberry, Julian’s berberis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<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>choose species adapted to conditions; bamboo grows aggressively; should not be planted near lakefronts or streams</td>
<td>evergreen shrub with upright growth that terminates in flattish spikes that produce lobed, bright, yellow flowers; provides food for wildlife</td>
<td>evergreen; yellow, winter through spring flowers; red fruit; adaptable to a wide range of soil conditions but does best in rich, organic soil; requires pruning to maintain best form; spiny; good hedge or barrier plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Common</td>
<td>Berberis thunbergii</td>
<td>Brugmansia X candida</td>
<td>Brunfelsia grandiflora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>N 8-9a No</td>
<td>S 10b-11 No</td>
<td>N C S 8b-11 No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil pH, Txt</td>
<td>2-8 4-6</td>
<td>8-14 10-15</td>
<td>7-10 5-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgt</td>
<td>o o o Any</td>
<td>o o o Any</td>
<td>o o o Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td>fall color; white, spring flowers; good hedge or barrier plant; persistent red fruit; susceptible to disease</td>
<td>flowers hang from stems and branches and drape the plant with color; good specimen tree; susceptible to pests and diseases</td>
<td>white/purple, spring through fall flowers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Calliandra haematocephala</th>
<th>Callicarpa americana</th>
<th>Callistemon spp.</th>
<th>Calycanthus floridus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td>Red Powderpuff</td>
<td>Beautyberry</td>
<td>Bottlebrush</td>
<td>Carolina Allspice, Eastern Sweetshrub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>C S 9-11 No</td>
<td>N C S 8-10 Yes</td>
<td>N C S 8b-11 No</td>
<td>N C S 8-10a Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil pH, Txt</td>
<td>6-8 8-12</td>
<td>6-8 6-8</td>
<td>6-30 6-15</td>
<td>6-9 6-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgt</td>
<td>o o o Any</td>
<td>o o o Any</td>
<td>o o o S/L</td>
<td>o o o Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td>possible cold damage from freezing temperatures; large fragrant flower blooms during warm months; susceptible to pests</td>
<td>deciduous; purple/light purple spring through fall flowers; attracts wildlife; small purplish fruits provide food for wildlife in late winter; need to prune old wood since flowers and fruit are produced on new growth</td>
<td>red spring though summer flowers; medium to low wind resistance; attracts beneficial insects; check with your local Extension office before final species selection</td>
<td>good screen; red, spring through summer flowers with strawberry-like fragrance; does best in rich, organic soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Size</td>
<td>Growth Rate</td>
<td>Light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Camellia japonica</strong>&lt;br&gt;Camellia</td>
<td>8-9&lt;br&gt;No</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>L-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Camellia sasanqua</strong>&lt;br&gt;Sasanqua, Sasanqua Camellia</td>
<td>8-9&lt;br&gt;No</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>L-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capparis cynophallophora</strong>&lt;br&gt;Jamaica Caper Tree, Mustard Tree</td>
<td>C S&lt;br&gt;9-11&lt;br&gt;No</td>
<td>Slow&lt;br&gt;Fast</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S&lt;br&gt;M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carissa macrocarpa</strong>&lt;br&gt;Natal Plum</td>
<td>C S&lt;br&gt;9-11&lt;br&gt;No</td>
<td>Slow&lt;br&gt;Fast</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S&lt;br&gt;M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cephalanthus occidentalis</strong>&lt;br&gt;Buttonbush</td>
<td>8-9&lt;br&gt;Yes</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>L-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</strong>&lt;br&gt;Japanese Plum Yew, Harrington Plum Yew</td>
<td>8-9&lt;br&gt;No</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>L-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cestrum aurantiacum</strong>&lt;br&gt;Orange Jessamine</td>
<td>C S&lt;br&gt;9-11&lt;br&gt;No</td>
<td>Slow&lt;br&gt;Fast</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S&lt;br&gt;M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chrysobalanus icaco</strong>&lt;br&gt;Cocoplum</td>
<td>S&lt;br&gt;10-11&lt;br&gt;Yes</td>
<td>Slow&lt;br&gt;Fast</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S&lt;br&gt;M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Citharexylum spinosum**  
Fiddlewood  
- Also known as Citharexylum fruticosum; white, fragrant, year-round flowers; provides food for wildlife; useful as a tall hedge.

**Clethra alnifolia**  
Sweet Pepperbush  
- White, fragrant, summer flowers; attracts bees and other wildlife; grows well in wet areas.

**Coccoloba uvifera**  
Seagrape  
- 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.

**Cocculus laurifolius**  
Laurelleaf Snailseed, Carolina Coralbead, Cocculus  
- Spreading growth habit; yellow flowers.

**Codiaeum variegatum**  
Croton  
- Wide variety of leaf color and shape; white/yellow, summer flowers; susceptible to pests.

**Conocarpus erectus**  
Buttonwood, Silver Buttonwood  
- 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.

**Cordyline spp. & cvs. except Cordyline guineensis**  
Ti plant  
- Growing conditions vary by species; flowers vary; cold sensitive; check with your local Extension office before final species selection.

**Crataegus spp.**  
Hawthorn  
- Provides food and cover for wildlife; flowers vary; best for north Florida; many species and cultivars.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Fast</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>L-N</th>
<th>Type 1</th>
<th>Type 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyrilla racemiflora</td>
<td>Tit, Swamp Cyrilla, Leatherwood</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duranta erecta</td>
<td>Golden Dewdrop, Pigeonberry; Skyflower</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erythrina herbacea</td>
<td>Coral Bean, Cherokee Bean</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugenia spp. (natives only)</td>
<td>Stoppers</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatsia japonica</td>
<td>Japanese Aralia, Paperplant</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestiera segregata</td>
<td>Florida Privet</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galphimia glauca</td>
<td>Thryallis, Rain-of-Gold</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardenia jasminoides</td>
<td>Gardenia, Cape Jasmine</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cyrilla racemiflora**
- **Fast**: 10-30<br>- **Medium**: 6-15<br>- **Type 1**: Any<br>- **Type 2**: High
- White, late spring through summer flowers; wetland plant; good for edges of retention ponds; attractive to bees

**Duranta erecta**
- **Fast**: 4-18<br>- **Type 1**: Any<br>- **Type 2**: High
- 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**
- **Fast**: 10-15<br>- **Type 1**: Any<br>- **Type 2**: High
- Scarlet, tubular, spring flowers; flowers attractive to hummingbirds; showy, pod-shaped fruit

**Eugenia spp. (natives only)**
- **Fast**: 10-30<br>- **Type 1**: Any<br>- **Type 2**: High
- 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**
- **Fast**: 5-8<br>- **Type 1**: Any<br>- **Type 2**: Medium
- Creamy, white, winter flowers; too much sun eventually kills the plant

**Forestiera segregata**
- **Fast**: 4-15<br>- **Type 1**: Any<br>- **Type 2**: High
- Yellow, early spring flowers attract insects; great hedge; fruit provides food for wildlife

**Galphimia glauca**
- **Fast**: 3-12<br>- **Type 1**: Any<br>- **Type 2**: Medium
- Evergreen shrub; yellow, year-round flowers; susceptible to caterpillars and mites

**Gardenia jasminoides**
- **Fast**: 4-8<br>- **Type 1**: Any<br>- **Type 2**: Medium
- 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
**Halesia diptera**  
Two-wing Silverbell  
- **Reg/Native:** N  
- **G, H, S:**  8 - Yes  
- **Soil pH, Txt:**  20-30:\pGreater_than  20-30:\pEqual_to  
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:**  ● ● ○  
- **Light/Best Salt:**  S/L  
- **Wildlife:**  Medium  
- **deciduous tree; showy, bell-shaped, white, spring flowers**

**Hamamelis virginiana**  
Common Witchhazel  
- **Reg/Native:** C S  
- **G, H, S:**  9-11 - Yes  
- **Soil pH, Txt:**  20-30:\pGreater_than  15-25:\pEqual_to  
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:**  ● ● ●  
- **Light/Best Salt:**  Medium  
- **Wildlife:**  Medium  
- **cream/yellow, fall flowers; galls form on leaves; plant suckers freely from the base**

**Hamelia patens**  
Firebush, Scarletbush  
- **Reg/Native:** C S  
- **G, H, S:**  9-11 - Yes  
- **Soil pH, Txt:**  Fast  
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:**  5-20:\pGreater_than  5-8:\pEqual_to  
- **Light/Best Salt:**  S/L  
- **Wildlife:**  High  
- **evergreen; dark green foliage; 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**

**Heptapleurum arboricola**  
Dwarf Schefflera  
- **Reg/Native:** N  
- **G, H, S:**  20-30:\pGreater_than  20-30:\pEqual_to  
- **Soil pH, Txt:**  Any  
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:**  Medium  
- **Light/Best Salt:**  U  
- **Wildlife:**  L-N  
- **evergreen; dark green foliage; orange/yellow winter fruit; susceptible to scale**

**Hibiscus spp.**  
Hibiscus, Mallows  
- **Reg/Native:** N C S  
- **G, H, S:**  8-11 - Yes  
- **Soil pH, Txt:**  4-12:\pGreater_than  3-10:\pEqual_to  
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:**  ● ● ○  
- **Light/Best Salt:**  S/L  
- **Wildlife:**  S/L  
- **select species based on site conditions; spring through fall flowers, color varies; some hibiscus injured by freezes in North Florida; susceptible to pests**

**Hydrangea arborescens**  
Wild Hydrangea  
- **Reg/Native:** N C  
- **G, H, S:**  8-9 - Yes  
- **Soil pH, Txt:**  6-10:\pGreater_than  6-10:\pEqual_to  
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:**  ○ ● ○  
- **Light/Best Salt:**  Any  
- **Wildlife:**  None  
- **deciduous; white, summer flowers; oval, serrate, dark green leaves; blooms on new season's growth; susceptible to disease**

**Hydrangea macrophylla**  
Hydrangea, Bigleaf Hydrangea, French Hydrangea  
- **Reg/Native:** N C  
- **G, H, S:**  8-9a - Yes  
- **Soil pH, Txt:**  6-10:\pGreater_than  6-10:\pEqual_to  
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:**  ○ ● ○  
- **Light/Best Salt:**  Any  
- **Wildlife:**  Medium  
- **white/pink/purple, spring through summer flowers; susceptible to pests; tolerates occasionally wet soil**

**Hydrangea quercifolia**  
Oakleaf Hydrangea  
- **Reg/Native:** N C  
- **G, H, S:**  8b-9 - Yes  
- **Soil pH, Txt:**  6-10:\pGreater_than  6-8:\pEqual_to  
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:**  ● ● ○  
- **Light/Best Salt:**  Any  
- **Wildlife:**  Medium  
- **pink, summer flowers; good flowering shrub for shade; tolerates occasionally wet soil**
### Large Shrubs

**Ilex X'Mary Nell'**  
Mary Nell Holly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Habit</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Cold Tolerance</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>S/C</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>15-25°C</td>
<td>white, spring flowers; important source of pollen for bees; susceptible to tea scale, especially in cool, shady areas; fruit provides food for wildlife; important source of pollen for bees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Habit</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Cold Tolerance</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>6-20°C</td>
<td>Important source of pollen for bees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ilex vomitoria and cvs.**  
Yaupon Holly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Habit</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Cold Tolerance</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>6-15°C</td>
<td>Flammable, in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; white, spring through summer flowers; red fruit provides food for wildlife in late fall-winter; 'Pendula' was FNGLA Plant of the Year, 2005; high wind resistance; can sucker to produce a thicket</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Illicium spp.**  
Star Anise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Habit</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Cold Tolerance</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>6-15°C</td>
<td>Evergreen, yellowish–white or greenish–white flowers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Itea virginica**  
Virginia Willow, Virginia Sweetspire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Habit</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Cold Tolerance</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>3-8°C</td>
<td>White, spring through summer flowers; grows well in wet areas such as detention ponds, swales and canals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Habit</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Cold Tolerance</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>2-5°C</td>
<td>5-10°C</td>
<td>Rambling, evergreen; will climb like vine if given support; fragrant, yellow flowers; dies back in freeze, may come back</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Jasminum multiflorum**  
Downy Jasmine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Habit</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Cold Tolerance</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>5-10°C</td>
<td>10-20°C</td>
<td>White, fragrant, year-round flowers; dies back in freeze, may come back; susceptible to pests; sprawling form</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Jasminum nitidum**  
Star Jasmine, Shining Jasmine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Habit</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Cold Tolerance</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>5-10°C</td>
<td>10-20°C</td>
<td>Evergreen to semi-evergreen vine or shrub; white, fragrant, spring through summer flowers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### LARGE SHRUBS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Common Name</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>Jatropha integerrima</strong></td>
<td>Peregrina</td>
<td>C S 9b-11 No</td>
<td>8-15 ♦ 5-10 ♦</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>L-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Juniperus chinensis and cvs.</strong></td>
<td>Chinese Juniper, Japanese Juniper</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C S 8-9 No</td>
<td>2-60 ♦ 2-25 ♦</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ligustrum japonicum and cvs.</strong></td>
<td>Ligustrum, Japanese Privet</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C S 8-10b No</td>
<td>8-12 ♦ 15-25 ♦</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loropetalum chinense and cvs.</strong></td>
<td>Loropetalum, Chinese Fringe Bush</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C 8-9 No</td>
<td>6-15 ♦ 8-10 ♦</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Scarlet, year-round flowers; poisonous; susceptible to pests and disease; sensitive to frost.**
- **Flammable, in wildfire prone area, plant minimum 30’ from buildings; does not tolerate wet feet; good pollution tolerance; susceptible to pests and disease; size and form vary with cultivar.**
- **White, summer flowers; susceptible to pests and diseases; used as hedge; thins at bottom unless in full sun.**
- **White/pink, spring flowers; size varies; susceptible to pests and diseases; in high pH soils may have minor element deficiencies.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Common Name</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>Lyonia ferruginea</strong></td>
<td>Rusty Lyonia</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C S 8-10 Yes</td>
<td>Slow 10-20 ♦ 4-10 ♦</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mahonia bealei</strong></td>
<td>Oregon Hollygrape</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>8-9a No</td>
<td>Slow 5-10 ♦ 3-4 ♦</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Malvaviscus arboreus</strong></td>
<td>Turk’s cap</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C S 8b-11 No</td>
<td>Fast 6-12 ♦ 3-5 ♦</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Murraya paniculata</strong></td>
<td>Orange Jessamine, Orange Jasmine, Chalcas</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S 9b-11 No</td>
<td>Slow 8-12 ♦ 8-15 ♦</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Evergreen, white/pink, spring flowers; rusty pubescence present on all parts of the plant.**
- **Also known as Berberis bealei; yellow, fragrant, winter through spring flowers; glossy grey/green leaves, holly-like appearance; purplish-blue berries provide food for wildlife.**
- **Red/white, warm season flowers; possible cold damage in North Florida.**
- **White, fragrant, year-round flowers; good container plant; often used as a hedge; provides food for wildlife; susceptible to pests.**
Musa spp.  
Banana

- **C**: 9b-11
- **S**: No
- **Growth Rate**: Fast
- **Light Requirement**: 7-30
- **Water Requirements**: Any
- **Drought Tolerance**: Low
- **Hardiness Zone**: L-N

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

Myrcianthes fragrans  
Simpson's Stopper, Twinberry

- **C**: 9b-11
- **S**: Yes
- **Growth Rate**: Fast
- **Light Requirement**: 6-30
- **Water Requirements**: 15-20
- **Drought Tolerance**: Any
- **Hardiness Zone**: H

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

Myrica cerifera and cvs.  
Wax Myrtle

- **C**: 8-10
- **S**: Yes
- **Growth Rate**: Fast
- **Light Requirement**: 10-40
- **Water Requirements**: 20-25
- **Drought Tolerance**: Any
- **Hardiness Zone**: M

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

Nerium oleander  
Oleander

- **C**: 9-11
- **S**: No
- **Growth Rate**: Fast
- **Light Requirement**: 4-18
- **Water Requirements**: 3-15
- **Drought Tolerance**: Any
- **Hardiness Zone**: High

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

Osmanthus americanus  
Wild Olive, Devilwood

- **C**: 8b-9
- **S**: Yes
- **Growth Rate**: Slow
- **Light Requirement**: 15-25
- **Water Requirements**: 10-15
- **Drought Tolerance**: Any
- **Hardiness Zone**: H

- White, fragrant, spring flowers; provides food for wildlife

Osmanthus fragrans  
Tea Olive, Fragrant Olive, Sweet Osmanthus

- **C**: 8b-9
- **S**: No
- **Growth Rate**: Fast
- **Light Requirement**: 15-30
- **Water Requirements**: 15-20
- **Drought Tolerance**: Any
- **Hardiness Zone**: L-N

- White, fragrant, fall through spring flowers; susceptible to pests

Philadelphus inodorus  
English Dogwood

- **C**: 8-9a
- **S**: Yes
- **Growth Rate**: Fast
- **Light Requirement**: 10-12
- **Water Requirements**: 6-10
- **Drought Tolerance**: Any
- **Hardiness Zone**: U

- Deciduous; white, spring flowers

Philodendron bipinnatifidum  
Selloum, Tree Philodendron

- **C**: 8b-11
- **S**: No
- **Growth Rate**: Fast
- **Light Requirement**: 6-12
- **Water Requirements**: 10-15
- **Drought Tolerance**: Any
- **Hardiness Zone**: Medium

- Large, deeply divided, drooping leaves; green, year-round flowers; susceptible to freeze damage; tolerates occasionally wet soil
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philodendron cvs. Philodendron</td>
<td>N C S</td>
<td>8b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-12</td>
<td>2-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittosporum tabira cvs. Pittosporum</td>
<td>N C S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>8-12</td>
<td>12-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podocarpus gracilior Weeping Fern Pine, Weeping Podocarpus, Weeping Yew</td>
<td>C S</td>
<td>9b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>30-50</td>
<td>25-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podocarpus macrophyllus and cvs. Podocarpus</td>
<td>N C S</td>
<td>8b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>30-40</td>
<td>20-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychotria nervosa Wild Coffee</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>10b-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>4-10</td>
<td>4-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhamnus caroliniana Carolina Buckthorn</td>
<td>N C S</td>
<td>8-9b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>12-15</td>
<td>10-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron austrinum Florida Flame Azalea</td>
<td>N C S</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>6-10</td>
<td>4-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron canescens Pinxter Azalea</td>
<td>N C S</td>
<td>8-10a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>8-12</td>
<td>6-10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Rhododendron cvs. Azalea
- **N**: 8-10
- **C**: Var.
- **Slow**: 3-12
- **Medium**: 3-10
- **L-N**: 4-7
- **Yes**: 8-11
- **No**: 8-11
- **10a-11**: S/L

#### Sabal minor
**Dwarf Palmetto, Blue-stem Palmetto**
- **N**: 8-11
- **C**: Yes
- **S**: 4-9
- **Fast**: 6-12
- **Medium**: 4-8
- **L-N**: 6-12
- **H**: 6-8

#### Senna bicapsularis
**Christmas Senna, Butterfly Bush**
- **N**: 8-11
- **C**: No
- **S**: 6-12
- **Fast**: 6-12
- **Medium**: 6-10
- **L-N**: 6-8

#### Senna polyphylla
**Desert Cassia**
- **N**: 10a-11
- **C**: No
- **S**: 10a-11
- **Fast**: 6-10
- **Medium**: 6-8

#### Severinia buxifolia
**Boxthorn**
- **N**: 8-10
- **C**: Yes
- **S**: 5-12
- **Fast**: 20-30
- **Medium**: 15-20
- **L-N**: 9-11

#### Strelitzia nicolai
**Giant Bird of Paradise, White Bird of Paradise**
- **N**: 8-11
- **C**: S/L
- **S**: 10b-11
- **Fast**: 5-20
- **Medium**: 5-8

#### Suriana maritima
**Bay Cedar**
- **N**: 10a-11
- **C**: No
- **S**: 9b-11
- **Fast**: 6-10
- **Medium**: 3-6

#### Tabernaemontana divaricata
**Crape Jasmine, Pinwheel Flower**
- **N**: 8-11
- **C**: No
- **S**: 9b-11
- **Fast**: 6-10
- **Medium**: 3-6

---

**Rhododendron cvs. Azalea**

- Choose species based on site conditions; flowers vary.

**Sabal minor**

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

**Senna bicapsularis**

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

**Senna polyphylla**

- Yellow, summer flowers; should not be confused with *Senna pendula*.

**Severinia buxifolia**

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

**Strelitzia nicolai**

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

**Suriana maritima**

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

**Tabernaemontana divaricata**

- Evergreen, white, ruffle-edged, summer flowers that are fragrant at night; susceptible to pests and diseases.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Tecoma stans</th>
<th>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</th>
<th>Thunbergia erecta</th>
<th>Tibouchina urvilleana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Yellow Elder, Yellow Trumpetbush</td>
<td>Cleyera, Ternstroemia</td>
<td>King’s Mantle, Bush Clock Vine</td>
<td>Princess Flower, Glory Bush, Lasiandra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td>C S 9b-11 No</td>
<td>12-20 5-10 C S 9b-11 No</td>
<td>10-15 10-15 C S 9b-11 No</td>
<td>10-15 10-15 C S 9b-11 No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>Fast 10-20 8-15 Any</td>
<td>4-6 5-8 Fast 4-6 5-8</td>
<td>4-6 5-8 Fast 4-6 5-8</td>
<td>4-6 5-8 Fast 4-6 5-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil pH, Txt</td>
<td>o o o Any</td>
<td>o o o Any</td>
<td>o o o Any</td>
<td>o o o Any</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>Sun</td>
<td>Clouds</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>L-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>yellow, summer through winter flowers; FNGLA Plant of the Year, 2005; susceptible to freeze damage</td>
<td>dense, unusually dark green foliage; yellow to dark red fruit; white, fragrant, spring flowers; good as a hedge</td>
<td>purple, year-round flowers; good as a hedge</td>
<td>evergreen; dark green, velvety leaves; purple, year-round flowers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Tibouchina granulosa</th>
<th>Vaccinium arboreum</th>
<th>Viburnum abovatum and cvs. Walter's Viburnum</th>
<th>Viburnum odoratissimum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Purple Glory Tree</td>
<td>Sparkleberry</td>
<td>Sweet Viburnum</td>
<td>Sweet Viburnum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td>S 10b-11 No</td>
<td>12-18 10-15</td>
<td>8-25 6-10</td>
<td>8b-10a No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>Fast 15-20 15-20</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>15-30 15-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil pH, Txt</td>
<td>o o o S/L</td>
<td>o o o Any</td>
<td>o o o Any</td>
<td>o o o Any</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>Sun</td>
<td>Clouds</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Clouds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>L-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>evergreen; dark green, velvety leaves; purple, year-round flowers</td>
<td>deciduous; white, spring flowers; showy fall color; tolerates occasionally wet soil; provides food and cover for wildlife; attracts pollinating insects</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>white, spring flowers; susceptible to pests and disease; often grown as a hedge; thins in shaded sites</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Viburnum odoratissimum var. awabuki**  
Awabuki Viburnum

- **N/C/S**: 8-10  
- **Slow**: 15-20  
- **Any**: 15-20

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

**Viburnum rufidulum**  
Rusty Blackhaw, Southern Blackhaw

- **N/C/S**: 8b-9  
- **Slow**: 20-25  
- **Any**: 20-25

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

**Viburnum suspensum**  
Sandankwa Viburnum

- **N/C/S**: 8-10  
- **Any**: 6-12

- pink/white, winter through spring flowers

**Vitex agnus-castus**  
Chaste Tree

- **N/C/S**: 8-11  
- **Fast**: 10-20  
- **Any**: 15-20

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

**Yucca spp.**  
Yucca

- **N/C/S**: 8-11  
- **Var.**: 3-30  
- **Any**: 3-15

- choose species based on site conditions; white, spring through summer flowers
**Aloe spp.**  
Aloe

- **Reg/Native:** G, H, S
- **Soil pH, Tst:** 1-3
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Any
- **Light/Best Salt:** High
- **Wildlife:**  
  - choose species based on site conditions; flowers vary; susceptible to freeze damage

**Acalypha hispida**  
Chenille Plant, Red-hot Cattail

- **Reg/Native:** C S 8-11 No
- **Soil pH, Tst:** Fast
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** 4-6
- **Light/Best Salt:** L-N
- **Wildlife:**  
  - 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

**Breynia disticha**  
Snowbush

- **Reg/Native:** C S 10-11 Yes
- **Soil pH, Tst:** Fast
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** 5-8
- **Light/Best Salt:** L-N
- **Wildlife:**  
  - slender, red branches with variegated foliage; good specimen or accent shrub; red berries; susceptible to pests

**Brunfelsia americana**  
Lady of the Night

- **Reg/Native:** C S 9b-11 No
- **Soil pH, Tst:** Fast
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** 4-6
- **Light/Best Salt:** 3-4
- **Wildlife:**  
  - evergreen; fragrant, white flowers

**Caesalpinia spp. and cvs.**  
Poinciana

- **Reg/Native:** C S 9-11 No
- **Soil pH, Tst:** Fast
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** 8-35
- **Light/Best Salt:** L-N
- **Wildlife:**  
  - choose species adapted to region; do not confuse with Delonix regia; flowers vary

**Calliandra emarginata**  
Pink Powderpuff

- **Reg/Native:** C S 10-11 No
- **Soil pH, Tst:** Fast
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** 6-10
- **Light/Best Salt:** L-N
- **Wildlife:**  
  - red/pink, spring through fall flowers

**Carissa macrocarpa**  
Natal Plum

- **Reg/Native:** C S 9-11 No
- **Soil pH, Tst:** Fast
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** 2-20
- **Light/Best Salt:** L-N
- **Wildlife:**  
  - also known as Carissa grandiflora; edible fruit; white, fragrant year-round flowers

**Gamolepis spp.**  
Bush Daisy

- **Reg/Native:** C S 8b-11 No
- **Soil pH, Tst:** Fast
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** 2-4
- **Light/Best Salt:** 3-4
- **Wildlife:**  
  - finely-divided leaves with fern-like appearance; yellow, year-round flowers
**Ixora coccinea**

*Ixora*

- **Hardiness**: C 8b-11
- **Height**: S 9-11
- **Speed**: No
- **Soil Type**: 10-15%
- **Shade**: 4-10%
- **Position**: Medium
- **Light**: L-N
- **Uses**: dark green, glossy leaves; colorful year-round flowers

**Lantana depressa**

*Weeping Lantana, Pineland Lantana*

- **Hardiness**: N 8-11
- **Height**: C 3-6
- **Speed**: S/L 3-6
- **Soil Type**: Fast 3-6
- **Position**: Any
- **Light**: Medium
- **Uses**: small, yellow, year-round flowers; susceptible to pests; berries are poisonous

**Leucophyllum frutescens**

*Texas Sage, Texas Ranger, Silverleaf, Barometer Bush*

- **Hardiness**: N 8b-10a
- **Height**: C 3-5
- **Speed**: S/L 3-5
- **Soil Type**: S 3-5
- **Position**: Any
- **Light**: Medium
- **Uses**: semi-evergreen shrub; white/pink/lavender/blue flowers after summer rains; prefers dry, hot sites; doesn’t like fertilizer or compost

**Lyonia lucida**

*Fetterbush, Shiny Lyonia*

- **Hardiness**: C 8-9
- **Height**: N 3-5
- **Speed**: S/L 3-5
- **Soil Type**: S/L 3-5
- **Position**: Any
- **Light**: Medium
- **Uses**: evergreen; white/pink spring flowers; leaf spotting may occur

**Mahonia fortunei**

*Fortune’s Mahonia, Chinese Mahonia, Holly Grape*

- **Hardiness**: N 8-9
- **Height**: S 10b-11
- **Speed**: No
- **Soil Type**: Slow 2-5
- **Position**: Any
- **Light**: Medium
- **Uses**: also known as Berberis fortunei; yellow year-round flowers; well suited as foundation plant on north or east side of a building

**Malpighia coccigera**

*Miniature Holly*

- **Hardiness**: C 10-15
- **Height**: C 8-12
- **Speed**: Any
- **Soil Type**: 2-10%
- **Position**: Any
- **Light**: Medium
- **Uses**: pink, spring through summer flowers; red berries; sensitive to pests

**Pyracantha coccinea**

*Firethorn*

- **Hardiness**: N 8-9
- **Height**: C 10-15
- **Speed**: Any
- **Soil Type**: 8-12
- **Position**: Any
- **Light**: Medium
- **Uses**: white, showy flowers; red/orange fall and winter fruit; works well as freestanding specimen plant; can be espaliered or trained onto a trellis; susceptible to pests and diseases

**Raphiolepis spp. and cvs.**

*Indian Hawthorn*

- **Hardiness**: N 8-9
- **Height**: C 2-10
- **Speed**: No
- **Soil Type**: 2-6
- **Position**: Any
- **Light**: Medium
- **Uses**: flowers vary; provides food for wildlife; use disease-resistant cvs., plant in full sun; susceptible to disease
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>8-11</th>
<th>Var.</th>
<th>G, H, S</th>
<th>Fast</th>
<th>1-20</th>
<th>2-8</th>
<th>Soil pH, Txt</th>
<th>● ● ● ●</th>
<th>Any</th>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgt</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
<th>flowers vary; susceptible to pests and diseases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rosmarinus spp.</td>
<td>Rosemary</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-20</td>
<td>2-8</td>
<td>Soil pH, Txt</td>
<td>● ● ● ●</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgt</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russelia equisetiformis</td>
<td>Firecracker Plant, Coral Plant</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-20</td>
<td>2-8</td>
<td>Soil pH, Txt</td>
<td>● ● ● ●</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgt</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russelia sarmentosa</td>
<td>Firecracker Plant</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-20</td>
<td>2-8</td>
<td>Soil pH, Txt</td>
<td>● ● ● ●</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgt</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabal etonia</td>
<td>Scrub Palmetto</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>Soil pH, Txt</td>
<td>● ● ● ●</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgt</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td>deciduous; white, summer flowers; provide food for wildlife; long-lived; difficult to transplant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiraea spp.</td>
<td>Reeves’s Spirea, Bridal Wreath</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>Soil pH, Txt</td>
<td>● ● ● ●</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgt</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strelitzia reginae</td>
<td>Bird of Paradise</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>10-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>Soil pH, Txt</td>
<td>● ● ● ●</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgt</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strelitzia nicolai</td>
<td>Bird of Paradise</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>10-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>Soil pH, Txt</td>
<td>● ● ● ●</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgt</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Wildlife</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Allamanda cathartica
Yellow Allamanda

- Evergreen; yellow, trumpet-shaped, year-round flowers; all plant parts are poisonous

Aristolochia spp.
Dutchman’s Pipe, Pipevine

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

Aster carolinianus
Climbing Aster

- Also known as Ampelaster carolinianus, Symphyotrichum carolinianum; lavender, fall flowers

Bignonia capreolata
Cross Vine, Trumpet Flower

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

Bougainvillea cvs.
Bougainvillea

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

Campsis radicans
Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet Vine

- Brilliant orange, summer flowers

Decumaria barbara
Climbing Hydrangea, Wood Vamp, Cow Itch Vine

- White, spring flowers

Ficus pumila
Creeping fig

- Dense grower; needs no support to adhere to walls, which may cause maintenance problems; well suited for groundcover, and hanging basket use
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>8-9</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gelsemium sempervirens</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>20-40</td>
<td>20-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina Jessamine, Yellow Jasmine</td>
<td>8b-10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedera canariensis</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1/2-1</td>
<td>1-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algerian Ivy, Canary Ivy</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedera helix</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Ivy</td>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipomoea spp. (natives only)</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>10-40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morning Glory</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipomoea</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>10-40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morning Glory</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>10-40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- evergreen; yellow, tubular, winter through spring flowers; rapid growth when established; poisonous
- distinctive, red leaf stems; beautiful, thick, leathery foliage; rapid growth rate; watch for aggressive spread; rich groundcover in the shade
- bold leaves provide dark green mat of foliage; tenacious aerial roots guide the plant up tree trunks, walls, or trellises; rapid growth rate; watch for aggressive spread
- flower color varies; can spread easily; provides food for wildlife

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>9b-11</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jasminum multiflorum</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>5-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downy Jasmine</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonicera sempervirens</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>1-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honeysuckle, Coral Honeysuckle</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandevilla cvs.</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>12-15</td>
<td>10-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink Allamanda, Mandevilla</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millettia reticulata</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>10-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evergreen Wisteria</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- white, fragrant, year-round flowers; dies back in freeze, may come back; susceptible to pests; sprawling form
- dark green, smooth leaves; red, spring through summer flowers; fruit provides food for wildlife; susceptible to freeze damage
- twining evergreen vine; many cultivars; pink/white, year-round flowers
- deciduous in North Florida; glossy, leathery textured leaves; purple, summer through fall flowers
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VINES</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pandorea jasminoides</td>
<td>Bower Vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>5-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passiflora incarnata</td>
<td>Maypop, Passion Vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>5-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrea volubilis</td>
<td>Queen’s Wreath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>30-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quisqualis indica</td>
<td>Rangoon Creeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thunbergia alata</td>
<td>Black-Eyed Susan Vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>5-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trachelospermum jasminoides</td>
<td>Confederate Jasmine, Star Jasmine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisteria frutescens</td>
<td>American Wisteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>10-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ajuga reptans</strong> Bugleweed, Carpet Bugleweed</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anthericum sanderi</strong> St. Bernard’s Lily</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arachis glabrata</strong> Perennial Peanut</td>
<td>Slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ardisia japonica</strong> Japanese Ardisia</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aspidistra elatior</strong> Cast Iron Plant, Barroom Plant</td>
<td>Slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cyrtomium falcatum</strong> Holly Fern</td>
<td>Slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dryopteris</strong> Autumn Fern</td>
<td>Slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dyschoriste oblongifolia</strong> Twin Flower, Oblongleaf Snakeherb</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Groundcovers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
<th>Sunlight</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ernodea littoralis</strong></td>
<td><em>Ernodea littoralis</em></td>
<td>71-11</td>
<td>S/C</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>S/C</td>
<td>Small, light green, succulent leaves on bright red stems; inconspicuous, pinkish, tubular flowers; golden berries; will die if overwatered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Evolvulus glomeratus</strong></td>
<td><em>Evolvulus glomeratus</em></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Also known as Verbena tampensis; purplish-pink/white, summer flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Glandularia tampensis</strong></td>
<td><em>Glandularia tampensis</em></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Creates grey/green carpet-like cover accented with sky blue, spring through summer flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hedera canariensis</strong></td>
<td><em>Hedera canariensis</em></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>Distinctive, red leaf stems; beautiful, thick, leathery foliage; rapid growth rate; watch for aggressive spread; rich groundcover in the shade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hedera helix</strong></td>
<td><em>Hedera helix</em></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>L-N</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ipomoea spp. (natives only)</strong></td>
<td><em>Ipomoea</em></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>Flower color varies; can spread easily; provides food for wildlife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Juniperus conferta and cvs.</strong></td>
<td><em>Juniperus conferta</em></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>L-N</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Juniperus horizontalis</strong></td>
<td><em>Juniperus horizontalis</em></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>Plants become thin in partial shade; does not tolerate waterlogged conditions; susceptible to pests and diseases.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The images are not described in the text.*
### Lantana montevidensis
- **Scientific Common Name**: Trailing Lantana
- **Reg/Native**: C S 9-11 No
- **G, H, S**: Fast 1-3 4-8
- **Soil pH, Tnt**: Any
- **Soil Mst, Drgt**: Medium
- **Light/Best Salt**: H
- **Wildlife**: white/pink/lavender, summer through fall flowers; susceptible to pests and diseases

### Liriope muscari and cvs.
- **Scientific Common Name**: Liriope, Monkey Grass, Lily Turf, Border Grass
- **Reg/Native**: N C S 8-9 No
- **G, H, S**: Fast 1-2 2-4
- **Soil pH, Tnt**: Any
- **Soil Mst, Drgt**: Medium
- **Light/Best Salt**: M
- **Wildlife**: purple, summer flowers; forms a solid groundcover in a few years; variegated cultivar is damaged by frost; susceptible to pests

### Mimosa strigillosa
- **Scientific Common Name**: Powderpuff, Sunshine Mimosa
- **Reg/Native**: N C S 8-11 Yes
- **G, H, S**: Fast 1/2-3/4 8-10
- **Soil pH, Tnt**: Any
- **Soil Mst, Drgt**: Medium
- **Light/Best Salt**: M
- **Wildlife**: perennial; pink powderpuff flowers; FNGLA Plant of the Year

### Nephrolepis biserrata
- **Scientific Common Name**: Giant Sword Fern
- **Reg/Native**: C S 9-11 Yes
- **G, H, S**: 1-4 1-4
- **Soil pH, Tnt**: Any
- **Soil Mst, Drgt**: C/L Medium
- **Light/Best Salt**: L-N
- **Wildlife**: should not be confused with the exotic invasive fern Nephrolepis cordifolia; may spread beyond small gardens and become difficult to control; looks best in full shade

### Nephrolepis exaltata
- **Scientific Common Name**: Sword Fern
- **Reg/Native**: C S 9-11 Yes
- **G, H, S**: 1-4 1-4
- **Soil pH, Tnt**: Any
- **Soil Mst, Drgt**: Medium
- **Light/Best Salt**: L-N
- **Wildlife**: should not be confused with the exotic invasive fern Nephrolepis cordifolia; may spread beyond small gardens and become difficult to control; looks best in full shade

### Ophiopogon japonicus and cvs.
- **Scientific Common Name**: Mondo Grass, Dwarf Lilyturf, Dwarf Liriopoe
- **Reg/Native**: N C S 8-11 No
- **G, H, S**: Slow 1/2-1 1/2-2
- **Soil pH, Tnt**: Any
- **Soil Mst, Drgt**: Medium
- **Light/Best Salt**: M
- **Wildlife**: white, summer flowers; dark green, grass-like mounds; tolerates some foot traffic

### Phyla nodiflora
- **Scientific Common Name**: Turkey Tangle Fogfruit, Capeweed
- **Reg/Native**: N C S 8-11 Yes
- **G, H, S**: Slow 1/2-1 1/2-2
- **Soil pH, Tnt**: Any
- **Soil Mst, Drgt**: Medium
- **Light/Best Salt**: M
- **Wildlife**: 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

### Rumohra adiantiformis
- **Scientific Common Name**: Leatherleaf Fern, Seven Weeks Fern
- **Reg/Native**: C S 9b-11 No
- **G, H, S**: 1-3 4-5
- **Soil pH, Tnt**: Any
- **Soil Mst, Drgt**: Any
- **Light/Best Salt**: L-N
- **Wildlife**: evergreen fern with triangular-shaped, dark glossy green leaflets
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groundcovers</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Water Needs</th>
<th>Sunlight</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Water Needs</th>
<th>Sunlight</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Water Needs</th>
<th>Sunlight</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scaevola plumieri</strong></td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>10-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inkberry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>small, pink/white, summer flowers; spreads by underground rhizomes; suited for coastal areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thelypteris kunthii</strong></td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Shield Fern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>robust fern with graceful light green foliage; may spread beyond small gardens and become difficult to control</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trachelospermum asiaticum</strong></td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small-Leaf Confederate Jasmine, Asiatic Jasmine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trachelospermum jasminoides</strong></td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confederate Jasmine, Star Jasmine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>white, fragrant, showy, spring flowers; susceptible to diseases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vinca major</strong></td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>Slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periwinkle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>oval or heart-shaped dark green leaves; blue/purple/lavender, summer flowers; good for shaded, small gardens; does not tolerate hot, dry conditions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zamia floridana</strong></td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>Slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coontie, Florida Arrowroot, Florida Zamia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zamia furfuracea</strong></td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>Slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardboard Plant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>seeds and caudex poisonous; freezes in central Florida and can come back</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Andropogon spp.
**Bluestem Grass**
- **Scientific Common Name:** Andropogon spp.
- **Reg/Native:** N
- **Slow:** 1-2
- **Fast:** 2-4
- **Light/Best Salt:** H
- **Wildlife:** Yes
- **Soil pH, Txt:** 1-3
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** High
- **Fast:** 3-10
- **3-7**
- **Var.:** Any
- **Perennial bunch grass; species need vary; check with Extension office before making final selection; silver/white/pink, fall flowers**

### Aristida stricta var. beyrichiana
**Wiregrass**
- **Scientific Common Name:** Aristida stricta var. beyrichiana
- **Reg/Native:** N
- **Slow:** 1-2
- **Fast:** 2-4
- **Light/Best Salt:** H
- **Wildlife:** Yes
- **Soil pH, Txt:** 1-3
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** High
- **Fast:** 3-10
- **3-7**
- **Var.:** Any
- **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**
- **Scientific Common Name:** Cymbopogon citratus
- **Reg/Native:** N
- **Slow:** 1-2
- **Fast:** 2-3
- **Light/Best Salt:** H
- **Wildlife:** Yes
- **Soil pH, Txt:** 1-3
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** High
- **Fast:** 3-10
- **3-7**
- **Var.:** Any
- **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**
- **Scientific Common Name:** Distichlis spicata
- **Reg/Native:** N
- **Slow:** 1-2
- **Fast:** 2-3
- **Light/Best Salt:** H
- **Wildlife:** Yes
- **Soil pH, Txt:** 1-3
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Low
- **Fast:** 3-10
- **3-7**
- **Var.:** Any
- **Tough, scaly rhizomes and rigid stems; few seeds are produced; reproduction is mostly from rhizomes**

### Eragrostis elliottii
**Elliott’s Lovegrass**
- **Scientific Common Name:** Eragrostis elliottii
- **Reg/Native:** N
- **Slow:** 1-2
- **Fast:** 2-3
- **Light/Best Salt:** H
- **Wildlife:** Yes
- **Soil pH, Txt:** 1-3
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** High
- **Fast:** 3-10
- **3-7**
- **Var.:** Any
- **Tan, year-round flowers, especially in fall**

### Eragrostis spectabilis
**Purple Lovegrass**
- **Scientific Common Name:** Eragrostis spectabilis
- **Reg/Native:** N
- **Slow:** 1-2
- **Fast:** 2-3
- **Light/Best Salt:** H
- **Wildlife:** Yes
- **Soil pH, Txt:** 1-3
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** High
- **Fast:** 3-10
- **3-7**
- **Var.:** Any
- **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**
- **Scientific Common Name:** Chasmanthium latifolium
- **Reg/Native:** N
- **Slow:** 1-2
- **Fast:** 2-3
- **Light/Best Salt:** H
- **Wildlife:** Yes
- **Soil pH, Txt:** 1-3
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** High
- **Fast:** 3-10
- **3-7**
- **Var.:** Any
- **Fall color; tan/bronze, summer through fall flowers; larval food plant for Gemmed Satyr butterfly**

### Miscanthus sinensis
**Zebra Grass, Eulalia Grass**
- **Scientific Common Name:** Miscanthus sinensis
- **Reg/Native:** N
- **Slow:** 1-2
- **Fast:** 2-3
- **Light/Best Salt:** H
- **Wildlife:** Yes
- **Soil pH, Txt:** 1-3
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** High
- **Fast:** 3-10
- **3-7**
- **Var.:** Any
- **Dies to the ground in winter in North Florida; excellent specimen plant; susceptible to pests and disease**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grass Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Flowers</th>
<th>Maintenance Needs</th>
<th>Suitable for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muhlenbergia capillaris</td>
<td>Muhly Grass</td>
<td>Pink, fall flowers; tolerates extreme drought and flooding</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum virgatum and cvs.</td>
<td>Panic Grass</td>
<td>Tan, summer flowers</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paspalum quadrifarium</td>
<td>Evergreen Paspalum, Crown Grass</td>
<td>Tan, summer flowers; FNGLA Plant of the Year</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schizachyrium scoparium</td>
<td>Little Blue Stem Grass</td>
<td>Medium-sized bunchgrass; lavender/blue stem; good for restoring damaged wildland recreation areas; provides food and cover for wildlife</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spartina spp.</td>
<td>Cordgrass</td>
<td>Marsh grass; fine-textured, wire leaves form a fountain pattern; tan, summer flowers; species needs vary, choose based on site conditions; check with your local Extension office prior to species selection</td>
<td>Var.</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thysanolaena maxima</td>
<td>Tiger Grass</td>
<td>Bamboo-like appearance; large, linear leaves</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripsacum dactyloides and cvs.</td>
<td>Fakahatchee Grass, Gamma Grass</td>
<td>Cream/orange/red/yellow, spring through summer flowers; tolerates flooding and standing water; larval food plant for Byssus Skipper butterfly</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripsacum floridana</td>
<td>Florida Gama Grass</td>
<td>Yellow, spring through summer flowers; used to control erosion; good plant for detention ponds, swales and canal banks</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Common</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Growth Rate</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Growth Form</td>
<td>Flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acoelorrhaphe wrightii</td>
<td>Paurotis Palm, Saw Cabbage Palm</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>10-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yellow/white, spring flowers; forms dense clump so provide plenty of space; susceptible to manganese deficiency; tolerates occasionally wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arenga engleri</td>
<td>Formosa Palm, Dwarf Sugar Palm</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>9a-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Dark, olive-green leaves often twist, giving a slight spiraling appearance; red/orange/green, spring flowers; red to deep purple fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bismarckia nobilis</td>
<td>Bismarck Palm</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Stiff, waxy, blue-green fronds; white/cream flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butia capitata</td>
<td>Pindo Palm, Jelly Palm</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>10a-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Edible fruit used for jelly; provides food for wildlife; looks best in full sun; white flowers; susceptible to pests; high wind resistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpentaria acuminata</td>
<td>Carpentaria Palm</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>10b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>White/cream, spring through fall flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil; can cause skin irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caryota mitis</td>
<td>Fishtail Palm</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>10b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Multi-stemmed clumps; light green leaflets shaped like fish’s tail fin; caution - may be invasive in South Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceratozamia hildae</td>
<td>Bamboo Cycad</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Sharp thorns, plant away from sidewalks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceratozamia kuesteriana</td>
<td></td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Emergent growth on some forms has a reddish color</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Palms and Palm-like Plants

#### **Chamaedorea spp.**  
*Chamaedorea*, Bamboo Palm, Miniature Fishtail Palm  
- **N:** Fast  
- **C:** Any  
- **S:** Medium  
- **L-N:** No  
- **Species needs vary,** choose based on conditions; cream, spring through summer flowers; good container plant; potential skin irritant.

#### **Chamaerops humilis**  
*European Fan Palm*  
- **N:** Slow  
- **C:** Any  
- **S:** High  
- **L-N:** M  
- Clumping palm; yellow, summer flowers; susceptible to pests; very cold-hardy; petioles with sharp teeth.

#### **Chrysalidocarpus lutescens**  
*Yellow Butterfly Palm*  
- **N:** Slow  
- **C:** Any  
- **S:** High  
- **L-N:** M  
- Also known as *Dypsis lutescens*; tolerates occasionally wet soil; high wind resistance; susceptible to pest and K deficiency.

#### **Coccothrinax argentata**  
*Silver Palm*  
- **N:** Slow  
- **C:** Any  
- **S:** High  
- **L-N:** H  
- Distinctive, dark, blue-green, drooping, deeply divided palmate leaves; white, summer flowers; Key Deer food source; high wind resistance.

#### **Dioon edule**  
*Dioon*, Chamal, Mexican Sago  
- **N:** Fast  
- **C:** Any  
- **S:** High  
- **L-N:** M  
- Leaflets very sharp; can tolerate adverse conditions for periods; susceptible to pests.

#### **Howea forsterana**  
*Kentia Palm, Sentry Palm*  
- **N:** Slow  
- **C:** Any  
- **S:** Medium  
- **L-N:** L-N  
- White, summer flowers; susceptible to diseases.

#### **Licuala grandis**  
*Ruffled Fan Palm, Vanuatu Fan Palm, Licuala Palm*  
- **N:** Slow  
- **C:** Any  
- **S:** Medium  
- **L-N:** L-N  
- White, year-round flowers.

#### **Livistona spp.**  
*Chinese Fan Palm*  
- **N:** Slow  
- **C:** Any  
- **S:** Medium  
- **L-N:** 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 Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>G, H, S</th>
<th>Soil pH, Txe</th>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgt</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nolina recurvata</td>
<td>Ponytail Palm</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix spp. except Phoenix reclinata</td>
<td>Date Palms</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudophoenix sargentii</td>
<td>Buccaneer Palm, Sargent's Palm</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>6-80</td>
<td>6-25</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ptychosperma elegans</td>
<td>Alexander Palm, Solitary Palm, Solitaire Palm</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>10a-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- unique plume of long leaves atop a single trunk with a bulb-like base; susceptible to pests and diseases
- yellow, summer flowers; *Phoenix canariensis*, *Phoenix dactylifera* and *Phoenix roebelinii* have high wind resistance; provides food for wildlife
- yellow, summer flowers; produces grape-sized red fruit; endangered in Florida
- white, summer flowers; resistant to lethal yellowing; high wind resistance; caution - may be invasive in South and Central Florida

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>G, H, S</th>
<th>Soil pH, Txe</th>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgt</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ptychosperma macarthurri</td>
<td>Macarthur Palm</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>10b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ravenea rivularis</td>
<td>Majesty Palm</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>10a-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhapidophyllum hystrix</td>
<td>Needle Palm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhapis excelsa</td>
<td>Lady Palm</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- noted for multiple, slim, ringed grey trunks; soft green, feathery, flat, broad leaves; branched flower stalks with white, summer flowers; bright red, showy sprays of fruit
- feather-leaved with symmetrical, smooth, flared trunk; creamy white, summer flowers
- red, summer flowers; yellowish fruit provides food for wildlife
- forms clumps of bamboo-like stalks topped with very dark green fan-shaped leaves; susceptible to pests and disease
### Rhapis humilis
**Slender Lady Palm**
- **Seasonal Growth:** C S 9b-11
- **Cold Hardiness:** No
- **Flowering Period:** 5-7 6-10
- **Suitability:** S/L
- **Height:** Medium
- **Description:** Slender stems; drooping leaf segments; forms densely packed clumps; susceptible to pests

### Roystonea regia
**Royal Palm**
- **Seasonal Growth:** S 10a-11
- **Cold Hardiness:** Yes
- **Flowering Period:** 50-80 15-25
- **Suitability:** Any
- **Height:** Medium
- **Description:** Tall, smooth, cement gray trunk; beautiful, broad, dense crown of soft, gently drooping, feathery fronds; fragrant, yellow, summer flowers; high wind resistance

### Sabal etonia
**Scrub Palmetto**
- **Seasonal Growth:** C S 9-11
- **Cold Hardiness:** Yes
- **Flowering Period:** Slow 4-6 4-6
- **Suitability:** S/L
- **Height:** High
- **Description:** Small, white, spring through summer flowers; small, black berries in summer through fall provide food for wildlife; long-lived; difficult to transplant

### Sabal minor
**Dwarf Palmetto, Blue-stem Palmetto**
- **Seasonal Growth:** N C S 8-10
- **Cold Hardiness:** Yes
- **Flowering Period:** Slow 4-9 4-8
- **Suitability:** Any
- **Height:** High
- **Description:** 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

### Sabal palmetto
**Cabbage Palm, Sabal Palm, Cabbage Palmetto**
- **Seasonal Growth:** N C S 8-11
- **Cold Hardiness:** Yes
- **Flowering Period:** Slow 25-60 10-15
- **Suitability:** Any
- **Height:** High
- **Description:** Florida state tree; white, summer flowers; susceptible to some pests and disease; high wind resistance; older palms transplant easily; provides food and cover for wildlife

### Serenoa repens
**Saw Palmetto**
- **Seasonal Growth:** N C S 8-11
- **Cold Hardiness:** Yes
- **Flowering Period:** Slow 15-20 6-10
- **Suitability:** Any
- **Height:** High
- **Description:** Flammable - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30’ from buildings; yellow/white, spring flowers; difficult to transplant; grows on first dune; round black fruits provide food for wildlife

### Thrinax morrisii
**Brittle Thatch Palm, Key Thatch Palm**
- **Seasonal Growth:** N C S 10b-11
- **Cold Hardiness:** Yes
- **Flowering Period:** Slow 15-25 6-10
- **Suitability:** S
- **Height:** High
- **Description:** Green and silver fronds; small, white, summer flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil; high wind resistance

### Thrinax radiata
**Florida Thatch Palm**
- **Seasonal Growth:** S 10b-11
- **Cold Hardiness:** Yes
- **Flowering Period:** Slow 15-25 6-10
- **Suitability:** S
- **Height:** High
- **Description:** White; summer flowers; good palm for many landscapes due to small size; high wind resistance
| Scientific Common | Trachycarpus fortunei  
Windmill Palm | Washingtonia robusta  
Washington Palm | Wodyetia bifurcata  
Foxtail Palm | Zamia floridana  
Coontie, Florida Arrowroot, Florida Zamia |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S</td>
<td>9a-11</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil pH, Txt</td>
<td>10-25</td>
<td>6-10</td>
<td>60-90</td>
<td>10-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Mst, Drbt</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trachycarpus fortunei  
Windmill Palm**
- 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

**Washingtonia robusta  
Washington Palm**
- Too tall for most home landscapes; caution – may be invasive in South Florida

**Wodyetia bifurcata  
Foxtail Palm**
- 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

**Zamia floridana  
Coontie, Florida Arrowroot, Florida Zamia**
- small palm-like perennial plant; Florida's only native cycad; sole larval food plant for atala hair-streak butterfly; susceptible to pests and cold damage in the 20’s

| Scientific Common | Zamia furfuracea  
Cardboard Plant |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil pH, Txt</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Mst, Drbt</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Zamia furfuracea  
Cardboard Plant**
- seeds and caudex poisonous; freezes in central Florida and can come back
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
<th>Hardiness Zone</th>
<th>Appearance</th>
<th>Tips</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acrostichum danaefolium</td>
<td><em>Acrostichum danaefolium</em></td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>large fern; good for wet sites in shaded landscape; prolonged sunlight, especially in the summer, can burn foliage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adiantum capillus-veneris</td>
<td><em>Adiantum capillus-veneris</em></td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>10-11</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>fine-textured, delicate fern with light grey-green, soft foliage; tolerates occasionally wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blechnum serrulatum</td>
<td><em>Blechnum serrulatum</em></td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>hardy fern; forms underground stems, persisting for many years, and spreads widely (forms dense clumps); grows in full sun if in moist conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyrtomium falcatum</td>
<td><em>Cyrtomium falcatum</em></td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>8b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>evergreen fern; good low-maintenance groundcover; susceptible to pests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicksonia antarctica</td>
<td><em>Dicksonia antarctica</em></td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>does not tolerate prolonged freezing or direct sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Didymochlaena truncatula</td>
<td><em>Didymochlaena truncatula</em></td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>requires moist soil; do not let dry out between waterings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dryopteris spp.</td>
<td><em>Dryopteris spp.</em></td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>8-11 Var.</td>
<td>C/L</td>
<td>dark green fern with delicate appearance; fronds appear reddish when young; choose species based on growing conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nephrolepis biserrata</td>
<td><em>Nephrolepis biserrata</em></td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>should not be confused with the exotic invasive fern <em>Nephrolepis cordifolia</em>; may spread beyond small gardens and become difficult to control; looks best in full shade</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Nephrolepis exaltata**
*Sword Fern*

- **Reg/Native:** C/S 9-11 Yes
- **G, H, S:** 1-4° 1-4◦
- **Soil pH, Txt:** o • o • C/L
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Medium L-N
- **Light/Best Salt:**

> 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

---

**Osmunda cinnamomea**
*Cinnamon Fern*

- **Reg/Native:** N/C/S 8-10 Yes
- **G, H, S:** 2-5° 3-4◦
- **Soil pH, Txt:** • • o • C/L
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Low L-N
- **Light/Best Salt:**

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

---

**Osmunda regalis**
*Royal Fern*

- **Reg/Native:** N/C/S 8-10 Yes
- **G, H, S:** 6-7° 6-7◦
- **Soil pH, Txt:** • • o • S/L
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Low L-N
- **Light/Best Salt:**

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

---

**Pteridium aquilinum**
*Bracken Fern*

- **Reg/Native:** N/C/S 8-11 Yes
- **G, H, S:** 3-6° 2-3◦
- **Soil pH, Txt:** • • o • S/L
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Medium L-N
- **Light/Best Salt:**

> fronds triangular in outline

---

**Rumohra adiantiformis**
*Leatherleaf Fern,* Seven Weeks Fern

- **Reg/Native:** C/S 9-11 No
- **G, H, S:** 1-3° 4-5◦
- **Soil pH, Txt:** o • o • Any
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Medium L-N
- **Light/Best Salt:**

> evergreen fern with triangular-shaped, dark glossy green leaflets

---

**Sphaeropteris cooperi**
*Australian Tree Fern*

- **Reg/Native:** S 10b-11 No
- **G, H, S:** 12-18° 8-15◦
- **Soil pH, Txt:** • • o • S/L
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Low L-N
- **Light/Best Salt:**

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

---

**Thelypteris kunthii**
*Southern Shield Fern*

- **Reg/Native:** N/C/S 8-11 Yes
- **G, H, S:** Fast 2-3° 2-4◦
- **Soil pH, Txt:** • • • • Any
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Medium L-N
- **Light/Best Salt:**

> 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>Common Name</th>
<th>Zones</th>
<th>Bloom Time</th>
<th>Sun Tolerance</th>
<th>Water Needs</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
<th>Pruning</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acalypha reptans</td>
<td>Dwarf Chenille Plant</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>purple/blue, spring through summer flowers; spreads quickly; many cultivars; susceptible to disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrostichum danaeifolium</td>
<td>Leather Fern</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>fine-textured, delicate fern with light grey-green, soft foliage; tolerates occasionally wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adiantum capillus-veneris</td>
<td>Southern Maidenhair Fern, Venus' Hair Fern</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>purple/white, summer flowers; deciduous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agave spp.</td>
<td>Century Plant, Agave</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Var.</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>L-N</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>Ajuga reptans</td>
<td>Bugleweed, Carpet Bugleweed</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1/2-2</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>L-N</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>Aloe spp.</td>
<td>Aloe</td>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</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>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Growth Habit</td>
<td>Light/Salinity</td>
<td>Soil pH</td>
<td>Soil Moisture</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<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>Voodoo Lily, Snake Lily</td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Flies, pollinators</td>
<td>Angelonia angustifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asclepias spp.</td>
<td>Milkweed, Butterfly Weed</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>1-6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Butterflies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asimina spp.</td>
<td>Pawpaw</td>
<td>Deciduous</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Zebras, birds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspidistra elatior</td>
<td>Cast Iron Plant, Barroom Plant</td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begonia xerophylla</td>
<td>Wax Begonia</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belamcanda chinensis</td>
<td>Blackberry Lily</td>
<td>Biennial</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blechnum serrulatum</td>
<td>Swamps Fern, Toothed Midsorus Fern, Saw Fern</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voodoo Lily, Snake Lily</td>
<td>Amorphophallus spp.</td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Flies, pollinators</td>
<td>Angelonia angustifolia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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>S</td>
<td>H</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>S</td>
<td>H</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>S</td>
<td>M</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>S</td>
<td>H</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>S</td>
<td>M</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>S</td>
<td>M</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>S</td>
<td>M</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>Reg/Native</td>
<td>N S C 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>Fast 1/2-4↑ 1-3→</td>
<td>Fast 1-6↑ 1-4→</td>
<td>Fast 1-6↑ 1-4→</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil pH, Txt</td>
<td>o ● o ●</td>
<td>o ● o</td>
<td>o ● o</td>
<td>o ● o</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>M</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>L-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td>many cultivars fragrant,</td>
<td>species needs vary choose</td>
<td>purple/white/pink year-round flowers susceptible</td>
<td>pink/yellow spring flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>spidery year-round flowers vary based on conditions flowers vary can be used as annual in North and Central region susceptible to pests, diseases and freezes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td>N S C 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↑ 1-2→</td>
<td>Slow to 50↑ 6-20→</td>
<td>Slow 3-4↑ 4-6→</td>
<td>Slow 2-6↑ 1-2→</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil pH, Txt</td>
<td>o ● o ●</td>
<td>o ● o ● o ●</td>
<td>o ● o ● o ●</td>
<td>o ● o ● o ●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgt</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>S/L Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Loam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>L-N</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>Plant Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Garden</td>
<td>Bloom Time</td>
<td>Flower Color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dryopteris spp.</td>
<td>Autumn Fern</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>Var.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyschoriste oblongifolia</td>
<td>Twin Flower, Oblongleaf Snakeherb</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echinacea purpurea</td>
<td>Purple Coneflower</td>
<td>C/L</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euryops spp.</td>
<td>Bush Daisy</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>variable</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evolvulus glomeratus</td>
<td>Blue Daze</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flaveria linearis</td>
<td>Yellowtop</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>10a-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaillardia pulchella</td>
<td>Blanket Flower</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>8a-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaura lindheimeri</td>
<td>White Gaura, Whirling Butterflies, Lindheimer's Beeblossom</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Soil pH, Tst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gazania spp.</td>
<td>Gazania, Treasure Flower</td>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1/2-1 ‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloriosa spp.</td>
<td>Gloriosa Lily</td>
<td>C, S</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemanthus multiflorus</td>
<td>Blood Lily</td>
<td>C, S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedychium spp., hybrids and cvs.</td>
<td>Butterfly Lily, Butterfly Ginger</td>
<td>C, S</td>
<td>8b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helianthus angustifolius</td>
<td>Swamp Sunflower, Narrowleaf Sunflower</td>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>8b-10 ‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helianthus debilis</td>
<td>Beach Sunflower</td>
<td>C, S</td>
<td>8b-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heliconia spp.</td>
<td>Heliconia</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>10b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heliotropium angiospermum</td>
<td>Scorpion Tail</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Gazania: Yellow/orange/red, summer flowers; roots may rot from overwatering.
- Gloriosa Lily: Crimson/yellow-orange, spring through summer flowers; grows well on trellises.
- Haemanthus: Also known as Scadoxus multiflorus; red, summer flowers.
- Hedychium: White/yellow/red, spring flowers; thrives in boggy soils.
- Helianthus: Perennial, yellow/brown, fall flowers.
- Heliconia: Year-round flowers vary.
- Heliotropium: Evergreen; white, year-round flowers; seedlings volunteer readily.
| **Hemerocallis spp.**  
|  
| **Daylily**  
|  
| **Hippeastrum spp.**  
| and hybrids  
| **Amaryllis**  
|  
| **Hymenocallis spp.**  
| **Spider Lily**  
|  
| **Impatiens spp.**  
| **Impatiens**  
|  
| **Iris hexagona**  
| **Louisiana Iris,**  
| **Blue Flag Iris**  
|  
| **Iris virginica**  
| **Virginia Iris,**  
| **Blue Flag Iris**  
|  
| **Justicia brandegeana**  
| **Shrimp Plant**  
|  
| **Justicia carnea**  
| **Jacobinia,**  
| **Flamingo Plant**  
|  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>N</strong></th>
<th><strong>C</strong></th>
<th><strong>S</strong></th>
<th><strong>L</strong></th>
<th><strong>Var.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Comments</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hemerocallis spp.</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>Any</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hippeastrum spp.</td>
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<td>Fast</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hymenocallis spp.</td>
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<td>Var.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Impatiens spp.</td>
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<td>Iris hexagona</td>
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<tr>
<td>Justicia brandegeana</td>
<td>8b-11</td>
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<td>Fast</td>
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<tr>
<td>Justicia carnea</td>
<td>8b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Slow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scientific Common</td>
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<td>Kaempferia spp.</td>
<td>Kalanchoe blossfeldiana</td>
<td>Lantana involucrata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td>Orange Plum</td>
<td>Peacock Ginger</td>
<td>Kalanchoe, Widow's Thrill</td>
<td>Wild Sage, Buttonsage</td>
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<td>G, H, S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soil pH, Txt</td>
<td>orange; summer flowers</td>
<td>intricate foliage patterns in colors of burgundy and bronze; small, four-petaled, violet to purple flowers</td>
<td>succulent; dark green with scallop edged leaves; pink/red/yellow, winter through spring flowers</td>
<td>white, year-round flowers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgt</td>
<td>C/L</td>
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<td>L-N</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>H</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td>Lion's Ear</td>
<td>Blazing Star</td>
<td>Liriope, Monkey Grass, Lily Turf, Border Grass</td>
<td>Hurricane Lily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>C S 9-11 No</td>
<td>N C S 8-10 Var.</td>
<td>N C 8-9 No</td>
<td>N C 8-9 No</td>
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<td>Soil pH, Txt</td>
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<td>Sun Clouds Clouds</td>
<td>Sun Clouds Clouds</td>
<td>Sun Clouds Clouds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td>Butterfly Turtles</td>
<td>Butterfly</td>
<td>Butterfly</td>
<td>Butterfly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| | 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 |
Musa spp.  
Banana  
- Perennial  
- **C/S:** 9b-11  
- **Fast:** 7–30  
- **Any:** Low  
- **L-N:** C/L  
- Edible fruit; showy purple or orange flowers; needs regular watering; susceptible to disease, pests, and frost

Neomarica gracilis  
Walking Iris  
- **C/S:** 8b-11  
- **Any:** S/L  
- **L-N:** L-N  
- Clumping herbaceous perennial; white/blue, spring through fall flowers

Odontonema strictum  
Firespike  
- **C/S:** 8b-11  
- **Any:** S/R  
- **L-N:** L-N  
- Herbaceous perennial; red, fall through winter flowers

Osmunda cinnamomea  
Cinnamon Fern  
- **C/S:** 8-10  
- **Any:** S/R  
- **C/L:** C/L  
- Deciduous, shrub-like fern; good plant for retention ponds, swales and canal banks

Osmunda regalis  
Royal Fern  
- **C/S:** 8-10  
- **Any:** L-N  
- **L-N:** L-N  
- Requires night temperature of 45° F to stay green; susceptible to pests; may be less attractive during winter dormancy

Pachystachys lutea  
Golden Shrimp Plant  
- **C/S:** 9b-11  
- **Any:** L-N  
- **L-N:** L-N  
- Yellow, spring through fall flowers

Pentas lanceolata  
Pentas, Starflower  
- **C/S:** 8b-11  
- **Any:** M  
- **M:** M  
- Many cultivars; red/pink/white/lilac, summer flowers; susceptible to freeze damage

Philodendron spp. and cvs.  
Philodendron  
- **C/S:** 8b-11  
- **Any:** M  
- **M:** M  
- Select species based on site conditions; check with your local Extension office before final species selection
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phlox divaricata</strong></td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Plectranthus spp.</strong></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Plumbago auriculata cvs.</strong></td>
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<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>9-11</td>
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<td>Fast</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pteridium aquilinum</strong></td>
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<td>C</td>
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<td>8-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rudbeckia fulgida</strong></td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
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<td><strong>Rudbeckia hirta</strong></td>
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<td>S</td>
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<td><strong>Salvia spp.</strong></td>
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<td>8a-11</td>
<td>Var.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</strong></td>
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<td>S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
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<td>Fast</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Solenostemon scutellarioides</strong> Coleus</td>
<td><strong>Solidago spp.</strong> Goldenrod</td>
<td><strong>Sphaeropteris cooperi</strong> Australian Tree Fern</td>
<td><strong>Sprekelia formosissima</strong> Aztec Lily, Jacobean Lily, St. James Lily</td>
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<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1-3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
<td>L-N</td>
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<tr>
<td>purple, summer flowers; many cultivars; ‘Hurricane Louise’ was FNGLA Plant of the Year in 2005; susceptible to pests and diseases</td>
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<tr>
<td>N</td>
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<td>Var.</td>
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<td>2-6</td>
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<td>S</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>yellow, summer through fall flowers; some species form large colonies; Solidago oduro is the Florida native</td>
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<tr>
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<td>L-N</td>
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<tr>
<td>also known as Alsophila cooperi; single-trunked, giant fern</td>
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<tr>
<td>N</td>
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<td>8-10b</td>
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<td>Any</td>
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<tr>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Low</td>
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<tr>
<td>red, spring through summer flowers</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Stachytarpheta spp.</strong> Porterweed</th>
<th><strong>Stokesia laevis</strong> Stokes’ Aster</th>
<th><strong>Tulbaghia violacea</strong> Society Garlic</th>
<th><strong>Zephyranthes spp.</strong> Rain Lily, Zephyr Lily</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast</td>
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<td>3-4</td>
<td>Any</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowers vary</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue/white, summer flowers; many cultivars</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8a-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1-2</td>
<td>Any</td>
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<tr>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>High</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lavender, spring through fall flowers; plant has strong garlic scent</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1/2-1</td>
<td>1/2-1</td>
<td>Any</td>
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<tr>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>white/yellow/pink/red, spring through fall flowers; susceptible to pests</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Pine Cone Ginger</td>
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<td>Zingiber zerumbet</td>
<td>Reg/Native: N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
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<tr>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>Soil pH, Txt: 4-7†</td>
<td>4-6‡</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgt</td>
<td>Light/Best Salt:</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td></td>
<td>red, fragrant, fall flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil</td>
<td></td>
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<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong> 8-11 <strong>C</strong> 1/2-1 <strong>S</strong> 1/2-1 <strong>No</strong></td>
<td><strong>N</strong> 8-11 <strong>C</strong> Fast <strong>S</strong> 1-2 <strong>No</strong></td>
<td><strong>N</strong> 9-11 <strong>C</strong> Slow <strong>S</strong> 1/2-1 <strong>No</strong></td>
<td><strong>N</strong> 8-11 <strong>C</strong> Slow <strong>S</strong> 1/2-1 <strong>No</strong></td>
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<td>○ ○ ○</td>
<td>○ ○ ○</td>
<td>○ ○ ○</td>
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<tr>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
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<tr>
<td>Low</td>
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<td>Low</td>
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<td>![Sun][Cloud][Rain][M]</td>
<td>![Sun][Cloud][Rain][L-N]</td>
<td>![Sun][Cloud][Rain][L-N]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- many cultivars; purple/white, year-round flowers
- many cultivars; attractive foliage; inconspicuous flowers
- white and/or blue, summer flowers
- flowers vary; annual in North and Central regions; susceptible to pests and diseases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caladium ×hortulanum Caladium</th>
<th>Calendula spp. Pot Marigold</th>
<th>Catharanthus roseus Periwinkle, Madagascar Periwinkle, Vinca</th>
<th>Celosia spp. Celosia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong> 8-11 <strong>C</strong> Fast <strong>S</strong> 1-2 <strong>No</strong></td>
<td><strong>N</strong> 8-11 <strong>C</strong> Fast <strong>S</strong> 1-1 1/2 <strong>No</strong></td>
<td><strong>N</strong> 9b-11 <strong>C</strong> Fast <strong>S</strong> 1-2 <strong>No</strong></td>
<td><strong>N</strong> 8-11 <strong>C</strong> Fast <strong>S</strong> 1/2-2 <strong>No</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1-2 1-2 1-2</td>
<td>1-1 1/2 1-1 1/2</td>
<td>1-2 1-2 1-2</td>
<td>1/2-2 1/2-2 1/2-2</td>
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<td>○ ○ ○</td>
<td>○ ○ ○</td>
<td>○ ○ ○</td>
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<tr>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Low</td>
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<td>![Sun][Cloud][Rain][M]</td>
<td>![Sun][Cloud][Rain][M]</td>
<td>![Sun][Cloud][Rain][L-N]</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
- yellow/orange, winter through spring flowers
- white/pink/purple, year-round flowers; susceptible to micronutrient deficiencies/disease with too much moisture; caution - may be invasive in South Florida
- many cultivars; summer flowers vary
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<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reg/Native</strong></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8a-10b</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>G, H, S</strong></td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1/2-1</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Soil pH, Txt</strong></td>
<td>● ● ● o</td>
<td>Ultra</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>o ● ● o</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Soil Mst, Drgt</strong></td>
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<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Light/Best Salt</strong></td>
<td>☀ ☁</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wildlife</strong></td>
<td>🦋</td>
<td>🌟</td>
<td>🦋</td>
<td>🦋</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

*yellow/orange/red, summer flowers; roots may rot from overwatering*

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

*white, summer flowers; susceptible to pests and freezes*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Justicia carnea</th>
<th>Justicia spicigera</th>
<th>Lobularia maritima</th>
<th>Monarda punctata</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reg/Native</strong></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8b-11</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>G, H, S</strong></td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>3-6</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soil pH, Txt</strong></td>
<td>● ● ● o</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>● ● ● o</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soil Mst, Drgt</strong></td>
<td>⬇️</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>⬇️</td>
<td>Low</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Light/Best Salt</strong></td>
<td>☁ ☁ ☁</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>☁ ☁ ☁</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wildlife</strong></td>
<td>🦋</td>
<td>🌟</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

*orange; summer flowers*

*purple/white/pink, winter flowers; tolerates light frost*

*pink, summer through fall flowers*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Sunlight</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Eases</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
<th>Flowers</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pachystachys lutea</td>
<td>Golden Shrimp Plant</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>S-L</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Low</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pentas lanceolata</td>
<td>Pentas, Starflower</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Low</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petunia Xhybrida</td>
<td>Petunia</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>S-L</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Low</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rudbeckia fulgida</td>
<td>Rudbeckia</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>S-L</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Low</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rudbeckia hirta</td>
<td>Black-Eyed Susan</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Low</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solenostemon scutellaroides</td>
<td>Coleus</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Low</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tagetes spp.</td>
<td>Marigold</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S-L</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Low</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tithonia rotundiflora</td>
<td>Mexican Sunflower</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Low</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Additional Notes:
- Pachystachys lutea: Yellow, spring through fall flowers
- Pentas lanceolata: Many cultivars; red/pink/white/lilac, summer flowers; susceptible to freeze damage
- Petunia Xhybrida: Many flower colors, in fall through spring; can be grown as perennial in South Florida; susceptible to pests and diseases
- Rudbeckia fulgida: Showy, daisy-like flower; produces masses of golden color all summer
- Rudbeckia hirta: Large, yellow-orange to reddish-orange, summer flowers; does not tolerate prolonged, wet weather
- Solenostemon scutellaroides: Flowers vary
- Tagetes spp.: Flowers vary
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Torenia fournieri</th>
<th>Wishbone Flower</th>
<th>Viola spp.</th>
<th>Violet, Johnny-jump-up</th>
<th>Viola Xwittrockiana</th>
<th>Pansy</th>
<th>Zinnia hybrids</th>
<th>Zinnia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>8-11 No</td>
<td>8-9 Var.</td>
<td>8-11 No</td>
<td>8-11 No</td>
<td>8-11 No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soil pH, Tnt</td>
<td>o • o • o</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>o • o • o</td>
<td>Any</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Mst, Dgrt</td>
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<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>o • o • o</td>
<td>High</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>L-N</td>
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<td>L-N</td>
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<td>Wildlife</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lavender/pink/blue/white, spring through fall flowers; susceptible to pests</td>
<td>cold hardy annual</td>
<td>many cultivars; year-round flowers vary; needs regular watering in warm weather</td>
<td>many varieties with wide range of flower colors and sizes, year-round flowering; susceptible to pests and diseases</td>
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</table>
**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 Common</th>
<th>Mw Ht/Leaf/Mnt Lv</th>
<th>Soil pH/Drgt/Slt/Sh</th>
<th>Estab. Methods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scientific</strong></td>
<td><strong>Common</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cynodon dactylon</em></td>
<td>Bermudagrass</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2 in. F-M M-H</td>
<td>Any M L</td>
<td>Sod, sprigs, plugs, seed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adapted to entire state; medium wear tolerance; low nematode tolerance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| **Scientific**     | **Common**        |                     |                |
| *Eremochloa ophiuroides*| Centipedegrass    |                     |                |
| 1.5-2 in. M Low    | Acid M L          | Sod, sprigs, plugs, seed |
| adapted to North Florida and the Panhandle; low wear tolerance; low nematode tolerance |

| **Scientific**     | **Common**        |                     |                |
| *Paspalum notatum*| Bahiagrass        |                     |                |
| 3-4 in. C-M Low   | Acid High N L     | Sod, seed           |
| adapted to entire state; low wear tolerance; high nematode tolerance |

| **Scientific**     | **Common**        |                     |                |
| *Stenotaphrum secundatum*| St. Augustinegrass| ‘Semi-dwarf cvs.’ |                |
| 2-2.5 in. C-M M-H | Any Low M V       | Sod, sprigs, plugs |
| adapted to entire state; low wear tolerance; medium nematode tolerance; shade tolerance varies depending on cultivar selection |

| **Scientific**     | **Common**        |                     |                |
| *Stenotaphrum secundatum*| St. Augustinegrass| ‘Standard height cvs.’ |                |
| 3.5-4 in. C-M Medium | Any Low M V | Sod, sprigs, plugs |
| adapted to entire state; low wear tolerance; medium nematode tolerance; shade tolerance varies depending on cultivar selection |

| **Scientific**     | **Common**        |                     |                |
| *Zoysia japonica*| Zoysiagrass       |                     |                |
| 2-2.5 in. F-M High| Any Medium M V    | Sod, sprigs, plugs |
| adapted to entire state; medium wear tolerance; low nematode tolerance; shade tolerance varies depending on cultivar selection |
REFERENCES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION


PHOTO CREDITS
Bowden, Robert.
Small Trees: Averoa engleri, Magnolia figo, Prunus campanulata, Tabebuia aurea.
Grasses: Chrozophora tinctoria, Panicum virgatum, Psophium quadrifarium, Thysanolaena maxima, Tripsacum daeclandii.
Trees and Palm-like Plants: Arenga engleri, Chamaedorea spp., Licuala grandis, Psychotrypa macarthurri, Rhaps excelsa, Rhaps humilis, Sabal etonia, Sabal minor, Zamia pumila.

Brown, Stephen.
Small Trees: Baccharis halimifolia, Sophora tomentosa.
Large Shrubs: Acrocalicium danieloum, Allamanda nerifolia, Baccharis halimifolia, Jasminum nitidum.
Groundcover: Ernokoa litoralis, Escallonia planeri.
Grasses: Cymbopogon citratus.
Ferns: Acrostichum danieloum, Blechnum scurullatum.
Perennials: Acrostichum danieloum, Blechnum scurullatum, Heliotropium angiopterum, Hymenosollis spp.

Caldwell, Doug.
Medium Trees: Elaegocarpus 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.

Gillow, Ed.
Large Trees: Acer barbatum, Acer rubrum, Betula nigra, Bucida buceras, Carya cordiformis, Carpinus caroliniana, Cassia fistula, Cercis canadensis, Chrysophyllum oliviforme, Codocera diversifolia, Cordia sebestena, Crateagus spp., Cypressus azorica var. azorica, Ficus citrifolia, Ilex Xattenuata, Ilex cassine, Ilex opaca, Ilex rotunda, Jacaranda mimosifolia, Juniperus silicicola, Lagerstroemia indica, Ostrichia virginiana, Ostrya virginiana, Parviflora, Podocarpus gracilis, Quercus lyrata, Rhizophora mangle, Tabebuia chrysotricha, Tabebuia heterophylla, Tabebuia impetiginosa.
Annuals: Abelia xgrandiflora, Acacia farnesiana, Acacia sellowiana, Aralia spinosa, Ardisia esculentoides, Asimina spp., Brugmansia xamandara, Brunfelsia grandiflora, Buddleia lilacina, Caliandra haematocephala, Camellia japonica, Camellia sasanqua,
CREATE A FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPE

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

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

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