



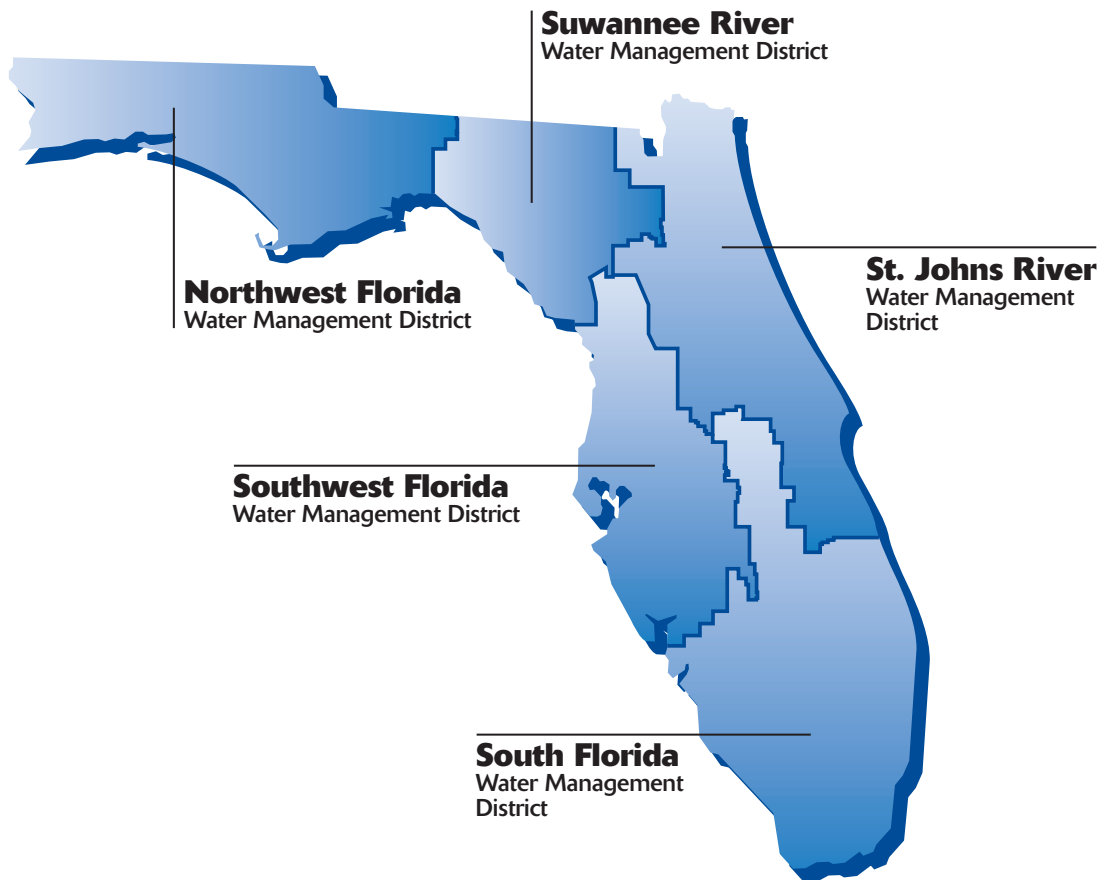
# Waterwise

## Florida Landscapes

Landscaping to Promote Water Conservation  
Using the Principles of Xeriscape™



## Florida's water management districts



## Credits

This publication is provided to you by Florida's five regional water management districts. Principal staff involved in preparing this guide include Bruce Adams, Daniel Boyar, Linda Burnette, David Clayton, Sylvia Durell, Amy Ferriter, Martha Friedrich, Lisa Grant, Beth Hickenlooper, Jo Ann Hyres, Cindy Johnson, Lou Kavouras, Jan Loftin, Mat O'Malley, Sandra McGee, Marc Minno, Brian Nelson, Georgann Penson, Katherine Pordeli, Carolyn Purdy, Eileen Tramontana, Daniel Thayer, John Thompson and Garrett Wallace.

The districts offer special thanks to the Association of Florida Native Nurseries, Janice Broda, David Chiappini, Betsy Davis, Debbie Butts, the Florida Native Plant Society, Joel Jackson, K.A. Langeland, Charles Lippi, Maria Minno, Richard Moyroud, the Sarasota Audubon Society and the University of Florida, IFAS Department of Environmental Horticulture.

## Cover photographs

### Left to right

**Top:** Daylily (*Hemerocallis* hybrids); Crinum-lily (*Crinum x powellii*); Pentas (*Pentas lanceolata*)

**Second row:** Iris, blue flag (*Iris hexagona*); Confederate-rose (*Hibiscus mutabilis*); Amaryllis (*Hippeastrum* hybrids)

**Third row:** Sweet olive (*Osmanthus fragrans*); Ginger, peacock (*Kaempferia* spp.); Dotted horsemint (*Monarda punctata*)

**Bottom:** Milkweed, scarlet (*Asclepias curassavica*); Passion flower, incense (*Passiflora x 'Incense'*); Firebush (*Hamelia patens*)

# W A T E R W I S E

## Florida Landscapes

### Landscaping to Promote Water Conservation Using the Principles of Xeriscape™

from Florida's water management districts



### Contents

Introduction .....	2
What Is Waterwise Landscaping? .....	3
The Seven Principles of Xeriscape .....	4
1. <i>Plan and Design</i> .....	5
2. <i>Obtain a Soil Analysis</i> .....	6
3. <i>Choose Proper Plants</i> .....	8
Florida's Plant Communities .....	9
4. <i>Use Turf Wisely</i> .....	13
5. <i>Irrigate Efficiently</i> .....	14
6. <i>Use Mulches</i> .....	16
7. <i>Perform Proper Maintenance</i> .....	17
A Landscape Example .....	20
The Plant Lists .....	21
Lists and Photographs .....	22
Glossary .....	70
Bibliography .....	71
Scientific Cross-Reference .....	72
Plant Index .....	77



## Introduction

Florida is surrounded on three sides by water. The state's sources of surface water are wetlands, thousands of lakes, and many rivers and streams. With all this water around, many people may not realize there is a need to **conserve** water. Even though Florida is surrounded by water and has many interior water bodies, not all of that water is available for drinking or other uses by humans. In addition, Florida's weather is fickle — long periods of wet weather may be followed by long periods of dry weather. The state's leaders recognize the need to conserve water as a means to ensure the continued availability of this vital resource for everyone from year to year.

Preserving and protecting Florida's water resources is a main focus of the state's five water management districts. This guide is brought to you by the water management districts in an effort to help you work with nature in the state's unique environment to establish a landscape that conserves water resources and protects water quality. Through use of waterwise landscaping (based on the principles of Xeriscape), everyone

can help conserve resources. Florida's water management districts have permission to use the concepts of Xeriscape, which is a registered trademark of Denver Water.

Achieving a natural, healthy balance in your landscape starts by putting the right plant in the right place. Matching plants to conditions that exist in your area helps them thrive, once established, with little or no irrigation or chemicals. The seven principles of Xeriscape are explained in this guide. Scientific or other special terms appear in bold. These terms are listed in the glossary at the end of this guide and are defined in the context in which they are used in this guide. A plant list is included to help you choose the best plants for your landscape. Resources and references for more information are listed at the back of the guide.

Through this guide, we hope you'll find that when you work with nature, nature will work for you. And you'll be doing your part to ensure that our natural resources can be enjoyed today and by future generations.



## What Is Waterwise Landscaping?

Waterwise is a common sense way to landscape that conserves water and protects the environment.

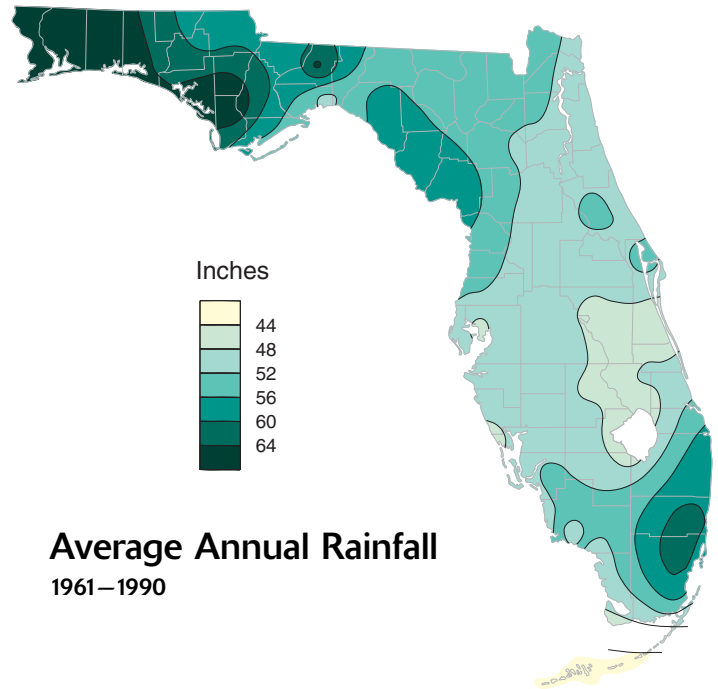
The main objective of waterwise landscaping is to establish and maintain a healthy landscape by matching the right plants with existing site conditions so that the use of additional resources, such as water, fertilizer, pesticides and labor, is minimized. In addition to helping conserve water resources, waterwise landscaping practices reduce the amount of pollutants reaching water bodies because fewer yard chemicals are used. Fertilizers and pesticides can contaminate water bodies when they are washed out of the yard with the rain, in **stormwater runoff**.

The best time to establish a drought-tolerant water-conserving landscape for your home or commercial property is long before a drought. Once established, the right plant in the right place will be highly self-sufficient, needing little help to survive nature's extremes. Healthy, well-placed plants with deep, established root systems will need less help to survive a drought.

Conserving our water supply and reducing water pollution have become important issues in our growing communities. Despite Florida's humid climate and abundant surface water bodies, water shortages do occur here. Demand can overtake supply, and regional droughts force Floridians to practice water conservation as a way of life.

In many Florida households, as much as half of household water is used outdoors, mostly for lawn and garden irrigation. Ninety percent of all public water supply in Florida comes from underground sources, primarily the Floridan **aquifer**. The aquifer's resources are limited. Each day we pump billions of gallons of water from the Floridan aquifer, but the rate at which the groundwater system refills, or recharges, from rain is far less. On average, Florida receives 54 inches of rainfall yearly.

Taking too much water out of the aquifers, known as overpumping, threatens **potable** water



supplies, but it also increases the occurrence of **sinkhole** formations. Because the aquifer system is connected to surface water bodies in some areas, overpumping the aquifers causes lowered water levels — or **drawdowns** — of our vital **wetlands** and lakes.

Likewise, fresh groundwater sources can be threatened by **saltwater intrusion**. Saltwater intrusion occurs when too much freshwater is pumped from an aquifer, allowing salt water to move into voids in the aquifer from the ocean or the Gulf of Mexico; ancient **brackish** seawater below the freshwater level of the aquifer can also move into these voids.

Florida's water management districts have declared **water resource caution areas** throughout the state in areas where overpumping or saltwater intrusion has occurred. A water resource caution area is an area where the current source of public water supply is not adequate or may not be adequate to meet public water supply demands in 20 years.

## The Seven Principles of Xeriscape



The seven simple principles of Xeriscape landscaping have been used by landscape professionals for years. Here is an overview of the seven principles; details of each principle are given in the following pages.

### 1. PLAN AND DESIGN —

Make a sketch of the landscape site. Base the plan on site conditions, existing vegetation and

**topography** — the natural features of the land. Assess the area's growing conditions and think through intended uses of the landscape. Landscapes are dynamic, so include elements of growth, time and change in your plan.



### 2. OBTAIN A SOIL ANALYSIS —

Determine the soil's composition, from sandy to clay, and test for the pH of the soil — its level of acidity or alkalinity. This information will help you decide which plants are best suited to the conditions of your yard.



**3. CHOOSE PROPER PLANTS** — When choosing new plants, match each spot in your landscape with plants that thrive in the specific conditions of that spot. Look for plants known to be resistant to disease and pests. Consider each plant's mature height and width, its need for sun, shade, soil and water, and its tolerance to cold or salt. Preserve as many existing trees and shrubs as possible, provided they're healthy and the root systems are not significantly

impacted by construction. Native vegetation appropriately placed will remain healthy with minimal supplemental irrigation and care, once established.

**4. USE TURF WISELY** — Grass is often a yard's largest water user, but it can still play a role in a water-conserving landscape. Use turf where it is most functional in the landscape plan, such as where children or pets will play, or for erosion control. In other areas, consider more water-thrifty alternatives such as groundcovers or mulched walkways.

**5. IRRIGATE EFFICIENTLY** — Group plants based on their water needs. Put moisture-loving plants in moist areas and plants that prefer well-drained sites in drier areas. Group together plants that may need irrigation so that water is only used in limited areas. Only irrigate when plants need water or when rain has been inadequate, and use the right irrigation system and proper sprinkler head for each area.

**6. USE MULCHES** — Mulches help hold moisture in the soil, moderate temperature, slowly release nutrients, reduce weed growth and slow erosion. Spread mulch around shrubs and trees and on flower beds, 2 to 4 inches thick, keeping mulch from coming into direct contact with plant stems.

### 7. PERFORM PROPER MAINTENANCE —

Keep plants healthy. Too much water and fertilizer promote weak growth, as well as increase pruning and mowing requirements. Remove weeds by hand before they get established and crowd out the plants you want. Watch for pests and make sure they're truly a problem before waging war, then do it organically whenever possible.

## 1. Plan and Design

The first step of design is to identify growing conditions and any vegetation or structures already in place. Next, decide how the property will be used. Be sure to check city and county landscaping codes for restrictions in your community. Also, some neighborhood associations have landscape specifications in the deed restrictions.

### *Inventory the site, identifying*

- Growing conditions
  - Hardiness zone (for cold and heat)
  - Direction/aspect (north, south, east, west)
  - Areas that are sunny or shady throughout the day and the seasons
  - Areas that drain well or that collect water
- Existing vegetation (Is it healthy? Is it native? Is it appropriate for site conditions?)
- Hardscape (walkway, driveway, pool, fence)
- Views and adjacent features (Frame a pleasing view, or screen an undesirable view. Watch out for underground utilities and overhead power lines.)

### KNOW HOW IT GROWS

Understanding a site's growing conditions is the most important factor in choosing plants. Regional growing zones in Florida range from 8a to 11 (see map on page 21).

Within a regional growing zone, climatic variations can be influenced by specific site conditions such as shade or direct sun. These specific site conditions are referred to as **microclimates**. There may be dry areas and moist or wet areas on the same property. All of these conditions must be assessed to match them with the plants that will do well in each.

Sunny and shady areas will vary, depending on the time of day and the season. For example, a plant may get more sun in winter than in summer due to the changed angle of the sun or because a **deciduous** tree has lost its leaves and no longer provides shade.

The south side of a building has more sun than the north side, so heat-sensitive plants can be placed on the north side of a building where it's cooler. More cold-sensitive plants can be placed on the south side of a building for protection from winter's north wind.

### HOW WILL YOU USE IT?

The next step in the planning process is to determine what functions you want the landscape to serve.

Answer these questions:

- How will you use your yard?
- What are the best places for entries, walkways, sitting areas and play areas?
- Where do you want to frame existing views or to establish privacy?
- Where do you want to create views or accent areas?

Start with the **plat** (map, or plan) of your property, or draw your site to scale (e.g., 1 half inch = 1 foot). Computer software and lined/grid paper are readily available at computer or office supply stores. Put existing plants and site conditions on the master drawing. Make multiple copies so you can sketch in different ideas, or lay tracing paper over your master drawing to try out different ideas.

On your drawing, arrange plants to create and define spaces, direct or screen views, and influence



*Put your ideas on paper to plan your landscape.*

direction of movement. Plants can modify climate — a shade tree cools and protects, creating microclimates that determine the kinds of plants that can live in that shade. Take out the tree and you change the microclimate — different plants can now live in that space.

Your plant choices can also attract and support wildlife and beneficial insects. Plants can be specifically selected as nectar and larval food plants for butterflies and caterpillars or as food and nesting habitat for birds, or to add vibrant beauty to the landscape.

Take your time and learn as much as possible about the area to be landscaped. A year of observation is recommended to study, reflect on and tune in to seasonal changes and other variables that exist in the area.

## THE EYE OF THE BEHOLDER

When combining plants, the most important considerations are mature size and how the plants look and exist together. Experiment with how different combinations look together, considering color, shape, texture and mature size.

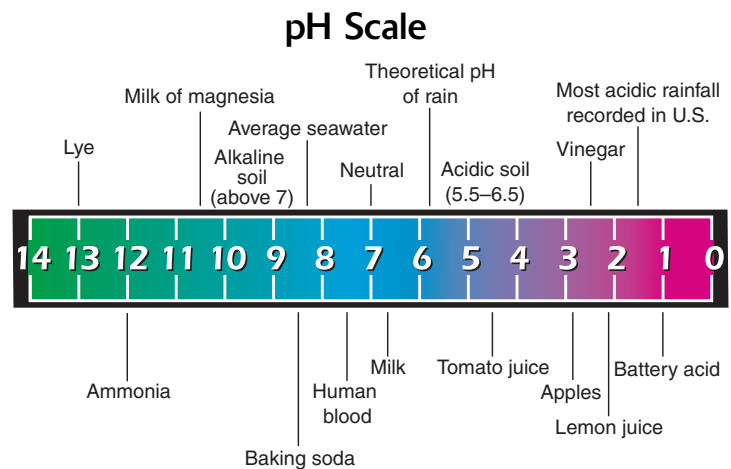
Plants combined in groups of odd numbers often look better than plants combined in groups of even numbers. Use repetitive elements — the same color in different shapes, for example. Other aesthetic uses for plants are to complement, soften, frame or emphasize elements within the landscape or architectural features of a building.

Plan for different seasons of the year to ensure year-round interest through blooms, color, foliage and shapes in the landscape. And, because landscapes are forever changing, plan accordingly. While waiting for that young live oak to grow into a dominant landscape element, plant sunny areas with annuals or perennials that will eventually be shaded out by the growing oak.

## 2. Obtain a Soil Analysis

Florida soils have varying textures, colors, water-holding capabilities and nutrient levels for plants. It is important to examine and analyze your soil at the beginning of a landscaping project. Most Florida soils typically do a good job of supporting plant life — just look around at the variety of plants growing naturally in Florida. When choosing plants, be aware that some may require a lot of feeding and then may still have deficiency problems. It's best to choose plants suited to existing soil conditions.

A soil's pH level — **acid**, neutral or **alkaline** — is one factor to analyze before selecting plants. Most plants grow best in soil that has a pH that is somewhat acidic (pH 5.5–6.5). Some plants, such as beach sunflower, will tolerate alkaline soils (high pH, above 7), while other plants simply can't. Coastal areas frequently have alkaline conditions — the presence of salt and shell fragments can be an indication of alkalinity.



Some plants can tolerate acidic soils (lower than pH 5.5), and there are some plants that require acidic soil to thrive, for example, camellia, blueberry, gardenia and azalea.

If your landscape is in a low-lying area such as pine flatwoods, different kinds of soils may have been brought in as fill material to raise the building's foundation. Thus, soil samples will need to be taken from several areas around the yard.



Soil can be improved in planting beds with amendments such as peat or compost, added several weeks before planting and then again periodically. But because amendments break down, it is difficult to significantly change soil over the long term. Adding organic matter does improve nutrient levels and basic soil

conditions, but will not drastically change extreme conditions permanently. For more information about mulches and the rates at which they break down, contact your local County Cooperative Extension Service office.

#### WHAT'S IN THE SOIL?

The County Cooperative Extension Service can test pH in soil or irrigation water for a small fee, or you may wish to purchase a simple kit at your neighborhood garden center. The address and the telephone number of your local extension office are listed in the telephone book under county offices.

A wealth of information about soils for each county in Florida can be found in your county's soil survey, published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resource Conservation Service (listed in the telephone book under federal government offices). Soil surveys are frequently in the reference section of local libraries.

In a county soil survey, exact properties can be pinpointed on aerial photographs. Specific soil types are described as being good for certain kinds of plants, for residential development, for septic tanks, etc. A survey also includes information such as depth of the **water table** throughout the year; water table depth can be key in determining growing conditions for trees and other plants.



Getting ready for a soil test.

Remember to take into account any fill material that may have been brought in. Try to learn from the builder if local soils were used. It is common to dig retention pond areas and use that dirt for the foundation fill. But remember that even then, soils that are altered through disturbances can't necessarily be equated to undisturbed soils from the same area. Also be aware that substances may have been spilled or buried during construction. If there's an apparently unplantable area in the landscape, dig for debris or excavate the problem area and replace with topsoil.

Knowing the following about your soil conditions is fundamental to matching the right plants to your site:

- pH
- Sand, clay or rich soil
- Drainage

To determine drainability, fill a hole with water and note how quickly it drains. Knowing the water table level can also be important; a high water table (close to the surface) could influence growing conditions. The highest water table level of the year is generally in August.

To determine a high water table, dig a hole and see if water seeps into it.

Once you understand your soil analysis, the fun really begins — looking for plants!

### 3. Choose Proper Plants

Try to keep as much of the existing vegetation as possible. If a plant grew in an area without your help, then conditions there are obviously right for it.

Choose plants that can survive on normal rainfall in your area or that require minimal irrigation. Existing native-plant communities are an example of the “right plant in the right place.” There are also nonnative plants cultivated specifically for Florida conditions that are water-efficient and resistant to disease and pests. However, there are also some plants that do too well because they don’t have any natural balances in the Florida environment, and they become highly invasive.

And remember, the success of your waterwise landscape depends as much on where you locate plants as on what plants you use. Plant it smart!

*Learn each plant’s*

- Mature size (height and width)
- Sun and shade requirements
- Soil needs
- Water needs
- Salt and cold tolerances

Match these factors with your soil and climatic conditions.



*Coastal upland*

#### DO YOU NEED SALT-TOLERANT PLANTS?

Many areas in Florida have salt prevalent in the air and the water; this is particularly true near the coast and salt marshes. Salt can even find its way into wells. Exposure to salt may severely damage or kill some plants, so if necessary, choose plants that can tolerate such exposure. Salt is alkaline, so a plant’s tolerance for salt indicates its tolerance to alkalinity.

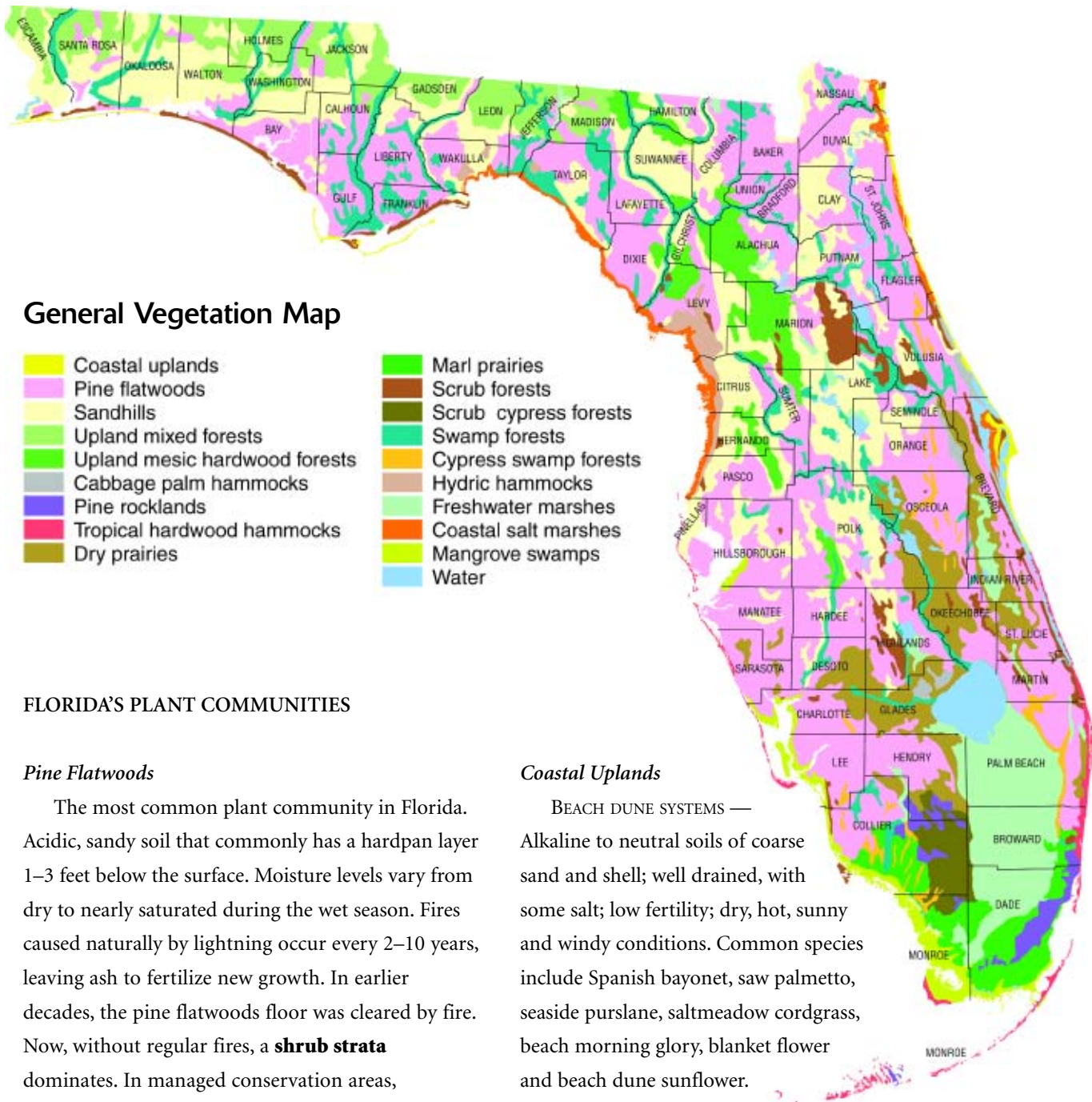
Where does this salt originate? Homes near the beach experience salt spray, with stiff winds blowing fine particles of salt and sand onto plants. Different plants can take varying degrees of this salt exposure. Some can’t tolerate it at all. Consult the County Cooperative Extension Service for a list of additional salt-tolerant plants.

Irrigation water may also be salty, or **saline**. In some areas, the water taken from the ground is naturally high in salt. Other areas suffer from saltwater intrusion, where salt water moves underground into freshwater aquifers due to overpumping of the aquifer. If the salinity level in irrigation water is too high, the water can kill plants. Also, be aware that some household water treatment systems add salt to the water to remove iron or other minerals. Don’t use this water for plants.



Use this guide and consult a plant specialist to determine if a plant is salt-tolerant. If you suspect salt problems, have your water tested for salt content. Contact your County Cooperative Extension Service for more information about testing water for salt.

The general vegetation map of Florida (on page 9 of this guide) indicates the original native-plant communities throughout the state. Different plant communities often converge gradually in what is called **ecotones** — regions where one ecosystem blends into another. Sometimes pockets of one community are surrounded by another.

Observing the differences in ecotones can help determine differences in the landscape, helping to identify the best plants for the microclimates throughout the landscape.



## General Vegetation Map

- |   |   |
|---|---|
|  Coastal uplands               |  Marl prairies         |
|  Pine flatwoods                |  Scrub forests         |
|  Sandhills                     |  Scrub cypress forests |
|  Upland mixed forests          |  Swamp forests         |
|  Upland mesic hardwood forests |  Cypress swamp forests |
|  Cabbage palm hammocks         |  Hydric hammocks       |
|  Pine rocklands                |  Freshwater marshes    |
|  Tropical hardwood hammocks    |  Coastal salt marshes  |
|  Dry prairies                  |  Mangrove swamps       |
|   |  Water                 |

## FLORIDA'S PLANT COMMUNITIES

### *Pine Flatwoods*

The most common plant community in Florida. Acidic, sandy soil that commonly has a hardpan layer 1–3 feet below the surface. Moisture levels vary from dry to nearly saturated during the wet season. Fires caused naturally by lightning occur every 2–10 years, leaving ash to fertilize new growth. In earlier decades, the pine flatwoods floor was cleared by fire. Now, without regular fires, a **shrub strata** dominates. In managed conservation areas, controlled burns are conducted to reduce the amount of fuel plants on the forest floor and to encourage growth of **herbaceous** species.

The most dominant species include longleaf pine, slash pine or pond pine (depending on hydric conditions), saw palmetto, gallberry, fetterbush and tarflower. The forest floor has herbaceous species such as wiregrass, muhly grass, blazing star, violets and lilies — species adapted to both wet and dry conditions. Occasionally there are dahoon holly, persimmon, maple trees, loblolly bay and sweetbay.

### *Coastal Uplands*

**BEACH DUNE SYSTEMS** — Alkaline to neutral soils of coarse sand and shell; well drained, with some salt; low fertility; dry, hot, sunny and windy conditions. Common species include Spanish bayonet, saw palmetto, seaside purslane, saltmeadow cordgrass, beach morning glory, blanket flower and beach dune sunflower.

**MARITIME FORESTS** — Soil pH moderately alkaline to neutral; sandy with some shell and periodic shell mounds. Retains some moisture though well drained, with **humus**, organic material. Plants indigenous to this community will tolerate some salt, wind, shade and drought. Some common plants include southern red cedar and magnolia, redbay, sand live oak, cabbage palm, American holly, Hercules'-club, saltbush and coontie.



### *Hardwood forest*

#### *Sandhills*

High pinelands of open longleaf pine with wiregrass and shrubs and turkey oaks, over rolling uplands and sand ridges, with deep, acidic sandy soil that is very well drained. Sandhills grade into pine flatwoods and are often adjacent to, or interspersed with, islands of scrub throughout Florida.

#### *Hardwood Forests*

Hardwood hammocks occur in patches in temperate areas of Florida. The soils are acidic and sandy; the range is through the three moisture zones: **xeric**, **hydic** and **mesic**.

UPLAND MIXED FORESTS — Occur throughout Florida's northern panhandle region on upland clay soils over limestone bedrock. The canopy and **understory** are highly diverse, dominated by hardwoods, mostly oaks, with some pine species which are more prominent in earlier successional phases.

UPLAND MESIC HARDWOOD FORESTS — Oak-hickory to pine-oak-hickory; range is through central to west-central Florida on rich upland soils and clay hills.

#### *Cabbage Palm Hammock*

Sand over **marl**; flat **hammocks** of cabbage palms and live oaks; rarely flooded.

#### *Rocklands*

The uplands of southern peninsular Florida and the Keys; highly impacted by human development.

PINE ROCKLANDS — Porous limestone with sandy humus and marl; good drainage. Plant species include South Florida slash pine, cabbage palm and saw palmetto, with ferns, sedges and more than a hundred herbaceous species.

TROPICAL HARDWOOD HAMMOCKS — Alkaline limestone with moist humus. The diverse canopy carries many **epiphytes**, such as bromeliads, orchids and ferns. The canopy includes live oak, gumbo limbo, black ironwood and mahogany. The understory ranges from temperate to tropical species and includes white, red and Spanish stoppers, spicewood, beautyberry and wild coffee.

## *Prairies*

**DRY PRAIRIES** — Similar to pine flatwoods without the pine overstory; dry prairies occur in central and southern Florida. Sandy, acidic soil is present, often with hardpan and a high water table, becoming inundated only after heavy rain. Dominant species are wiregrass and broomsedges.

**MARL/ROCKLAND PRAIRIES** — Wet grassy areas on alkaline soils intermixed with forests on porous limestone with an understory of palms and shrubs.

**WET PRAIRIES** — Often intermingles in ecotones with pine flatwoods, with few sparse pines, if any, allowing the sun through to stimulate a flourishing of herbaceous flora. Wet prairies are inundated by water 50–150 days of the year.

## *Scrub*

Consists of Florida's rarest plants and animals. The land area of this endangered habitat was reduced by more than 90 percent during the 20th century, leaving fragments, often in degraded condition. Infertile, sandy, excessively drained soils are high aquifer **recharge areas**, making scrub a particularly important ecosystem. These forests consist of scrub sand pine, small scrub oaks, rosemary shrubs and scrub palmetto.

**SCRUB CYPRESS** — Occurs in south Florida with thin marl soils over limestone; dwarfed pond cypress with sedges and grasses. Adjacent to the Everglades; often flooded.

## *Cypress Swamp Forests*

Inundated by water most of the year. Can border rivers and lakes or be isolated; dominated by bald cypress in flowing systems and pond cypress in stagnant systems.

## *Wetland Forests*

**SWAMP FORESTS** — Flooded most of the year along rivers and basins; characterized by pond cypress, bald cypress, red maple, water hickory, ashes and tupelo.

**HYDRIC HAMMOCKS** — Moist sites flooded occasionally, with evergreen and deciduous hardwoods of red maple, loblolly bay, water oak, Florida elm and cabbage palm.

## *Freshwater Marsh*

Shallow wetlands that contain a variety of grasses and sedges on peat soil which may be dry during certain conditions. Common plants found are grasses, saw grass, pickerelweed, arrowhead and water lilies.

## *Coastal Saline Wetlands*

Water levels in coastal wetlands are under the constant influence of tides, thus the degree of salinity varies from salt water to brackish.

**COASTAL SALT MARSHES** — Mostly occur in north and west Florida; characterized by grasses and rushes.

**MANGROVE SWAMPS** — Occur in central and south Florida coastal areas that flood, then drain, creating thick, nutritious muck.



*Pine flatwoods*



*Seagrapes and coonties fill this coastal landscape.*

#### WHAT TO PLANT

Plant lists should be generated for the different areas of the landscape based on growing conditions and desired characteristics.

Plantings should be placed with consideration for changes which will take place over time. In natural plant communities, these changes are called **succession**. Succession is the orderly process of community change. It is the sequence of communities which replace one another in a given area.

In most landscapes, succession is halted by deliberate maintenance practices. Yet plants tend to strive toward succession. By planning for each plant's mature state, a dynamic landscape can be planned to include natural changes.

When plants are first put into a landscape, the area should look unfinished, as the landscape must be given space and time to grow. Plan to replace sun-loving plants with shade-tolerant plants as the larger elements in the landscape such as trees and shrubs grow and create shade.

Remember, many so-called shrub species are actually 20-foot multi-trunked trees. Select plant species that will mature to a height and width that will fit the planting location. If you want a shrub that only grows 2–4 feet tall, find a dwarf variety or use ornamental bunch grasses or flowering perennials like pentas and scarlet milkweed.

Publications about Florida's plant communities are available through your local library.

#### PLANTING FOR EFFICIENT WATER USE

Group plants according to their water needs and soil conditions. If plant placement is done correctly, once plants are established, little to no supplemental irrigation will be necessary.

**NATURAL ZONE** — In this area, place plants that have adapted to the wet and dry extremes of Florida's climate so that regular watering (once plants are established) won't be necessary, except during prolonged drought.

**DROUGHT-TOLERANT ZONE** — In this area, place plants that can survive extended periods of time without rain or supplemental irrigation.

**OASIS ZONE** — In this area, place plants that may require some watering.

Plants native to Florida can play a very dependable role in the landscape. Many of Florida's plants have evolved through periods of extreme wet and then dry weather, so they survive through drought and don't get root rot standing in water. They have also developed defenses to the diseases, fungi and insects which originate in Florida. Many have proven wind tolerances in areas that experience tropical storms and hurricanes.

Strive to establish a yard that is largely sustained by existing conditions, then if specialty plantings such as vegetables or roses are desired, a more labor- and resource-intensive planting bed can be created in one or two areas.

Remember, the overriding guidance should be to put the right plant in the right place.



*Oaks and palmettos*

## 4. Use Turf Wisely

Grass can be a practical part of your landscape in the right place, for example, in a play area for children. Follow these simple tips for a healthy lawn and to reduce maintenance:

- **GO LIGHT ON THE FERTILIZER.** Fertilization stimulates growth and increases water needs. If you do fertilize, use a slow-release product. Water-insoluble products won't be washed away like liquid or fast-release fertilizers, which can contaminate waterways through stormwater or irrigation runoff. The slow-release products stay in the soil to supply nutrients to plants on a gradual basis, over a longer period of time.
- **LEAVE SHORT GRASS CLIPPINGS WHERE THEY FALL WHEN YOU MOW.** This reduces the lawn's need for both water and fertilizer. However, remove thick patches of clippings, which will decay and kill the grass.
- **RISE TO NEW HEIGHTS.** That is, raise the height of your lawnmower blades to the highest setting. When you mow the grass, remove no more than one-third of the leaf blade. Cutting grass shorter than this may stress the grass and may also decrease the depth to which roots will grow, increasing the need for water. Most St. Augustine grass and bahia grass varieties should not be mowed below 3 inches in height.
- **KEEP A SHARP CUTTING EDGE.** When your lawnmower blades are sharp, they give a clean cut. Grass torn and shredded by dull blades suffers stress and requires more water.
- **CONSIDER ALTERNATIVES TO GRASS.** Grass can be a useful plant. Use grass in areas where children or pets play, or for erosion control. In low-use areas, consider drought-tolerant-plant beds, **groundcovers**, mulch, walkways or other alternatives that require little or no water.

## 5. Irrigate Efficiently

The major oasis area in most yards is the grass. In some Florida locations, rainfall may be adequate for turf, but some supplemental water may be required.

If an irrigation system is needed, manual methods may be the most thrifty. If the landscape is planted with species suited to existing conditions, little or no irrigation will be needed once the landscape is established, so an automatic system isn't necessary. For occasional, manual irrigation of grass areas, a rain gauge is a valuable tool. It can tell you how much rain has occurred and can be used to measure the needed 1/2 to 3/4 inch recommended for grass areas.

Inground irrigation systems are convenient, but often waste water. While the goal of these systems is to uniformly and efficiently irrigate lawns, some may be used to overwater.

Florida law requires an automatic rain sensor shut-off device that is properly installed and functioning on all automatic irrigation systems installed after May 1, 1991 (section 373.62, *FS*). The rain sensor overrides the irrigation system settings when there has been sufficient rain. Some local laws also require older systems to be retrofitted with shut-off switches.

In addition to having a properly functioning irrigation system, the system's efficiency will depend on you having the correct spray-head types for the various zones to be irrigated and how your landscape has been planted.

For example, turf areas and planting beds should be separated into different irrigation zones because they have different moisture needs.

Select the emitter head that will deliver water to the plant roots as efficiently as possible. For planting beds, microirrigation system emitters deliver water directly to the plant. Microirrigation types include "drip," "trickle," "microsprays" and "bubblers." Microsprays or microjets are often used in

shrubby or on groundcovers. Bubblers are normally used on trees or large shrubs.

Within a zone, all the heads should have the same precipitation rate — the rate at which an irrigation head delivers water — in order to have even distribution within the zone.

Microirrigation delivers water at rates of 60 gallons per hour (gph) or less. Usually, bubblers emit 1 gph and a single-drip emitter, 2 gph. For drip line, 45 gph per foot of line is delivered and up to 60 gph for microsprays. High volume heads are rated at 60 gph or more.

### Irrigation System Installation

If installing an inground automatic irrigation system, follow these guidelines to optimize the system's efficiency:



1. Properly install automatic rain sensor shut-off device and check regularly to ensure it is functioning properly.
2. Install a back-flow valve.
3. Separate zones for turf and non-turf areas.
4. Match precipitation rates on all heads within a zone (e.g., rotors and spray heads on separate zones).
5. Choose each device based on what will most efficiently water each group of plants.
6. Use pressure-regulated valve heads.
7. Use rotors in turf areas, spaced for "head-to-head" coverage.
8. Check valves on rotors and sprays in low-lying areas.
9. Verify that the system design meets state specifications for landscape irrigation installation as found in Florida Building Code, Appendix F.
10. Schedule appropriate irrigation that supplements rainfall to no more than 1.5 inches of water per week for turf areas, and less in planting beds, in the spring. Water less during the other seasons.
11. Conduct regular inspection and maintenance to detect leaks, clean filters and realign or replace rotors and spray heads, as needed.



Turf areas need rotors or spray heads. These sprinkler heads should deliver water “head-to-head,” meaning that heads are properly placed to ensure uniform application of water, with one head’s spray reaching the closest neighboring head.

To test for distribution uniformity and to determine how long it takes the irrigation system to deliver 1/2 to 3/4 of an inch of water — the amount recommended for lawns — use the “can” method. Place tuna (or similar sized) cans around the yard and measure the water collected in half an hour. If some cans have more water than others, distribution is not even. If you get 1 inch of water, you know you only need to run that zone for 15 minutes to get half an inch.

- **USE A RAIN GAUGE.** Keep track of how much rain has fallen in your yard. Do not adhere to a rigid irrigation schedule. When it rains, you probably don’t need to water. During periods of extended rainy weather, irrigation systems should be turned off.

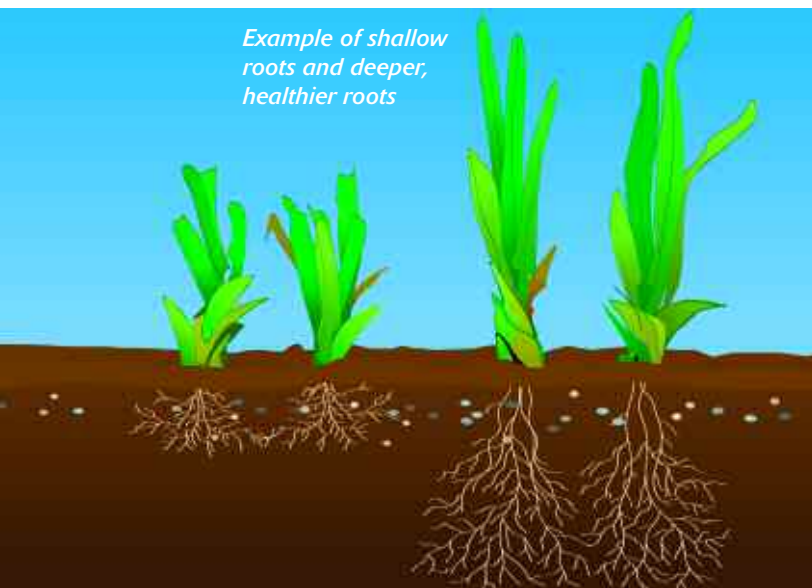
- **IRRIGATE ONLY WHEN PLANTS OR GRASS NEED IT.** Water plants that begin to show signs of stress. Signs of stress for grass include leaves wilting or grass blades folding in half, or soil from the root zone feeling dry. Your lawn needs watering if grass blades start turning a bluish-gray color or if footprints linger after being made. Overwatering is often the cause of many common problems, such as dollar weed and fungal growth.



- **WATER IF IT HASN’T RAINED.** St. Augustine grass only needs rain or watering once or twice a week in summer and once every 8–14 days from December through February. Bahia grass needs water less often.

- **HELP GRASS AND PLANTS DEVELOP DEEP ROOT SYSTEMS.** It is better to water your lawn and plants well once a week than it is to water lightly each day, but apply water only as quickly as the soil can absorb it. Thorough watering encourages roots to establish themselves deeper in the soil, which makes them more drought-tolerant. Frequent light watering causes roots to stay too close to the surface, where they are dependent on regularly recurring precipitation or irrigation and are more likely to suffer in dry times. The exception to deep watering is for newly installed plants, where the roots are still closer to the surface. These plants need light, more-frequent waterings until they adjust to the new location, generally about 30 to 60 days. Larger plants, shrubs and trees may need frequent waterings longer to become established.

- **WATER EARLY IN THE DAY.** To minimize loss of water through evaporation, water early in the morning, before sunrise. When the sun rises, it will dry plants, reducing the potential for fungal growth or diseases. Leaving plants wet overnight creates conditions for fungal growth. Watering in the heat of the day is prohibited in some areas of Florida under rules established by the water management districts. In addition, watering in the middle of the day results in water loss through evaporation.



• **OBSERVE WATER RESTRICTIONS IN YOUR AREA.** Under Florida law, the water management districts have established water conservation rules. Where there is a year-round watering rule, it applies to everyone who uses water outdoors — homes, businesses, nurseries, golf courses — regardless of the water source, whether private well, public utility or surface water. There are some exceptions to the water restrictions, such as when reclaimed or reuse water is being used. Any local water restrictions that are more strict than the water management districts' must be followed. Violating Florida's water restrictions is punishable with penalties of up to \$500, with additional fees as applicable.

• **SWEEP SIDEWALKS OR DRIVEWAYS INSTEAD OF HOSING THEM DOWN.** If your chore requires water, use an automatic shut-off nozzle at the end of a hand-held hose.

• **INSPECT YOUR IRRIGATION SYSTEM REGULARLY.** Check all hoses, pipes and fittings for leaks, which can waste hundreds or thousands of gallons of water every week. Repair broken or clogged spray heads and emitters and adjust them to keep from watering the pavement. Clean microirrigation filters regularly and change as needed. Also, use a rain gauge in the yard to make sure the rain shut-off switch is working.



*Mulch helps hold moisture in the soil.*

## 6. Use Mulches

If you already use mulches in your yard, you're ahead of the game. Placing a layer of mulch directly around shrubs and trees and on flower beds helps to conserve water. In fact, mulch

- Helps retain moisture in the soil
- Decomposes slowly, adding nutrients to the soil
- Provides habitat or cover for beneficial soil organisms
- Shades soil from the baking sun, reducing the need for water
- Protects against soil erosion and compaction caused by rain
- Reduces weed growth
- Reduces maintenance chores; keeps lawn mowers and weed trimmers from damaging trees and other plants
- Looks good in the landscape

Mulch can include bark chips, pine needles or leaves. Using leaves for mulch eliminates having to burn or bag the leaves for landfill disposal. Cypress mulch, although widely available, is not a good environmental choice because cypress are slow-growing native wetland trees that are often taken as whole, mature trees and chipped into mulch just to help meet market demand. Cypress are far more valuable to us in their environment than as mulch in the landscape. Alternative sources of mulch, such as melaleuca, eucalyptus, Australian pine and recycled matter from yard cuttings, are suggested instead. Some of these environmentally friendly alternatives are obtained from nonnative pest trees and are becoming increasingly available.

For best results, spread 2–4 inches of mulch on plant beds. Keep the mulch several inches away from the plant stems to protect the stems from rotting. Gradually increase the thickness of the mulch layer



### *Seagrapes and cabbage palms*

going out from the plant. Add new mulch as needed, stirring the old mulch to promote air and moisture circulation to avoid matting.

Don't use compost or mulch that has diseased material. Get mulches from a reputable dealer, as mulches can contain contaminants such as undesirable seeds or insect pests. Mulching holds moisture and may attract termites, so should not be piled up right next to a building's foundation.

Be aware that **inorganic** mulch such as gravel or colored rocks will not hold moisture. Moreover, white rock reflects heat, which is stressful to plants.

## **7. Perform Proper Maintenance**

An environmentally balanced, low-maintenance landscape starts with the previous steps of analysis, planning and selecting the plants suitable for the site.

A diverse array of plant species will attract a variety of insects to the area, helping to create a balanced food chain so that no one species can become dominant enough to become a major pest problem. This way, nature works for you to make landscaping and maintenance easy and rewarding.

### **NATURAL PEST MANAGEMENT**

Only a fraction of a percent of all insects known to humans are considered pests, and these species are generally herbivores, eating plants we want for ourselves — either for food or for ornamental value. A food chain always has carnivores looking to eat herbivores. Predators — including predatory insects — that eat our “pests” are called “beneficial” organisms. But it doesn't stop there. Birds, bats, lizards and frogs also eat insects. As a part of the food chain, this diversity of life creates a living balance and will do so in the landscape if allowed.

If we try to eradicate an organism that is pestering us, we risk poisoning not only the pest, but also the beneficial organisms that would decrease the pest populations. If broad-spectrum pesticides are applied to the landscape, many beneficial organisms could be killed.

Integrated pest management (IPM) is a proven concept for controlling pests. IPM is also a good way to protect water quality.

The basic premise is to use the least toxic method and to limit any treatments to affected areas, not the entire yard. Observation, or scouting, is the basis to understanding what the most effective method will be. First, determine if there really is a problem. Consider tolerating some plant damage as part of nature's process. For example, caterpillars that become butterflies can eat the leaves off certain plants before forming a chrysalis, only to have the plant come back later as healthy as before.

If observation proves there is a problem, learn about the pest organism's life cycle so you can disrupt that cycle. For example, mosquitoes need

standing water to lay eggs. During mosquito season, removal of even the smallest standing pools of water — in pots, or even in bromeliads — will help decrease mosquito populations in an area.

When using chemicals, spot-treat the affected area only, at a time when the pest is most vulnerable.

Rather than routinely applying chemicals to the entire lawn, spot-treat pests and problem areas while problem areas are small and localized. This will minimize pesticide use and avoid killing beneficial organisms. Contact your local County Cooperative Extension Service for more information on lawn pests, their life cycles and control.

## WEEDS

Weeds are often the hardy annuals and perennials that lead succession. Soil left bare will soon be growing something. To minimize the growth of unwanted plants, mulch and/or keep areas planted. Remove any weeds as they emerge, before they develop seed heads or extensive root systems that compete for moisture and nutrients.

## COMPOSTING

Plant leaves manufacture sugar from sunlight, water and carbon dioxide. Other nutrients and minerals are drawn from the soil where they have built up from decayed leaves and other material that falls in natural settings. Frequently, cultivated areas are stripped clean of these wastes, then petroleum-based fertilizers are applied to replace the natural food source.

Compost is the cheapest and most effective fertilizer available. Leaves and pine needles piled or left as mulch to decay under plants and trees slowly return essential elements to the soil, while helping retain moisture. Mulch and compost help soil maintain a healthy balance of microorganisms and other soil builders, such as earthworms.

*A helper in the garden, the golden garden spider.*



## FERTILIZING

Once established, your water-conserving yard may require only moderate amounts of supplemental fertilizer. Overfertilizing aggravates pest problems, stimulates excessive growth and requires frequent watering. Fertilizers carried by irrigation water or rain can **leach** into **groundwater** and our waterways.

When needed, the best choice for plants and the environment is slow-release fertilizer. The package label on the fertilizer will say organic, slow-release or controlled release, water-insoluble nitrogen, sulfur-coated, IBDU, or resin-coated. Check the label for inclusion of trace minerals.

Fertilization should be used when specific nutrient deficiency symptoms are evident. Natural sources of these nutrients are available and inexpensive.

*Nitrogen* — grass clippings, compost, cottonseed meal

*Phosphorus* — compost, rock phosphate (many Florida soils are already phosphorus-rich)

*Potassium* — compost, aged manure, fireplace wood ashes (raises soil pH)

Some plants can make nutrients available in the soil for the benefit of other plants. Clover, for example, “fixes” nitrogen (takes in nitrogen from the air), making it available for grass. Thus, leaving clover mixed in with lawn grasses is actually healthier than trying to eliminate it.

## PRUNING

If a plant is placed in the right location and given enough room to mature, pruning should be minimal. Prune to retain the natural shape, or structure, of trees and shrubs and to promote or maintain strong structure. Less pruning is usually better because pruning is stressful to a tree or shrub, which causes it to require more water. Also, pruning at the wrong time of the year can stress plants.

Your County Cooperative Extension Service office has brochures with simple graphics showing how to make proper pruning cuts.



*An example of “hat racking,” a pruning practice that stresses a plant and increases the plant’s water needs.*

- *Trees* — Prune carefully to promote strong development in the trunk and main branches. Don’t prune the first year after transplanting. Never cut off the top of a tree to control height.

- *Palms* — Only dead and diseased fronds should be removed. If a palm frond is living and green, it is producing energy for the plant and should not be cut.

- *Shrubs* — Shearing shrubs results in foliage forming only at the outer, sheared surface, with no internal foliage. By selectively thinning branches following the natural shape of a shrub, you can open the shrub foliage to permit light penetration while retaining some control over its size.

## A Landscape Example

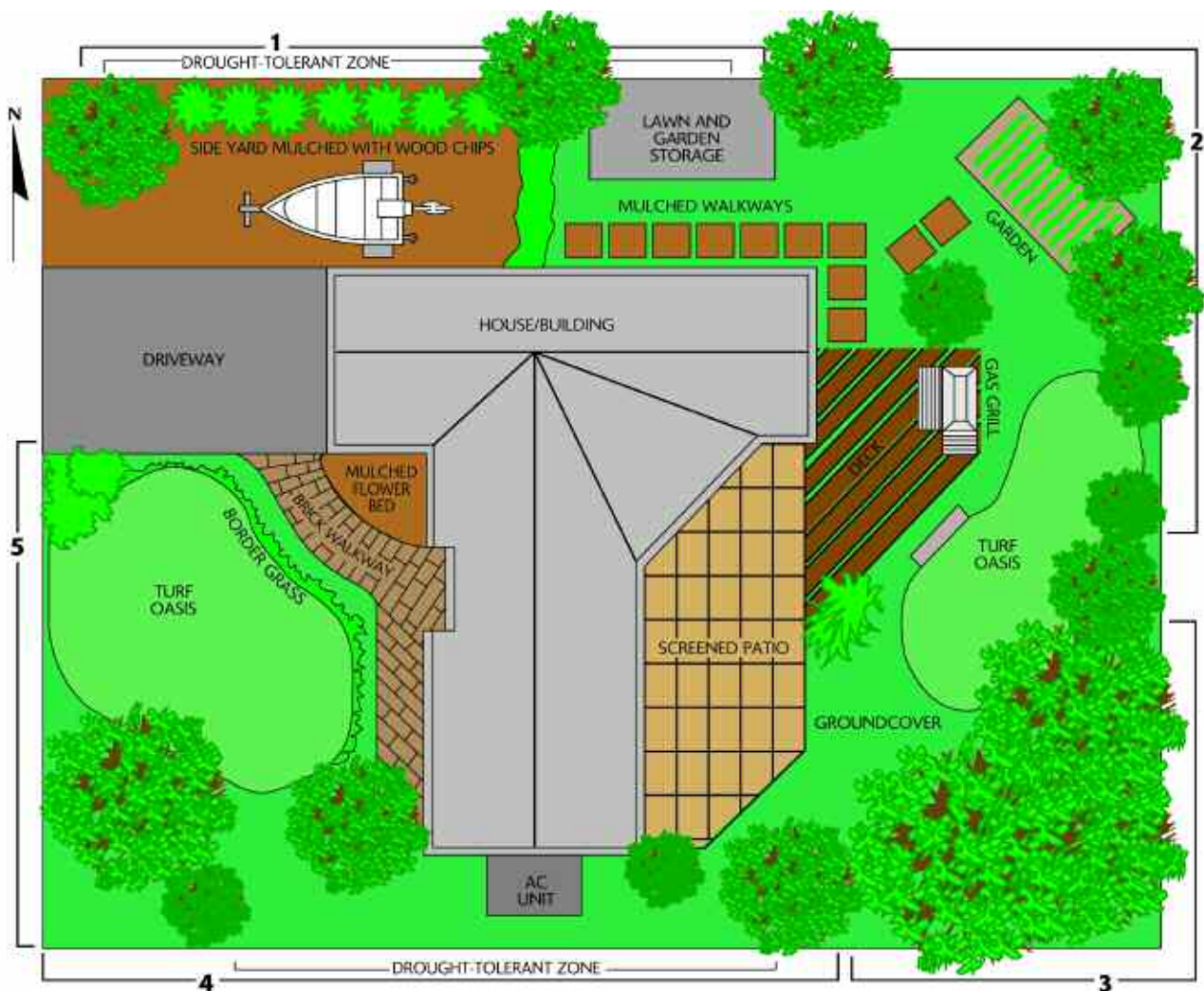
1. Our drought-tolerant zone next to the driveway has mulch and low-water shrubs instead of grass. This zone continues along the length of the house and eliminates watering, mowing and edging chores in low-use areas. Notice how the shrubs serve as a buffer to our northern neighbor and as camouflage for the storage area.

2. Our turf area in the backyard is located in the landscape's lowest spot, which is where there is plenty of naturally occurring moisture. Alternatives to grass include mulched walkways, a deck or a screened patio. These additions don't need water and reduce landscape maintenance chores.

3. More drought-tolerant groundcovers and shrubs hug the back of our **practical turf area**. These plants give privacy to our patio and deck while providing shade, and they are water-efficient.

4. Native vegetation, including drought-tolerant shrubbery, is used in the side yard. This further reduces watering and maintenance.

5. Our practical turf area in the front yard, like that in the back, is round in shape to reduce its perimeter, making it easier to irrigate and maintain. Long, narrow strips of grass are hard to irrigate efficiently. A brick walkway, border grass and a mulched flower bed further reduce watering and edging chores and add colorful accents.

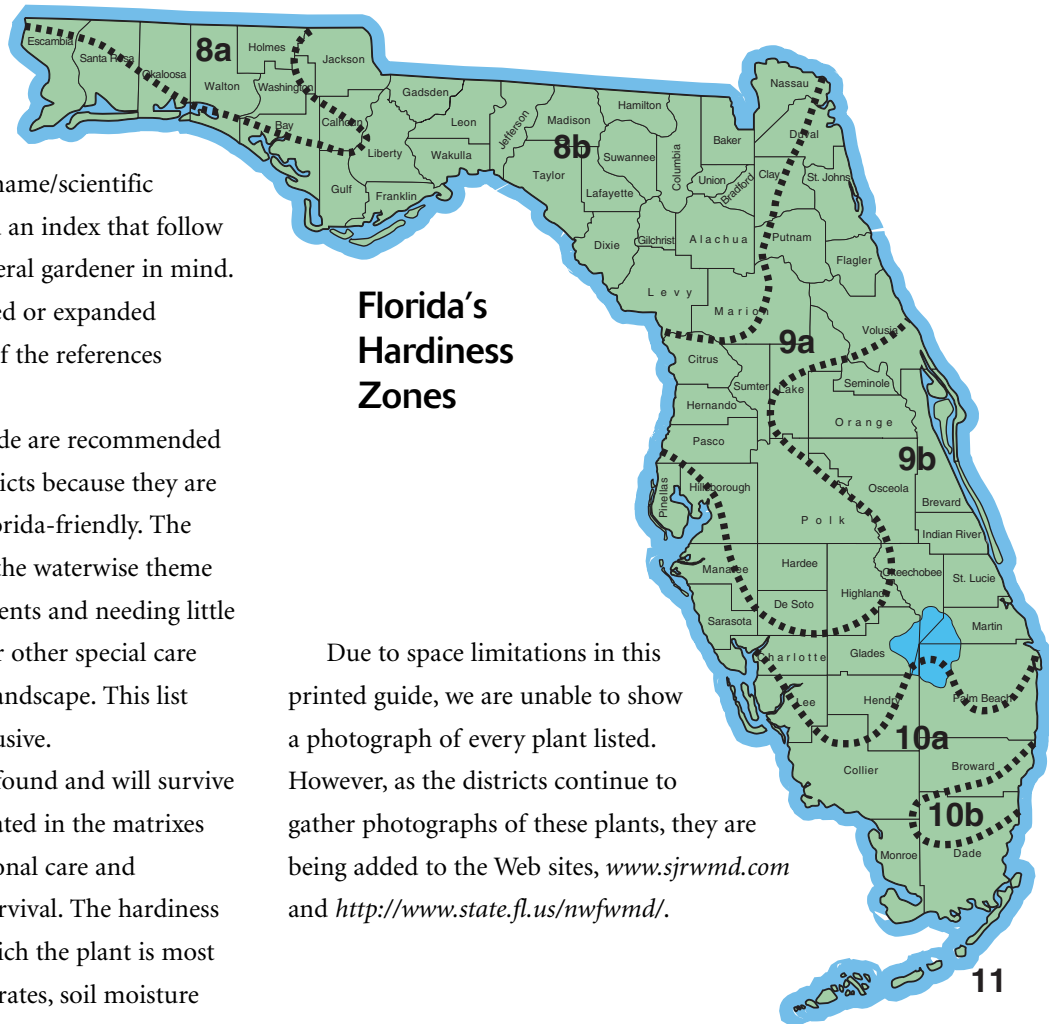


## The Plant Lists

The plant lists, a common name/scientific name plant cross-reference and an index that follow were put together with the general gardener in mind. Readers who want more detailed or expanded information may refer to one of the references listed at the end of this guide.

The plants listed in this guide are recommended by the water management districts because they are either Florida natives or are Florida-friendly. The focus was to list plants that fit the waterwise theme — those meeting site requirements and needing little water, fertilizer, maintenance or other special care once they are established in a landscape. This list was not intended to be all-inclusive.

While some plants may be found and will survive in areas other than those indicated in the matrixes that follow, they require additional care and maintenance to ensure their survival. The hardiness zones listed are the areas in which the plant is most commonly found. The growth rates, soil moisture and light requirements listed are also the most common.



## Florida's Hardiness Zones

Due to space limitations in this printed guide, we are unable to show a photograph of every plant listed. However, as the districts continue to gather photographs of these plants, they are being added to the Web sites, [www.sjrwmd.com](http://www.sjrwmd.com) and <http://www.state.fl.us/nwfwmd/>.



Passion flower, incense  
*Passiflora x 'Incense'*

# TREES

Common Name	Scientific Name	Florida Hardiness Range	Soil Moisture Range*	Light Range*	Mature Size (feet)**	Growth Rate
Acacia, sweet	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	8b–11	☹ – ☹☹	☀	15x20	▣▣▣▣
Allspice	<i>Pimenta dioica</i>	10b–11	☹☹	☀	40	▣▣▣▣
Ash, green	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	8a–8b	☹☹☹☹ – ☹☹	☀	30x75	▣▣▣▣
Ash, pop	<i>Fraxinus caroliniana</i>	8a–10a	☹☹☹☹ – ☹☹	☀ ☁	20x40	▣▣▣▣
Atemoya	<i>Annona x 'Atemoya'</i>	10a–10b	☹ – ☹☹	☁ ☀	30	▣▣▣▣
Avocado	<i>Persea americana</i>	10a–11	☹☹	☀	20–60	▣▣▣▣
Banana, Cavendish	<i>Musa acuminata 'Cavendish'</i>	10b–11	☹☹	☀	5–7	▣▣▣▣
Bangar nut	<i>Sterculia foetida</i>	10a–11	☹☹	☀	75	▣▣▣▣
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana var. caroliniana</i>	8a–9b	☹☹	☁ ☀	35x80	▣▣▣▣
Beech, American	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	8a–8b	☹☹	☁	60x90	▣▣▣▣
Big leaf snowbell	<i>Styrax grandifolia</i>	8a–9a	☹☹ – ☹	☀ ☁	18x10	▣▣▣▣
Birch, river	<i>Betula nigra</i>	8a–9a	☹☹ – ☹	☀	25x50	▣▣▣▣
Bird-of-paradise tree	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	9a–11	☹☹	☁	20	▣▣▣▣
Black olive	<i>Bucida buceras</i>	10a–11	☹	☀	30x45	▣▣▣▣
Black sapote or chocolate pudding fruit	<i>Diospyros digyna</i>	10a–11	☹☹	☀	25	▣▣▣▣
Blackgum or swamp tupelo	<i>Nyssa biflora</i>	8a–9a	☹☹☹☹ – ☹☹	☀ ☁	80	▣▣▣▣
Blolly	<i>Guapira discolor</i>	9b–11	☹☹	☀	30x40	▣▣▣▣
Bradford pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	8a–9a	☹ – ☹☹	☀	20x30	▣▣▣▣
Buckthorn, Carolina	<i>Rhamnus caroliniana</i>	8a–9b	☹☹	☀	20x25	▣▣▣▣
Bulnesia	<i>Bulnesia arborea</i>	10b–11	☹☹ – ☹	☀	20x30	▣▣▣▣
Buttonwood	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>	9b–11	☹☹ – ☹☹☹☹ – ☹	☀	15–25	▣▣▣▣
Carambola	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	10b–11	☹☹	☁ ☀	25	▣▣▣▣
Catalpa or Indian cigar	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	8b–9b	☹☹	☁	35x40	▣▣▣▣
Cedar, red or southern red	<i>Juniperus virginiana (= J. silicicola)</i>	8a–9b	☹ – ☹☹	☀	25x60	▣▣▣▣
Cherry laurel	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	8a–9b	☹☹	☁ ☀	35	▣▣▣▣
Chinquapin	<i>Castanea pumila</i>	8a–9a	☹☹ – ☹	☀ ☁	15x40	▣▣▣▣
Colville's glory	<i>Colvillea racemosa</i>	10a–11	☹☹	☀	45	▣▣▣▣
Copperpod	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>	10a–11	☹ – ☹☹	☀	25x50	▣▣▣▣
Crabapple, southern	<i>Malus angustifolia</i>	8a–8b	☹☹ – ☹	☀ ☁	20–30	▣▣▣▣
Crabwood	<i>Gymnanthes lucida</i>	10a–11	☹ – ☹☹	☀	20	▣▣▣▣
Crape myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	8a–11	☹☹ – ☹	☀	15x25	▣▣▣▣
Cuban tamarind	<i>Lysiloma sabicu</i>	10b–11	☹☹ – ☹	☁ ☀	25x50	▣▣▣▣
Custard apple	<i>Annona reticulata</i>	10a	☹☹	☀	40x15	▣▣▣▣
Cypress, bald	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	8a–11	☹☹☹☹ – ☹☹	☀ ☁	25x80	▣▣▣▣

SOIL MOISTURE ☹ Dry ☹☹ Moist ☹☹☹☹ Wet

LIGHT ☀ Full Sun ☁ Partial Sun ☁ Shade



## Comments

Small thorny, bushy tree; fragrant flowers; subject to wind damage, will suffer frost damage; likes sandy to clay soil; evergreen; salt-tolerant; native

Beautiful small tree with exfoliating bark; source of allspice; evergreen; low salt

Deciduous; medium salt; native

Crooked, multi-trunked tree; deciduous; low salt; usually subcanopy or understory; native

Hybrid; likes well-drained, alkaline soil; evergreen; medium salt

Easily cold-damaged; Brogdon is a hardier variety; many varieties available; evergreen; medium salt

Needs heavy mulching; spectacularly large flowers; will die back with freeze; low salt

Stinky flowers; deciduous; low salt

Leaves similar to mulberry without lobes; likes acidic soil; deciduous; low salt; native

Smooth bark; large, full tree; likes acidic soil; deciduous; wildlife value; native

Deciduous; multi-stemmed shrub or small tree; alternate obovate leaves; showy fragrant white flowers borne in spring; medium salt tolerance; native

Attractive peeling bark; likes acidic soil; deciduous; low salt; native

Banana-like leaves easily tattered by wind; purple or white flowers; suckers will form large clump; likes acidic soil; low salt

Drops leaves and seeds that can stain surfaces; subject to freeze damage; evergreen; high salt

Can't tolerate drought; evergreen; low salt

Dark blue fruit in pairs on stalk; likes acidic soil; deciduous; low salt; wildlife food; native

Drought-tolerant; smooth gray bark, attractive leaves, purple fruit; wildlife food; evergreen; high salt; native

White spring flowers, colorful fall foliage; lives about 30 years; evergreen; high salt

Fleshy red fruit; native

Beautiful flowering tropical tree; pot-bound plants produce weak-rooted trees; evergreen; high salt

Good seaside plant; silver- and green-leaved varieties widely grown; high salt; evergreen; native

Edible orange star-shaped fruits produced year-round; can't tolerate flooding; evergreen; low salt

Large, velvet, heart-shaped leaves; abundant clusters of slightly fragrant bell-shaped flowers, white with orange stripes and purple spots; fruit, 6- to 12-inch capsules; deciduous; low salt; native

Adaptable; long-lived; planting near hawthorns may cause cedar apple rust disease; dense evergreen foliage; high salt; wildlife value; native

Messy tree, suckers from root; does better in moist, well-drained soil; poisonous to livestock; hardy to 10°F; evergreen; moderate salt; native

Spiny fruit with sweet edible nut; white spiked blooms on males; likes dry, alkaline soil; deciduous; moderate salt; native

Beautiful orange-red late fall flowers; deciduous; low salt

Shallow-rooted large tree, easily blown over; likes well-drained soil; deciduous; high salt

Shrub or small thorny tree; fragrant pink spring flowers; sour fruit; deciduous; wildlife value; low salt; native




Small, densely branched; not readily available; evergreen; moderate salt; native

Attractive bark, showy summer flowers; don't prune branches larger than 1/2-inch diameter; deciduous; moderate salt

Deciduous; high salt

Selected varieties available; deciduous; low salt

Branchlets turn brown in fall and winter; knees can emerge aboveground in root zone; deciduous; high salt; native

GROWTH RATE  Slow  Medium  Fast

\* Soil moisture and light listed in order of plant preference

\*\* Mature size = width x height

# TREES

Common Name	Scientific Name	Florida Hardiness Range	Soil Moisture Range*	Light Range*	Mature Size (feet)**	Growth Rate
Cypress, pond	<i>Taxodium ascendens</i>	8a-11	🌊🌊🌊 - 🌊	☁️☀️	15x75	🌱🌱🌱
Dawn redwood	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	8a	🌊 - 🌊🌊🌊	☀️	20x90	🌱🌱🌱
Dogwood, flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>	8a-9a	🌊 - 🌊	☁️☀️	20-25	🌱🌱🌱
Dogwood, Japanese	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	8a	🌊	☁️☀️	20x25	🌱🌱🌱
Dragon tree	<i>Dracaena draco</i>	10a	🌊 - 🌊	☀️	45	🌱🌱🌱
Eggfruit, Canistel	<i>Pouteria campechiana</i>	10b-11	🌊	☀️	20	🌱🌱🌱
Elm, American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	8a-9b	🌊 - 🌊	☀️☁️	50x90	🌱🌱🌱
Elm, Chinese	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	8a-10a	🌊 - 🌊	☁️☀️	35x65	🌱🌱🌱
Elm, winged	<i>Ulmus alata</i>	8a-9a	🌊 - 🌊🌊🌊	☀️☀️	5x40	🌱🌱🌱
Fiddlewood	<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i> (= <i>C. fruticosum</i> )	9b-11	🌊 - 🌊	☁️☀️	10x35	🌱🌱🌱
Fig, edible	<i>Ficus carica</i>	8a-10b	🌊	☀️	12	🌱🌱🌱
Firewheel tree	<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	10a-11	🌊 - 🌊	☁️☀️	25x60	🌱🌱🌱
Florida soapberry	<i>Sapindus marginatus</i>	8a-9b	🌊	☀️	25x50	🌱🌱🌱
Floss-silk tree	<i>Chorisia speciosa</i>	10a-11	🌊 - 🌊	☀️	45	🌱🌱🌱
Frangipani	<i>Plumeria</i> spp.	10b-11	🌊	☁️☀️	15x25	🌱🌱🌱
Fringe tree or granny graybeard	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	8a-9a	🌊 - 🌊	☁️☀️	10x25	🌱🌱🌱
Geiger tree	<i>Cordia sebestena</i>	10b-11	🌊 - 🌊	☁️☀️	15x25	🌱🌱🌱
Golden shower	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	10a-11	🌊	☀️	25x50	🌱🌱🌱
Grapefruit	<i>Citrus x paradisi</i>	9a-11	🌊	☀️	20	🌱🌱🌱
Gumbo limbo	<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	10a-11	🌊 - 🌊	☀️☁️	35x60	🌱🌱🌱
Hercules'-club or toothache tree	<i>Zanthoxylum clava-herculis</i>	8a-10b	🌊 - 🌊	☁️☀️	15x45	🌱🌱🌱
Hickory, mockernut	<i>Carya alba</i> (= <i>C. tomentosa</i> )	8a-9b	🌊 - 🌊	☀️☁️	35x60	🌱🌱🌱
Hickory, pignut	<i>Carya glabra</i>	8a-9a	🌊 - 🌊	☀️	25x75	🌱🌱🌱
Hickory, scrub	<i>Carya floridana</i>	9a-10a	🌊	☀️	25	🌱🌱🌱
Holly, American	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	8a-9b	🌊 - 🌊	☁️☀️	15x45	🌱🌱🌱
Holly, Carolina or sand	<i>Ilex ambigua</i>	8a-9b	🌊 - 🌊	☁️☀️	15	🌱🌱🌱
Holly, dahoon	<i>Ilex cassine</i>	8a-10b	🌊 - 🌊🌊🌊	☀️☁️	10x50	🌱🌱🌱
Holly, East Palatka	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i> 'East Palatka'	8a-9b	🌊 - 🌊	☀️☁️	10x30	🌱🌱🌱
Holly, myrtle-leaved	<i>Ilex myrtifolia</i>	8a-9a	🌊 - 🌊🌊🌊	☁️☀️	10x25	🌱🌱🌱
Holly, weeping yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i> 'Pendula'	8a-10b	🌊 - 🌊	☀️	20x8	🌱🌱🌱
Holly, yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	8a-9b	🌊 - 🌊🌊🌊	☁️☀️	15x20	🌱🌱🌱
Hong Kong orchid tree	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	9b-11	🌊 - 🌊	☁️☀️	15x40	🌱🌱🌱
Hop hornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	8a-9a	🌊 - 🌊	☁️☀️	40	🌱🌱🌱

SOIL MOISTURE 🌊 Dry 🌊🌊 Moist 🌊🌊🌊 Wet

LIGHT ☀️ Full Sun ☁️☀️ Partial Sun ☁️☁️ Shade

## Comments

Branchlets turn brown in fall and winter; knees can emerge aboveground in root zone; deciduous; high salt; native

Evergreen; low salt

Best in rich soils, likes acidic to neutral soils; deciduous; low salt; native

Deciduous; moderate salt

Tree-like agave; lance-shaped foliage, red sap; evergreen; high salt

Sweet-tasting yellow fruit; requires minimal care; evergreen; high salt

Vase-shaped; semi-evergreen; low salt; native

Weeping growth habit; cold-hardy, but foliage drops at 25°F; likes fertile, moist conditions; semi-evergreen; low salt

Small with oval crown; interesting corky, winged bark; deciduous; low salt; native

Small fragrant flowers, spring through autumn; evergreen; moderate salt; native

Tolerant of widely varying soils; deciduous; wildlife value; low salt

Attractive glossy leaves; columnar growth habit; evergreen; low salt

Small tree or shrub; tolerates alkalinity; deciduous; high salt; native

Spiny green trunk, spectacular flowers; deciduous; high salt

White, yellow or orange sweet-smelling flowers in spring, summer and fall; evergreen; moderate salt

Showy white, wispy flowers; drought-tolerant; likes acidic soil; deciduous; low salt; wildlife food; native

Round crown, showy orange blossoms; attracts caterpillars; likes sandy soil; evergreen; high salt

Very attractive, showy flower; deciduous; moderate salt

Edible fruit; likes acidic soil; needs good mulching; swallowtail butterfly host plant; evergreen; low salt

Large branches will root directly; attractive copper and green peeling bark; easily freeze-damaged; deciduous; high salt; native

Round crown, interesting compound leaves, tall clusters of greenish flowers; thorny; deciduous; wildlife value; high salt; native

Yellow autumn leaves; deciduous; low salt; native

Likes sandy and clay soils; deciduous; low salt; native

Rarely cultivated; likes sandy soil; deciduous; low salt; native

Very spiny, stiff leaves; gray to white bark; prefers acidic soil; male and female plants; wildlife value, evergreen; moderate salt

Shrubby; bright-red 1/3-inch fruits; male and female plants; tolerant of varying conditions and sites; evergreen; native

Red berries; male and female plants; grows in boggy sites; evergreen; moderate salt; native

Red berries; cross between American and dahoon hollies; male and female plants; prefers acidic soil; evergreen; moderate salt; native




Shrubby; small narrow leaves, 1/4-inch fruits; male and female plants; evergreen; wildlife food; moderate salt; native

Small tree, weeping form; white spring flowers; dark red-black or yellow berries in fall; male and female plants; low salt; native

Small, bushy, with many branches; red fruits, small leaves; male and female plants; evergreen; high salt; native

Large attractive flowers; semi-evergreen; moderate salt

Common to woodlands with good drainage; shreddy bark; deciduous; low salt; wildlife value; native

GROWTH RATE  Slow  Medium  Fast

\* Soil moisture and light listed in order of plant preference  
 \*\* Mature size = width x height

# TREES

Common Name	Scientific Name	Florida Hardiness Range	Soil Moisture Range*	Light Range*	Mature Size (feet)**	Growth Rate
Hornbeam, American, or ironwood or bluebeach or musclewood	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	8a–9a	☹️ – 🌧️	☁️ ☀️	15x50	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Jaboticaba	<i>Myrciaria cauliflora</i>	10b–11	🌧️	☀️ ☁️	15x25	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda acutifolia</i>	9b–11	🌧️ – 🌧️	☀️	40x50	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Jamaican dogwood	<i>Piscidia piscipula</i>	10b–11	🌧️ – 🌧️	☀️ ☁️	25x45	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Jerusalem thorn	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	8b–11	🌧️	☀️	15x25	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Joewood	<i>Jacquinia keyensis</i>	10a–11	🌧️	☀️ ☁️	6x15	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Key lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	10b–11	🌧️	☀️	10–15	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Lancewood	<i>Ocotea coriacea</i>	10a–11	🌧️ – 🌧️	☁️ ☁️	25	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i>	9a–11	🌧️	☀️	15	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Lignum vitae	<i>Guajacum sanctum</i>	10b–11	🌧️🌧️ – 🌧️	☁️ ☀️	20x30	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Loblolly bay	<i>Gordonia lasianthus</i>	8a–9b	🌧️🌧️ – 🌧️	☀️ ☁️	15x75	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	8b–11	🌧️ – 🌧️	☀️	25–30	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Lychee	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	10a–11	🌧️	☀️	35	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Madagascar olive	<i>Noronhia emarginata</i>	10b–11	🌧️	☀️	15x25	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Magnolia, southern or bullbay	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	8a–10a	🌧️ – 🌧️	☀️ ☁️	35x80	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	10a–11	🌧️ – 🌧️	☀️ ☁️	35x50	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	10b–11	🌧️ – 🌧️	☀️	60	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Mangrove, black	<i>Avicennia germinans</i>	9b–11	🌧️🌧️	☀️	25	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Mangrove, red	<i>Rhizophora mangle</i>	9b–11	🌧️🌧️	☀️	15x40	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Mangrove, white	<i>Laguncularia racemosa</i>	9b–11	🌧️🌧️	☀️	30	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Maple, Florida sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i> subsp. <i>floridanum</i>	8a–9a	🌧️ – 🌧️🌧️	☀️ ☁️	15x30	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Maple, red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	8a–10a	🌧️🌧️ – 🌧️	☀️ ☁️	30x60	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Mastic	<i>Sideroxylon foetidissimum</i> (= <i>Mastichodendron foetidissimum</i> )	9b–11	🌧️ – 🌧️	☀️	25x60	🌱🌱🌱🌱
May haw	<i>Crataegus aestivalis</i>	8a–9a	🌧️🌧️ – 🌧️	☁️ ☀️	15x15	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Mimusops	<i>Manilkara roxburghiana</i>	10a–11	🌧️ – 🌧️	☀️	30x20	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Mulberry, red	<i>Morus rubra</i>	8a–10a	🌧️	☀️ ☁️	30x70	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Oak, bluejack	<i>Quercus incana</i>	8a–9b	🌧️	☀️	20x40	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Oak, Chapman	<i>Quercus chapmanii</i>	9a–10a	🌧️	☀️	20	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Oak, diamond leaf	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	8a–10b	🌧️ – 🌧️🌧️	☀️	45x80	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Oak, laurel	<i>Quercus hemisphaerica</i>	8a–10a	🌧️ – 🌧️	☀️ ☁️	40x80	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Oak, live	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	8a–11	🌧️ – 🌧️	☀️	40x60	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Oak, myrtle	<i>Quercus myrtifolia</i>	8a–10a	🌧️	☀️	15x35	🌱🌱🌱🌱

SOIL MOISTURE 🌧️ Dry 🌧️ Moist 🌧️🌧️ Wet

LIGHT ☀️ Full Sun ☁️ Partial Sun ☁️ Shade

## Comments

Yellow to red fall color; smooth, slate-gray bark; deciduous; low salt; native

Large shrub size; attractive bark, delicious fruit; likes moist but well-drained soil; evergreen; low salt

Fragrant lavender flowers in spring and summer; young trees damaged at 25°F, older trees slightly more tolerant of cold; prefers loose, sandy soil; deciduous; low salt

Bluish-purple flowers; deciduous; high salt; native

Open-growth habit; small, spiny; young trees damaged at 18°F, older trees slightly more cold-tolerant; gets root rot on wet soil; prefers sandy soil; deciduous; high salt

Round, compact; wonderfully fragrant flowers; blue-gray bark; tolerant of dry soil; evergreen; high salt; native

Edible but very acidic fruit; swallowtail butterfly host plant; evergreen; medium salt; wildlife value

Small; evergreen; low salt; native

Edible but very acidic fruit; swallowtail butterfly host plant; don't mulch around base; evergreen; medium salt; wildlife value

Drought-tolerant, but responds well to moist conditions; blue flowers, attractive foliage; gnarled, white bark; evergreen; high salt; native

Attractive white flower; good for wet areas; evergreen; low salt; native

Edible orange fruit may become infested with Caribbean fruit fly; evergreen; high salt

Beautiful shade tree with delicious fruit; prefers somewhat acidic soil; evergreen; low salt

Excellent small tree for coastal areas; evergreen; high salt

Hardy; large glossy leaves, often with fuzzy brown undersides; large showy white flowers, red 4-inch seed cones; drought-tolerant; evergreen; wildlife value; moderate salt; native

Mahogany webworm often defoliates tree briefly; evergreen; moderate salt; native

Many varieties available; excellent fruit; butterfly host plant; touching or eating fruit may cause allergic reaction; prefers sandy soil; evergreen; medium salt

Grows in warm brackish water; legal restrictions on pruning; evergreen; salt-tolerant; native

Unusual fruit; grows in warm brackish water; stilt-like roots; legal restrictions on pruning; evergreen; salt tolerant; native

Grows in warm brackish water; legal restrictions on pruning; evergreen; salt-tolerant; native

Squarish lobed leaves turn gold in fall; bell-shaped flowers; deciduous; low salt; native

Excellent fall color; red to brown male flowers, red to green to brown winged fruit on female; likes moist to wet soil, tolerates acidic soil; deciduous; wildlife value; low salt; native

Female trees have messy fruit; wildlife food; evergreen; high salt; native

Edible fruit; highly disease-resistant; spreading, dense symmetrical crown; deciduous; wildlife value; low salt; native

Good for coastal landscapes; evergreen; high salt

Edible berries stain; large showy leaves; may be damaged by freezes; deciduous; wildlife value; moderate salt; native

Grayish leaves; likes sandy soil; deciduous; low salt; native

Shrubby; likes sandy soil; deciduous; moderate salt; native

Fast-growing, well-shaped; messy; semi-evergreen; low salt; native

Round crown; dislikes alkaline soil; small and short-lived; semi-evergreen; low salt; native

Wind-resistant; long-lived; when mature, often wider than tall; hardy to 0°F; evergreen; wildlife value; high salt; native

Good for dry, sandy sites; shrubby; evergreen; moderate salt; native

GROWTH RATE  Slow  Medium  Fast

\* Soil moisture and light listed in order of plant preference

\*\* Mature size = width x height

# TREES

Common Name	Scientific Name	Florida Hardiness Range	Soil Moisture Range*	Light Range*	Mature Size (feet)**	Growth Rate
Oak, overcup	<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	8a-8b	☔ - ☔☔☔	☁☀ ☀	35x70	▣▣▣▣
Oak, sand live	<i>Quercus geminata</i>	8a-10b	☔	☀ ☁☀	20x40	▣▣▣▣
Oak, Shumard	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	8a-9a	☔☔ - ☔	☀ ☁☀	25x80	▣▣▣▣
Oak, swamp chestnut	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>	8a-9a	☔☔	☁☀ ☀	35x80	▣▣▣▣
Oak, turkey	<i>Quercus laevis</i>	8a-9b	☔ - ☔☔	☀	20x50	▣▣▣▣
Oak, water	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	8a-9a	☔☔ - ☔☔☔☔	☀	50x80	▣▣▣▣
Oak, white	<i>Quercus alba</i>	8a-8b	☔☔	☀	50x70	▣▣▣▣
Oak, willow	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	8a-8b	☔☔ - ☔☔☔☔	☁☀ ☀	35x75	▣▣▣▣
Orange, sweet	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	9b-11	☔☔	☀	15	▣▣▣▣
Osage orange	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	8a-9a	☔	☀	25x50	▣▣▣▣
Paradise tree	<i>Simarouba glauca</i>	9b-11	☔☔	☁☀ ☀	35	▣▣▣▣
Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>	8a-8b	☔☔	☀	12-20	▣▣▣▣
Pear, Hood	<i>Pyrus communis 'Hood'</i>	8a-9a	☔☔ - ☔	☀	20	▣▣▣▣
Pecan	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	8a-9b	☔	☀	50	▣▣▣▣
Persimmon, common	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	8a-10	☔ - ☔☔	☀ ☁☀	15x50	▣▣▣▣
Persimmon, Japanese	<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	8a-10b	☔☔	☀	25	▣▣▣▣
Pigeon plum	<i>Coccoloba diversifolia</i>	10a-11	☔ - ☔☔	☀ ☁	15x30	▣▣▣▣
Pine, loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	8a-9b	☔☔☔☔ - ☔	☀	25x100	▣▣▣▣
Pine, long-leaf	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	8a-10a	☔ - ☔☔	☀	35x90	▣▣▣▣
Pine, sand	<i>Pinus clausa</i>	8a-10a	☔	☀ ☁☀	25x30	▣▣▣▣
Pine, slash	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	8a-10a	☔ - ☔☔	☀	25x120	▣▣▣▣
Pine, South Florida slash	<i>Pinus elliotii var. densa</i>	8b-9b	☔ - ☔☔	☀	25x100	▣▣▣▣
Pine, spruce	<i>Pinus glabra</i>	8a-8b	☔☔ - ☔☔☔☔	☀	25x75	▣▣▣▣
Pink-and-white shower	<i>Cassia javanica</i>	10a-11	☔	☀	25x40	▣▣▣▣
Pitch apple	<i>Clusia rosea</i>	10a-11	☔☔ - ☔	☀ ☁	15x25	▣▣▣▣
Plum, Chickasaw	<i>Prunus angustifolia</i>	8a-9a	☔☔	☁☀ ☀	15x25	▣▣▣▣
Plum, flatwoods	<i>Prunus umbellata</i>	9a-9b	☔☔	☁☀ ☀	10x25	▣▣▣▣
Pond-apple	<i>Annona glabra</i>	10a-11	☔☔☔☔ - ☔☔	☀	15x30	▣▣▣▣
Red buckeye	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	8a-9a	☔☔ - ☔☔☔☔	☁☀	15-25	▣▣▣▣
Red stopper	<i>Eugenia rhombea</i>	9b-11	☔ - ☔☔	☁☀ ☀	10x20	▣▣▣▣
Redbay	<i>Persea borbonia</i>	8a-11	☔☔ - ☔	☀ ☁☀	35x50	▣▣▣▣
Redberry stopper	<i>Eugenia confusa</i>	10a-11	☔ - ☔☔	☁☀ ☀	10x30	▣▣▣▣
Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	8a-9b	☔☔ - ☔	☁☀ ☁	15x25	▣▣▣▣
Royal poinciana	<i>Delonix regia</i>	10a-11	☔	☀	50x50	▣▣▣▣
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	8a-9a	☔	☀ ☁☀	20x45	▣▣▣▣

SOIL MOISTURE ☔ Dry ☔☔ Moist ☔☔☔☔ Wet

LIGHT ☀ Full Sun ☁☀ Partial Sun ☁ Shade

## Comments

- Likes acidic soil; deciduous; low salt; native
- Likes sandy soil; evergreen; wildlife value; high salt; native
- Handsome lobed leaves turn bright red in fall; does well in sandy or acidic soil; deciduous; wildlife value; low salt; native
- Can grow to 100 feet; large acorns, 1–1.5 inches; tolerates brief floods; prefers moist woodland soil; deciduous; wildlife value; low salt; native
- Brilliant scarlet leaves in fall; does well in dry, sandy soil; deciduous; moderate salt; native
- Smooth, slightly furrowed bark; straight trunk; prefers moist sites, but can survive dry periods; semi-evergreen; low salt; native
- Well-drained acidic soil; bird food; deciduous; low salt; native
- Willow-like linear leaves; wildlife food; deciduous; high salt; native
- Needs to be grafted for best fruit; swallowtail butterfly host plant; needs fertile soil; evergreen; low salt
- Nice ornamental with edible fruit; deciduous; moderate salt
- New red foliage, attractive compound leaves, yellow spring flowers; wildlife food; evergreen; moderate salt; native
- Some varieties available for central and north Florida; needs cold; poisonous parts; vulnerable to pests; prefers well-drained soil; deciduous; low salt
- Needs rich, well-drained soil; prefers pH 5.0 to 7.0; deciduous; low salt
- Prefers well-drained soil; deciduous; low salt
- Edible fruit; grows best in central and north Florida; male and female plants; deciduous; low salt; native
- Many varieties available; only female produces fruit; deciduous; medium salt
- Attractive bark, variable leaf shape and size, edible purple fruit, white spring flowers; evergreen; high salt; native
- Prefers moist areas; evergreen; low salt; native
- Slow-growing; long needles, very large cones; prefers sandy, dry sites; evergreen; low salt; native
- Smaller pine; short needles, small cones; prefers well-drained, sandy sites; evergreen; high salt; native
- Intolerant of root compaction or grade changes; needs little fertilizing; prefers acidic sandy soil; tolerant of flooding; evergreen; moderate salt; native
- Intolerant of grade changes, traffic above root system; needs little or no fertilizing; prefers acidic, sandy soil; evergreen; moderate salt; native
- Long, narrow crown; tiny cones, dark gray bark; does poorly in south Florida; evergreen; low salt; native
- Very showy blooms; deciduous; moderate salt
- Leathery, tough leaves, showy pink and white spring flowers; evergreen; high salt; native
- Very early bloomer with fragrant white flowers; edible sweet yellow fruit; suckering or thicket-forming; deciduous; high salt; native
- Dense showy clusters of white flowers bloom before leaves appear; crooked trunk; edible sour purple fruit; deciduous; low salt; native
- Dense, upturned branches, apple-shaped fall fruits; prefers wet or swampy sites; deciduous; moderate salt; native
- Seeds poisonous; red flowers attract hummingbirds; wildlife value; deciduous; low salt; native
- Endangered; evergreen; moderate salt; native
- Fragrant leaves, good in cooking; lower leaf surface grayish white; prefers sandy, acidic sites; evergreen; wildlife value; high salt; native
- Evergreen; high salt; native
- Purple spring flowers, heart-shaped leaves; deciduous; low salt; native
- Large spreading tree, brilliant flowers; messy; subject to freeze damage; deciduous; moderate salt
- Different-shaped leaves; bark smells like root beer; popular tea made from leaves; deciduous; low salt; native

GROWTH RATE



Slow



Medium



Fast

\* Soil moisture and light listed in order of plant preference

\*\* Mature size = width x height

# TREES

Common Name	Scientific Name	Florida Hardiness Range	Soil Moisture Range*	Light Range*	Mature Size (feet)**	Growth Rate
Satinleaf	<i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i>	10b–11	☹️ – 😊	☀️	15x40	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Seagrape	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>	9b–11	😊 – 😊	☀️ ☁️	25x30	🌱🌱🌱
Silkbay	<i>Persea humilis</i>	9a–9b	😊	☀️	30	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Sourgum	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	8a–9a	😊 – 😊	☀️ ☁️	80	🌱🌱🌱
Soursop or guanabana	<i>Annona muricata</i>	10b–11	😊	☀️	15x25	🌱🌱🌱
Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	8a–8b	😊 – 😊	☁️	15x50	🌱🌱🌱
Spanish stopper	<i>Eugenia foetida</i>	9b–11	😊 – 😊	☁️ ☀️	10x15	🌱🌱🌱
Spiny black olive	<i>Bucida spinosa</i>	10b–11	😊 – 😊	☁️ ☀️	15x25	🌱🌱🌱
Star-apple	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i>	10a–11	😊	☀️	50	🌱🌱🌱
Sugarberry or hackberry	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	8a–10b	😊	☀️ ☁️	35x70	🌱🌱🌱
Summer haw	<i>Crataegus flava</i>	9a–9b	😊	☁️ ☀️	15	🌱🌱🌱
Swampbay	<i>Persea palustris</i>	8a–10b	😊 – 😊	☀️ ☁️	50	🌱🌱🌱
Sweetbay	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	8a–9b	😊 – 😊	☀️ ☁️	60x90	🌱🌱🌱
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	8a–9b	😊 – 😊	☀️ ☁️	80	🌱🌱🌱
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	8a–9a	😊	☀️	70x100	🌱🌱🌱
Tamarind	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	10a–11	😊	☀️	50x65	🌱🌱🌱
Tangelo	<i>Citrus x tangelo</i>	9a–11	😊	☀️	15	🌱🌱🌱
Tangerine	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	9b–11	😊	☀️	15	🌱🌱🌱
Trumpet tree, Caribbean	<i>Tabebuia</i> spp.	10a–11	😊	☀️	10x25	🌱🌱🌱
Tulip tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	8a–9a	😊	☀️	35x90	🌱🌱🌱
Tulip tree, African	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	10b–11	😊 – 😊	☀️	50	🌱🌱🌱
Tupelo, water	<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>	8a–8b	😊 – 😊	☀️	25x100	🌱🌱🌱
Velvet-apple, Mabolo	<i>Diospyros discolor</i>	10a–11	😊	☀️	40	🌱🌱🌱
Viburnum, blackhaw or rusty blackhaw	<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>	8a–9a	😊 – 😊	☀️ ☁️	15x20	🌱🌱🌱
White sapote	<i>Casimiroa edulis</i>	10a–11	😊	☀️	40	🌱🌱🌱
Wild dilly	<i>Manilkara bahamensis</i>	10a–11	😊 – 😊	☀️	25	🌱🌱🌱
Wild lime	<i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i>	9b–11	😊 – 😊	☁️ ☀️	15x25	🌱🌱🌱
Wild tamarind	<i>Lysiloma latisiliqua</i>	10b–11	😊 – 😊	☀️ ☁️	25x50	🌱🌱🌱
Willow, weeping	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	8a–9b	😊 – 😊	☀️	40x50	🌱🌱🌱
Ylang-ylang	<i>Cananga odorata</i>	10a–11	😊	☀️	25x40	🌱🌱🌱

SOIL MOISTURE ☹️ Dry ☹️😊 Moist 😊😊😊 Wet

LIGHT ☀️ Full Sun ☁️☀️ Partial Sun ☁️☁️ Shade



Tulip tree  
*Liriodendron tulipifera*



Sweetbay  
*Magnolia virginiana*



## Comments

- Dark, glossy green leaves with bronzy fuzz on bottom side; subject to freeze damage; evergreen; moderate salt; native
- Edible fruits used for jelly; broad, spreading seaside plant; dinner plate-sized leaves; subject to freeze damage; evergreen; wildlife value; high salt; native
- Black bark; leaves rusty and shiny underneath; likes sandy soil; evergreen; moderate salt; native
- Likes acidic soil; deciduous; low salt; native
- Grows in warmest parts of Florida; spiny edible fruit; evergreen; moderate salt
- Fragrant white bell-shaped flowers in spring and summer; gray bark has touch of red; good fall color; deciduous; moderate salt; native
- Mildly fragrant flowers; evergreen; high salt; native
- A small, spiny cousin of the black olive; evergreen; wildlife value; moderate salt; native
- No serious pests; leaves golden underneath; star-shaped edible fruit; evergreen; low salt
- Best for central and north Florida; fruits; wildlife value; deciduous; low salt; native
- Fragrant flowers; fruits used for jams and jellies; deciduous; wildlife value; native
- Hairy underleaf; leaves frequently have insect galls which cause no harm; likes moist areas; evergreen; high salt; native
- Tall cylinder shape; white summer flowers; evergreen; low salt; native
- Pyramidal shape; attractive fall color; spiny brown seeds, star-shaped leaves; fast-growing; does well in sandy or acidic soil; wildlife value; deciduous; low salt; native
- Large leaves can be a problem in fall; exfoliating bark; tolerates wet and dry conditions; deciduous; moderate salt; native
- Edible fruit; extremely wind-resistant; evergreen; moderate salt
- Edible fruit; swallowtail butterfly host plant; evergreen; low salt; native
- Edible fruit; swallowtail butterfly host plant; evergreen; low salt
- Asymmetrical growth habit; corky bark, spectacular yellow spring flowers; deciduous; moderate salt
- Fragrant yellow flowers; oval crown; needs rich soil; long-lived; deciduous; wildlife value; low salt; native
- Low-maintenance, messy tree; orange and yellow flowers during winter and spring; evergreen; medium salt
- Blue to purple fruit on long stalks; likes moist to wet sites; deciduous; wildlife value; moderate salt; native
- Brown, fleshy, edible fruit; no serious pests; evergreen; low salt
- Shrub or small tree with irregular crown; white flowers in flat-topped clusters; purple fruits; reddish underleaf and buds; semi-evergreen; low salt; wildlife value; native
- Five palmately arranged leaflets; large edible fruit; prefers acidic soil; evergreen; medium salt
- Small tree or shrub; drooping clusters of yellow flowers; evergreen; high salt; native
- Recurved thorns, lime-scented foliage; larval food plant for giant swallowtail butterfly; suffers from freeze damage; wildlife value; evergreen; high salt; native
- Small weeping tree; deciduous; high salt; native
- Aggressive roots — avoid sewer and water lines; drooping branches; deciduous; low salt
- Very fragrant flowers used in perfume; open-growth habit; evergreen; low salt

GROWTH RATE  Slow  Medium  Fast

\* Soil moisture and light listed in order of plant preference

\*\* Mature size = width x height



Maple, Florida sugar  
*Acer saccharum* subsp. *floridanum*



Catalpa  
*Catalpa bignonioides*

# TREES



Dogwood, flowering  
*Cornus florida*



Plum, flatwoods  
*Prunus umbellata*



Jerusalem thorn  
*Parkinsonia aculeata*



Fiddlewood  
*Citharexylum spinosum*



Cypress, pond  
*Taxodium ascendens*

Oak, live  
*Quercus virginiana*





Cypress, bald  
*Taxodium distichum*



Elm, winged  
*Ulmus alata*



Paradise tree  
*Simarouba glauca*



Sweetgum  
*Liquidambar styraciflua*

# PALM-LIKE




Common Name	Scientific Name	Florida Hardiness Range	Soil Moisture Range*	Light Range*	Mature Size (feet)	Growth Rate
Alexandra palm	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	10b–11	☹️	☀️ ☁️	40	🟢🟢🟢
Bamboo palm	<i>Chamadorea microspadix</i>	8a–10b	☹️ – 🌧️	☁️	4x3	🟢🟢🟢
Bismarck palm	<i>Bismarckia nobilis</i>	10a–11	☹️ – 🌧️	☁️ ☀️	60	🟢🟢🟢
Bluestem palmetto	<i>Sabal minor</i>	8a–10b	🌧️ – ☹️	☁️ ☀️	6	🟢🟢🟢
Buccaneer palm	<i>Pseudophoenix sargentii</i>	10b–11	🌧️ – ☹️	☁️ ☀️	10	🟢🟢🟢
Cabbage palm or sabal palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	8a–11	🌧️ – 🌧️🌧️	☀️ ☁️	40	🟢🟢🟢
Canary Island date palm	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	9a–11	🌧️ – ☹️	☀️ ☁️	40	🟢🟢🟢
Cardboard palm	<i>Zamia furfuracea</i>	10a–11	🌧️ – ☹️	☀️ ☁️	4	🟢🟢🟢
Cat palm	<i>Chamaedorea cataractarum</i>	10b–11	☹️	☁️ ☀️	5	🟢🟢🟢
Chinese fan palm	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	9a–11	☹️ – 🌧️	☁️	25	🟢🟢🟢
Cliff date palm	<i>Phoenix rupicola</i>	10a–11	🌧️ – ☹️	☀️	25	🟢🟢🟢
Clustering fishtail palm	<i>Caryota mitis</i>	10a–11	☹️ – 🌧️	☁️ ☀️	18	🟢🟢🟢
Coconut palm	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	10b–11	🌧️ – ☹️	☀️	60	🟢🟢🟢
Cycad, Dioon or Mexican sago	<i>Dioon edule</i>	8b–11	🌧️	☀️	10	🟢🟢🟢
European fan palm	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	8a–11	🌧️ – ☹️	☀️ ☁️	10	🟢🟢🟢
Florida royal palm	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	10a–11	☹️	☀️	80	🟢🟢🟢
Hurricane palm	<i>Dictyosperma album</i>	10b–11	☹️	☀️	30	🟢🟢🟢
Lady palm or rhaps	<i>Rhapis excelsa</i>	9a	☹️	☁️ ☀️	10	🟢🟢🟢
Licuala palm	<i>Licuala grandis</i>	10b–11	☹️	☁️	8	🟢🟢🟢
Macarthur palm	<i>Ptychosperma macarthurii</i>	10b–11	☹️	☀️ ☁️	25	🟢🟢🟢
Needle palm	<i>Rhapidophyllum hystrix</i>	8a–10b	☹️ – 🌧️🌧️	☁️ ☀️	10	🟢🟢🟢
Paurotis palm	<i>Acoelorrhaphe wrightii</i>	9b–11	🌧️🌧️ – 🌧️	☀️ ☁️	20	🟢🟢🟢
Pindo palm or jelly palm	<i>Butia capitata</i>	8a–10b	☹️ – 🌧️	☁️ ☀️	15	🟢🟢🟢
Ponytail palm	<i>Nolina recurvata</i>	10a–11	🌧️ – ☹️	☀️ ☁️	10	🟢🟢🟢
Queen palm	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	9a–11	☹️	☁️ ☀️	40	🟢🟢🟢
Sago, king, or sago-palm	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	8b–11	🌧️ – ☹️	☀️ ☁️	10	🟢🟢🟢
Sago, queen	<i>Cycas rumphii</i>	9b–11	🌧️ – ☹️	☀️ ☁️	15	🟢🟢🟢
Saw palmetto	<i>Serenoa repens</i>	8a–11	🌧️ – 🌧️🌧️	☀️ ☁️	20	🟢🟢🟢
Scrub palmetto	<i>Sabal etonia</i>	8a–10b	🌧️	☁️	10	🟢🟢🟢
Silver palm	<i>Coccothrinax argentata</i>	10b–11	🌧️ – ☹️	☁️ ☀️	10	🟢🟢🟢
Spanish bayonet	<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	8a–11	🌧️	☀️ ☁️	15	🟢🟢🟢
Thatch palm, Florida	<i>Thrinax radiata</i>	10a–11	🌧️	☀️ ☁️	20	🟢🟢🟢
Thatch palm, Key	<i>Thrinax morrisii</i>	10a–11	🌧️	☁️ ☀️	20	🟢🟢🟢
Triangle palm	<i>Neodypsis decaryi</i>	10b–11	☹️ – 🌧️	☀️ ☁️	25	🟢🟢🟢

SOIL MOISTURE 🌧️ Dry ☹️ Moist 🌧️🌧️ Wet

LIGHT ☀️ Full Sun ☁️ Partial Sun ☁️ Shade

## Comments

- Also called king palm; new leaves may be bronze; doesn't transplant well; low salt
- Cold-hardy throughout Florida; best grown in shade; clump-forming similar to other bamboo palms; low salt
- Massive fan palm with large silver-blue leaves; slow to form trunk, moderate growth after trunk development; likes sandy soil; moderate salt
- Shade-tolerant; widely adaptable to most soils; underground stem; moderate salt; native
- Also called cherry palm; bright red fruit; very slow-growing; endangered; likes sandy soil; high salt; native
- State tree; very wind-resistant; fronds removed when transplanted; wildlife value; high salt; native
- Sharp spines; large; overwatering causes fungal disease; if stressed, invaded by palmetto weevil; susceptible to lethal yellowing; magnesium deficiencies common; heavily damaged at 20°F; moderate salt
- Sturdy, slightly fuzzy stiff leaves; red seeds in female plants are poisonous; suffers heavy freeze damage
- Moderate drought tolerance in shade; virtually trunkless; clumping palm; likes sandy soil; low salt
- Long leaflet segments droop gracefully; spiny; slightly susceptible to lethal yellowing; potassium deficiencies; survives 20°F with some leaf damage; other *Livistona* species available
- Graceful, moderately sized palm; bright-green arching pinnate leaves; spiny; moderate salt
- Stems die after fruiting, are replaced by suckers; fruit contains irritating crystals; susceptible to lethal yellowing; spider mites are a problem; low salt
- "Malayan" and "Maypan" are only lethal-yellowing-resistant varieties; high salt
- Sharp, stiff, shiny dark-green leaflets; long-lived; very slow-growing; trunk forms after many years; needs good drainage; low salt
- Cold-tolerant to 12°F; spiny; much variation in leaf color; moderate salt
- Grows tall; has uniform trunk diameter; tolerant of wet conditions; moderate salt; native
- Also called princess palm; moderately susceptible to lethal yellowing; drying winds can burn foliage; likes sandy soil; moderate salt
- Palmate leaves yellow in sun; forms dense clusters; manganese deficiency on alkaline soil; moderate salt
- Small; unique corrugated, circular leaves need protection from drying winds; likes wet, sandy soils; low salt
- A slender, multiple-trunked palm; small leaves and thin trunk; lethal-yellowing-resistant; low salt
- Short trunk; fiber-matted crown with sharp needle-like fibers; moderate salt
- Spiny, multi-trunked; manganese deficiency in alkaline soil; moderate salt; native
- Stiff, blue-green pinnate leaves; cold-hardy to 15°F; does best in central and north Florida; moderate salt
- Tree-like agave; large swollen base; branching with age; micro-nutrient deficiencies are common; evergreen; low salt
- Freezes back but returns in north regions; large, messy fruits; weak-rooted; poor wind resistance; prefers acidic soil or manganese deficiency develops; low salt
- Stiff, dark-green foliage; prone to magnesium deficiency; cold-tolerant to 10°F; small, confined root system; needs good drainage; low salt
- Upright soft, fern-like leaves; forms visible trunk; cold-tolerant to 28°F; susceptible to scale; needs good drainage; moderate salt
- Very adaptable; striking silver-blue form available; berries; excellent drought tolerance; difficult to transplant; wildlife value; high salt; native
- Occurs only on Florida peninsula, on dry sandy soil; moderate salt; native
- Dark fruit, palmate leaves with striking silver undersides; endangered; likes sandy soil; wildlife value; high salt; native
- Often planted to deter unwanted foot traffic; sharp-tipped leaves, edible flowers; good drought tolerance; needs good drainage; likes sandy soil; high salt
- Tolerant of high alkalinity; does best in full sun; high salt; native
- Tolerant of high alkalinity and coastal conditions; slow-growing; leaves silvery underneath; endangered in Florida; high salt; native
- Blue-green leaves uniquely arranged in three planes; low salt

GROWTH RATE  Slow  Medium  Fast

\* Soil moisture and light listed in order of plant preference

# PALM-LIKE

Common Name	Scientific Name	Florida Hardiness Range	Soil Moisture Range*	Light Range*	Mature Size (feet)	Growth Rate
Washington palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	8b-11	☹️ - 🌧️	☀️	80	🌱🌱🌱
Wild date palm	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	9a-11	☹️	☀️	40	🌱🌱🌱
Windmill palm	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	9a-10b	☹️	☁️ ☀️	40	🌱🌱🌱
Yucca, spineless	<i>Yucca elephantipes</i>	9b-11	☹️ - 🌧️	☀️ ☁️	20	🌱🌱🌱

SOIL MOISTURE    ☹️ Dry    🌧️ Moist    🌧️🌧️🌧️ Wet

LIGHT    ☀️ Full Sun    ☁️ ☀️ Partial Sun    ☁️ Shade



European fan palm  
*Chamaerops humilis*



Cardboard palm  
*Zamia furfuracea*



Saw palmetto  
*Serenoa repens*



## Comments

Very tall, slender; spiny leaves damaged at 20°F; overwatering causes root rot; moderate salt

Also called toddy palm or India date palm; variable blue-green cast to leaves; moderate salt

Very cold-hardy palm; does not thrive in hot, tropical conditions; soft, disorganized brown fiber on trunk; moderate salt

Harmless, soft leaftips, variegated forms available; moderate salt

GROWTH RATE  Slow  Medium  Fast

\* Soil moisture and light listed in order of plant preference



Canary Island date palm  
*Phoenix canariensis*



Cabbage palm  
*Sabal palmetto*



Sago, king  
*Cycas revoluta*



Thatch palm, Florida  
*Thrinax radiata*

# SHRUBS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Florida Hardiness Range	Soil Moisture Range*	Light Range*	Mature Size (feet)	Growth Rate
Adam's needle	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	8a-9b			6	
American beautyberry	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	8a-11			6-9	
Angel's-trumpet	<i>Brugmansia x candida</i>	8b-11			14	
Anise, Florida	<i>Illicium floridanum</i>	8a-10a			15	
Anise, yellow	<i>Illicium parviflorum</i>	8a-9b			15	
Anise-tree	<i>Illicium anisatum</i>	8a-10b			20	
Apple, seven-year	<i>Genipa clusiifolia</i> (= <i>Casasia clusiifolia</i> )	10a-11			10	
Aralia, lacy-lady	<i>Evodia suaveolens</i> var. <i>ridleyi</i>	10b-11			6	
Arbor-vitae, Oriental	<i>Platycladus orientalis</i>	8a-10b			30	
Arrow-wood	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	8a-8b			10	
Azalea, Florida flame	<i>Rhododendron austrinum</i>	8a-9b			10	
Azalea hybrids	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	8a-10a			10	
Azalea, wild or Pinxter or Piedmont	<i>Rhododendron canescens</i>	8a-10a			10	
Bahama coffee	<i>Psychotria ligustrifolia</i>	10b-11			4	
Barberry, 'crimson pygmy'	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> 'Atropurpurea Nana'	8a-9b			4	
Barberry, wintergreen	<i>Berberis julianae</i>	8a-9b			5	
Bay cedar	<i>Suriana maritima</i>	10b-11			10	
Beach elder	<i>Iva imbricata</i>	9a-10b			7	
Black torch	<i>Erithalis fruticosa</i>	10a-11			8	
Blackberry	<i>Rubus</i> cultivar Brazos	8a-9a			4	
Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium</i> cultivars	8a-10b			8	
Blueberry, Darrow's	<i>Vaccinium darrowii</i>	8a-11			2	
Blueberry, highbush	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	8a-11			10	
Blueberry, shiny	<i>Vaccinium myrsinites</i>	8a-11			2	
Bottlebrush, lemon	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	9a-11			20	
Bottlebrush, stiff	<i>Callistemon rigidus</i>	9a-11			15	
Bougainvillea, paper flower	<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>	9a-11			8	
Boxthorn	<i>Severinia buxifolia</i>	9a-10b			6	
Buckthorn, tough	<i>Sideroxylon tenax</i> (= <i>Bumelia tenax</i> )	8b-9b			20	
Bush clock vine or king's mantle	<i>Thunbergia erecta</i>	8b-11			5	
Butterfly bush or Buddleja	<i>Buddleja</i> spp.	9b-11			10	
Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	8a-10a			15	
Buttonwood, silver	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i> var. <i>sericeus</i>	10b-11			35	
Calamondin orange	<i>x Citrofortunella microcarpa</i>	10b-11			10-25	

SOIL MOISTURE Dry Moist Wet

LIGHT Full Sun Partial Sun Shade



## Comments

Spine-tipped leaves with filamentous edges, white spring flowers; prefers sandy soil; evergreen; low salt; wildlife value; native

Pink spring flowers, stunning purple berries; one variety has white berries; wildlife value; deciduous; low salt; native

Showy fragrant flowers; poisonous; perennial throughout state; shrub in south Florida; evergreen; low salt

Distinctive red or purple flowers in spring, fragrant foliage; grows on seepage slopes; threatened; evergreen; low salt; native

Distinctive yellow spring flowers; fragrant foliage; rare and endangered; evergreen; low salt; native

Needs good, moist soil; yellow spring flowers; evergreen; low salt

Fragrant white flowers, large glossy leaves; fruit edible but poor taste; good seaside plant; prefers sandy soil; evergreen; high salt; native

Good hedge material; yellow summer flowers; evergreen; low salt

Can be small tree; evergreen; low salt

Good hedge material; showy white flowers in spring and summer, blue-black fruit; tolerates a wide range of soil; deciduous; low salt; wildlife value; native

Showy yellow or orange flowers appear in spring before leaves; prefers acidic soil; deciduous; low salt; endangered; native

Showy spring and fall flowers, wide variety of colors; dwarf variety less than 3 feet tall; needs acidic soil; evergreen; low salt

Showy fragrant spring flowers appear before leaves in spring; needs acidic soil; deciduous; low salt; native

White flowers in spring and summer; wildlife value; evergreen; moderate salt; endangered; native

Showy yellow spring flowers, spiny leaves, green and red foliage; deciduous; moderate salt

Spiny; yellow spring flowers; evergreen; moderate salt

Good coastal plant; evergreen; high salt; native

Perennial; fleshy leaves; both male and female flowers on plant; prefers sandy, alkaline soil; high salt; native

Black fruit, white flowers; prefers sandy soil; rounded shape becomes dense in sun; evergreen; high salt; native

Sprawling, vining, thorny; white summer flowers; wildlife value; low salt

Edible fruit; likes acidic soil; wildlife value; low salt; native

Edible fruit, white spring flowers; spreads by runners; needs acidic soil; wildlife value; evergreen; low salt; native

Edible fruit in early summer, white spring flowers; likes acidic soil; wildlife value; evergreen; moderate salt; native

Edible fruit, white or pink spring flowers; spreads by runners; needs acidic soil; wildlife value; evergreen; low salt; native

Showy red flowers in spring; can become small tree; evergreen; moderate salt

Showy red flowers in spring; can become small tree; evergreen; moderate salt

Very drought-tolerant; showy flowers in variety of colors; grows well in sandy soil; needs protection in northern zones; overwatering and overfertilizing will reduce blooms; evergreen; high salt

Spiny; good hedge material; white spring flowers; evergreen; moderate salt

Thorny; white spring flowers; leaves with shiny, rusty hairs beneath; prefers sandy soil; evergreen; high salt; native




Can be hedge with pruning; purple or white flowers; needs protection in northern zones; evergreen; moderate salt

Showy fragrant flower clusters, variety of colors; spring and winter blooms; leaves white underneath; wildlife value; evergreen; low salt

Survives in standing water; white spring flowers; deciduous; low salt; native

Good coastal plant; silver-blue foliage, purple or white flowers; good hedge plant; evergreen; high salt; native

Needs well-drained soil; edible sour fruit; evergreen; low salt

GROWTH RATE  Slow  Medium  Fast

\* Soil moisture and light listed in order of plant preference

# SHRUBS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Florida Hardiness Range	Soil Moisture Range*	Light Range*	Mature Size (feet)	Growth Rate
Camellia, sasanqua	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	8a–9b	☹️ – 😊	☀️	15	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Caper, Jamaican	<i>Capparis cynophallophora</i>	10b–11	😊 – ☹️	☀️	9	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Caricature plant	<i>Graptophyllum pictum</i>	10b–11	😊	☁️ ☀️	5	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Carolina silverbell	<i>Halesia carolina</i>	8a–9b	😊	☁️	25	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Cassia, Bahama	<i>Senna mexicana</i> var. <i>chapmanii</i>	10a	😊 – ☹️	☀️	8	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Century plant or maguey	<i>Agave americana</i>	9a–11	☹️	☀️	6+	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Chaste-tree	<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	8a–10b	😊	☀️	12	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Chenille plant or red-hot cattail	<i>Acalypha hispida</i>	9b–11	😊	☀️	10	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Christmas berry	<i>Lycium carolinianum</i>	8a–11	☹️	☁️ ☀️	7	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Cleyera	<i>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</i>	10a–11	😊	☁️	15	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Cocoplum	<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>	10b–11	😊	☀️	20	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Confederate-rose	<i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i>	8a–10a	☹️ – 😊	☁️ ☀️	5–15	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Coontie	<i>Zamia floridana</i> ( <i>Z. pumila</i> )	8b–11	😊 – ☹️	☁️ ☀️	2	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Copperleaf	<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i>	10b–11	😊	☀️	8	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Coral bean or Cherokee bean	<i>Erythrina herbacea</i>	8a–11	😊 – ☹️	☁️ ☀️	15	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Crape jasmine	<i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i>	10b–11	😊	☁️ ☀️	7	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Croton	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	10a–11	😊	☁️ ☀️	8	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Dracaena	<i>Dracaena</i> spp.	9a–11	😊 – ☹️	☁️	2–15	🟢🟢🟢 – 🟢🟢🟢🟢
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> subsp. <i>canadensis</i>	8a–11	😊😊😊	☀️	15	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Fetterbush or swamp doghobble	<i>Leucothoe racemosa</i>	8a–9b	😊😊😊	☁️ ☀️	6	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Fiddlewood	<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i> (= <i>C. fruticosum</i> )	10b–11	😊 – ☹️	☁️ ☀️	25	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Firebush	<i>Hamelia patens</i>	8a–11	😊	☀️ ☁️	3–10	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Firecracker plant	<i>Russelia equisetiformis</i>	9a–11	😊 – ☹️	☀️	4	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Firespike	<i>Odontonema cuspidata</i>	8b–11	😊	☀️	6	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Firethorn, red	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	8a–10a	😊	☀️	10–15	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Florida boxwood	<i>Schaefferia frutescens</i>	10b–11	☹️	☁️	25	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Gallberry	<i>Ilex glabra</i>	8a–10a	😊	☁️ ☀️	8	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Gama grass, Eastern, or Fakahatchee grass	<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	8a–11	😊😊😊 – ☹️	☀️	8	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Gama grass, Florida, or dwarf Fakahatchee grass	<i>Tripsacum floridanum</i>	10a–11	😊😊😊 – ☹️	☀️	6	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Garberia	<i>Garberia heterophylla</i>	9a–10a	☹️	☀️	6	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Gardenia, Cape jasmine	<i>Gardenia augusta</i>	8a–10a	😊	☀️	6	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Glorybush or tibouchina or princess flower	<i>Tibouchina</i> spp.	8b–10b	😊	☁️ ☀️	10	🟢🟢🟢🟢
Glossy abelia	<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i> ( <i>A. chinensis</i> x <i>A. uniflora</i> )	8a–9b	😊	☀️	6	🟢🟢🟢🟢

SOIL MOISTURE ☹️ Dry 😊 Moist 😊😊😊 Wet

LIGHT ☀️ Full Sun ☁️ Partial Sun ☁️ Shade

## Comments

- Not finicky about drainage; showy fragrant flowers in fall; likes acidic soil; evergreen; low salt
- Rusty leaf undersides; showy pink or white flowers in spring; grows on shellrock; evergreen; high salt; native
- Showy red flowers in spring, variety of leaf colors and shapes; vulnerable to nematodes; needs protection in northern zones; evergreen; low salt
- Flowering shrub for partial shade; yellow winter flowers; grows on lime areas; deciduous; low salt; native
- Showy yellow flowers in fall and winter; evergreen; low salt; wildlife value; native
- Spiny succulent; takes years to mature; yellow flower; blooms sporadically; very drought-tolerant; likes sandy soil; evergreen; high salt
- Needs mulching and pruning; showy blue flowers in spring; deciduous; moderate salt
- Long pendulous spikes, white or red flowers in summer and fall; evergreen; needs protection in northern zones; low salt
- Grows in salt marshes; bright red berries, unusual foliage, lavender or white flowers in summer and fall; evergreen; high salt; native
- Flowering shrub, small tree, or hedge; evergreen; low salt
- Good hedge material; coastal plant; "red tip" inland variety not salt-tolerant; dark fruit, small white flowers; evergreen; moderate salt; native
- Small tree-like hibiscus relative; 6-inch flowers open pink and fade to white; dies to ground in north Florida, retains size in south Florida
- Grows on shell areas; wildlife value; evergreen; high salt; native
- Good coastal plant; white flowers in spring and fall, edible purple fruit; evergreen; moderate salt; needs protection in northern zones
- Colorful fruits, poisonous beans, red spring flowers; thorny; wildlife value; evergreen; freezes back in northern zones; moderate salt; native; tree in south Florida
- Showy fragrant white flowers in spring and fall; evergreen; moderate salt
- Showy multicolored leaves; sap is an irritant and stains clothes; needs protection in northern zones; evergreen; moderate salt
- Can be tree, shrub or herbaceous perennial; white, yellow and green flowers in spring; evergreen; low salt
- Flowers and fruit edible; white spring flowers; wildlife value; evergreen; low salt; native
- Likes wet; evergreen; native
- Small fragrant white flowers, orange fruit, glossy leaves; evergreen; moderate salt; native
- Small tree in southern range; reddish tubular flowers; winter dieback in cold areas; needs protection in northern zones; grows on shell areas; evergreen; moderate salt; native
- Showy red flowers; needs protection in northern zones; evergreen; high salt
- Perennial; large red flower spikes in fall; needs fertile soil; needs protection in northern zones; hummingbird attractor; low salt
- Good hedge material; white flowers in spring and summer, showy orange-red berries; thorny; subject to fire blight; evergreen; moderate salt
- Good hedge material; endangered; likes alkaline soil; evergreen; moderate salt; native
- White spring flowers, black fruit; male and female plants; high drought tolerance; likes acidic soil; evergreen; moderate salt; wildlife value; native
- Large bunchgrass; perennial; interesting flowers and fruit; wildlife value; moderate salt; native
- Perennial; threatened; moderate salt; native
- Showy pink or purple fall flowers; prefers acidic, sandy soil; evergreen; wildlife value; native; threatened
- Very fragrant, showy white flowers in spring; needs rich acid soil with mulch and good drainage; evergreen; low salt
- Showy purple flowers in spring and fall; prefers well-drained acid soil of central Florida; needs protection in northern zones; small tree in southern range; evergreen; low salt
- Variety of flower colors in spring; prefers loamy, well-drained clay soil of northwestern Florida; semi-evergreen; low salt

# SHRUBS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Florida Hardiness Range	Soil Moisture Range*	Light Range*	Mature Size (feet)	Growth Rate
Golden dewdrop	<i>Duranta evecta</i> (= <i>Duranta repens</i> )	8a–11	💧 – 💧	☁️ ☀️	15	🟢🟢🟢
Guava, pineapple	<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>	8b–11	💧 – 💧	☁️ ☀️	14	🟢🟢🟢
Hawthorn, Indian	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	8a–11	💧	☁️	5	🟢🟢🟢
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	9b–11	💧	☀️	7	🟢🟢🟢
Hibiscus, red, or swamp mallow	<i>Hibiscus coccineus</i>	8a–10b	💧💧💧 – 💧	☁️ ☀️	6–8	🟢🟢🟢
Holly, Burford or Chinese	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Burford'	8a–8b	💧	☁️ ☀️	5–20	🟢🟢🟢
Holly, dwarf yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i> 'Nana' and 'Shellings'	8a–10a	💧 – 💧	☁️ ☀️	5	🟢🟢🟢
Holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	8a–9b	💧	☁️ ☀️	6	🟢🟢🟢
Honeysuckle, Cape	<i>Tecoma capensis</i>	9a–11	💧	☀️	6	🟢🟢🟢
Huckleberry, dwarf	<i>Gaylussacia dumosa</i>	8a–10b	💧 – 💧	☀️	1.5	🟢🟢🟢
Hydrangea, French	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	8a–9b	💧	☁️ ☀️	5	🟢🟢🟢
Hydrangea, oakleaf	<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	8a–9b	💧 – 💧	☁️ ☀️	8	🟢🟢🟢
Hydrangea, wild	<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	8a	💧	☁️ ☁️	5	🟢🟢🟢
Inkberry	<i>Scaevola plumieri</i>	10a–11	💧	☀️	4	🟢🟢🟢
Ixora	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	10b–11	💧	☀️	5	🟢🟢🟢
Jasmine, downy	<i>Jasminum multiflorum</i>	10b–11	💧	☁️ ☀️	5	🟢🟢🟢
Jasmine, primrose or yellow or Japanese	<i>Jasminum mesnyi</i>	8a–10a	💧	☀️	8	🟢🟢🟢
Juniper, Chinese	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	8a–10b	💧	☀️	50	🟢🟢🟢
Juniper, Pfitzer	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Pfitzeriana'	8a–10b	💧 – 💧	☀️	6	🟢🟢🟢
Kumquat	<i>Fortunella</i> spp.	10a–11	💧	☀️	15	🟢🟢🟢
Lady-of-the-night	<i>Brunfelsia americana</i>	10b–11	💧	☀️	10	🟢🟢🟢
Licuala, spiny	<i>Licuala spinosa</i>	10b–11	💧	☁️	12	🟢🟢🟢
Lyonia, rusty	<i>Lyonia ferruginea</i>	8a–10b	💧	☀️	15	🟢🟢🟢
Lyonia, shiny	<i>Lyonia lucida</i>	8a–9b	💧 – 💧💧💧	☀️	6	🟢🟢🟢
Maidenbush	<i>Savia bahamensis</i>	10b–11	💧	☀️	9	🟢🟢🟢
Marlberry	<i>Ardisia escallonioides</i>	10a–11	💧💧💧 – 💧	☁️ ☀️	10–20	🟢🟢🟢
Mock orange	<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	8a–9b	💧	☁️ ☀️	12	🟢🟢🟢
Myrsine	<i>Rapanea punctata</i>	8b–11	💧	☁️ ☁️	15	🟢🟢🟢
Natal plum	<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>	10b–11	💧	☁️ ☀️	10	🟢🟢🟢
Night-blooming jessamine	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	9b–11	💧	☀️	10	🟢🟢🟢
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	8a–11	💧	☀️	15	🟢🟢🟢
Oregon grape-holly or Chinese Mahonia	<i>Mahonia</i> spp.	8a–9b	💧	☁️ ☀️	5	🟢🟢🟢

SOIL MOISTURE 💧 Dry    💧💧 Moist    💧💧💧 Wet

LIGHT ☀️ Full Sun    ☁️ Partial Sun    ☁️ Shade

## Comments

Small blue or white flowers in spring and fall, showy golden fruit; poisonous; needs protection in northern zones; evergreen; moderate salt; wildlife value

Can be hedge; white or red spring flowers; petals edible, fruit delicious; evergreen; moderate salt

Showy pinkish-white flowers in spring and winter; high drought tolerance; good hedge material; evergreen; moderate salt

Showy flowers, many varieties; needs very fertile soil; needs protection in northern zones; evergreen; moderate salt

Perennial; large showy red flowers in spring and summer; needs protection in northern zones; likes wet soil; low salt; native

Shiny leaves with spines; good hedge material; white spring flowers, red berries; male and female plants; evergreen; moderate salt

Different cultivars have different heights; white flowers in spring and summer; female plants have berries; evergreen; low salt; native

Good hedge material; prefers acidic soil; male and female plants; evergreen; low salt

Needs good drainage; needs frequent pruning to make a shrub; yellow, orange and red flowers in summer and fall; needs protection in northern zones; evergreen; moderate salt

Elliptic leaves to 1 inch; small clustered, white, bell-shaped flowers in spring; edible fleshy fruit; excellent in dry conditions; tardy deciduous; low salt; native

Needs pruning; hedge material; flowers change color with soil pH; needs fertile soil, likes acidic soil; deciduous; low salt

Large branched clusters of white spring flowers; fruits attractive; fall foliage; prefers acidic soil; deciduous; low salt; native

Endangered; low salt; native

Groundcover for dunes; can be used for low hedge; evergreen; high salt; native

Showy flowers in yellow, red or pink; requires well-drained, fertile, acidic soil; needs protection in northern zones; evergreen; moderate salt

Shrub or vine; white flowers in spring and fall; evergreen; low salt

Showy yellow flowers in spring and winter; requires chilling before flowering; sprawling shrub for central and north Florida; evergreen; low salt

Prefers fertile soil; evergreen; moderate salt

Conifer; grows best in north Florida; looks best on fertile, well-drained soil; likes sandy soil; moderate salt

Edible citrus fruit; thornless or with few spines; resistant to citrus canker; can tolerate colder temperatures than most citrus

Showy white flower in spring and fall; evergreen; moderate salt

Spiny palm; evergreen; low salt

Rusty pubescence on leaves; clusters of small urn-shaped white flowers in spring attract insects; likes acidic soil; evergreen; low salt; native

Grows in flatwoods and swamps; can sucker; pink urn-shaped flowers in spring; likes acidic soil but tolerates alkaline soil; evergreen; moderate salt; native

Good hedge material; evergreen; high salt; native

Fragrant white flowers in spring and fall, black fruits; tolerates alkaline soil; wildlife value; evergreen; high salt; native

Fragrant white spring flowers, exfoliating orange to red-brown bark; needs pruning; deciduous; low salt

Can get leggy; small white spring flowers; small fleshy fruits occur along stem; does well in coastal counties; wildlife value; evergreen; high salt; native

Spiny hedge plant; tolerates seashores; fragrant white flowers in spring and fall; large fruit, good for cooking; evergreen; high salt

Cream flowers in spring and summer, white fruits; poisonous foliage; needs protection in northern zones; evergreen; moderate salt

All parts highly poisonous; drought-tolerant; many flower colors; blooms in spring and fall; needs protection in northern zones; wildlife value; evergreen; high salt

Spiny; good hedge material; blue-black fruit, yellow fall flowers; winter foliage turns bronze or purple; evergreen; moderate salt

GROWTH RATE  Slow  Medium  Fast

\* Soil moisture and light listed in order of plant preference

# SHRUBS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Florida Hardiness Range	Soil Moisture Range*	Light Range*	Mature Size (feet)	Growth Rate
Pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	8a–11	☹️ – ☹️☹️	☁️☀️ ☀️	6	▣▣▣▣
Pawpaw	<i>Asimina</i> spp.	8b–10a	☹️☹️ – ☹️	☀️ ☁️☀️	3–5	▣▣▣▣
Peregrina	<i>Jatropha integerrima</i>	10b–11	☹️☹️	☀️	8	▣▣▣▣
Philodendron or tree philodendron	<i>Philodendron selloum</i>	9a	☹️ – ☹️☹️☹️	☁️☀️ ☀️	10	▣▣▣▣
Photinia or red-tip	<i>Photinia glabra</i>	8a–9b	☹️☹️	☀️	8	▣▣▣▣
Pipstem	<i>Agarista populifolia</i>	8b–9a	☹️☹️ – ☹️☹️☹️	☁️☀️ ☀️	10	▣▣▣▣
Plumbago	<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	8b–11	☹️☹️	☀️	5	▣▣▣▣
Podocarpus, yew	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	8a–11	☹️☹️	☁️☀️ ☀️	35	▣▣▣▣
Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>	8a–8b	☹️	☀️	15	▣▣▣▣
Red powderpuff	<i>Calliandra haematocephala</i>	10a–11	☹️☹️ – ☹️	☀️	15	▣▣▣▣
Rhododendron, Chapman's	<i>Rhododendron minus</i> var. <i>chapmanii</i>	8a–9a	☹️☹️	☁️☀️ ☁️	5	▣▣▣▣
Rose, Cherokee	<i>Rosa laevigata</i>	8a–10b	☹️☹️	☀️	10+	▣▣▣▣
Rose-of-Sharon or Althaea	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	8a–9b	☹️☹️	☀️ ☁️☀️	10	▣▣▣▣
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	8a–11	☹️	☀️	3	▣▣▣▣
Scrub conradina or wild rosemary	<i>Conradina canescens</i>	8a–9b	☹️	☀️	4	▣▣▣▣
Scrub mint, large-flowered	<i>Conradina grandiflora</i>	9b–10a	☹️	☀️	4	▣▣▣▣
Sea lavender	<i>Argusia gnaphalodes</i>	9b–11	☹️	☀️	6	▣▣▣▣
Seagrape	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>	9b–11	☹️☹️ – ☹️	☀️	20	▣▣▣▣
Shrimp plant	<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>	8b–10b	☹️☹️ – ☹️	☁️☀️	4	▣▣▣▣
Silverthorn	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	8a	☹️	☀️	18	▣▣▣▣
Simpson stopper	<i>Myrcianthes fragrans</i>	10a–11	☹️	☁️☀️ ☀️	25	▣▣▣▣
Snail seed	<i>Cocculus laurifolius</i>	9a–10b	☹️☹️	☁️☀️ ☀️	13	▣▣▣▣
Snow bush	<i>Breynia disticha</i>	10b–11	☹️☹️	☁️☀️ ☀️	6	▣▣▣▣
Spanish bayonet	<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	8a–11	☹️	☀️	14	▣▣▣▣
Sparkleberry	<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>	8a–9b	☹️☹️ – ☹️	☁️☀️ ☀️	15	▣▣▣▣
Spicewood	<i>Calypttranthes pallens</i>	10b–11	☹️	☁️☀️ ☀️	15	▣▣▣▣
Spiraea, Chinese or Reeves	<i>Spiraea cantoniensis</i>	8a–9a	☹️☹️	☀️	5	▣▣▣▣
Spiraea, Thunberg	<i>Spiraea thunbergii</i>	8a–8b	☹️☹️	☁️☀️	5	▣▣▣▣
Sweet olive	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	8a–9b	☹️☹️	☁️☀️	20	▣▣▣▣
Sweet pepperbush	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	8a–9a	☹️☹️☹️ – ☹️☹️	☁️☀️ ☀️	20	▣▣▣▣
Sweet shrub	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	8a–10a	☹️☹️	☁️☀️ ☀️	10	▣▣▣▣
Sweetspire or Virginia-willow	<i>Itea virginica</i>	8a–11	☹️☹️ – ☹️☹️☹️	☁️☀️ ☀️	7	▣▣▣▣
Tallow-wood	<i>Ximenia americana</i>	9a–10b	☹️	☀️	8	▣▣▣▣
Tetrazygia	<i>Tetrazygia bicolor</i>	10b–11	☹️	☁️☀️ ☀️	10	▣▣▣▣

SOIL MOISTURE ☹️ Dry ☹️☹️ Moist ☹️☹️☹️ Wet

LIGHT ☀️ Full Sun ☁️☀️ Partial Sun ☁️ Shade

## Comments

Bunchgrass; likes dry conditions; sharp serrations on leaves; grows in large clumps; tolerates a wide soil range; moderate salt

Multi-stemmed shrub; drought-tolerant; attracts butterflies; deciduous; low salt; native

Showy red flowers; poisonous; evergreen; moderate salt

Enormous leaves; sap irritant; good in poor soils, tolerant of a wide range of soils; evergreen; moderate salt

Good hedge material; white spring flowers; new red growth; prefers rich soil, chilly winters; evergreen; low salt

Showy white flowers in spring; likes acidic soil; can't be pruned without ruining shape; evergreen; native

Showy, fragrant blue or white flowers in spring and fall; irritant; mineral deficiency on alkaline soil; good hedge plant; needs protection in northern zones; evergreen; moderate salt

Invasive; gets scales and sooty mold; needs pruning when grown as a hedge; evergreen; moderate salt

Does better in low humidity; may sucker; needs well-drained soil, pH 5.5 to 7.0; deciduous; low salt

Red or white flowers in winter; likes sandy soil; evergreen; low salt

Endangered; needs acidic soil; evergreen; low salt; native

Thorny stems, large fragrant spring flowers in pink or white; climbs; requires moist, well-drained soil, likes sandy soil; evergreen; low salt

Many colors; blooms in spring and fall; needs very fertile soil; deciduous; low salt

Aromatic; linear leathery leaves; needs protection in northern zones; high salt

Aromatic foliage; small lavender flowers in spring; excellent drought tolerance; likes sandy soil; wildlife value; evergreen; moderate salt; native

Very drought-tolerant; blue flowers in spring and fall; needs sandy soil; evergreen; high salt; native; threatened

Good coastal plant; endangered; white flowers in winter and spring, silvery-gray foliage; evergreen; high salt; native

Good coastal plant; edible fruit; dinner plate-sized leaves; needs protection in northern zones; evergreen; high salt; wildlife value; native

Best grown in clumps; reddish-brown drooping flower clusters resemble shrimp; attracts hummingbirds; moderate salt

Thorny; fragrant brown flowers, edible fruit; good hedge plant; intolerant of alkaline soil; evergreen; high salt

Interesting bark; white flowers; wildlife value; evergreen; high salt; native

Hedge or shrub; tiny yellow spring flowers; poisonous leaves; evergreen; low salt

White spring flowers; evergreen; low salt

Spine-tipped leaves; white flowers in spring and fall; excellent drought tolerance; likes sandy soil; wildlife value; evergreen; high salt

Attractive reddish bark; crooked trunk; seedy, blueberry-like fruit in early fall; in some areas, can be tree; likes acidic soil; semi-evergreen; wildlife value; low salt; native

Rare south Florida plant; threatened; white spring and fall flowers; good hedge material; evergreen; moderate salt; native

Showy flowering shrub; does best in Panhandle; white spring flowers; deciduous; low salt

White winter flowers; requires well-drained, loamy soil; evergreen; low salt

Intensely fragrant small white flowers in fall and winter; cultivated for fragrance; likes sandy soil; evergreen; low salt




Good hedge plant; showy white flowers in spring and summer; likes acidic soil; wildlife value; deciduous; low salt; native

Showy fragrant flowers, aromatic leaves; can be weedy; deciduous; low salt; native

Can sucker; fall color; tassels of tiny fragrant white flowers in spring; evergreen; low salt; native

Edible fruit but not good tasting; prefers sandy soil; evergreen; low salt; native

Good hedge material; white spring flowers, attractive foliage; evergreen; moderate salt; native; threatened

GROWTH RATE  Slow  Medium  Fast

\* Soil moisture and light listed in order of plant preference

# SHRUBS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Florida Hardiness Range	Soil Moisture Range*	Light Range*	Mature Size (feet)	Growth Rate
Texas sage	<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>	8a–10b	☹️	☀️	5	📏📏📏📏
Thryallis	<i>Galphimia gracilis</i>	8b–11	☹️	☁️☀️	5	📏📏📏📏
Ti plant	<i>Cordyline terminalis</i>	10b–11	☹️	☁️☀️	5	📏📏📏📏
Titi	<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>	8a–9a	☹️☹️☹️ – ☹️	☁️☀️	20	📏📏📏📏
Torchwood	<i>Amyris elemifera</i>	9a–11	☹️ – ☹️	☁️☀️	15	📏📏📏📏
Tropical snowflake	<i>Trevesia palmata</i>	10b	☹️	☁️☀️	15	📏📏📏📏
Turk's-cap	<i>Malvaviscus arboreus</i>	8a–11	☹️	☀️	7	📏📏📏📏
Two-winged silverbell	<i>Halesia diptera</i>	8a–8b	☹️	☁️	30	📏📏📏📏
Varnish leaf	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	9a–11	☹️ – ☹️	☁️☀️	6	📏📏📏📏
Viburnum, sandankwa	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>	8a–10b	☹️	☁️☀️	6	📏📏📏📏
Viburnum, sweet	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>	8a–10b	☹️	☁️☀️	8	📏📏📏📏
Viburnum, Walter's	<i>Viburnum obovatum</i>	8a–10a	☹️ – ☹️☹️☹️	☁️☀️	20	📏📏📏📏
Wax myrtle or southern bayberry	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	8a–11	☹️☹️☹️ – ☹️	☁️☀️	20	📏📏📏📏
White indigo berry	<i>Randia aculeata</i>	10a–11	☹️ – ☹️	☀️	8	📏📏📏📏
Wild coffee	<i>Psychotria nervosa</i>	9a–11	☹️	☁️☁️	5	📏📏📏📏
Wild sage, button sage, or white sage	<i>Lantana involucrata</i>	9a–11	☹️	☀️	6	📏📏📏📏
Yellow necklace pod	<i>Sophora tomentosa</i> var. <i>truncata</i>	9b–11	☹️	☀️	8	📏📏📏📏
Yesterday-today-and-tomorrow or morning-noon-and-night	<i>Brunfelsia grandiflora</i>	9a–11	☹️	☀️	8	📏📏📏📏

SOIL MOISTURE ☹️ Dry ☹️☹️ Moist ☹️☹️☹️ Wet

LIGHT ☀️ Full Sun ☁️☀️ Partial Sun ☁️☁️ Shade



American beautyberry  
*Callicarpa americana*



Sweet olive  
*Osmanthus fragrans*



## Comments

Hedge material; gray-green foliage, lavender spring flowers; will die if over-watered; evergreen; moderate salt

Showy yellow flowers in summer and fall; needs protection in northern zones; evergreen; moderate salt

Showy fragrant white flowers in fall; shrub or tree; many colorful foliage forms; needs protection in northern zones; evergreen; moderate salt

Pendulous white flowers in spring and summer attract insects; likes acidic soil; evergreen; native

White flowers; needs protection in northern zones; wildlife value; evergreen; high salt; native

New leaves resemble snowflakes; white spring flowers; needs fertile, slightly acidic soil; evergreen; low salt

Red flowers in spring and fall; wildlife value; evergreen; low salt

Showy white spring flowers; deciduous; native

Shiny leaves, white spring flowers; showy, winged fruit; evergreen; high salt; native

Hedge material; white or pink spring flowers; vulnerable to nematodes; tolerates alkalinity; evergreen; low salt

Hedge material; white spring flowers; evergreen; low salt

Informal hedges, may form thickets; upright and spreading forms; showy white spring flowers; red to black edible berries; tolerates drier conditions; deciduous; wildlife value; low salt; native

Good hedge material in full sun; can root-sucker; berries; likes moisture; male and female plants; wildlife value; evergreen; high salt; native


Spiny, dense plant; fragrant small white flowers; female has white berries; evergreen; high salt; native

Needs moisture; white flowers in spring and summer, small fruits; evergreen; wildlife value; moderate salt; native

White flowers; needs sandy soil; wildlife value; evergreen; moderate salt; native

Showy yellow flowers; poisonous; evergreen; high salt; native

Showy purple flowers with white centers; evergreen; moderate salt

GROWTH RATE  Slow  Medium  Fast

\* Soil moisture and light listed in order of plant preference



Anise, Florida  
*Illicium floridanum*



Plumbago  
*Plumbago auriculata*

# SHRUBS



Simpson stopper  
*Myrcianthes fragrans*



Azalea, Florida flame  
*Rhododendron austrinum*



Gallberry  
*Ilex glabra*



Firebush  
*Hamelia patens*



Seagrape  
*Coccoloba uvifera*

Coral bean  
*Erythrina herbacea*



Buttonbush  
*Cephalanthus occidentalis*



Firecracker plant  
*Russelia equisetiformis*



Marlberry  
*Ardisia escallonioides*



Confederate-rose  
*Hibiscus mutabilis*

# GROUNDCOVERS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Florida Hardiness Range	Soil Moisture Range*	Light Range*	Mature Size (feet)	Growth Rate
Adam's needle	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	8a-9b			3	
Ajuga or carpet bugleweed	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	8a-9a			6"x6'	
Aloe	<i>Aloe vera</i> (= <i>A. barbadensis</i> )	10a-11			1.5	
Beach morning glory	<i>Ipomoea imperati</i> (= <i>I. stolonifera</i> )	8-10b			0.5	
Bean, beach	<i>Canavalia maritima</i> (= <i>C. rosea</i> )	10b-11			0.5	
Blue daze	<i>Evolvulus glomerata</i>	8a-10b			1-2x1	
Broomsedge or chalky bluestem	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i> var. <i>glaucus</i>	8a-10a			3-5	
Cast-iron plant	<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>	9a-11			2	
False heather	<i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i>	8b-11			1.5	
Fern, bird's nest	<i>Asplenium nidus</i>	9a-11			2.5	
Fern, cinnamon	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	8a-11			4	
Fern, giant leather	<i>Acrostichum danaeifolium</i>	9a-11			8	
Fern, giant sword	<i>Nephrolepis biserrata</i>	9b-11			4	
Fern, holly	<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	9a-11			1.5	
Fern, leatherleaf	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	10a-11			2	
Fern, royal	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	8a-10b			5	
Fern, southern shield or woods	<i>Thelypteris kunthii</i>	8a-10b			2.5	
Fern, swamp	<i>Blechnum serrulatum</i>	9a-11			2	
Fig, creeping	<i>Ficus pumila</i>	8a-11			NA	
Foxtail-fern	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> 'Myers'	8b-11			2	
Ginger, peacock	<i>Kaempferia</i> spp.	10b-11			0.5	
Golden creeper	<i>Ernodea littoralis</i>	10b-11			2	
Gopher apple	<i>Licania michauxii</i>	8a-11			1	
Grass, Aztec	<i>Ophiopogon</i> spp.	8a-11			1	
Grass, bahia	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>	8a-11			2	
Grass, Bermuda	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	8a-11			0.5	
Grass, bitter panic	<i>Panicum amarum</i>	8a-9b			3.5	
Grass, broadleaf spike, or broadleaf woodoats	<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	8a-9b			2	
Grass, centipede	<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i>	8a-9a			0.5	
Grass, lopsided Indian	<i>Sorghastrum secundum</i>	8a-11			4	
Grass, mondo	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	8-10b			0.5	
Grass, muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	8a-11			4	
Grass, purple love	<i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i>	8a-10b			2.5	

SOIL MOISTURE Dry Moist Wet

LIGHT Full Sun Partial Sun Shade

## Comments

- Leaf margins fray; large showy white flower spikes every few years; depends on yucca moth for pollination; likes sandy soil; moderate salt; native
- Perennial; dark green to bronze foliage; blue flower spikes in spring; moderate salt
- Succulent, fleshy leaves; yellow winter flowers; sap soothes burns and cuts; looks good in rock gardens; high salt
- Showy flowering vine; purple or white flowers; good coastal herbaceous plant; poisonous; good drought tolerance; likes sandy soil; moderate salt; native
- Herbaceous perennial; a widespread, vining dune plant; purple flowers; needs sandy soil; high salt; native
- Perennial; deep-green foliage, intense blue flowers; best planted in groups; high drought, heat and salt tolerance; needs protection in northern zones
- Bunchgrass; good drought tolerance; grows in moist, acidic to neutral, sandy soil; moderate salt; native
- Herbaceous; requires shade; drought-tolerant; likes sandy soil; needs protection in northern zones; moderate salt
- White and pink flowers; needs protection in northern zones; winter diebacks in north Florida; low salt
- Can be epiphytic; likes acidic soil; needs protection in northern zones; low salt
- Cinnamon-colored spike bloom; native
- Huge leaves; good in wet areas; high salt; native
- Can form a dense groundcover in shady, moist areas; low salt; native
- Prefers moist, shady area; glossy green foliage; likes acidic soil; moderate salt
- Dark green, leathery leaves used for cut foliage; moderate salt
- Large leaves; likes acidic soil; low salt; native
- Grows on rocks and in shade; likes alkaline soil; low salt; native
- Likes shady, moist areas and acidic soil; low salt; native
- Vine attaches to masonry and climbs trees; sap is irritant; moderate salt
- Herbaceous; red berries, spine-tipped leaves; moderate salt
- Herbaceous; green to purple leaves, spotted or striped; dies back November–December; white, pink and purple flowers; low salt
- Likes sandy soil; evergreen; high salt; native
- Woody; edible fruits, white flowers; thrives in very well drained soil; high salt; evergreen; native
- Low-growing grass-like lily; variegated leaves and white flowers; spreads by stolons
- Low-maintenance turf grass; several cultivated forms, sometimes used for forage
- Drought-tolerant turf grass; good for sandy soil; many cultivated forms; sometimes used for forage; wildlife value; high salt
- Bluish leaves; good for stabilizing dunes; bunchgrass; high salt; native
- Bunchgrass; seedheads similar to sea oats; wildlife value; low salt; native
- Turf grass; likes acidic soil; develops iron deficiencies; wildlife value; low salt
- Tall bunchgrass; likes sandy soil; wildlife value; moderate salt; native
- Herbaceous; damaged by foot traffic; white or purple flowers; avoid alkaline soil; moderate salt
- Bunchgrass; mixes well with wildflowers; lovely purple plumes in fall; good in alkaline to neutral soil; wildlife value; high salt; native
- Bunchgrass; purple flowers in spring and fall, purple fall plumes; likes dry areas with high pH; wildlife value; low salt; native

GROWTH RATE  Slow  Medium  Fast

\* Soil moisture and light listed in order of plant preference

# GROUNDCOVERS



Common Name	Scientific Name	Florida Hardiness Range	Soil Moisture Range*	Light Range*	Mature Size (feet)	Growth Rate
Grass, St. Augustine	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	8a-11	☹☹☹☹ - ☹☹	☁☀	0.5	█████
Grass, salt	<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	8-11	☹☹☹☹ - ☹☹	☀	1.5	█████
Grass, saltmeadow cord	<i>Spartina patens</i>	8a-9b	☹ - ☹☹☹☹	☀	2	█████
Grass, sand cord or Baker cord	<i>Spartina bakeri</i>	8a-11	☹ - ☹☹☹☹	☀	3-6	█████
Grass, smooth cord	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	8a-11	☹☹☹☹ - ☹	☀	6	█████
Grass, wire	<i>Aristida beyrichiana</i>	8a-10a	☹☹ - ☹	☀	2-3	█████
Grass, zebra or eulalia	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	8a-9a	☹☹ - ☹	☀	6	█████
Grass, zoysia or Japanese	<i>Zoysia japonica</i>	8a-11	☹☹ - ☹	☁☀	0.5	█████
Groundcover rose	<i>Rosa x 'Red Carpet'</i>	8a-10b	☹☹ - ☹	☀☁	2x2	█████
Hosta	<i>Hosta spp.</i>	8a	☹☹	☁	1x2	█████
Ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera canariensis</i>	8-10b	☹ - ☹☹	☁☀	NA	█████
Jasmine, Asiatic	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	8a-10b	☹☹	☁☀	0.5	█████
Jasmine, Carolina, or yellow jessamine	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	8a-11	☹ - ☹☹	☁☀	0.5	█████
Juniper, blue rug	<i>Juniperus horizontalis 'Blue Rug'</i>	8a-9a	☹ - ☹☹	☀	0.5	█████
Juniper, Japanese garden	<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>	8a-10b	☹☹ - ☹	☀	2	█████
Juniper, Parson	<i>Juniperus chinensis 'Parsonii'</i>	8-10b	☹ - ☹☹	☀	3	█████
Juniper, shore	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	8a-10a	☹ - ☹☹	☀	2	█████
Lantana, gold mound	<i>Lantana camara 'Gold Mound'</i>	9b-11	☹	☀	3	█████
Lantana, trailing	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	9a-11	☹	☀	2	█████
Liriope	<i>Liriope spp.</i>	8a-10b	☹ - ☹☹	☁	1	█████
Maidencane	<i>Panicum hemitomon</i>	8a-11	☹☹☹☹ - ☹	☀	2	█████
Porterweed, blue	<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>	9a-11	☹☹☹☹ - ☹	☀☁	1.5	█████
Powderpuff or mimosa-vine	<i>Mimosa strigillosa</i>	8a-9b	☹☹	☀	0.5	█████
Purple queen	<i>Tradescantia pallida</i>	9a-10a	☹☹ - ☹	☁☀	1	█████
Quailberry	<i>Crossopetalum ilicifolium</i>	10b-11	☹	☀	2	█████
Railroad vine	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>	9a-11	☹	☀	0.5	█████
St. John's wort, matted sandweed, or sandwort	<i>Hypericum reductum</i>	8a-9b	☹	☀	1.5	█████
Sea oats	<i>Uniola paniculata</i>	8a-11	☹	☀	4	█████
Sea purslane	<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i>	9-10b	☹	☀	1-3	█████
Seashore dropseed	<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	8a-11	☹ - ☹☹☹☹	☀	1	█████
Seashore paspalum	<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>	8-11	☹☹☹☹	☀	2	█████
Smooth water-hyssop	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	8a-11	☹☹☹☹	☀	0.5	█████
Snowberry, pineland	<i>Chiococca alba (= C. pinetorum)</i>	9b-11	☹☹ - ☹	☀	2.5	█████

SOIL MOISTURE ☹ Dry ☹☹ Moist ☹☹☹☹ Wet

LIGHT ☀ Full Sun ☁ Partial Sun ☁ Shade

## Comments

- Turf grass; many cultivated forms available; high salt
- Warm-season perennial grass; likes sandy soil; high salt; native
- Spreading grass; likes sandy soil; moderate salt; native
- Robust perennial bunchgrass of salt marshes and dunes; high salt; native
- Herbaceous; coastal, salt-tolerant spreading grass; wildlife value; high salt; native
- Bunchgrass; flowers following fire; ideal for mixing with wildflowers in dry areas; wildlife value; native
- Variiegated leaves; gets rust but it goes away; silvery gold flowers in spring and fall; likes sandy soil
- Grass; high salt
- Perennial; glossy dark green leaves; near-continuous dark red flowers; disease-resistant; low salt
- Perennial; clump-forming; variety of colors and variegations in leaves; prefers fertile soil; low salt
- Vine; can be invasive; sap is irritant; moderate salt
- Vine; forms a thick mat; invades surrounding areas; yellow or white flowers; evergreen; moderate salt
- Attractive shiny green leaves; showy yellow flowers in very early spring; all parts are poisonous if ingested; can be trained to grow on trellis or fence; evergreen; low salt; native
- Blue-toned foliage; extremely low-growing; takes time to fill in; drought-tolerant
- Conifer; 'Nana' is a slow-growing dwarf cultivar, 'Variegata' has yellow and green foliage; good in sandy soil; moderate salt
- Low-growing conifer; gray-green foliage; needs well-drained soil conditions; moderate salt
- Blue-green conifer; subject to fungal problems in wet areas; high salt
- Perennial; gold mound is sterile variety; too much water and fertilizer reduce blooming; foliage damaged at 25°F, freezes to ground at 20°F; does well in sandy, dry sites; high salt; evergreen
- Perennial; won't tolerate foot traffic or mowing; foliage damaged at 25°F, freezes to ground around 20°F; purple flowers; does well in sandy, dry sites; high salt; evergreen
- Herbaceous; forms dense clumps; intolerant of foot traffic; foliage yellows in sun, tips may burn from soil salts; many cultivars available; purple, white, pink or blue flowers; moderate salt
- Spreading grass; excellent drought tolerance; dune stabilizer and lawn grass; high salt; native
- Herbaceous; blue flowers; wildlife value; high salt; native
- Herbaceous; fern-like leaves, sensitive to touch; similar to exotic *Schrankia microphylla*; pink flowers in spring and summer; native
- Herbaceous; sprawling, open growth; invasive; will tolerate poor sites; high salt
- Shrub-like, spiny; red fruit, red flowers; evergreen; wildlife value; low salt; native; threatened
- Creeping, flowering dune vine; poisonous; purple flowers in spring and fall; likes sandy soil; high salt; native
- Reclining, bushy-branched flowering shrub; likes sandy soil; small yellow flowers in spring and summer; evergreen; high salt; native
- Protected grass species; excellent for dunes; flower and seed heads are distinctive; high salt; wildlife value; native
- Herbaceous; succulent beach wildflower; pink flowers; likes sandy soil; high salt; native
- Bunchgrass; coastal plant; wildlife value; high salt; native
- Coastal turf grass; dune stabilizer; some varieties are fine-textured; high salt
- Herbaceous; flowering groundcover for wet areas; white or pink flowers; high salt; native
- Vining shrub with attractive white flowers, showy white fruit; leans on other vegetation; grows on shell areas; evergreen; low salt; native

GROWTH RATE  Slow  Medium  Fast

\* Soil moisture and light listed in order of plant preference

# GROUNDCOVERS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Florida Hardiness Range	Soil Moisture Range*	Light Range*	Mature Size (feet)	Growth Rate
Spider plant	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>	9a-10b	☔ - ☔	☀️ ☁️	1x1	
Sunflower, beach	<i>Helianthus debilis</i>	8a-10b	☔ - ☔☔	☀️	1.5	
Thyme	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	8a-11	☔	☀️	1.5	
Vinca	<i>Vinca</i> spp.	8a-8b	☔☔ - ☔	☁️	3x3	

SOIL MOISTURE ☔ Dry ☔☔ Moist ☔☔☔ Wet

LIGHT ☀️ Full Sun ☁️ Partial Sun ☁️ Shade



Purple queen  
*Tradescantia pallida*

Powderpuff  
*Mimosa strigillosa*



Sea oats  
*Uniola paniculata*



Ginger, peacock  
*Kaempferia* species






## Comments

Perennial; number of variegated and green forms; best used in clumps; moderate salt

Herbaceous annual or perennial in south Florida; showy yellow flowers; very drought-tolerant; good for dunes and sunny spots; likes sandy soil; high salt; native

Plant in fall, winter or spring and re-plant every 3 or 4 years; low salt

Perennial; mat-forming, dark green foliage; lavender-blue flowers; low salt

GROWTH RATE  Slow  Medium  Fast

\* Soil moisture and light listed in order of plant preference



Grass, Aztec  
*Ophiopogon* species



Grass, saltmeadow cord  
*Spartina patens*

Juniper  
*Juniperus* species



False heather  
*Cuphea hyssopifolia*

# VINES

Common Name	Scientific Name	Florida Hardiness Range	Soil Moisture Range*	Light Range*	Growth Rate
Allamanda, yellow	<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>	9b–11	☹️	☀️	████
Ape-ivy	<i>Tetrastigma voinerianum</i>	9a–11	☹️☹️	☁️ ☀️	████
Black-eyed Susan vine	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	8a–11	☹️ – ☹️☹️	☀️ ☀️	████
Bleeding heart	<i>Clerodendrum thomsoniae</i>	8a–11	☹️ – ☹️☹️	☀️ ☀️	████
Bower vine	<i>Pandorea jasminoides</i>	10b–11	☹️☹️	☀️	████
Brazilian golden vine	<i>Stigmaphyllon littorale</i>	9b–11	☹️☹️	☀️ ☀️	████
Bridal bouquet	<i>Stephanotis floribunda</i>	10b–11	☹️☹️	☀️ ☀️	▢▢▢▢
Confederate jasmine	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	8a–11	☹️ – ☹️☹️	☁️ ☀️	████▢
Cross vine	<i>Bignonia carpeolata</i>	8a–11	☹️☹️ – ☹️	☀️ ☀️	████
Grape, muscadine or wild	<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>	8a–11	☹️☹️	☀️	▢▢▢▢ – █████
Grapes	<i>Vitis</i> spp.	8a–11	☹️☹️	☀️	▢▢▢▢ – █████
Herald's-trumpet	<i>Beaumontia grandiflora</i>	10a–11	☹️☹️	☀️ ☀️	████
Honeysuckle, coral or trumpet	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	8a–10	☹️☹️ – ☹️	☀️ ☀️	████
Mandevilla or pink allamanda	<i>Mandevilla</i> spp.	9b–11	☹️☹️	☀️	████
Monstera or splitleaf philodendron	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	10a–11	☹️☹️	☁️ ☀️	▢▢▢▢
Morning-glory	<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.	9b–11	☹️	☀️	████
Passion flower or maypop	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	8a–10	☹️ – ☹️☹️	☀️ ☀️	████
Passion flower, corky-stem	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	9b–11	☹️ – ☹️☹️	☀️ ☀️	████
Passion flower, incense	<i>Passiflora</i> x 'Incense'	9a–11	☹️☹️ – ☹️	☀️	████
Passion flower, purple	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	9b–11	☹️☹️ – ☹️	☀️	████
Passion flower, scarlet	<i>Passiflora coccinea</i>	10a–11	☹️☹️ – ☹️	☀️	████
Queens wreath	<i>Petrea volubilis</i>	10a–11	☹️☹️	☀️ ☀️	████▢
Sky vine	<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i>	8a–11	☹️ – ☹️☹️	☀️ ☀️	████
Trumpet vine or cow itch vine	<i>Campsis radicans</i>	8a–9	☹️☹️ – ☹️	☀️ ☀️	████
Virginia creeper or woodbine	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	8a–11	☹️☹️ – ☹️	☀️ ☀️	████
White sky vine or Bengal clock vine	<i>Thunbergia fragrans</i>	9b–11	☹️☹️	☀️ ☀️	████
Wisteria, American	<i>Wisteria frutescens</i>	8a–9a	☹️☹️	☀️	████▢

SOIL MOISTURE ☹️ Dry ☹️☹️ Moist ☹️☹️☹️ Wet

LIGHT ☀️ Full Sun ☀️☁️ Partial Sun ☁️ Shade



Mandevilla  
*Mandevilla* species

Honeysuckle, coral  
*Lonicera sempervirens*



**Comments**

- Requires support; can get leggy; poisonous milky sap; large, showy flowers; susceptible to magnesium deficiency; low salt; evergreen
- Non-flowering; very bold texture; limited hardiness in north Florida; evergreen
- Annual flowering vine; orange, yellow or white; may reseed
- Named for its flowers; susceptible to nematode damage; killed to ground by freezes; low salt; evergreen
- White flowers with pink throats; needs protection from wind; prefers rich, fertile soil; medium salt; evergreen
- Small flower clusters; requires support to climb; needs little care once established; low salt; evergreen
- Fragrant, waxy flowers; low salt; evergreen
- Intensely fragrant spring blooms; evergreen; variegated forms available; low salt
- Climbs by tendrils and adhesive disks; large, long-throated, reddish flowers; cross sections of stems are cross-shaped; evergreen; low salt; native
- Grows slowly at first; many varieties; disease-resistant; self-fertile; purple fruit in August; deciduous; low salt; native
- There are many types of grapes well suited to growing in Florida. Contact your local County Cooperative Extension Service
- Large, heavy vine requires strong support; low salt; evergreen
- Reddish tubular flowers attract butterflies and hummingbirds; red fall berries; evergreen; wildlife value; medium salt; native
- Trumpet-shaped large, showy pink flowers with darker throats; cold-sensitive; evergreen; medium salt
- Edible fruit with pineapple-banana taste; large leaves, variegated varieties available; not frost-tolerant; low salt; evergreen
- Beach dune pioneer; can be trained over a trellis; high salt; evergreen; native
- Will sucker some distance away; dies back to ground after freeze; showy flowers; large edible fruit that pop when squashed; deciduous; wildlife value; low salt; native
- Older vines have deeply grooved, corky stems; tiny flowers, small purple fruits; variation in leaf shape; butterfly attractor; evergreen; medium salt; native
- Showy flowers are self-sterile; butterfly attractor; evergreen; wildlife value; low salt
- Subtropical species; tolerates cool periods and slight frosts for short time; many varieties available; butterfly attractor; edible fruit; evergreen; low salt
- Exotic, bright scarlet flowers; more tropical than *P. edulis*; heavily damaged by nematodes; vigorous vine requires strong support; butterfly attractor; evergreen; low salt
- Woody vine; persistent showy flower; used in south Florida as wisteria substitute; prefers rich, sandy soil; low salt; evergreen
- Best in hot, sunny locations; wintering flower, but some color in all Florida zones; deciduous in north Florida, evergreen in south Florida; low salt
- Large orange tubular flowers; sap is a mild skin irritant; may become invasive and very weedy; deciduous; wildlife value; low salt; native
- Five leaflets distinguish it from poison ivy; purple fruit; fall foliage; climbs by adhesive pads which may cause damage; deciduous; wildlife value; low salt; native
- Large white flowers with white throats; vigorously aggressive; evergreen; low salt
- Small leaves and flowers; suited to small areas; grows best in north Florida; low salt; deciduous; native

GROWTH RATE ■ ■ ■ ■ Slow ■ ■ ■ ■ Medium ■ ■ ■ ■ Fast

\* Soil moisture and light listed in order of plant preference



Virginia creeper  
*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*

Confederate jasmine  
*Trachelospermum jasminoides*



# FLOWERS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Florida Hardiness Range	Soil Moisture Range*	Light Range*	Mature Size (feet)	Growth Rate
Agapanthus	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	8b–11	☹️ – 😊	☀️ ☁️	2	🌱🌱🌱
Ageratum or floss flower	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	8a–11	☹️ – 😊	☁️ ☀️	1	🌱🌱🌱
Alder, yellow, or sage rose	<i>Turnera ulmifolia</i>	10b–11	☹️	☁️	3	🌱🌱🌱
Amaryllis	<i>Hippeastrum hybrids</i>	8a–9b	☹️	☀️ ☁️	2	🌱🌱🌱
Aster, bushy	<i>Aster dumosus</i>	8a–10b	🌧️🌧️🌧️ – 😊	☀️	1x3	🌱🌱🌱
Aster, climbing	<i>Aster carolinianus</i>	8a–11	☹️ – 🌧️🌧️🌧️	☀️ ☁️	8	🌱🌱🌱
Aster, Stokes'	<i>Stokesia laevis</i>	8a–10a	☹️ – ☹️	☁️ ☀️	1	🌱🌱🌱
Balloon flower	<i>Platycodon grandiflorus</i>	8a–10b	☹️ – 😊	☁️ ☀️	1x1	🌱🌱🌱
Beardtongue, white, or pineland penstemon	<i>Penstemon multiflorus</i>	8a–11	☹️	☀️	3	🌱🌱🌱
Begonia	<i>Begonia</i> spp.	9a–11	☹️ – ☹️	☁️	2	🌱🌱🌱
Begonia, wax	<i>Begonia x semperflorens-cultorum</i>	8a–11	☹️ – 😊	☁️ ☀️	1	🌱🌱🌱
Bird-of-paradise	<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>	9a–11	☹️	☀️ ☁️	4	🌱🌱🌱
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	8a–11	☹️	☀️	3	🌱🌱🌱
Blanket flower	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	8a–11	☹️	☀️	2	🌱🌱🌱
Blazing star or dense gayfeather	<i>Liatris spicata</i>	8a–11	☹️ – 😊	☀️ ☁️	3	🌱🌱🌱
Blue curls, forked	<i>Trichostema dichotomum</i>	8a–11	☹️ – 😊	☀️	2	🌱🌱🌱
Blue-eyed grass or narrowleaf-grass	<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	8a–11	🌧️🌧️🌧️ – ☹️	☀️	0.5	🌱🌱🌱
Butterfly weed or pleurisy root	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	8a–9b	☹️ – ☹️	☀️ ☁️	2	🌱🌱🌱
Button rattlesnake master or button snakeroot	<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>	8a–11	☹️ – ☹️	☀️	3	🌱🌱🌱
Canna, garden	<i>Canna x generalis</i>	8a–11	🌧️🌧️🌧️ – ☹️	☀️ ☁️	5	🌱🌱🌱
Canna, yellow	<i>Canna flaccida</i>	8a–11	☹️ – 🌧️🌧️🌧️	☁️ ☀️	4	🌱🌱🌱
Cardinal flower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	8a–11	☹️ – 🌧️🌧️🌧️	☀️ ☁️	3	🌱🌱🌱
Chrysanthemum, garden or florist's	<i>Chrysanthemum x morifolium</i>	8a–9b	☹️	☀️ ☁️	3	🌱🌱🌱
Cigar flower	<i>Cuphea</i> spp.	9a–11	☹️ – 😊	☀️ ☁️	3	🌱🌱🌱
Cockscomb	<i>Celosia argentea</i> (= <i>C. cristata</i> )	8a–11	☹️ – ☹️	☀️	2	🌱🌱🌱
Coleus	<i>Coleus x hybridus</i>	8a–11	☹️	☁️	2	🌱🌱🌱
Common tickseed	<i>Coreopsis leavenworthii</i>	8a–11	☹️	☀️	4	🌱🌱🌱
Coreopsis or calliopsis	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>	8a–11	☹️ – ☹️	☀️	3	🌱🌱🌱
Cosmos	<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	8a–11	☹️	☀️	1–5	🌱🌱🌱
Cream narcissus	<i>Narcissus tazetta</i>	8a–9a	☹️	☀️	1.5	🌱🌱🌱

SOIL MOISTURE ☹️ Dry ☹️☹️ Moist 🌧️🌧️🌧️ Wet

LIGHT ☀️ Full Sun ☁️ Partial Sun ☁️☁️ Shade

## Comments

Herbaceous; showy blue and white flowers; short-lived in south Florida; needs protection in northern zones; low salt

Not very heat-resistant; cold-tender; problems with aphids, red spiders and leafhoppers; varied spring and summer flowers; requires well-drained soil

Showy yellow flowers; annual in north Florida, perennial in central Florida; evergreen; high salt

Perennial; varied spring flowers; may require winter rest to flower well; medium salt

Perennial; clump-forming; pale-blue to sky-blue flowers, late summer through winter; low salt; native

Perennial; sprawling; flower color varies; fall blooms; likes sand; low salt; wildlife value; native

Low-growing perennial; flowers from deep to pale blue and pink in color; spreads by stolons

Perennial; medium green leaves; flower bud resembles an inflated balloon; star-like flowers, 2–3 inches, in blue, pink and white; slow to emerge in spring; low salt

Perennial; basal rosette; snapdragon family; white spring, summer and fall flowers; likes sandy soil; low salt; native

Perennial; needs good drainage; succulent star-shaped leaves, pink flowers, green and purple foliage; needs protection in northern zones; low salt

Cold-tender; sun-adapted cultivars available; leaves can be green, bronze or mahogany red; damaged by nematodes; does best during cooler months; likes acidic soil; low salt

Perennial; plant in protected locations in central Florida; spreads laterally with age; old clumps may be 10 feet across; orange or blue flowers; likes acidic soil; low salt

Annual; not damaged by root-knot nematodes; yellow petals with brown centers; spring, summer and fall flowers; native

Annual or perennial; does well in sand; reseeds readily; bi-color rayed flowers; great color variation; few insect problems; high salt; native

Perennial; dramatic spikes of small, thread-like clusters of purple or white flowers in spring, summer and fall; low salt; native

Annual; blue flowers in summer and fall; likes sandy soil; high salt; native

Herbaceous; weak, short-lived perennial; lovely blue or white flowers; native

Perennial; important nectar and larval plant; orange or red spring, summer and fall flowers; likes poor, acidic, well-drained soil; wildlife value; medium salt; native

Perennial; branched stalks of white, button-like flowers from weakly spiny, yucca-like leaves; blooms in spring, summer and fall; likes sandy soil; low salt; native

Perennial; colors can be striped or splashed; dwarf cultivars available; problems with canna leaf roller; frost-sensitive; low salt

Perennial; good all-around groundcover; comes back from freezes; yellow spring and summer flowers; prefers wet sites and sandy soil; low salt; native

Perennial; stalks of intensely red flowers in spring, summer and fall; wildlife value; low salt; native; threatened

Perennial; hardiness varies with cultivar; divide in spring; pinching increases bushiness and flowering; problems with nematodes, mites, thrips and aphids; not recommended for south Florida; fall blooms; low salt

Weak, short-lived perennial; long, tubular, varied-colored flower tipped with black and white; spring and summer blooms; needs protection in northern zones; wildlife value; low salt

Annual; bright spring flowers; many cultivars available; damaged by root-knot nematodes; cold-tender; likes sandy soil; low salt

Herbaceous; short-lived perennial; multicolored leaves; not drought-tolerant; likes fertile, well-drained soil; low salt

Perennial; found on disturbed sites; yellow petals with brown centers; likes sandy soil; low salt; native

Perennial; also called tick-seed; not damaged by root-knot nematode; remove faded flowers to prolong bloom; reseeds; yellow spring and summer flowers; tolerant of well-drained, poor soil; low salt

Annual; multiple colors, spring and summer blooms; cold-tender; may need staking; reseeds; prefers dry, infertile soil; low salt

Perennial; cold-hardy; amaryllis family; white or yellow flowers in winter and spring; prefers clay or alkaline soil; low salt

GROWTH RATE  Slow  Medium  Fast

\* Soil moisture and light listed in order of plant preference

# FLOWERS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Florida Hardiness Range	Soil Moisture Range*	Light Range*	Mature Size (feet)	Growth Rate
Crinum-lily	<i>Crinum</i> spp.	8a–10b	☹️ – 🌧️	☀️ ☁️	4	🌱🌱🌱
Daisy, African bush	<i>Euryops chrysanthemoides</i>	9b–11	💧	☀️	3	🌱🌱🌱
Daisy, sea oxeye	<i>Borrchia frutescens</i>	8b–11	☹️ – 🌧️	☀️	3	🌱🌱🌱
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> hybrids	8a–10b	💧 – 🌧️	☀️	2	🌱🌱🌱
Dicerandra	<i>Dicerandra linearifolia</i>	8a–9a	💧	☀️	1.5x1	🌱🌱🌱
Dotted horsemint or spotted bee balm	<i>Monarda punctata</i>	8a–11	💧 – 🌧️	☀️	4	🌱🌱🌱
Dusty-miller	<i>Senecio cineraria</i>	8a–11	💧 – 🌧️	☀️ ☁️	1	🌱🌱🌱
Fancy-leaved caladium	<i>Caladium x hortulanum</i>	8a–11	💧	☁️ ☀️	1.5	🌱🌱🌱
Florida green eyes	<i>Berlandiera subacaulis</i>	8a–11	💧	☀️	1.5	🌱🌱🌱
Four-o'clock or marvel-of-Peru	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	8a–11	💧 – 🌧️	☀️ ☁️	2	🌱🌱🌱
Gaura or whirling butterflies	<i>Guara lindheimeri</i>	8a–9b	💧	☀️	2x4	🌱🌱🌱
Gerbera daisy	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>	8b–11	💧	☀️ ☁️	1.5	🌱🌱🌱
Ginger, butterfly	<i>Hedychium coronarium</i>	8a–11	🌧️ – 🌧️	☁️ ☀️	5	🌱🌱🌱
Ginger, shell	<i>Alpinia zerumbet</i>	9a–11	💧	☁️	8	🌱🌱🌱
Globe amaranth	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	8a–11	💧 – 🌧️	☀️	2	🌱🌱🌱
Goldenrod, seaside	<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>	8a–11	💧 – 🌧️	☀️	5	🌱🌱🌱
Heliotrope	<i>Heliotropium</i> spp.	9b–11	💧 – 🌧️	☀️	2	🌱🌱🌱
Impatiens	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.	9a–11	💧	☁️ ☀️	2	🌱🌱🌱
Indian paint brush	<i>Carphephorus corymbosus</i>	8a–11	💧	☀️	4	🌱🌱🌱
Iris, African	<i>Dietes</i> spp.	9b–10b	💧 – 🌧️	☀️ ☁️	3	🌱🌱🌱
Iris, blue flag, anglepod, Dixie or prairie	<i>Iris hexagona</i>	8a–11	💧	☁️ ☀️	3	🌱🌱🌱
Iris, walking	<i>Neomarica</i> spp.	8b–11	💧 – 🌧️	☁️ ☀️	1–2	🌱🌱🌱
Ironweed	<i>Veronia</i> spp.	8a–9b	💧 – 🌧️	☀️	6	🌱🌱🌱
Jack-in-the-pulpit	<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	8a–10b	💧	☁️	1x1	🌱🌱🌱
Jacobinia	<i>Justicia</i> spp.	9a–10b	💧	☁️ ☀️	2x4	🌱🌱🌱
Kalanchoe	<i>Kalanchoe blossfeldiana</i>	9b–11	💧	☀️ ☁️	1.5	🌱🌱🌱
Lantana, Florida, or shrub verbena	<i>Lantana depressa</i>	9a–11	💧 – 🌧️	☀️	2	🌱🌱🌱
Lantana, gold mound	<i>Lantana camara</i> 'Gold Mound'	9b–11	💧	☀️	3	🌱🌱🌱
Lantana, trailing	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	9a–11	💧	☀️	2	🌱🌱🌱
Lizard's tail	<i>Saururus cernuus</i>	8b–11	🌧️ – 🌧️	☁️	3	🌱🌱🌱
Lupine, sky-blue	<i>Lupinus diffusus</i>	8a–10b	💧	☀️	1.5x1.5	🌱🌱🌱
Marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> spp.	8a–11	💧	☀️	2	🌱🌱🌱

SOIL MOISTURE 💧 Dry    💧 Moist    🌧️ Wet

LIGHT ☀️ Full Sun    ☁️☀️ Partial Sun    ☁️ Shade

## Comments

Not a true lily; white, pink and red forms, some striped or multi-colored; blooms in spring and summer; problem with chewing insects and caterpillars; prone to leaf spot in south Florida; likes sandy soil; medium salt

Showy yellow flowers; evergreen; low salt

Perennial; forms extensive colonies; silvery foliage, yellow flowers; in southeast Florida, *Borrchia arborescens*—has dark green leaves; likes sandy soil; high salt; native

Herbaceous; showy yellow, pink or orange flowers in spring, summer and fall; high salt

Perennial; attractive purple flowers in spring, fall or early winter; low salt; native

Perennial; aromatic foliage; likes sandy soil; high salt; wildlife value; native

Annual; tolerates heat; versatile border plant; silver/gray woolly foliage, yellow spring blooms; must re-plant every few years; does well in dry or sandy soil; low salt

Herbaceous; arrowhead-shaped multicolored leaves, green spring flower; needs protection in northern zones; low salt

Perennial; greenish-yellow flower; likes sandy soil; low salt; native

Perennial; tunnel-shaped flowers open overnight; often reseeds; blooms in spring, summer and fall; can be weedy; low salt

Perennial; open form; dark green small linear leaves; best if grown in masses; red, pink or white flowers occur on long spikes; drought-tolerant; moderate salt

Perennial; daisy-type flowers; single and double flowers available; can't be planted too deep—sand in crown rots plant; low salt

Perennial herb; large white spring flowers; needs protection in northern zones; moderate salt

Herbaceous; dark green foliage, white and yellow flowers on canes; blooms in spring and winter; doesn't bloom when frozen; moderate salt

Annual; showy, clover-like flower heads; cold-tender; blooms in spring and summer; likes sandy soil; low salt

Perennial; doesn't cause allergies; yellow spring and fall blooms; likes sandy soil; high salt; native

Perennial; many colors of flowers; likes sandy soil; low salt; native

Annual; reseeds in moist areas; not frost-hardy; may require watering during hottest months; likes sandy soil; low salt

Perennial; aster family; flattish heads of tubular rose-colored flowers; fall blooms; prefers acidic soil; low salt; native

Perennial; spreads by rhizomes; flowers in many colors; likes sandy soil; low salt

Perennial; found in swamps and wet prairies in north and central Florida; blue spring flowers; likes acidic or sandy soil; low salt; native

White, blue or yellow iris-like flowers on a grass-like mass of leaves; spreads by plantlets; low salt

Perennial; intense purple-pink flowers in flat-topped clusters in summer and fall; low salt; native

Perennial; palmately compound leaf; bright red berries; colony-forming; prefers alkaline soils; low salt; native

Perennial; used as a background in masses; showy inflorescence in shades of pink, white and yellow; low salt

Perennial; succulent, often invasive; spring and summer scarlet blooms; prefers sandy soil; medium salt

Perennial; excellent drought tolerance; yellow flowers; prefers sandy soil; high salt; native

Perennial; gold mound is sterile variety; too much water and fertilizer reduce blooming; foliage damaged at 25°F, freezes to ground at 20°F; does well in sandy, dry sites; high salt; evergreen

Perennial; won't tolerate foot traffic or mowing; foliage damaged at 25°F, freezes to ground around 20°F; purple flowers; does well in sandy, dry sites; high salt; evergreen

Annual; nodding spikes of white flowers; rhizomatous; forms extensive colonies; likes sandy soil; low salt; native

Perennial; leaves covered with silvery silky hairs; sky-blue flowers mid-winter to spring; low salt; native

Annual; summer heat causes temporary decline in flowering; not damaged by nematodes; yellow or orange flowers in spring, summer and fall; tolerates dry soil; low salt

GROWTH RATE  Slow  Medium  Fast

\* Soil moisture and light listed in order of plant preference

# FLOWERS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Florida Hardiness Range	Soil Moisture Range*	Light Range*	Mature Size (feet)	Growth Rate
Mexican sunflower	<i>Tithonia diversifolia</i>	9b–11	☹️ – 😊	☀️	6	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Mexican zinnia	<i>Tithonia rotundifolia</i>	8a–11	☹️ – 😊	☀️	3–5	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Milkweed, scarlet or blood flower or tropical	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	9b–11	☹️ – 😊	☀️	4	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Mistflower	<i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i>	8a–11	😄 – ☹️	☀️	2	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Moss-rose or portulaca	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>	8a–11	☹️ – 😊	☀️	0.5	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Pentas	<i>Pentas lanceolata</i>	8a–11	☹️ – 😊	☀️ ☁️	4	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Periwinkle	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	8a–11	😄 – ☹️	☀️	1.5	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Petunia	<i>Petunia x hybrida</i>	8a–11	😄	☀️	1.5	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Phlox, garden	<i>Phlox drummondii</i>	8a–11	☹️ – 😊	☀️ ☁️	0.5	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Phlox, moss	<i>Phlox subulata</i>	8a–9b	😄 – ☹️	☀️	3	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Phlox, woodland	<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	8a–9a	☹️ – 😊	☁️ ☀️	1	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Poppy mallow	<i>Callirhoe papaver</i>	8a–9a	😄 – ☹️	☀️	1.5x1	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Porterweed	<i>Stachytarpheta</i> spp.	9a–11	😄 – ☹️	☀️ ☁️	1.5	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Purple coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	8a–11	☹️ – 😊	☀️	2	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Rain-lily	<i>Zephyranthes</i> spp.	8a–11	😄😄😄 – 😊	☁️ ☀️	1	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Sage, lyre-leaved	<i>Salvia lyrata</i>	8a–11	😄 – ☹️	☀️ ☁️	1.5	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Sage, scarlet	<i>Salvia splendens</i>	8a–11	😄	☀️ ☁️	2	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Sage, tropical	<i>Salvia coccinea</i>	8a–11	☹️ – 😊	☀️	2	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Scrub mints	<i>Conradina</i> spp.	8a–9a	☹️	☀️	3x3	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Sedum or ice plant	<i>Sedum</i> spp.	8a–10b	😄 – ☹️	☀️	2x2	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Shrub rose	<i>Rosa</i> x 'Knock Out'	8a–10b	😄 – ☹️	☀️	3x3.5	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Silkgrass	<i>Pityopsis graminifolia</i>	8a–11	☹️ – 😊	☁️ ☀️	3	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	8a–11	😄	☀️ ☁️	2	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Society garlic	<i>Tulbaghia violacea</i>	8a–11	😄	☁️ ☀️	2	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Spider-lily or beach-lily	<i>Hymenocallis</i> spp.	9a–11	☹️ – 😄😄😄	☀️ ☁️	3	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Spiderwort, blue	<i>Tradescantia ohiensis</i>	8a–11	😄 – ☹️	☀️ ☁️	3	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Spiral ginger	<i>Costus barbatus</i>	8a–11	☹️ – 😊	☁️	5	🌱🌱🌱🌱
String-lily	<i>Crinum americanum</i>	8a–11	😄 – 😄😄😄	☁️	1.5	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Sunflower, narrow-leaved	<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i>	8a–9b	😄 – 😄😄😄	☀️	6	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	8a–9b	☹️ – 😊	☁️ ☀️	1.5	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Twinflower	<i>Dyschoriste oblongifolia</i>	8b–11	☹️	☀️	0.5	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Verbena, Florida native or coastal mock	<i>Glandularia</i> spp.	8a–11	☹️ – 😊	☁️ ☀️	1.5	🌱🌱🌱🌱
Verbena, moss	<i>Glandularia pulchella</i> ( <i>Verbena tenusecta</i> )	8a–11	☹️ – 😊	☀️	0.5	🌱🌱🌱🌱

SOIL MOISTURE ☹️ Dry 😊 Moist 😄😄😄 Wet

LIGHT ☀️ Full Sun ☁️ Partial Sun ☁️ Shade



## Comments

- Perennial; can be invasive; roots easily; heat- and drought-resistant; yellow spring and summer flowers smell like honey; likes sandy soil; medium salt; wildlife value
- Annual flowering; large orange-to-gold daisy; may reseed; usually dies back in summer; butterfly attractor
- Perennial; orange, red or yellow flowers in spring, summer and fall; can become leggy; likes sandy soil; wildlife value; low salt
- Perennial; fluffy blue flowers on stalks; hardy, adaptable; plant in north Florida April–May, in central Florida March–April and September–October, in south Florida November–February; likes sandy soil; low salt; native
- Annual; excellent groundcover; low-growing, fleshy succulent, often with reddish stems; flowers in many colors, short-lived but prolific; cold-tender; likes sandy soil; medium salt
- Perennial; magenta, pink, lilac or white showy flower clusters; likes sandy soil; wildlife value; low salt
- Herbaceous; can be invasive; needs protection in northern zones; variety of flower colors; good in dry sandy or coastal sites; high salt
- Popular annual; many forms and colors available; fall, winter and spring flowers; cold-hardy to 20°F, can't tolerate heat; problems with crown rot, aphids and nematodes; low salt
- Annual; clusters of 1-inch flowers of varied colors; used along roadways and large open areas for effect; reseeds; cold-hardy; low salt
- Perennial; spreading and mat-forming; blue, purple or lavender spring flowers; cold-hardy; likes sandy soil; low salt
- Perennial; rich purple-pink flowers in spring; prefers some protection from midday sun
- Perennial; slender herb; flowers, 2–3 inches wide, bright purple-pink and poppy-like; low salt; native
- Perennial; many different-colored flowers available; needs protection in northern zones; likes sandy soil; attracts butterflies; high salt; *S. jamaicensis* is native
- Perennial; clumping; long-lasting cut flowers; purple flowers in spring and summer; prefers well-drained soil; medium salt; native
- Perennial; herbaceous; grass-like foliage; purple, white and pink flowers; blooms after rains during warm weather; high salt; native
- Perennial; lyre-shaped red markings on leaves; slender stalks, purple spring flowers; mint family; many species available; likes sandy soil; low salt; native
- Annual or perennial; red spring and summer blooms; cut back for multiple flowering; attracts hummingbirds; likes sandy soil; wildlife value; low salt
- Perennial; reseeds profusely; likes sandy soil but tolerates alkalinity; wildlife value; medium salt; native
- Small evergreen shrub with aromatic leaves; attractive white-to-pink flowers from spring to fall; moderate salt; native
- Perennial; clump-forming; dark green 5-inch leaves; in early autumn, dense clusters of flowers turn deep pink, then copper-red; moderate salt
- One of the “care-free” roses; disease- and black spot-resistant; near constant flowering; single, cherry red flowers; low salt
- Perennial; grass-like, narrow linear leaves with silvery pubescence; yellow spring, summer and fall flowers; likes acidic soil; low salt; native
- Annual; many cultivars available; remove spent flowers for re-bloom; damaged by root-knot nematodes; winter and spring flowers
- Herbaceous; garlic-scented purple flowers in spring, summer and fall; doesn't bloom well in shade; moderate salt
- Perennial; showy white fragrant flowers that attract hawkmoths; stalks grow from strap-like leaves; native
- Perennial; rhizomatous; forms clumps; blue flowers; native
- Perennial; also called red torch ginger; showy, waxy red flowers atop tall stalks in spring, summer and fall; large spiral-arranged leaves; sprawling, spreading clump; likes sandy soil; medium salt
- Herbaceous; forms solid cover in wet areas; fragrant white spring and summer flowers; poisonous; likes sandy soil; needs protection in northern zones; high salt; native
- Perennial; bright-yellow rayed flowers in summer and fall; prefers acidic and sandy soil; low salt; native
- Annual; hardy, grows in north Florida winter; lightly damaged by root-knot nematodes; purple or red flowers in spring, fall and winter; likes sandy soil; low salt
- Perennial; also called oblongleaf twinflower; likes sandy soil; low salt; native
- Annual or perennial; reseeding; doesn't like mulch; variety of flower colors; prefers sandy soil; *G. maritima* good for beach areas; native
- Annual; finely divided leaves; prostrate growth habit; drought-tolerant; can sustain itself with infrequent mowing; purple spring, summer and fall flowers; likes sandy soil; low salt

GROWTH RATE  Slow  Medium  Fast

\* Soil moisture and light listed in order of plant preference

# FLOWERS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Florida Hardiness Range	Soil Moisture Range*	Light Range*	Mature Size (feet)	Growth Rate
Verbena, purpletop or roadside	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	8a-9b	☾	☀️ ☁️	4	■■■■
Verbena, Tampa	<i>Glandularia tampensis (Verbena tampensis)</i>	9b-11	☾☾ - ☾	☀️	2	■■■□
Violet, Florida or common blue	<i>Viola</i> spp.	8a-11	☾☾	☀️ ☁️	0.5	■■■□
Wild columbine	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	8a-9a	☾☾ - ☾	☁️ ☀️	3	■■□□
Wild-petunia	<i>Ruellia caroliniensis</i>	8a-11	☾ - ☾☾	☀️ ☁️	1.5	■■■□
Wishbone flower or bluewing	<i>Torenia fournieri</i>	9a-11	☾☾	☀️ ☁️	1	■■■■
Woodland pinkroot or Indian pink	<i>Spigelia marilandica</i>	8a-9a	☾☾	☁️ ☀️	2	■■■□
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	8a-9b	☾☾ - ☾	☁️ ☀️	1.5	■■■□
Yellow buttons	<i>Balduina angustifolia</i>	8a-10b	☾☾ - ☾	☀️	2x3	■■■■
Yellowtop	<i>Flaveria linearis</i>	8b-11	☾☾ - ☾	☀️	4	■■■■
Yucca	<i>Yucca</i> spp.	8a-11	☾	☀️	4-5	■■□□

SOIL MOISTURE ☾ Dry ☾☾ Moist ☾☾☾ Wet

LIGHT ☀️ Full Sun ☁️ Partial Sun ☁️☁️ Shade



Daylily  
*Heemerocallis* hybrids



Mexican sunflower  
*Tithonia diversifolia*



Silkgrass  
*Pityopsis graminifolia*



Cigar flower  
*Cuphea* species

## Comments

Perennial; upright; attracts butterflies; purple flowers in spring and summer; low salt; wildlife value

Perennial; purple flower clusters atop long stalks; blooms in spring, summer and fall; likes sandy soil; wildlife value; high salt; native; endangered

Perennial; also known as common blue violet; blue spring blooms; likes sandy soil; low salt; native

Perennial; dainty plant with nodding blooms; red or yellow spring flowers; endangered; prefers alkaline soil; low salt; wildlife value; native

Perennial; showy pale-blue spring and summer flowers; good for shady areas; freezes to ground in north Florida; low salt; native

Annual; escaped cultivation is found on disturbed sites; blooms in spring, fall and winter

Perennial; red and yellow blooms in spring and summer; prefers acidic and sandy soil; wildlife value; low salt; native

Weak, short-lived perennial; white or pink spring flowers; clumping growth habit; cold-hardy; low salt; native

Annual; rounded growth form; yellow aster-like flowers appear in fall and winter; well adapted to sandy soil; moderate salt; native

Perennial; goldenrod relative with showy flat-topped clusters of small yellow flowers; likes sandy soil; high salt; native

Erect succulent plant; many cultivars and species; leaves often have spines at tips

GROWTH RATE



Slow



Medium



Fast

\* Soil moisture and light listed in order of plant preference

Amaryllis  
*Hippeastrum* hybrids



# FLOWERS



Verbena, moss  
*Glandularia pulchella*



Crinum-lily  
*Crinum species*



Purple coneflower  
*Echinacea purpurea*



Iris, walking  
*Neomarica species*



Dotted horsemint  
*Monarda punctata*



Porterweed  
*Stachytarpheta* species



Pentas  
*Pentas lanceolata*

# FLOWERS



Iris, blue flag  
*Iris hexagona*



Blanket flower  
*Gaillardia pulchella*



Mistflower  
*Conoclinium coelestinum*



Sage, tropical  
*Salvia coccinea*



Wild-petunia  
*Ruellia caroliniensis*



Rain-lily  
*Zephyranthes* species



Butterfly weed  
*Asclepias tuberosa*



Wild columbine  
*Aquilegia canadensis*



Milkweed, scarlet  
*Asclepias curassavica*

## Glossary

---

**acid** — A condition which is derived by partial exchange of replaceable hydrogen; an element that is sour; on the pH scale, acid conditions are any pH below 7.0, which is neutral.

**alkaline** — The condition of water or soil that contains an amount of alkali substances (various soluble salts) to raise the pH above 7.0; when extreme, alkalinity is caustic.

**aquifer** — A layer of underground rock or sand which stores and carries water.

**brackish** — Somewhat salty.

**conserve** — To use only what is needed.

**deciduous** — Losing foliage in autumn or winter.

**drawdown** — Lowered water level.

**ecotones** — Regions where one ecosystem blends into another.

**epiphyte** — A plant that gets its moisture and nutrients from the air and rain.

**groundcover** — Small plants that live close to the ground.

**groundwater** — Water below the earth's surface.

**hammock** — Forest of broad-leafed trees and cabbage palms.

**herbaceous** — Having the texture, color or appearance of a leaf, with little or no woody tissue.

**humus** — Decomposed plant or animal matter; the organic portion of soil.

**hydric** — Characterized by abundant moisture.

**inorganic** — Composed of matter other than plant or animal.

**leach** — To pass through by percolation.

**marl** — A loose earthy deposit containing a substantial amount of calcium carbonate; used for soils deficient in lime.

**mesic** — Moist conditions; characterized by a moderate amount of moisture.

**microclimate** — A small-scale site of special conditions within a larger climate.

**plat** — A plan or map of a piece of land.

**potable** — Water suitable for human consumption.

**practical turf area** — A place where grass serves a function, such as a child's or pet's play area.

**recharge area** — A place where water is able to seep into the ground and replenish an aquifer because no confining layer is present.

**saline** — Containing salt.

**saltwater intrusion** — When salt water moves into the freshwater zone of an aquifer, making the water unfit for drinking.

**shrub strata** — The shrub layer of a forest community, under the canopy and understory tree species.

**sinkhole** — A hole in the ground caused by erosion of underground limestone.

**stormwater runoff** — Rainwater that runs off surfaces into water bodies.

**succession** — A series of ecosystem changes where plants compete, succeeding and displacing each other as they respond to, and so modify, their environment.

**topography** — Natural features of land.

**understory** — The vegetative layer under a forest canopy, but above the shrub and groundcover layers.

**water resource caution areas** — Areas identified by the water management districts where existing sources of water may not be adequate to supply water for future human needs while maintaining water resources and related natural systems.

**water table** — The upper limit of where groundwater permeates the ground.

**wetlands** — Areas containing much soil moisture.

**xeric** — Characterized by dry conditions; requiring only a small amount of moisture.



## Bibliography

---

- Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *Manual of Cultivated Plants*. New York: Macmillan, 1949.
- Bell, C. Ritchie, and Bryan J. Taylor. *Florida Wild Flowers and Roadside Plants*. Chapel Hill, N.C.: Laurel Hill Press, 1982.
- Black, Robert J., and Edward F. Gilman. *Your Florida Guide to Bedding Plants: Selection, Establishment and Maintenance*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1997.
- Brandies, Monica Moran. *Herbs and Spices for Florida Gardens*. Wayne, Pa.: B.B. Mackay Books, 1996.
- Broschat, Timothy K., and Alan W. Meerow. *Betrock's Reference Guide to Florida Landscape Plants*. Hollywood, Fla.: Betrock Information Systems, 1996.
- Dehgan, Bijan. *Landscape Plants for Subtropical Climates*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1998.
- Gilman, Edward F. *Betrock's Florida Plant Guide*. Hollywood, Fla.: Betrock Information Systems, 1996.
- . *Hortocopia: Trees, Shrubs and Groundcovers*. 2d ed. CD-ROM. Purcellville, Va.: Hortocopia, 1998.
- . *Hortocopia: Perennials and Annuals*. 2d ed. CD-ROM. Purcellville, Va.: Hortocopia, 1998.
- Gilman, Edward F., and Robert J. Black. *Your Florida Guide to Shrubs*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1999.
- Haehle, Robert G., and Joan Brookwell. *Native Florida Plants*. Houston, Texas: Gulf Publishing Company, 1999.
- Jameson, Michael, and Richard Moyroud, eds. *Xeric Landscaping With Florida Native Plants*. N.p. Association of Florida Native Nurseries, 1991.
- Langeland, K.A., and K. Craddock Burks, eds. *Identification and Biology of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas*. Gainesville: Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences Publications, University of Florida, 1999.
- Little, Elbert L. *National Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Trees, Eastern Region*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1980.
- Mabberley, D.J. *The Plant-Book: A Portable Dictionary of the Higher Plants*. Cambridge, Mass.: University Press, 1987.
- MacCubbin, Tom, and Georgia Tasker. *Florida Gardener's Guide*. Franklin, Tenn.: Cool Springs Press, 1997.
- Maxwell, Lewis S. *Florida Fruit*. Tampa, Fla.: Lewis S. Maxwell, 1967.
- McGeachy, Beth. *Handbook of Florida Palms*. St. Petersburg, Fla.: Great Outdoors Publishing Company, 1977.
- Meerow, Alan W. *Betrock's Guide to Landscape Palms*. Hollywood, Fla.: Betrock Information Systems, 1992.
- Morton, Julia F. *Fruits of Warm Climates*. Winterville, N.C.: Creative Resource Systems, 1987.
- Myers, Ronald L., and John J. Ewel, eds. *Ecosystems of Florida*. Orlando, Fla.: University of Central Florida Press, 1991.
- Nelson, Gil. *The Trees of Florida*. Sarasota, Fla.: Pineapple Press, 1994.
- . *The Shrubs and Woody Vines of Florida*. Sarasota, Fla.: Pineapple Press, 1996.
- Ruppert, Kathleen C., and Robert J. Black. *Florida Lawn Handbook*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1998.
- Stresau, Frederic. *Florida, My Eden*. Port Salerno, Fla.: Florida Classics Library, 1986.
- Suncoast Native Plant Society. *The Right Plants for Dry Places: Native Plant Landscaping in Central Florida*. St. Petersburg, Fla.: Great Outdoors Publishing Company, 1997.
- Taylor, Walter Kingsley. *The Guide to Florida Wildflowers*. Dallas, Texas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1992.
- . *Florida Wildflowers in Their Natural Communities*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1998.
- Wasowski, Sally. *Gardening With Native Plants of the South*. Dallas, Texas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1994.
- Watkins, John, and Thomas J. Sheehan. *Florida Landscape Plants*. Revised edition. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1975.
- Wunderlin, Richard. *Guide to the Vascular Plants of Florida*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1998.
- Yarlett, Lewis L. *Common Grasses of Florida and the Southeast*. Spring Hill, Fla.: Florida Native Plant Society, 1996.

## Scientific Cross-Reference

<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i>		<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>	Bougainvillea, paper flower
( <i>A. chinensis</i> x <i>A. uniflora</i> )	Glossy abelia	<i>Breynia disticha</i>	Snow bush
<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	Acacia, sweet	<i>Brugmansia x candida</i>	Angel's-trumpet
<i>Acalypha hispida</i>	Chenille plant	<i>Brunfelsia americana</i>	Lady-of-the-night
<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i>	Copperleaf	<i>Brunfelsia grandiflora</i>	Yesterday-today-and-tomorrow
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Maple, red	<i>Bucida buceras</i>	Black olive
<i>Acer saccharum</i> subsp. <i>floridanum</i>	Maple, Florida sugar	<i>Bucida spinosa</i>	Spiny black olive
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	<i>Buddleja</i> spp.	Butterfly bush
<i>Acoelorrhaphe wrightii</i>	Paurotis palm	<i>Bulnesia arborea</i>	Bulnesia
<i>Acrostichum danaeifolium</i>	Fern, giant leather	<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	Gumbo limbo
<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	Red buckeye	<i>Butia capitata</i>	Pindo palm
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Agapanthus	<i>Caladium x hortulanum</i>	Fancy-leaved caladium
<i>Agarista populifolia</i>	Pipestem	<i>Calliandra haematocephala</i>	Red powderpuff
<i>Agave americana</i>	Century plant	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	American beautyberry
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Ageratum	<i>Callirhoe papaver</i>	Poppy mallow
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Ajuga	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Bottlebrush, lemon
<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>	Allamanda, yellow	<i>Callistemon rigidus</i>	Bottlebrush, stiff
<i>Aloe vera</i> (= <i>A. barbadensis</i> )	Aloe	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	Sweet shrub
<i>Alpinia zerumbet</i>	Ginger, shell	<i>Calyptanthes pallens</i>	Spicewood
<i>Amyris elemifera</i>	Torchwood	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	Camellia, sasanqua
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i> var. <i>glaucus</i>	Broomsedge	<i>Campsis radicans</i>	Trumpet vine
<i>Annona glabra</i>	Pond-apple	<i>Cananga odorata</i>	Ylang-ylang
<i>Annona muricata</i>	Soursop	<i>Canavalia maritima</i> (= <i>C. rosea</i> )	Bean, beach
<i>Annona reticulata</i>	Custard apple	<i>Canna flaccida</i>	Canna, yellow
<i>Annona x 'Atemoya'</i>	Atemoya	<i>Canna x generalis</i>	Canna, garden
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Snapdragon	<i>Capparis cynophallophora</i>	Caper, Jamaican
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	Wild columbine	<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>	Natal plum
<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	Alexandra palm	<i>Carphephorus corymbosus</i>	Indian paint brush
<i>Ardisia escallonioides</i>	Marlberry	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Hornbeam, American
<i>Argusia gnaphalodes</i>	Sea lavender	<i>Carya alba</i> (= <i>C. tomentosa</i> )	Hickory, mockernut
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit	<i>Carya floridana</i>	Hickory, scrub
<i>Aristida beyrichiana</i>	Grass, wire	<i>Carya glabra</i>	Hickory, pignut
<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	Milkweed, scarlet	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	Pecan
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly weed	<i>Caryota mitis</i>	Clustering fishtail palm
<i>Asimina</i> spp.	Pawpaw	<i>Casimiroa edulis</i>	White sapote
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> 'Myers'	Foxtail-fern	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Golden shower
<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>	Cast-iron plant	<i>Cassia javanica</i>	Pink-and-white shower
<i>Asplenium nidus</i>	Fern, bird's nest	<i>Castanea pumila</i>	Chinquapin
<i>Aster carolinianus</i>	Aster, climbing	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Catalpa
<i>Aster dumosus</i>	Aster, bushy	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Periwinkle
<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Carambola	<i>Celosia argentea</i> (= <i>C. cristata</i> )	Cockscomb
<i>Avicennia germinans</i>	Mangrove, black	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	Sugarberry
<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	Smooth water-hyssop	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush
<i>Balduina angustifolia</i>	Yellow buttons	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud
<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	Hong Kong orchid tree	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	Night-blooming jessamine
<i>Beaumontia grandiflora</i>	Herald's-trumpet	<i>Chamaedorea microspadix</i>	Bamboo palm
<i>Begonia</i> spp.	Begonia	<i>Chamaedorea cataractarum</i>	Cat palm
<i>Begonia x semperflorens-cultorum</i>	Begonia, wax	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	European fan palm
<i>Berberis julianae</i>	Barberry, wintergreen	<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	Grass, broadleaf spike
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Barberry, 'crimson pygmy'	<i>Chiococca alba</i> (= <i>C. pinetorum</i> )	Snowberry, pineland
<i>Berlandiera subacaulis</i>	Florida green eyes	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	Fringe tree
<i>Betula nigra</i>	Birch, river	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>	Spider plant
<i>Bignonia carpeolata</i>	Cross vine	<i>Chorisia speciosa</i>	Floss-silk tree
<i>Bismarckia nobilis</i>	Bismarck palm	<i>Chrysanthemum x morifolium</i>	Chrysanthemum, garden
<i>Blechnum serrulatum</i>	Fern, swamp	<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>	Cocoplum
<i>Borrchia frutescens</i>	Daisy, sea oxeye	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i>	Star-apple

## Scientific Cross-Reference

<i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i> . . . . .	Satinleaf	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> . . . . .	Varnish leaf
<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i>		<i>Dracaena draco</i> . . . . .	Dragon tree
(= <i>C. fruticosum</i> ) . . . . .	Fiddlewood	<i>Dracaena</i> spp. . . . .	Dracaena
<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> . . . . .	Key lime	<i>Duranta evecta</i> (= <i>Duranta repens</i> ) . . . . .	Golden dewdrop
<i>Citrus limon</i> . . . . .	Lemon	<i>Dyschoriste oblongifolia</i> . . . . .	Twinflower
<i>Citrus reticulata</i> . . . . .	Tangerine	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> . . . . .	Purple coneflower
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> . . . . .	Orange, sweet	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i> . . . . .	Silverthorn
<i>Citrus x paradisi</i> . . . . .	Grapefruit	<i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i> . . . . .	Grass, purple love
<i>Citrus x tangelo</i> . . . . .	Tangelo	<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i> . . . . .	Grass, centipede
<i>Clerodendrum thomsoniae</i> . . . . .	Bleeding heart	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> . . . . .	Loquat
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> . . . . .	Sweet pepperbush	<i>Erithalis fruticosa</i> . . . . .	Black torch
<i>Clusia rosea</i> . . . . .	Pitch apple	<i>Ernodea littoralis</i> . . . . .	Golden creeper
<i>Coccoloba diversifolia</i> . . . . .	Pigeon plum	<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i> . . . . .	Button rattlesnake master
<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i> . . . . .	Seagrape	<i>Erythrina herbacea</i> . . . . .	Coral bean
<i>Coccothrinax argentata</i> . . . . .	Silver palm	<i>Eugenia confusa</i> . . . . .	Redberry stopper
<i>Cocculus laurifolius</i> . . . . .	Snail seed	<i>Eugenia foetida</i> . . . . .	Spanish stopper
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> . . . . .	Coconut palm	<i>Eugenia rhombea</i> . . . . .	Red stopper
<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i> . . . . .	Croton	<i>Euryops chrysanthemoides</i> . . . . .	Daisy, African bush
<i>Coleus x hybridus</i> . . . . .	Coleus	<i>Evodia suaveolens</i> var. <i>ridleyi</i> . . . . .	Aralia, lacy-lady
<i>Colvillea racemosa</i> . . . . .	Colville's glory	<i>Evolvulus glomerata</i> . . . . .	Blue daze
<i>Conocarpus erectus</i> . . . . .	Buttonwood	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i> . . . . .	Beech, American
<i>Conocarpus erectus</i> var. <i>sericeus</i> . . . . .	Buttonwood, silver	<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i> . . . . .	Guava, pineapple
<i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i> . . . . .	Mistflower	<i>Ficus carica</i> . . . . .	Fig, edible
<i>Conradina canescens</i> . . . . .	Scrub conradina	<i>Ficus pumila</i> . . . . .	Fig, creeping
<i>Conradina grandiflora</i> . . . . .	Scrub mint, large-flowered	<i>Flaveria linearis</i> . . . . .	Yellowtop
<i>Conradina</i> spp. . . . .	Scrub mints	<i>Fortunella</i> spp. . . . .	Kumquat
<i>Cordia sebestena</i> . . . . .	Geiger tree	<i>Fraxinus caroliniana</i> . . . . .	Ash, pop
<i>Cordyline terminalis</i> . . . . .	Ti plant	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> . . . . .	Ash, green
<i>Coreopsis leavenworthii</i> . . . . .	Common tickseed	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i> . . . . .	Blanket flower
<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i> . . . . .	Coreopsis	<i>Galphimia gracilis</i> . . . . .	Thryallis
<i>Cornus florida</i> . . . . .	Dogwood, flowering	<i>Garberia heterophylla</i> . . . . .	Garberia
<i>Cornus kousa</i> . . . . .	Dogwood, Japanese	<i>Gardenia augusta</i> . . . . .	Gardenia, Cape jasmine
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i> . . . . .	Pampas grass	<i>Gaylussacia dumosa</i> . . . . .	Huckleberry, dwarf
<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i> . . . . .	Cosmos	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i> . . . . .	Jasmine, Carolina
<i>Costus barbatus</i> . . . . .	Spiral ginger	<i>Genipa clusiifolia</i> (= <i>Casasia clusiifolia</i> ) . . . . .	Apple, seven-year
<i>Crataegus aestivalis</i> . . . . .	May haw	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i> . . . . .	Gerbera daisy
<i>Crataegus flava</i> . . . . .	Summer haw	<i>Glandularia pulchella</i>	
<i>Crinum</i> spp. . . . .	Crinum-lily	( <i>Verbena tenusecta</i> ) . . . . .	Verbena, moss
<i>Crinum americanum</i> . . . . .	String-lily	<i>Glandularia</i> spp. . . . .	Verbena, Florida native
<i>Crossopetalum ilicifolium</i> . . . . .	Quailberry	<i>Glandularia tampensis</i>	
<i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i> . . . . .	False heather	( <i>Verbena tampensis</i> ) . . . . .	Verbena, Tampa
<i>Cuphea</i> spp. . . . .	Cigar flower	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i> . . . . .	Globe amaranth
<i>Cycas revoluta</i> . . . . .	Sago, king	<i>Gordonia lasianthus</i> . . . . .	Loblolly bay
<i>Cycas rumphii</i> . . . . .	Sago, queen	<i>Graptophyllum pictum</i> . . . . .	Caricature plant
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> . . . . .	Grass, Bermuda	<i>Guajacum sanctum</i> . . . . .	Lignum vitae
<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i> . . . . .	Titi	<i>Guapira discolor</i> . . . . .	Blolly
<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i> . . . . .	Fern, holly	<i>Guara lindheimeri</i> . . . . .	Gaura
<i>Delonix regia</i> . . . . .	Royal poinciana	<i>Gymnanthes lucida</i> . . . . .	Crabwood
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> . . . . .	Sweet William	<i>Halesia carolina</i> . . . . .	Carolina silverbell
<i>Dicerandra linearifolia</i> . . . . .	Dicerandra	<i>Halesia diptera</i> . . . . .	Two-winged silverbell
<i>Dictyosperma album</i> . . . . .	Hurricane palm	<i>Hamelia patens</i> . . . . .	Firebush
<i>Dietes</i> spp. . . . .	Iris, African	<i>Hedera canariensis</i> . . . . .	Ivy, Algerian
<i>Dioon edule</i> . . . . .	Cycad, Dioon	<i>Hedychium coronarium</i> . . . . .	Ginger, butterfly
<i>Diospyros digyna</i> . . . . .	Black sapote	<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i> . . . . .	Sunflower, narrow-leaved
<i>Diospyros discolor</i> . . . . .	Velvet-apple, Mabolo	<i>Helianthus debilis</i> . . . . .	Sunflower, beach
<i>Diospyros kaki</i> . . . . .	Persimmon, Japanese	<i>Heliotropium</i> spp. . . . .	Heliotrope
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i> . . . . .	Persimmon, common	<i>Hemerocallis</i> hybrids . . . . .	Daylily
<i>Distichlis spicata</i> . . . . .	Grass, salt	<i>Hibiscus coccineus</i> . . . . .	Hibiscus, red
		<i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i> . . . . .	Confederate-rose

## Scientific Cross-Reference

<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Hibiscus	<i>Licuala spinosa</i>	Licuala, spiny
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Rose-of-Sharon	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweetgum
<i>Hippeastrum hybrids</i>	Amaryllis	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip tree
<i>Hosta</i> spp.	Hosta	<i>Liriope</i> spp.	Liriope
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	Hydrangea, wild	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	Lychee
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	Hydrangea, French	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	Chinese fan palm
<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	Hydrangea, oakleaf	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal flower
<i>Hymenocallis</i> spp.	Spider-lily	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	Honeysuckle, coral
<i>Hypericum reductum</i>	St. John's wort	<i>Lupinus diffusus</i>	Lupine, sky-blue
<i>Ilex ambigua</i>	Holly, Carolina	<i>Lycium carolinianum</i>	Christmas berry
<i>Ilex cassine</i>	Holly, dahoon	<i>Lyonia ferruginea</i>	Lyonia, rusty
<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Burford'	Holly, Burford	<i>Lyonia lucida</i>	Lyonia, shiny
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Holly, Japanese	<i>Lysiloma latisiliqua</i>	Wild tamarind
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Gallberry	<i>Lysiloma sabicu</i>	Cuban tamarind
<i>Ilex myrtifolia</i>	Holly, myrtle-leaved	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	Osage orange
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	Holly, American	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Magnolia, southern
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Holly, yaupon	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i> 'Nana' and 'Shellings'	Holly, dwarf yaupon	<i>Mahonia</i> spp.	Oregon grape-holly
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i> 'Pendula'	Holly, weeping yaupon	<i>Malus angustifolia</i>	Crabapple, southern
<i>Ilex x attenuata</i> 'East Palatka'	Holly, East Palatka	<i>Malvastrum arboreus</i>	Turk's-cap
<i>Illicium anisatum</i>	Anise-tree	<i>Mandevilla</i> spp.	Mandevilla
<i>Illicium floridanum</i>	Anise, Florida	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango
<i>Illicium parviflorum</i>	Anise, yellow	<i>Manilkara bahamensis</i>	Wild dilly
<i>Impatiens</i> spp.	Impatiens	<i>Manilkara roxburghiana</i>	Mimusops
<i>Ipomoea imperati</i> (= <i>I. stolonifera</i> )	Beach morning glory	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn redwood
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>	Railroad vine	<i>Mimosa strigillosa</i>	Powderpuff
<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.	Morning-glory	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	Four-o'clock
<i>Iris hexagona</i>	Iris, blue flag	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Grass, zebra
<i>Itea virginica</i>	Sweetspire	<i>Monarda punctata</i>	Dotted horsemint
<i>Iva imbricata</i>	Beach elder	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	Monstera
<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Ixora	<i>Morus rubra</i>	Mulberry, red
<i>Jacaranda acutifolia</i>	Jacaranda	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	Grass, muhly
<i>Jacquinia keyensis</i>	Joewood	<i>Musa acuminata</i> 'Cavendish'	Banana, Cavendish
<i>Jasminum mesnyi</i>	Jasmine, primrose	<i>Myrcianthes fragrans</i>	Simpson stopper
<i>Jasminum multiflorum</i>	Jasmine, downy	<i>Myrciaria cauliflora</i>	Jaboticaba
<i>Jatropha integerrima</i>	Peregrina	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Wax myrtle
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Juniper, Chinese	<i>Narcissus tazetta</i>	Cream narcissus
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Parsonii'	Juniper, Parson	<i>Neodypsis decaryi</i>	Triangle palm
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Pftizeriana'	Juniper, Pftizer	<i>Neomarica</i> spp.	Iris, walking
<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Juniper, shore	<i>Nephrolepis biserrata</i>	Fern, giant sword
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> 'Blue Rug'	Juniper, blue rug	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander
<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>	Juniper, Japanese garden	<i>Nolina recurvata</i>	Ponytail palm
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> (= <i>J. silicicola</i> )	Cedar, red	<i>Noronhia emarginata</i>	Madagascar olive
<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>	Shrimp plant	<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>	Tupelo, water
<i>Justicia</i> spp.	Jacobinia	<i>Nyssa biflora</i>	Blackgum
<i>Kaempferia</i> spp.	Ginger, peacock	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Sourgum
<i>Kalanchoe blossfeldiana</i>	Kalanchoe	<i>Ocotea coriacea</i>	Lancewood
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape myrtle	<i>Odontonema cuspidata</i>	Firespike
<i>Laguncularia racemosa</i>	Mangrove, white	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Grass, mondo
<i>Lantana camara</i> 'Gold Mound'	Lantana, gold mound	<i>Ophiopogon</i> spp.	Grass, Aztec
<i>Lantana depressa</i>	Lantana, Florida	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	Sweet olive
<i>Lantana involucrata</i>	Wild sage	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	Fern, cinnamon
<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Lantana, trailing	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Fern, royal
<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Lantana, trailing	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Hop hornbeam
<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>	Texas sage	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sourwood
<i>Leucothoe racemosa</i>	Fetterbush	<i>Pandorea jasminoides</i>	Bower vine
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Blazing star	<i>Panicum amarum</i>	Grass, bitter panic
<i>Licania michauxii</i>	Gopher apple	<i>Panicum hemitomon</i>	Maidencane
<i>Licuala grandis</i>	Licuala palm	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Jerusalem thorn

## Scientific Cross-Reference

<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper	<i>Quercus hemisphaerica</i>	Oak, laurel
<i>Paspalum notatum</i>	Grass, bahia	<i>Quercus incana</i>	Oak, bluejack
<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>	Seashore paspalum	<i>Quercus laevis</i>	Oak, turkey
<i>Passiflora coccinea</i>	Passion flower, scarlet	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Oak, diamond leaf
<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Passion flower, purple	<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	Oak, overcup
<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	Passion flower	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>	Oak, swamp chestnut
<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Passion flower, corky-stem	<i>Quercus myrtifolia</i>	Oak, myrtle
<i>Passiflora</i> x 'Incense'	Passion flower, incense	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Oak, water
<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>	Copperpod	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Oak, willow
<i>Penstemon multiflorus</i>	Beardtongue, white	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Oak, Shumard
<i>Pentas lanceolata</i>	Pentas	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Oak, live
<i>Persea americana</i>	Avocado	<i>Randia aculeata</i>	White indigo berry
<i>Persea borbonia</i>	Redbay	<i>Rapanea punctata</i>	Myrsine
<i>Persea humilis</i>	Silkbay	<i>Rhamnus caroliniana</i>	Buckthorn, Carolina
<i>Persea palustris</i>	Swampbay	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Hawthorn, Indian
<i>Petrea volubilis</i>	Queens wreath	<i>Rhapidophyllum hystrix</i>	Needle palm
<i>Petunia</i> x <i>hybrida</i>	Petunia	<i>Rhapis excelsa</i>	Lady palm or rhaps
<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	Mock orange	<i>Rhizophora mangle</i>	Mangrove, red
<i>Philodendron selloum</i>	Philodendron	<i>Rhododendron austrinum</i>	Azalea, Florida flame
<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	Phlox, woodland	<i>Rhododendron canescens</i>	Azalea, wild
<i>Phlox drummondii</i>	Phlox, garden	<i>Rhododendron minus</i> var. <i>chapmanii</i>	Rhododendron, Chapman's
<i>Phlox subulata</i>	Phlox, moss	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Azalea hybrids
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island date palm	<i>Rosa laevigata</i>	Rose, Cherokee
<i>Phoenix rupicola</i>	Cliff date palm	<i>Rosa</i> x 'Knock Out'	Shrub rose
<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	Wild date palm	<i>Rosa</i> x 'Red Carpet'	Groundcover rose
<i>Photinia glabra</i>	Photinia or red-tip	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary
<i>Pimenta dioica</i>	Allspice	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	Florida royal palm
<i>Pinus clausa</i>	Pine, sand	<i>Rubus cultivar Brazos</i>	Blackberry
<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	Pine, slash	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-eyed Susan
<i>Pinus elliotii</i> var. <i>densa</i>	Pine, South Florida slash	<i>Ruellia caroliniensis</i>	Wild-petunia
<i>Pinus glabra</i>	Pine, spruce	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Fern, leatherleaf
<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Pine, long-leaf	<i>Russelia equisetiformis</i>	Firecracker plant
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Pine, loblolly	<i>Sabal etonia</i>	Scrub palmetto
<i>Piscidia piscipula</i>	Jamaican dogwood	<i>Sabal minor</i>	Bluestem palmetto
<i>Pityopsis graminifolia</i>	Silkgrass	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	Cabbage palm
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Willow, weeping
<i>Platyclusus orientalis</i>	Arbor-vitae, Oriental	<i>Salvia coccinea</i>	Sage, tropical
<i>Platycodon grandiflorus</i>	Balloon flower	<i>Salvia lyrata</i>	Sage, lyre-leaved
<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	Plumbago	<i>Salvia splendens</i>	Sage, scarlet
<i>Plumeria</i> spp.	Frangipani	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> subsp. <i>canadensis</i>	Elderberry
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Podocarpus, yew	<i>Sapindus marginatus</i>	Florida soapberry
<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>	Moss-rose	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Sassafras
<i>Pouteria campechiana</i>	Eggfruit, Canistel	<i>Saururus cernuus</i>	Lizard's tail
<i>Prunus angustifolia</i>	Plum, Chickasaw	<i>Savia bahamensis</i>	Maidenbush
<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Cherry laurel	<i>Scaevola plumieri</i>	Inkberry
<i>Prunus persica</i>	Peach	<i>Schaefferia frutescens</i>	Florida boxwood
<i>Prunus umbellata</i>	Plum, flatwoods	<i>Sedum</i> spp.	Sedum
<i>Pseudophoenix sargentii</i>	Buccaneer palm	<i>Senecio cineraria</i>	Dusty-miller
<i>Psychotria ligustrifolia</i>	Bahama coffee	<i>Senna mexicana</i> var. <i>chapmanii</i>	Cassia, Bahama
<i>Psychotria nervosa</i>	Wild coffee	<i>Serenoa repens</i>	Saw palmetto
<i>Ptychosperma macarthurii</i>	Macarthur palm	<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i>	Sea purslane
<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate	<i>Severinia buxifolia</i>	Boxthorn
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Firethorn, red	<i>Sideroxylon foetidissimum</i>	
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Bradford pear	(= <i>Mastichodendron foetidissimum</i> )	Mastic
<i>Pyrus communis</i> 'Hood'	Pear, Hood	<i>Sideroxylon tenax</i> (= <i>Bumelia tenax</i> )	Buckthorn, tough
<i>Quercus alba</i>	Oak, white	<i>Simarouba glauca</i>	Paradise tree
<i>Quercus chapmanii</i>	Oak, Chapman	<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	Blue-eyed grass
<i>Quercus geminata</i>	Oak, sand live	<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>	Goldenrod, seaside

## Scientific Cross-Reference

<i>Sophora tomentosa</i> var. <i>truncata</i> . . . . .	Yellow necklace pod	<i>Ulmus americana</i> . . . . .	Elm, American
<i>Sorghastrum secundum</i> . . . . .	Grass, lopsided Indian	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> . . . . .	Elm, Chinese
<i>Spartina alterniflora</i> . . . . .	Grass, smooth cord	<i>Uniola paniculata</i> . . . . .	Sea oats
<i>Spartina bakeri</i> . . . . .	Grass, sand cord	<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i> . . . . .	Sparkleberry
<i>Spartina patens</i> . . . . .	Grass, saltmeadow cord	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> . . . . .	Blueberry, highbush
<i>Spathodea campanulata</i> . . . . .	Tulip tree, African	<i>Vaccinium cultivars</i> . . . . .	Blueberry
<i>Spigelia marilandica</i> . . . . .	Woodland pinkroot	<i>Vaccinium darrowii</i> . . . . .	Blueberry, Darrow's
<i>Spiraea cantoniensis</i> . . . . .	Spiraea, Chinese	<i>Vaccinium myrsinites</i> . . . . .	Blueberry, shiny
<i>Spiraea thunbergii</i> . . . . .	Spiraea, Thunberg	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i> . . . . .	Verbena, purpletop
<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> . . . . .	Seashore dropseed	<i>Veronia</i> spp. . . . .	Ironweed
<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i> . . . . .	Porterweed, blue	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i> . . . . .	Arrow-wood
<i>Stachytarpheta</i> spp. . . . .	Porterweed	<i>Viburnum obovatum</i> . . . . .	Viburnum, Walter's
<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i> . . . . .	Firewheel tree	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i> . . . . .	Viburnum, sweet
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> . . . . .	Grass, St. Augustine	<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i> . . . . .	Viburnum, blackhaw
<i>Stephanotis floribunda</i> . . . . .	Bridal bouquet	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i> . . . . .	Viburnum, sandankwa
<i>Sterculia foetida</i> . . . . .	Bangar nut	<i>Vinca</i> spp. . . . .	Vinca
<i>Stigmaphyllon littorale</i> . . . . .	Brazilian golden vine	<i>Viola</i> spp. . . . .	Violet, Florida
<i>Stokesia laevis</i> . . . . .	Aster, Stokes'	<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i> . . . . .	Chaste-tree
<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i> . . . . .	Bird-of-paradise tree	<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i> . . . . .	Grape, muscadine
<i>Strelitzia reginae</i> . . . . .	Bird-of-paradise	<i>Vitis</i> spp. . . . .	Grapes
<i>Styrax grandifolia</i> . . . . .	Big leaf snowbell	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> . . . . .	Washington palm
<i>Suriana maritima</i> . . . . .	Bay cedar	<i>Wisteria frutescens</i> . . . . .	Wisteria, American
<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> . . . . .	Mahogany	<i>x Citrofortunella microcarpa</i> . . . . .	Calamondin orange
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i> . . . . .	Queen palm	<i>Ximenia americana</i> . . . . .	Tallow-wood
<i>Tabebuia</i> spp. . . . .	Trumpet tree, Caribbean	<i>Yucca aloifolia</i> . . . . .	Spanish bayonet
<i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i> . . . . .	Crape jasmine	<i>Yucca elephantipes</i> . . . . .	Yucca, spineless
<i>Tagetes</i> spp. . . . .	Marigold	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i> . . . . .	Adam's needle
<i>Tamarindus indica</i> . . . . .	Tamarind	<i>Yucca</i> spp. . . . .	Yucca
<i>Taxodium ascendens</i> . . . . .	Cypress, pond	<i>Zamia floridana</i> ( <i>Z. pumila</i> ) . . . . .	Coontie
<i>Taxodium distichum</i> . . . . .	Cypress, bald	<i>Zamia furfuracea</i> . . . . .	Cardboard palm
<i>Tecoma capensis</i> . . . . .	Honeysuckle, Cape	<i>Zanthoxylum clava-herculis</i> . . . . .	Hercules'-club
<i>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</i> . . . . .	Cleyera	<i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i> . . . . .	Wild lime
<i>Tetrastigma voinerianum</i> . . . . .	Ape-ivy	<i>Zephyranthes</i> spp. . . . .	Rain-lily
<i>Tetrazygia bicolor</i> . . . . .	Tetrazygia	<i>Zoysia japonica</i> . . . . .	Grass, zoysia
<i>Thelypteris kunthii</i> . . . . .	Fern, southern shield		
<i>Thrinax morrisii</i> . . . . .	Thatch palm, Key		
<i>Thrinax radiata</i> . . . . .	Thatch palm, Florida		
<i>Thunbergia alata</i> . . . . .	Black-eyed Susan vine		
<i>Thunbergia erecta</i> . . . . .	Bush clock vine		
<i>Thunbergia fragrans</i> . . . . .	White sky vine		
<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i> . . . . .	Sky vine		
<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> . . . . .	Thyme		
<i>Tibouchina</i> spp. . . . .	Glorybush		
<i>Tilia americana</i> var. <i>caroliniana</i> . . . . .	Basswood		
<i>Tithonia diversifolia</i> . . . . .	Mexican sunflower		
<i>Tithonia rotundifolia</i> . . . . .	Mexican zinnia		
<i>Torenia fournieri</i> . . . . .	Wishbone flower		
<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i> . . . . .	Jasmine, Asiatic		
<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i> . . . . .	Confederate jasmine		
<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i> . . . . .	Windmill palm		
<i>Tradescantia ohiensis</i> . . . . .	Spiderwort, blue		
<i>Tradescantia pallida</i> . . . . .	Purple queen		
<i>Trevesia palmata</i> . . . . .	Tropical snowflake		
<i>Trichostema dichotomum</i> . . . . .	Blue curls, forked		
<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i> . . . . .	Gama grass, Eastern		
<i>Tripsacum floridanum</i> . . . . .	Gama grass, Florida		
<i>Tulbaghia violacea</i> . . . . .	Society garlic		
<i>Turnera ulmifolia</i> . . . . .	Alder, yellow		
<i>Ulmus alata</i> . . . . .	Elm, winged		

## Plant Index

---

- Acacia, sweet 22  
Adam's needle 38, 50  
Agapanthus 58  
Ageratum 58  
Ajuga 50  
Alder, yellow 58  
Alexandra palm 34  
Allamanda, yellow 56  
Allspice 22  
Aloe 50  
Althaea. *See under* Rose-of-Sharon  
Amaryllis 58  
American beautyberry 38  
Angel's-trumpet 38  
Anise, Florida 38  
    yellow 38  
Anise-tree 38  
Ape-ivy 56  
Apple, seven-year 38  
Aralia, lacy-lady 38  
Arbor-vitae, Oriental 38  
Arrow-wood 38  
Ash, green 22  
    pop 22  
Aster, bushy 58  
    climbing 58  
    Stokes' 58  
Atemoya 22  
Avocado 22  
Azalea hybrids 38  
    Florida flame 38  
    Piedmont. *See under* Azalea, wild  
    Pinxter. *See under* Azalea, wild  
    wild 38  
Bahama coffee 38  
Balloon flower 58  
Bamboo palm 34  
Banana, Cavendish 22  
Bangar nut 22  
Barberry, 'crimson pygmy' 38  
    wintergreen 38  
Basswood 22  
Bay cedar 38  
Beach elder 38  
Beach morning glory 50  
Beach-lily. *See under* Spider-lily  
Bean, beach 50  
Beardtongue, white 58  
Beech, American 22  
Begonia 58  
    wax 58  
Bengal clock vine. *See under*  
    White sky vine  
Big leaf snowbell 22  
Birch, river 22  
Bird-of-paradise 58  
Bird-of-paradise tree 22  
Bismarck palm 34  
Black olive 22  
Black sapote 22  
Black torch 38  
Blackberry 38  
Black-eyed Susan 58  
Black-eyed Susan vine 56  
Blackgum 22  
Blanket flower 58  
Blazing star 58  
Bleeding heart 56  
Blolly 22  
Blood flower milkweed. *See under*  
    Milkweed, scarlet  
Blue curls, forked 58  
Blue daze 50  
Bluebeach. *See under* Hornbeam,  
    American  
Blueberry 38  
    Darrow's 38  
    highbush 38  
    shiny 38  
Blue-eyed grass 58  
Bluestem palmetto 4  
Bluewing. *See under* Wishbone flower  
Bottlebrush, lemon 38  
    stiff 38  
Bougainvillea, paper flower 38  
Bower vine 56  
Boxthorn 38  
Bradford pear 22  
Brazilian golden vine 56  
Bridal bouquet 56  
Broadleaf woodoats. *See under*  
    Grass, broadleaf spike  
Broomsedge 50  
Buccaneer palm 34  
Buckthorn, Carolina 22  
    tough 38  
Buddleja. *See under* Butterfly bush  
Bulnesia 22  
Bush clock vine 38  
Butterfly bush 38  
Butterfly weed 58  
Button rattlesnake master 58  
Button sage. *See under* Wild sage  
Button snakeroot. *See under* Button  
    rattlesnake master  
Buttonbush 38  
Buttonwood 22  
    silver 38  
Cabbage palm 34  
Calamondin orange 38  
Calliopsis. *See under* Coreopsis  
Camellia, sasanqua 40  
Canary Island date palm 34  
Canistel. *See under* Eggfruit  
Canna, garden 58  
    yellow 58  
Caper, Jamaican 40  
Carambola 22  
Cardboard palm 34  
Cardinal flower 58  
Caricature plant 40  
Carolina silverbell 40  
Carpet bugleweed. *See under* Ajuga  
Cassia, Bahama 40  
Cast-iron plant 50  
Cat palm 34  
Catalpa 22  
Cedar, red 22  
Century plant 40  
Chalky bluestem. *See under* Broomsedge  
Chaste-tree 40  
Chenille plant 40  
Cherokee bean. *See under* Coral bean  
Cherry laurel 22  
Chinese fan palm 34  
Chinese Mahonia. *See under*  
    Oregon grape-holly  
Chinquapin 22  
Chocolate pudding fruit. *See under*  
    Black sapote  
Christmas berry 40  
Chrysanthemum, florist's. *See under*  
    Chrysanthemum, garden  
    garden 58  
Cigar flower 58  
Cleyera 40  
Cliff date palm 34  
Clustering fishtail palm 34  
Cockscomb 58  
Coconut palm 34  
Cocoplum 40  
Coleus 58  
Colville's glory 22  
Common tickseed 58  
Confederate jasmine 56  
Confederate-rose 40  
Coontie 40  
Copperleaf 40  
Copperpod 22  
Coral bean 40  
Coreopsis 58  
Cosmos 58  
Cow itch vine. *See under* Trumpet vine  
Crabapple, southern 22  
Crabwood 22  
Crape jasmine 40  
Crape myrtle 22  
Cream narcissus 58  
Crinum-lily 60  
Cross vine 56  
Croton 40  
Cuban tamarind 22  
Custard apple 22  
Cycad, Dioon 34  
Cypress, bald 22  
    pond 24

## Plant Index

---

- Daisy, African bush 60  
  sea oxeye 60  
Dawn redwood 24  
Daylily 60  
Dense gayfeather. *See under* Blazing star  
Dicerandra 60  
Dogwood, flowering 24  
  Japanese 24  
Dotted horsemint 60  
Dracaena 40  
Dragon tree 24  
Dusty-miller 60  
Dwarf Fakahatchee grass. *See under*  
  Gama grass, Florida  
Eggfruit, Canistel 24  
Elderberry 40  
Elm, American 24  
  Chinese 24  
  winged 24  
European fan palm 34  
Fakahatchee grass. *See under*  
  Gama grass, Eastern  
False heather 50  
Fancy-leaved caladium 60  
Fern, bird's nest 50  
  cinnamon 50  
  giant leather 50  
  giant sword 50  
  holly 50  
  leatherleaf 50  
  royal 50  
  southern shield 50  
  swamp 50  
  woods. *See under* Fern, southern shield  
Fetterbush 40  
Fiddlewood 24, 40  
Fig, creeping 50  
  edible 24  
Firebush 40  
Firecracker plant 40  
Firespike 40  
Firethorn, red 40  
Firewheel tree 24  
Florida boxwood 40  
Florida green eyes 60  
Florida royal palm 34  
Florida soapberry 24  
Floss flower. *See under* Ageratum  
Floss-silk tree 24  
Four-o'clock 60  
Foxtail-fern 50  
Frangipani 24  
Fringe tree 24  
Gallberry 40  
Gama grass, Eastern 40  
  Florida 40  
Garberia 40  
  Cape jasmine 40  
Gaura 60  
Geiger tree 24  
Gerbera daisy 60  
Ginger, butterfly 60  
  peacock 50  
  shell 60  
Globe amaranth 60  
Glorybush 40  
Glossy abelia 40  
Golden creeper 50  
Golden dewdrop 42  
Golden shower 24  
Goldenrod, seaside 60  
Gopher apple 50  
Granny graybeard. *See under* Fringe tree  
Grape, muscadine 56  
  wild. *See under* Grape, muscadine  
Grapefruit 24  
Grapes 56  
Grass, Aztec 50  
  bahia 50  
  Baker cord. *See under* Grass, sand cord  
  Bermuda 50  
  bitter panic 50  
  broadleaf spike 50  
  centipede 50  
  eulalia. *See under* Grass, zebra  
  Japanese. *See under* zoysia  
  lopsided Indian 50  
  mondo 50  
  muhly 50  
  purple love 50  
  salt 52  
  saltmeadow cord 52  
  sand cord 52  
  smooth cord 52  
  St. Augustine 52  
  wire 52  
  zebra 52  
  zoysia 52  
Groundcover rose 52  
Guanabana. *See under* Soursop  
Guava, pineapple 42  
Gumbo limbo 24  
Hackberry. *See under* Sugarberry  
Hawthorn, Indian 42  
Heliotrope 60  
Herald's-trumpet 56  
Hercules'-club 24  
Hibiscus 42  
  red 42  
Hickory, mockernut 24  
  pignut 24  
  scrub 24  
Holly, American 24  
  Burford 42  
  Carolina 24  
  Chinese. *See under* Holly, Burford  
  dahoon 24  
  dwarf yaupon 42  
  East Palatka 24  
  Japanese 42  
  myrtle-leaved 24  
  weeping yaupon 24  
  yaupon 24  
Honeysuckle, Cape 42  
  coral 56  
  trumpet. *See under* Honeysuckle, coral  
Hong Kong orchid tree 24  
Hop hornbeam 24  
Hornbeam, American 26  
Hosta 52  
Huckleberry, dwarf 42  
Hurricane palm 34  
Hydrangea, French 42  
  oakleaf 42  
  wild 42  
Ice plant. *See under* Sedum  
Indian cigar. *See under* Catalpa  
Indian paint brush 60  
Indian pink. *See under* Woodland pinkroot  
Inkberry 42  
Iris, African 60  
  anglepod. *See under* Iris, blue flag  
  blue flag 60  
  Dixie. *See under* Iris, blue flag  
  prairie. *See under* Iris, blue flag  
  walking 60  
Ironweed 60  
Ironwood. *See under*  
  Hornbeam, American  
Ivy, Algerian 52  
Ixora 42  
Jaboticaba 26  
Jacaranda 26  
Jack-in-the-pulpit 60  
Jacobinia 60  
Jamaican dogwood 26  
Jasmine, Asiatic 52  
  Carolina 52  
  downy 42  
  Japanese. *See under* Jasmine, primrose  
  primrose 42  
  yellow. *See under* Jasmine, primrose  
Jelly palm. *See under* Pindo palm  
Jerusalem thorn 26  
Joewood 26  
Juniper, blue rug 52  
  Chinese 42  
  Japanese garden 52  
  Parson 52  
  Pftizer 42  
  shore 52  
Kalanchoe 60  
Key lime 26  
King's mantle. *See under* Bush clock vine  
Kumquat 42  
Lady palm 34  
Lady-of-the-night 42



## Plant Index

---

- Lancewood 26  
Lantana, Florida 60  
    gold mound 52, 60  
    trailing 52, 60  
Lemon 26  
Licuala palm 34  
    spiny 42  
Lignum vitae 26  
Liriope 52  
Lizard's tail 60  
Loblolly bay 26  
Loquat 26  
Lupine, sky-blue 60  
Lychee 26  
Lyonia, rusty 42  
    shiny 42  
Macarthur palm 34  
Madagascar olive 26  
Magnolia, bullbay. *See under*  
    Magnolia, southern  
    southern 26  
Maguey. *See under* Century plant  
Mahogany 26  
Maidenbush 42  
Maidencane 52  
Mandevilla 56  
Mango 26  
Mangrove, black 26  
    red 26  
    white 26  
Maple, Florida sugar 26  
    red 26  
Marigold 60  
Marlberry 42  
Marvel-of-Peru. *See under* Four-o'clock  
Mastic 26  
Matted sandweed. *See under*  
    St. John's wort  
May haw 26  
Maypop. *See under* Passion flower  
Mexican sago. *See under* Cycad, Dioon  
Mexican sunflower 62  
Mexican zinnia 26  
Milkweed, scarlet 62  
Mimosa-vine. *See under* Powderpuff-vine  
Mimusops 26  
Mistflower 62  
Mock orange 42  
Monstera 56  
Morning-glory 56  
Morning-noon-and-night. *See under*  
    Yesterday-today-and-tomorrow  
Moss-rose 62  
Mulberry, red 26  
Musclewood. *See under* Hornbeam,  
    American  
Myrsine 42  
Narrowleaf-grass. *See under*  
    Blue-eyed grass  
Natal plum 42  
Needle palm 34  
Night-blooming jessamine 42  
Oak, bluejack 26  
    Chapman 26  
    diamond leaf 26  
    laurel 26  
    live 26  
    myrtle 26  
    overcup 28  
    sand live 28  
    Shumard 28  
    swamp chestnut 28  
    turkey 28  
    water 28  
    white 28  
    willow 28  
Oleander 42  
Orange, sweet 28  
Oregon grape-holly 42  
Osage orange 28  
Pampas grass 44  
Paradise tree 28  
Passion flower 56  
    corky-stem 56  
    incense 56  
    purple 56  
    scarlet 56  
Paurotis palm 34  
Pawpaw 44  
Peach 28  
Pear, Hood 28  
Pecan 28  
Pentas 62  
Peregrina 44  
Periwinkle 62  
Persimmon, common 28  
    Japanese 28  
Petunia 62  
Philodendron 44  
Phlox, garden 62  
    moss 62  
    woodland 62  
Photinia 44  
Pigeon plum 28  
Pindo palm 34  
Pine, loblolly 28  
    long-leaf 28  
    sand 28  
    slash 28  
    South Florida slash 28  
    spruce 28  
Pineland penstemon. *See under*  
    Beardtongue, white  
Pink allamanda. *See under* Mandevilla  
Pink-and-white shower 28  
Pipestem 44  
Pitch apple 28  
Pleurisy root. *See under* Butterfly weed  
Plum, Chickasaw 28  
    flatwoods 28  
Plumbago 44  
Podocarpus, yew 44  
Pomegranate 44  
Pond-apple 28  
Ponytail palm 34  
Poppy mallow 62  
Porterweed 62  
    blue 52  
Portulaca. *See under* Moss-rose  
Powderpuff 52  
Princess flower. *See under* Glorybush  
Purple coneflower 62  
Purple queen 52  
Quailberry 52  
Queen palm 34  
Queens wreath 56  
Railroad vine 52  
Rain-lily 62  
Red buckeye 28  
Red powderpuff 44  
Red stopper 28  
Redbay 28  
Redberry stopper 28  
Redbud 28  
Red-hot cattail. *See under* Chenille plant  
Red-tip. *See under* Photinia  
Rhaps. *See under* Lady palm  
Rhododendron, Chapman's 44  
Rose, Cherokee 44  
Rosemary 44  
Rose-of-Sharon 44  
Royal poinciana 28  
Rusty blackhaw. *See under* Viburnum,  
    blackhaw  
Sabal palm. *See under* Cabbage palm  
Sage rose. *See under* Alder, yellow  
Sage, lyre-leaved 62  
    scarlet 62  
    tropical 62  
Sago, king 34  
    queen 34  
Sago-palm. *See under* Sago, king  
Sand holly. *See under* Holly, Carolina  
Sandwort. *See under* St. John's wort  
Sassafras 28  
Satinleaf 30  
Saw palmetto 34  
Scrub conradina 44  
Scrub mint, large-flowered 44  
Scrub mints 62  
Scrub palmetto 34  
Sea lavender 44  
Sea oats 52  
Sea purslane 52  
Seagrape 30, 44  
Seashore dropseed 52  
Seashore paspalum 52

## Plant Index

---

- Sedum 62  
Shrimp plant 44  
Shrub rose 62  
Shrub verbena. *See under*  
    Lantana, Florida  
Silkbay 30  
Silkgrass 62  
Silver palm 34  
Silverthorn 44  
Simpson stopper 44  
Sky vine 56  
Smooth water-hyssop 52  
Snail seed 44  
Snapdragon 62  
Snow bush 44  
Snowberry, pineland 52  
Society garlic 62  
Sourgum 30  
Soursop 30  
Sourwood 30  
Southern bayberry. *See under* Wax myrtle  
Southern red cedar. *See under* Cedar, red  
Spanish bayonet 34, 44  
Spanish stopper 30  
Sparkleberry 44  
Spicewood 44  
Spider plant 54  
Spider-lily 62  
Spiderwort, blue 62  
Spiny black olive 30  
Spiraea, Chinese 44  
    Reeves. *See under* Spiraea, Chinese  
    Thunberg 44  
Spiral ginger 62  
Spittleleaf philodendron. *See under*  
    Monstera  
Spotted bee balm. *See under*  
    Dotted horsemint  
St. John's wort 52  
Star-apple 30  
String-lily 62  
Sugarberry 30  
Summer hawk 30  
Sunflower, beach 54  
    narrow-leaved 62  
Swamp doghobble. *See under* Fetterbush  
Swamp mallow. *See under* Hibiscus, red  
Swamp tupelo. *See under* Blackgum  
Swampbay 30  
Sweet olive 44  
Sweet pepperbush 44  
Sweet shrub 44  
Sweet William 62  
Sweetbay 30  
Sweetgum 30  
Sweetspire 44  
Sycamore 30  
Tallow-wood 44  
Tamarind 30  
Tangelo 30  
Tangerine 30  
Tetrazygia 44  
Texas sage 46  
Thatch palm, Florida 34  
    Key 34  
Thryallis 46  
Thyme 54  
Ti plant 46  
Tibouchina. *See under* Glorybush  
Titi 46  
Toothache tree. *See under* Hercules'-club  
Torchwood 46  
Tree philodendron. *See under*  
    Philodendron  
Triangle palm 34  
Tropical milkweed. *See under*  
    Milkweed, scarlet  
Tropical snowflake 46  
Trumpet tree, Caribbean 30  
Trumpet vine 56  
Tulip tree 30  
    African 30  
Tupelo, water 30  
Turk's-cap 46  
Twinflower 62  
Two-winged silverbell 46  
Varnish leaf 46  
Velvet-apple, Maboló 30  
Verbena, coastal mock. *See under*  
    Verbena, Florida native  
    Florida native 62  
    moss 62  
    purpletop 64  
    roadside. *See under* Verbena, purpletop  
    Tampa 64  
Viburnum, blackhaw 30  
    sandankwa 46  
    sweet 46  
    Walter's 46  
Vinca 54  
Violet, common blue. *See under*  
    Violet, Florida  
    Florida 64  
Virginia creeper 56  
Virginia-willow. *See under* Sweetspire  
Washington palm 36  
Wax myrtle 46  
Whirling butterflies. *See under* Gaura  
White indigo berry 46  
White sage. *See under* Wild sage  
White sapote 30  
White sky vine 56  
Wild coffee 46  
Wild columbine 64  
Wild date palm 36  
Wild dilly 30  
Wild lime 30  
Wild rosemary. *See under* Scrub conradina  
Wild sage 46  
Wild tamarind 30  
Wild-petunia 64  
Willow, weeping 30  
Windmill palm 36  
Wishbone flower 64  
Wisteria, American 56  
Woodbine. *See under* Virginia creeper  
Woodland pinkroot 64  
Yarrow 64  
Yellow buttons 64  
Yellow jessamine. *See under*  
    Jasmine, Carolina  
Yellow necklace pod 64  
Yellowtop 64  
Yesterday-today-and-tomorrow 46  
Ylang-ylang 30  
Yucca 64  
    spineless 35

## Florida's water management districts



St. Johns River Water  
Management District  
4049 Reid Street  
P.O. Box 1429  
Palatka, FL 32178-1429  
(800) RALLY-22



South Florida Water  
Management District  
P.O. Box 24680  
West Palm Beach, FL  
33416-4680  
(800) 432-2045



Southwest Florida Water  
Management District  
2379 Broad Street  
Brooksville, FL 34604  
(800) 423-1476



Northwest Florida Water  
Management District  
81 Water Management Drive  
Havana, FL 32333  
(850) 539-5999



Suwannee River Water  
Management District  
9225 County Road 49  
Live Oak, FL 32060  
(800) 226-1066

*This guide was produced by Florida's water management districts to inform the public of landscape methods that support water conservation.*

*First printing, February 2001. Second printing, December 2001.  
Second edition, February 2003. Second Printing, April 2004.*

