WHAT ARE FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPES?

Florida-Friendly Landscapes protect Florida's unique natural resources by conserving water, reducing waste and pollution, creating wildlife habitat, and preventing erosion. Any landscape can be Florida-Friendly if it is designed and cared for according to the nine Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ principles, which encourage individual expression of landscape beauty. In 2009, the Florida Legislature found that the use of Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ and other water use and pollution prevention measures to conserve or protect the state's water resources serves a compelling public interest and that the participation of homeowners' associations and local governments is essential to the state's efforts in water conservation and water quality protection and restoration. Make your landscape a Florida-Friendly Landscape — do your part to create a more sustainable Florida!

SERVICES

Florida Yards & Neighborhoods is brought to Floridians by the University of Florida/IFAS Extension Service and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, in cooperation with the five Water Management Districts. UF/IFAS Extension offers the public the following services in every county in the state at either no charge or for a minimal fee:

- Workshops and classes
- Plant and landscape advice based on current University of Florida research
- Official yard recognition program

The program also offers online resources, including numerous publications, a tutorial for custom landscape design, and a plant database.

FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPING™ PROGRAM OFFICE

Phone: (352) 273-4518  
Web site: http://fyn.ifas.ufl.edu  
Please visit our Web site to find your county Extension office.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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WHAT IS A FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPE?
A Florida-Friendly Landscape is a quality landscape that is designed, installed, and maintained according to the nine Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ principles. The nine principles seek to reduce environmental impact from landscaping by properly applying water, fertilizer, and pesticides, creating wildlife habitat, preventing erosion, recycling yard waste, and employing other practices based on University of Florida research.

Not all Florida-Friendly Landscapes look alike. A wide variety of forms, styles, and types are available to the designer. Florida-Friendly Landscapes may incorporate both native and non-native plants. One Florida-Friendly yard may use a rain garden to filter stormwater runoff, while another may attract pollinators with specific nectar plants. But if cared for according to the nine principles, a Florida-Friendly Landscape can produce aesthetically pleasing, low-maintenance results that may add value to your property while helping to protect the state’s natural resources.

THE FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPING™ PROGRAM
Preserving and protecting Florida’s water resources is the focus of the Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ (FFL) Program, which promotes the nine principles with public outreach and education statewide. The FFL Program is a joint venture of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) and the University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (UF/IFAS). The FFL Program works in cooperation with the state’s five water management districts and other agencies and organizations to achieve the common goals of water conservation and water quality protection.

LANDSCAPE DESIGN & PLANT SELECTION
So, how do plant selection and landscape design contribute to saving water and preventing pollution? The first Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ principle—“Right Plant, Right Place”—involves designing a landscape efficiently and choosing plants that fit the site. This helps reduce maintenance inputs, including irrigation, fertilization, mowing, and application of pesticides, which in turn lowers the risk of pollutants finding their way into ground or surface waters. Keeping excess nitrogen and phosphorus out of the water improves the health of water bodies and by extension the whole ecosystem. This guide will help you to create a landscape that works with the natural environment, rather than against it. Such a landscape, if maintained correctly, will require less money, time, and effort on your part, while still looking healthy and beautiful.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK
The Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Guide to Plant Selection and Landscape Design is intended as a companion to The Florida Yards & Neighborhoods Handbook (5th ed., 2015). The Handbook is available through your county Extension office or online at http://fyn.ifas.ufl.edu/. The Handbook describes in detail the nine Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ (FFL) principles that are the bedrock of the FFL Program. This guide is intended for homeowners who want to take the next step and design their own Florida-Friendly Landscapes. Included in this book is information on landscape design strategies, a landscape planning worksheet, and the FFL Plant List containing many of the UF/IFAS-recommended Florida-Friendly plants for each region of the state.

A NOTE ON NEWLY DESIGNATED INVASIVE SPECIES
Since the first printing of the FFL DG several commonly used landscaping plant have been reclassified as invasive species by the UF/IFAS Assessment of Nonnative Plants in Florida’s Natural Areas (hereafter, UF/IFAS Assessment). These species are no longer considered Florida-Friendly and should not be used. They are indicated with an invasive stamp in the guide and consist of the following species.

- Berberis thunbergii Japanese Barberry (page 52)
- Tibouchina urvilleana Princess Flower (page 62)
- Allmanda cathartica Yellow Allamanda (page 67)
- Lantana montevidensis Trailing Lantana (page 72)
- Thysanolaena latifolia Tiger Grass (page 75)

Nonnative invasive plant species pose a significant threat to Florida’s natural areas. The UF/IFAS Assessment uses literature-based risk assessment tools to predict the invasion risk of both nonnative species that occur in the state as well as species proposed for introduction. http://assessment.ifas.ufl.edu/
The Nine Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Principles

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

PRINCIPLE #1: RIGHT PLANT, RIGHT PLACE

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

PRINCIPLE #2: WATER EFFICIENTLY

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

PRINCIPLE #3: FERTILIZE APPROPRIATELY

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

PRINCIPLE #4: MULCH

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

PRINCIPLE #5: ATTRACT WILDLIFE

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

PRINCIPLE #6: MANAGE YARD PESTS RESPONSIBLY

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

PRINCIPLE #7: RECYCLE

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

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

PRINCIPLE #9: PROTECT THE WATERFRONT

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHALLENGES:
• Not enough plant material in beds
• Plants are not in scale with front of house

GOAL:
To create a visually welcoming front entry through the use of color, texture, or fragrance. Be sure to choose plants that are in scale with the size of your lot and house.

Plant Characteristics to Look For:
• Low-growing, compact plants
• Colorful
• Medium or coarse texture
• Bold forms
• Simple growth habit

Design Solutions:
• Place low/small plants next to the walkway to reduce trimming needs
• Place interesting plants at natural view points
• Use small trees to provide a sense of scale and visual interest
• Use colorful or fragrant plants to engage the senses
• Use curved planting beds to draw the viewer’s eye through the landscape
CHALLENGES:
• Not enough plant material in beds
• Plants are not in scale with front of house

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• Use small trees to provide a sense of scale and visual interest
• Use colorful or fragrant plants to engage the senses
• Use curved planting beds to draw the viewer's eye through the landscape
SCENARIO B: ALONG WALLS
Two design options (With trees, Without trees)

CHALLENGES:

- Blank wall is not visually pleasing
- Bare walls act as a heat sink during the summer

GOAL:

To break the monotony of blank walls through the use of properly sized foundation plantings. Small trees can be used to provide cooling benefits as well.

Plant Characteristics to Look For:

- Low- or medium-height shrubs
- Soft/fine texture
- Loose foliage
- Flexible branches

Design Solutions:

- Place root ball at least 3’ from wall to allow for air flow and maintenance access
- Choose plants with a tidy growth habit and be aware of their mature size to reduce trimming needs
- Choose plants that are color-compatible with the wall
- Consider planting small trees to provide shade and cooling benefits
- Use slightly taller plants between windows to break the monotony of a uniform hedge
- Use shrubs with soft/fine texture and flexible branches for easy pruning and to reduce injury when accessing the wall for maintenance
CHALLENGES:
• Blank wall is not visually pleasing
• Bare walls act as a heat sink during the summer

GOAL:
To break the monotony of blank walls through the use of properly sized foundation plantings. Small trees can be used to provide cooling benefits as well.

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

CHALLENGE:
- Turf is in poor condition

GOAL:
To reduce trimming and maintenance needs adjacent to the sidewalk. A 4’ turf strip or raised edging can be used to keep mulch from washing onto the sidewalk.

Plant Characteristics to Look For:
- Low growing
- Compact growth habit
- Does not attract biting or stinging insects

Design Solutions:
- Reduce trimming and edging needs by placing plants with clean, compact growth habits closest to walkways or by using a turf strip of at least 4’ adjacent to the sidewalk
- If a turf strip is not used, consider a raised edging to keep mulch off sidewalks
- Avoid plants that attract biting or stinging insects
- Use plants with interesting textures and colors for close viewing
SOLUTION 1

Turf Buffer Strip

Challenge:
• Turf is in poor condition

Goal:
• To reduce trimming and maintenance needs adjacent to the sidewalk. A 4' turf strip or raised edging can be used to keep mulch from washing onto the sidewalk.

Plant Characteristics to Look For:
• Low growing
• Compact growth habit
• Does not attract biting or stinging insects

Design Solutions:
• Reduce trimming and edging needs by placing plants with clean, compact growth habits closest to walkways or by using a turf strip of at least 4' adjacent to the sidewalk
• If a turf strip is not used, consider a raised edging to keep mulch off sidewalks
• Avoid plants that attract biting or stinging insects
• Use plants with interesting textures and colors for close viewing

SOLUTION 2

Raised Edging

A Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Publication
SCENARIO D: UNDER WINDOWS
Two design options (No screening, Light screening)

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

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

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

Design Solutions:
• Avoid blocking views by choosing plants with medium height and compact growth habits
• Choose shrubs with a tidy growth habit and allow enough room to access windows for cleaning and hanging storm shutters
• Avoid stiff, thorny plants that would prevent exiting from windows in an emergency situation
• Be aware of the mature size of plants and choose appropriately
• Use small trees with low canopies if shade or screening is desired
CHALLENGES:
• Dense plant blocks rear window
• No plant material around front window

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

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• Use small trees with low canopies if shade or screening is desired

SCENARIO D: UNDER WINDOWS
Two design options (No screening, Light screening)
**SCENARIO E: ALONG FENCES**
Three design options (Vines, Partial screening, Full screening)

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

**GOAL:**
To turn an unsightly view into a visually pleasing one through the use of colorful vines and evergreen plants. Be sure to choose appropriately sized plants for your design intent.

**Plant Characteristics to Look For:**
- Dense foliage
- Upright form
- Evergreen
- Fast growing
- Vining

**Design Solutions:**
- Choose hardy vines with colorful blooms or pleasant fragrance to hide the fence
- Choose fast-growing plants with dense growth habits for screening and privacy
- Select evergreen plants for year-round privacy and color
- Use plants with appropriate height to block unwanted views
**CHALLENGES:**
- Bare fence is not visually pleasing
- View from yard needs screening (e.g., neighbor’s unsightly yard, road, etc.)

**GOAL:**
To turn an unsightly view into a visually pleasing one through the use of colorful vines and evergreen plants. Be sure to choose appropriately sized plants for your design intent.

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- Select evergreen plants for year-round privacy and color
- Use plants with appropriate height to block unwanted views

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**SCENARIO E: ALONG FENCES**

**Three design options (Vines, Partial screening, Full screening):**

**SOLUTION 1**
With Vines

**SOLUTION 2**
With Partial Screening

**SOLUTION 3**
With Full Screening
**SCENARIO F: UNDER TREES**
Two design options (Open canopy, Dense shade)

**CHALLENGES:**
- Turf is in poor condition
- Plants are too close to trunk
- Mulch area is too small

**GOAL:**
To create a plant bed that will thrive in shady conditions where turfgrass will not. Allowing an area to be self-mulched by falling leaves is an excellent low-maintenance solution.

**Plant Characteristics to Look For:**
- Shade tolerant
- Shallow roots
- Groundcover with spreading growth habit

**Design Solutions:**
- Use plants that look good alongside fallen leaves
- Install small plants to avoid root damage to the tree
- In dense shade where plant options are limited, consider allowing fallen leaves to create a self-mulching bed
SOLUTION 1
Open Canopy

SOLUTION 2
Dense Shade

CHALLENGES:
• Turf is in poor condition
• Plants are too close to trunk
• Mulch area is too small

GOAL:
To create a plant bed that will thrive in shady conditions where turfgrass will not. Allowing an area to be self-mulched by falling leaves is an excellent low-maintenance solution.

Plant Characteristics to Look For:
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• Shallow roots
• Groundcover with spreading growth habit

Design Solutions:
• Use plants that look good alongside fallen leaves
• Install small plants to avoid root damage to the tree
• In dense shade where plant options are limited, consider allowing fallen leaves to create a self-mulching bed
SCENARIO G: UTILITIES
Two design options (Full blend, Partial blend)

CHALLENGES:

• Utility box is not visually pleasing

GOAL:

To create a plant bed around an unsightly utility to make it blend into the landscape. Be sure to allow room to access the utility when the need arises.

Plant Characteristics to Look For:

• Low/medium shrubs
• Simple growth habit
• Soft foliage
• No flowers/bees
• No thorns

Design Solutions:

• Consult with your local utility company for planting regulations around utilities
• Use plants with soft foliage so the branches can be bent back to allow for access
• Don’t try to hide the utility but rather try to make it blend in with the plant bed
• Consider the mail carrier and meter reader when selecting plants, avoid plants that attract stinging insects and plants with thorns
CHALLENGES:
- Utility box is not visually pleasing

GOAL:
- To create a plant bed around an unsightly utility to make it blend into the landscape. Be sure to allow room to access the utility when the need arises.

Plant Characteristics to Look For:
- Low/medium shrubs
- Simple growth habit
- Soft foliage
- No flowers/bees
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Design Solutions:
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- Consider the mail carrier and meter reader when selecting plants, avoid plants that attract stinging insects and plants with thorns

SCENARIO G: UTILITIES

Two design options (Full blend, Partial blend)

SOLUTION 1
- Full Blend

SOLUTION 2
- Partial Blend
SCENARIO H: STANDING WATER
One design option (Rain garden)

CHALLENGES:

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

GOAL:

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

Plant Characteristics to Look For:

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

Design Solutions:

- Consider having the low area(s) excavated by a professional and use the excess soil to create berms around the rain garden
- Use plants that will survive wet (or dry) conditions for long periods of time
- Line the bottom of the rain garden with rocks and boulders to provide visual interest during dry periods
A Florida-Friendly Landscape is ecologically sound and cost effective. If you get the chance to design a landscape from scratch, you can go Florida-Friendly all at once. But sometimes it is not practical for a homeowner with an established landscape to make the changeover to a Florida-Friendly design immediately. Converting an established yard to a Florida-Friendly Landscape can be done most effectively in about three years and seven steps.

**OVERVIEW OF THE STEP-BY-STEP PROCESS**

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

**THE FLORIDA-FRIENDLY MASTER PLAN**

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

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

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

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

- **Proportion:** Keep the size of the plants proportional to the house and yard.

- **Variety:** Make the yard interesting by having variation in plant sizes (especially heights), color, texture, and shape.

- **Composition:** Group and arrange plants in overlapping masses based on the size, form, color, and growing requirements.

- **Emphasis:** Use dramatically different plants as local points to attract attention.

**THE SEVEN STEPS**

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

**STEP 1: DEVELOP A MASTER PLAN**

Include some of the following elements in your Florida-Friendly Master Landscape Plan:

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

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

- Call before you dig. State law requires that you call the free Utility Locator Service at 811 at least two full business days before you dig. [http://www.callsunshine.com/](http://www.callsunshine.com/)
- Install all new hardscapes at the same time to save money by not destroying plants later.
- Use porous pavers, concrete or gravel, to allow stormwater drainage.
- Use durable materials and, whenever possible, use reclaimed, reprocessed, or recycled-content materials (EDIS pub 1110/EP374).
• Minimize the movement of trucks and equipment in the yard to avoid soil compaction.

• If using underground irrigation, install the system before installing plants.

STEP 3: CREATE NEW TREE BEDS
• Mark the edge of the new tree bed with a rope.

• Remove sod or other plant material and till to aerate soil in tree bed area.

• Put down a 2-3”-thick layer of Florida-Friendly mulch to protect the soil.

STEP 4: INSTALL TREES
• Choose healthy trees appropriate for your climate and conditions (wind, moisture, soil, etc.), and use proper installation techniques (EDIS pub ENH856/EP112).

• Wind proof by grouping trees together and locate to provide selective shade.

• Call to locate underground utility lines before digging.

• Install any new trees located near proposed hardscape after the hardscape is installed (Step 2).

STEP 5: PREPARE (PHASE I) PLANT BEDS
• Consult the master plan to decide where to install the first planted area. Your choice will be determined by your needs.

• Remember to leave clear access to the backyard if you do the front yard first.

• Use boundaries such as walkways, fences, or house corners to determine the extent of the planted area.

STEP 6: INSTALL (PHASE I) PLANT BEDS
• Relocate existing plants as indicated on the master plan and space relocated and new plants accordingly.

• Use proper installation practices for planting (EDIS pub ENH856/EP112).

• If you are not installing the plants, hire landscape contractors certified in Florida-Friendly Green Industry Best Management Practices (GI-BMPs).

• Mulch newly installed plants to control weeds and reduce runoff (EDIS pub ENH103/MG251).

• Follow a UF/IFAS-recommended irrigation schedule until plants are established (EDIS pub ENH857/EP113) and then reduce irrigation as needed.

STEP 7: REPEAT STEPS 5 & 6 FOR ADDITIONAL PHASES OF PLANT BEDS
• Additional phases of Plant Beds are determined by your needs. For Phase II, you may choose to plant the area that is contiguous to the Phase I plants, or you may decide to plant another area of the garden that is used often or for a different purpose.

• Follow the procedures used in Phase I to prepare beds and install the Phase II plants. If a temporary irrigation system was used in Phase I, the system can be relocated to use in Phase II.

• Remember the plants in Phase II will initially be smaller than the plants in Phase I, but they will quickly catch up and fill in the space.

• You may want to choose less visible areas for the last phase(s).

• Again, follow the procedure used in previous phases I and II to prepare and install additional beds.

• Remember the plants in later phases will be smaller than the plants in the earlier phases, but they will also quickly catch up.

• Maintain the yard with Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ principles described in The Florida Yards & Neighborhoods Handbook and in this publication. If you are not maintaining the landscape, hire a landscape contractor who is certified in the GI-BMPs.

• Since Florida is frequently in the path of hurricanes, if your outdoor compressor/condenser unit uses less energy when hurricanes are in the area. An air-conditioning system's efficiency can be increased when it's cared for and used properly. Grass thrives in sunny areas, but most types do not grow well in dense shade. In shady spots, plant shade-tolerant groundcovers that should be removed where possible and never planted. Plants in Florida’s Natural Areas (http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/PlantsInNaturalAreas) should be removed where possible and never planted. Best Management Practices (GI-BMPs).
Florida-Friendly Landscape design combines art and science to create functional, attractive, and ecologically sound surroundings that complement a home or other structure. But Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ guidelines need not restrict your choices of color, texture, and style. Here are some tips to bear in mind when planning your landscape.

**FORM FOLLOWS FUNCTION**

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

**PLANT MATCHMAKING**

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

**WET VERSUS DRY**

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

**WIND-WISE PLANTINGS**

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

**MADE IN THE SHADE**

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

**THE LOWDOWN ON TURFGRASS**

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

**NATIVES VERSUS NON-NATIVES**

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

**SOIL CONDITIONS**

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

**PLANT SELECTION**

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

- Choose low-maintenance plants suited to your site.
- Welcome wildlife.
- Group high-maintenance plants together for greater visual impact and easier care.
- Eliminate invasive plants.
- Buy quality plants.
- Consider the mature size of the plant.
• Avoid monocultures and aim for a mosaic of trees, shrubs, grasses, and groundcovers.

• Plan turf areas to be functional and low-maintenance.

• Use groundcovers on slopes where grass is difficult to maintain.

• Choose slow-growing plants that will last longer and create less work.

• Consider wind tolerance.

• Think of maintenance requirements.

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

• Keep healthy plants.

• Discard tightly spaced plants.

• Retain trees with long life spans.

• Save clusters of trees and the plants growing beneath them.

• Remove unsuitable plants.

• Relocate plantings out from under eaves.

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

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

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

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

________________________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________________________

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

Soil texture: ______________________________

pH: ______________________________

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

________________________________________________________________________________________________________

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

Draw your house and existing trees, shrubs, and other plants you want to keep. If you already have an irrigation system, be sure to note its location and various zones. Include permanent features such as utilities, hardscapes like the driveway, and water sources like spigots. See the sample site plan provided for guidance.
4. **Inventory your landscape.**

Walk around your property with your site plan, noting conditions and features that make your yard unique. Does your site call for plants that are tolerant of cold, wind, full sun, shade, drought, occasional flooding, or salt spray? Be sure to make note of any particularly good views that could be enhanced or bad views that need to be screened. See the sample site inventory & analysis provided for guidance.

![Sample Site Inventory & Analysis Diagram](image)

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

5. **Draw an activity diagram.**

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

![Sample Activity Diagram](image)
6. Create a landscape plan.

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

**THE FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN**

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

Avoid these five common mistakes for a more Florida-Friendly Landscape.

1. OVERWATERING: WATERING TO THE POINT OF RUNOFF OR LEACHING

**Problem:**
Creates pest and disease problems, wastes water, and can wash pollutants into water bodies.

**Solution:**
Do not water if it has rained in the past 24 hours, or if rain is forecast in the next 24 hours. Check your irrigation system regularly, make sure you apply only moderate amounts of water, and ensure that your rainfall shutoff device is working.

2. OVERPLANTING: DESIGNING A LANDSCAPE WITH MORE PLANTS THAN CAN BE ADEQUATELY SUSTAINED

**Problem:**
Can result in cramped plants more prone to disease. Crowded plantings can also interfere with sidewalk and driveway access and block views from windows.

**Solution:**
Design landscapes with the plants' mature sizes in mind. If landscapes must look "full" quickly, use plants that are already at mature or nearly mature size.

3. OVERPRUNING: REMOVING MORE FOLIAGE OR BRANCHES FROM A PLANT THAN IS HEALTHY FOR IT

**Problem:**
Can weaken trees and shrubs, making them more susceptible to insect or disease problems.

**Solution:**
Never remove more than 30 percent of the foliage from an ornamental plant or shrub at one time. Know the right time of year to prune your plant, and use plants that are the right size for the location.

4. FERTILIZING INAPPROPRIATELY: APPLYING MORE FERTILIZER THAN NECESSARY, APPLYING THE WRONG KIND OF FERTILIZER, OR APPLYING IT AT THE WRONG TIME OF YEAR

**Problem:**
Can cause pollution if washed into ground or surface water, causing fish kills and unhealthy algal blooms. Can also burn plant roots.

**Solution:**
Fertilize only when needed, using a fertilizer containing slow-release nitrogen. For turf, do not exceed the rate of 1 lb. total N per 1,000 sq. ft. of lawn at each application. Use compost and other soil amendments to supply plant nutrients instead of fertilizing. “Weed and feed” products are not recommended.

5. USING PESTICIDES INCORRECTLY: APPLYING MORE THAN THE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT OF PESTICIDES, APPLYING THE WRONG PESTICIDES, OR APPLYING THEM TOO OFTEN

**Problem:**
Can cause insects to develop resistance to the chemicals and may harm beneficial garden insects.

**Solution:**
Use Integrated Pest Management (IPM) for an environmentally friendly approach to pest management. Avoid overwatering and fertilizing inappropriately to help keep pests from becoming a problem.
The plants on this Florida-Friendly Plant List are considered by UF/IFAS horticulture specialists to be well adapted to growing in Florida landscapes. The plants on this list are not the only plants that can be used in Florida. Contact your county’s UF/IFAS Extension office to determine if a plant not on the list is suitable for your region.

When planted under appropriate soil, light, and climatic conditions, most plants on the list generally require little maintenance compared with other plants. Each plant’s preferred growing conditions (soil pH, soil texture, relative drought tolerance, soil drainage/moisture, light range, light optimum, and salt tolerance) are included here as a guide to choosing plants for your specific site conditions. Additional information is given on growth rate, mature height and spread, flowering color and season, value to wildlife, wind resistance and other characteristics helpful for plant selection and maintenance.

Many plants listed as Annuals are considered Perennials in some areas of the state and vice versa. The microclimate and the amount of care given to the plants will ultimately determine their staying power in the landscape.

See the key to symbols and abbreviations used in the tables for details. Remember to always put the right plant in the right place by matching each plant’s needs with the environmental conditions found at the site. There may be variation in some characteristics, especially in the region (north, central or south) of Florida in which plants will grow. Check with your county’s UF/IFAS Extension office to confirm the appropriateness of specific plants (look in the government pages of your phone book or see http://solutionsforyourlife.ufl.edu/map for your county’s contact information).

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**USE THE LIST TO CHOOSE PLANTS BASED ON YOUR SITE CONDITIONS, FOLLOWING THESE STEPS:**

1. Find out and write down the conditions of the bed or other area you want to plant:
   - The region of the state you live in. (Check the map on page 2 and remember that if you live close to the border of a region, all of the plants listed for that region may not do well in your area and some of the plants that do well in the next region may do well in your area.)
   - The amount of light the site receives. (Check at various times throughout the day and through the seasons.)
   - Soil pH and texture. The pH ranges given in the legend are not absolute, but rather for guidance as to the optimum pH conditions. Some plants may do well if the pH is slightly higher or lower than those listed. (Take samples and obtain a soil test through your county’s Extension office.)
   - Soil moisture (Is it in a high, dry area or a low area where water frequently accumulates? To check drainage, dig a small hole, add water and see how quickly the water drains – if water stands for more than 24 hours, consider it a wet site.)
   - Exposure to salt spray or salty irrigation water.
   - Size of area for plants. (Are there height restrictions such as a window nearby or power lines above? Is the width of the area limited?)

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

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

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

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

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

For additional information and fact sheets on many of the plants on this list, see also http://hort.ifas.ufl.edu/woody/.
4. Further narrow your list to those plants that will fit the site based on mature height and spread.

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

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

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

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### KEY TO SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

- **N**: North
- **C**: Central
- **S**: South

#### USDA COLD HARDINESS ZONES:
Includes Florida zones only.

#### NATIVE STATUS:
Yes = Florida native
No = Not a Florida native
Var. = Native status depends on species selection

#### GROWTH RATE, HEIGHT AND SPREAD:
Growth rate = Slow or Fast (if no rate is given the plant does not grow exceptionally fast or slow.)

- **†**: mature height in feet
- **↔**: mature spread in feet

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

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

#### SOIL TEXTURE:

- Cl = clay loam
- Sl = sandy loam
- S = sandy
- Sc = sandy clay
- any = any texture

#### SOIL MOISTURE:

- ○ ○ ○ ○ = well drained
- ○ ○ ○ ● = medium drained to wet
- ○ ○ ● ● = medium drained
- ○ ● ○ ○ = well drained to medium drained
- ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ = well drained to wet

#### DROUGHT TOLERANCE:
High, Medium, Low, or None

(Note: Both drought tolerance and soil moisture tolerance should be considered, and they are not the same. For example, a plant may tolerate wet soils and also have high drought tolerance, and another plant may prefer well drained soils but have low drought tolerance.)

#### LIGHT RANGE AND LIGHT OPTIMUM:

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

#### SALT TOLERANCE:

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

#### WILDLIFE:

- = Attracts butterflies
- = Attracts hummingbirds
- = Attracts other birds
Acer barbatum
Florida Maple, Southern Sugar Maple

- Scientific Common: Acer barbatum
- Reg/Native: N
- Soil pH, Text: 8b-9a
- Light/Best Salt: Any
- Wildlife: S

Also known as Acer saccharum ssp. floridanum; green, spring flowers; susceptible to aphids and cottony maple scale

Acer rubrum
Red Maple

- Scientific Common: Acer rubrum
- Reg/Native: C
- Soil pH, Text: S
- Light/Best Salt: Any
- Wildlife: L-N

Red, winter through spring flowers; red fall foliage; susceptible to aphids, cottony maple scale, and gall mites; shallow-rooted; does best in rich, organic soils; good for wet sites; medium to low wind resistance

Betula nigra
River Birch

- Scientific Common: Betula nigra
- Reg/Native: N
- Soil pH, Text: C
- Light/Best Salt: Any
- Wildlife: L-N

Needs soil space for root expansion; grows best with high soil moisture; chlorosis develops in alkaline soil; tolerates periodic flooding but not long periods of drought; medium to high wind resistance

Bucida buceras
Black Olive, Oxborn Bucida, Gregorywood

- Scientific Common: Bucida buceras
- Reg/Native: S
- Soil pH, Text: 10b-11
- Light/Best Salt: Any
- Wildlife: H

White, spring flowers; messy fruit and leaves; medium-low wind resistance; susceptible to pests; caution - may be invasive in South Florida

Carya spp.
Hickories, Pecan

- Scientific Common: Carya spp.
- Reg/Native: N
- Soil pH, Text: 8b-9a
- Light/Best Salt: Any
- Wildlife: S

Edible fruit (C. illinoinsis); white/yellow, spring flowers; high wind resistance for C. floridana; medium to high for C. glabra and C. tomentosa, low for C. illinoinsis; susceptible to pests

Chorisia speciosa
Floss-silk Tree

- Scientific Common: Chorisia speciosa
- Reg/Native: S
- Soil pH, Text: 9b-11
- Light/Best Salt: Any
- Wildlife: L-N

Rapid grower first few years; deciduous, pink/white, five-petaled fall through winter flowers; large roots form at base just beneath soil

Conocarpus erectus
Buttonwood, Silver Buttonwood

- Scientific Common: Conocarpus erectus
- Reg/Native: C
- Soil pH, Text: S
- Light/Best Salt: Any
- Wildlife: L-N

White, cream, spring flowers; susceptible to pests; high wind resistance; provides cover and nesting for wildlife

Ficus aurea
Strangler Fig

- Scientific Common: Ficus aurea
- Reg/Native: S
- Soil pH, Text: 10b-11
- Light/Best Salt: Any
- Wildlife: H

Not for small areas; spreading canopy shades parks, large yards; may start as epiphyte, killing host tree (often encircling cabbage palm); fallen fruits may be messy; medium-low wind resistance, can be difficult to distinguish from invasive species; susceptible to pests
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>USDA Zones</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Light Tolerance</th>
<th>Texture</th>
<th>Water Needs</th>
<th>Soil Tolerance</th>
<th>Pest Susceptibility</th>
<th>Wind Resistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Fraxinus americana</em></td>
<td>White Ash</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>Fast 35-70</td>
<td>Slow 25-40</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Gordonia lasianthus</em></td>
<td>Loblolly Bay</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>Fast 35-70</td>
<td>Slow 25-40</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Tolerates occasionally wet soil, does not tolerate compacted soil; susceptible to ash borer, cankers, and leaf spots; medium-high wind resistance.
- Good plant for retention ponds, swales and canal banks; does best in rich, organic soils.
- Good for shaded areas; medium to low wind resistance; susceptible to pests; does best in rich, organic soils.
- White, spring through summer flowers; good for retention pond edges; can tolerate full sun only with sufficient moisture; does best in rich, organic soils; susceptible to nematodes.

- Shiny, white, spring flowers; yellow fall foliage with attractive yellow fruit; understory tree that does best in rich, organic soil; water during drought and avoid compacted soils.
- Very similar to *Juniperus silicicola* but branches straighter; provides food for wildlife.
- Many cultivars; provides food for wildlife; medium to high wind resistance.
- Yellow/orange, spring through summer flowers; susceptible pests and diseases; newly transplanted trees susceptible to leaf yellowing and drop w/o enough moisture; low wind resistance.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>Soil pH, Txt</th>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgf</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Litchi chinensis</strong> Lychee</td>
<td>S 10a-11 No</td>
<td>Fast 20-30 20-30</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>L-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lysiloma latifoliya</strong> Wild Tamarind, Bahama Lysiloma</td>
<td>S 10b-11 Yes</td>
<td>Fast 40-60 30-45</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Magnolia grandiflora</strong> and cvs. <strong>Southern Magnolia</strong></td>
<td>N C 8-9 Yes</td>
<td>Fast 40-80 15-40</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Magnolia virginiana</strong> and cvs. <strong>Sweet Bay Magnolia</strong></td>
<td>N C 8-9 Yes</td>
<td>Fast 40-60 20-50</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Scientific Name**: Nyssa sylvatica
- **Common Name**: Tupelo, Black Gum
- **Reg/Native**: S 8b-9a Yes
- **Soil pH, Txt**: Slow 65-75 25-35
- **Soil Mst, Drgf**: Any
- **Light/Best Salt**: Medium
- **Wildlife**: M

- **Scientific Name**: Persea americana
- **Common Name**: Avocado
- **Reg/Native**: C S 9b-11 No
- **Soil pH, Txt**: Fast 35-40 25-35
- **Soil Mst, Drgf**: Any
- **Light/Best Salt**: High
- **Wildlife**: M

- **Scientific Name**: Pinus clausa
- **Common Name**: Southern Slash Pine
- **Reg/Native**: N C 8-10b Yes
- **Soil pH, Txt**: Slow 25-40 15-25
- **Soil Mst, Drgf**: Any
- **Light/Best Salt**: High
- **Wildlife**: M

- **Scientific Name**: Pinus elliottii var. densa
- **Common Name**: Southern Slash Pine
- **Reg/Native**: C S 9-11 Yes
- **Soil pH, Txt**: Fast 75-100 35-50
- **Soil Mst, Drgf**: Any
- **Light/Best Salt**: High
- **Wildlife**: M

**LARGE TREES**

**Scientific Common**

- **Scientific Name**: Litchi chinensis
- **Common Name**: Lychee
- **Reg/Native**: S 10a-11 No
- **Soil pH, Txt**: Fast 20-30 20-30
- **Soil Mst, Drgf**: Any
- **Light/Best Salt**: Medium
- **Wildlife**: L-N

- **Scientific Name**: Lysiloma latifoliya
- **Common Name**: Wild Tamarind, Bahama Lysiloma
- **Reg/Native**: S 10b-11 Yes
- **Soil pH, Txt**: Fast 40-60 30-45
- **Soil Mst, Drgf**: Any
- **Light/Best Salt**: High
- **Wildlife**: H

- **Scientific Name**: Magnolia grandiflora
- **Common Name**: Southern Magnolia
- **Reg/Native**: N C 8-9 Yes
- **Soil pH, Txt**: Fast 40-80 15-40
- **Soil Mst, Drgf**: Any
- **Light/Best Salt**: High
- **Wildlife**: H

- **Scientific Name**: Magnolia virginiana
- **Common Name**: Sweet Bay Magnolia
- **Reg/Native**: N C 8-9 Yes
- **Soil pH, Txt**: Fast 40-60 20-50
- **Soil Mst, Drgf**: Any
- **Light/Best Salt**: None
- **Wildlife**: None

**Notes**

- **Lychee**: Small, yellow, early spring flowers; edible fruit in June and July; susceptible to scales
- **Wild Tamarind**: Small, white/pink, spring through summer flowers; medium to high wind resistance
- **Southern Magnolia**: White/cream, fragrant, summer flowers; attractive red seeds
- **Sweet Bay Magnolia**: White, spring flowers; small red seeds provide food for wildlife; medium-high wind resistance

**Scientific Common**

- **Scientific Name**: Nyssa sylvatica
- **Common Name**: Tupelo, Black Gum
- **Reg/Native**: S 8b-9a Yes
- **Soil pH, Txt**: Slow 65-75 25-35
- **Soil Mst, Drgf**: Any
- **Light/Best Salt**: Medium
- **Wildlife**: M

- **Scientific Name**: Persea americana
- **Common Name**: Avocado
- **Reg/Native**: C S 9b-11 No
- **Soil pH, Txt**: Fast 35-40 25-35
- **Soil Mst, Drgf**: Any
- **Light/Best Salt**: High
- **Wildlife**: M

- **Scientific Name**: Pinus clausa
- **Common Name**: Southern Slash Pine
- **Reg/Native**: N C 8-10b Yes
- **Soil pH, Txt**: Slow 25-40 15-25
- **Soil Mst, Drgf**: Any
- **Light/Best Salt**: High
- **Wildlife**: M

- **Scientific Name**: Pinus elliottii var. densa
- **Common Name**: Southern Slash Pine
- **Reg/Native**: C S 9-11 Yes
- **Soil pH, Txt**: Fast 75-100 35-50
- **Soil Mst, Drgf**: Any
- **Light/Best Salt**: High
- **Wildlife**: M

**Notes**

- **Tupelo, Black Gum**: Showy fall color; white, inconspicuous spring flowers; medium to high wind resistance
- **Avocado**: Many cultivars for edible fruit; low wind resistance; susceptible to pests
- **Southern Slash Pine**: Flammable - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; trunk is rarely straight; makes a nice accent in a large scale landscape; seeds provide food for wildlife
- **Southern Slash Pine var. densa**: Flammable - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; medium to low wind resistance; seeds provide food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; declines if roots and surrounding areas are compacted or disturbed; susceptible to pests
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Height Range</th>
<th>Wind Resistance</th>
<th>Soils</th>
<th>Light Needs</th>
<th>Susceptibility</th>
<th>Pollination</th>
<th>Wildlife Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinus elliottii var. elliottii</em></td>
<td>30-60 ft</td>
<td>Medium to low</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinus glabra</em></td>
<td>30-60 ft</td>
<td>Medium to low</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinus palustris</em></td>
<td>30-60 ft</td>
<td>Medium to low</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinus taeda</em></td>
<td>30-60 ft</td>
<td>Medium to low</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Piscidia piscipula</em></td>
<td>30-60 ft</td>
<td>Medium to low</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Platanus occidentalis</em></td>
<td>30-60 ft</td>
<td>Medium to low</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Quercus acutissima</em></td>
<td>30-60 ft</td>
<td>Medium to low</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Quercus alba</em></td>
<td>30-60 ft</td>
<td>Medium to low</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: N = Native, C = Common, S = Slow, F = Fast, H = High, L-N = Low to Native, G, H, S = Gaps, High, Small.*
**Quercus austrina**
Bluff Oak

- **Scientific Name**: Quercus austrina
- **Common Name**: Bluff Oak
- **Height**: Any
- **Growth Rate**: High
- **Soil Type**: Low
- **Weather Resistance**: L-N
- **Wildlife**: Provides food for wildlife; underused tree that is well adapted to Florida

**Quercus falcata**
Southern Red Oak, Spanish Oak, Turkey Oak

- **Scientific Name**: Quercus falcata
- **Common Name**: Southern Red Oak, Spanish Oak, Turkey Oak
- **Height**: Any
- **Growth Rate**: High
- **Soil Type**: High
- **Weather Resistance**: M
- **Wildlife**: Low wind resistance; provides food for wildlife

**Quercus michauxii**
Swamp Chestnut Oak

- **Scientific Name**: Quercus michauxii
- **Common Name**: Swamp Chestnut Oak
- **Height**: C/L
- **Growth Rate**: Low
- **Soil Type**: High
- **Weather Resistance**: L-N
- **Wildlife**: Provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soils; in wet soils rot may be a problem; best in full sun but tolerates shade when young; tolerant of urban conditions; medium to high wind resistance; may slow growth of understory plants

**Quercus nuttallii**
Nuttall Oak

- **Scientific Name**: Quercus nuttallii
- **Common Name**: Nuttall Oak
- **Height**: Any
- **Growth Rate**: Medium
- **Soil Type**: L-N
- **Weather Resistance**: M
- **Wildlife**: Provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil

**Quercus shumardii**
Shumard Oak

- **Scientific Name**: Quercus shumardii
- **Common Name**: Shumard Oak
- **Height**: Any
- **Growth Rate**: High
- **Soil Type**: M
- **Weather Resistance**: L-N
- **Wildlife**: Provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; medium to high wind resistance

**Quercus virginiana**
Live Oak

- **Scientific Name**: Quercus virginiana
- **Common Name**: Live Oak
- **Height**: Any
- **Growth Rate**: High
- **Soil Type**: H
- **Weather Resistance**: H
- **Wildlife**: Provides food for wildlife; not for small lots; susceptible to caterpillars, root rot and insect galls; tolerates occasionally wet soil; high wind resistance

**Simarouba glauca**
Paradise Tree

- **Scientific Name**: Simarouba glauca
- **Common Name**: Paradise Tree
- **Height**: Any
- **Growth Rate**: Medium
- **Soil Type**: H
- **Weather Resistance**: H
- **Wildlife**: Yellow, summer flowers; medium to high wind resistance; don't plant near sidewalks and driveways (surface roots)

**Swietenia mahagoni**
West Indian Mahogany

- **Scientific Name**: Swietenia mahagoni
- **Common Name**: West Indian Mahogany
- **Height**: Any
- **Growth Rate**: Fast
- **Soil Type**: High
- **Weather Resistance**: Medium
- **Wildlife**: Medium to high wind resistance; tolerates occasionally wet soil; susceptible to webworms
**Taxodium spp.**
Pond Cypress, Bald Cypress

- **N**
- **C**
- **S**
- **8-10**
- **Yes**

- **50-80**
- **10-35**

- **● ● ● ●**
- **Any**
- **High**
- **M**

Flammable plant - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; wetland plant & adapts to dry sites; deciduous; yellow-brown fall color; small seeds provide food for wildlife; high wind resistance

**Ulmus alata**
Winged Elm

- **N**
- **C**
- **8-9**
- **Yes**

- **Fast**
- **45-70**
- **30-40**

- **● ● ● ●**
- **Any**
- **High**
- **M**

Susceptible to Dutch elm disease; medium to high wind resistance

**Ulmus americana**
American Elm

- **N**
- **C**
- **8-9**
- **Yes**

- **Fast**
- **70-90**
- **50-70**

- **● ● ● ●**
- **Any**
- **High**
- **M**

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

**Ulmus crassifolia**
Cedar Elm

- **N**
- **C**
- **8-9**
- **Yes**

- **Fast**
- **40-60**
- **50-70**

- **● ● ● ●**
- **Any**
- **High**
- **M**

Susceptible to Dutch elm disease and powdery mildew
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avicennia germinans</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>9a-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>20-30 ▼ 10-20▼</td>
<td>S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Mangrove</td>
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<td>None</td>
<td>H</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bursera simaruba</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>10b-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>20-50 ▼ 25-40▼</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gumbo Limbo</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Caesalpinia spp. and cvs.</td>
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<td>S</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8-35 ▼ 10-35▼</td>
<td>S/L</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poinciana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carpentaria acuminata</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>10b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>35-40 ▼ 8-10▼</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carpentaria Palm</td>
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<td>Reg/Native</td>
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<td>Scientific Common</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpinus caroliniana</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8-9a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>20-30 ▼ 20-30▼</td>
<td>Any</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Hornbeam,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musclewood, Ironwood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassia fistula</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>10b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>30-40 ▼ 25-40▼</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Shower</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cercis canadensis</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8b-9a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>20-30 ▼ 15-35▼</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Redbud</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>10b-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>30-45 ▼ 18-25▼</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satinleaf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Bursera simaruba (Gumbo Limbo)**
- Susceptible to pests if stressed; high wind resistance

**Caesalpinia spp. and cvs. (Poinciana)**
- Choose species adapted to region; do not confuse with Delonix regia; flowers vary

**Carpinus caroliniana (American Hornbeam, Musclewood, Ironwood)**
- Orange/yellow, spring flowers; small enough to plant under powerlines; seeds and catkins provide food for wildlife; excellent understory tree; medium to high wind resistance

**Cassia fistula (Golden Shower)**
- Yellow, summer flowers; showy blooms; low wind resistance

**Cercis canadensis (Eastern Redbud)**
- Cultivars provide variety of foliage and flower color; spring flowers; susceptible to pests; beans provide food for wildlife; medium to high wind resistance

**Chrysophyllum oliviforme (Satinleaf)**
- Fragrant flowers; provides food for wildlife; edible fruit; medium to high wind resistance
### MEDIUM TREES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
<th>Hardiness</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coccoloba diversifolia</td>
<td>Pigeonplum</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>10-10</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>tolerant of salt or brackish water; orange, year-round flowers; foliage may be damaged by geiger beetles; damaged by severe freezes; high wind resistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordia sebestena</td>
<td>Geiger Tree</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>20-25</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>provides food and cover for wildlife; flowers vary; best for North Florida; many species and cultivars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crataegus spp.</td>
<td>Hawthorn</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>20-35</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>evergreen; green foliage with silver/grey shimmer; good as specimen or windbreak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delonix regia</td>
<td>Royal poinciana</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>orange/red, summer flowers; edible fruit; susceptible to weevils; compact crown makes it good for small areas; medium to high wind resistance; bark peels and becomes showy with age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elaeocarpus decipiens</td>
<td>Japanese Blueberry</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>30-40</td>
<td>8b-10b</td>
<td>evergreen; pink/white, spring through summer flowers; provides food for wildlife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ficus citrifolia</td>
<td>Shortleaf Fig, Wild Banyan Tree</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>provides food and cover for wildlife; flowers vary; best for Florida; may have severe disease problems in central parts of the state; provides pollen for bees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilex Xattenuata and cvs.</td>
<td>East Palatka Holly</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>medium to low wind resistance; needs large area; caution - may be invasive in South Florida.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: CN = Common Name, SC = Scientific Name, P = Portion, L = Location, H = Hardiness, U = Water Use, M = Maturity.*

*Images and tables may be present in the actual document.*
**Scientific Common**

**Reg/Native**

- G, H, S

**Soil pH, Txt**

- • ○ ○

**Soil Mast, Drgrf**

- Medium

**Light/Best Salt**

- M

**Wildlife**

- Butterfly

- Bird

**MEDIUM TREES**

**Southern Red Cedar**

*Juniperus silicicola*

- Female flowers appear on separate trees.

- Suitable for wildlife and provides food for birds.

- Low wind resistance.

- Resistant to salt and wind.

**American Holly**

*Ilex opaca*

- Male and female flowers appear on separate trees.

- Pollen for bees and good for wildlife.

- Slow growth rate.

**Round Holly**

*Ilex rotunda*

- Pollen for bees and good for wildlife.

- High wind resistance.

**Jacaranda**

*Jacaranda mimosifolia*

- White, spring flowers provide pollen for bees.

- Good for wildlife.

- Low wind resistance.

**American Hornbeam**

*Ostrya virginiana*

- Fall color; nuts provide food for wildlife.

- Medium to high wind resistance.

**Red Bay**

*Persea borbonia*

- Larval food plant for swallowtail butterflies.

- Insect galls can distort leaves.

- Medium to low wind resistance.
### MEDIUM TREES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southern Red Cedar</td>
<td>Juniperus silicicola</td>
<td>Resistant to pest; provides food, cover; branches drooping; low wind resistance; high wind variety of wildlife; does best in rich, organic soils; high wind resistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahoon Holly</td>
<td>Ilex cassine</td>
<td>Resistant to pest; provides food, cover; branches drooping; low wind resistance; high wind variety of wildlife; does best in rich, organic soils; high wind resistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Hornbeam</td>
<td>Ostrya virginiana</td>
<td>Good air circulation; high wind resistance; color vary with cultivar; plant for bloom season, flower and bark form, size, disease resistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Holly</td>
<td>Ilex opaca</td>
<td>Resistant to pest; provides food, cover; branches drooping; low wind resistance; high wind variety of wildlife; does best in rich, organic soils; high wind resistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay Oak</td>
<td>Persea borbonia</td>
<td>Resistant to pest; provides food, cover; branches drooping; low wind resistance; high wind variety of wildlife; does best in rich, organic soils; high wind resistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swamp Bay</td>
<td>Persea palustris</td>
<td>Resistant to pest; provides food, cover; branches drooping; low wind resistance; high wind variety of wildlife; does best in rich, organic soils; high wind resistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcup Oak</td>
<td>Quercus lyrata</td>
<td>Resistant to pest; provides food, cover; branches drooping; low wind resistance; high wind variety of wildlife; does best in rich, organic soils; high wind resistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Mangrove</td>
<td>Rhizophora mangle</td>
<td>Resistant to pest; provides food, cover; branches drooping; low wind resistance; high wind variety of wildlife; does best in rich, organic soils; high wind resistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zanthoxylum clava-herculis</td>
<td>Zanthoxylum clava-herculis</td>
<td>Resistant to pest; provides food, cover; branches drooping; low wind resistance; high wind variety of wildlife; does best in rich, organic soils; high wind resistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Mangrove</td>
<td>Rhizophora mangle</td>
<td>Resistant to pest; provides food, cover; branches drooping; low wind resistance; high wind variety of wildlife; does best in rich, organic soils; high wind resistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acacia farnesiana</strong>&lt;br&gt;Sweet Acacia</td>
<td>C S</td>
<td>9-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baccharis halimifolia</strong>&lt;br&gt;Groundsel Bush, Sea Myrtle, Salt-bush</td>
<td>N C</td>
<td>8-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Butia capitata</strong>&lt;br&gt;Pindo Palm, Jelly Palm</td>
<td>N C</td>
<td>8b-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Calliandra spp. and cvs.</strong>&lt;br&gt;Powderpuff</td>
<td>C S</td>
<td>9b-11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dwarf Sugar Palm**<br>Formosa Palm, Arenga engleri

- **Reg/Native**: C S
- **Soil pH, Txt**: 9a-11
- **Soil Mst, Drgt**: S/C
- **Light/Best Salt**: High
- **Wildlife**: None
- **Description**: Red/orange/green, spring flowers; grows in clusters

**Florida Buckeye**<br>Aesculus pavia

- **Reg/Native**: N C
- **Soil pH, Txt**: 8-10
- **Soil Mst, Drgt**: Any
- **Light/Best Salt**: Medium
- **Wildlife**: None
- **Description**: Feathery, white, fall flowers; poisonous seeds; useful for wet sites such as retention ponds and ditches; can spread from seed

**Jelly Palm**<br>Sea Myrtle, Salt-bush, Formosa Palm, Arenga engleri

- **Reg/Native**: C S
- **Soil pH, Txt**: 8-11
- **Soil Mst, Drgt**: Any
- **Light/Best Salt**: L-N
- **Wildlife**: High
- **Description**: Edible fruit used for jelly; provides food for wildlife; looks best in full sun; white flowers; susceptible to pests; high wind resistance

**Sweet Acacia**<br>Red Buckeye, Florida Buckeye

- **Reg/Native**: N C
- **Soil pH, Txt**: 8-9a
- **Soil Mst, Drgt**: S/C
- **Light/Best Salt**: High
- **Wildlife**: None
- **Description**: Attractive bark; red, spring flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil; poisonous seeds

**Devil’s Walkingstick**<br>Sea Myrtle, Salt-bush, Formosa Palm, Arenga engleri

- **Reg/Native**: C S
- **Soil pH, Txt**: 9-11
- **Soil Mst, Drgt**: Any
- **Light/Best Salt**: Medium
- **Wildlife**: None
- **Description**: Also known as Angelica spinosa; small, white, spring through summer flowers; poisonous seeds; attractive foliage; fragrant, white, year-round flowers; attractive foliage; sharp thorns; purple berries provide food for wildlife; looks best in full sun; white flowers; susceptible to pests; high wind resistance

**Jamaica Caper Tree**<br>Jamaica Caper Tree, Capparis cynophallophora

- **Reg/Native**: C S
- **Soil pH, Txt**: 8b-11
- **Soil Mst, Drgt**: Any
- **Light/Best Salt**: L-N
- **Wildlife**: Medium
- **Description**: Pink/white, fall through spring flowers; only Calliandra haematocarpa assessed as not a problem

**Salt-bush**<br>Groundsel Bush, Baccharis halimifolia

- **Reg/Native**: N C
- **Soil pH, Txt**: 9-11
- **Soil Mst, Drgt**: Any
- **Light/Best Salt**: Any
- **Wildlife**: L-N
- **Description**: Feathery, white, fall flowers; poisonous seeds; useful for wet sites such as retention ponds and ditches; can spread from seed
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Callistemon spp.</th>
<th>Camellia japonica</th>
<th>Camellia sasanqua</th>
<th>Camellia winterana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bottlebrush</td>
<td>Camellia</td>
<td>Sasanqua</td>
<td>Wild Cinnamon,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sasanqua</td>
<td>Cinnamon Bark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8b-11</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>10b-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-30</td>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>10-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red, spring</td>
<td>many cvs. with</td>
<td>some groundcover</td>
<td>purple, summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>through summer</td>
<td>a variety of</td>
<td>cvs. available;</td>
<td>flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flowers; medium</td>
<td>flower colors;</td>
<td>fall through</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to low wind</td>
<td>up to 6 inches,</td>
<td>winter flowers,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resistance;</td>
<td>in winter through</td>
<td>colors vary;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attracts</td>
<td>spring; suscepti-</td>
<td>susceptible to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beneficial</td>
<td>ble to scales,</td>
<td>scales, mites,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insects; only C.</td>
<td>aphids, chewing</td>
<td>aphids and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>citrinus, C.</td>
<td>insects and fungi</td>
<td>chewing insects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rigidus, C.</td>
<td>requirements</td>
<td>and requires</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viminalis</td>
<td>if pH is too high</td>
<td>acid soil and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assessed</td>
<td></td>
<td>has problems if</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as not a problem</td>
<td></td>
<td>pH is too high</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capparis cynophallophora</th>
<th>Cephalanthus occidentalis</th>
<th>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</th>
<th>Chamaerops humilis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica Caper Tree,</td>
<td>Buttonbush</td>
<td>Japanese Plum Yew,</td>
<td>European Fan Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard Tree</td>
<td></td>
<td>Harrington Plum Yew</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-11</td>
<td></td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>8-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-20</td>
<td></td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>5-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slow</td>
<td></td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o o o o</td>
<td></td>
<td>o o o</td>
<td>5-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any</td>
<td></td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>6-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purple/white, spring</td>
<td>flammable plant - in</td>
<td>dark green foliage;</td>
<td>clumping palm;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flowers</td>
<td>wildfire prone areas,</td>
<td>suitable for as a hedge</td>
<td>yellow, summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>plant minimum 30' from</td>
<td>or specimen plant</td>
<td>flowers; pest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>buildings; attracts</td>
<td></td>
<td>sensitive; very</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>insects; white, spring</td>
<td></td>
<td>cold hardy; low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>flowers; good for</td>
<td></td>
<td>maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>retention ponds/swales/</td>
<td></td>
<td>compared to other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>canal banks; well</td>
<td></td>
<td>palms; petioles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>adapted to disturbed</td>
<td></td>
<td>with sharp teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>soils</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arenga engleri</th>
<th>Sweet Acacia</th>
<th>Acacia farnesiana</th>
<th>Bottlebrush</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>don't plant next to</td>
<td>cover for birds and</td>
<td>also known as</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sidewalk</td>
<td>insects; wet soil;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>provides food and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Acacia smallii          | Aesculus pavia           | Angelica                  | Pindo Palm,      |
|                        |                          |                          | Butia capitata   |
|                        | Sea Myrtle, Salt-bush    | Groundsel Bush,           |                  |
|                        |                          | Aesculus pavia            |                  |
|                        |                          |                          |                  |
|                         |                          |                          |                  |
|                         |                          |                          |                  |
|                         |                          |                          |                  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arenga engleri</th>
<th>Sweet Acacia</th>
<th>Acacia farnesiana</th>
<th>Bottlebrush</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>don't plant next to</td>
<td>cover for birds and</td>
<td>also known as</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sidewalk</td>
<td>insects; wet soil;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>provides food and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Acacia smallii          | Aesculus pavia           | Angelica                  | Pindo Palm,      |
|                        | Sea Myrtle, Salt-bush    | Groundsel Bush,           |                  |
|                        |                          | Aesculus pavia            |                  |
|                        |                          |                          |                  |
|                         |                          |                          |                  |
|                         |                          |                          |                  |
|                         |                          |                          |                  |

<p>| Acacia smallii          | Aesculus pavia           | Angelica                  | Pindo Palm,      |
|                        | Sea Myrtle, Salt-bush    | Groundsel Bush,           |                  |
|                        |                          | Aesculus pavia            |                  |
|                        |                          |                          |                  |
|                         |                          |                          |                  |
|                         |                          |                          |                  |
|                         |                          |                          |                  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Chionanthus retusus</th>
<th>Chionanthus virginicus</th>
<th>Citharexylum spinosum</th>
<th>Coccoloba uvifera</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil pH, Text</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td>white, spring through summer flowers; grows very slowly, usually 4 to 10 inches per year, but can grow a foot per year if given rich, moist soil and appropriate fertilization</td>
<td>showy, white, spring flowers; flowers best in sun; pest sensitive; tolerates occasionally wet soil; medium to high wind resistance</td>
<td>also known as Citharexylum fruticosum; white, fragrant flowers all year; provides food for wildlife; useful as a tall hedge</td>
<td>deciduous with continual leaf drop; fragrant, white, spring flowers; provides food for large wildlife; susceptible to weevils; grows as shrub on coastal dunes and as tree inland; medium to high wind resistance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Cordia boissieri</th>
<th>Cornus foemina</th>
<th>Cornus florida</th>
<th>Cyrilla racemiflora</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil pH, Text</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>L-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td>white, year-round flowers</td>
<td>white, blue berries provide food for wildlife; larval food plant for spring azure butterfly; susceptible to borers</td>
<td>prefers deep, rich, well-drained sandy or clay soils and has a moderately long life; roots rot in soils without adequate drainage; susceptible to pests and disease</td>
<td>white, spring flowers; important source of pollen for bees; provides food for wildlife; many butterfly species use flowers; good for edges of retention ponds; attractive to bees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Cars</th>
<th>Pelargonium grandiflorum</th>
<th>Forsythia x intermedia</th>
<th>Viburnum carlesii</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil pH, Text</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td>white, very fragrant flowers; good for nectar production</td>
<td>deciduous shrub; early spring flowers; good for nectar production</td>
<td>deciduous shrub; early spring flowers; good for nectar production</td>
<td>deciduous shrub; early spring flowers; good for nectar production</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Soil** Mst, Drgt
**Reg/Native**
**Soil pH, Txt**
**Light/Best**
**Common**
**Scientific**
**Wildlife**

**Texas Olive**
*Cordia boissieri*

**Chinese Fringetree**
*Chionanthus retusus*

Appropriate fertilization if given rich, moist soil and but can grow a foot per year usually 4 to 10 inches per year, flowers; grows very slowly, white, spring through summer.

**Mary Nell Holly**
*Ilex cornuta* and cvs.
*Nellie R. Stevens Holly*

Source of pollen for bees; important source of pollen for bees; provides food for wildlife

**Loquat**
*Eriobotrya japonica*

Loquats do not have high wind resistance.

**Mary Nellie R. Stevens Holly**
*Ilex cornuta*

Natives only;

**Florida Privet**
*Forestiera segregata*

Uses once established; natives are E. axillaris, E. foetida, E. rhomboës, and E. confusa; E. axillaris, E. confusa, E. foetida have high wind resistance.

**Nellie R. Stevens Holly**
*Ilex cornuta*

Produces food for wildlife; be sure to purchase female trees for fruit production.

**Loquat**
*Eriobotrya japonica*

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

**Possumhaw**
*Ilex decidua*

Small, white, spring flowers; small orange/red fruit provide food for wildlife; be sure to purchase female trees for fruit production
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Zone/Crop</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
<th>Sunlight</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Soils</th>
<th>Disease/Twitter</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ilex glabra</strong></td>
<td>Gallberry</td>
<td></td>
<td>8-10a</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Flammable plant - in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; white, spring flowers; black fruit provides food for wildlife in late fall and winter; good for wetland/pine areas; high wind resistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ilex vomitoria and cvs. Yaupon Holly</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>15-30</td>
<td>6-20</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Flammable, in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; white, spring through summer flowers; red fruit on female plants provides food for wildlife in late fall and winter; ‘Pendula’ - FNGLA Plant of the Year, 2005; high wind resistance; can sucker to produce a thicket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Illicium spp. Star Anise</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8-9a</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>6-15</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Evergreen, yellowish–white or greenish–white flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jatropha integerrima Peregrina</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8-15</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Scarlet, year-round flowers; poisonous; susceptible to pests and disease; sensitive to frost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ligustrum japonicum and cvs. Ligustrum, Japanese Privet</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8-10b</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8-12</td>
<td>15-25</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>White, summer flowers; susceptible to pests and diseases; used as hedge; thins at bottom unless in full sun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Magnolia Xsoulangiana and cvs. Saucer Magnolia</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8-9a</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>20-25</td>
<td>15-25</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Many cultivars; pink/white/lavender, fragrant, winter through spring flowers; susceptible to pests; medium to high wind resistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Magnolia figo Banana Shrub</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>6-15</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Also known as Michelia figo; light-yellow, spring through early summer flowers; fragrance similar to ripening cantaloupes or bananas; generally used as specimen plant; susceptible to scale and mushroom root rot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Musa spp. Banana</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>7-30</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Edible fruit; showy purple or orange flowers; needs regular watering; susceptible to disease, pests, and frost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Trees</td>
<td>Soil Moist.</td>
<td>Light</td>
<td>Scientific</td>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| *Myrcianthes fragrans*  
Simpson’s Stopper, Twinberry | C | S | 9b-11 | Yes |
| | | | 6-30 | 15-20 |
| | o | o | o | High |
| | ☀ | ☁ | ☁ | H |
| | ⚫ | ⚫ | ⚫ | H |
| | | | | |
| *Myrciaria cauliflora*  
Jaboticaba, Brazilian Grape Tree, Brazilian Grape | S | T | 10b-11 | No |
| | | | Slow | 15-40 |
| | | | 15-40 | 20-25 |
| | ☀ | ☁ | ☁ | L-N |
| | | | | |
| *Myrica cerifera and cvs.*  
Wax Myrtle | N | C | S | 8-10 | Yes |
| | | | Fast | 10-40 |
| | | | 20-25 | 30-40 |
| | ☀ | ☁ | ☁ | H |
| | | | | |
| *Olea europaea*  
Olive | N | C | S | 8-11 | No |
| | | | Slow | 25-50 |
| | | | 35-50 | 45-50 |
| | ☀ | ☁ | ☁ | M |
| | | | | |
| *Osmanthus americanus*  
Wild Olive, Devilwood | N | C | 8-9 | Yes |
| | | | 15-25 | 10-15 |
| | o | o | o | High |
| | ☀ | ☁ | ☁ | H |
| | | | | |
| *Plumeria rubra*  
Frangipani, Nosegay, Templetree | S | T | 10b-11 | No |
| | | | Slow | 20-25 |
| | | | 20-25 | 30-40 |
| | ☀ | ☁ | ☁ | H |
| | | | | |
| *Podocarpus macrophyllus and cvs.*  
Podocarpus | N | C | S | 8b-11 | No |
| | | | Slow | 30-40 |
| | | | 20-25 | 35-50 |
| | ☀ | ☁ | ☁ | S/L |
| | | | | |
| *Podocarpus* | N | C | S | 8-11 | No |
| | | | Slow | 25-50 |
| | | | 35-50 | 45-50 |
| | ☀ | ☁ | ☁ | S/L |
| | | | | |
| *Tree, Brazilian Grape*  
Jaboticaba, Brazilian Grape | N | C | S | 8-11 | No |
| | | | Slow | 25-50 |
| | | | 35-50 | 45-50 |
| | ☀ | ☁ | ☁ | S/L |
| | | | | |
| *Tree, Brazilian Grape*  
Jaboticaba, Brazilian Grape | N | C | S | 8-11 | No |
| | | | Slow | 25-50 |
| | | | 35-50 | 45-50 |
| | ☀ | ☁ | ☁ | S/L |
| | | | | |
| *Tree, Brazilian Grape*  
Jaboticaba, Brazilian Grape | N | C | S | 8-11 | No |
| | | | Slow | 25-50 |
| | | | 35-50 | 45-50 |
| | ☀ | ☁ | ☁ | S/L |
| | | | | |
| *Tree, Brazilian Grape*  
Jaboticaba, Brazilian Grape | N | C | S | 8-11 | No |
| | | | Slow | 25-50 |
| | | | 35-50 | 45-50 |
| | ☀ | ☁ | ☁ | S/L |
| | | | | |
| *Tree, Brazilian Grape*  
Jaboticaba, Brazilian Grape | N | C | S | 8-11 | No |
| | | | Slow | 25-50 |
| | | | 35-50 | 45-50 |
| | ☀ | ☁ | ☁ | S/L |
| | | | | |
| *Tree, Brazilian Grape*  
Jaboticaba, Brazilian Grape | N | C | S | 8-11 | No |
| | | | Slow | 25-50 |
| | | | 35-50 | 45-50 |
| | ☀ | ☁ | ☁ | S/L |
| | | | | |
| *Tree, Brazilian Grape*  
Jaboticaba, Brazilian Grape | N | C | S | 8-11 | No |
<p>| | | | Slow | 25-50 |
| | | | 35-50 | 45-50 |
| | ☀ | ☁ | ☁ | S/L |
| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>Soil pH, Text</th>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgrt</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prunus angustifolia</strong> Chickasaw Plum</td>
<td>N C 8-9 Yes</td>
<td>12-20 15-20</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>white, winter flowers; reddish plums provide food for wildlife; medium to high wind resistance; can sucker to produce a thicket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prunus campanulata</strong> Taiwan Cherry</td>
<td>N 8-9a No</td>
<td>12-20 5-25</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>small pink, late winter flowers; small fruit provides food for wildlife; susceptible to tent caterpillar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prunus umbellata</strong> Flatwoods Plum</td>
<td>N C 8-9 Yes</td>
<td>12-20 12-20</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>white, spring flowers; purple plums provide food for wildlife; edible fruits, ranging from very tart to sweet; susceptible to tent caterpillars; can sucker to produce a thicket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quercus geminata</strong> Sand Live Oak, Small Sand Live Oak</td>
<td>N C S 8-10a Yes</td>
<td>35-50 45-60</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>high wind resistance; good in dune areas; provides food for wildlife; FNGLA Plant of the Year 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Raphiolepis spp. and cvs.</strong> Indian Hawthorn</td>
<td>N C 8-9 No</td>
<td>5-10 2-6</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>flowers vary; provides food for wildlife; use disease-resistant cvs., plant in full sun; susceptible to disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Senna polyphylla</strong> Desert Cassia</td>
<td>S 10a-11 No</td>
<td>5-10 6-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>yellow, summer flowers; should not be confused with Senna pendula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sideroxylon spp. (natives only)</strong> Buckthorn</td>
<td>N C S 8-11 Yes</td>
<td>50-75 35-50</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>good coastal or dune plant; select species based on region, soil texture, and drainage; flowers vary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sophora tomentosa</strong> Necklace Pod</td>
<td>S 10-11 Yes</td>
<td>6-10 8-12</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>evergreen shrub; weeping shape; yellow, year-round flowers; seeds are poisonous; provides food for wildlife</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tabebuia aurea</strong> Silver Trumpet Tree, Yellow Tab</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tecoma stans</strong> Yellow Elder, Yellow Trumpetbush</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Viburnum obovatum</strong> and cvs. Walter’s Viburnum</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Viburnum odoratissimum</strong> Sweet Viburnum</td>
<td>15-25 10-15</td>
<td>10-15 6-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Viburnum odoratissimum</strong> var. awabuki Awabuki Viburnum</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Viburnum rufidulum</strong> Rusty Blackhaw, Southern Blackhaw</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### LARGE SHRUBS

#### Scientific Common

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>Soil pH, Text</th>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgr</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Abelia xgrandiflora</em></td>
<td>Glossy Abelia</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>6-10°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Acacia farnesiana</em></td>
<td>Sweet Acacia</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Acalypha wilkesiana</em></td>
<td>Copper Leaf</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>10b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Agrostichum danaeifolium</em></td>
<td>Leather Fern</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>4-8°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Agarista populifolia</em></td>
<td>Pipestem, Fetterbush, Doghobble</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Agave spp.</em></td>
<td>Century plant, Agave</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Allamanda nerifolia</em></td>
<td>Bush Allamanda, Bush Trumpet</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Description

- **Abelia xgrandiflora (Glossy Abelia)**: Fine textured, semi-evergreen; red-tinted leaves; pink/white, spring through fall flowers; doesn’t flower in the shade.
- **Acacia farnesiana (Sweet Acacia)**: Also known as *Acacia smallii*; yellow, year-round flowers; thorny; tolerates occasionally wet soil; provides food and cover for birds and insects; don’t plant next to sidewalk.
- **Acalypha wilkesiana (Copper Leaf)**: Provides continuous color in the landscape; heart-shaped leaves in varying mottled combinations of colors; susceptible to pests.
- **Agrostichum danaeifolium (Leather Fern)**: Large fern; good for wet sites in shaded landscape; prolonged sunlight, especially in the summer, can burn foliage.
- **Agarista populifolia (Pipestem, Fetterbush, Doghobble)**: Evergreen, creamy white, fragrant spring flowers.
- **Agave spp. (Century plant, Agave)**: Dramatic foliage and form; evergreen, silver/grey to blue-green foliage; showy, green-brown fruit; sharp spines; choose species adapted to climate.
- **Allamanda nerifolia (Bush Allamanda, Bush Trumpet)**: Bright yellow, trumpet-shaped; year-round flowers; bleeds white, milky sap if stems are broken; makes an open hedge; attractive to birds and butterflies.

#### Additional Information

- **Scientific Name**: The scientific name for each plant is provided in the first column.
- **Common Name**: The common name is listed next to the scientific name.
- **Reg/Native**: Indicates whether the plant is native to the region (G), hardy (H), or suitable for cultivation (S).
- **Soil pH, Text**: Specifies the soil pH and texture requirements.
- **Soil Mst, Drgr**: Indicates the moisture and drainage conditions.
- **Light/Best Salt**: Describes the light and salt requirements.
- **Wildlife**: Notes the benefits to wildlife, such as food, cover, or nesting.
**LARGE SHRUBS**

**Soil Mst, Drgt Reg/Native Soil pH, Txt Light/Best Common Scientific Wildlife G, H, S Salt**

---

**Leather Fern**

*Acrostichum danaeifolium*

In the summer, can burn foliage in prolonged sunlight, especially sites in shaded landscape; large fern; good for wet soil doesn’t flower in the shade spring through fall flowers; red-tinged leaves; pink/white, fine textured, semi-evergreen.

**Glossy Abelia**

*Abelia*

Evergreen; white, fragrant, summer through fall flowers; evergreen, creamy white, don’t plant next to sidewalk cover for birds and insects; wet soil; provides food and thorny; tolerates occasionally also known as *Acacia smallii*;

---

**Doghobble**

*Pipestem, Fetterbush,*

*Sweet Acacia* *Acacia farnesiana*

Fragrant spring flowers evergreen, creamy white, used as a hedge; provides food/cover/nesting for wildlife; also known as *Feijoa sellowiana*;

---

**Agave**

*Century plant,* *spp.*

Choose species adapted to green-brown fruit; sharp spines; evergreen, silver/gray to dramatic foliage and form; provides continuous color in the food/cover/nesting for wildlife; broken; makes an open hedge; red/white, spring flowers; often also known as *Bush Trumpet* *Bush Allamanda,* *Allamanda neriifolia*;

---

**Devil’s Walkingstick**

*Aralia spinosa*

Also known as *Angelica spinosa*; small white, spring through summer flowers; purplish berries provide food for wildlife; spiny stems; tolerates occasionally wet soil fragrant, white, year-round flowers; attractive foliage; round, purple fruits provide food for wildlife, mostly in fall and winter; good for screens and hedges;

---

**Wintergreen Barberry**

*Wintergreen Barberry,* *Berberis julianae*

Evergreen; yellow, winter through spring flowers; red fruit; evergreen; yellow, winter through spring flowers; red fruit; adaptable to a wide range of soil conditions but does best in rich, organic soil; requires pruning to maintain best form; spiny; good hedge or barrier plant; provides food for wildlife, mostly in fall and winter; good for screens and hedges;

---

**Sea Myrtle, Salt-bush**

*Groundsel Bush,* *Baccharis halimifolia*

and ditches; can spread by poisonous seeds; useful for wet sites such as retention ponds and ditches; can spread by suckers from roots;

---

**Bamboo**

*Bamboo*

Choose species adapted to conditions; bamboo grows aggressively; should not be planted near lakefronts or streams; evergreen shrub with upright growth that terminates in flatish spikes that produce lobed, bright, yellow flowers; provides food for wildlife;

---

**Angelica**

*Angelica*

Evergreen; white, fragrant, summer through fall flowers; evergreen; yellow, winter through spring flowers; red fruit; adaptable to a wide range of soil conditions but does best in rich, organic soil; requires pruning to maintain best form; spiny; good hedge or barrier plant; provides food for wildlife, mostly in fall and winter; good for screens and hedges;

---

**Pineapple Guava**

*Pineapple Guava,* *Feijoa sellowiana*

Dramatic foliage and form; provides continuous color in the food/cover/nesting for wildlife; broken; makes an open hedge; red/white, spring flowers; often also known as *Bush Trumpet* *Bush Allamanda,* *Allamanda neriifolia*;

---

**Bush Trumpet**

*Bush Allamanda,* *Allamanda neriifolia*

Fragrant spring flowers evergreen, creamy white, used as a hedge; provides food/cover/nesting for wildlife; broken; makes an open hedge; red/white, spring flowers; often also known as *Bush Trumpet* *Bush Allamanda,* *Allamanda neriifolia*;

---

**Copper Leaf**

*Copper Leaf,* *Agave*

Choose species adapted to green-brown fruit; sharp spines; evergreen, silver/gray to dramatic foliage and form; provides continuous color in the food/cover/nesting for wildlife; broken; makes an open hedge; red/white, spring flowers; often also known as *Bush Trumpet* *Bush Allamanda,* *Allamanda neriifolia*;
### LARGE SHRUBS

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<tr>
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<th>Soil Mast, Drgrf</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Berberis thunbergii</em></td>
<td>8-9a</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2-8</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Brugmansia x candida</em></td>
<td>10b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8-14</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Brunfelsia grandiflora</em></td>
<td>8b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>7-10</td>
<td>5-8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Buddleja lindleyana</em></td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>10-20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Callicarpa americana</em></td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Callistemon spp.</em></td>
<td>8b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>6-30</td>
<td>6-15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Calycanthus floridus</em></td>
<td>8-10a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>6-9</td>
<td>6-12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Invasive

- **Berberis thunbergii** (Japanese Barberry, Crimson Pygmy)
  - Now considered invasive and should not be used in a Florida-Friendly landscape.

- **Brugmansia x candida** (Angel’s Trumpet)
  - flowers hang from stems and branches and drape the plant with color; good specimen tree; susceptible to pests and diseases

- **Brunfelsia grandiflora** (Yesterday-Today-and-Tomorrow)
  - white/purple, spring through fall flowers

- **Buddleja lindleyana** (Lindley’s Butterfly Bush)
  - deciduous, non-fragrant, purple/violet flowers; excellent for butterflies; aggressive suckering and spreads through runners

### Native

- **Calliandra haematocephala** (Red Powderpuff)
  - possible cold damage from freezing temperatures; large fragrant flower blooms during warm months; susceptible to pests

- **Calliandra americana** (Beautyberry)
  - deciduous; purple/light purple spring through fall flowers; attracts wildlife; small purplish fruits provide food for wildlife in late winter; need to prune old wood since flowers and fruit are produced on new growth

- **Callistemon spp.** (Battlebrush)
  - red spring through summer flowers; medium to low wind resistance; attracts beneficial insects; check with your local Extension office before final species selection

- **Calycanthus floridus** (Carolina Allspice, Eastern Sweetshrub)
  - good screen; red, spring through summer flowers with strawberry-like fragrance; does best in rich, organic soil
### Large Shrubs

- **Camellia japonica**
  - **Camellia**
  - N 8-9 No
  - Slow 10-20 10-20
  - None
  - Medium
  - L-N
  - many cultivars; flowers up to 6 inches, in winter through spring, color variable; susceptible to pests and diseases; requires acidic soil and has problems if pH is too high

- **Camellia sasanqua**
  - **Sasanqua, Camellia**
  - N 8-9 No
  - Slow 3-15 5-10
  - None
  - Medium
  - L-N
  - some groundcover cultivars available; fall through winter flowers, color variable; susceptible to pests; requires acidic soil and has problems if pH is too high

- **Capparis cynophallophora**
  - **Jamaica Caper Tree, Mustard Tree**
  - S 10-11 Yes
  - Slow 6-20 6-15
  - None
  - High
  - H
  - purple/white, spring flowers

- **Carissa macrocarpa**
  - **Natal Plum**
  - C 9-11 No
  - Fast 2-20 2-20
  - None
  - Medium
  - H
  - also known as Carissa grandiflora; edible fruit; white, fragrant year-round flowers

- **Cephalanthus occidentalis**
  - **Buttonbush**
  - C 8-9 Yes
  - Fast 6-20 6-8
  - None
  - Medium
  - L-N
  - flammable, in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; attracts insects; white, spring through summer flowers; grows well in wet areas such as detention ponds or drainage ditches; well adapted to disturbed soils

- **Cephalotaxus harringtonia**
  - **Japanese Plum Yew, Harrington Plum Yew**
  - N 8-9 No
  - Slow 3-10 5-10
  - None
  - Medium
  - L-N
  - dark green foliage; suitable for use as a hedge or specimen plant

- **Caesalpinia aurantiaca**
  - **Orange Jessamine**
  - C S 9-11 No
  - Fast 4-10 6-8
  - None
  - Medium
  - M
  - yellow/orange, spring through summer flowers

- **Chrysochalanus icaco**
  - **Cocoplum**
  - S 10-11 Yes
  - Slow 3-30 10-20
  - None
  - Medium
  - H
  - white, year-round flowers; edible fruit; good hedge or screen plant; purple “plums” provide food for wildlife; high wind resistance
Citharexylum spinosum
Fiddlewood
also known as Citharexylum fruticosum; white, fragrant, summer flowers; attracts bees and other wildlife; grows well in wet areas

Clethra alnifolia
Sweet Pepperbush
white, fragrant, summer flowers; provides food for wildlife; useful as a tall hedge

Coccoloba uvifera
Seagrape
deciduous with continual leaf drop; fragrant, white, spring flowers; provides food for large wildlife; susceptible to weevils; grows as shrub on coastal dunes and as tree inland; medium to high wind resistance

Cocculus laurifolius
Laurelleaf Snailseed, Carolina Coralbead, Cocculus spreading growth habit; yellow flowers

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

Conocarpus erectus
Buttonwood, Silver Buttonwood
white/cream, spring flowers; silver leaved form more susceptible to sooty mold and insect problems; do not plant in marl soil; high wind resistance; provides cover for wildlife

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

Craetaegus spp.
Hawthorn
provides food and cover for wildlife; flowers vary; best for north Florida; many species and cultivars
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>LARGE SHRUBS</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Cyrilla racemiflora**  
   Titi, Swamp Cyrilla, Leatherwood  
   | N | C | S | 8b-9 | Yes |
| **Duranta erecta**  
   Golden Dewdrop, Pigeonberry; Skyflower  
   | C | S | 9b-11 | No |
| **Erythrina herbacea**  
   Coral Bean, Cherokee Bean  
   | C | S | 8-11 | Yes |
| **Eugenia spp.**  
   (natives only)  
   Stoppers (natives only)  
   | C | S | 9-11 | Yes |

*white, late spring through summer flowers; wetland plant; good for edges of retention ponds; attractive to bees*

*also known as Duranta repens; showy, lavender/blue/white, summer through fall flowers; poisonous fruit; susceptible to pests; irritating sap; thorns; may spread aggressively*

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

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

| **Fatsia japonica**  
   Japanese Aralia, Paperplant  
   | N | C | S | 8-11 | No |
| **Forestiera segregata**  
   Florida Privet  
   | N | C | S | 8b-11 | Yes |
| **Galphimia glauca**  
   Thryallis, Rain-of-Gold  
   | N | C | S | 8-10 | No |
| **Gardenia jasminoides**  
   Gardenia, Cape Jasmine  
   | N | C | S | 8-10 | No |

*creamy, white, winter flowers; too much sun eventually kills the plant*

*yellow, early spring flowers attract insects; great hedge; fruit provides food for wildlife*

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

*also known as Gardenia augusta; white, fragrant spring through summer flowers; use only grafted varieties due to nematode susceptibility; susceptible to scales; use iron fertilizer to keep green*
**LARGE SHRUBS**

**Scientific Common**

**Halesia diptera**
Two-wing Silverbell

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

**Soil pH, Txt**
● ● ● ○

**Light/Best Salt**
Medium

**Wildlife**
deciduous tree; showy, bell-shaped, white, spring flowers

**Hamamelis virginiana**
Common Witchhazel

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

**Soil pH, Txt**
● ● ● ○

**Light/Best Salt**
Medium

**Wildlife**
cream/yellow, fall flowers; galls form on leaves; plant suckers freely from the base

**Hamelia patens**
Firebush, Scarletbush

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

**Soil pH, Txt**
● ● ● ○

**Light/Best Salt**
Medium

**Wildlife**
orange/red, year-round flowers; susceptible to pests; foliage usually more attractive in shade but flowers best in sun; tolerates occasionally wet soil; dies back in freezes but returns

**Heptapleurum arboricola**
Dwarf Schefflera

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

**Soil pH, Txt**
● ● ● ○

**Light/Best Salt**
Medium

**Wildlife**
evergreen; dark green foliage; orange/yellow winter fruit; susceptible to scale

**Scientific Common**

**Hibiscus spp.**
Hibiscus, Mallows

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

**Soil pH, Txt**
● ● ● ○

**Light/Best Salt**
Medium

**Wildlife**
select species based on site conditions; spring through fall flowers, color varies; some hibiscus injured by freezes in North Florida; susceptible to pests

**Hydrangea arborescens**
Wild Hydrangea

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

**Soil pH, Txt**
● ● ● ○

**Light/Best Salt**
Medium

**Wildlife**
deciduous; white, summer flowers; oval, serrate, dark green leaves; blooms on new season’s growth; susceptible to disease

**Hydrangea macrophylla**
Hydrangea, Bigleaf Hydrangea

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

**Soil pH, Txt**
● ● ● ○

**Light/Best Salt**
Medium

**Wildlife**
white/pink/purple, spring through summer flowers; susceptible to pests; tolerates occasionally wet soil

**Hydrangea quercifolia**
Oakleaf Hydrangea

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

**Soil pH, Txt**
● ● ● ○

**Light/Best Salt**
Medium

**Wildlife**
pink, summer flowers; good flowering/shrub for shade; tolerates occasionally wet soil
**LARGE SHRUBS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ilex cornuta and cvs.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Ilex vomitoria and cvs.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Illicium spp.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Holly, Horned Holly</td>
<td>Yaupon Holly, Star Anise</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N C 8-9 Yes</td>
<td>N C 8-10 Yes</td>
<td>N C 8-9 Var.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/C Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium High</td>
<td>Medium High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, spring flowers; important source of pollen for bees</td>
<td>Susceptible to tea scale, especially in cool, shady areas; fruit provides food for wildlife; important source of pollen for bees</td>
<td>Flammable, in wildfire prone areas, plant minimum 30' from buildings; white, spring through summer flowers; red fruit provides food for wildlife in late fall-winter; 'Pendula' was FNGLA Plant of the Year, 2005; high wind resistance; can sucker to produce a thicket</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Jasminum mesnyi</strong></th>
<th><strong>Jasminum multiflorum</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primrose Jasmine, Broken Japanese Yellow Jasmine</td>
<td>Downy Jasmine, Star Jasmine, Shining Jasmine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N C S 8-10 No</td>
<td>N C S 9b-11 No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast 8-10 5-10 5-10</td>
<td>Fast 10-20 5-10 5-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/L Any</td>
<td>Any S/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-N Medium</td>
<td>L-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, fragrant, year-round flowers; dies back in freeze, may come back; susceptible to pests; sprawling form</td>
<td>White, fragrant, year-round vine or shrub; white, fragrant, spring through summer flowers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Wild Hydrangea**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Wild Hydrangea</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hydrangea arborescens</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N C S 8-10 No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast 10-20 5-10 5-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/L Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-N Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, fragrant, year-round vine or shrub; white, fragrant, spring through summer flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jatropha integerrima Peregrina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniperus chinensis and cvs. Chinese Juniper, Japanese Juniper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ligustrum japonicum and cvs. Ligustrum, Japanese Privet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loropetalum chinense and cvs. Loropetalum, Chinese Fringe Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyonia ferruginea Rusty Lyonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahonia bealei Oregon Hollygrape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malvaviscus arboreus Turk's cap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murraya paniculata Orange Jessamine, Orange Jasmine, Chalcas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Shrubs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Musa spp.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lyonia ferruginea</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jatropha integerrima</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oregon Hollygrape</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mahonia bealei</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chinese Juniper</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Berberis bealei</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Turk's cap</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ligustrum japonicum</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chinese Privet</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chinese Fringe Bush</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Malvaviscus arboreus</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Olive, Fragrant Olive</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Osmanthus americanus</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Philadelphus inodorus</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Philodendron bipinnatifidum</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Edible fruit; showy purple or orange flowers; needs regular watering, susceptible to disease, pests, and frost.
- Edible fruit; white, fragrant, year-round flowers; red berries provide food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; needs little attention once established.
- Edible fruit; white, fragrant, year-round flowers; red berries provide food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; needs little attention once established.
- Edible fruit; white, fragrant, year-round flowers; red berries provide food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; needs little attention once established.
- Edible fruit; white, fragrant, year-round flowers; red berries provide food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; needs little attention once established.
- Large, deeply divided, drooping leaves; green, year-round flowers; susceptible to freeze damage; tolerates occasionally wet soil.
### LARGE SHRUBS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Common</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Philodendron cvs.</strong></td>
<td>Philodendron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pittosporum tobira cvs.</strong></td>
<td>Pittosporum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Podocarpus gracilior</strong></td>
<td>Weeping Fern Pine, Weeping Podocarpus, Weeping Yew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Podocarpus macrophyllus and cvs.</strong></td>
<td>Podocarpus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Common</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Psychotria nervosa</strong></td>
<td>Wild Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rhamnus caroliniana</strong></td>
<td>Carolina Buckthorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rhododendron austrinum</strong></td>
<td>Florida Flame Azalea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rhododendron canescens</strong></td>
<td>Pinxter Azalea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Characteristics

**Philodendron cvs. Philodendron**
- Reg/Native: N C S 8b-11 No
- G, H, S
- Soil pH, Txt
- Soil Mst, Drgf
- Light/Best Salt: L-N
- Wildlife: select species based on site conditions; check with your local Extension office before final species selection
- Fast 1-12 2-15 C
- 8-12 12-18 C
- S/L
- High
- H
- dark, glossy leaves; white, fragrant, spring flowers

**Pittosporum tobira cvs. Pittosporum**
- Reg/Native: N C S 8-11 No
- G, H, S
- Soil pH, Txt
- Soil Mst, Drgf
- Light/Best Salt: L-N
- Wildlife: grows slowly in full shade; high wind resistance
- Slow 30-50 25-35 C
- 30-40 20-25 C
- S/C
- High
- H
- dark green, evergreen leaves; small, purple, fruit on females provide food for wildlife; high wind resistance; mildly susceptible to pests and diseases; some magnesium deficiency on sandy soils

**Psychotria nervosa Wild Coffee**
- Reg/Native: S 10b-11 Yes
- G, H, S
- Soil pH, Txt
- Soil Mst, Drgf
- Light/Best Salt: M
- Wildlife: shiny, dark green foliage; white, spring through summer flowers; susceptible to pests; red fruit provides food for wildlife
- 4-10 4-10 C
- 12-15 10-15 C
- Any
- Any
- High
- U
- bright green, deciduous leaves, turn orange/red before dropping; inconspicuous, green/white, summer flowers; black fruits provide food for wildlife

**Rhamnus caroliniana Carolina Buckthorn**
- Reg/Native: N C S 8-9b Yes
- G, H, S
- Soil pH, Txt
- Soil Mst, Drgf
- Light/Best Salt: H
- Wildlife: yellow/orange, clustered spring flowers
- Slow 6-10 4-8 C
- 6-12 6-10 C
- Any
- Any
- Medium
- L-N
- pink/white, spring flowers; prefers well drained soil that retains moisture

**Rhododendron austrinum Florida Flame Azalea**
- Reg/Native: N C S 8-9 Yes
- G, H, S
- Soil pH, Txt
- Soil Mst, Drgf
- Light/Best Salt: H
- Wildlife: pink/white, spring flowers; prefers well drained soil that retains moisture
- Slow 6-10 4-8 C
- 6-12 6-10 C
- Any
- Any
- Medium
- L-N
- pink/white, spring flowers; prefers well drained soil that retains moisture

**Rhododendron canescens Pinxter Azalea**
- Reg/Native: N C S 8-10a Yes
- G, H, S
- Soil pH, Txt
- Soil Mst, Drgf
- Light/Best Salt: H
- Wildlife: pink/white, spring flowers; prefers well drained soil that retains moisture
- Slow 6-10 4-8 C
- 6-12 6-10 C
- Any
- Any
- Medium
- L-N
- pink/white, spring flowers; prefers well drained soil that retains moisture
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Soil pH</th>
<th>Maturity</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Pest Susceptibility</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Psychotria nervosa</em></td>
<td>Fruit provides food for wildlife</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>4-10</td>
<td>12-15</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>White, white, spring through summer flowers; susceptible to pests; red leaf beetle damage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pittosporum tobira</em></td>
<td>Black fruits provide food for wildlife</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>10b-11</td>
<td>2-15</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Carolina Buckthorn provides food for wildlife; black fruits provide food for wildlife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Podocarpus gracilior</em></td>
<td>Carolina Buckthorn</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>30-50</td>
<td>30-50</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Carolina Buckthorn provides food for wildlife; black fruits provide food for wildlife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinxter Azalea</em></td>
<td>Pink/white, spring flowers</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>6-10</td>
<td>3-12</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Pinxter Azalea provides food for wildlife; pink/white, spring flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Podocarpus macrophyllus</em></td>
<td>Evergreen, tiny, gray/green leaves</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>1-12</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Pinxter Azalea provides food for wildlife; evergreen, tiny, gray/green leaves.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Rhododendron cv. Azalea**

- Large shrub
- Native
- Soil pH: Text
- Light: Best
- Common
- Scientific
- Wildlife
- G, H, S
- Salt
- N

- Fast 5-12
- Slow 3-12
- Medium
- Yes
- Var.

- Choose species based on site conditions; flowers vary

---

**Sabal minor**

- Dwarf Palmetto, Blue-stem Palmetto
- Large shrub
- Native
- Soil pH: Text
- Light: Best
- Common
- Scientific
- Wildlife
- G, H, S
- Salt
- N

- Fast 4-9
- Slow 4-8
- Medium
- Any

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

---

**Senna bicapsularis**

- Christmas Senna, Butterfly Bush
- Large shrub
- Native
- Soil pH: Text
- Light: Best
- Common
- Scientific
- Wildlife
- G, H, S
- Salt
- N

- Fast 6-12
- Slow 6-12
- Medium
- Any

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

---

**Senna polyphylla**

- Desert Cassia
- Large shrub
- Native
- Soil pH: Text
- Light: Best
- Common
- Scientific
- Wildlife
- G, H, S
- Salt
- N

- Fast 10a-11
- Slow 6-10
- Medium
- Any

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

---

**Severinia buxifolia**

- Boxthorn
- Large shrub
- Ornamental
- Soil pH: Text
- Light: Best
- Common
- Scientific
- Wildlife
- G, H, S
- Salt
- N

- Fast 8b-10
- Slow 5-12
- Medium
- Any

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

---

**Strelitzia nicolai**

- Giant Bird of Paradise, White Bird of Paradise
- Large shrub
- Ornamental
- Soil pH: Text
- Light: Best
- Common
- Scientific
- Wildlife
- G, H, S
- Salt
- N

- Fast 9-11
- Slow 20-30
- Medium
- Any

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

---

**Suriana maritima**

- Bay Cedar
- Large shrub
- Ornamental
- Soil pH: Text
- Light: Best
- Common
- Scientific
- Wildlife
- G, H, S
- Salt
- N

- Fast 10b-11
- Slow 5-20
- Medium
- Any

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

---

**Tabernaemontana divaricata**

- Crape Jasmine, Pinwheel Flower
- Large shrub
- Ornamental
- Soil pH: Text
- Light: Best
- Common
- Scientific
- Wildlife
- G, H, S
- Salt
- N

- Fast 9b-11
- Slow 6-12
- Medium
- Any

- Evergreen, white, ruffle-edged, summer flowers that are fragrant at night; susceptible to pests and diseases
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Tecoma stans</th>
<th>Vernstroemia gymnanthera</th>
<th>Thunbergia erecta</th>
<th>Tibouchina urvilleana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reg/Native</strong></td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>12-20</td>
<td>9-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil pH, Tst</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>L-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scientific</strong></td>
<td>Yellow Elder, Yellow Trumpetbush</td>
<td>Vernstroemia Cleyera, Vernstroemia</td>
<td>King's Mantle, Bush Clock Vine</td>
<td>Princess Flower, Glory Bush, Lasiandra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Common</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reg/Native</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9b-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil pH, Tst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>L-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wildlife</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>yellow, summer through winter flowers; FNGLA Plant of the Year, 2005; susceptible to freeze damage</td>
<td>dense, unusually dark green foliage; yellow to dark red fruit; white, fragrant, spring flowers; good as a hedge</td>
<td>purple, year-round flowers; good as a hedge</td>
<td>Now considered invasive and should not be used in a Florida-Friendly landscape.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Viburnum odoratissimum</th>
<th>Viburnum obovatum and cvs. Walter's Viburnum</th>
<th>Viburnum suspensum</th>
<th>Viburnum rufidulum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reg/Native</strong></td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>15-20</td>
<td>15-20</td>
<td>12-18</td>
<td>10-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil pH, Tst</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wildlife</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>evergreen; dark green, velvety leaves; purple, year-round flowers</td>
<td>deciduous; white, spring flowers; showy fall color; tolerates occasionally wet soil; provides food and cover for wildlife; attracts pollinating insects</td>
<td>pink/white, winter through spring flowers</td>
<td>scarlet to purple fall foliage; clusters of small, white, spring flowers; small black fruit provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; does not tolerate compacted soils</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Yucca spp.</th>
<th>Vitex agnus-castus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reg/Native</strong></td>
<td>Choose species based on site conditions</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil pH, Tst</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Mst, Drgl</td>
<td>Var</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wildlife</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>white, spring through summer flowers</td>
<td>deciduous; white, spring flowers; small black fruit provides food for wildlife; provides nesting cover for wildlife; can sucker to produce a thicket; dwarf cvs. are 2’ to 4’ tall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Design Guide.indd 64</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wildlife</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tecoma stans
Yellow Elder, Yellow Trumpetbush
- Fast Any
- Medium L-N
- yellow, summer through winter flowers; FNGLA Plant of the Year, 2005; susceptible to freeze damage

Ternstroemia gymnanthera
Cleyera, Ternstroemia
- Any Medium L-N
- dense, unusually dark green foliage; yellow to dark red fruit; white, fragrant, spring flowers; good as a hedge

Thunbergia erecta
King’s Mantle, Bush Clock Vine
- Any Medium L-N
- purple, year-round flowers; good as a hedge

Tibouchina urvilleana
Princess Flower, Glory Bush, Lasiandra
- 10-20/b up 8-15/b up S/L
- High L-N
- evergreen; dark green, velvety leaves; purple, year-round flowers; FNGLA Plant of the Year in 2005

Tibouchina granulosa
Purple Glory Tree
- S/L Medium U
- evergreen; dark green, velvety leaves; purple, year-round flowers

Vaccinium arboreum
Sparkleberry
- Any Medium L-N
- deciduous; white, spring flowers; showy fall color; tolerates occasionally wet soil; provides food and cover for wildlife; attracts pollinating insects

Viburnum obovatum
and cvs. Walter’s Viburnum
- Any High L-N
- white, winter through spring flowers; small black fruit provides food for wildlife; provides nesting cover for wildlife; can sucker to produce a thicket; dwarf cvs. are 2’ to 4’ tall

Viburnum odoratissimum
- S/L Medium
- white, spring flowers; susceptible to pests and disease; often grown as a hedge; thins in shaded sites

Viburnum rufidulum
Rusty Blackhaw, Southern Blackhaw
- Slow Any
- High
- scarlet to purple fall foliage; clusters of small, white, spring flowers; small black fruit provides food for wildlife; tolerates occasionally wet soil; does not tolerate compacted soils

Viburnum suspensum
Sandankwa Viburnum
- Any Low M
- pink/white, winter through spring flowers

Vitex agnus-castus
Chaste Tree
- 15-20/b up 15-20/b up S/L
- High M
- deciduous; multi-stemmed shrub; purple, summer flowers provides food for wildlife

Yucca spp.
Yucca
- Slow 20-25/b up 20-25/b up Var.
- 20-25/b up 20-25/b up
- choose species based on site conditions; white, spring through summer flowers

Invasive
Now considered invasive and should not be used in a Florida-Friendly landscape.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>G, H, S</th>
<th>Soil pH, Text</th>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgrf</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aloe spp.</td>
<td>Aloe</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acalypha hispida</td>
<td>Chenille Plant, Red-hot Cattail</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>10-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>5-8</td>
<td>4-7</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breynia disticha</td>
<td>Snowbush</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>Slender, red branches with variegated foliage; good specimen or accent shrub; red berries; susceptible to pests.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunfelsia americana</td>
<td>Lady of the Night</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-bu</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-bu</td>
<td>1-bu</td>
<td>1-bu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calliandra emarginata</td>
<td>Pink Powderpuff</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>10-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>6-10</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carissa macrocarpa</td>
<td>Natal Plum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2-20</td>
<td>2-20</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gamolepis spp. and cvs.</td>
<td>Indian Hawthorn</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Ixora coccinea**
**Ixora**

- **C** 9b-11  No
- **S** 10-15  10-15
- **1-5**  Fast
- **Any**
- **Medium**
- **L-N**

- dark green, glossy leaves; colorful year-round flowers

---

**Lantana depressa**
**Weeping Lantana, Pineland Lantana**

- **N** 8b-10  No
- **C** 3-5  3-5
- **10-15**  Fast
- **S/L**
- **Medium**
- **H**

- semi-evergreen shrub; white/pink/lavender/blue flowers after summer rains; prefers dry, hot sites; doesn’t like fertilizer or compost

---

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

- **N** 8b-10  No
- **C** 3-5  3-5
- **3-5**  Fast
- **S/L**
- **Medium**
- **High**

- evergreen; white/pink spring flowers; leaf spotting may occur

---

**Lyonia lucida**
**Fetterbush, Shiny Lyonia**

- **N** 8-9  Yes
- **C** 3-15  3-15
- **2-5**  Slow
- **S/L**
- **Medium**
- **L-N**

- evergreen; white/pink spring flowers; leaf spotting may occur

---

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

- **N** 8b-9  No
- **C** 3-5  3-5
- **Any**
- **Medium**
- **Any**
- **M**

- pink, spring through summer flowers; red berries; sensitive to pests

---

**Malpighia coccigera**
**Miniature Holly**

- **N** 10b-11  No
- **S** 2-6  2-6
- **5-15**  Slow
- **Any**
- **Medium**
- **L-N**

- white, showy flowers; red/orange fall and winter fruit; works well as freestanding specimen plant; can be espaliered or trained onto a trellis; susceptible to pests and diseases

---

**Pyracantha coccinea**
**Firethorn**

- **N** 9-10  No
- **C** 10-15  10-15
- **2-10**  Fast
- **S/L**
- **Medium**
- **M**

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

---

**Raphiolepis spp. and cvs.**
**Indian Hawthorn**

- **N** 8-9  No
- **C** 2-10  2-10
- **2-6**  Slow
- **Any**
- **Any**
- **High**

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

**Common**

**Reg/Native**

**G, H, S**

**Soil pH, Text**

**Soil Mst, Drgr**

**Light/Best Salt**

**Wildlife**

---

**Rosa spp.**

*Rose*

**Fast**

**Medium**

**Var.**

flowers vary; susceptible to pests and diseases

---

**Rosmarinus spp.**

*Rosemary*

**Slow**

**High**

evergreen herb with aromatic needle-like leaves; flowers vary

---

**Russelia equisetiformis**

*Firecracker Plant, Coral Plant*

**Fast**

**High**

multi-branched shrub; rush-like stems; red year-round flowers; susceptible to pests

---

**Russelia sarmentosa**

*Firecracker Plant*

**Fast**

**Medium**

red, summer flowers; provides food for wildlife

---

**Sabal etonia**

*Scrub Palmetto*

**Slow**

**High**

small, white, spring through summer flowers; small, black berries in summer through fall provide food for wildlife; long-lived; difficult to transplant

---

**Spiraea spp.**

*Reeve’s Spirea, Bridal Wreath*

**Slow**

**Medium**

deciduous; white, spring flowers; check with your local Extension office before final species selection

---

**Strelitzia reginae**

*Bird of Paradise*

**Slow**

**High**

large leathery leaves are held upright on stiff stalks; orange/blue striking flowers; susceptible to pests; tolerates occasionally wet soil
### SMALL SHRUBS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Light Needs</th>
<th>Soil Needs</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
<th>Invasive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allamanda cathartica</td>
<td>Yellow Allamanda</td>
<td>C S 9-11</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C S 9-10</td>
<td>Var.</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aristolochia spp.</td>
<td>Dutchman’s Pipe, Pipevine</td>
<td>Fast 1-20</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Fast 10-15</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>1-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster carolinianus</td>
<td>Climbing Aster</td>
<td>N C S 8-10</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>N C S 8-10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bougainvillea cvs.</td>
<td>Bougainvillea</td>
<td>C S 9b-11</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C S 8-10a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campsis radicans</td>
<td>Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet Vine</td>
<td>N C S 8-10a</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>N C S 8-10a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decumaria barbara</td>
<td>Climbing Hydrangea, Wood Vamp, Cow Itch Vine</td>
<td>N C S 8-10a</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>N C S 8-10a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ficus pumila</td>
<td>Creeping fig</td>
<td>N C S 8-11</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>N C S 8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VINES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Light Needs</th>
<th>Soil Needs</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
<th>Invasive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allamanda cathartica</td>
<td>Yellow Allamanda</td>
<td>C S 9-11</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C S 9-10</td>
<td>Var.</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aristolochia spp.</td>
<td>Dutchman’s Pipe, Pipevine</td>
<td>Fast 1-20</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Fast 10-15</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>1-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster carolinianus</td>
<td>Climbing Aster</td>
<td>N C S 8-10</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>N C S 8-10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bougainvillea cvs.</td>
<td>Bougainvillea</td>
<td>C S 9b-11</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C S 8-10a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campsis radicans</td>
<td>Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet Vine</td>
<td>N C S 8-10a</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>N C S 8-10a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decumaria barbara</td>
<td>Climbing Hydrangea, Wood Vamp, Cow Itch Vine</td>
<td>N C S 8-10a</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>N C S 8-10a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ficus pumila</td>
<td>Creeping fig</td>
<td>N C S 8-11</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>N C S 8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>REG/NATIVE</td>
<td>Soil pH, Texture</td>
<td>Light/Best Salt</td>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gelsemium sempervirens</td>
<td>Carolina Jessamine, Yellow Jasmine</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedera canariensis</td>
<td>Algerian Ivy, Canary Ivy</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8b-10</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedera helix</td>
<td>English Ivy</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipomoea spp. (natives only)</td>
<td>Morning Glory</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasminum multiflorum</td>
<td>Downy Jasmine</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>9b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonicera sempervirens</td>
<td>Coral Honeysuckle</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandevilla cvs.</td>
<td>Pink Allamanda, Mandevilla</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>9b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millettia reticulata</td>
<td>Evergreen Wisteria</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

- **Gelsemium sempervirens**
  - Evergreen; yellow, tubular, winter through spring flowers; rapid growth when established; poisonous.

- **Hedera canariensis**
  - Distinctive, red leaf stems; beautiful, thick, leathery foliage; rapid growth rate; watch for aggressive spread; rich groundcover in the shade.

- **Hedera helix**
  - Bold leaves provide dark green mat of foliage; tenacious aerial roots guide the plant up tree trunks, walls, or trellises; rapid growth rate; watch for aggressive spread.

- **Ipomoea spp. (natives only)**
  - Flower color varies; can spread easily; provides food for wildlife.

- **Jasminum multiflorum**
  - White, fragrant, year-round flowers; dies back in freeze, may come back; susceptible to pests; sprawling form.

- **Lonicera sempervirens**
  - Dark green, smooth leaves; red, spring through summer flowers; fruit provides food for wildlife; susceptible to freeze damage.

- **Mandevilla**
  - Twining evergreen vine; many cultivars; pink/white, year-round flowers.

- **Millettia reticulata**
  - Deciduous in North Florida; glossy, leathery textured leaves; purple, summer through fall flowers.
### VINES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Soil</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
<th>Pest Control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pandorea jasminoides</strong></td>
<td>Bower Vine</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Passiflora incarnata</strong></td>
<td>Maypop, Passion Vine</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Petrea volubilis</strong></td>
<td>Queen’s Wreath</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quisqualis indica</strong></td>
<td>Rangoon Creeper</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thunbergia alata</strong></td>
<td>Black-Eyed Susan Vine</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trachelospermum jasminoides</strong></td>
<td>Confederate Jasmine, Star Jasmine</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wisteria frutescens</strong></td>
<td>American Wisteria</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Pandorea jasminoides**
  - Evergreen; maintains an open, fine-textured effect; 2 inch wide, white, pink-throated, summer through winter flowers.

- **Passiflora incarnata**
  - Evergreen; pink/purple, summer through fall flowers; larval food plant of zebra longwing, gulf fritillary, and variegated fritillary butterflies; tolerates occasionally wet soil.

- **Petrea volubilis**
  - Evergreen; purple, spring flowers.

- **Quisqualis indica**
  - 1" flowers turn from white to pink or pink to deep red, blooms in spring through fall; good for fences, pergolas, and small buildings; susceptible to pests.

- **Thunbergia alata**
  - Perennial; yellow, summer flowers.

- **Trachelospermum jasminoides**
  - White, fragrant, showy, spring flowers; susceptible to diseases.

- **Wisteria frutescens**
  - Lavender, fragrant, spring through summer flowers; poisonous parts.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>Soil pH, Txt</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ajuga reptans</strong> Bugleweed, Carpet Bugleweed</td>
<td>N C S 8-9a No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1/2-1 1-2</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anthericum sanderi</strong> St. Bernard's Lily</td>
<td>N C S 8-11 No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-1/2 1-8</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arachis glabrata</strong> Perennial Peanut</td>
<td>N C S 8-9 No</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1/2-1 1-3</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ardisia japonica</strong> Japanese Ardisia</td>
<td>N C S 8-9 No</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1/2-1 1-3</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aspidistra elatior</strong> Cast Iron Plant, Barroom Plant</td>
<td>N C S 8b-11 No</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1-3 1-3</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ceratopteris thalictroides</strong> Holly Fern</td>
<td>N C S 8-11 No</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1-4 1-4</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dryopteris spp.</strong> Autumn Fern</td>
<td>N C S 8-11 Var.</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1-4 1-4</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dyschoriste oblongifolia</strong> Twin Flower, Oblongleaf Snakeherb</td>
<td>N C S 8-11 Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1/2-1 1-1/2</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- purple/blue, spring through summer flowers; spreads quickly; many cultivars; susceptible to disease
- white, spring flowers
- yellow/orange, summer through fall flowers; no nitrogen fertilizer needed; may spread aggressively; withstands foot traffic; damaged by frost in North and Central Florida
- shiny, leathery, dark green leaves; pink/white, 5-petaled, spring flowers; small, red, winter fruit
  - invasive in North Florida; caution may be invasive Central Florida

- dark, green, glossy foliage; brown flowers periodically throughout the year; tolerates deep shade better than most plants
- evergreen fern; good low-maintenance groundcover; susceptible to pests
- dark green fern with delicate appearance; fronds appear reddish when young; choose species based on growing conditions
- lavender, year-round flowers; commonly used as groundcover; larval food plant for common Buckeye
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Mature Size</th>
<th>Cold Hardiness</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
<th>Water Use</th>
<th>Fertilizer Needed</th>
<th>Disease Resistance</th>
<th>Pest Resistance</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ernodea littoralis (Golden creeper)</td>
<td>Ernodea littoralis</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>10-11</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>S/C</td>
<td>small, light green, succulent leaves on bright red stems; inconspicuous, pinkish, tubular flowers; golden berries, will die if overwatered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evolvulus glomeratus (Blue Daze)</td>
<td>Evolvulus glomeratus</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>1/2-1</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>S/C</td>
<td>creates grey/green carpet-like cover accented with sky blue, spring through summer flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glandularia tampensis (Tampa Vervain, Tampa Mock Vervain)</td>
<td>Glandularia tampensis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>11/2-2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>S/C</td>
<td>also known as Verbena tampensis; purplish-pink/white, summer flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedera helix (English Ivy)</td>
<td>Hedera helix</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>S/C</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>distinctive, red leaf stems; beautiful, thick, leathery foliage; rapid growth rate, watch for aggressive spread; rich groundcover in the shade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipomoea spp. (natives only)</td>
<td>Ipomoea spp.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>S/C</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>flower color varies; can spread easily; provides food for wildlife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniperus conferta and cvs.</td>
<td>Juniperus conferta</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>S/C</td>
<td>S/C</td>
<td>flammable - in wildfire prone areas; plant minimum 30' from buildings; must be in full sun and well drained soils; used for dune stabilization; susceptible to diseases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniperus horizontalis and cvs.</td>
<td>Juniperus horizontalis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>8a-9a</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>S/C</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>plants become thin in partial shade; does not tolerate water-logged conditions; susceptible to pests and diseases.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Lantana montevidensis
- **Scientific Name**: Lantana montevidensis
- **Common Name**: Trailing Lantana
- **Reg/Native**: G, H, S
- **Soil pH, Text**: Fast, 1-3
- **Soil Moisture, Drainage**: 4-8
- **Light/Best Salt**: Medium
- **Wildlife**: Invasive

This plant is considered invasive and should not be used in a Florida-Friendly landscape.

### Mimosa strigillosa
- **Scientific Name**: Mimosa strigillosa
- **Common Name**: Powderpuff, Sunshine Mimosa
- **Reg/Native**: C/L
- **Soil pH, Text**: Fast, 1/2-3/4
- **Soil Moisture, Drainage**: 8-10
- **Light/Best Salt**: Medium

Perennial; pink powderpuff flowers; FNGLA Plant of the Year.

### Nephrolepis biserrata
- **Scientific Name**: Nephrolepis biserrata
- **Common Name**: Giant Sword Fern
- **Reg/Native**: C/L
- **Soil pH, Text**: Any
- **Soil Moisture, Drainage**: Any
- **Light/Best Salt**: Medium

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

### Ophiopogon japonicus
- **Scientific Name**: Ophiopogon japonicus
- **Common Name**: Dwarf Liriope
- **Reg/Native**: Fast, 1/2-1
- **Soil pH, Text**: Medium
- **Soil Moisture, Drainage**: Any

Dwarf Liriopoe Mondo Grass, Dwarf Lilyturf, Ophiopogon japonicus

### Phyla nodiflora
- **Scientific Name**: Phyla nodiflora
- **Common Name**: Seven Weeks Fern
- **Reg/Native**: Slow, 1/2-3/4
- **Soil pH, Text**: Medium
- **Soil Moisture, Drainage**: Any

Seven Weeks Fern

### Zamia floridana
- **Scientific Name**: Zamia floridana
- **Common Name**: Florida Zamia
- **Reg/Native**: Fast, 1/2-3
- **Soil pH, Text**: Medium
- **Soil Moisture, Drainage**: Any

Florida Zamia

### Zamia furfuracea
- **Scientific Name**: Zamia furfuracea
- **Common Name**: Cardboard Plant
- **Reg/Native**: Slow, 1/2-1
- **Soil pH, Text**: Medium
- **Soil Moisture, Drainage**: Any

Cardboard Plant

### Coontie
- **Scientific Name**: Zuma floridana
- **Common Name**: Coontie
- **Reg/Native**: Fast, 1/2-3
- **Soil pH, Text**: Medium
- **Soil Moisture, Drainage**: Any

Coontie, Florida Arrowroot, Zamia floridana

### Southern Shield Fern
- **Scientific Name**: Southern Shield Fern
- **Common Name**: Southern Shield Fern
- **Reg/Native**: Slow, 1/2-3
- **Soil pH, Text**: Medium
- **Soil Moisture, Drainage**: Any

Southern Shield Fern

### Leatherleaf Fern
- **Scientific Name**: Leatherleaf Fern
- **Common Name**: Leatherleaf Fern
- **Reg/Native**: Slow, 1/2-3
- **Soil pH, Text**: Medium
- **Soil Moisture, Drainage**: Any

Leatherleaf Fern, Rumohra adiantiformis

### Seven Weeks Fern
- **Scientific Name**: Seven Weeks Fern
- **Common Name**: Seven Weeks Fern
- **Reg/Native**: Slow, 1/2-3
- **Soil pH, Text**: Medium
- **Soil Moisture, Drainage**: Any

Seven Weeks Fern

### Dwarf Lilyturf
- **Scientific Name**: Dwarf Lilyturf
- **Common Name**: Dwarf Lilyturf
- **Reg/Native**: Slow, 1/2-3
- **Soil pH, Text**: Medium
- **Soil Moisture, Drainage**: Any

Dwarf Lilyturf, Border Grass

### Powderpuff
- **Scientific Name**: Powderpuff
- **Common Name**: Powderpuff
- **Reg/Native**: Slow, 1/2-3
- **Soil pH, Text**: Medium
- **Soil Moisture, Drainage**: Any

Sunshine Mimosa, Powderpuff, Mimosa strigillosa

### Butterfly
- **Scientific Name**: Butterfly
- **Common Name**: Butterfly
- **Reg/Native**: Slow, 1/2-3
- **Soil pH, Text**: Medium
- **Soil Moisture, Drainage**: Any

Butterfly

### Florida-Friendly landscape.

Now considered invasive and should not be used in a Florida-Friendly landscape.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Sunlight</th>
<th>Drought</th>
<th>Native/Exotic</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Disease Resistance</th>
<th>Pest Resistance</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scaevola plumieri</td>
<td>Scaevola plumieri</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>small, pink/white, summer flowers; spreads by underground rhizomes; suited for coastal areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thelypteris kunthii</td>
<td>Thelypteris kunthii</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>robust fern with graceful light green foliage; may spread beyond small gardens and become difficult to control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trachelospermum asiaticum</td>
<td>Trachelospermum asiaticum</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>small, dark green glossy leaves, prominent light green veins; tolerates foot traffic; spreads aggressively; susceptible to pests, diseases and cold damage in low 20's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trachelospermum jasminoides</td>
<td>Trachelospermum jasminoides</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>white, fragrant, showy, spring flowers; susceptible to diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinca major</td>
<td>Vinca major</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>oval or heart-shaped dark green leaves; blue/purple/lavender, summer flowers; good for shaded, small gardens; does not tolerate hot, dry conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zamia floridana</td>
<td>Zamia floridana</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>small palm-like perennial plant; Florida's only native cycad; sole larval food plant for atala butterfly; susceptible to pests and cold damage in the 20's</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Zamia furfuracea              | Zamia furfuracea                           | C        | No      | Yes           | Slow        | 1-2  | High               | Medium          | seeds and caudex poisonous; freezes in central Florida and can come back;
|                               |                                           |          |          |               |             |      |        |                 | Caution – may be invasive in South and Central Florida               |

- **Florida-Friendly landscape.**
- Now considered invasive
- Sword Fern: Nephrolepis exaltata
- Trailing Lantana: Lantana montevidensis
- Dwarf Lilyturf: Mondo Grass, Dwarf Lilyturf, Ophiopogon japonicus
- Sunshine Mimosa: Mimosa strigillosa
- Seven Weeks Fern: Leatherleaf Fern, Rumohra adiantiformis
- Florida Zamia: Coontie, Florida Arrowroot, Florida Zamia
- Star Jasmine: Confederate Jasmine, Trachelospermum jasminoides, Confederate Jasmine, Trachelospermum jasminoides

- **Periwinkle: Vinca major**
- **Arrowroot: Coontie, Florida Arrowroot, Florida Zamia**
- **Jasmine: Confederate Jasmine, Trachelospermum jasminoides**
- **Cardboard Plant: Zamia furfuracea**

- **Soil pH:**
  - **Soil Moisture:**
  - **Native/Exotic:**
  - **Growth Rate:**
  - **Size:**
  - **Drought Tolerance:**
  - **Disease Resistance:**
  - **Pest Resistance:**
  - **Notes:**
### GRASSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Soil pH, Tst</th>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgrf</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aristida stricta var. beyrichiana Wiregrass</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>o o o</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cymbopogon citratus Lemongrass</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>10-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>⼗</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chasmanthium latifolium River Oats, Northern Sea Oats, Indian Wood-oats</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>8-9a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>2-5</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>♂ ♂ ♂ ♂</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Andropogon spp. Bluestem Grass**: Perennial bunch grass; species need vary; check with Extension office before making final selection; silver/white/pink, fall flowers
- **Aristida stricta var. beyrichiana Wiregrass**: Also known as Aristida beyrichiana; tan, year-round flowers; provides food and cover for wildlife; depends on regular summer burning to stimulate flowering and seed production
- **Cymbopogon citratus Lemongrass**: Scented leaves remain green most of the year, turning dark red in fall and winter; dies to the ground in winter in North Florida
- **Chasmanthium latifolium River Oats, Northern Sea Oats, Indian Wood-oats**: Fall color; tan/bronze, summer through fall flowers; larval food plant for Gemmed Satyr butterfly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Soil pH, Tst</th>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgrf</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distichlis spicata Salt Grass</td>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>♂ ♂ ♂ ♂</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eragrostis elliottii Elliott’s Lovegrass</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>♂ ♂ ♂</td>
<td>S/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eragrostis spectabilis Purple Lovegrass</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>♂ ♂ ♂</td>
<td>S/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscanthus sinensis Zebra Grass, Eulalia Grass</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-9</td>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>♂ ♂ ♂</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Distichlis spicata Salt Grass**: Tough, scaly rhizomes and rigid stems; few seeds are produced; reproduction is mostly from rhizomes
- **Eragrostis elliottii Elliott’s Lovegrass**: Tan, year-round flowers, especially in fall
- **Eragrostis spectabilis Purple Lovegrass**: Small, red/purple, year-round flowers, especially in fall; grows best in hot, dry sites
- **Miscanthus sinensis Zebra Grass, Eulalia Grass**: Dies to the ground in winter in North Florida; excellent specimen plant; susceptible to pests and disease
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Native/Invasive</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>bloom period</th>
<th>Habitat</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salt Grass</td>
<td>Distichlis spicata</td>
<td>Invasive</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Fast 1-2</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Slow 1-2; grows best in hot, dry sites; used to control erosion; good plant for detention ponds, covers and canal banks; hardy; tolerates flooding and standing water; short, green grass; used for sports fields and bare soil restoration; used as ground cover; used in slacks and canal banks; cultivated for its flowers; used in swales and canal banks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluestem Grass</td>
<td>Andropogon spp.</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Fast 3-4</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Fast 3-4; common in Florida; used as a sports field and a sports for wildlife; many species, includes: Andropogon gerardii, Andropogon gerardii var. purpureus, Andropogon gerardii var. scoparium, Andropo...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**PALMS AND PALM-LIKE PLANTS**

**Acoelorrhaphe wrightii**
*Paurotis Palm, Saw Cabbage Palm*
- **Reg/Native:** G, H, S
- **Soil pH, Txt:** Slow
- **Wildlife:** M
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Medium
- **Light/Best Salt:** Any
- **Scientific Common:** Acoelorrhaphe wrightii
- **Common:** Paurotis Palm
- **Soil:** yellow/white, spring flowers; forms dense clump so provide plenty of space; susceptible to manganese deficiency; tolerates occasionally wet soil
- **Wildlife:** can cause skin irritation

**Arenga engleri**
*Formosa Palm, Dwarf Sugar Palm*
- **Reg/Native:** C S 9a-11 No
- **Soil pH, Txt:** Slow 8-10 12-16
- **Wildlife:** M
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** None
- **Light/Best Salt:** L-N
- **Scientific Common:** Arenga engleri
- **Common:** Formosa Palm
- **Soil:** dark, olive-green leaves often twist, giving a slight spiraling appearance; red/orange/green, spring flowers; red to deep purple fruit
- **Wildlife:** slow flowers; tolerates occasional wet soil

**Bismarckia nobilis**
*Bismarck Palm*
- **Reg/Native:** S 10a-11 No
- **Soil pH, Txt:** Slow 8-10 12-16
- **Wildlife:** M
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** None
- **Light/Best Salt:** L-N
- **Scientific Common:** Bismarckia nobilis
- **Common:** Bismarck Palm
- **Soil:** stiff, waxy, blue-green fronds; white/cream flowers
- **Wildlife:** slow flowers; tolerates occasional wet soil

**Butia capitata**
*Pindo Palm, Jelly Palm*
- **Reg/Native:** N C S 8b-11 No
- **Soil pH, Txt:** Slow 15-25 10-15
- **Wildlife:** M
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** None
- **Light/Best Salt:** L-N
- **Scientific Common:** Butia capitata
- **Common:** Pindo Palm, Jelly Palm
- **Soil:** edible fruit used for jelly; provides food for wildlife; looks best in full sun; white flowers; susceptible to pests; high wind resistance
- **Wildlife:** slow flowers; tolerates occasional wet soil

**Carpentaria acuminata**
*Carpentaria Palm*
- **Reg/Native:** S 10b-11 No
- **Soil pH, Txt:** Slow 35-40 8-10
- **Wildlife:** L-N
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Any
- **Light/Best Salt:** Medium
- **Scientific Common:** Carpentaria acuminata
- **Common:** Carpentaria Palm
- **Soil:** white/cream, spring through fall flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil; can cause skin irritation
- **Wildlife:** slow flowers; tolerates occasional wet soil

**Caryota mitis**
*Fishtail Palm*
- **Reg/Native:** S 10b-11 No
- **Soil pH, Txt:** Slow 35-40 8-10
- **Wildlife:** L-N
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Any
- **Light/Best Salt:** Medium
- **Scientific Common:** Caryota mitis
- **Common:** Fishtail Palm
- **Soil:** multi-stemmed clumps; light green leaflets shaped like fish's tail fin; caution - may be invasive in South Florida
- **Wildlife:** slow flowers; tolerates occasional wet soil

**Ceratozamia hildae**
*Bamboo Cycad*
- **Reg/Native:** S 10b-11 No
- **Soil pH,Txt:** Slow 8-10 12-16
- **Wildlife:** L-N
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Any
- **Light/Best Salt:** Medium
- **Scientific Common:** Ceratozamia hildae
- **Common:** Bamboo Cycad
- **Soil:** sharp thorns, plant away from sidewalks
- **Wildlife:** slow flowers; tolerates occasional wet soil

**Ceratozamia kuesteriana**
*Jelly Palm*
- **Reg/Native:** N C S 8-11 No
- **Soil pH, Txt:** Slow 4-5
- **Wildlife:** L-N
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Any
- **Light/Best Salt:** Bright
- **Scientific Common:** Ceratozamia kuesteriana
- **Common:** Jelly Palm
- **Soil:** forms has a reddish color emergent growth on some species needs vary, choose based on conditions; cream, edible fruit used for jelly; provides food for wildlife; looks best in full sun; white flowers; susceptible to pests; high wind resistance
- **Wildlife:** slow flowers; tolerates occasional wet soil

**Dypsis lutescens**
*Miniature Fishtail Palm*
- **Reg/Native:** S 10b-11 No
- **Soil pH, Txt:** Slow 8-10 12-16
- **Wildlife:** M
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Any
- **Light/Best Salt:** L-N
- **Scientific Common:** Dypsis lutescens
- **Common:** Miniature Fishtail Palm
- **Soil:** white, year-round flowers
- **Wildlife:** slow flowers; tolerates occasional wet soil

**European Fan Palm**
*Chamaerops humilis*
- **Reg/Native:** N C S 8-11 No
- **Soil pH, Txt:** Slow 4-5
- **Wildlife:** L-N
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Any
- **Light/Best Salt:** Bright
- **Scientific Common:** Chamaerops humilis
- **Common:** European Fan Palm
- **Soil:** white, year-round flowers; susceptible to pests; high wind resistance
- **Wildlife:** slow flowers; tolerates occasional wet soil

**Fan Palm, Licuala Palm**
*Ruffled Fan Palm, Vanuatu Licuala grandis*
- **Reg/Native:** N C S 8-11 No
- **Soil pH, Txt:** Slow 4-5
- **Wildlife:** L-N
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Any
- **Light/Best Salt:** Bright
- **Scientific Common:** Licuala grandis
- **Common:** Fan Palm, Licuala Palm
- **Soil:** white, year-round flowers; susceptible to pests; high wind resistance
- **Wildlife:** slow flowers; tolerates occasional wet soil

**Chinese Fan Palm**
*Livistona chinensis*
- **Reg/Native:** S 10b-11 No
- **Soil pH, Txt:** Slow 35-40 8-10
- **Wildlife:** M
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Any
- **Light/Best Salt:** Medium
- **Scientific Common:** Livistona chinensis
- **Common:** Chinese Fan Palm
- **Soil:** single trunk; susceptible to scales; caution - may be invasive in South Florida
- **Wildlife:** slow flowers; tolerates occasional wet soil

**Silver Palm**
*Coccothrinax argentata*
- **Reg/Native:** S 10b-11 No
- **Soil pH, Txt:** Slow 35-40 8-10
- **Wildlife:** M
- **Soil Mst, Drgt:** Any
- **Light/Best Salt:** Bright
- **Scientific Common:** Coccothrinax argentata
- **Common:** Silver Palm
- **Soil:** single trunk; susceptible to scales; caution - may be invasive in South Florida
- **Wildlife:** slow flowers; tolerates occasional wet soil
**PALMS AND PALM-LIKE PLANTS**

**Soil Mst, Drgt**

**Reg/Native**

**Soil pH, Txt**

**Light/Best**

**Common**

**Scientific**

**Wildlife**

**G, H, S**

**Salt**

---

**Carpentaria Palm**
*Carpentaria acuminata*

- Slow
- 5-15
- 6-15
- Any
- M

- Clumping palm; yellow, summer flowers; susceptible to pests; very cold-hardy; petioles with sharp teeth

**Saw Cabbage Palm**
*Paurotis Palm,* *irritation*

- Slow
- 5-15
- 6-15
- Any
- M

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

---

**Fishtail Palm**
*Caryota mitis*

- Slow
- 5-15
- 6-15
- Any
- M

- White/cream flowers

**Dwarf Sugar Palm**
*Formosa Palm,* *Arenga engleri*

- Slow
- 5-15
- 6-15
- Any
- M

- Red/orange/white flowers; susceptible to diseases

---

**Bamboo Cycad**
*Ceratozamia hildae*

- Slow
- 5-15
- 6-15
- Any
- M

- Sharp teeth

**Bismarck Palm**
*Bismarckia nobilis*

- Slow
- 5-15
- 6-15
- Any
- M

- Red/orange/white flowers; susceptible to pests; high wind resistance; white flowers; provides food for wildlife; looks like a crinoid; edible fruit used for jelly

---

**Miniature Fishtail Palm**
*Chamaedorea, Bamboo Palm,* *Chamaedorea*

- Slow
- 5-15
- 6-15
- Any
- M

- White/cream flowers

**Mexican Sago**
*Dioon, Chamal,* *Dioon edule*

- Slow
- 5-15
- 6-15
- Any
- M

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

---

**Sentry Palm**
*Kentia Palm,* *Howea forsterana*

- Slow
- 5-15
- 6-15
- Any
- M

- White, summer flowers; susceptible to diseases

**European Fan Palm**
*Chamaerops humilis*

- Slow
- 5-15
- 6-15
- Any
- M

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

---

**Chinese Fan Palm**
*Livistona spp.*

- Slow
- 5-15
- 6-15
- Any
- M

- Flowers vary; stately palm with single trunk; susceptible to scales; caution - *L. chinensis* may be invasive in Central and South Florida

---

**Silver Palm**
*Coccothrinax argentata*

- Slow
- 5-15
- 6-15
- Any
- M

- Distinctive, dark, blue-green, drooping, deeply divided palmate leaves; white, summer flowers; Key Deer food source; high wind resistance
### Palms and Palm-Like Plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>Soil pH, Txt</th>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgf</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nolina recurvata</td>
<td>Ponytail Palm</td>
<td>S 10a-11</td>
<td>S 6-80</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix spp. except</td>
<td>Phoenix reclinata</td>
<td>S 10a-11</td>
<td>S 10-40</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudophoenix sargentii</td>
<td>Buccaneer Palm, Sargento's Palm</td>
<td>S 10a-11</td>
<td>S 10-40</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pychosperma elegans</td>
<td>Alexander Palm, Solitary Palm</td>
<td>S 10a-11</td>
<td>S 15-25</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>L-N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Ponytail Palm
- Unique plume of long leaves atop a single trunk with a bulb-like base; susceptible to pests and diseases.

#### Buccaneer Palm, Sargento's Palm
- Yellow, summer flowers; Phoenix canariensis, Phoenix dactylifera and Phoenix roebelii have high wind resistance; provides food for wildlife.

#### Alexander Palm, Solitary Palm
- White, summer flowers; resistant to lethal yellowing; high wind resistance; caution - may be invasive in South and Central Florida.

### Additional Palm and Palm-Like Plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>Soil pH, Txt</th>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgf</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Macarthur Palm</td>
<td>Ptychosperma macarthuri</td>
<td>S 10b-11</td>
<td>S 15-25</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majesty Palm</td>
<td>Ravenea rivularis</td>
<td>S 10a-11</td>
<td>S 50-80</td>
<td>C/L</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>S/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle Palm</td>
<td>Raphidophyllum hystrix</td>
<td>N 10a-11</td>
<td>N 5-10</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lady Palm</td>
<td>Rhapis excelsa</td>
<td>C 9-11</td>
<td>C 7-14</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>L-N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Macarthur Palm
- Noted for multiple, slim, ringed grey trunks; soft green, feathery, flat, broad leaves; branched flower stalks with white, summer flowers; bright red, showy sprays of fruit.

#### Majesty Palm
- Feather-leaved with symmetrical, smooth, flared trunk; creamy white, summer flowers.

#### Needle Palm
- Red, summer flowers; yellowish fruit provides food for wildlife.

#### Lady Palm
- Forms clumps of bamboo-like stalks topped with very dark green fan-shaped leaves; susceptible to pests and disease.
### PALMS AND PALM-LIKE PLANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Bloom</th>
<th>Fruit</th>
<th>Wildlife Value</th>
<th>Pest Resistance</th>
<th>Wind Resistance</th>
<th>Transplantability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rhapis humilis</td>
<td><em>Rhapis humilis</em></td>
<td>Slender Lady Palm</td>
<td>Slow 1-3</td>
<td>6-10</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Fast 2-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabal palmetto</td>
<td><em>Sabal palmetto</em></td>
<td>Cabbage Palm</td>
<td>Slow 4-9</td>
<td>15-25</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Slow 6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabal etonia</td>
<td><em>Sabal etonia</em></td>
<td>Scrub Palmetto</td>
<td>Slow 1-3</td>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Slow 15-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabal minor</td>
<td><em>Sabal minor</em></td>
<td>Dwarf Palmetto</td>
<td>Slow 1-3</td>
<td>15-25</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Slow 6-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage Palm</td>
<td><em>Sabal palmetto</em></td>
<td>Cabbage Palm</td>
<td>Slow 4-9</td>
<td>15-25</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Slow 6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brittle Thatch Palm</td>
<td><em>Sabal etonia</em></td>
<td>Brittle Thatch Palm</td>
<td>Slow 1-3</td>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Slow 15-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida Thatch Palm</td>
<td><em>Sabal minor</em></td>
<td>Florida Thatch Palm</td>
<td>Slow 1-3</td>
<td>15-25</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Slow 6-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lady Palm</td>
<td><em>Rhapis excelsa</em></td>
<td>Lady Palm</td>
<td>Slow 1-3</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Slow 6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majesty Palm</td>
<td><em>Ravenea rivularis</em></td>
<td>Majesty Palm</td>
<td>Slow 1-3</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Slow 6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle Palm</td>
<td><em>Rhapidophyllum hystrix</em></td>
<td>Needle Palm</td>
<td>Slow 1-3</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Slow 6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macarthur Palm</td>
<td><em>Ptychosperma macarthuri</em></td>
<td>Macarthur Palm</td>
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<td>10-30</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Slow 6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponytail Palm</td>
<td><em>Nolina recurvata</em></td>
<td>Ponytail Palm</td>
<td>Slow 1-3</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Slow 6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmetto</td>
<td><em>Serenoa repens</em></td>
<td>Palmetto</td>
<td>Slow 1-3</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Slow 6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrub Palmetto</td>
<td><em>Sabal etonia</em></td>
<td>Scrub Palmetto</td>
<td>Slow 1-3</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Slow 6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slender Lady Palm</td>
<td><em>Rhapis humilis</em></td>
<td>Slender Lady Palm</td>
<td>Slow 1-3</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Slow 6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sargent’s Palm</td>
<td><em>Ptychosperma elegans</em></td>
<td>Sargent’s Palm</td>
<td>Slow 1-3</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Slow 6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saw Palmetto</td>
<td><em>Serenoa repens</em></td>
<td>Saw Palmetto</td>
<td>Slow 1-3</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Slow 6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Palm</td>
<td><em>Ptychosperma macarthuri</em></td>
<td>Texas Palm</td>
<td>Slow 1-3</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Slow 6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thatch Palm</td>
<td><em>Thrinax morrisii</em></td>
<td>Thatch Palm</td>
<td>Slow 1-3</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Slow 6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thatch Palm</td>
<td><em>Thrinax radiata</em></td>
<td>Thatch Palm</td>
<td>Slow 1-3</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Slow 6-8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Height**: Growth height in feet
- **Diameter**: Average stem diameter in inches
- **Temperature**: Minimum temperature in degrees Fahrenheit
- **Bloom**: Bloom season
- **Fruit**: Color of fruit
- **Wildlife Value**: Value to wildlife
- **Pest Resistance**: Resistance to pests
- **Wind Resistance**: Resistance to wind
- **Transplantability**:Ease of transplanting
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common Name</th>
<th>Light/Best</th>
<th>Soil/Most</th>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trachycarpus fortunei, Windmill Palm</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zamia floridana, Coontie, Florida Arrowroot</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyrtomium falcatum, Holly Fern</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Low-N</td>
<td>L-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicksonia antarctica, Tasmanian Tree Fern, Australian Tree Fern</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>L-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nephrolepis biserrata, Giant Sword Fern</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Low-N</td>
<td>L-N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Seeds and candle poisons can cause irritation. An invasive species.
### PALMS AND PALM-LIKE PLANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Plants for Shaded Landscapes</th>
<th>Susceptible to Pests and Disease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trachycarpus fortunei</td>
<td>Windmill Palm</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washingtonia robusta</td>
<td>Washington Palm</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wodyetia bifurcata</td>
<td>Foxtail Palm</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zamia floridana</td>
<td>Coontie, Florida Arrowroot, Florida Zamia</td>
<td>10-25</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zamia furfuracea</td>
<td>Cardboard Plant</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FERNS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Plants for Shaded Landscapes</th>
<th>Susceptible to Pests and Disease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acrostichum danaeifolium</td>
<td>Leather Fern</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adiantum capillus-veneris</td>
<td>Southern Maidenhair Fern, Venus' Hair Fern</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blechnum serrulatum</td>
<td>Swamp Fern, Toothed Midsorus Fern, Saw Fern</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyrtomium falcatum</td>
<td>Holly Fern</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicksonia antarctica</td>
<td>Tasmanian Tree Fern, Australian Tree Fern</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Didymochlaena truncatula</td>
<td>Mahogany Fern, Tree Maidenhair Fern</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dryopteris spp.</td>
<td>Autumn Fern</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nephrolepis biserrata</td>
<td>Giant Sword Fern</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Plants requiring shade should not be confused with the exotic invasive fern Nephrolepis cordifolia; may spread beyond small gardens and become difficult to control. Look for best in full shade.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Native</th>
<th>Climate</th>
<th>Soil pH, Text</th>
<th>Soil Moist, Drainage</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nephrolepis exaltata</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>C/L</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Loam</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>deciduous, shrub-like fern; good plant for detention ponds, swales and canal banks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osmunda cinnamomea</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2-5</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>C/L</td>
<td>Loam</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>requires night temperature of 45° F to stay green; susceptible to pests; may be less attractive during winter dormancy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osmunda regalis</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>6-7</td>
<td>6-7</td>
<td>Loam</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>robust fern with graceful light green foliage; may spread beyond small gardens and become difficult to control</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pteridium aquilinum</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3-6</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>fronds triangular in outline</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumohra adiantiformis</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>9b</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>4-5</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>evergreen fern with triangular-shaped, dark glossy green leaflets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sphaeropteris cooperi</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>10b</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>12-18</td>
<td>8-15</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>also known as Alsophila cooperi; single-trunked, giant fern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thelypteris kunthii</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>robust fern with graceful light green foliage; may spread beyond small gardens and become difficult to control</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>Soil pH, Txt</th>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgt</th>
<th>Light/Best</th>
<th>Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
<th>Scientific</th>
<th>Common</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nephrolepis exaltata</strong></td>
<td>Sword Fern</td>
<td>Reg/Native</td>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Osmunda cinnamomea</strong></td>
<td>Cinnamon Fern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Osmunda regalis</strong></td>
<td>Royal Fern</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pteridium aquilinum</strong></td>
<td>Bracken Fern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rumohra adiantiformis</strong></td>
<td>Leatherleaf Fern, Seven Weeks Fern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sphaeropteris cooperi</strong></td>
<td>Australian Tree Fern, Alsophila cooperi</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thelypteris kunthii</strong></td>
<td>Southern Shield Fern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PERENNIALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>Soil pH, Txt</th>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgt</th>
<th>Light/Best</th>
<th>Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
<th>Scientific</th>
<th>Common</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acalypha reptans</strong></td>
<td>Dwarf Chenille Plant</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>10-11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acrostichum danaeifolium</strong></td>
<td>Leather Fern</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adiantum capillus-veneris</strong></td>
<td>Southern Maidenhair Fern, Venus' Hair Fern</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>10-11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agapanthus africanus</strong></td>
<td>Lily of the Nile, African Lily</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agave spp.</strong></td>
<td>Century Plant, Agave</td>
<td></td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>Var</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ajuga reptans</strong></td>
<td>Bugleweed, Carpet Bugleweed</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aloe spp.</strong></td>
<td>Aloe</td>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>8-9a</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alpinia spp.</strong></td>
<td>Shell Ginger, Shell Flower</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Fine-textured, ground-hugging; forms a thick canopy of tiny, serrated leaves with bright red flowers.
- Large fern; good for wet sites in shaded landscape; prolonged sunlight, especially in the summer, can burn foliage.
- Fine-textured, delicate fern with light grey-green, soft foliage; tolerates occasionally wet soil.
- Purple/white, summer flowers; deciduous.
- Dramatic foliage and form; evergreen, silver/gray to blue-green foliage; showy, green-brown fruit; sharp spines; choose species adapted to climate.
- Purple/blue, spring through summer flowers; spreads quickly; many cultivars; susceptible to disease.
- Species needs vary, choose based on conditions; flowers vary; injured by frost in extreme North Florida; susceptible to caterpillars; size of plant depends on species selection.
- Green and yellow variegated leaves; white, fragrant flowers borne in drooping clusters; will not flower if freezes back.
Amorphophallus spp.
Voodoo Lily, Snake Lily

Scientific
Amorphophallus

Common
Spp.

Reg/Native
G, H, S

Soil pH, Text
6-11 varies

Light/Best Salt
Medium

Wildlife
L-N

grows very slowly in North Florida; flowers vary, have a foul odor; size of plant depends on species selection

Angelonia angustifolia
Angelonia

Scientific
Angelonia

Common
Angustifolia

Reg/Native
N C S 9-11 No

Soil pH, Text
Fast 1-3 1-3

Light/Best Salt
Medium

Wildlife
U

white and/or blue, summer flowers; can be grown as an annual but survives winters in zones 9 and 10

Asclepias spp.
Milkweed, Butterfly Weed

Scientific
Asclepias

Common
Spp.

Reg/Native
N C S 8-10 Var.

Soil pH, Text
Fast 2-5 1-4

Light/Best Salt
Medium

Wildlife
L-N

does species needs vary; choose based on conditions; red/yellow flowers; self-seeds each year; sap may irritate; susceptible to pests and diseases; provides food for butterflies

Asimina spp.
Pawpaw

Scientific
Asimina

Common
Spp.

Reg/Native
N C S 8-10 Var.

Soil pH, Text
Fast 15-20 15-20

Light/Best Salt
Medium

Wildlife
L-N

deciduous; species needs vary; choose based on conditions; oval, edible fruits with a sweet, rich taste, ripen to a brown/black, wrinkled texture; flowers vary; provides food for zebra swallowtail butterfly

Aspidistra elatior
Cast Iron Plant, Barroom Plant

Scientific
Aspidistra

Common
Elatior

Reg/Native
N C S 8b-11 No

Soil pH, Text
Slow 1-3 1-3

Light/Best Salt
Medium

Wildlife
L-N

dark, green foliage with glossy, coarse-texture; brown flowers; tolerates deep shade better than most plants

Begonia xsemperflorenc-culturum
Wax Begonia

Scientific
Begonia

Common
Xsemperflorenc-culturum

Reg/Native
N C S 8-11 No

Soil pH, Text
Slow 1/2-1 1/2-1

Light/Best Salt
Medium

Wildlife
L-N

flowers vary; annual in North and Central regions; susceptible to pests and diseases

Belamcanda chinensis
Blackberry Lily

Scientific
Belamcanda

Common
Chinensis

Reg/Native
N C S 8-10a No

Soil pH, Text
Fast 1-2 2-4

Light/Best Salt
Low

Wildlife
M

yellow, spring through fall flowers

Blechnum serrulatum
Swamp Fern, Toothed Midorsus Fern, Saw Fern

Scientific
Blechnum

Common
Serrulatum

Reg/Native
N C S 8-11 Yes

Soil pH, Text
Fast 1-6 2-6

Light/Best Salt
Low

Wildlife
L-N

hardy fern; forms underground stems, persisting for many years, and spreads widely; (forms dense clumps); grows in full sun if in moist conditions
### Bromeliaceae genera
#### Bromeliads, Airplants
- **N C S 8-11 Var.**
- Slow: 1-2
- Fast: 1-2
- High: Any
- L-N: U
-描写: 多年生植物；选择适合气候的种类；不要将 bromeliads 从南美地区交换到有墨西哥 bromeliad weevil 的地区；空气流通可防止 scale/mealybugs；冷/过水导致根部腐烂

### Bulbine frutescens
#### Bulbine
- **N C S 9-11 No.**
- Fast: 1-2
- Medium: Any
- L-N: M
- 描述: 常绿/地被；春至夏花卉；最佳用于铺面或容器植物

### Caladium Xhortulanum
#### Caladium
- **N C S 8-11 No.**
- Fast: 1-2
- Medium: Any
- L-N: M
- 描述: 优良容器植物；吸引人的叶子（红/粉/白/银/铜/绿）；叶子在冬季枯萎；容易受害虫和病害

### Canna spp.
#### Canna Lily
- **N C S 8-11 Var.**
- Fast: 2-6
- High: Any
- L-N: M
- 描述: 许多品种；吸引人的叶子；夏花卉；根据条件选择；耐寒

### Catharanthus roseus
#### Periwinkle, Madagascar Periwinkle, Vinca
- **N C S 9b-11 No.**
- Fast: 1-2
- High: Any
- M: M
- 描述: 白/粉/紫年生花卉；注意铁缺乏病/疾病；可能在南佛罗里达入侵

### Coreopsis spp.
#### Tickseed, Coreopsis
- **N C S 8a-10b Var.**
- Fast: 1-3
- Medium: Any
- H: M
- 描述: 佛罗里达州的州花；春至秋花卉；可能是一年生或短命的多年生植物，取决于品种

### Costus spp.
#### Spiral Ginger
- **N C S 8-11 No.**
- Fast: 6-10
- Low: Any
- L-N: M
- 描述: 白，芳香，夏至秋花卉

### Conradina spp.
#### False Rosemary, Scrub Mints, Beach Rosemary
- **N C S 9b-11 No.**
- Fast: 1-3
- High: Any
- M: M
- 描述: 蓝，年生花卉；用于海滨景观

### Coreopsis spp.
#### False Rosemary, Beach Rosemary
- **N C S 8-11 No.**
- Fast: 1-2
- Medium: Any
- H: M
- 描述: 白色，芳香，夏花卉；可能是一年生或短命的多年生植物，取决于品种

### Bulbine frutescens
#### Bulbine
- **N C S 9-11 No.**
- Fast: 1-2
- Medium: Any
- L-N: M
- 描述: 常绿/地被；春至夏花卉；最佳用于铺面或容器植物

### Caladium Xhortulanum
#### Caladium
- **N C S 8-11 No.**
- Fast: 1-2
- Medium: Any
- L-N: M
- 描述: 优良容器植物；吸引人的叶子（红/粉/白/银/铜/绿）；叶子在冬季枯萎；容易受害虫和病害

### Canna spp.
#### Canna Lily
- **N C S 8-11 Var.**
- Fast: 2-6
- High: Any
- L-N: M
- 描述: 许多品种；吸引人的叶子；夏花卉；根据条件选择；耐寒

### Catharanthus roseus
#### Periwinkle, Madagascar Periwinkle, Vinca
- **N C S 9b-11 No.**
- Fast: 1-2
- High: Any
- M: M
- 描述: 白/粉/紫年生花卉；注意铁缺乏病/疾病；可能在南佛罗里达入侵

### Coreopsis spp.
#### Tickseed, Coreopsis
- **N C S 8a-10b Var.**
- Fast: 1-3
- Medium: Any
- H: M
- 描述: 佛罗里达州的州花；春至秋花卉；可能是一年生或短命的多年生植物，取决于品种

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- H: M
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### Costus spp.
#### Spiral Ginger
- **N C S 8-11 No.**
- Fast: 6-10
- Low: Any
- L-N: M
- 描述: 白，芳香，夏至秋花卉
**PERENNIALS**

**Scientific**

Crinum spp.  
*Crinum Lily*

Crossandra spp.  
*Firecracker Flower*

Cuphea hyssopifolia  
*Mexican Heather, False Heather*

Curcuma spp.  
*Curcuma, Hidden Lily*

Dianella spp.  
*Flax Lily*

Dicksonia antarctica  
*Tasmanian Tree Fern, Australian Tree Fern*

Didymochlaena truncatula  
*Mahogany Fern, Tree Maidenhair Fern*

Dietes iridoides  
*African Iris, Butterfly Iris*

**Common**

**Reg/Native**

G, H, S

**Soil pH, Txt**

Any

**Soil Mst, Drgrf**

Medium

**Light/Best**

M

**Salt**

L-N

**Wildlife**

many cultivars; fragrant, spider, year-round flowers vary; poisonous; susceptible to pests and diseases

species needs vary, choose based on conditions; flowers vary; can be used as annual in North and Central region

purple/white/pink, year-round flowers; susceptible to pests, diseases, and freezes

**Var.**

8-11

**C**

S

**S**

10

No

Fast  
1/2-4"  
1-3≥

Any

○ ● ○

S/L

Medium

High

**Light/Best**

M

**Salt**

L-N

**Wildlife**

blue/yellow flowers; strappy leaves

does not tolerate prolonged freezing or direct sun

requires moist soil; do not let dry out between waterings

also known as *Moraea iridoides* and *Moraea vegeta*, previously *Dietes vegeta*, 1-2" white/yellow/blue, spring through summer flowers

**Soil Mst, Drgt**

High

**Reg/Native**

G, H, S

**Scientific**

**Reg/Native**

G, H, S

**Soil pH, Txt**

Any

**Soil Mst, Drgrf**

Medium

**Light/Best**

M

**Salt**

L-N

**Wildlife**

blue/yellow flowers; strappy leaves

does not tolerate prolonged freezing or direct sun

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**Soil Mst, Drgt**

High

**Reg/Native**

G, H, S

**Scientific**

**Reg/Native**

G, H, S

**Soil pH, Txt**

Any

**Soil Mst, Drgrf**

Medium

**Light/Best**

M

**Salt**

L-N

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blue/yellow flowers; strappy leaves

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**Soil Mst, Drgt**

High

**Reg/Native**

G, H, S

**Scientific**

**Reg/Native**

G, H, S

**Soil pH, Txt**

Any

**Soil Mst, Drgrf**

Medium

**Light/Best**

M

**Salt**

L-N

**Wildlife**

blue/yellow flowers; strappy leaves

does not tolerate prolonged freezing or direct sun

requires moist soil; do not let dry out between waterings

also known as *Moraea iridoides* and *Moraea vegeta*, previously *Dietes vegeta*, 1-2" white/yellow/blue, spring through summer flowers

**Soil Mst, Drgt**

High
**Crinum spp.**

*Crinum Lily*

Any Medium

Many cultivars; fragrant, spidery, year-round flowers; poisonous; susceptible to pests and diseases.

---

**Crossandra spp.**

*Firecracker Flower*

S/L Medium L-N

Species needs vary, choose based on conditions; flowers vary; can be used as annual in North and Central region.

---

**Cuphea hyssopifolia**

*Mexican Heather, False Heather*

Any High M

Purple/white/pink, year-round flowers; susceptible to pests, diseases, and freezes.

---

**Var. Curcuma spp.**

*Curcuma, Hidden Lily*

3-6/bu 3-6/bu

Pink/yellow, spring flowers.

---

**Dianella spp.**

*Flax Lily*

Any High U

Blue/yellow flowers; strappy leaves.

---

**Dicksonia antarctica**

*Tasmanian Tree Fern, Australian Tree Fern*

S/L Low L-N

Does not tolerate prolonged freezing or direct sun.

---

**Didymochlaena truncatula**

*Mahogany Fern, Tree Maidenhair Fern*

Loam Low U

Requires moist soil; do not let dry out between waterings.

---

**Dietes iridoides**

*African Iris, Butterfly Iris*

Any Medium L-N

Also known as *Moraea iridoides* and *Moraea vegeta*, previously *Dietes vegeta*; 1-2" white/yellow/blue, spring through summer flowers.

---

**Dryopteris spp.**

*Autumn Fern*

N C S 8-11 Var.

Slow 1-4+ 1-4+ Any

Medium L-N

Dark green fern with delicate appearance; fronds appear reddish when young; choose species based on growing conditions.

---

**Dyschoriste oblongifolia**

*Twin Flower, Oblongleaf Snakeherb*

N C S 8-11 Yes

Fast 1/2-1 1-11/2 1-3 2-3 L-N

Lavender, year-round flowers; commonly used as groundcover.

---

**Echinacea purpurea**

*Purple Coneflower*

C/L High L-N

Purple, spring through summer flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil.

---

**Euryops spp.**

*Bush Daisy*

Any High M

Species needs vary, choose based on conditions; reseeds readily; resprouts from base in spring; flowers vary.

---

**Evolvulus glomeratus**

*Blue Daze*

C S 9-11 No

1/2-1 1-2 Any

Medium H

Creates grey/green carpet-like cover accented with sky blue, spring through summer flowers.

---

**Flaveria linearis**

*Yellowtop*

S 10a-11 Yes

Fast 2-4 2-4 1-3 2-3 L-N

Showy clusters of yellow disk shaped, year-round flowers; grows in soils with poor nutrient content; provides food for butterflies.

---

**Gaillardia pulchella**

*Blanket Flower*

S/L High M

Yellow/orange/red, summer flowers; rounded clumps of soft, hairy, divided leaves.

---

**Gaura lindheimeri**

*White Gaura, Whirling Butterflies, Lindheimer’s Beeblossom*

Any High L-N

Fine-textured, vase-shaped; pink/white, spring through fall flowers on wand-like stalks.
### Perennials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific/ Common</th>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>Soil pH, Text.</th>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgr.</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gazania spp.</strong>&lt;br&gt;Gazania&lt;br&gt;Treasure Flower</td>
<td>G, H, S</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gloriosa spp.</strong>&lt;br&gt;Gloriosa&lt;br&gt;Lily</td>
<td>S/C</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>U</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Haemanthus multiflorus</strong>&lt;br&gt;Blood Lily</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hedychium spp., hybrids and cvs.</strong>&lt;br&gt;Butterfly Lily, Butterfly Ginger</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Gazania spp.**<br>yellow/orange/red, summer flowers; roots may rot from overwatering
- **Gloriosa spp.**<br>crimson/yellow-orange, spring through summer flowers; grows well on trellises
- **Haemanthus multiflorus**<br>also known as Scadoxus multiflorus; red, summer flowers
- **Hedychium spp., hybrids and cvs.**<br>white/yellow/red, spring flowers; thrives in boggy soils

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Scientific/ Common</th>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>Soil pH, Text.</th>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgr.</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Helianthus angustifolius</strong>&lt;br&gt;Swamp Sunflower&lt;br&gt;Narrowleaf Sunflower</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Helianthus debilis</strong>&lt;br&gt;Beach Sunflower</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heliconia spp.</strong>&lt;br&gt;Heliconia</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heliotropium angiospermum</strong>&lt;br&gt;Scorpion Tail</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Helianthus angustifolius**<br>perennial; yellow/brown, fall flowers
- **Helianthus debilis**<br>perennial; yellow/purple, year-round flowers; good groundcover for beaches and dune stabilization; develops fungus if planted in wet areas
- **Heliconia spp.**<br>year-round flowers vary
- **Heliotropium angiospermum**<br>evergreen; white, year-round flowers; seedlings volunteer readily
**Gazania spp.**  
**Treasure Flower**  
Any  
High  
yellow/orange/red, summer flowers; roots may rot from overwatering

**Gloriosa spp.**  
**Gloriosa Lily**  
S/C  
Medium  
U  
crimson/yellow-orange, spring through summer flowers; grows well on trellises

**Haemanthus multiflorus**  
**Blood Lily**  
S/L  
Medium  
U  
also known as Scadoxus multiflorus; red, summer flowers

**Hedychium spp., hybrids and cvs.**  
**Butterfly Lily, Butterfly Ginger**  
1/2-1/bup  
1-2/bright  
S/L  
Low  
M  
white/yellow/red, spring flowers; thrives in boggy soils

**Helianthus angustifolius**  
**Swamp Sunflower, Narrowleaf Sunflower**  
Any  
Medium  
H  
perennial, yellow/brown, fall flowers

**Helianthus debilis**  
**Beach Sunflower**  
S/L  
High  
H  
perennial; yellow/purple, year-round flowers; good groundcover for beaches and dune stabilization; develops fungus if planted in wet areas

**Heliconia spp.**  
**Heliconia**  
Any  
None  
L-N  
year-round flowers vary

**Heliotropium angiospermum**  
**Scorpion Tail**  
Any  
High  
L-N  
evergreen; white, year-round flowers; seedlings volunteer readily

**Hemerocallis spp.**  
**Daylily**  
N  
C  
S  
8-10  
No  
Fast  
1-3  
1-2  
Any  
Medium  
H

**Hippeastrum spp. and hybrids**  
**Amaryllis**  
N  
C  
S  
8-10  
No  
Fast  
1-3  
1-3  
Any  
Medium  
H

**Hymenocallis spp.**  
**Spider Lily**  
N  
C  
S  
8-10  
No  
Fast  
1-3  
1-3  
Any  
Medium  
H

**Impatiens spp.**  
**Impatiens**  
N  
C  
S  
8-11  
No  
Fast  
1/2-1  
1  
Any  
Medium  
H

**Iris hexagona**  
**Louisiana Iris, Blue Flag Iris**  
N  
C  
S  
8-10  
No  
Fast  
2-5  
1/2  
1  
Any  
S/L  
Low  
L-N

**Iris virginica**  
**Virginia Iris, Blue Flag Iris**  
N  
C  
S  
8b-11  
Yes  
Fast  
2-6  
2  
Any  
Medium  
L-N

**Justicia brandegeana**  
**Shrimp Plant**  
N  
C  
S  
8b-11  
No  
Fast  
2-5  
1-3  
Any  
Medium  
L-N

**Justicia carnea**  
**Jacobinia, Flamingo Plant**  
N  
C  
S  
8b-11  
No  
Slow  
3-6  
2-3  
Any  
Low  
L-N

**many cultivars; summer flowers vary; susceptible to diseases**

**large red/white, spring flowers in clusters of two to five; semi-evergreen**

**region depends on species - choose species adapted to your area; white/yellow, spring through fall flowers**

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

**purple, spring flowers; flowers best in full sun; good for rain gardens**

**textured, light-green foliage emerging in dense clumps; lavender, spring flowers; good for rain gardens**

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>Soil pH, Txt</th>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgf</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Justicia spicigera</td>
<td>Orange Plum</td>
<td>Fast 5</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>1-4, 1-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaempferia spp.</td>
<td>Peacock Ginger</td>
<td>Fast 2</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>1/2-1, 1/2-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalanchoe blossfeldiana</td>
<td>Kalanchoe, Madagascar Widow’s Thrill</td>
<td>Slow 1/2-1</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lantana involucrata</td>
<td>Wild Sage, Buttonsage</td>
<td>Fast 2-5</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>1/2-1, 2-15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leonotis leonurus</td>
<td>Lion’s Ear</td>
<td>Fast 4-5</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liatris spp.</td>
<td>Blazing Star</td>
<td>Fast 3</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liriope muscari and cvs.</td>
<td>Liriope, Monkey Grass, Lily Turf, Border Grass</td>
<td>30, 1/2-1</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>M</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lycoris spp.</td>
<td>Hurricane Lily</td>
<td>1/2-1, 1-2</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>Soil pH, Txt</th>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgf</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Musa spp.</td>
<td>Banana</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>L-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neomarica gracilis</td>
<td>Walking Iris</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>S/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odontonema strictum</td>
<td>Firespike</td>
<td>S/L</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osmunda cinnamomea</td>
<td>Cinnamon Fern</td>
<td>C/L</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osmunda regalis</td>
<td>Royal Fern</td>
<td>C/L</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pachystachys lutea</td>
<td>Golden Shrimp Plant</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentas lanceolata</td>
<td>Pentas, Starflower</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philodendron spp. and cvs.</td>
<td>Philodendron</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>L-N</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>Soil pH, Txt</th>
<th>Soil Mst, Drgf</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>orange; summer flowers</td>
<td>10b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast 5</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>L-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intricate foliage patterns in colors of burgundy and bronze; small, four-petaled, violet to purple flowers</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast 2</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>L-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>succulent; dark green with scallop edged leaves; pink/red/yellow, winter through spring flowers</td>
<td>10-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Slow 1/2-1</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white, year-round flowers</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast 2-5</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>L-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orange/red, summer through winter flowers</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast 4-5</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lavender/pink/white, summer through fall flowers</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Var.</td>
<td>Fast 3</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>L-N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purple, summer flowers; forms a solid groundcover in a few years; variegated cultivar is damaged by frost; susceptible to pests</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>30, 1/2-1</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flower after heavy summer rains; yellow/red/pink, early fall flowers</td>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1/2-1, 1-2</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

90
### Perennials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Zones</th>
<th>USDA Hardiness</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Musa spp.</strong></td>
<td>Banana</td>
<td>C 9b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Neomarica gracilis</strong></td>
<td>Walking Iris</td>
<td>C 8b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odontonema stricatum</strong></td>
<td>Firespike</td>
<td>C 8b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Osmunda cinnamomea</strong></td>
<td>Cinnamon Fern</td>
<td>C 8-10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>9-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Osmunda regalis</strong></td>
<td>Royal Fern</td>
<td>N 8-10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>8b-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pachystachys lutea</strong></td>
<td>Golden Shrimp Plant</td>
<td>C 9b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pentas lanceolata</strong></td>
<td>Pentas, Starflower</td>
<td>C 8b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Philodendron spp. and cvs.</strong></td>
<td>Philodendron</td>
<td>C 8b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Phlox divaricata**
Blue Phlox

- Fast: 1-3
- 1-3
- Any
- S/L
- Medium
- L-N
- purple, summer flowers

**Plectranthus spp.**
Plectranthus

- Fast: 1-5
- 1-4
- S/L
- Any
- Medium
- L-N
- flowers vary; ‘Mona Lavender’ was FNGLA Plant of the Year in 2004

**Plumbago auriculata cvs.**
Plumbago

- Fast: 6-10
- 8-10
- S/L
- Any
- Medium
- L-N
- blue/white, year-round flowers; susceptible to pests and freezes

**Pteridium aquilinum**
Bracken Fern

- Fast: 3-6
- 2-3
- S/L
- Any
- Medium
- L-N
- fronds triangular in outline

**Rudbeckia fulgida**
Rudbeckia

- Fast: 1-2
- 1-2
- Any
- S
- Medium
- L-N
- showy, daisy-like flower; produces masses of golden color all summer

**Rudbeckia hirta**
Black-Eyed Susan

- Fast: 1-8
- 1-10
- S/L
- Any
- Medium
- L-N
- large, yellow-orange to reddish-orange, summer flowers; does not tolerate prolonged, wet weather

**Salvia spp.**
Salvia, Sage

- Fast: 2-6
- 1/2-2
- S/L
- Any
- Medium
- L-N
- flowers vary

**Sisyrinchium angustifolium**
Blue-eyed Grass

- Fast: 8-11
- Yes
- S/L
- Any
- Medium
- L-N
- blue, spring flowers
**PERENNIALS**

**Solenostemon scutellarioides**
- Common name: Coleus
- Fast: 1-3
- Any: 1-3
- Low: L-N
- Purple, summer flowers; many cultivars; ‘Hurricane Louise’ was FNGLA Plant of the Year in 2005; susceptible to pests and diseases

**Solidago spp.**
- Common name: Goldenrod
- Fast: 2-6
- Any: 1-2
- Low: S/L
- Yellow, summer through fall flowers; some species form large colonies; Solidago oduro is the Florida native

**Sphaeropteris cooperi**
- Common name: Australian Tree Fern
- Slow: 12-18
- Any: 8-15
- Low: S/L
- Also known as Alsophila cooperi; single-trunked, giant fern

**Stachytaerpheta spp.**
- Common name: Porterweed
- Fast: 2-8
- Any: 3-4
- Medium: M
- Flowers vary

**Stokesia laevis**
- Common name: Stokes’ Aster
- Fast: 1-2
- Any: 1-2
- High: S/L
- Blue/white, summer flowers; many cultivars

**Tulbaghia violacea**
- Common name: Society Garlic
- Fast: 1/2-1
- Any: 1/2-1
- High: S/L
- Lavender, spring through fall flowers; plant has strong garlic scent

**Zephyranthes spp.**
- Common name: Rain Lily, Zephyr Lily
- Fast: 1/2-1
- Any: 1/2-1
- Medium: M
- White/yellow/pink/red, spring through fall flowers; susceptible to pests
Zingiber zerumbet  
**Pine Cone Ginger**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Common</th>
<th>Reg/Native</th>
<th>Growth Habit</th>
<th>Soil pH, Text</th>
<th>Soil Mois, Drgrf</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zingiber zerumbet</td>
<td>N C S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>4-7</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- red, fragrant, fall flowers; tolerates occasionally wet soil
Ageratum spp.
Ageratum

N C S 8-11 No
½-1 ½-1
● ● ● ● Any

Low

many cultivars; purple/white, year-round flowers

Amaranthus spp.
Amaranth

N C S 8-11 Var.
Fast 1-2 1-2
● ● ● ● Any

Medium

many cultivars; attractive foliage; inconspicuous flowers

Angelonia angustifolia
Angelonia

N C S 9-11 No
Fast 1-3 1-3
● ● ● ● Any

Medium

white and/or blue, summer flowers

Begonia xsemperflorens-cultorum
Wax Begonia

N C S 8-11 No
Slow ½-1 ½-1
● ● ● ● Any

Low

flowers vary; annual in North and Central regions; susceptible to pests and diseases

Caladium xhortulanum
Caladium

N C S 8-11 No
Fast 1-2 1-2
● ● ● ● Any

Medium

good container plant; attractive foliage (red/rose/pink/white/silver/bronze/green); leaves die back in the fall; goes dormant; susceptible to pests and diseases

Calendula spp.
Pot Marigold

N C S 8-11 No
Fast 1-1½ 1-1½
● ● ● ● Any

Low

yellow/orange, winter through spring flowers

Catharanthus roseus
Periwinkle, Madagascar Periwinkle, Vinca

N C S 9b-11 No
Fast 1-2 1-2
● ● ● ● Any

High

white/pink/purple, year-round flowers; susceptible to micronutrient deficiencies/disease with too much moisture; caution - may be invasive in South Florida

Celosia spp.
Celosia

N C S 8-11 No
Fast ½-2 ½-1
● ● ● ● Any

Low

many cultivars; summer flowers vary
**ANNUALS**

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coreopsis spp.</td>
<td>Tickseed, Coreopsis</td>
<td>N C S</td>
<td>8a-10b</td>
<td>Var.</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>L-N</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gazania spp.</td>
<td>Gazania, Treasure Flower</td>
<td>N C S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
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<tr>
<td>Impatiens spp.</td>
<td>Impatiens</td>
<td>N C S</td>
<td>8b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>2-6</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
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<tr>
<td>Justicia brandegeana</td>
<td>Shrimp Plant</td>
<td>N C S</td>
<td>8b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>Any</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justicia carnea</td>
<td>Jacobinia, Flamingo Plant</td>
<td>N C S</td>
<td>8b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>3-6</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>Any</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justicia spicigera</td>
<td>Orange Plum</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>10b-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>Any</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobularia maritima</td>
<td>Sweet Alyssum</td>
<td>N C S</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monarda punctata</td>
<td>Spotted Horsemint, Dotted Horsemint, Spotted Beebalm</td>
<td>N C</td>
<td>8b-9</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

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

**orange; summer flowers**

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

**pink, summer through fall flowers**
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pachystachys lutea</td>
<td>Golden Shrimp Plant</td>
<td>2-3  1-2</td>
<td>1/2-1  1/2</td>
<td>M  L-N</td>
<td>9b-11  No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>398x671</td>
<td>Yellow, spring through fall flowers</td>
<td>Yellow, spring through fall flowers</td>
<td>M  L-N</td>
<td>9b-11  No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentas lanceolata</td>
<td>Pentas, Starflower</td>
<td>Fast  2-4</td>
<td>Fast  1/2-1</td>
<td>M  L-N</td>
<td>8b-11  No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>398x671</td>
<td>Many cultivars; red/pink/white/lilac, summer flowers; susceptible to freeze damage</td>
<td>Many flower colors, in fall through spring; can be grown as perennial in South Florida; susceptible to pests and diseases</td>
<td>M  L-N</td>
<td>8b-11  No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petunia Xhybrida</td>
<td>Petunia</td>
<td>Fast  1/2-1</td>
<td>Fast  1/2-1</td>
<td>M  L-N</td>
<td>8-11  No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>398x671</td>
<td>Showy, daisy-like flower; produces masses of golden color all summer</td>
<td>Flowers vary</td>
<td>M  L-N</td>
<td>8-11  No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudbeckia fulgida</td>
<td>Rudbeckia</td>
<td>Fast  3</td>
<td>Fast  3</td>
<td>M  L-N</td>
<td>8-9  Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>398x671</td>
<td>Large, yellow-orange to reddish-orange, summer flowers; does not tolerate prolonged, wet weather</td>
<td>Purple, summer flowers; many cultivars; ‘Hurricane Louise’ was FNGLA Plant of the Year in 2005; susceptible to pests and diseases</td>
<td>M  L-N</td>
<td>8-9  Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudbeckia hirta</td>
<td>Black-Eyed Susan</td>
<td>2-3  1-2</td>
<td>1/2-1  1/2</td>
<td>M  L-N</td>
<td>8-9  Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>398x671</td>
<td>Large, yellow-orange to reddish-orange, summer flowers; does not tolerate prolonged, wet weather</td>
<td>Flowers vary</td>
<td>M  L-N</td>
<td>8-9  Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solenostemon scuttellarioides</td>
<td>Coleus</td>
<td>Fast  1-3</td>
<td>Fast  1-3</td>
<td>M  L-N</td>
<td>8-11  No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>398x671</td>
<td>Purple, summer flowers; many cultivars; ‘Hurricane Louise’ was FNGLA Plant of the Year in 2005; susceptible to pests and diseases</td>
<td>Flowers vary</td>
<td>M  L-N</td>
<td>8-11  No</td>
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<td>Marigold</td>
<td>Fast  1-3</td>
<td>Fast  1-3</td>
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<td>398x671</td>
<td>Red/orange, summer flowers</td>
<td>Red/orange, summer flowers</td>
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<td>Mexican Sunflower</td>
<td>Fast  5-6</td>
<td>Fast  3-4</td>
<td>M  L-N</td>
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<td>Orange, summer flowers</td>
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ANNUALS
ANNUALS

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<th>Soil pH, Txt</th>
<th>Light/Best Salt</th>
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<th>SOIL pH</th>
<th>DROUGHT TOLERANCE</th>
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<th>SHADE</th>
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<td>Wishbone Flower</td>
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<td>Violet, Johnny-jump-up</td>
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<td>L-N</td>
<td>many cultivars; year-round flowers vary; needs regular watering in warm weather</td>
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<td>Zinnia</td>
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<td>many varieties with wide range of flower colors and sizes, year-round flowering; susceptible to pests and diseases</td>
<td></td>
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**LEGEND FOR TURFGRASS**

- **Mowing HT:** Mowing turf below the recommended height can stress the grass and subject it to invasion by weeds.
- **Leaf:** Fine, Medium, Coarse, Fine-Medium, Coarse-Medium (Relative measure of leaf blade width. Texture is merely a visual preference.)
- **MAINT. LEVEL:** Low, Medium, High, Medium-High (Amount of fertilization, irrigation, and mowing required.)
- **SOIL pH:** Any, Acid (Ideal soil pH and texture for healthy turf.)
- **DROUGHT TOLERANCE:** Low, Medium, High (Measure of how well the turf will survive extended dry periods without irrigation or rainfall after it has been properly established.)
- **SALT:** Low, Medium, High, None (Ability to thrive when subjected to salt stress from irrigation water, saltwater intrusion, or salt spray from the ocean.)
- **SHADE:** Low, Medium, High (Ability to thrive when exposed to shade.)
- **ESTABLISHMENT METHODS:** Sod, Sprigs, Plugs, Seed (A quality lawn can be established by any method listed if the site is properly prepared and maintained.)
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<th>Mw Ht/Leaf/Mnt Lv</th>
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<th>Estab. Methods</th>
<th>1-2 in.</th>
<th>1.5-2 in.</th>
<th>3-4 in.</th>
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<td>Cynodon dactylon</td>
<td>Bermudagrass</td>
<td>F-M</td>
<td>M-MH</td>
<td>Adapted to entire state; medium wear tolerance; low nematode tolerance</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>L</td>
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<td>Eremochloa ophiuroides</td>
<td>Centipedegrass</td>
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<td>L-M</td>
<td>Adapted to North Florida and the Panhandle; low wear tolerance; low nematode tolerance</td>
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<td>M</td>
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<td>Bahiagrass</td>
<td>C-M</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Adapted to entire state; low wear tolerance; high nematode tolerance</td>
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<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific</th>
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<th>Soil pH/Drgt/Sh/Sh</th>
<th>Estab. Methods</th>
<th>2-2.5 in.</th>
<th>3.5-4 in.</th>
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<td>Stenotaphrum secundatum</td>
<td>St. Augustinagrass</td>
<td>C-M</td>
<td>M-V</td>
<td>Adapted to entire state; low wear tolerance; medium nematode tolerance; shade tolerance varies depending on cultivar selection</td>
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<td>M</td>
<td>V</td>
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<td>V</td>
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<td>V</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>V</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**MOWING HT:** Mowing turf below the recommended height can stress the grass and subject it to invasion by weeds.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
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<td>Diotis iridoides</td>
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<td>Annuals</td>
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<td>Zoysia japonica</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>Turfgrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceratozamia kuesteriana</td>
<td>Ceratozamia kuesteriana</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>Palm or Palm-Like</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REFERENCES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION


PHOTO CREDITS


PHOTO CREDITS


Small Shrubs: Buxus sempervirens, Carpinus caroliniana, Cercis canadensis, Pyracantha angustifolia, Rhus aromatica, Styrax japonicus, Symphoricarpos albus.

Vines: Allamanda cathartica, Bougainvillea cvs., Campsis radicans, Gelsemium sempervirens, Lonicer sempervirens.


Grasses: Miscanthus sinensis, Spartina spp., Tripogon floridana.


Ferns: Dryopteris spp.


Gasper, Joaquim.

Large Shrubs: Nerium oleander.-inset.

Girin, Bruno.

Annuals: Viola xwittstockiana.

Granson, Sandy.

Large Trees: Calliandra spp., Dodonaea viscosa, Myrciaria cauliflora.

Large Shrubs: Lyonia ferruginea, Suriana martima.


Vines: Ficus pumila, Thunbergia alata.

Grasses: Andropogon spp.

Ferns: Pteridium aquilinum.

Perennials: Begonia semperflorens, Hemerocallis spp., Lamiana involucrata, Pteridium aquilinum.

Annuals: Begonia semperflorens, Monarda punctata.

Green, Tim.

Ferns: Dicksonia antarctica.

Perennials: Dicksonia antarctica.

Jacinto, Valter.

Large Shrub: Jasminum meyisii.

Karekar, Kapil.

Perennials: Haemanthus multiflorus.

Keisotoyo.

Small Trees: Podocarpus macrophyllus (inset).

Large Shrubs: Podocarpus macrophyllus (inset).

Kenpe.

Large Shrub: Heptapleurum arborescens, Hydrangea arborescens, Ternstroemia gymnanthes.

Small Shrubs: Raphiolepis spp.

Groundcovers: Juniperus horizontalis, Ophiopogon japonicus.

Kern, Bill.

Medium Trees: Persia palustris.

Small Trees: Cynilla racemiflora, Sophora tomentosa (inset).

Large Shrub: Cynilla racemiflora, Senna brachipetala.

Small Shrub: Lyonia lucida.

Larsen, Claudia.

Large Shrub: Cyrtophyllum floridus, Rhododendron canescens.

Groundcovers: Glandularia tampsensis, Lamanda monteviendis.

Grasses: Eragrostis echioidii.

Perennials: Conadina spp., Coreopsis spp., Flaveria linearis, Gaillardia pulchella.

Helianthus angustifolius, Styrischinum angustifolium, Soladago spp.

Annuals: Coreopsis spp.

Murray, Ann. University of Florida/IFAS Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants

Ferns: Osmunda cinnamomea.

Perennials: Iris virginica, Osmunda cinnamomea.

Niemann, Brian.

Small Trees: Illex X'mary'Neill

Large Shrubs: Berberis julianae, Clethra alnifolia, Illex X'mary'Neill, Osmanthus fragrans, Pittosporum tobira.

Vines: Pecunaria barbara.

Groundcovers: Mimosa strigillosa.

Pagnier, Veronique.

Vines: Mandevilla cvs.

Pellegrini, Mark.

Groundcovers: Anisia japonica.

Quillia, Oliver.

Vines: Passiflora incarnata (inset).

Ramey, Vic. University of Florida/IFAS Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants

Small Trees: Cornus fruitiana.

Large Shrubs: Rhododendron aureum.

Groundcovers: Nephrolepis boscilata.

Ferns: Nephrolepis boscilata.

Richard, Amy. University of Florida/IFAS Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants

Groundcovers: Nephrolepis exaltata.

Ferns: Nephrolepis exaltata.

Schumaker, Paul.

Groundcovers: Ipomoea spp.

Shebs, Stan.

Groundcovers: Rumohra adiantiformis.

Grasses: Aristida stricta var. beyrichiana.

Ferns: Rumohra adiantiformis.

Storch, Hedwig.

Perennials: Kalanchoe blossfeldiana.

Sullivan, Jessica.

Medium Tree: Elaeocarpus discipes, Zanthoxylum clava-herculis.

Tauf ulunga.

Vines: Quisqualis indica.

Taylor, Kim.

Large Shrub: Hamelia patens.

Wasowski, Sally and Andy. Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center

Groundcovers: Thelypteris kunthii.

Ferns: Thelypteris kunthii.

Wichman, Tom.

Large Shrubs: Bambusa spp., Hhibiscus spp.

Vines: Milleria reticulata.

Groundcovers: Vinca major.

Palm and Palm-Like Plants: Cerozamia hildae, Cerozamia huestesiana, Dioxon edule.


Wilber, Wendy.

Annuals: Tithonia rotundifolia.

Wildes, Carolyn.

Small Shrub: Russelia sarmentosa.

Yasalonis, Anne.

Small Trees: Illicium spp.

Large Shrub: Illicium spp., Jasminum multiflorum.

Small Shrub: Russelia equisetiformes.

Ferns: Jasminum multiflorum.

Groundcovers: Dyschoriste aubletii.

Perennials: Conadina spp. (inset), Dyschoriste aubletii.

We are proud to note that the Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Guide to Plant Selection & Landscape Design is printed on Forest Stewardship Council™ (FSC®)-certified paper, is printed with soy based inks and is produced in Florida.
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Yards and landscapes can be a positive asset to Florida. You can design and maintain your own Florida-Friendly Landscape by following the simple practices in this book. You will learn the basics of designing a landscape featuring carefully selected plants suited to Florida’s unique climate, natural conditions, and wildlife.

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

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