



Landscaping with Florida Native Plants

Definitions

Florida Native Plants

Those species occurring within the state boundaries prior to European contact, according to the best scientific and historical documentation.

Non-Native Plants

Plants that have been introduced into a new environment beyond their native range, usually by human activity.

Why Use Native Plants?

- Reduce potential for escaped exotic pest plants
- Require little or no irrigation once established
- Require no fertilizers or pesticides
- Are adapted to the climatic extremes of the area
- Preserve the integrity and balance of Florida's ecosystems
- Restore and recreate habitats to sustain wildlife

Typical Pond Landscaping



Pond With Native Plant Buffer



Native Plants For Wet Locations

- Water lilies (white*, spider*)
- Yellow canna*
- Pickerelweed*
- Arrowheads (lance leaf*, duck potato*)
- Lizards tail*
- Rushes (soft stem bulrush, spikerush)
- Horsetail*
- Bald cypress*
- Swamp hibiscus*
- Coontail
- Scarlett hibiscus



Lizard's tail



Bald Cypress

Scarlet Hibiscus



Pickerelweed

Native Plants For Damp Locations

- Red maple*
- Buttonbush*
- Gallberry (inkberry)*
- Swamp dogwood*
- Ferns (leather*, cinnamon*, swamp*, royal*)
- Blue flag iris*
- Cardinal flower*
- Bunch grasses (dwarf Fakahatchee*, sand cordgrass*)
- Wild petunia*
- Tickseeds (Coreopsis)*
- Walter's viburnum*
- Shiny lyonia (fetterbush)*

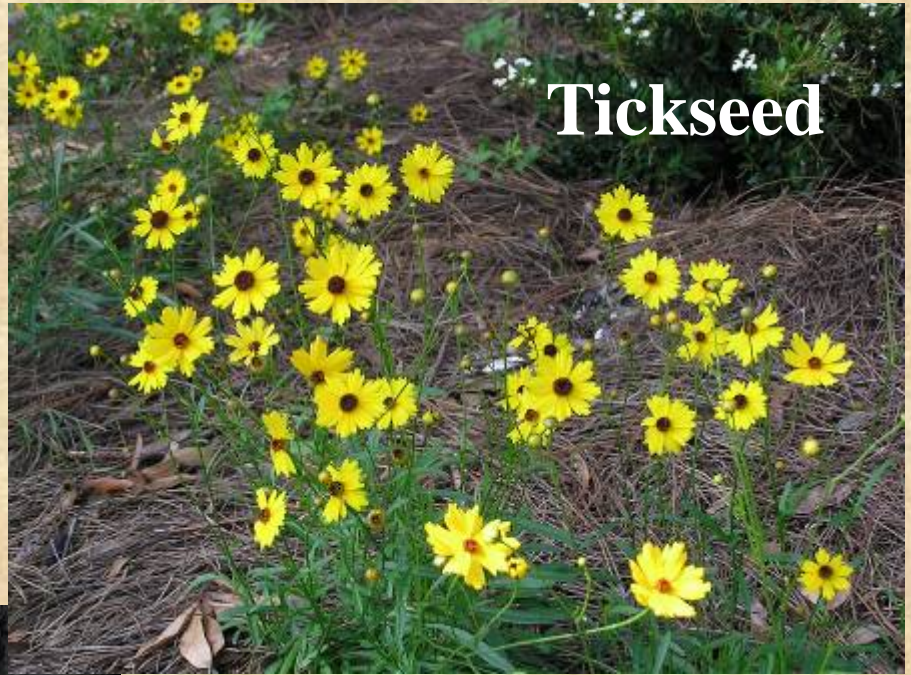
Red Maple



Blue Flag Iris



Tickseed



Dwarf Walter's Viburnum



Buttonbush





Sand Cordgrass



**Dwarf
Fakahatchee Grass**





Native Plants For Sunny Drier Yards

- Blanket flower*
- Beach (or dune) sunflower*
- Tropical sage*
- St. John's wort*
- Blazing star*
- Trailing porterweed
- Sunshine mimosa
- Muhly grass*
- Live oak, sand live oak
- Pines (slash*, longleaf, loblolly)
- Southern magnolia*
- Southern red cedar*



Porterweed



Blanketflower



Tropical Sage



Beach Sunflower



Sunshine Mimosa

A photograph of a forest floor. In the background, there are several tall, thin tree trunks. In the middle ground, there are large clumps of Saw Palmetto with long, green, fan-shaped leaves. In the foreground, several tall, thin stalks of Blazing Star with small, purple flowers are visible. The ground is covered with dry pine needles and some green grass.

Saw Palmetto

Blazing Star



St. John's Wort



Muhly Grass

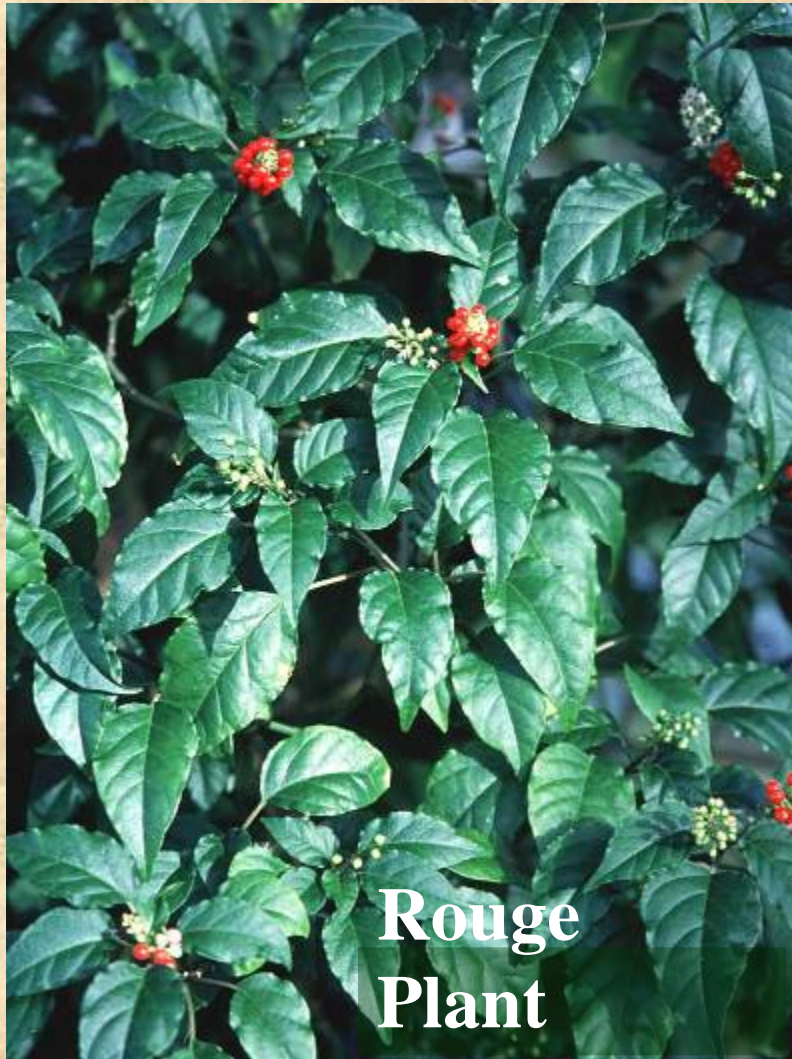


Live Oak



Native Plants For Shady Areas

- Coontie*
- Simpson's stopper*
- Rouge plant
- Beautyberry*
- Wild coffee*
- Marlberry
- Dahoon holly
- Sabal palm
- Saw palmetto
- Firebush



Rouge
Plant



Coontie



Simpson's Stopper



Beautyberry



Dahoon Holly



Sabal Palm



Saw Palmetto





Firebush





Salt Tolerant Native Plants

- Coontie*
- Beach (or dune) sunflower*
- Seaside goldenrod*
- Sea purslane
- Railroad vine*
- Wax myrtle*
- Sea grape*
- Walter's viburnum*
- Simpson's stopper*
- Firebush
- Southern red cedar*
- Sea oats*



Wax Myrtle



Myrica cerifera
Photo by Fred Nation



Sea Grape



Southern Red Cedar



Sea Oats



Seaside Goldenrod



Railroad Vine



Sea Purslane

References

- Native Florida Plants, Robert Haehle and Joan Brookwell.
- Florida's Best Landscape Plants, Gil Nelson.
- A Gardener's Guide To Florida Native Plants, Rufino Osorio.
- Native Wildflowers and Other Groundcovers for Florida Landscapes, Craig Huegel.

- Bringing Nature Home: How You Can Sustain Wildlife with Native Plants, Douglas Tallamy.

Credits

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