Why plant Florida native plants? They require less water, fertilizer, and pesticides. Natives support healthy ecosystems, attract beneficial insects, their deep roots filter pollutants from storm runoff and natives support wildlife because the plants and animals have evolved together, they need each other.

The following are suggestions for including Florida native plants into your landscape by replacing common exotics with natives. All the plants listed support butterflies, either larval food or nectar.

Large Trees

Wild Tamarind not Royal Poinciana





Paradise Tree not Schefflera/Queensland Umbrella*





Small Trees

Bahama Strong bark not Carrotwood*





Orange Geiger not Yellow Tabebuia

not





Satin leaf or Lignum Vitae not Japanese Fern







Simpson Stopper not Cattley Guava*





Walters Viburnum not Brazilian Pepper*





<u>Shrubs</u>

Firebush not Ixora





Wild Coffee not Chinese Privet*





Jamaica Caper not Surinam Cherry*





Dwarf Yaupon Holly not Dwarf Schefflera





Bay Cedar not Podocarpus





Marlberry not Clusia





Bahama Cassia not Thryallis





<u>Vines</u> Coral Honeysuckle not Cape or Japanese Honeysuckle*



Wild Allamanda not Yellow Allamanda



Blue Jacquemontia not Skyvine



Pineland Snowberry not Confederate Jasmine



Groundcover

Coontie not Cardboard Palm*



Quailberry not Arborvitae





Blue-eyed Grass not Oyster Plant*





Spiderwort not Purple Queen*





Cinnamon or Royal fern not Asian Sword fern*







Pine Pink not Spathoglottis (More than 60 native orchid species are listed as threatened or endangered)





Frogfruit, Sunshine Mimosa, Lyreleaf Sage or Violets not lawn grass



Incorporating natives into your landscape is good for the environment, they support wildlife and there are many to choose from so plant some natives.

^{*} Category 1 Invasive Plant