



THIS ISSUE:  
FLOWERING TREES

# Plant Identification Newsletter

IDENTIFY  
PLANTS!

LEARN THE  
IMPORTANCE!

ELIMINATE PLANT  
BLINDNESS!

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## GOLDEN TRUMPET

**COMMON NAME:** Golden Trumpet

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** *Handroanthus chrysotrichus*

**FAMILY:** Igoniaceae

**ORIGIN:** Brazil & Northeast Argentina (Non-native)

**SIZE:** 25-35' HT. 25-35' SPD.

**TYPE:** Tree

**LIGHT:** Full sun

**WATER:** Dry to moist soils

**SOIL REQUIREMENTS:** Tolerates loamy or soils that are well drained

**USDA HARDINESS ZONE:** 10a-11



## BOTTLEBRUSH

**COMMON NAME:** Bottlebrush (Red)

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** *Callistemon citrinus*

**FAMILY:** Myrtaceae

**ORIGIN:** Australia (Non-native)

**SIZE:** 10-15' HT. 10-15' SPD.

**TYPE:** Tree

**LIGHT:** Full sun to moderate

**WATER:** Dry to moist soils

**SOIL REQUIREMENTS:** Tolerates sandy or clay soils

**USDA HARDINESS ZONE:** 9a-11





## YELLOW POINCIANA

**COMMON NAME:** Yellow Poinciana

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** *Peltophorum pterocarpum*

**FAMILY:** Leguminosae

**ORIGIN:** Native to Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Northern Australia (Non-native)

**SIZE:** 40-50' HT. 30-35' SPD.

**TYPE:** Tree

**LIGHT:** Full sun

**WATER:** Dry to moist soils

**SOIL REQUIREMENTS:** Mixture of garden soil, coarse sand, and loam

**USDA HARDINESS ZONE:** 10a-11



## PINKBALL

**COMMON NAME:** Pinkball

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** *Dombeya walichii*

**FAMILY:** Malvaceae

**ORIGIN:** Madagascar (Non-native)

**SIZE:** 20-30' HT. 20-25' SPD.

**TYPE:** Tree

**LIGHT:** Full sun to moderate

**WATER:** Dry to moist soils

**SOIL REQUIREMENTS:** Tolerates sandy, loamy, or clay soils that are well drained

**USDA HARDINESS ZONE:** 9-11





## SWEET VIBURNUM

**COMMON NAME:** Sweet Viburnum

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** *Viburnum odoratissimum*

**FAMILY:** Adoxaceae

**ORIGIN:** Asia (Non-native)

**SIZE:** 10-20' HT. 15-20' SPD

**TYPE:** Tree

**LIGHT:** Full sun to moderate

**WATER:** Dry to moist soils

**SOIL REQUIREMENTS:** Tolerates sandy, loamy, or clay soils

**USDA HARDINESS ZONE:** 8-10



## FLOSS SILK TREE

**COMMON NAME:** Floss Silk Tree

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** *Ceiba speciosa*

**FAMILY:** Bombacaceae

**ORIGIN:** South America (Non-native)

**SIZE:** 35-50' HT 40-55' SPD

**TYPE:** Tree

**LIGHT:** Full sun

**WATER:** Dry to moist soils

**SOIL REQUIREMENTS:** Tolerates sandy, loamy, or clay soils that are well drained

**USDA HARDINESS ZONE:** 9-11



## JACARANDA

**COMMON NAME:** Jacaranda

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** *Jacaranda mimosifolia*

**FAMILY:** Bignoniaceae

**ORIGIN:** Native to S. America (Non-native)

**SIZE:** 25' – 40' HT / 40' – 60' SPRD

**TYPE:** Tree

**LIGHT:** Full sun

**WATER:** Drought tolerant

**SOIL REQUIREMENTS:** Sandy soil, well-drained

**USDA HARDINESS ZONE:** 9B to 11

**ADDITIONAL FACTS:** Jacaranda blooms during the spring and summer



## PINK TRUMPET TREE

**COMMON NAME:** Pink Trumpet Tree

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** *Tabebuia heterophylla*

**FAMILY:** Bignoniaceae

**ORIGIN:** Native to Puerto Rico (Non-native)

**SIZE:** 20' – 30' HT / 15' – 25' SPRD

**TYPE:** Tree

**LIGHT:** Full sun

**WATER:** Very drought tolerant

**SOIL REQUIREMENTS:** Clay, sand, loam, alkaline, acidic, well-drained

**USDA HARDINESS ZONE:** 10A to 11

**ADDITIONAL FACTS:** Pink or white blooms appear during the spring and summer



# JATROPHA

**COMMON NAME:** Jatropha

**SCIENTIFIC NAME:** *Jatropha integerrima*

**FAMILY:** Euphorbiaceae

**ORIGIN:** Native to Cuba (Non-native)

**SIZE:** 5'-15' HT / 4' - 6' SPRD

**TYPE:** Shrub or Small Tree

**LIGHT:** partial shade to full sun

**WATER:** Drought tolerant

**SOIL REQUIREMENTS:** Well Drained Soil

**USDA HARDINESS ZONE:** 9B to 11

**ADDITIONAL FACTS:** All parts of Jatropha are poisonous when ingested. This plant attracts butterflies including monarchs, swallowtails, and zebra longwings.





# Why are Flowering Trees Important?

Flowering trees are found all over Florida and the world. A flowering tree is classified as a tree that provides flowers and/or fruit. These trees are pollinated by animals and insects such as hummingbirds, bees, butterflies, or wasps.

Flowering trees provide essential food and habitat for humans and wildlife, including several endangered species like several species of bees and the Miami blue butterfly. Additionally, these trees help with decarbonization, visual aesthetic, and aid in the purification of water, making them vital for the overall health of Florida's environment. Their preservation is essential not only for safeguarding unique species but also for protecting the region's natural heritage and ensuring ecological resilience in the face of climate change.