

LONGLEAF MILKWEED

COMMON NAME: Longleaf Milkweed SCIENTIFIC NAME: Asclepias longifolia

FAMILY: Apocynaceae

ORIGIN: Native

SIZE: 1-2' HT. 1-5' SPD.

TYPE: Shrub

LIGHT: Full Sun to Partial Shade

WATER: Moist to Wet

SOIL REQUIREMENTS: Sand or Silt **USDA HARDINESS ZONE:** 9a-11b

ADDITIONAL FACTS: It's a larval host plant for

Monarch, Queen and Soldier butterflies.











SATINLEAF

COMMON NAME: Satinleaf

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Chrysophyllum oliviforme

FAMILY: Sapotaceae **ORIGIN:** Native

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

TYPE: Tree

LIGHT: Full Sun to Partial Shade

WATER: Moist to Dry

SOIL REQUIREMENTS: Organic, Sand **USDA HARDINESS ZONE:** 9b-11a

ADDITIONAL FACTS: Foliage is shiny dark green on top and silky brown underneath.



FLORIDA SILVER PALM

COMMON NAME: Florida Silver Palm

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Coccothrinax argentata

FAMILY: Arecaceae ORIGIN: Native

SIZE: 5-20' HT. 5' SPD.

TYPE: Palm Tree

LIGHT: Full Sun to Partial Shade

WATER: Moist to Dry

SOIL REQUIREMENTS: Clay, Loam, or Sand

USDA HARDINESS ZONE: 10b-11b

ADDITIONAL FACTS: Palmate leaves have a

distinct silver color underneath.

FLORIDA DIAMOND FLOWERS

COMMON NAME: Florida Diamond Flowers **SCIENTIFIC NAME:** *Stenaria nigricans var.*

floridana

FAMILY: Rubiaceae
ORIGIN: Native

SIZE: 6-18" HT. 1-2' SPD.

TYPE: Shrub

LIGHT: Full Sun to Partial Shade

WATER: Moist

SOIL REQUIREMENTS: Limestone or Sand

USDA HARDINESS ZONE: 4b-10b



SOUTHERN WIREGRASS

COMMON NAME: Southern Wiregrass **SCIENTIFIC NAME:** *Aristida stricta*

FAMILY: Poaceae ORIGIN: Native

SIZE: Typically 1'-2' HT / 1'-2' SPD (Up to 3' HT

when flowering)

TYPE: It's a clumping grass **LIGHT:** Full sun to partial shade

WATER: Dry, moist soil moisture with low to

medium watering requirements

SOIL REQUIREMENTS: Acidic, sandy soils

USDA HARDINESS ZONE: 8a-10b









GUMBO LIMBO

COMMON NAME: Gumbo Limbo

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Bursera simaruba

FAMILY: Burseraceae

ORIGIN: Native

SIZE: 25'-40' HT / 25'-30' SPD

TYPE: Tree

LIGHT: Full sun or partial shade

WATER: Dry to moist soils

SOIL REQUIREMENTS: Tolerates sandy, loamy,

or clay soils that are well drained **USDA HARDINESS ZONE:** 10b-11b



COCOPLUM

COMMON NAME: Cocoplum

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Chrysobalanus icaco

FAMILY: Chrysobalanaceae

ORIGIN: Native SIZE: 6' HT /

TYPE: Shrub / Small tree

LIGHT: Full sun to moderate / light shade

WATER: Well-drained, moist soil

SOIL REQUIREMENTS: Acidic to alkaline; clay

to sandy; seasonally saturated to dry **USDA HARDINESS ZONE:** 10a-12b

AMERICAN BLUEHEARTS

COMMON NAME: American Bluehearts **SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Buchnera americana

FAMILY: Orobanchaceae

ORIGIN: Native

SIZE: 12-24" HT. 2-3' SPD.

TYPE: Groundcover LIGHT: Full Sun

WATER: Regular water

SOIL REQUIREMENTS: Well-drained, sandy

USDA HARDINESS ZONE: 8a-11b

ADDITIONAL FACTS: The plant is hemiparasite

or partly parasitic.



SANDYFIELD HAIRSEDGE

COMMON NAME: Sandyfield hairsedge **SCIENTIFIC NAME:** Bulbostylis stenophylla

FAMILY: Cyperaceae **ORIGIN:** Native

SIZE: 1-2' HT. 1-2.5' SPD.

TYPE: Grass LIGHT: Full Sun

WATER: Medium, moist

SOIL REQUIREMENTS: Sandy or rocky soils

USDA HARDINESS ZONE: 8a-11b









FLORIDA GREEN-EYES

COMMON NAME: Florida Green-Eyes

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Berlandiera subacaulis

FAMILY: Asteraceae
ORIGIN: Native

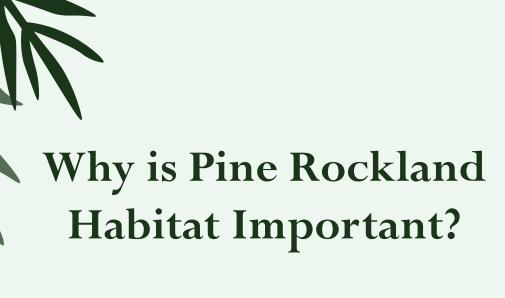
SIZE: 1-1.5' HT. 1-1.5' SPD.

TYPE: Shrub LIGHT: Full Sun WATER: Medium

SOIL REQUIREMENTS: Dry to moderately

moist, well-drained sandy

USDA HARDINESS ZONE: 8b-10b



Pine rockland is a unique and ecologically rich habitat found in South Florida, characterized by its dense stands of slash pine, interspersed with various native grasses, shrubs, and wildflowers. This ecosystem supports a remarkable diversity of plant and animal species, many of which are endemic or threatened. Pine rocklands play a crucial role in maintaining local biodiversity, providing essential habitat for wildlife, including several endangered species like the Florida panther and the Miami blue butterfly. Additionally, these habitats help with water retention, reduce soil erosion, and enhance carbon sequestration, making them vital for the overall health of South 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.