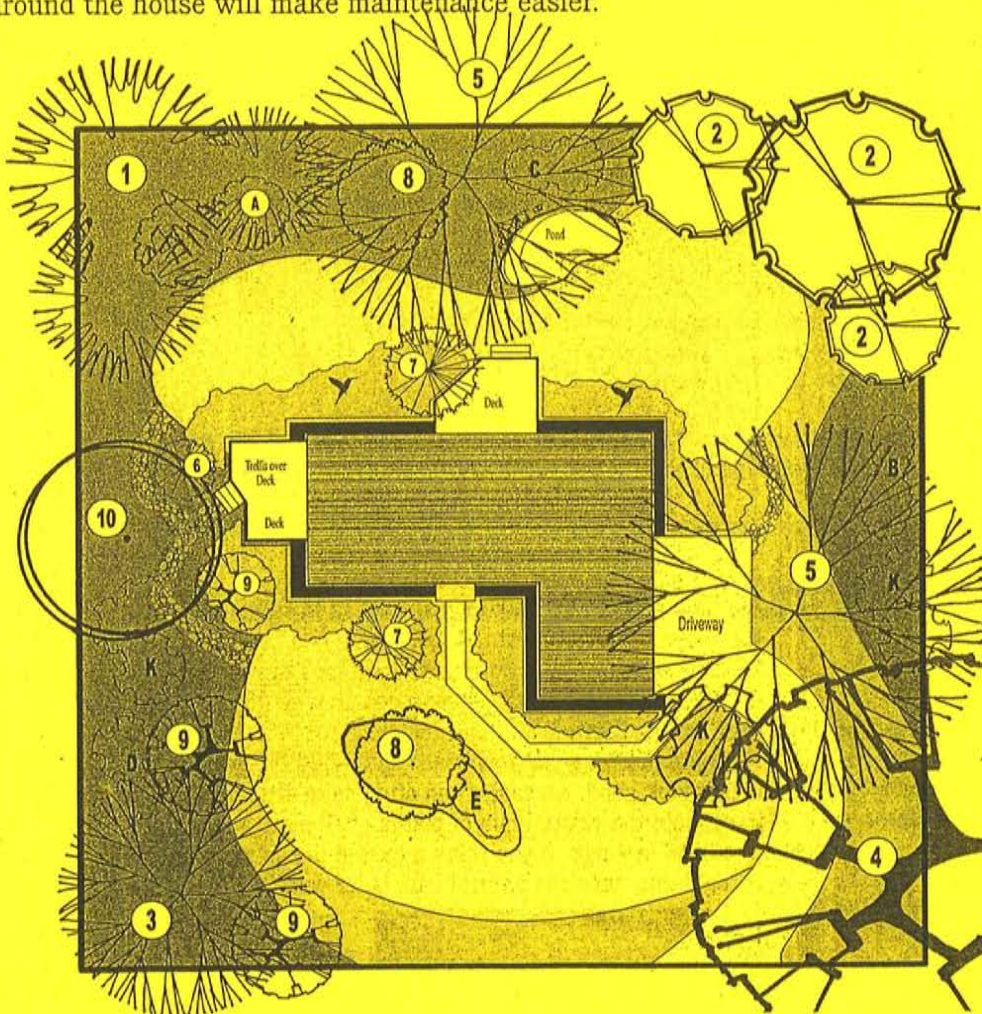


Starting from Scratch?

A General Plan for Your Florida Yard

Plan by Florida Native Plants, Inc.

This generalized plan emphasizes low-maintenance shade and great views both to and from the home. From any window, homeowners will be able to see flowering plants, birds, and butterflies. A diversity of native trees and shrubs provide privacy and a lush, uniquely Florida look. Areas 1-11 are trees and A-E are shrubs. A two-foot strip of shell or sand around the house will make maintenance easier.



CAUTION: Plant lists are general suggestions only and not intended to be applied "as is." The final list for your yard should be adapted to your specific region of the state, considering soil conditions, local climate conditions, whether you're on the coast or an inland waterway, what grows naturally nearby, and the recommendations of your local AFNN nursery.

- Potential high-traffic areas – depending on your needs, use ground cover plants, mulch, shell, or, if you must, drought-tolerant turf.
- Mass plantings of low-growing shrubs, ferns, coontie, and native bunchgrasses.
- Tree and shrub beds surrounded by leaf litter, mulch, and ground cover plants.
- Leave a 24" boundary of shell, stone, or sand between plantings and your house.

North Florida

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1 Longleaf pine | A Beautyberry |
| 2 Red cedar | B Wax myrtle |
| 3 Magnolia | C Possum haw |
| 4 Live oak | D Anise |
| 5 Winged elm | E Oakleaf hydrangea |
| 6 Redbud | |
| 7 River birch | |
| 8 Crab apple | |
| 9 Cabbage palm | |
| 10 Red bay | |
| 11 Holly | |

Hummingbird & butterfly garden

Central Florida

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Slash or longleaf pine | A Beautyberry |
| 2 Red cedar | B Wax myrtle |
| 3 Magnolia | C Walter's viburnum |
| 4 Live oak | D Anise |
| 5 Winged elm | E Firebush |
| 6 Yaupon | |
| 7 River birch | |
| 8 Fringetree | |
| 9 Cabbage palm | |
| 10 Red bay | |
| 11 Sparkleberry | |

Hummingbird & butterfly garden

South Florida

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Slash or longleaf pine | A Beautyberry |
| 2 Red cedar | B Wax myrtle |
| 3 Dahoon holly | C Marberry |
| 4 Live oak | D Wild coffee |
| 5 Gumbo limbo | E Necklace pod |
| 6 Jamaica caper | |
| 7 Stopper | |
| 8 Firebush | |
| 9 Cabbage palm | |
| 10 Red bay | |
| 11 Lancewood | |

Hummingbird & butterfly garden



FLORIDA NATIVE PLANT NURSERY, Inc.

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INSTALLATION & CARE OF YOUR NEW NATIVE PLANTS (Trees and Shrubs)

PLANTING

1. Dig a hole 3x as wide but never deeper than the height of the root ball.
2. Cut encircling roots, place plant in hole and fill the hole with water.
3. After water has soaked in, level the plant with soil surface so that the topmost roots in the root ball will be level with the soil surface. Fill the hole with soil.
4. Tamp soil lightly to remove any air pockets. Make a three-inch high water ring around the perimeter of the root ball. Fill the ring with water. After it soaks in, lightly repack the soil.
5. Mulch around the plant (3" deep) out as far as the canopy dripline and 2-3 inches from the stem.

WATERING

1. Water daily for the first two to three weeks. Keep soil constantly moist.
2. Water every other day for the second two to three weeks.
3. Water every third day for the next two to three weeks.
4. Do not water on days it rains.
5. You will know your plants are established when the outer leaves do not show signs of water stress. Established plants should thrive without supplemental water even during the hottest, driest months of the year.
5. During the first year, water larger shrubs and trees at least once a week especially during the spring months when it is hot and dry.
6. Continue watering only when leaves begin to curl.
7. Larger size planted trees and shrubs must be watered during hot, dry periods of the year for the first three years.

FERTILIZING

1. Native plants do not require fertilizer if planted in the right place.
2. To encourage faster growth, fertilizer lightly but only 4 - 6 weeks after the plants have been planted in the ground. New, tender growth attracts hungry insects so do not "push" plants too much. Use a slow release fertilizer, and follow the manufacturer's directions.

PEST MANAGEMENT

1. Check weekly for problems
2. Steps to follow (in this order):
 - a. Do nothing. Plants have their own devices to ward off attacks. Also, beneficial insects may begin to feed on pests. Many unsightly disfigurements do not do lasting harm.
 - b. Spray affected areas with a strong hose.
 - c. Pinch or prune affected leaves.
 - d. Use a soap/oil solution (one tablespoon each of dish detergent and cooking oil in a kitchen spray bottle of water).
 - e. If problem persists, replace the plant.

Healthy native plants, like children, are those who learn to take care of themselves. Allow them to grow up naturally.