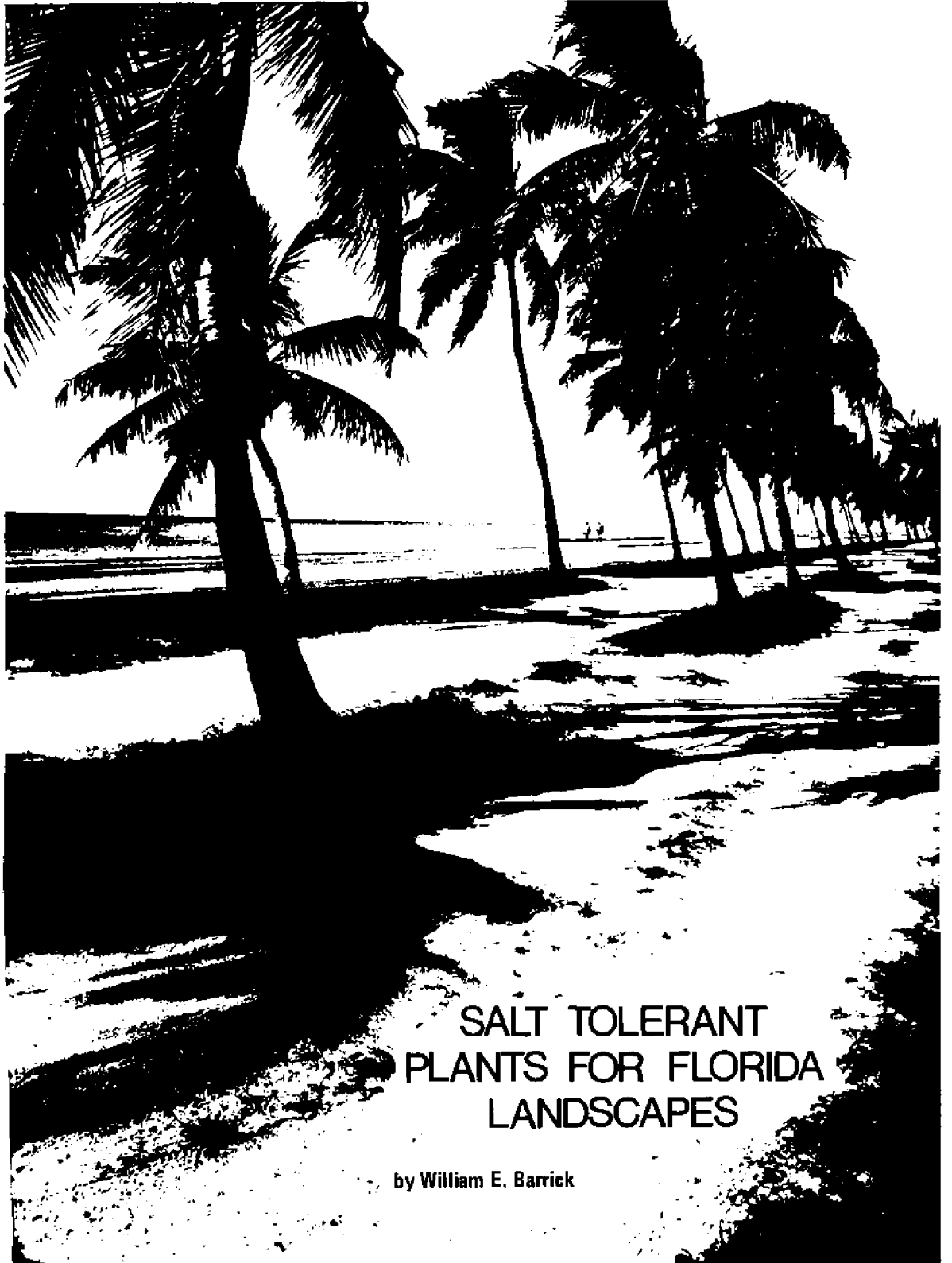


FLORIDA SEA GRANT COLLEGE

Florida Sea Grant
Sea Grant Department



SALT TOLERANT PLANTS FOR FLORIDA LANDSCAPES

by William E. Barrick

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SALT TOLERANT PLANTS
FOR FLORIDA LANDSCAPES

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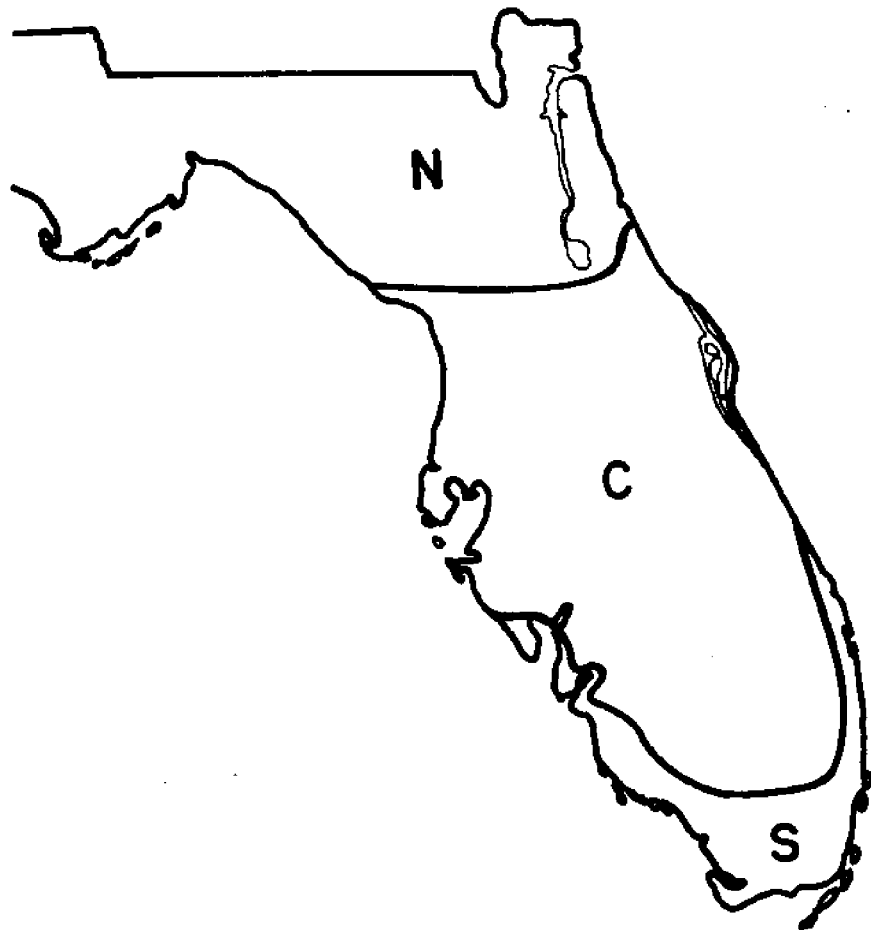
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SALT TOLERANT PLANTS FOR FLORIDA LANDSCAPES

Expanding urbanization along Florida's coastlines has resulted in increased construction of individual residences, condominiums, and commercial establishments. This surge in construction has produced a concomitant need and demand for landscaping to solve not only aesthetic but functional problems in design. Unfortunately, there are many environmental stresses present in these areas which predispose plant materials to decline and eventual death.

Perhaps the most commonly thought of stress is salinity--both soil and foliar related. Yet it should be understood that the specific salt tolerance of a given plant is related to its ability to withstand not only salinity but a number of other environmental stresses. These stresses will be discussed in subsequent paragraphs.

There are a number of adverse qualities of coastal soils which contribute to poor success in establishing landscape plants. Coastal soils are generally: high in excess soluble salts, alkaline in pH, and sandy with poor nutrient and water holding capacity. Excess soluble salts result from a multiplicity of causes: inundation of coastal soils with saline or brackish water; salt water intrusion into the fresh water aquifer and subsequent upward movement of salts by evaporation; irrigation with water of poor quality (saline); and overfertilization combined with poor watering practices.

Injury from excess soluble salts is manifested in a number of conditions: wilting of plants even when adequate water is available, leaf tip burn and marginal necrosis, or an overall reduction in growth. These symptoms are generally uniform throughout the entire plant, as opposed to "one-sided" nature of injury from salt spray. Excess soluble salts injure root systems

by a direct caustic effect or through an osmotic type effect. Plasmolysis (rupturing) occurs when salt concentrations in the soil exceed that within plant tissues to the point of water moving out of plant tissues. In either case, the plant suffers from a "physiological drought" condition, since normal water uptake is impaired.

It is difficult to make generalizations on specific soluble salt levels which result in injury to plants. Numerous articles (3, 4, 9, 10) list specific levels associated with injury in a number of species. The term soluble salts reflects the amount of dissolved salts (Na^+ , Ca^{++} , Mg^{++} , etc.) in a soil or medium and is expressed in terms of electrical conductivity ($\text{mhos} \times 10^{-3}$) or in concentration of parts per million (ppm). Table 1 presents information on soluble salt levels at various salt indices for soils and irrigation water. Levels as high as 1,800 ppm have been reported in beach soils in California at a 10-centimeter depth (2). The levels which cause injury in sandy soils is considerably less than in organic soils. An organic soil type can potentially hold more water; therefore, the salts are more diluted than in a sandy soil. With regard to irrigation water, similar values as those presented in Table 1 have been reported from California (1). In this study, no problems were associated with levels of less than $0.75 \text{ mhos} \times 10^{-3}$, while salinity levels of greater than $3.0 \text{ mhos} \times 10^{-3}$ caused severe problems.

In order to minimize the problems associated with excess soluble salts, the following methods are available to the homeowner or nurseryman:

1. At time of planting, additions of organic matter will improve the nutrient and water holding capacity.
2. Additions of gypsum or other limestone materials have been shown to improve the cation exchange capacity of the soil and reduce the uptake of sodium.
3. The use of fertilizers with high salt levels of chlorine, sodium, and sulfate should be avoided.

4. Constant attention should be given to soil and water testing to monitor soluble salt levels.
5. Thorough watering of plant materials should be done to leach salts from the root zone.
6. Good drainage should be provided to prevent buildup of salts in the root zone.

Associated with soil related problems is a similar salinity problem-- salt injury from oceanic spray. Potentially, the more hazardous problem is related to soil salinity, yet injuries from spray reduce the ornamental value of landscape plantings. Salt spray injury is characterized by scorched, dry, often "burned-like" foliage. Injury symptoms are generally more severe on ocean facing portions of plants. As injury progresses, complete defoliation occurs. Physiological basis of this injury has been attributed to the caustic nature of salt particles deposited on leaf surfaces. Further, the abrasive action of wind blown sand particles magnifies this problem. Full sun and winds of high velocities contribute to increased evapotranspiration rates. Following penetration of salt ions through epidermal tissues, a number of physiological problems may occur. Salt ions often cause direct membrane damage to cellular components and/or metabolic processes may be altered oftentimes leading to an accumulation of toxic substances.

In order to alleviate the problems associated with salt spray injury, the use of ornamentals observed to be salt tolerant is the best recommendation that can be given. Many of our native plants possess a high degree of resistance and should be protected or incorporated into new or existing designs. Barriers such as fences or plantings of salt tolerant screens can reduce the injury to more sensitive plants. Frequent syringing of the foliage with non-saline water will also minimize the problem.

The physiological basis for salt tolerance is complex and at best is vaguely understood. Morphological features such as thick, waxy cuticles

Table 1. Salt Index as Related to Soluble Salts Levels in Soils and Irrigation Water.*

Salt Index	Soil Type				Irrigation Water		
	Sandy		Organic		ppm	mhos $\times 10^{-3}$	ppm
	mhos $\times 10^{-3}$	ppm	mhos $\times 10^{-3}$	ppm	mhos $\times 10^{-3}$	ppm	ppm
Low	< 0.25	< 175	< 0.50	< 350	< 0.25	< 175	< 175
Low to Medium	0.25-0.50	175 - 350	0.50-1.00	175 - 700	0.25-0.75	175 - 525	175 - 525
Medium to High	0.50-1.00	350 - 700	1.00-1.75	700-1,225	0.75-2.00	525-1,400	525-1,400
High to Very High	1.00-1.50	700-1,050	1.75-2.75	1,225-1,925	2.00-3.00	1,400-2,100	1,400-2,100
Excessive	> 1.50	> 1,050	> 2.75	> 1,925	> 3.00	> 2,100	> 2,100

* Modified from information presented in: 14. Waters, W. E.; J. E. Hesmith, C. M. Geraldson, and S. S. Woltz. 1972. The interpretation of soluble salt tests and soil analysis by different procedures. Bradenton AREC Mimeo Report GC-1972-4.

and epidermal hairs and trichomes which limit penetration have been associated with resistance. Other plants have the ability to "detoxify" salt ions once absorbed, while a few species have salt glands for excretion of damaging ions.(8)

Numerous authors (5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13) have made observations on the salt tolerance of ornamentals in coastal locations. For convenience, plants have been placed into three salt tolerance categories: SALT TOLERANT, MODERATELY SALT TOLERANT, and SLIGHTLY SALT TOLERANT. An explanation of these categories is as follows:

SALT TOLERANT (ZONE I) - plants are highly resistant to salt drift and can be used in exposed environments.

MODERATELY SALT TOLERANT (ZONE II) - plants tolerate some salt spray, but grow best when protected by buildings, fences, or plantings of salt tolerant species.

SLIGHTLY SALT TOLERANT (ZONE III) - plants have poor salt tolerance and always should be used well back of exposed areas and be protected by buildings, fences, or plantings of salt tolerant and moderately salt tolerant species.

Information within the APPENDIX represents a synthesis of the observations of five authors (6, 7, 11, 13, 15) on the tolerance of Florida ornamentals. More complete information is provided within the text of the most commonly used SALT TOLERANT ornamentals. These species have been further divided into the following classifications: TREES, PALMS, SHRUBS, and DWARF SHRUBS, VINES and GROUND COVERS.

TREES



AUSTRALIAN PINE - *Casuarina equisetifolia*

is a fine-textured evergreen tree often used in south Florida for windbreaks or as roadside trees. Australian pine has moderate cold tolerance in central Florida. Because of its height (mature height - 100'), it is not well adapted to residential landscapes; however, it responds well to shearing. Used as a clipped hedge, it is difficult to surpass Australian pine. *Casuarina* performs well in full sun or shade and in a wide range of soil types. Closely related to *C. equisetifolia* is *C. cunninghamiana*, a more cold hardy species.

Hardiness Zone - S; Growth Rate - Fast.



BLACK OLIVE - *Bucida buceras*

is one of south Florida's best evergreen street and shade trees (mature height - 40'). Black olive is characterized as having thick, leathery leaves clustered toward the tips of the branches. Flowers borne on the trees are somewhat inconspicuous and are followed by nonedible, black olive-like fruit. Full sun or partial shade light conditions are required for best growth. Since *Bucida* is native to the Florida Keys, it is well adapted to alkaline soils.

Hardiness Zone - S; Growth Rate - Moderate to Fast.



BOTTLEBRUSH - *Callistemon citrinus*

is a flowering ornamental small tree used extensively throughout Florida (mature height - 20'). This evergreen tree is valued most for its spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers which appear in late spring. For maximum flowering, bottlebrushes should be placed in full sun and in well drained soils. Closely related to *C. citrinus* is a weeping form of bottlebrush, *C. viminalis*.

Hardiness Zone - N,C,S; Growth Rate - Moderate to Fast.

BUTTONWOOD - *Conocarpus erectus*

is a native south Florida tree that is extremely tolerant of saline spray and inundation from brackish water (mature height - 60'). More commonly observed in the landscape is silver buttonwood, *C. erectus* variety *sericeus*. These two are similar in growth habit; however, the leaves of variety *sericeus* have a downy silvery appearance. Both derive their common name, buttonwood, from their button-like reddish-brown multiple fruits. *Conocarpus* performs well under full sun or partial shade and is quite tolerant of alkaline soils.

Hardiness Zone - S. Growth Rate - Moderate to Fast.



FIG - *Ficus carica*

is a deciduous fruit tree (mature height - 30'), well adapted to all three regions in Florida. Leaves of *F. carica* are quite large and have three to five distinct lobes. It is most valued for its edible figs which are produced during summer months. Many cultivars are available differing in fruit character and quality. For maximum fruiting, figs should be planted in full sun or partial shade. *Ficus carica* is tolerant of a wide range of soils.

Hardiness Zone - N,C,S. Growth Rate - Moderate to Fast.



GEIGER TREE - *Cordia sebestena*

is a small tree (30' at maturity) that is native to the Florida Keys and West Indian Islands. *Cordia* is valued most for its brilliant orange-red geranium-like flowers that appear in summer months. This tree is quite sensitive to freezing temperatures. Leaves of this species are evergreen, heart-shaped and of a fuzzy, coarse texture. *Cordia* is well adapted to sun or partial shade conditions and is tolerant of alkaline soils.

Hardiness Zone - S. Growth Rate - Slow to Moderate.





GOLDEN BELL - *Tabebuia argentea*

is a colorful south Florida flowering tree. Its small size (mature height - 25') makes it an excellent patio tree. The silvery green foliage and interesting corrugated bark further add to its ornamental value. The blooming period is in early spring when golden-yellow flowers cascade over leafless limbs. *Tabebuia* trees are sensitive to freezing temperatures and also possess brittle wood. Full sun or partial shade light conditions are required for best growth. A wide range of soil types are suitable for growth.

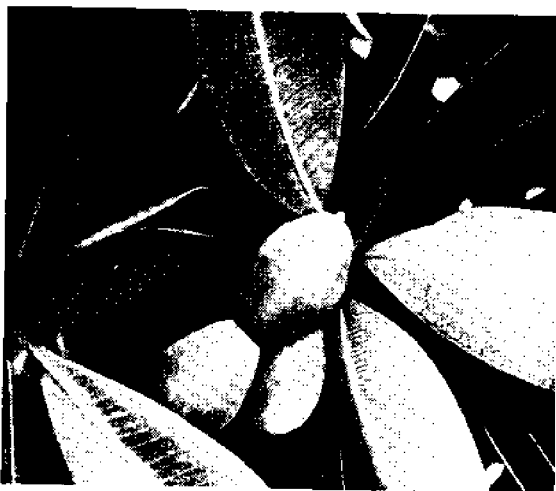
Hardiness Zone - S. Growth Rate - Moderate.



GUMBO LIMBO - *Bursera simaruba*

is one of south Florida's more interesting native trees. The overall growth habit of this fast growing species (mature height - 60') is quite irregular and asymmetrical. Branches of gumbo limbo have a distinctive smooth light brown bark which has the appearance of having been freshly varnished. Light conditions needed for growth are full sun to partial shade. Gumbo limbo is well suited to Florida soils, including those basic in reaction.

Hardiness Zone - S. Growth Rate - Moderate to Fast.



KOPSIA - *Ochrosia elliptica*

is a south Florida evergreen species that is used in the landscape as either a small tree (mature height - 20') or medium to large shrub. Leaves are dark green, leathery, and glossy in appearance. The rather insignificant creamy-white flowers are followed by 2"-long scarlet-red fruit. The fruits borne end-to-end are extremely POISONOUS. Light conditions needed for best growth are full sun or partial shade. Kopsias thrive well in a wide range of soil types.

Hardiness Zone - S. Growth Rate - Moderate.

LIVE OAK - *Quercus virginiana*

is a large, valuable tree (mature height - 60') which grows throughout the state. Mature specimens take on a picturesque wide spreading character and provide excellent shade. Leaves of live oak are dark green above, light green below, and have rolled leaf margins. Mature acorns of live oak are black in color and elongated in shape. To insure rapid growth, live oaks should be planted in full sun and moist soils of good fertility.

Hardiness Zone - N,C,S. Growth Rate - Slow to Moderate.



MADAGASCAR OLIVE - *Noronhia emarginata*

is an ornamental tree used extensively in south Florida (mature height - 30'). This tree is quite similar in appearance to mimusops, however, leaves of *Noronhia* have a distinct indentation at the apex. Clusters of edible purple fruit are produced during warmer months. This excellent salt and wind tolerant tree should be planted in full sun for best growth. *Noronhia* is quite tolerant of sandy dune conditions.

Hardiness Zone - S. Growth Rate - Moderate.



MAHOGANY - *Swietenia mahogani*

is a deciduous ornamental tree used extensively in south Florida as a street tree. During winter months, this tree can easily be recognized by its conspicuous brown pods which hang down on long cords. Mahogany trees can be grown in full sun or partial shade and are quite tolerant of alkaline and acid soils.

Hardiness Zone - S. Growth Rate Moderate





MASTWOOD - *Calophyllum inophyllum*

is an excellent wind and salt tolerant ornamental tree for south Florida landscapes (mature height - 60'). Leaves are dark, glossy green in color, and have distinctive venation perpendicular to the midvein. Small creamy-white flowers are followed by yellow-skinned globular fruits about one inch in width. It should be stressed that portions of the fruit are POISONOUS. These trees perform well under full sun to partial shade and will tolerate a wide range of soil types.

Hardiness Zone - S. Growth Rate - Moderate.



MELALEUCA - *Melaleuca quinquenervia*

although not native to Florida, has escaped and naturalized to the point of becoming a pest in central and south Florida. However, *Melaleuca* has distinct ornamental value and is tolerant of adverse growing conditions. Melaleucas are characterized by having a narrow, upright growth habit (mature height 50'). During warmer months, "bottle-brush" inflorescences of white flowers are produced in profusion. It should be grown in full sun and is tolerant of varying soil conditions.

Hardiness Zone - C,S. Growth Rate - Fast.



MIMUSOPS - *Manilkara roxburghiana*

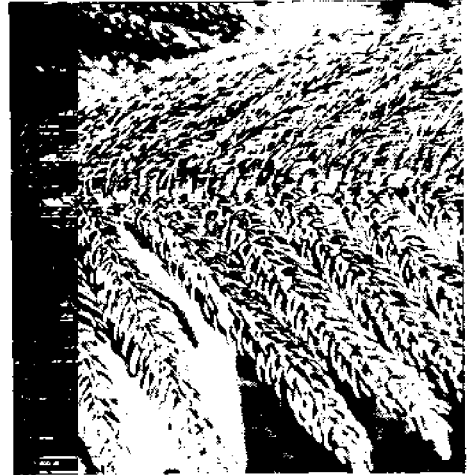
is an excellent salt tolerant evergreen tree used extensively in south Florida (mature height - 30'). The leaves on this tree appear to be almost stacked on top of one another. Quite similar to mimusops is Madagascar olive, *Noronhia emarginata*. Mimusops is differentiated by having alternate leaf arrangement and milky sap. This species produces a rounded yellow fruit which is edible although quite mealy. For best growth, full sun should be provided, and a wide range of soils is suitable for growth.

Hardiness Zone - S. Growth Rate - Moderate.

NORFOLK-ISLAND PINE - *Araucaria heterophylla*

is an upright, symmetrical evergreen tree well adapted to south Florida, and somewhat marginal in central Florida (mature height - 50'). Norfolk Island pine creates a lush tropical look for Florida gardeners. For optimum growth, it should be planted in full sun and be provided with a slightly acidic soil. Norfolk-Island pines are readily available and are commonly sold as indoor houseplants.

Hardiness Zone - S. Growth Rate - Moderate.



SAND PINE - *Pinus clausa*

is a native pine found growing near the Atlantic and Gulf coast regions of north Florida. Sand pines (mature height 60-80') are characterized by having smooth brownish bark, as contrasted to many of our southern pines which have rough, sloughing barks. Lower branches of sand pines remain attached to the trunk throughout most of the lifetime of the tree. Needle-like leaves appear in clusters of two and are relatively short (2-4"). Cones of this species are quite prickly and often remain unopened on the tree for several years. Sand pines should be planted in full sun and well drained soil conditions.

Hardiness Zone - N,C,S. Growth Rate - Slow to Moderate.



SATINLEAF - *Chrysophyllum oliviforme*

is an attractive south Florida evergreen tree noted for its satiny copperlike appearance on lower leaf surfaces (mature height 30'). *Chrysophyllum* is native to coastal hammocks of extreme southern Florida. Dark purple fruits produced in the spring are edible. Satinleaf is adapted to sun or shade and for best growth should be planted in a slightly acidic, fertile soil.

Hardiness Zone - S. Growth Rate - Moderate.

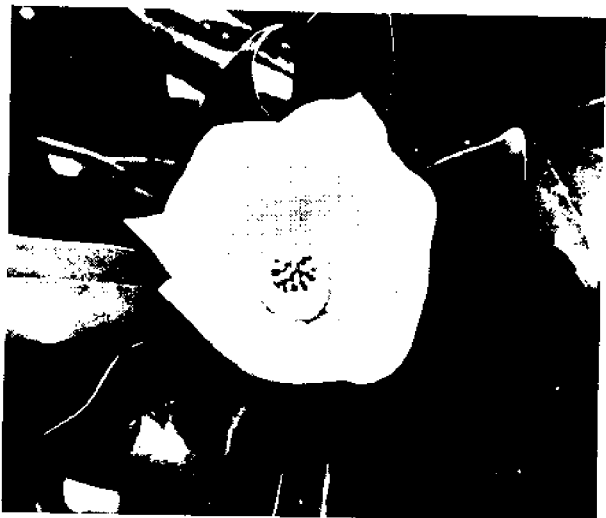




SEA HIBISCUS - *Hibiscus tiliaceus*

is a large, wide spreading tree which is grown in central and south Florida (mature height 35'). Because of its wide spreading growth habit, it is not well suited for residential landscapes. Typical mallow-like flowers are a bright yellow in the morning and fade to a deep maroon color by late afternoon. This *Hibiscus* species is well adapted to dune conditions, performing well in full sun and sandy soils.

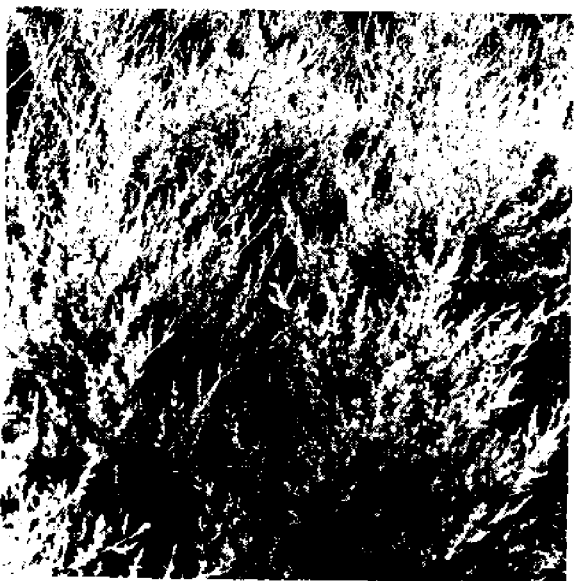
Hardiness Zone - C,S. Growth Rate - Fast



SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA - *Magnolia grandiflora*

Southern magnolia is one of north and central Florida's most valued large evergreen trees (mature height - 100'). This tree is identified by its large evergreen leaves which are dark shiny green above and usually with a rust-brown felty appearance below. During late spring and summer months, large, fragrant white flowers dominate the tree. Cones produced after flowering open up and reveal shiny red seeds. To insure maximum flowering, plant magnolias in full sun and fertile soils.

Hardiness Zone - N,C. Growth Rate - Slow to Moderate.



SOUTHERN RED CEDAR - *Juniperus silicicola*

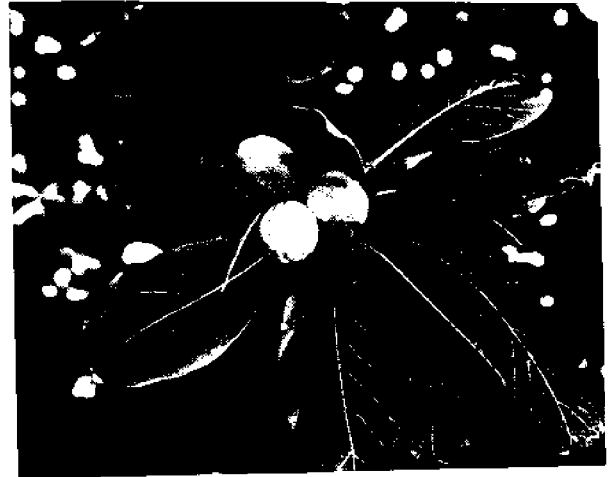
is a symmetrical native evergreen conifer found growing in north, central and south Florida (mature height 25'). As trees mature, the symmetrical nature is often lost becoming more open topped and irregular in growth habit. This tree is often used for windbreaks throughout areas in Florida. For best growth, southern red cedar should be planted in full sun or partial shade and is well adapted to sandy soils or those alkaline in reaction.

Hardiness Zone - N,C,S, Growth Rate - Moderate.

TROPICAL ALMOND - *Terminalia catappa*

is a large, symmetrical deciduous tree that grows only in south Florida (mature height 30'). Its pagoda-like growth habit adds to its ornamental value. This species makes a superior street tree, but is extremely sensitive to cold. It is one of the few south Florida trees which has fall color, for its rather large leaves turn red before dropping. Tropical almonds should be planted in full sun and are tolerant of acid or alkaline soils.

Hardiness Zone - S. Growth Rate - Fast.



WAXMYRTLE - *Myrica cerifera*

is a native tree well adapted to all three climatic regions of Florida (mature height - 25'). With age, specimens of waxmyrtle become quite picturesque. Leaves of this species are quite aromatic and are rusty-brown on lower surfaces. Perhaps the most striking feature of this tree is the waxy gray-green fruit which ripen in autumn or winter. Waxmyrtle is adapted to both full sun and partial shade and will thrive in either poorly or well drained soils. The fruit of a closely related species *M. pennsylvanica* are commonly used in the production of bayberry candles.

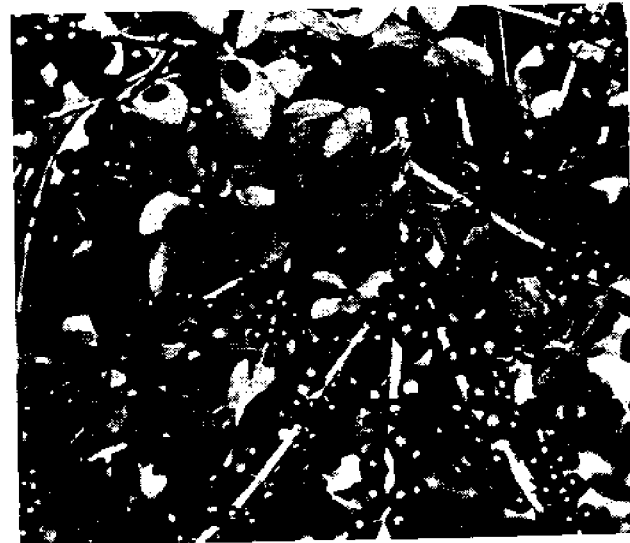
Hardiness Zone - N,C,S. Growth Rate - Fast.



YAUPON - *Ilex vomitoria*

is an open, freely branching, evergreen holly native to north and central Florida (mature height - 25'). The leaves of this holly are spineless, unlike its close relative *Ilex opaca*, American holly. The berries produced in yaupon are glistening red and are quite attractive to birds. Yaupon is an extremely versatile landscape plant either being used as a small tree or a clipped hedge in landscapes. This species performs well under sun or shade and is adapted to a wide range of soil types.

Hardiness Zone - N,C. Growth Rate - Moderate.



PALMS



BRITTLE THATCH PALM - *Thrinax morrisii*

is a species native to the Florida Keys. Unfortunately this palm is becoming extinct because of losses through land development. Its small stature (mature height - 5') makes it excellent for residential landscapes. This species is extremely cold sensitive and should be planted only in south Florida. It is adaptable to a range of soil types including those alkaline in reaction. Light conditions necessary for good growth are variable.

Hardiness Zone - S. Growth Rate - Slow.



CABBAGE PALM - *Sabal palmetto*

is best known as the state tree of Florida (mature height - 90'). It is found growing as a native throughout the state of Florida. It is easily identified by its robust trunk and globular mass of large leaves. On younger palms, the trunks are frequently crisscrossed with old leaf bases, but as the palms mature these are shed. *Sabal palmetto* is unsurpassed for commercial and residential landscaping. It is quite versatile in terms of adaptability to both light and soil conditions.

Hardiness Zone - N,C,S. Growth Rate - Slow to Moderate.



COCONUT - *Cocos nucifera*

is a palm which dominates much of south Florida landscapes and is characterized by having graceful leaning trunks with long, feather-like leaves (mature height - 100'). As its common name implies, it is best known for its well known fruit - the coconut. Coconut palms thrive in full sun and a wide range of soil types. Large numbers of coconut palms have been lost from lethal yellowing. Preventative methods are limited and replanting with resistant cultivars such as 'Malayan Dwarf' is the present recommendation.

Hardiness Zone - S. Growth Rate - Moderate.

LATAN PALM - *Latania spp.*

is a colorful palm used in south Florida landscapes (mature height - 35'). Leaves of this species are quite large and often reach 8' in diameter. Depending on the species, leaf color can vary from gray-green to blue-gray to red. As these palms mature, a heavy white woolly substance is deposited on leaf bases. For best growth, latan palms should be planted in full sun. A wide range of soil types is suitable for growth.

Hardiness Zone - S. Growth Rate - Slow to Moderate.



SAW PALMETTO - *Serenoa repens*

is a native palm that grows throughout the state (mature height 3-5'). Its common name is justly derived from the saw-like teeth of the leaf bases. Habit of growth is somewhat shrub-like; however, on occasion, upright tree-like specimens can be found. On the east coast of central and south Florida, saw palmettos often have a distinct bluish cast to the leaves. Saw palmettos are quite durable being resistant to drought, fire, and freezing temperatures. In addition, these palms are adaptable to a wide range of soil and light conditions.

Hardiness Zone - N,C,S. Growth Rate - Moderate.



SENEGAL DATE PALM - *Phoenix reclinata*

is a clump forming species of *Phoenix* (mature height - 55'). It is adapted to central and south Florida and is somewhat marginal in its cold tolerance in north Florida. As the name *reclinata* implies, trunks of this species are arched becoming quite graceful with age. Its feather-like leaves are quite attractive and reach lengths of 25 feet. During fall months, bright orange fruit are produced in profusion on female trees. Cultural conditions needed are full sun or partial shade and well drained soils.

Hardiness Zone - C,S. Growth Rate - Moderate.

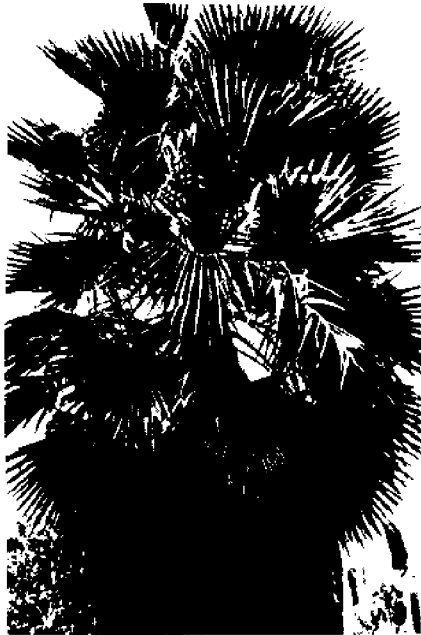




SILVER PALM - *Coccothrinax argentata*

is a rare palm native to south Florida. Because of its relatively short stature (mature height - 8'), it is excellent for residential landscapes. Its palmately lobed leaves are quite attractive because of the silvery appearance on lower leaf surfaces. This palm is not readily available in the nursery industry and does not transplant readily from the wild. It is adaptable to varied light and soil conditions.

Hardiness Zone - S. Growth Rate - Slow.



WASHINGTON PALM - *Washingtonia robusta*

is a large palm (mature height - 60') similar in appearance to cabbage palm, *Sabal palmetto*. Its growth rate is somewhat faster than that of cabbage palm and often becomes too tall for residential landscapes. It is frequently used for avenue plantings in California and Florida. Washington palms perform best under full sun conditions. Satisfactory growth can be attained in a wide range of soils.

Hardiness Zone - N,C,S. Growth Rate - Moderate.

SHRUBS

BOTTLEBRUSH - *Callistemon rigidus*

is a commonly used ornamental shrub for landscapes throughout Florida (mature height - 15'). This species obtains its name from its rigid needle-like leaves. It is most noted for its brilliant red "bottle-brush" like inflorescence of flowers produced during spring months. For best growth and maximum flowering, *Callistemon* should be planted in full sun and well drained soils.

Hardiness Zone - N,C,S. Growth Rate - Moderate to Fast.



CENTURY PLANT - *Agave americana*

is a large shrub use as a specimen type plant in landscapes throughout Florida (mature height - 6'). Century plants are characterized by having thick, fleshy leaves arranged in a rosette. The leaves of century plants are terminated with prominent sharp spines. Century plants should be used with caution in both public and residential landscapes. Dwarf century plants are more desirable for residential landscapes, however, they are not as readily available in nurseries. Century plants are well adapted to hot, dry locations and thrive in full sun and well drained soils.

Hardiness Zone - N,C,S. Growth Rate - Moderate.



COCO-PLUM - *Chrysobalanus icaco*

is a shrub or small tree native to south Florida (mature height - 30'). Two distinct forms of coco-plums grow in Florida - an inland and coastal form. The coastal form is a shrub-like plant with yellow-green new foliage and yellow-white edible fruits. The inland form is more upright and has reddish green new foliage and purple fruits. Coco-plums are adaptable to shearing and can be maintained at fairly low heights. Both forms are adaptable to a wide range of light and soil conditions.

Hardiness Zone - C,S. Growth Rate - Moderate.





CROWN-OF-THORNS - *Euphobia milii*

is a flowering shrub (mature height - 3') used throughout central and south Florida. The stems of crown-of-thorns are armed with stout spines and contain a milky sap. This species like the Christmas poinsettia are known for their colorful bracts and appear in shades of red or pink. For maximum flowering and growth, it is imperative that these plants be grown in full sun and in well drained soils.

Hardiness Zone - S. Growth Rate - Moderate to Fast.



LANTANA - *Lantana camara*

is an upright growing flowering shrub well adapted to all of Florida (mature height - 10'). Stems of *Lantana* are square and prickly to the touch. In northern Florida, lantanas may suffer from freeze damage. During summer months, lantanas produce colorful flowers in profusion. Colors range from pink to orange. Lantanas are tolerant of a wide range of soil types, but should be planted in full sun for best flowering. Closely related to *L. camara* is *L. montevidensis*, which has a more sprawling or trailing growth habit.

Hardiness Zone - N,C,S. Growth Rate - Fast.



MARLBERRY - *Ardisia escallonioides*

is a native south Florida shrub that will reach a height of 25' at maturity. Leaves of this species are evergreen and glossy green in appearance. Fragrant white and purple flowers are produced in early spring. After flowering, round, black glossy fruits are produced in profusion. The fruits are edible but acidic. Marlberries can withstand a wide range of light and soil conditions.

Hardiness Zone - S. Growth Rate - Moderate to Fast.

NATAL PLUM - *Carissa grandiflora*

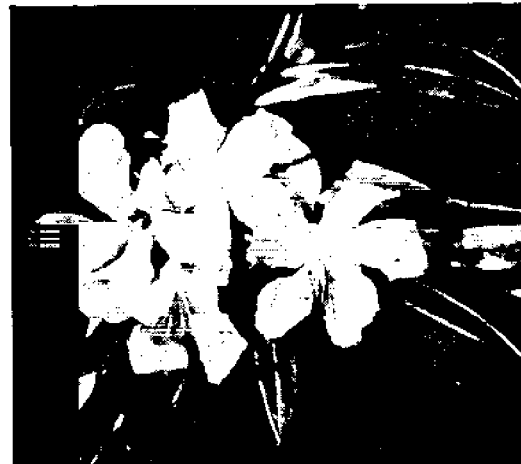
is a shrub (mature height - 10') used extensively in landscapes throughout central and south Florida. Growth habit of *Carissa* is dense and compact; leaves of this species are deep, glossy green. Throughout warmer months, fragrant "pin-wheel" flowers are produced and followed by bright red plum-like edible fruits. The fruit are often used for making jams and jellies. Perhaps the only distracting features of this plant are its sharp thorns and milky sap which can be a skin irritant. Natal plums are well adapted to full sun and sandy, calcareous soils. Dwarf cultivars (mature height - 3') commonly sold as 'Boxwood Beauty', 'Dainty Princess', and 'Prostrata'.



Hardiness Zone - C,S. Growth Rate - Moderate.

OLEANDER - *Nerium oleander*

is one of Florida's most popular landscape shrubs (mature height - 20'). Most of the branches of oleander arise from a central point and tend to be sparsely foliated at the base. Leaves are lance-shaped and appear in whorls of three. It should be stressed that all parts of these plants are POISONOUS. During warmer months, an abundance of colorful pin-wheel flowers can be observed. Flower color is quite varied from shades of white and cream to vibrant pinks. Best flowering is obtained under full sun conditions. Oleanders are well adapted to a wide range of soil types.



Hardiness Zone - N,C,S. Growth Rate - Moderate to Fast.

PRICKLY-PEAR - *Opuntia* spp.

Although not thought of as a landscape plant, it has definite ornamental value (mature height - 10'). These species are well adapted throughout Florida and are characterized by having thick, flat, fleshy leaves with prominent spines. Considerable thought should be given before placing *Opuntia* in the landscape because of the injurious nature of the spines. Dependent on the species, flower color ranges from red to yellow to purple or white. Cultural conditions required for best growth are full sun and well drained soils.



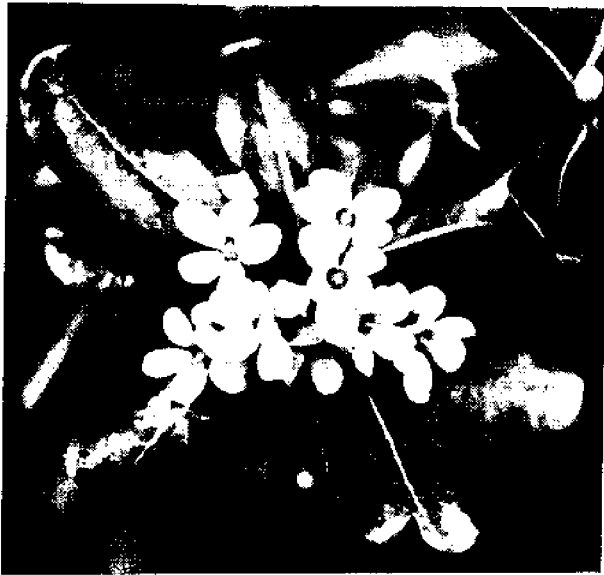
Hardiness Zone - N,C,S. Growth Rate - Moderate



PAMPAS GRASS - *Cortaderia selloana*

is a widely used ornamental grass for landscapes throughout Florida. The leaves of pampus grass are quite thin and often reach a length of five to seven feet. Leaf margins of *Cortaderia* are saw-toothed and can be injurious to children. Perhaps the most attractive feature of pampus grass is the silvery plume-like inflorescence of flowers which remain from late August to late December. *Cortaderia* is extremely tolerant of drought and grows well in full sun or partial shade. In poorly drained areas and in dense shade, pampas grass will decline.

Hardiness Zone - N,C,S. Growth Rate - Moderate to Fast.



PITTOSPORUM - *Pittosporum tobira*

is one of Florida's most durable landscape shrubs (mature height 15'). Leaves of this species are leathery, dark green in color and appear in clusters at the tips of the branches. The cultivar 'Variegata' has variegated creamy-yellow to white foliage. Leaves of both of these plants are quite aromatic when crushed. Pittosporums are quite adaptable to considerable shearing. In spring months, clusters of creamy-white fragrant flowers are produced. Pittosporums are well adapted to a wide range of light conditions, and grow best in slightly acidic soils.

Hardiness Zone - N,C,S. Growth Rate - Moderate.



SCAEVOLA - *Scaevola frutescens*

is an attractive evergreen shrub that is used in coastal areas in south Florida (mature height - 10'). The leaves of this species are thick, fleshy and clustered at branch tips. Somewhat insignificant flowers occur within the interior of the plant. Scaevola is well adapted to hot, coastal sandy soils and full sun conditions. Closely related to *S. frutescens* is *S. plumieri*, a native Florida species.

Hardiness Zone - S. Growth Rate - Moderate to Fast.

SEA GRAPE - *Coccoloba uvifera*

is an extremely salt tolerant shrub or small tree found growing native in south Florida (mature height - 25'). This evergreen species has large, almost circular leaves (8" in diameter). The veins in the leaves are distinctively red and new foliage is often a bronzed-red color. Sea grapes can be sheared quite easily into hedges. Flowers of sea grapes are somewhat inconspicuous and are followed by clusters of grape-like edible fruit. Full sun conditions and sandy soils are excellent for growth.

Hardiness Zone - S. Growth Rate - Moderate.



SILVERTHORN - *Elaeagnus pungens*

is a sprawling, thorny evergreen shrub adapted to north and central Florida (mature height - 20'). The leaves of most varieties have a distinct silvery cast on lower surfaces. Both surfaces have a scurfy-rough texture. Other cultivars of silverthorn have either yellow or white variegation. Silverthorn produces small, edible fruits in late winter. Silverthorn performs well in full sun or partial shade conditions. In alkaline soils, minor element deficiencies may occur.

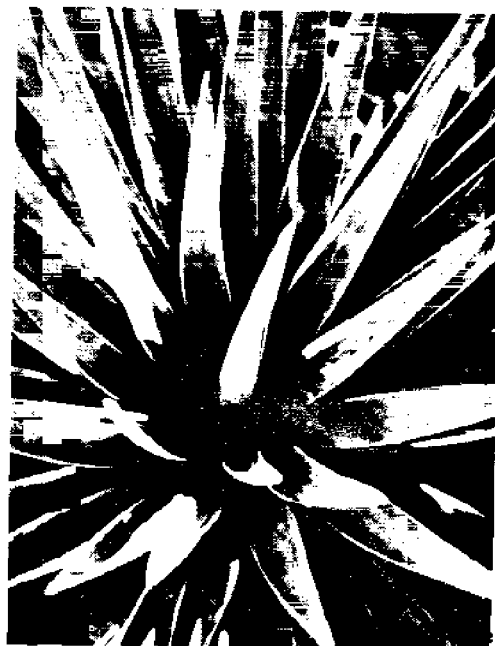
Hardiness Zone - N,C. Growth Rate - Moderate to Fast.



SPANISH BAYONET - *Yucca aloifolia*

partly deserves its common name because of its dagger-like leaves (mature height - 25'). The leaves of this species have a prominent dagger-tip, which is quite injurious to human beings. Thought should be given before planting in residential and public use areas. As *Yuccas* become mature, they take on a graceful, picturesque quality. During the summer months, terminal clusters of white flowers occur. The petals of these flowers are edible. *Yuccas* are well adapted to coastal environments, performing well under full sun and well drained soils.

Hardiness Zone - N,C,S. Growth Rate - Moderate.



DWARF SHRUBS, GROUNDCOVERS AND VINES



ALGERIAN IVY - *Hedera canariensis*

forms an excellent ground cover for Florida landscapes. The leaves of Algerian ivy are shallowly lobed and are two to three inches in width. Stems of this species are often tinged burgandy red and have few aerial roots. Unlike *H. canariensis, helix* (English ivy) possesses numerous roots and climbs on most woody plants. Algerian ivy should be planted in shaded locations and fertile soils.

Hardiness Zone - N,C,S. Growth Rate - Moderate to Fast.



ALOE - *Aloe spp.*

is an interesting dwarf shrub whose form closely resembles century plants. Most species are characterized by having a rosette of thick, fleshy leaves (mature height - variable). Because of their tender nature, their use is limited to central and south Florida. In warmer months, spikes of tubular flowers are produced. Depending on the species, flower color varies from tones of red, orange to yellow. To insure maximum flowering, *Aloe* should be planted in full sun or partial shade. Most soils including those with alkaline pH's are suitable for culture.

Hardiness Zone - C,S. Growth Rate - Moderate.



BEACH MORNING GLORY - *Ipomoea pes-caprae*

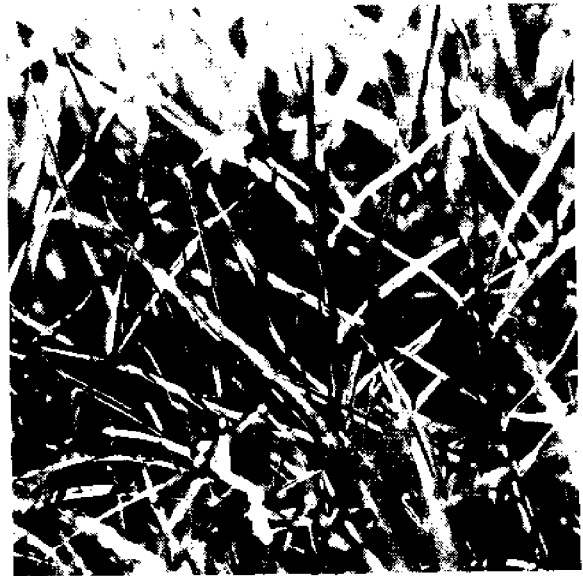
is a creeping ground cover that is native to the state of Florida (mature height - 4-6"). It spreads rapidly on beaches by thin, fleshy stems, but if given support will climb as a vine providing protection for other plants from salt spray. In south Florida, blooming is continuous throughout warmer months, but in northern parts of Florida, the period is during summer and early fall. Morning-glory flowers are pinkish lavender in color, opening in early morning and closing before noon. Beach morning glories are well adapted to full sun and sandy soils.

Hardiness Zone - N,C,S. Growth Rate - Moderate to Fast.

BERMUDAGRASS - *Cynodon dactylon*

is a fine textured turf grass grown throughout Florida (mature height - variable). It has a considerable degree of salt tolerance if irrigated with non-saline water. Bermudagrass is characterized by having fine textured leaf blades and multiple headed seed stalks. The most common cultivars of Bermudagrass are 'Tifway', 'Tiflawn', and 'Ormond'. Commercial seed are not readily available for most cultivars, thus installation is by vegetative means of sprigging, plugging, or sod. This turf species has little shade tolerance. Bermudagrass has considerable drought tolerance, thus allowing establishment on sandy soils.

Hardiness Zone - N,C,S. Growth Rate - Fast.



COONTIE - *Zamia integrifolia*

is a beautiful native dwarf shrub (mature height - 3'). It's "feather-like" evergreen leaves emerge from a large storage root. Reproduction of coonties is by seeds borne in cone-like structures of female plants. Coonties will perform well in either full sun or dense shade; however, they will have a more lush appearance in shaded locations. Soil of good drainage is required for best growth.

Hardiness Zone - N,C,S. Growth Rate - Slow.



CREEPING FIG - *Ficus pumila*

is a climbing evergreen fig well adapted to all regions of Florida. Climbing by aerial roots, creeping fig is often used to soften masonry walls. There are two distinct leaf forms of this *Ficus* - a juvenile and an adult form. Juvenile leaves are thin and somewhat small (1/2" long), while adult leaves are much thicker and longer (2" long). Creeping fig is exceptionally vigorous in growth and will need considerable pruning to keep in bounds. Light and soil conditions are not critical for culture of this species.

Hardiness Zone - N,C,S. Growth Rate - Moderate.

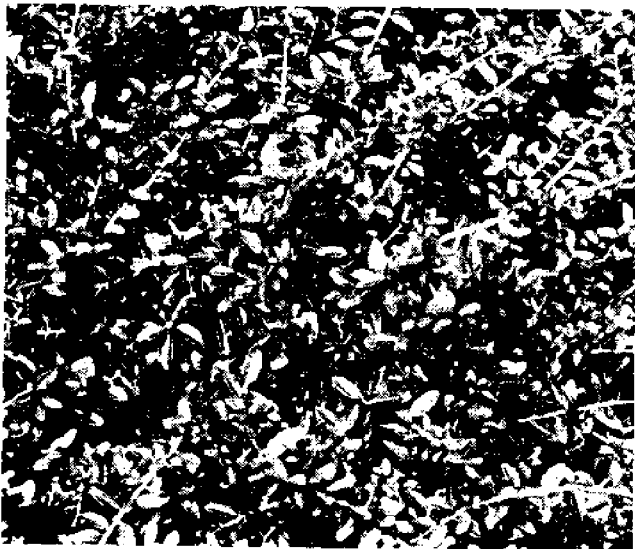




DICHONDRA - *Dichondra micrantha*

Although often thought of as a weed species, Dichondra provides Florida homeowners with an alternative to turf grass. Dichondra is a fast growing, creeping herb seldom more than one or two inches in height. Its kidney shaped or rounded leaves are dark green in color. This species does equally well in full sun or shade conditions. Best growth is obtained under moist soil conditions; however, it will perform under sandy soil conditions. The only drawback to Dichondra is its susceptibility to fungal (Alternaria) attack.

Hardiness Zone - N,C,S. Growth Rate - Fast.



DWARF YAUPON - *Ilex vomitoria* 'Nana'

is a selection from our native yaupon (mature height - 3'). Its compact rounded growth habit can be maintained with little if any pruning. The leaves of 'Nana' are quite similar to the parent yaupon, yet fruit qualities are quite different. Dwarf yaupon cultivars are male and produce very little fruit. Full sun to partial shade is ideal for culture, along with a wide range of soil types. Two other common dwarf cultivars sold in garden centers are 'Schellings Dwarf' and 'Stokes Dwarf'.

Hardiness Zone - N,C,S. Growth Rate - Moderate.



FLAME VINE - *Pyrostegia venusta*

is a rampant growing vine used extensively in central and south Florida. In association with its compound leaves are structures called tendrils. These tendrils serve as the means of attachment to structures such as walls or fences. Flame vine is appropriately named because of the great masses of intense orange tubular flowers that are produced in late winter and early spring. Cultural requirements are full sun to partial shade and sandy soils.

Hardiness Zone - C,S. Growth Rate - Moderate to Fast

HOTTENTOT FIG - *Carpobrotus edulis*

is a creeping perennial species which forms a dense carpet-like mat (mature height - 6'). Since it is injured by freezing temperatures, it should only be planted in south and central Florida. The leaves of this species are quite similar to the popular indoor jade plant, except they are triangular in shape. During summer months, colorful yellow to rose-purple flowers dominate this ground cover. Hottentot fig is well suited to coastal landscapes and thrives in full sun and sandy soil conditions.

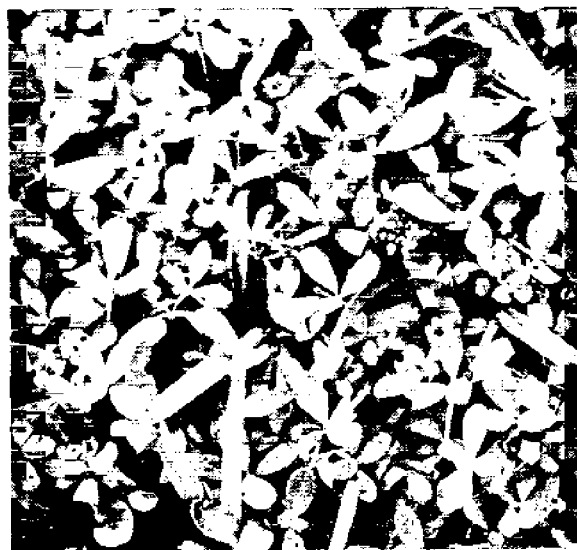
Hardiness Zone - C,S. Growth Rate - Moderate.



LIPPIA - *Phyla nodifolia*

is a seldom used ground cover species that is native to Florida (mature height - 3"). This perennial creeping herb is found growing throughout Florida in quite diverse environmental conditions. Its leaves are quite small (1" in length) and tend to be greenish-purple in color. Lippia provides the homeowner with an alternative to turf, as it withstands some degree of foot traffic. Rose-purple to white flowers are borne throughout the warmer months. It is quite adaptable to most light and soil conditions and is drought tolerant.

Hardiness Zone - N,C,S. Growth Rate - Fast.



PURSLANE - *Portulaca oleracea*

although thought of as a weed, this creeping herbaceous perennial has distinct ornamental value. In northern Florida, purslane is grown more as an annual because of its sensitivity to cold. The stems of this species are quite fleshy and root readily. During warmer months, blossoms of a rainbow of colors are produced in profusion. For best flowering, purslane should be planted in full sun and well drained soils.

Hardiness Zone - C,S. Growth Rate - Moderate to Fast.





RUNNING STRAWBERRY BUSH - *Euonymus fortunei*

is a trailing evergreen shrub grown primarily in northern Florida. It is usually less than 2' in height, but may climb to a height of 25'. The leaves of *Euonymus* are quite small and vary in color and variegation depending on the cultivar. Since this species has a fairly rapid growth rate, it is used for stabilization of banks and slopes. Cultural conditions necessary for good growth are either full sun or partial shade and moist, fertile slightly acidic soils.

Hardiness Zone - N,C. Growth Rate - Moderate.



ST. AUGUSTINEGRASS - *Stenotaphrum secundatum*

is without question the most salt tolerant warm season grass available to Florida residents. The blades of St. Augustinegrass are relatively coarse and tend to be dark green to blue-green in color. St. Augustine lawns are installed by sprigging, plugging or sod. The most common cultivars of St. Augustine sold are 'Bitter Blue', 'Floritam', and 'Floratine'. St. Augustinegrass has a high degree of shade tolerance but can be grown in full sun. Most soils are adequate for growth of this lawn species.

Hardiness Zone - N,C,S. Growth Rate - Fast.



SEA LAVENDER - *Tournefortia gnaphalodes*

is one of south Florida's most attractive native ground cover type shrubs (mature height - 3-4'). Leaf surfaces are velvety smooth and gray in color. Because of its extreme tolerance to salt spray, it should be preserved in locations where it is native. The small white clusters of terminal flowers are produced throughout the year. Sea lavender is well adapted to full sun and sandy soil conditions.

Hardiness Zone - S. Growth Rate - Slow.

SEA OATS - *Uniola paniculata*

is a well known perennial which dominates much of Florida's coastal landscapes. Considerable projects are underway utilizing this species for dune restoration and beach stabilization. This grass-like species (mature height - 3') is best known for its "oat-like" seed heads which are often used in dried flower arrangements. It is, however, illegal to pick sea oats from Florida seacoasts. For best growth, sea oats should be grown in full sun. Sea oats are quite resistant to drought and thrive under sandy soil conditions.

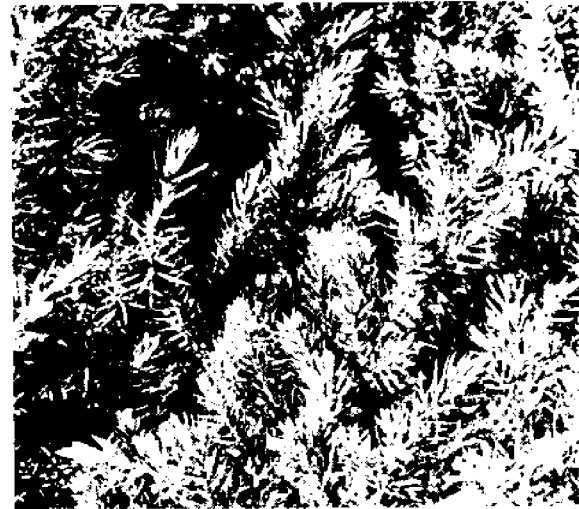
Hardiness Zone - N,C,S. Growth Rate - Fast.



SHORE JUNIPER - *Juniperus conferta*

is a prostrate growing juniper used extensively throughout north and central Florida (mature height - 2'). The foliage of this juniper is distinctively needle-like with two white lines along the needle surface. Two commonly sold cultivars which perform better than the parent plant are 'Blue Pacific' and 'Compacta'. Shore juniper should be planted in full sun for best growth. It is essential that good drainage be provided.

Hardiness Zone - N,C. Growth Rate - Moderate.



TRAILING LANTANA - *Lantana montevidensis*

is a dwarf shrub whose habit of growth is somewhat trailing (mature height - variable). It does not have the cold hardiness of *L. camara*, therefore, its use should be restricted to central and south Florida. Because of its trailing growth habit, it can be used quite effectively in planter boxes. During warmer months, continuous lilac-colored blossoms are produced. Fruits produced after flowering are extremely POISONOUS. To maintain compact growth and maximum flowering, lantanas should be planted in full sun. Sandy soils are adequate for growth.

Hardiness Zone - C,S. Growth Rate - Fast.





VARIEGATED LILY-TURF - *Liriope muscari*
'Variegata'

is often referred to as variegated border or monkey grass (mature height 8-12"). Used as a ground cover throughout Florida, lily-turf forms clumps of narrowly shaped creamy-white variegated leaves. During summer months, spikes of lavender flowers can be observed. Lily-turf grows best in a shaded environment; however, variegated forms tend to do well under full sun. It is adapted to a wide range of soil types and reactions.

Hardiness Zone - N,C,S. Growth Rate - Moderate.



WEDELIA - *Wedelia trilobata*

is a superior ground cover plant for central and south Florida landscapes (mature height - 18"). The foliage of *Wedelia* is quite fleshy and leaves have three lobes typically. During much of the year, yellow "daisy-like" flowers appear. *Wedelia* will perform well under full sun or partial shade conditions. In sandy soils, leaf color tends to be yellow-green, but under more fertile conditions, *Wedelia* has lush deep green appearance.

Hardiness Zone - C,S. Growth Rate - Moderate to Fast.

APPENDIX

Tables appearing in the APPENDIX provide information on plants placed into the various SALINITY TOLERANCE ratings. Within the general category of SLIGHTLY SALT TOLERANT, there were no palm species listed in any of the references. Other information presented in the tables give cultural conditions necessary for maximum growth. An explanation of the various cultural conditions is as follows:

GEOGRAPHIC ZONES¹ - There are three distinct temperature zones within the state of Florida. For convenience, these zones are designated as North (N), Central (C), and South (S) Florida. Each of these zones is as follows:

North Florida (N) - Pensacola to Jacksonville and south to Ocala

Central Florida (C) - Leesburg south to Punta Gorda and Fort Pierce

South Florida (S) - Stuart to Fort Meyers and south

LIGHT REQUIREMENT² - Light conditions are an extremely important consideration for most ornamental plants. An explanation of the four light categories is as follows:

Full Sun (FS): Plants placed in these conditions should be able to withstand full sun during the day. These conditions are generally required for maximum growth and flowering and are met in southern locations in the landscape.

Full Sun - Partial Shade (FS-PS): Plants within this category are adaptable to a range of light conditions. Full sun should be provided, but filtered sunlight through overhead canopy trees is adequate. Eastern, western and southern locations provide these conditions.

Full Sun - Dense Shade (FS-DS): Plants listed in this category are quite adaptable to varied light conditions and will grow well in any location in the landscape.

Partial Shade - Dense Shade (PS-DS): Plants within this classification should be provided with shaded conditions in order to make satisfactory growth. These conditions are provided under overhead canopy trees and in northern locations of the landscape.

SOIL TYPE³ - Soils throughout the state of Florida are quite varied. In most instances, soil amendments are required at time of planting to improve nutrient and water holding capacity. The four somewhat arbitrary soil classifications are defined as follows:

Average Soils (Avg) - Although the term "average" is somewhat ambiguous in view of the wide variability of Florida soils, "average" is defined as a loam soil.

Average to Sandy (Avg-S) - Most Florida soils tend to be sandy. Soil amendments are imperative to improve nutrient and water holding capacity. For plants which need good drainage, these soils are excellent.

Average to Fertile - (Avg-F) - Soils of this type tend to either have a high degree of organic matter or clay particles. For many plant families, this type of soil is required for good growth.

Wide Range of Soil Types (WR) - Soils within this category range from fertile to quite sandy. The requirement for a specific soil type is not critical for these plants.

DRAINAGE⁴ - In many instances, drainage is one of the most important factors to be considered in a landscape. An elaboration of drainage categories is as follows:

Average Moisture Retentive Soils - Avg (MR): Soils of this type are relatively fertile and contain a considerable amount of organic matter. These soils tend to hold moisture without becoming waterlogged.

Average to Well Drained Soils (Avg-WD): Soils within this classification are often sandy and tend to be fairly well drained. For many plants, it is imperative that dry soil conditions be maintained.

Average to Poorly Drained Soils (Avg-PD): Soils of this type are located adjacent to waterways and are often subject to flooding. Therefore, plants should be able to withstand these adverse conditions.

Wide Range of Drainage Conditions (WR): Soils within this category range from well drained to poorly drained. The requirement for a specific drainage condition is not critical for these plants.

SOIL ACIDITY OR ALKALINITY (pH)⁵ - Soil acidity or alkalinity (pH) often determines the types of plants which grow in a given location. The four somewhat arbitrary classifications are as follows:

- Average pH (Avg): To use the term "average" to describe Florida soils is somewhat difficult in view of the wide variability in soil types and pH. For purposes of this text, an average pH is defined as 5.5-7.5.
- Average to Alkaline pH (Avg-Alk): Alkaline soils are those which have been derived from limestone materials and may reach as high as 9.5.
- Average to Acid pH (Avg-Acid): Soils with pH's as low as 4.5 are common throughout the state. A number of plant families require acid soils for proper growth.
- Wide Range (WR): Many plants will grow well in a range of soil pH's from either acid to quite alkaline.

SALT TOLERANT TREES

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Acacia cyanophylla</i> Orange Wattle	Deciduous	18'	N,C	FS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> Sydney Golden Wattle	Deciduous	18'	N,C	FS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Acacia spectabilis</i> Glory Wattle	Deciduous	18'	N,C	FS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> Norfolk Island Pine	Evergreen	50'	S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	WR
<i>Bucida buceras</i> Black Olive	Evergreen	40'	S	FS-PS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg-ALK
<i>Bursera simaruba</i> Gumbo-Limbo	Deciduous	60'	S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg-ALK
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i> Bottlebrush	Evergreen	20'	N,C,S	FS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> Indian Laurel	Evergreen	60'	S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> Casurina	Evergreen	70'	N,C	FS-PS	WR	WR	Avg
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> Australian Pine	Evergreen	60'	C,S	FS-DS	WR	WR	WR
<i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i> Satinleaf	Evergreen	60'	S	PS-DS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg

SALT TOLERANT TREES

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Clusia rosea</i> Signature Tree	Evergreen	50'	S	FS-PS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg-ALK
<i>Coccoloba diversifolia</i> Pigeon Plum	Evergreen	70'	S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg-ALK
<i>Conocarpus erectus</i> Buttonwood	Evergreen	60'	S	FS-PS	WR	WR	Avg-ALK
<i>Condia sebestena</i> Geiger Tree	Evergreen	25'	S	FS-PS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg-ALK
<i>Ficus altissima</i> Council Tree	Evergreen	80'	S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Ficus aurea</i> Strangler Fig	Evergreen	65'	S	PS-DS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Ficus canica</i> Edible Fig	Evergreen	30'	N,C,S	FS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> Sea Hibiscus	Evergreen	35'	C,S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg-ALK
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i> Yaupon	Evergreen	25'	N,C	FS-DS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg-ALK
<i>Juniperus silicicola</i> Southern Redcedar	Evergreen	50'	N,C	FS-PS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i> Australian Tea Tree	Evergreen	20'	N	FS	Avg-S	WD	Avg

SALT TOLERANT TREES

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> New Zealand Tea Tree	Evergreen	20'	N	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> Southern Magnolia	Evergreen	60'	N,C	FS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Manilkara toxburghiana</i> Mimusops	Evergreen	30'	S	FS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg-ALK
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> Melaleuca	Evergreen	80'	C,S	FS	WR	WR	WR
<i>Myrica cerifera</i> Wax Myrtle	Evergreen	25'	N,C,S	FS-PS	WR	WR	WR
<i>Noronhia emarginata</i> Madagascar Olive	Evergreen	30'	S	FS	WR	Avg (MR)	WR
<i>Ochrosia elliptica</i> Kopsia	Evergreen	20'	S	FS-PS	SR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Pandanus utilis</i> Screw Pine	Evergreen	60'	S	FS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Pinus clausa</i> Sand Pine	Evergreen	20'	N,C,S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Pinus elliotii</i> Slash Pine	Evergreen	100'	N,C,S	FS	WR	WR	WR
<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i> Japanese Black Pine	Evergreen	130'	N,C,S	FS	WR	WR	WR

SALT TOLERANT TREES

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Pithecellobium unguis-cati</i> Cat's Claw Tree	Evergreen	25'	N,C,S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Quercus myrtifolia</i> Myrtle Oak	Evergreen	40'	N,C,S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Quercus virginiana</i> Live Oak	Evergreen	60'	N,C,S	FS-DS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg-ALK
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> Brazilian Pepper	Evergreen	40'	C,S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Sophora japonica</i> Japanese Pagoda Tree	Evergreen	80'	S	FS-PS	Avg	Avg	Avg
<i>Swietenia mahogany</i> Mahogany	Deciduous	75'	S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	WR
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i> Australlian Brush Cherry	Evergreen	40'	C,S	FS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg-Acid
<i>Tabebuia argentea</i> Tabebuia	Deciduous	25'	S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	WR
<i>Terminalia catappa</i> Tropical Almond	Deciduous	80'	S	FS	Avg-S	Avg	WR
<i>Thespesia populnea</i> Seaside Mahoe	Evergreen	50'	S	FS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg-ALK
<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i> Chaste Tree	Deciduous	10'	N	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg

SALT TOLERANT PALMS

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Coccothrinax argentata</i> Silver Palm	Evergreen	20'	S	FS-PS	AVG	AVG (MR)	AVG
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> Coconut Palm	Evergreen	60'	S	FS	WR	AVG (MR)	AVG
<i>Dictyosperma album</i> Princess Palm	Evergreen	45'	S	FS-PS	AVG	AVG (MR)	AVG
<i>Hyophorbe lagenicaulis</i> Bottle Palm	Evergreen	70'	S	FS-PS	WR	AVG (MR)	AVG
<i>Latania</i> spp. Latan Palm	Evergreen	Var	S	FS	AVG	AVG (MR)	AVG
<i>Phoenix reclinata</i> Date Palm	Evergreen	35'	C,S	FS-PS	WR	AVG-WD	AVG
<i>Sabal palmetto</i> Cabbage Palm	Evergreen	90'	N,C,S	FS-DS	WR	WR	AVG
<i>Serenoa repens</i> Saw Palmetto	Evergreen	6'	N,C,S	FS-DS	WR	WR	AVG
<i>Thrinax montisii</i> Key Palm	Evergreen	30'	S	FS-PS	AVG	AVG (MR)	AVG
<i>Thrinax parviflora</i> Palmetto Thatch	Evergreen	30'	S	FS	AVG	AVG (MR)	AVG
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> Washington Palm	Evergreen	60'	N,C,S	FS	AVG-S	AVG-WD	AVG

SALT TOLERANT SHRUBS

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Agave americana</i> Century Plant	Evergreen	5'	N,C,S	FS-PS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Agave decipiens</i> False Sisal	Evergreen	3'	C,S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Ardisia escallonioides</i> Marlberry	Evergreen	20'	S	FS-PS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg-Alk
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> Sea Myrtle	Evergreen	12'	N,C,S	FS-PS	WR	WR	Avg
<i>Cassia grandiflora</i> Natal Plum	Evergreen	18'	C,S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg-Alk
<i>Casasia clusiaeifolia</i> Seven Year Apple	Evergreen	10'	S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Ceratiola ericoides</i> Beach Rosemary	Evergreen	6'	N,C	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> Coco Plum	Evergreen	30'	C,S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i> Sea Grape	Evergreen	20'	S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i> Pampas Grass	Evergreen	10'	N,C,S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Dracaena fragrans</i> Corn Plant	Evergreen	20'	S	PS-DS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg

SALT TOLERANT SHRUBS

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Dracaena marginata</i> Dracaena	Evergreen	12'	C,S	FS-DS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i> Thorny Elaeagnus	Evergreen	15'	N,C	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Euphorbia lactea</i> Candlelabra Cactus	Evergreen	15'	S	FS-DS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Euphorbia milii</i> Crown-of-Thorns	Evergreen	4'	S	FS-PS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg-ALK
<i>Lantana camara</i> Yellow Sage	Evergreen	4'	N,C,S	FS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Nerium oleander</i> Oleander	Evergreen	20'	N,C,S	FS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Opuntia</i> spp. Cactus	Evergreen	Var	N,C,S	FS-PS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg-ALK
<i>Phormium tenax</i> New Zealand Flax	Evergreen	15'	C,S	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i> Pittosporum	Evergreen	18'	N,C,S	FS-DS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg-Acid
<i>Scaevola frutescens</i> Beach Scaevola	Evergreen	10'	S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Sophora tomentosa</i> Silverbush	Evergreen	20'	S	FS	Avg-S	Avg (MR)	Avg

SALT TOLERANT SHRUBS

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Suriana maritima</i> Bay Cedar	Evergreen	15'	C,S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Synadenium grantii</i> African Milk Bush	Evergreen	12'	S	FS-PS	WR	WR	Avg-ALK
<i>Thevetia peruviana</i> Yellow Oleander	Evergreen	30'	C,S	FS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Tournefortia gnaphalodes</i> Sea Lavender	Evergreen	6'	S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Uniola paniculata</i> Sea Oats	Evergreen	8'	N,C,S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Yucca aloifolia</i> Spanish Bayonet	Evergreen	25'	N,C,S	FS-PS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Yucca elephantipes</i> Spineless Yucca	Evergreen	30'	C,S	FS-PS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Yucca smalliana</i> Adam's Needle	Evergreen	2'	N,C	FS-PS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg

SALT TOLERANT VINES, GROUND COVERS & DWARF SHRUBS

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Aloe</i> spp. Aloe	Evergreen	1-2'	C,S	FS-PS	Avg-S	Avg-PD	Avg-ALK
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> Hottentot Fig	Evergreen	6"	C,S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i> Rubber Vine	Evergreen	5"	S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> Bermuda Grass	Evergreen	16"	N,C,S	FS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Dichondra micrantha</i> Dichondra	Evergreen	2"	N,C,S	FS-DS	WR	WR	WR
<i>Echeveria elegans</i> White Mexican Rose	Evergreen	3"	C,S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Epipremnum aureum</i> Pothos	Evergreen	Var.	S	PS-DS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> Creeping Euonymus	Evergreen	2'	N,C	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Ficus pumila</i> Creeping Fig	Evergreen	6"	N,C,S	FS-DS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Glottiphyllum depressum</i> Fig Marigold	Evergreen	6"	C,S	FS	WR	Avg-WD	WR
<i>Hedera canariensis</i> Algerian Ivy	Evergreen	6"	N,C,S	PS-DS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg

SALT TOLERANT VINES, GROUND COVERS & DWARF SHRUBS

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Hedera helix</i> English Ivy	Evergreen	3"	N,C,S	PS-DS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp. Daylily	Evergreen	3'	N,C,S	FS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Hylcoereus undatus</i> Night-Blooming Cereus	Evergreen	20'	S	FS-DS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Ipomoea pescaprae</i> Morning Glory	Evergreen	6"	N,C,S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Juniperus conferta</i> Shore Juniper	Evergreen	18"	N,C	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Lantana montevidensis</i> Weeping Lantana	Evergreen	2'	C,S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Liriope spicata</i> Creeping Liriope	Evergreen	10"	N,C,S	PS-DS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i> Dwarf-Lily-Turf	Evergreen	10"	N,C,S	PS-DS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Osmunda regalis</i> Royal Fern	Deciduous	6'	N,C,S	FS-DS	Avg-F	Avg-PD	Avg
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> Virginia Creeper	Deciduous	6"	N,C,S	FS-DS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Phyla nodiflora</i> Frogfruit	Evergreen	2"	N,C,S	FS-DS	WR	WR	WR

SALT TOLERANT VINES, GROUND COVERS & DWARF SHRUBS

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Pontulaca</i> spp. Moss Rose	Evergreen	Var	N,C,S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Pyrostegia venusta</i> Flame Vine	Evergreen	Var	C,S	FS-PS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Smilax</i> spp. Greenbrier	Evergreen	Var	N,C,S	FS-PS	Avg	Avg-WD	WR
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> St. Augustine Grass	Evergreen	6"	N,C,S	FS-DS	WR	Avg-WD	WR
<i>Wedelia trilobata</i> Wedelia	Evergreen	18"	C,S	FS-PS	WR	WR	Avg
<i>Zamia integrifolia</i> Coontie	Evergreen	2'	N,C,S	FS-DS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Zoysia japonica</i> Korean Grass	Evergreen	9"	N,C,S	FS-DS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg

MODERATELY SALT TOLERANT TREES

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i> Acacia	Deciduous	50'	S	FS	Avg	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Acacia farnesiana</i> Sweet Acacia	Deciduous	10'	N,C,S	FS	Avg	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i> Mimosa	Deciduous	40'	N,C	FS	WR	Avg(MR)	Avg
<i>Bauhinia recurvata</i> Ponytail Tree	Deciduous	30'	C,S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Bixa orellana</i> Lipstick Tree	Evergreen	20'	S	FS	Avg	Avg(MR)	Avg
<i>Bombax ceiba</i> Red Silk-Cotton Tree	Deciduous	75'	S	FS	WR	Avg(MR)	Avg
<i>Callitris preissii</i> Rottneist Island Pine	Evergreen	60'	N,C,S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Casimiroa edulis</i> Mexican Apple	Semi-Evergreen	50'	S	FS	Avg-S	Avg(MR)	Avg
<i>Cecropia palmata</i> Shakewood Tree	Deciduous	50'	S	PS-DS	Avg-F	Avg(MR)	Avg
<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i> Star Apple	Evergreen	50'	S	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg(MR)	Avg
<i>Citrus</i> spp. Citrus	Evergreen	Var	C,S	FS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg

MODERATELY SALT TOLERANT TREES

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	PH
<i>Condyline australis</i> Grant Dracaena	Evergreen	40'	S	PS-DS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Sissoo	Deciduous	80'	C,S	FS-PS	WR	WR	Avg
<i>Delonix regia</i> Royal Poinciana	Deciduous	40'	S	FS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Diospyros digyna</i> Black Sapote	Evergreen	60'	S	FS	Avg	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> Russian Olive	Deciduous	20'	N	FS-PS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> Loquat	Evergreen	25'	N,C,S	FS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i> Silver-Dollar Tree	Evergreen	50'	C,S	FS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> Swamp Mahogany	Evergreen	60'	C,S	FS	WR	Avg-PD	Avg
<i>Eugenia brasiliensis</i> Brazil Cherry	Evergreen	50'	S	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg-Acid
<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> Milkbush	Deciduous	30'	S	FS-PS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Ficus benjamina</i> Benjamin Tree	Evergreen	50'	S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg

MODERATELY SALT TOLERANT TREES

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Ficus elastica</i> India Rubber Tree	Evergreen	50'	S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Garcinia spicata</i> Mangosteen	Evergreen	15'	C,S	FS	Avg	Avg (MR)	Avg-ALK
<i>Grevillea robusta</i> Silk Oak	Evergreen	150'	C,S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg-ALK
<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> Lignum-Vitae	Evergreen	30'	S	FS	Avg	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Ilex cassine</i> Cassine	Evergreen	40'	N,C,S	PS-DS	Avg-F	Avg-PD	Avg-Acid
<i>Koelreuteria elegans</i> Goldenrain Tree	Deciduous	60'	N,C	FS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> Glossy Privet	Evergreen	30'	N,C,S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> Sweet Gum	Deciduous	120'	N,C,S	FS-DS	WR	WR	WR
<i>Malpighia glabra</i> Barbados Cherry	Evergreen	10'	C,S	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Mammea americana</i> Mamee Apple	Evergreen	60'	S	FS	Avg	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Mangifera indica</i> Mango	Evergreen	90'	S	FS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg

MODERATELY SALT TOLERANT TREES

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Musa</i> spp. Banana	Evergreen	Var	C, S	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg-PD	Avg
<i>Pachira</i> spp. Shaving Brush Tree	Deciduous	Var	S	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> Jerusalem Thorn	Deciduous	20'	N, C, S	FS	WR	WR	WR
<i>Persea americana</i> Avocado	Evergreen	60'	C, S	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Persea borbonia</i> Florida Bay	Evergreen	40'	N, C	FS-PS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Piscidia piscipula</i> Fish-Poison Tree	Evergreen	50'	S	FS	Avg	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> Manila Tamarind	Evergreen	60'	S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> Eastern Sycamore	Deciduous	150'	N, C	FS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Platycladus orientalis</i> Arborvitae	Evergreen	40'	N, C, S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Plumeria</i> spp. Frangipani	Deciduous	15'	S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Podocarpus nagi</i> Broadleaf Podocarpus	Evergreen	90'	N, C, S	FS-DS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg-Acid

MODERATELY SALT TOLERANT TREES

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> Karum Tree	Semi-Evergreen	40'	S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Pouteria campechiana</i> Eggfruit	Evergreen	50'	S	FS-PS	Avg	Avg (MR)	Avg-Alk
<i>Phunus angustifolia</i> Chickasaw Plum	Deciduous	16'	N,C,S	FS	WR	WR	Avg
<i>Psidium guajava</i> Common Guava	Evergreen	30'	C,S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Psidium littorale</i> Yellow Strawberry Guava	Evergreen	25'	C,S	FS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Psidium littorale</i> var. <i>longipes</i> Strawberry Guava	Evergreen	25'	C,S	FS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Quercus laurifolia</i> Laural Oak	Semi-Evergreen	60'	N,C	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Quercus nigra</i> Water Oak	Semi-Evergreen	80'	N,C	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg-PD	Avg
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> Black Locust	Deciduous	80'	N	FS	WR	WR	WR
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i> Chinese Tallow Tree	Deciduous	40'	N,C	FS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Sideroxylon foetidissimum</i> Mastic Tree	Evergreen	70'	S	FS	Avg	Avg (MR)	Avg

MODERATELY SALT TOLERANT TREES

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Syzygium cumini</i> Java Plum	Evergreen	80'	S	FS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg-Acid
<i>Syzygium jambos</i> Rose Apple	Evergreen	40'	S	FS	Avg	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Tamarindus indica</i> Tamarind	Evergreen	80'	S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg

MODERATELY SALT TOLERANT PALMS

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	PH
<i>Acoelorrhapha wrightii</i> Everglades Cabbage Palm	Evergreen	25'	C, S	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg-PD	Avg
<i>Arecastrum romanorum</i> Queen Palm	Evergreen	40'	C, S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Butia capitata</i> Pindo Palm	Evergreen	20'	N, C, S	FS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Chamaerops humilis</i> European Fan Palm	Evergreen	15'	N, C, S	FS-DS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i> Yellow Palm	Evergreen	30'	S	PS-DS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg-Acid
<i>Gastrococos crispata</i> Acrocrania	Evergreen	50'	C, S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Livistona chinensis</i> Chinese Fan Palm	Evergreen	30'	C, S	FS-PS	Avg	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> Canary Island Date Palm	Evergreen	50'	N, C, S	FS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> Date Palm	Evergreen	100'	C, S	FS	Avg-S	WR	Avg
<i>Pritchardia pacifica</i> Fiji Fan Palm	Evergreen	30'	S	PS-DS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg-Acid
<i>Rhapis excelsa</i> Lady Palm	Evergreen	10'	N, C, S	PS-DS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg

MODERATELY SALT TOLERANT PALMS

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Roystonea elata</i> Royal Palm	Evergreen	75'	S	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i> Windmill Palm	Evergreen	40'	N,C	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Veitchia merrillii</i> Manila Palm	Evergreen	15'	S	FS-PS	Avg	Avg (MR)	Avg-Alk

MODERATELY SALT TOLERANT SHRUBS

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i> Glossy abelia	Evergreen	6'	N	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i> Jacob's Coat	Evergreen	15'	C,S	FS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Alpinia</i> spp. Ginger Lily	Evergreen	Var	N,C,S	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Bambusa</i> spp. Bamboo	Evergreen	Var	N,C,S	FS-PS	WR	WR	Avg
<i>Berberis julianae</i> Wintergreen Barberry	Evergreen	7'	N	FS-PS	Avg	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> Barbados Pride	Evergreen	10'	S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Callicarpa americana</i> Beautyberry	Deciduous	6'	N,C	FS-PS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Callistemon rigidus</i> Bottlebrush	Evergreen	15'	N,C,S	FS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> Giant Milkweed	Evergreen	15'	S	FS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Cassia bicapsularis</i> Christmas Senna	Evergreen	12'	C,S	FS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Ceteus peruvianus</i> Peruvian Apple	Evergreen	10'	N,C,S	FS-PS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg

MODERATELY SALT TOLERANT PALMS

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i> Night Jessamine	Evergreen	12'	S	FS-PS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Condyline terminalis</i> Good Luck Plant	Evergreen	10'	S	PS-DS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Crinum spp.</i> Crinum Lily	Evergreen	Var	N,C,S	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg-PD	Avg
<i>Cycas circinalis</i> Queen Sago Palm	Evergreen	20'	C,S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Cycas revoluta</i> Japanese Sago Palm	Evergreen	10'	N,C,S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Eranthemum pulchellum</i> Blue Sage	Evergreen	4'	C,S	PS-DS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Euonymus japonica</i> Japanese Euonymus	Evergreen	15'	N	FS-PS	WR	WR	Avg
<i>Fatsia japonica</i> Japanese Fatsia	Evergreen	20'	N,C,S	PS-DS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg-Acid
<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i> Pineapple Guava	Evergreen	18'	N,C,S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Hamelia patens</i> Scarlet Bush	Evergreen	25'	S	PS-DS	Avg	Avg (MR)	Avg-ALK
<i>Heliconia caribaea</i> Wild Plantain	Evergreen	6'	S	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg

MODERATELY SALT TOLERANT SHRUBS

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> Rose-of-Sharon	Deciduous	10'	N	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Hemalocladium platycladum</i> Ribbon Bush	Deciduous	4'	C,S	PS-DS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Holmskioldia sanguinea</i> Chinese Hat Plant	Evergreen	30'	C,S	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Burgondii' Chinese Holly	Evergreen	20'	N,C	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg-Acid
<i>Ilex glabra</i> Gallberry	Evergreen	10'	N,C,S	FS-PS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Ixora coccinea</i> Ixora	Evergreen	4'	C,S	FS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg-Acid
<i>Jasminum floridum</i> Jasmine	Evergreen	4'	N,C,S	FS-PS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Hetzii' Hetzii Juniper	Evergreen	5'	N,C	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg-ALK
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Pfitzerana' Pfitzer Juniper	Evergreen	6'	N,C	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Justicia brandegeana</i> Shrimp Plant	Evergreen	3'	N,C,S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> Crape Myrtle	Deciduous	20'	N,C,S	FS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg

MODERATELY SALT TOLERANT SHRUBS

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i> Texas Sage	Evergreen	8'	N,C	FS-PS	Avg	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> Wax Leaf Privet	Evergreen	10'	N,C,S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> Common Privet	Deciduous	15'	N,C,S	FS-PS	WR	WR	Avg
<i>Mahonia bealei</i> Oregon Grape	Evergreen	7'	N,C,S	FS-DS	Avg	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Malva viscosa arborea</i> Wax Mallow	Evergreen	10'	N,C,S	FS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Myrtus communis</i> Myrtle	Evergreen	15'	N,C	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Pedilanthus tithymaloides</i> Japanese Poinsettia	Semi- Ever green	6'	C,S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Plumbago auriculata</i> Cape Leadwort	Evergreen	4'	C,S	FS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg-Acid
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i> Southern Yew	Evergreen	45'	N,C,S	FS-DS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Pseuderanthemum atropurpureum</i> Purple False Branthemum	Evergreen	4'	C,S	FS-DS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> Fire Thorn	Evergreen	6'	N,C	FS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg

MODERATELY SALT TOLERANT SHRUBS

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i> Fire Thorn	Evergreen	12'	N,C,S	FS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Raphiolepis indica</i> Indian Hawthorn	Evergreen	5'	N,C	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i> Downy Myrtle	Evergreen	5'	S	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Rosa</i> spp. Rose	Variable	Var	N,C,S	FS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Russelia equisetiformis</i> Coral Plant	Evergreen	4'	C,S	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Sesbania punicea</i> Sesbania	Evergreen	6'	N,C,S	FS-PS	WR	WR	Avg
<i>Severinia buxifolia</i> Chinese Box Orange	Evergreen	6'	N,C,S	FS-PS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Strelitzia reginae</i> Bird of Paradise	Evergreen	3'	C,S	PS-DS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg-Acid
<i>Tetrapanax papyrifera</i> Rice-paper Plant	Evergreen	10'	N,C,S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Triphasia trifolia</i> Limeberry	Evergreen	15'	S	FS-DS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i> Sweet Viburnum	Evergreen	20'	N,C,S	FS-DS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg

MODERATELY SALT TOLERANT SHRUBS

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Viburnum suspensum</i> Sandankwa Viburnum	Evergreen	6'	N,C,S	FS-DS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Vitex trifolia</i> 'Variegata' Chaste Tree	Evergreen	20'	C,S	FS	Avg-S	Avg (MR)	Avg

MODERATELY SALT TOLERANT VINES, GROUND COVERS & DWARF SHRUBS

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i> African Lily	Evergreen	2'	N,C,S	FS-PS	AVG-F	AVG (MR)	AVG
<i>Allamanda cathartica</i> Allamanda	Evergreen	6'	C,S	FS	WR	AVG (MR)	AVG
<i>Alternanthera</i> spp. Joseph's Coat	Evergreen	Var	C,S	FS	AVG	AVG (MR)	AVG
<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i> Sprenger Asparagus	'Sprengeri' Evergreen	6'	C,S	FS-PS	AVG	AVG-WD	AVG
<i>Aspidistra elatior</i> Cast-Iron Plant	Evergreen	3'	N,C,S	PS-DS	WR	AVG (MR)	AVG
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp. Bougainvillea	Evergreen	Var	C,S	FS	WR	AVG (MR)	AVG-Acid
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> Periwinkle	Deciduous	2'	C,S	FS-DS	WR	WR	WR
<i>Congea tomentosa</i> Woolly Congea	Evergreen	7"	S	FS	WR	AVG (MR)	AVG
<i>Crassula argentea</i> Jade Plant	Evergreen	10'	S	FS-PS	AVG-S	AVG (MR)	AVG
<i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i> False Heather	Evergreen	2'	C,S	FS-PS	AVG-F	AVG (MR)	AVG
<i>Dioscorea</i> spp. Cinnamon Vine	Deciduous	Var	N,C,S	FS	AVG-S	AVG-WD	AVG

MODERATELY SALT TOLERANT VINES, GROUND COVERS & DWARF SHRUBS

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Hoya carnosa</i> Wax Plant	Evergreen	Var	S	PS-DS	Avg	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Rotunda' Dwarf Chinese Holly	Evergreen	3'	N,C	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg-Acid
<i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Helleri' Japanese Holly	Evergreen	3'	N	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg-Acid
<i>Jasminum multiflorum</i> Downy Jasmine	Evergreen	Var	C,S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> v. <i>procumbens</i> Japanese Garden Juniper	Evergreen	Var	C,S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Kalanchoe</i> spp. Kalanchoe	Evergreen	Var	S	FS-PS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Liriope muscari</i> Lily-Turf	Evergreen	1'	N,C,S	PS-DS	Avg-F	Avg-(MR)	Avg
<i>Lonicera japonica</i> Japanese Honeysuckle	Evergreen	Var	N,C	FS-PS	Avg	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Malpighia coccigera</i> Holly Malpighia	Evergreen	3'	S	PS-DS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Mandevilla splendens</i> Pink-Allamanda	Evergreen	Var	C,S	FS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Paspalum notatum</i> Bahia Grass	Evergreen	20"	N,C,S	FS-DS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg

MODERATELY SALT TOLERANT VINES, GROUND COVERS & DWARF SHRUBS

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Pentas lanceolata</i> Star Cluster	Evergreen	5'	N,C,S	FS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Philodendron</i> spp. Philodendron	Evergreen	Var	S	PS-DS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg-Acid
<i>Rhoeo spathacea</i> Oyster Plant	Evergreen	2'	C,S	FS-DS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i> Snake Plant	Evergreen	5'	S	FS-DS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Senecio confusus</i> Mexican Flame Vine	Evergreen	Var	C,S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Setcreasea pallida</i> Purple Heart	Evergreen	14"	C,S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Solandra guttata</i> Chalice Vine	Evergreen	Var	C,S	PS-DS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Tecomaria capensis</i> Cape Honeysuckle	Evergreen	Var	C,S	FS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i> Confederate Jasmine	Evergreen	Var	N,C,S	FS-DS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Zebrina pendula</i> Wandering Jew	Evergreen	10"	C,S	PS-DS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg

SLIGHTLY SALT TOLERANT TREES

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Albizia lebbek</i> Womens-Tongue-Tree	Deciduous	50'	C,S	FS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Aleurites moluccana</i> Candlenut Tree	Evergreen	60'	S	FS	Avg	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> Cashew Tree	Evergreen	40'	S	FS	Avg	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Annona squamosa</i> Custard Apple	Evergreen	20'	C,S	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg-Alk
<i>Antidesma bunius</i> Chinese Laurel	Evergreen	45'	S	FS	Avg	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i> Bunya-Bunya	Evergreen	40'	N,C,S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	WR
<i>Averrhoa carambola</i> Carambola	Evergreen	30'	S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Bauhinia</i> spp. Orchid Tree	Deciduous	25'	C,S	FS-PS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Bischofia javanica</i> Bischofia	Evergreen	75'	C,S	FS	WR	Avg (MR)	WR
<i>Brassia actinophylla</i> Schefflera	Evergreen	40'	C,S	FS-DS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Brugmansia candida</i> Angel's Trumpet	Deciduous	15'	C,S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg

SLIGHTLY SALT TOLERANT TREES

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Carica papaya</i> Papaya	Evergreen	25'	S	FS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg-Acid
<i>Cassia fistula</i> Golden Shower	Deciduous	30'	S	FS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> Camphor Tree	Evergreen	100'	N,C,S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg-Acid
<i>Cachlospernum vitifolium</i> Buttercup	Deciduous	40'	S	FS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Diospyros discolor</i> Persimmon	Deciduous	45'	C,S	FS-PS	Avg	Avg-WD	Avg-Acid
<i>Diospyros kaki</i> Japanese Persimmon	Deciduous	40'	N,C,S	FS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg-Acid
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i> Common Persimmon	Deciduous	40'	N	FS	WR	WR	Avg
<i>Dovyalis caffra</i> Kei Apple	Deciduous	20'	C,S	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg-Acid
<i>Enterolobium</i> spp. Ear Tree	Deciduous	100'	C,S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i> Cockspur Coral Tree	Deciduous	25'	S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Euphoria longan</i> Longan	Evergreen	40'	C,S	FS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg-Acid

SLIGHTLY SALT TOLERANT TREES

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Fortunella margarita</i> Kumquat	Evergreen	15'	N, C, S	FS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Ilex opaca</i> American Holly	Evergreen	50'	N, C	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> Jacaranda	Deciduous	50'	C, S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Litchi chinensis</i> Litchi	Evergreen	40'	C, S	FS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg-Acid
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i> Macadamia	Evergreen	60'	C, S	FS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg-Acid
<i>Macadamia ternifolia</i> Macadamia	Evergreen	15'	C	FS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg-Acid
<i>Melia azedarach</i> Chinaberry Tree	Deciduous	40'	N, C, S	FS-PS	WR	WR	Avg
<i>Morus rubra</i> Red Mulberry	Deciduous	60'	N	FS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> Banana	Evergreen	30'	C, S	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg-PD	Avg
<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i> Yellow Pongiana	Evergreen	50'	C, S	FS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Populus alba</i> Poplar	Deciduous	90'	N	FS	Avg-F	Avg-PD	Avg

SLIGHTLY SALT TOLERANT TREES

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	PH
<i>Prunus caroliniana</i> Cherry Laurel	Evergreen	40'	N,C	FS-DS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i> Traveler's Palm	Evergreen	30'	S	FS	Avg-F	Avg-PD	Avg
<i>Salix</i> spp. Willow	Deciduous	Var	N,C	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg-PD	Avg
<i>Spathodea campanulata</i> African Tulip Tree	Evergreen	Var	S	FS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Tabebuia pallida</i> Tabebuia	Deciduous	60'	S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Taxodium distichum</i> Cypress	Deciduous	150'	N,C,S	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg-PD	Avg
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> Chinese Elm	Deciduous	50'	N,C	FS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Ulmus pumila</i> Siberian Elm	Deciduous	25'	N,C	FS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg

SLIGHTLY SALT TOLERANT SHRUBS

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Bambusa glaucescens</i> Bamboo	Evergreen	10'	C,S	FS-PS	WR	WR	Avg
<i>Breynia disticha</i> Snowbush	Evergreen	4'	C,S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg-ALK
<i>Buddleia officinalis</i> Buddleia	Evergreen	10'	C,S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg-ALK
<i>Calliandra haematocephala</i> Powderpuff	Evergreen	12'	C,S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Camellia japonica</i> Camellia	Evergreen	45'	N,C	PS-DS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg-Acid
<i>Camellia sasanqua</i> Sansanqua Camellia	Evergreen	15'	N,C	PS-DS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg-Acid
<i>Cassia abbreviata</i> Showertree	Evergreen	25'	C,S	FS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i> Garden Croton	Evergreen	6'	C,S	FS-PS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Duranta repens</i> Golden Dewdrop	Evergreen	18'	C,S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Erythrina herbacea</i> Coral Tree	Deciduous	60'	C,S	FS-PS	WR	WR	Avg
<i>Eugenia uniflora</i> Surinam Cherry	Evergreen	20'	C,S	FS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg

SLIGHTLY SALT TOLERANT SHRUBS

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i> Poinsettia	Evergreen	10'	C,S	FS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Eurya japonica</i> Eurya	Evergreen	6'	N,C	PS-DS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Galphimia glauca</i> Shower-of-Gold	Evergreen	6'	C,S	FS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> Common Gardenia	Evergreen	6'	N,C,S	PS-DS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg-Acid
<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> Chinese Hibiscus	Evergreen	15'	C,S	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg-Acid
<i>Jatropha integrifolia</i> Spicy Jatropha	Deciduous	10'	S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Jatropha</i> spp. Jatropha	Deciduous	15'	S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> Juniper	Evergreen	Var	N,C	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Michelia figo</i> Banana Shrub	Evergreen	15'	N	FS-DS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Murraya paniculata</i> Orange Jasmine	Evergreen	12'	C,S	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i> Fragrant Olive	Evergreen	30'	N	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg

SLIGHTLY SALT TOLERANT SHRUBS

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Polyscias</i> spp. Aralia	Evergreen	Var	S	FS-DS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Rhododendron indicum</i> Azalea	Evergreen	6'	N,C	PS-DS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg-Acid
<i>Sanchezia nobilis</i> Sanchezia	Evergreen	6'	C,S	PS-DS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Tecoma stans</i> Yellow Elder	Deciduous	20'	C,S	FS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Thunbergia erecta</i> King's Mantle Bush	Evergreen	6'	C,S	FS	Avg	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Tibouchina granulosa</i> Tibouchina	Evergreen	40'	C,S	FS	Avg	Avg-WD	Avg-Acid
<i>Tibouchina urvilleana</i> Glory Bush	Evergreen	15'	C,S	FS	WR	Avg-WD	Avg-Acid

SLIGHTLY SALT TOLERANT VINES, GROUND COVERS & DWARF SHRUBS

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Beaumontia grandiflora</i> Herald's Trumpet	Evergreen	Var	C,S	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Buxus</i> spp. Boxwood	Evergreen	Var	N,C	FS-DS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg-Acid
<i>Campsis radicans</i> Trumpet Vine	Deciduous	Var	N,C	FS-PS	NR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Clerodendrum thomsoniae</i> Bleeding Heart Vine	Evergreen	Var	N,C,S	PS-DS	Avg-F	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Clytostoma callistegioides</i> Argentine Trumpet Vine	Evergreen	Var	N,C,S	FS-PS	NR	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Cydista aequinoctialis</i> Garlic Vine	Evergreen	Var	C,S	FS	Avg	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i> Centipede grass	Evergreen	4"	N,C,S	FS-PS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg-Acid
<i>Gloriosa rothschildiana</i> Gloriosa Lily	Deciduous	8'	S	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Jasminum nitidum</i> Star Jasmine	Evergreen	3'	C,S	FS-PS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Jasminum sambac</i> Arabian Jasmine	Evergreen	3'	C,S	FS	Avg-S	Avg-WD	Avg
<i>Monstera deliciosa</i> Swiss-Cheese Plant	Evergreen	30'	S	PS-DS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg

SLIGHTLY SALT TOLERANT VINES, GROUND COVERS & DWARF SHRUBS

SPECIES	TYPE	HEIGHT	ZONE	LIGHT	SOIL	DRAINAGE	pH
<i>Passiflora</i> spp. Passion Flower	Evergreen	Var	C,S	FS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg-Acid
<i>Petrea volubilis</i> Queen's Wreath	Evergreen	35'	S	FS-PS	Avg-F	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Quisqualis indica</i> Rangoon Creeper	Deciduous	Var	S	FS-PS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Solanum wendlandii</i> Potato Vine	Evergreen	Var	S	PS-DS	WR	Avg (MR)	Avg
<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i> Blue Trumpet Vine	Evergreen	Var	C,S	FS	Avg	Avg-WD	Avg

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