

## Creeping and Clumping Ground Covers for South Florida Gardens and Landscapes

Ground covers are plants used to cover bare ground. They are distinguished from [bedding plants](#) as having some degree of permanency, being more utilitarian and are generally not regarded for their flowers. When planted en mass, low growing perennial plants of any type or those forced to grow low, are often considered as ground covers. However, for the purpose of this publication, ground covers are naturally low-growing plants, usually from one to three feet tall, having a clumping or creeping habit or both. They do not include bedding plants, deciduous plants, grasses, woody \*ornamentals or palms. The ground covers listed are strong growers in South Florida but only when maintained under the right conditions.

It will take a few as one year or as many as three to five years after planting for many ground covers to fill in. During that time, weeds will most likely hinder the formation of a uniform ground coverage. Before planting, be sure that the ground is cleared of all weeds. Consider using a non-selective systemic herbicide for this purpose. After planting, apply a pre-emergent herbicide to the bare soil to retard germinating weeds. Mulch can be spread on the bare ground around the new plants. This should further suppress weeds and help to stabilize the pre-emergent herbicide. Be sure to read the herbicide label to be certain that it is safe for the ground cover chosen. Regular irrigation will also be needed to get the ground cover established. Once the ground cover is established, pruning, trimming, thinning, mowing and fertilizing may be occasionally necessary to keep it in check or to present an acceptable appearance.

The plants presented in this publication is not a comprehensive list. There are many other plants that can be utilized as ground covers and are primarily not included here for lack of suitable pictures.



Newly planted and mulched Asiatic jasmine



Asiatic jasmine ground cover

\* With one exception. The root sprouts of oaks (*Quercus spp.*) are given a space in this publication as a way of dealing with what is often seen as a troublesome and frequent occurrence.

**Table 1. Florida Native Ground Covers**

Names	Growth Rate	Light Req.	Nutritional Req.	Salt Tolerance	Drought Tolerance	*GC Density	Longevity (years)	Additional Notes	Photos
Ambrosia <i>Ambrosia hispida</i>	Fast	Medium, High	Low	High	High	Medium	1-5	Leaves have a dense covering of silvery hairs. Once established, infrequent or no irrigation. Ideal for Beaches and Dunes. Looks best in full sun.	GC1 GC2 Leaves GC3 Leaves
Artillery Plant <i>Pilea microphylla</i>	Medium	Low, Medium, High	Medium	Low	Medium	High	1-5	Fine-textured small ferny leaves. Prefers light dappled-shade. Performs well under existing trees. Can be weedy in moist locations.	GC1 GC2 Leaves
Beach Bean <i>Canavallia maritima</i>	Fast	High	Low	High	High	Medium	1-5	An excellent sand-stabilizing GC for coastal areas. Tendency to climb upwards as a vine on nearby shrubs and trees.	GC1 Flowers
Beach Sunflower <i>Helianthus debilis</i>	Fast	High	Low	High	High	Medium	1-5	Prolonged bloomer. Can become ratty-looking after peak flowering; trim back for re-sprout. Longevity, 2-3 years as a GC. Heavily self-seeding.	GC1 GC2 GC3 GC4 Flowers
Coontie <i>Zamia floridana</i>	Slow	Low, Medium, High	Low	High	High	High	>10	Plants establish quickly but GC can take 5 or more years to fill in. Growth is not as dense in medium shade. Mounding GC when grown in full sun.	GC1 GC2 GC3 GC4 Start Plant
Golden Creeper <i>Ernodea littoralis</i>	Medium	Medium, High	Low	High	High	High	5-10	Dunes and beaches. Densest growth in full sun, less so in medium shade. Intolerant of overwatering. Fleshy leaves and fruits. Useful in parking lots and right-of-ways.	GC1 GC2 GC3 Leaves
Mimosa, Sunshine Mimosa <i>Mimosa strigillosa</i>	Fast	High	Low	High	High	High	>10	Fast GC establishment. Adapts well to dry conditions but tolerates moist sites. Looses leaves in the winter, especially after a cold snap. Lawn grass substitute. Creeping stems difficult to keep in bound. Mowable.	GC1 GC2 GC3 GC4 Leaves Flowers Flowers
Oak Suckers <i>Quercus spp.</i>	Fast	Medium, High	Low	Low to High depending on spp.	High	Low	>10	Unwanted and persistent root suckers from some trees. Herbicide applications can damage suckering tree. Frequent weed-whacking required. Can blend/grow with Asiatic Jasmine and other appropriate GC.	Suckers1 Suckers2 Blend1 Blend2

\*GC = Ground Cover

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<b>Names</b>	<b>Growth Rate</b>	<b>Light Req.</b>	<b>Nutritional Req.</b>	<b>Salt Tolerance</b>	<b>Drought Tolerance</b>	<b>GC* Density</b>	<b>Longevity (years)</b>	<b>Additional Notes</b>	<b>Photos</b>	
Peperomia <i>Peperomia obtusifolia</i>	Medium	Low, Medium	Low	Low	High	Medium	6-10	Fleshy green or variegated leaves. Full sun but only when in moist sites. Otherwise, easily sunburned. Damaged by foot traffic.	<a href="#">GC1</a> <a href="#">GC2</a> <a href="#">GC3</a>	<a href="#">GC4</a> <a href="#">Leaves1</a> <a href="#">Leaves2</a>
<a href="#">Railroad Vine</a> <i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>	Fast	High	Low	High	High	Low	1-5	Well adapted to beaches and coastal dunes. Grows rapidly but unevenly. Errant stolons.	<a href="#">GC1</a> <a href="#">GC2</a> <a href="#">GC3</a>	<a href="#">Leaves</a> <a href="#">Flowers</a>

**Table 2. Introduced Ground Covers**

Names	Growth Rate	Light Req.	Nutritional Req.	Salt Tolerance	Drought Tolerance	GC Density	Longevity (years)	Additional Notes	Photos
African Iris <i>Dietes iridioides</i>	Medium	Medium, High	Low	Low	Medium	High	5-10	Performs best in dappled-shade. Forms fan shaped clumps of leaves. Flowers year-round. Groom to remove dead leaves.	GC1 GC2 GC3 Flower
Agapanthus <i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Slow	Medium, High	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	1-5	Produces short stems with tuft of long narrow, arching leaves. Difficult to grow in alkaline soils. Short-lived in South Florida.	GC1 GC2 Flowers
Aluminum Plant <i>Pilea cadierei</i>	Fast	Low, Medium	Medium		Medium	High	1-5	Forms a thick GC within two years. An attractive rambling Pilea for shady moist sites.	GC1 Leaves
Asiatic Jasmine <i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	Medium	Low, Medium, High	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	>10	Forms a thick GC in full sun or shade within 2 years. Prune along sidewalk and other edges to control growth. When cut, stems exude a milky sap. Variegated form available. Not a true jasmine.	GC1 GC2 GC3 GC4 GC5 Leaves1 Leaves2 Closeup
Asparagus Fern, Basket Asparagus <i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> 'Sprengeri'	Medium	Medium, High	Medium	Low	High	High	>10	Not a fern. Produces wiry rambling stems. Sometimes troublesome in hedges. A significant garden escapee in warm areas worldwide. <b>**Cautionary plant by IFAS Assessment of non-native plants.</b>	GC1 GC2 GC3 Stems
Basket Plant, Fragrant Callisia <i>Callisia fragrans</i>	Medium	Medium, High	Low	Medium	High	Low	5-10	Tolerant of full sun but looks better in light shade. Flatter growth in full sun, more upright in shade. Long fragrant inflorescence. <b>**Cautionary plant, manage it to prevent its escape.</b>	GC1 GC2 Leaves Flowers
Bromeliads (various genera and hybrids)	Medium	Low, Medium, High	Low	Medium	High	High	5-10	A great variety of colors and foliage exist. Spineless types easier to maintain. Filtered light usually preferred. Looks fresh even in dry weather.	GC1 GC2 GC3 GC4 GC5 GC6

**\*\*Cautionary plants as indicated by IFAS Assessments of non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas.**

**Table 2. Introduced Ground Covers**

Names	Growth Rate	Light Req.	Nutritional Req.	Salt Tolerance	Drought Tolerance	GC Density	Longevity (years)	Additional Notes	Photos
Cardboard Palm <i>Zamia furfuracea</i>	Slow	Medium, High	Low	High	High	High	>10	Not a palm. Broad leaves emerge soft, becoming very stiff. Requires thinning or razing every few years to prevent extreme mounding. Cautionary plant.	<a href="#">GC1</a> <a href="#">GC2</a> <a href="#">GC3</a> <a href="#">Plants</a>
<b>Carion Flower</b> <i>Stapelia gigantean</i>	Medium	Medium, High	Low	Medium	High	Low	5-10	Large star-shaped flowers. Flowers produce an odor that is strong and fetid. Attracts bottle flies when in bloom.	<a href="#">GC1</a> <a href="#">GC2</a> <a href="#">Flower</a>
Cast Iron Plant, Aspidistra <i>Aspidistra elatior</i>	Slow	Low, Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	High	>10	Excellent under large trees. Sunburns in high light. Water deeply in dry weather. Variegated and spotted cultivars available.	<a href="#">GC1</a> <a href="#">GC2</a> <a href="#">GC3</a> <a href="#">Leaves</a>
Confederate Jasmine, Star Jasmine <i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	Medium	Medium, High	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	5-10	Produces heavily scented white flowers from April through June. Milky white sap from all broken parts. Not a true jasmine.	<a href="#">GC1</a> <a href="#">GC2</a> <a href="#">GC3</a> <a href="#">GC4</a> <a href="#">Flowers</a>
Creeping Fig <i>Ficus pumila</i>	Fast	Medium, High	Low	Medium	High	High	>10	Aggressively attaches to masonry and commonly seen growing on walls. Produces medium-sized fruits.	<a href="#">GC1</a> <a href="#">Leaves</a>
Creeping Inch Plant <i>Callisia repens</i>	Fast	Low, Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	High	1-5	Low-creeping and quick to form a dense GC. Thatch accumulation. Do not overwater. Control with regular-pruning. Easily weeded.	<a href="#">GC1</a> <a href="#">Leaves</a>
Creeping Wire Vine <i>Muehlenbeckia axillaris</i>	Medium	Medium, High			High	High	>10	Minute leaves. Quick to form a wiry, deep rooted GC. Requires fast draining soil. Occasionally walkable.	<a href="#">Plant</a> <a href="#">Leaves</a>
Creeping Yew <i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i> 'Prostrata'	Slow	Medium, High	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	>10	More tolerant of heat than true Yew (Taxus). Tolerates dry and moist soils and severe pruning. Forms a low mound.	<a href="#">GC</a> <a href="#">Leaf</a>

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Names	Growth Rate	Light Req.	Nutritional Req.	Salt Tolerance	Drought Tolerance	GC Density	Longevity (years)	Additional Notes	Photos
Dwarf Chenille, Trailing Chenille <i>Acalypha reptans</i>	Medium	Medium, High	Medium		Medium	Medium	1-5	A vine. Fuzzy crimson flowers that blooms repeatedly in warm months. Allergenic sap.	GC1 GC2 Close-up
<b>Ferns</b>									
Fishtail Fern <i>Nephrolepis falcata</i> 'Furcans'	Fast	Low, Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	5-10	Terrestrial or epiphytic fern. Leaves are light-green or bright green in color. Forked leaf tips.	GC1 GC2 Leaf
Holly Fern <i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	Slow	Low, Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	High	5-10	Slow to establish. Dark green shiny leaves. Needs regular watering and dappled shade.	GC1 GC2 Plant
Leather Leaf Fern <i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Slow	Low, Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	>10	Leaves bipinnate, leathery and glossy. Used as cut foliage. A shade plant that is quite drought tolerant. Can be mowed at highest mower setting possible and will come back like new.	GC1 Plant Leaf
Macho Fern <i>Nephrolepis falcata</i>	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	5-10	Can grow to eye-level. Overwatering is its biggest killer. Requires well drained soils.	GC1 Leaves GC2 GC3 GC4
Sword Fern <i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fast	Low, Medium, High	Medium	Low	Medium	High	5-10	Grows well under shady trees. Escaped cultivation. Often confused with native <i>N. exaltata</i> . <i>N. cordifolia</i> has overlapping leaflets, <i>N. exaltata</i> does not.	GC1 GC2 Leaves
Wart Fern <i>Phymatosorus scolopendria</i> Syn: <i>Microsorium scolopendria</i>	Medium	Low, Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	5-10	Deeply cut leaves becoming light green under stress. Spore cases common on back of leaves. Needs regular watering. Can become overly aggressive climbing on trees, shrubs and walls. Cautionary plant.	GC1 Leaf GC2 GC3 GC4



**Table 2. Introduced Ground Covers**

Names	Growth Rate	Light Req.	Nutritional Req.	Salt Tolerance	Drought Tolerance	GC Density	Longevity (years)	Additional Notes	Photos
Firecracker Plant <i>Russelia equisetiformis</i>	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	5-10	Wiry stems start out stiff then fall over. Reduced leaves. Long red tubular flowers. Mounding habit.	GC1 GC2 Flowers Stem
Flax Lily <i>Dianella tasmanica</i> 'Variegata'	Medium	Medium, High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	5-10	Rhizomatous tufted herb. Grass-like leaves with variegated leaf margins. Leaf fungus sometimes makes plants look unsightly.	GC1 GC2 GC3 GC4 Leaves
Foxtail Fern <i>Asparagus densiflorus</i> 'Myers'	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	5-10	Not a fern. More or less cylindrical upright growth habit. Adds texture to the garden with fine foliage. Easy care.	GC1 GC2 GC3 Leaves
Heliconia <i>Heliconia angusta</i>	Fast	Medium, High	Medium	High	Low	High	>10	Suckers at the base. Flowers on long slender wands above the foliage.	GC Leaves
Liriope <i>Liriope muscari</i> 'Evergreen Giant'	Medium	Medium, High	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	5-10	Leaves tend to brown at the tips and die from heat stress in hottest areas in full sun. Growth thins in dense shade. Will not tolerate foot traffic.	GC1 GC2 GC3 GC4
Mondo Grass <i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Medium	Low, Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	5-10	Not a grass but a lily. Some dwarf cultivars slow to grow. Often difficult to grow in southern most Florida. Damaged by foot traffic.	GC1 GC2 GC3 Plants
Oyster Plant, Moses-in-the-Cradle <i>Tradescantia spathacea</i>	Fast	Medium, High	Low	High	High	High	1-5	Quickly forms dense GC. Allergenic sap. Spreads easily by wind-blown seeds. Large, dwarf and variegated cultivars. Very weedy. <b>Invasive -Not recommended.</b>	GC1 GC2 GC3 GC4 Leaves1 Leaves2 Plants
Palm Grass <i>Curculigo capitulata</i>	Fast	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High	>10	Not a grass. Prefers consistently moist soil but established plants are relatively drought tolerant. Hard to uproot once established.	GC Leaves

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Names	Growth Rate	Light Req.	Nutritional Req.	Salt Tolerance	Drought Tolerance	GC Density	Longevity (years)	Additional Notes	Photos
Peace Lily, Spath <i>Spathiphyllum spp.</i>	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	1-5	Prefers moist soils. Snow-white spath contrast nicely against dark green foliage. Sweet fragrance upon opening. Smaller varieties make better GC. Not a true lily.	GC Flower
Perennial Peanut <i>Arachis glabrata</i>	Fast	High	Low	Medium	High	High	>10	Can be grown with Bahiagrass. Edible flowers. No nitrogen fertilizer required but may become chlorotic in very alkaline soils. Readily invades plant beds and is difficult to remove. EcoTurf type recommended as lawn substitute. Mowable.	GC1 GC2 GC3 GC4 GC5 Flowers
Philodendron ‘Burle Marx’	Fast	Low, Medium, High	Medium	Low	Medium	High	>10	Arrow-shaped dark green glossy leaves. Minimum clumping habit but will climb trees.	GC1 GC2 GC3 Leaves
Pothos, Golden Pothos <i>Epipremnum aureum</i> Syn: <i>E. pinnatum</i> ‘Aureum’	Fast	Medium, High	Low	Medium	High	High	5-10	A climbing vine. Glossy, variegated leaves that become larger as vine grows higher in trees. Rarely blooms. All parts of this plant are poisonous if ingested. <b>Invasive, not recommended.</b>	GC1 Leaves
Purple Queen <i>Tradescantia pallid</i> ‘Purpurea’	Medium	Medium, High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	1-5	Grows more sparsely in full sun but develops brighter color. Greater sun exposure requires moister soils. Irrigate weekly in dry season to promote health and growth.	GC1 GC2 GC3 GC4 GC5 Leaves
Reed Stem Orchid <i>Epidendrum ibaguense</i>	Medium	Medium, Low	Medium	Medium	Low	High	1-5	Terrestrial or epiphytic Develops thick thatch layer. Inflorescence held above foliage. Prefers morning sun.	GC Leaves Flowers
Sansevieria <i>Sansevieria spp.</i>	Medium	Medium, High	Low	High	High	High	>10	Very compact plants with dense growth. Rhizomes are difficult to remove. <i>S. hycinthoides</i> and <i>S. trifasciata</i> are <b>invasive not recommended</b> plants. Both are hard to kill even with herbicides.	GC1 GC2 GC3 Plants 1 Plants2



**Table 2. Introduced Ground Covers**

Names	Growth Rate	Light Req.	Nutritional Req.	Salt Tolerance	Drought Tolerance	GC Density	Longevity (years)	Additional Notes	Photos
Shell Ginger, <i>Alpinia zerumbet</i> 'Variegata'	Medium	Medium, High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	5-10	Large leaves prefers partial shade. Leaves tip burn if soil becomes too dry. Not generally found in large clusters. Pest resistant.	GC1 GC2 Leaves
Soap Aloe <i>Aloe maculata</i> Syn: <i>A. saponaria</i>	Slow	Medium, High	Low	High	High	Medium	1-5	A compact aloe with spiny, spotted leaves and a loose inflorescence.	GC1 GC2 Plant
Star Begonia <i>Begonia heracieifolia</i>	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	5-10	Succulent star-shaped leaves. Needs good drainage. May have short rest period after heavy bloom but no complete dormancy.	GC Leaves
Sweet Hottentots <i>Carpobrotus deliciosus</i>	Fast	High	Low	High	High	Medium	1-5	Excellent GC for seaside locations. Common in California. Blooms late winter to early summer. Edible fruit.	GC Stem Close-up Flower
Syngonium, Arrow Head Vine <i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	Fast	Low, Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	High	1-5	Rampant climbing vine. Numerous cultivars. Mature leaves deeply lobed. Will tolerate occasional wet soil. Disease susceptible. Not walkable. <b>Invasive, not recommended.</b>	GC1 Leaves
Wandering Jew <i>Zebrina pendula</i>	Medium	Low, Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	High	5-10	Succulent with purple and green foliage. Adds color beneath trees. GC quickly established. Will tolerate occasional wet soil. Not walkable. <b>Invasive, not recommended.</b>	GC1 GC2 GC3 Leaves
Wedelia <i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i> Syn: <i>Wedelia trilobata</i>	Medium	Low, Medium, High	Medium	Medium	High	High	>10	Grows well under trees and in parking lot islands. Will not tolerate wet soils. Difficult to remove in invaded lawns. <b>Invasive, not recommended.</b>	GC1 GC2 GC3 GC4 GC5 Leaves

**Table 3. Suggested ground covers for easy maintenance**

Common Name	Botanical Name
African Iris	<i>Diets iridioides</i>
Asiatic Jasmine	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>
Bromeliads	Various genera and hybrids
Cast Iron Plant	<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>
Coontie	<i>Zamia floridana</i>
Firecracker Plant	<i>Russelia equisetiformis</i>
Fishtail Fern	<i>Nephrolepis falcata</i> ‘Furcans’
Golden Creeper	<i>Ernodea littoralis</i>
Heliconia	<i>Heliconia angusta</i>
Palm Grass	<i>Curculigo capitulata</i>
Perennial Peanut	<i>Arachis glabrata</i>

**Table 4. Most frequently planted ground covers**

Common Name	Botanical Name
Asiatic Jasmine	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>
Beach Sunflower	<i>Helianthus debilis</i>
Bromeliads	Various genera and hybrids
Coontie	<i>Zamia floridana</i>
Flax Lily	<i>Dianella ensifolia</i>
Macho Fern	<i>Nephrolepis falcata</i>
Perennial Peanut	<i>Arachis glabrata</i>

**Table 5. IFAS Assessment of Non-Native Plants in Florida’s Natural Areas**

Common Name	Botanical Name	Assessment Category
Asparagus Fern	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ‘Sprengeri’	Caution—Manage to Prevent Escape
Basket Plant	<i>Callisia fragrans</i>	Caution—Manage to Prevent Escape
Bowstring Hemp	<i>Sansevieria hyacinthoides</i>	Invasive—Not Recommended
Cardboard Palm	<i>Zamia furfuracea</i>	Caution—Manage to Prevent Escape
Oyster Plant	<i>Tradescantia spathacea</i>	Invasive—Not Recommended
Pothos	<i>Epipremnum aureum</i>	Invasive—Not Recommended
Snake Plant	<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>	Invasive—Not Recommended
Syngonium	<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	Invasive—Not Recommended
Wandering Jew	<i>Zebrina pendula</i>	Invasive—Not Recommended
Wart Fern	<i>Microsorium scolopendrium</i>	Caution—Manage to Prevent Escape
Wedelia	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	Invasive—Not Recommended

All pictures taken in South Florida by Stephen Brown except where indicated.

## ***Glossary***

**Names:** The first is the common English name or names of the plant used in South Florida. The second is the italicized binomial name or scientific name of the plant.

**Growth Rate:** The relative growth rate of the plant in cultivation. Slow refers to plants that typically grow less than 6 inches per year; medium refers to plants that typically grow 6 inches to 3 feet per year; fast refers to plants that typically grow more than 3 feet per year.

**Light Requirements:** The relative light intensities under which the plant will grow. Low refers to deep shade or typical interiorscape conditions; medium refers to light shade; high refers to full sunlight.

**Nutritional Requirements:** The relative nutrient requirements of the plant. Low refers to plants requiring no supplemental fertilization under most landscaping situations; medium refers to plants that need light fertilization to grow well; high refers to plants that require regular fertilization to survive.

**Salt Tolerance:** The plant's relative tolerance of salt, both from saltspray and brackish irrigation water. Low refers to plants intolerant of any salt on the foliage or roots; medium refers to plants that will tolerate moderate amounts of salt; high refers to plants that will tolerate exposed coastal sites.

**Drought Tolerance:** The plant's relative tolerance of drought conditions in Florida. Recently installed plants will usually be much less tolerant of drought than established plants. Low refers to plants that will die or continuously wilt if not irrigated regularly; medium refers to plants that will require some irrigation under drought conditions; high refers to plants that can survive drought conditions without supplemental irrigation. However, plants in this latter group often benefit from some irrigation in the dry season, November—May.

**Ground Cover Density:** The ability of the plant to cover its growing area both horizontally and vertically such as to exclude light from reaching the ground.

**Longevity:** The expected years that a ground cover will remain acceptable without major renovation or replacement. It does not include the life of individual plants or the life of the ground cover in less than ideal conditions.

## References

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## YouTube Videos

- [FloridaLandscape Video Channel](#)
- [Coontie: Males and Females](#)
- [How to Prune a Cabbage Palm](#)
- [Railroad Vine](#)
- [Sansevieria](#)

## Fact Sheets

- [79 South Florida Hedges: Friendly and Unfriendly.](#)
- [Colorful Plant Beds/Bedding Plants for South Florida and Similar Climates.](#)
- [Prohibited Plants of Lee County](#)
- [Small Trees for South Florida](#)
- [South Florida Native Plant Fact Sheets](#)

This fact sheet was reviewed by Tom Becker, FYN Agent and Master Gardener Coordinator; Dr. Sydney Park-Brown, Consumer Horticulture, UF Gulf Coast REC, Plant City Campus; Jenny Evans, Native Plant Nursery, Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation, Sanibel; Kirsten Llamas, Botanist and author of *Tropical Flowering Plants: A Guide to Identification and Cultivation*; Lee County Extension; Debbie Hughes, Lee County Master Gardener; Erica Santella, TruGreen, Fruitland; Karen Headlee, Lee County Extension Service.