

WHAT'S FLOWERING *in Florida?*

JANUARY

NORTH/
CENTRAL

Camellia

Non-native, evergreen (*Camellia* spp.)

Red Maple

Native, deciduous (*Acer rubrum*)



Hong Kong Orchid Tree




Non-native, evergreen (*Bauhinia blakeana*)

White Frangipani

Non-native, deciduous (*Plumeria alba*)

SOUTH


EDIBLES TO PLANT IN JANUARY

	North	Central	South
 Easily Survives Transplanting	Beets, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chinese Cabbage, Kale, Kohlrabi	Beets, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chinese Cabbage, Collards, Eggplant, Endive/Escarole, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Pepper, Tomatoes	Beets, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chinese Cabbage, Collards, Eggplant, Endive/Escarole, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Pepper, Tomatoes
 Survives Careful Transplanting	Carrots, Celery, Mustard, Potatoes	Carrots, Celery, Mustard, Potatoes	Carrots, Celery, Mustard, Potatoes, Spinach
 Use Seeds	Onion (bunching, shallot), Peas (English), Radish, Turnip	Onion (bunching, shallot), Peas (English, Southern), Radish, Turnip, Watermelon	Beans (bush, pole, lima), Corn, Cucumbers, Onion (bunching, shallot), Peas (English, Southern), Pumpkin, Radish, Squash (summer, winter), Turnip, Watermelon




WHAT'S FLOWERING FEBRUARY *in Florida?*

NORTH/
CENTRAL

Chickasaw Plum 

Native, deciduous (*Prunus angustifolia*)

Eastern Redbud 

Native, deciduous (*Cercis Canadensis*)

Eastern Dogwood 

Native, deciduous (*Cornus florida*)

Fringetree 

Native, deciduous (*Chionanthus virginicus*)

Japanese Magnolia 

Not-native, deciduous (*Magnolia x soulangiana*)

Taiwan Cherry 

Not-native, deciduous (*Prunus campanulata*)

 Bougainvillea




Non-native, evergreen (*Bougainvillea* spp.)

 Hong Kong Orchid Tree

Non-native, evergreen (*Bauhinia blakeana*)

SOUTH

EDIBLES TO PLANT IN FEBRUARY

	North	Central	South
 Survives Transplanting	Beets, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chinese Cabbage, Collards, Eggplant, Endive/Escarole, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Peppers, Tomatoes	Beets, Collards, Eggplant, Endive/Escarole, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Peppers, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes	Beets, Collards, Eggplant, Kohlrabi, Peppers, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes
 Transplant With Care	Carrots, Celery, Mustard, Potatoes	Carrots, Celery, Mustard, Potatoes	Carrots, Mustard, Onions (bunching, shallot)
 Use Seeds	Cucumbers, Onions (bunching, shallot), Peas (English), Radish, Turnips,	Beans (bush, pole, lima), Cantaloupes, Corn (sweet), Cucumbers, Onions (bunching, shallot, Peas (English), Pumpkin, Radish, Squash (summer, winter), Turnips, Watermelon	Beans (bush, pole, lima), Cantaloupes, Corn (sweet), Cucumbers, Onions (bunching, shallot, Peas (English, Southern), Pumpkin, Radish, Squash (summer, winter), Turnips, Watermelon



Plant These Herbs

SPRING

CORIANDER

Annual, use seeds as needed

BASIL

Annual, use leaves as needed

LEMON BALM

Perennial, use leaves as needed

CHIVES

Perennial, use leaves as needed

SAGE

Perennial, use leaves as needed

DILL

Annual, use seedheads as needed

PARSLEY

Biennial, use leaves as needed

TARRAGON

Perennial, use leaves as needed

LAVENDER

Perennial, use leaves as needed

OREGANO

Perennial, use leaves as needed

THYME

Perennial, use leaves & flowers as needed

MARJORAM

Perennial, use leaves as needed

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WHAT'S FLOWERING *in Florida?*

MARCH



NORTH/
CENTRAL

Azalea 

Native & non-native, deciduous & evergreen
(*Rhododendron* spp.)

Eastern Redbud 

Native, deciduous (*Cercis canadensis*)

Sweet Acacia 

Native, evergreen (*Acacia farnesiana*)

 Bougainvillea

Non-native, evergreen (*Bougainvillea* spp.)

 Frangipani

Non-native, deciduous (*Plumeria rubra*)

 Golden Trumpet Tree

Non-native, deciduous (*Tabebuia chrysotricha*)

 Hong Kong Orchid Tree




Non-native, evergreen (*Bauhinia blakeana*)

 Pink Trumpet Tree

Non-native, deciduous (*Tabebuia heterophylla*)

SOUTH

EDIBLES TO PLANT IN MARCH

	North	Central	South
 Survives Transplanting	Beets, Collards, Eggplant, Endive/ Escarole, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Peppers, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes	Beets, Collards, Eggplant, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Peppers, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes	Peppers, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes
 Transplant With Care	Carrots, Celery, Mustard, Potatoes	Carrots, Mustard	Mustard
 Use Seeds	Beans (bush, pole, lima), Cantaloupe, Corn (sweet), Cucumbers, Okra, Onions (green, shallots), Peas (English, Southern), Pumpkin, Radish, Squash (summer, winter), Turnips, Watermelon	Beans (bush, pole, lima), Cantaloupes, Corn (sweet), Cucumbers, Okra, Onions (green, shallots), (Peas, English, Southern), Pumpkin, Radish, Squash (summer, winter), Turnips, Watermelon	Beans (bush, pole, lima), Cantaloupes, Corn (sweet), Cucumbers, Onions (green, shallot), Peas (Southern), Radish, Squash (summer), Watermelon





WHAT'S FLOWERING *in Florida?*

APRIL

NORTH/
CENTRAL

Rose*



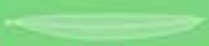
Non-native, evergreen (*Rosa* spp.)

Southern Magnolia



Native, evergreen (*Magnolia grandiflora*)

Bottlebrush



Non-native, deciduous (*Callistemon* spp.)

Gardenia



Non-native, evergreen (*Gardenia jasminoides*)

Glossy Abelia



Non-native, evergreen (*Abelia x grandiflora*)

Yesterday-Today-and-Tomorrow



Non-native, evergreen (*Brunfelsia grandiflora*)



Rose*



Jacaranda

Non-native, semi-deciduous (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*)



Oleander

Non-native, evergreen (*Nerium oleander*)



Hibiscus

Native and non-native, evergreen (*Hibiscus* spp.)



Chinese Fringe Bush

Non-native, evergreen (*Loropetalum chinense*)

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* Both in North and South.

EDIBLES TO PLANT IN APRIL

	North	Central	South
 Survives Transplanting	Collards, Eggplant, Peppers, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes	Sweet Potatoes	Sweet Potatoes
 Transplant With Care	Mustard		
 Use Seeds	Beans (bush, pole, lima), Cantaloupes, Corn, Cucumbers, Okra, Peas (southern), Pumpkin, Squash (summer, winter), Turnips, Watermelon	Beans (bush, pole, lima), Cantaloupe, Okra, Peas (southern)	Beans (bush, pole, lima), Peas (southern)



WHAT'S FLOWERING *in Florida?*

MAY

NORTH/
CENTRAL

Hibiscus*



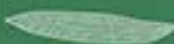
Native and non-native, evergreen (*Hibiscus* spp.)

Southern Magnolia



Native, evergreen (*Magnolia grandiflora*)

Oleander



Non-native, evergreen (*Nerium oleander*)

Gardenia



Non-native, evergreen (*Gardenia jasminoides*)

African Iris



Non-native, herbaceous (*Dietes vegeta*)

* In both North and South.



Hibiscus*



Bougainvillea

Non-native, evergreen (*Bougainvillea* spp.)



Royal Poinciana

Non-native, semi-evergreen (*Delonix regia*)



Frangipani

Non-native, deciduous (*Plumeria rubra*)






Yesterday-Today-and-Tomorrow

Non-native, evergreen (*Brunfelsia grandiflora*)

SOUTH

EDIBLES TO PLANT IN MAY

	North	Central	South
 Survives Transplanting	Eggplant Sweet Potatoes	Sweet Potatoes	Sweet Potatoes
 Transplant With Care	Mustard		
 Use Seeds	Beans (lima) Okra Peas (southern)	Okra Peas (southern)	



WHAT'S FLOWERING JUNE in Florida?

NORTH/ CENTRAL

Chaste Tree

Non-native, deciduous (*Vitex agnus-castus*)

Crapemyrtle

Non-native, deciduous (*Lagerstroemia* spp.)

Ixora*

Non-native, evergreen (*Ixora coccinea*)

Jerusalem Thorn

Non-native, deciduous (*Parkinsonia aculeata*)

Oakleaf Hydrangea

Native, deciduous (*Hydrangea quercifolia*)

* In both North and South.

Angel's Trumpet

Non-native, evergreen (*Brugmansia* spp.)

Jacaranda

Non-native, semi-deciduous (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*)

Ixora*

Orange Geiger Tree

Non-native, evergreen (*Cordia sebestena*)

Yellow Poinciana

Non-native, semi-deciduous (*Peltophorum dubium*)

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EDIBLES TO PLANT IN JUNE

	North	Central	South
 Survives Transplanting	Eggplant Sweet Potatoes Jerusalem Artichoke	Sweet Potatoes Jerusalem Artichoke	Sweet Potatoes Jerusalem Artichoke
 Transplant With Care			
 Use Seeds	Beans (lima) Okra Peas (southern)	Okra Peas (southern)	Okra



WHAT'S FLOWERING *in Florida?*

JULY

NORTH/
CENTRAL

- Firebush* 
Native, evergreen (*Hamelia patens*)
- Crapemyrtle 
Non-native, deciduous (*Lagerstroemia* spp.)
- Hibiscus 
Native & Non-native, evergreen (*Hibiscus* spp.)
- Southern Magnolia 
Native, evergreen (*Magnolia grandiflora*)

* In both North and South.



Bird of Paradise

Non-native, evergreen (*Strelitzia reginae*)



Firebush*



Frangipani

Non-native, deciduous (*Plumeria rubra*)



Orange Geiger Tree

Native, evergreen (*Cordia sebestena*)



Royal Poinciana

Non-native, semi-evergreen (*Delonix regia*)



Wild Olive

Native, evergreen (*Cordia boissieri*)

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EDIBLES TO PLANT IN JULY

	North	Central	South
 Survives Transplanting	Eggplant, Jerusalem Artichoke, Peppers	Jerusalem Artichoke	Jerusalem Artichoke
 Transplant With Care			
 Use Seeds	Beans (lima), Okra, Peas (Southern), Watermelon	Okra, Peas (Southern)	



WHAT'S FLOWERING

in Florida?

AUGUST

NORTH/
CENTRAL

Jatropha*

Non-native, evergreen (*Jatropha integerrima*)

Thryallis

Non-native, evergreen (*Galphimia glauca*)

Plumbago

Non-native, evergreen (*Plumbago auriculata*)

Swamp Mallow

Native, deciduous (*Hibiscus coccineus*)



African Tulip Tree

Non-native, evergreen (*Spathodea campanulata*)



Desert Cassia

Non-native, evergreen (*Senna polyphylla*)



Jatropha*



Purple Glory Tree

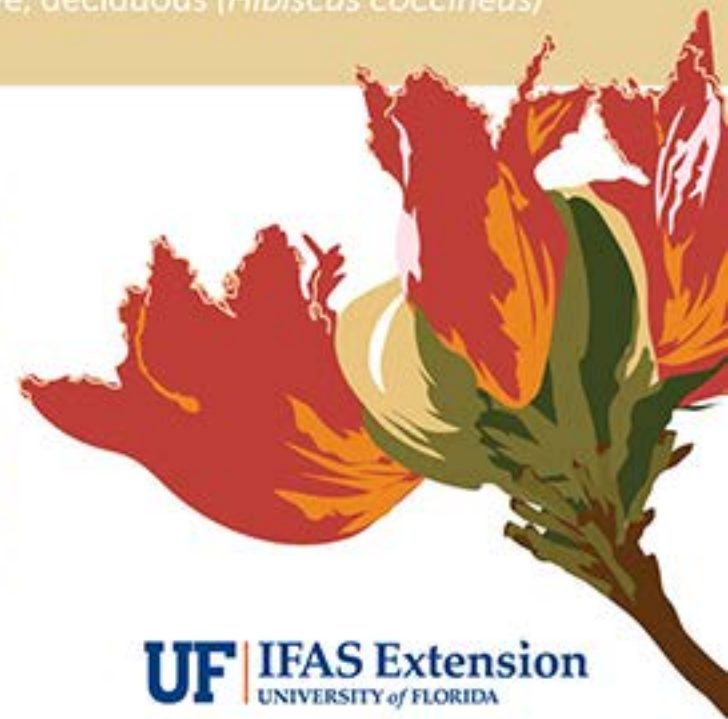
Non-native, evergreen (*Tibouchina granulosa*)



Ylang Ylang Tree

Non-native, evergreen (*Cananga odorata*)

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* In both North and South.

EDIBLES TO PLANT IN AUGUST

	North	Central	South
 Survives Transplanting	Broccoli, Cauliflower, Collards, Peppers, Tomatoes	Broccoli, Collards, Eggplant, Peppers	Collards, Eggplant, Peppers, Tomatoes
 Transplant With Care		Celery	
 Use Seeds	Beans (bush, pole, lima), Corn (sweet), Cucumbers, Onions (green, shallot), Peas (southern), Pumpkin, Squash (summer, winter), Turnips, Watermelon	Beans (pole), Corn (sweet), Okra, Onions (green, shallot), Peas (southern), Pumpkin, Squash (summer, winter), Watermelon	Beans (pole, lima), Cantaloupes, Corn (sweet), Okra, Peas (southern), Pumpkin, Watermelon



Plant These Herbs

FALL

CORIANDER

Annual, use seeds as needed

BASIL

Annual, use leaves as needed

LEMON BALM

Perennial, use leaves as needed

CHIVES

Perennial, use leaves as needed

FENNEL

Perennial, use seeds when ripe & leaves as needed

SAGE

Perennial, use leaves as needed

DILL

Annual, use seedheads as needed

PARSLEY

Biennial, use leaves as needed

TARRAGON

Perennial, use leaves as needed

LAVENDER

Perennial, use leaves as needed

OREGANO

Perennial, use leaves as needed

THYME

Perennial, use leaves & flowers as needed

GARLIC

Perennial,

MARJORAM

Perennial, use leaves as needed

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WHAT'S FLOWERING SEPTEMBER *in Florida?*

NORTH, CENTRAL

Yellow Elder*

Non-native, tender evergreen (*Tecoma stans*)

Plumbago*

Non-native, tender evergreen (*Plumbago auriculata*)

Bush Allamanda*

Non-native, tender evergreen (*Allamanda neriifolia*)

Buttonbush*

Native, deciduous (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)

Firebush*

Native, tender evergreen (*Hamelia patens*)

Turk's Cap Mallow*

Native, tender evergreen (*Malvaviscus arboreus*)

* In both North and South.

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Yellow Elder*

Plumbago*

Bush Allamanda*

Buttonbush*

Firebush*

Turk's Cap Mallow*

Silk Floss Tree




Non-native, deciduous (*Ceiba speciosa*)

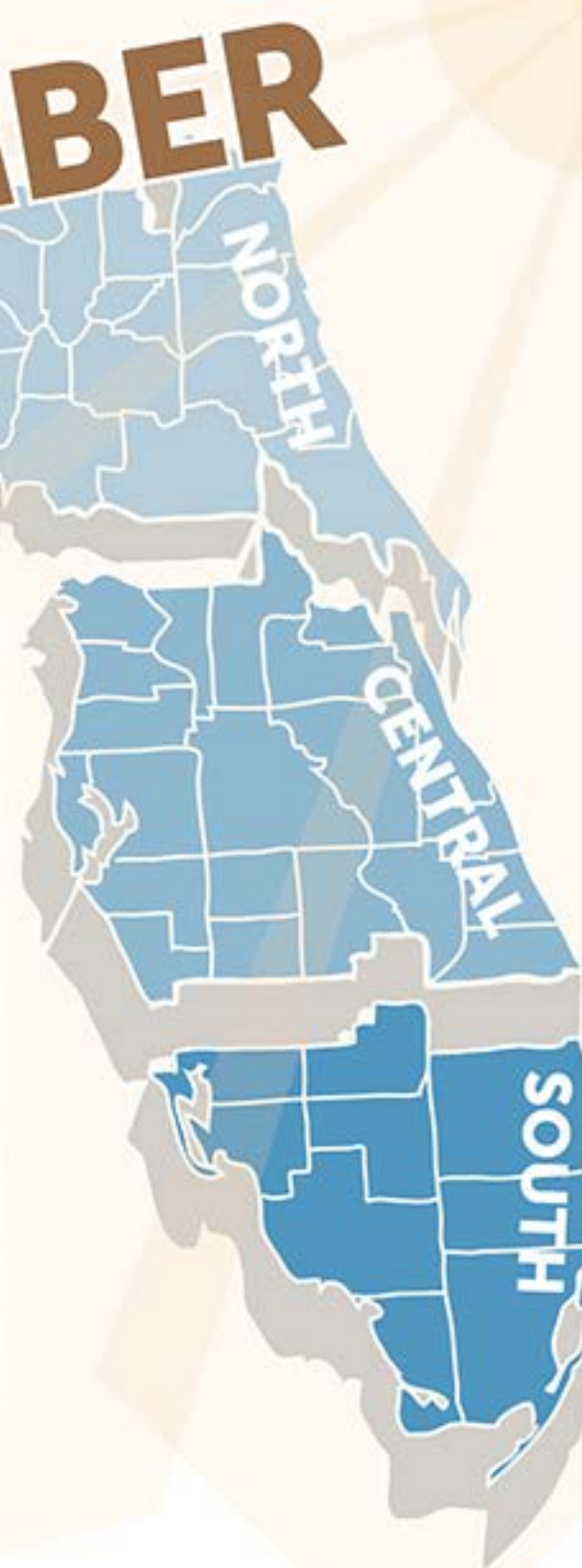
Banana

Non-native, evergreen (*Musa spp.*)

SOUTH

EDIBLES TO PLANT IN SEPTEMBER

	North	Central	South
 Survives Transplanting	Beets, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Collards, Endive/Escarole, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce	Broccoli, Cabbage, Collards, Eggplant, Endive/Escarole, Kale, Lettuce, Peppers, Tomatoes	Broccoli, Cabbage, Collards, Eggplant, Endive/Escarole, Kale, Lettuce, Peppers, Tomatoes
 Transplant With Care	Carrots, Mustard	Celery, Mustard	Mustard, Potatoes
 Use Seeds	Beans (bush, pole), Cucumbers, Onions (bulb, green, shallot), Radish, Squash (summer), Turnips	Beans (bush, pole, lima), Corn (sweet), Cucumbers, Onions (bulb, green, shallot), Peas (english, southern), Radish, Squash (summer), Turnips	Beans (bush, pole, lima), Cantaloupes, Corn (sweet), Cucumbers, Okra, Onions (bulb, green, shallot), Peas (english, southern), Pumpkin, Radish, Squash (summer, winter), Watermelon



WHAT'S FLOWERING in Florida?

OCTOBER

NORTH/
CENTRAL

Sasanqua Camellia 
Non-native, evergreen (*Camellia sasanqua*)

Muhly Grass 
Native, semi-evergreen (*Muhlenbergia capillaris*)

Beautyberry* 
Native, deciduous (*Callicarpa americana*)

Butterfly Bush* 
Non-native, semi-deciduous (*Senna bicapsularis*)

* In both North and South.

 Bush Allamanda
Non-native, evergreen (*Allamanda neriifolia*)

 Silk Floss Tree
Non-native, deciduous (*Ceiba speciosa*)

 Beautyberry*

 Butterfly Bush*

SOUTH



WHAT'S FLOWERING *in Florida?*

NOVEMBER

* In both North and South.

NORTH
CENTRAL

Beautyberry*

Native, deciduous (*Callicarpa americana*)

Sasanqua Camellia

Non-native, evergreen (*Camellia sasanqua*)

Mexican Sunflower*

Non-native, tender-evergreen (*Tithonia diversifolia*)

Ornamental Sugarcane*

Non-native, evergreen (*Saccharum arundinaceum*)

Tea Olive

Non-native, evergreen (*Osmanthus fragrans*)



Beautyberry*



Firecracker

Non-native, tender-evergreen (*Jatropha integerrima*)






Mexican Sunflower*



Ornamental Sugarcane*

SOUTH

EDIBLES TO PLANT IN NOVEMBER

	North	Central	South
 Easily Survives Transplanting	Beets, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chinese Cabbage, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Strawberry	Beets, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chinese Cabbage, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Strawberry	Beets, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chinese Cabbage, Collards, Endive/Escarole, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Pepper, Strawberry, Tomato
 Survives Careful Transplanting	Carrots, Mustard, Spinach	Carrots, Celery, Mustard, Spinach	Carrots, Celery, Mustard, Potato, Spinach
 Use Seeds	Onion, Radish	English Peas, Onion, Radish, Turnip	Beans (bush, pole, lima), Corn (sweet), Cucumber, Peas (English), Radish, Squash (summer), Turnip



Plant These Herbs

WINTER

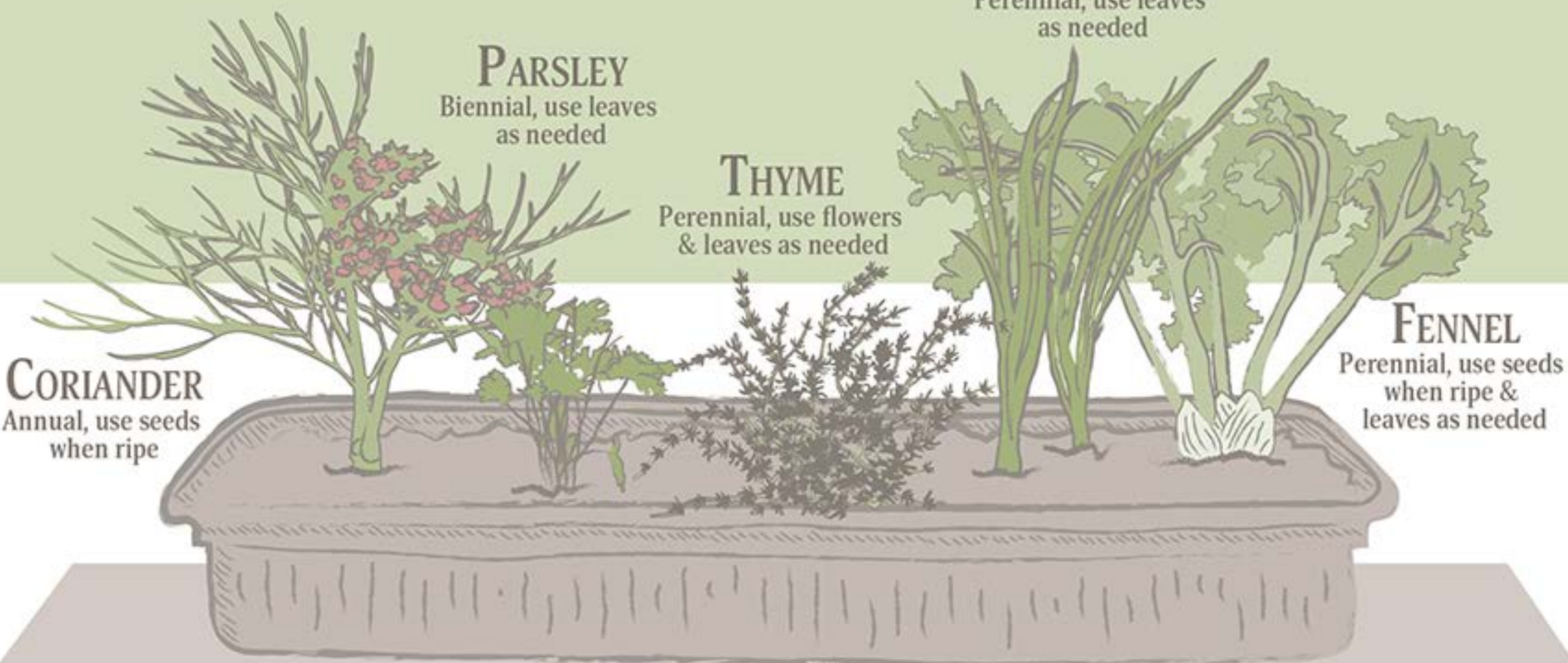
CORIANDER
Annual, use seeds
when ripe

PARSLEY
Biennial, use leaves
as needed

THYME
Perennial, use flowers
& leaves as needed

CHIVES
Perennial, use leaves
as needed

FENNEL
Perennial, use seeds
when ripe &
leaves as needed



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WHAT'S FLOWERING


in Florida?

DECEMBER

NORTH/ CENTRAL

Beauty Berry 

Native, deciduous (*Callicarpa americana*)

Camellia Japonica 

Non-native, evergreen (*Camellia japonica*)

Camellia Sasanqua 

Non-native, evergreen (*Camellia sasanqua*)

Poinsettia* 

Non-native, tender-evergreen (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*)

Powderpuff* 

Non-native, tender-evergreen (*Calliandra haematocephala*)

Tea Olive 

Non-native, evergreen (*Osmanthus fragrans*)

* In both North and South.

 Beautyberry*

 Pinkball Tree

Non-native, evergreen (*Dombeya wallichii*)

 Poinsetta*

 Powderpuff*

 Orchid Tree

Non-native, semi-deciduous (*Bauhinia* spp.)

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EDIBLES TO PLANT IN DECEMBER

North

Central

South



Easily Survives Transplanting

Beets, Broccoli, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Kale, Kohlrabi

Beets, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chinese Cabbage, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce

Beets, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chinese Cabbage, Collards, Eggplant, Endive/Escarole, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Peppers, Tomatoes



Survives Careful Transplanting

Carrots, Mustard

Carrots, Celery, Mustard

Carrots, Celery, Mustard, Potatoes, Spinach



Use Seeds

Onions (bulbing, bunching, shallots), Radish

Onions (bulbing, bunching, shallots), Radish

Beans (bush, pole, lima), Cucumbers, Okra, Onions (bunching, shallots), Peas (English, Southern), Radish, Turnips

How to ATTRACT FIREFLIES for Homeowners



PESTICIDES

Reduce or eliminate pesticides.

HABITATS

Fireflies come out at dusk or nightfall in woods or wetlands mainly during the summer.

SHRUBBERY

Allow edges of your yard to grow up into shrubby areas or plant vegetation that shades the soil and contributes to preserving soil moisture.

LIGHTING

Turn off all the artificial outdoor lights around our houses: flood lights, porch lights, garage lights.

Fireflies (also called lightning bugs) are actually beetles, not flies. There are 56 species found in Florida, and 2000 worldwide.

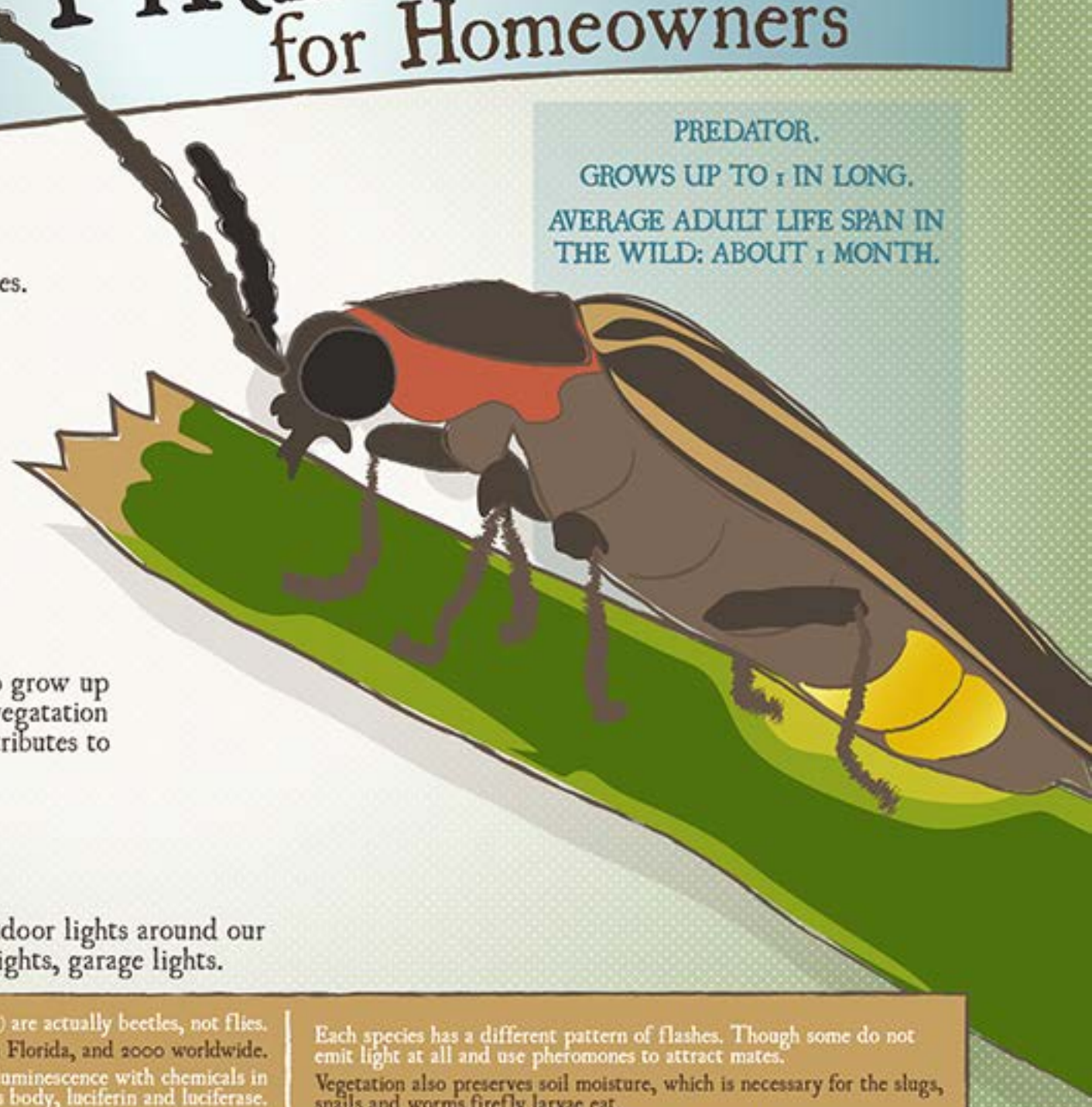
The firefly is able to produce bioluminescence with chemicals in its body, luciferin and luciferase.

Firefly larvae glow in order to warn potential predators that they taste bad. The adults of most species use this light to attract mates.

PREDATOR.

GROWS UP TO 1 IN LONG.

AVERAGE ADULT LIFE SPAN IN THE WILD: ABOUT 1 MONTH.



Each species has a different pattern of flashes. Though some do not emit light at all and use pheromones to attract mates.

Vegetation also preserves soil moisture, which is necessary for the slugs, snails and worms firefly larvae eat.

Provide a diversity of habitats to attract a diverse firefly population.

Essential MOSQUITO CONTROL TIPS for Homeowners

DAWN & DUSK

Avoid being outdoors when mosquitoes are seeking blood, which for many species, is during dawn & dusk hours.

DRESS

Wear clothing that covers most of your skin.

DEET

Use a repellent containing DEET when exposure to mosquitoes is likely.

DRAINAGE

Mosquitoes lay eggs in water. Inspect the area around your home to get rid of standing water breeding sites.

Clean out eaves & gutters.
Drill holes in or remove old tires.
Turn over empty plastic pots.
Check tarps on boats & equipment for standing water.
Pump out bilges on boats.

Replace birdbath water once a week.
Empty water in plant trays and hanging baskets once a week.
Remove vegetation or obstructions in drainage ditches that prevent water flow.
Clear out thick brush to increase airflow around the home.





THE AIR POTATO INVASION

AIR POTATO

<http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/node/133>

(*Dioscorea bulbifera*) **INVASIVE and TOXIC**

GROWTH: Twining, deciduous vine that can grow 60–70 feet long. Spreads underground and through air tubers.

LEAVES: Large, about 8 inches long, simple and alternately–arranged. They are broadly heart–shaped.

BULBILS: Air potatoes, or bulbils, are roundish and smooth, and they grow up to 5x4 inches.

REMOVAL: Remove air potato bulbils and other plant material. Plants become dormant in the winter and it's easier to locate and remove bulbils during the winter months.

DISPOSAL: Dispose so that vines to not spread to new areas.

OUTDOOR WATER SAVING TIPS

Use Pressure Regulating Heads

These heads save water by using internal pressure regulation.

Use Low-volume Irrigation Where Possible

Drip irrigation and micro-emitters for shrubs and ornamentals apply water directly to the root zone and provide a fail safe against overwatering due to very low application rates.

Wet-check Irrigation System Regularly

Turning on and inspecting a system periodically reveals breaks, errant heads and poor uniformity before these can impact the landscape.

Plant Florida-native and Low-maintenance Landscaping

Florida-friendly plants add variety to a property and eliminate the need for irrigation after plant establishment.

Integrate Smart Irrigation (ET/SMS/Apps)

Evapotranspiration (ET) weather-based timers and Soil Moisture Sensors (SMS) prevent irrigation during rainfall and other times when it's unnecessary. Inexpensive apps can allow you to control your irrigation system remotely.

Invest in Rain Barrels or Cisterns

These devices allow for harvesting the sky to then use the water for gardens or other low-intensity needs.

Hydrozone

Grouping landscaping according to water needs allows for optimal irrigation.