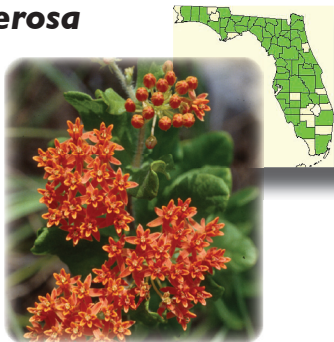


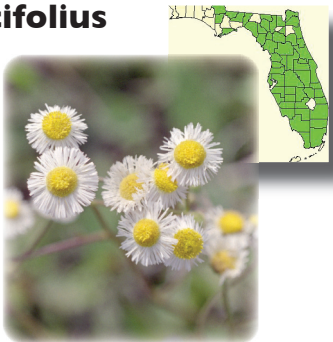
Asclepias tuberosa

Butterflyweed;
Butterfly Milkweed
Life cycle:
Perennial
Flowering:
Spring, summer, fall
Height in flower:
2 - 3 feet
Grows in sunny sandhills, pastures and pine flatwoods.



Erigeron quercifolius

Oakleaf Fleabane
Life cycle: Annual
Flowering: Summer, winter, spring
Height in flower:
1 - 2 feet
Grows in disturbed sites and open moist woods.
NOTE: Flower color can be white to light pink to light purple.



Mimosa strigillosa

Powderpuff
Life cycle:
Perennial
Flowering:
Spring, summer, fall
Height in flower:
3 - 6 inches
Grows in open disturbed sites, pinelands, and moist areas.
NOTE: Closely resembles *Mimosa quadrivalvis* (Sensitive Briar), which has prickly stems.



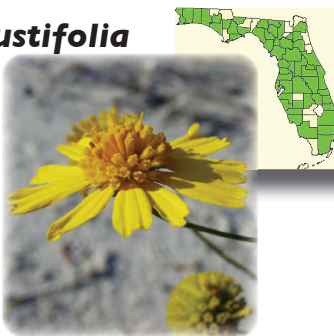
Rudbeckia hirta

Black-eyed Susan
Life cycle:
Annual to short-lived perennial
Flowering:
Spring, summer, fall
Height in flower:
1 - 2 feet
Grows in open disturbed sites and pine flatwoods.
NOTE: Plants with lemon yellow flowers occasionally occur.



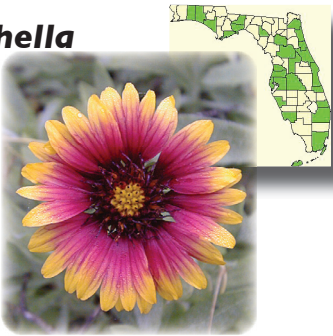
Balduina angustifolia

Coastalplain
Honeycombhead
Life cycle: Annual to short-lived perennial
Flowering:
All year
Height in flower:
Up to 3 feet
Grows in sandhills, scrub, dunes and pine flatwoods.



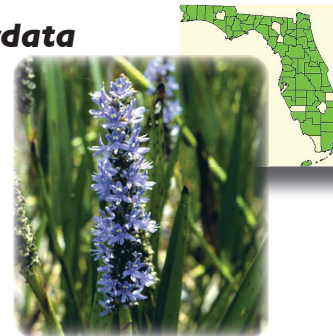
Gaillardia pulchella

Blanketflower,
Firewheel, Indian Blanket
Life cycle:
Annual to short-lived perennial
Flowering:
All year
Height in flower:
1 - 2 feet
Grows in open disturbed sites and beaches.
NOTE: Flowers may also be all red, all yellow, or red with white tips.



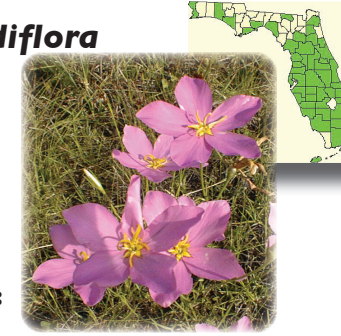
Pontederia cordata

Pickerelweed
Life cycle:
Perennial
Flowering:
Spring, summer, fall
Height in flower:
1 - 3 feet
Grows in shallow wet areas like ditches, lake margins, ponds and streams.



Sabatia grandiflora

Largeflower
Rosegentian,
Marsh Pink
Life cycle:
Annual
Flowering:
All year
Height in flower:
1 - 3 feet
Grows in marshes and wet pinelands.



Chamaecrista fasciculata

Partridge Pea
Life cycle:
Annual
Flowering:
All year
Height in flower:
3 - 4 feet
Grows in open disturbed sites, sandhills and pine flatwoods.



Lythrum alatum var. lanceolatum

Winged Loosestrife
Life cycle:
Perennial
Flowering:
Spring, summer, fall
Height in flower:
2 - 3 feet
Grows in wet areas like ditches, marshes, swamps, pond, lake margins and flatwoods.



Rhexia cubensis



West Indian Meadowbeauty
Life cycle:
Perennial
Flowering:
Spring, summer, fall
Height in flower:
1 - 2 feet
Grows in moist open areas, ditches, pond margins and pine flatwoods.



Sagittaria lancifolia

Bulltongue Arrowhead
Life cycle:
Perennial
Flowering:
All year
Height in flower:
3 - 4 feet
Grows in ditches, marshes, swamps, stream and river banks, and lake margins.



 Not Present
 Present

References

Bell, C. R. and B. J. Taylor. 1982. Florida wild flowers and roadside plants. Laurel Hill Press, Chapel Hill, NC.

Norcini, J. G. 2002. Coreopsis: A guide to identifying and enjoying Florida's state wildflower. Fla. Coop. Ext. Serv. Publ. ENH867 (<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/EPI21>).

Rickett, W. R. Wild flowers of the United States; Volume 2: The southeastern states. McGraw Hill Book Company, NY.

Taylor, W. K. 1992. The guide to Florida wildflowers. Taylor Publishing Company, Dallas, TX.

Taylor, W. K. 1998. Florida wildflowers in their natural communities. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, FL.

USDA, NRCS. 2002. The PLANTS Database, Version 3.5 (<http://plants.usda.gov>). National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA.

Wunderlin, R. P. 1998. Guide to the vascular plants of Florida. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, FL.

Wunderlin, R. P., and B. F. Hansen. 2003. Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants (<http://www.plantatlas.usf.edu/>). [S. M. Landry and K. N. Campbell (application development), Florida Center for Community Design and Research.] Institute for Systematic Botany, University of South Florida, Tampa.

Written by:
Jeffrey G. Norcini

Designed by:
Melissa A. Thorpe

Photos by:
James H. Aldrich, Shirley Denton, Michael E. Kane and Jeffrey G. Norcini.

Native Wildflowers on Roadsides of Central and South Florida



ENH881

Many beautiful native wildflowers grace Florida's roadsides, among them several species of *Coreopsis* (tickseed)*, Florida's state wildflower. Hundreds of these species grow from Central to South Florida, some of which frequent roadside habitats. The species included in this publication are those that commonly can be seen in ditches and other wet areas, the backslopes of ditches, and along margins of wooded areas. You are likely to notice more naturally occurring native wildflowers in rural areas than in urban settings. The best time to view wildflowers is from late winter through fall, but in South Florida, native wildflowers can be in bloom at any time of the year.

Two species mentioned in this publication – *Gaillardia pulchella* (Blanketflower) and *Rudbeckia hirta* (Black-eyed Susan) – are sown along roadsides by the Florida Department of Transportation. Through 2002, FDOT has purchased seed of these species from out-of-state sources. However, FDOT has begun purchasing and planting some seed produced by Florida growers from plants adapted to our climate.

General information is provided about flowering, life cycle, and the habitats in which these species grow in Florida. This information only refers to naturally occurring populations.

Common name: While there may be many common names for a species, the most frequently used names are listed.

Life cycle: **annual** – plant completes its life cycle in one growing season; dies after fruit and seeds mature; **perennial** – plant grows year after year; does not die after fruit (set) but the top growth may die back in the cool weather; new shoots will emerge the next growing season.

Flowering: This refers to the main flowering season; however, keep in mind that plants found in southern Florida may flower earlier than those in central Florida. Given Florida's warm climate, it is not unusual for plants to occasionally flower in seasons other than noted.

Height in flower: This is the typical height of a species when it's flowering. However, a plant could be taller or shorter than its characteristic height under extremes of soil moisture, fertility, or shade. In addition, plants growing along roadsides may be much shorter than usual if they are in the mowing zone.

Habitat: Information is provided as to where a species may be found other than roadsides. The phrase "disturbed site" means roadsides, lawns, abandoned fields, vacant lots, grazed fields, etc.

Range maps: The map of Florida next to the flower of each species shows the documented occurrence of that species in Florida counties. The maps are courtesy of "Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants" (see References), and are used with permission of Dr. Richard Wunderlin.

*All 13 tickseed species that occur in Florida are shown in Fla. Coop. Ext. Serv. Publ. ENH867 "Coreopsis: A Guide to Identifying and Enjoying Florida's State Wildflower."

Enjoy the natural beauty native wildflowers give our roadsides, but please do not pick them.

