**FPS-245** 



# Helianthus debilis Beach Sunflower<sup>1</sup>

Edward F. Gilman, Sydney Park-Brown<sup>2</sup>

## Introduction

The Beach Sunflower is a spreading perennial that has attractive, small sunflower-like flower heads which are borne throughout the year (Fig. 1). These showy flowers have 10 to 20, pale yellow rays that encircle a purplish-brown disk that is 1/2 to 1 inch wide. Different species of butterflies are attracted to these charming flowers. The 3-inch-wide flowers of this plant are followed by small seeds that readily germinate to produce plantlets. The Beach Sunflower has small, dark green, deltoid leaves that are irregularly lobed and toothed. These glossy leaves are roughly pubescent and attain a length of 4 inches.

### **General Information**

Scientific name: Helianthus debilis

**Pronunciation:** heel-ee-ANTH-us DEB-bil-liss

Common name(s): Beach Sunflower

Family: Compositae

Plant type: herbaceous; perennial; ground cover

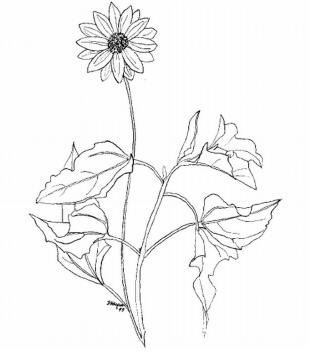


Figure 1. Beach Sunflower.

**USDA hardiness zones:** 8B through 10 (Fig. 2)

Planting month for zone 8: May; Jun; Jul

Planting month for zone 9: Apr; May; Jun; Jul; Aug

The Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS) is an Equal Opportunity Institution authorized to provide research, educational information and other services only to individuals and institutions that function with non-discrimination with respect to race, creed, color, religion, age, disability, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, political opinions or affiliations. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Florida, IFAS, Florida A. & M. University Cooperative Extension Program, and Boards of County Commissioners Cooperating. Larry Arrington, Dean

This document is FPS-245, one of a series of the Environmental Horticulture Department, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida. Original publication date October 1, 1999. Reviewed May 1, 2007. Visit the EDIS Web Site at http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu.

<sup>2.</sup> Edward F. Gilman, professor, environmental Horticulture Department, Sydeny Park-Brown, extension agent, Hillsborough County, Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, 32611



Figure 2. Shaded area represents potential planting range.

Planting month for zone 10 and 11: Feb; Mar; Apr;

May; Jun; Jul; Aug; Sep; Oct; Nov; Dec

**Origin:** native to Florida

**Uses:** ground cover; attracts butterflies; border; mass

planting; cascading down a wall; edging

Availablity: somewhat available, may have to go out

of the region to find the plant

## **Description**

**Height:** 2 to 4 feet

Spread: 2 to 4 feet

Plant habit: spreading

Plant density: dense

**Growth rate:** fast

Texture: medium

## **Foliage**

Leaf arrangement: alternate

Leaf type: simple

Leaf margin: dentate

Leaf shape: deltoid

Leaf venation: pinnate

Leaf type and persistence: semi-evergreen

Leaf blade length: 2 to 4 inches

Leaf color: green

Fall color: not applicable

Fall characteristic: not applicable

**Flower** 

Flower color: yellow

Flower characteristic: year-round flowering

#### Fruit

Fruit shape: unknown

Fruit length: unknown

Fruit cover: dry or hard

Fruit color: unknown

Fruit characteristic: attracts birds; inconspicuous

and not showy

#### **Trunk and Branches**

Trunk/bark/branches: typically multi-trunked or

clumping stems

Current year stem/twig color: green

Current year stem/twig thickness: medium

## Culture

Light requirement: plant grows in full sun

Soil tolerances: acidic; alkaline; sand; loam;

Drought tolerance: high

Soil salt tolerances: good

Plant spacing: 18 to 24 inches

#### Other

Roots: not applicable

Winter interest: plant has winter interest due to unusual form, nice persistent fruits, showy winter

trunk, or winter flowers

Outstanding plant: not particularly outstanding

**Invasive potential:** not known to be invasive

Pest resistance: no serious pests are normally seen

on the plant

## **Use and Management**

Beach Sunflower is often used as a flowering ground cover along and near the beach, and reaches a height of about 18 inches. This plant spreads by underground runners and will quickly fill in an area if provided with occasional irrigation along the beach front. Over irrigation in other locations can slow growth and cause plant decline. One or two applications of fertilizer during the year will encourage plants to establish and cover the ground quickly. It looks great when massed as a ground cover. The cut flowers are charming in arrangements indoors.

The Beach Sunflower grows best on well-drained sandy soils. This plant will not tolerate over-watering or over fertilizing and is very drought tolerant. It needs to be placed in an area that receives full sun and will endure high levels of salt spray. Beach Sunflower is an annual in those areas that have freezing temperatures in the winter; however, it will reseed itself or act as a perennial in central Florida.

Varieties and cultivars: var. cupreatus, copper-red rays; var. purpureus, pink or violet rays; var. roseus, rose colored rays; 'Dazzler', chestnut and orange head; 'Excelsior', yellow, red, brown, and purple head; 'Orion', deep yellow head.

Use seeds to propagate this lovely plant.

#### **Pests and Diseases**

No pests or diseases are of major concern.