



Drought Tolerant Plants for North and Central Florida ¹

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What is "Drought" and "Drought Stress?"

In nature, water is usually the most limiting factor for plant growth. This is also the case in home or commercial landscapes. If plants do not receive adequate rainfall or irrigation, the resulting drought stress can reduce growth more than all other environmental stresses combined.

Drought can be defined as the absence of rainfall or irrigation for a period of time sufficient to deplete soil moisture and injure plants. Drought stress results when water loss from the plant exceeds the ability of the plant's roots to absorb water and when the plant's water content is reduced enough to interfere with normal plant processes. In Florida, plants may frequently encounter drought stress. Rainfall is very seasonal and periodic drought occurs regularly. Because Florida's soils are typically sandy and have low water holding capacity, many plants may experience drought stress after only a few days without water. During drought, local governments may place restrictions on landscape irrigation in order to conserve potable water, and landscape plants may become subject to drought stress. The use of drought tolerant plants in the landscape can reduce the likelihood of plant injury due to drought stress.

How Does Drought Stress Affect Plants?

A plant responds to a lack of water by halting growth and reducing photosynthesis and other plant processes in order to reduce water use. As water loss progresses, leaves of some species may appear to change color -- usually to blue-green. Foliage begins to wilt and, if the plant is not irrigated, leaves will fall off and the plant will eventually die.

Drought symptoms resemble salt stress because high concentrations of salts in the root zone cause water loss from roots. Close examination of environmental and cultural conditions should help identify the specific problem.

How Long Before Drought Stress Develops?

The time required for drought injury to occur depends on the water-holding capacity of the soil, environmental conditions, stage of plant growth, and plant species. Plants growing in sandy soils with low water-holding capacity are more susceptible to drought stress than plants growing in clay soils. A limited root system will accelerate the rate at which drought stress develops. A root system may be

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limited by the presence of competing root systems, by site conditions such as compacted soils or high water tables, or by container size (if growing in a container). A plant with a large mass of leaves in relation to the root system is prone to drought stress because the leaves may lose water faster than the roots can supply it. Newly installed plants and poorly established plants may be especially susceptible to drought stress because of the limited root system or the large mass of stems and leaves in comparison to roots.

How Does Environment Affect Drought Stress?

Aside from the moisture content of the soil, environmental conditions of high light intensity, high temperature, low relative humidity and high wind speed will significantly increase plant water loss.

The prior environment of a plant also can influence the development of drought stress. A plant that has been drought stressed previously and has recovered may become more drought resistant. Also, a plant that was well-watered prior to drought will usually survive drought better than a continuously drought-stressed plant.

What Changes Can Be Made to Reduce Effects of Drought in the Landscape?

The landscape environment can be modified to reduce or prevent drought stress by irrigation, mulching, providing shade and creating windbreaks. Reducing the overall water requirements of the landscape is best achieved by initially designing the landscapes for water conservation, including efficient irrigation systems, proper watering and the use of drought tolerant plants where appropriate. For more information, check these resources:

- Florida Yards and Neighborhoods website, <http://hort.ufl.edu/fyn/>
- Fact Sheet ENH-72, "Landscape Design for Water Conservation"
- Fact Sheet ENH-70, "Coping with Drought in the Landscape"

- Fact Sheet ENH-157, "Managing Your Florida Lawn Under Drought Conditions"
- Fact Sheet ENH-57, "Improving Drought Tolerance in Your Florida Lawn"
- Fact Sheet ENH-9, "Watering Your Florida Lawn"

What are the Characteristics of Drought Tolerant Plants?

Some species have an inherent tolerance of drought because they have evolved in arid areas, regions with frequent drought, or regions with soils of low water-holding capacity. Some species have anatomical or physiological characteristics that allow them to withstand drought or to acclimate to drought. All plants have a waxy coating on their leaves called "cuticle," but some species have developed exceptionally thick cuticles that reduce the amount of water lost by evaporation from the leaf surface. Leaf hairs, which reduce air movement at the leaf surface, are another means of reducing evaporation from the leaf. Since the amount of surface area exposed to the atmosphere affects evaporation, leaf size and thickness are other adaptations, with thicker leaves and smaller leaves being more resistant to water loss. Some species have evolved large surface root systems to quickly absorb rainfall, while other species grow deep root systems to tap deep water tables. Some plants avoid drought by dropping their leaves during droughts, and quickly regrowing new leaves when environmental conditions improve.

Lists of Drought Tolerant Plants

The plants listed in the following tables have been reported to tolerate drought stress better than most landscape plants. Although these plants are considered drought tolerant, new plantings will require regular irrigation for 6 weeks to 6 months or more before they become established well enough to be effectively drought tolerant. Trees larger than two inches caliper will take longer to establish.

Plants are listed by common and scientific names (alphabetized by scientific name) and are divided into categories such as trees and shrubs. Plants native to Florida are indicated, and the region of adaptation

within north and central Florida is given for each plant. North Florida (N) extends from Pensacola to Jacksonville and south to Ocala; central Florida (C) consists of the area from Ocala south to Punta Gorda and Fort Pierce.

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Table 1. Drought Tolerant Trees for North and Central Florida

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native	Region of Adaptation
Box elder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Yes	N
Bauhinia, Orchid tree	<i>Bauhinia blakeana</i> , <i>B. purpurea</i> , <i>B. monandra</i>		C
Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon</i> spp.		C
Pignut hickory	<i>Carya glabra</i>	Yes	N, C
Catalpa	<i>Catalpa</i> spp.	Some Species	N
Cedar	<i>Cedrus</i> spp.		N, C
Hackberry, Sugarberry	<i>Celtis</i> spp.	Some Species	N, C
Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Yes	N, C
Citrus	<i>Citrus</i> spp.		N, C
Smoke tree	<i>Cotinus</i> spp.	Some Species	N
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	Some Species	N, C
Cypress	<i>Cupressus</i> spp.		N
Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>		N, C
Coral tree, cockspur coral tree	<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i>	Yes	C
Eucalyptys, gum tree	<i>Eucalyptys</i> spp.	Some Species	C
Evodia	<i>Evodia</i> spp.		N, C
Fig	<i>Ficus carica</i>		N, C
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Yes	N
Silk oak	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>		C
American holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	Yes	N, C
Yaupon, yaupon holly	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yes	N, C
Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>		C
Southern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus silicicola</i>	Yes	N, C
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	Some Species	N, C
Crape myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> , <i>L. fauriei</i> , <i>L. (indica X fauriei)</i>		N, C
Laurel	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>		C

Table 1. Drought Tolerant Trees for North and Central Florida

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native	Region of Adaptation
Macadamia nut	<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>		C
Osage orange	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>		N
Southern Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Yes	N, C
Mulberry	<i>Morus</i> spp.	Some Species	N, C
Wax myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Yes	N, C
Jerusalem thorn	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>		N, C
Bay	<i>Persea</i> spp.	Some Species	N, C
Sand pine	<i>Pinus clausa</i>	Yes	N, C
Slash pine	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	Yes	N, C
Japanese black pine	<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>		N
Pistachio	<i>Pistacia</i> spp.		N, C
Oriental arborvitae	<i>Platycladus orientalis</i>		N, C
Podocarpus, yew podocarpus	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>		N, C
Nagi podocarpus	<i>Podocarpus nagi</i>		C
White poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>		N
Chickasaw plum	<i>Prunus angustifolia</i>	Yes	N, C
Cherry laurel	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Yes	N, C
Cherry plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>		N
Hoptree	<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Yes	N, C
Chapman oak	<i>Quercus chapmanii</i>	Yes	C
Holly oak	<i>Quercus ilex</i>		N, C
Bluejack oak	<i>Quercus incana</i>	Yes	N, C
Turkey oak	<i>Quercus laevis</i>	Yes	N, C
Laurel oak	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Yes	N, C
Bur oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Yes	N, C
Myrtle oak	<i>Quercus myrtifolia</i>	Yes	C
Water oak	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Yes	N, C
Pin oak	<i>Quercus palustris</i>		N,C
Chestnut oak	<i>Quercus prinus</i>	Yes	N, C
Shumard oak	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Yes	N,C

Table 1. Drought Tolerant Trees for North and Central Florida

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native	Region of Adaptation
Post oak	<i>Quercus stellata</i>	Yes	N, C
Cork oak	<i>Quercus suber</i>		N, C
Black oak	<i>Quercus velutina</i>	Yes	N, C
Live oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Yes	N, C
Sumac	<i>Rhus</i> spp.	Some Species	N, C
Locust	<i>Robinia</i> spp.	Some Species	N
Soapberry	<i>Sapindus</i> spp.	Some Species	N, C
Japanese pagoda tree, Necklace pod	<i>Sophora</i> spp.	Some Species	N, C
Tamarisk	<i>Tamarix</i> spp.		N, C
Pond cypress	<i>Taxodium ascendens</i>	Yes	N, C
Baldcypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Yes	N, C
Elm	<i>Ulmus</i> spp.	Some Species	N, C
Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>		N, C
Jujube	<i>Ziziphus</i> spp.		N, C

Table 2. Drought Tolerant Palms for North and Central Florida

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native	Region of Adaptation
Paurotis palm	<i>Acoelorrhaphe wrightii</i>	Yes	C
Queen palm	<i>Arecastrum romanzoffianum</i>		C
Pindo palm	<i>Butia capitata</i>		N, C
European fan palm	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>		N, C
Sago palm	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>		N, C
Chinese fan palm	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>		C
Canary Island Date palm	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>		N, C
Pygmy Date Palm	<i>P. roebelenii</i>		C
Needle palm	<i>Rhapidophyllum hystrix</i>	Yes	N, C
Lady palm	<i>Rhapis excelsa</i>		N, C

Table 2. Drought Tolerant Palms for North and Central Florida

Dwarf palmetto	<i>Sabal minor</i>	Yes	N, C
Cabbage palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	Yes	N, C
Saw palmetto	<i>Serenoa repens</i>	Yes	N, C
Windmill palm	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>		N, C
California fan palm, desert fan palm	<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>		N, C
Mexican fan palm, Washington palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>		N, C

Table 3. Drought Tolerant Shrubs for North and Central Florida

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native	Region of Adaptation
Glossy abelia	<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i>		N
Sweet Acacia	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>		N, C
Century plant	<i>Agave americana</i>		N, C
Aloe	<i>Aloe</i>		C
Lead plant	<i>Amorpha canescens</i>	Yes	N, C
Chokeberry	<i>Aronia spp.</i>	Some Species	N, C
Sage, Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia spp.</i>		N, C
Eastern baccharis, Groundsel bush, Salt bush	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Yes	N, C
Mentor barberry	<i>Berberis x mentorensis</i>		N
Japanese barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>		N
Silver sea oxeye	<i>Borrchia arborescens</i>	Yes	C
Butterfly bush	<i>Buddleia spp.</i>		N
Cactus	Cactaceae family	Some Species	N, C
Beauty berry	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	Yes	N, C
Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon spp.</i>		N, C

Table 3. Drought Tolerant Shrubs for North and Central Florida

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native	Region of Adaptation
Dwarf natal plum	<i>Carissa grandiflora</i> 'Prostrata'		C
Senna, Cassia	<i>Senna alata</i>		N, C
Rosemary	<i>Ceratiola ericoides</i>	Yes	N, C
Hedge cactus	<i>Cereus peruvianus</i>		N, C
Quince	<i>Chaenomeles</i> spp.		N
Sweet fern	<i>Comptonia peregrina</i>	Yes	N
Pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>		N, C
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.		N
Broom	<i>Cytisus</i> spp.		N, C
Southern bush honeysuckle	<i>Diervilla sessilifolia</i>	Yes	N, C
Coral bean, Cherokee bean	<i>Erythrina herbacea</i>	Yes	N,C
Pascuita, Crown of thorns, Pencil tree	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.		C
Pineapple guava	<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>		N, C
Fig	<i>Ficus carica</i>		N, C
Kumquat	<i>Fortunella japonica</i>		N, C
African daisy	<i>Gamolepis chrysanthemoides</i>		C
Broom, woadwaxen	<i>Genista</i> spp.		N, C
Sea buckthorn	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>		N, C
St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum</i> spp.	Some Species	N, C
Gallberry	<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Yes	N, C
Yaupon, yaupon holly	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yes	N, C
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	Some Species	N, C
Lantana	<i>Lantana</i> spp.		N, C
English lavender	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>		N
Bush clover	<i>Lespedeza</i> spp.	Some Species	N, C

Table 3. Drought Tolerant Shrubs for North and Central Florida

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native	Region of Adaptation
Texas sage	<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>		N, C
Matrimony vine, Christmas berry	<i>Lycium</i> spp.	Some Species	N, C
Rusty Lyonia	<i>Lyonia ferruginia</i>	Yes	N, C
Wax myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Yes	N, C
Myrsine	<i>Myrsine guianensis</i>	Yes	C
Myrtle	<i>Myrtus communis</i>		N, C
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>		N, C
Indian fig, prickly pear	<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Yes	N, C
Devils-backbone	<i>Pedilanthus tithymaloides</i>	Yes	C
Photinia, Redtop	<i>Photinia</i> spp.		N, C
Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.		N,C
Oriental arborvitae	<i>Platyclusus orientalis</i>		N,C
Cape leadwort, plumbago	<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>		C
Podocarpus, yew podocarpus	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>		N, C
Nagi podocarpus	<i>Podocarpus nagi</i>		N, C
Cherry laurel	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Yes	N, C
Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>		N, C
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha</i> spp.		N, C
Indian hawthorn	<i>Raphiolepis</i> spp.		N, C
Buckthorn, Indian cherry	<i>Rhamnus</i> spp.	Some Species	N, C
Sumac	<i>Rhus</i> spp.	Some Species	N
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> spp.		N, C
Rosemary	<i>Rosemarinus officinalis</i>		N, C
Butchersbroom	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>		N, C
Inkberry	<i>Scaevola plumieri</i>	Yes	C

Table 3. Drought Tolerant Shrubs for North and Central Florida

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native	Region of Adaptation
Boxthorn	<i>Severina buxifolia</i>		N, C
Buffalo-berry	<i>Shepherdia</i> spp.		N
Japanese pagoda tree, Necklace pod	<i>Sophora</i> spp.	Some Species	N, C
Spiraea	<i>Spiraea</i> spp.		N
Bay cedar	<i>Suriana maritima</i>	Yes	C
Yellowbells, yellow elder	<i>Tecoma stans</i>	Yes	C
Blueberry, Sparkleberry	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.	Some Species	N, C
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum</i> spp.	Some Species	N, C
Chaste tree	<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>		N, C
Yucca	<i>Yucca</i> spp.	Some Species	N, C
Coontie	<i>Zamia floridana</i>	Yes	N, C

Table 4. Drought Tolerant Groundcovers for North and Central Florida

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native	Region of Adaptation
Aloe	<i>Aloe</i> spp.		C
Bromeliads	Bromeliaceae family	Some Species	C
Beach bean	<i>Canavalia maritima</i>	Yes	C
Hottentot fig	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>		C
Bearberry cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>		N
Bermudagrass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>		N, C
Golden creeper	<i>Ernodea littoralis</i>	Yes	C
Purpleleaf wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> 'Coloratus'		N
Creeping fig	<i>Ficus pumila</i>		N, C
Trailing fig	<i>Ficus sagittata</i>		C
Sunrose	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>		N, C

Table 4. Drought Tolerant Groundcovers for North and Central Florida

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native	Region of Adaptation
Beach sunflower	<i>Helianthus debilis</i>	Yes	N, C
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.		N, C
St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum</i> spp.	Some Species	N, C
Morning glory	<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.	Some Species	N, C
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	Some Species	N, C
Lantana	<i>Lantana</i> spp.		N, C
Gopher apple	<i>Licania michauxii</i>	Yes	C
Matchweed	<i>Lippia nodiflora</i>	Yes	N, C
Liriope	<i>Liriope</i> spp.		N, C
Bahiagrass	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>		N, C
Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla</i> spp.		N, C
Rosemary	<i>Rosemarinus officinalis</i>		N, C
Sea purslane	<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i>	Yes	N, C
Purple heart	<i>Setcreasea pallida</i>		N, C
Cape honeysuckle	<i>Tecomaria capensis</i>		C
Rice-paper plant	<i>Tetrapanax papyriferus</i>		N, C
Asiatic jasmine	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>		N, C
Puncture vine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>		N, C
Society garlic	<i>Tulbaghia violacea</i>		N, C
Sea oats	<i>Uniola paniculata</i>	Yes	N, C
Zoysiagrass	<i>Zoysia</i> spp.		N, C

Table 5. Drought Tolerant Vines for North and Central Florida

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native	Region of Adaptation
Crossvine	<i>Anisostichus capreolata</i>	Yes	N, C
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.		C
Trumpet creeper	<i>Campsis</i> spp.	Some Species	N, C
Marine ivy	<i>Cissus incisa</i>	Yes	N, C
Drummond clematis	<i>Clematis drummondii</i>		N, C
Texas clematis	<i>Clematis texensis</i>		N, C
Purpleleaf wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> 'Coloratus'		N
Creeping fig	<i>Ficus pumila</i>		N, C
Carolina yellow jasmine	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Yes	N, C
Morning Glory	<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.	Some Species	N,C
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	Yes	N, C
'Dropmore Scarlet' Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera (hirsuta x sempervirens)</i> 'Dropmore Scarlet'		
'Gold Flame' Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera x heckrottii</i> 'Gold Flame'		NC
Matrimoney vine, Christmas berry	<i>Lycium</i> spp.	Some Species	N,C
Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Yes	N, C
Flame vine	<i>Pyrostegia venusta</i>		C
Cape honeysuckle	<i>Tecomaria capensis</i>		C
Confederate jasmine	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>		N, C
Grape	<i>Vitis</i> spp.	Some Species	N, C
Japanese wisteria	<i>Wisteria floribunda</i>		N
Native wisteria	<i>Wisteria frutescens</i>	Yes	N, C