

NATIVE PLANTS FOR POLLINATORS & BENEFICIAL INSECTS: Florida



LEFT—*Lithurgopsis gibbosa*, a cactus specialist bee, collects pollen from inside an *Opuntia humifusa* flower. RIGHT—Metallic blue sweat bee on *Hamelia patens*.

Plant Selection

These plants are attractive to a diversity of pollinators, providing pollen and nectar to bees, butterflies, flies, beetles, wasps, and moths. Some plants provide additional resources as caterpillar host plants or nesting sites and nesting materials for above-ground nesting bees. Many support specialist bees that require pollen from specific plants to survive and supplement beneficial insects that can help control pests of ornamental and crop plants. These plants are native to this region—determine if a species is native in your area at plants.usda.gov—and can be used to create or enhance pollinator habitat across rural and urban landscapes.

When purchasing plants, let your local garden center or nursery know you want plant material free of pesticides that may harm pollinators.

Resources

- ⇒ Pollinator Conservation Resource Center: xerces.org/pollinator-resource-center
- ⇒ Bring Back The Pollinators: BringBackthePollinators.org
- ⇒ Reducing Pesticide Use & Impacts: xerces.org/pesticides

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	BLOOM	LIFE	FORM	SUN	SOIL	ADDITIONAL DETAILS ①
<i>Agalinis purpurea</i>	Purple false foxglove	FEB–NOV	A			M–W	
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	False indigo bush	FEB–AUG	P			M–W	
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>★	Swamp milkweed	MAY–AUG	P			M–W	
<i>Asclepias perennis</i>	Aquatic milkweed	MAY–NOV	P			M–W	
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>★	Butterfly milkweed	MAY–AUG	P			D–M	
<i>Baptisia alba</i>	White wild indigo	FEB–AUG	P			D–M	
<i>Bidens alba</i>	Spanish needles	FEB–NOV	A			D–M	
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	Beautyberry	MAY–AUG	P			D–M	
<i>Carphephorus corymbosus</i>★	Coastal plain chaffhead	SEP–NOV	P			D–M	
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>★	Buttonbush	MAY–AUG	P			M–W	
<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>★	Partridge pea	MAY–NOV	A			D–M	
<i>Cirsium horridulum</i>	Florida thistle	FEB–AUG	B / P			D–M	

KEY LIFE: Annual Biennial Perennial SOIL: Dry Moist Wet ★ Staff favorite FORM: Forb Cactus Grass Sedge Shrub Tree Vine SUN: Full sun Partial sun Full shade ADD'L: Larval host (butterfly, moth) Supports specialist bee Attracts beneficial insects DETAILS: Bumblebee plant Nest site Nest materials Nest thatch Deer resistant

Native Plants for Pollinators & Beneficial Insects: Florida *continued*

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	BLOOM	LIFE	FORM	SUN	SOIL	ADDITIONAL DETAILS ①
<i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i>★	Blue mistflower	MAY–NOV	P			M–W	
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Lanceleaf coreopsis	MAY–AUG	P			D–M	
<i>Coreopsis leavenworthii</i>	Leavenworth's coreopsis	MAY–NOV	A / P			D–M	
<i>Eryngium aquaticum</i>	Marsh rattlesnakemaster	MAY–NOV	P			M–W	
<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>	Rattlesnake master	MAY–AUG	P			D–W	
<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	Slender goldentop	MAY–NOV	P			M–W	
<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Yellow jesamine	FEB–APR	P			D–M	
<i>Hamelia patens</i>	Firebush	FEB–NOV	P			D–M	
<i>Helianthus debilis</i>	Beach sunflower	SEP–NOV	A / P			D–M	
<i>Hibiscus coccineus</i>	Scarlet rosemallow	FEB–AUG	P			M–W	
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Inkberry	MAY–AUG	P			M–W	
<i>Itea virginica</i>★	Virginia sweet spire	FEB–APR	P			M–W	
<i>Liatis spicata</i>	Dense gayfeather	MAY–AUG	P			M–W	
<i>Monarda punctata</i>	Spotted beebalm	FEB–AUG	A / P			D–M	
<i>Myrcianthes fragrans</i>	Simpson's stopper	ALL YEAR	P			D–M	
<i>Opuntia humifusa</i>	Devil's tongue	MAY–AUG	P			D	
<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	Purple passionflower	MAY–NOV	P			D–M	
<i>Penstemon multiflorus</i>	Manyflower beardtongue	FEB–APR	P			D–M	
<i>Phlox pilosa</i>	Prairie phlox	FEB–APR	P			D–M	
<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	Turkey tangle frogfruit	ALL YEAR	P			M–W	
<i>Piloblephis rigida</i>	Wild pennyroyal	ALL YEAR	P			D–M	
<i>Pluchea odorata</i>	Sweetscent	MAY–NOV	P			M–W	
<i>Pontederia cordata</i>★	Pickerelweed	FEB–AUG	P			W	
<i>Prunus angustifolia</i>	Chickasaw plum	FEB–APR	P			D–M	
<i>Psychotria nervosa</i>	Wild coffee	ALL YEAR	P			D–M	
<i>Rosa palustris</i>	Swamp rose	FEB–APR	P			M–W	
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-eyed Susan	MAY–AUG	A / B / P			M	
<i>Salvia coccinea</i>★	Scarlet sage	FEB–NOV	A / P			D–M	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elderberry	MAY–AUG	P			M–W	
<i>Solidago odora</i> ssp. <i>chapmanii</i>	Chapman's goldenrod	MAY–NOV	P			D–M	
<i>Solidago odora</i> ssp. <i>odora</i>	Anise-scented goldenrod	MAY–NOV	P			D–M	
<i>Sorghastrum secundum</i>	Lopsided Indian grass	SEP–NOV	P			D–M	
<i>Tradescantia ohioensis</i>	Ohio spiderwort	FEB–AUG	P			M	
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	Highbush blueberry	FEB–APR	P			M	
<i>Verbesina virginica</i>★	Frostweed	MAY–NOV	B / P			M–W	
<i>Vernonia gigantea</i>	Giant ironweed	MAY–NOV	P			D–M	
<i>Viburnum obovatum</i>	Walter's viburnum	FEB–APR	P			M–W	
<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	Spanish bayonet	MAY–AUG	P			D–M	

KEY	LIFE: Annual	SOIL: Dry	★ Staff favorite	FORM: Forb	Sedge	Vine	SUN: Full sun	ADD'L DETAILS: Larval host (butterfly, moth)	Bumble bee plant	Nest materials
	Biennial	Moist		Cactus	Shrub	Partial sun	Supports specialist bee		Nest thatch	
	Perennial	Wet		Grass	Tree	Full shade	Attracts beneficial insects		Nest site	Deer resistant

Acknowledgments

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