

# Coastal Landscaping

## The Keys to Creating a Native Paradise



**UF** | IFAS Extension  
UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA





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## The Keys to a Creating a Native Paradise



Produced by:  
Escambia County Natural Resources Management Department  
UF/IFAS Escambia Extension  
Florida Master Gardener Program

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# Introduction

## Welcome to Paradise!

Whether you're a new homeowner looking to design your dream landscape or a long-time homeowner looking to go native, this guide is for you!

Coastal landscaping often conjures pictures of beach resorts full of palm trees and other non-native tropical plants, many of which require constant care and attention to survive the conditions found on our barrier islands and within the coastal ecosystem.

Native plants provide food and shelter for wildlife, reduce maintenance costs, and help stabilize our coastal dune ecosystems. In this brochure we'll discuss the various plants and the way you can use them to create a landscape that is both beautiful and beneficial for native wildlife.

## Contact Us!

For questions about this guide, permit requirements or coastal landscaping, contact one of the offices below:

### **Escambia County Natural Resources Department**

Phone: (850) 595-3460

Email: [naturalresources@myescambia.com](mailto:naturalresources@myescambia.com)

Website: [www.myescambia.com/nrm](http://www.myescambia.com/nrm)

### **UF/IFAS Escambia Extension Office & Florida Master Gardener Program**

Phone: 850-475-5230

Email: [escambia@ifas.edu](mailto:escambia@ifas.edu)

Website: <https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/escambia>

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# Understanding the Coastal Dune Ecosystem

Barrier islands are dynamic ecosystems. The constant stress of ocean winds and waves mean islands change a little bit every day. Storm events like hurricanes can cause big changes in a relatively short amount of time, over-washing dunes and dramatically changing island layouts. Coastal plants have adapted over millennia to endure and thrive in these tough conditions.



Soils are often sandy, with a high pH and little organic material. They drain quickly, making it hard for plants to tap into recent rainfall.

Salt is carried on the wind and imbedded in the soil, threatening to desiccate and shred vulnerable plant tissues. With a shortage of large leafy trees, shade is hard to come by and plants can endure temperatures upwards of 100° for several months on end.

All these factors mean non-native plants have a hard time surviving on barrier islands without constant attention and care. Meanwhile, native plants are already adapted to these coastal conditions and can often be found growing on your property. These plants provide food and shelter for native wildlife, require minimal maintenance, and help connect habitats across the coastal system.

## Coastal Ecosystems

### Primary or Frontal Dune

The primary dune, also called the frontal dune, is the set of shifting sand dunes closest to the water. They are the first line of defense from the ocean's salt and wind and are constantly in danger of being over-washed or buried by storm surge.

Few plants can grow in these tough and ever-changing conditions. Primary dunes are typically dominated by grasses, like sea oats (*Uniola paniculata*) and beach grass (*Panicum amarum*), and low-profile ground covers like morning glory (*Ipomea sp*) and beach elder (*Iva imbricata*).



Gulf-front property owners will more than likely have primary dunes in their “backyard” or as part of the southern property limits.

**IMPORTANT:** In Florida, beaches and primary dunes are protected by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). FDEP regulates what and where structures can be located in relation to our beaches. This includes construction permitting, but also dune management and restoration activities. Even on private property, state and federal regulations may limit what can be done to primary dunes and their associated vegetation.

# Understanding the Coastal Dune Ecosystem

## Secondary or Back Dune

The secondary dune or back dune sits behind the primary dune. These dunes are older and further away from the stress of the ocean waves and wind.

Plants may be more varied here and include small shrubs like Florida rosemary (*Ceratiola ericoides*) and woody goldenrod (*Chrysoma pauciflosculosa*), and small salt-tolerant trees like sand live oak (*Quercus geminata*).



Interdunal swales are visible between white dune ridges in Perdido Key State Park.

Photo provided by Darryl Boudreau, Northwest Florida Water Management District

## Interdunal Swales

Sometimes interdunal swales form between dune ridges. These areas can range from small shallow ponds to moist grasslands, these areas can be a mix of typical wetland species and salt-tolerant species normally found on the coast.

Look for grasses like sand cordgrass (*Spartina bakerii*) and lovegrass (*Eragrostis sp.*) as well as a greater variety of trees and shrubs like wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*) and marsh elder (*Iva frutescens*).

## Coastal Scrub/Maritime Forest

With enough time and distance from the ocean, scrubs and maritime forests may appear. Dominated by pines and oaks, with a varied understory, these are the climax communities of barrier island ecosystems.

Plants here may grow a little taller and bushier than their secondary dune neighbors, but still must deal with sandy soils, scorching temperatures, and an overabundance of salt.

These systems can be found on barrier islands but also on nearby peninsulas and the mainland, like in Big Lagoon State Park, the FairPoint (Gulf Breeze) Peninsula and Innerarity Island.



Coastal scrub and maritime forests can also be found on the Gulf Breeze peninsula, like here at Naval Live Oaks Area of Gulf Islands National Seashore.

Photo by User Rex, Flickr

# Coastal Landscaping Design Guidelines

## General Planting Guidelines

The coastal dune ecosystem is unlike no other. Successfully emulating this for the benefit of native habitats and wildlife requires a departure from standard landscaping design. But certain principles can still be used to create stunning and native-friendly yards that support a range of uses.

### 1. Plant Spacing

Spacing can vary wildly across the various ecosystems. However, in general, plants should be “bunched” in loose, same-species groups, leaving areas of bare sand between to best mimic the natural ecosystem. This also creates visual interest and allows the eye to rest when moving across the landscape.

For large areas of uniform coverage, seedlings planted on 12-inch to 18-inch centers will allow enough space for mature plants without hiding all the sand from view.



Here, beach elder (*Iva imbricata*) grows in widely-spaced patches on the beach face, while sea oats (*Uniola paniculata*) dominate the crest of the dunes.

### 2. Topography

Especially on Gulf-front parcels, consider using the natural topography to your advantage. Plant dune-loving plants on the tops of hills, allowing them to stabilize the sand. This will also create visual height and dimension to your landscape, especially when using showy grasses like sea oats (*Uniola paniculata*) and beach grass (*Panicum amarum*).

For new construction, adding additional sand to your landscape can help recreate natural topography. A few cubic yards of sand left to find its own shape and level can emulate natural dunes without too much effort.



Approved sand (left) from a local supplier was used to create these dunes. Sand was dumped and allowed to find its own level. It was then planted sea oats (*Uniola paniculata*) to replicate a natural system.



**IMPORTANT:** An Escambia County Barrier Island Sand Permit is required for all fill materials (sand, dirt, and rock) brought onto Santa Rosa Island or Perdido Key. Approved fill is limited to white, barrier island sand that mimics the natural substrate. Dirt, clay, and rock are considered prohibited materials and will not be approved. White Bahama Rock may be approved for limited applications.

# Coastal Landscaping Design Guidelines

## 3. Using Color & Texture

Varying colors and textures across a landscape adds interest. Contrast the fine textures of sand cordgrass (*Spartina bakerii*) or sea oats (*Uniola paniculata*) with coarser textures like those of saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*) or Spanish bayonet (*Yucca gloriosa*). Many bunching grasses produce seedheads in the late summer and early fall adding extra texture and movement to a landscape.



Dune Sunflower, *Helianthis debilis*

Keep color in mind when laying out your design. Some plants like dune sunflower (*Helianthis debilis*) can bloom continuously, lending a pop of color year-round. Others only bloom in the spring and summer so consider what the plant's foliage looks like when not in bloom.

Bold colors like yellows and red will draw the eye while greens and softer colors will blend into the background. The native white sand will contrast with most plants, so use this to your advantage.

## Landscaping for Specific Uses

### Xeriscaping

The sandy soils found across much of Perdido Key hold little to no water, not unlike a desert. Native plants have adapted to these tough conditions and can do reasonably well without regular watering once established. Using native plants decreases your landscapes reliance on water, and “smart watering” can help reduce your landscapes dependence on daily showers.

This is good, as buried irrigation lines can cause problems for burrowing wildlife such as the beach mice and gopher tortoises. Temporary surface drip irrigation is recommended to help plants establish themselves.

### Keys to a "Smart Water" Garden:

- Group plants with similar water needs together
- Install a rain barrel to collect rainwater during Florida's wet summers
- Install a rain gauge so you know when plants have received adequate rainfall
- Surface drip irrigation targets water where plants need it most (not suitable for all applications)



Native pines thrive in sandy and salty soils, and can tolerate drought better than other tree species.

## Wildlife & Pollinators

Pollinators love the beach too! Coastal plants support a wide range of bees, butterflies, and moths, including the very rare Gulf Coast Solitary Bee. Coastal flowers like dune sunflower (*Helianthis debilis*), Indian blanketflower (*Gaillardia pulchella*) and beach rosemary (*Conradina canescens*) not only look great but are an important source of nectar.

### Keys to a Pollinator-Friendly Garden:

- Plant species in large clumps to make foraging easier
- Consider installing a puddler to provide a source of fresh water
- Use plants that bloom at different times of the year to provide year-round nectar and color in your garden
- Avoid the use of pesticides to keep pollinators healthy



Trees can benefit pollinators too! Here a Monarch enjoys the late fall blooms on a local Saltbush (*Baccharis halimifolia*).



Feel free to supplement native plants with fruit and feeders, but make sure to use solutions free of artificial colors or dyes and don't use artificial sweeteners or honey.

A simple sugar-water solution in an easy and cheap way to attract pollinators. Clean feeders with soap and water every two weeks to prevent mold and bacteria growth

## Sand Attenuation

The sandy soils on a barrier island are constantly shifting. Blown by the wind, tracked in on shoes and paws, it's easy to end up with sand everywhere.

Help prevent sand from accumulating where you don't want it by using plants with runners and fibrous root systems to help hold the sand in place. Denser plantings along paths and driveways can keep sand off walking surfaces. Plants can also help dissipate stormwater runoff and prevent scouring, keeping sand where you want it.



Bunching grasses like sand cordgrass (*Spartina bakerii*) are ideal to help control sand and keep it in place. This newly installed specimen will soon fill the available space, helping to keep sand off the sidewalks on either side.

# Maintaining Coastal Landscaping

Just like any landscaping, regular maintenance is required to keep coastal plants looking their best. Below are some general maintenance tips, but also special considerations for the coastal landscape.



Railroad Vine (*Ipomea sp.*) lines a driveway. Though ideal for holding sand in place, this aggressive grower needs constant trimming in the growing season as its runners can grow up to one foot a day in ideal conditions.

## General Maintenance

Trim back shrubs and grasses in the fall and winter months and remove dead thatch and vegetation periodically. Aggressive groundcovers like dune sunflower (*Helianthis debilis*) and railroad vine (*Ipomea sp.*) may need frequent trimming throughout the growing season to avoid overtaking planting areas.

## Plant Establishment & Watering

Once established, the native plants described in this guide should need infrequent watering. However, drought conditions, summer storms, and other circumstances may necessitate periodic watering to keep your landscape looking its best.

When possible, plan to install plantings in the late Fall (October-November) or early Spring (March-April). This ensures plants have enough time to put down roots before the first freeze or scorching summer temperatures arrive. Gently break up the root ball when planting and trim back plants to encourage maximum root growth.

Water plants daily for the first week after planting. Soil additives like Hydro-Gel can also be used to help sandy soils retain moisture longer. Surface drip irrigation is a great way to help plants get established, especially in the summer months.

Drip irrigation releases a small amount of water over a long period of time, directly into the plant's roots. Do-It-Yourself kits are often available at hardware stores, but some landscape companies may install it as part of their services.

**IMPORTANT:** Most drip irrigation is not meant to be permanent and may corrode or disintegrate over time. Check lines and fittings regularly and remove lines once plants are established.



Soil additives can help make water available for new plants between waterings or rain events.

## Pest Management

A wide variety of wildlife can be found in our coastal ecosystems and some are more welcomed than others. To deter pests and unwanted guests follow these simple tips:

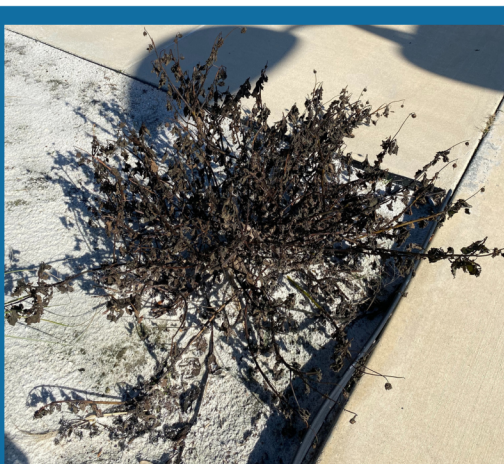
- Keep shrubs and bushes trimmed up off the ground and periodically thin out plants. This reduces hiding places and ensure a clean line of sight, especially in high traffic areas like decks, walkways, and patios.
- Remove and dispose of dead limbs, plant debris and cuttings promptly after yard work or site clearing.
- Don't leave pet food, bait, or other attractants outside, as this may attract unwanted visitors. Secure trash in a wildlife-proof trash can or inside a garage or shed.
- Place bird and squirrel feeders away from the house and keep nearby landscaping trimmed back.
- Flipped over buckets, wheelbarrows and other containers create ideal shady spots in the summertime. Store them on their sides or inside to remove potential hiding spots and always check inside before reaching in.



A variety of pests call the islands their home, including rats and snakes. Dense vegetation (right) creates ideal hiding places. Thin out vegetation near high traffic areas to reduce chance encounters.



**IMPORTANT:** Pesticides and rodenticides may harm native wildlife and pollinators. Contact a licensed pest management company about solutions for your yard and home, including non-lethal traps and non-chemical deterrents. For dangerous wildlife or emergency situations, contact a wildlife removal professional. Do not attempt to handle snakes or other wildlife yourself.



A salt burned bush after a tropical storm. Trimming back the dead growth will allow for new growth in the spring.

## Hurricanes & Storms

Hurricanes and other strong storm events are a fact of life on barrier islands. Many of the species described in this guide have adapted to frequent storms and will eventually regrow even after the most brutal of storms.

Plants may be “salt-burned” after a strong storm. Water frequently after the storm to remove salt buildup in the leaves and tissues and to help rinse the soil. Prune away dead or damaged branches and stems. Severely burned vegetation may take a whole growing season to recover, so be patient!

Plants buried by sand may resprout on their own except in extreme circumstances. When possible, gently uncover buried plants and give them plenty of water to help them recover.

# Wind Resistant Species

Many of the native grasses and shrubs discussed in this guide will survive the high winds of hurricanes and other major storm events with minimal damage.

Trees, however, tend to bear the brunt of hurricane damage, losing leaves and branches to strong winds and in extreme circumstances, completely uprooting. Even if a tree survives a storm, weakened branches and root systems can compromise a tree's ability to withstand future storm events.

Selecting wind-resistant species can help reduce the chance of damage from tree limbs during a storm and increase the tree's likelihood of survival. Wind resistant trees tend to be slow-growing, with extensive root systems and pyramidal in shape. Smaller trees planted in clusters also do well.

It's important to remember that even the most wind resistant of species can lose branches and a significant portion of their canopy during a storm. And like any tree, these species still need regular pruning to stay healthy before, during, and after hurricane season.



## Wind Resistant Coastal Trees

- **High Wind Resistance**
  - Live Oak *Quercus virginiana*
  - Sand Live Oak *Quercus geminata*
  - Southern Magnolia *Magnolia grandiflora*
  - Sabal Palm *Sabal palmetto*
  - Myrtle Oak *Quercus myrtifolia*
- **Medium Wind Resistance**
  - Wax Myrtle *Myrica cerifera*
  - Slash Pine *Pinus elliotii*
- **Low Wind Resistance**
  - Sand Pine *Pinus clausa*
  - Eastern Red Cedar *Juniperus virginiana*

## Preparing Trees for Hurricane Season

- Remove dead or decaying branches and branches with cracks or other defects.
- Remove low-hanging branches or those that overhang your roof or home.
- Trim overly long branches, working from the outside in.
- Remove dead or dying trees or compromised trees in close proximity to your home



Sand Live Oaks, *Quercus geminata*, (above) are extremely hurricane resistant and are often the dominant tree species on barrier island systems due to their high salt and drought tolerance.

Especially when in close proximity to the Gulf, trees may appear twisted or stunted and can often have a bonsai-like appearance.

Sand Live Oaks are a protected species in Escambia County when on the barrier islands so check with County staff before trimming or removing.

# Appendix A- Coastal Plant Guide

## Using this Guide




The tables below are designed to provide a brief overview of the native plants well adapted to life on the coast. Additional species, including non-natives, not included on this list may tolerate coastal conditions with some limitations.

## Example Table

Height and/or Form of mature plants

Specific Landscaping Uses




Xeriscaping Sand Attenuation Wildlife & Pollinators

Common Name	Scientific Name	Ht	Found In				Notes
Sand Pine	<i>Pinus clausa</i>	20'	Scrub/Forest	X			Prolific cones

Where in the coastal ecosystem this plant naturally occurs:  
Frontal Dune, Back Dune, Interdunal or Coastal Scrub/Forest




Additional information including flowers and fruit, growth patterns and maintenance concerns.

## Trees




Common Name	Scientific Name	Ht	Found In				Notes
Sand Pine	<i>Pinus clausa</i>	20'	Scrub/Forest	X			Prolific cones
Slash Pine	<i>Pinus elliotti</i>	80-100'	Scrub/Forest	X			May not be suitable for exposed locations
Sand Live Oak	<i>Quercus geminata</i>	30'	Back Dune Scrub/Forest	X	X		Wind resistant. May not be suitable for exposed locations
Myrtle Oak	<i>Quercus myrtifolia</i>	40-50'	Scrub/Forest				Wind Resistant. May not be suitable for exposed locations
Live Oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	60-80'	Maritime Forest			X	Long-lived and large tree. May not be suitable for exposed locations.
Southern Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	80-90'	Maritime Forest			X	Wind Resistant. May not be suitable for exposed locations. Dwarf variety available
Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	25-45'	Maritime Forest	X		X	Wind resistant and good for privacy/wind screens.
Sabal Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	30-40'	Scrub/Forest	X		X	Wind resistant.

# Appendix A- Coastal Plant Guide

## Small Trees & Medium Shrubs




Common Name	Scientific Name	Ht	Found In				Notes
Saltbush	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	8'	Scrub/forest	X		X	Showy white blooms in fall. Favorite of monarch butterflies.
Winged Sumac	<i>Rhus copalina</i>	10'	Interdunal	X		X	Fall color, red berries in winter
Saw Palmetto	<i>Serenoa repens</i>	10'	Scrub/Forest	X	X	X	Can be used for natural barriers, but needs regular pruning
Wax Myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	20'	Interdunal Scrub/Forest	X		X	Aromatic leaves and blue/grey berries, handles salt well
Beautyberry	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	5'	Scrub/Forest	X		X	Deep purple berries in late summer/early fall. Can be shaped into small tree.
Yaupon Holly	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	20'	Scrub/Forest	X		X	Evergreen, red berries in summer months
Marsh Elder	<i>Iva frutescens</i>	11'	Interdunal		X		Good for planting against buildings tolerates wet and brackish soils.
Necklace Pod	<i>Sophora tomentosa sub.truncata</i>	10'	Scrub/Forest	X		X	Showy yellow blooms year-round. Butterfly favorite. Not freeze tolerant.

## Small Shrubs, Grasses & Groudcovers

Common Name	Scientific Name	Form	Found In				Notes
Fakahatchee Grass	<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	Grass 6'	Interdunal	X	X	X	Yellow, pink or white flower in spring. Larval food for Byssus Skipper Butterfly. Dwarf variety available.
Wild Coffe	<i>Psychotria nervoas</i>	Shrub	Maritime Forest	X		X	Evergreen, red fruit in summer and fall. Not freeze tolerant
Prickly Pear	<i>Opuntia sp.</i>	Shrub	All except Swale	X	X	X	Attractive fruit and flowers but sharp spines may not be suitable for all uses/locations.
Coontie	<i>Zamia integrifolia</i>	Shrub	Back Dune/ Maritime Forest	X	X	X	Evergreen, extremely drought tolerant.

# Appendix A- Coastal Plant Guide

## Small Shrubs, Grasses & Groudcovers

Common Name	Scientific Name	Form	Found In				Notes
Sandhill Milkweed	<i>Asclepias humistrata</i>	Shrub	All	X		X	Monarch host plant, but difficult to find commercially
Crossvine	<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	Vine	Interdunal Scrub/Forest			X	Showy red-yellow blooms. May not be suitable for exposed locations
Sea Rocket	<i>Cakile constricta</i>	Shrub	Frontal Dune	X			Small white and pink blooms, not available commercially.
Florida Rosemary	<i>Ceratiola ericoides</i>	Shrub	Back Dune Scrub/Forest	X	X	X	Evergreen, Difficult to find commercially
Woody Goldenrod	<i>Chrysoma pauciflosculosa</i>	Shrub	All	X		X	Evergreen, Showy yellow blooms in fall
Beach Heather	<i>Chrysopsis canescens</i>	Shrub	Frontal Dune Back Dune	X		X	Yellow blooms, can be weedy in appearance
Cruise's Golden Aster	<i>Chrysopsis gosypina</i>	Shrub	All, except interdunal	X		X	Yellow blooms, difficult to find commercially
Beach Rosemary	<i>Conradina canescens</i>	Shrub	All, except interdunal	X	X		Small lavender-white blooms in spring/early summer.
Sedge	<i>Cyperus sp.</i>	Grass	Interdunal			X	Small clumping grasses
Lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i>	Grass	Interdunal	X	X		Purple seed heads in Fall.
Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	Grdcvr	All	X	X	X	Showy red-yellow blooms in summer
Dune Sunflower	<i>Helianthis debilis</i>	Grdcvr	All	X	X	X	Yellow blooms, year round. Aggressive; needs regular pruning.
Aster (Camphor Weed)	<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i>	Grdcvr	Back Dune Scrub/Forest	X			Yellow blooms in spring and summer. Can be weedy in appearance.
Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle bonariensis</i>	Grdcvr	All		X		Good groundcover.

# Appendix A- Coastal Plant Guide

## Small Shrubs, Grasses & Groudcovers

Common Name	Scientific Name	Form	Found In				Notes
Beach Morning Glory	<i>Ipomea iperati</i>	Grdcvr	Frontal Dune Back Dune	X	X	X	White flowers, aggressive runners, needs regular pruning
Railroad Vine	<i>Ipomea pes-caprea</i>	Grdcvr	Frontal Dune Back Dune	X	X	X	Purple flowers, aggressive runners, needs regular pruning
Beach Elder	<i>Iva Imbricata</i>	Shrub	Frontal Dune Back Dune	X	X		Rounded, clumping growing pattern
Gopher Apple	<i>Licania michauxii</i>	Grdcvr	Scrub/Forest	X	X	X	Food source for gopher tortoises and other small mammals
Evening Primrose	<i>Oenothera humifusa</i>	Grdcvr	Frontal Dune Back Dune	X	X	X	Yellow flowers on long runners. Food source for beach mice
Beach Grass	<i>Panicum amarum</i>	Grass	All	X	X		Blue-green color, tall upright growth. Food source for beach mice.
Large-leave Jointweed	<i>Polygonella macophylla</i>	Shrub	Forest/Scrub	X		X	Rare, not available commercially
Bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium sp.</i>	Grass	All	X	X		Short grass, can be green or purple-brown in color
Sand Cordgrass	<i>Spartina bakerii</i>	Grass	Scrub/Forest	X	X		Forms tall, dense clumps. Ideal for borders and transition areas.
Seaside Goldenrod	<i>Solidgao sempervirens</i>	Shrub	Interdunal Scrub/Forest	X		X	Tall, upright growth. Showy yellow blooms in fall
Spiderwort	<i>Tradescantia ohioensis</i>	Grass	Interdunal Scrub/Forest		X		Short clumping grass with purple-blue blooms in spring.
Sea Oat	<i>Uniola paniculata</i>	Grass	Frontal Dune	X	X	X	Dune stabilizer, produce golden seed heads in fall. Food source for beach mice.
Spanish Dagger	<i>Yucca gloriosa</i>	Shrub	Scrub/Forest	X		X	Leaves are tipped with sharp spines, may not be suitable for all locations.

# Native Nurseries & Landscapers

Get started on your native coastal garden today. Sourcing natives from local nurseries is a win for both our environment and economy and using landscapers familiar with native species can help with landscape design and function. Many have knowledgeable staff who can help with plant selection and provide maintenance recommendations.

The nurseries below carry a selection of native coastal species, but others may be available seasonally or by special order. Calling ahead to confirm species availability is strongly recommended prior to making a trip.

## Key

X Carries in Stock

~ Special Order

## Local Nursery Species Availability

Common Name	Scientific Name	GTF	Native Plant Co	Pinelands	Revive	Sandhill
Beach Grass	<i>Panicum amarum</i>	~				
Beach Marsh Elder	<i>Iva imbricata</i>	~	~			
Beach Morning Glory	<i>Ipomea iperati</i>	~	~		~	
Beach Rosemary	<i>Conradina canescens</i>	X	X		X	X
Beautyberry	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	X	X	X		X
Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	X				
Bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium sp.</i>				X	X
Coastal Ground Cherry	<i>Physalis angustifolia</i>		X			
Coontie	<i>Zamia integrifolia</i>	~	X	X		X
Crossvine	<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>		X	X		X
Cruise's Golden Aster	<i>Chrysopsis gosypina</i>		X			
Dune Sunflower	<i>Helianthis debilis</i>	~	X		~	X
Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>			X		X
Sea Beach Evening Primrose	<i>Oenothera humifusa</i>		X			
Fakahatchee Grass	<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	X		X		X
Gopher Apple	<i>Licania michauxii</i>					X
Lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i>	X	X	X	X	X
Myrtle Oak	<i>Quercus myrtifolia</i>	~				
Prickly Pear	<i>Opuntia sp.</i>					X
Railroad Vine	<i>Ipomea pes-caprea</i>	*	*		*	
Sabal Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>			X		
Saltbush	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>					X
Sand Cordgrass	<i>Spartina bakerii</i>	X		X		X

# Coastal Native Nurseries

Common Name	Scientific Name	GTF	Native Plant Co	Pinelands	Revive	Sandhill
Sand Live Oak	<i>Quercus geminata</i>	X	X			X
Sand Pine	<i>Pinus clausa</i>	*	X			X
Saw Palmetto	<i>Serenoa repens</i>	*	X	X		X
Sea Oat	<i>Uniola paniculata</i>	*	*	*	*	X
Seaside Goldenrod	<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>		X			X
Slash Pine	<i>Pinus elliotti</i>	*				
Southern Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>			X	X	X
Spanish Dagger	<i>Yucca gloriosa</i>	*				
Wax Myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	X	X	X		X
Winged Sumac	<i>Rhus copalina</i>	*	X			
Woody Goldenrod	<i>Chrysoma pauciflosculosa</i>	*	X			X
Yaupon Holly	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	X	X	X		X

## Nursery Information

### GTF Nursery

6520 N Palafox Pl, Pensacola FL  
850-476-9001  
[sales@gtnursery.com](mailto:sales@gtnursery.com)

### Native Plant Company

1190 Christmas Tree Rd, Milton FL  
850-572-8376  
[nativeplantcompany@gmail.com](mailto:nativeplantcompany@gmail.com)

### Pinelands Nursery

8365 US-90 Milton, FL  
850-623-0602  
[pinelandsnursery@bellsouth.net](mailto:pinelandsnursery@bellsouth.net)

### Revive Native Nursery

5629 Promise Land Dr, Baker FL  
850-826-4005  
[revivenativenursery@gmail.com](mailto:revivenativenursery@gmail.com)

### Sandhill Native Nursery

19326 Merritt Rd, Fountain FL  
850-252-0120  
[sandhillsnativenursery@gmail.com](mailto:sandhillsnativenursery@gmail.com)

## Landscaper Information

### Gulf Coast Landscaping

[www.gulfcoastlandscapingservices.com](http://www.gulfcoastlandscapingservices.com)  
850-478-5630  
[info@gulfcoastlandscapingservices.com](mailto:info@gulfcoastlandscapingservices.com)

### Coastal Homesteads

[www.coastalhomesteads.com](http://www.coastalhomesteads.com)  
850-733-6357  
[team@coastalhomesteads.com](mailto:team@coastalhomesteads.com)

### Green Procedures, Inc

[www.greenproceduresinc.com](http://www.greenproceduresinc.com)  
850-969-0051  
[greenprocedures@gmail.com](mailto:greenprocedures@gmail.com)

### Florida Native Landscapes

[www.flnativelandscapes.com](http://www.flnativelandscapes.com)  
850-312-1268  
[Floridanativelandscapes@gmail.com](mailto:Floridanativelandscapes@gmail.com)



# Landscape Notes

Use these blank pages to make notes about your own landscape or to brainstorm potential landscape designs.



