

Landscaping in Florida Shade¹

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Trees and the shade they cast provide welcome relief from Florida's intense sun and heat, but gardening in shade can be challenging.

Lawn grasses in particular are difficult to grow in moderate to deep shade. They typically need at least 6 hours of sun, although certain species and cultivars can adapt to less. Additionally, most vegetables and fruit crops demand extended periods of full sun to produce well.

Shade shifts daily, seasonally, and over time as trees grow. Carefully analyzing *where* and *when* shade occurs is a first step. Also, recognizing *types* of shade is important as some kinds of shade are suitable for growing plants while other types are very problematic.

For example, many shade-tolerant plants prefer the following conditions:

- Four or fewer hours of full sun, preferably morning or evening
- Dappled shade all day
- High, shifting shade (pine shade)

Examples of difficult shade include the following areas:

- Dense and dark (no sun)
- In the shadow of buildings
- Dominated by tree roots
- Very wet or dry

Sometimes difficult shade can be improved by lifting or thinning the tree canopy or large shrubs so more sun or indirect light can penetrate. Keep in mind that there are right and (very) wrong ways to prune trees. Rely on a professional, such as an ISA Certified Arborist, to do the job. See http://www.isa-arbor.com/faca/findArborist.aspx to find an ISA Certified Arborist.

Sometimes the best solution for difficult shade is to convert it to an outdoor garden room enhanced by seating, garden art, mulch, hardscape, colorful containers, a water feature, a birdbath, or other focal points. Leave the leaf litter that falls and allow these areas to be "self-mulching."

Generally speaking, the following types of plants are potentially good candidates for shade:

- Plants with broad leaves
- Foliage plants (houseplants) for cold-protected areas of South and Central Florida or for use as cold-tender annuals (Table 3)
- Most ferns
- Numerous tropical perennials in the Acanthaceae family (Table 2)
- Woodland native plants

Tables 1, 2, and 3 list some plants that tolerate reduced sunlight. These lists are not exhaustive.

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Every plant has cultural needs besides light. Make sure to select plants that are suited to the site ("right plant, right place").

A few other considerations when growing plants in shade include the following:

- Areas under tree canopy tend to be warmer, frost-free spots more amenable to cold-tender plants.
- Digging among the roots of trees and shrubs is difficult, so use smaller plants that don't need a large planting hole. Water them frequently until they're established.
- Fertilizer cannot compensate for inadequate light. It is not a substitute for photosynthesis.
- Shaded lawns should be mowed higher and receive less fertilizer, water, and traffic. See *Growing Turfgrass in the Shade* (http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ep072).
- For color in shady areas, use plants that produce light-colored flowers. Dark flowers don't show up as well.
- The local county Extension office can verify the reliability of a plant in your county (http://solutionsforyourlife.ufl. edu/map).

Additional Resources

Chaplin, L. T., and M. M. Brandies. 1998. *The Florida Gardener's Book of Lists*. Dallas, TX: Taylor Publishing.

Dehgan, B. 1998. *Landscape Plants for Subtropical Climates*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida.

UF/IFAS. 2010. The Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Guide to Plant Selection & Landscape Design. http://fyn.ifas.ufl.edu/pdf/FYN_Plant_Selection_Guide_v090110.pdf.

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Table 1. Selected shade-tolerant plants for North (N), Central (C), and South (S) Florida

Plant	Region
Turf	
St. Augustinegrass dwarf cultivars ('Sapphire', 'Seville', 'Delmar', and 'Captiva')	NCS
Zoysiagrass cultivars (e.g., 'Empire')	NC
Centipedegrass	N
Small trees (under 30')	
Devil's walkingstick (Aralia spinosa)*	NC
Dahoon holly (<i>Ilex cassine</i>)*	NCS
Dogwood (Cornus florida)*	NC
Pond apple (<i>Annona glabra</i>)*	S
Red buckeye (Aesculus pavia)*	NC
Redbud (Cercis canadensis)*	NC
Silverbell (<i>Halesia</i> spp.)*	N
Snowbell (Styrax americanus)*	NCS
Sparkleberry (Vaccinium arboreum)*	NC
Spicewood (Calyptranthes pallens)*	S
Swamp dogwood (Cornus foemina)*	NCS
Walter's viburnum (Viburnum obovatum)*	NCS
Yaupon (<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>)*	NCS
Palms/cycads	
Bamboo palm (<i>Chamadorea</i> spp.)	CS
Blue-stem/dwarf palmetto (Sabal minor)*	NCS
Coontie (Zamia floridana)*	NCS
Formosa palm <i>(Arenga engleri)</i>	CS
Lady palm (Rhapis excelsa)	CS
Needle palm (<i>Rhapidophyllum hystrix</i>)*	NCS
Saw palmetto (Serenoa repens)*	NCS
Shrubs	
Arrowwood (Viburnum dentatum)*	NC
Azalea (Rhododendron cultivars)	NC
Aucuba (<i>Aucuba japonica</i>)	NC
Anise - Florida (Illicium floridanum)*	NCS
Anise - yellow (Illicium parviflorum)*	NCS
Banana shrub (Magnolia figo)	NC
Beautyberry (Callicarpa americana)*	NCS
Camellia (C. japonica, C. sasanqua)	NC
Cleyera (Ternstroemia gymnanthera)	NC
Crape jasmine/pinwheel jasmine (Tabernaemontana divaricata)	CS
Dwarf schefflera (Schefflera arboricola)	CS
Dwarf Walter's viburnum (<i>Viburnum obovatum</i> – dwarf cultivars)*	NCS
Fatsia (Fatsia japonica)	NCS
Firebush (Hamelia patens)*	NCS
Florida azalea (Rhododendron austrinum)*	N

Plant	Region			
Gallberry (<i>Ilex glabra</i>)*	NCS			
Gardenia (Gardenia augusta)	NCS			
Hydrangea (Hydrangea macrophylla)	NC			
Mahonia (Mahonia fortunei)	NC			
Marlberry (Ardisia escallonioides)*	CS			
Myrsine (Rapanea punctata)*	S			
Oakleaf hydrangea (Hydrangea quercifolia)*	NC			
Fetterbush (Lyonia lucida)*	NCS			
Pinxter azalea (Rhododendron canescens)*	NC			
Pipestem (Agarista populifolia)*	NC			
Sandankwa viburnum (Viburnum suspensum)	NCS			
Scorpion tail (Heliotropium angiospermum)*	NCS			
Simpson's stopper (Myrcianthes fragrans)*	NCS			
Snailseed (Cocculus laurifolius)	CS			
Summersweet (Clethra alnifolia)	NC			
Strawberry bush (Euonymus americanus)*	NC			
String lily (Crinum americanum)*	NCS			
Sweetshrub (Calycanthus floridus)*	NC			
Tea olive (Osmanthus fragrans)	NC			
Umbrella sedge (Cyperus alternifolius)	NCS			
Virginia willow (Itea virginica)*	NC			
Walter's viburnum (Viburnum obovatum)*	NC			
Wax myrtle (Myrica cerifera)*	NCS			
Wild coffee (Psychotria nervosa)*	CS			
Witch hazel (Hamamelis virginiana)*	NC			
Yesterday, today and tomorrow (Brunsfelsia spp.)	NCS			
Grasses				
River oats (Chasmanthium latifolium)*	NC			
Tiger grass (Thysanoalena latifolia)	CS			
Ferns				
Autumn fern (Dryopteris erythrsora)	NCS			
Chain ferns (Woodwardia spp.)*	NCS			
Cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea)*	NCS			
Hart's tongue fern (Asplenium scolopendrium)	NC			
Holly fern (Cyrtomium falcatum)	NCS			
Japanese painted fern (Athyrium niponicum 'Pictum')	N			
Leather fern (Acrostichum danaeifolium)	CS			
Leatherleaf fern (Rumohra adiantiformis)	CS			
Southern shield fern (Thelypteris kunthii)*	NCS			
Royal fern (Osmunda regalis)*	NCS			
Southern woods fern (Dryopteris normalis)*	NCS			
Sword ferns (Nephrolepis biserrata and N. exaltata)*	CS			
Swamp fern (Blechnum serrulatum)*	NCS			
Silver-leaf brake fern (Pteris ensiformia 'Victoriae')	CS			
Virginia chain fern (Woodwardia virginica)*	NCS			

Plant	Region	
Groundcovers		
African hosta (Drimiopsis maculata)	NCS	
Algerian ivy (Hedera canariensis)	CS	
Artillery fern (Pilea microphylla)	CS	
Asiatic jasmine (Trachelospermum asiaticum)	NCS	
Aztec grass (Ophiopogon intermedius)	NCS	
Lilyturf (Liriope spp.)	NCS	
Carpet bugleweed (Ajuga reptans)	N	
Cast iron plant (Aspidistra elatior)	NCS	
Creeping yew (Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Prostrata')	CS	
Florida violets (Viola spp.)	NCS	
Mondo grass (Ophiopogon japonicus)	NCS	
Periwinkle (Vinca minor)	CS	
Spider plant (Chlorophytum comosum)	CS	
Strawberry begonia (Saxifraga stolonifera)	NCS	
Swedish ivy (Plectranthus verticillatus)	CS	
Turtle vine/Bolivian Jew (Callisia repens)	CS	
* Native Florida plant		

Table 2. Colorful annuals and perennials

Common name	Scientific name
Begonias	Begonia spp.
Bromeliads	Aechmea, Bilbergia, and Neoregelia spp.
Blood lily	Haemanthus multiflorus
Blue ginger	Dichorisandra thyrsiflora
Blue sage	Eranthemum pulchellum
Butterfly gingers	Hedychium spp.
Caladium	Caladium x hortulanum
Charmed wine	Oxalis 'Charmed Wine'
Coleus	Solenostemon scuttellarioides
Crossandra	Crossandra infundibuliformis
Firespike	Odontonema strictum
Dancing girl ginger	Globba bulbifera
Ground orchid	Spathoglottis spp.
Hostas	Hosta hybrids, such as 'Sunhosta', 'Royal Standard', 'Elegans', 'Patriot', and 'Frances Williams'
Impatiens	Impatiens spp.
Jacobinia	Justicia carnea
Jewels of Opar	Talinum paniculatum 'Variegata'
Kaffir lily	Clivia miniata
Leopard plant	Farfugium japonicum
Nun's orchid	Phaius tankervilliae
Ornamental sweet potato	Ipomoea batatas
Peacock gingers	Kaempferia spp.

Common name	Scientific name
Persian shield	Strobilanthes dyerianus
Polka dot plant	Hypoestes phyllostachya
Red flame ivy	Hemigraphis alternata
Sanchezia	Sanchezia nobilis
Shell ginger	Alpinia zerumbet
Toad lilies	Tricyrtis spp.
Walking irises	Neomarica spp.
Wishbone flower	Torenia fournieri
Yellow shrimp plant	Pachystachys lutea

Table 3. Assorted foliage plants (houseplants) for South Florida and cold-protected areas of Central Florida

Common name	Scientific name
Chinese evergreen	Aglaonema spp.
Amazon lily	Eucharis amazonica
Anthurium	Anthurium spp.
Aralia	Polyscias spp.
Calathea	Calathea spp.
Ti plant	Cordyline spp.
Dumbcane	Dieffenbachia spp.
Dracaena	Dracaena spp.
False aralia	Dizygotheca elegantissima
Prayer plant	Maranta spp.
Peace lily	Spathiphyllum spp.
Philodendron	Philodendron spp. and hybrids
Snake plant	Sansevieria
Triostar	Stromanthe sanguinea 'Triostar'
ZZ plant	Zamioculcas zamiifolia