

Designing a Hedge using Florida Natives

First, look at your conditions. Choose plants based on light and water needs. Many native shrubs are adaptable to varying conditions but will need water during their establishment times.

Second, think about the space you have available. Consider the mature size of trees or shrubs and how much regular trimming you are willing to do. Choose dwarf cultivars for low hedges. Use less spreading cultivars in narrow spaces, like between houses. Most shrubs take well to shaping. Many shrubs are available in "Standard," or tree form which work well near walkways.

Third, think about how formal you want your hedges to be. Mixing shrubs with different colors, leaf shape, and form can give a more natural, relaxed feel. Using uniform plants in lines will give a more formal feel. A hedge doesn't have to be a straight line. Staggering plants to create an S-shape can add interest while blocking unwanted views from a particular direction.



Red-tipped Cocoplum hedge in full sun



Shiny Coffee hedge in shade



Dwarf Yaupon Holly hedge in full sun



Seagrape privacy hedge in full sun

Part-Full Sun

Plant	Moisture, Growth Habit, notes
Simpson's Stopper	Average,
Silver Buttonwood/Green Buttonwood	Average-Very Dry,
Horizontal Cocoplum	Dry-Very Dry, \$ 10-15', ↔ 10-15', salt tolerant, frost sensitive
Will Fleming/Scarlet Peak Yaupon Holly	Moist-Dry,
Red-Tipped Cocoplum	Dry- Very Dry, ‡ 10-15', ↔ 10', salt tolerant, frost sensitive
Saw Palmetto	Dry- Very Dry,
Yaupon Holly	Moist-Dry,
Sea Grape	Average-Very Dry,
Spanish Stopper	Average-Dry,
Wax Myrtle	Moist-Dry,
Beauty Berry	Moist-Dry,

Shade

Plant	Moisture, Growth Habit, notes
Florida Anise	Moist-average,
Shiny Coffee	Average-Dry, ‡ 6', ↔ 3-5', red berries
Ocala Anise	Moist-Average,
Dahoon Holly	Moist-Average,
Sweetbay Magnolia	Consistently Moist,
Oak-leaf Hydrangea	Average-Dry,