

CATEGORY: FLORIDA GARDENING & PLANTS

Florida Gardening Resources

Every effort was made to feature resources on this page that are reliable and clear in how they relay information about plants. Some resources on this page may reference uses of plants for food or medicine, including plant uses in a historical context. Readers should be aware that even among “edible” or “medicinal” plants, not every part of an edible plant may be edible, some plants may require certain preparations to be safely consumed, some plants should only be consumed in small quantities, certain individuals may have sensitivities to some plants, and some plants that were historically used as medicine or food may now be considered unsafe to consume. Whether growing, consuming, or educating about edible plants, always research plant uses carefully. If you work with public gardens, educational, or therapeutic horticulture programs, it is important to consider the possibility that some people you work with may sample plants without asking, may misidentify plants, or misunderstand how edible plants can be safely eaten.

If you are gardening outdoors, first find out your location’s plant hardiness zone (<https://planthardiness.ars.usda.gov>) so you can select plants that are suited to your climate.

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The plants listed in these resources as “safe plants” are generally believed to be safe. However, if you suspect that a child (or adult) has eaten quantities of any of these plants (or any of their parts), or if you notice symptoms such as illness or dermatitis after handling these plants, call your Poison Control Center for additional information.

Key Organizations

[Florida Association of Native Nurseries](#)

[Florida Dept of Agriculture \(Gardening & Landscaping\)](#)

[Florida Federation of Garden Clubs](#)

[Florida Native Plant Society](#)

[Florida Nursery, Growers & Landscape Association](#) (FNGLA)

[Florida State Horticultural Society](#)

[Florida Wildflower Foundation](#)

[The Native Plant Horticulture Foundation](#)

University of Florida IFAS Extension – County-specific gardening classes, consultations, information and Master Gardener Volunteer Programs <https://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/find-your-local-office/>

Books, journals & epublications on Florida gardening

Florida Nursery, Growers & Landscape Association (2025). [Gardening library.](#)

Florida State Horticultural Society. (2025). [Proceedings from the Florida state horticultural society.](#)

[Guide for Real Florida Gardeners](#) – Annual publication on Florida native plant gardening

Hall, D.W. (2020). *Illustrated plants of Florida and the coastal plain.* University Press of Florida.

Simons, R. W. (2021). *The ecology of the trees, shrubs, and woody vines of northern Florida.* University

Press of Florida.

[The Palmetto](#) - The Florida Native Plant Society quarterly magazine

University of Florida IFAS Electronic Data Information System (EDIS) (2021). [Ask IFAS?](#) (online database of factsheets on a wide variety of topics - publications & research).

[University of Florida IFAS Electronic Data Information System Journal](#) (EDIS) (2025).

Research & articles on Florida gardening

Recently published selected research & articles:

Brown, S.P., Treadwell, D., Stephens, J.M., & Webb, S. (2018). Florida vegetable gardening guide. *UF/IFAS Extension Service, University of Florida, IFAS, Florida A & M University Cooperative Extension Program Publication SP 103*

Deng, Z., Peres, N., & Desaegeer, J. (2021). [Caladium cultivars](#) ‘Pink Panther’ and ‘Crimson Skye’. *EDIS*.

Kumar, V., Ahmed, M.Z., Palmer, C. et al. (2021). [Whitefly \(Bemisia tabaci\) management program for ornamental plants](#). *EDIS* 5.

Momol, E., Scheinkman, M., Thomas, M. et al. (2021). [What is Florida-friendly landscape?](#) *EDIS* 4.

Murray, J.J., Basset, G., & Sandoya, G. (2021). [Nutritional benefits of lettuce consumed at recommended portion sizes](#). *EDIS* 3.

Salinas, M., Park Brown, S., & Stephens, J.M. (2021). [Herbs and spices in the Florida garden](#). *EDIS* 5.

Examples of Florida gardening - learning sites

[Florida Botanical Gardens](#) - listing by [Florida Hikes!](#)

[Alfred B. Maclay Gardens State Park](#)

[Bok Tower Gardens](#)

[Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden](#) - [Fairchild Challenge](#), an environmental science competition for students PK4-12th grade, encourages young people to learn about the environment, gardens, botany and more.

[Kanapaha Botanical Gardens](#)

[Leu Gardens](#)

[Marie Selby Botanical Gardens](#)

[Morikami Museum and Japanese Garden](#)

[Mounts Botanical Garden](#)

[Naples Botanical Garden](#) – [Karen and Robert Scott Florida Garden](#) demonstration garden with plants that thrive in this zone in Florida.

[Sunken Gardens](#)

[The National Tropical Botanical Garden - Kampong](#) (Coconut Grove, FL.)

[UF IFAS Extension county office demonstration gardens](#) (at most county extension offices) –

[Vizcaya Museum & Gardens](#)

Videos, webinars, and podcasts on Florida gardening

[Echo Farms in Fort Myers Florida](#) demonstration site for permaculture and Florida gardening.

<https://echonet.org/videos/this-legendary-florida-farm-has-changed-the-way-we-grow-food/>

[Florida-Friendly Landscaping™](#) webinars

[Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ in a Minute](#) – One minute audio.

[New Rare Edible Plants to Florida \(& Beyond\)](#) video introduces a variety of edibles with tips for successful growing, shade houses, propagation ideas.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y23W_8BFIVQ

Pete Kanaris GreenDreams TV videos showcase Florida gardens & nurseries.

https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=Pete+Kanaris+GreenDreams++

Tour This Pensacola Homestead & Food Forest – paw paw, monstera, dragon fruit, carambola.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ywwme3ig5uQ>

Related organizations

[Atlas of Florida Plants](#), Institute of Systematic Botany

[Native American Ethnobotany](#) database

Safe Plant Lists/Poisonous Plants

There are four generally accepted classifications for plant toxicity: major toxicity, minor toxicity, oxalates (juice or sap that irritates), and dermatitis (juice, sap, thorns causing rash or irritation). Resources will often list plants by toxicity class, and some plant lists identify plants that are considered safe. Many lists, including the FLHHN Resource Hub lists include a caveat - “plants on this list are generally believed to be safe” (University of California, 2022b).

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[NCSU online plant database](#)

[Florida Poison Control Centers](#)

Safe Plants for Florida Gardening Programs below

SAFE PLANTS FOR FLORIDA GARDENING PROGRAMS

This is a list of plants that would generally be considered safe to use with all gardeners, including children or those with Alzheimer's or visual impairments who may not be able to distinguish between edible or non-edible plants. All parts of the plants on this list are generally considered non-toxic if they were consumed by humans, but most are not considered edible plants. Additionally, these plants do not commonly cause skin irritation when handled, or have sharp spines.

Many plants of different species share the same common names. When procuring plants, it is important to properly verify their identity by scientific name.

If plants have been treated with pesticides, which is common in the commercial horticulture industry, this could affect whether they could be consumed or handled safely. As with any plant or food, there may be a possibility that certain individuals could have a negative reaction to consuming or touching a plant due to allergy or interaction with medication. This list should not be considered an all-inclusive list of plants for gardening programs, as a much larger palette of plants can be used with very little risk to most gardeners. This list does not imply safety of consumption by animals.

Plants for indoors or shady porches

Most of the following plants listed in this section are not considered "edible", but if small quantities were consumed by humans, they are generally considered non-toxic.

Common Name	<i>Scientific Name</i>	Notes
African violet	<i>Saintpaulia</i> spp.	
Aluminum plant	<i>Pilea</i> spp.	
Bear's paw	<i>Cotyledon tomentosa</i>	
Begonia	<i>Begonia</i> spp.	
Bird's nest fern	<i>Asplenium nidus</i>	
Bloodlead	<i>Iresine herbstii</i>	
Calathea	<i>Calathea</i> spp.	
Carpet bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	
Cast iron plant	<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>	
Christmas "cactus"	<i>Schlumbergera</i> spp.	
Coleus	<i>Coleus</i> spp.	
Donkey tail	<i>Sedum morganianum</i> , <i>Sedum burrito</i>	
Dracaena (corn plant; lucky bamboo, Madagascar dragon tree, etc.)	<i>Dracaena</i> spp.	
Echeveria	<i>Echeveria</i> spp.	
False aralia	<i>Dizygotheca elegantissima</i>	
Fiddleleaf fig	<i>Ficus lyrata</i>	
Flame violet	<i>Episcia</i> spp.	
Fuchsia	<i>Fuchsia</i> spp. and hybrids	
Geraniums	<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.	

Plants for indoors or shady porches

Most of the following plants in this section are not considered "edible",
but if small quantities were consumed by humans, they are generally considered non-toxic.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Notes
Golden polypody	<i>Phlebodium aureum</i> (previously <i>Polypodium aureum</i>)	
Goldfish plant	<i>Columnea</i> spp.	
Holly fern	<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	
Impatiens	<i>Impatiens</i> hybrids	
Jade plant	<i>Crassula argentea</i>	
Japanese aralia	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	
Lipstick plant	<i>Aeschynanthus</i> spp.	
Living stones	<i>Lithops</i> spp.	
Maidenhair fern	<i>Adiantum</i> spp.	
Moneywort	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	
Nerve plant	<i>Fittonia</i> spp.	
Norfolk Island Pine	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	
Orchids	<i>Phalaenopsis</i> spp., <i>Cattleya</i> spp., <i>Epidendrum</i> spp., <i>Oncidium</i> spp., <i>Paphiopedilum</i> spp.	
Peperomia	<i>Peperomia</i> spp.	
Persian violet	<i>Exacum affine</i>	
Petunia	<i>Petunia</i> spp.	
Polka Dot plant	<i>Hypoestes phyllostachya</i>	
Ponytail "palm"	<i>Beaucarnea recurvata</i>	
Prayer plant	<i>Maranta leuconeura</i>	
Purple passion plant	<i>Gynura aurantiaca</i>	
Spider plant	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>	
Spikemoss	<i>Selaginella</i> spp.	
String of hearts	<i>Ceropegia woodii</i>	
Ti plant	<i>Cordyline terminalis</i>	
Wax plant	<i>Hoya carmosa</i>	
Wishbone flower	<i>Torenia</i> spp.	
Zebra plant	<i>Aphelandra squarrosa</i>	

Vegetables, herbs, annual flowers - usually grown outdoors in garden beds or containers
 Not all of these plants are considered "edible",
 but if they were consumed by humans, they are generally considered non-toxic.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Notes
Alyssum	<i>Alyssum</i> spp.	
Anise	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>	
Arugula	<i>Eruca sativa</i>	
Basil	<i>Ocimum</i> spp.	
Bay	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	
Bee balm	<i>Monarda</i> spp.	
Beet	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	
Borage	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	
Broccoli	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>italica</i>	
Cabbage	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	
Calendula	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	
Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i> var. <i>sativus</i>	
Catnip	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	
Cauliflower	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>botrytis</i>	
Chamomile	<i>Chamaemilum mobile</i> & <i>Matricaria recutita</i>	
Chervil	<i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i>	
Chives/Garlic chives	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> , <i>Allium tuberosum</i>	
Cilantro/Coriander	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	
Cock's comb	<i>Celosia</i> spp.	
Collards	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	
Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	
Cosmos	<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	
Cuban "oregano"	<i>Plectranthus amboinicus</i>	
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia</i> hybrids	
Echinacea	<i>Echinacea</i> spp.	
Ginger	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	
Green bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	
Kale	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	
Kohlrabi	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	
Lemon balm	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	
Lemon verbena	<i>Aloysia triphylla</i>	
Malabar "spinach"	<i>Basella</i> species	
Marjoram	<i>Origanum majorana</i>	
Mints	<i>Mentha</i> spp.	
Nasturtium	<i>Tropaeolum</i> spp.	
Okinawa "spinach"	<i>Gynura</i> species	

Vegetables, herbs, annual flowers - usually grown outdoors in garden beds or containers Not all of these plants are considered edible, but if they were consumed by humans, they are generally considered non-toxic.		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Notes
Oregano	<i>Origanum</i> spp.	
Parsley	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>	
Peas (vegetable)	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Edible peas should not be confused with the ornamental sweet pea (<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i>). All parts of this species are toxic.
Portulaca	<i>Portulaca</i> spp.	
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	
Sage	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	
Salvia	<i>Salvia</i> spp.	
Savory	<i>Satureja</i> spp.	
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum</i> spp.	
Spinach	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>	
Stevia	<i>Stevia rebaudinana</i>	
Sunflowers	<i>Helianthus</i> spp.	
Swiss chard	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	
Thyme	<i>Thymus</i> spp.	
Turnip	<i>Brassica rapa</i>	
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia</i> spp.	

Continue to next page

Plants for outdoors - usually grown in landscapes		
These plants are <u>not</u> typically considered "edible", but if small quantities of these plants were consumed by humans, they are generally considered non-toxic.		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Notes
American lotus	<i>Nelumbo lutea</i>	For use in water gardens
Bamboo		Bamboo comes in all sizes; consult with local experts on appropriate species for your garden. Only non-invasive, clumping bamboo species should be used.
Bird of paradise	<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>	
Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon</i> spp.	
Bromeliads	<i>Billbergia</i> spp., <i>Aechmea</i> spp., <i>Bromelia</i> spp., <i>Neoregalia</i> spp., <i>Vriesia</i> spp.	
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	
Crape myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.	
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	
Golden canna	<i>Canna flaccida</i>	Best grown in water gardens
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.	
Liriope	<i>Liriope muscari</i>	
Mulberry	<i>Morus</i> spp.	
Osmanthus	<i>Osmanthus</i> spp.	
Pine	<i>Pinus</i> spp.	
Roses	<i>Rosa</i> spp.	Many varieties are thornless, including many easy-to-grow Southern "Old Garden Roses".
Society garlic	<i>Tulbaghia violacea</i>	
Staghorn fern	<i>Platycerium bifurcatum</i>	
Star jasmine	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	
Stephanotis	<i>Marsdenia floribunda</i>	
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar</i> spp.	
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum</i> spp.	
Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.	
Spp. - species		
References:		
http://www.ladybug.uconn.edu/FactSheets/houseplants--safe-or-poisonous.php		
https://horttherapywithhankbruce.weebly.com/safe-plants--dangerous-plants.html		
https://lancaster.unl.edu/hort/factsheets/031_ToxicityHouseplants.pdf		
https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/		
https://ucanr.edu/sites/poisonous_safe_plants/		
Compiled by Jessica Sullivan, version 8/29/2024. For updates and suggestions, contact sullivan@ufl.edu		

Ornamental Landscaping

Resources for Florida ornamental landscaping are listed below. Ornamental landscape plants are primarily used as visually pleasing decorative specimens in the landscapes of homes, businesses, public gardens and parks. They are diverse plants—annual & perennial flowers, trees, shrubs, and grasses. They may also provide food, shade or shelter, with these features considered secondary to their ornamental role.

[Florida Friendly Landscaping™ interactive plant selector](#)

[Florida Friendly Landscaping™](#) plant guides, sample landscape designs, etc. (many of these resources are also available in print format through local UF IFAS Extension offices)

[Florida Native Plant Society](#) - interactive plant selector, growing information, etc.

[Plant Real Florida](#) – Florida native plant gardening guide, plant locator, etc.

[Florida Wildflower Foundation](#) –plant lists for attracting pollinators, birds, etc.

[International Water Lily and Water Gardening Society](#) – Includes listings for local groups

[Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center plant database.](#) The University of Texas at Austin – includes Florida native plants

Books on Florida gardening

Brown, S.P., & Schoellhorn, R. (2006). *Your Florida guide to perennials: Selection, establishment, and maintenance*. University Press of Florida.

Broschat, T.K., Meerow, A.W., & Elliot, M.L. (2017). *Ornamental palm horticulture* (2nd ed.). University Press of Florida.

Heugel, C.N. (2015). *Native Florida plants for shady landscapes*. University Press of Florida.

MacCubbin, T., Lampl, J., Tasker, G., & Bowden, R. (2021). *Florida gardener's handbook: All you need to know to plan, plant, & maintain a Florida garden* (2nd ed.). Cool Springs Press.

Edible Gardening

Edible plants are organisms of the plant kingdom suitable by nature for use as a food for human beings (Collins Dictionary, 2021). Plants included in this section, are typically not harmful to humans, but some people may have sensitivities to certain plants. Resources provided here are for informational purposes. Whether growing, consuming, or educating about edible plants, **always research plant uses carefully**. If you work with public gardens, educational, or therapeutic horticulture programs, it is important to consider the possibility that some people you work with may sample plants without asking, may misidentify plants, or misunderstand how edible plants can be safely eaten.

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[American Botanical Council](#) – information on medicinal herbs

[Edible communities magazines](#) – information on local farms, gardens, and foods

[Florida Vegetable Gardening Guide](#)

[Growing Lettuce in Small Hydroponic Systems](#)

[Growables](#)

[Monthly Vegetable Gardening Planting Calendars](#)

[Herb Society of America](#)

[Plants for a Future](#) – information on edible plants

Books

Boning, C. (2021). *Florida's best fruiting plants: Native and exotic trees, shrubs, and vines*, (2nd ed.). Pineapple Press.

Boning, C. (2021). *Florida's best herbs and spices: Native and exotic plants grown for scent and flavor*, (2nd ed.). Pineapple Press.

Bowden, R. (2015). *Florida fruit & vegetable gardening: Plant, grow, and harvest the best edibles (Fruit & vegetable gardening guides)*. Cool Springs Press.

Stibolt, G., & Contreras, M. (2013). *Organic methods for vegetable gardening in Florida*. University Press of Florida.

Florida Insect and Animal Identification

[Florida Museum of Natural History printable pollinator identification guides](#)

[Florida Museum of Natural History online amphibian and reptile guides](#)

[Gillespie Museum Florida wildlife field guides](#)

[iNaturalist app](#) – identifies plants and animals; log sightings; find out what lives in your location

University of Florida IFAS (2021). [Garden pest animals publications. Ask IFAS.](#)

[University of Florida IFAS County Extension office Plant Clinics](#) - insect, animal, plant identification assistance

University of Florida IFAS. (n.d.). [Featured creatures \(insects\)](#).

University of Florida IFAS. (2012). [Welcome to the insect ID Lab at the University of Florida.](#)

[Venomous Snakes of Florida](#)

Books and field guides

Bartlett, R.D., & Bartlett, P. (2003). *Florida's snakes*. University Press of Florida.

Daniels, J. (2022). *Your Florida guide to butterfly gardening: A guide for the deep south*, (2nd ed.). University Press of Florida.

Florida butterflies & pollinators – A folding pocket guide to familiar species. Waterford Press.

Identification guide to the frogs of Florida SP468. [University of Florida](#)

Plant Lists and Resources for Specific Types of Gardens in Florida

Attracting Wildlife

Daniels, J.C., Schaefer, J., Huegel, C.N., & Mazzotti, F.J. (2021). *Butterfly gardening in Florida* Publication #WEC 22. University of Florida IFAS.

Florida butterflies & pollinators – A folding pocket guide to familiar species. Waterford Press.
Hostetler, MD., Klowden, G., Webb Miller, S., & Youngentob, K.N. (2021). Landscaping backyards for wildlife: Top ten tips for success Publication #CIR 1429. University of Florida IFAS.
Schaefer, J., & Huegel, CN. (2020). Hummingbirds of Florida Publication #WEC21. University of Florida IFAS.
UF/IFAS. (2021). [Gardening for bees.](#)
UF/IFAS. (2021). [Gardening with wildlife.](#)

Books on Attracting Wildlife

Daniels, J. (2022). *Your Florida guide to butterfly gardening: A guide for the deep south, (2nd ed.)*. University Press of Florida.
Fleming Hayes, R. (n.d.). *Pollinator friendly gardening.* Voyageur Press.
Hammer, R.L. (2015). *Attracting hummingbirds and butterflies in tropical Florida.* University of Florida Press.
Huegel, C. (2010). *Native plant landscaping for Florida wildlife.* University Press of Florida.
Mader, E., Shepherd, M., Vaughan, M., & Black, S. (2011). *Attracting native pollinators (Xerces Society Guide).* Storey Publishing.

Sensory Gardens in Florida

Arslan, M., Kalaylioglu, Z., & Ekren, E. (2018). Use of medicinal and aromatic plants in therapeutic gardens. *Ind J Pharmaceut Educ Res.*, 52, S151–4.
Clem, T. (2021). Sensory gardens: [More than meets the eye.](#) *The Gainesville Sun.*
HGTV. (n.d.). [A Florida sensory garden plan.](#)
Jameson, M. (2019). [Designing a sensory garden.](#) UF/IFAS.
UF/IFAS (2021). [Sensory gardens.](#)
- (n.d.). [The Sensory Arts Garden](#) (Jupiter FL.). [Elsforautism.org.](#)

Plants for Gardens for People with Vision Impairments

American Printing House. (2021). [Gardening after vision loss: Tips from an experienced blind gardener.](#) APHVisionAware.
[Heritage Village Sensory Garden](#), Pinellas County.
Horchey, E. (2021). [Lighthouse for the blind opens sensory garden, playground](#) (Pinellas County, FL.). [Suncoastnews.com.](#)
The Lighthouse of Broward County. (n.d.). [The Lighthouse sensory garden](#) (Fort Lauderdale. FL.).
UF/IFAS. (2021). [Fragrance gardens.](#)

Ethnobotany

Defined as the study of a particular people, region and culture and their use of indigenous native plants, ethnobotany focuses on relationships between cultures and plants (Mathias, 2004). This includes knowledge of plant classification, cultivation, and uses including medicine, food, and shelter. Biopiracy is the commercial exploitation or monopolization of biological or genetic material. Often, prominent medicinal plant extracts obtained without compensation to indigenous people or countries for their knowledge or materials is part of this topic. Florida, like other regions, has indigenous peoples and cultures, with research studies available, related to their ethnobotany.

Allen, G.M., Bond, M.D., & Main, M.B. (2012). [50 common native plants important in Florida's ethnobotanical history](#). UF/IFAS. Botanical Research Institute of Texas - [Native American Ethnobotany Database](#).

Griffith, MP., Meerow, AW., Calonje, M. et al. (2022). Genetic patterns of *Zamia* in Florida are consistent with ancient human influence and recent near extirpation. *International Journal of Plant Sciences*, 183(3).

Larsen, C. (2022). [Wildflowers – A growing part of Florida history](#). Florida Wildflower Foundation.

Mathias, E. (2004) Ethnoveterinary medicine: Harnessing its potential. *Veterinary Bulletin* 74, 27-37.

McClure, K. (2015). [Value, access, and use of ethnobotanical databases in ethnopharmacology: Methods, ethical research, and a case study on the Aurukun ethnobiology database project](#). *Doctoral Thesis: University of Kansas*.

Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History. (n.d.). [Edward Palmer – Father of ethnobotany](#). [Society of Ethnobiology](#).

Stetson University & Gillespie Museum Florida. (n.d.). [Florida ethnobotany \(field guides\)](#). [Stetson.edu](#).

USDA. (2025). [Dr. Duke's phytochemical and ethnobotanical databases](#).

Books

Austin, D.F. (2004). *Florida ethnobotany*. CRC Press.

Balick, M.J., & Cox, P.A. (2020). *Plants, people, and culture: The Science of Ethnobotany* (2nd ed.). Garland Science.

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