

Environmental Studies Arbor Day Garden

This document is a plant species inventory of the ES Arbor Day garden at Eckerd College. The main focus is on native plants, but we document the invasive and introduced species as well. If you are curious about insects and wildlife, under each plant species we have listed the insects and wildlife associated with the plant! Not every species found in the wildlife habitats is listed here. This covers the most common species you find. Happy searching!



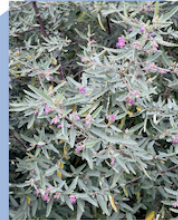
marsh fleabane
Pluchea odorata



blanket flower
Gaillardia pulchella



blue mist flower
Conoclinium coelestinum



teabush
Melochia tomentosa



maypop
Passiflora incarnata



Florida porterweed
Stachytarpheta jamaicensis



false mastic
Sideroxylon foetidissimum



man in the ground
Ipomea microdactyla



skyblue clustervine
Jacquemontia pentanthos



wild poinsettia
Euphorbia cyanophora



necklace pod
Sopora tomentosa



live oak
Quercus virginiana



sida
Sida acuta

Species Listing

Native

1. Marsh Fleabane (*Pluchia odorata*) (FNPS)
 - a. Insects: Butterflies and bees including *Halictzcs ligatus Anthidizcin maczclifroons* and *Coelioxys gerinaiza* are attracted to the plant's nectar (Deyrup et al. 2002 in Native Plant Society).
 - b. Native habitats: Found in the marsh and along swamp edges. On Eckerd's campus it is also found in gardens with regular irrigation.



c.

2. Painted-leaf, Wild Poinsettia (*Euphorbia cyathophora*) (FNPS)

- a. Insects: Common pollinators are bees, butterflies, and moths. They also use it as a nectar plant.
- b. Native Habitats: Found in hammocks, pinelands, disturbed areas



c.

3. Skyblue Clustervine, Skyblue Jacquemontia (*Jacquemontia pentanthos*) (FNPS)

- a. Wildlife: Food plant for birds
- b. Insects: Pollinators include the Nessus sphinx (*Amphion floridensis*), Tantalus sphinx (*Allopus tantalus*) and Torsa sphinx (*Xylophanes tersa*) moths. (Institute for Regional Conservation in NPS)
- c. Native Habitats: Found in coastal hammocks (especially on dunes)
- d. This is an endangered species ★



e.

4. Purple Passion Flower, Passion Vine, Maypop (*Passiflora incarnata*) (FNPS)

- a. Wildlife: Wild turkey eaten the tendrils. Other wildlife eat the fruit.
- b. Insects: It is a larval host plant for butterfly species, including the Gulf Fritillary (*Agraulis vanillae*) and the state butterfly of Florida, the Zebra Longwing (*Heliconius charithonia*). It also is host to the Crimson Patch Longwing (*Heliconius erato*), Red-banded Hairstreak (*Calycopis cecrops*) and Julia Heliconian (*Dryas iulia*) butterflies. It is pollinated by bees.
- c. Native Habitats: It is found in disturbed areas, hardwood forest, sandhill, or scrub.



d.

5. Firewheel; Blanketflower (*Gaillardia pulchella*) (FNPS)

- a. Wildlife: Birds eat the seeds. Including chickadees, titmice, and warblers.
- b. Insects: Pollinated by native bees, non-native honeybees, butterflies and wasps.
- c. Native habitats: Often found in dry areas near the coast.



d.

6. Blue mist flower; Mistflower (*Conoclinium coelestinum*) (FNPS)
- a. Insects: The Obscure Skipper, Salt Water Marsh Skipper, Southern Broken-dash, Three-spotted Skipper and other butterflies use it as a nectar plant.
 - b. Native habitats: Found in riverine swamps and cypress savannas



c.

7. Necklace pod; (*Sophora tomentosa* var. *truncata*) (FNPS)
- a. Wildlife: Attracts small birds and hummingbirds



b.

8. False Mastic; Mastic; Wild Olive (*Sideroxylon foetidissimum*) (FNPS)
- a. Wildlife: Birds and animals eat the fruit. Provides protective cover.
 - b. Native Habitats: Found in tropical hammocks



c.

9. Sida, wireweed (*Sida acuta*) (Florida School of Holistic Living)

- a. Habitat: Typically grows as a perennial in Florida, but can act like an annual or biennial based on the climate. They grow in areas with full sun and sandy soil. On campus, they are typically found in disturbed areas and open areas.



b.

10. Gold Lantana (*Lantana depressa* var. *depressa*) (FNPS)

- a. Wildlife: Birds are attracted to its fruit. They also act like a vector and spread the plants seeds
- b. Insects: Pollinated by butterflies (during the day), moths (at night), and bees (Osorio 2012 in NPS).
- c. Native Habitat: Found in pine rocklands



d.

11. Man-in-the-ground, Wild-potato Morning-glory (*Ipomoea microdactyla*) (FNPS)

- a. Wildlife: Sometimes visited by hummingbirds.
- b. Insects: Skippers and Sphynx moths are visitors.
- c. Native Habitats: Found in pine rocklands.
- d. Endangered species ★

12. Live oak (*Quercus virginiana*) (FNPS)

- a. Wildlife: Birds and mammals attracted to the acorns. The tree provides nesting habitat for birds and squirrels. Hummingbirds eat live oak pollen.
- b. Insects: Larval host plant for butterflies including the Horace's duskywing (*Erynnis horatius*), red-banded hairstreak (*Calycopis cecrops*) and white-M hairstreak (*Parrhasius m-album*).
- c. Native Habitat: Found in tropical rockland hammock, pine-mesic oak (fire-suppressed pineland), upper edges of floodplains, around ponds and lakes, mesic to dry mesic hammock, etc.



d.

13. Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*) (USDA Plant Database)

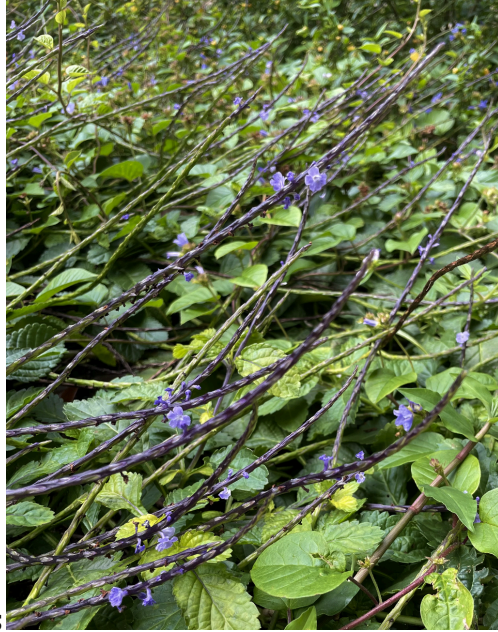
- a. Wildlife: Bats roost in the plant. Birds use it to build their nests including yellow-throated warblers and the northern parulas.
- b. Habitat: Epiphytic on usually live oak. Can be found on pines in coastal areas.



c.

14. Blue Porterweed (*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*) (FNPS)

- a. Wildlife: attracts hummingbirds
- b. Insects: Butterflies and moths are attracted to the plants nectar; larval host for the Tropical Buckeye (*Junonia genoveva*) butterfly
- c. Native Habitats: Found in coastal strand, open areas in dry mesic hardwood forests, and sometimes near trees on sandy roadsides



d. s

15. Tea Bush, Woolly Pyramidflower (*Melochia tomentosa*) (FNPS)

- a. Wildlife: Attracts hummingbirds
- b. Insects: It attracts many pollinators, but mostly bees. Common visitors include Hairstreaks, Crescents, Blues, Skippers, wasps, native bees, and non-native honeybees.
- c. Native Habitats: Found in pine rocklands



d.

Invasive

16. Largeleaf Mexican Clover (*Richardia grandiflora*); Category 2 invasive



a.

Introduced

17. Tasselflower (*Emilia* sp.)



a.



Photography by Ava Dennewill and Ansley Jacobs

[More about Eckerd's Wildlife Habitats](#)

Comments?

*Leave comments about what you think about the native plants on campus! The form can be found on the Certified Wildlife Habitat's home page on Eckerd's Sustainability Website.

References

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