<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agave vilmoriniana</td>
<td>This Mexican species is called the “Octopus Agave” because of its beautifully twirling and emptying leaves. A real showstopper in the landscape, it grows slowly to 4' tall. After about ten years, it produces a magnificent inflorescence of bright yellow flowers. It will thrive in full sun with no supplemental irrigation or soil amendments. Be sure that the planting site drains well, and give it a small application of low-nitrogen granular fertilizer before the onset of the summer rainy season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alocasia paguea</td>
<td>Dwarf Elephant Ear has large leaves and tends to form a clump. It is one of the easiest alocasias to grow in the garden. It can take sun to shade, though prefers brighter light. It responds well to regular watering, but is also tolerant of neglect.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alocasia sp.</td>
<td>This is a dramatically variegated Alocasia selection with yellow-white veins and spots against a dark green background of the heart-shaped leaves. It is fast growing and prefers bright but indirect light and can probably take full sun as well. Good drainage and irrigation are important as is fair-heavy fertilization to make these plants look their best.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthurium cf. cordifolium</td>
<td>An excellent landscape plant, this Caribbean Anthurium has glossy heart-shaped leaves held in a rosette. It is quite forgiving of neglect and well adapted to South Florida preferring part shade and good drainage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthurium digitatum</td>
<td>A climbing Anthurium that is well-adapted to South Florida. It does best in part shade to shade and produces distinctive palmately divided leaves. It also performs well as a houseplant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthurium hybrid</td>
<td>A 'birdnest' type Anthurium species needing shade, good drainage and sufficient irrigation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthurium paraguerense</td>
<td>A smaller 'birdnest' type Anthurium species needing shade, good drainage and sufficient irrigation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthurium pixianinanii</td>
<td>A large bird’s-nest anthurium from Brazil, Peru, Bolivia and Paraguay. It likes drier conditions than many amorph. The leathery leaves are wider in the middle than at the ends, and can be 22 to 22 inches at that point, but can reach 6 ½ feet in length. They are wavy on the edges. Grow in shade and well-draining soil or even rock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atractopus sp.</td>
<td>This beautiful flowering shrub in the coffee family has long glossy green leaves. It forms a large rounded shrub and the flowers are creamy yellowish white. We brought it from a botanical garden in Hawaii and it may originally be from New Guinea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baccharis dioica</td>
<td>Baccharis dioica, known as hawmock groundsel, was at one time found in South Florida but is now believed to be extripated in the wild in Florida. It is also native to the West Indies and southern Mexico. Hammock groundsel produces clusters of fragrant white flowers with distinctive yellow stamens from August through September. A member of the Aster family, it produces flowers that attract several kinds of butterflies, including Cassius blue and hairstreaks. This shrub grows 3 to 6 feet tall to form a nicely rounded, dense screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adansonia digitata</td>
<td>The spectacular Baobab tree is one of our absolute favorites at Fairchild. Famous worldwide, this species is native to Sub-Saharan Africa and Madagascar, where its Evelyn stems have an otherworldly appearance in the landscape. Our big Baobabs were grown from seeds collected by Dr. David Fairchild in Africa. Park flowers rise above the deep green foliage of this cultivar. Begonia are a lovely accent for a South Florida garden. They require little attention if they are planted in a well drained, lightly shaded area. Pinch back to keep a compact shape and root the cuttings to produce more plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begonia 'Dr. Birdsey'</td>
<td>This Begonia is a durable, medium-sized groundcover for shady locations. The lotus-like leaves create an unusual texture in the garden, while its pale pink flowers are produced in abundance throughout the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begonia xenolambofida</td>
<td>The seaside fern is a shrub-native to the Florida Keys and Caribbean. It has yellow daisy-like flowers and grows less than 5 feet. It likes good drainage, full sun and is tolerant of coastal conditions. It is hard to find a better native flowering perennial than this species. It tolerates a wide range of growing conditions, including drought and salty soil, while providing a year-round show of bright yellow, butterfly-attracting flowers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Borrichia arborescens</td>
<td>Brunnfelsia nitida is a small attractive shrub to 8 feet tall. The white tubular flowers are five inches long and may appear year round. They produce a fragrance of claves a night. It is native to Central America and the West Indies. It will do well in sun or partial shade with regular fertilization.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brunnfelsia nitida</td>
<td>Byrsonima lucida, locustberry, is a shrub or small tree to 15 feet tall. Dime-sized flowers are produced in the spring; they have spoon-shaped petals which change from white to pink as it ages. The berry-like fruits open to a pinkish brown and hold one seed. Locustberry can be found in pine rocklands of Miami-Dade County and the Florida Keys, as well as The West Indies. It requires full sun to light shade and good drainage. After initial planting irrigation, it is drought tolerant. The rare Florida backlighting butterfly uses locustberry as a larval host and solitary oil-collecting bees use oils produced by glands at the base of the flowers. Fruits provide food for birds in early summer. Connect to Protect Network! Species!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calathea musica</td>
<td>A rare and beautiful Calathea with strikingly patterned leaves. It is slow growing and requires at least partial shade. It should not be allowed to dry out, but is otherwise not particularly difficult. It will form a clump over time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calycothryon ospulidum</td>
<td>This is a very promising new introduction from the Dominican Republic. It makes low, dense rounded mound and grows from full sun to part shade. The leaves are small with deeply embossed veins giving them a distinctive texture.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calanthe spaissa</td>
<td>Lily-thorn is a petite shrub native to Cuba and the Bahamas. The showy flowers, pale yellow, surprisingly large, bell-shaped and pendant, appear throughout our rainy season. Yellow, egg-shaped fruits are produced after flowering. The furred bark on larger specimens would be excellent for placing euphie syphilis such as orchids. Lily thorn grows best in full sun to light shade. Once established, no irrigation is required.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cenobothrix crisita</td>
<td>The stem of this distinctive Cuban native is clothed in hair-like leaf sheath fibers. Plant in full sun in well-drained soil. It is typically 15 to 20 feet at maturity. Cenobothrix spina is a native Florida tree fern. It is listed as endangered, yet grows well when planted in a semi-shady location in the ground or in limestone rocks. Fronds can reach 4 feet long and 2 feet wide, borne on a trunk that tends to grow more horizontally than straight up. The new fronds are bent over like a hair pin, rather than in the traditional fiddlehead shape AND the growing point of the fern is covered by a thick layer of soft reddish-brown hairs. Freshly planted ferns should receive regular watering until established and extra watering during the dry season. This lovely shrub from the Dominican Republic has glossy green leaves and produces many pendant trumpet-shaped white to cream-colored flowers. Its heaviest bloom is in the summer. Plant in light shade.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cuphea sp. 
This is a low-growing shrub with deep green leaves that contrast nicely with pale pink/lavender flowers. It grows well in the sun and is relatively drought tolerant. The Cuphea genus is native from warm temperate to tropical Americas. 

Dracaena marginata 
The dragon tree hails from Madagascar and has stiff sword-like leaves held on top of a slender upright stem. It grows from 15-20 and needs good drainage. It is tolerant of a wide range of light levels but does best in full sun. 

Drymoglossum serrulata 
A low clump-forming grass usually 2 feet tall or less. In the late summer and fall masses of tiny flower stems produce an airy, cloud-like haze above the fine leaves. Plant in a sunny location. 

Eragrostis spectabilis 
This is a drought-tolerant small tree native to Madagascar. It produces a brilliant display of coral-red flowers each year after dropping its leaves (deciduous) and has spines or its trunk. Prefers full sun and good drainage. 

Euphorbia marginata 
This evergreen shrub to small tree is endemic to Jamaica. Although first described in 1788, E. punicea has yet to find its way into many South Florida gardens, even though it thrives on limestone, needs no irrigation and is a very light feeder. Its slow growth, upright habit, and branching structure make pruning irrelevant. Flame of Jamaica has the potential to bloom almost year-round. What we see as a flower show is actually an odd inflorescence surrounded by showy bracts, or modified leaves. These bracts can range in color from orangish-pink to scarlet to crimson red. Wasps and honey bees visit throughout the day, taking advantage of the abundant sweet nectar. Plant Euphorbia punicea in well-drained soil, or even a rocky hole with full exposure to the sun. 

Eugenia rhomboidea 
A shrub that can be pruned into a small tree with fragrant cream colored flowers. It grows in sun to semi-shade. 

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis 
This very unique sprawling fig has glossy green leaves that are intensively red underneath. It grows in sun or shade and produces small non-edible figs along its stems. It makes a good groundcover or border. We obtained it from Gardens of the Bay in Singapore. 

Hedychium longicornutum 
An ephemeral ginger from Southeast Asia with spectacular red and gold inflorescences. Grow it as an epiphyte in part shade, preferably in a container with good drainage are regular watering. 

Hemigraphis repanda 
Dragon’s tongue is a small plant with dense narrow purple leaves with wavy edges. Flowers are small and white. It is a good edging or groundcover for shady areas with adequate moisture and makes an especially nice addition to a rock garden. It also makes an excellent houseplant. 

Hibiscus grandiflorus var. grandiflorus 
Hibiscus grandiflorus var. grandiflorus is an uncommon weeping hibiscus with delicate red flowers that hang down. It prefers part sun to sun and will grow 4-6 feet tall. This plant is native to Miami-Dade County, the Keys, the West Indies, Guatemala and Mexico. Brilliant single red flowers are produced at the stem tip. Planted in full sun to light shade, it requires little care once established. 

Hibiscus peacockii 
This shrub is native to Africa. Its distinctive flowers with highly dissected upturned petals hang down and have inspired one of its other common names ‘Japanese lantern’. It need full sun and some irrigation during dry periods. 

Holmskioldia sanguinea 
Chinese hat plant, is a magnet for hummingbirds. The orange-red flowers appear during our dry months and so do the hummingbirds that visit the nectar filled flowers. This shrub grows 6 to 8 feet tall and can be easily trimmed to a smaller size. It loves the sun and is very drought tolerant. 

Hymenoscaulis latifolia 
Spider lily is native to Florida and forms beautiful clumps of long broad dark green leaves from underground bulbs. The large striking white flowers have a nice fragrance. It is fast growing plant that prefers part sun to shade and though drought tolerant it sometimes needs additional water to look its best. It makes an excellent border or mass planting. 

Ipatas enerioides 
Lantana intermedia, commonly known as perenegrina, is a spectacular shrub in bloom, which is most of the year. Use it as an accent or in a mixed shrub border. Perenegrina is not salt tolerant, but it is tolerant of poor and dry soils. Perenegrina makes a fine container plant on the patio or at poolside. It attracts butterflies and hummingbirds. It may be grown in full sun to light shade.
Jatropha

Jatropha is a member of the large Euphorbiaceae family and native to Mexico & the Caribbean. A narrow stem supports finely divided leaves and brilliant red bracts surrounding the unusual flowering structure typical of this family. It provides nectar for many butterflies. Plant in full sun with little irrigation once established.

Justicia spicigera

a spreading shrub with deep green quilted leaves, native from Mexico to Colombia. Hummingbirds visit the clusters of brilliant orange flowers. Plant in full sun to light shade. Peacock ginger is a low growing and slow spreading species from Tropical Asia with attractively patterned leaves. It has pale purple flowers. Part shade, moist but well drained soil suits it best.

Kaempferia pulchra

Kaempferia pulchra is a low growing ginger with attractive aerial foliage. It needs moisture in summer and produces attractive white and purple flowers. It becomes dormant in winter when its foliage disappears and then returns in spring.

Kaempferia siamensis

Kaempferia siamensis is a native of Thailand that is quite useful in the home garden. It is an easy to grow plant with bright green leaves and white flowers. It prefers full sun and does well in both sandy and clay soils. It can be propagated by division or from seed.

Koanophyllon villosum

Koanophyllon villosum is a small tree growing in swamps. It is a native of Texas and is often used as a houseplant. It has a distinctive appearance with its bright green foliage and white flowers. It prefers full sun and well-drained soil.

Lantana

Lantana depressa var. depressa, pineland lantana, is a rare South Florida beauty that is endemic to [found only in] Miami pine rocklands. It is highly endangered in part due to widespread planting of non-native Lantana camara. This species hybridizes with the rare native and "pure" forms are increasingly hard to find in Miami pine rocklands.

Pineland lantana has a very line growth habit and does best in full sun to partial shade in well-drained. Flower clusters are bright yellow, fading to orange with age, and attract a wide variety of butterflies. A Connect to Protect Network Species!

Lantana depressa var. depressa

Lantana depressa is a native to South Florida and tropical America. This 5-foot tall shrub has soft, light green leaves which give off a spicy aroma when crushed. Lightly fragrant clusters of white to pink flowers are followed by pink to lavender fruit year round. Plant in full sun to light shade. Little irrigation is needed once established. A must-have for any butterfly garden, wild sage is an excellent source of nectar for many kinds of butterflies. A Connect to Protect Network Species!

Lantana invinculata

Lantana invinculata is a hardy variety of Lantana that is widely used in landscaping. It has long, narrow green leaves with deep pink and white flowers. Thrives in full sun and requires little care.

Malpigia glabra

Barbados Cherry or Afromixa is a bushy shrub known for producing red, tart fruit high in vitamin C. The flowers are pink and appear throughout the year depending on conditions. It is easy to grow in part sun with good drainage and is also a good container plant. It is drought tolerant

Marisenda floribunda

This beautiful shrub is native to the southern United States and is often used as a ground cover. It has small, white flowers that bloom throughout the year. It prefers full sun and well-drained soil.

Morus nigra 'Everbearing'

Black mulberry produces delicious black fruits enjoyed by both birds and humans. An ever bearing plant, it will flower and fruit whenever it is pruned, fruiting most heavily in spring. It can be maintained as a shrub to small tree with regular pruning. Morus nigra requires full sun.

Muhlenbergia capillaris

Native to Florida and Central America, this fine-textured grass forms diffuse pink panicles above its foliage in the fall. Reaching 3 feet tall, it is drought resistant and adapts to most soils. Prefers full sun. This plant is a great compliment to palms in the landscape

Nachia inagamensis

Nachia inagamensis is a small, branching shrub with narrow, dark green leaves. It prefers partial shade and well-drained soil. Its distinctive leaves make it a popular choice for landscaping.

Neptunia pubescens

Neptunia pubescens, tropical puff, is native to the Southeastern United States and Tropical America. This low-growing, spreading herb does very well in full sun in poor soils. Flowers are showy, bright-yellow puff-balls. Like many herbaceous legumes, tropical puff is a "sensitive plant," whose many leaflets fold closed as a response to touch. The flowers attract bees and butterflies, and the plant can host caterpillars of the tiny, beautiful cerauna blue butterfly. A Connect to Protect Network Species! Mickey Mouse Plant is best known for its distinctive flowers, usually present in different stages of development at the same time. It is a shrub or small tree that is easy to grow in full or part sun and well-drained soil.

Ochna kirkii

This is a large single-trunked species from southern Thailand that produces branches high up with long arching leaves. Young plants have lovely orange-purple coloration or the leaves

Pandanus cf. uncinatus

Pandanus bahrainensis is a supreme hummingbird and butterfly attractor. This shrub to 15 feet tall can be planted in full sun to partial shade.

Pavania bahamensis

Pavania bahamensis is a supreme hummingbird and butterfly attractor. This shrub to 15 feet tall can be planted in full sun to partial shade.

Pepersonia obtusifolia

The baby rubber plant is a Florida native that grows as an epiphyte in hammocks and swamps. It also has a widespread distribution in the American tropics. The leaves are dark green, succulent and glossy and the inflorescences are held in long upright columns characteristic of the papaya family. It spreads along the ground and will climb if there is sufficient moisture. It needs light shade and water.

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Persea aculeata

Persea aculeata is a climbing Philodendron from Central America with dramatically lobed leaves. This prefers shade and requires watering to get established.

Philodendron angustifolium

Philodendron sp. is a vigorously climbing species with narrow leaves that are a dramatic red underneath. This requires part shade, some water and good drainage.

Philodendron sp. 'Weeks/ Red'

This is an excellent asset for landscaping. It climbs closely if given the opportunity but can be easily trimmed to maintain a bushy form. The leaves can reach several feet in length with reddish petioles. The new leaves exhibit pink veins on the underside

Philodendron sp. 'Weeks/ Red'

Philodendron sp. 'Weeks/ Red' is a climbing Philodendron with dramatically lobed leaves. This prefers shade and requires watering to get established.

Philodendron sp. 'Weeks/ Red'

Pilea grandifolia

Pilea grandifolia is a small endangered plant native to Jamaica, its leaves have a distinctive texture and its tiny clustered flowers appear frequently. It makes a good groundcover in shady areas.
**Pithecellobium unguis-cati**
Cat's claw is a spreading tree native to peninsular Florida and tropical America. It flowers intermittently throughout the year, peaking in summer. The flowers attract the casuarina blue butterfly and the leaves are larval food for the casuarina blue and large orange.

**Plectranthus scutellarioides**
Coves come in a wide variety of dramatic colors and leaf forms. They prefer part-shade and regular moisture, but are heat tolerant and have few problems.

**Portlandia hybrid**
A hybrid between Portlandia plantantha and P. grandiflora. This attractive shrub has large white flowers and glossy leaves. It blooms throughout the year and can grow from full sun to part shade. It requires good drainage.

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**Pseudanthemum atropurpureum 'Jack P'**
A unique indented-leaf form of this attractive Polynesian shrub, propagated from a specimen at Singapore Botanic Gardens. Foliage is dark green above and purple below and produces regular spikes of white flowers with purple centers. It needs full sun to part shade and moist well-drained soil. It also makes a good houseplant.

**Rhapis baccifera**
Milliflora cactus is epiphytic and native to South Florida. Smooth cylindrical leafless stems hang down from the plant which can grow well in oaks and other large trees. Small fruits are produced along the stems and are white when ripe.

**Rhapis excelsa**
This is an elegant solitary tall palm endemic to the Nicobar Islands in the Indian Ocean. Its narrow leaflets give it a very delicate appearance. It needs a sunny spot with regular watering and good drainage to thrive.

**Rosa 'Louis Philippe'**
A rose for South Florida that performs well in heat and humidity. This needs full sun and will reward good care with many beautiful compact purple-red roses.

**Rosmarinus officinalis**
Rosary needle is a Mediterranean herb used in cooking. Brush past the plant and the fragrance of the leaves will be released and fill the air. This grows well in South Florida, forming small shrubs in full sun to light shade. Little irrigation is needed after the plant is established.

**Rosmarinus officinalis 'Irene'**
Rosary needle is a Mediterranean herb used in cooking. Brush past the plant and the fragrance of the leaves will be released and fill the air. This cultivar has an elegantweeping habit. It grows well in South Florida, forming a small shrub in full sun to light shade. Little irrigation is needed after the plant is established.

**Ruellia squarrosa**
Firecracker flower produces an abundance of tubular red flowers and very tiny leaves on slender arching stems. It grows in full sun to part shade, good drainage and moderate watering.

**Salvia caymanensis**
Cayman sage is endemic to the island of Grand Cayman. Believed to be extinct for nearly 40 years, it was rediscovered in 2007. This is very fortunate because Cayman sage is noted for its smell. Small, sky-blue flowers are borne on spikes above aromatic grey-green leaves, covered on the undersurface with a soft felt covering of tiny white hairs. Plant in full sun to light shade.

**Scutellaria havanensis**
Scutellaria is a shrub which prefers full sun to part shade and has attractive blue flowers. This plant is not very hardy and requires protection from frost.

**Selena mexicana var. chapmanii**
Bahama semia is a beautiful, salt tolerant, butterfly attracting shrub which should find a home in almost any sunny garden. It blooms almost year-round with golden yellow flowers. Native to South Florida and the Bahamas. These plants are grown from seed from the Bahamian subspecies.

**Solidago sempervirens**
This plant is perfect for attracting monarchs in a butterfly garden. The spikes of brilliant yellow flowers appear in summer and fall. It requires full sun. seaside goldenrod is native in the eastern and central United States, Bermuda, Bahamas, Cuba and Mexico.

**Stemmadenia litoralis**
The milkway tree is native from Mexico to NW Colombia. It is a small tree to 20 feet tall with a multi-layered canopy and dark green, 6-inch long leaves. It produces white tubular, fragrant flowers throughout the year. It will grow in a sunny or shady location is salt tolerant and grows well in our alkaline soils.

**Tabernamontana divaricata**
Lance 'paradise flower'. This is a dwarf shrub in an ornamental and medicinal plant throughout southeast Asia. In South Florida gardens it blooms year-round, with attractive white flowers that are intensely fragrant at night.

**Tacca chantrieri**
One of the most unusual plants introduced from areas of Malaysia, India, and East Asia, Tacca chantrieri, the bat plant, will make two leaves. The main attraction of the plant is the strand, unique, purple-black flowers. The flowers superficially resemble a bat in flight with long whiskers, and can grow up to 10 inches long. Tacca should be planted in partial shade and in a humid and warm environment. Soil should remain consistently moist, not allowing the plant to dry out between waterings. In winter months, when temperatures drop to 40 or lower, the bat plant should be protected or moved indoors.

**Thunbergia sp.**
This new introduction is a small compact shrub, Thunbergia with small purple flowers. So far, it has performed well in South Florida trials. It prefers part shade but may also do well with sun if given enough water. It is not drought tolerant.

**Tournefortia hispidula**
Tournefortia hispidula, chippy grapes, is a native South Florida vine that produces inquisitive white scorpionfish flowers throughout the year followed by white drupes that resemble grapes. It provides nectar for casuarina blue and lyre sulphur butterflies. It is endangered in Florida but grows in Methuen Hammock. Sun to shade.

**Vanilla phaririensis**
We are thrilled to be able to share this unusual Vanilla orchid that is native to Florida, Central America; and parts of the Caribbean. As with other Vanilla species, its zig-zag stems climb from ground level into the tree canopy, producing large greenish-yellow flowers along the way.

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**Ruttyruspolia 'Phyllis Van Heerden'**

A shrub up to 6 feet tall, is a natural, sterile bigeneric hybrid between Ruttya ovata and Ruspolia hypocrateriformis var. australis from South Africa. It produces showy clusters of lovely pink flowers from fall through spring. This plant has been in Fairchild’s plant collection since 1982. It has proven to be pest free, an easy grower and attracts butterflies too! Plant this lovely shrub in full sun to light shade.

**Zamia inermis**

Zamia inermis is critically endangered and endemic to Veracruz, Mexico. It is a small trunkless cycad with elegant narrow leaflets that makes an excellent landscape plant. It can be grown in partial shade or full sun with little irrigation.

**Zamia integrifolia**

This cycad is native to Florida & the West Indies. It is small with much-branched underground stems. The leaves are larval food for the beautiful, endangered atala butterfly. Plant in full sun to light shade in well-drained soil.

**Zephyranthes hybrid**

A member of the Amaryllis family, this small herbaceous plant produces white flowers in abundance during the summer. Grow in lightly shaded or full sun areas.

**Zephyranthes puertoricensis**

A member of the Amaryllis family, this small herbaceous plant produces soft pink flowers during the summer. It has stiffer and denser leaf clusters than typical Zephyranthes, producing more of a “lawn” effect. Grow in lightly shaded area.

**Zephyranthes sp.**

A member of the Amaryllis family, this small herbaceous plant produces yellow flowers in abundance during the summer. Grow in lightly shaded area.

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