

Spring 2017

Instructors:

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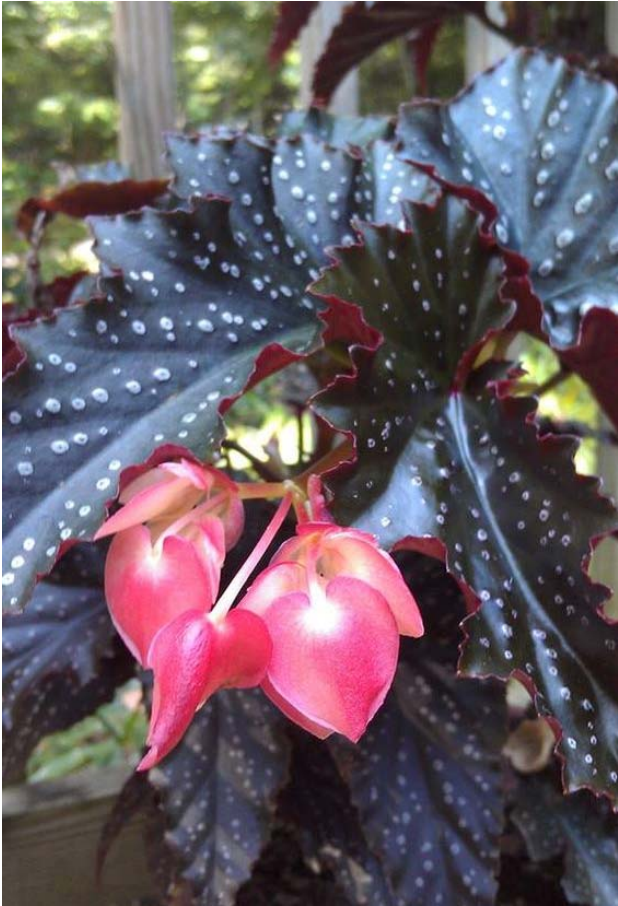
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Annual and Perennial Gardening Lab

Begonia cvs. (Begoniaceae) [Angelwing Types]
Angelwing Begonia, Cane-stemmed Begonia



Begonia cvs. (Begoniaceae) [Angelwing Types]

Angelwing Begonia, Cane-stemmed Begonia bee-GOE-nyuh

Fifth largest angiosperm genus

Origin: Africa, Asia, C and S America - subtropical and tropical regions

Etymology: Michel Bégon, governor of what would become Haiti

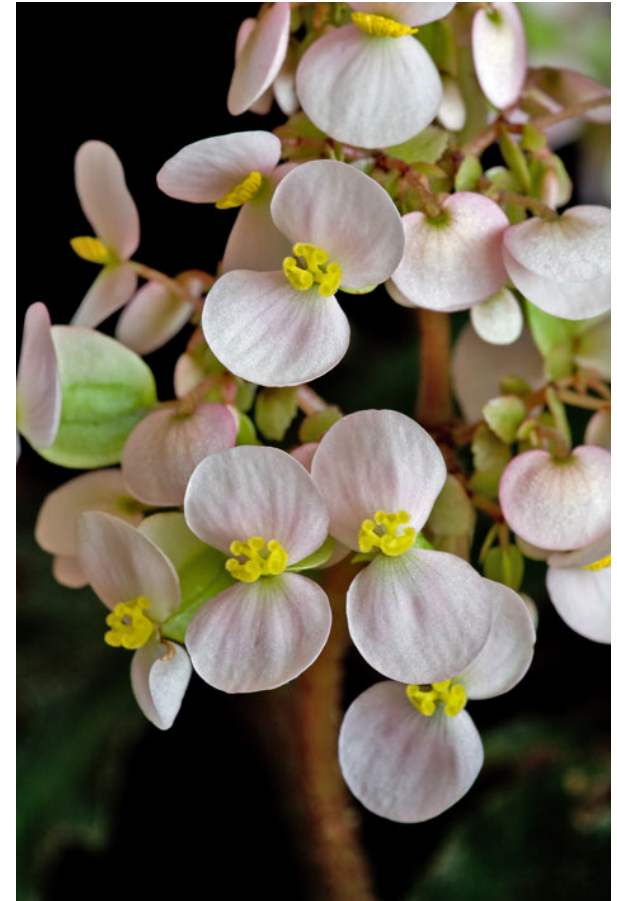
Vegetative Features: Oblique, alternate lvs on fleshy stems. Various colors and patterns, including spotting. Lvs entire to coarsely dentate.

Flowers: Pls monoecious w/male and female fls on same plant. Female fls with twisted stigmas, male fls w/many stamens

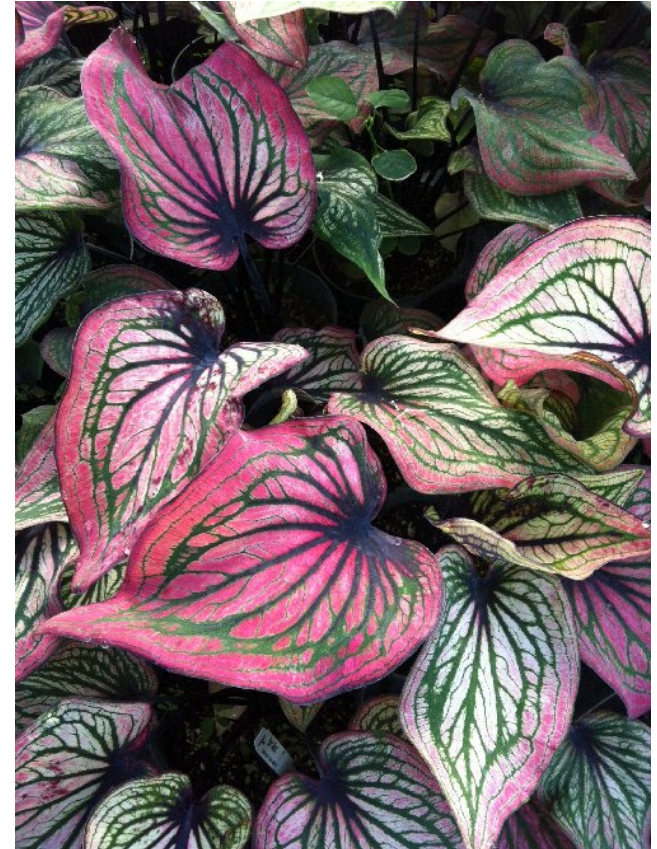
Form: Upright

Begonia cvs. (Begoniaceae) [Angelwing Types]

Angelwing Begonia, Cane-stemmed Begonia



Caladium × hortulanum cvs. (Araceae)
Caladium, Fancy-leaved Caladium



Caladium × *hortulanum* cvs. (Araceae)

Caladium, Fancy-leaved Caladium

ka-LAY-dee-um hor-tyoo-LAY-num

Origin: S and C America, pls can be of hybrid origin (possibly *C. bicolor* and *C. picturatum*) or just selections of *C. bicolor*

Etymology: Malaysian *keladi* (plant name) to L. *caladium*, L. *hortulanum* = of or pertaining to gardens

Vegetative Features:

Flowers:

Form: tuberous plant

Culture: should be planted after threat of frost. Part to full shade, but some new cvs have been developed for full sun. Pls go dormant during dry season.

Other Info: all parts poisonous

most tubers grown commercially in Florida

Caladium × hortulanum cvs. (Araceae)
Caladium, Fancy-leaved Caladium



Farfugium japonicum var. *giganteum* (Asteraceae)

Giant Leopard Plant

far-FYOO-jee-um ja-PON-i-kum

Origin: Japan

Etymology: unknown L. *japonicum* = from Japan

Vegetative Features: large, fleshy, undulate or dentate, orbicular or reniform lvs on long petioles in rhizomatous clumps

Flowers: yellow fls in capitula on tall stalks in fall and winter

Form: clumping height variable to 2'

Culture: cold hardy

Other Info: several cvs of *F. japonicum*, including variegated and spotted lvs ('Argenteum', 'Aureomaculatum', etc.)

Farfugium japonicum var. *giganteum* (Asteraceae)
Giant Leopard Plant



Farfugium japonicum var. *giganteum* (Asteraceae)
Giant Leopard Plant



Photo by Phil Bend

Farfugium japonicum var. *giganteum* (Asteraceae)
Giant Leopard Plant



Farfugium japonicum var. *giganteum* (Asteraceae)
Giant Leopard Plant



Farfugium japonicum cvs. (Asteraceae)
other Leopard Plant cultivars



'Aureomaculatum'



'Argenteum'

Farfugium japonicum cvs. (Asteraceae)
other Leopard Plant cultivars



'Kinkan'



'Crispatum'



'Shishi Botan'

Farfugium japonicum cvs. (Asteraceae)
other Leopard Plant cultivars



'Kagami Jishi'



'Tsuwabuki'

Helichrysum petiolare (Asteraceae)

Licorice Plant



Helichrysum petiolare (Asteraceae)

Licorice Plant

hel-i-KRIS-um peh-tee-oh-LAH-ree

Origin: southern Africa

Etymology: Gk. *helios* + *chrysos* = sun + golden

petiolare = w/a leaf stalk or particularly long one

Vegetative Features: tomentose alternate lvs, pls 1-2' tall

Flowers: tiny white insignificant fls

Form: procumbent growth habit, trails over edges

Cultural: Zone 9-11, root rot in overwatered soil

Helichrysum petiolare (Asteraceae)

Licorice Plant



'Minus'

Helichrysum petiolare (Asteraceae)

Licorice Plant



'Limelight'



'Licorice Splash'

Hibiscus acetosella (Malvaceae)
Cranberry Hibiscus



Hibiscus acetosella (Malvaceae)

Cranberry Hibiscus

hi-BIS-kus a-see-toe-SEL-uh

Origin: Africa, possibly a hybrid between *H. asper* and *H. surattensis*

Etymology: Gk. *hibiskos* = marsh mallow, L. *acetosella* = sorrel

Vegetative Features: alt reddish palmatifid - palmatisect lvs

Flowers: pink or maroon sympetalous fls w/staminal column

Form: upright

Cultural: rapid growth, zones 9-11, grown as an annual in cold climates

Other Info: tender, sour lvs used in salad, sometimes used in Philippine stew
"sinigang" as a sour element

Hibiscus acetosella (Malvaceae)
Cranberry Hibiscus



Ipomoea batatas (Convolvulaceae)
Sweet Potato Vine



Species grown for food

Ipomoea batatas (Convolvulaceae)

Sweet Potato Vine



Species grown for food



Ipomoea batatas cvs. (Convolvulaceae)

Sweet Potato Vine

eye-poe-MEE-uh ba-TAH-tas

Origin: tropical Americas

Etymology: Gk. *ips* or *ipos* = worm or bindweed, *homoios* = resembling

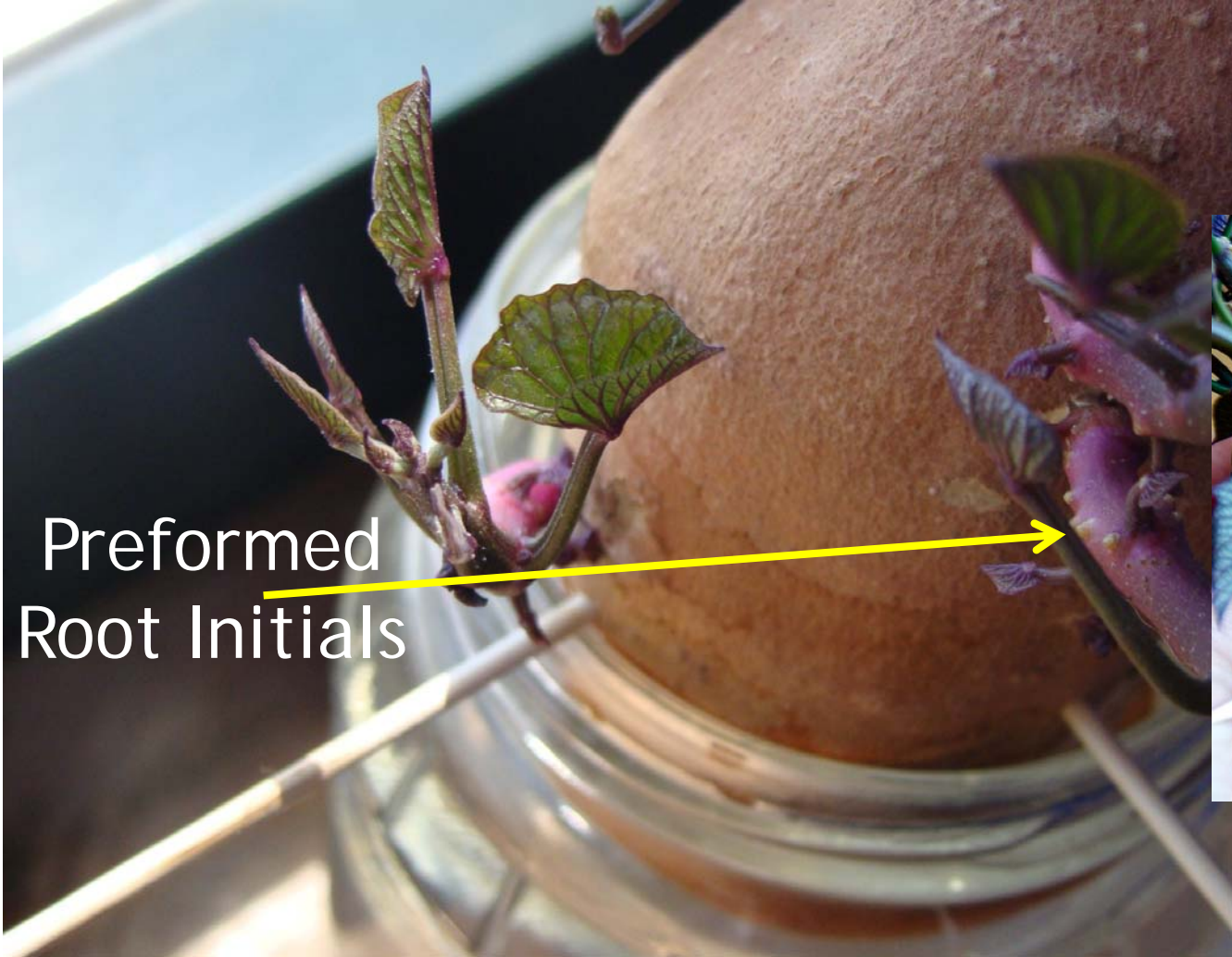
Vegetative Features: herbaceous perennial vine, lvs alternate, variously lobed

Flowers: sympetalous. synsepalous

Form: twining vine grows from tuberous root

Cultural: USDA Zones 9-11, freezes down, but comes back from the tuberous roots;
propagate from "slips" growing from the tuberous root

Preformed
Root Initials



Ipomoea batatas cvs. (Convolvulaceae)

Sweet Potato Vine



'Blackie'



'Illusion Emerald Lace'

Ipomoea batatas cvs. (Convolvulaceae)

Sweet Potato Vine



'Pink Frost'



'Marguerite'

Ipomoea batatas cvs. (Convolvulaceae)

Sweet Potato Vine



'Marguerite'

Iris domestica (Iridaceae)
Blackberry Lily



Iris domestica (Iridaceae) [syn. *Belamcanda chinensis*]

Blackberry Lily, Leopard Lily

EYE-ris doe-MES-ti-kuh

Origin: China

Etymology: Gk. *Iris* = rainbow, goddess of the rainbow; L. *domestica* = familiar, native

Vegetative Features: determinate shoots grow from rhizomes, flowers terminate each shoot

Flowers: lily-like, typically orange with red spots, but there are many cultivars with different flower colors variously marked, flowers for several months in Florida

Form: herbaceous perennial plant to 2-3' tall

Fruit: black seeds in clusters look like blackberries

Cultural: Needs well-drained soil, flowers best in full sun; bad drainage is fatal; plant may reseed itself; drought tolerant

Iris domestica (Iridaceae)
Blackberry Lily



Iris domestica (Iridaceae)
Blackberry Lily



Leonotis leonurus (Lamiaceae)
Lion's Mane



Leonotis leonurus (Lamiaceae)

Lion's Mane

lee-oh-NOE-tus lee-oh-NOO-rus

Origin: southern Africa incl. S. Africa

Etymology: Gk. *leonotis* = lion's ear; Gk. *leonurus* = lion's tail

Vegetative Features: lvs aromatic when crushed

Flowers: Orange, but yellow and white varieties exist; infl a verticillaster;
attracts nectivorous birds and insects; spring to fall bloom

Form: shrub 3-6' tall

Cultural: Moderate drought tolerance, full sun, zone 8-11

Note: Illegal in Latvia and Poland since 2009

Leonotis leonurus (Lamiaceae)

Lion's Mane



Leonotis leonurus (Lamiaceae)

Lion's Mane



White cvs include 'Snow Tiger', 'Alba'

Leonotis leonurus (Lamiaceae)

Lion's Mane



A yellow form also exists

Odontonema strictum (Acanthaceae)

Firespike



Odontonema strictum (Acanthaceae)

Firespike

oh-don-toe-NEE-muh STRIK-tum

Origin: Honduras

Etymology: Gk. odonto- = tooth, nema = thread (referring to stamen filaments)

L. *strictum* = upright

Vegetative Features: opposite, shiny, fleshy elliptic leaves

Flowers: thyrse of bright red, tubular bilabiate flowers attract hummingbirds

Form: 6' herbaceous perennial shrub

Cultural: can naturalized in FL hammock vegetation, but not considered invasive
full sun to part shade, moist, well-drained soil; zones 8-11 - in zones 8-9,
plant freezes to the ground and resprouts in the spring; deer will eat this
plant

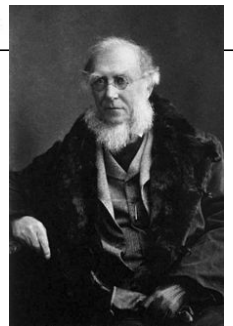
Odontonema strictum (Acanthaceae)

Firespike

oh-don-toe-NEE-muh STRIK-tum

6. T. STRICTUS, glaber, foliis oblongis acuminatis basi acutâ in petiolum brevem attenuatis thyrsis terminali elongato simplici, verticillis adproximatis adpressis, floribus omnibus fasciculatis, corollâ tubulosâ subinfundibuliformi limbo obliquo subregulari, staminibus sterilibus brevissimis subulatis. $\frac{2}{3}$? Honduras (Armstrong! in h. Hooker). Caulis in nostro simplex, elongatus. Thyrsus strictus, pedalis, angustus. Bracteæ subulatæ, ciliolatæ, pedicellos subæquantes. Corolla fere pollicaris, laciniis oblongis acutis, $\frac{2}{3}$ (v. in h. Hooker).

Original description in De Candolle *Prodromus*
while still considered part of genus *Thyrsacanthus*



Jos. Dalton Hooker

Odontonema strictum (Acanthaceae)

Firespike



Odontonema callistachyum (Acanthaceae)
Purple Firespike



Xanthosoma aurea 'Lime Zinger' (Araceae)
Lime Zinger Elephant Ear



Xanthosoma aurea 'Lime Zinger' (Araceae)

Lime Zinger Elephant Ear

zan-thoe-SO-muh AW-ree-uh

Origin: parentage unclear, tropical America

Etymology: Gk. *xanthos* = yellow, *soma* = body. Refers to yellow floral parts

Vegetative Features: lvs spatulate with apices pointing downwards, bright yellowish green

Flowers: spathe/spadix in summer

Form: 2-4' tall

Cultural: zone 8-11, part shade, requires moist soil



Typical inflorescences of Araceae are
"spathe and spadix"
Monoecious - male flowers above,
female below

General rule (there are exceptions - the best differences are minute floral characteristics)

Colocasia apex down, leaf peltate

Alocasia apex up, leaf spatulate

Xanthosoma apex down, leaf spatulate

