Spring 2017
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ORH 4804L/ORH 5026C
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
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
Ipomoea batatas cvs. (Convolvulaceae)
Sweet Potato Vine

‘Blackie’

‘Illusion Emerald Lace’
*Ipomoea batatas* cv. (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


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

**Xanthosoma**    apex down, leaf spadate