Snowberry is a robust evergreen vinelike shrub that occurs naturally in pine rocklands, shell mounds and coastal strands and hammocks. Its fragrant flowers typically bloom spring through fall, but may bloom year-round. This plant is a larval host for the Miami blue butterfly (*Cyclargus thomasi*) and Snowberry clearwing moth (*Hemaris diffinis*). Its flowers provide nectar for a variety of insects, and its berries are consumed by birds and other wildlife.

Snowberry’s yellow to creamy white flowers are small (up to ½”), five-lobed and bell-shaped. They are born in panicles. Leaves are dark green with entire margins and are oppositely arranged. They may be elliptic, ovate or broadly lanceolate. Stems are angled and woody. Branches are slim and vinelike. Fruits are white, round or oblong drupes.

The genus name *Chiococca* comes from the Greek *chion* (χιών) meaning snow, and *kokkos* (κόκκος) meaning kernel or berry. The species epithet alba is Latin for “white” and refers to the color of its berries.

**Family:** Rubiaceae (Coffee or madder family)
**Native range:** Most coastal peninsular counties
**Hardiness:** Zones 9–11
**Lifespan:** Perennial
**Soil:** Moderately moist to very dry, well-drained sandy or calcareous soils
**Exposure:** Partial shade
**Growth habit:** 6–10’ tall and equally wide
**Propagation:** Seed
**Garden tips:** Snowberry’s habit varies between shrub and vine. It can be aggressive in the garden so is better suited for naturalistic or restoration landscapes. It is both salt- and drought-tolerant. Snowberry plants are occasionally available from nurseries that specialize in Florida native plants. Visit www.plantrealflorida.org to find a nursery in your area.