

Florida flame azalea

(Rhododendron austrinum)

For definitions of botanical terms, visit en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_botanical_terms.

Florida flame azalea is a deciduous flowering shrub found in hardwood, floodplain and slope forests, bluffs and ravines in North Florida. Although easily overlooked most of the year, it puts on a stunning spring display of fragrant fiery flowers. The blooms appear before (or as) the plant leafs out, and attract hummingbirds, butterflies and bees. The plant is a state-listed endangered species.

Flowers are yellow to orange with long, trumpet-shaped corollas that are covered in sticky, gland-tipped hairs. The corolla opens into five lobes. Pistil and stamens are elongated and conspicuously extend beyond the



Photo by Stacey Matrazzo

floral tube. Calyx is five-lobed. Flowers are born in clusters. Leaves are simple, elliptic to ovate and pubescent with entire or minutely toothed margins. Apices are pointed. Leaf arrangement is alternate. Branches are loose. Fruit is an inconspicuous cylindrical capsule.

The genus Rhododendron is from the Greek rhodon, or "rose," and dendron, or "tree."

Family: Ericaceae (Heath, azalea or blueberry family)
Native range: Panhandle east to Leon and Wakulla counties; Baker County To see where natural populations of Florida flame azalea have been vouchered, visit www.florida.plantatlas.usf.edu.
Hardiness: Zones 8A–9B
Lifespan: Perennial
Soil: Moist, acidic, sandy, clay or loamy soils
Exposure: Filtered shade
Growth habit: 5–10' tall, 3–5' wide
Propagation: Seed
Garden tips: Florida flame azalea is our showiest native azalea. It is an excellent ornamental plant that works well as a specimen or in a mass planting. It is easy to grow and requires little maintenance once established, but does not tolerate salt exposure.

Plants are occasionally available from nurseries that specialize in Florida native plants. Visit www. PlantRealFlorida.org to find a nursery in your area.

