

# Sustainable Landscaping Solutions for Florida

**UF | IFAS**  
UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA



SCHOOL OF FOREST,  
FISHERIES, AND  
GEOMATICS SCIENCES



UCF

**Department  
of Biology**

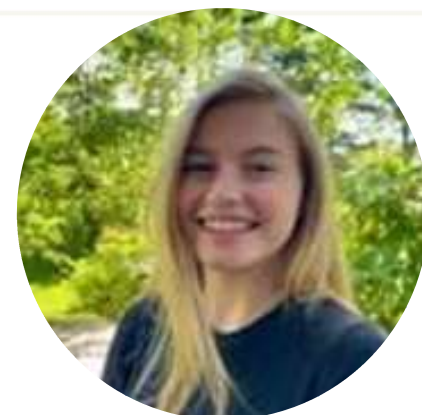
UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA



**Alessandra Pandolfi**  
PhD student, UCF



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**Victoria Cope**  
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**Brooke Moffis**  
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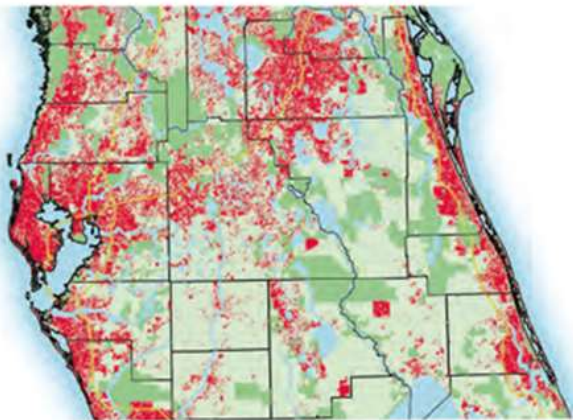


**Basil Iannone**  
Associate Professor, UF

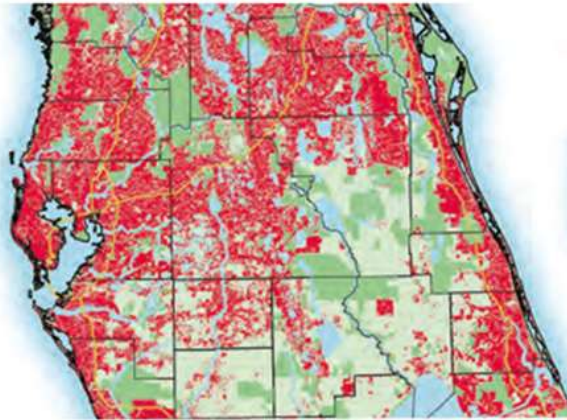


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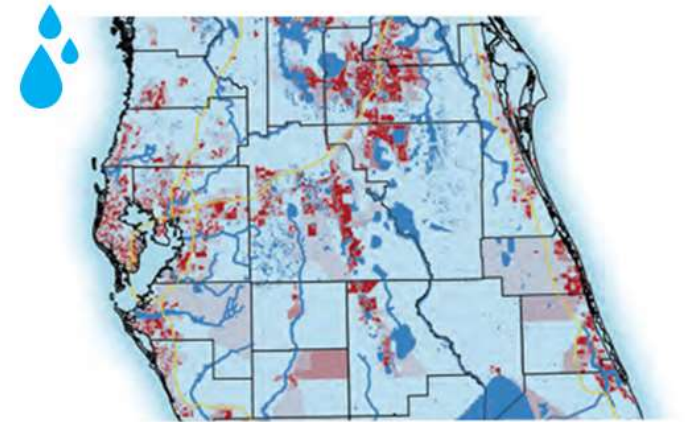
# Increased development and water demand in Florida



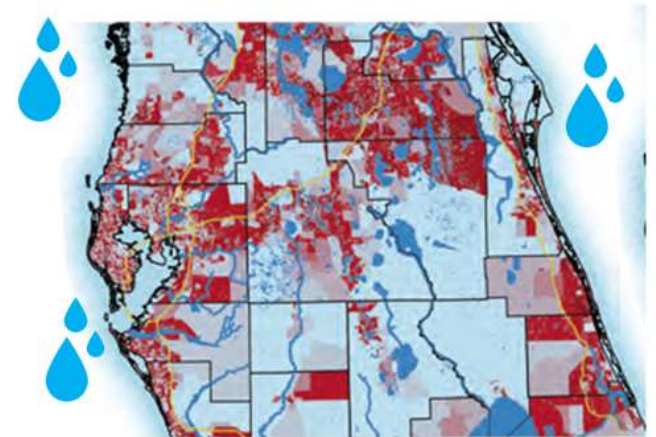
Central 2010 Baseline



Central 2070 Trend



Central 2010 Baseline



Central 2070 Trend



## Challenges of Urban Soils

- Compacted soil
- Loss of topsoil
- Construction debris
- Nutrient deficiencies
- Altered pH



Brooke Moffis  
PhD student, UF



## Challenges of Irrigation

- 60% of all water use
- Supplies becoming limited
- Excess use in dry season
- Plants become dependent
- Disease and pest problems

# Florida Turf issues



**St. Augustine Turf**  
Made in the shade  
with little irrigation



**Shady St. Augustine**  
No herbicide  
No pesticide  
Infrequent irrigation



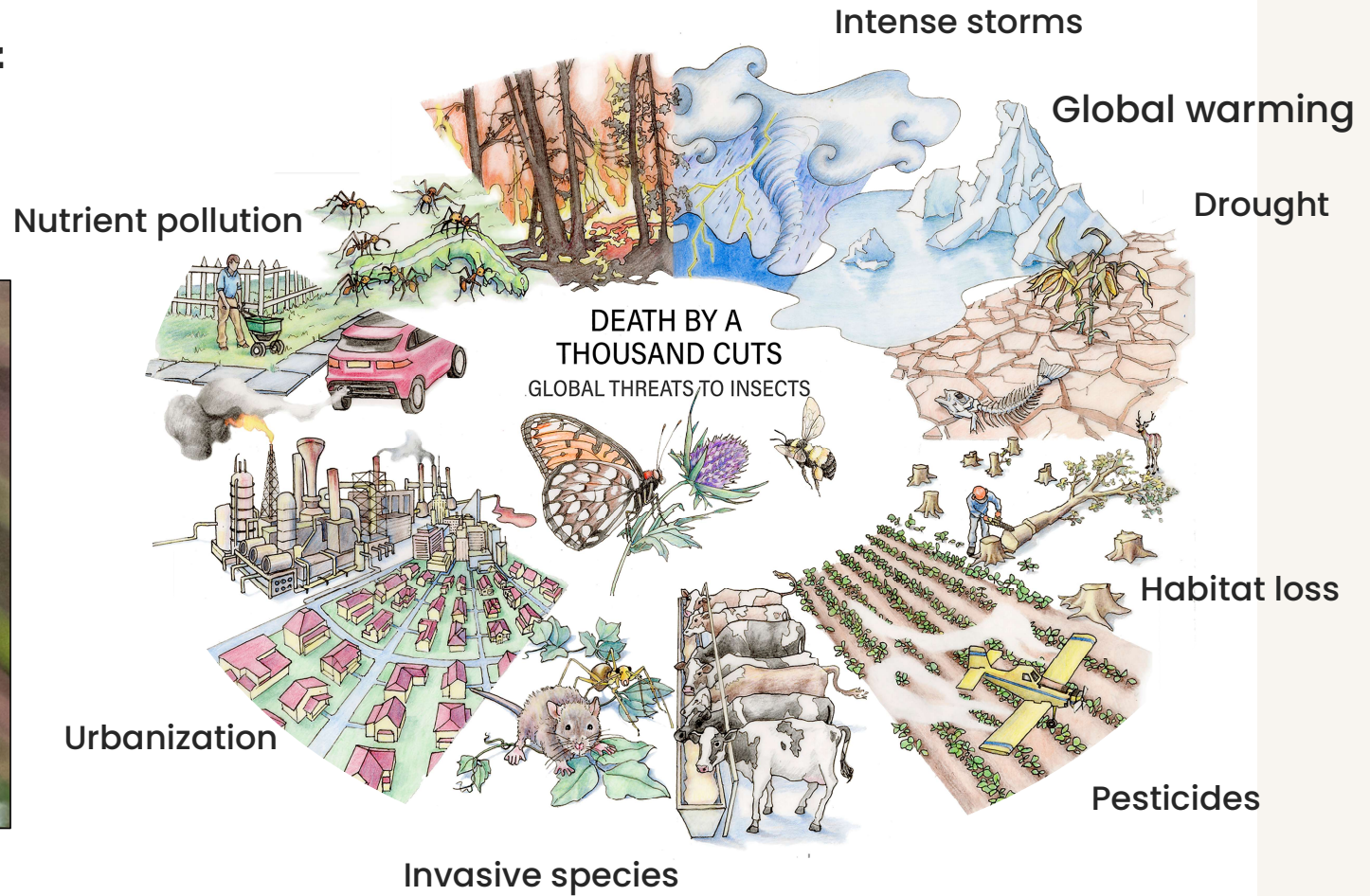
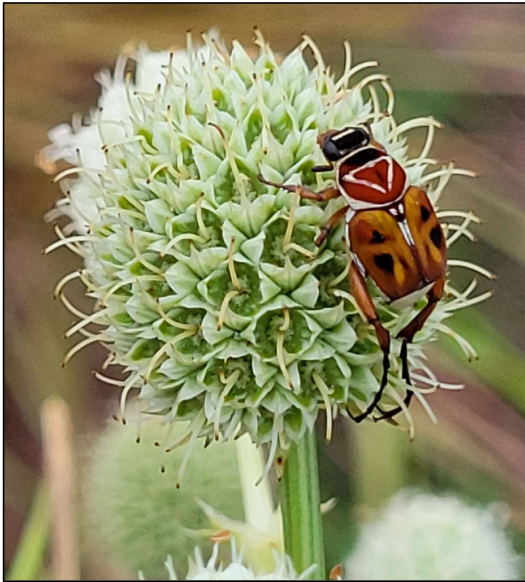
**To water or not to water?**  
Too much  
Too little  
Just right



**Thick St. Augustine**  
Water dependent  
Prone to pests & disease  
Easily drought-stressed

Florida Landscapes

# Challenges of Biodiversity



How do we build less resource intensive, more diverse landscapes that provide multiple benefits to humans and nature?





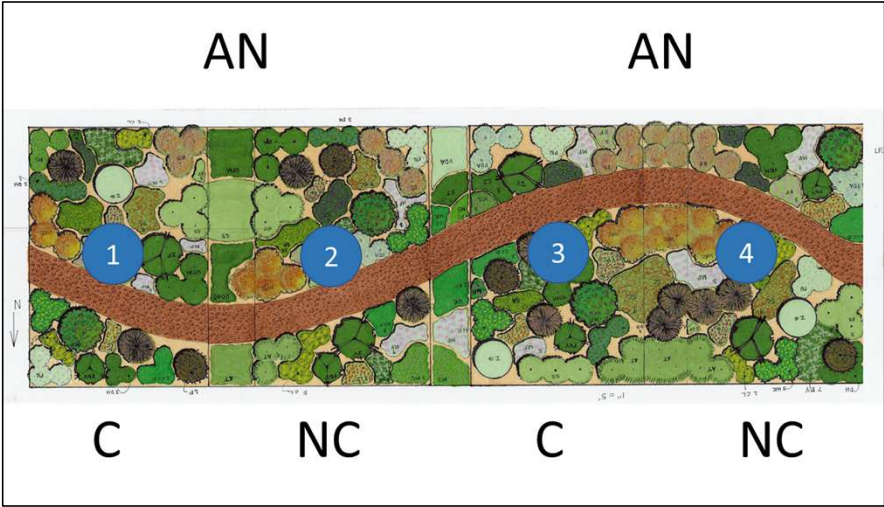
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# Sustainable Landscape Collaborative



# Our research at Sunbridge

Experimental plots at Base Camp



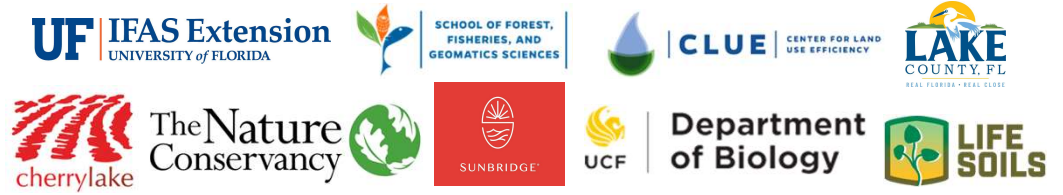
Comparing neighborhoods



Weslyn Park



Del Webb



# Enhancing Native Plant Establishment in Urban Soils

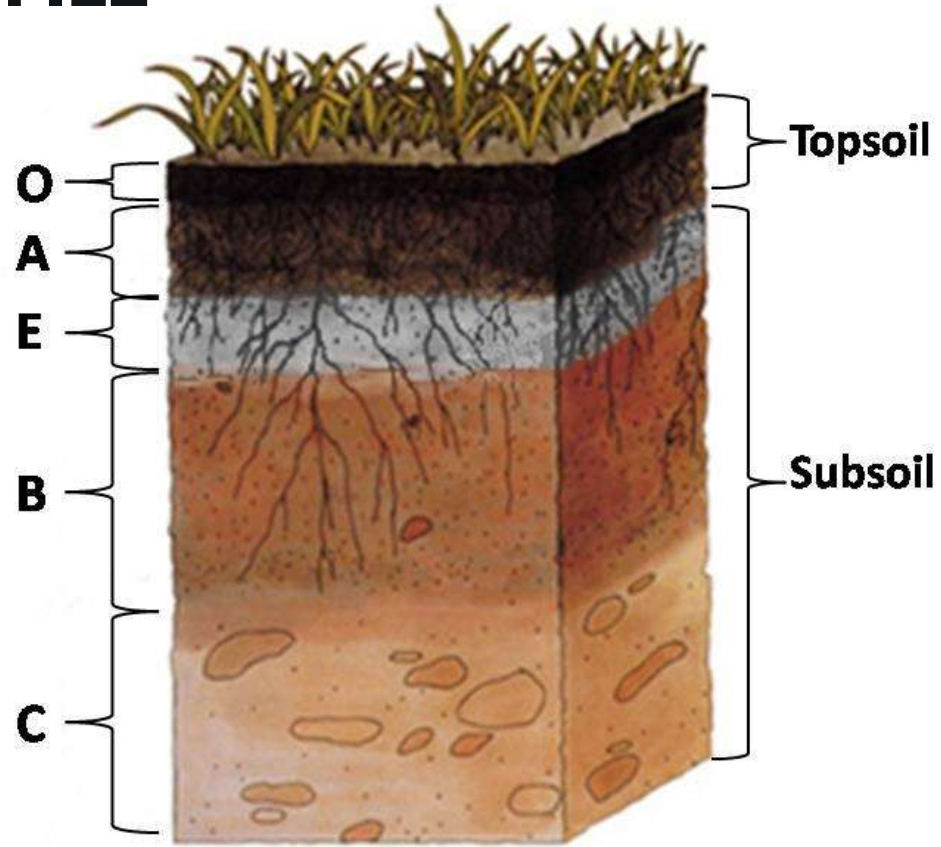
Brooke Moffis  
 Commercial Horticulture/FFL  
 UF/IFAS Extension Lake County



# URBAN SOILS DEVELOPMENT PROCESS



# THE SOIL PROFILE



**OUT  
SIDE**

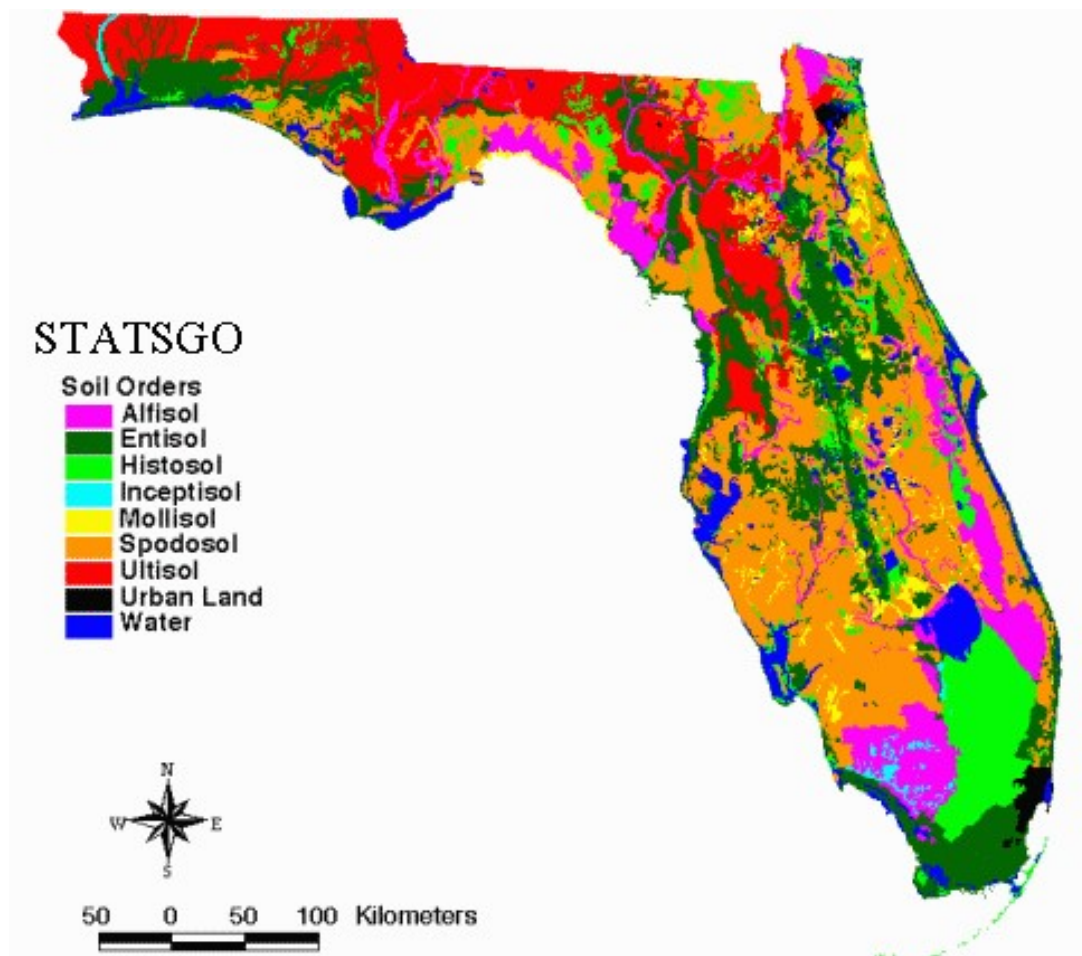
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UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

**LAKE**  
COUNTY, FL  
REAL PEOPLE. REAL CLARITY.

# FLORIDA SOILS



Spodosol



# URBAN SOIL

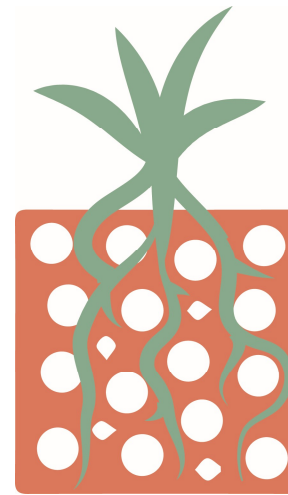
- “A soil material having a non-agricultural, manmade surface layer >20 in thick...produced by mixing, filling or contamination..”

Maechling et al., 1974

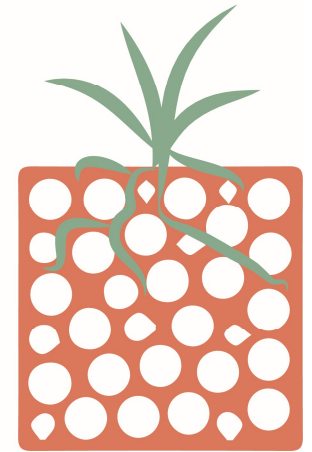


# SOIL COMPACTION

- Reduced pore space leads to poor drainage and aeration
- High bulk density and soil strength impacts root penetration



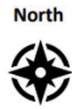
Natural  
Soil



Compacted Soil



# DESIGN



Irrigation treatments

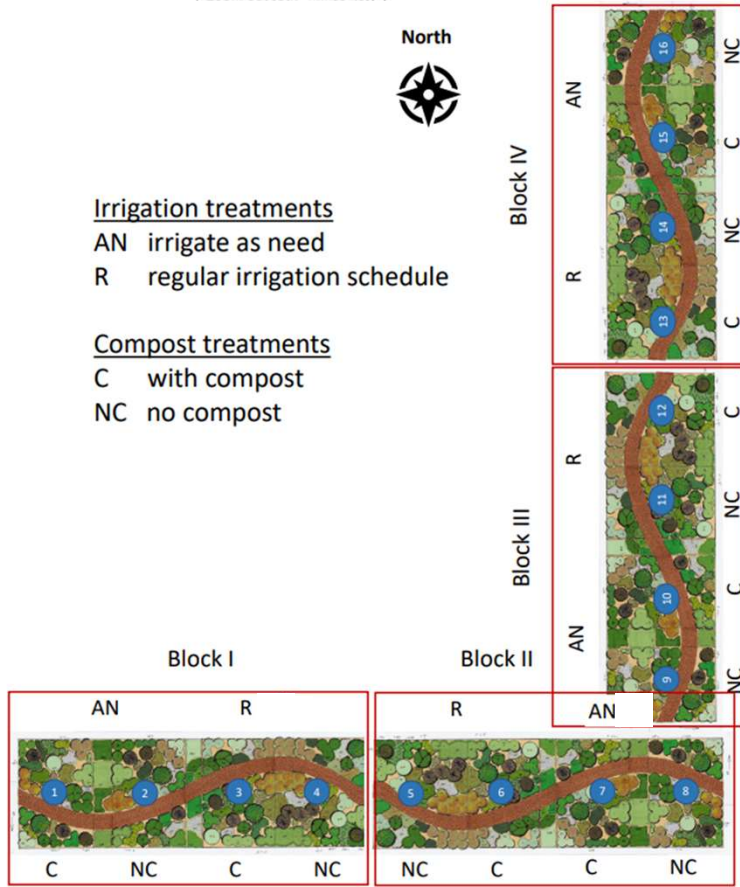
AN irrigate as need

R regular irrigation schedule

Compost treatments

C with compost

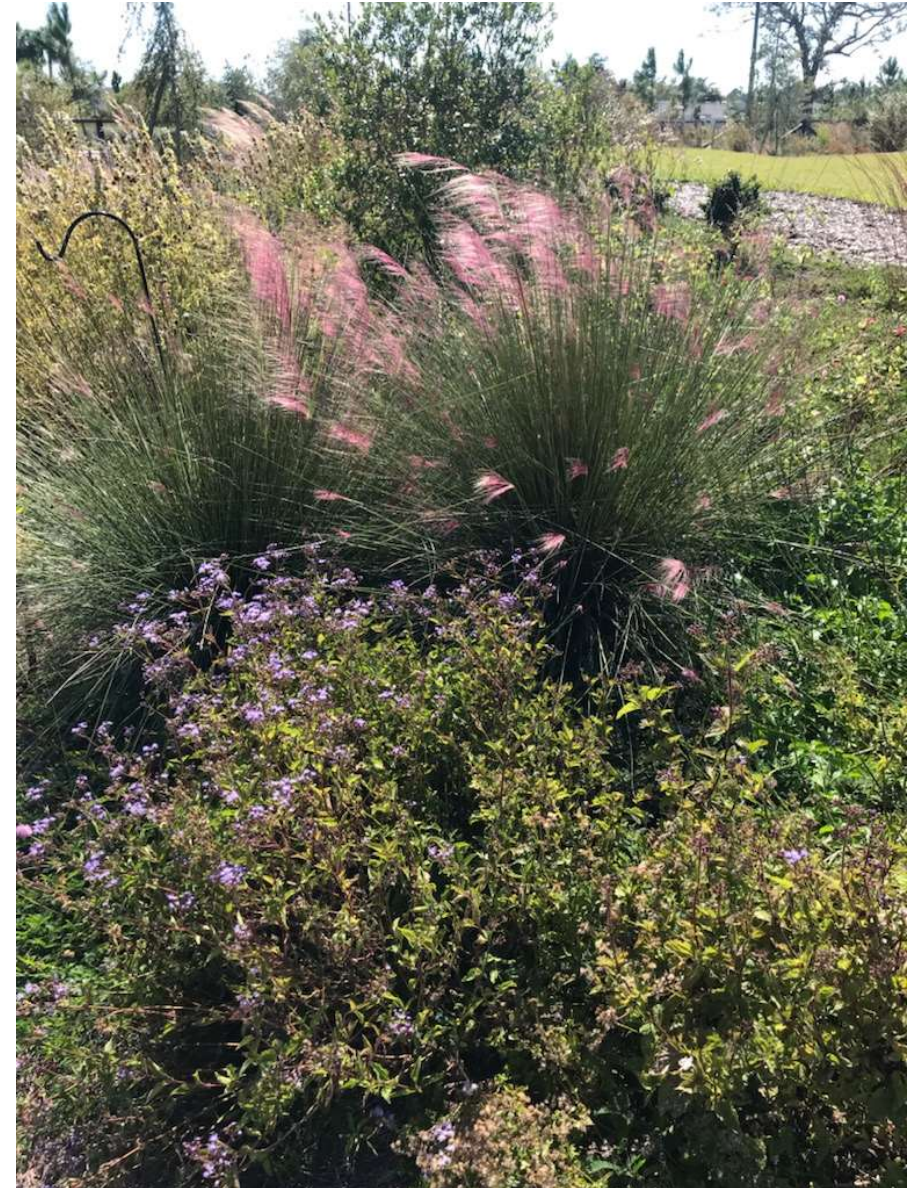
NC no compost



# PROJECT PLANT LIST

Trees				
Symbol	Plan Qty	Botanical Name	Common Name	Size
IV	8	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly	15 gallon.
IVP	8	<i>Ilex vomitoria pendula</i>	Weeping Yaupon Holly	15 gallon.
MF	16	<i>Myrcianthes fragrans</i>	Simpson's Stopper	15 gallon.

Shrubs & Groundcover				
Symbol	Plan Qty	Botanical Name	Common Name	Size
HPC	48	<i>Hamelia patens 'Calusa'</i>	Firebush 'Calusa'	3 gallon.
HR	48	<i>Hypericum fasciculatum</i>	St. Johns Wort	1 gallon.
IG	16	<i>Ilex glabra 'Galberry'</i>	Galberry	3 gallon.
LF	16	<i>Lyonia ferruginea 'Rusty Staggerbush'</i>	Rusty Staggerbush	3 gallon.
SRC	16	<i>Serenoa repens 'Cinerea'</i>	Silver Saw Palmetto	3 gallon.
VDA	48	<i>Vaccinium darrowii 'Darrow's Blueberry'</i>	Darrow's Blueberry	3 gallon.
VOM	48	<i>Viburnum obovatum 'Mrs. Schiller's Delight'</i>	Mrs. Schiller's Delight Viburnum	3 gallon.
ATR	48	<i>Andropogon ternarius 'Splitbeard Bluestem'</i>	Splitbeard Bluestem	1 gallon.
AVG	48	<i>Eragrostis spectabilis 'Purple Lovegrass'</i>	Purple Lovegrass	1 gallon.
MC	32	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	Muhly Grass	3 gallon.
SSB	48	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium 'Little Bluestem'</i>	Little Bluestem	1 gallon.
CCO	48	<i>Conoclinium coelestinum 'Mistflower'</i>	Mistflower	1 gallon.
CL	80	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata 'Lanceleaf Tickseed'</i>	Lanceleaf Tickseed	1 gallon.
DH	48	<i>Dyschoriste humistrata 'Swamp Twinflower'</i>	Swamp Twinflower	1 gallon.
EY	80	<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>	Button Rattlesnake Master	1 gallon.
AP	48	<i>Asclepias 'Milkweed'</i>	Perennial Milkweed	1 gallon.
LC	80	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal flower	1 gallon.
MS	48	<i>Mimosa strigilosa</i>	Sunshine Mimosa	1 gallon.
MP	192	<i>Mondarda punctata</i>	Spotted Bee Balm	1 gallon.
PN	48	<i>Phyla nodiflora 'Turkey Tangle Frogfruit'</i>	Frogfruit	1 gallon.
SC	144	<i>Salvia coccinea 'Sage'</i>	Scarlet Sage	1 gallon.
SA	192	<i>Silphium asteriscus 'Starry Rosinweed'</i>	Starry Rosinweed	1 gallon.
SJ	96	<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>	Blue Porterweed	1 gallon.
VG	80	<i>Vernonia gigantea</i>	Giant Ironweed	1 gallon.



## METRICS

### Soil

- N, P, C
- Bulk density
- Plant available water

### Plant Health

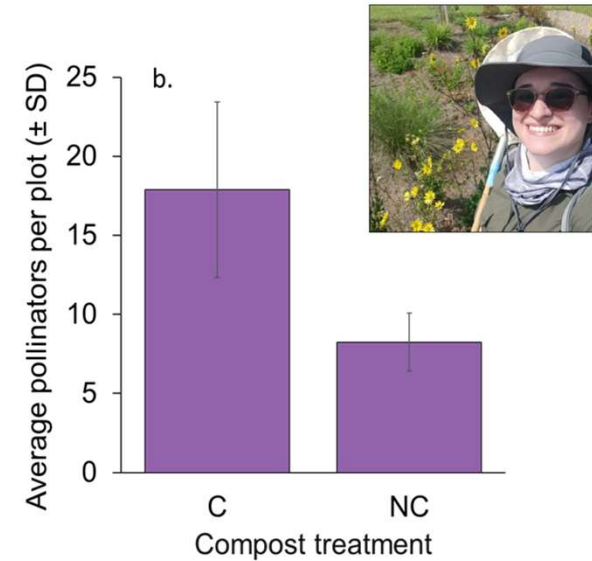
- Visual quality
- Pest presence
- Disease presence

### Arthropod (UCF, UF)

- Diversity
- Abundance

## RESULTS

**Flowers & Pollinators doubled in compost plots**

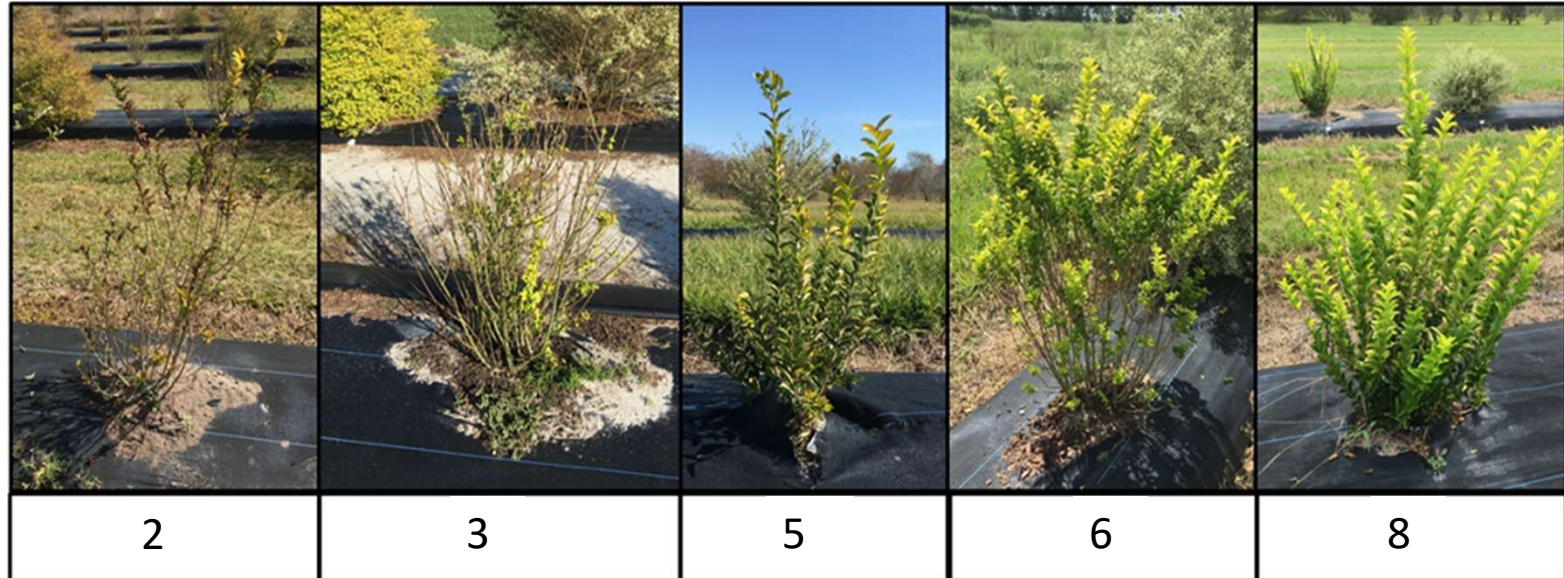


**As needed irrigation = 79% water savings**

**16 months**

- As-needed irrigation - 15,480 gal.
- Once-a-week irrigation - 73,960 gal.

# VISUAL QUALITY RATING 1 - 10



Adapted from  
UF/IFAS Sandra  
Wilson and Gary  
Knox

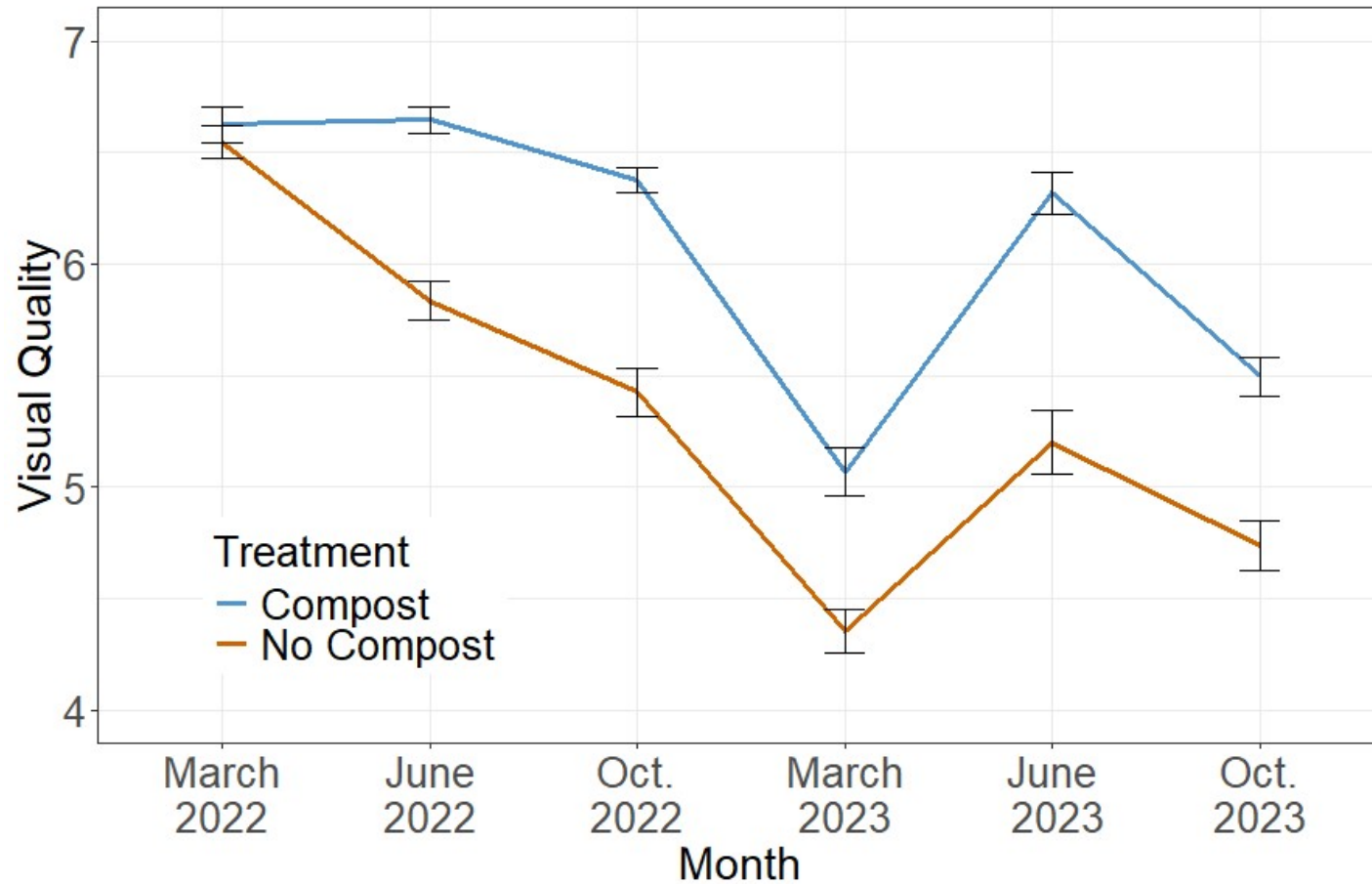
- 1 = dead, still intact
- 5 = fair quality, marketable
- 10 = excellent quality

**OUT  
SIDE**

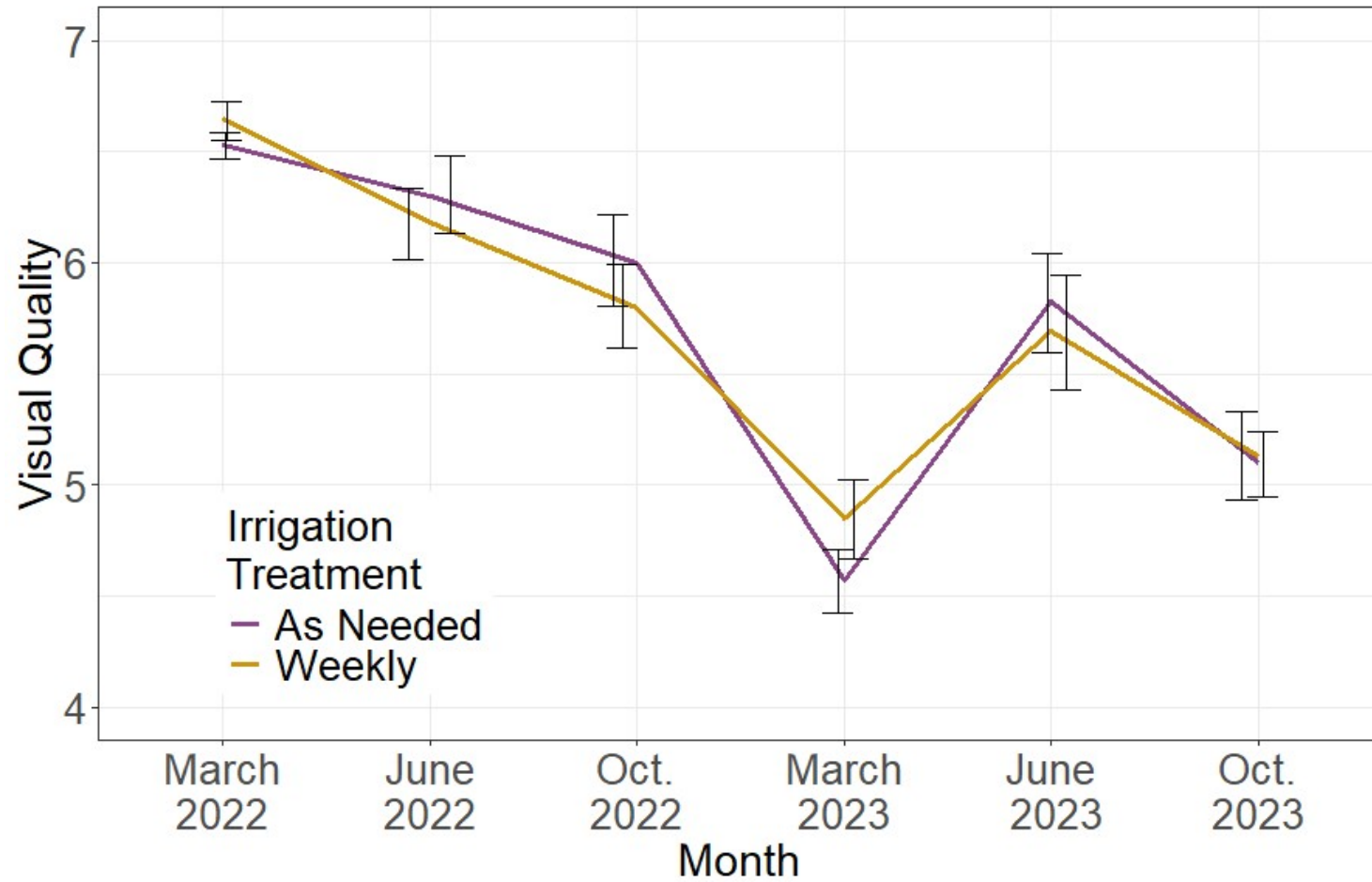
**UF** IFAS Extension  
UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

**LAKE  
COUNTY, FL**  
REALTORS - REAL ESTATE

# Plot Level Visual Quality - Compost



# Plot Level Visual Quality - Irrigation



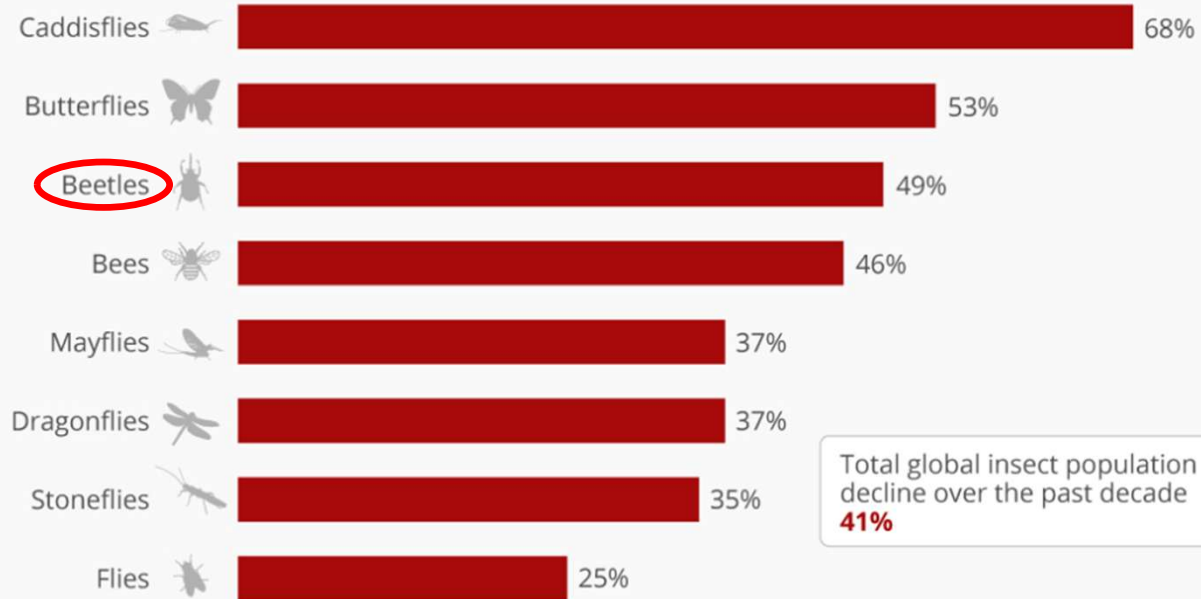
# *Promoting Ground-Active Insects through Sustainable Practices in a Native Landscape*

Alessandra Pandolfi  
Department of Biology  
University of Central Florida



## Massive Insect Decline Threatens Collapse Of Nature

Percentage decline in selected global insect populations over the past decade



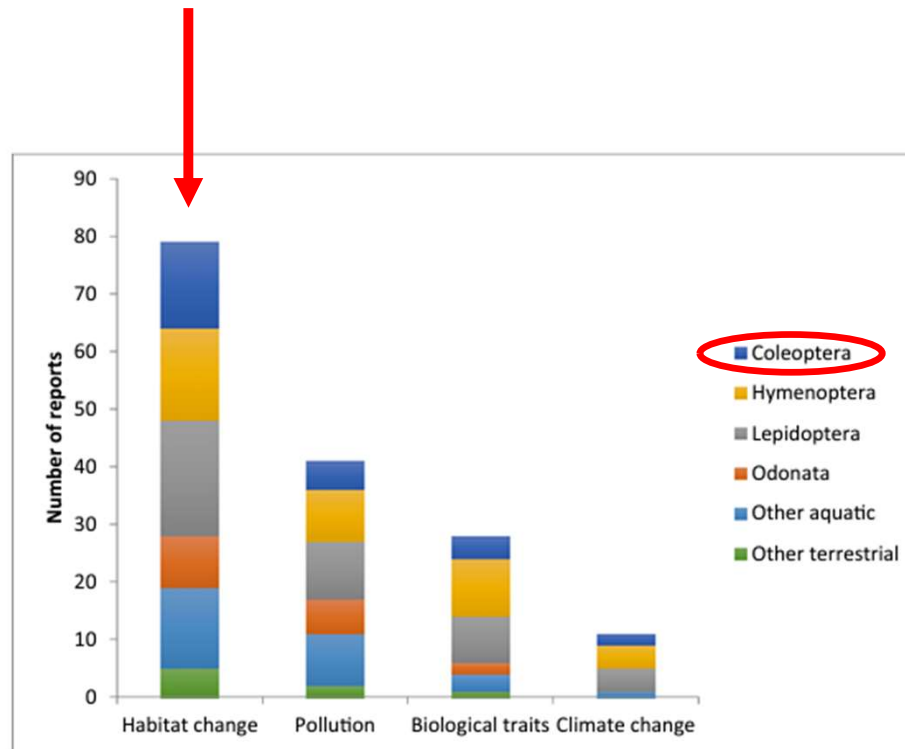
@StatistaCharts

Source: Sánchez-Bayo & Wyckhuys, Biological Conservation, 2019

statista



# The four major drivers of decline

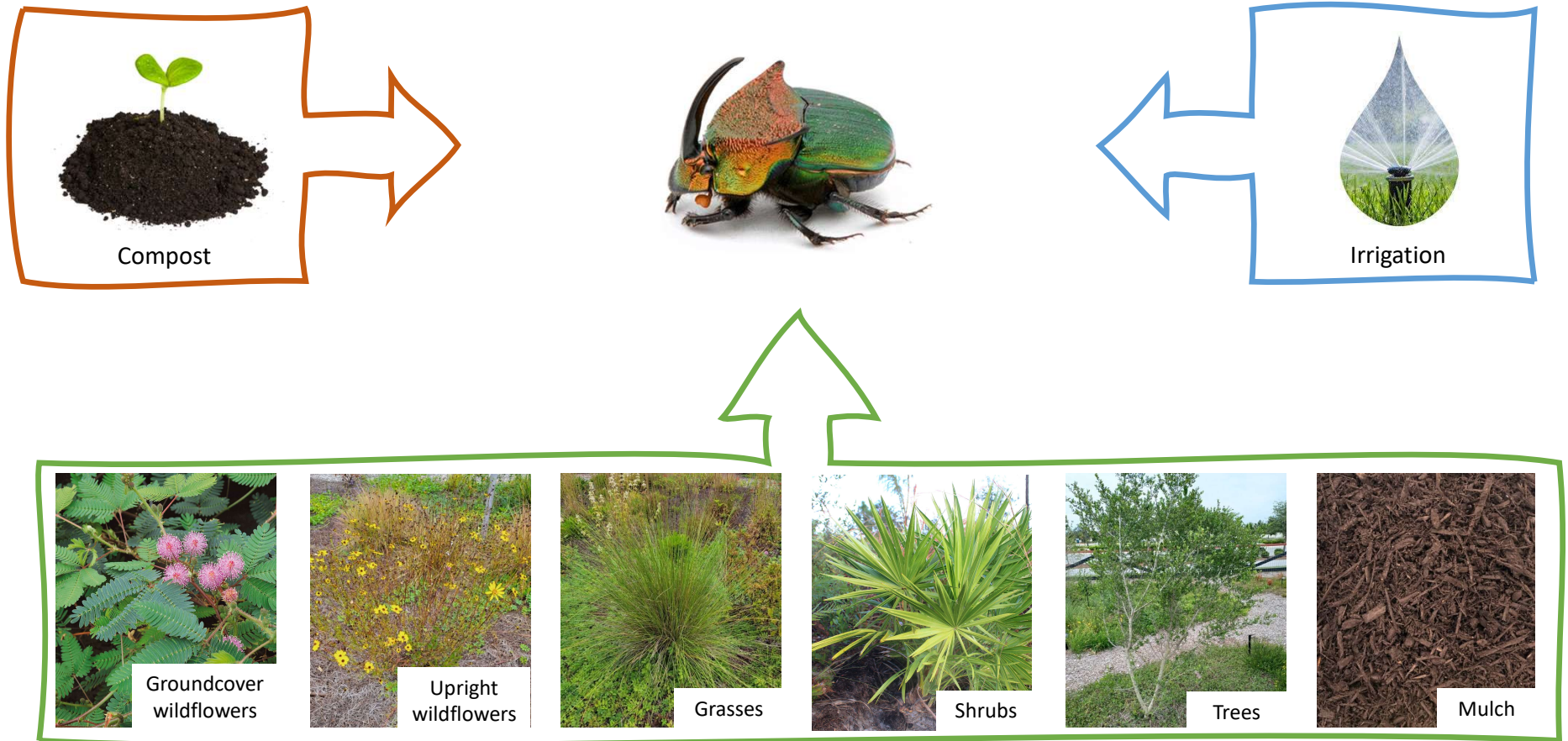


Source: Francisco Sánchez-Bayo and Kris A.G. Wyckhuys, 2019

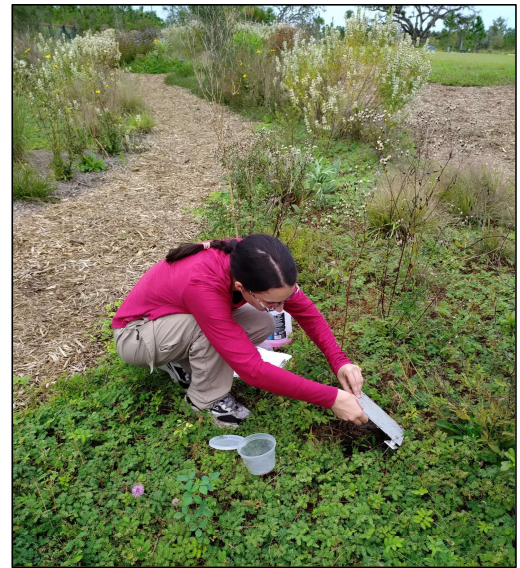
How can we actively contribute to reversing this decline?



# Experimental goals



# Pitfall trap



**Flower beetle**

*Euphoria sepulcralis*



**Dull tumblebug**

*Canthon pilularius*



**Ground beetle**

*Pasimachus sublaevis*



**Rainbow scarab**

*Phanaeus vindex*



**Rove beetle**

*Bryoporus testaceus*



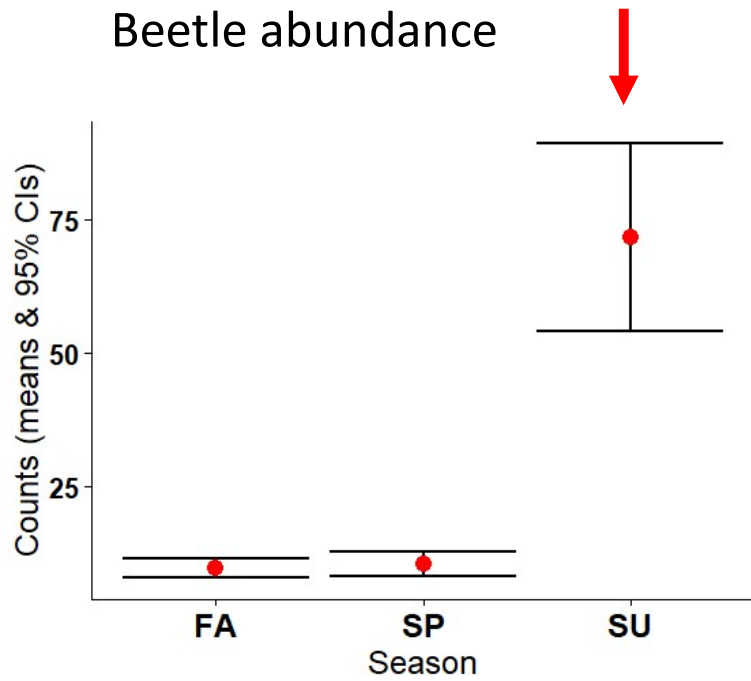
**Tiger beetle**

*Tetracha virginica*

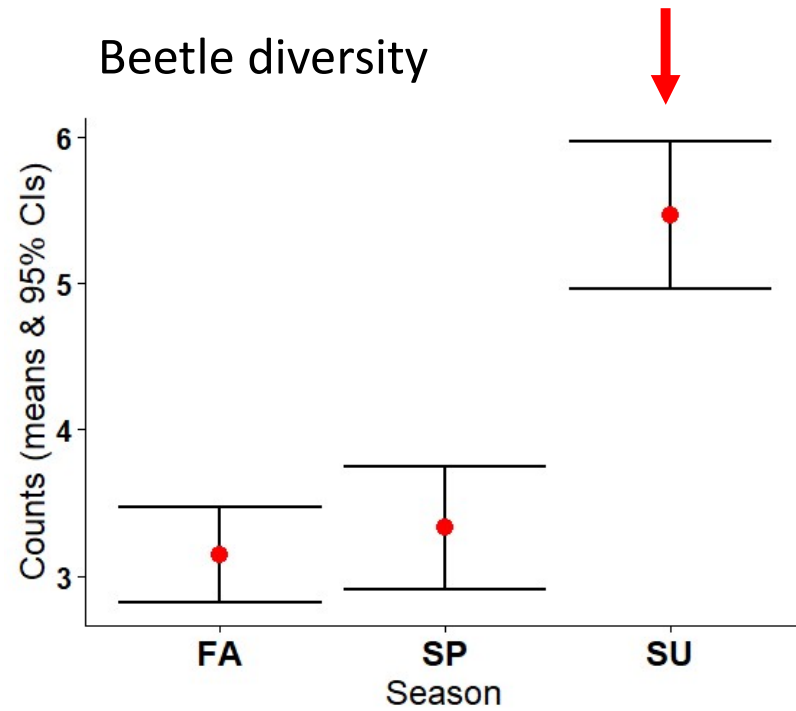


# Preliminary results

Beetle abundance

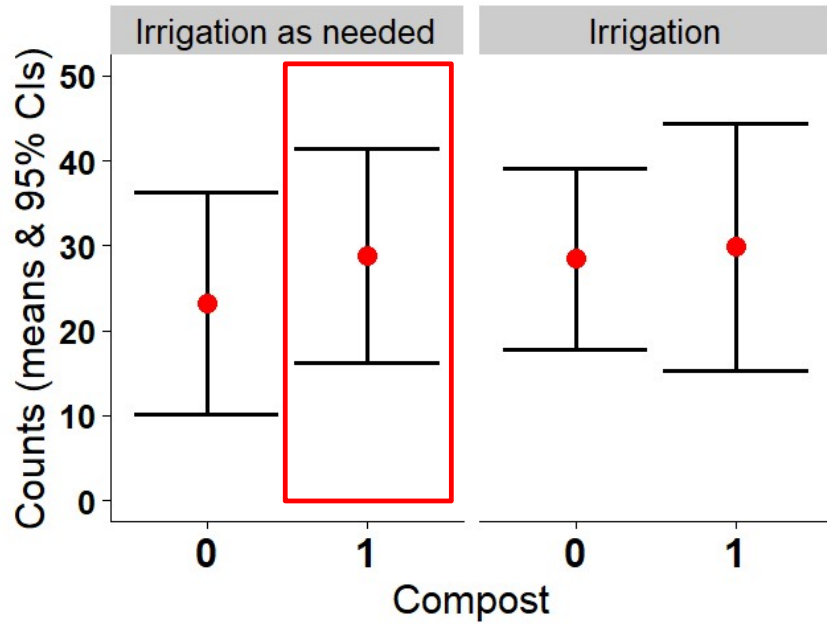


Beetle diversity

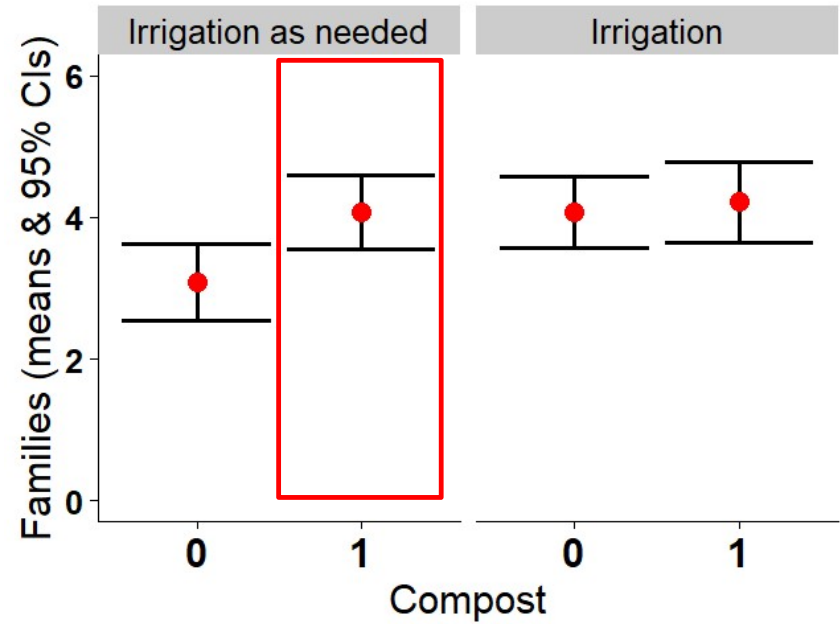


# Preliminary results

## Beetle abundance

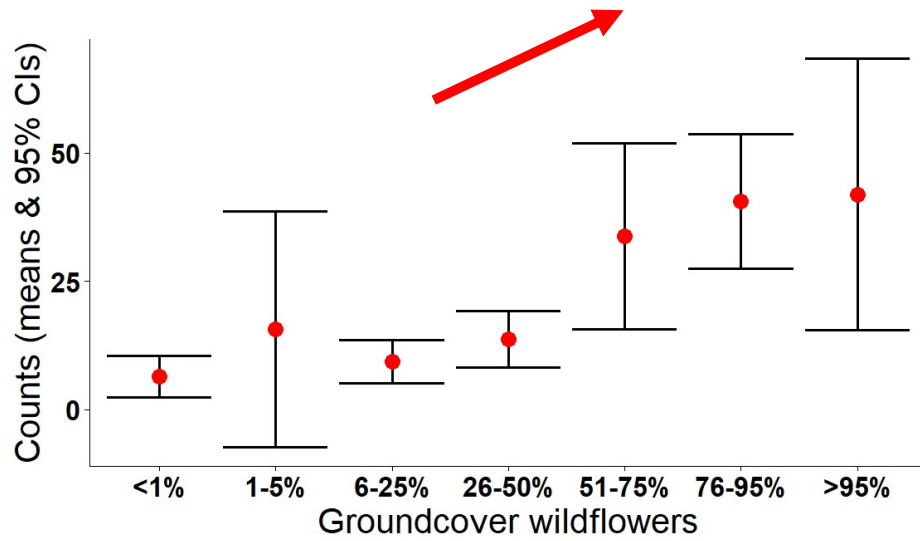


## Beetle diversity



# Preliminary results

## Beetle abundance



*Mimosa* present in the plots  
Summer 2023





# Takeaways

- The diverse native landscape planting is attracting various beneficial beetles
- Summer is the season with more beetles in terms of abundance and diversity
- Excessive irrigation might not be necessary if compost amendment is employed
- Groundcover plants have a role in increasing beneficial beetles

# From Experimental Plots to Residential Landscapes

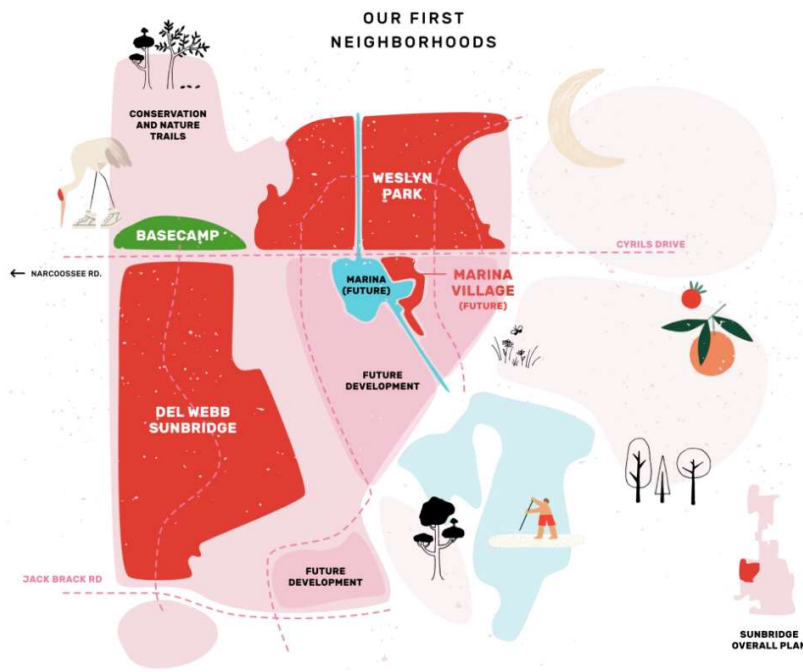
- Native-based landscape design
- 11 model homes in Weslyn Park



Victoria Cope



Mykayla Hagaman



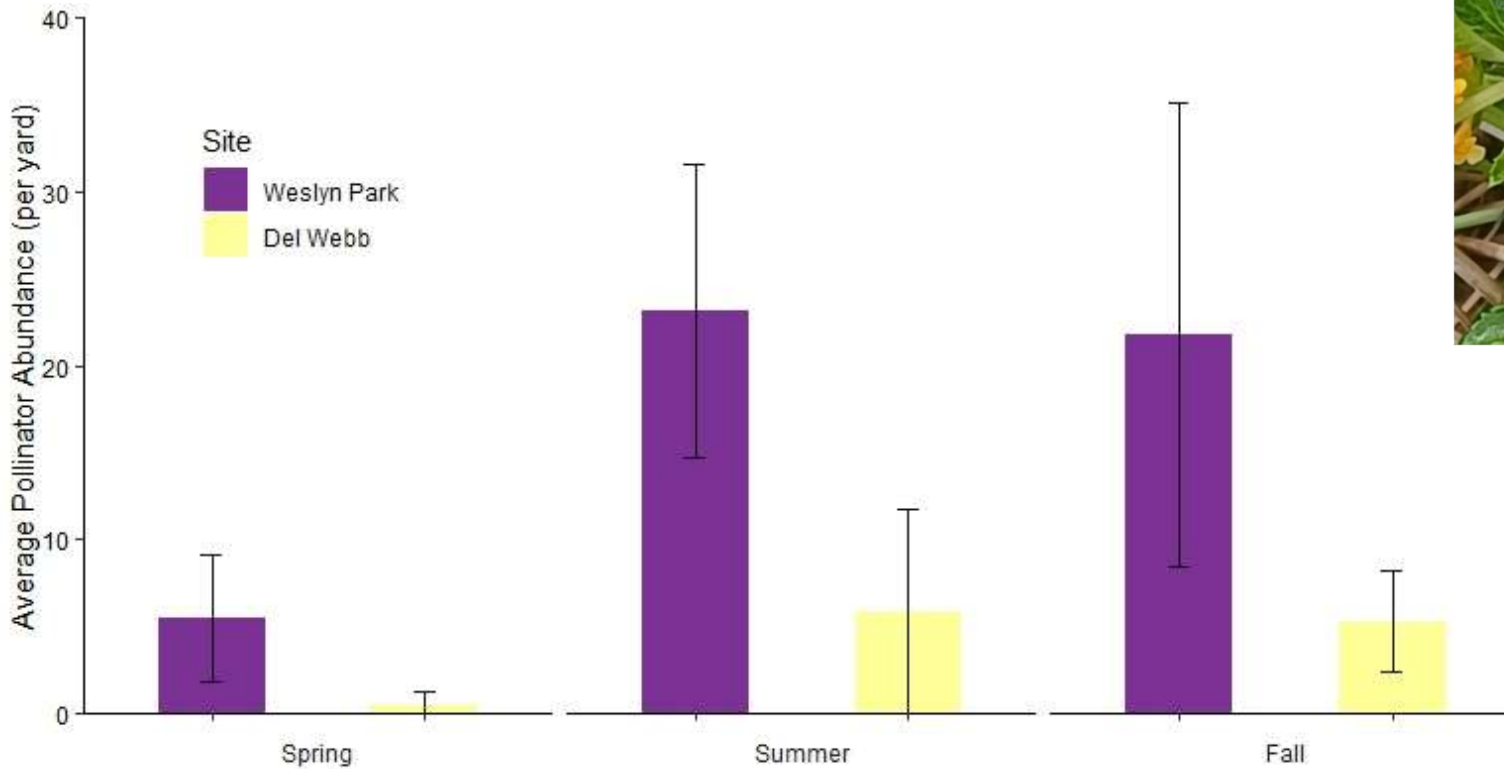
# Neighborhood comparison

- 11 homes in Weslyn Park
- 14 homes in Del Webb
- Data collection:
  - Spring, Summer, and Fall
  - Plant composition, pollinator abundance, and the arthropod community



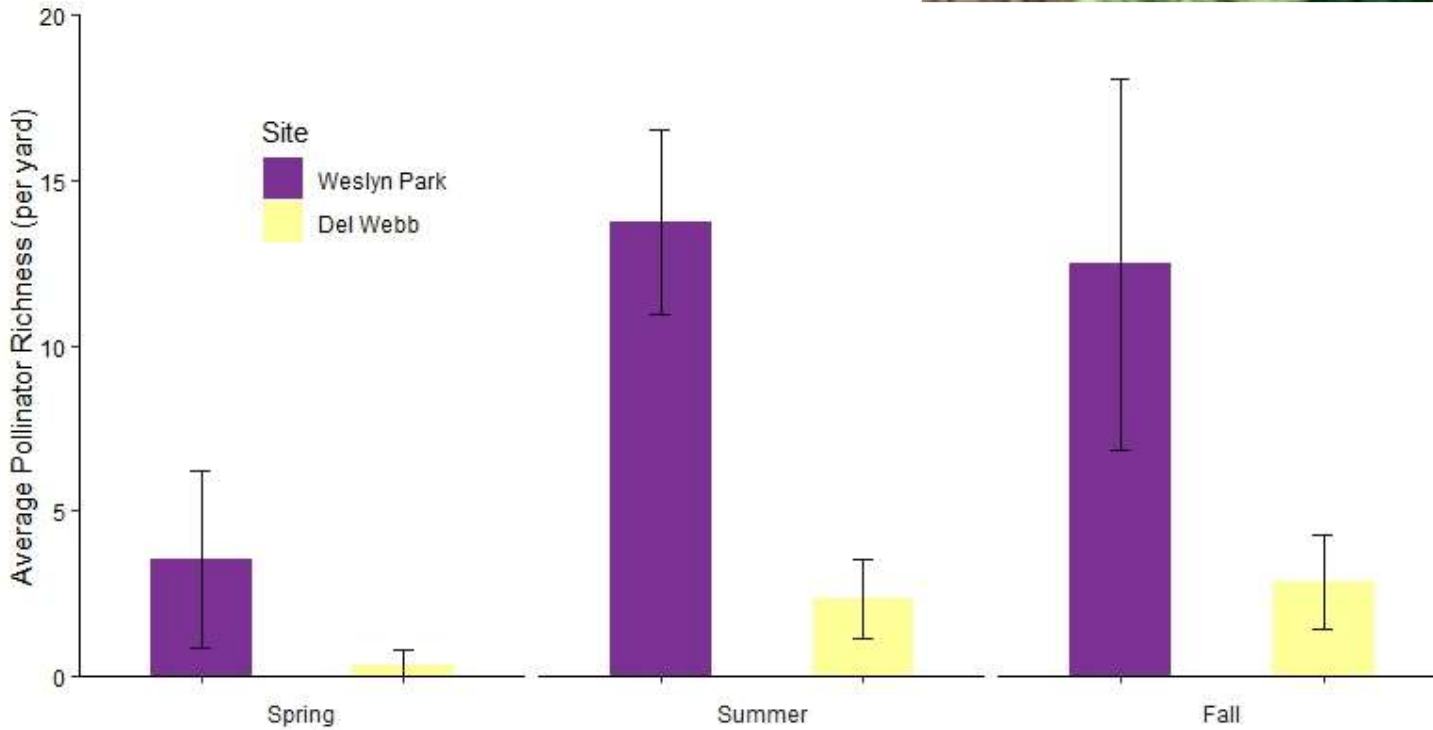
# Pollinator Findings

- Total of 1,363 pollinators from 89 species
  - 317 individuals from Del Webb
  - 1,044 individuals from Weslyn Park



# Pollinator Diversity

- 89 different species in total
- Significantly more in Weslyn Park



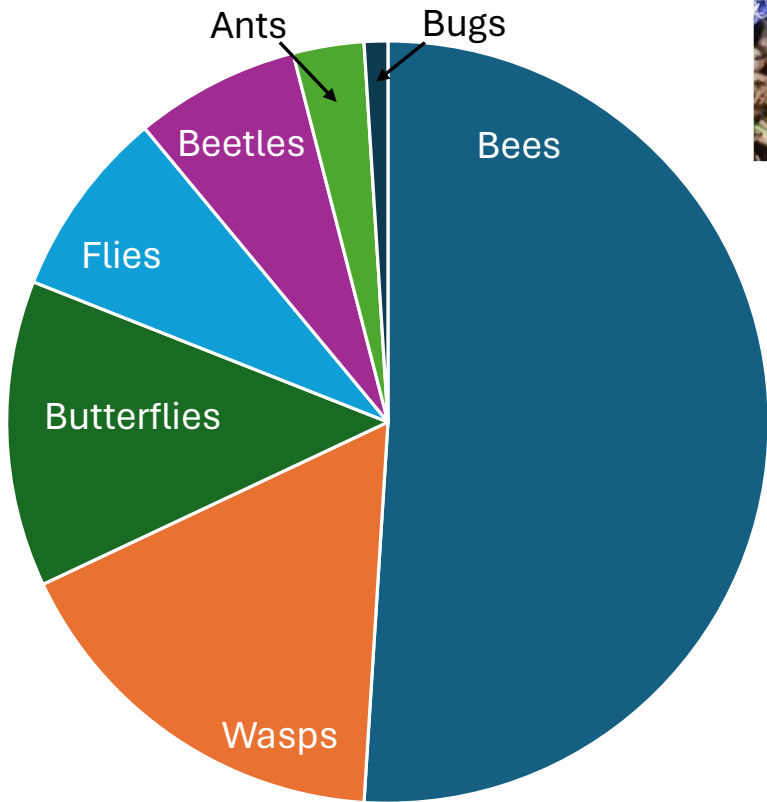
# Types of Pollinators



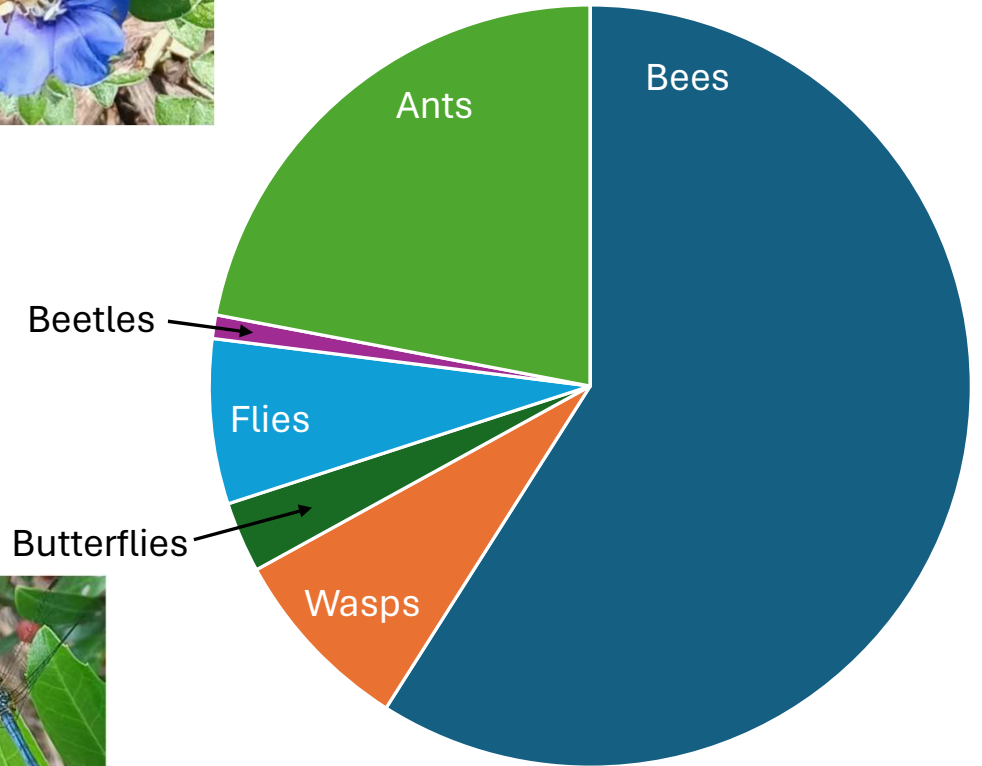
Weslyn Park Pollinators



Del Webb Pollinators



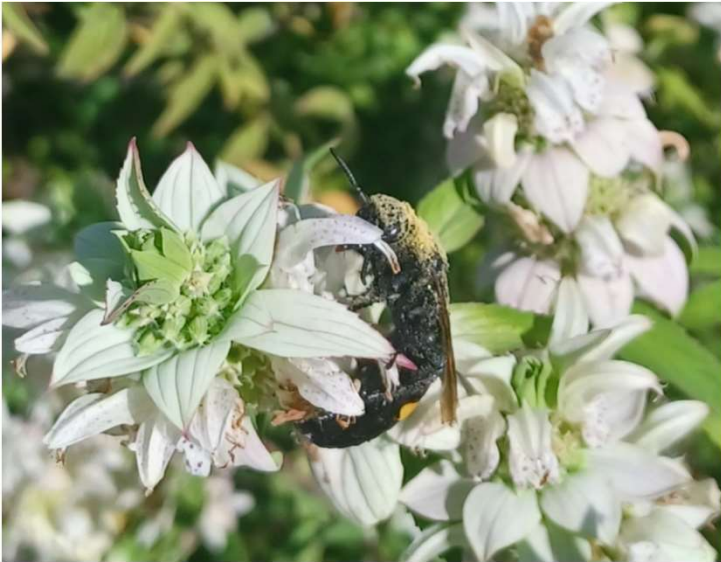
■ Bees ■ Wasps ■ Butterflies ■ Flies ■ Beetles ■ Ants ■ Bugs



■ Bees ■ Wasps ■ Butterflies ■ Flies ■ Beetles ■ Ants ■ Bugs

## Top Pollinator Plants

- Bottlebrush – non-native
- Firebush – native
- Beebalm – native
- Eagleston Holly – native
- Silkgrass - native



# Pollinator Summary

- Native-based landscapes attract more pollinators
- Increasing the number of flowering species can help support pollinators





# Food Web Resources in New Residential Developments.

Authors: Victoria Cope; Adam Dale; Patrick Bohlen; Jiangxiao Qiu; Mykayla Hagaman; Basil V. Iannone III.



Weslyn Park



Native Dominated



Del Webb



Conventional



## HYPOTHESES

Relative to lots with conventional turf-dominated landscaping, lots comprised of predominantly native plants will:

- I. Provide greater resources for higher trophic levels; as measured by arthropod biomass
- II. Have greater taxonomic diversity
- III. Exhibit greater evenness across functional groups.

# Study Locations and Methods

Weslyn Park



Native Dominated



Del Webb



Conventional

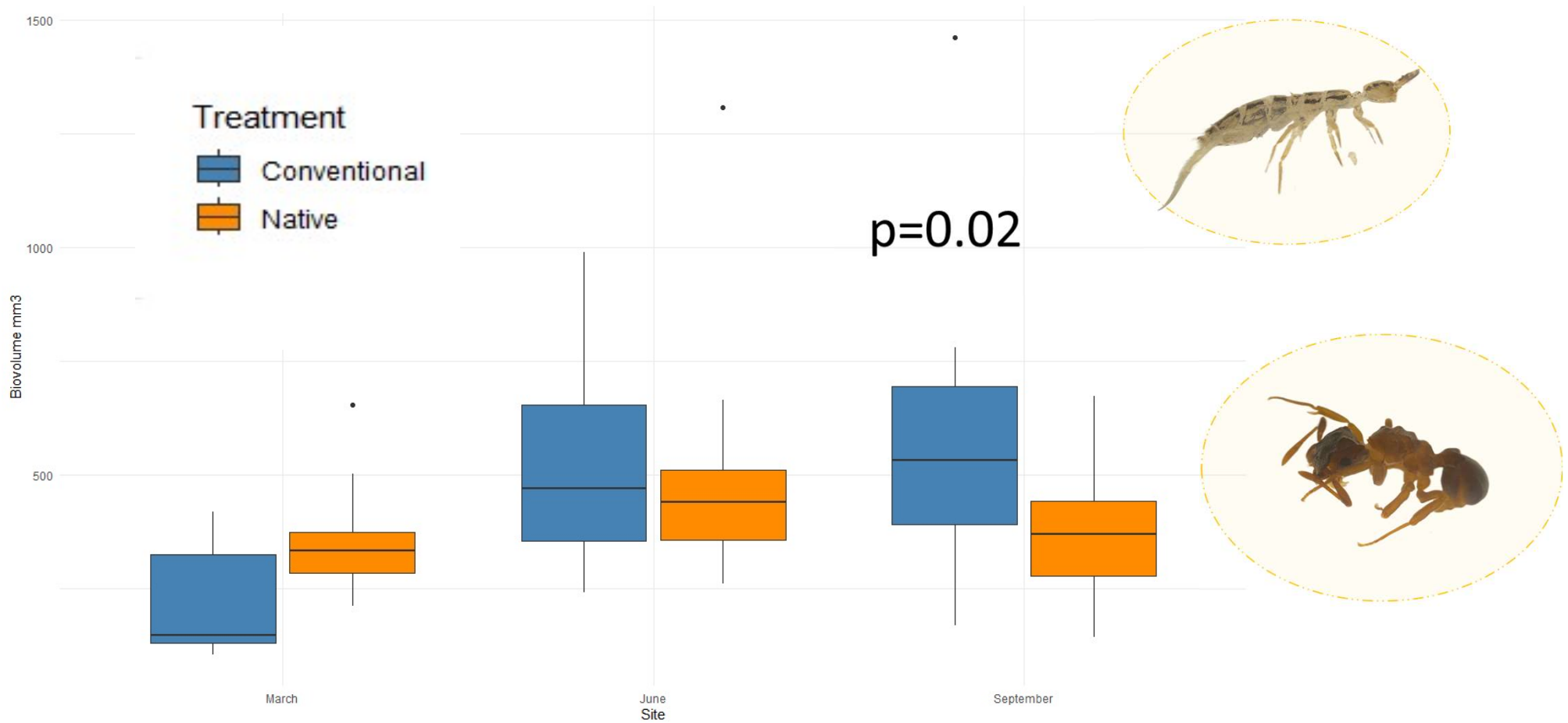


## METHODS

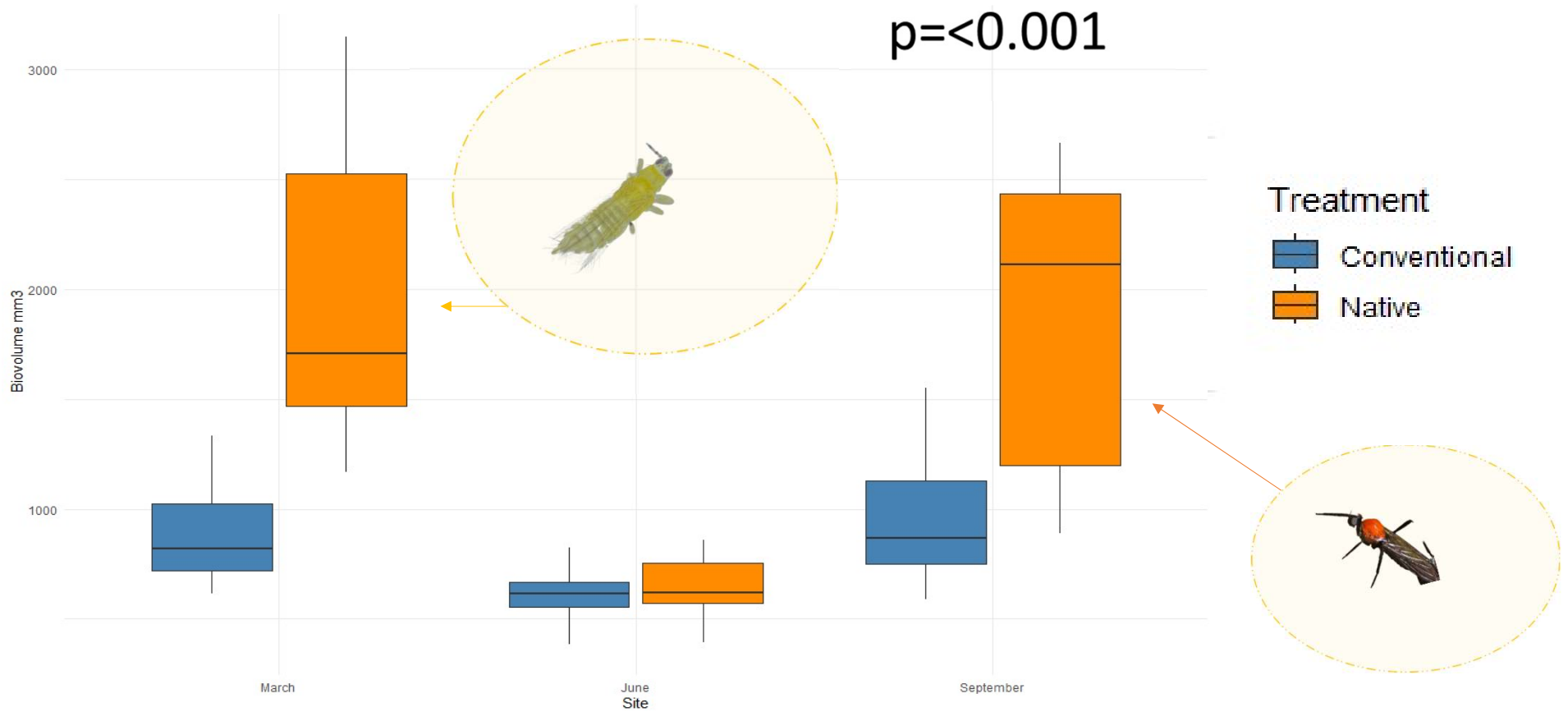
Arthropod samples were collected in four pitfall traps and on four sticky card traps in each lot; and sampled in March, June, and September to account for seasonality.



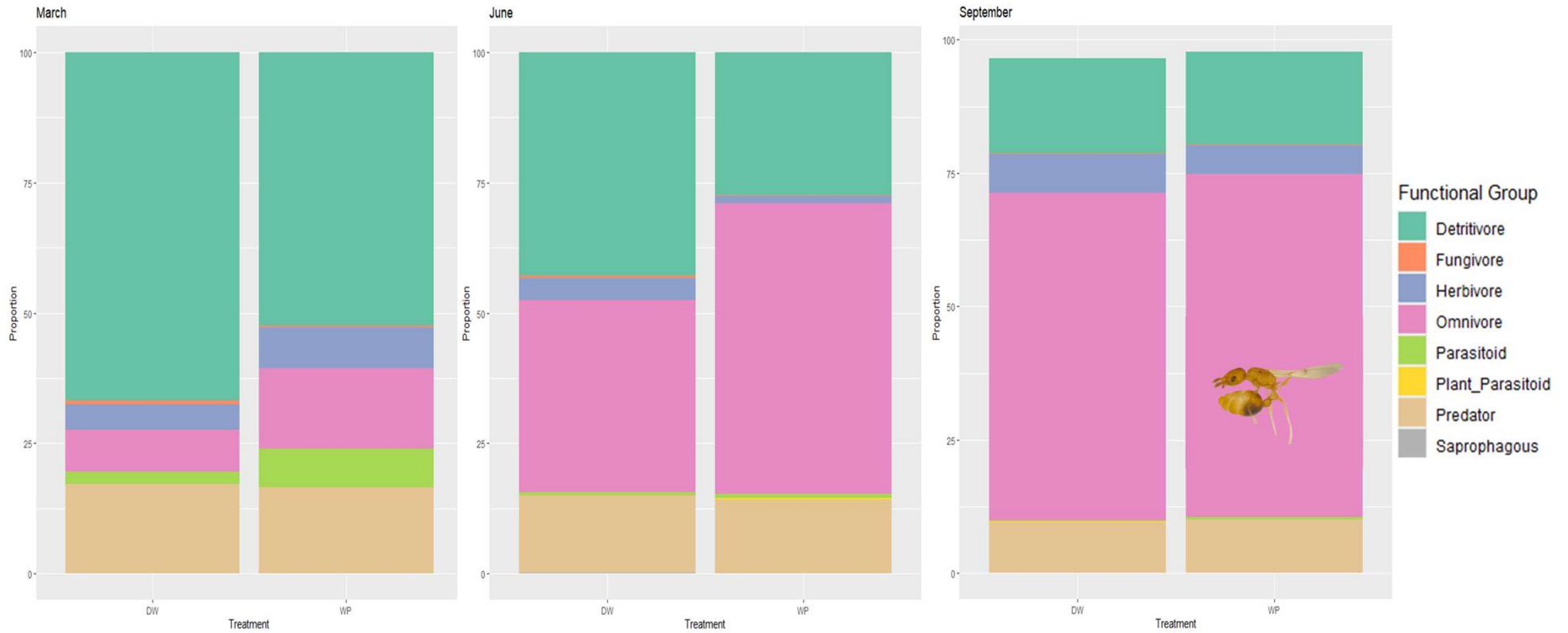
# Biomass Pitfall Traps



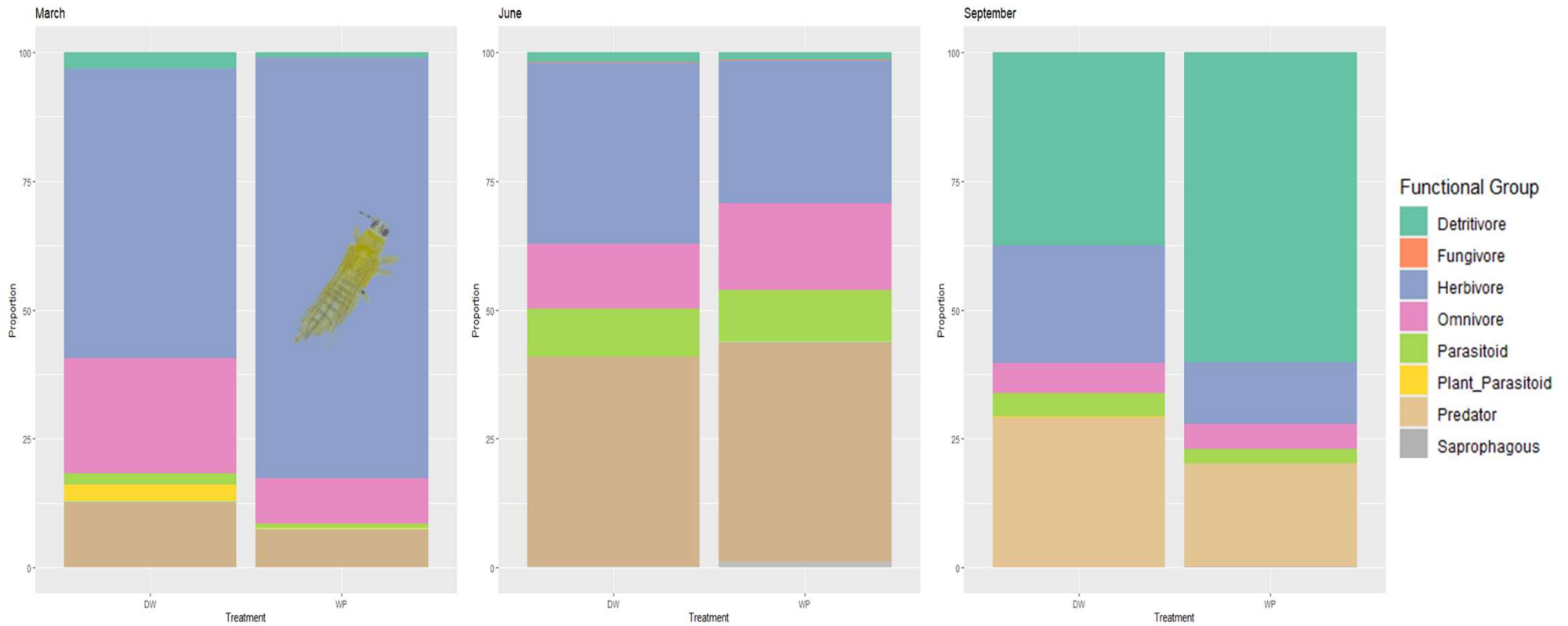
# Biomass Sticky Cards



# Functional Groups Pitfall Traps



# Functional Groups Sticky Cards



# Conclusions

Plant choices at the early stages of development affect arthropod communities.

Seasonal differences in

- Biovolume
- Taxonomic richness
- Evenness of functional groups

The trapping method and insect emergence affect our results

- Pitfall trapping shows greater biomass in conventional turf-dominated landscapes in the Fall
- Sticky cards show greater biomass in Spring and Fall due to
- However, this pattern does not hold if the emergence of thrips (Thysanoptera) and lovebugs (Diptera, *Plecia nearctica*) are removed from the data set.

**Compared to more established neighborhoods, we do not see the same benefits of native plants for food web resources in new developments.**

# Impacts: Changing Land Development & Landscaping Practices

VIDEOS SPONSORS CONNECT REGISTER





# Irrigation Usage

## Toho Efficiency Program

- 28 inches / year = 62,836 gals/year  
~ 3,600 ft<sup>2</sup>



## Irrigation Usage

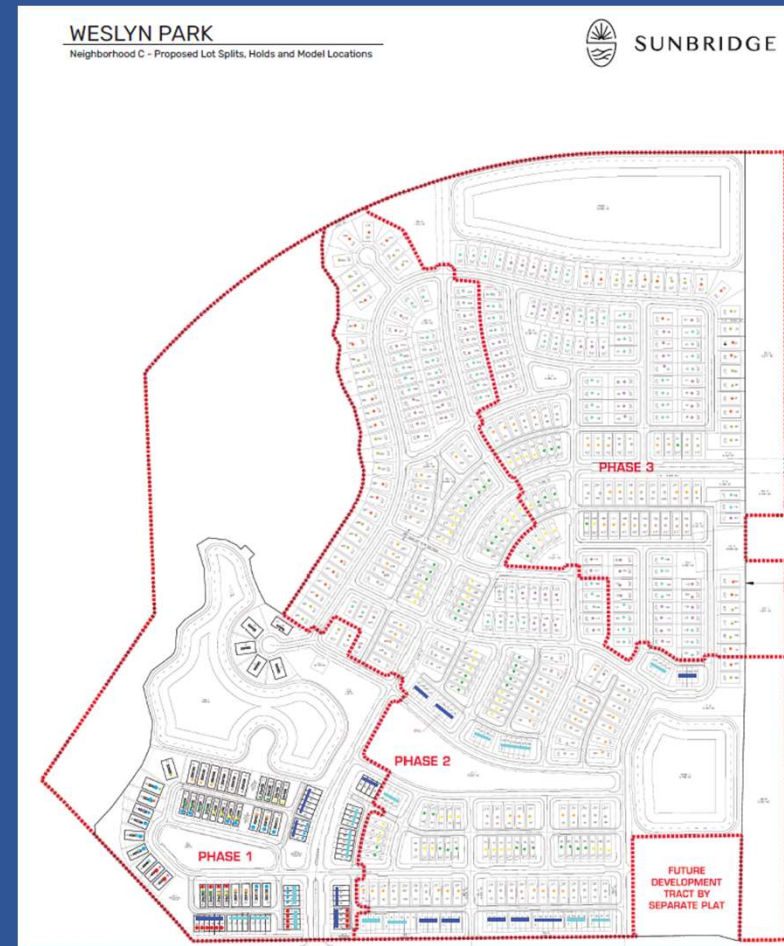
Community	Manager	Gal/year
Del Webb (Conventional)	Del Webb	123,427
Weslyn Park (Native dominated)	Cherrylake	34,784
Weslyn Park (Native dominated)	Other	151,927



## New Policies for Next Development Phase (300 Homes)

### Water Impacts:

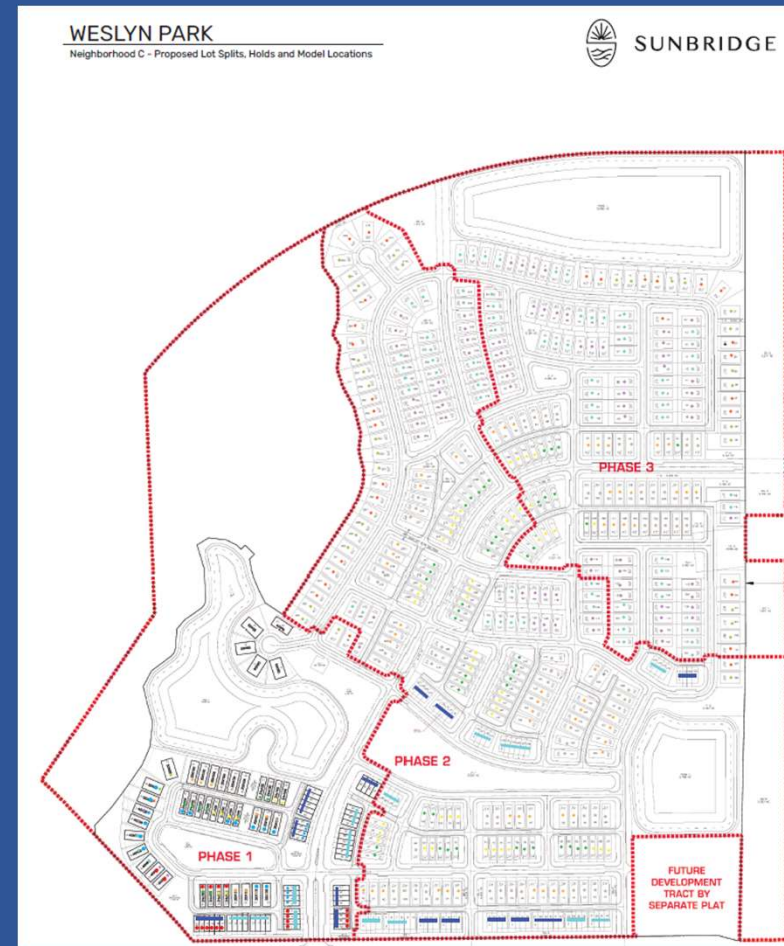
- Compost amendments
- Landscapes required to use 24” per year or less (Toho)
- Water will be master managed
- Landscape companies need to meet requirements to stay on *preferred list*
- Use native plants when available



## New Policies for Next Development Phase (300 Homes)

### Dream Projections:

- Landscaped area = 0.03 ha
  - UF/IFAS fertilizer & irrigation
- N = 3.2 – 8.3 thousand lbs./year
- P = 540 lbs./year
- H<sub>2</sub>O = 36 – 133 thousand gal./day
- CO<sub>2</sub> = 85 thousand lbs./year



## Conclusions

- Making progress towards conservation goals
- Benefits of Private-Academic-NGO-Municipal partnerships



## Conclusions

- Making progress towards conservation goals
- Benefits of Private-Academic-NGO-Municipal partnerships

## Next Steps

- Long-term effects on *Ecology & Water usage?*
- Resident perceptions / Making landscapes attractive