

Coral honeysuckle

(*Lonicera sempervirens*)

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

Coral honeysuckle is a robust, twining woody vine that is mostly evergreen in Florida, but can be deciduous in colder climates. The plant occurs naturally in sandhills, scrubby flatwoods, hardwood hammocks, floodplain forests and open woodlands. It blooms throughout the year in Central Florida, with best blooming in winter. Farther north, it has a reduced bloom season. The flowers are attractive to many butterflies and moths, and hummingbirds find them irresistible. Birds such as cardinals enjoy the fruits.



Photo by Mary Keim

Coral honeysuckle's showy tubular blooms are scarlet red to reddish-orange with yellowish-orange throats. They grow to 2 inches or more in length and are born in dangling clusters. Stamens extend beyond the flower tube. Anthers are bright yellow. Leaves are oval to oblong with entire margins, dark green upper surfaces and silvery-green undersides. They are oppositely arranged. Leaf attachment is sessile; however, those growing directly under or closest to the flower base are usually fully clasping the stem. Fruits are small, bright red berries that appear in the fall.

Family: Caprifoliaceae (Honeysuckle family)

Native range: Panhandle, north and central peninsula

To see where natural populations of Coral honeysuckle have been vouchered, visit www.florida.plantatlas.usf.edu.

Lifespan: Perennial

Soil: Dry to moist, well-drained acidic to slightly alkaline soils

Exposure: Full sun to moderate shade

Growth habit: 15'+ long

Propagation: Seed, cuttings, air layering

Florida regions of landscape suitability: North, Central

Garden tips: Coral honeysuckle is best if trained to a structure such as a fence, trellis or arbor. Without a structure, it may develop only into a weak shrub. It can also be used as a groundcover in areas that are not used for walking. Combine with Carolina jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*) for added interest. To harvest seeds, collect fruits when they are bright red, then remove, clean and dry the seeds.

Coral honeysuckle is available from nurseries that specialize in Florida native plants. Visit www.PlantRealFlorida.org to find a nursery in your area.

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