



Agenda

Town of Lake Park Tree Board

Tuesday, April 12, 2022 6:00 P.M.

Town Hall Commission Chamber
535 Park Avenue, Lake Park, FL 33403

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE AND BE ADVISED, that if any interested person desires to appeal any decision of the Town Commission, with respect to any matter considered at this meeting, such interested person will need a record of the proceedings, and for such purpose, may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based. *Persons with disabilities requiring accommodations in order to participate in the meeting should contact the Town Clerk's office by calling 881-3311 at least 48 hours in advance to request accommodations.*

Brady Drew	Chair
Cynthia Grey	Vice-Chair
Pamela Frazier	Board Member
Gillian Kennedy Wright	Board Member

A. **CALL TO ORDER/ ROLL CALL:**

B. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE:**

C. **CONSENT AGENDA:**

1. February 8, 2022 Tree Board Meeting Minutes.

D. **NEW BUSINESS:**

2. Selection of a Christmas Palm or Buttonwood Tree for the Arbor Day Celebration.

3. Review of the Invasive and Non-Native Plant Ordinance and Proposed Updates to the Invasive and Non-Native Plant Ordinance.

4. Preliminary Questionnaire presented by Vice-Chair Grey.

E. **PUBLIC COMMENT**

This time is provided for addressing items that **do not** appear on the Agenda. Please complete a comment card and provide it to the Agency Clerk so speakers may be announced. Please remember comments are limited to a **TOTAL** of three minutes.

F. **BOARD MEMBER COMMENTS:**

G. **STAFF COMMENTS:**

H. **ADJOURNMENT:**

The next scheduled Tree Board Meeting will be conducted on May 10, 2022

Tree Board Agenda
April 12, 2022

Consent Agenda

TAB 1



**Minutes
Town of Lake Park, Florida
Tree Board Meeting
Tuesday, February 8, 2022, 6:00 PM
Town Hall Commission Chamber,
535 Park Avenue, Lake Park, Florida 33403**

The Tree Board met for the purpose of a regular session on Tuesday, February 8, 2022 at 6:00 p.m. Present were Board Members Brady Drew, Cynthia Grey and Pamela Frazier. Town staff included Community Development Director Nadia DiTommaso and Town Clerk Vivian Mendez.

Town Clerk Mendez performed the roll call. Board Member Drew led the pledge of allegiance.

SELECTION OF A CHAIR:

Board Member Frazier acknowledged Board Member Drew for his previous service as Chair to the Tree Board.

Motion: Board Member Frazier moved to appoint Board Member Drew as Chair of the Tree Board; Board Member Grey seconded the motion.

Vote on Motion:

Board Member	Aye	Nay	Other
Board Member Frazier	X		
Vice-Chair Grey	X		
Chair Drew	X		

Motion Passed 3-0

SELECTION OF A VICE-CHAIR:

Motion: Board Member Frazier moved to appoint Board Member Grey as Vice-Chair of the Tree Board; Chair Drew seconded the motion.

Vote on Motion:

Board Member	Aye	Nay	Other
Board Member Frazier	X		
Vice-Chair Grey	X		
Chair Drew	X		

Motion Passed 3-0

Board Member Frazier expressed appreciation and gratitude to Chair Drew and Vice-Chair Grey for their contributions to the Tree Board.

Consent Agenda:

1. December 14, 2021 Tree Board Meeting Minutes.

Motion: Board Member Frazier moved to approved the Consent Agenda; Vice-Chair Grey seconded the motion.

Vote on Motion:

Board Member	Aye	Nay	Other
Board Member Frazier	X		
Vice-Chair Grey	X		
Chair Drew	X		

Motion Passed 3-0

New Business:

2. Proposed Town of Lake Park Recognition and Memorial Tree & Bench Program.

Community Development Director Nadia DiTommaso explained the agenda item. A brief discussion ensued regarding the associated costs per tree selection. Vice-Chair Grey expressed concerns regarding the marketing of the program. She questioned if residents were allowed to provide their own plants, if the plant was included in the tree approval list. Board Member Frazier reiterated that the program had to be approved by the Commission. She explained that the Tree Board would make changes per the approval of the Commission.

Public Comment:

Judith Thomas explained that she had brought forth a similar initiative to the Town Commission several years prior. She explained that she requested to plant a tree in honor of her neighbor. She expressed support of the Town of Lake Park Recognition and Memorial Tree & Bench Program. She questioned if Town Staff had provided an overall design plan for the pocket parks. She explained that the irrigation and depth of the Town of Lake Park wells has so much iron that it stains the shrubbery, sidewalks, and parking areas. Chair Drew thanked Ms. Thomas for her comments. Board Member Frazier explained her experience with irrigation, well water discoloration, and its' impact on plants and shrubbery.

Motion: Board Member Frazier moved to forward the report to the Commission for discussion and approval; Vice-Chair Grey seconded the motion.

Vote on Motion:

Board Member	Aye	Nay	Other
Board Member Frazier	X		
Vice-Chair Grey	X		
Chair Drew	X		

Motion Passed 3-0

3. Lake Park Pocket Parks Map

Community Development Director DiTommaso explained that the Map of the Pocket parks were requested at a previous Tree Board Meeting.

4. Additional Tree Board Educational Resources.

Community Development Director DiTommaso explained the item and the benefits of the additional educational resources.

5. iTree Canopy and Survey Report by Chair Brady Drew.

Chair Drew reviewed the 2022 Tree Canopy Survey (see Exhibit “A”). Vice-Chair Grey commended Chair Drew for his presentation. Vice-Chair Grey announced there was a state program that gave away trees and that she had cut down several trees on her property; and that the trees were for sale.

6. Town Special Events Schedule, Special Events Application, and Sunset Celebration Flyer.

Community Development Director DiTommaso explained that Special Events Director Riunite Franks provided the item and that she was available for questions.

PUBLIC COMMENT:

Judith Thomas questioned if the Tree Board had guidelines in place to preserve protected species such as Sand Pines. She suggested that ground lighting be installed at Blakely Park. She announced that she planned to submit an application to organize the Town of Lake Park 5K Run/Walk on April 9, 2022. Community Development Director DiTommaso explained that codes were established for the preservation and mitigation of protected species. She explained that the Public Works Department was aware of the lighting issue.

BOARD MEMBER COMMENTS:

Chair Drew announced that he would look into the list of trees (native, non-native, or invasive) within the memorial program and potential codification of the Tree Ordinance.

Board Member Frazier had no additional comments.

Vice-Chair Grey announced that the Tree Board had two full member vacancies.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business to come before the Board, and by unanimous vote, the meeting adjourned at 7:07 p.m.

Chair Brady Drew

Town Clerk, Vivian Mendez, MMC

Deputy Town Clerk, S. Edwards, MPA, MMC

Town Seal

Approved on this _____ of _____, 2022

Exhibit "A"



Lake Park Tree Board

Tree Canopy Survey 2022
Brady Drew

Overview

Methodology

Results

Next Steps

Methodology

i-Tree Canopy Used to Survey Tree Canopy in Lake Park Census Tract

- i-Tree is a state-of-the-art, peer-reviewed software suite from the USDA Forest Service
- Provides urban and rural forestry analysis and benefits assessment tools.
- Quantifies forest structure and the environmental benefits that trees provide.

<https://canopy.itreetools.org/>



Additional support provided by:



Use of this tool indicates acceptance of the T.U.L.U.

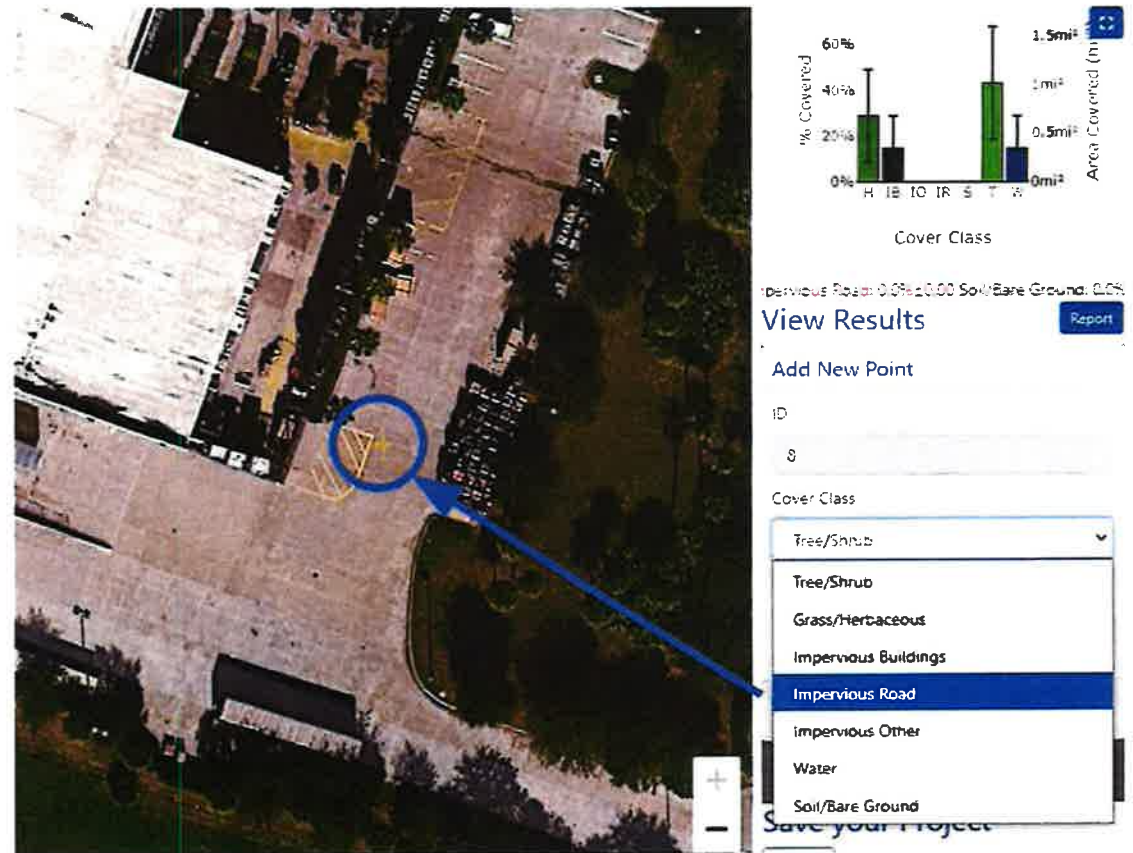


Methodology

- i-Tree randomly selects points throughout the area to be surveyed
- User defines ground cover at each location from a list
- More points surveyed results in a better estimation
- 500-1000 points is typically recommended to bring error bars below 2%



Conduct your survey: Add survey points by clicking or tapping the + button below. With each point you add, the map will shift to a new, random location where you assess the land cover at the yellow crosshairs in the center of the map. The more points you survey, the lower your standard error, and the more precise your sampling will be. More points provide a better estimation of Land Cover across your study area.

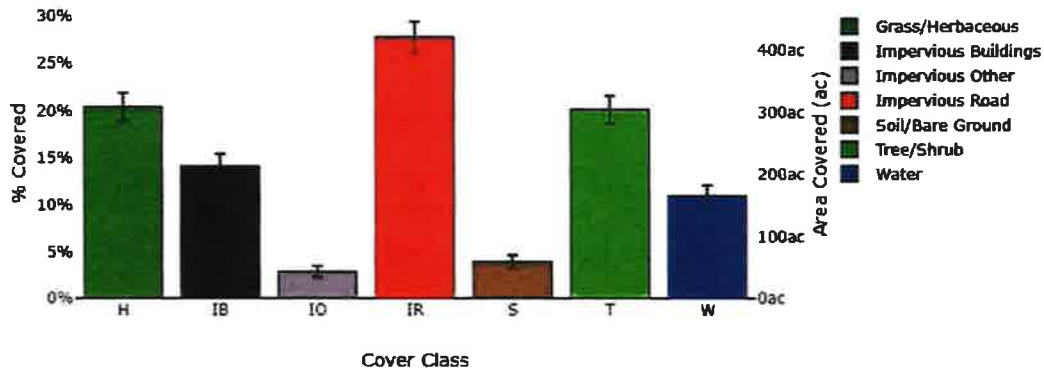


Results

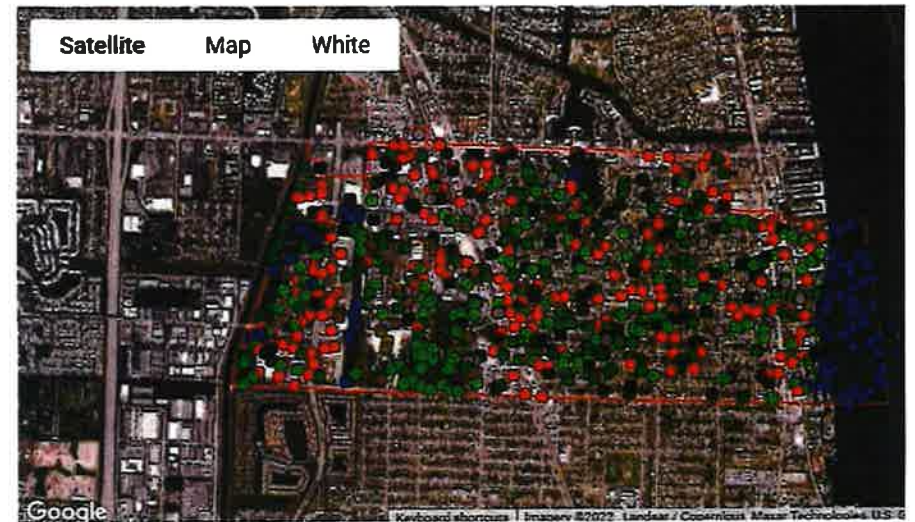
Paved areas and lawns both occupy larger areas than trees

1. **28% Impervious Road**
2. **20% Grass/Herbaceous**
3. **20% Tree/Shrub**
4. **14% Impervious Buildings**

Land Cover



750 Points Sampled



Results

Existing Tree Canopy Provides Quantifiable Benefits to the Town

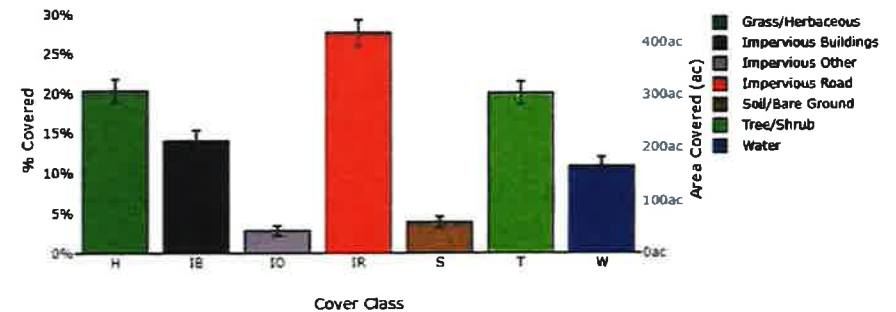
Benefit	Value (\$/year)
<u>644 lb of Carbon Sequestered</u> Trees fix carbon during photosynthesis and store as biomass, helping stabilize the climate and prevent sea level rise	\$109,899
<u>24,798 lb of Air Pollution Removed</u> Trees absorb CO, NO2, O3, and SO2 through their leaves and capture airborne particulate matter, saving people from respiratory illnesses and premature death	\$132,323
<u>9,610,000 Gallons of Avoided Runoff</u> Trees absorb water through their roots and evaporate it into the air, leading to more comfortable urban temperatures and decreasing requirements on stormwater infrastructure	\$85,872



Next Steps

Partner with the Town Commission and other organizations to improve canopy coverage

1. **Set a Goal**
 - Increase Tree Canopy to 25% by 2035, bringing an additional **\$82,023 in annual benefits**
2. **Work With the Town Commission to Identify Opportunities**
 - [City of West Palm Beach](#) funds “10,000 Trees in 10 years”
 - [City of South Miami](#) funds swale tree planting
 - Lake Park has initiatives for planting trees in bioswales, parks, and the CRA, but no residential planting programs
3. **Form Partnerships for Planting / Giveaways**
 - [Community Greening](#) is a PBC organization that partners with cities and residents to plant trees in parks and on private land
 - Arbor Day Foundation’s [Energy-Saving Trees](#) mails residents 4-6 ft trees and helps place to reduce utility bills for \$25-30/tree



2022 Lake Park Budget Items Mentioning "Tree"

Tree Trust Fund Fees	\$0
Tree Trimming Service for Flagler Blvd	\$4,000
CWA Landscape & Trees	\$39,790
Landscape Services Contingency Tree Trimming	\$10,000
Total	\$53,790

2020 Census Population	9047
2022 Per Capita Landscaping Budget	\$5.95

Thanks!

Brady Drew

bradypdrew@gmail.com

Lake Park Tree Board

<https://www.lakeparkflorida.gov/>



Air Pollution Benefit Details

Assumed default values provided by i-Tree for Urban Palm Beach County, FL

Available Locations

- Nassau
- Okaloosa
- Okeechobee
- Orange
- Osceola
- Palm Beach
- Pasco
- Pinellas
- Polk
- Putnam

Selected Locations

- United States of America
 - Florida
 - Palm Beach
 - All
 - Rural
 - Urban

Use benefits from selected locations

Currency

Code: USD

Symbol: \$

Measurement

Units: English

Air Pollution
Hydrological
Carbon

Air Pollution Benefits

Abbreviation	Description	Removal Rate (lbs/ac/yr)	Monetary Value (\$/T/yr)
CO	Carbon Monoxide removed annually	2.567	\$1,333.50
NO2	Nitrogen Dioxide removed annually	4.392	\$484.64
O3	Ozone removed annually	51.009	\$4,347.11
PM10*	Particulate Matter greater than 2.5 microns and less than 10 microns removed annually	18.214	\$6,268.44
PM2.5	Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns removed annually	3.160	\$167,256.79
SO2	Sulfur Dioxide removed annually	2.203	\$128.48

Currency is in USD. English Units: lbs = pounds, T = ton, ac = acre

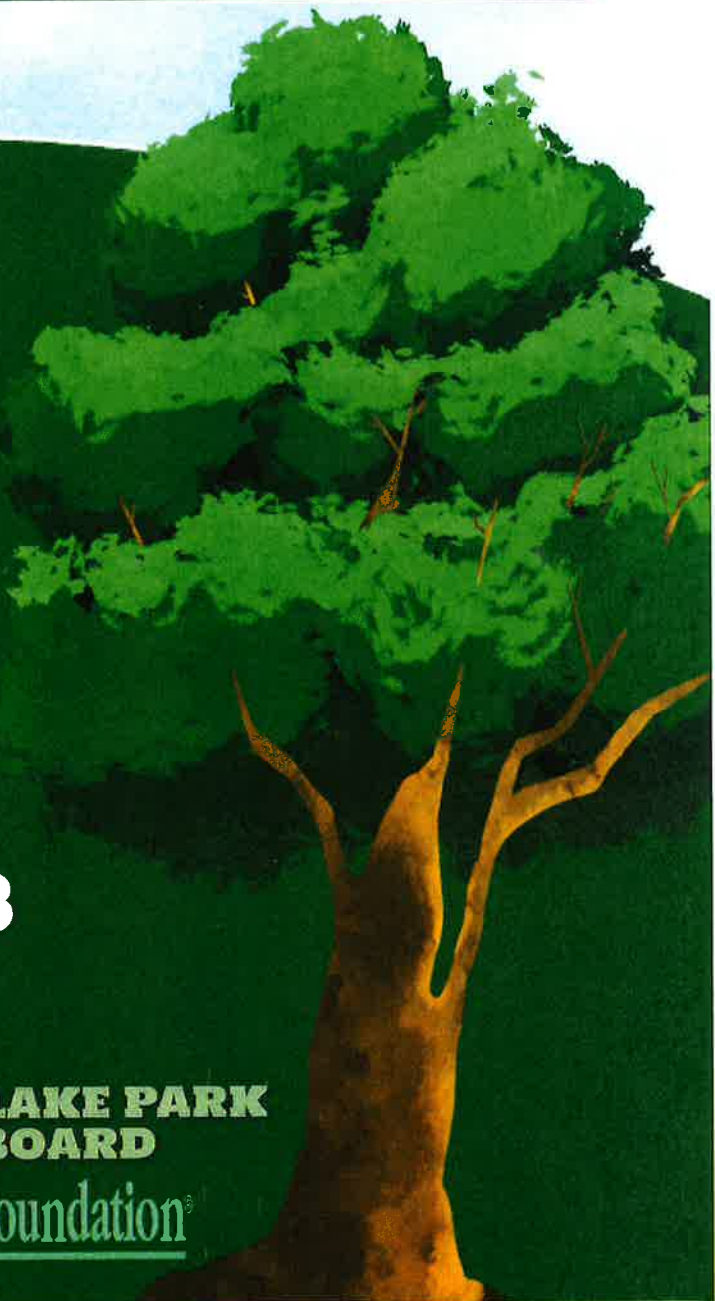
New Business

TAB 2

TOWN OF LAKE PARK

ARBOR DAY CELEBRATION

**TREE PLANTING
CEREMONY
FRIDAY, APRIL 29
10:00 AM - 11:00 AM
PBSO DISTRICT 10
SOUTH LAWN
700 6TH STREET
LAKE PARK, FL 33403**



TREE CITY USA®



**TOWN OF LAKE PARK
TREE BOARD**



Arbor Day Foundation®

WWW.LAKEPARKFLORIDA.GOV

TAB 3



Lake Park Tree Board

Nuisance and Invasive Species Update
Brady Drew

Overview

Review and Propose Updates to Town Ordinances:

- **Nuisance Trees (CAN be removed without a permit):**
 - **Subpart A, Section 34-9**
- **Invasive Trees, Shrubs, and Vines (SHALL be removed):**
 - **Subpart B, Section 78-253(f)**

Methodology

Town Ordinances Compared to 2019 Florida Invasive Species Council Classifications

The Florida Invasive Species Council is a 501(c)3 organization formed to reduce the impacts of invasive plants in Florida through the exchange of scientific, educational, and technical information.

Committee meets every two years to maintain a list of invasive plants classified as Category I or Category II:

- **FISC Category I:** Altering native plant communities by displacing native species, changing community structures or ecological functions, or hybridizing with natives.
 - **Propose aligning list of Invasive Trees (SHALL be removed) – Subpart B, Section 78-253(f)**
- **FISC Category II :** Species have increased in abundance or frequency but have not yet altered Florida plant communities to the extent shown by Category I species. These species may become Category I if ecological damage is demonstrated.
 - **Propose aligning list of Nuisance Trees (CAN be removed) – Subpart A, Section 34-9**

Current Nuisance Trees – Subpart A, Section 34-9

Species	Common Name	Disposition
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	Earleaf Acacia	No change
<i>Albizzia lebbek</i>	Woman's Tongue	No change
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine	No change
<i>Bambusa Vulgaris</i>	Tree Bamboo	No change
<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	Bischofia	No change
<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i> / <i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	Schefflera	Update species to include <i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>
<i>Casuarina</i> spp	Australian Pine	No change
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardiodes</i>	Carrotwood	No change
<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i>	Ear Tree	No change
<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp	Eucalyptus	No change
<i>Ficus</i> spp	Ficus	No change
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silk Oak	No change
<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> / <i>Talipariti tiliaceum</i>	Mahoe	Update species to include <i>Talipariti tiliaceum</i>
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Melaleuca	No change
<i>Metopium toxiferum</i>	Poison Wood	No change
<i>Psidium quajava</i> / <i>littorale</i> / <i>cattleianum</i>	Guava	Add <i>cattleianum</i> species
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castorbean	No change
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i> / <i>Triadica sebifera</i>	Chinese Tallow Tree	Update species to include <i>Triadica sebifera</i>
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper	No change
<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Java Plum	No change
<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	Portia Tree	No change

Proposed New Nuisance Trees – Subpart A, Section 34-9

Species	Common Name	Rationale
Melia azedarach	China Berry	Already included in 78-253 as an invasive
Dalbergia sissoo	Indian Rosewood	Already included in 78-253 as an invasive
Adenantha pavonina	red sandalwood	Category II Invasive
Alstonia macrophylla	devil tree	Category II Invasive
Bruguiera gymnorrhiza	large-leafed mangrove	Category II Invasive
Casuarina cunninghamiana	river sheoak	Category II Invasive
Cecropia palmata	trumpet tree	Category II Invasive
Chamaedorea seifrizii	bamboo palm	Category II Invasive
Cocos nucifera	coconut palm	Category II Invasive
Dalbergia sissoo	Indian rosewood, sissoo	Category II Invasive
Koelreuteria elegans subsp. formosana	flamegold tree	Category II Invasive
Leucaena leucocephala	leadtree	Category II Invasive
Livistona chinensis	Chinese fan palm	Category II Invasive
Phoenix reclinata	Senegal date palm	Category II Invasive
Pittosporum pentandrum	Taiwanese cheesewood	Category II Invasive
Ptychosperma elegans	solitary palm	Category II Invasive
Syagrus romanzoffiana	queen palm	Category II Invasive
Syzygium jambos	Malabar plum, rose-apple	Category II Invasive
Terminalia catappa	tropical-almond	Category II Invasive
Terminalia muelleri	Australian-almond	Category II Invasive
Vernicia fordii	tung-oil tree	Category II Invasive
Vitex trifolia	simple-leaf chastetree	Category II Invasive
Washingtonia robusta	Washington fan palm	Category II Invasive

Current Invasives – Subpart B, Section 78-253(f)

Species	Common Name	Type	Disposition
Acacia auriculiformis	Earleaf acacia	Tree	No change
Albizia lebeck	Woman's tongue	Tree	No change
Bischofia javanica	Bischofia; Bishop-wood; Toog	Tree	No change
Casuarina spp.	Australian pine	Tree	No change
Eucalyptus	Eucalyptus Robusta	Tree	Remove; Not native, but not considered invasive
Ficus altissima/bengalensis microcarpa	Lofty Fig, Banyan Laurel Fig	Tree	Update to the microcarpa / laurel fig species, and remove altissima/bengalensis
Hibiscus tiliaceus / Talipariti tiliaceum	Mahoe	Tree	Update species to include Talipariti tiliaceum
Melaleuca quinquenervia	Melaleuca; cajeput	Tree	No change
Metropium toxifera	Poisonwood	Tree	Remove; Native, but can be harmful to humans if touched
Schinus terebinthifolius	Brazilian pepper	Tree	No change
Syzygium cuminii	Java plum	Tree	No change
Thespesia populnea	Cork tree Portia Tree	Tree	Update common name to Portia Tree to align with 34-9
Ardisia solonacea/ elliptica	Shoebuttan ardisia	Shrub	Add elliptica species
Colubrina asiatica	Leather leaf	Vine	No change
Dioscorea bulbifera/ alata	Air potato	Vine	Add alata species
Jasminum dichotomum fluminense	Brazilian Jasmine	Shrub	Update species to fluminense / Brazilian Jasmine
Jatropha hastata	Physic Nut	Tree	Remove; Not native, but not considered invasive
Lygodium microphyllum	Small-leafed climbing fern	Vine	No change
Platanus occidentalis	American Sycamore	Tree	Remove; Not native, but not considered invasive
Melia azedarach	China Berry	Tree	Remove; Not native, but not considered invasive
Mimosa pigra	Mimosa; Cat's claw	Shrub	No change
Rhodomyrtus tomentosus	Downy rose myrtle	Shrub	No change
Rosewood spp. sissoo	Indian Rosewood (all species)	Tree	Update species to Dalbergia sissoo (Indian Rosewood)

Proposed New Invasives – Subpart B, Section 78-253(f)

Species	Common Name	Type	Rationale
<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	rosary pea	Vine	Category I Invasive
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	asparagus fern	Groundcover	Category I Invasive
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	orchid tree	Tree*	Category I Invasive
<i>Calophyllum antillanum</i>	Santa Maria	Tree*	Category I Invasive
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	camphor-tree	Tree*	Category I Invasive
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	wild taro	Shrub	Category I Invasive
<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i> (<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>)	cat's-claw vine	Vine	Category I Invasive
<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	Surinam cherry	Shrub	Category I Invasive
<i>Lantana strigocamara</i>	lantana, shrub verbena	Shrub	Category I Invasive
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese privet	Shrub	Category I Invasive
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle	Shrub	Category I Invasive
<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	sapodilla	Tree*	Category I Invasive
<i>Microsorium grossum</i>	serpent fern, wart fern	Groundcover	Category I Invasive
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	sword fern	Groundcover	Category I Invasive
<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>	stawberry guava	Tree*	Category I Invasive
<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i>	kudzu	Vine	Category I Invasive
<i>Ruellia simplex</i>	Mexican petunia	Groundcover	Category I Invasive
<i>Scaevola taccada</i>	beach naupaka, half-flower	Shrub	Category I Invasive
<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	arrowhead vine	Vine	Category I Invasive
<i>Tradescantia spathacea</i>	oyster plant	Groundcover	Category I Invasive
<i>Urena lobata</i>	Caesar's weed	Shrub	Category I Invasive

*Invasive trees should be added to 34-9 as well

Going Forward

Discussion / Future Plans

- 1. Provide a fact sheet for each of the new additions**
 - Show why each is damaging to the environment
- 2. Should changes be recommended to Subpart B, Section 78-253(f)?**
 - Should any removal of any plants be a *shall*?
 - If so, the list should be updated, but adding 21 species to this list may be burdensome for residents and businesses that have these plants
- 3. Propose updates to Preferred Trees and Shrubs List in Subpart B, Chapter 78, Appendix A, Article 1, Section 4-7**

Thanks!

Brady Drew

bradypdrew@gmail.com

Lake Park Tree Board

<https://www.lakeparkflorida.gov/>





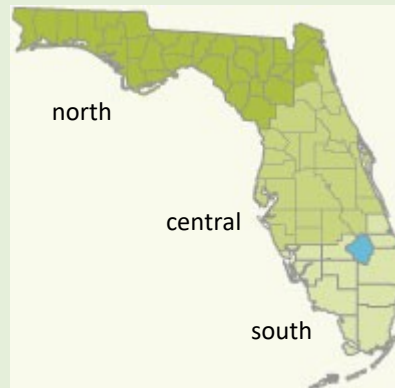
For more information on
invasive exotic plants
including links to related
web pages, visit:
www.fleppc.org

FLEPPC List Definitions:

Exotic—a species introduced to Florida, purposefully or accidentally, from a natural range outside of Florida. **Native**—a species whose natural range includes Florida. **Naturalized exotic**—an exotic that sustains itself outside cultivation (it is still exotic; it has not “become” native).

Invasive exotic— an exotic that has not only naturalized, but is expanding on its own in Florida native plant communities.

Zone: N = north, **C** = central, **S** = south, Referring to each species’ general distribution in regions of Florida (not its potential range in the state). Please refer to the map below.



Citation example:

FLEPPC. 2019 List of Invasive Plant Species.
Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council. Internet: www.fleppc.org

The 2019 list was prepared by the FLEPPC Plant List Committee

Tony Pernas, Co-Chair, 2017-2019, National Park Service,
Big Cypress National Preserve, tony_pernas@nps.gov

Dennis Giardina, Co-Chair, 2017-2019, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, dennis.giardina@myfwc.com

Janice Duquesnel, Florida Park Service, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, janice.duquesnel@dep.state.fl.us

Alan Franck, Florida International University, Department of Biological Sciences, afanck@fiu.edu

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Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council’s 2019 List of Invasive Plant Species

The mission of the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council is to reduce the impacts of invasive plants in Florida through the exchange of scientific, educational, and technical information.

Note: The FLEPPC List of Invasive Plant Species is not a regulatory list. Only those plants listed as Federal Noxious Weeds, Florida Noxious Weeds, Florida Prohibited Aquatic Plants, or in local ordinances are regulated by law.

Purpose of the List

To provide a list of plants determined by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council to be invasive in natural areas of Florida and routinely update the list based upon information of newly identified occurrences and changes in distribution over time. Also, to focus attention on:

- The adverse effects exotic pest plants have on Florida’s biodiversity and native plant communities,
- The habitat losses in natural areas from exotic pest plant infestations,
- The impacts on endangered species via habitat loss and alteration,
- The need for pest plant management,
- The socio-economic impacts of these plants (e.g., increased wildfires or flooding in certain areas),
- Changes in the severity of different pest plant infestations over time,
- Providing information to help managers set priorities for research and control programs.

www.fleppc.org

CATEGORY I

Invasive exotics that are altering native plant communities by displacing native species, changing community structures or ecological functions, or hybridizing with natives. This definition does not rely on the economic severity or geographic range of the problem, but on the documented ecological damage caused.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Zone	Scientific Name	Common Name	Zone
<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	rosary pea	C, S	<i>Melinis repens</i>	Natalgrass	C, S
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	earleaf acacia	C, S	<i>Microsorium grossum</i> ⁴	serpent fern, wart fern	S
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	mimosa, silk tree	N, C	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Japanese stiltgrass	N
<i>Albizia lebbekii</i>	woman's tongue	C, S	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	catclaw mimosa	C, S
<i>Ardisia crenata</i>	coral ardisia	N, C, S	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	heavenly bamboo, nandina	N, C
<i>Ardisia elliptica</i>	shoebutton ardisia	C, S	<i>Nephrolepis brownii</i>	Asian sword fern	C, S
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	asparagus fern	N, C, S	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	sword fern	N, C, S
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	orchid tree	C, S	<i>Neyraudia reynaudiana</i>	Burma reed	S
<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	bishopwood	C, S	<i>Nymphoides cristata</i>	crested floatingheart	C, S
<i>Calophyllum antillanum</i>	Santa Maria	S	<i>Paederia cruddasiana</i>	sewer vine	S
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Australian-pine	N, C, S	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	skunk vine	N, C, S
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	suckering Australian-pine	C, S	<i>Panicum repens</i>	torpedograss	N, C, S
<i>Cenchrus purpureus</i> (<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>)	elephantgrass, Napier grass	N, C, S	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	water-lettuce	N, C, S
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	camphor-tree	N, C, S	<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>	stawberry guava	C, S
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	wild taro	N, C, S	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	guava	C, S
<i>Colubrina asiatica</i>	latherleaf	S	<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i>	kudzu	N, C, S
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	carrotwood	C, S	<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i>	downy rose-myrtle	C, S
<i>Deparia petersenii</i>	Japanese false spleenwort	N, C	<i>Ruellia simplex</i>	Mexican petunia	N, C, S
<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	winged yam	N, C, S	<i>Salvinia minima</i>	water spangles	N, C, S
<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	air potato	N, C, S	<i>Scaevola taccada</i>	beach naupaka, half-flower	N, C, S
<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i> (<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>)	cat's-claw vine	N, C, S	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	schefflera, umbrella tree	C, S
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	water-hyacinth	N, C, S	<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i>	Brazilian pepper	N, C, S
<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	Surinam cherry	C, S	<i>Scleria lacustris</i>	Wright's nutrush	C, S
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> ¹	laurel fig	C, S	<i>Scleria microcarpa</i> [*]	tropical nutrush	C, S
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla	N, C, S	<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>	Christmas senna, climbing cassia	C, S
<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	green hygro	N, C, S	<i>Solanum tampicense</i>	wetland night shade	C, S
<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	West Indian marsh grass	N, C, S	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	tropical soda apple	N, C, S
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	cogongrass	N, C, S	<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i>	West Indian dropseed	C, S
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	water-spinach	C	<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	arrowhead vine	N, C, S
<i>Jasminum dichotomum</i>	Gold Coast jasmine	C, S	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Java plum	C, S
<i>Jasminum fluminense</i>	Brazilian Jasmine	C, S	<i>Tectaria incisa</i>	incised halberd fern	S
<i>Lantana strigocamara</i> ²	lantana, shrub verbena	N, C, S	<i>Thelypteris opulenta</i>	jeweled maidenhair fern	S
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	glossy privet	N, C	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	seaside mahoe	C, S
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese privet	N, C, S	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	small-leaf spiderwort	N, C
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle	N, C, S	<i>Tradescantia spathacea</i>	oyster plant	C, S
<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	Peruvian primrosewillow	N, C, S	<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	Chinese tallow-tree	N, C, S
<i>Lumnitzera racemosa</i>	black mangrove	S	<i>(Sapium sebiferum)</i>		
<i>Luziola subintegra</i>	Tropical American watergrass	S	<i>Urena lobata</i>	Caesar's weed	N, C, S
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Japanese climbing fern	N, C, S	<i>Urochloa mutica</i>	paragrass	N, C, S
<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>	Old World climbing fern	N, C, S	<i>Vitex rotundifolia</i>	beach vitex	N
<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	sapodilla	S			
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	melaleuca, paper bark	C, S			

¹ Does not include *Ficus microcarpa* var. *fuyuenensis*, which is sold as "green island ficus".

² Historically this non-native has been referred to as *Lantana camara*, a species not known to occur in Florida.

³ Does not include the native endemic *Spermacoce neoterminalis*.

⁴ *Microsorium grossum* has been previously misidentified as *Microsorium scolopendria*.

^{*} Added to the FLEPPC List of Invasive Species in 2019.

Plant names are those published in the Atlas of Florida Plants (<http://www.florida.plantatlas.usf.edu>). For historical species nomenclature see "Guide to Vascular Plants of Florida Third Edition." Wunderlin and Hansen, University of Florida Press. 2011.

CATEGORY II

Invasive exotics that have increased in abundance or frequency but have not yet altered Florida plant communities to the extent shown by Category 1 species. These species may become Category 1 if ecological damage is demonstrated.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Zone	Scientific Name	Common Name	Zone
<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>	red sandalwood	S	<i>Koeleruteria elegans</i> subsp. <i>formosana</i>	flamegold tree	C, S
<i>Agave sisalana</i>	sisal hemp	C, S	<i>Landoltia punctata</i>	spotted duckweed	N, C, S
<i>Alstonia macrophylla</i>	devil tree	S	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	leadtree	N, C, S
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	alligatorweed	N, C, S	<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i>	Asian marshweed	N, C, S
<i>Antigonon leptopus</i>	coral vine	N, C, S	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	Chinese fan palm	C, S
<i>Ardisia japonica</i>	Japanese ardisia	N	<i>Macroptilium lathyroides</i>	wild bushbean	N, C, S
<i>Aristolochia elegans</i> (<i>Aristolochia littoralis</i>)	calico flower	N, C, S	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i> (<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>)	bottlebrush	C, S
<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>	Ganges primrose	C, S	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Chinaberry	N, C, S
<i>Begonia cucullata</i>	wax begonia	N, C, S	<i>Melinis minutiflora</i>	molasses grass	C, S
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	paper mulberry	N, C, S	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	mile-a-minute vine	S
<i>Bruguiera gymnorhiza</i>	large-leafed mangrove	S	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	balsam-apple	N, C, S
<i>Callisia fragrans</i>	Inch plant	C, S	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	orange-jessamine	S
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	river sheoak	C, S	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian water-milfoil	N, C, S
<i>Cecropia palmata</i>	trumpet tree	S	<i>Passiflora biflora</i>	twin-flowered passion vine	S
<i>Cenchrus polystachios</i> (<i>Pennisetum polystachios</i>)	mission grass	S	<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	Senegal date palm	C, S
<i>Cenchrus setaceus</i> (<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>)	fountain grass	S	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	golden bamboo	N, C
<i>Cestrum diurnum</i>	day jessamine	C, S	<i>Pittosporum pentandrum</i>	Taiwanese cheesewood	S
<i>Chamaedorea seifrizii</i>	bamboo palm	S	<i>Platynerium bifurcatum</i>	staghorn fern	S
<i>Clematis terniflora</i>	Japanese clematis	N, C	<i>Praxelis clematidea</i>	praxelis	C
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	coconut palm	S	<i>Pteris vittata</i>	Chinese brake, ladder brake	N, C, S
<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	redflower ragleaf	C, S	<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i>	solitary palm	S
<i>Cryptostegia madagascariensis</i>	Madagascar rubbervine	C, S	<i>Richardia grandiflora</i>	largeflower Mexican clover	N, C, S
<i>Cyperus involucratus</i>	umbrella plant	C, S	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	castorbean	N, C, S
<i>Cyperus proflifer</i>	dwarf papyrus	C, S	<i>Rotala rotundifolia</i>	dwarf rotala, roundleaf toothcup	S
<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	Durban crow's-foot grass	C, S	<i>Ruellia blechum</i>	green shrimp plant	N, C, S
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Indian rosewood, sissoo	C, S	<i>Sesbania punicea</i>	rattlebox	N, C, S
<i>Dalechampia scandens</i> [*]	spurge-creeper	S	<i>Sida planicaulis</i>	mata-pasto	C, S
<i>Distimake tuberosus</i> (<i>Merremia tuberosa</i>)	Spanish arbor vine, wood-rose	C, S	<i>Solanum diphyllum</i>	twingleaf nightshade	N, C, S
<i>Dracaena hyacinthoides</i> (<i>Sansevieria hyacinthoides</i>)	bowstring hemp	C, S	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	turkey berry	N, C, S
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	silverthorn, thorny olive	N, C	<i>Spermacoce verticillata</i> ³	shrubby false buttonweed	C, S
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	autumn olive, silverberry	N	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	wedelia	N, C, S
<i>Epipremnum pinnatum</i> cv. 'Aureum'	pothos	C, S	<i>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</i>	nettle-leaf porterweed	S
<i>Eulophia graminea</i>	Chinese crown orchid	C, S	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	queen palm	C, S
<i>Ficus altissima</i>	council tree, false banyan	S	<i>Syzygium jambos</i>	Malabar plum, rose-apple	N, C, S
<i>Flacourtia indica</i>	governor's plum	S	<i>Talipariti tiliaceum</i>	mahoe, sea hibiscus	C, S
<i>Hemarthria altissima</i>	limpograss	C, S	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	tropical-almond	C, S
<i>Heteropteryx brachiata</i>	redwing	S	<i>Terminalia muelleri</i>	Australian-almond	C, S
<i>Hyparrhenia rufa</i>	jaragua	N, C, S	<i>Tribulus cistoides</i>	puncture vine, burr-nut	N, C, S
<i>Ipomoea carnea</i> subsp. <i>fistulosa</i>	shrub morning-glory	C, S	<i>Urochloa maxima</i> (<i>Panicum maximum</i>)	Guineagrass	N, C, S
<i>Kalanchoe x houghtonii</i>	mother of millions	N, C, S	<i>Vernicia fordii</i>	tung-oil tree	N, C, S
<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i>	life plant	C, S	<i>Vitex trifolia</i>	simple-leaf chastetree	C, S
			<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Washington fan palm	C, S
			<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Chinese wisteria	N, C
			<i>Xanthosoma sagittifolium</i>	malanga, elephant ear	N, C, S

Proper Uses of FLEPPC's List of Invasive Species

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Introduction

Floridians' awareness of problems caused by invasive plant species is rapidly increasing as a result of public education efforts by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC) and others. We must now accept the responsibility to ensure that information pertaining to invasive plant species is factual and correctly interpreted, and to maintain constructive relationships with others who may be affected, such as the horticulture industry.

County and City Commissions are increasingly asked to help protect natural areas from invasive plant species by adopting into ordinance the entire "Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council's List of Invasive Species" (FLEPPC List) or certain species because they are on the list. These measures may take the form of exemptions to tree cutting ordinances, plant species prohibited from inclusion in landscaping plans, or mandatory removal of certain species. FLEPPC is often asked to provide support in the form of letters or expert witness when adoption of such measures is being considered. The purpose and appropriate uses of the FLEPPC List in tree and landscape ordinances are discussed in this article.

History and Purpose of the FLEPPC List

FLEPPC's early focus was on organizing to manage melaleuca, but efforts soon evolved into a broader focus on all invasive exotic plant species in the state. The FLEPPC List Committee was established to bring plant experts together to list and prioritize all of the state's invasive plant species. The first list was made public in 1991 and has been refined and revised every two years as more information has been collected. The purpose of the FLEPPC List has been clearly stated since its publica-

tion and has always been published along with each subsequent printing and update. In general, the stated purpose is to focus attention on the problems associated with invasive plant species, inform resource managers about which species need to be monitored, and to help managers set priorities for management. Although certain plants on the FLEPPC List are regulated by local, state, or federal statute, it is not intended that all species on the List should be prohibited everywhere in Florida. Certainly, species on the FLEPPC List may be worth considering for inclusion in a local ordinance, but additional information should always be gathered during the decision-making process for a particular city or county.

Prohibited Plant Lists

Prohibiting species from sale or use can cause economic hardship and changes of well-established cultural practices. Before prohibiting species from sale or use, it is imperative that adequate information exists on the degree of invasiveness, the local threat to the environment, and the economic and cultural impacts. Species are placed on the FLEPPC List after being nominated and voted upon by the FLEPPC List Committee because they have been observed to be invasive in natural areas of the state, particularly in parks and preserves. The statement, "... does not rely on economic severity or geographic range of the problem," means that an invasive species does not have to be extremely costly to control or occur in all regions before it is listed. Also, the FLEPPC List does not address the economic importance of a species to the horticulture trade. Species to be addressed in local regulation should be considered on the basis of locally developed criteria, such as the species' local occurrence, severity, or potential to spread further, plus the local economic and cultural impacts.

When asked to assist with identifying plant species to be prohibited by local ordinance, FLEPPC encourages the use of the FLEPPC List as a first

step to identify species, with additional information then included in making any final decision. FLEPPC members should assist local staff in determining those species from the FLEPPC List that are invasive within the jurisdiction of the particular ordinance or in nearby natural areas, and species that are potentially invasive in that geographic region. The FLEPPC occurrence database is a good source of information to determine geographic range and occurrence. A second useful source is the University of South Florida's online *Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants*.

Local growers and landscapers, as members of a potentially affected constituency, should be involved in determining what plant species are listed in local ordinances. While prohibiting invasive plant species from landscapes to limit the source of propagules is one method of protecting natural areas, the economic impact of prohibiting a commercially important species and the cultural impact of eliminating a popular landscape species is of concern to growers and landscapers. These groups understandably will raise opposition to prohibiting these economically or culturally important species. It is important for land managers to work together with local staff, growers and landscapers to find compromises to present to their lawmaking bodies as a unified voice. When agreement cannot be reached, it is then up to the lawmaking body to decide what compromises to make based on economic and environmental considerations.

Since its first public availability, the FLEPPC List has caused concern within the horticulture industry because some species that occur on the list are also important in the trade. The FLEPPC/FNGA Liaison Committee has made great strides in working with the nursery industry to discourage sales of certain plant species on the FLEPPC List, including ones that are still sold commercially but are not considered important in the trade. These plants, hopefully, can be easily agreed upon at the local level as plants to be prohibited. Additional species could be agreed upon based on discussions

between natural resource managers and growers/landscapers at the local level.

Mandatory Removal

Ordinances that require mandatory removal of invasive species will invoke economic and, possibly, cultural hardships on citizens. Therefore, (as in the case of prohibiting invasive species from landscape plans) FLEPPC should encourage the use of the FLEPPC List as a first step to identify species. However, additional information beyond that needed for a species to be placed on the FLEPPC List is necessary for requiring mandatory removal of invasive species. Certain invasive species are very expensive to control; for others, methods may not be available that give consistent results. FLEPPC can assist local governments by providing information on severity of invasiveness, distribution, and the most cost effective control methods for species being considered for mandatory removal.

Exemption from Tree Removal

Many local governments have tree-

cutting ordinances that require property owners to obtain permits before removing trees of certain size. If invasive exotic tree species are included, the ongoing efforts to encourage property owners to remove invasive plants from their property may be deterred. FLEPPC encourages local governments to eliminate such impediments by exempting exotic pest plants from tree-cutting permit requirements. Because tree removal in this case is a voluntary action and will not impose hardship on anyone, the entire FLEPPC List could be exempted from any tree-cutting permit ordinance. Even if species listed are not invasive in the specific region of Florida, these ordinances simply provide property owners with greater flexibility regarding their property.

FLEPPC Policy on Use of its Invasive Species List in Ordinance

While great care has been taken to formulate the FLEPPC list, care also must be given to how it is interpreted and used. FLEPPC encourages the use of the Invasive Species List for

prioritization and implementation of management efforts by natural resource managers, in environmental education programs, and in voluntary removal programs. When species are to be prohibited in some capacity, or removal is to be required by law, FLEPPC encourages the use of its invasive species list as a first step to identify species to be considered. FLEPPC does not promote regulating species for the sole reason that they occur on the list. FLEPPC will continue to work with the horticulture and other industries to develop recommendations that discourage the sale and use of invasive species on the FLEPPC List. FLEPPC also will continue to develop and disseminate information pertaining to these invasive species. FLEPPC will encourage additions to the Florida Noxious Weed List and the Prohibited Aquatic Plant List for certain invasive plant species that are clearly threatening Florida's natural communities and native species, incurring significant ecological and economic losses to the citizens of Florida.

Chapter 78 - ZONING

Sec. 78-254. Minimum installation and maintenance standards.

(c) *Tree and plant installation.*

- (2) A preferred species list shall be prepared, periodically revised, and distributed to the public by the town upon request. This species list shall, to the greatest extent possible, represent plants that are:
- a. Drought-tolerant.
 - b. Adapted to cold weather.
 - c. Commercially available.
 - d. Native or naturalized.
 - e. Noninvasive and not destructive to native plants.
 - f. Strong wooded (not brittle).
-
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ARTICLE I. - NORTHLAKE BOULEVARD OVERLAY ZONING DISTRICT (NBOZ)

ARTICLE I. - NORTHLAKE BOULEVARD OVERLAY ZONING DISTRICT (NBOZ)

DIVISION 4. - LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

Sec. 4-4. Tree and plant installation.

- A. *Minimum plant quality.* Plant quality for all required landscaping shall be Florida No. 1 or better, as provided in Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants, Part 1 and Part 2, as amended, as published by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. All vegetation shall be clean and free of noxious pests or disease.
- B. *Preferred species list.* The preferred species list contained in section 4-7 periodically revised, as needed. To the greatest extent possible, the species list shall represent plants that are drought tolerant plants; noninvasive; not destructive to native plants; and strong wooded, nonbrittle plants.
- C. *Installation.*
1. All landscaping shall be installed with sound workmanship and sound nursery practices in a manner that will encourage vigorous growth.
 2. A plant or tree's growth characteristics shall be considered before planning to prevent conflicts with views, lighting, or signage.
- D. *Root barriers.* The jurisdiction shall require root barriers for trees planted within 15 feet of any road right-of-way, sidewalk, or utility. In determining the appropriateness of particular protection techniques, the jurisdiction shall use the current edition of the Tree Protection Manual for Builders and Developers, published by the State Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

(Ord. No. 02-2006, Exh. A, 7-5-2006)

Sec. 4-7. Preferred landscape palette.

A. *Preferred trees.* Fifty percent of the required trees shall be selected from the list presented below:

Table 4-7A. Preferred Tree Species

Common Name	Scientific Name
1. Cabbage Palm	Sabal palmetto
2. Cattley Guava	Psidium littorale
3. Dahoon Holly	Ilex cassine
4. Ligustrum Tree	Ligustrum lucidum
5. Live Oak	Quercus virginiana
6. Mahogany	Swietenia mahogani
7. Oak	Quercus spp.
8. Oleander Tree	Nerium oleander
9. Pink Tabebuia	Tabebuia heterophylla
10. Pygmy Date Palm	Phoenix roebellini
11. Silver Buttonwood	Conocarpus erectus
12. Washington Palm	Washingtonia robusta
13. Wax Myrtle	Myrica cerifera
14. Weeping Bottlebrush	Callistemon viminalis

B. *Preferred shrubs and groundcovers.* Fifty percent of the required shrubs and groundcovers shall be selected from the list presented below:

Table 4-7B. Preferred Shrub/Groundcover Species

Common Name	Scientific Name
1. Bougainvillea	Bougainvillea spp.
2. Cocoplum	Chrysobalanus icaco
3. Confederate Jasmine	Trachelospermum jasminoides
4. Crinum Lily	Crinum asiaticum
5. Croton	Codiaeum variegatum
6. Dwarf Oleander	Nerium oleander "petite"
7. Dwarf Philodendron	Philodendron "xanadu"
8. Fakahatchee Grass	Tripsacum dactyloides
9. Hibiscus	Hibiscus spp.
10. Liriope	Liriope muscari
11. Saw Palmetto	Serenoa repens

(Ord. No. 02-2006, Exh. A, 7-5-2006)

**Town of Lake Park
Preferred Plant List**

COMMON NAME

SCIENTIFIC NAME

TREES

Bald Cypress
 Bottlebrush
 Buttercup Tree
 Camphor Tree
 Citrus
 Dahoon Holly
 Golden Rain Tree
 Hong Kong Orchid Tree
 Inkwood
 Jacaranda
 Jerusalem Thorn
 Juniper
 Laurel Oak
 Lignum Vitae
 Live Oak
 Loquat
 Mahogany
 Madagascar Olive
 Mangrove
 Mimosops
 Pigeon Plum
 Paradise Tree
 Pitch Apple
 Pongam
 Queen Crape Myrtle
 Red Bay
 Red Maple
 Royal Poinciana
 Sand Pine
 Satinleaf
 Screw Pine
 Sea Grape
 Silver Buttonwood
 Slash Pine
 Southern Magnolia
 Southern Red Cedar
 Southern Wax Myrtle
 Sugarberry/Hackberry
 Sweet Bay
 Sweet Gum
 Tamarind
 Trumpet Tree, Tree of Gold

Taxodium distichum
 Callistemon spp.
 Cochlospermum vitifolium
 Cinnamomum camphora
 Citrus spp.
 Ilex cassine
 Koelreuteria formosana
 Bauhinia blakeana
 Exothea paniculata
 Jacaranda mimosifolia
 Parkinsonia aculeata
 Juniper spp.
 Quercus laurifolia
 Guaiacum sanctum
 Quercus virginiana
 Eriobotrya japonica
 Swietenia mahagoni
 Noronhia emarginata
 Rhizophora mangle
 Mimosops roxburghiana
 Cocoloba diversifolia
 Simarouba glauca
 Clusia rosea
 Pongamia pinnata
 Lagerstroemia speciosa
 Persea bordonia
 Acer rubrum
 Delonix regia
 Pinus clausa
 Chrysophyllum oliviforme
 Pandanus utilis
 Cocoloba uvifera
 Conocarpus erectus
 Pinus elliotti
 Magnolia grandiflora
 Juniper silicicola
 Myrica cerifera
 Celtris laevigata
 Magnolia virginiana
 Liquidambar styraciflua
 Tamarindus indica
 Tabebuia argentea

Turkey Oak
Weeping Podocarpus
West Indies Cherry

Quercus laevis
Podocarpus gracillior
Prunus Mrytifolia

PALMS

Arikury Palm
Cabbage Palm
Canary Island Date Palm
Carpenteria Palm
Chinese Fan Palm
European Fan Palm
Florida Thatch Palm
India Date Palm
King Sago Palm
Lady Palm
Paurotis Palm
Pigmy Date Palm
Pindo Palm
Queen Palm
Queen Sago Palm
Reclinata Date Palm
Reed Palm
Royal Palm
Saw Palmetto
Spindle Palm
Windmill Palm
Washington Palm

Arikuryroba schizophylla
Sabal palmetto
Phoenix canariensis
Carpenteria acuminata
Livistonia chinensis
Chamaerops humilis
Thrinax radiata
Phoenix sylvestris
Cycas revoluta
Rhapis excelsa
Paurotis wrighti
Phoenix roebelenii
Butia capitata
Arecastrum romanzoffianum
Cycas circinalis
Phoenix reclinata
Chamaedorea spp.
Roystonea spp.
Serenoa repens
Mascarena verschaffetii
Trachycarpus fortunei
Washingtonia robusta

SHRUBS AND ORNAMENTALS

Agave
Allamanda
Arbor Vitae
Barbados Cherry
Beautyberry
Bird of Paradise
Blackbead
Blolly
Bougainvillea
Chalcas/Orange Jasmine
Cherry
Cocoplum
Coontie fern
Crape Myrtle
Crinum Lily
Croton
Dracaena
Dwarf Yaupon

Agave spp.
Allamanda cathartica
Platycladus orientalis
Malpighia glabra
Callicarpa americana
Sterilitzia spp.
Pithecellobium quadalupense
Guapira discolor
Bougainvillea spp.
Murraya paniculata
Eugenia spp.
Chrysobalanus icaco
Zamia, spp.
Lagerstroemia indica
Crinum asiaticum
Codaeum variegatum
Dracaena spp.
Ilex vomitoria

Elderberry
 Florida Privet
 Fire Thorn
 Garcinia
 Gardenia
 Golden Dewdrop
 Glass Plant
 Hibiscus
 Indian Hawthorn
 Jaboticaba
 Jasmine
 Japanese Yew
 Kopsia
 Lantana
 Limeberry
 Lingaro
 Locustberry
 Mexican Heather
 Myrsine
 Natal Plum
 Oleander
 Pampas Grass
 Peace Lily
 Pentas
 Philodendron
 Pineapple guava
 Pittosporum
 Plumbago
 Powder Puff
 Princess Flower
 Scarlet Bush
 Shell Flower
 Simpson Stopper
 Silver Thorn
 Ti Plant
 Wax Privet
 Wild Lime
 Viburnum
 Yellow Elder
 Yucca

Sambucus simpsonii
 Foresteria segregata
 Pyracantha spp.
 Garcinia spicata
 Gardenia jasminoides
 Duranta repens
 Thryallis glauca
 Hibiscus spp.
 Rhabdiolepis spp.
 Myrciaria cauliflora
 Jasminum spp.
 Podocarpus macrophylla
 Ochrosia elliptica
 Lantana spp.
 Triphasia trifolia
 Elaeagnus philippensis
 Byrsonima lucida
 Cuphea spp.
 Rapanea punctata
 Carissa grandiflora
 Nerium oleander
 Cortaderia selloana
 Spathyphyllum spp.
 Pentas lanceolata
 Philodendron spp.
 Feijoa sellowiana
 Pittosporum tobira
 Plumbago capensis
 Calliandra haematocephala
 Tibouchina granulosa
 Hamelia patens
 Alpinia spp.
 Myrcianthes fragrans
 Eleagnus pungens
 Cordyline terminalis
 Ligustrum japonicum
 Zanthoxylum fagara
 Viburnum spp.
 Tecoma Stans
 Yucca spp.

GROUND COVERS

Aloe
 Asparagus Fern
 Artillery Fern
 Beach Sunflower
 Begonia

Aloe spp.
 Asparagus spp.
 Pilea spp.
 Helianthus debilis
 Begonia spp.

Cast Iron Plant
Daylily
Lime Berry
Mondo Grass
Monkey Grass
Oyster Plant
Pepperomia
Pine Cone Lily
Pothos
Prickly Pear
Puncture weed
Walking Iris
Wandering Jew

VINES

Bleeding Heart
Bridal Flower
Clock Vine
Confederate Jasmine
Flame Vine
Grapes
Madagascar Rubber Vine
Marriage Vine
Mexican Flame Vine
Morning Glory
Passion Flower
Peppervine
Pandora jasmine
Virginia Creeper

TURE

Japanese zoisia
St. Augustine

Aspidistra spp.
Hemerocallis spp.
Triphasia triflora
Ophiopogon japonicum
Liriope spp.
Rhoeo bermudiana
Pepperomia obtusifolia
Zingiber app.
Epipremum spp.
Opuntia spp.
Tribulus cistoides
Trimeza martinicensis
Zebrina pendula

Clerodendron thomsonae
Stephanotis floribunda
Thunbergia spp.
Trachelosperum jasminoides
Pyrostegia ignea
Vitis spp.
Cryptostegia madagascariensis
Petrea volubis
Senecio confusus
Ipomoea spp.
Passiflora spp.
Ampelopsis arborea
Podranea ricasoliana
Parthenocissus quinquefolia

Cynodon dactylon
Stenotaphrum secundatum var.
Floratam

South Florida - Rain Garden Plant List

Trees	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live Oak
<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Laurel Oak
<i>Taxodium</i> spp.	Cypress
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple
<i>Magnolia virginica</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia
<i>Ilex cassine</i>	Dahoon Holly
<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	Gumbo Limbo
<i>Coccoloba diversifolia</i>	Pigeon Plum
<i>Annona glabra</i>	Pond Apple
<i>Persea borbonia</i>	Red Bay
<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	Cabbage palm
Shrubs	
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Wax Myrtle
<i>Lyonia lucida</i>	Shiny Lyonia
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush
<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> 'horizontalis'	Horizontal Cocoplum
<i>Myrsine cubana</i>	Myrsine
<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i>	Fiddlewood
<i>Hamelia patens</i>	Firebush
<i>Viburnum obovatum</i>	Walter's Viburnum
<i>Forestiera segregata</i>	Florida Privet
<i>Psychotria nervosa</i>	Wild Coffee
<i>Zamia pumila/floridana</i>	Coontie
<i>Itea virginica</i>	Virginia Willow
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Gallberry
<i>Serenoa repens</i>	Saw palmetto
Perennials	
<i>Canna flaccida</i>	Yellow Canna
<i>Spartina bakerii</i>	Cord grass
<i>Iris hexagona</i>	Blueflag Iris
<i>Muhlenbergia cappillaris</i>	Muhly grass
<i>Hymenocallis</i>	Spider Lily
<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.	Love grass
<i>Bacpa monnieri</i>	Water Hyssop
<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i>	Swamp Sunflower
<i>Aristida stricta</i> var. <i>beyrichiana</i>	Wiregrass
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	Cinnamon Fern
<i>Solidago</i> spp.	Goldenrod
<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	Frog-fruit
<i>Asclepias</i> spp.	Milkweed

South Florida - Rain Garden Plant List

Rhynchospora colorata	White-bracted Sedge
Acrostichum danaeifolium	Leather fern
Coreopsis spp.	Tickseed
Osmunda regalis	Royal fern
Lobelia spp.	Cardinal Flower
Juncus effuses	Soft rush
Mimosa strigillosa	Sunshine Mimosa
Rudbeckia hirta	Black eyed-susan
Liatris spicata	Blazing star
Tradescantia ohiensis	Ohio Spiderwort
Monardia punctata	Spotted Beebalm
Pluchea odorata	Sweetscent
Nephrolepis spp	Boston fern
Helianthus debilis	Dune Sunflower
Hypericum spp.	St. John'swort
Borrichia frutescens	Sea Oxeye Daisy
Salvia spp.	Tropical Sage
Trisacum floridana	Dwarf Fakahatchee grass

TAB 4