

Go Native!

what's it all about and how it works

Silver Palm Garden Club
Royal Poinciana Garden Club
January 23, 2019



George D. Gann
Chief Conservation Strategist
The Institute for Regional Conservation
www.regionalconservation.org



Acknowledgements

- **Carol Stankee**, for the invitation and **Cara Abbott**, for coordinating.
- **The original NFYN authors:** Melissa Abdo, my parents Joyce & Donald Gann, the FISF team Steve Woodmansee & Keith Bradley, and our wildlife specialists Emily Grahl and Kirsten Hines.
- **Kay Brennan** (retired) from Palm Beach County Environmental Resources Management; tirelessly working on upgrading butterfly and other animal data.
- **All the IRC folks**, past and present, including our Program Manager and Education & Outreach Coordinator **Cara Abbott**.
- **Our NFYN sponsor, past as present.**
- **Photographers**, including Roger Hammer, Keith Bradley, Shirley Denton, James Johnson and many others.

Outline

- **Background on IRC**, our mission and history.
- **Conservation context and IRC program** and the why NFYN is important.
- **Natives For Your Neighborhood** and how it works.
- **A look forward** to where NFYN is heading.



Restoring the link between people and nature

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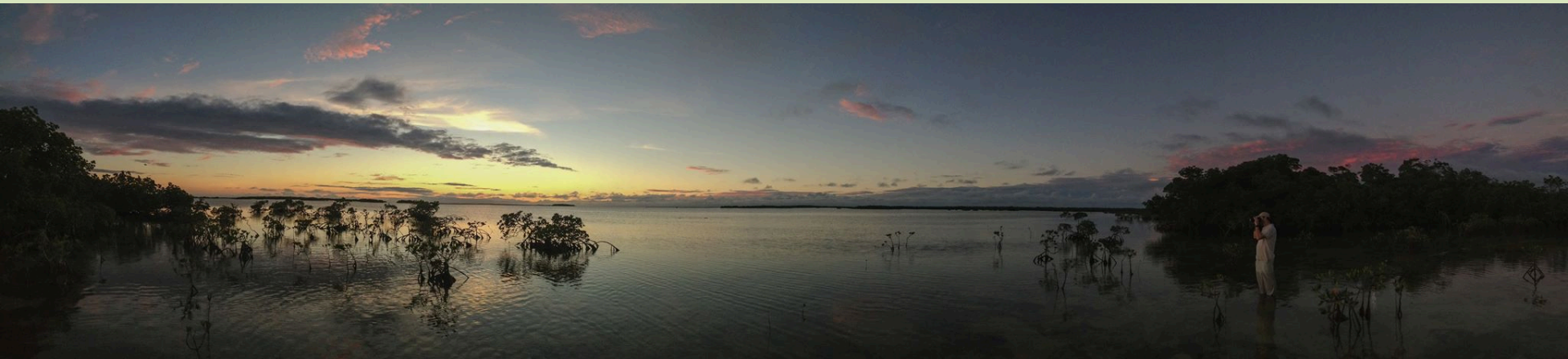
IRC follows a different conservation model – rather than focusing on charismatic animals or plants with narrow global ranges, we seek to protect, restore and manage all biodiversity on a regional basis, and to **prevent regional extinctions of rare plants, animals and ecosystems**. This is our 35th Year!

IRC Program in South Florida

Since 1995, dozens of projects in collaboration with federal, state and local agencies, non-profit organizations and educational institutions:

- Floristic and faunistic inventories, and online resources
- Endangered species surveys, mapping, demography and status surveys
- Vegetation mapping and ground truthing
- Invasive species mapping, control and monitoring
- Ecological restoration programs, including rare species reintroductions and augmentation, wildlife enhancement and prescribed fire
- Educational training and workshops, and Natives For Your Neighborhood online
- Regional ranking system used by agencies including Everglades National Park

Work on replicates at different scales, in different places, with different biota



Some IRC Online Resources



Natives For Your Neighborhood

Conservation of rare plants, animals, and ecosystems

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South
Florida



The Floristic Inventory of South Florida

Conservation of rare plants, animals, and ecosystems

Floristic Inventory of the Florida Keys



The Institute for Regional Conservation

Floristic Inventory of the
Bahama Archipelago Database Online
(RECAL DO NOT CITE DATA)



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Plantas del Mayab.com

Plantas para todos

The Institute for Regional Conservation
Programa para la Península de Yucatán



INICIO La Flora del Mayab BuscaPLANTAS GuiaVERDE del Mayab Listas para USARSE BiblioFLORA

Plantas de la Isla de Plants of the Island of **Puerto Rico**

Un servicio para la conservación de flora / A conservation service for the flora



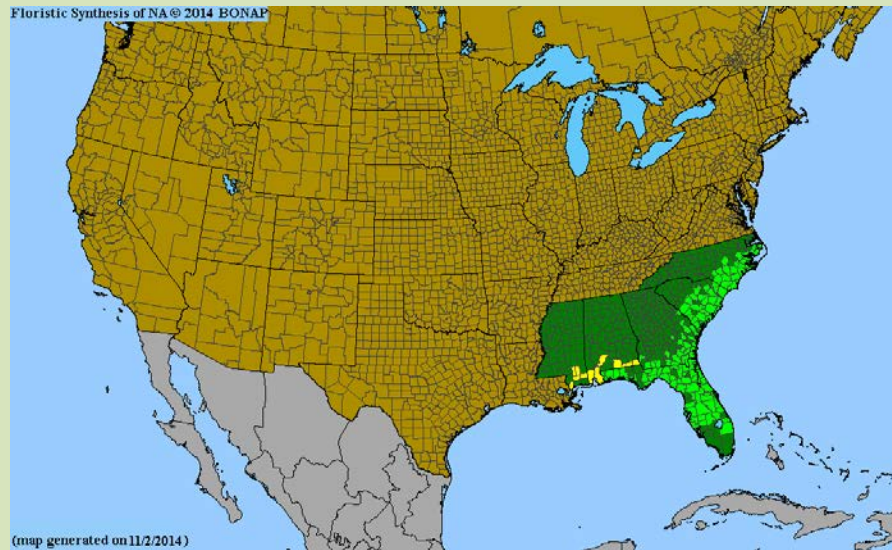
The Institute for Regional Conservation

The screenshot shows a Facebook group page for "Amigos de Plantas de Puerto Rico / Friends of Plants of Puerto Rico". The page features a cover photo of a green leaf and orange flowers. The group is a "Closed Group" with 1,185 members. The left sidebar shows navigation options like "Home", "Feed", "Messages", and "Events". The main content area includes a "Write Post" section and a recent post by "Josy Gonzalez" dated April 15 at 10:20pm, which discusses buying a plant and caring for it. The post text is: "Buena noches, acabo de comprar esta planta alguien sabe cual es y como la puedo cuidar. Mil gracias anticipadas 😊".

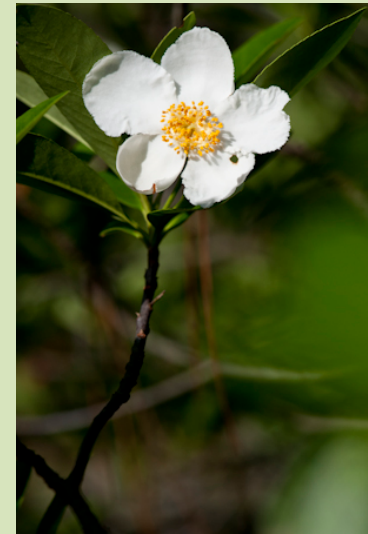


This is hard on-the-ground work!
IRC staff and colleagues, 1995 to present.

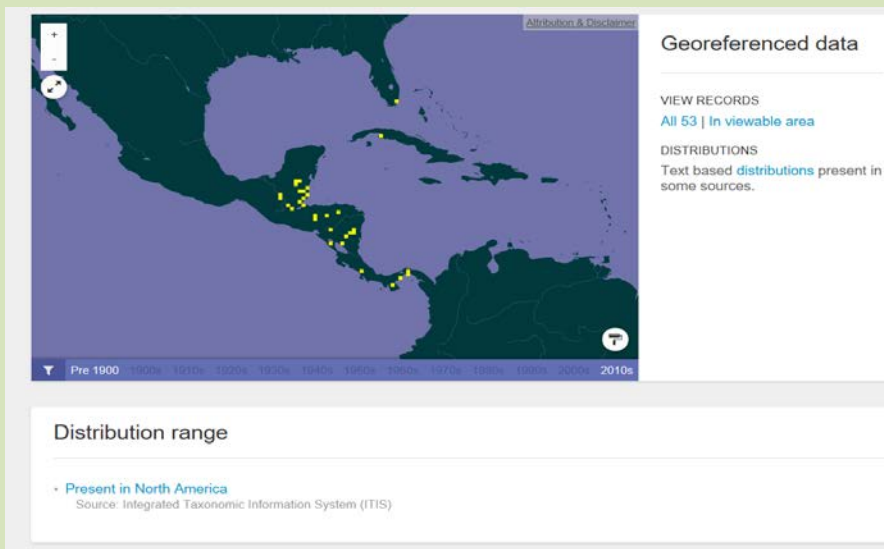
South & North Range Limits in South Florida



Gordonia lasianthus (BONAP.org)



K. Bradley

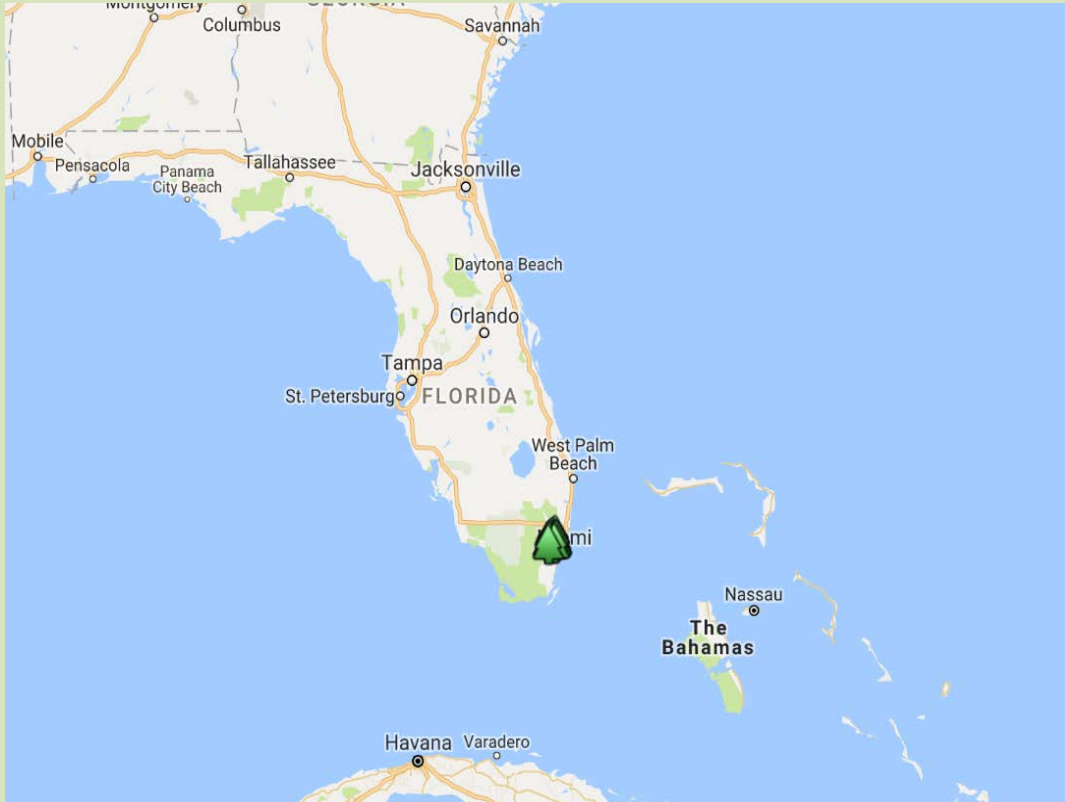


Oncidium ensatum (GBIF.org)

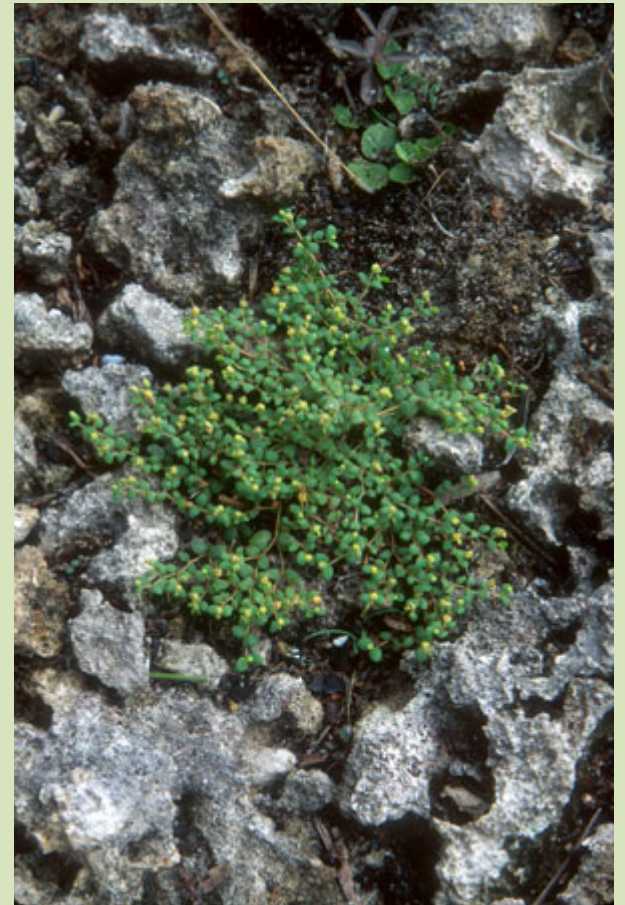


C. McCartney

South Florida Endemics (probably >50)



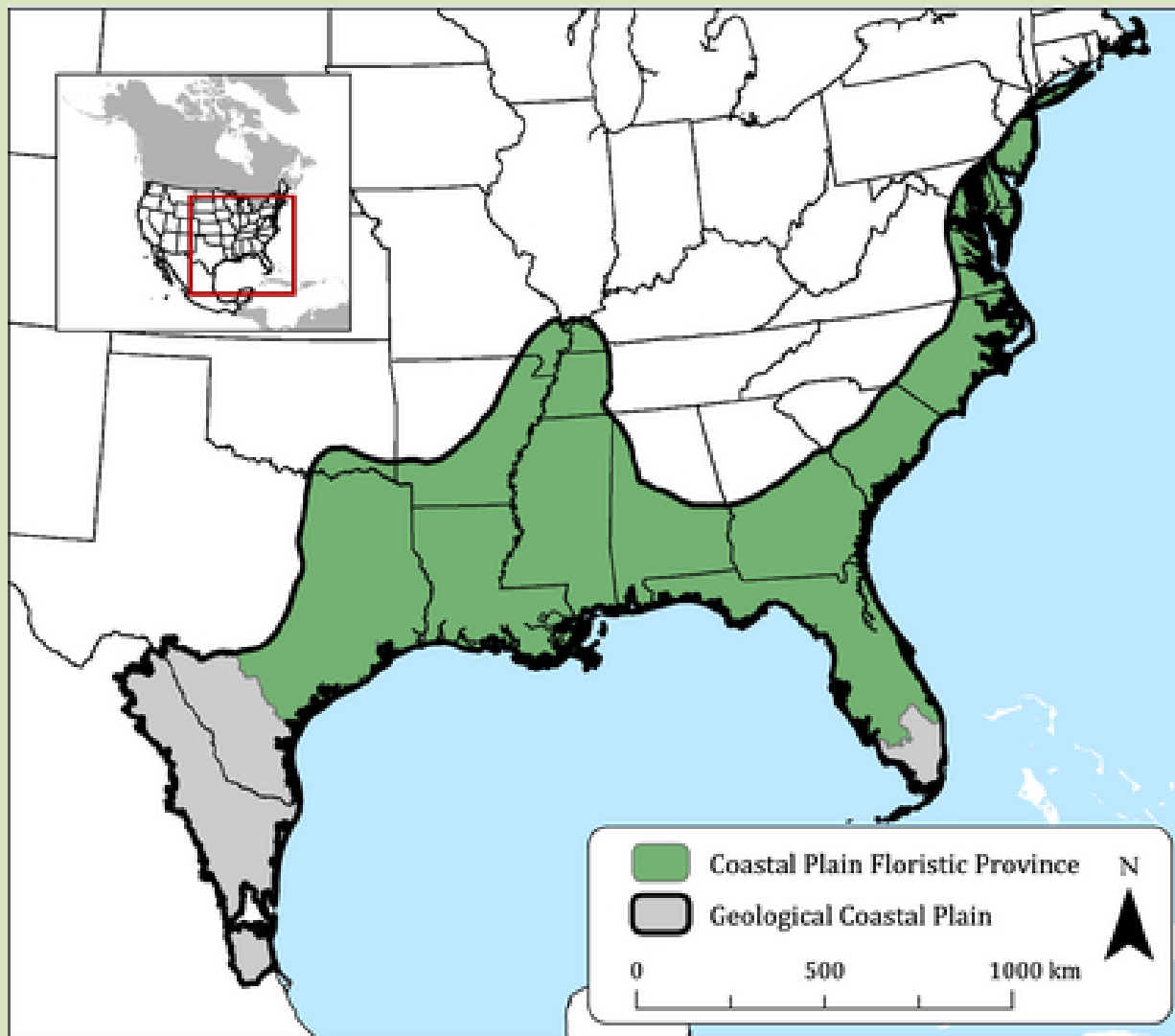
Euphorbia deltoidea subsp. *deltoidea*
(regionalconservation.org)



Conservation Geography of South Florida

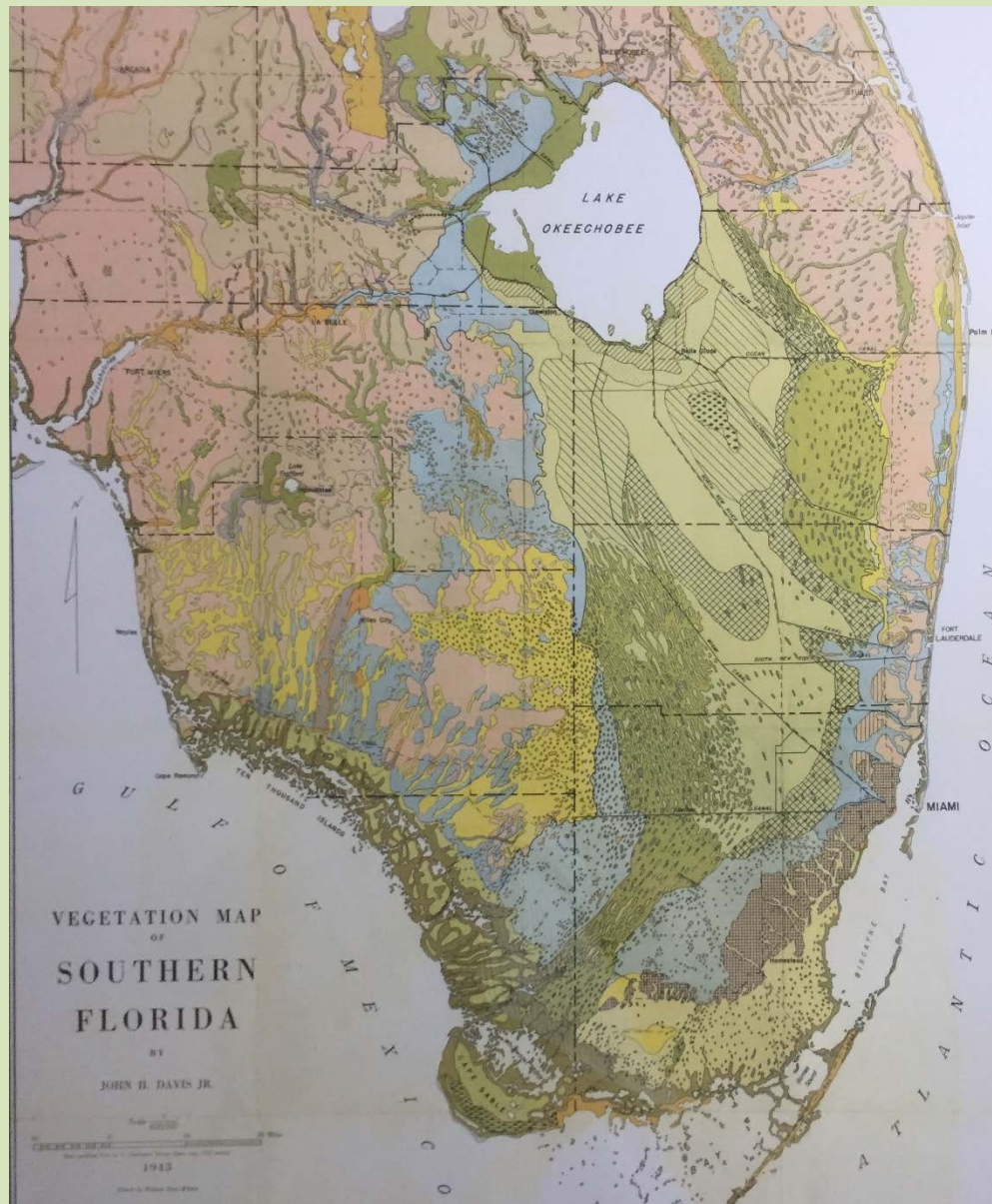


From: Myers et al. 2000. Biodiversity Hotspots for Conservation Priorities. *Nature*. 44% of plants and 35% of vertebrate animals in 25 hotspots covering 1.4% of global land area.

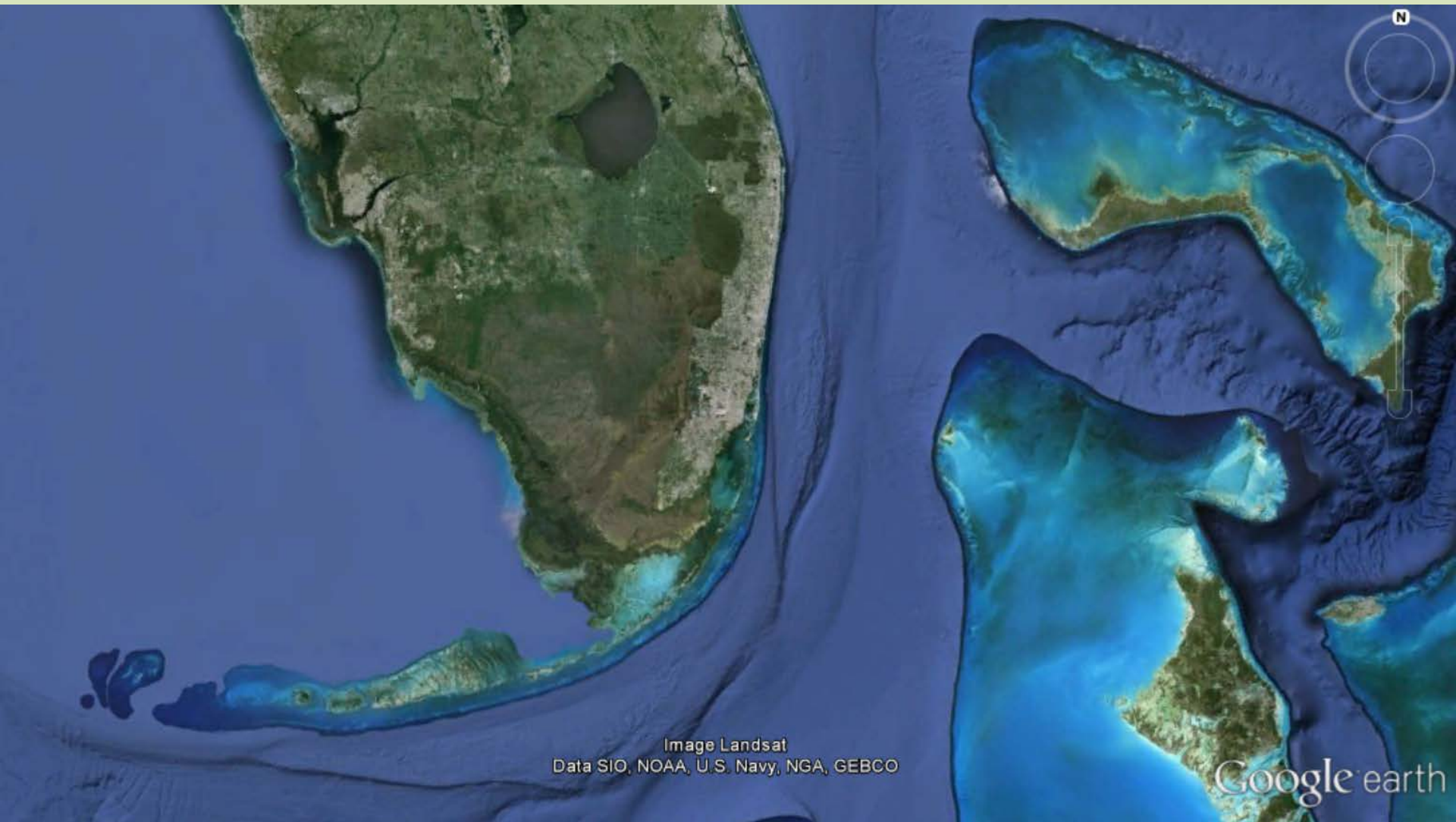


North American Coastal Plain Global Hotspot

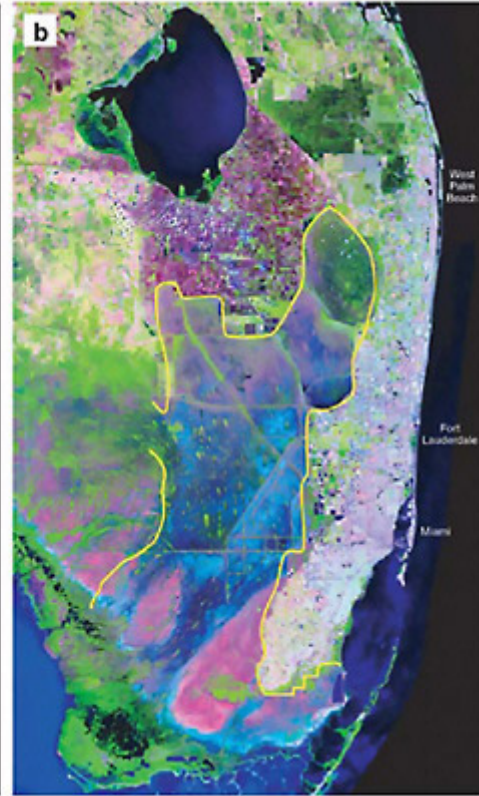
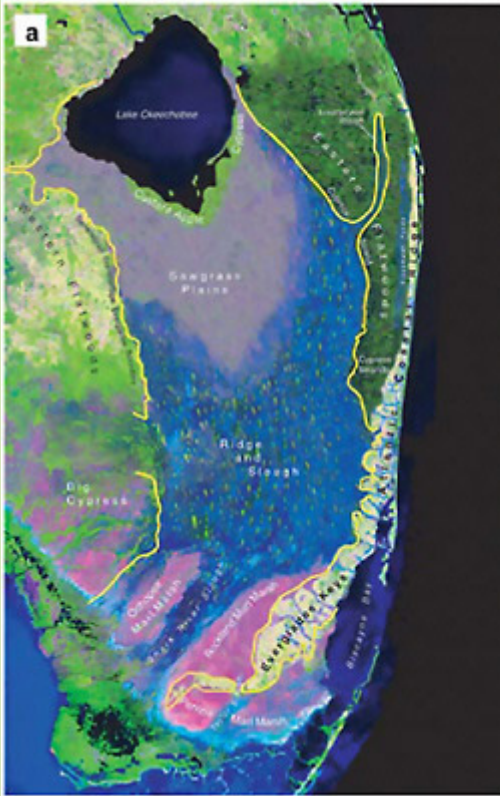
Noss et al. 2014



Davis, 1943



What we have to work with



- Everglades transformation
- Coastal development & erosion
- Destruction of critical upland habitat in the interior

>50% of region in conservation; CBD 2020 Protected Areas Target = 17%.
So everything should be great – but its not.

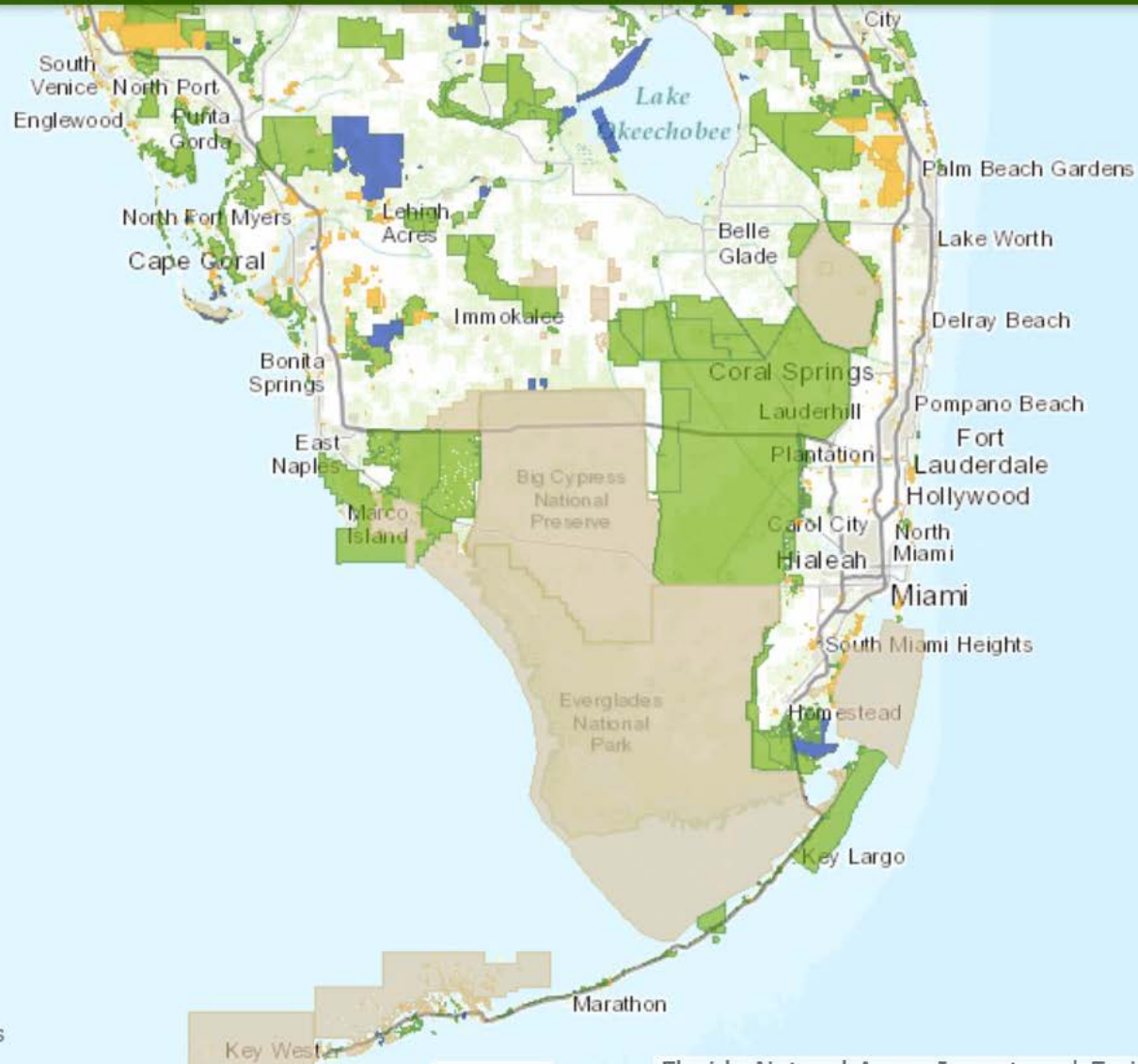
Florida Conservation Lands

About this Map

MAP
HELP

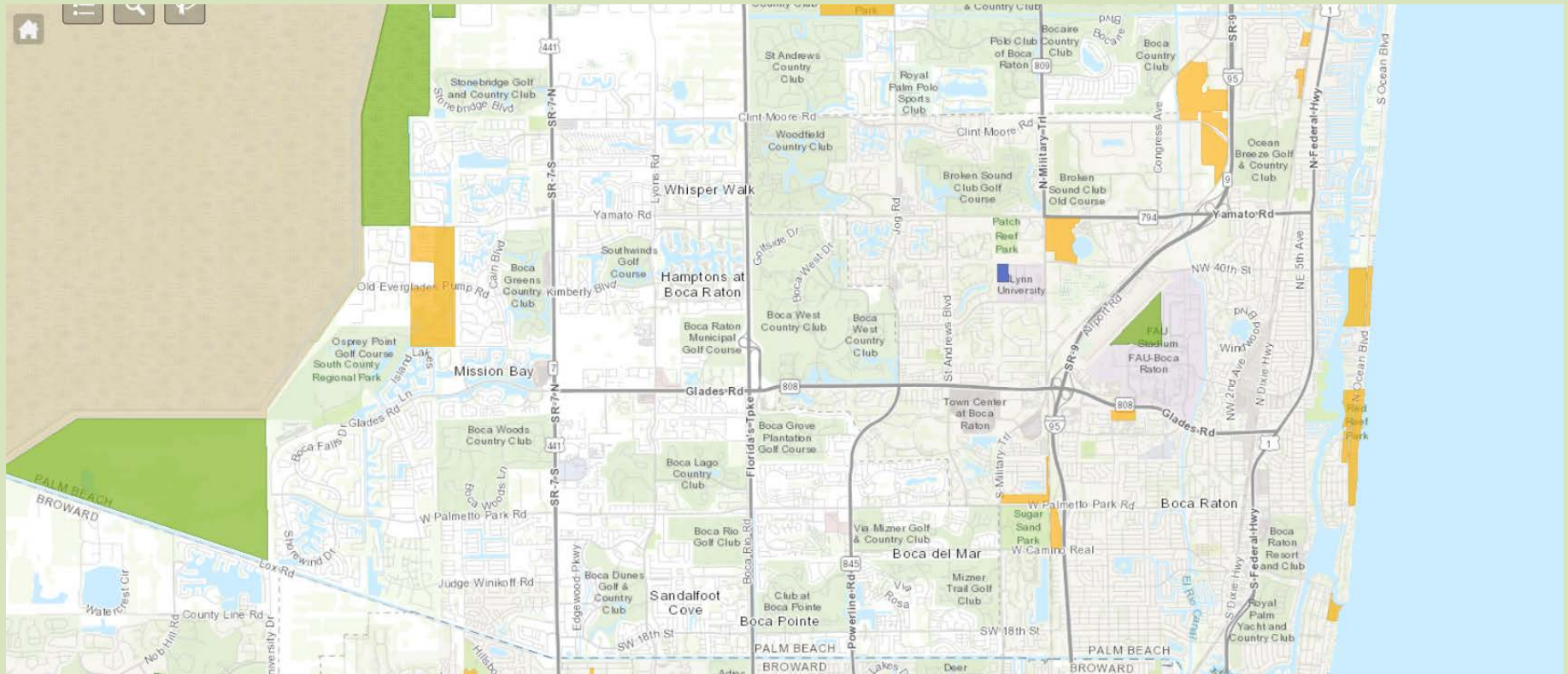


Search for place




26.674 -77.846 Degrees

Conservation lands along the Atlantic Coastal Strip are few and scattered



Boca Raton

The Floristic Inventory of South Florida 1995 – present

South Florida  The Floristic Inventory of South Florida
Conservation of rare plants, animals, and ecosystems [Donate Now](#) [Subscribe](#)

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Please scroll to the bottom for more images.
Simarouba glauca DC.
Paradise tree

Family: Simarubaceae
Group: Diicot
Substrate: Terrestrial
Habit: Tree
Perennation: Perennial
Native Range: Peninsular Florida, the West Indies, southern Mexico and Central America.
Map of select IRC data for peninsular Florida
IRC SOUTH FLORIDA Status: Secure
SOUTH FLORIDA Occurrences: Present
SOUTH FLORIDA Native Status: Native
SOUTH FLORIDA Cultivated Status: Cultivated
Comments: Visit our Natives For Your Neighborhood website for more information and images. For a digitized image of Simarouba's Florida range map, visit the Exploring Florida website.

Other data on *Simarouba glauca* available from:

[Florida's Rare and Endangered Plants](#) [Plants of the West Indies Catalogue of the Seed Plants of the West Indies](#) [Florida's Inventory of the Florida Keys](#)
[USFWS](#) [Puerto Rico Botanical Garden](#) [TROPICOS.ORG](#)
[USDA](#)

Simarouba glauca has been found in the following 95 conservation areas:

Conservation Area	Occurrence	Native Status
Alice C. Wainwright Park	Present	Native
Arch Creek Park	Present	Native
Atlantic Dunes Park	Present	Native
Barley Barber Swamp	Present	Native
Bartlett Estate	Present	Native
Big and Little George Hammocks	Present	Native
Big Cypress National Preserve	Present	Native
Big Torch Hammocks, Florida Keys Wildlife and	Present	Native

There are 182 taxa reported for Red Reef Park

Group By Family: [Show Results](#)

Scientific Name:	Occurrence:	Native Status:	Introduced Status:	Invasive Status:	Cultivated Status:	Reference:	Voucher:
Adonia merrillii	Present	Not Native, Cultivated Only	Not Introduced	Not Invasive	Cultivated		
Agave decipiens	Present	Native	Not Introduced	Native		15297	
Ageratina jucunda	Present	Native	Not Introduced	Native		15297	
Alternanthera flavescens	Present	Native	Not Introduced	Native		15297	
Alternanthera maritima	Present	Native	Not Introduced	Native		15297	
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	Present	Native	Not Introduced	Ruderal		15297	
Ampelopsis arborea	Present	Native	Not Introduced	Native		15297	
Amyris elemifera	Present	Native	Not Introduced	Native		15297	
Andropogon virginicus var. glaucus	Present	Native	Not Introduced	Native		15297	
Andropogon virginicus var. virginicus	Recorded as Present in Error					15297	
Annona glabra	Present	Native	Not Introduced	Native		15297	

SOME QUESTIONS

- Are very small, fragmented conservation areas important?
- How well does the current conservation system protect rare vascular plants?
- Have there been regional extirpations?



Methods of the FISF



Botanist George Avery, c. 1970s
Courtesy Sally Channon

- Comprehensive (looks at all species in region)
- Collates all available data on conservation areas (published and unpublished, FNAI data, herbarium specimens, field notebooks, personal communications)
- Uses NatureServe assessment methods at a smaller scale
- Filters for rarest species (SF1, SFH, SFX)
- Intensifies work on rarest species and conservation areas with little or no data



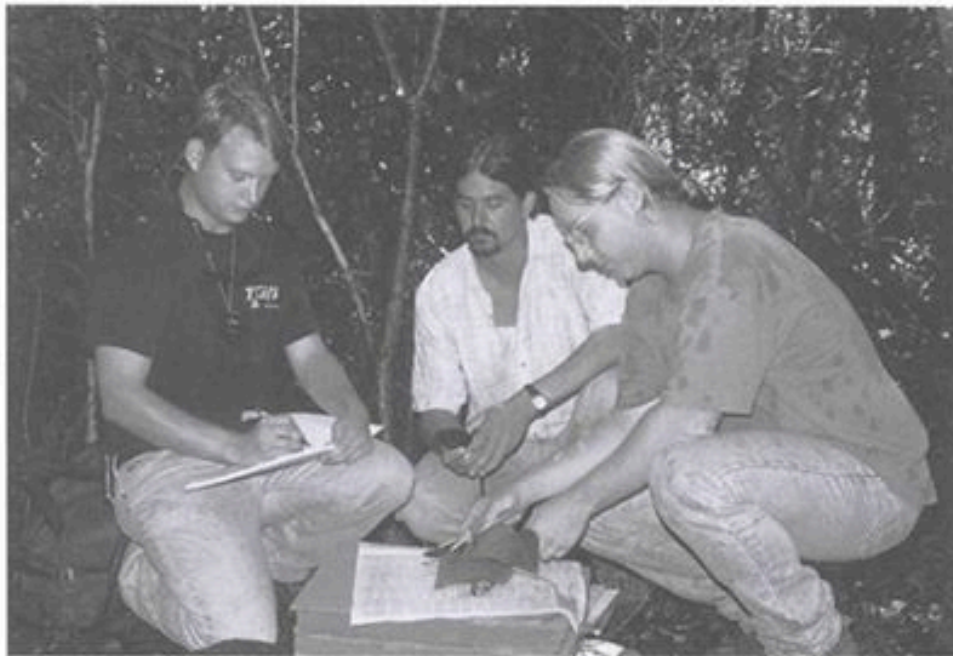


Cyrtopodium punctatum and *Trichocentrum undulatum*,
et al. collected north of Flamingo in what is now
Everglades National Park, April 1916, by J.K. Small and
colleagues.



Testimony to Florida Rare Plant Advisory Council 1996 listings

Afield celebrates...
Orion



80 Species To Be Added to Florida's
Endangered Species List

Online Since 2001

South
Florida



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There are 425 conservation areas in South Florida

Filter Conservation Areas

String Search:

Search

Clear

Conservation Areas:

[A.D. 'Doug' Barnes Park](#)

[Alice C. Wainwright Park](#)

[Allapattah Flats Wildlife Management Area](#)

[Alligator Creek Preserve](#)

[Amberjack Slough](#)

[Andrew Dodge Memorial Pineland](#)

[Arch Creek Addition](#)

[Arch Creek Park](#)

[Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge](#)

[Atlantic Dunes Park](#)

Counties:

Miami-Dade County

Miami-Dade County

Martin County

Charlotte County

Charlotte County

Miami-Dade County

Miami-Dade County

Miami-Dade County

Palm Beach County

Palm Beach County

2002

Rare Plants of South Florida:

Their History, Conservation,
and Restoration



George D. Gann
Keith A. Bradley
Steven W. Woodmansee



The Institute for Regional Conservation



Rare Plants of South Florida published

- About 1,435 native plant taxa in South Florida.
- About 1/4 either critically imperiled or possibly extirpated (the super rare). Only 1/4 was thought to be secure. About 8% were reported as possibly extirpated.
- The importance of both large and small conservation areas were documented.
- Patterns of rarity were explored (Pteridophytes, epiphytes, tropical plants)

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank the many individuals and organizations that have contributed to this project over the last seven years. We especially are grateful for the support of The Institute for Regional Conservation's board members Robert Heinzman and Jena Matzen, who have contributed to the project since its inception. Kellie Westervelt has provided continuous encouragement and assistance with the administration and funding of the project. Doria Gordon provided key guidance in the early design phases.

The backbone of this project, the Floristic Inventory of South Florida, was made possible by a generous, unencumbered donation from the Steve Arrowsmith Fund. Additional funding for specific elements of the inventory, and for database development, was received from the South Florida Water Management District, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and Florida Department of Environmental Protection. A recent agreement with Fairchild Tropical Garden has allowed IRC to assist the Garden with its rare plant program while conducting research essential to our own project. The preparation and publishing of this manual was made possible by a grant from the Elizabeth Ordway Dunn Foundation.

Many others have contributed in important ways. Most especially, we would like to thank those who contributed time and resources to help us conduct floristic inventories and rare plant surveys on conservation lands: Janice Duquesnel, J.B. Miller, R. "Bobby" Hattaway, Jim Duquesnel, Mike Owen, Elizabeth Golden, Sally Braem, Renate Skinner, and Erik Johnson of the Florida Park Service; Sandra Vardaman of Martin County; Joy Klein of MiamiDade County, Roger Clark, Rob Irving, and Rick Joyce of Lee County; Mike Bodle, Amy Ferriter, and Dan Thayer of the South Florida Water Management District; Tony Pernas, Toby Obenauer, and Matt Patterson of the National Park Service; Tom Wilmers, Brian Lockwood, and Dawn Jennings of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Robert Guerra of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; Dena Garvue, Cynthia Lane, Meghan Fellows, and Jennifer Possley of Fairchild Tropical Garden; Juan Fernandez of the City of Miami; Dick Workman of Coastplan, Inc; Misty Nabers of Gasparilla Island Conservation and Improvement Association; and Dee Serage of Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation.

Our colleagues in the field, Roger Hammer and Chuck McCartney, have continued to botanize with us and make important contributions to the project, including sharing their vast knowledge of the flora of South Florida. Tiffany Troxler Gann assisted with the fieldwork and the collection of herbarium specimens. We would also like to thank the numerous land managers throughout South Florida for allowing us access to the region's conservation areas, providing in-kind contributions such as off-road transportation, and for sharing their data and knowledge with us. In particular, we would like to thank Dick Roberts for providing us with important feedback on plants at Jonathan Dickinson State Park and Steve Farnsworth and Frank Griffiths for their assistance concerning conservation areas in Palm Beach County.

We must acknowledge the support of the staff of many herbaria, without whose support this project would not have been possible. Fairchild Tropical Garden provided us almost unlimited access to their herbarium and library, and we especially thank Lynka Woodbury for her assistance. Fairchild Keeper of the Herbarium, Gerald "Stinger" Guala, used our data to produce a searchable database of plants in conservation areas for the Internet, which was a precursor to the Floristic Inventory of South Florida Database that is now available at www.regionalconservation.org. Mary Collins provided us with much needed information on the Garden's accessioned plants. We wish to thank the staff of The Institute for Systematic Botany at the University of South Florida, in particular Richard Wunderlin and Bruce Hansen, for providing us with access to the herbarium, as well as for a continuous exchange of information on the flora of South Florida. Dan Austin at Florida Atlantic University provided us with access to the FAU herbarium and much needed information on the flora of South Florida. We also would like to thank Kent Perkins from the University of Florida, Loran Anderson from Florida State University, Rusty Russell from the Smithsonian Institution, Jackie Kallunki and Sarah Hunkins from the New York Botanical Garden, Sharon Yelton and Emily Wood from Harvard University, and the staff of numerous other herbaria who provided us with access, label data, and other information. Maika Hoffmann assisted with data collection at the New York Botanical Garden and Alice Warren-Bradley assisted us at the Smithsonian Institution.


Joyce and Donald Gann, Roger Hammer, and Tiffany Troxler Gann all provided major reviews of this manual. Robert Heinzman, Kellie Westervelt, Doria Gordon, Alice Warren-Bradley, Andy Clewell, Linda Chafin, and Dena Garvue reviewed select sections. Chuck McCartney and Don Keller reviewed the Orchidaceae accounts, David Hall and Gerald "Stinger" Guala reviewed the Poaceae accounts, Dan Austin reviewed the Cuscuta accounts, and Don Keller and Gil Nelson reviewed the pteridophyte accounts. Ann Williams and Janice Duquesnel reviewed the species accounts of plants from the Florida Keys.

We also would like to thank the eleven land managers who attended a peer review workshop in March, 2001, at Fairchild Tropical Garden: Roger Clark, Janice Duquesnel, Frank Griffiths, Brenda Hahr, Roger Hammer, Brian Lockwood, Joe Maguire, Mike Owen, Matt Patterson, Tony Pernas, and Kellie Westervelt. The feedback received at that workshop was extremely useful in completing this manual, and we thank Fairchild Tropical Garden as an institution, and Dena Garvue and Cynthia Lane as colleagues, for their support for this event. Anne Statham of the University of Wisconsin, Parkside, organized the workshop evaluation, assisted by her husband Mike Zupan.

While we have received tremendous support for the Floristic Inventory of South Florida and this manual, the content and recommendations are entirely our responsibility. We realize there may be errors and omissions, and we can only hope that the readers will bring these to our attention so that we can amend the manual in future editions.

Subsequent Collaborations and Work

Management and Monitoring of Miami-Dade County Fragments







MIAMI-DADE COUNTY


**MIAMI-DADE COUNTY
NATURAL AREAS MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Miami-Dade County Natural Areas Management Working Group

Department of Environmental Resources Management (DERM)
Technical Report Number 2004-1



The Institute for
Regional Conservation



**Year 11 report:
Biological monitoring for plant conservation
in Miami-Dade County natural areas**

Report to Miami-Dade County for
(1-year extension of)
Resolution #R-808-07
September 2013

FAIRCHILD TROPICAL BOTANIC GARDEN

Restoration of Degraded Ecosystems

Volunteers Needed for Pine Rockland **Restoration Event** on
Saturday, March 4 from 9 am—12 pm

- Join IRC on Mar 4, 2017, during **National Invasive Species Awareness Week** (<http://www.nisaw.org>) to help restore a beautiful, private pine rockland in Homestead, Florida.
- There will be activities for **all skill levels**; such as but not limited to: tree and brush cutting, invasive species control, plantings, nature/ recreation trails maintenance.
 - A short tour of the pine rockland will occur by homeowners, so arrive on time.
- Come prepared:** Closed toe shoes required, long pants/ sleeves, hat, sunglasses, and sunscreen are recommended. Volunteers should bring a reusable water bottle as **we will provide drinking water and light snacks.**
- All participants are required to sign a release form prior to participation. Volunteers under the age of 18 must have parental signature.
- RSVP** to **Maha Nusrat** (mnusrat@regionalconservation.org or 305-505-9192) for the address of the event and additional information.



IRC Awarded Grant From the City of Miami Beach.

Wednesday, May 31, 2017

IRC is excited to announce that we have been awarded a \$5,000 Environmental and Sustainability Grant from the City of Miami Beach to promote environmental stewardship through a Beach Restoration program. We plan on using volunteers to help us remove invasive plant species and replace them with plant Miami's dune ecosystem. IRC has a long history of restoring Miami Beach and we are thrilled to continue that work this year.

Stay tuned throughout the next year to find out how you can participate in our volunteer days!



2003-2008, Long Pine Key, Everglades National Park

- **31 species studied**, 21 thought to be present, and 10 thought to be possibly extirpated.
- One terrestrial orchid species (*Ponthieva brittoniae*) was **rediscovered**.
- 79 long-term **monitoring plots** and 24 monitoring **transects** were installed.
- **596 rare plant stations** with coordinates were recorded.
- 12 species were identified as **candidates for augmentation or reintroduction**.
- **Trials** were initiated with 9 species in collaboration with Marie Selby Botanical Garden, FTBG, Miami-Dade county and others.

*Rare Plant Monitoring and Restoration on Long Pine Key,
Everglades National Park*

FINAL REPORT, YEAR 5
Cooperative Agreement #H5284-03-0044

George D. Gann, Kirsten N. Hines, Sonali Saha and Keith A. Bradley

March 12th, 2009



Submitted by
The Institute for Regional Conservation
22601 S.W. 152 Avenue, Miami, Florida 33170
George D. Gann, Executive Director

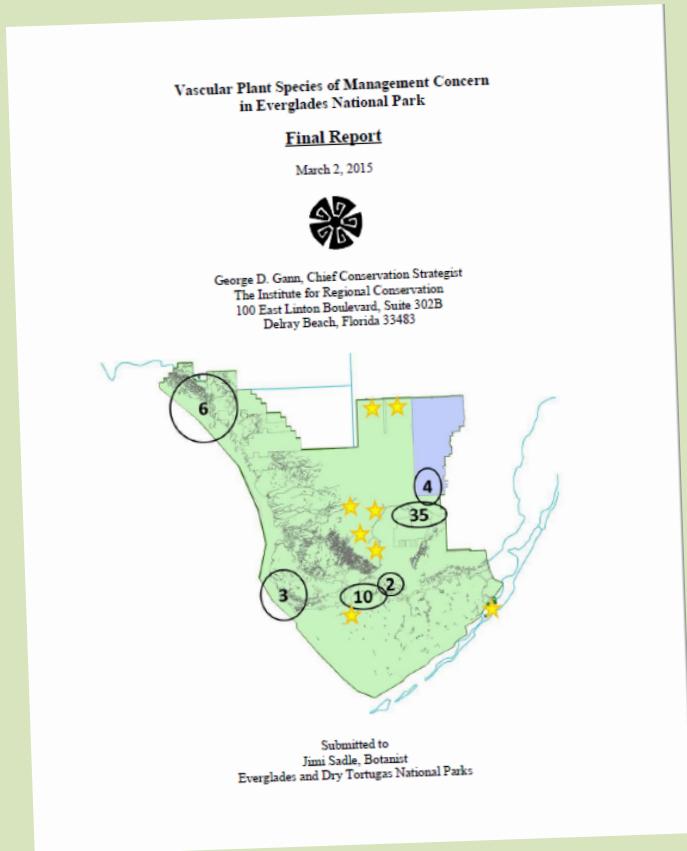


Submitted to
Jami L. Sadle
Contracting Officer Technical Representative
Everglades National Park
40001 State Road 9336
Homestead, Florida 33034



Rare plants are “COMMON” on Long Pine Key

Rare Plants of Everglades National Park - 2015



Washington Post, March 2015

59 "Species of Management Concern" Studied



56% of SOMC's occur in hardwood hammocks, 25% in pine rocklands, 15% in coastal woodlands



Florida bristle fern (*Didymoglossum punctatum* subsp. *floridanum*) studies prior to federal listing.

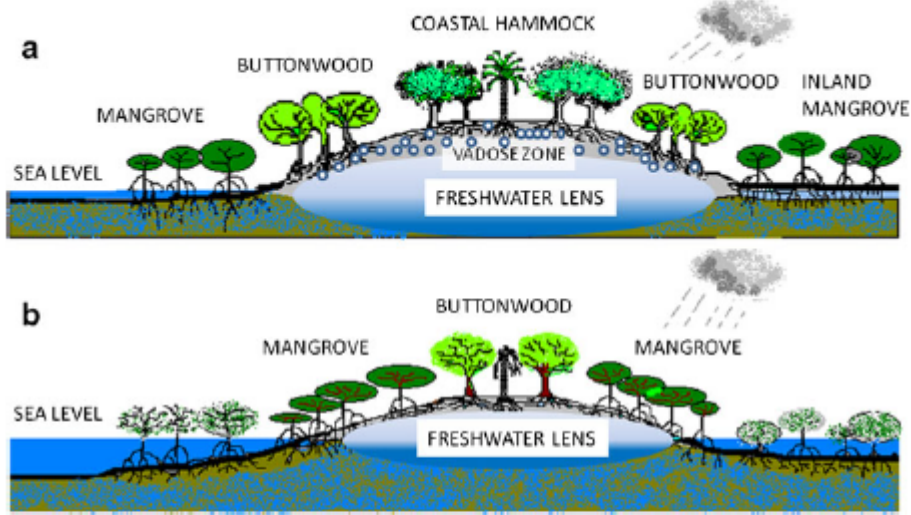
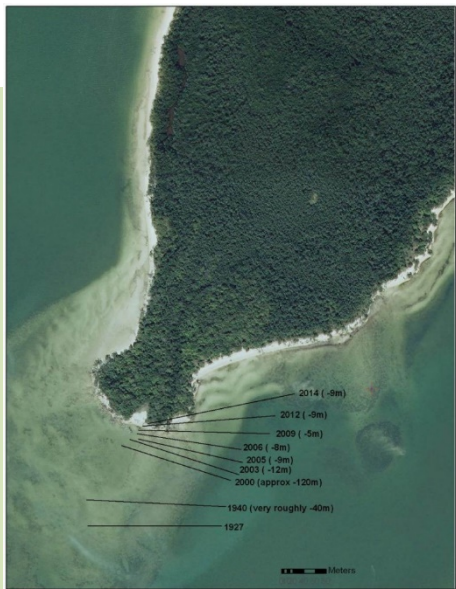
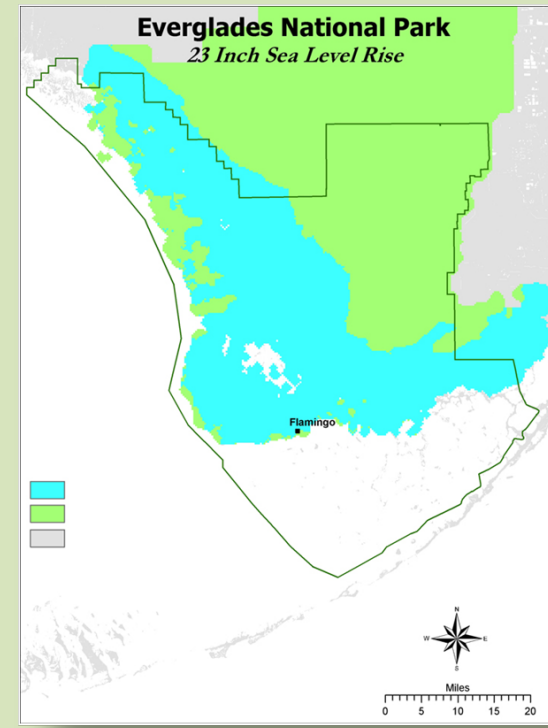


Fig. 1 **a** Sketch of a coastal hammock on an elevated rise flanked by buttonwood forests at intermediate elevations and mangrove forests at sea level. Also shown are the vadose zone (with water drops), freshwater lens (where shading indicates increasing brackishness towards the bottom of lens), and seawater. **Bottom sketch b** shows a rise in sea level that decreases the volume available to hold freshwater (shrinking of the freshwater lens), with consequent mortality of coastal hammocks and the migration of buttonwoods and mangroves along with the decrease in the freshwater lens. Elevation exaggerated in illustration to indicate water pools



Friends of the Gifford Arboretum October Meeting

"Everglades Restoration and Rare Plants -Including a Critical Element of Biodiversity"

By George Gann



Wednesday, October 5th, 2016 at 7:00 pm in Cox Science Center, Room 166 at UM

George Gann has devoted his life to understanding Florida's native plants and to teaching others of their importance. He is founder and Chair of The Institute for Regional Conservation, and this will be a great educational opportunity to better understand why rare native plants are important, and why they should be part of Everglades restoration planning.

Don't miss our other upcoming events:

November 2nd 2016: Barbara McAdam of Miami-Dade's UF/IFAS/Extension Service will present Gardening on a Mission: Water Conservation and Saving the 39 Imperiled Butterflies of South Florida. 7 pm Cox Science Center Room 166

October 19th 2016: Music in the Arboretum with performance by Leslie Miller 6pm in the Gifford Arboretum

October 27th 2016: Arboretum walking tour - "The Sacred and Magical Trees of the Arboretum" with Dr. John Cozza and Steve Pearson. 6 pm, Meet at the stone bench in the arboretum.

All Events are FREE and open to the public.



Nymphaea mexicana
Photo by Allen Boatman

Rare Plants of the Everglades

Of the 808 native species, **397 species** are ranked as regionally rare or possibly extirpated in South Florida by IRC.

Or just under half of the known Everglades flora.

About 19% of the Everglades flora is listed by the State of Florida.

Education & Outreach



The screenshot shows the Facebook profile of The Institute for Regional Conservation. The profile picture is a black and white logo consisting of a stylized flower or star shape. The cover photo is a landscape of a field with young trees under a cloudy sky. The page name is "The Institute for Regional Conservation" and it is identified as a "Non-Profit Organization". The timeline shows 286 likes and a post from Nik Lopoukhine. A post from The Institute for Regional Conservation is partially visible, mentioning Michael Barry.



THE INSTITUTE FOR REGIONAL CONSERVATION PRESENTS

A Free Event Celebrating
RE-GREENING SOUTH FLORIDA
Saturday, February 7, 2015 from 1:30-4:00pm
Green Cay Nature Center
12800 Hagen Ranch Road, Boynton Beach, FL 33437
NATIVE PLANT RESOURCES • BOOK SIGNING • GARDENING Q & A

Featuring 2pm Author Presentation:
ATTRACTING BIRDS TO SOUTH FLORIDA GARDENS
JAMES A. KUSHLAN & KIRSTEN HINES

Attracting Birds to South Florida Gardens is a completely illustrated informational guide. It provides advice on nearly 400 plants to plant, over 200 birds to attract, garden design and management, all specifically for attracting birds and other wildlife to South Florida landscaping. This is the first such gardening book designed for South Florida's unique environmental conditions and its mix of tropical, temperate and introduced plants and birds.

A powerful conservation resource for re-greening South Florida.

"For all South Floridians concerned about vanishing stopover habitat and hoping to contribute to the re-greening of Florida in their own backyards, Attracting Birds to South Florida Gardens is essential reading."
-Brian Raposa, author of *Birding Florida*

*Available at: www.KirstenNatureTravel/publications/
**Proceeds from books sold at the event benefit IRC.



The book cover features a white egret standing in a grassy field with a bird's nest in the background. The title "ATTRACTING BIRDS TO South Florida Gardens" is written in white and pink text.



Cara Abbott, Coordinator

Some Contributions to Big Data



Thelypteris sancta
Discovered 2006



Peperomia glabella
Rediscovered 2003

- Species missed
- New discoveries
- Extirpations and rediscoveries
- Discrepancies between assessment scales
- Local taxonomic concepts
- National and global assessments

[Return To Search Results](#) [Change Criteria](#) [New Search](#)

<< Previous | Next >> [View Glossary](#)

Acacia tortuosa - (L.) Willd.
Twisted Acacia

Other English Common Names: Poponax
Other Common Names: poponax
Taxonomic Status: Accepted

Related ITIS Name(s): *Acacia tortuosa* (L.) Willd. (TSN 26443)
Unique Identifier: ELEMENT_GLOBAL 2.133113
Element Code: PDFAB02130
Informal Taxonomy: Plants, Vascular - Flowering Plants - Pea Family

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
Plantae	Anthophyta	Dicotyledoneae	Fabales	Fabaceae	Acacia

Check this box to expand all report sections:

Concept Reference [Collapse](#)

Concept Reference: Kartesz, J.T. 1994. A synonymized checklist of the vascular flora of the United States, Canada, and Greenland. 2nd edition. 2 vols. Timber Press, Portland, OR.
Concept Reference Code: B94KAR01HQUS
Name Used in Concept Reference: *Acacia tortuosa*

Conservation Status [Collapse](#)



INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR THE PRACTICE OF
ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION – INCLUDING PRINCIPLES
AND KEY CONCEPTS

FIRST EDITION: December 2016

Tein McDonald, George D. Gann, Justin Jonson,
Kingsley W. Dixon



Institute for
Regional
Conservation

George Gann (IRC, SER)
Tein McDonald (Society
for Ecological Restoration
Australasia, Australia)



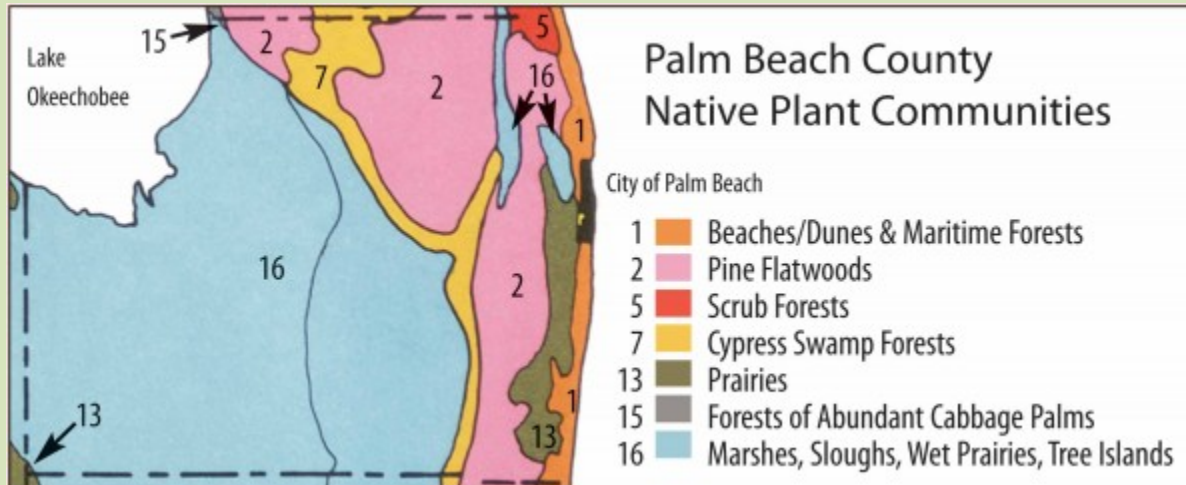
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MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY FOR WELL-BEING



How Can We:

Improve our sense of place?
Increase success of native plantings?
Connect conservation areas?



About 775 species of native plants have been recorded in Palm Beach County, a little more than one half of the South Florida total and one quarter of the Florida total. Some of those are now extirpated, that is, regionally extinct. As individuals we can play a role in conserving what remains and restoring some of what has been lost.

What We Can Do:

Natives For Your Neighborhood
Conservation of rare plants, animals, and ecosystems

Home NFYN Home Citation About NFYN Map Online Resources

A Resource to Help Change a Backyard Hobby for a Few into a Powerful Conservation Tool for Many.

Here you can learn how to turn simple gardening into habitat restoration by using plants that are native to your specific area. This website will provide you with the information you need to do that. By planting native plants and recreating natural habitats that are unique to your area, you will make a valuable contribution to the conservation and restoration of South Florida's natural heritage!

Find out About the Unique Plants, Habitats, and Wildlife in Your Area.
Choose what you would like to search:

Florida Zip Code By County Plant Animal

Search By Florida Zip Code

Start by entering a 5-digit South Florida ZIP Code here:

THE INSTITUTE FOR REGIONAL CONSERVATION PRESENTS

A Free Event Celebrating
RE-GREENING SOUTH FLORIDA
Saturday, February 7, 2015 from 1:30-4:00pm
Green Cay Nature Center
12800 Hagen Ranch Road, Boynton Beach, FL 33437
NATIVE PLANT RESOURCES - BOOK SIGNING - GARDENING Q & A

Featuring 2pm Author Presentation:
ATTRACTING BIRDS TO SOUTH FLORIDA GARDENS
JAMES A. KUSHLAN & KIRSTEN HINES

Attracting Birds to South Florida Gardens is a completely illustrated informational guide. It provides advice on nearly 400 plants to plant, over 200 birds to attract, garden design and management, all specifically for attracting birds and other wildlife to South Florida landscaping. This is the first such gardening book designed for South Florida's unique environmental conditions and its mix of tropical, temperate and introduced plants and birds.

A powerful conservation resource for re-greening South Florida.

"For all South Floridians concerned about vanishing stopover habitat and hoping to contribute to the re-greening of Florida in their own backyards, *Attracting Birds to South Florida Gardens* is essential reading."
-Brian Raposa, author of *Birding Florida*

*Available at: www.KirstenNatureTravel/publications/
**Proceeds from books sold at the event benefit IBC.

ATTRACTING BIRDS TO South Florida Gardens

James A. Kushlan and Kirsten Hines

- Increase plant and animal habitat and connectivity throughout the urban and suburban matrix
- Through use of native plants within their historical ranges
 - Gardening for wildlife

What is a Native Plant?

- Simply put, a plant that historically grows in a specific region
- We call something a native if it's natural range includes southern Florida, i.e. here without modern human involvement
- Its not always easy to figure out, so there are a few species that we are just not sure about

Sea oats (*Uniola paniculata*) – iconic species of Florida beaches, and beaches of the eastern US, Caribbean, and Mexico.



Other Benefits of Landscaping with Natives

- Save water and energy
- Reduce chemical contamination
- Prevent invasive species from spreading
- Create beautiful gardens!

American beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*) – native nearly throughout Florida in a wide variety of habitats.





Native plants can be used almost anywhere – at residences and office complexes, in parks, butterfly gardens and even in street medians.

And by increasing, improving and connecting existing protected areas.



A Resource to Help Change a Backyard Hobby for a Few into a Powerful Conservation Tool for Many.

Here you can learn how to turn simple gardening into habitat restoration by using plants that are native to your specific area. This website will provide you with the information you need to do that. By planting native plants and recreating natural habitats that are unique to your area, you will make a valuable contribution to the conservation and restoration of South Florida's natural heritage!

Find out About the Unique Plants, Habitats, and Wildlife in Your Area.

Choose what you would like to search:

Florida Zip Code

By County

Plant

Animal

Search By Florida Zip Code

Start by entering a 5-digit South Florida ZIP Code here:

Find

If you would like to learn more about native plants and the importance of conserving them, or [how to use this website](#), see the topics at right.

Map

Originally designed for South Florida (counties from Lake Okeechobee southward), NFYN is now moving north with the aspiration of serving all of the state of Florida by 2020. Where complete, a list of the cultivated native plants that commonly occur throughout that each county will be provided. If you'd like to obtain information specific to your home or project site, please enter the 5-digit ZIP code of your area on the NFYN Home Page.



How Does It Work?

County Lists – Ecological generalist with broad ranges
(95% rule)



ZIP Code Lists – Ecological generalists + generalists within
local habitats



Habitat Lists – Generalists + habitat specialists within
historical range within ZIP Code



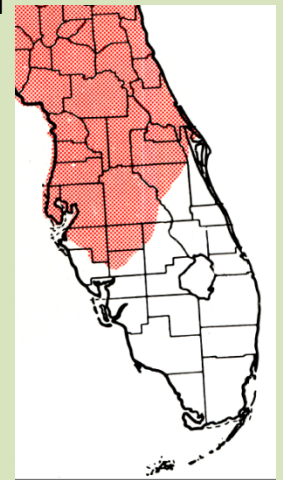
NOT NATIVE HERE!



West Indian mahogany



Southern magnolia



Zip Code 33432 search for Native Plants, Habitats and Wildlife

This is a large zip code in eastern Boca Raton in Palm Beach County, mostly east of the El Rio Canal to the Atlantic Ocean and south of Glades Road. Link to [map](#). Information on strictly coastal plants can be found by viewing coastal habitat data for this zip code area (beach dune, coastal strand, coastal interdunal swale, maritime hammock, coastal berm, tidal marsh, tidal swamp). If your project is near salt water, please check the salt water and salt wind tolerances of the plants you select.

Native Plants

• Click below to obtain a list of native plants that are recommended for 33432, and to see photos and learn more about them.

Whether you are just beginning a new native plant project, or will be introducing native plants into an existing garden, this is the place to find out which native plants are right for your specific area.

Get your plant list for 33432 !

Advance search for plants

Habitats

• You can try your hand at ecological restoration in your yard or project site by recreating a native habitat.

To take gardening with natives a step further, you can learn about the plant and animal habitats that are native to your area. Here you can also learn more about native habitats and ecosystems, and get a list of plants native to this habitat that are recommended for your zip code.

• Click below to view a list of some native habitats for 33432.

Read more about restoring native habitats in our [Frequently Asked Questions section](#), and learn how you can attract wildlife such as birds and butterflies to your yard.

Get your list of habitats for 33432 !

Wildlife

• Click the button below to learn about the wildlife that may be expected in your area and what native plants can be planted and habitats created to attract them.

Get your wild life list for 33432 !

[Acer rubrum](#) ■

[Annona glabra](#) ■

[Bursera simaruba](#) ■

[Celtis laevigata](#) ▲

[Chrysophyllum oliviforme](#) ■

[Coccoloba diversifolia](#) ■

[Diospyros virginiana](#) ▲

[Eugenia axillaris](#) ■

[Ficus aurea](#) ■

[Ilex cassine](#) ■

[Magnolia virginiana](#) ■

[Morus rubra](#) ▲

[Myrcianthes fragrans](#) ■

[Nectandra coriacea](#) ▲

[Persea palustris](#) ▲

[Pinus elliottii var. densa](#) ■

[Quercus chapmanii](#) ▲

[Quercus geminata](#) ▲

[Quercus laurifolia](#) ■

[Quercus myrtifolia](#) ▲

[Quercus virginiana](#) ■

[Sabal palmetto](#) ■

[Salix caroliniana](#) ▲

[Sideroxylon foetidissimum](#) ▲

Trees

[Red maple](#)

[Pond-apple](#)

[Gumbo-limbo](#)

[Sugarberry, Southern Hackberry](#)

[Satinleaf](#)

[Pigeonplum, Tietongue](#)

[Persimmon, Common persimmon](#)

[White stopper](#)

[Strangler fig, Golden fig](#)

[Dahoon holly, Dahoon](#)

[Sweet-bay](#)

[Red mulberry](#)

[Twinberry, Simpson's stopper](#)

[Lancewood](#)

[Swamp bay](#)

[South Florida slash pine](#)

[Chapman's oak](#)

[Sand live oak](#)

[Laurel oak, Diamond oak](#)

[Myrtle oak](#)

[Virginia live oak](#)

[Cabbage palm](#)

[Coastal Plain willow](#)

[Wild mastic, False mastic](#)

Please scroll to the bottom for more images.

Red maple
Acer rubrum
Aceraceae

General Landscape Uses: An excellent accent tree in wet or mucky soils or along the edges of ponds and lakes. With proper moisture and soils, it can be used as a street tree, in swales, and in commercial and residential landscapes.

Ecological Restoration Notes: An important canopy or subcanopy tree in a wide variety of freshwater forested wetlands.

Availability: Widely cultivated.

Description: Medium to large erect tree with a narrowly cylindrical to broadly rounded crown and ascending branches arising from tall well-developed trunks. Trunks to 2 feet in diameter, but usually smaller in South Florida. Temperate deciduous; the thin leaves are palmately 3- to 5-lobed, green above, whitish-green below, 2-6 inches long, 2-4 inches wide. Bark gray, smooth when young, becoming roughened with numerous ridges.

Dimensions: Typically 30-60 feet in height in South Florida; to 107 feet in Florida. Taller than broad.

Growth Rate: Fast to moderate.

Range: Eastern and central North America west to Texas and south to Broward, Miami-Dade and Collier counties and the Monroe County mainland. In Miami-Dade County, it is known only from the eastern edge of the Big Cypress Swamp. It is relatively common throughout its range. For a digitized image of Elbert Little's Florida range map, visit the [Exploring Florida](#) website.

[Map of select IRC data from peninsular Florida.](#)

Habitats: Freshwater swamps.

Soils: Wet to moist, poorly-drained to seasonally inundated organic freshwater soils, with a humusy top layer.

Nutritional Requirements: High; requires rich organic soils for optimal growth.

Salt Water Tolerance: Low; does not tolerate flooding by salt or brackish water.

Salt Wind Tolerance: Low; salt wind may burn the leaves.

Drought Tolerance: Low; requires moist to wet soils and is intolerant of long periods of drought.

Light Requirements: Light shade to full sun. Young plants grow best in light shade.

Flower Color: Red.

Flower Characteristics: Semi-showy dense flowering clusters, borne before new leaf growth is initiated. Dioecious or polygamous, with male and female flowers on different plants, or plants bear both male and bisexual flowers.

Flowering Season: Typically winter to early spring; in South Florida almost always fully flowering by early January.

Fruit: Bright red, 2-winged fruit (samara), 1" or less long, in clusters; semi-showy to showy. Winter to spring; in South Florida fruits may ripen by January.

Wildlife and Ecology: Provides significant food and cover for birds and other wildlife.

Horticultural Notes: Easily grown in weeks. Seedlings are easily transplanted.

Comments: An excellent tree for wetlands. Numerous cultivars are known from farther north. The wood is used for furniture.



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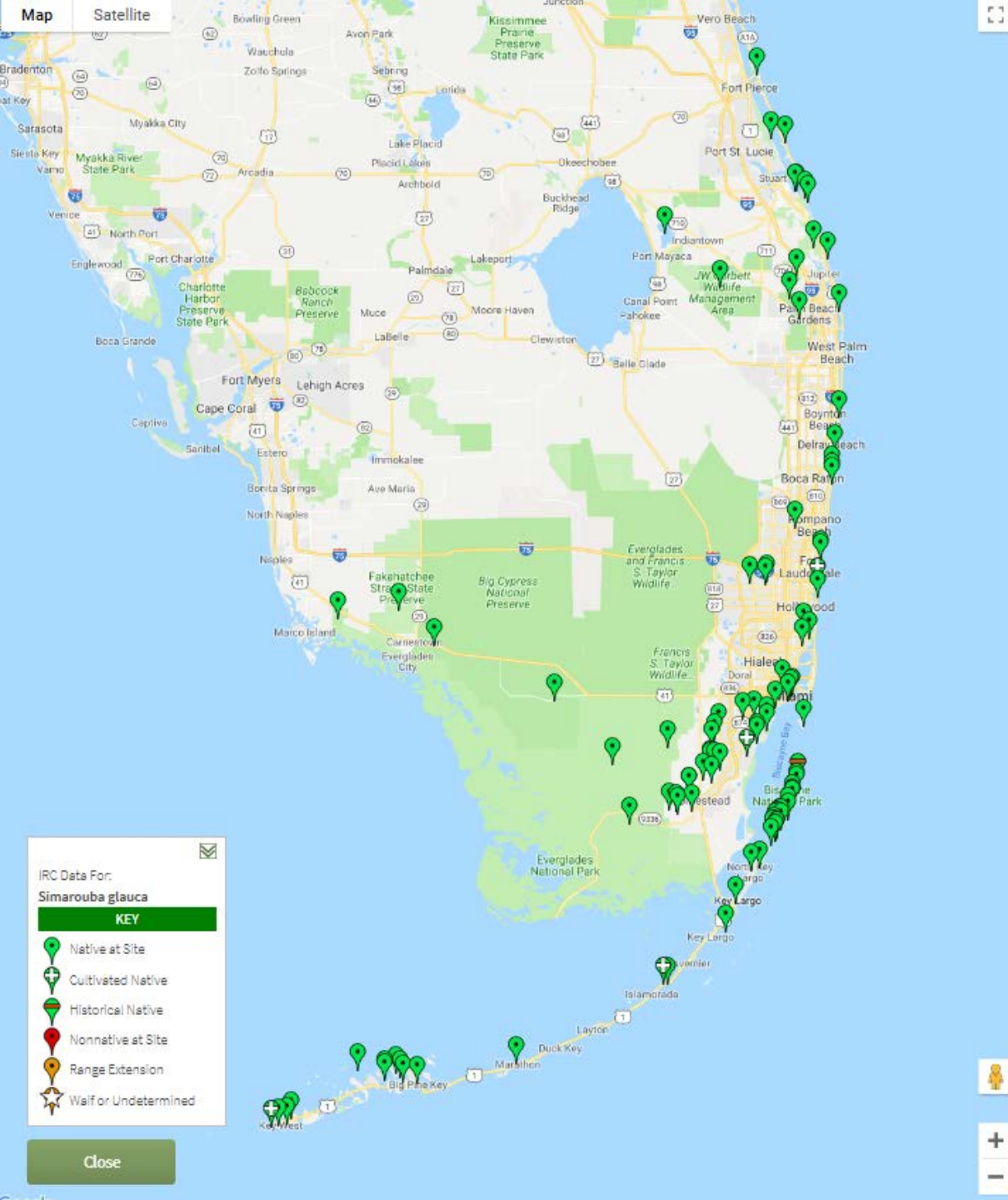
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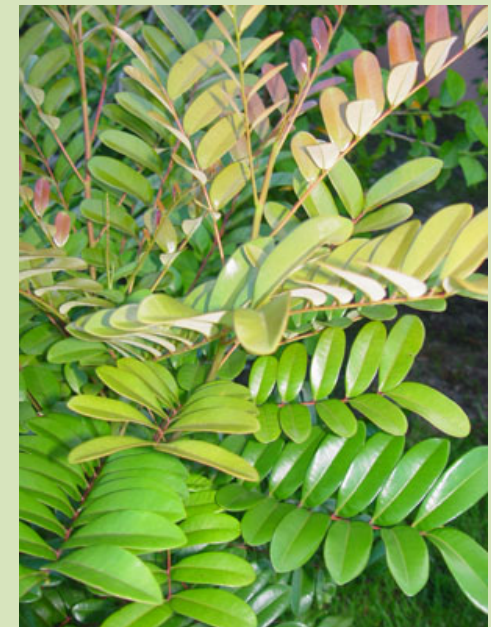
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Paradise tree in Southern Florida



Habitats

Habitats in Zip Code 33432

To take gardening with natives a step further, you can learn about the native plant habitats that are appropriate for your area. You can then choose a habitat, and view a list of plants for that specific habitat. This way, you can try your hand at restoring a native plant habitat in your yard or project site. Habitat lists also include some hard to grow natives and natives with narrow habitat requirements, such as strictly coastal species, that may not be included on your main zip code list.

Bayhead

[Learn More](#)

[Plant List](#)

Beach Dune

[Learn More](#)

[Plant List](#)

Coastal Berm



[Learn More](#)

[Plant List](#)

Coastal Interdunal Swale

[Learn More](#)

[Plant List](#)

Coastal Strand

[Learn More](#)

[Plant List](#)

Freshwater Tidal Swamp

[Learn More](#)

[Plant List](#)

Maritime Hammock

[Learn More](#)

[Plant List](#)

Mesic Flatwoods

[Learn More](#)

[Plant List](#)

Plant list for Beach Dune

Scientific Name	Common Name
Shrubs and Woody Groundcovers	
Ernodea littoralis ▲	Beach-creeper , Golden-creeper , Coughbush
Iva imbricata ▲	Beach-elder , Seacoast marshelder
Opuntia humifusa ▲	Pricklypear
Scaevola plumieri ▲	Inkberry , Beachberry , Gullfeed
Tournefortia gnaphalodes ▲	Sea-lavender , Sea-rosemary
Yucca aloifolia ▲	Spanish-bayonet , Aloe yucca
Herbs	
Alternanthera flavescens	Yellow joyweed
Alternanthera maritima ▲	Seaside joyweed
Ambrosia hispida ▲	Beach ragweed , Coastal ragweed
Crotalaria pumila	Low rattlebox
Crotalaria rotundifolia	Rabbitbells
Croton glandulosus var. floridanus ▲	Florida vente conmigo
Croton punctatus	Beach-tea , Gulf croton
Helianthus debilis subsp. debilis ■	East Coast dune sunflower
Hymenocallis latifolia ■	Mangrove spiderlily , Perfumed spiderlily
Oenothera humifusa	Seaside evening-primrose
Okenia hypogaea ▲	Beach-peanut , Burrowing four-o'clock
Panicum amarum ▲	Beachgrass , Bitter panicgrass
Paspalum vaginatum ▲	Seashore paspalum

Advanced Search for Plants

Zip Code:

Name (common or scientific):

Light Preference:

Soil:

Form:

Drought Tolerance:

Fruit:

Wildlife Attractant:

Flowers Significant:

Search



St. Andrew's-cross – *Hypericum hypericoides*



Tarflower – *Befaria racemosa*



American beautyberry – *Callicarpa americana*



White stopper – *Eugenia axillaris*

Please scroll to the bottom for more images.

Julia Heliconian

Dryas iulia

Nymphalidae

Description:

Medium-sized butterfly with a wingspan up to 3-5/8 inches. The male is bright orange-brown with several small black spots near the tips of the forewing and a narrow black border on the outer edge of the hindwing. The female is a duller orange-brown, with a black band across the forewing and more black markings. The underside of the hindwing in both sexes has a pale band through the center. The caterpillar has an orange head with black patches and two black horns on top. The body is usually brown or black with white patches and many long, black, needlelike spines arranged in rows. Some populations have white bodies with dark markings. The chrysalis is brown with a few silver markings.



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Range:

South Florida and southern Texas; West Indies, Mexico, Central America and South America; strays to the north in the summer as far as Nebraska and coastal areas of Georgia and South Carolina.

Distribution and Abundance in Florida:

Locally common all year in South Florida; common all year in the Keys. Caterpillars are present all year.

Habitat(s):

Hammock edges, pinelands and open, disturbed sites.



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Copyright by: Erin Beckus



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Comments:

Some people may develop a rash after handling caterpillars. For more information, visit the Florida Museum of Natural History's [Florida Wildflowers & Butterflies](#) website and [Butterflies and Moths of North America](#).

Corkystem passionflower

Passiflora suberosa

Passifloraceae

General Landscape Uses: Informal groundcover or low-climbing vine.

Availability: Native plant nurseries. Available in Sanibel at the **Sanibel Captiva Conservation Foundation** ([239-472-2329](tel:239-472-2329)), in Parrish at **Sweet Bay Nursery, LLC** ([941-776-0501](tel:941-776-0501)), and in Boynton Beach at **Native Choice Nursery** ([561-756-4370](tel:561-756-4370)).

Description: Low climbing herbaceous vine with extremely variable leaves.

Dimensions: N/A; a vine with stems to 2 feet or more in length. Sometimes spreading horizontally and forming large open or dense patches.

Growth Rate: Fast.

Range: Monroe County Keys north to Duval, Lake and Dixie counties; West Indies, Texas, Mexico, Central America and South America.

Map of select IRC data from peninsular Florida.

Habitats: Moist forests and pinelands.

Soils: Moist, well-drained sandy or limestone soils, with or without humusy top layer.

Nutritional Requirements: Moderate to low; it prefers soils with organic content, but will still grow reasonably well in nutrient poor soils.

Salt Water Tolerance: Low; does not tolerate long-term flooding by salt or brackish water.

Salt Wind Tolerance: High; can tolerate moderate amounts of salt wind without injury.

Drought Tolerance: High; does not require any supplemental water once established.

Light Requirements: Light shade to full sun.

Flower Color: Greenish to yellowish.

Flower Characteristics: Semi-showy but small. Petals are absent.

Flowering Season: All year.

Fruit: Purple-black globose berry. Edible.

Wildlife and Ecology: **Larval host plant** for gulf fritillary (*Agraulis vanillae*), julia (*Dryas iulia*) and zebra longwing (*Heliconius charitonus*) butterflies.

Horticultural Notes: Can be grown from seed. Smash mature fruit on paper towel or place in blender with water and grind just enough to break up the berries; strain and place on paper towel. When dry, scrape seed onto surface of soil. Do not cover. Place container in light shade.

Comments: One of the best larval host plants for butterflies.



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wildlife interactions



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Copyright by: James Johnson, 2014
In habitat, Hillsboro Pineland Natural Area, Broward
County, Florida



Copyright by: Shirley Denton

Scrub

Old dune with deep fine sand substrate; xeric; temperate or subtropical; occasional or rare fire (20 - 80 years); sand pine and/or scrub oaks and/or rosemary and lichens.

Plants found in the Scrub habitat, in zip code 33444

Sort By:

Scientific Name

Common Name

Group By Habit:

Widely cultivated

Cultivated at native plant nurseries

Common Name

Ball-moss

Cabbage palm

Candyweed, Showy milkwort

Chapman's goldenrod

Chapman's oak

Coastalplain staggerbush

Common pawpaw, Netted pawpaw

Densetuft hairsedge

Feay's palafox

Florida rosemary, Sand heath

Forked bluecurls

Giant wild-pine, Giant airplant

Gopher-apple

Hairy daffodil

Hog-plum, Tallowwood

Largeflower false-rosemary

Largeflower jointweed

Myrtle oak

Narrowleaf silkgrass

Partridge-pea

Scientific Name

Tillandsia recurvata

Sabal palmetto

Polygala violacea

Solidago odora var. *chapmanii*

Quercus chapmanii

Lyonia fruticosa

Asimina reticulata

Bulbostylis ciliatifolia

Palafoxia feayi

Ceratiola ericoides

Trichostema dichotomum

Tillandsia utriculata

Licania michauxii

Stylisma villosa

Ximenia americana

Conradina grandiflora

Polygonella robusta

Quercus myrtifolia

Pityopsis graminifolia

Chamaecrista fasciculata

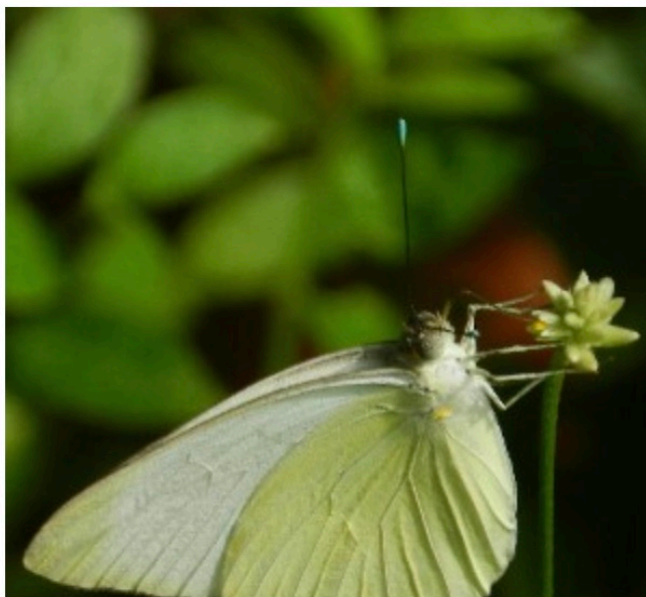
PRINTER FRIENDLY VERSION

Please scroll to the bottom for more images.

Great Southern White

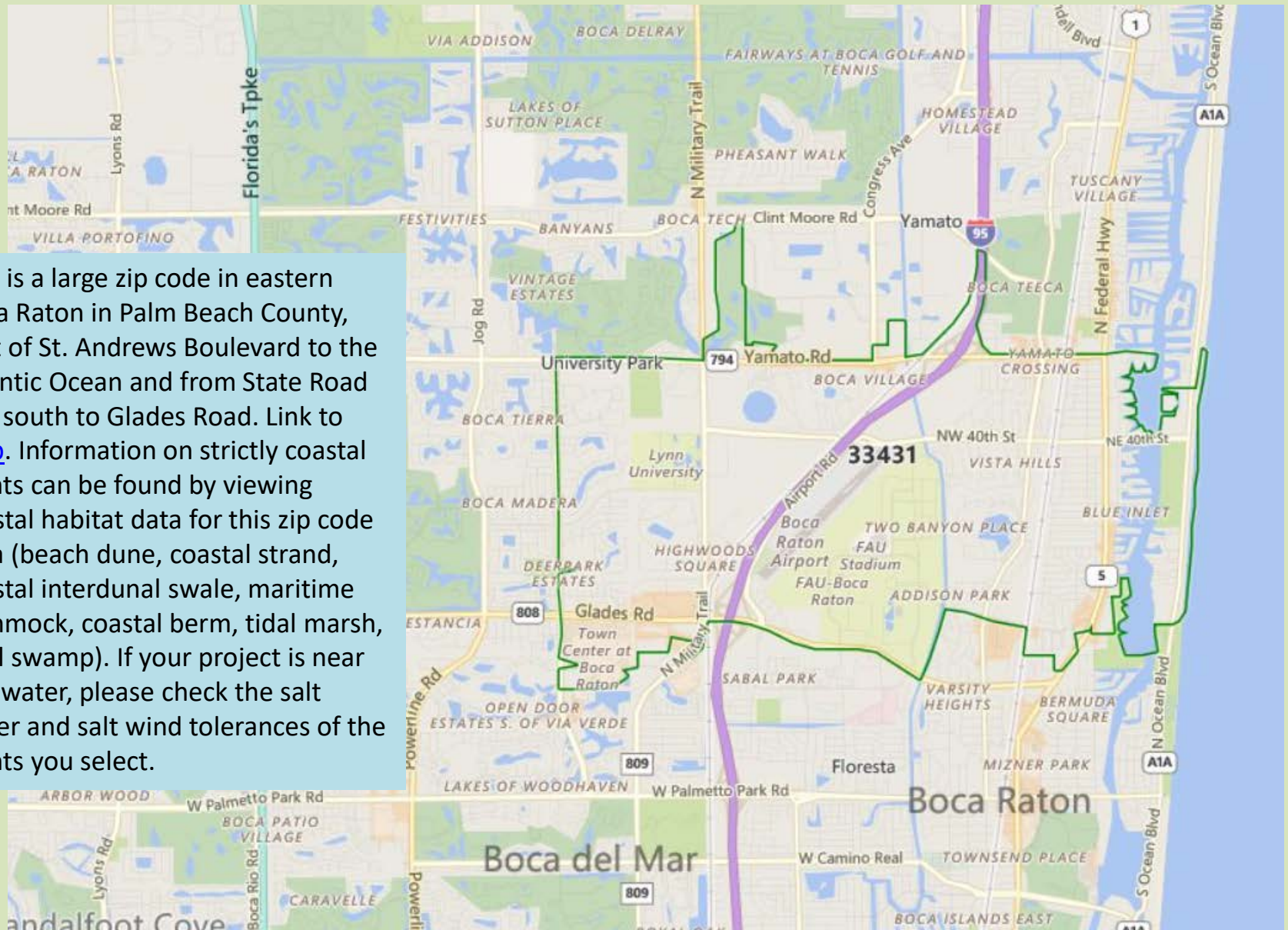
Ascia monuste

Pieridae



A Coastal Quirk

This is a large zip code in eastern Boca Raton in Palm Beach County, east of St. Andrews Boulevard to the Atlantic Ocean and from State Road 794 south to Glades Road. Link to [map](#). Information on strictly coastal plants can be found by viewing coastal habitat data for this zip code area (beach dune, coastal strand, coastal interdunal swale, maritime hammock, coastal berm, tidal marsh, tidal swamp). If your project is near salt water, please check the salt water and salt wind tolerances of the plants you select.



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[The Florida Native Plant Society](#)

[Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program - The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service](#)



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Baccharis halimifolia



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Florida Native Plant Society

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Florida Association of **FANN** Native Nurseries

Growing, planting and promoting Florida native plants for sustainable landscapes.

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Gardeners & Homeowners Visit [PlantRealFlorida.org](#)

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PLANT Details

Send us your photos!

pix@plantrealflorida.org

Hardiness Zones:

with local professional Communities:

itime Forests Zone 9
itime Forests Zone 8
and Mixed Forests Zone 8

Hercules' Club (*Zanthoxylum clava-herculis*)

Type:	Understory tree	Bloom Color:	
Light:		Salt:	No
Soil Moisture:		Wildlife Support:	

For more information: [Click here to see botanical record at the Florida Plant Atlas](#)

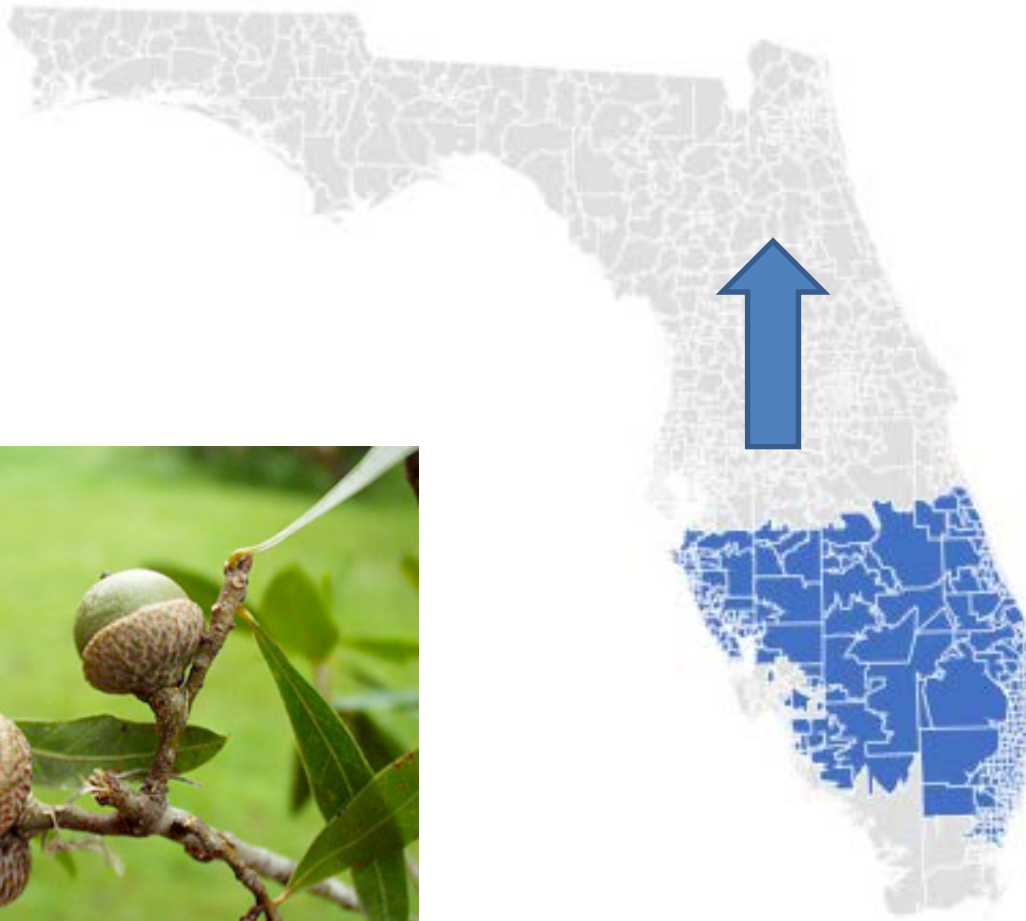
Show 10 entries

Name	Phone	City	Size	Other info	Quantity
Chappell Farm Native Nursery	(800) 293-5613	Haithorne	#3		-
Maple Street Natives	(321) 728-8857	West Melbourne	3g		M

More links to other resources

Mapping Zip Codes to North

Laurel Oak – Quercus laurifolia



■ Querlaur

Please scroll to the bottom for more images.

Large Orange Sulphur

Phoebis agarithe

Pieridae



Copyright by: Beryn Hartly, 2014

Female

Description:

Medium-sized butterfly with a wingspan up to 3-3/8 inches. The upperside of the male is bright orange with no markings; that of the female is pinkish-white or yellowish-orange. The underside of the forewing has a diagonal straight line near the margin. The winter form has heavier markings on the underside. The caterpillar has a green head and a yellowish-green body with a yellow line on the side; some caterpillars have blue spots.

Range:

Central and South Florida; southern Texas south through Central America to Peru.

Distribution and Abundance in Florida:

Home About Get Involved Identify Image Gallery Maps and Data Species Profiles Donate

Butterflies and Moths of North America

collecting and sharing data about Lepidoptera

Log in Register

Large Orange Sulphur *Phoebis agarithe* (Boisduval, 1836)



Family: Pieridae

Subfamily: Colladinae

Identification: Upper surface of male bright orange with no markings. Two female forms, pink-white or yellow-orange. Underside forewing of both sexes with straight submarginal line. Two seasonal forms; winter form has heavier underside markings.

Wing Span: 2 1/4 - 3 3/8 inches (5.7 - 8.6 cm).

Life History: Caterpillars eat new leaves.

Flight: All year in south Texas and south Florida, strays north in mid- to late summer.

Caterpillar Hosts: Pithecellobium and Inga species in the pea family (Fabaceae).

Adult Food: Nectar from flowers of lantana, shepherd's needle, bougainvillea, rose periwinkle, turk's cap, and hibiscus.

Habitat: Open, tropical lowlands including gardens, pastures, road edges, trails, parks.

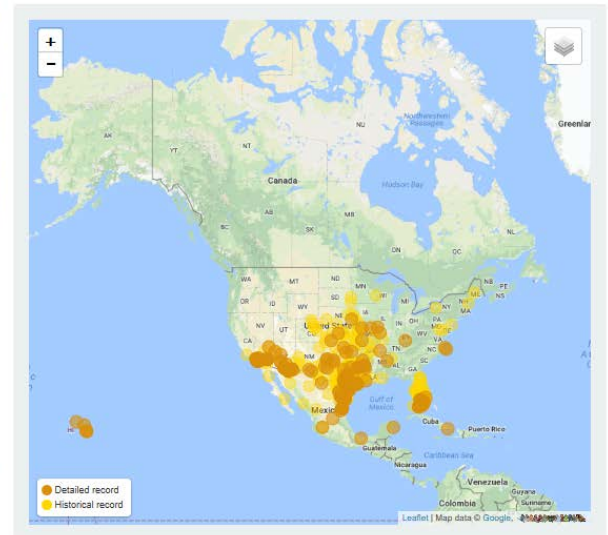
Range: Peru north to southern Texas and peninsular Florida. Rare stray to Colorado, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and New Jersey.

Conservation: Not usually required.

NGR: G5 - Demonstrably secure globally, though it may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery.

Management Needs: None reported.

Comments: NULL



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ion.org - Outlook

More and better butterfly info and a special thanks to Kay Brennan.



A Rain Garden is a planted area of your yard where rain water collects. Instead of running off of a driveway or other hard, impervious surface and in to a storm drain or canal unfiltered, rain water collected in a rain garden has time to absorb into the ground, assisted by the root systems of the plants.

Benefits include reducing stormwater flooding, improving water quality, increasing infiltration into the aquifer, and attracting wildlife benefits when native plants are used.

(image source: The Nature Conservancy)

Learn more about your local water resources, using rain gardens to manage stormwater and attract wildlife, and the benefits of rain barrels in the presentation below.

The Institute for Regional Conservation created a list of rain garden plants for Hollywood residents. Find more native plants using their tool [Natives for Your Neighborhood](#).

Wondering where to find those native plants? The Broward Native Plant Society, Coontie Chapter, have created a [list](#) of local nurseries that sell native plants.

Water Conservation: Rain Barrels and Native Plants

A joint workshop between the
City of Hollywood and the
City of Hallandale





Native Plants for Rain Gardens

Plants that need constantly moist or flooded soil

Trees
<i>Annona glabra</i> Pond-apple
<i>Taxodium distichum</i> Bald cypress

Shrubs
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> Common buttonbush
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i> Sweet bay

Groudcovers
<i>Acrostichum danneifolium</i> Giant leather fern
<i>Blechnum serrulatum</i> Swamp fern, Toothed maidens fern
<i>Canna flaccida</i> Golden canna, Bandana-of-the-everglades
<i>Cnium americanum</i> Swamp-lily, Seven-sisters, String-lily
<i>Osmunda regalis</i> var. <i>spectabilis</i> Royal fern
<i>Pontederia cordata</i> Pickerelweed
<i>Sagittaria lancifolia</i> Bulltongue arrowhead, lance-leaved arrowhead
<i>Spartina bakeri</i> Sand cordgrass
<i>Thalia geniculata</i> Alligatorflag, Fireflag

Plants that can survive in periodically flooded soil

Trees
<i>Acer rubrum</i> Red maple
<i>Ilex cassine</i> Dahoon holly, Dahoon
<i>Morus rubra</i> Red mulberry
<i>Quercus laurifolia</i> Laurel oak, Diamond oak
<i>Sabal palmetto</i> Cabbage palm

Shrubs
<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> Coco-plum
<i>Myrica cerifera</i> Wax myrtle, Southern Bayberry
<i>Myrsine cubana</i> Myrsine, Colicwood

Groudcovers
<i>Bacopa monnieri</i> Water hyssop, Herb-of-grace
<i>Careopsis leavenworthii</i> Leavenworth's tickseed
<i>Eragrostis ciliaris</i> Elliott's love grass
<i>Opilismenus hirtellus</i> subsp. <i>setosus</i> Woodsgrass, Basketgrass
<i>Phyla nodiflora</i> Frogfruit, Turkey tangle fogfruit, Capeweed
<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i> Eastern gamagrass, Fakahatchee grass

Find more information about these and other native plants that belong in YOUR neighborhood by visiting www.regionalconservation.org and using the tool Natives for Your Neighborhood.




Native Plants for Rain Gardens

Plants that need constantly moist or flooded soil

Trees
<i>Annona glabra</i> Pond-apple
<i>Taxodium distichum</i> Bald cypress

Shrubs
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> Common buttonbush
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i> Sweet bay

Groudcovers
<i>Acrostichum danneifolium</i> Giant leather fern
<i>Blechnum serrulatum</i> Swamp fern, Toothed maidens fern
<i>Canna flaccida</i> Golden canna, Bandana-of-the-everglades
<i>Cnium americanum</i> Swamp-lily, Seven-sisters, String-lily
<i>Osmunda regalis</i> var. <i>spectabilis</i> Royal fern
<i>Pontederia cordata</i> Pickerelweed
<i>Sagittaria lancifolia</i> Bulltongue arrowhead, lance-leaved arrowhead
<i>Spartina bakeri</i> Sand cordgrass
<i>Thalia geniculata</i> Alligatorflag, Fireflag

Plants that can survive in periodically flooded soil

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<i>Sabal palmetto</i> Cabbage palm

Shrubs
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Groudcovers
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Rain Barrels

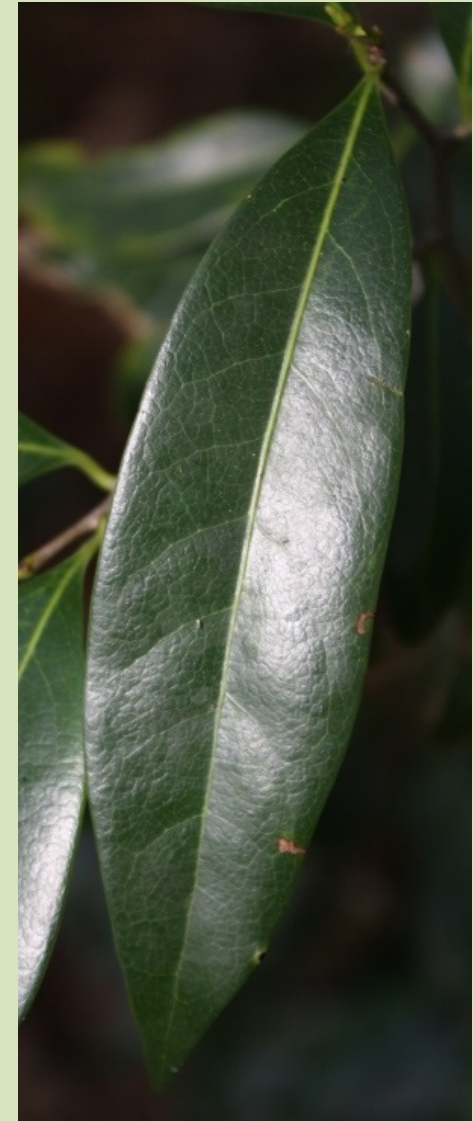
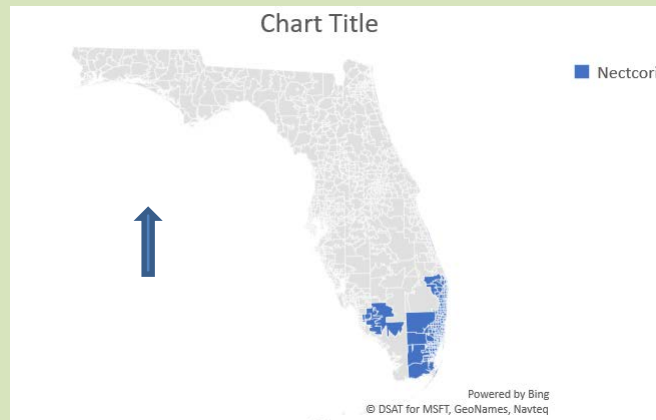
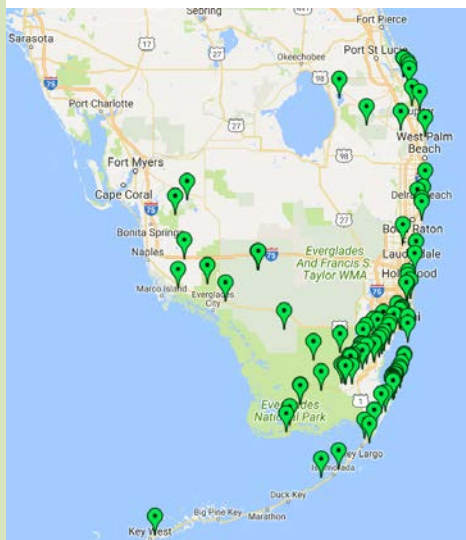
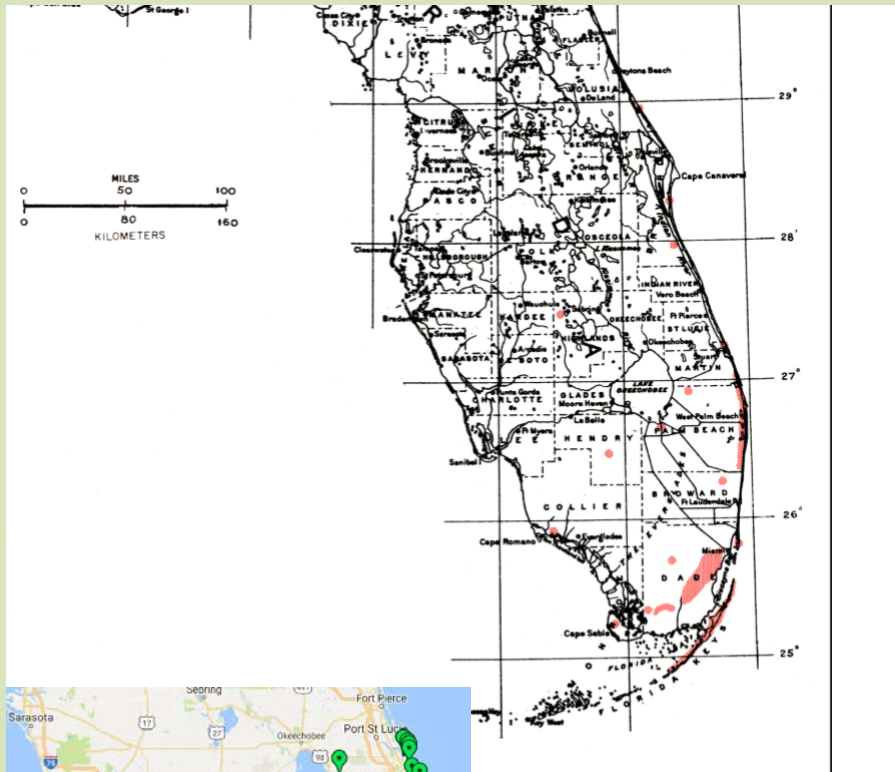
Nationally, 30% of residential water use is outdoors. In Florida that average can be as much as 50% primarily for landscape irrigation. That water must be extracted from our aquifer, treated, and distributed to our homes all of which uses energy.

Save water, energy and money by installing a rain barrel on your home.

In addition to the aforementioned savings, rain barrels also help with stormwater



Planning for Climate Change and Sea Level Rise



Lancewood – *Nectandra coriacea*

Trees



Gumbo-limbo (*Bursera simaruba*)



Sweet-bay (*Magnolia virginiana*)

Shrubs



Coco-plum (*Chrysobalanus icaco*)



Marlberry (*Ardisia escallonioides*)

Herbaceous Groundcovers



Eastern gamagrass (*Tripsacum dactyloides*)



Giant leatherfern (*Acrostichum danaeifolium*)

Herbaceous Wildflowers



Tickseed (*Coreopsis leavenworthii*)



Swamp-lily (*Crinum americanum*)

Herbaceous Epiphytes



Cardinal airplant (*Tillandsia fasciculata*)



Resurrection fern (*Pleopeltis polypodioides*)

Thanks!

