

Islamorada, Village of Islands

LANDSCAPE MANUAL



May 2021

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INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

Purpose

This manual has been prepared to accompany the landscaping regulations of the Islamorada, Village of Islands (the “Village”) pursuant to Chapter 30, Article VII, Division 4 of the Land Development Regulations (LDRs). The purpose of this manual is to provide standards and guidelines for the installation and maintenance of required landscaping, to preserve and maintain natural vegetation and habitat.

FAQs APPLICABILITY

When landscaping is required

In general, landscaping requirements apply to all development for which a complete application for site plan (building permit) is required. All required landscaping must be shown on a site plan submitted for a proposed development. Existing native vegetation takes priority and may be counted towards any requirement and should be indicated on the submitted plan.

For new development on vacant parcels:

All required zoning district boundary, major street and scenic corridor bufferyards shall be installed and maintained as part of the proposed development. These bufferyards are as follows:

- **Major Street Buffer:** Properties fronting U.S. 1, SR 905 or Old Highway shall install the required street bufferyard.
- **Scenic Corridor Buffer:** Properties fronting U.S. 1, SR 905 or Old Highway designated as hammock, saltmarsh, or wetlands and is vegetated with plants native to the Florida Keys shall install a scenic corridor bufferyard.
- **Zoning District Boundary Buffer:** Properties with a boundary between two (2) zoning districts shall install the required zoning district boundary bufferyard.
- **Street Trees:** All other properties shall install street trees.

For existing development:

All required landscaping shall be installed and maintained upon development of accessory structures, increases in impervious area, change in use, or substantial improvement. A landscape plan meeting the criteria set forth in Section 30-827 shall accompany all site plans. All required landscaping must be shown on the submitted site plan when a landscape plan is not required.

Accommodating landscape requirements under site constraints

The maximum landscaping that can be established shall be installed, given the existing buildings and required drives as determined by the Director of Planning and Development Services. Requests should be submitted in writing to the Director prior to application if all of the required landscaping cannot be installed.

The Director of Planning and Development Services may allow up to 50% of the required vegetation to be located outside of the buffer area on the property in order to reach the minimum standard. If all the required vegetation cannot be located onsite as determined by the Director of Planning and Development Services, then the applicant shall provide the required landscape material for off-site mitigation pursuant to Article VII, Division 4 of the LDRs.

If the width available is less than 50% of the required width for a zoning district boundary bufferyard, then a minimum six-foot solid fence shall be located on the inner side of the buffer.

Street Trees

All street fronts not required to provide a scenic corridor or major street bufferyard shall plant trees pursuant to this section. **One (1) canopy tree shall be installed for each 50 feet of street frontage** provided that in no event will less than one (1) canopy tree be provided for every lot. Vegetation shall be non-intrusive to utilities and pavement. Fractional street tree requirements shall be rounded up to the next whole number of trees. Existing natural native vegetation takes priority and satisfies this requirement. With the approval of the Director of Planning and Development Services, rare understory trees may be utilized to satisfy this requirement.

Drain Fields

Drain fields shall be planted and maintained with shallow root grasses, shrubs or vines at one (1) foot centers.

Berms and Swales

All berms and swales installed for stormwater retention must be planted with ground covers, grasses and/or shrubs at a minimum of one (1) plant per foot. Berms provided to meet bufferyard provisions must be planted with a continuous hedge. Native vegetation shall not be removed to install swales or berms.

Maintenance requirements

Landowners and their agents are responsible for the maintenance of all landscaping in a good condition so as to present a healthy, neat and orderly appearance. Required vegetation must be replaced if such vegetation dies or is in unhealthy condition. Required trees and shrubs must be allowed to mature to their full natural height and size.

LANDSCAPE PLANS REQUIRED

Applicability

A landscape plan is required when a site plan is required. See Sec. 30-215 for details. In summary, a landscape plan is required for:

- New nonresidential or industrial development on vacant parcels of land
- Residential development of more than two dwelling units
- Any amendment to a previously approved site plan
- Any nonresidential development project that would constitute a substantial improvement on property with frontage on a major street and all property within the Village Center (VC) zoning district

If a landscape plan is not required, all required landscaping, such as bufferyards and street trees, shall be indicated on the site plan, survey, and/or permit drawings.

Sign and seal requirements

All landscape plans shall be signed and sealed by a Florida registered landscape architect.

Minimum Requirements

The following is the minimum information required to be incorporated into a landscape plan. See Sec. 30-827 for more detail.

- (a) Minimum scale equivalent to the site plan.
- (b) Existing trees with a unique number assigned to each tree.
- (c) A tree survey table with the following information listed by tree number corresponding to the numbered existing trees on the plan view:
 - (1) Common and scientific species name;
 - (2) Diameter at breast height

- (3) Tree condition;
- (4) Proposed disposition (remain, relocate or remove);
- (5) Dollar value of specimen trees calculated in accordance with section 30-1615.

(d) Existing trees and shrubs and site improvements on abutting properties within ten (10) feet of the property lines. This information may be obtained from aerial photographs and approximate locations based on field visits.

(e) The location and outline of proposed buildings and site improvements including landscaping, paving, utilities, rights-of-way and final elevations. Proposed landscape trees and shrubs should be shown according to approximate size after five (5) years of growth following installation.

(f) Existing site improvements to remain including buildings, paving, utility rights-of-way and elevations.

(g) A table of data indicating required quantities and provided quantities of proposed.

(h) Plant material listed according to corresponding code requirement, gross and net acreage, number of trees to remain, number of trees to be relocated, number of trees to be removed and square footage of vehicular use areas.

(i) Proposed plant materials by botanical and common names, quantities, sizes, and spacing.

(j) Site lighting locations.

(k) Existing and proposed water bodies, wetlands, swales, and/or retention ponds.

(l) Planting details and planting specifications.

(m) Visual depiction and delineation of the areas on the site attributed towards each applicable requirement of this article.

(n) Such other information that may be required to give a complete understanding of the proposed plan including methods for preserving existing trees to remain, and a graphic rendering of the proposed landscaping.

BUFFER REQUIREMENTS

Importance of bufferyards

The benefits of landscaping are numerous. Landscaping reduces stormwater runoff, reduces water consumption, conserves energy, decreases ambient temperatures, and enhances the value and aesthetic appearance of property. The installation of landscaping and the preservation of native vegetation are integral to the prevention of water and air pollution. The root systems of trees hold and consolidate soil and other loose earthen materials, thereby helping to prevent erosion, reducing non-point-source water pollution and maintaining the continued vitality of natural habitats for the propagation and protection of wildlife, birds, game, fish and other aquatic life. Removal of trees increases surface runoff, which contributes to water pollution. Trees, especially larger, older trees, are a valuable amenity to the urban environment providing historical, physical, aesthetic and physiological benefits. Plant materials moderate the effects of cold and heat by providing shade and protection from the wind, reduce glare and noise levels, and offer a haven for birds and animals. The preservation of existing vegetation, the selection of appropriate native site suitable plant materials, the removal of invasive exotic vegetation, and appropriate maintenance can achieve water conservation.

Calculating bufferyard planting requirements

The illustrations contained in this manual specify the number of plants required per 100 linear feet along the property line. To determine the total number of plants required, the length of the property boundary or street frontage is divided by 100 and multiplied by the number of plants shown in the illustrations.

Multiple bufferyards

Any buffer area that overlaps another buffer area shall be subtracted from the total to avoid double counting.

Double highway frontages

For properties with frontage on both US1 and Old Highway: the major street bufferyard requirements shall be reduced 50% along Old Highway unless otherwise required.

Bufferyards and canals

Where a zoning district boundary bufferyard is required along a canal, the following rules apply:

- No buffer is required if the specified buffer is an A or B buffer.
- All other bufferyards shall be reduced by two classes. For example when a Class C buffer is required, a Class A bufferyard shall be installed.

Class D, E, and F bufferyards

The owner(s) of properties requiring Class D greater than 100 linear feet, Class E and Class F bufferyards shall file a bond with the Director of Planning and Development Services in the amount of 10% of the value of the plant material. The bond shall be returned to the owner upon the Director determination that the plant material has survived one year from the date of final inspection.

Class E and F bufferyards

Where a Class E or F zoning district boundary buffer is required, each property shall be responsible for 50% of the required buffer area and required vegetation.

Existing vegetation and bufferyards

Existing native vegetation takes priority and may be counted towards any requirement.

Where there are existing mangroves along a canal or basin, a mangrove fringe may count towards the bufferyard requirements provided a restrictive covenant running with the land is filed containing a conservation easement for the width of the fringe.

Where either side of the zoning district boundary is developed, all existing canopy trees, shrubs or understory trees within 10 feet of the property may be counted up to 50% of the required plant material.

Bond requirements

The owner(s) of properties requiring Class D greater than 100 linear feet, Class E and Class F bufferyards shall file a bond with the Director of Planning and Development Services in the amount of 10% of the value of the plant material. The bond shall be returned to the owner upon the Director's determination that the plant material has survived one year from the date of final inspection.

BUFFERYARD STANDARDS

Bufferyards shall meet the following standards for width and plant quantity as follows. The illustrations below specify the number of plants required per 100 linear feet along the property line. To determine the total number of plants required, the length of the property boundary or street frontage shall be divided by 100 and multiplied by the number of plants shown in the illustrations. Bufferyards requiring a berm must install a continuous hedge on the berm.

Class	Width (feet)	Canopy Trees	Understory Trees	Shrubs	Berm (3 Feet)
Class A	5	2	0	15	No
	10	2	0	10	No
Class B	5	3	1	10	No
	10	2.5	1	8	No
	15	2	0.5	6	No
Class C	10	5	2	20	No
	15	4.5	2	18	No
	20	4	2	16	No
Class D	20	6.5	3.5	28	No
	25	6	3	25	No
	30	5.5	3	22	No
Class E	30	12	6	36	No
	40	10	5	30	Yes
	50	9	5	25	Yes
Class F	75	25	15	50	Yes
	100	10	5	30	No
Class G	10	2	5	40	No

Class A Bufferyards

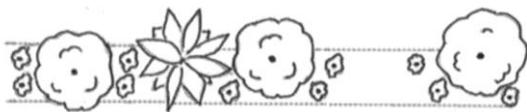


Class A				
Width	Canopy Trees	Understory Trees	Shrubs	Berm
5 ft	2	0	15	No

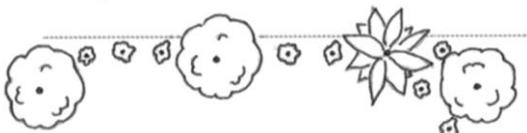


Class A				
Width	Canopy Trees	Understory Trees	Shrubs	Berm
10 ft	2	0	10	No

Class B Bufferyards



Class B				
Width	Canopy Trees	Understory Trees	Shrubs	Berm
5 ft	3	1	10	No

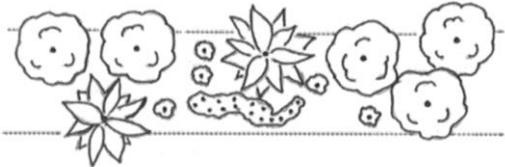


Class B				
Width	Canopy Trees	Understory Trees	Shrubs	Berm
15 ft	2	0.5	6	No

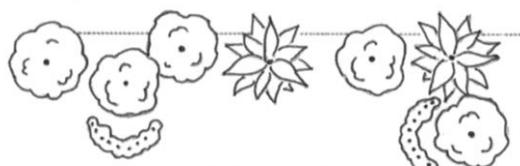


Class B				
Width	Canopy Trees	Understory Trees	Shrubs	Berm
10 ft	2.5	1	8	No

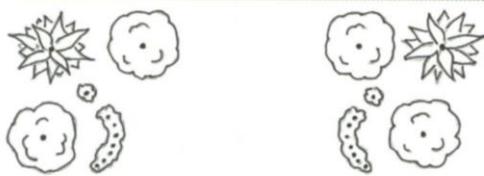
Class C Bufferyards



Class C				
Width	Canopy Trees	Understory Trees	Shrubs	Berm
10 ft	5	2	20	No



Class C				
Width	Canopy Trees	Understory Trees	Shrubs	Berm
15 ft	4.5	2	18	No



Class C				
Width	Canopy Trees	Understory Trees	Shrubs	Berm
20 ft	4	2	16	No

Class D Bufferyards



Class D				
Width	Canopy Trees	Understory Trees	Shrubs	Berm
20 ft	6.5	3.5	28	No



Class D				
Width	Canopy Trees	Understory Trees	Shrubs	Berm
25 ft	6	3	25	No

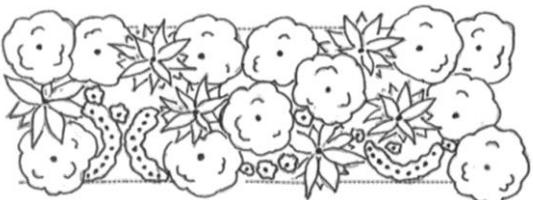


Class D				
Width	Canopy Trees	Understory Trees	Shrubs	Berm
30 ft	5.5	3	22	No

Class E Bufferyards



Class E				
Width	Canopy Trees	Understory Trees	Shrubs	Berm
30 ft	12	6	36	No

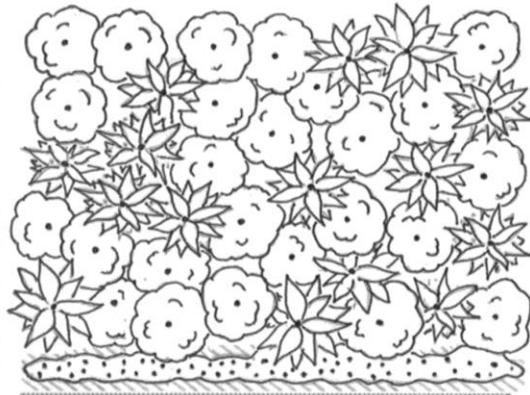


Class E				
Width	Canopy Trees	Understory Trees	Shrubs	Berm
40 ft	10	5	30	Yes

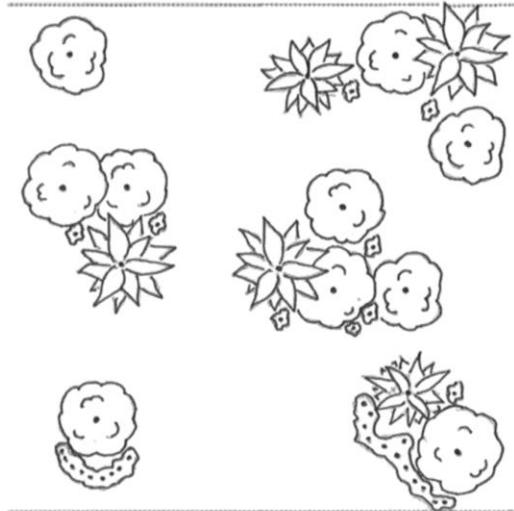


Class E				
Width	Canopy Trees	Understory Trees	Shrubs	Berm
50 ft	9	5	25	Yes

Class F Bufferyards



Class F				
Width	Canopy Trees	Understory Trees	Shrubs	Berm
75 ft	25	15	50	Yes



Class F				
Width	Canopy Trees	Understory Trees	Shrubs	Berm
100 ft	10	5	30	No

Class G Bufferyards



Class G				
Width	Canopy Trees	Understory Trees	Shrubs	Berm
10 ft	2	5	40	No

Scenic Corridor and Major Street Bufferyards

Property with frontage on U.S. 1, SR 905 or Old Highway, designated as hammock or wetlands shall install a scenic corridor. All other properties on U.S. 1, SR 905 or Old Highway shall establish a major street buffer as specified below. Existing native vegetation takes priority and satisfies this requirement. For properties with frontage on both U.S. 1 and Old Highway, the major street bufferyard requirements shall be reduced 50% along Old Highway unless otherwise required in the LDRS.

Zoning District	Major Street Buffer	Scenic Corridor
Native Residential (NR)	F	F
Residential Estate (RE)	E	F
Residential Single-Family (R1, includes R1M)	D	D
Residential Mobile Home (RMH)	D	D
Residential Duplex (R2)	D	D
Residential Triplex (R3)	D	D
Residential Fourplex (R4)	D	D
Multifamily (MF)	D	E
Mobile Home Park (MH)	D	D
Settler's Residential (SR)	C	D
Village Center (VC)	B	D
Tourist Commercial (TC)	B	D
Commercial Fishing (CF)	D	E
Marine Use (MU)	C	E
Highway Commercial (HC)	B	E
Neighborhood Commercial (NC)	B	D
Industrial (I)	E	F
Conservation (C)	F	F
Tavernaero Airport (TA)	-	-
Public and Semi-Public Services (PS)	C	F
Recreation (RO)	D	E
Mariculture (M)	E	F

Zoning District Boundary Bufferyards

Properties having a common boundary with a different zoning district shall install a zoning district boundary bufferyard as specified below. Existing native vegetation takes priority and satisfies this requirement. If the width available is less than 50% of the minimum width required for a zoning district bufferyard, then a minimum six (6)-foot solid fence shall be located on the inner side of the bufferyard.

	NR	RE	R1-2	R3-4	RMH	TA	MF	MH	SR	VC	NC	HC	TC	CF	MR	I	C	PS	R	M
NR	-	D	D	E	D	-	E	C	D	E	E	E	E	G	E	D	A	B	B	D
RE	D	-	B	C	B	-	C	C	B	D	D	D	D	G	D	D	A	B	B	D
R1-2	D	B	-	B	-	B	B	C	B	D	D	D	D	G	D	D	A	B	B	D
R3-4	E	C	B	-	B	B	A	C	C	C	C	C	C	G	C	D	A	B	B	D
RMH	D	B	-	B	-	B	B	C	B	D	D	D	D	G	D	D	A	B	B	D
TA	-	-	B	B	B	-	-	-	-	D	D	-	-	-	D	D	A	B	B	-
MF	E	C	B	A	B	-	-	C	C	C	D	D	D	G	D	D	A	B	B	D
MH	C	C	C	C	C	-	C	-	B	B	B	B	D	C	B	B	A	B	B	-
SR	D	B	B	C	B	-	C	B	-	D	D	D	D	G	D	D	A	B	B	D
VC	E	D	D	C	D	-	C	B	D	-	-	-	-	G	-	C	A	A	A	C
NC	E	D	D	C	D	D	C	B	D	-	-	-	-	G	-	C	A	A	A	C
HC	E	D	D	C	D	D	C	B	D	-	-	-	-	G	-	C	A	A	A	C
TC	E	D	D	C	D	-	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	G	-	D	A	B	B	D
CF	G	G	G	G	G	-	G	C	G	G	G	G	G	-	G	C	A	B	B	C
MR	E	D	D	C	D	D	C	B	D	C	C	-	D	G	-	C	B	B	B	C
I	D	D	D	D	D	-	D	-	D	C	C	C	D	C	C	-	D	D	E	D
C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	D	-	B	A	D
PS	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	A	A	B	B	B	D	B	-	B	B
R	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	A	A	B	B	B	E	A	B	-	C
M	D	D	D	D	D	-	D	-	D	C	C	C	D	C	C	D	D	B	C	-

Off-Street Parking and Vehicular Use Area Landscaping

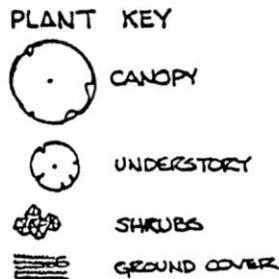
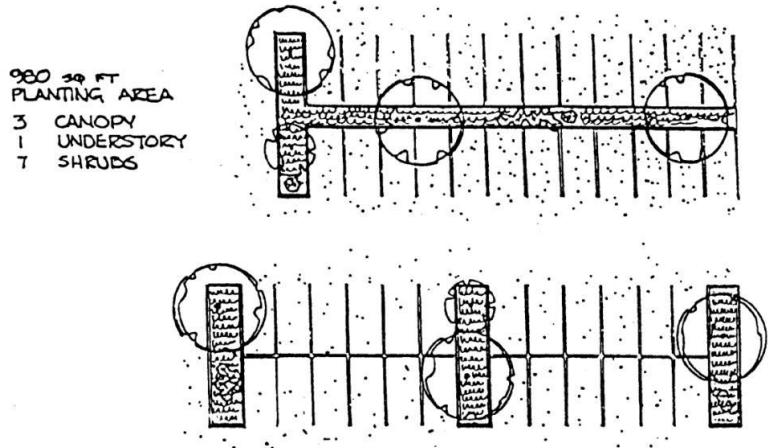
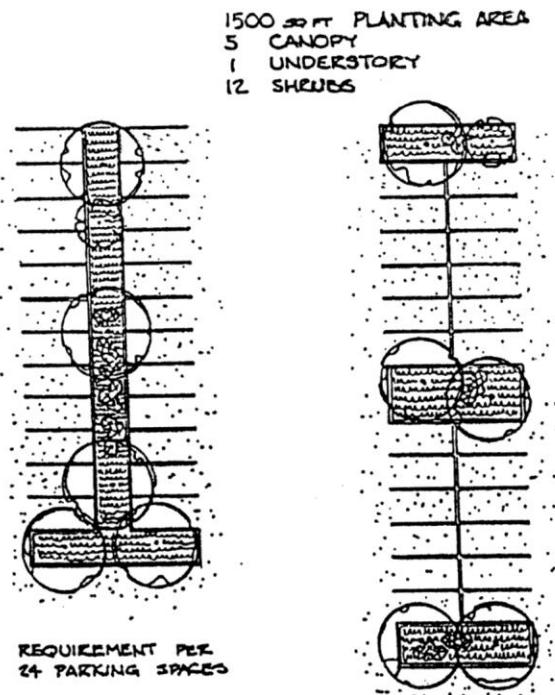
Off-Street Parking Landscaping

- a. Landscaping standards for off-street parking areas are set out in the diagrams contained in the Landscape Manual.
- b. All off-street parking areas containing more than six spaces and located in one of the zoning districts listed in the table below shall be landscaped in accordance with the standards set out in this Section 30-818 of the Village Code. All landscape material shall conform to the size and types specified in Section 30-821 of the Village Code and the Landscape Manual. The number of square feet of planting area shall apply to every 24 spaces, with fractional areas providing a proportional amount.
- c. All required bufferyards are exclusive of and in addition to off-street parking landscaping requirements.
- d. All planting areas for off-street parking landscaping shall meet the minimum standards per tree category per Sec. 30-821(k).

TABLE 30-818. OFF-STREET PARKING LANDSCAPING STANDARDS

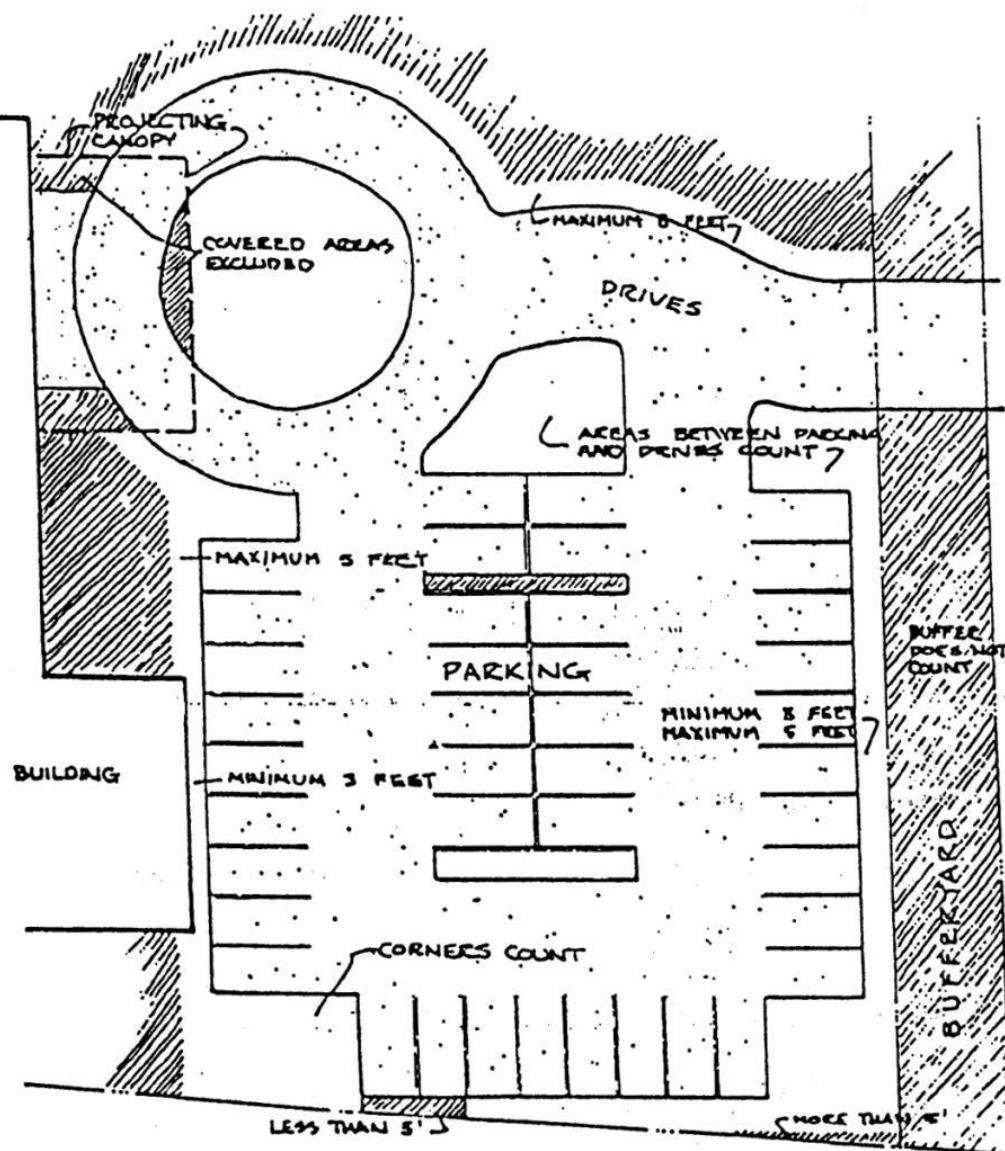
Zoning District	Planting Area/24 Spaces (square feet)	Plants/Planting Area
Village Center (VC) Highway Commercial (HC) Neighborhood Commercial (NC) Marine Use (MR) Tourist Commercial (TC) Commercial Fishing (CF) Industrial (I) Nonconforming uses in any residential district	1,500	5--Canopy 1--Understory 12--Shrubs
Mobile Home Park (MH) Mariculture (M) Recreation (R) Multifamily (MF) Public and Semi-Public (PS)	1,000	3--Canopy 1--Understory 7--Shrubs

Diagrams for Off-Street Parking Landscaping



REQUIREMENT PER 24 PARKING SPACES

LIMITS OF AREAS AVAILABLE FOR PARKING LANDSCAPING



INELIGIBLE AREAS FOR
PARKING LANDSCAPING

MATERIALS AND INSTALLATION CRITERIA FOR REQUIRED LANDSCAPING

Selecting planting locations

The applicant shall determine the arrangement of plant material. However, property owners are encouraged to use certified arborists or County licensed landscapers for planting as these individuals have the training and expertise to achieve successful results. Growth of plant material at maturity shall be considered prior to planting to avoid possible future conflicts such as with views, signs, overhead and underground utilities, lighting, fire access, drainage and traffic circulation. All canopy trees installed within six (6) feet of public infrastructure shall install a root barrier system, as approved by the Public Works and Utilities Department. Street trees should not be planted below power or telephone lines. Instead, refer to the species listed as Breakaway Vegetation in this Manual.

Plant material and soil preparation

Plant material shall be healthy, free of disease, and shall be installed with sufficient organic material to ensure survival. All plant material shall be installed in a fashion that ensures the availability of sufficient soil and water to sustain healthy growth. All plant material shall be planted with a minimum of six (6) inches of organic soil and mulched to a depth of three (3) inches. No mulch shall touch the trunk or stem of vegetation.

Survivorship requirements

Required vegetation must be replaced if such vegetation dies or is in unhealthy condition. Required vegetation shall meet **100% survivorship for 2 years** following installation.

Minimum vegetation size requirements

Canopy trees: 8 feet in height or 3 inches diameter at breast height (dbh).

Understory trees: 6 feet in height.

Shrubs: 3 feet in height.

The Director of Planning and Development Services may reduce the height requirement 50% for applicants using rare native plant species.

Native vegetation requirements

Seventy-five percent (75%) of the required vegetation must be native to the Florida Keys as listed in this manual. The applicant may determine the variety and species of required vegetation unless otherwise specified by the Director of Planning and Development Services.

Existing developments are not required to meet the required 75% native species ratio for required landscaping if mature non-invasive vegetation exists on the parcel sufficient to meet the standards of Article VII, Division 4 of the LDRs.

Plant species identified as a Category I or II invasive exotic species shall not be planted (See list below).

Species diversity requirements

No one species shall exceed 50%, per category (e.g., canopy, understory, shrub), of the vegetation required. Neither existing vegetation nor vegetation in excess of the minimum number required shall be subject to this limitation.

Tree Pruning Standards

When considering pruning a tree, property owners are encouraged to consult with the Village Biologist who may provide helpful information and answer questions regarding the following pruning standards.

All pruning must comply with the practices and principles set by the National Arborists Association and trees must be pruned in accordance with the American National Standards Institute guidelines. When trimming large trees property owners are encouraged to secure the services of a certified arborist or County licensed landscaper.

Any pruning performed without conformance to the American National Standards Institute as provided above shall be subject to enforcement by the Village.

Contractors and Utility Companies

All landscape contractors who provide services in the Village must hold a valid occupational license in Monroe County. Property owners are encouraged to use certified arborists or County licensed landscapers for tree trimming and/or removal as these individuals have the training and expertise to achieve the desired result without damaging the tree.

Utility companies shall comply with the Hazard Pruning Standards and the Crown Reduction Standards of the American National Standards Institute, as may be amended from time to time.

NATIVE PLANT LIST BY CATEGORY

Plant materials listed below include the characteristics, common and scientific name, status (threatened, endangered or regionally important) and possible uses of various plants. There are hundreds of plants that will grow well in the Village. Included on the list are native landscape plants that are attractive in appearance, require little maintenance, require little water and are usually highly salt tolerant. Some herbaceous (non-woody) plants have been included, however the list should not be considered comprehensive because of their great numbers.

A minimum of 75% of *required* plants per category (e.g., canopy, understory, shrub) must be native species. Status refers to the status as Endangered (E), Threatened (T), or Regionally Important (RI) by the federal, state or local government.

Canopy Trees

	A species of tree that normally grows to a mature height of 40 feet or more. Canopy trees are typically shade-producing trees and usually have one (1) vertical stem or main trunk that naturally develops a more or less distinct and elevated crown and provides at maturity a minimum shade crown of 30 feet in diameter.
---	--

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Notes
Black ironwood	<i>Krugiodendron ferreum</i>	RI	
Black mangrove	<i>Avicennia germinans</i>		Wetland areas or shores
Cinnamon bark	<i>Canella winterana</i>	E	Small red flowers
Cinnecord	<i>Acacia choriophylla</i>	E	
Coffee colubrina	<i>Colubrina arborescens</i>	E	
Green buttonwood	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>		
Guiana plum	<i>Drypetes lateriflora</i>	T	Important for butterflies
Gumbo limbo	<i>Bursera simaruba</i>		Fast growing
Inkwood	<i>Exothea paniculata</i>	RI	
Jamaican dogwood	<i>Piscidia piscipula</i>		Fast growing
Lancewood	<i>Ocotea coriacea</i>	RI	Fragrant white flowers
Mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahogani</i>	E	Slow and large growing
Mastic	<i>Sideroxylon foetidissimum</i>	RI	Good for wildlife
Milkbark	<i>Drypetes diversifolia</i>	E	Important for butterflies
Pale lidflower or Spicewood	<i>Calyptanthes pallens</i>	T	Fragrant flowers
Paradise tree	<i>Simarouba glauca</i>	RI	Fast growing
Pigeon plum	<i>Coccoloba diversifolia</i>		Good for wildlife
Poisonwood	<i>Metopium toxiferum</i>	RI	Important for wildlife
Pond apple	<i>Annona glabra</i>	RI	Wetland areas
Princewood	<i>Exostema caribaeum</i>	E	Showy white flowers
Red bay or Swamp bay	<i>Persea borbonia</i>	RI	
Red mangrove	<i>Rhizophora mangle</i>	RI	Shorelines
Satinleaf	<i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i>	T	Colorful leaves
Seagrape	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>		Edible fruit
Shortleaf fig	<i>Ficus citrifolia</i>		Large open areas
Soldierwood	<i>Colubrina elliptica</i>	E	
Spicewood or Pale lidflower	<i>Calyptanthes pallens</i>	T	Fragrant flowers
Strangler fig	<i>Ficus aurea</i>		Large open areas
Swamp bay or Red bay	<i>Persea borbonia</i>	RI	Wet areas

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Notes
White ironwood	<i>Hypelate trifoliata</i>	E	
White mangrove	<i>Laguncularia racemosa</i>		
Wild dilly	<i>Manilkara bahamensis</i>	T	
Wild tamarind	<i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i>		
Willow bustic	<i>Sideroxylon salicifolium</i> a		Good for butterflies

Understory Trees



A species of tree or palm that normally grows to a mature height of 10 to 25 feet and often grow beneath canopy trees. They provide the mid-level landscaping within the specified height range.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Notes
Blackbead	<i>Pithecellobium keyense</i>		Important for butterflies
Bay cedar	<i>Suriana maritima</i>	E	Beach and sandy areas
Blacktorch	<i>Erythalis fruticosa</i>	T	Salt tolerant
Blolly	<i>Guapira discolor</i>		Red berries
Buccaneer palm	<i>Pseudophoenix sargentii</i>	E	
Cabbage palm or Sabal palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>		
Cat's claw	<i>Pithecellobium unguis-cati</i>		Important for butterflies
Coral bean	<i>Erythrina herbacea</i>	RI	Red flowers
Crabwood	<i>Gymnanthes lucida</i>		
Cuba colubrine or Cuban Nakewood	<i>Colubrina cubensis</i> var. <i>floridana</i>	E	Critically Imperiled, yellow flowers
Darling plum or Red Ironwood	<i>Reynosia septentrionalis</i>	T	Edible fruit
Everglades velvetseed	<i>Guettarda elliptica</i>		
False boxwood	<i>Gyminda latifolia</i>	E	
Fiddlewood	<i>Citharexylum fruticosum</i>	RI	White flower clusters
Florida boxwood	<i>Schaefferia frutescens</i>	E	Slow growing
Florida privet	<i>Forestiera segregata</i>	RI	Attracts birds
Florida thatch palm	<i>Thrinax radiata</i>	E	Slow growing
Geiger tree	<i>Cordia sebestena</i>	RI	Large orange flowers
Graytwig	<i>Schoepfia chrysophylloides</i>	RI	
Hog Plum or Tallowood	<i>Ximenia americana</i>		Fragrant leaves
Jamaica caper	<i>Capparis cynophallophora</i>		Purple flowers
Joewood	<i>Jacquinia keyensis</i>	T	Coastal areas
Key thatch palm	<i>Thrinax morrisii</i>	E	Slow growing
Lignumvitae	<i>Guajacum sanctum</i>	E	Purple flowers
Limber caper	<i>Capparis flexuosa</i>		Attractive flowers
Long spined acacia or Porknut	<i>Acacia macracantha</i>	RI	
Maidenberry or Rhacoma	<i>Crossopetalum rhacoma</i>	E	Red berries
Marlberry	<i>Ardisia escallonioides</i>		White flowers
Myrsine	<i>Rapanea punctata</i>		
Porknut or Long spined acacia	<i>Acacia macracantha</i>	RI	
Potato tree	<i>Solanum donianum</i>	T	White flowers
Potato tree	<i>Solanum erianthum</i>		

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Notes
Randia or White indigoberry	<i>Randia aculeata</i>		Good for butterflies
Red ironwood or Darling plum	<i>Reynosia septentrionalis</i>	T	
Rhacoma or Maidenberry	<i>Crossopetalum rhacoma</i>	E	
Rough velvetseed	<i>Guettarda scabra</i>	RI	
Sabal palm or Cabbage palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>		
Saffron plum	<i>Sideroxylon celastrina</i>		Edible fruit
Seven year apple	<i>Genipa clusiifolia</i>	E	Attractive fruit
Silver palm	<i>Coccothrinax argentata</i>	T	
Snowberry	<i>Chiococca alba</i>		Attracts butterflies
Soapberry	<i>Sapindus saponaria</i>	RI	
Stopper, Red	<i>Eugenia rhombea</i>	E	Critically imperiled
Stopper, Redberry	<i>Eugenia confusa</i>	E	
Stopper, Spanish	<i>Eugenia foetida</i>		
Stopper, White	<i>Eugenia axillaris</i>		
Strongbark	<i>Bourreria succulenta</i>		Attracts butterflies
Sweet acacia	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>		Yellow flowers
Tallowwood or Hog Plum	<i>Ximenia americana</i>		
Torchwood	<i>Amyris elemifera</i>	RI	Important for butterflies
White indigoberry or Randia	<i>Randia aculeata</i>		
Wild lime	<i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i>		Attracts butterflies
Yellow nickerbean	<i>Caesalpinia major</i>	E	Yellow flowers

Shrubs

	A bushy, woody plant, usually with several permanent stems, that grows to a mature height under 10 feet. Some large shrubs can grow to a much higher height and are suitable for screening.
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Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Notes
Buccaneer palm	<i>Pseudophoenix sargentii</i>	E	Accent Plant
Bahama cassia	<i>Senna mexicana</i> var. <i>chapmanii</i>	T	Yellow flowers
Bahama nightshade	<i>Solanum bahamense</i>		Purple flowers
Bay cedar	<i>Suriana maritima</i>	E	Dune plant, high salt tolerance, important for butterflies
Beautyberry	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>		Purple berries
Blue porter weed	<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>		Drought tolerant
Butterflybush or Geiger bush	<i>Cordia globosa</i>	E	Salt and drought tolerant
Christmas berry	<i>Lycium carolinianum</i>	RI	Purple flowers, attracts butterflies
Cocoplum	<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>		
Firebush	<i>Hamelia patens</i>		Red flowers
Florida trema	<i>Trema micranthum</i>		
Golden creeper	<i>Ernodea littoralis</i>	RI	Drought tolerant
Gray nickerbean	<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i>		
Green buttonwood	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>		
Inkberry	<i>Scaevola plumieri</i>	T	Salt/drought tolerant, coastal plant
Jamaica caper	<i>Capparis cynophallophora</i>		Pink/purple flowers

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Notes
Locustberry	<i>Byrsonima lucida</i>	T	Pink and red flowers, important for butterflies, drought tolerant
Mayten	<i>Maytenus phyllanthoides</i>	T	
Necklace pod	<i>Sophora tomentosa</i> var. <i>truncata</i>	RI	Yellow flowers, attracts butterflies and hummingbirds
Pearlberry or Tear shrub	<i>Vallesia antillana</i>	E	Critically Imperiled
Rougeplant	<i>Rivina humilis</i>		
Sea lavender	<i>Argusia gnaphalodes</i>	E	Drought tolerant, dune plant
Sensitive plant or Tropical-puff	<i>Neptunia pubescens</i>	RI	
Silver buttonwood	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i> var. <i>sericeus</i>		
West Indies trema	<i>Trema lamarckianum</i>	E	
Wild bamboo	<i>Lasciacis divaricata</i>		
Wild coffee	<i>Psychotria nervosa</i>		Attracts butterflies
Wild cotton	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>	E	
Wild lantana	<i>Lantana involucrata</i>		

Ground Covers



A species which is normally grows to a mature height of less than 18 inches in height. Ground covers may be used as an alternative to grasses. On slopes and berms, ground covers control erosion while eliminating the maintenance of mowing. Many ground covers survive in poor soils and high salt exposure or other adverse conditions.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Notes
Beach lily	<i>Hymenocallis latifolia</i>		
Beggars tick or Tick trefoil	<i>Desmodium incanum</i>		
Bladdermallow or Lantern vine	<i>Herissantia crispa</i>		
Blodgett's wild mercury	<i>Argythamnia blodgettii</i>	E	
Blue hearts	<i>Buchnera americana</i>	RI	
Brake fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> var. <i>caudatum</i>		
Bushy fleabane	<i>Pluchea carolinensis</i>		
Caltrop	<i>Kallstroemia maxima</i>		
Capeweed	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>		
Coinwort	<i>Centella asiatica</i>		
Cordgrass	<i>Spartina</i> spp.		
Coastal bedstraw or Galium	<i>Galium hispidulum</i>	RI	
Dayflower	<i>Commelina erecta</i>	RI	
Diamond flower	<i>Hedyotis nigricans</i> var. <i>floridana</i>	RI	
Dog fennel	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>		
False foxglove	<i>Agalinis fasciculata</i>	RI	
False willow	<i>Baccharis angustifolia</i>		
Florida white-top sedge	<i>Rhynchospora floridensis</i>	RI	
Galium or Coastal bedstraw	<i>Galium hispidulum</i>	RI	
Glades lobelia	<i>Lobelia glandulosa</i>	RI	
Glasswort	<i>Salicornia</i> spp.		
Goatweed	<i>Capraria biflora</i>		

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Notes
Golden leather fern	<i>Acrostichum aureum</i>	T	
Groundcherry	<i>Physalis angustifolia</i>	RI	
Indigofera	<i>Indigofera mucronata</i> var. <i>keyensis</i>	E	
Keysgrass	<i>Monanthochloe littoralis</i>		
Ladder break fern	<i>Pteris bahamensis</i>	RI	
Lantern vine or Bladdermallow	<i>Herissantia crispa</i>		
Leather fern	<i>Acrostichum danaefolium</i>	RI	
Maidenhair anemia fern	<i>Anemia adiantifolia</i>	RI	
Marsh elder	<i>Iva imbricata</i>		
Marsh heliotrope	<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>		
Marsh pink	<i>Sabatia stellaris</i>	RI	
Melanthera	<i>Melanthera nivea</i>	RI	
Milkwort	<i>Polygala grandiflora</i>	RI	
Parsley fern	<i>Odontosoria clavata</i>	E	
Pectis	<i>Pectis glaucescens</i>	RI	
Pencil flower	<i>Stylosanthes hamata</i>	RI	
Poor man's patches	<i>Mentzeli floridana</i>	RI	
Purple thistle	<i>Cirsium horridulusm</i>		
Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleraceae</i>		
Quailberry	<i>Crossopetalum ilicifolium</i>	T	
Rosy fleabane	<i>Pluchea odorata</i>		
Salt marsh aster	<i>Aster subulatus</i>	RI	
Saltbush	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>		
Saltwort	<i>Batis maritima</i>		Shoreline plant
Samphire	<i>Blutaparon vermiculare</i>		
Saw grass	<i>Cladium jamaicensis</i>		
Scorpion tail	<i>Heliotropium angiospermum</i>		
Sea gentian or Sea-Lavender	<i>Limonium carolinianum</i>		
Sea oats	<i>Uniola paniculata</i>		
Sea oxeye daisy, green	<i>Borrichia arborescens</i>		
Sea oxeye daisy, silver	<i>Borrichia frutescens</i>		Shoreline plant
Sea purslane	<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i>		Shoreline plant
Sea-blite	<i>Sueda linearis</i>		
Sea-Lavender or Sea gentian	<i>Limonium carolinianum</i>		
Seaside gentian	<i>Eustoma exaltatum</i>		
Shield fern	<i>Thelypteris kunthii</i>	RI	
Sleepy morning	<i>Waltheria indica</i>		
Spanish needles	<i>Bidens alba</i> var. <i>radiata</i>		
Spike Rushes	<i>Eleocharis</i> spp.		
Spurge or Garber's sandmat	<i>Chamaesyce garberi</i>	E	
Spurge or Porter's sandmat	<i>Chamaesyce porteriiana</i>	E	
Teaweed	<i>Sida rubromarginata</i>	RI	
Teaweed	<i>Sida elliottii</i>		
Water pimpernel	<i>Samolus ebracteatus</i>	RI	
Wild hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus poeppigii</i>	E	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Notes
Yellow joyweed	<i>Alternanthera flavescens</i>		
Yellowtop	<i>Flaveria linearis</i>		

Vines

	A species that has a spreading pattern of growth. Vines may be used on the ground, on walls and on trellises.
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Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Notes
Bahama morningglory	<i>Jacquemontia pentantha</i>	E	
Beach morning glory	<i>Jacquemontia pentanthos</i>	E	
Swartz's snout bean	<i>Rhynchosia swartzii</i>	E	
Brown snout bean	<i>Rhynchosia minima</i>	RI	
Butterfly pea	<i>Centrosima virginianum</i>	E	
Calusa grape	<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>		
Chew stick	<i>Gouania lupuloides</i>		
Climbing hemp weed	<i>Mikania scandens</i>		
Cockspur	<i>Pisonia aculeata</i>		
Coin vine	<i>Dalbergia brownei</i>		
Corky-stemmed passion vine	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>		
Devil's potato vine	<i>Echites umbellata</i>		
Greenbriar	<i>Smilax havanensis</i>	T	
Hairnet vine	<i>Cynanchum angustifolium</i>	RI	
Havana morning glory	<i>Jacquemontia havanensis</i>	E	
Love vine	<i>Cassytha filiformis</i>		
Many-flowered passion vine	<i>Passiflora multiflora</i>	E	
Milkpea	<i>Galactia</i> spp.	E	
Morning glory	<i>Ipomea indica</i> var. <i>acuminata</i>		
Mouse's pineapple or Yellowroot	<i>Morinda royoc</i>		
Possum grape	<i>Cissus verticillata</i>		
Possum grape	<i>Cissus trifoliata</i>		
Railroad vine	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>		Beach plant
Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>		
Mouse's pineapple or Yellowroot	<i>Morinda royoc</i>		

Breakaway Vegetation

Breakaway vegetation are trees, shrubs, or other vegetation with mature trunk diameters less than or equal to 4 inches measured 6 inches above the ground. All native cactus, shrubs and groundcovers are considered breakaway. Please note that the Florida Department of Transportation standards may deviate from the list below and planting in the U.S. 1 right-of-way requires FDOT approval. The following canopy, understory trees and palms are considered to meet this requirement:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Type	Status	Notes:
Pale lidflower or Spicewood	<i>Calyptranthes pallens</i>	C	T	
Spicewood or Pale lidflower	<i>Calyptranthes pallens</i>	C	T	
Cinnamon bark	<i>Canella winterana</i>	C	E	
Satinleaf	<i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i>	C	T	
Coffee colubrina	<i>Colubrina arborescens</i>	C	E	
Guiana plum	<i>Drypetes lateriflora</i>	C	T	
Princewood	<i>Exostema caribaeum</i>	C	E	
Lancewood	<i>Nectandra coriacea</i>	C	RI	
Key thatch palm	<i>Thrinax morrisii</i>	P	E	
Florida thatch palm	<i>Thrinax radiata</i>	P	E	
Saw palmetto	<i>Serenoa repens</i>	P		
Yellow nickerbean	<i>Caesalpinia major</i>	U	E	
Torchwood	<i>Amyris elemifera</i>	U	RI	Attracts Butterflies
Crabwood	<i>Gymnanthes lucida s</i>	U		
Strongbark	<i>Bourreria succulenta</i>	U		
Snowberry	<i>Chiococca alba</i>	U		
Fiddlewood	<i>Citharexylum fruticosum</i>	U	RI	
Cuba colubrina	<i>Colubrina cubensis var. floridana</i>	U	E	
Stopper, White	<i>Eugenia axillaris</i>	U		
White stopper	<i>Eugenia axillaris</i>	U		
Redberry stopper	<i>Eugenia confusa</i>	U	E	
Stopper, Redberry	<i>Eugenia confusa</i>	U	E	
Red stopper	<i>Eugenia rhombea</i>	U	E	
Stopper, Red	<i>Eugenia rhombea</i>	U	E	
Florida privet	<i>Forestiera segregata</i>	U	RI	Wild Olive
Lignumvitae	<i>Guajacum sanctum</i>	U	E	
Everglades velvetseed	<i>Guettarda elliptica</i>	U		
Rough velvetseed	<i>Guettarda scabra</i>	U	RI	
Graytwig	<i>Schoepfia chrysophylloides</i>	U	RI	
Marlberry	<i>Ardisia escallonioides</i>	U		
Jamaica caper	<i>Capparis cynophallophora</i>	U		
Rhacoma or Maidenberry	<i>Crossopetalum rhacoma</i>	U	E	
Coral bean	<i>Erythrina herbacea</i>	U	RI	
False boxwood	<i>Gyminda latifolia</i>	U	E	
Joewood	<i>Jacquinia keyensis</i>	U	T	
Blackbead	<i>Pithecellobium keyense</i>	U	T	
Cat's claw	<i>Pithecellobium unguis-cati</i>	U		Thorns
White indigoberry or Randia	<i>Randia aculeata</i>	U		
Darling plum or Red ironwood	<i>Reynosia septentrionalis</i>	U	T	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Type	Status	Notes:
Florida boxwood	<i>Schaefferia frutescens</i>	U	E	
Potato tree	<i>Solanum donianum</i>	U	T	
Potato tree	<i>Solanum erianthum</i>	U		
Hog Plum or Tallowwood	<i>Ximenia americana</i>	U	RI	Fleshy fruits, thorns
Wild lime	<i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i>	U		Attracts butterflies

INVASIVE EXOTIC VEGETATION

Invasive exotic vegetation destroys native habitat by out competing native vegetation and contributes to the decline of threatened and endangered species in the Florida Keys. Plant species identified as a Category I or II invasive exotic species cannot be planted within the Village. Plant species identified as a Category III invasive exotic species are not prohibited, but are discouraged from planting within the Village. The tables below list prevalent invasive exotic species. A complete list of invasive exotic species is compiled and maintained by the Florida Exotic Pest Plan Council and can be found at <https://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.

Common Name	Scientific Name	FLEPPC Category	Listed
Asiatic colubrina	<i>Colubrina asiatica</i>	I	N
Australian pine	<i>Casuarina</i> spp.	I	P, N
Beach naupaka	<i>Scaevola sericea</i>	I	N
Bowstring hemp/Mother-In-Law Tongue	<i>Sansevieria hyacinthoides</i>	II	
Brazilian pepper	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	I	P, N
Guinea grass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>	II	
Lead tree	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	II	N
Sapodilla	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	I	
Seaside mahoe	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	I	

FLEPPC = Florida Exotic Pest Plan Council, **P** = Prohibited by Fla. Dept. of Environmental Protection, **N** = Noxious weed listed by Fla. Dept. of Agriculture & Consumer Services.

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 I species. *These species may become ranked Category I, if ecological damage is demonstrated.*

Common Name	Scientific Name	FLEPPC Category	Listed
Air Potato	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	I	N
Asparagus fern	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	I	
Burma reed	<i>Neyraudia reynaudiana</i>	I	N
Central American sisal	<i>Furcraea cabuya</i>	N/A	
Crowfoot grass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	N/A	
Danglepod, Sesbania	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	N/A	
Fountain grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	II	
Golden Pothos	<i>Epipremnum pinnatum cv. Aureum</i>	II	
Jumbie bean, siratro	<i>Macroptilium artopurpureum</i>	N/A	
Lantana, shrub verbena	<i>Lantana camara</i>	I	
Laurel fig	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	I	
Life plant, Chandelier plant	<i>Kalenchoe</i> spp.	II	
Madagascar periwinkle	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	N/A	
Madagascar rubber vine	<i>Cryptostegia madagascariensis</i>	II	
Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	I	P, N, U
Napier grass	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	I	
Nettle-leaf Porterweed	<i>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</i>	N/A	
Night-blooming cereus	<i>Hylocereus undatus</i>	N/A	
Oyster plant	<i>Tradescantia spathacea</i>	II	
Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	TBW	
Phasey bean	<i>Macroptilium lathyroides</i>	N/A	
Pink shower tree	<i>Tabebuia heterophylla</i>	N/A	
Puncture weed	<i>Tribulus cistoides</i>	II	
Queensland umbrella tree	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	I	
Red sandalwood	<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>	II	
Sea hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>	II	
Sisal hemp	<i>Agave sisalana</i>	II	
Texas Necklace pod	<i>Sophora tomentosa var. occidentalis</i>	N/A	
Torpedograss	<i>Panicum repens</i>	I	
Tropical almond	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	II	
Wedelia	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	II	
Woman's tongue	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i>	I	
Yellow elder	<i>Tecoma stans</i>	N/A	

FLEPPC = Florida Exotic Pest Plan Council, **P** = Prohibited by Fla. Dept. of Environmental Protection, **N** = Noxious weed listed by Fla. Dept. of Agriculture & Consumer Services, **U** = Noxious weed listed by U.S Department of Agriculture, **N/A** = Not Assessed, **TBW** = To be watched.

Category III - Invasive exotics that have not yet become a serious problem in the Florida Keys, but are to be watched (TBW). Plant species identified as a Category III invasive exotic species are not prohibited, but are discouraged from planting within the Village.

Common Name	Scientific Name	FLEPPC Category	Listed
African Fire Bush	<i>Hamelia patens</i> var. <i>glabra</i>	N/A	
Am. evergreen, Arrowhead vine	<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	I	
Asian sword fern	<i>Nephrolepis multiflora</i>	I	
Black Olive	<i>Bucida buceria</i>	N/A	
Bracelet Wood	<i>Jacquinia arborea</i>	N/A	
Brazilian jasmine	<i>Jasminum fluminense</i>	I	
Carrotwood	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioidea</i>	I	N
Castor bean	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	II	
Chastetree	<i>Vitex trifolia</i>	N/A	
Chinaberry	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	II	
Christmas senna	<i>Senna pendula</i>	I	
Coral Vine	<i>Antigonon leptopus</i>	II	
Date palm	<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	N/A	
Earleaf acacia	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	I	
False banyan	<i>Ficus altissima</i>	II	
Ganges primrose	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>	II	
Governor's plum	<i>Flacourtie indica</i>	II	
Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	I	
Indigofera	<i>Indigofera spicata</i>	N/A	
Java Plum	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	I	
Kopsia	<i>Ochrosia parviflora</i>	N/A	
Ming Tree	<i>Bucida spinosa</i>	N/A	
Natal grass	<i>Melinis repens</i>	I	
Orange-jessamine	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	II	
Orchid tree	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	I	
Paper mulberry	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	II	
Pencil cactus, Pencil tree	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i>	N/A	
Pitch apple/autograph tree	<i>Clusia rosea</i>	N/A	
Pongamia	<i>Pongamia pinata</i>	N/A	
Royal Poincianna	<i>Delonix regia</i>	N/A	
Senegal Date Palm	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	II	
Shoebutton ardisia	<i>Ardisia elliptica</i>	I	
Sickle bush, Marabu	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>	N/A	
Snake Cactus	<i>Celenicereus pteranthus</i>	N/A	
St. Augustine grass	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	N/A	
Strawberry guava	<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>	I	
Tamarind	<i>Tamarindus indicus</i>	N/A	
Tropical soda apple	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	I	
Wandering Jew	<i>Tradescantia</i> spp.	N/A	
Wood rose	<i>Merremia tuberosa</i>	II	
Yellow alder, RamGoat	<i>Turnera ulmifolia</i>	N/A	
Zoysia grass	<i>Zoysia japonica</i>	N/A	

FLEPPC = Florida Exotic Pest Plan Council, **N** = Noxious weed listed by Fla. Dept. of Agriculture & Consumer Services, **N/A** = Not Assessed.

PROPER FERTILIZER USE

•KNOW YOUR NUTRIENTS•

THE DOS AND DON'TS



SOURCE

Use the **correct fertilizer mix** for your lawn



RATE

Use at least **50% Slow Release Fertilizer** - the slower the better



TIME

Don't fertilize your lawn before **heavy rainfall** or during June - Sept.



PLACE

Fertilize at least **15ft** away from waterbodies. Keep fertilizer only on your lawn

THE NUMBERS

The numbers on fertilizer bags indicate the amount of Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P), and Potassium (K)



NITROGEN

There is 12% Nitrogen in this bag



PHOSPHORUS

There is 0% Phosphorus in this bag



POTASSIUM

There is 24% Potassium in this bag



GRASS TYPE



BAHIA

Fertilizer Mix:
N - P - K
B - O - X



BERMUDA

Fertilizer Mix:
N - P - K
14 - O - X



CENTIPEDE

Fertilizer Mix:
N - P - K
6 - O - X



ST. AUGUSTINE

Fertilizer Mix:
N - P - K
12 - O - X



ZOYSIA

Fertilizer Mix:
N - P - K
9 - O - X

THE RATE

Must be at least **50% slow release** to meet requirements.
 $\%$ slow release = $(\text{available nitrogen} / \text{total nitrogen}) \times 100$



GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Total Nitrogen (N).....	12.00%
12.0% Urea Nitrogen (N)*.....	12.00%
Soultile Potash (K ₂ O).....	8.00%
Sulfur (S).....	4.00%
4.0% Combit Sulfur (S).....	2.00%
Iron (Fe).....	0.2%
Manganese (Mn).....	1.00%
0.11% Water Soluble Manganese (Mn).....	0.11%

Derived from: Polymer-coated urea, urea, ammonium, sulfate, potassium chloride, iron sulfate, magnesium sulfate

*6.00% slowly available nitrogen from polymer coated urea.

$$\frac{6}{12} \times 100 = 50\% \text{ SLOW RELEASE}$$

This bag meets the requirements!