THE VASCULAR FLORA OF BISCAYNE NATIONAL PARK, FLORIDA

RICHARD STALTER and JOSEF TAMORY

Department of Biological Sciences
St. John's University
Jamaica, NY 11439, U.S.A.

PATRICK LYNCH and BRIAN LOCKWOOD

Biscayne National Park
Homestead, FL 33090, U.S.A.

ABSTRACT

The vascular flora of Biscayne National Park, Florida consists of 372 species within 277 genera and 92 families. The largest families in the flora are the Poaceae (47 species), Asteraceae (34 species), and Fabaceae (28 species). The largest genera are *Tillandsia* (7 species), *Chamaesyce* (7 species), and *Cyperus*, *Eugenia*, *Kalanchoe* and *Paspalum*, each with 5 species. Each taxonomic entry in the checklist is accompanied by an annotation, when appropriate, which includes: C = cultivated species, not escaped; H = historical record, now extirpated; X = naturalized exotic species; E = Florida endangered; T = Florida threatened; CE = Florida commercially exploited.

KEY WORDS: flora, distribution, biodiversity, Biscayne National Park, Florida.

RESUMEN

La flora vascular del Biscayne National Park, Florida, está formada por 372 especies pertenecientes a 277 géneros y 92 familias. Las mayores familias de esta flora son las Poaceae (47 especies), Asteraceae (34 especies), y Fabaceae (28 especies). Los mayores géneros son *Tillandsia* (7 especies), *Chamaesyce* (7 especies), *Cyperus*, *Eugenia*, *Kalanchoe* y *Paspalum*, con 5 especies cada uno. Cada entrada taxonómica al catálogo está acompañada de una anotación, cuando es apropiada, que incluye: C = especie cultivada, no escapada; H = cita histórica, rechazada ahora; X = especie exótica naturalizada; E = en peligro en Florida; T = amenazada en Florida; CE = explotada comercialmente en Florida.

INTRODUCTION

Biscayne National Park, (BNP) comprising 181,000 acres /73,000 hectares, is located between 25° 17' and 25° 40' N Latitude and 80° 05' and 80° 21' W Longitude (Fig. 1). The Park was designated in 1968 as a National Monument, and, in 1980, the Monument was expanded and redesignated as a National Park. The park is located approximately 20 miles (32 km) south of Miami, Florida. The park's northern boundary is near the southern end of Key Biscayne, while the southern boundary is near the northern end of Key Largo. Most of the land, (171,925 acres/69,577 ha) is submerged.

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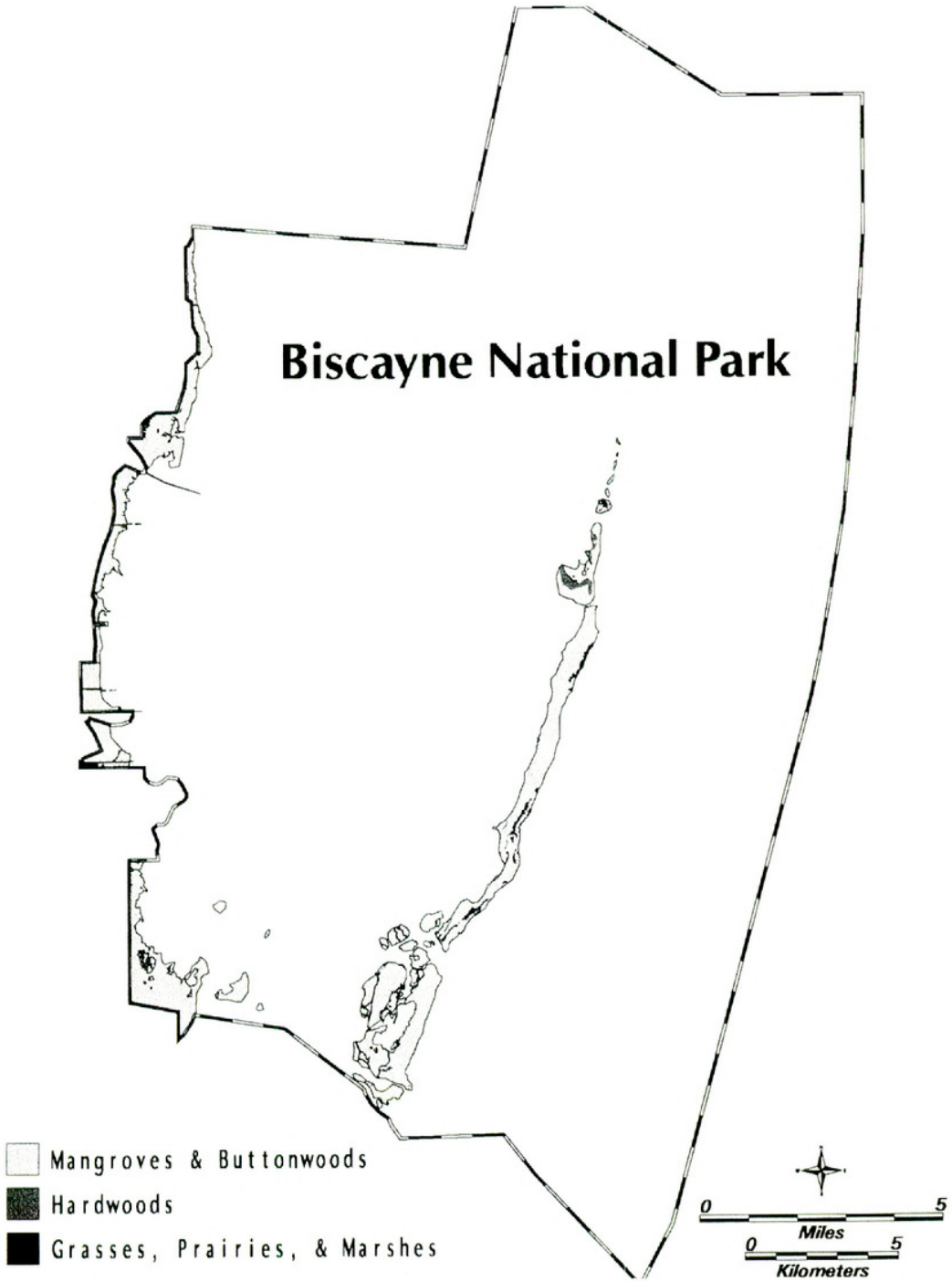

FIG. 1. Map of Biscayne National Park. Shown here are the plant communities referred to in the flora.

The largest islands, listed in decreasing order of size are Elliott Key (1,651 acres/668 ha), Old Rhodes Key (641 acres/259 ha), Sands Key (416.7 acres/169 ha), Totten Key (379.9 acres/154 ha), Little Totten Key (196.7 acres/80 ha) and Long Arsenicker Key (124.9 acres/50.5 ha). There are 42 islands in the park.

The University of Georgia developed a map of major shoreline and upland vegetation units at the park in the summer of 1997 (Madden et al. 1999). These include mangrove (6905 acres/2794.4 hectares), hammock hardwoods (126 acres/40.5 hectares), grasslands and marshes (197 acres/79.7 hectares). The total area of the shoreline and upland communities is 7416 acres/3001 hectares.

Climate

Climatological data presented is from the nearest weather station, Miami Beach, 25 miles (40 km) north of the park headquarters. The climate of Biscayne National Park is subtropical marine characterized by dry mild winters and long warm summers (Jordan 1985; Winsberg 1990, 1992). Mean annual temperature is 76.0° F (24.4 degrees C). January is the coolest month with a mean temperature of 68.4° F (20.2° C) while August is the warmest month averaging 83.1° F (28.4° C). Annual rainfall, generally a product of convective sea breezes, is 46.02 inches (1169 mm). Occasional tropical storms and hurricanes may produce heavy amounts of precipatation. Most of the rain falls during the summer. August is the wettest month averaging 7.11 inches (180.6 mm) while March is the driest month averaging 1.56 inches (39.6 mm). No frost was recorded at the Miami weather station between 1951 and 1974 (Anonymous 1974).

Detailed climatological data for Miami Beach and Tavernier, stations north and south of Biscayne National Park, can also be found in the monthly publication of the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration. Temperature data from 1980 to 1997 indicate that the temperature at Miami Beach reached freezing on March 3, 1980 and on December 24, 1989. The lowest temperature recorded at Tavenier was 35° F/1.1° C on December 25, 1989. A freeze was recorded at the Turkey Point Weather Station, "for a few seconds" on December 24, 1989 (personal communication with Ralph Heistand, Florida Power and Light, Turkey Point Power Plant Meteorological Data Manager) (see Fig. 2 for location of the Turkey Point weather Station).

Hurricanes

Hurricanes have ravaged Florida since time immemorial. Between 1900–1989, Florida experienced 56 hurricanes. The strongest, a category 5 storm, (see Fernald & Purdum (1992) for an explanation of Saffir/Simpson Hurricane Categories) struck the Florida Keys September 3, 1935, killing 408 people. Other storms of note in the vicinity of BNP since 1960 were Donna (1960), Betsy (1965), and most recently Andrew (1992). The major effects of hurricanes on vegetation are wind damage and flooding associated with the storm surge and/or heavy rainfall. Hurricane Andrew, a category 4 storm, struck Elliott Key at 4:55 a.m. August 24, 1992. Hurricane Andrew's sustained winds reached 230 kph (145 mph) with gusts in excess of 280 kph

(175 mph) (Howard & Schokman 1995). Damage to vegetation on Elliott Key was excessive. Twenty to thirty percent of the trees were downed and large branches were sheared off almost all trees. Most small trees survived with less structural damage, though many of the small trees were completely defoliated. The trees at Adam's Key, Biscayne National Park, were deunded of leaves; most trees were broken off at 10–15 feet above the ground (Howard & Schokman 1995).

Schinus terebinthifolius, a highly invasive exotic, suffered severe initial damage from Hurricane Andrew. Many *Schinus* were blown down and nearly all were defoliated. Individual *S. terebinthifolius* that survived the hurricane leafed out more readily than the native surviving mangroves. Howard and Schokman (1995) observed that *S. terebinthifolius* appeared to have been spread by Hurricane Andrew.

Native *Rhizophora mangle* fared poorly after Hurricane Andrew, especially the dwarf forms, which were killed by the powerful storm. *Avicennia germinans* and *Laguncularia racemosa* were also uprooted and killed by the hurricane, although the surviving trees left standing sprouted soon after the hurricane (Howard & Schokman 1995).

Water Salinity

Water quality monitoring sites in the park are shown in Figure 2. Water salinity ranged from 25.4 ppt at Turkey Point to 39.4 ppt at Caesar's Creek, in 1997. There is little variation in water salinity at Alina's Reef where salinity ranged from 33.9 to 37.0. Salinity values are generally highest during June when rainfall is low and evaporation high. Low salinity values have been recorded near land during run-off immediately after heavy rains (Anonymous 1995).

Historical Information

Prior to the Spanish cession of Florida to the United States in 1821, Native Americans, Spaniards, Bahamians, and Americans established temporary salvage camps in the Florida Keys (Leynes & Cullison 1998). The land presently encompassing Biscayne National Park was sparsely settled in 1870; only eighty five people were recorded in Dade County by the U.S. census at that time (Niemec 1992). In 1877 Commodore Ralph Munroe reported that there were "but a few dozen settlers," in the Biscayne Bay area. The Florida keys in the 1800s were valued for their mahogony. Because of the thin soil, early settlers generally viewed the tropical key hammocks as "worthless" for farming (Leynes & Cullison 1998). However settlers found that pineapple could be grown here, and by 1890 pineapple was well established as a successful crop.

One of the earliest homesteaders on Elliott Key was Asa Sweeting, a Bahamian immigrant, who moved to Key West in 1866. He emigrated to Elliott Key

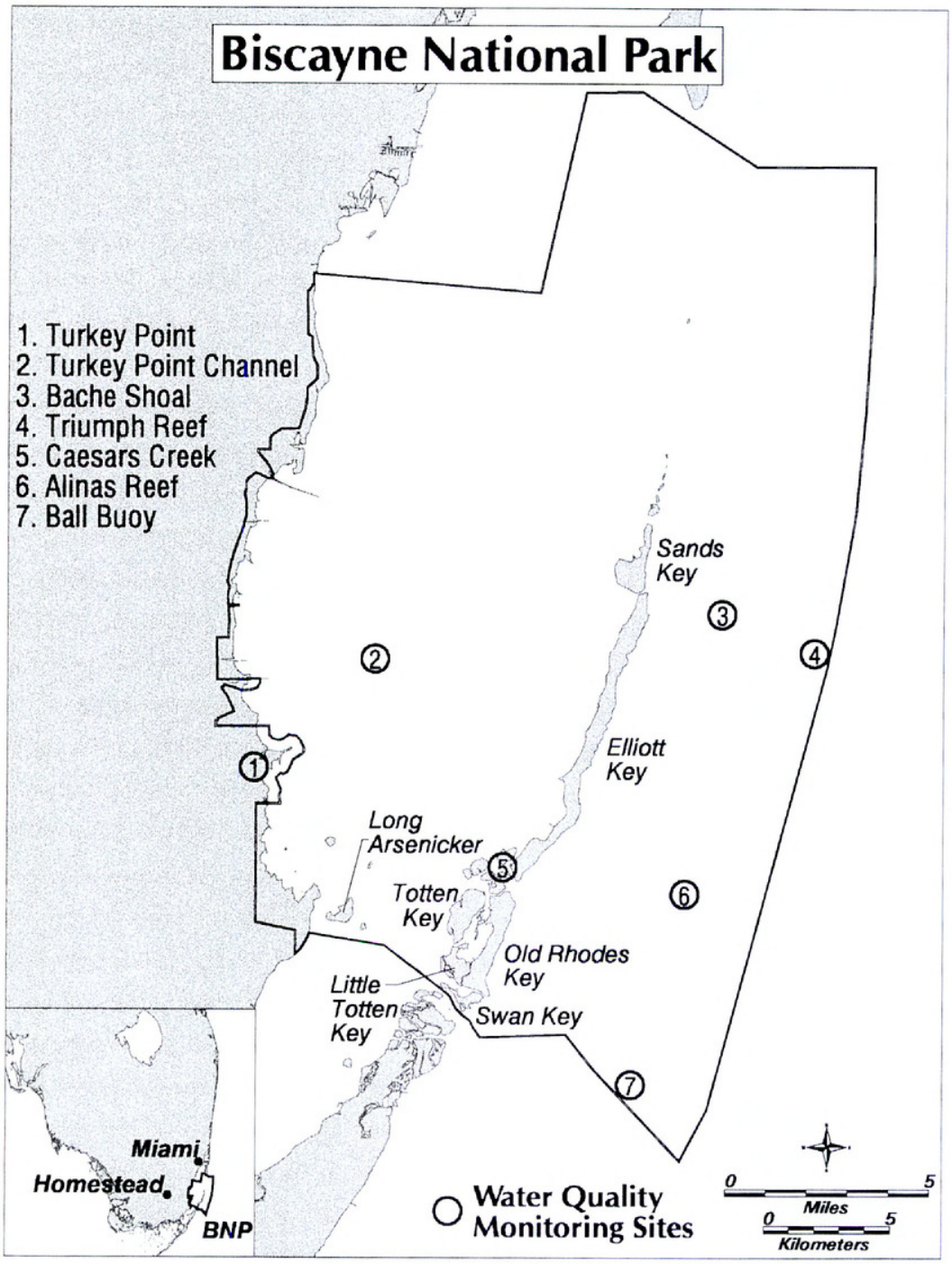

FIG. 2. Water quality monitoring stations and the Turkey Point meteorological station. Southern Florida with the park boundary identified.

from Key West in 1882, claiming 154.4 acres. The Sweeting holdings were gradually enlarged to 238.8 acres. By 1887 he cleared and planted 30 acres, gradually increasing his cultivated land to 100 acres. Pineapples and key limes were raised as the main crops (Leynes & Cullison 1998), along with bananas and tomatoes (Niemec 1992). A devastating hurricane in 1906

signaled the end of profitable pineapple production. Key lime production peaked in 1923 when more than 40,000 boxes were harvested. The destructive hurricane of 1926 destroyed Sweeting's lime groves, and the depression (1930s) and competition with lime production in the West Indies and Mexico hindered recovery. In 1935 lime production in the Florida Keys was a quarter of the production of 1923. Moreover, the demand for other fruits and vegetables declined. By the late 1930s, sale of Elliott Key produce was nonexistent (Niemec 1992).

Development of land around Biscayne Bay and the Upper Florida Keys grew rapidly as Miami Beach grew and prospered. The introduction of the motorboat enabled wealthy individuals easy access to the nearby Keys, and millionaires purchased the land on the Keys for weekend retreats (Leynes & Cullison 1998). In 1904, Henry Flagler opened a fishing lodge on Soldier Key. Carl Fisher established a vacation lodge on Adams Key in 1916, and with several business associates, purchased Boca Chita Key as well. Dr. John Gifford, subdivided and sold twenty-acre lots on Elliott Key stretching from the bay to the ocean. Charles Brookfield operated a fishing camp, Ledbury Lodge, on Elliott Key during the 1930s.

During the late 1950s, land "promoters" proposed to connect the Keys to the mainland. After several years of wrangling over road construction, Dade County officials decided against the construction of a causeway to the islands, and stated, if a road were to be built, it would be financed by island landowners. The island landowners incorporated, and created the City of Islandia in 1960. Conservationists blocked Islandia's efforts to build a causeway to the islands, and in 1965 conservationists secured the support of the Hoover Foundation to preserve the upper Keys. To foil the conservationists, the Islandia governing officials approved the bulldozing of a highway, a 120'-wide strip down the middle of Elliott Key, in the fall of 1967. The road, known as "Spite Highway," passed through a county park without authorization, and destroyed 6.3 acres of vegetation. Remnants of this road persist today.

Congress approved the creation of Biscayne National Monument, and President Johnson signed the bill into law on October 18, 1968. The bill authorized the National Park Service to purchase and develop the park over a five year period at the cost of twenty-five million dollars.

History of Floristic Work in the Park

Avery (1978) prepared an annotated list of 276 vascular plants on thirteen keys of Biscayne National Park. Included on his list were frequency of occurrence (common, uncommon and rare, cultivated and non-native taxa) and the distribution of the species on thirteen keys. The next study of importance was that of Hammer and Bradley (1997) who reported 302 species; no cultivated plants were included on their list. Four species, *Spiranthes*

polyantha (*Mesadenus polyanthus*), *Microgramma heterophylla*, *Neurodium lanceolatum*, and *Zamia pumila* spp. *pumila* are known only from historical records. The native status of six plants on the list prepared by Hammer and Bradley (1997) is disputed: *Acacia farnesiana*, *Carica papaya*, *Commelina diffusa*, *Cordia sebestena*, *Oeceoclades maculata* and *Yucca aloifolia*. In addition, Lockwood et al. (1997) prepared a list of the vascular plants at Biscayne National Park during the summer of 1997.

Geology and Soils

Biscayne Bay is a shallow-water estuary along the southeast coast of Florida ranging in depth from approximately one to three meters (Anonymous 1995). An elongated ridge of Key Largo Limestone forms a border on the eastern boundary of the park. Eleven bottom types are described from Biscayne Bay including some spoil margins and mangrove soils (Anonymous 1995). The soils on the Keys at Biscayne National Park are generally classified as Entisols (Meyers & Ewell 1990). Soils are generally very shallow. The underlying rock is porous Miami Oolite (Oolite limestone) of Pleistocene origin (Robertson 1955). Much of the rainfall is lost by runoff, or is leached through the porous parent material (Stalter 1993).

METHODS

Collecting trips were made to the park in January, February, July and December, 1997 and February, 1998. Objectives for each trip included the collection of voucher specimens and accumulation of information on abundance and apparent habitat preferences for each species.

More than 500 specimens collected above, herbarium specimens at Everglades National Park and Fairchild Tropical Garden, and plant lists generated by Avery (1978), Hammer and Bradley (1997) and Lockwood et al. (1997), form the basis for this study. Taxonomically problematic specimens were sent to various experts for identification; experts consultated include Steve Clements (Amaranthaceae and Chenopodiaceae), Ihsan Al-Shehbaz (Brassicaceae), Richard Mitchell (Polygonaceae), Robert Meyer (Poaceae), James Montgomery (ferns), Charles Sheviak (Orchidaceae), Gordon Tucker (Cyperaceae), Bruce Hansen, and Richard Wunderlin (various taxa). Voucher specimens collected in the present study will be deposited in the herbarium at Everglades National Park, Homestead, Florida, and partial duplicate sets have been deposited in the herbaria of Brooklyn Botanic Gardens (BKL), University of Michigan (MICH), Missouri Botanical Gardens (MO), New York State Museum (NYS), University of South Florida (USF), James Montgomery's private herbarium (JM), and Fairchild Tropical Garden (FTG). Accession numbers will be assigned by the staff at Everglades National Park to the primary set of specimens at the herbarium at Homestead and will be available upon request from the National Park Service.

The annotated checklist contains an inventory of the vascular plants that reproduce spontaneously and persist for more than one year without cultivation, and includes native taxa, naturalized and adventive weeds, escapes from cultivation and historical records. In the checklist, plants are arranged using the Cronquist (1988) system first by division, and then alphabetically by family and by species. Nomenclature follows Wunderlin (1998). Synonyms are listed only for names used by Kartesz (1994).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The vascular flora of the Biscayne National Park consists of 372 species within 277 genera and 92 families. Ninety-three species, including nine cultivated plants, or 25% of the flora, are not native to the region. A statistical summary is given in Table 1, and an annotated list of species is included at the end of the paper.

The major families include the Poaceae (47 species), Asteraceae (34 species) and Fabaceae (28 species). Other large families are the Euphorbiaceae (16 species) and Rubiaceae (13 species). Twenty-two percent of the species comprising the total flora are contained in the Poaceae and Asteraceae. The largest genera are *Tillandsia* (7 species) and *Chamaesyce* (7 species).

Plant Communities

The flora of the Florida Keys has much in common with the West Indies (Stalter 1993; Austin et al. 1987; Murphy & Lugo 1986; Correll & Correll 1982; Loope 1980; McGuire & Brown 1974; Thorhaug 1976; Robertson 1955). Davis (1942) recognized four major communities: strand-beach zone, dune zone, scrub zone and hammock forest. Only the hardwood hammock community is an important community at BNP. Two additional communities, the mangrove forest and submerged aquatic communities exist at Biscayne National Park.

The strand-beach community is dominated by halophytes (Stalter 1993). Some species tolerate flooding, such as *Cakile lanceolata* and *Sporobolus virginicus*, while others (e.g. *Spartina patens)* tolerate salt spray. Additional plants of this community include: *Chamaesyce* spp., *Ipomoea pes-caprae*, *Panicum* spp., *Sesuvium maritimum*, *S. portulacastrum* and *Argusia gnaphalodes*.

A poorly developed dune community exists in back of the strand-beach zone. Common species here tolerate high concentrations of salt spray. *Chamaesyce mesembrianthemifolia*, *Spartina patens*, *Sporobolus* sp., *Suriana maritima*, *Argusia gnaphalodes* and *Waltheria indica* grow in this community. This community is insignificant at BNP.

A xeric scrub ecotone, a transition zone of shrubs is poorly developed on the Florida Keys (Davis 1942; Stalter 1993). *Suriana maritima*, *Borrichia arborescens*, *Lantana involucrata*, *Solanum bahamense* and members of the Cactaceae family are generally found here.

TABLE 1. Statistical summary of the vascular flora of Biscayne National Park, Florida.

	Pteridophyta	Gymnospermae	Magnoliopsida	Liliopsida	Total
Families	5	1	70	16	92
Genera	8	1	195	56	277
Species	9	1	265	97	372
Native Species	8	1	206	64	288
Non-Native Species	1	0	59	33	93

The hardwood hammock community contains a greater diversity of species than the other plant communities. Many of the broad-leaved evergreen trees that grow at BNP are typical of the Bahamas and Greater Antilles (Davis 1942; Correll & Correll 1982; Fernald & Purdum 1992). Seven species of *Tillandsia* are found in this community. *Schinus terebinthifolius*, a highly invasive exotic is common here. *S. terebinthifolius* is a serious threat to native South Florida species, and is most abundant along the upland fringe of the mangrove community. Some of the trees of this community are: *Amyris elemifera*, *Canella winterana*, *Coccoloba diversifolia*, *Coccoloba uvifera*, *Conocarpus erectus*, *Cordia sebestena*, *Drypetes diversifolia*, *Eugenia foetida*, *Krugiodendron ferreum*, *Lysiloma latisiliquum*, *Metopium toxiferum*, *Panicum* spp., *Piscidia piscipula*, *Pithecellobium* spp., *Schaefferia frutescens*, *Smilax auriculata*, *Suriana maritima*, *Swietenia mahagoni*, and *Thrinax morrisii*. For additional information on the plant species comprising the hammock community, the reader is directed to Harper (1927), Davis (1942), Forsgren and Kephant (1978), Robertson (1955), Stalter (1993), and Myers and Ewell (1990).

Extensive mangrove forests are found in the intertidal zone. Mangroves are sensitive to tidal flooding and are found in distinct zones. These species, listed in order of their tolerance to tidal flooding are, *Rhizophora mangle*, *Avicennia germinans*, and *Laguncularia racemosa*. Buttonwood, *Conocarpus erecta*, is considered by Tomlinson (1986) as a mangrove associate, and is on the upland fringe of the mangroves. Hurricane Andrew (1992) caused extensive damage to this community, especially to *Rhizophora mangle* (Howard & Schokman 1995). Extensive information on this community are in publications by Davis (1942), Tomlinson (1986) and Anonymous (1995).

The submerged "sea grass" community is the most extensive community of the park comprising slightly more than 50% of the park. The sea grass community is one of the most productive and important inshore marine communities (Fernald & Purdum 1992; Myers & Ewell 1990). The "sea grasses" of importance are Turtle Grass, *Thalassia testudinum*, Manatee Grass, *Syringodium filiforme* and Shoalweed *Halodule wrightii*. Sea grasses are distributed in accordance to their tolerance of salinity, and substrate prefer-

ence (Fernald & Purdum 1992; Anonymous 1995). There is little salinity variation in the bay near the islands where freshwater runoff during storms is minimal (Fig. 2). Water salinity is more variable near the mainland when runoff from torrential rains is substantial.

Several species in the flora are noteworthy because of their special status. *Pseudophoenix sargentii*, Sargent's Palm, is believed to be planted in the Florida Keys by early Bahamian settlers; it is not native to Florida according to Avery (1978). Bruce Ledin in an unpublished manuscript disputed the native status of Sargent's Palm in 1950. Avery (1978) reports that *Aristolochia pentandra*, formerly known from Soldier Key is now restricted to Elliot Key. *Bucida buceras*, Black Olive, and *Spiranthus polyantha*, Florida Keys Ladies Tresses, were historically recorded on Elliot Key, though Avery (1978) believed that *B. buceras* was planted on Elliot Key. *Kalanchoe-fedtschenkoi*, Lavender Scallops, *K. gastronis-bonnieri*, Palm Beachbells, and *K. tubiflora*, Chandelier Plant were cultivated on Adams Key and persist after cultivation (Avery 1978). *Clusia rosea* was, "probably originally native to the Florida Keys," though at present it is only known from introductions (Wunderlin 1998). *Microgramma heterophylla* was historically present on Adams Key, and is now only extant at Key Largo (Avery 1978).

Three species, *Schinus terebinthifolius*, *Casuarina equisetifolia*, and *C. glauca* are on the Florida prohibited plant Dist. 9 (DEP Chapter 62C-52). *Coccoloba uvifera* is on Florida's protected plant list. Plants, designated by the letter E (Endangered) in the annotated checklist are on the State endangered list.

Species of foreign origin are only a minor component of the natural vegetation. Most non-native plants occur principally in ruderal sites, lawns, and along the edges of trails and roads. Several exotics, *Schinus terebinthifolius*, *Casuarina equisetifolia* and *Colubrina asiatica* pose a threat to the native species in the park. The introduction of seventeen non-native species of grasses (Poaceae), 18.3% of the non-native species, is especially noteworthy in the flora. Other families containing a high number or high percent of non-native plants are the Agavaceae, Arecaceae, Crassulaceae, Fabaceae, and Sapotaceae.

ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF SPECIES

The vascular plant taxa have been arranged according to the following categories: ferns and fern allies, gymnosperms, dicots, and monocots. Within each category, families and lower taxa are arranged alphabetically. Nomenclature primarily follows Wunderlin (1998) and Kartez (1994). Each entry includes the following information sequence: native or non-native status (C = cultivated species; not escaped, H = historical record, now extinct, X = naturalized exotic species, E = Florida endangered, T = Florida threatened, CE = Florida commercially exploited); scientific name; pertinent synonym, enclosed in brackets.

PTERIDOPHYTA

ADIANTACEAE/PTERIDACEAE—Maidenhair Family

Acrostichum aureum L. Golden Leather Fern

Acrostichum danaeifolium Langsd.& Fisch. Giant Leather Fern

Pteris vittata (L.) Chinese Ladder Brake; **X**

NEPHROLEPIDACEAE/DRYOPTERIDACEAE—Sword Fern Family

Nephrolepis biserrata (Sw.) Schott, [*N. falcata* (Cav.) C. Christens.] Sword Fern; T

POLYPODIACEAE—Polypody Family

Microgamma heterophylla (L.) Wherry. Climbing Vine Fern Historically present on Adams Key; now the only extant site in Florida is on Key Largo. Hammer and Bradley 1997; **E,H**

Nevrodium lanceolatum (L.) Fée, [*Paltonium lanceolatum* (L.) K.Presl]. Ribbon Fern; **E,H**

Pleopeltis polypodioides var. *michauxiana* (Weath.) E.G. Andrews & Windham, [*Polypodium polypodioides* (L.) Watt. var. *michixianum* Weath.] Resurrection Fern

PSILOTACEAE—Whiskfern Family

Psilotum nudum (L.) P. Beauv., Whisk-Fern

THELYPTERIDACEAE—Marsh Fern Family

Thelypteris kunthii (Desv.) C.V. Morton, Southern Shield Fern

GYMNOSPERMAE

ZAMIACEAE—Zamia Family

Zamia pumila L., [*Zamia integrifolia* L.f.] Florida Arrowroot; Coontie; **EX**

MAGNOLIOPHYTA-MAGNOLIOPSIDA

ACANTHACEAE—Acanthus Family

Blechum pyramidatum (Lam.) Urb., Browne's Blechum; **X**

Dicliptera sexangularis (L.) Juss., Sixangle Foldwing

AIZOACEAE—Mesembryanthemum Family

Sesuvium maritimum (Walt.) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenb., Slender Seapurslane

Sesuvium portulacastrum (L.) L., Shoreline Seapurslane

AMARANTHACEAE—Amaranth Family

Alternanthera flavescens Kunth, Yellow Joyweed

Amaranthus hybridis L., Slim Amaranth; Pigweed

Blutaparon vermiculare (L.) Mears, Samphire; Silverhead

Celosia nitida Vahl, West Indian Cock's Comb

Iresine diffusa Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd., Juba's Bush

ANACARDIACEAE—Cashew Family

Mangifera indica L., Mango; **X**

Metopium toxiferum (L.) Krug & Urb., Poisonwood

Schinus terebinthifolius Raddi, Florida prohibited plant; Brazilian Pepper; **X**

ANNONACEAE—Custard-Apple Family

Annona glabra L., Pond Apple

APOCYNACEAE—Dogbane Family

Catharanthus roseus (L.) G. Don, Madagascar Periwinkle; **X**

Echites umbellata Jacq. Devils Potato; Rubbervine

Nerium oleander L., Oleander; **C**

Pentalinom luteum (L.) B.F. Hansen & Wunderlin, Wild Allamanda; Hammock Viperstail

Rhabdadenia biflora (Jacq.) Muell. Arg., Rubbervine; Mangrovine

Thevetia peruviana (Pers.) K. Schum., Luckynut; **C**

Vallesia antillana Woodson, Tearshrub; **E**

ARALIACEAE—Ginseng Family

Schefflera actinophylla (Endl.) Harms, Australian Umbrella Tree; Octopus Tree; **X**

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE—Birthworth Family

Aristolochia pentandra Jacq., Marsh's Dutchman's-Pipe; now restricted to Elliot Key; formerly known from Soldier Key Tropical hammock's; Rare; Dade County; **E**

ASCLEPIADACEAE—Milkweed Family

Cynanchum bahamense (Griseb.) Gillis, Bahamium Swallowwort; Bahama Cynanchum

Cynanchum scoparium Nutt., Leafless Swallowwort

Sarcostemma clausum (Jacq.) Roem. & Schult., White Twinevine; **X**

ASTERACEAE—Aster Family

Ambrosia artemisiifolia L., Common Ragweed

Aster tenuifolius L., Perrenial Saltmarsh Aster

Baccharis angustifolia Michx., Saltwater Falsewillow

Baccharis halimifolia L., Groundsel Tree; Sea Myrtle

Bidens alba (L.) DC. var. *radiata* (Sch. Bip.) Ballard ex. T.E. Melchert, Beggarticks

Borrichia arborescens (L.) DC., Tree Seaside Oxeye

Borrichia frutescens (L.) DC., Bushy Seaside Oxeye

Chromolaena odorata (L.) R.M. King & H. Rob., [*Eupatorium odoratum* L.] Jack-in-the-Bush

Complaya trilobata (L.) Strother, Creeping Oxeye

Conyza canadensis (L.) Cronq. var. *pusilla* (Nutt.) Cronquist, Dwarf Canada Horseweed

Eclipta prostrata (L.) L., False Daisy

Emilia fosbergii Nicolson, Florida Tassel flower

Eupatorium capillifolium (Lam.) Small, Dogfennel

Eupatorium leptophyllum DC., Falsefennel

Flaveria trinervia (Spreng.) C. Mohr, Clustered Yellowtops

Flaveria linearis Lag., Narrowleaf Yellowtops

Gamochaetum pensylvanicum Willd., Pennsylvania Everlasting

Helianthus debilis Nutt., Duneflower

Iva imbricata Walter, Seacoast Marshelder

Launaea intybacea (Jacq.) Beauv., Achicoria Azul; **X**

Melanthera nivea (L.) Small, [*M. aspera* (Jacq.) Small] Snow Squarestem

Mikania scandens (L.) Willd., Climbing Hempvine

Parthenium hysterophorus L., Santa Maria Feverfew

Pectis glaucescens (Cass.) D.J. Keil, Sanddune Cinchweed

Pectis prostrata Cav., Spreading Cinchweed

Pluchea carolinensis (Jacq.) D. Don, [*Neurolaena lobata* (L.) Cass.] Cure-For-All

Pluchea odorata (L.) Cass., Sweetscent

Pluchea rosea R.K. Godfrey, Rosey Camphorweed

Solidago sempervirens L., Seaside Goldenrod

Sonchus oleraceus L., Common Sowthistle; **X**

Tridax procumbens L., Coat Buttons; **X**

Vernonia cinerea (L.) Less., Little Ironweed; **X**

Wedelia trilobata (L.) A.S. Hitchc., creeping oxeye

Youngia japonica (L.) DC., Oriental False Hawksbeard; **X**

AVICENNIACEAE

Avicennia germinans (L.) L., Black Mangrove

BATACEAE—Saltwort Family

Batis maritima L., Saltwort; Turtleweed

BORAGINACEAE—Borage Family

Argusia gnaphalodes (L.) Heine, Sea Rosemary; Sea Lavender; **R**

Bourreria succulenta Jacq., [*B. ovata* Miers] Bahama Strongbark

Cordia sebestena L., Largeleaf Geigertree; **C**

Heliotropium angiospermum Murray, Scorpionstail

Heliotropium curassavicum L., Seaside Heliotrope; Salt Heliotrope

Heliotropium polyphyllum Lehm., Pineland Heliotrope

Tournefortia volubilis L., Twining Soldierbush

BRASSICACEAE—Mustard Family

Cakile lanceolata (Willd.) O.E. Schulz, Coastal Searocket

Coronopus didymus (L.) Sm., Lesser Swinecress

Erucastrum gallicum (Willd.) O.E. Schulz, Common Dogmustard

Lepidium virginicum L., Virginia Pepperweed

BUDDLEJACEAE—Butterfly Bush Family

Polypremum procumbens L., Rustweed; Juniperleaf

BURSERACEAE—Gumbo-Limbo Family

Bursera simaruba (L.) Sarg., Gumbo-Limbo

CACTACEAE—Cactus Family

Acanthocereus tetragonus (L.) Hummelinck, Triangle Cactus; Dildoe Cactus; **T**

Harrisia aboriginum Small ex Britton & Rose, Prickly Applecactus; **R**

Opuntia stricta (Haw.) Haw., [*O. stricta* var. *dillenii* (Ker-Gawl.) L.D.Benson] Erect Pricklypear; **T**

CANELLACEAE—Canella Family

Canella winterana (L.) Gaertn., Pepper Cinnamon; Cinnamon Bark; **E**

CAPPARACEAE—Caper Family
Capparis cynophallophora L., Jamaican Capertree
Capparis flexuosa L., Bayleaf Capertree

CARICACEAE—Papaya Family
Carica papaya L., Papaya; **X**

CASUARINACEAE—Sheoak Family
Casuarina equisetifolia L., Australian-Pine; Horsetail Casuarina Florida prohibited list; **X**
Casuarina glauca Sieb. ex Spreng., Gray Sheoak; Suckering Australian Pine Florida prohibited list; **X**

CELASTRACEAE—Stafftree Family
Crossopetalum rhacoma Crantz, Maidenberry; **E**
Maytenus phyllanthoides Benth., Florida Mayten; **T**
Schaefferia frutescens Jacq., Florida Boxwood; **E**

CHENOPODIACEAE—Goosefoot Family
Atriplex pentandra (Jacq.) Standl., Crested Saltbush
Salicornia bigelovii Torr., Annual Glasswort; Dwarf Glasswort
Salicornia perennis Mills., [*S. virginica* L.] Perennial Glasswort
Suaeda linearis (Elliott) Moq., Sea Blite; Annual Seepweed

CLUSIACEAE—Mangosteen Family
Clusia rosea Jacq., Pitchapple; Hammer and Bradley (1997) contend this taxon was, "erroneously recorded as a native species to the lower Florida Keys"; **X**

COMBRETACEAE—Combretum Family
Bucida buceras L., Black Olive. Records indicate this was planted on Elliott Key; "It is now believed that *B. bucerus* was planted on the islands." Hammer and Bradley (1997).
Conocarpus erectus L., Buttonwood
Laguncularia racemosa (L.) C.F. Gaertn., White Mangrove
Terminalia catappa L., West Indian Almond; **X**

CONVOLVULACEAE—Morningglory Family
Dichondra caroliniensis Michx., Carolina Ponysfoot
Ipomoea alba L., Moonflowers; Tropical White Morningglory
Ipomoea indica (Burm.) Merr., Oceanblue Morningglory
Ipomoea pes-caprae (L.) R. Br. spp. *brasiliensis* (L.) Ooststr., Railroad Vine; Bayhops
Ipomoea violacea L., Heavenlyblue Morningglory

CRASSULACEAE—Orpine family
Kalanchoe daigremontiana Raym.-Hamet & H.Perrier, Devils Backbone; **X**
Kalanchoe fedtschenkoi Raym.-Hamet & H.Perrier, Lavender Scallops; **X**
Kalanchoe gastonis-bonnieri Raym.-Hamet & H.Perrier, Palm Beachbells; **X**
Kalanchoe pinnata (Lam.) Pers., Cathedral Bells; Life Plant; **X**
Kalanchoe tubiflora (Harv.) Raym.-Hamet, Chandelier Plant; **X**

CUCURBITACEAE—Gourd Family
Melothria pendula L., Creeping Cucumber
Momordica charantia L., Balsampear; **X**

EUPHORBIACEAE—Spurge Family
Acalypha chamaedryfolia (Lam.) Muell. Arg., Bastard Copperleaf
Chamaesyce blodgettii (Engelm. ex, Hitchc.) Small, Limestone Sandmat
Chamaesyce hirta (L.) Millsp., Pillpod Sandmat
Chamaesyce hypericifolia (L.) Millsp., Graceful Sandmat
Chamaesyce hyssopifolia (L.) Small, Hyssopleaf Sandmat
Chamaesyce mesembrianthemifolia (Jacq.) Dugand, Coastal Beach Sandmat
Chamaesyce ophthalmica (Pers.) D.G.Burch Florida Hammock Sandmat
Chamaesyce porteriana Small Porter's Sandmat; **E**
Drypetes diversifolia Krug & Urb., Whitewood; Milkbark; **E**
Drypetes lateriflora (Sw.) Krug & Urb., Guiana Plum; **T**
Gymnanthes lucida Sw., Crabwood; Oysterwood
Hippomane mancinella L., Manchineel; **E**
Jatropha multifida L., Coralbush; **X**
Phyllanthus amarus Schumach. & Thonn., Gale-of-Wind; Carry-Me Seed; **X**
Pointsettia cyathophora (Murray) Bartl., [*Euphorbia cyathophora* Murr.] Paintedleaf;

Fire-On-The-Mountain
Ricinus communis L., Castorbean; **X**

FABACEAE—Pea Family
Acacia farnesiana (L.) Willd., Sweet Acacia
Caesalpinia bonduc (L.) Roxb., Gray Nicker
Caesalpinia major (Medik.) Dandy & Exell Hawaii Pearls; **E**
Canavalia rosea (Sw.) DC., Baybean; Seaside Jackbean
Crotalaria pumila Ortega Low Rattlebox
Dalbergia brownii (Jacq.) Schinz, Brown's Indian Rosewood; **E**
Dalbergia ecastophyllum (L.) Taub., Coinvine
Desmanthus virgatus (L.) Willd., Wild Tantan
Desmodium incanum DC., Ticktrefoil
Galactia striata (Jacq.) Urb., Florida Hammock Milkpea
Gliricidia sepium (Jacq.) Kunth ex Walp.; **X**
Indigofera spicata Forssk., Trailing Indigo; **X**
Leucaena leucocephala (Lam.) de Wit, White Leadtree; **X**
Lysiloma latisiliquum Benth., False Tamarind
Medicago lupulina L., Black Medick; **X**
Meliotis albus Medick., White Sweetclover
Melilotis officinalis (L.) Lam., Yellow Sweetclover; **X**
Parkinsonia aculeata L., Mexican Palo Verde; Jerusalem Thorn; **X**
Piscidia piscipula (L.) Sarg., Florida Fishpoison Tree; Jamaican Dogwood
Pithecellobium dulce (Roxb.) Benth., Monkeypod; **X**
Pithecellobium keyense Britton ex Britton & Rose, Florida Keys Blackbead; **T**
Pithecellobium unguis-cati (L.) Benth., Catclaw Blackbead
Rhynchosia minima (L.) DC., Least Snoutbean
Sophora tomentosa L., Yellow Necklacepod
Stylosanthes hamata (L.) Taub., Cheesytoes
Tamarindus indica L., Tamarind; **X**
Trifolium repens L., White Clover; Dutch Clover; **X**
Vigna luteola (Jacq.) Benth., Hairypod Cowpea

GENTIANACEAE—Gentian Family
Eustoma exaltatum (L.) Salisb. ex G. Don, Marshgentian; Catchfly; Prairie gentian

Leiphaimos parasitica Schltdl. & Cham., [*Voyria parasitica* (Schltdl. & Cham.) Ruyters. & Maas.] Parasitic Ghostplant; **E**

HALORAGACEAE—Watermilfoil family
Proserpinaca palustris L., Marsh Mermaidweed

HIPPOCRATEACEAE—Hippocratea Family
Hippocratea volubilis L., Medicine Vine

LAMIACEAE—Mint Family
Salvia serotina L., Little Woman

LAURACEAE—Laurel Family
Cassytha filiformis L., Love Vine; Devil's Gut
Ocotea coriacea (Sw.) Britton, Lancewood

LENTIBULARIACEAE—Bladderwort Family
Utricularia foliosa L., Leafy Bladderwort

LOGANIACEAE—Logania Family
Mitreola petiolata (J.F. Gmel.) Torr. & A.Gray, [*Cynoctonum mitreola* (L.) Britton] Lax Hornpod

LYTHRACEAE—Loosestrife Family
Ammannia latifolia L., Pink Redstem; Toothcup

MALVACEAE—Mallow Family
Abutilon permolle (Willd.) Sweet, Coastal Indian Mallow
Herissantia crispa (L.) Brizicky, Bladdermallow
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L. var. *rosa-sinensis*, Rosemallow; Shoe-Back-Plant; **X**
Hibiscus tiliaceus L., Sea Hibiscus; Mahoe; **X**
Malvastrum corchorifolium (Desr.) Britton ex Small, False Mallow
Sida abutifolia P. Mill, Spreading Fanpetals
Sida acuta Burm. f., Common Wireweed; Common Fanpetals
Sida ciliaris L., Bracted Fanpetals; Fringed Fanpetals
Sida rhombifolia L., Cuban Jute; Indian Hemp
Thespesia populnea (L.) Sol. ex Correa, Portia Tree; **X**

MELIACEAE—Mahogany Family
Swietenia mahagoni (L.) Jacq., West Indian Mahaogany; **E**

MORACEAE—Mulberry Family
Ficus altissima Blume, Counsil Tree; **X**
Ficus aurea Nutt., Strangler Fig; Golden Fig
Ficus citrifolia Mill., Wild Banyan Tree

MYRSINACEAE—Myrsine Family

Ardisia escallonioides Schiede & Deppe ex Schldl. & Cham., Marlberry

MYRTACEAE—Myrtle Family
Calyptranthes pallens Griseb., Pale Lidflower; Spicewood
Eugenia axillaris (Sw.) Willd., White stopper
Eugenia confusa DC., Redberry Stopper
Eugenia foetida Pers., Spanish Stopper; Boxleaf Stopper
Eugenia rhombea Krug & Urb. ex Urb., Red Stopper
Eugenia uniflora L., Surinam Cherry; **X**

NYCTAGINACEAE—Four O'Clock Family
Boerhavia diffusa L., Red Spiderling; Wineflower
Boerhavia erecta L., Erect Spiderling
Bougainvillea glabra Choisy Paper Flower; **X**
Guapira discolor (Spreng.) Little, Beeftree
Pisonia aculeata L., Devilsclaws; Pullback

OLACACEAE—Ximenia Family
Ximenia americana L., Tallow Wood; Hog Plum

OLEACEAE—Olive Family
Jasminum sambac (L.) Aiton, Arabian Jasmin; **C**

ONAGRACEAE—Evening Primrose Family
Gaura angustifolia Michx., Southern Beeblossom
Ludwigia bonariensis (M. Micheli) H. Hara, Carolina Primrose-Willow
Ludwigia octovalvis (Jacq.) Raven, Mexican Primrose-Willow

OXALIDACEAE—Woodsorrel Family
Oxalis corniculata L., Common Yellow Woodsorrel; Creeping Woodsorrel

PAPAVERACEAE—Poppy Family
Argemone mexicana L., Mexican Prickly-Poppy

PASSIFLORACEAE- Passion-Flower Family
Passiflora multiflora L., Whiteflower Passion-Flower; **E**
Passiflora suberosa L., Corkystem Passion-Flower

PHYTOLACCACEAE—Pokeweed Family
Rivina humilis L., Rougeplant

PLUMBAGINACEAE—Leadwort Family
Limonium carolinianum (Walter) Britton, Carolina Sealavender

POLYGONACEAE—Buckwheat Family
Coccoloba diversifolia Jacq., Tietongue; Pigeon Plum
Coccoloba uvifera (L.) L., Seagrape. Protected by Florida Law 370.041

PORTULACACEAE—Purslane Family
Portulaca oleracea L., Little Hogweed; **X**
Portulaca pilosa L., Pink Purselane; Kiss-Me-Not

PRIMULACEAE—Primrose Family
Samolus ebracteatus Kunth, Water Pimpernal
Samolus valerandi L. subsp. *parviflorus* (Raf.) Hultèn, Pineland Pimpernel; Seaside Brookweed

RHAMNACEAE—Buckthorn Family
Colubrina arborescens (Mill.) Sarg., Greenhart; **E**
Colubrina asiatica (L.) Brongn., Leatherleaf; Asian Nakedwood; **X**
Colubrina elliptica (Sw.) Briziky. & W.L. Stern, Soldierwood; **E**
Gouania lupuloides (L.) Urb., Chewstick; Whiteroot
Krugiodendron ferreum, (Vahl) Urb., Black Ironwood; Leadwood
Reynosia septentrionalis Urb., Darlingplum; **T**

RHIZOPHORACEAE—Mangrove Family
Rhizophora mangle L., Red Mangrove

RUBIACEAE—Madder Family
Chiococca alba (L.) Hitchc., [*C. parvifolia* Wullschl. ex Griseb.] Snowberry; Milkberry
Exostema caribaeum (Jacq.) Schult., Carribean Princewood; **E**
Gardenia angusta (L.) Merr., Gardenia; **C**
Genipa clusiifolia (Jacq.) Griseb., [*Casasia clusiifolia* (Jacq.) Urb.] Sevenyear Apple
Guettarda elliptica Sw., Hammock Velvetseed
Guettarda scabra (L.) Vent., Rough Velvetseed
Hedyotis corymbosa (L.) Lam., [*Oldenlandia corymbosa* L.] Flattop Mille Graines
Morinda royoc L., Redgal
Psychotria nervosa Sw., Wild Coffee
Randia aculeata L., White Indigoberry
Richardia grandiflora (Cham.& Schltdl.) Schult. & Schult. f., Largeflower Mexican Clover

Spermacoce floridana Urb., Florida False Buttonweed
Spermacoce verticillata L., Shrubby False Buttonweed; **X**

RUTACEAE—Citrus Family
Amyris elemifera L., Sea Torchwood
Citrus aurantifolia (Christm.) Swingle, Key Lime; **X**
Citrus aurantium L., Sour Orange; **C**
Citrus limon (L.) Burm. f., Lemon; **C**
Citrus reticulata Blanco, Tangerine; **C**
Zanthoxylum fagara (L.) Sarg., Wild Lime; Lime Pricklyash

SAPINDACEAE—Soapberry Family
Cardiospermum halicacabum L., Love-in-a-Puff; **X**
Exothea paniculata (Juss.) Radlk. ex Durand, Butterbough
Melicoccus bijugatus Jacq., Spanish Lime; **X**
Sapindus saponaria L., Soapberry

SAPOTACEAE—Sapodilla Family
Chrysophyllum oliviforme L., Satinleaf; **T**
Manilkara jaimiqui (C.Wright ex Griseb.) Dubard ssp. *emarginata* (L.) Cronquist, Wild Dilly
Manilkara zapota (L.) P. Royen, Sapodilla; **X**
Pouteria campechiana (Kunth.) Baehni, Egg Fruit; Canistel; **X**
Pouteria domingensis (Gaertn. f.) Baehni; **X**
Sideroxylon celastrinum (Kunth) T.D. Penn., Saffron Plum
Sideroxylon foetidissimun Jacq., False Mastic
Sideroxylon salicifolium (L.) Lam., Willow Bustic; White Bully

SCROPHULARIACEAE—Figwort Family
Bacopa monnieri (L.) Pennell, Herb-of-Grace
Capraria biflora L., Goatweed
Linaria canadensis L. Chaz., [*Nuttallanthus canadensis* (L.) D.A. Sutton] Canada Toadflax

SIMAROUBACEAE—Quassia Family
Simarouba glauca DC., Paradisetree

SOLANACEAE—Nightshade Family
Capsicum annuum L. var. *glabriusculum* (Dunal) Heiser & Pickersgill, Bird Pepper; Cayenne Pepper
Lycium carolinianum Walter, Christmasberry; Carolina Desertthorn
Solanum americanum P. Mill., American Black Nightshade
Solanum bahamense L., Bahama Nightshade
Solanum chenopodioides Lam., [*S. nigrescens* Martens & *Galeotti* misapplied], Black Nightshade
Solanum erianthum D. Don, Potatotree

STERCULIACEAE—Cacao Family (Includes Byttneriaceae)
Waltheria indica L., Sleepy Morning

SURIANACEAE—Bay-Cedar Family
Suriana maritima L., Bay Cedar

THEOPHRASTACEAE—Theophrasta Family
Jacquinia keyensis Mez, Joewood; **T**

ULMACEAE—Elm Family
Trema lamarckianum (Schult.) Blume, Pain-in-the-Back; West Indian Trema

URTICACEAE—Nettle Family
Parietaria floridana Nutt., Florida Pellitory
Pilea microphylla (L.) Liebm., Artillery Plant; Rockweed

VERBENACEAE—Vervain Family
Citharexylum spinosum L., [*C. fruticosum* L.] Florida Fiddlewood
Lantana camara L., Lantana; Shrub Verbena; **X**
Lantana involucrata L., Buttonsage
Phyla nodiflora (L.) Greene, Capeweed; Turkey Tangle Fogfruit
Stachytarpheta jamaicensis (L.) Vahl, Blue Porterweed; Joee

VITACEAE—Grape Family
Vitis rotundifolia Michx., Muscadine

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE—Caltrop Family
Guajacum sanctum L., Holywood Lignumvitae; **E**

MAGNOLIOPHYTA-LILIOPSIDA

AGAVACEAE—Agave Family
Agave decipiens Baker, False Sisal
Agave sisalana Perrine, Sisal Hemp; **X**
Aloe vera L., Aloe; **X**
Sansevieria hyacinthoides (L.) Druce, Bowstring Hemp; Mother-in-Law-Tongue; African Bowstring; **X**
Sansevieria trifasciata Prain cv. *'Laurentii'*, Bowstring Hemp; **X**
Yucca aloifolia L., Spanish Bayonet; Aloe

Yucca; **X**

ALISMATACEAE—Water-plantain family
Sagittaria graminea Michx. var. *weatherbiana* (Fernald) Bogin, Weatherby's Arrowhead
Sagittaria lancifolia L., Bull Tongue Arrowhead

AMARYLLIDACEAE—Amaryllis family
Hymenocallis latifolia (Mill.) M. Roem., Mangrove Spiderlily; Perfumed Spiderlily

ARACEAE—Arum Family
Epipremnum pinnatum (L.) Engl., Golden Pothos; **X**

ARECACEAE—Palm Family
Coccothrinax argentata (Jacq.) L.H. Bailey, Florida Silver Palm; **T**
Cocos nucifera L., Coconut Palm; **X**
Phoenix dactylifera L., Date Palm; Date Fruit; **X**
Phoenix reclinata Jacq., Senegal Date Palm; **X**
Pseudophoenix sargentii H. Wendl. ex Sarg., Sargent's Cherry Palm
Sabal palmetto (Walter) Lodd. ex Schult. & Schult. f., Cabbage palm
Thrinax morrisii H. Wendl., Brittle Thatch Palm; Key Thatch Palm; **E**
Thrinax radiata Lodd. ex Schult. & Schult. f., [*T. parviflora* auct. non Sw.] Florida Thatch Palm; **E**
Veitchia merrilli (Becc.) H.E. Moore, Manila Palm; **X**

BROMELIACEAE—Pineapple Family
Tillandsia balbisiana Schult. & Schult. f., Northern Needleleaf; **T**
Tillandsia fasciculata Sw., Cardinal Airplant; **E**
Tillandsia flexuosa Sw., Twisted Airplant; **E**
Tillandsia paucifolia Baker, Potbelly Airplant
Tillandsia recurvata (L.) L., Ballmoss
Tillandsia usneoides (L.) L., Spanish Moss
Tillandsia utriculata L., Giant Airplant; **E**

COMMELINACEAE—Spiderwort Family
Commelina diffusa Burm. f., Dayflower
Tradescantia pallida (Rose) D.R. Hunt, Purplequeen; **X**
Tradescantia spathacea Sw., [*Rhoeo spathacea* (Sw.) Stearn] Moses-in-the-Cradle; Oyster-Plant; **X**

CYMODOCEACEAE—Manateegrass Family
Halodule wrightii Ashe, [*H. beaudettei* (den Hartog) den Hartog] Shoalweed
Syringodium filiforme Kutz., [*Cymodocea filiformis* (Kutz.) Correll] Manateegrass

CYPERACEAE—Sedge Family
Cladium jamaicense Crantz, [*C. mariscus* (L.) Pohl subsp. *jamaicense* (Crantz) Kuk.] Jamaica Swamp Sawgrass
Cyperus esculentus L., Yellow Nutgrass; Chufa Flatsedge; **X**
Cyperus involucratus Rottb., Umbrella Plant; **X**
Cyperus ligularis L., Swamp Flatsedge
Cyperus planifolius L.C. Rich., Flatleaf Flatsedge
Cyperus polystachyos Rottb., Manyspike Flatsegde
Eleocharis equisetoides (Elliott) Torr., Jointed Spikerush
Rhynchospora colorata (L.) H. Pfeiff., Starrush Whitetop

HYDROCHARITACEAE—Frog's Bit Family
Halophila decipiens Ostenf., Carribean Seagrass
Thalassia testudinum Banks & Sol. ex. J. Koenig, Turtlegrass

LILIACEAE—Lily Family, See Agavaceae and Amaryllidaceae

MUSACEAE—Banana Family
Musa acuminata Colla, 'Dwarf Cavendish' Dwarf Banana; **C**

ORCHIDACEAE—Orchid Family
Bletia purpurea (Lam.) DC. [*Oletis purpurea* (Lam.) A. de Candolle] Pine Pink; **X**
Encyclia boothiana (Lindl.) Dressler, Dollar Orchid; **E**
Encyclia tampensis (Lindl.) Small, Florida Butterfly Orchid; **CE**
Oeceoclades maculata (Lindl.) Lindl., Monk Orchid; **X**
Spiranthes polyantha Rchb. f., Florida Keys Ladies Tresses; Gray Ladiestresses. Historically reported from Elliott Key; **H, E**

POACEAE—Grass Family
Andropogon glomeratus (Walter) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenb., Bushy Bluestem
Andropogon perforatus Trin. ex Fourn., Beardgrass

Andropogon virginicus L., Brownsedge Bluestem
Bothriochloa barbinodis (Lag.) Herter, Beardgrass; **X**
Bothriochloa pertusa (L.) A. Camus, [*Andropogon pertusus* (L.) Willd.] Pitted Beardgrass; **X**
Cenchrus brownii Roem. & Schult., Slimbristle Sandbur
Cenchrus echinatus L., Southern Sandbur
Cenchrus incertus M.A. Curtis, [*C. carolinianus* Walt.] Coastal Sandbur
Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers., Bermudagrass; **X**
Dactyloctenium aegyptium (L.) Willd. ex Asch. & Schweinf., Durban Crowfootgrass; **X**
Digitaria bicornis (Lam.) Roem. & Schult. ex. Loudon, Asia Crabgrass; **X**
Digitaria ciliaris (Retz.) Koeler, Southern Crabgrass
Digitaria filiformis (L.) Koeler var. *dolichophylla* (Henrard) Wipff, Carribean Crabgrass
Distichlis spicata (L.) Greene, Saltgrass
Eleusine indica (L.) Gaertn., Indian Goosegrass; **X**
Eragrostis amabilis (L.) Wight & Arn., [*E. tenella* (L.) P. Beauv. ex Roem. & Schult.] Feather Lovegrass; **X**
Eragrostis ciliaris (L.) R. Br., Gophertail Lovegrass; **X**
Eragrostis elliottii S. Watson, [*E. campestris* Trin.] Elliott's Lovegrass
Eustachys petraea (Sw.) Desv., [*Chloris petraea* Sw.] Pinewoods Fingergrass
Lasiacis divaricata (L.) Hitchc., Smallcane; Florida Tibisee
Monanthochloe littoralis Engelm., Shoregrass; Keygrass
Neyraudia reynaudiana (Kunth) Keng ex Hitchc., Burmareed; Silkreed; **X**
Panicum amarum Elliott, Bitter Panicgrass
Panicum repens L., Torpedograss; **X**
Panicum virgatum L., Switchgrass
Paspalum blodgettii Chapm., Coral Paspalum; Blodgett's Crowngrass
Paspalum distichum L., Knotgrass
Paspalum notatum Fluegge, Bahiagrass; **X**
Paspalum setaceum Michx., Thin Paspalum
Paspalum vaginatum Sw., Seashore Paspalum
Pennisetum polystachion (L.) Schult., [*Pennisetum setosum* (Sw.) Rich] West Indian Pennisetum; Missiongrass
Rhynchelytrum repens (Willd.) C.E. Hubb., Rose Natalgrass; **X**
Schizachyrium sanguineum (Retz.) Alston, [*S. semiberbe* Nees] Crimson Bluestem
Schizachyrium scoparium (Michx.) Nash, Little Blustem
Setaria palmifolia (J. Konig) Stapf, Palmgrass; **X**
Setaria parviflora (Poir.) Kerguelen, [*S. geniculata* (Poir.) P. Beauv.] Yellow Bristlegrass; Knotroot Foxtail
Spartina patens (Aiton) Muhl., Marshhay Cordgrass; Saltmeadow Cordgrass
Sporobolus domingensis (Trin.) Kunth, Coral Dropseed
Sporobolus indicus (L.) R. Br., [*S. poirettii* (Roem.& Schult.) Hitchc.] Smutgrass
Sporobolus pyramidatis (Lam.) Hitchc., Whorled Dropseed
Sporobolus virginicus (L.) Kunth, Seashore Dropseed
Stenotaphrum secundatum (Walter) Kuntze, St. Augustinegrass
Urochloa adspersa (Trin.) R.D. Webster, [*Brachiaria adspersa* (Trin.) Parodi] Dominican Signalgrass
Urochloa mutica (Forssk.) Nguyen, [*Brachiaria mutica* (Forssk.) Stapf.], Paragrass; **X**
Urochloa subquadripara (Trin.) R.D. Webster, [*Brachiaria subquadripara* (Trin.) Hitchc.] Tropical Signalgrass; **X**
Zoysia japonica Steud., Korean Templegrass; Japanese Lawngrass; **X**
Zoysia matrella (L.) Merr., Manila Templegrass; **X**

SMILACACEAE—Smilax Family
Smilax auriculata Walter, Earleaf Greenbrier
Smilax havanensis Jacq., Everglades Greenbrier

TYPHACEAE—Cattail Family
Typha domingensis Pers., Southern Cattail

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