











Here is a partial list of native species by community, which could be useful in habitat restoration and may be available from native nurseries. More comprehensive species lists for each community can be found from: *Ecosystems of Florida* (Ronald Myers and J. J. Ewel), *Florida Wetland Plants, an identification manual* (John Tobe et al), *Florida Wildflowers in their Natural Communities* (Walter Kingsley Taylor), *Guide to the Vascular Plants of Florida* (Andy Clewell), as well as *The Nature Conservancy, Florida Natural Plant Society, Florida Natural Areas Inventory and Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences*.

Coastal Communities

Coastal Dunes

These are dynamic systems resulting from the interaction of sand deposition or erosion, salt-spray, wave action and plant growth. Soils are well drained, low fertility, somewhat salty, alkaline to neutral coarse sand and shell. Conditions are sunny, hot, dry and windy.

	COASTAL DUNES SPECIES					
	Species Name	Common Name	Shrub	Vine	Herb	Zone
	Cakile lanceolata	Sea rocket				3-4
	Gaillardia aestivalis	Blanket flower				4
	Helianthus debilis	Beach sunflower				4
	Ipomoea pes-caprae subsp. brasiliensis	Railroad vine				3-4
	Iva frutescens	Marsh elder				3-4
	Panicum amarum	Bitter panicum				3-4
	Serenoa repens	Saw palmetto				4
	Spartina patens	Saltmeadow cordgrass				3-4
Uniola paniculata	Sea oats				3-4	

Coastal Salt Marshes















Tidally influenced communities consist of mostly non-woody, salt tolerant plants occupying intertidal zones that are at least occasionally inundated with salt water.

	COASTAL SALT MARSH SPECIES				
	Species Name	Common Name	Shrub	Herb	Zone
	Borrichia frutescens	Sea oxeye daisy			3-4
	Cladium jamaicense	Saw-grass			2-3
	Distichlis spicata	Salt grass			3
	Ilex vomitoria	Yaupon			4
	Juncus roemerianus	Black needlerush			2-3
	Myrica cerifera	Wax myrtle			3
	Paspalum vaginatum	Seashore paspalum			2-3
	Solidago sempervirens	Seaside goldenrod			3-4
Spartina alterniflora	Smooth cordgrass			1-3	
Spartina patens	Salt meadow cordgrass			2-4	

Upland Coastal Communities

Maritime Forests

The maritime forests occur in broad relatively flat areas behind the primary dune systems. Soils are well drained, but retain some moisture and organic matter. Plants tolerate some salt, wind, shade and drought.











	MARITIME FOREST SPECIES					
	Species Name	Common Name	Tree	Shrub	Herb	Zone
	Ceratiola ericoides	Rosemary				4
	Conradina canescens	False rosemary				4
	Chrysoma pauciflosculosa	Woody goldenrod				4
	Ilex vomitoria	Yaupon				4
	Juniperus virginiana	Red cedar				4
	Lyonia ferruginea	Rusty lyonia				4
	Magnolia grandiflora	Southern magnolia				4
	Persea borbonia	Red bay				4
Quercus myrtifolia	Myrtle oak				4	
Sabal pameetto	Cabbage palm				4	
Schizachyrium scoparium	Little bluestem				3-4	
Serenoa repens	Saw palmetto				4	

Northwest Florida Shoreline Plant Communities

Freshwater Wetlands and Shoreline Communities

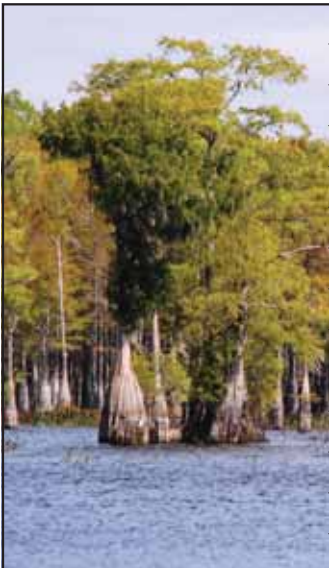













Marshes and Lake Fringe

Marshes are wetlands dominated by herbaceous species adapted to shallow water that stands at or above the soil surface. The fringes of lakes are similar to marshes but with longer hydroperiods (length of time soil remains wet) and potentially greater water depth. Soils are poorly drained and either peat or sand. Plants tolerate full sun, wind, shade and, at certain times of the year, drought.

	MARSH SPECIES				
	Species Name	Common Name	Shrub	Herb	Zone
	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Button bush			2-3
	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	Gulf muhly grass			3-4
	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	White water lily			1
	<i>Nuphar advena</i>	Spatterdock			1
	<i>Orontium aquaticum</i>	Neverwet			2
	<i>Panicum hemitomon</i>	Maidencane			2-3
	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	Pickereel weed			2-3
	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	Arrowhead			2-3
	<i>Scirpus californicus</i>	Giant bullrush			1-2
















Cypress Swamp Forests

Cypress swamp forests can be isolated or bordering streams, rivers or lakes. Bald cypress typically occur along lakes and flowing systems while pond cypress are found in still water systems. Soils are poorly drained and either peat or sand. Plants tolerate full sun, wind, some shade and, at certain times of the year, drought.

	CYPRESS SWAMP FOREST SPECIES					
	Species Name	Common Name	Tree	Shrub	Herb	Zone
	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Button bush				2-3
	<i>Ilex myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle-leaf holly				2-4
	<i>Itea virginica</i>	Virginia willow				2-3
	<i>Lyonia lucida</i>	Fetterbush				2-3
	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	White water lily				1
	<i>Nyssa biflora</i>	Swamp tupelo				1-2
	<i>Panicum hemitomon</i>	Maidencane				2-3
	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	Pickereel weed				2-3
	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	Arrowhead				2-3
	<i>Taxodium ascendens</i>	Pond cypress				1-3
	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Bald-cypress				1-3
	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	High bush blueberry				2-4

Hardwood Wetland Forests






Hardwood wetland forests are widely distributed and may occur fringing rivers and lakes or associated with seepage basins or meandering sloughs and shallow ponds. Hydroperiod, fire frequency and organic matter greatly influence the structure and diversity of the system. Plants are shade tolerant and, at certain times of the year, drought tolerant.

	WETLAND HARDWOOD FOREST SPECIES					
	Species Name	Common Name	Tree	Shrub	Herb	Zone
	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red maple				2-3
	<i>Carya aquatica</i>	Water hickory				2-3
	<i>Ilex decidua</i>	Possum haw				2-3
	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweet bay				1-3
	<i>Nyssa biflora</i>	Swamp tupelo				1-2
	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	Pickereel weed				2-3
	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Swamp laurel oak				2-3
	<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	Overcup oak				2-3
	<i>Rhaphidophyllum hystrix</i>	Needle palm				3-4
	<i>Rhododendron canescens</i>	Sweet pinxter azalea				3-4
	<i>Sabal minor</i>	Dwarf palmetto				2-3
	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Bald-cypress				1-3
	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Southern Arrowwood				3
	<i>Woodwardia areolata</i>	Netted chain fern				3

Other Community Types












Pine Flatwoods

Pine flatwoods are the most extensive type of terrestrial ecosystem in Florida. They are characterized by low flat topography and often poorly drained acidic sandy soils. Plants are adapted to full sun to partial shade, and wet or dry conditions during certain times of the year.

	PINE FLATWOOD SPECIES						
	Species Name	Common Name	Tree	Shrub	Herb	Zone	
	<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>	Bushy bluestem				3-4	
	<i>Aristida stricta</i> var. <i>beyrichiana</i>	Wire grass				3-4	
	<i>Coreopsis leavenworthii</i>	Leavenworth's tickseed				3-4	
	<i>Gaylussacia dumosa</i>	Dwarf huckleberry				4	
	<i>Kalmia hirsuta</i>	Wicky				4	
	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	Slash pine				3-4	
	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf pine				4	
	<i>Rhexia mariana</i>	Pale meadow beauty				3-4	
<i>Vaccinium myrsinites</i>	Shiny blueberry				4		

Sandhills

Sandhills are often spacious communities located on high dry ridges with wide spaced trees and an open understory. Soils are deep well drained sands that often serve as important ground water recharge areas. Plants are exposed to sun, wind and drought.



























	SANDHILL SPECIES						
	Species Name	Common Name	Tree	Shrub	Herb	Zone	
	<i>Aristida stricta</i> var. <i>beyrichiana</i>	Wire grass				3-4	
	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly weed				4	
	<i>Balduina angustifolia</i>	Yellow buttons				4	
	<i>Liatris pauciflora</i>	Blazing star				4	
	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf pine				4	
	<i>Pityopsis graminifolia</i>	Golden aster				4	
	<i>Quercus incana</i>	Blue jack oak				4	
	<i>Quercus laevis</i>	Turkey oak				4	
<i>Quercus margaretta</i>	Sand post oak				4		
<i>Vaccinium myrsinites</i>	Shiny blueberry				4		

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Undesirable Species

Nuisance Native and Exotic Species

These species are considered highly invasive or noxious in localized areas. When introduced, nuisance and exotic species often replace native species and alter the natural community and wildlife habitat. Subsequent eradication can be difficult and costly.

DO NOT PLANT THESE							
Species Name	Common Name	Nuisance Native	Exotic	Tree	Shrub	Herb	Zone
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Alligator weed						1-2
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant reed						1-3
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Wild taro						1-3
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Hydrilla						1
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water hyacinth						1
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese privet						3-4
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Japanese climbing fern						3-4
<i>Panicum repens</i>	Torpedo grass						2-4
<i>Paspalum notatum</i>	Bahia grass						4
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Water-lettuce						1
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Chinese tallow						3-4
<i>Sesbania punicea</i>	Purple sesban						3-4
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Cat-tail						3

For help with invasive species: DEP Bureau of Invasive Plant Management, Invasive Species Working Group (www.ISWGfla.org), Florida Department of Transportation (www.MyFloridaBeautiful.com), U.S. Department of Agriculture (www.aphis.usda.gov), Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (www.doacs.state.fl.us) and Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (www.fleppc.org)

CREATING PROJECT GREENSHORES

In northwest Pensacola Bay, the DEP has developed two major restoration projects. They are Project Greenshores and a seagrass management plan for Big Lagoon and Santa Rosa Sound. Seagrass health and acreage is directly proportional to the health and status of many seafood species important to commerce and recreation, such as shrimp, crabs, scallops, redfish, speckled trout and mullet.

Before

Hundreds of years of human enterprise have accelerated widespread seagrass and saltmarsh loss in the poorly flushed Pensacola Bay.



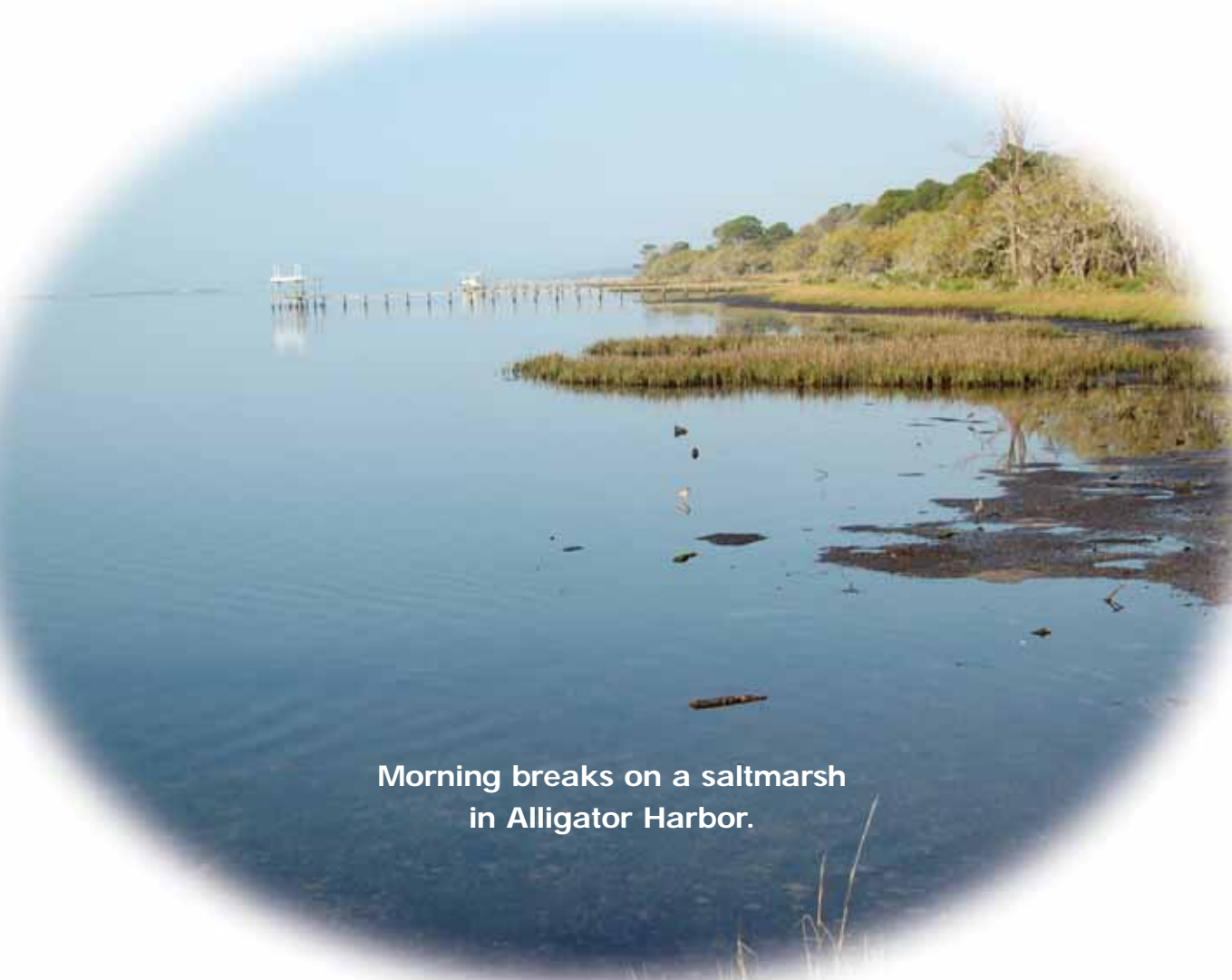
After

A yellow-crowned night heron feeds in the restored Project Greenshores emergent grass. The project near downtown Pensacola restored historic oyster reef and saltmarsh, an effort of DEP's Ecosystem Restoration Lab, the city and other partners. (Courtesy DEP).



Shoreline Restoration

PRESERVING FRANKLIN COUNTY



Morning breaks on a saltmarsh
in Alligator Harbor.

In Franklin County, portions of Apalachee Bay and St. George Sound still have abundant seagrass. Each acre may support 40,000 fish, 50 million invertebrates, as well as birds, bears and other wildlife.

RESTORING PRETTY BAYOU

Before

A bulkhead disrupts natural habitat.



After

Mallards rest nearby as saltmarsh cordgrass begins growing after the Friends of St. Andrew Bay removed the concrete bulkhead.



