SECTION IV.

APPENDIX
ADDITIONAL COASTAL PLANT SPECIES

Included in the following list are some additional common species useful in habitat creation projects in Florida. To provide a detailed description of the over 500 plant species found in coastal Florida is beyond the scope of this publication. The information in this section should be regarded only as a general guide. Common names vary among geographic locations, taxonomy of scientific names is always in flux, and habitat ranges may extend beyond what is presented here.

Many coastal plant species occur across a broad range of environmental conditions and are often found in a number of community associations. Because of variable habitat tolerance, many species cannot be pigeonholed into specific habitats. In particular, describing where vegetation occurs using the vegetation itself as a category leads to a circular description. For instance, while bay-bean (*Canavalia*) may be conveniently described as occurring in mangrove fringes, can red mangrove (*Rhizophora*) be said to occur in mangrove fringes as well?

Therefore, to avoid a circular description, we have adopted a system of habitat description based on three main tidal-related ranges: supratidal, intertidal, and subtidal. Each of these tidal ranges is followed by specific modifiers in parentheses. A supratidal range may be dry and/or wet, and intertidal/subtidal ranges may be fresh/brackish/saline or a combination of these. Plants may also range across more than one category, and if so, the principal range is given first. For instance, sea-purslane (*Sesuvium*) has a habitat range of "Supratidal (wet or dry); Intertidal (saline to brackish)" which implies that this species is principally supratidal but may be found intertidally; in addition, it is found in dry areas (for example, dunes) and wet areas (tidal shores) and can tolerate high salinity substrates as well as less saline areas. Tidal-range classes are presented in order of decreasing elevation, with the highest elevations listed first and followed through successively lower elevations. Plant species within each range are listed alphabetically by common name.
Supratidal (dry)

Beach-creeper (*Ernodea littoralis* Sw., Rubiaceae)

Beach-tea (*Croton punctatus* Jacq., Euphorbiaceae)

Beachberry; Inkberry (*Scaevola plumieri* (L.) Vahl, Goodeniaceae)

Blanket Flower; Fire-wheel (*Gaillardia pulchella* Foug., Asteraceae)

Coral Foxtail (*Setaria macrosperna* (Scribn. & Merr.) Schlum., Poaceae)

Groundsel-bush; Sea-myrtle (*Baccharis glomeruliflora* Pers., Asteraceae)

Groundsel-bush; Sea-myrtle (*Baccharis halimifolia* L., Asteraceae)

Hercules' club (*Zanthoxylum clava-herculis* L., Rutaceae)

Little Bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium* (Michx.) Nash, Poaceae)

Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana* Mill., Fagaceae)

Myrtle Oak (*Quercus myrtifolia* Willd., Fagaceae)

Necklace-pod (*Sophora tomentosa* L., Fabaceae)

Pink Purslane (*Portulaca pilosa* L., Portulacaceae)

Purple Sandgrass (*Triplasis purpurea* (Walt.) Chapm., Poaceae)

Sand Atriplex (*Atriplex pentandra* (Jacq.) Standl., Chenopodiaceae)

Sand Live Oak (*Quercus gemitana* Small, Fagaceae)

Sand Pine (*Pinus clausa* (Chapm. ex Engelm.) Vasey ex Sarg., Pinaceae)

Sea-grape (*Coccoloba uvifera* (L.) L., Polygonaceae)

Seaside Evening-primrose (*Oenothera humifusa* Nutt., Onagraceae)

Sisal; Century-plant (*Agave* spp., Agavaceae)

Southern Red Cedar (*Juniperus silicicola* (Small) Bailey, Cupressaceae)

Spanish-dagger; Spanish-bayonet (*Yucca aloifolia* L., Agavaceae)

Tall Threeawn (*Aristida patula* Chapm. ex Nash, Poaceae)
Supratidal (wet)

Annual Marsh Aster (*Aster subulatus* Michx., Asteraceae)
Bay-bean (*Canavalia rosea* (Sw.) DC., Fabaceae)
Chestnut Sedge (*Fimbristylis castanea* (Michx.) Vahl, Cyperaceae)
False Willow; Saltmarsh-willow (*Baccharis angustifolia* Michx., Asteraceae)
Galingale; Flat Sedge (*Cyperus odoratus* L., Cyperaceae)
Gulf Cordgrass (*Spartina spartinae* (Trin.) Merr. ex Hitchc., Poaceae)
Hairgrass; Muhly Grass (*Muhlenbergia capillaris* (Lam.) Trin., Poaceae)
Hairy Chestnut Sedge (*Fimbristylis caroliniana* (Lam.) Fern, Cyperaceae)
Keygrass; Shoregrass (*Monanthochloë littoralis* Engelm., Poaceae)
Perennial Saltmarsh Aster (*Aster tenuifolius* L., Asteraceae)
Samphire; Beach-carpet (*Blutaparon vermiculare* (L.) Mears, Amaranthaceae)
Trailing Cow-pea (*Vigna luteola* (Jacq.) Benth., Fabaceae)
Yellow-top (*Flaveria* spp., Asteraceae)

Supratidal (wet or dry)

Bay-cedar (*Suriana maritima* L., Surianaceae)
Buttonwood; Button Mangrove (*Conocarpus erectus* L., Combretaceae)
Cabbage Palm; Palmetto (*Sabal palmetto* (Walt.) Lodd. ex Schultes, Areceaceae)
Coco-plum (*Chrysobalanus icaco* L., Chrysobalanaceae)
Florida-privet (*Forestiera segregata* (Jacq.) Krug & Urban, Oleaceae)
Gray-nicker (*Caesalpinia bonduc* (L.) Roxb., Fabaceae)
Hurricane-grass (*Fimbristylis spathacea* Roth., Cyperaceae)
Pigeon-plum; Tie-tongue (*Coccoloba diversifolia* Jacq., Polygonaceae)
Purple Sedge (*Cyperus ligularis* L., Cyperaceae)
Sand Cordgrass; Baker’s Cordgrass (*Spartina bakeri* Merr., Poaceae)
Saw Palmetto (*Serenoa repens* (Bartr.) Small, Areceaceae)
Southern Sea-blite (*Suaeda linearis* (Ell.) Moq., Chenopodiaceae)
Thin Paspalum (*Paspalum setaceum* Michx., Poaceae)
Woody Sea Ox-eye Daisy (*Borrichia arborescens* (L.) DC., Asteraceae)
Supratidal (wet or dry); Intertidal (saline to brackish)
Horse-purslane (*Trianthema portulacastrum* L., Aizoaceae)
Sea-purslane (*Sesuvium portulacastrum* L., Aizoaceae)

Intertidal (fresh to brackish)
Bull-tongue; Lanceleaf Arrowhead (*Sagittaria lancifolia* L., Alismataceae)
Saw-grass (*Cladium jamaicense* Crantz., Cyperaceae)

Intertidal (brackish)
Common Three-Square Bulrush (*Scirpus americanus* Pers., Cyperaceae)
Golden Leather Fern (*Acrostichum aureum* L., Pteridaceae)
Giant Leather Fern (*Acrostichum danaeifolium* Langsd. & Fisch., Pteridaceae)
Saltmarsh Bulrush (*Scirpus robustus* Pursh., Cyperaceae)

Intertidal (saline to brackish)
Annual Glasswort (*Salicornia bigelovii* Torr., Chenopodiaceae)
Perennial Glasswort (*Salicornia virginica* L., Chenopodiaceae)
Saltwort (*Batis maritima* L., Bataceae)

Subtidal; Intertidal (saline to brackish)
Shoal-grass (*Halodule wrightii* Aschers., Cymodoceaceae)
Widgeon-grass (*Ruppia maritima* L., Ruppiaceae)

Subtidal (saline)
Turtle-grass (*Thalassia testudinum* Koenig, Hydrocharitaceae)
Star-grass (*Halophila engelmannii* Aschers., Hydrocharitaceae)
GLOSSARY

BALANCED FERTILIZER - fertilizer containing the same percentage of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K). For example, N-P-K is 6-6-6 or 20-20-20, etc.

BARE-ROOT - single planting units with roots and/or rhizomes, taken from the field and lacking a soil ball; must be protected from drying and heat damage.

BROADCAST FERTILIZER - fertilizer spread by hand or mechanical means; not incorporated into soil at planting time.

CANOPY - leafy component of a plant. The canopy layer is the tallest leafy layer in an area.

CLONAL PLANT - plants able to reproduce vegetatively by producing tillers, rhizomes, or stolons that produce additional shoots; the shoots are usually considered genetically identical.

COALESCENCE - the growing together of two or more separate units, as in grass plugs or mangrove canopies.

COASTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTROL LINE (CCCL) - an imaginary jurisdictional line of variable location (determined by the Florida Department of Natural Resources' Division of Beaches and Shores) delineating the 100-year storm impact zone on sandy beaches. See Section 161.053, F.S., for details.

DENSITY - the number of individuals per unit area (usually per m²); for clonal organisms (e.g., smooth cordgrass), the individual is usually regarded as the stem, not the clump of genetically related stems.

DETRITUS - free, disintegrating dead organic tissue (mostly of plant origin) and the associated microorganisms engaged in the decomposition of the material.

DRIFT MATERIAL - predominantly plant material in varying stages of decay that is moved about by currents; flotsam and jetsam.

EXOTIC - not indigenous to a region; intentionally or accidentally introduced and often persisting, occasionally in epidemic proportions; alien.

FORB - short, leafy, herbaceous plants other than grasses and grass-like plants.

HABIT - the appearance or makeup of an organism.

HABITAT - the environment occupied by individuals of a particular species, population, or community.
INDIGENOUS SPECIES - native to a region.

INFLORESCENCE - the basic presentation of the flowering structure of plants. After seed set, known as an infructescence.

INTERTIDAL - sediment surface between mean low water and mean high water.

INUNDATION - a condition in which water from any source temporarily or permanently covers a land surface.

LIGULE - a structure of membranes, hairs, or a combination of both that occurs at the juncture of the leaf blade and leaf sheath of grasses.

LINER - in practice, the smallest container-grown planting unit available; usually consists of multiple units in a tray.

MAINTENANCE - any follow-up activities necessary to assure successful long-term goals after a project is completed (e.g., erosion control, water-level manipulations).

MANGROVE - an ecological grouping for woody plants that inhabit marine intertidal shorelines, principally along tropical shores.

MEAN HIGH WATER (MHW) - the average maximum elevation above mean sea level reached by a rising tide and is the average of all high tides of each tidal day (24.84 hours) over the National Tidal Datum Epoch (19 years).

MEAN HIGHER HIGH WATER (MHHW) - the 19-year average of only the highest high tide of each tidal day; this is higher than MHW (see above).

MEAN SEA LEVEL (MSL) - a datum, or "plane of zero elevation," established by averaging hourly tidal elevations over a 19-year tidal cycle or "epoch." This plane is corrected for curvature of the earth and is the standard reference for elevations on the earth's surface.

MITIGATION - attempting to offset wetlands losses through restoration, creation, or enhancement of wetlands at other locations.

MONITORING - periodic evaluation of a site to determine its status relative to specific predetermined goals.

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM (NGVD) - an imaginary fixed-reference plane relative to Mean Sea Level in 1929. The relationship between MSL and NGVD is site-specific.

NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER - a fertilizer that has only nitrogen and lacks other components such as potassium and phosphorus (e.g., 19-0-0).
NUISANCE SPECIES - a species (usually exotic) that becomes abundant by virtue of fast growth and reproduction and that can exclude desirable species.

NURSERY HABITAT - the complex environmental area for maturation of young organisms that may migrate out of the habitat at maturity; nutrition and protection from predators are afforded by plants and their by-products.

ON CENTER (O.C.) - spacing between centers of planting units.

PERCENT COVER - the amount of vegetated versus unvegetated substrate (expressed as a percentage of the whole) in a given area.

PLANT COMMUNITY - all of the plant populations occurring in a shared habitat or environment and recognizable as being differentiated from adjacent communities.

PROPAGULE - generally, the dispersable "offspring" of a plant (e.g., seeds, fruits, vegetative units). Mangrove offspring are called propagules because seeds are never formed in these plants.

RHIZOME (RHIZOMATOUS) - an underground plant stem that can form shoots above and roots below and results in lateral spread of the plant.

ROOT-BALL - the roots of a plant and the associated soil volume; may be dug from the ground or cultured in containers.

SALT-TOLERANT - having the physiology necessary to cope with the stresses resulting from exposure to fluctuating levels of salts in the growing medium.

SPIKELET - the basic unit of a grass or sedge inflorescence; composed of one or more small flowers (florets).

SPRING TIDE - a tide that occurs at or near the time of a new or full moon and rises higher and falls lower relative to mean sea level than tides at other moon phases (neap tides).

SUBSTRATE - the base or substance on or into which an organism is attached or rooted.

SUBTIDAL - sediment surface below mean low water.

SUPRATIDAL - soil surface above mean high water.

SYNONYMY - taxonomic revision by which scientific names become outdated and the new name becomes preferred over the former name(s).

TAXONOMY - the classification of organisms using Latin terminology.
TILLER - a lateral, leafy stem originating from the stem base of a clonal grass plant.

TIME-RELEASE FERTILIZER - encapsulated fertilizer that absorbs water and gradually leaches nutrients.

TRANSITION ZONE - an ill-defined zone in which gradation occurs between two distinct habitats; may be narrow or broad; ecotone.

UPLAND - land not inundated at any time by normal tidal cycles (may be flooded during storm episodes).

WAVE UPRUSH - the rush of water up onto the beach following the breaking of a wave.

WETLANDS - areas which are permanently saturated or permanently or periodically inundated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions (e.g., estuaries, rivers, swamps, marshes, and bogs).
Commercial Sources of Salt-Tolerant Vegetation in Florida

This should not be considered a complete listing of available sources. The Florida Sea Grant Program and the Florida Cooperative Extension Service do not endorse these sources over any other commercial enterprises engaged in similar activities. Only Florida suppliers are included in this list. The names, addresses and phone numbers on this list were verified in January 1997.

Atlantic Coast

Coastal Revegetation, Inc.
5 N.E. 2nd Street
Delray Beach, FL 33444
(407) 495-0198

Ecoshores, Inc.
3881 South Nova Road
Port Orange, FL 32127
(904) 767-6232

Everglades Sod
19100 North Krome Avenue
Miami, FL 33187
(305) 235-5411

Five Branches Nursery, Inc.
4801 S.W. 111th Terrace
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33328
(954) 434-2095

Florida Native Plant Marketing and Information Service
11080 S.E. Dixie Highway
Hobe Sound, FL 33455
(561) 546-7667

Gann’s Native Greenery
22601 S.W. 152nd Avenue
Goulds, FL 33170
(305) 248-5529

Green Images
1333 Taylor Creek Road
Christmas, FL 32709
(407) 568-1333

Gulf Coast

Bayshore Nursery
Mile Marker 27, U.S. Hwy. 1
Ramrod Key, FL 33043
(305) 872-2554

Everglades Sod
19100 North Krome Avenue
Miami, FL 33187
(305) 235-5411

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Bayshore Nursery
Mile Marker 27, U.S. Hwy. 1
Ramrod Key, FL 33043
(305) 872-2554

Green Seasons Nursery
P.O. Box 539
Parrish, FL 34219
(941) 776-1605

Hard Scrabble Farm
P.O. Box 281
Terra Ceia Island, FL 34250
(941) 722-0414

Horticultural Systems, Inc.
Golf Course Road
P.O. Box 70

Parrish, FL 34219
(941) 776-1760

Lewis Environmental Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 20005
Tampa, FL 33622-0005
(813) 889-9684

The Natives
2929 J.B. Carter Road
Davenport, FL 33837
(941) 422-6664
Salmon's Wholesale Nursery
P.O. Box 770059
Ocala, FL 34477
(352) 854-0011

SCCF Native Plant Nursery
P.O. Box 839
Sanibel, FL 33957
(941) 472-1932

Suncoast Native Plants
321 61st Street East Palm View Road
Palmetto, FL 34221
(941) 729-5015

Watrous Plantation
12351 Iona Road
Ft. Myers, FL 33908
(941) 466-0010

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