

APPENDIX 5-A. SOIL SERIES AND LAND COVERAGE DESCRIPTIONS

ANCLOTE SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Sandy, siliceous, hyperthermic Typic Endoaquolls

The Anclote series consists of very deep, very poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils in depressions, poorly defined drainage ways, and flood plains. They formed in thick beds of sandy marine sediments. Slopes range from 0 to 1 percent.

ANKONA SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Sandy, siliceous, hyperthermic, ortstein Arenic Ultic Alaquods

The Ankona series consists of very deep, very poorly and poorly drained, very slowly or slowly permeable soils on broad flats and in depressional areas of central and southern Florida. They formed in sandy and loamy marine sediments. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

FARMINGTON SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Sandy, siliceous, hyperthermic Arenic Ultic Alaquods.

The Farmton series consists of very deep, poorly drained soils formed in sandy and loamy marine sediments. These soils are on flatwoods areas on the Lower Coastal Plain. Slopes are dominantly less than 1 percent but range to 2 percent.

BASINGER SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Siliceous, hyperthermic Spodic Psammaquents

The Basinger series consists of very deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils in sloughs, depressions, low flats, and poorly defined drainageways. They formed in sandy marine sediments. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

CANAVERAL SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Hyperthermic, uncoated Aquic Quartzipsamments

The Canaveral series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly to moderately well drained, very rapidly permeable soils on side slopes of dune-like ridges bordering depressions and sloughs along the coast in Peninsular Florida. They formed in thick marine deposits of sand and shell fragments. Slopes are dominantly less than 3 percent but range up to 5 percent.

CHOBEE SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Fine-loamy, siliceous, superactive, hyperthermic Typic Argiaquolls

The Chobee series consists of very deep, very poorly drained, slowly to very slowly permeable soils in depressions, flats, and occasionally on river flood plains in the lower Coastal Plain. They formed in thick beds of loamy marine sediments. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

ELECTRA SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Sandy, siliceous, hyperthermic Oxyaquic Alorthods

The Electra series consists of somewhat poorly drained soils that formed in thick beds of sandy and loamy marine sediments on slight ridges in the flatwoods areas of central and southern Florida. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent.

FLORIDANA SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Loamy, siliceous, superactive, hyperthermic Arenic Argiaquolls

The Floridana series consists of very deep, very poorly drained, slowly to very slowly permeable soils on low broad flats, flood plains, and in depressional areas. They formed in thick beds of sandy and loamy marine sediments. Slopes range from 0 to 1 percent.

HILOLO SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Fine-loamy, siliceous, superactive, hyperthermic Mollic Endoaqualfs

The Hilolo series consists of deep, poorly drained slowly permeable soils formed in sandy and loamy marine sediments influenced by underlying alkaline materials. They occur on nearly level areas and along borders of depressions and sloughs in Peninsular Florida. Slopes are less than 2 percent. Hilolo soils are on cabbage palm hammocks and along borders of depressions and sloughs.

HOBE SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Sandy, siliceous, hyperthermic Entic Grossarenic Alorthods

The Hobe series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained, moderately permeable soils on elevated knolls and ridges in the flatwoods areas of the lower Coastal Plains of Florida. They formed in thick beds of sandy and loamy marine sediments. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent.

HONTOON SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Dysic, hyperthermic Typic Haplosaprists

The Hontoon series consists of deep, very poorly drained, rapidly permeable organic soils formed in hydrophytic non-woody plant remains. These soils occur in fresh water swamps, marshes and poorly defined drainageways. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

JONATHAN SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Sandy, siliceous, hyperthermic, ortstein Grossarenic Alorthods

The Jonathan series consists of very deep, moderately well to somewhat excessively drained, very slowly or slowly permeable soils on slightly elevated knolls and ridges in flatwoods areas of the Lower Coastal Plains of Florida. They formed in thick beds of sandy marine sediments. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent.

KALIGA SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Loamy, siliceous, dysic, hyperthermic Terric Haplosaprists

The Kaliga series consists of very poorly drained, slowly to very slowly permeable soils that formed in moderately thick deposits of sapric material and underlying loamy and clayey materials. These soils are on nearly level low flats, marshes, and swamps in the Coastal Plain. These soils are saturated or covered with water for much of the year. Water runs off the surface very slowly. Slope is dominantly less than 1 percent.

KESSON SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Siliceous, hyperthermic Typic Psammaquents

The Kesson series consists of deep, very poorly drained, rapid to moderately rapid permeable soils that formed in thick marine deposits of sand and shell fragments in tidal swamps and marshes along the Gulf Coast of Peninsular Florida. Slopes range from 0 to 1 percent.

LAWNWOOD SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Sandy, siliceous, hyperthermic, ortstein Aeric Alaquods

The Lawnwood series consists of very deep, poorly drained, very slowly to moderately slowly permeable soils on broad flatwoods in the lower Coastal Plain of Peninsular Florida. They formed in sandy marine sediments. Slopes are dominantly less than 1 percent, but range up to 2 percent along edges of depressions and drainage ways.

MALABAR SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Loamy, siliceous, active, hyperthermic Grossarenic Endoaqualfs

The Malabar series consists of very deep, poorly to very poorly drained soils in sloughs, shallow depressions, and along flood plains. They formed in sandy and loamy marine sediments. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

NETTLES SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Sandy, siliceous, hyperthermic, ortstein Alfic Arenic Alaquods

The Nettles series consists of very deep, poorly and very poorly drained, slow or very slow permeable soils on broad areas of flats and depressions of central and southern Florida. They formed in sandy and loamy marine sediments. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

OLDSMAR SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Sandy, siliceous, hyperthermic Alfic Arenic Alaquods

The Oldsmar series consists of very deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained soils in flats and depressions in the flatwoods of Peninsular Florida. They formed in sandy marine sediments overlying loamy materials.

PAOLA SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Hyperthermic, uncoated Spodic Quartzipsamments

The Paola series consists of very deep, excessively drained, very rapidly permeable soils on uplands. They formed in thick sandy marine deposits more than 7 feet thick. Slopes range from 0 to 20 percent.

PENDARVIS SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Sandy, siliceous, hyperthermic, ortstein Oxyaquic Alorthods

The Pendarvis series consists of very deep, moderately well drained, slowly or moderately slowly permeable soils on low ridges and knolls in the flatwoods in central and southern Florida. They formed in thick deposits of sandy marine sediments. Slope is dominantly less than 2 percent but ranges to 5 percent along drainage ways and depressions.

PEPPER SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Sandy, siliceous, hyperthermic, ortstein Alfic Alaquods

The Pepper series consists of very deep, poorly drained, slowly or very slowly permeable soils on broad areas in the flatwoods of central and south Florida. They formed in sandy and loamy marine sediments. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

PINEDA SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Loamy, siliceous, active, hyperthermic Arenic Glossaqualfs

The Pineda series consists of deep and very deep, poorly and very poorly drained, very slowly permeable soils in depressions, low hammocks, poorly defined drainageways, broad low flats, and flood plains. They formed in thick beds of sandy and loamy marine sediments on the lower Coastal Plain. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

POMPANO SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Siliceous, hyperthermic Typic Psammaquents

The Pompano series consists of very deep, very poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils in depressions, drainageways, and broad flats in Peninsular Florida. They formed in thick beds of marine sands. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

POPLE SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Loamy, siliceous, active, hyperthermic Arenic Endoaqualfs

The Pople series consists of very deep, poorly drained, slowly permeable soils that formed in sandy and loamy marine deposits influenced by alkaline materials. These soils are on nearly level, flatwoods and low ridges in Peninsular Florida. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

RIVIERA SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Loamy, siliceous, active, hyperthermic Arenic Glossaqualfs

The Riviera series consists of very deep, poorly drained, very slowly permeable soils on broad, low flats and in depressions in the Lower Coastal Plain. They formed in stratified sandy and loamy marine sediments on the Lower Coastal Plain. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

SALERNO SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Sandy, siliceous, hyperthermic, ortstein Grossarenic Alaquods

The Salerno series consists of very deep, poorly drained, very slowly permeable soils on the flatwoods of Peninsular Florida. They formed in sandy marine sediments. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

SAMSULA SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Sandy or sandy-skeletal, siliceous, dysic, hyperthermic Terric Haplosaprists

The Samsula series consists of very deep, very poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils that formed in moderately thick beds of hydrophytic plant remains and are underlain by sandy marine sediments. These soils are in freshwater swamps, poorly defined drainageways and flood plains. Slopes are less than 2 percent.

SATELLITE SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Hyperthermic, uncoated Aquic Quartzipsammets

The Satellite series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils on low knolls and ridges of the Florida flatwoods and ridges on higher elevations in the Lower Coastal Plain. They formed in thick beds of marine sand. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

ST. LUCIE SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Hyperthermic, uncoated Typic Quartzipsammets

The St. Lucie series consists of very deep, excessively drained, very rapidly permeable soils on dune-like ridges and on isolated knolls. They formed in marine or eolian sand. Slopes range from 0 to 20 percent.

SUSANNA SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Sandy, siliceous, hyperthermic, ortstein Ultic Alaquods

The Susanna series consists of very deep, poorly drained, very slowly permeable soils on broad flats of central and southern Florida. They formed in sandy and loamy marine sediments. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

WAUCHULA SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Sandy over loamy, siliceous, active, hyperthermic Ultic Alaquods

The Wauchula series consists of very deep, very poorly or poorly drained, moderately slow or slowly permeable soils on flatwoods on the lower coastal plains. They formed in sandy and loamy marine sediments. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent.

TANTILE SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Sandy, siliceous, hyperthermic, ortstein Ultic Alaquods

The Tantile series consists of very deep, poorly drained, slowly or very slowly permeable soils on broad areas in the flatwoods of central and southern Florida. They formed in sandy and loamy marine sediments. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

TERRA CEIA SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Euic, hyperthermic Typic Haplosaprists

The Terra Ceia series consists of very deep, very poorly drained organic soils that formed from nonwoody fibrous hydrophytic plant remains. They occur mostly in nearly level fresh water marshes and occasionally on river flood plains and in tidal swamps or flats.

WABASSO SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Sandy over loamy, siliceous, active, hyperthermic Alfic Alaquods

The Wabasso series consists of deep or very deep, very poorly and poorly drained, very slowly and slowly permeable soils on flatwoods, flood plains, and depressions in Peninsula Florida. They formed in sandy and loamy marine sediments. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

WAVELAND SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Sandy, siliceous, hyperthermic, ortstein Arenic Alaquods

The Waveland series consists of very deep, very poorly and poorly drained, very slowly to moderately slowly permeable soils on broad areas of flatwoods and depressions in the Lower Coastal Plain of Peninsular Florida. They formed in sandy marine sediments. Slopes are dominantly less than 1 percent but range up to 2 percent along the edges of depressions and drainage ways.

WINDER SERIES

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Fine-loamy, siliceous, superactive, hyperthermic Typic Glossaqualfs

The Winder series consists of very deep, poorly drained, slowly to very slowly permeable soils on broad, low flats and depressional areas. They formed in loamy marine sediments on the Lower Coastal Plain. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

DESCRIPTIONS OF OTHER MAPPED LAND COVERAGES:

ARENTS

Arents consist of soil materials dug from several areas that have different kinds of soils. These are frequently used to fill low areas. The 45 to 65 percent slope arents consist of soil materials dug from and piled alongside canals, or materials excavated during construction of highway overpasses and interchanges and used for embankments.

FLUVAQUENTS

Fluvaquents are soils on the floodplains of rivers and creeks and consist of different kinds of soils. Fluvaquents are nearly level poorly drained soils that frequently flood.

PITS

Pits are excavations from which soil and geologic material has been removed, mostly for use in road construction or foundations. Pits generally are small and most are filled with water.

URBAN LAND

Urban lands consist of areas that are more than 70% covered by development.

WATER

Water consists of those naturally occurring and manmade waterbodies covering the land.

Appendix 5-B. Habitat Coverage Descriptions

Section I. Agriculture.

Agriculture. In a broad sense agricultural lands are those lands which are cultivated to produce food crops and livestock. There are various sub-categories of agriculture. The subcategories within the County are:

- **Citrus.** Oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines are the typical crops grown in citrus groves. Citrus groves are a subcategory of tree crops which can also include fruit orchards.
- **Improved Pastures.** Improved pastures typically have been cleared, tilled, reseeded with specific grass types, and periodically improved with brush control and fertilizer application.
- **Unimproved Pastures.** Unimproved pastures include cleared land with major stands of trees and brush where native grasses have been allowed to develop. Normally, this land will not be managed with brush control and/or fertilizer application.
- **Row/Field Crops.** Corn, tomatoes, potatoes and beans are typical row crops found in Florida. Rows remain well defined even after crops have been harvested. Wheat, oats, hay and grasses are the primary types identified as the field crops.
- **Other Agriculture.** This category includes those agricultural lands whose intended usage cannot be determined.

Section II. Developed and disturbed lands.

Urban, High and Low Impact. Urban consists of areas of intensive use with much of the land occupied by man-made structures. High impact is densely developed areas, where examples of low impact would be represented by areas of low intensity residential, rural residential, or recreational type subdivision.

Bare Soil/Clearcut. Barren Land has very little or no vegetation and limited potential to support vegetative communities. In general, it is an area of bare soil or rock. Barren land may also temporarily exist due to human activity such as clearing or resource extraction.

Extractive. Extractive areas encompass both surface and subsurface mining operations.

Exotic Plants. Land areas with a predominant coverage of exotic and invasive vegetation.

Section III. Native Upland Vegetative Communities

Cypress/Pine/Cabbage Palm. This community includes cypress, pines and/or cabbage palm in combinations in which no species achieves dominance. Although not strictly a wetland community, it forms a transition between moist upland and hydric sites.

Dry Prairie. This category includes upland prairie grasses which occur on non-hydric soils but may be occasionally inundated by water. These areas are generally treeless with a variety of vegetation types dominated by grasses, sedges, rushes and other herbs including wire grasses with some saw palmetto present. The dry prairie community is a pyrogenic landscape with a ground cover diverse in regionally endemic plant taxa.

Grassland. A grassland is an upland community where the predominant vegetative cover is very low-growing grasses and forbs, most commonly in monocultures of non-invasive, non-native species.

Hardwood Hammocks and Forests. This classification of upland forest lands has a crown canopy with at least a 66% dominance by hardwood tree species. This class, like the Upland Conifer class, is reserved for naturally generated stands. Common components of the temperate hammock may include, depending upon the location, a wide variety of oaks, red bay, sweetbay, magnolia, sweetgum, sugarberry, hickories, cabbage palm, hollies and cedar. Various pines are minor associates.

Mixed Pine Hardwood Forest. This category is a mixture of sand pine and slash pine with a wide variety of hardwoods.

Pinelands. These forests are quite common throughout much of Northern and Central Florida. Originally, longleaf pines were common on drier sites while slash pines, which are less fire-resistant, were confined to moister sites; wildfire being the contributing factor in this distribution. However, fire control and artificial reforestation have extended the range of slash pine into former longleaf sites. The pine flatwoods class is dominated by either slash pine, longleaf pine or both and less frequently pond pine. The common flatwoods understory species include saw palmetto, wax myrtle, gallberry and a wide variety of herbs and brush.

Scrub Communities. Florida scrub is a plant community easily recognized by the dominance of evergreen shrubs and frequent patches of bare, white sand. Florida scrub in its various phases has been called xeric scrub, sand scrub, big scrub, sand pine scrub, oak scrub, evergreen oak scrub, dune oak scrub, evergreen scrub forest, slash pine scrub, palmetto scrub, rosemary scrub, and rosemary bald. Florida scrubs may be classified as coastal or interior. Scrubs are often named by the dominant plant species, as in rosemary scrub, sand pine scrub, palmetto scrub, or oak scrub. When sand pines (*Pinus clausa*) are present in scrub they do not form a continuous canopy but occur as scattered individuals or clumps of individuals. The scrub sub-community identified within the Town include the following:

- **Sand Pine.** This pine community grows on deep, infertile deposits of marine sands and clays. There are two varieties of sand pines, both occurring in Florida. The Ocala variety naturally occurs in South Florida growing in densely-stocked, pure, even-aged stands. The Choctawhatchee variety of western panhandle Florida commonly occurs in uneven-aged stands invading oak communities. A root disease complex gives many sand pine stands a disheveled appearance. Its dark crown coloration distinguishes it from other southern pines.
- **Xeric Oak.** This community is similar to and occupies the same sites as the Longleaf Pine - Xeric Oak community except that the pines, if present, are not the dominant species. In many cases longleaf pine may have been present in significant numbers prior to harvesting but were never regenerated. Species common to this class include sand live oak, bluejack oak, turkey oak and post oak.

Shrub and Brushland. This category includes saw palmettos, gallberry, wax myrtle, coastal scrub and other shrubs and brush. Generally, saw palmetto is the most prevalent plant cover intermixed with a wide variety of other woody scrub plant species as well as various types of short herbs and grasses. Coastal scrub vegetation would include pioneer herbs and shrubs composed of such typical plants as sea purslane, sea grapes and sea oats without any one of these types being dominant.

Section IV. Water and Wetlands.

Open Water. Open water is area that is predominantly and persistently water covered. Open water includes streams, lakes and sloughs, as well as manmade water features. The Indian River lagoon estuary and the Intracoastal Water Way are examples of open water.

Wetlands. Marsh, wet prairie and swamps are the types of wetlands found within the County. Wetlands are those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or ground water at a frequency and a duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils and standing water. Shallow water bodies having emergent vegetation or observable submerged vegetation are also placed in the wetlands category.

- **Wet Prairie.** Wet prairies are freshwater systems composed grassy vegetation in hydric soils. There is a complex mosaic that makes up the longer hydroperiod marsh and the shorter hydroperiod wet prairie. Wet prairies are often difficult to delineate, and designation is often based on soil and indirect evidence of average high water levels. In general, wet prairies are distinguished from a marsh by having less water and shorter herbage. Additionally, wet prairies typically have a very diverse species community unlike marshes which are dominated by fewer than 10 species.
- **Marshes.** The plants in marshes and wet prairies show a wide range of adaptations for dealing with floods and anaerobic conditions, droughts and aerobic conditions. Most marsh types are dominated by fewer than 10 species, marshes frequently will be dominated by one species. Marshes can be isolated or adjacent to canals, rivers, lagoons, lakes or sloughs. Marshes are herbaceous and can be freshwater or saltwater.
- **Salt Marsh.** Salt marshes are situated between the land and the sea and experience the effects of both salt and fresh water. Salt marshes are found in flat, protected waters usually within the protection of a barrier island, estuary, or along low-energy coastlines. Salt marsh plants are salt-tolerant or halophytic species that have developed biological and physiological mechanisms to adjust to a range in environmental conditions and to tolerate the stresses of salinity changes and periodic inundation. Tidal effects are greatest on salt marsh areas below mean low water, while upland freshwater sources influence areas above mean high water.

Swamps. Forested wetlands are referred to as swamps. Forested communities support a tree canopy closure of 10% or more. Swamps are further identified by type, such as mangrove, hardwood, cypress, Bay or mixed wetland forest, which are the types found within the County.

- **Hardwood Swamp.** Hardwood swamps must be 66% or more dominated by wetland hardwood species, either salt or freshwater.
- **Cypress Swamp.** Cypress swamps can be composed of pond cypress or bald cypress which is either pure or predominant.
- **Bay Swamp.** This category is composed of dominant trees such as loblolly bay, sweetbay magnolia, swamp bay with slash pines and loblolly pines as associated component at times. Large gallberry, fetterbush, wax myrtle and tit are included in the understory vegetation.
- **Mixed Wetland Forest.** A mixed wetland forest supports a tree canopy closure of 10% or more with communities in which neither hardwoods or conifers achieve a 66% dominance of the crown canopy composition.

- **Mangrove Swamp.** Mangrove communities occur in depressions along the coast and near shore where precipitation and sheetflow collect and are tidally influenced. Red mangroves are more common along the coastal areas, while black and whites dominate further inland. Dense mangrove forests do not typically have understory plant associations, except for mangrove seedlings. The local distribution of mangroves is affected primarily by a variety of interacting factors that include microclimate, substrate type, tidal fluctuation, terrestrial nutrients, wave energy, and salt water. Mangroves are unique in that their morphological specialization such as aerial roots, vivipary, and salt excretion or excluding abilities.

Shrub Swamp. Shrub swamps are wetlands where the crown closure threshold does not meet the forested category or the associated species contains willow and low scrub with no dominate species.

Appendix 5 - C. Listed Wildlife Species that may occur within Port St. Lucie

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Fish		
Shortnose sturgeon	<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>	FE
Smalltoothed sawfish	<i>Pristis pectinata</i>	FE
Mangrove rivulus	<i>Rivulus marmoratus</i>	SSC
Reptiles		
American Alligator	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	FT(S/A)
American Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	FT
Eastern indigo snake	<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	FT
Gopher tortoise	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	ST
Florida pine snake	<i>Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus</i>	SSC
Birds		
Florida scrub jay	<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	FT
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	SSC
Burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	SSC
Ivory-billed woodpecker	<i>Campephilus principalis</i>	FE
Kirtland's warbler	<i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>	FE
Little blue heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	SSC
Reddish egret	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	SSC
Snowy egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	SSC
Tricolored heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	SSC
White ibis	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	SSC
Southeastern American kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	ST
Whooping crane	<i>Gus americana</i>	FE(XN)
Florida sandhill crane	<i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i>	ST
American oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	SSC
Wood stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	FE
Brown pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	SSC
Red-cockaded woodpecker	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	FE
Roseate spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	SSC
Audubon's crested caracara	<i>Polyborus plancus audubonii</i>	FT
Black skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	SSC
Mammals		
Sherman fox squirrel	<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	SSC
West Indian manatee	<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	FE
Amphibians		
Gopher frog	<i>Rana capito</i>	SSC

FE = Federal Endangered

FT= Federal Threatened

ST = State Threatened

SSC = Species of Special Concern

F(XN) = Federally listed as an experimental population in Florida

Appendix 5 - C. Listed Wildlife Species that may occur within Port St. Lucie

FT(SA) = Federally listed due to similarity of appearance to a listed species

FWC = Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Source:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, listed species by County found at:

www.fws.gov/verobeach/images/pdflibrary/St.%20Lucie%20County2.pdf

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission list of Imperiled Species found at:

<http://myfwc.com/wildlifehabitats/imperiled/>

Florida Natural Area Inventory (FNAI) Tracking list of rare species in St. Lucie County found at:

<http://www.fnai.org/trackinglist.cfm>

APPENDIX 5-D. NATIVE PLANTS THAT MAY OCCUR IN PORT ST. LUCIE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	FAMILY	STATE	FED.
<u><i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i></u>	PINELAND THREESEED MERCURY	EUPHORBIACEAE		
<u><i>Acanthocereus tetragonus</i></u>	TRIANGLE CACTUS; DILDOE CACTUS; BARBED-WIRE	CACTACEAE	T	
<u><i>Acrostichum danaeifolium</i></u>	GIANT LEATHER FERN	PTERIDACEAE		
<u><i>Aeschynomene americana</i></u>	SHYLEAF	FABACEAE		
<u><i>Agalinis linifolia</i></u>	FLAXLEAF FALSE FOXGLOVE	OROBANCHACEAE		
<u><i>Agave neglecta</i></u>	WILD CENTURY PLANT	AGAVACEAE		
<u><i>Ageratina jucunda</i></u>	HAMMOCK SNAKEROOT	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Alternanthera maritima</i></u>	SEASIDE JOYWEED	AMARANTHACEAE		
<u><i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i></u>	COMMON RAGWEED	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Ampelopsis arborea</i></u>	PEPPERVINE	VITACEAE		
<u><i>Amyris elemifera</i></u>	SEA TORCHWOOD	RUTACEAE		
<u><i>Andropogon brachystachyus</i></u>	SHORTSPIKE BLUESTEM	POACEAE		
<u><i>Andropogon glomeratus</i> var. <i>pumilus</i></u>	BUSHY BLUESTEM	POACEAE		
<u><i>Andropogon gyrans</i> var. <i>stenophyllus</i></u>	ELLIOTT'S BLUESTEM	POACEAE		
<u><i>Andropogon longiberbis</i></u>	HAIRY BLUESTEM	POACEAE		
<u><i>Andropogon virginicus</i> var. <i>decipiens</i></u>	BROOMSEDGE BLUESTEM	POACEAE		
<u><i>Andropogon virginicus</i> var. <i>glaucus</i></u>	CHALKY BLUESTEM	POACEAE		
<u><i>Annona glabra</i></u>	POND APPLE	ANNONACEAE		
<u><i>Ardisia escallonioides</i></u>	MARLBERRY	MYRSINACEAE		
<u><i>Arenaria lanuginosa</i></u>	SPREADING SANDWORT	CARYOPHYLLACEAE		
<u><i>Argusia gnaphalodes</i></u>	SEA ROSEMARY; SEA LAVENDER	BORAGINACEAE	E	

APPENDIX 5-D. NATIVE PLANTS THAT MAY OCCUR IN PORT ST. LUCIE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	FAMILY	STATE	FED.
<u><i>Arisaema triphyllum</i></u>	JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT	ARACEAE		
<u><i>Aristida gyrans</i></u>	CORKSCREW THREEAWN	POACEAE		
<u><i>Aristida palustris</i></u>	LONGLEAF THREEAWN	POACEAE		
<u><i>Aristida patula</i></u>	TALL THREEAWN	POACEAE		
<u><i>Aristida rhizomophora</i></u>	FLORIDA THREEAWN	POACEAE		
<u><i>Aristida spiciformis</i></u>	BOTTLEBRUSH THREEAWN	POACEAE		
<u><i>Arnoglossum floridanum</i></u>	FLORIDA INDIAN PLANTAIN	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Asclepias lanceolata</i></u>	FEWFLOWER MILKWEED	APOCYNACEAE		
<u><i>Asclepias pedicellata</i></u>	SAVANNAH MILKWEED	APOCYNACEAE		
<u><i>Asclepias tuberosa</i></u>	BUTTERFLYWEED; BUTTERFLY MILKWEED	APOCYNACEAE		
<u><i>Asimina obovata</i></u>	BIGFLOWER PAWPAW	ANNONACEAE		
<u><i>Asimina reticulata</i></u>	NETTED PAWPAW	ANNONACEAE		
<u><i>Atriplex pentandra</i></u>	CRESTED SALTBUSH	AMARANTHACEAE		
<u><i>Avicennia germinans</i></u>	BLACK MANGROVE	AVICENNIACEAE		
<u><i>Axonopus fissifolius</i></u>	COMMON CARPETGRASS	POACEAE		
<u><i>Axonopus furcatus</i></u>	BIG CARPETGRASS	POACEAE		
<u><i>Azolla filiculoides</i></u>	AMERICAN WATERFERN; PACIFIC MOSQUITO FERN	AZOLLACEAE		
<u><i>Baccharis angustifolia</i></u>	SALTWATER FALSEWILLOW	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Baccharis halimifolia</i></u>	GROUNDSEL TREE; SEA MYRTLE	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Bacopa caroliniana</i></u>	LEMON BACOPA; BLUE WATERHYSSOP	PLANTAGINACEAE		
<u><i>Bacopa monnieri</i></u>	HERB-OF-GRACE	PLANTAGINACEAE		

APPENDIX 5-D. NATIVE PLANTS THAT MAY OCCUR IN PORT ST. LUCIE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	FAMILY	STATE	FED.
<u>Balduina angustifolia</u>	COASTALPLAIN HONEYCOMBHEAD	ASTERACEAE		
<u>Bartonia verna</u>	WHITE SCREWSTEM	GENTIANACEAE		
<u>Bejaria racemosa</u>	TARFLOWER	ERICACEAE		
<u>Bidens alba</u>	BEGGARTICKS; ROMERILLO	ASTERACEAE		
<u>Bidens mitis</u>	SMALLFRUIT BEGGARTICKS	ASTERACEAE		
<u>Bigelovia nudata subsp. australis</u>	PINELAND RAYLESS GOLDENROD	ASTERACEAE		
<u>Blechnum serrulatum</u>	TOOTHED MIDSORUS FERN; SWAMP FERN	BLECHNACEAE		
<u>Boerhavia diffusa</u>	RED SPIDERLING; WINEFLOWER	NYCTAGINACEAE		
<u>Borrichia frutescens</u>	BUSHY SEASIDE OXEYE	ASTERACEAE		
<u>Buchnera americana</u>	AMERICAN BLUEHEARTS	OROBANCHACEAE		
<u>Bulbostylis ciliatifolia</u>	CAPILLARY HAIRSEDGE	CYPERACEAE		
<u>Bulbostylis stenophylla</u>	SANDYFIELD HAIRSEDGE	CYPERACEAE		
<u>Bulbostylis warei</u>	WARE'S HAIRSEDGE	CYPERACEAE		
<u>Bursera simaruba</u>	GUMBO LIMBO	BURSERACEAE		
<u>Caesalpinia bonduc</u>	GRAY NICKER	FABACEAE		
<u>Cakile edentula subsp. harperi</u>	AMERICAN SEAROCKET	BRASSICACEAE		
<u>Callicarpa americana</u>	AMERICAN BEAUTYBERRY	LAMIACEAE		
<u>Callisia ornata</u>	FLORIDA SCRUB ROSELING	COMMELINACEAE		
<u>Calopogon multiflorus</u>	MANYFLOWERED GRASSPINK	ORCHIDACEAE	E	
<u>Calopogon tuberosus</u>	TUBEROUS GRASSPINK	ORCHIDACEAE		
<u>Campanula floridana</u>	FLORIDA BELLFLOWER	CAMPANULACEAE		

APPENDIX 5-D. NATIVE PLANTS THAT MAY OCCUR IN PORT ST. LUCIE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	FAMILY	STATE	FED.
<u><i>Campyloneurum phyllitidis</i></u>	LONG STRAP FERN	POLYPODIACEAE		
<u><i>Canavalia rosea</i></u>	BAYBEAN; SEASIDE JACKBEAN	FABACEAE		
<u><i>Canna flaccida</i></u>	BANDANNA-OF-THE-EVERGLADES	CANNACEAE		
<u><i>Capparis cynophallophora</i></u>	JAMAICAN CAPERTREE	BRASSICACEAE		
<u><i>Capparis flexuosa</i></u>	BAYLEAF CAPERTREE	BRASSICACEAE		
<u><i>Carex lupuliformis</i></u>	FALSE HOP SEDGE	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Carex vexans</i></u>	FLORIDA HAMMOCK SEDGE	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Carphephorus odoratissimus var. subtropicanus</i></u>	PINELAND PURPLE; FALSE VANILLALEAF	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Carphephorus paniculatus</i></u>	HAIRY CHAFFHEAD	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Carya aquatica</i></u>	WATER HICKORY	JUGLANDACEAE		
<u><i>Carya floridana</i></u>	SCRUB HICKORY	JUGLANDACEAE		
<u><i>Cassytha filiformis</i></u>	LOVE VINE; DEVIL'S GUT	LAURACEAE		
<u><i>Celosia nitida</i></u>	WEST INDIAN COCK'S COMB	AMARANTHACEAE	E	
<u><i>Cenchrus echinatus</i></u>	SOUTHERN SANDBUR	POACEAE		
<u><i>Cenchrus spinifex</i></u>	COASTAL SANDBUR	POACEAE		
<u><i>Centrosema virginianum</i></u>	SPURRED BUTTERFLY PEA	FABACEAE		
<u><i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i></u>	COMMON BUTTONBUSH	RUBIACEAE		
<u><i>Ceratiola ericoides</i></u>	FLORIDA ROSEMARY; SAND HEATH	ERICACEAE		
<u><i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i></u>	PARTRIDGE PEA	FABACEAE		
<u><i>Chamaecrista nictitans var. aspera</i></u>	SENSITIVE PEA	FABACEAE		
<u><i>Chamaesyce bombensis</i></u>	DIXIE SANDMAT	EUPHORBIACEAE		

APPENDIX 5-D. NATIVE PLANTS THAT MAY OCCUR IN PORT ST. LUCIE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	FAMILY	STATE	FED.
<u><i>Chamaesyce hirta</i></u>	PILLPOD SANDMAT	EUPHORBIACEAE		
<u><i>Chamaesyce hyssopifolia</i></u>	HYSSOPLEAF SANDMAT	EUPHORBIACEAE		
<u><i>Chamaesyce maculata</i></u>	SPOTTED SANDMAT	EUPHORBIACEAE		
<u><i>Chamaesyce mesembrianthemifolia</i></u>	COASTAL BEACH SANDMAT	EUPHORBIACEAE		
<u><i>Chaptalia tomentosa</i></u>	WOOLLY SUNBONNETS; PINELAND DAISY	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Chiococca alba</i></u>	SNOWBERRY; MILKBERRY	RUBIACEAE		
<u><i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i></u>	COCO PLUM	CHRYSOBALANACEAE		
<u><i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i></u>	SATINLEAF	SAPOTACEAE	T	
<u><i>Chrysopsis delaneyi</i></u>	DELANEY'S GOLDENASTER	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Chrysopsis mariana</i></u>	MARYLAND GOLDENASTER	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Cirsium horridulum</i></u>	PURPLE THISTLE	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Clitoria mariana</i></u>	ATLANTIC PIGEONWINGS	FABACEAE		
<u><i>Cnidioscolus stimulosus</i></u>	TREAD-SOFTLY; FINGER-ROT	EUPHORBIACEAE		
<u><i>Coccoloba diversifolia</i></u>	TIETONGUE; PIGEON PLUM	POLYGONACEAE		
<u><i>Coccoloba uvifera</i></u>	SEAGRAPE	POLYGONACEAE		
<u><i>Coelorachis tuberculosa</i></u>	FLORIDA JOINTTAIL GRASS; PIEDMONT JOINTGRASS	POACEAE	T	
<u><i>Commelina erecta</i></u>	WHITEMOUTH DAYFLOWER	COMMELINACEAE		
<u><i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i></u>	BLUE MISTFLOWER	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Conradina grandiflora</i></u>	LARGEFLOWER FALSE ROSEMARY	LAMIACEAE	T	
<u><i>Conyza canadensis</i></u>	CANADIAN HORSEWEED	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Coreopsis floridana</i></u>	FLORIDA TICKSEED	ASTERACEAE		

APPENDIX 5-D. NATIVE PLANTS THAT MAY OCCUR IN PORT ST. LUCIE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	FAMILY	STATE	FED.
<u><i>Coreopsis leavenworthii</i></u>	LEAVENWORTH'S TICKSEED	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Crotalaria pumila</i></u>	LOW RATTLEBOX	FABACEAE		
<u><i>Crotalaria rotundifolia</i></u>	RABBITBELLS	FABACEAE		
<u><i>Croton glandulosus</i></u>	VENTE CONMIGO	EUPHORBIACEAE		
<u><i>Croton linearis</i></u>	PINELAND CROTON; GRANNYBUSH	EUPHORBIACEAE		
<u><i>Croton punctatus</i></u>	GULF CROTON; BEACH TEA	EUPHORBIACEAE		
<u><i>Ctenium aromaticum</i></u>	TOOTHACHEGRASS	POACEAE		
<u><i>Cuscuta indecora</i></u>	BIGSEED ALFALFA DODDER	CONVOLVULACEAE		
<u><i>Cynanchum scoparium</i></u>	LEAFLESS SWALLOWWORT	APOCYNACEAE		
<u><i>Cyperus articulatus</i></u>	JOINTED FLATSEGE	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Cyperus compressus</i></u>	POORLAND FLATSEGE	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Cyperus croceus</i></u>	BALDWIN'S FLATSEGE	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Cyperus filiculmis</i></u>	WIRY FLATSEGE	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Cyperus flavescens</i></u>	YELLOW FLATSEGE	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Cyperus haspan</i></u>	HASPAN FLATSEGE	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Cyperus lecontei</i></u>	LECONTE'S FLATSEGE	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Cyperus ligularis</i></u>	SWAMP FLATSEGE	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Cyperus pedunculatus</i></u>	BEACHSTAR	CYPERACEAE	E	
<u><i>Cyperus polystachyos</i></u>	MANYSPIKE FLATSEGE	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Cyperus retrorsus</i></u>	PINEBARREN FLATSEGE	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Cyperus strigosus</i></u>	STRAWCOLORED FLATSEGE	CYPERACEAE		

APPENDIX 5-D. NATIVE PLANTS THAT MAY OCCUR IN PORT ST. LUCIE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	FAMILY	STATE	FED.
<u><i>Cyperus surinamensis</i></u>	TROPICAL FLATSEEDGE	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Cyperus tetragonus</i></u>	FOURANGLE FLATSEEDGE	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Dalbergia ecastaphyllum</i></u>	COINVINE	FABACEAE		
<u><i>Dalea carnea</i></u>	WHITETASSELS	FABACEAE		
<u><i>Dalea feayi</i></u>	FEAY'S PRAIRIECLOVER	FABACEAE		
<u><i>Datura stramonium</i></u>	JIMSONWEED	SOLANACEAE		
<u><i>Daucus pusillus</i></u>	AMERICAN WILD CARROT	APIACEAE		
<u><i>Dicerandra immaculata</i></u>	LAKELA'S BALM; OLGA'S MINT	LAMIACEAE	E	E
<u><i>Dicerandra immaculata var. savannarum</i></u>	SAVANNA BALM; DICERANDRA-OF-THE-SAVANNAS	LAMIACEAE	E	
<u><i>Dichantherium commutatum</i></u>	VARIABLE WITCHGRASS	POACEAE		
<u><i>Dichantherium dichotomum</i></u>	CYPRESS WITCHGRASS	POACEAE		
<u><i>Dichantherium ensifolium var. breve</i></u>	DWARF CYPRESS WITCHGRASS	POACEAE		
<u><i>Dichantherium erectifolium</i></u>	ERECTLEAF WITCHGRASS	POACEAE		
<u><i>Dichantherium portoricense</i></u>	HEMLOCK WITCHGRASS	POACEAE		
<u><i>Digitaria filiformis</i></u>	SLENDER CRABGRASS; SHAGGY CRABGRASS	POACEAE		
<u><i>Digitaria insularis</i></u>	SOURGRASS	POACEAE		
<u><i>Digitaria serotina</i></u>	BLANKET CRABGRASS; DWARF CRABGRASS	POACEAE		
<u><i>Diodia virginiana</i></u>	VIRGINIA BUTTONWEED	RUBIACEAE		
<u><i>Diospyros virginiana</i></u>	COMMON PERSIMMON	EBENACEAE		
<u><i>Dodonaea viscosa</i></u>	VARNISHLEAF; FLORIDA HOPBUSH	SAPINDACEAE		
<u><i>Drosera capillaris</i></u>	PINK SUNDEW	DROSERACEAE		

APPENDIX 5-D. NATIVE PLANTS THAT MAY OCCUR IN PORT ST. LUCIE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	FAMILY	STATE	FED.
<u><i>Echites umbellatus</i></u>	DEVIL'S POTATO; RUBBERVINE	APOCYNACEAE		
<u><i>Eclipta prostrata</i></u>	FALSE DAISY	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Eleocharis baldwinii</i></u>	BALDWIN'S SPIKERUSH; ROADGRASS	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Eleocharis cellulosa</i></u>	GULF COAST SPIKERUSH	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Elephantopus elatus</i></u>	TALL ELEPHANTSFOOT	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Elionurus tripsacoides</i></u>	PAN-AMERICAN BALSAMSCALE	POACEAE		
<u><i>Eragrostis elliotii</i></u>	ELLIOTT'S LOVEGRASS	POACEAE		
<u><i>Eragrostis secundiflora subsp. oxylepis</i></u>	RED LOVEGRASS	POACEAE		
<u><i>Erechtites hieracifolius</i></u>	AMERICAN BURNWEED; FIREWEED	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Erigeron quercifolius</i></u>	OAKLEAF FLEABANE	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Eriocaulon compressum</i></u>	FLATTENED PIPEWORT	ERIOCAULACEAE		
<u><i>Eriocaulon decangulare</i></u>	TENANGLE PIPEWORT	ERIOCAULACEAE		
<u><i>Ernodea littoralis</i></u>	BEACH CREEPER; COUGHBUSH	RUBIACEAE		
<u><i>Eryngium aromaticum</i></u>	FRAGRANT ERYNGO	APIACEAE		
<u><i>Erythrina herbacea</i></u>	CORALBEAN; CHEROKEE BEAN	FABACEAE		
<u><i>Eugenia axillaris</i></u>	WHITE STOPPER	MYRTACEAE		
<u><i>Eugenia foetida</i></u>	SPANISH STOPPER; BOXLEAF STOPPER	MYRTACEAE		
<u><i>Eulophia alta</i></u>	WILD COCO	ORCHIDACEAE		
<u><i>Eupatorium mohrii</i></u>	MOHR'S THOROUGHWORT	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Eupatorium rotundifolium</i></u>	ROUNDLEAF THOROUGHWORT; FALSE HOREHOUND	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Euphorbia polyphylla</i></u>	LESSER FLORIDA SPURGE	EUPHORBIACEAE		

APPENDIX 5-D. NATIVE PLANTS THAT MAY OCCUR IN PORT ST. LUCIE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	FAMILY	STATE	FED.
<u><i>Eustachys glauca</i></u>	SALTMARSH FINGERGRASS	POACEAE		
<u><i>Eustachys petraea</i></u>	PINEWOODS FINGERGRASS	POACEAE		
<u><i>Euthamia caroliniana</i></u>	SLENDER FLATTOP GOLDENROD	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Ficus aurea</i></u>	STRANGLER FIG; GOLDEN FIG	MORACEAE		
<u><i>Fimbristylis autumnalis</i></u>	SLENDER FIMBRY	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Fimbristylis caroliniana</i></u>	CAROLINA FIMBRY	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Fimbristylis cymosa</i></u>	HURRICANEGRASS	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i></u>	FORKED FIMBRY	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Fimbristylis puberula</i></u>	HAIRY FIMBRY	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Flaveria linearis</i></u>	NARROWLEAF YELLOWTOPS	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Forestiera segregata</i></u>	FLORIDA SWAMPPRIVET	OLEACEAE		
<u><i>Fuirena breviseta</i></u>	SALTMARSH UMBRELLASEDGE	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Fuirena pumila</i></u>	DWARF UMBRELLASEDGE	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Galactia elliotii</i></u>	ELLIOTT'S MILKPEA	FABACEAE		
<u><i>Galactia regularis</i></u>	EASTERN MILKPEA	FABACEAE		
<u><i>Galactia volubilis</i></u>	DOWNY MILKPEA	FABACEAE		
<u><i>Gaura angustifolia</i></u>	SOUTHERN BEEBLOSSOM	ONAGRACEAE		
<u><i>Gaylussacia dumosa</i></u>	DWARF HUCKLEBERRY	ERICACEAE		
<u><i>Geranium carolinianum</i></u>	CAROLINA CRANESBILL	GERANIACEAE		
<u><i>Glandularia maritima</i></u>	COASTAL MOCK VERVAIN	VERBENACEAE	E	
<u><i>Gratiola ramosa</i></u>	BRANCHED HEDGEHYSSOP	PLANTAGINACEAE		

APPENDIX 5-D. NATIVE PLANTS THAT MAY OCCUR IN PORT ST. LUCIE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	FAMILY	STATE	FED.
<i>Guapira discolor</i>	BEEFTREE; BLOLLY	NYCTAGINACEAE		
<i>Guettarda elliptica</i>	HAMMOCK VELVETSEED	RUBIACEAE		
<i>Habenaria floribunda</i>	TOOTHPETAL FALSE REINORCHID; MIGNONETTE ORCHID	ORCHIDACEAE	T	
<i>Habenaria nivea</i>	SNOWY ORCHID	ORCHIDACEAE		
<i>Halodule wrightii</i>	SHOALWEED	CYMODACEAE		
<i>Halophila johnsonii</i>	JOHNSON'S SEAGRASS	HYDROCHARITACEAE		T
<i>Harrisia fragrans</i>	CARIBBEAN APPLECACTUS; INDIAN RIVER PRICKLY-APPLE	CACTACEAE	E	E
<i>Harrisia simpsonii</i>	SIMPSON'S APPLECACTUS	CACTACEAE	E	
<i>Helianthemum corymbosum</i>	PINEBARREN FROSTWEED	CISTACEAE		
<i>Helianthemum nashii</i>	FLORIDA SCRUB FROSTWEED	CISTACEAE		
<i>Helianthus agrestis</i>	SOUTHEASTERN SUNFLOWER	ASTERACEAE		
<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i>	NARROWLEAF SUNFLOWER; SWAMP SUNFLOWER	ASTERACEAE		
<i>Helianthus debilis</i>	EAST COAST DUNE SUNFLOWER	ASTERACEAE		
<i>Heliotropium angiospermum</i>	SCORPIONSTAIL	BORAGINACEAE		
<i>Heliotropium polyphyllum</i>	PINELAND HELIOTROPE	BORAGINACEAE		
<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i>	CAMPHORWEED	ASTERACEAE		
<i>Hibiscus furcellatus</i>	LINDENLEAF ROSEMALLOW	MALVACEAE		
<i>Hippocratea volubilis</i>	MEDICINE VINE	CELASTRACEAE		
<i>Houstonia procumbens</i>	INNOCENCE; ROUNDEAF BLUET	RUBIACEAE		
<i>Hydrocotyle bonariensis</i>	LARGELEAF MARSPENNYWORT	ARALIACEAE		
<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i>	MANYFLOWER MARSPENNYWORT	ARALIACEAE		

APPENDIX 5-D. NATIVE PLANTS THAT MAY OCCUR IN PORT ST. LUCIE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	FAMILY	STATE	FED.
<u><i>Hydrocotyle verticillata</i></u>	WHORLED MARSHPENNYWORT	ARALIACEAE		
<u><i>Hydrolea corymbosa</i></u>	SKYFLOWER	HYDROLEACEAE		
<u><i>Hymenocallis latifolia</i></u>	MANGROVE SPIDERLILY; PERFUMED SPIDERLILY	AMARYLLIDACEAE		
<u><i>Hymenocallis palmeri</i></u>	ALLIGATORLILY	AMARYLLIDACEAE		
<u><i>Hypericum cistifolium</i></u>	ROUNDPOD ST.JOHN'S-WORT	CLUSIACEAE		
<u><i>Hypericum fasciculatum</i></u>	SANDWEED; PEELBARK ST.JOHN'S-WORT	CLUSIACEAE		
<u><i>Hypericum tenuifolium</i></u>	ATLANTIC ST.JOHN'S-WORT	CLUSIACEAE		
<u><i>Hypericum tetrapetalum</i></u>	FOURPETAL ST.JOHN'S-WORT	CLUSIACEAE		
<u><i>Ilex cassine</i></u>	DAHON	AQUIFOLIACEAE		
<u><i>Ilex glabra</i></u>	INKBERRY; GALLBERRY	AQUIFOLIACEAE		
<u><i>Ipomoea imperati</i></u>	BEACH MORNING-GLORY	CONVOLVULACEAE		
<u><i>Ipomoea pandurata</i></u>	MAN-OF-THE-EARTH	CONVOLVULACEAE		
<u><i>Ipomoea pes-caprae subsp. brasiliensis</i></u>	RAILROAD VINE; BAYHOPS	CONVOLVULACEAE		
<u><i>Iresine diffusa</i></u>	JUBA'S BUSH	AMARANTHACEAE		
<u><i>Itea virginica</i></u>	VIRGINIA WILLOW; VIRGINIA SWEETSPIRE	ITEACEAE		
<u><i>Iva imbricata</i></u>	SEACOAST MARSHELDER	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Juncus effusus subsp. solutus</i></u>	SOFT RUSH	JUNCACEAE		
<u><i>Juncus marginatus</i></u>	SHORE RUSH; GRASSLEAF RUSH	JUNCACEAE		
<u><i>Juncus megacephalus</i></u>	BIGHEAD RUSH	JUNCACEAE		
<u><i>Juncus scirpoides</i></u>	NEEDLEPOD RUSH	JUNCACEAE		
<u><i>Kosteletzkya pentacarpos</i></u>	VIRGINIA SALTMARSH MALLOW	MALVACEAE		

APPENDIX 5-D. NATIVE PLANTS THAT MAY OCCUR IN PORT ST. LUCIE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	FAMILY	STATE	FED.
<u><i>Lachnanthes caroliana</i></u>	CAROLINA REDROOT	HAEMODORACEAE		
<u><i>Lachnocaulon anceps</i></u>	WHITEHEAD BOGBUTTON	ERIOCAULACEAE		
<u><i>Lachnocaulon beyrichianum</i></u>	SOUTHERN BOGBUTTON	ERIOCAULACEAE		
<u><i>Lachnocaulon engleri</i></u>	ENGLER'S BOGBUTTON	ERIOCAULACEAE		
<u><i>Lachnocaulon minus</i></u>	SMALL'S BOGBUTTON	ERIOCAULACEAE		
<u><i>Lactuca graminifolia</i></u>	GRASSLEAF LETTUCE	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Lantana involucrata</i></u>	BUTTONSAGE	VERBENACEAE		
<u><i>Lasiacis divaricata</i></u>	SMALLCANE; FLORIDA TIBISEE	POACEAE		
<u><i>Lechea cernua</i></u>	NODDING PINWEED; SCRUB PINWEED	CISTACEAE	T	
<u><i>Lechea torreyi</i></u>	PIEDMONT PINWEED	CISTACEAE		
<u><i>Lepidium virginicum</i></u>	VIRGINIA PEPPERWEED	BRASSICACEAE		
<u><i>Lespedeza hirta</i></u>	HAIRY LESPEDEZA	FABACEAE		
<u><i>Liatris chapmanii</i></u>	CHAPMAN'S GAYFEATHER	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Liatris spicata</i></u>	DENSE GAYFEATHER	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Liatris tenuifolia var. quadriflora</i></u>	SHORTLEAF GAYFEATHER	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Licania michauxii</i></u>	GOPHER APPLE	CHRYSOBALANACEAE		
<u><i>Lilium catesbaei</i></u>	CATESBY'S LILY; PINE LILY	LILIACEAE	T	
<u><i>Limonium carolinianum</i></u>	CAROLINA SEALAVENDER	PLUMBAGINACEAE		
<u><i>Linaria canadensis</i></u>	CANADIAN TOADFLAX	PLANTAGINACEAE		
<u><i>Linaria floridana</i></u>	APALACHICOLA TOADFLAX	PLANTAGINACEAE		
<u><i>Linum medium var. texanum</i></u>	STIFF YELLOW FLAX	LINACEAE		

APPENDIX 5-D. NATIVE PLANTS THAT MAY OCCUR IN PORT ST. LUCIE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	FAMILY	STATE	FED.
<u><i>Lipocarpa micrantha</i></u>	SMALLFLOWER HALFCHAFF SEDGE	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Lobelia feayana</i></u>	BAY LOBELIA	CAMPANULACEAE		
<u><i>Lobelia homophylla</i></u>	PINELAND LOBELIA	CAMPANULACEAE		
<u><i>Lobelia paludosa</i></u>	WHITE LOBELIA	CAMPANULACEAE		
<u><i>Ludwigia lanceolata</i></u>	LANCELEAF PRIMROSEWILLOW	ONAGRACEAE		
<u><i>Ludwigia linifolia</i></u>	SOUTHEASTERN PRIMROSEWILLOW	ONAGRACEAE		
<u><i>Ludwigia maritima</i></u>	SEASIDE PRIMROSEWILLOW	ONAGRACEAE		
<u><i>Ludwigia suffruticosa</i></u>	SHRUBBY PRIMROSEWILLOW	ONAGRACEAE		
<u><i>Lupinus diffusus</i></u>	SKYBLUE LUPINE	FABACEAE		
<u><i>Lycopodiella appressa</i></u>	SOUTHERN CLUB-MOSS; SOUTHERN BOG CLUB-MOSS	LYCOPODIACEAE		
<u><i>Lycopus rubellus</i></u>	TAPERLEAF WATERHOREHOUND	LAMIACEAE		
<u><i>Lygodesmia aphylla</i></u>	ROSE-RUSH	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Lyonia fruticosa</i></u>	COASTALPLAIN STAGGERBUSH	ERICACEAE		
<u><i>Lyonia lucida</i></u>	FETTERBUSH	ERICACEAE		
<u><i>Lythrum alatum var. lanceolatum</i></u>	WINGED LOOSESTRIFE	LYTHRACEAE		
<u><i>Marshallia graminifolia</i></u>	GRASSLEAF BARBARA'S BUTTONS	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Mecardonia acuminata subsp. peninsularis</i></u>	AXILFLOWER	PLANTAGINACEAE		
<u><i>Melanthera nivea</i></u>	SNOW SQUARESTEM	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Melochia tomentosa</i></u>	WOOLLY PYRAMIDFLOWER; TEABUSH; BROOMWOOD	MALVACEAE		
<u><i>Melothria pendula</i></u>	CREEPING CUCUMBER	CUCURBITACEAE		
<u><i>Mentzelia floridana</i></u>	POORMAN'S PATCH; STICKLEAF	LOASACEAE		

APPENDIX 5-D. NATIVE PLANTS THAT MAY OCCUR IN PORT ST. LUCIE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	FAMILY	STATE	FED.
<u>Mikania cordifolia</u>	FLORIDA KEYS HEMPVINE	ASTERACEAE		
<u>Mikania scandens</u>	CLIMBING HEMPVINE	ASTERACEAE		
<u>Mimosa quadrivalvis var. floridana</u>	FLORIDA SENSITIVE BRIER	FABACEAE		
<u>Mimosa strigillosa</u>	POWDERPUFF	FABACEAE		
<u>Monarda punctata</u>	SPOTTED BEEBALM	LAMIACEAE		
<u>Monotropa uniflora</u>	INDIANPIPE	ERICACEAE		
<u>Morus rubra</u>	RED MULBERRY	MORACEAE		
<u>Muhlenbergia capillaris var. filipes</u>	GULF HAIRAWN MUHLY	POACEAE		
<u>Myrcianthes fragrans</u>	TWINBERRY; SIMPSON'S STOPPER	MYRTACEAE	T	
<u>Myrica cerifera</u>	SOUTHERN BAYBERRY; WAX MYRTLE	MYRICACEAE		
<u>Nephrolepis exaltata</u>	SWORD FERN; WILD BOSTON FERN	NEPHROLEPIDACEAE		
<u>Nyssa sylvatica var. biflora</u>	SWAMP TUPELO	CORNACEAE		
<u>Oclemena reticulata</u>	WHITETOP ASTER; PINEBARREN ASTER	ASTERACEAE		
<u>Ocotea coriacea</u>	LANCEWOOD	LAURACEAE		
<u>Oenothera humifusa</u>	SEABEACH EVENINGPRIMROSE	ONAGRACEAE		
<u>Oenothera laciniata</u>	CUTLEAF EVENINGPRIMROSE	ONAGRACEAE		
<u>Okenia hypogaea</u>	BURROWING FOUR-O'CLOCK; BEACH PEANUT	NYCTAGINACEAE	E	
<u>Oldenlandia uniflora</u>	CLUSTERED MILLE GRAINES	RUBIACEAE		
<u>Ophioglossum palmatum</u>	HAND FERN	OPHIOGLOSSACEAE	E	
<u>Ophioglossum petiolatum</u>	STALKED ADDER'S-TONGUE	OPHIOGLOSSACEAE		
<u>Oplismenus hirtellus</u>	WOODSGRASS; BASKETGRASS	POACEAE		

APPENDIX 5-D. NATIVE PLANTS THAT MAY OCCUR IN PORT ST. LUCIE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	FAMILY	STATE	FED.
<i>Opuntia humifusa</i>	PRICKLYPEAR	CACTACEAE		
<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	ERECT PRICKLYPEAR; SHELL-MOUND PRICKLYPEAR	CACTACEAE	T	
<i>Orontium aquaticum</i>	GOLDENCLUB; NEVERWET	ARACEAE		
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	CINNAMON FERN	OSMUNDACEAE		
<i>Osmunda regalis var. spectabilis</i>	ROYAL FERN	OSMUNDACEAE		
<i>Oxypolis filiformis</i>	WATER COWBANE	APIACEAE		
<i>Palafoxia feayi</i>	FEAY'S PALAFOX	ASTERACEAE		
<i>Panicum amarum</i>	BITTER PANICGRASS	POACEAE		
<i>Panicum anceps</i>	BEAKED PANICUM	POACEAE		
<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	FALL PANICGRASS	POACEAE		
<i>Panicum hemitomon</i>	MAIDENCANE	POACEAE		
<i>Panicum hians</i>	GAPING PANICUM	POACEAE		
<i>Panicum longifolium</i>		POACEAE		
<i>Panicum rigidulum</i>	REDTOP PANICUM	POACEAE		
<i>Parietaria floridana</i>	FLORIDA PELLITORY	URTICACEAE		
<i>Parietaria praetermissa</i>	CLUSTERED PELLITORY	URTICACEAE		
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	VIRGINIA CREEPER; WOODBINE	VITACEAE		
<i>Paspalum conjugatum</i>	SOUR PASPALUM; HILOGRASS	POACEAE		
<i>Paspalum dissectum</i>	MUDBANK CROWNGRASS	POACEAE		
<i>Paspalum floridanum</i>	FLORIDA PASPALUM	POACEAE		
<i>Paspalum laeve</i>	FIELD PASPALUM	POACEAE		

APPENDIX 5-D. NATIVE PLANTS THAT MAY OCCUR IN PORT ST. LUCIE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	FAMILY	STATE	FED.
<i>Paspalum setaceum</i>	THIN PASPALUM	POACEAE		
<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	PURPLE PASSIONFLOWER	PASSIFLORACEAE		
<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	CORKSYSTEM PASSIONFLOWER	PASSIFLORACEAE		
<i>Pectis prostrata</i>	SPREADING CINCHWEED	ASTERACEAE		
<i>Peltandra virginica</i>	GREEN ARROW ARUM	ARACEAE		
<i>Pentalinon luteum</i>	WILD ALLAMANDA; HAMMOCK VIPERSTAIL	APOCYNACEAE		
<i>Peperomia humilis</i>	LOW PEPEROMIA	PIPERACEAE	E	
<i>Persea borbonia</i>	RED BAY	LAURACEAE		
<i>Petiveria alliacea</i>	GUINEA HEN WEED	PHYTOLACCACEAE		
<i>Phaseolus polystachios</i>	THICKET BEAN	FABACEAE		
<i>Phlebodium aureum</i>	GOLDEN POLYPODY	POLYPODIACEAE		
<i>Phoradendron leucarpum</i>	OAK MISTLETOE	VISCACEAE		
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	COMMON REED	POACEAE		
<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	TURKEY TANGLE FOGFRUIT; CAPEWEED	VERBENACEAE		
<i>Phyllanthus abnormis</i>	DRUMMOND'S LEAFFLOWER	PHYLLANTHACEAE		
<i>Physalis arenicola</i>	CYPRESSHEAD GROUNDCHERRY	SOLANACEAE		
<i>Physalis pubescens</i>	HUSK TOMATO	SOLANACEAE		
<i>Physalis walteri</i>	WALTER'S GROUNDCHERRY	SOLANACEAE		
<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	AMERICAN POKEWEED	PHYTOLACCACEAE		
<i>Piloblephis rigida</i>	WILD PENNYROYAL	LAMIACEAE		
<i>Pinus clausa</i>	SAND PINE	PINACEAE		

APPENDIX 5-D. NATIVE PLANTS THAT MAY OCCUR IN PORT ST. LUCIE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	FAMILY	STATE	FED.
<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	SLASH PINE	PINACEAE		
<i>Piriqueta cistoides subsp. caroliniana</i>	PITTED STRIPESEED	TURNERACEAE		
<i>Pisonia aculeata</i>	DEVIL'S CLAWS; PULLBACK	NYCTAGINACEAE		
<i>Pityopsis graminifolia</i>	NARROWLEAF SILKGRASS	ASTERACEAE		
<i>Plantago virginica</i>	VIRGINIA PLANTAIN; SOUTHERN PLANTAIN	PLANTAGINACEAE		
<i>Pleopeltis polypodioides var. michauxiana</i>	RESURRECTION FERN	POLYPODIACEAE		
<i>Pluchea baccharis</i>	ROSY CAMPHORWEED	ASTERACEAE		
<i>Pluchea foetida</i>	STINKING CAMPHORWEED	ASTERACEAE		
<i>Pluchea odorata</i>	SWEETSCENT	ASTERACEAE		
<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>	DOCTORBUSH	PLUMBAGINACEAE		
<i>Poinsettia cyathophora</i>	PAINTEDLEAF; FIRE-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN	EUPHORBIACEAE		
<i>Polanisia tenuifolia</i>	SLENDERLEAF CLAMMYWEED	BRASSICACEAE		
<i>Polygala balduinii</i>	BALDWIN'S MILKWORT	POLYGALACEAE		
<i>Polygala cruciata</i>	DRUMHEADS	POLYGALACEAE		
<i>Polygala cymosa</i>	TALL PINEBARREN MILKWORT	POLYGALACEAE		
<i>Polygala lutea</i>	ORANGE MILKWORT	POLYGALACEAE		
<i>Polygala ramosa</i>	LOW PINEBARREN MILKWORT	POLYGALACEAE		
<i>Polygala rugelii</i>	YELLOW MILKWORT	POLYGALACEAE		
<i>Polygala setacea</i>	COASTALPLAIN MILKWORT	POLYGALACEAE		
<i>Polygala smallii</i>	SMALL'S MILKWORT; TINY POLYGALA	POLYGALACEAE	E	E
<i>Polygala violacea</i>	SHOWY MILKWORT	POLYGALACEAE		

APPENDIX 5-D. NATIVE PLANTS THAT MAY OCCUR IN PORT ST. LUCIE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	FAMILY	STATE	FED.
<i>Polygonella ciliata</i>	HAIRY JOINTWEED	POLYGONACEAE		
<i>Polygonella robusta</i>	LARGEFLOWER JOINTWEED; SANDHILL WIREWEED	POLYGONACEAE		
<i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i>	MILD WATERPEPPER; SWAMP SMARTWEED	POLYGONACEAE		
<i>Polygonum punctatum</i>	DOTTED SMARTWEED	POLYGONACEAE		
<i>Polygonum setaceum</i>	BOG SMARTWEED	POLYGONACEAE		
<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	PICKERELWEED	PONTEDERIACEAE		
<i>Portulaca pilosa</i>	PINK PURSLANE; KISS-ME-QUICK	PORTULACACEAE		
<i>Proserpinaca palustris</i>	MARSH MERMAIDWEED	HALORAGACEAE		
<i>Proserpinaca pectinata</i>	COMBLEAF MERMAIDWEED	HALORAGACEAE		
<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	CAROLINA LAURELCHERRY	ROSACEAE		
<i>Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium</i>	SWEET EVERLASTING; RABBIT TOBACCO	ASTERACEAE		
<i>Psilotum nudum</i>	WHISK-FERN	PSILOTACEAE		
<i>Psychotria nervosa</i>	WILD COFFEE	RUBIACEAE		
<i>Psychotria sulzneri</i>	SHORTLEAF WILD COFFEE	RUBIACEAE		
<i>Pteridium aquilinum var. caudatum</i>	LACY BRACKEN	DENNSTAEDTIACEAE		
<i>Pteridium aquilinum var. pseudocaudatum</i>	TAILED BRACKEN	DENNSTAEDTIACEAE		
<i>Pterocaulon pycnostachyum</i>	BLACKROOT	ASTERACEAE		
<i>Pteroglossaspis ecristata</i>	GIANT ORCHID; NON-CRESTED EULOPHIA	ORCHIDACEAE	T	
<i>Ptilimnium capillaceum</i>	MOCK BISHOPSWEED; HERBWILLIAM	APIACEAE		
<i>Quercus chapmanii</i>	CHAPMAN'S OAK	FAGACEAE		
<i>Quercus geminata</i>	SAND LIVE OAK	FAGACEAE		

APPENDIX 5-D. NATIVE PLANTS THAT MAY OCCUR IN PORT ST. LUCIE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	FAMILY	STATE	FED.
<u><i>Quercus inopina</i></u>	SCRUB OAK	FAGACEAE		
<u><i>Quercus myrtifolia</i></u>	MYRTLE OAK	FAGACEAE		
<u><i>Quercus virginiana</i></u>	LIVE OAK	FAGACEAE		
<u><i>Randia aculeata</i></u>	WHITE INDIGOBERRY	RUBIACEAE		
<u><i>Rapanea punctata</i></u>	MYRSINE; COLICWOOD	MYRSINACEAE		
<u><i>Rhexia cubensis</i></u>	WEST INDIAN MEADOWBEAUTY	MELASTOMATACEAE		
<u><i>Rhexia nashii</i></u>	MAID MARIAN	MELASTOMATACEAE		
<u><i>Rhexia nuttallii</i></u>	NUTTALL'S MEADOWBEAUTY	MELASTOMATACEAE		
<u><i>Rhizophora mangle</i></u>	RED MANGROVE	RHIZOPHORACEAE		
<u><i>Rhus copallinum</i></u>	WINGED SUMAC	ANACARDIACEAE		
<u><i>Rhynchospora baldwinii</i></u>	BALDWIN'S BEAKSEDGE	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Rhynchospora cephalantha</i></u>	BUNCHED BEAKSEDGE	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Rhynchospora chapmanii</i></u>	CHAPMAN'S BEAKSEDGE	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Rhynchospora colorata</i></u>	STARRUSH WHITETOP	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Rhynchospora fascicularis</i></u>	FASCICLED BEAKSEDGE	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Rhynchospora filifolia</i></u>	THREADLEAF BEAKSEDGE	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Rhynchospora harperi</i></u>	HARPER'S BEAKSEDGE	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Rhynchospora inundata</i></u>	NARROWFRUIT HORNED BEAKSEDGE	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Rhynchospora latifolia</i></u>	GIANT WHITETOP; SANDSWAMP WHITETOP	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Rhynchospora megalocarpa</i></u>	SANDYFIELD BEAKSEDGE	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Rhynchospora microcarpa</i></u>	SOUTHERN BEAKSEDGE	CYPERACEAE		

APPENDIX 5-D. NATIVE PLANTS THAT MAY OCCUR IN PORT ST. LUCIE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	FAMILY	STATE	FED.
<i>Rhynchospora microcephala</i>	BUNCHED BEAKSEDGE	CYPERACEAE		
<i>Rhynchospora miliacea</i>	MILLET BEAKSEDGE	CYPERACEAE		
<i>Rhynchospora nitens</i>	SHORTBEAK BEAKSEDGE; BALDRUSH	CYPERACEAE		
<i>Rhynchospora rariflora</i>	FEWFLOWER BEAKSEDGE	CYPERACEAE		
<i>Rhynchospora tracyi</i>	TRACY'S BEAKSEDGE	CYPERACEAE		
<i>Rhynchospora wrightiana</i>	WRIGHT'S BEAKSEDGE	CYPERACEAE		
<i>Rivina humilis</i>	ROUGEPLANT	PHYTOLACCACEAE		
<i>Rubus trivialis</i>	SOUTHERN DEWBERRY	ROSACEAE		
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	BLACKEYED SUSAN	ASTERACEAE		
<i>Rumex verticillatus</i>	SWAMP DOCK	POLYGONACEAE		
<i>Sabal etonia</i>	SCRUB PALMETTO	ARECACEAE		
<i>Sabal minor</i>	DWARF PALMETTO; BLUESTEM PALM	ARECACEAE		
<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	CABBAGE PALM	ARECACEAE		
<i>Sabatia grandiflora</i>	LARGEFLOWER ROSEGENTIAN	GENTIANACEAE		
<i>Sabatia stellaris</i>	ROSE-OF-PLYMOUTH	GENTIANACEAE		
<i>Sacciolepis striata</i>	AMERICAN CUPSCALE	POACEAE		
<i>Sacoila lanceolata</i>	LEAFLESS BEAKED LADIESTRESSES; LEAFLESS BEAKED ORCHID	ORCHIDACEAE	T	
<i>Sagittaria graminea var. chapmanii</i>	CHAPMAN'S ARROWHEAD	ALISMATACEAE		
<i>Sagittaria lancifolia</i>	BULLTONGUE ARROWHEAD	ALISMATACEAE		
<i>Salix caroliniana</i>	CAROLINA WILLOW; COASTALPLAIN WILLOW	SALICACEAE		
<i>Salvia coccinea</i>	TROPICAL SAGE; BLOOD SAGE	LAMIACEAE		

APPENDIX 5-D. NATIVE PLANTS THAT MAY OCCUR IN PORT ST. LUCIE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	FAMILY	STATE	FED.
<u><i>Sambucus nigra subsp. canadensis</i></u>	AMERICAN ELDER; ELDERBERRY	ADOXACEAE		
<u><i>Samolus valerandi subsp. parviflorus</i></u>	PINELAND PIMPERNEL; SEASIDE BROOKWEED	SAMOLACEAE		
<u><i>Scaevola plumieri</i></u>	BEACHBERRY; INKBERRY; GULLFEED	GOODENIACEAE	T	
<u><i>Schoenolirion albiflorum</i></u>	WHITE SUNNYBELL	HYACINTHACEAE		
<u><i>Schoenoplectus pungens</i></u>	THREESQUARE BULRUSH	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Schoepfia chrysophyloides</i></u>	GRAYTWIG	SCHOEPIACEAE		
<u><i>Scleria reticularis</i></u>	NETTED NUTRUSH	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Scoparia dulcis</i></u>	SWEETBROOM; LICORICEWEED	PLANTAGINACEAE		
<u><i>Scutellaria integrifolia</i></u>	HELMET SKULLCAP	LAMIACEAE		
<u><i>Selaginella arenicola</i></u>	SAND SPIKE-MOSS	SELAGINELLACEAE		
<u><i>Serenoa repens</i></u>	SAW PALMETTO	ARECACEAE		
<u><i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i></u>	SHORELINE SEAPURSLANE	AIZOACEAE		
<u><i>Setaria macrosperma</i></u>	CORAL BRISTLEGRASS; CORAL FOXTAIL	POACEAE		
<u><i>Setaria parviflora</i></u>	YELLOW BRISTLEGRASS; KNOTROOT FOXTAIL	POACEAE		
<u><i>Seymeria pectinata</i></u>	PIEDMONT BLACKSENNA	OROBANCHACEAE		
<u><i>Sida rhombifolia</i></u>	CUBAN JUTE; INDIAN HEMP	MALVACEAE		
<u><i>Sida ulmifolia</i></u>	COMMON WIREWEED; COMMON FANPETALS	MALVACEAE		
<u><i>Sideroxylon foetidissimum</i></u>	FALSE MASTIC	SAPOTACEAE		
<u><i>Sideroxylon tenax</i></u>	TOUGH BULLY	SAPOTACEAE		
<u><i>Simarouba glauca</i></u>	PARADISE TREE	SIMAROUBACEAE		
<u><i>Sisyrinchium xerophyllum</i></u>	JWELED BLUE-EYED GRASS	IRIDACEAE		

APPENDIX 5-D. NATIVE PLANTS THAT MAY OCCUR IN PORT ST. LUCIE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	FAMILY	STATE	FED.
<u><i>Smilax auriculata</i></u>	EARLEAF GREENBRIER	SMILACACEAE		
<u><i>Solanum americanum</i></u>	AMERICAN BLACK NIGHTSHADE	SOLANACEAE		
<u><i>Solanum capsicoides</i></u>	SODA APPLE; COCKROACHBERRY	SOLANACEAE		
<u><i>Solanum chenopodioides</i></u>	BLACK NIGHTSHADE	SOLANACEAE		
<u><i>Solanum erianthum</i></u>	POTATOTREE	SOLANACEAE		
<u><i>Solidago fistulosa</i></u>	PINEBARREN GOLDENROD	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Solidago odora var. chapmanii</i></u>	CHAPMAN'S GOLDENROD	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Sophora tomentosa var. truncata</i></u>	YELLOW NECKLACEPOD	FABACEAE		
<u><i>Spartina alterniflora</i></u>	SALTMARSH CORDGRASS; SMOOTH CORDGRASS	POACEAE		
<u><i>Spartina patens</i></u>	MARSHHAY CORDGRAS; SALTMEADOW CORDGRASS	POACEAE		
<u><i>Spermacoce remota</i></u>	WOODLAND FALSE BUTTONWEED	RUBIACEAE		
<u><i>Spermolepis echinata</i></u>	BRISTLY SCALESEED	APIACEAE		
<u><i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i></u>	PRAIRIE WEDGESCALE	POACEAE		
<u><i>Spiranthes laciniata</i></u>	LACELIP LADIESTRESSES	ORCHIDACEAE	T	
<u><i>Spiranthes odorata</i></u>	FRAGRANT or MARSH LADIESTRESSES; UNDERWATER ORCHID	ORCHIDACEAE		
<u><i>Spiranthes praecox</i></u>	GREENVEIN LADIESTRESSES	ORCHIDACEAE		
<u><i>Spiranthes vernalis</i></u>	SPRING LADIESTRESSES	ORCHIDACEAE		
<u><i>Sporobolus curtissii</i></u>	CURTISS' DROPSEED	POACEAE		
<u><i>Sporobolus domingensis</i></u>	CORAL DROPSEED	POACEAE		
<u><i>Sporobolus junceus</i></u>	PINEYWOODS DROPSEED	POACEAE		
<u><i>Sporobolus virginicus</i></u>	SEASHORE DROPSEED	POACEAE		

APPENDIX 5-D. NATIVE PLANTS THAT MAY OCCUR IN PORT ST. LUCIE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	FAMILY	STATE	FED.
<i>Stenandrium dulce</i>	SWEET SHAGGYTUFT	ACANTHACEAE		
<i>Stenanthium densum</i>	CROWPOISON; OSCEOLA'S PLUME	MELANTHIACEAE		
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS	POACEAE		
<i>Stillingia aquatica</i>	WATER TOOTHLEAF; CORKWOOD	EUPHORBIACEAE		
<i>Stipulicida setacea</i>	PINELAND SCALYPINK	CARYOPHYLLACEAE		
<i>Suriana maritima</i>	BAY CEDAR	SURIANACEAE		
<i>Symphotrichum bahamense</i>	BAHAMAN ASTER	ASTERACEAE		
<i>Symphotrichum chapmanii</i>	SAVANNAH ASTER	ASTERACEAE		
<i>Symphotrichum dumosum</i>	RICE BUTTON ASTER	ASTERACEAE		
<i>Syngonanthus flavidulus</i>	YELLOW HATPINS	ERIOCAULACEAE		
<i>Tephrosia rugelii</i>	RUGEL'S HOARYPEA	FABACEAE		
<i>Teucrium canadense</i>	WOOD SAGE; CANADIAN GERMANDER	LAMIACEAE		
<i>Thalassia testudinum</i>	TURTLEGRASS	HYDROCHARITACEAE		
<i>Thalia geniculata</i>	ALLIGATORFLAG; FIREFLAG	MARANTACEAE		
<i>Thelypteris interrupta</i>	HOTTENTOT FERN; WILLDENOW'S FERN	THELYPTERIDACEAE		
<i>Thelypteris kunthii</i>	WIDESPREAD MAIDEN FERN; SOUTHERN SHIELD FERN	THELYPTERIDACEAE		
<i>Thelypteris palustris var. pubescens</i>	MARSH FERN	THELYPTERIDACEAE		
<i>Tillandsia balbisiiana</i>	NORTHERN NEEDLELEAF	BROMELIACEAE	T	
<i>Tillandsia recurvata</i>	BALLMOSS	BROMELIACEAE		
<i>Tillandsia setacea</i>	SOUTHERN NEEDLELEAF	BROMELIACEAE		
<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>	SPANISH MOSS	BROMELIACEAE		

APPENDIX 5-D. NATIVE PLANTS THAT MAY OCCUR IN PORT ST. LUCIE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	FAMILY	STATE	FED.
<u><i>Tillandsia utriculata</i></u>	GIANT AIRPLANT; GIANT WILD PINE	BROMELIACEAE	E	
<u><i>Toxicodendron radicans</i></u>	EASTERN POISON IVY	ANACARDIACEAE		
<u><i>Trichostema dichotomum</i></u>	FORKED BLUECURLS	LAMIACEAE		
<u><i>Tridens flavus</i></u>	TALL REDTOP; PURPLETOP TRIDENS	POACEAE		
<u><i>Triphora gentianoides</i></u>	GENTIAN NODDINGCAPS	ORCHIDACEAE		
<u><i>Triplasis purpurea</i></u>	PURPLE SANDGRASS	POACEAE		
<u><i>Typha domingensis</i></u>	SOUTHERN CATTAIL	TYPHACEAE		
<u><i>Typha latifolia</i></u>	BROADLEAF CATTAIL	TYPHACEAE		
<u><i>Uniola paniculata</i></u>	SEAOATS	POACEAE		
<u><i>Utricularia cornuta</i></u>	HORNED BLADDERWORT	LENTIBULARIACEAE		
<u><i>Utricularia gibba</i></u>	HUMPED BLADDERWORT	LENTIBULARIACEAE		
<u><i>Vaccinium darrowii</i></u>	DARROW'S BLUEBERRY	ERICACEAE		
<u><i>Vaccinium myrsinites</i></u>	SHINY BLUEBERRY	ERICACEAE		
<u><i>Vaccinium stamineum</i></u>	DEERBERRY	ERICACEAE		
<u><i>Vernonia gigantea</i></u>	GIANT IRONWEED	ASTERACEAE		
<u><i>Vicia acutifolia</i></u>	FOURLEAF VETCH	FABACEAE		
<u><i>Vigna luteola</i></u>	HAIRYPOD COWPEA	FABACEAE		
<u><i>Viola lanceolata</i></u>	BOG WHITE VIOLET	VIOLACEAE		
<u><i>Vitis cinerea var. floridana</i></u>	FLORIDA GRAPE	VITACEAE		
<u><i>Vitis rotundifolia</i></u>	MUSCADINE	VITACEAE		
<u><i>Vitis shuttleworthii</i></u>	CALLOOSE GRAPE	VITACEAE		

APPENDIX 5-D. NATIVE PLANTS THAT MAY OCCUR IN PORT ST. LUCIE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	FAMILY	STATE	FED.
<u><i>Vittaria lineata</i></u>	SHOESTRING FERN	VITTARIACEAE		
<u><i>Websteria confervoides</i></u>	ALGAL BULRUSH	CYPERACEAE		
<u><i>Woodwardia areolata</i></u>	NETTED CHAIN FERN	BLECHNACEAE		
<u><i>Woodwardia virginica</i></u>	VIRGINIA CHAIN FERN	BLECHNACEAE		
<u><i>Ximenia americana</i></u>	TALLOW WOOD; HOG PLUM	XIMENIACEAE		
<u><i>Xyris ambigua</i></u>	COASTALPLAIN YELLOWEYED GRASS	XYRIDACEAE		
<u><i>Xyris brevifolia</i></u>	SHORTLEAF YELLOWEYED GRASS	XYRIDACEAE		
<u><i>Xyris caroliniana</i></u>	CAROLINA YELLOWEYED GRASS	XYRIDACEAE		
<u><i>Xyris elliottii</i></u>	ELLIOTT'S YELLOWEYED GRASS	XYRIDACEAE		
<u><i>Xyris fimbriata</i></u>	FRINGED YELLOWEYED GRASS	XYRIDACEAE		
<u><i>Xyris flabelliformis</i></u>	SAVANNAH YELLOWEYED GRASS	XYRIDACEAE		
<u><i>Xyris floridana</i></u>	FLORIDA YELLOWEYED GRASS	XYRIDACEAE		
<u><i>Xyris jupicai</i></u>	RICHARD'S YELLOWEYED GRASS	XYRIDACEAE		
<u><i>Xyris platylepis</i></u>	TALL YELLOWEYED GRASS	XYRIDACEAE		
<u><i>Xyris smalliana</i></u>	SMALL'S YELLOWEYED GRASS	XYRIDACEAE		
<u><i>Yucca aloifolia</i></u>	SPANISH BAYONET; ALOE YUCCA	AGAVACEAE		
<u><i>Zamia pumila</i></u>	FLORIDA ARROWROOT; COONTIE	ZAMIACEAE		
<u><i>Zanthoxylum clava-herculis</i></u>	HERCULES-CLUB	RUTACEAE		
<u><i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i></u>	WILD LIME; LIME PRICKLYASH	RUTACEAE		
<u><i>Zizaniopsis miliacea</i></u>	SOUTHERN WILD RICE; GIANT CUTGRASS	POACEAE		

Data from the Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants, Institute for Systematic Botany. <http://www.plantatlas.usf.edu>
 The last columns indicate if the species is listed as **T** = Threatened or **E** = Endangered by the State of Florida or the Federal Government

APPENDIX 5-E. INVASIVE EXOTIC PLANTS

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	EPPC	GOV.
<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	ROSARY PEA; BLACKEYED SUSAN	FABACEAE	1	N
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	EARLEAF ACACIA	FABACEAE	1	
<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	WOMAN'S TONGUE	FABACEAE	1	
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	ALLIGATORWEED	AMARANTHACEAE	2	P
<i>Antigonon leptopus</i>	CORAL VINE; QUEEN'S JEWELS	POLYGONACEAE	2	
<i>Ardisia elliptica</i>	SHOEBUTTON	MYRSINACEAE	1	N
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	SPRENGER'S ASPARAGUS-FERN	ASPARAGACEAE	1	
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	PAPER MULBERRY	MORACEAE	2	
<i>Callisia fragrans</i>	BASKETPLANT	COMMELINACEAE	2	
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	RIVER SHEOAK	CASUARINACEAE	2	P
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	AUSTRALIAN-PINE; HORSETAIL CASUARINA	CASUARINACEAE	1	P,N
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	CAMPHORTREE	LAURACEAE	1	
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	WILD TARO; DASHEEN; COCO YAM	ARACEAE	1	
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	CARROTWOOD	SAPINDACEAE	1	N
<i>Cyperus involucratus</i>	UMBRELLA PLANT	CYPERACEAE	2	
<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	AIR-POTATO	DIOSCOREACEAE	1	N
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	COMMON WATER-HYACINTH	PONTEDERIACEAE	1	P
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	SILVERTHORN; THORNY OLIVE	ELAEAGNACEAE	2	
<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	SURINAM CHERRY	MYRTACEAE	1	
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	COGONGRASS	POACEAE	1	N,U
<i>Jasminum dichotomum</i>	GOLD COAST JASMINE	OLEACEAE	1	
<i>Jasminum fluminense</i>	BRAZILIAN JASMINE; JAZMIN DE TRAPO	OLEACEAE	1	
<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i>	CATHEDRAL BELLS; LIFE PLANT	CRASSULACEAE	2	
<i>Koelreuteria elegans subsp. formosana</i>	FLAMEGOLD	SAPINDACEAE	2	
<i>Lantana camara</i>	LANTANA; SHRUBVERBENA	VERBENACEAE	1	
<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	PERUVIAN PRIMROSEWILLOW	ONAGRACEAE	1	
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	JAPANESE CLIMBING FERN	SCHIZAEACEAE	1	N
<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>	SMALL-LEAF CLIMBING FERN	SCHIZAEACEAE	1	N
<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	CATCLAWVINE	BIGNONIACEAE	1	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	PUNKTREE	MYRTACEAE	1	P,N,U
<i>Melinis minutiflora</i>	MOLASSESGRASS	POACEAE	2	
<i>Melinis repens</i>	ROSE NATALGRASS	POACEAE	1	
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	TUBEROUS SWORD FERN	NEPHROLEPIDACEAE	1	
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	GUINEAGRASS	POACEAE	2	
<i>Panicum repens</i>	TORPEDO GRASS	POACEAE	1	
<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	ELEPHANTGRASS; NAPIERGRASS	POACEAE	1	

APPENDIX 5-E. INVASIVE EXOTIC PLANTS

<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	SENEGAL DATE PALM	ARECACEAE	2	
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	WATER-LETTUCE	ARACEAE	1	P
<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>	STRAWBERRY GUAVA	MYRTACEAE	1	
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	GUAVA	MYRTACEAE	1	
<i>Pueraria montana var. lobata</i>	KUDZU	FABACEAE	1	N
<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i>	ROSE MYRTLE	MYRTACEAE	1	N
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	CASTORBEAN	EUPHORBIACEAE	2	
<i>Ruellia tweediana</i>	BRITTON'S WILD PETUNIA; MEXICAN BLUEBELL	ACANTHACEAE	1	
<i>Sansevieria hyacinthoides</i>	BOWSTRING HEMP; MOTHER-IN-LAW'S TONGUE	RUSCACEAE	2	
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	POPCORNTREE; CHINESE TALLOWTREE	EUPHORBIACEAE	1	N
<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	AUSTRALIAN UMBRELLA TREE; OCTOPUS TREE	ARALIACEAE	1	
<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i>	BRAZILIAN PEPPER	ANACARDIACEAE	1	P,N
<i>Senna pendula var. glabrata</i>	VALAMUERTO	FABACEAE	1	
<i>Solanum diphyllum</i>	TWOLEAF NIGHTSHADE	SOLANACEAE	2	
<i>Solanum jamaicense</i>	JAMAICAN NIGHTSHADE	SOLANACEAE	2	
<i>Solanum viarum</i>	TROPICAL SODA APPLE	SOLANACEAE	1	N,U
<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	CREEPING OXEYE	ASTERACEAE	2	
<i>Syzygium jambos</i>	MALABAR PLUM; ROSE APPLE	MYRTACEAE	2	
<i>Talipariti tiliaceum</i>	SEA HIBISCUS; MAHOE	MALVACEAE	2	
<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	PORTIA TREE	MALVACEAE	1	
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	SMALL-LEAF SPIDERWORT	COMMELINACEAE	1	
<i>Tradescantia spathacea</i>	MOSES-IN-THE-CRADLE; OYSTER-PLANT; BOATLILY	COMMELINACEAE	2	
<i>Tribulus cistoides</i>	BURRNUT; JAMAICAN FEVERPLANT	ZYGOPHYLLACEAE	2	
<i>Urena lobata</i>	CAESARWEED	MALVACEAE	2	
<i>Urochloa mutica</i>	PARAGRASS	POACEAE	1	
<i>Vitex trifolia</i>	SIMPLELEAF CHASTETREE	LAMIACEAE	2	
<i>Xanthosoma sagittifolium</i>	ARROWLEAF ELEPHANT EAR	ARACEAE	2	

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Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (EPPC) Category I are invasive exotics that are altering native plant communities by displacing native species, changing community structures or ecological functions, or hybridizing with natives.

Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (EPPC) Category II are 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 category I if ecological damage is documented

P = Prohibited by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

N = Noxious weeds listed by the the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

U = Noxious weeds listed by the the U.S. Department of Agriculture.