Descriptions of Vegetation and Land Cover Types Mapped Using Landsat Imagery

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A. Upland Plant Communities

Coastal Uplands

1. **Coastal Strand:** Coastal strand occurs on well-drained sandy soils and typically includes the zoned vegetation of the upper beach, nearby dunes, or on coastal rock formations. This community generally occurs in a long, narrow band parallel to the open waters of the Atlantic Ocean or Gulf of Mexico, and along the shores of some saline bays or sounds in both north and south Florida. This community occupies areas formed along high-energy shorelines, and is strongly affected by wind, waves, and salt spray. Vegetation within this community typically consists of low growing vines, grasses, and herbaceous plants with very few small trees or large shrubs. Pioneer or early successional herbaceous vegetation characterizes the foredune and upper beach, while a gradual change to woody plant species occurs in more protected areas landward. Typical plant species include beach morning glory, railroad vine, sea oats, saw palmetto, Spanish bayonet, yaupon holly, wax myrtle, along with sea grape, cocoplum, and other tropicals in southern Florida. The coastal strand community only includes the zone of early successional vegetation that lies between the upper beach, and more highly developed communities landward. Adjacent or contiguous community types such as xeric oak scrubs, pinelands, or hardwood forests would therefore be classified and mapped accordingly.

2. **Beach/Sand**: This land cover class consists of barren land with little or no vegetation. Coastal areas that are constantly affected by wave and tidal action and areas of dune sands and other areas of bare sands along the coast, are included in this class.

Xeric Uplands

3. **Xeric Oak Scrub:** Xeric oak scrub is a xeric hardwood community typically consisting of clumped patches of low growing oaks interspersed with bare areas of white sand. This community occurs on areas of deep, well-washed, sterile sands, and it is the same understory complex of scrubby oaks and other ground cover species that occurs in the sand pine scrub community. This condition frequently occurs when the short time periods between severe fires results in the complete removal of sand pine as an overstory species. Also included in this category are sites within the Ocala National Forest which have been clear-cut, and are sometimes dominated during the first one to five years by the xeric oak scrub association. The xeric oak scrub community is dominated by myrtle oak,

Chapman's oak, sand-live oak, scrub holly, scrub plum, scrub hickory, rosemary, and saw palmetto. Fire is important in setting back plant succession and maintaining viable oak scrubs.

4. **Sand Pine Scrub:** Sand pine scrub occurs on extremely well drained, sorted, sterile sands deposited along former shorelines and islands of ancient seas. This xeric plant community is dominated by an overstory of sand pine and has an understory of myrtle oak, Chapman's oak, sand-live oak, and scrub holly. Ground cover is usually sparse to absent, especially in mature stands, and rosemary and lichens occur in some open areas. Sites within the Ocala National Forest that have an overstory of direct seeded sand pine, and an intact understory of characteristic xeric scrub oaks, are also included in this category. Fire is an important ecological management tool, and commonly results in even-aged stands within regenerated sites. The distribution of this community type is almost entirely restricted to within the state of Florida.

5. **Sandhill:** Sandhill communities occur in areas of rolling terrain on deep, well-drained, white to yellow, sterile sands. This xeric community is dominated by an overstory of scattered longleaf pine, along with an understory of turkey oak and bluejack oak. The park-like ground cover consists of various grasses and herbs, including wiregrass, partridge pea, beggars tick, milk pea, queen's delight, and others. Fire is an important factor in controlling hardwood competition and other aspects of sandhill ecology. Although many of these sites throughout the state have been modified through the selective or severe cutting of longleaf pine, these areas are still included in the sandhill category.

Mesic Uplands

6. **Dry Prairies:** Dry prairies are large native grass and shrublands occurring on very flat terrain interspersed with scattered cypress domes and strands, bayheads, isolated freshwater marshes, and hardwood hammocks. This community is characterized by many species of grasses, sedges, herbs, and shrubs, including saw palmetto, fetterbush, staggerbush, tar flower, gallberry, blueberry, wiregrass, carpet grasses, and various bluestems. The largest areas of these treeless plains historically occurred just north of Lake Okeechobee, and they were subject to annual or frequent fires. Many of these areas have been converted to improved pasture. In central and south Florida, palmetto prairies, which consist of former pine flatwoods where the overstory trees have been thinned or removed, are also included in this category. These sites contain highly scattered pines that cover less than 10 to 15 percent of an area.

7. **Mixed Hardwood-Pine Forests:** This community is the southern extension of the Piedmont southern mixed hardwoods, and occurs mainly on the clay soils on the northern Pandhandle. Younger stands may be predominantly pines, while a complex of various hardwoods become co-dominants as the system matures over time through plant succession. The overstory consists of shortleaf and loblolly pine, American beech, mockernut hickory, southern red oak, water oak, American holly, and dogwood.

Also included in this category are other upland forests that occur statewide and contain a mixture of conifers and hardwoods as the co-dominant overstory component. These communities contain longleaf pine, slash pine, and loblolly pine in mixed association with live oak, laurel oak, and water oak, together with other hardwood species characteristic of the upland hardwood hammocks and forests class.

8. **Hardwood Hammocks and Forests:** This class includes the major upland hardwood associations that occur statewide on fairly rich sandy soils. Variations in species composition, and the local or spatial distributions of these communities are due in part to differences in soil moisture regimes, soil type, and geographic location within the state. Mesic and xeric variations are included within this association.

The mesic hammock community represents the climax vegetation type within many areas of northern and central Florida. Characteristic species in the extreme north include American beech, southern magnolia, Shumard oak, white oak, mockernut hickory, pignut hickory, sourgum, basswood, white ash, mulberry, and spruce pine. Mesic hammocks of the peninsula are less diverse due to the absence of hardwood species that are adapted to more northerly climates, and are characterized by laurel oak, hop hornbeam, blue beech, sweetgum, cabbage palm, American holly, and southern magnolia.

Xeric hammocks occur on deep, well-drained, sandy soils where fire has been absent for long periods of time. These open, dry hammocks contain live oak, sand-live oak, bluejack oak, blackjack oak, southern red oak, sand-post oak, and pignut hickory.

9. **Pinelands:** The pinelands category includes north and south Florida pine flatwoods, south Florida Pine rocklands, and commercial pine plantations. Pine flatwoods occur on flat sandy terrain where the overstory is characterized by longleaf pine, slash pine, or pond pine. Generally, flatwoods dominated by longleaf pine occur on well-drained sites, while pond pine is found in poorly drained areas, and slash pine occupies intermediate or moderately moist areas. The understory and ground cover within these three communities are somewhat similar and include several common species such as saw palmetto, gallberry, wax myrtle, and a wide variety of grasses and herbs. Generally wiregrass and runner oak dominate longleaf pine sites, fetterbush and bay trees are found in pond pine areas, while saw palmetto, gallberry, and rusty lyonia occupy slash pine flatwoods sites. Cypress domes, bayheads, titi swamps, and freshwater marshes are commonly interspersed in isolated depressions throughout this community type, and fire is a major disturbance factor. An additional pine flatwoods forest type occurs in extreme south Florida on rocklands where the overstory is the south Florida variety of slash pine, and tropical hardwood species occur in the understory. Scrubby flatwoods is another pineland type that occurs on drier ridges, and on or near old coastal dunes. Longleaf pine or slash pine dominates the overstory, while the ground cover is similar to the xeric oak scrub community. Commercial pine plantations are also reluctantly included in the pinelands association. This class includes sites predominately planted to slash pine, although longleaf pine and loblolly pine tracts also occur. Sand pine plantations, which have been planted on severely site-prepared sandhill sites in the north Florida pandhandle, are also included in this category. An acceptable accurate separation of

areas of densely stocked native flatwoods and older planted pine stands with a closed canopy was not consistently possible.

10. **Cabbage Palm-Live Oak Hammock**: This plant community is characterized by cabbage palms and live oaks occurring in small clumps within prairie communities. These hammocks typically have an open understory which may include such species as wax myrtle, water oak, and saw palmetto. Cabbage palm-live oak hammocks are often found bordering large lakes and rivers, and are distributed throughout the prairie region of south central Florida and extend northward in the St. John's River basin. Cabbage palms often form a fringe around hardwood "islands" located within improved pastures.

11. **Tropical Hardwood Hammock:** These upland hardwood forests occur in extreme south Florida and are characterized by tree and shrub species on the northern edge of a range that extends southward into the Caribbean. These communities are sparsely distributed along coastal uplands south of a line from about Vero Beach on the Atlantic coast to Sarasota on the Gulf coast. They occur on many tree islands in the Everglades and on uplands throughout the Florida Keys. This cold-intolerant tropical community has very high plant species diversity, sometimes containing over 35 species of trees and about 65 species of shrubs. Characteristic tropical plants include strangler fig, gumbo-limbo, mastic, bustic, lancewood, ironwoods, poisonwood, pigeon plum, Jamaica dogwood, and Bahama lysiloma. Live oak and cabbage palm are also sometimes found within this community. Tropical hammocks in the Florida Keys may also contain several plants, including lignum vitae, mahogany, thatch palms, and manchineel, which are extremely rare within the United States.

B. **Wetland Plant Communities**

Palustrine (Freshwater Wetlands)

12. **Freshwater Marsh and Wet Prairie:** These wetland communities are dominated by a wide assortment of herbaceous plant species growing on sand, clay, marl, and organic soils in areas of variable water depths and inundation regimes. Generally, freshwater marshes occur in deeper, more strongly inundated situations and are characterized by tall emergents and floating-leaved species. Freshwater marshes occur within flatwoods depressions, along broad, shallow lake and river shorelines, and scattered in open areas within hardwood and cypress swamps. Also, other portions of freshwater lakes, rivers, and canals that are dominated by floating-leaved plants such as lotus, spatterdock, duck weed, and water hyancinths are included in this category. Wet prairies commonly occur in shallow, periodically inundated areas and are usually dominated by aquatic grasses, sedges, and their associates. Wet prairies occur as scattered, shallow depressions within dry prairie areas and on marl prairie areas in south Florida. Also included in this category are areas in Southwest Florida with scattered dwarf cypress having less than 20 percent canopy coverage, and a dense ground cover of freshwater marsh plants. Various combinations of pickerel weed, sawgrass, maidencane, arrowhead, fire flag, cattail, spike rush, bulrush, white water lily, water shield, and various sedges dominate freshwater marshes and wet prairies. Many marsh or wet prairie

types, such as sawgrass marsh or maidencane prairie, have been described and so-named based on their dominant plant species.

13**. Sawgrass Marsh**: Freshwater marshes dominated by sawgrass.

14. **Cattail Marsh**: Freshwater marsh areas dominated by cattails.

15. **Shrub Swamp:** Shrub swamps are wetland communities dominated by dense, low-growing, woody shrubs or small trees. Shrub swamps are usually characteristic of wetland areas that are experiencing environmental change, and are early to mid-successional in species complement and structure. These changes are a result of natural or man-induced perturbations due to increased or decreased hydroperiod, fire, clear cutting or land clearing, and siltation. Shrub swamps statewide may be dominated by one species, such as willow, or an array of opportunistic plants may form a dense, low canopy. Common species include willow, wax myrtle, primrose willow, buttonbush, and saplings of red maple, sweetbay, black gum, and other hydric tree species indicative of wooded wetlands. In northern Florida, some shrub swamps are a fire-maintained subclimax of bay swamps. These dense shrubby areas are dominated by black titi, swamp cyrilla, fetterbush, sweet pepperbush, doghobble, large gallberry, and myrtle-leaf holly.

16. **Bay Swamp:** These hardwood swamps contain broadleaf evergreen trees that occur in shallow, stagnant drainages or depressions often found within pine flatwoods, or at the base of sandy ridges where seepage maintains constantly wet soils. The soils, which are usually covered by an abundant layer of leaf litter, are mostly acidic peat or muck that remains saturated for long periods but over which little water level fluctuation occurs. Overstory trees within bayheads are dominated by sweetbay, swamp bay, and loblolly bay. Depending on the location within the state, other species including pond pine, slash pine, blackgum, cypress, and Atlantic white cedar can occur as scattered individuals, but bay trees dominate the canopy and characterize the community. Understory and gound cover species may include dahoon holly, wax myrtle, fetterbush, greenbriar, royal fern, cinnamon fern, and sphagnum moss.

17. **Cypress Swamp:** These regularly inundated wetlands form a forested border along large rivers, creeks, and lakes, or occur in depressions as circular domes or linear strands. These communities are strongly dominated by either bald cypress or pond cypress, with very low numbers of scattered black gum, red maple, and sweetbay. Understory and ground cover are usually sparse due to frequent flooding but sometimes include such species as buttonbush, lizard's-tail, and various ferns.

18**. Cypress/Pine/Cabbage Palm:** This community includes cypress, pine and/or cabbage palm in combinations in which none of the species achieves dominance. This assemblage forms a transition between moist upland and hydric sites.

19. **Mixed Wetland Forest:** This category includes mixed wetland forest communities in which neither hardwoods nor conifers achieve dominance. The mix can include

hardwoods with pine or cypress and can represent a mixed hydric site or a transition between hardwoods and conifers on hydric/mesic sites.

20. **Hardwood Swamp:** These wooded wetland communities are composed of either pure stands of hardwoods, or occur as a mixture of hardwoods and cypress where hardwoods achieve dominance. This association of wetland-adapted trees occurs throughout the state on organic soils and forms the forested floodplains of non-alluvial rivers, creeks, and broad lake basins. Tree species include a mixed overstory containing black gum, water tupelo, bald cypress, dahoon holly, red maple, swamp ash, cabbage palm, and sweetbay.

21. **Hydric Hammock:** Hydric hammocks occur on soils that are poorly drained or have high water tables. This association is a still-water wetland, flooded less frequently and for shorter periods of time than mixed hardwood and cypress swamps. Outcrops of limestone are common in the gulf coastal area. Typical plant species include laurel oak, live oak, cabbage palm, southern red cedar, and sweetgum. Canopy closure is typically 75-90%. The sub-canopy layer and ground layer vegetation is highly variable between sites. Wax myrtle is the most frequent shrub in hydric hammock. Other shrubs include yaupon, dahoon, and swamp dogwood. Ground cover may be absent or consist of a dense growth of ferns, sedges, grasses, and greenbriars. Sites are usually between mesic hammocks or pine flatwoods and river swamp, wet prairie, or marsh. This hammock type is found in a narrow band along parts of the Gulf coast and along the St. Johns river where they often extend to the edge of coastal salt marshes.

22. **Bottomland Hardwood Forest:** These wetland forests are composed of a diverse assortment of hydric hardwoods which occur on the rich alluvial soils of silt and clay deposited along several Pandhandle rivers including the Apalachicola, Choctawhatchee, and Escambia. These communities are characterized by an overstory that includes water hickory, overcup oak, swamp chestnut oak, river birch, American sycamore, red maple, Florida elm, bald cypress, blue beech, and swamp ash.

Marine and Estuarine

23. **Salt Marsh:** These herbaceous and shrubby wetland communities occur statewide in brackish waters along protected low energy estuarine shorelines of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The largest continuous areas of salt marsh occur north of the range of mangroves, and border tidal creeks, bays and sounds. Salt marshes are sometimes interspersed within mangrove areas, and also occur as a transition zone between freshwater marshes and mangrove forests such as in the Ten Thousand Islands area along the southwest Florida coast. Plant distribution within salt marshes is largely dependent on the degree of tidal inundation, and many large areas are completely dominated by one species. Generally, smooth cordgrass typically occupies the lowest elevations immediately adjacent to tidal creeks and pools, while black needlerush dominates less frequently inundated zones. The highest elevations form transitional areas characterized by glasswort, saltwort, saltgrass, sea oxeye daisy, marsh elder, and saltbush. For the purposes of this project, cordgrass,

needlerush, and transitional or high salt marshes are collectively mapped as this single category.

24. **Mangrove Swamp:** These dense, brackish water swamps occur along low-energy shorelines and in protected, tidally influenced bays of southern Florida. This community is composed of freeze-intolerant tree species that are distributed south of a line from Cedar Key on the Gulf coast to St. Augustine on the Atlantic coast. These swamp communities are usually dominated by red, black, and white mangroves that progress in a sere from seaward to landward areas, respectively, while buttonwood trees occur in areas above high tide. Openings and transitional areas in mangrove swamps sometimes contain glasswort, saltwort, and other salt marsh species. All three major species of mangroves are mapped as a single class with no effort made to differentiate these species into separate zones.

25. **Scrub Mangrove**: Areas sparsely vegetated with small, stunted mangroves (Keys only).

26. **Tidal Flats**: Areas composed of that portion of the shore environment protected from wave action and primarily composed of muds transported by tidal channels.

C. **Aquatic**

27. **Open Water:** This class is comprised of the open water areas of inland freshwater lakes, ponds, rivers and creeks, and the brackish and saline waters of estuaries, bays, tidal creeks, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic Ocean.

D. **Disturbed Communities**

Transitional

28. **Shrub and Brushland:** This association includes a variety of situations where natural upland community types have been recently disturbed through clear-cutting commercial pinelands, land clearing, or fire, and are recovering through natural successional processes. This type could be characterized as an early condition of old-field succession, and various shrubs, tree saplings, and lesser amounts of grasses and herbs dominate the community. Common species include wax myrtle, saltbush, sumac, elderberry, saw palmetto, blackberry, gallberry, fetterbush, staggerbush, broomsedge, dog fennel, together with oak, pine and other tree seedlings or saplings.

29. **Grassland:** These are upland communities where the predominant vegetative cover is very low growing grasses and forbs. This very early successional category includes all sites with herbaceous vegetation during the time period between bare ground, and the shrub and brush stage. It also includes areas that may be maintained in this stage through periodic mowing, such as along dikes or levees.

30**.** **Bare soil/Clearcut:** Areas of bare soil representing recent timber cutting operations, areas devoid of vegetation as a consequence of recent fires, natural areas of exposed bare soil (e.g., sandy areas within xeric communities), or bare soil exposed due to vegetation removal for unknown reasons.

Agriculture

31. **Improved Pasture**: Land that has been cleared, tilled, reseeded with specific grass types, and periodically improved with brush control and fertilizer application.

32. **Unimproved/Woodland Pasture**: Cleared land with major stands of trees and brush where native grasses have been allowed to develop. Normally, unimproved pastures are not managed with brush control or fertilizer application.

33. **Sugarcane**: Agricultural lands planted to sugar cane.

34. **Citrus**: Agricultural lands planted to groves of citrus (e.g., oranges, grapefruit, lemons).

35. **Row/Field Crops**: Row crops are agricultural fields in which rows remain well defined even after crops have been harvested. Typical row crops in Florida include corn, tomatoes, potatoes, cotton, and beans. Field crops are agricultural croplands not planted in rows. Typical field crops in Florida include hay and grasses.

36. **Other Agriculture**: Agricultural lands other than pasture land, sugar cane fields, citrus groves, and croplands. Types of agricultural lands included in this category are peach orchards, pecan and avocado groves, nurseries and vineyards, specialty farms, aquaculture, fallow cropland, and unidentified agricultural uses.

Exotic Plants

37. **Exotic Plants:** Upland and wetland areas dominated by non-native trees that were planted or have escaped and invaded native plant communities. These exotics include melaleuca, Australian pine, Brazilian pepper, and eucalyptus. This class includes sites known to be vegetated by non-native but for which the actual species composition could not be determined.

38. **Australian Pine:** Sites known to be dominated by Australian pine through field inspection.

39. **Melaleuca:** Sites known to be dominated by melaleuca through field inspection.

39. **Brazilian Pepper:** Sites known to be dominated by Brazilian pepper through field inspection.

Urban

41. **High Impact Urban**: Unvegetated areas such as roads, residential and commercial buildings, parking lots, etc.

42. **Low Impact Urban**: Disturbed areas within urbanized areas that may or may not be vegetated. Examples of land uses included in this category are lawns, golf courses, road shoulders, grassy areas surrounding places such as airports, park facilities, etc. Many secondary roads, such as forest roads, are included in this category.

Mining

43. **Extractive**: These areas encompass surface and subsurface mining operations. Areas included are sand, gravel and clay pits, phosphate mines, and limestone quarries. Industrial complexes were the extracted material is refined, packaged or further processed may also be included in this category.

Appendix 1. Outline of plant communities for Landsat habitat mapping showing values from previous habitat map.

A. Upland Plant Communities	**2003 Class Number**	**1985-89 Class Number**
Coastal Uplands		
1. Coastal strand	1	1
2. Sand/beach	2	22
Xeric Uplands		
3. Xeric oak scrub	3	6
4. Sand pine scrub	4	4
5. Sandhill	5	5
Mesic Uplands		
6. Dry prairie	6	2
7. Mixed hardwood-pine forest	7	7
8. Hardwood hammock and forest	8	8
9. Pineland	9	3
10. Cabbage palm-live oak hammock	10	8
11. Tropical hardwood hammock	11	9
B. Wetland Plant Communities		
Palustrine		
12. Freshwater marsh and wet prairie	12	11
13. Sawgrass marsh	13	11
14. Cattail marsh	14	11
15. Shrub swamp	15	15
16. Bay swamp	16	14
17. Cypress swamp	17	12
18. Cypress/pine/cabbage palm	18	12
19. Mixed wetland forest	19	13
20. Hardwood swamp	20	13
21. Hydric hammock	21	8
22. Bottomland hardwood forest	22	17
Marine/Estuarine		
23. Salt marsh	23	10
24. Mangrove swamp	24	16
25. Scrub mangrove	25	16
26. Tidal flats	26	10
C. Aquatic		
27. Open water	27	18

D. Disturbed

Transitional		
28. Shrub and brushland	28	20
29. Grassland	29	19
30. Bare soil/clearcut	30	22
Agriculture		
31. Improved pasture	31	19
32. Unimproved pasture	32	19
33. Sugarcane	33	19
34. Citrus	34	19
35. Row/field crops	35	19
36. Other agriculture	36	19
Exotic Plants		
37. Exotic plants	37	21
38. Australian pine	38	21
39. Melaleuca	39	21
40. Brazilian pepper	40	21
Urban		
41. High impact urban	41	22
42. Low impact urban	42	22
Mining		
43. Extractive	43	22

Appendix 2. Class values, class names, and red/green/blue values used for the color palette for the 2003 vegetation and land cover data set.

Class Value	Class Name	Red	Green	Blue
1	Coastal strand	255	190	190
2	Sand/beach	201	195	255
3	Xeric oak scrub	255	0	0
4	Sand pine scrub	255	160	0
5	Sandhill	165	210	75
6	Dry prairie	255	200	255
7	Mixed hardwood-pine forest	0	85	1
8	Hardwood hammocks and forests	190	95	0
9	Pinelands	34	153	0
10	Cabbage palm-live oak hammock	76	230	0
11	Tropical hardwood hammock	255	100	255
12	Freshwater marsh and wet prairie	127	238	238
13	Sawgrass marsh	108	201	201
14	Cattail marsh	79	166	174
15	Shrub swamp	154	174	116
16	Bay swamp	20	20	180
17	Cypress swamp	162	22	32
18	Cypress/pine/cabbage palm	187	166	0
19	Mixed wetland forest	154	130	87
20	Hardwood swamp	210	177	119
21	Hydric hammock	99	84	56
22	Bottomland hardwood forest	255	100	110
23	Salt marsh	27	154	198
24	Mangrove swamp	131	131	45
25	Scrub mangrove	97	96	33
26	Tidal flats	0	81	137
27	Open water	0	0	0
28	Shrub and brushland	165	165	165
29	Grassland	255	255	50
30	Bare soil/clearcut	214	219	185
31	Improved pasture	255	251	195
32	Unimproved pasture	255	204	160
33	Sugarcane	255	255	50
34	Citrus	209	255	115
35	Row and field crops	255	255	50
36	Other agriculture	255	255	50
37	Exotic plants	110	60	130
38	Australian pine	110	60	130
39	Melaleuca	110	60	130
40	Brazilian pepper	110	60	130
41	High impact urban	255	255	255
42	Low impact urban	255	255	255
43	Extractive	202	0	220

Appendix 3. Common and scientific names of plants appearing in the text.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Red maple	*Acer rubrum*
Broomsedge	*Andropogon virginicus.*
Wiregrass	*Aristida stricta*
Black mangrove	*Avicennia germinans*
Carpet grass	*Axonopus* spp.
Saltbush	*Baccharis halimifolia*
Saltwort	*Batis maritime*
Tar flower	*Befaria racemosa*
River birch	*Betula nigra*
Beggar ticks	*Bidens* spp.
Sea oxeye daisy	*Borrichia frutescens*
Water shield	*Brasenia schreberi*
Gumbo-limbo	*Bursera simaruba*
Beautyberry	*Callicarpa americana*
Blue beech	*Carpinus caroliniana*
Water hickory	*Carya aquatica*
Scrub hickory	*Carya floridana*
Pignut hickory	*Carya glabra*
Mockernut hickory	*Carya tomentosa*
Partridge pea	*Cassia chamaecrista*
Australian pine	*Casuarina* sp.
Buttonbush	*Cephalanthus occidentalis*
Rosemary	*Ceratiola ericoides*
Atlantic white cedar	*Chamaecyparis thyoides*
Cocoplum	*Chrysobalanus icaco*
Sawgrass	*Cladium jamaicense*
Sweet pepper bush	*Clethra alnifolia*
Black titi	*Cliftonia monophylla*
Pigeon plum	*Coccoloba diversifolia*
Sea grape	*Coccoloba uvifera*
Buttonwood	*Conocarpus erectus*
Rosemary	*Conradina spp*
American dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Swamp dogwood	*Cornus foemina*
Swamp cyrilla	*Cyrilla racemiflora*
Bustic	*Dipholis salicifolia*
Saltgrass	*Distichlis spicata*
Water hyacinth	*Eichhornia crassipes*
Spike rush	*Eleocharis* spp.
Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptis robusta*
Tropical ironwood	*Eugenia confusa*
Dogfennel	*Eupatorium capillifolium*

American beech	*Fagus grandifolia*
Strangler fig	*Ficus aurea*
White ash	*Fraxinus americana*
Swamp ash	*Fraxinus caroliniana*
Milk peas	*Galactia* spp.
Loblolly bay	*Gordonia lasianthus*
Lignum-vitae	*Guaiacum sanctum*
Manchineel	*Hippomane mancinella*
Dahoon holly	*Ilex cassine*
Large gallberry	*Ilex coriacea*
Gallberry	*Ilex glabra*
Myrtle-leaf holly	*Ilex myrtifolia*
American holly	*Ilex opaca*
Scrub holly	*Ilex opaca* var. *arenicola*
Yaupon holly	*Ilex vomitoria*
Railroad vine	*Ipomoea pes-caprae*
Beach morning glory	*Ipomoea stolonifera*
Marsh elder	*Iva frutescens*
Black needlerush	*Juncus roemerianus*
Southern red cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*
White mangrove	*Laguncularia racemosa*
Duckweed	*Lemna* spp.
Dog-hobble	*Leucothoe axillaris*
Sweetgum	*Liquidambar styraciflua*
Rusty lyonia	*Lyonia ferruginea*
Primrose willow	*Ludwigia peruviana*
Fetterbush	*Lyonia lucida*
Staggerbush	*Lyonia* spp.
Bahama lysiloma	*Lysiloma latisiliquum*
Southern magnolia	*Magnolia grandiflora*
Sweetbay	*Magnolia virginiana*
Mastic	*Mastichodendron foetidissimum*
Melaleuca	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*
Poisonwood	*Metopium toxiferum*
Mulberry	*Morus rubra*
Wax myrtle	*Myrica cerifera*
Lotus	*Nelumbo lutea*
Spatterdock	*Nuphar* spp.
Water lily	*Nymphaea* spp.
Water tupelo	*Nyssa aquatica*
Blackgum	*Nyssa sylvatica* var. *sylvatica*
Lancewood	*Ocotea coriacea*
Cinnamon fern	*Osmunda cinnamomea*
Royal fern	*Osmunda regalis*
Hop hornbeam	*Ostrya virginiana*
Sourgum	*Oxydendron arboreum*

Maidencane	*Panicum hemitomon*
Red bay	*Persea borbonia*
Swamp bay	*Persea palustris*
Shortleaf pine	*Pinus echinata*
Slash pine	*Pinus elliottii*
Longleaf Pine	*Pinus palustris*
Sand Pine	*Pinus clausa*
Spruce pine	*Pinus glabra*
Pond pine	*Pinus serotina*
Loblolly pine	*Pinus taeda*
Jamaica dogwood	*Piscidia piscipula*
American sycamore	*Platanus occidentalis*
Pickerel weed	*Pontederia cordata*
Scrub plum	*Prunus geniculata*
White oak	*Quercus alba*
Bluejack oak	*Quercus incana*
Chapman's oak	*Quercus chapmanii*
Southern red oak	*Quercus falcata*
Sand live oak	*Quercus geminata*
Laurel oak	*Quercus laurifolia*
Turkey oak	*Quercus laevis*
Overcup oak	*Quercus lyrata*
Sand post oak	*Quercus margaretta*
Blackjack oak	*Quercus marilandica*
Swamp chestnut oak	*Quercus michauxii*
Myrtle oak	*Quercus myrtifolia*
Water oak	*Quercus nigra*
Runner oak	*Quercus pumila*
Shumard oak	*Quercus shumardii*
Live oak	*Quercus virginiana*
Red mangrove	*Rhizophora mangle*
Sumac	*Rhus* spp.
Blackberry	*Rubus* spp.
Cabbage palm	*Sabal palmetto*
Arrowhead	*Sagittaria* spp.
Glasswort	*Salicornia* spp.
Florida willow	*Salix floridana*
Elderberry	*Sambucus canadensis*
Lizards-tail	*Saururus cernuus*
Brazilian pepper	*Schinus terebinthifolius*
Bulrush	*Scirpus* spp.
Saw palmetto	*Serenoa repens*
Greenbriar	*Smilax* spp.
Cordgrass	*Spartina* spp.
Sphagnum moss	*Sphagnum* spp.
A queen's delight	*Stillingia sylvatica* ssp. *tenuis*

West Indies mahogany (mahogany)	*Swietenia mahagoni*
Pond cypress	*Taxodium ascendens*
Bald cypress	*Taxodium distichum*
Fire flag	*Thalia geniculata*
Thatch palm	*Thrinax* spp.
Basswood	*Tilia Americana*
Cattail	*Typha* spp.
Florida elm	*Ulmus americana*
Sea oats	*Uniola paniculata*
Blueberry	*Vaccinium darrowii*
Spanish bayonet	*Yucca aloifolia*