

SAND LIVE OAK



CHAPMAN'S OAK



MYRTLE OAK



SAND PINE



SAW PALMETTO



LIVE OAK



LAUREL OAK



SLASH PINE



GALLBERRY



SHINY LYONIA



WILD COFFEE

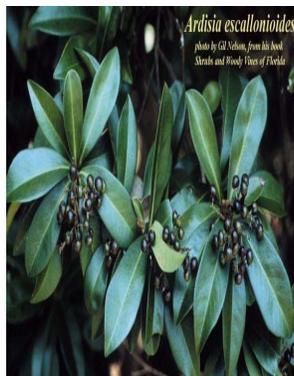
COMMONLY ENCOUNTERED NATIVE PLANTS OF ST. LUCIE COUNTY FIELD IDENTIFICATION GUIDE



BEAUTYBERRY



FIREBUSH



MARLBERRY



CABBAGE PALM



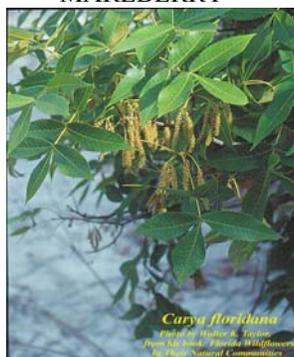
WAX MYRTLE



BLUEBERRY



MYRSINE



SCRUB HICKORY



PAUROTIS PALM



DAHOON HOLLY



SUMAC



PRICKLY PEAR



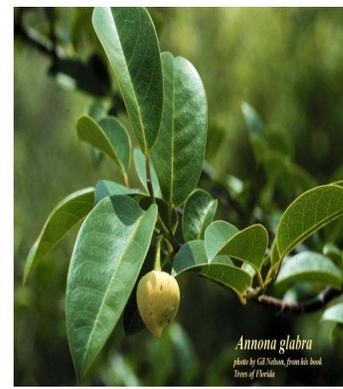
BUTTONBUSH



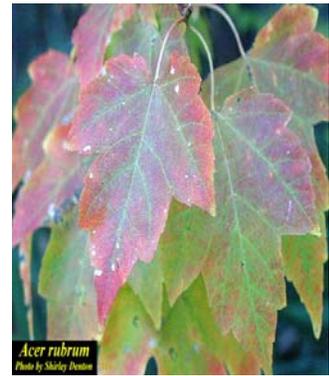
RED BAY



ST. JOHN'S WORT



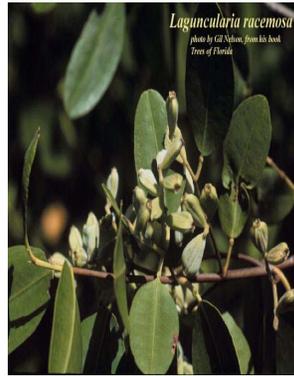
POND APPLE



RED MAPLE



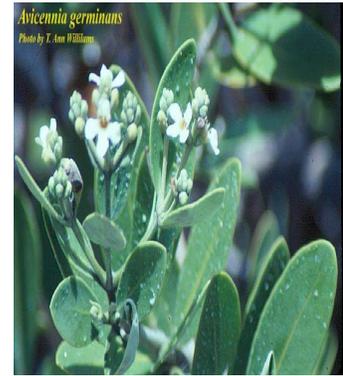
CYPRESS



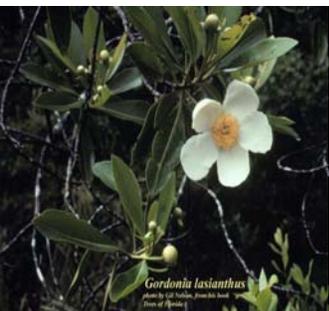
WHITE MANGROVE



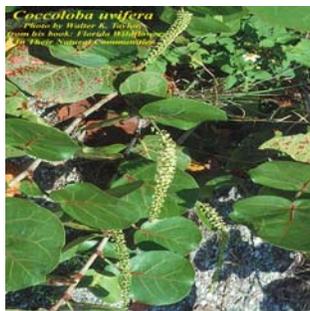
RED MANGROVE



BLACK MANGROVE



LOBLOLLY BAY



SEAGRAPE

**MORE NATIVE
PLANTS OF
ST. LUCIE
COUNTY**



PIGEON PLUM



PARADISE TREE



GUMBO LIMBO



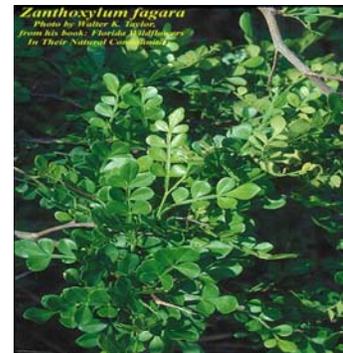
COCOPLUM



CORAL BEAN



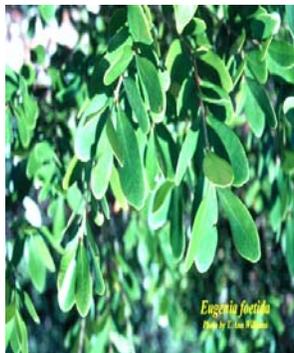
HERCULE'S CLUB



WILD LIME



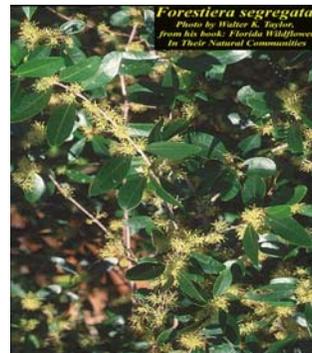
WHITE STOPPER



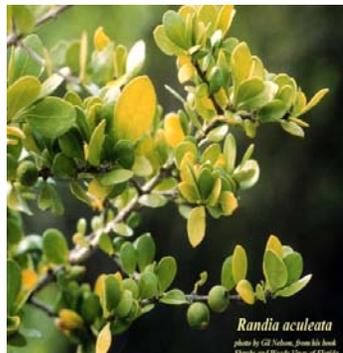
SPANISH STOPPER



JAMAICAN CAPER



FLORIDA PRIVET



WHITE INDIGO



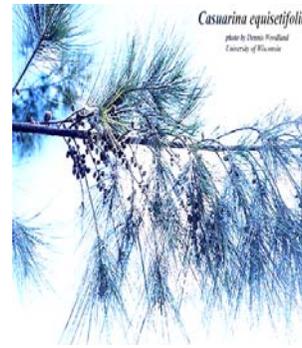
WOMAN'S TONGUE



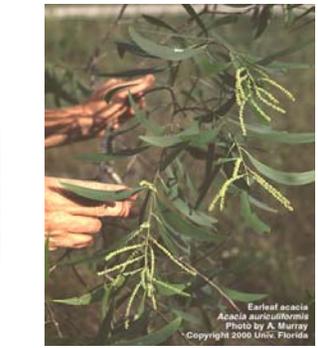
CORAL ARDISIA



SHOEBUTTON ARDISIA



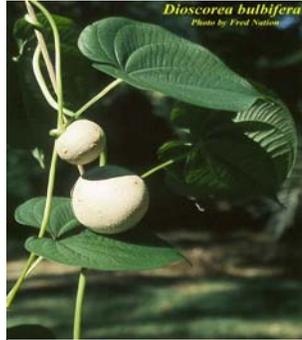
AUSTRALIAN PINE



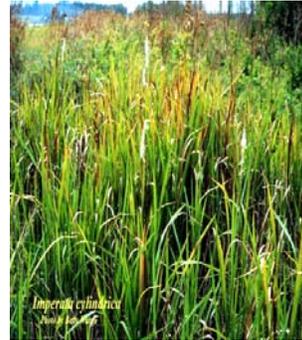
EARLEAF ACACIA



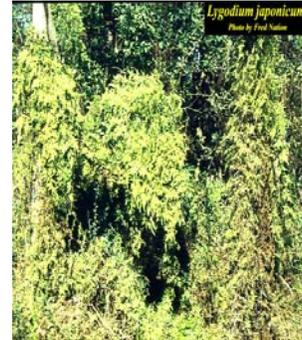
CARROTWOOD



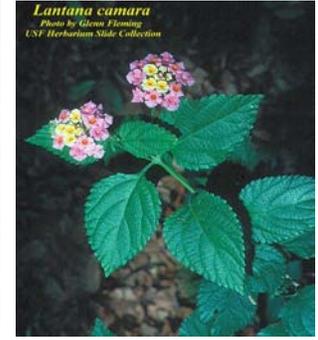
AIR POTATO



COGON GRASS



JAPANESE CLIMING FERN

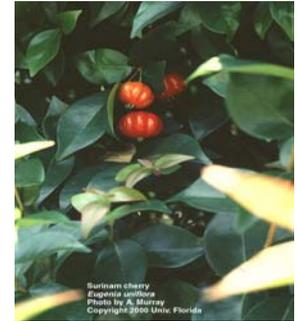


LANTANA



MELALEUCA

NON-NATIVE INVASIVE PLANTS OF ST. LUCIE COUNTY FIELD IDENTIFICATION GUIDE



SURINAM CHERRY



MEXICAN PETUNIA



POPCORN TREE



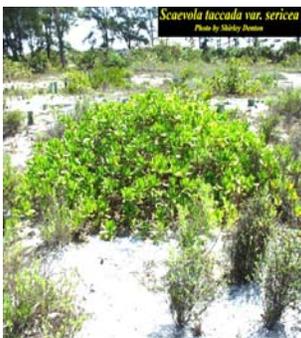
CHINABERRY



UMBRELLA TREE



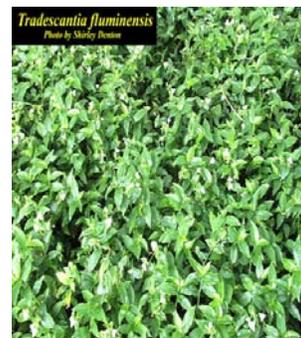
ALL GUAVA SPECIES



SCAEOLEA



JAVA PLUM



WANDERING JEW



OYSTER PLANT



BRAZILIAN PEPPER



Lakela's Mint



Why Preserve Native Plants??

South Florida long has been renowned for its abundant plant life, being the only place in the United States where the temperate flora intermingles with the subtropical and tropical flora of the Caribbean. With over 2,200 native and naturalized taxa, South Florida contains over 50 percent of the plants found in the state. Unfortunately, habitat destruction due to increased development, specimen collecting, hydrological modifications, fire suppression, and other human activities have severely disturbed, if not critically imperiled, many of South Florida's ecosystems, thus threatening many native plant species. Of approximately 1,400 kinds of plants native to South Florida, nearly 25 percent have been wiped out already, or are on the brink of regional extinction.

For more information on native plants, please visit www.plantatlas.usf.edu and www.fnps.org

What is an Exotic Plant?

An exotic plant is a plant that has been introduced to an area outside its native range, either purposefully or accidentally.

An invasive exotic plant is a naturalized exotic plant that disrupts naturally occurring native plant communities.

All plants make oxygen and absorb carbon dioxide. That's good if you plan on breathing. However, when certain plants are introduced to a new location without the factors like severe seasonal weather, diseases or insect pests that kept them under control in their native range, they can just keep growing and reproducing, out-competing and displacing the native plants and disrupting naturally-balanced native plant communities. This reduction in biodiversity can impact wildlife, and alter natural processes such as fire and water flow.

For more information on exotic plants, please visit www.fleppc.org

Did you know?

In unincorporated areas of St. Lucie County, it is necessary to obtain a permit or a permit exemption before removing any vegetation. So, before you remove or attempt to clear any vegetation in your little part of the world, be sure to pick up a "Vegetation Permit Application" or an "Exemption Application". Both can be found in the Permitting Department at 2300 Virginia Avenue.

For more information, or to have our arborist walk your site with you, please call:

St. Lucie County Environmental Resources Department
6120 Glades Cutoff Road
Ft. Pierce, Florida 34981
(772) 462-2526

Pictures courtesy of the following: www.plantatlas.usf.edu, www.sfrc.ufl.edu, www.floridata.com, and www.biologicalresearch.com.