Non-Native (exotics) Plants of SW Florida

Southwest Florida has an abundance of plant life; unfortunately not all of them are welcome. According to the Collier County Land Development Code Ordinance 04-41 section 4.06.05 E **exotic plant species are defined as noxious, invasive, cause environmental degradation to native habitats, or to be detrimental to human health, safety, or the public welfare.**

The following plant species are specifically prohibited:

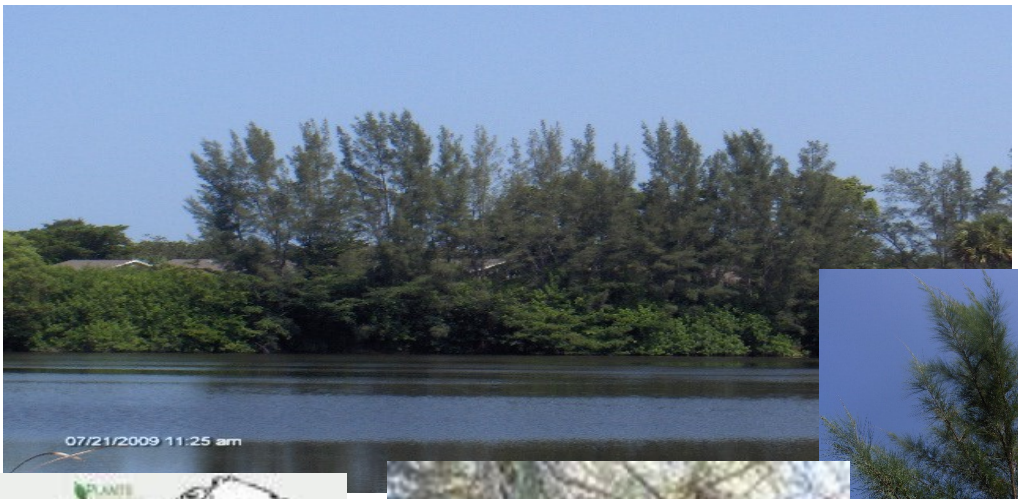
Earleaf Acacia auriculiformis

Seed Pods

Carrotwood *Cupaniopsis anacardioides*

Forest & Kim Starr, U.S. Geological Survey, Bugwood.org

Australian Pine *Casuarina spp*



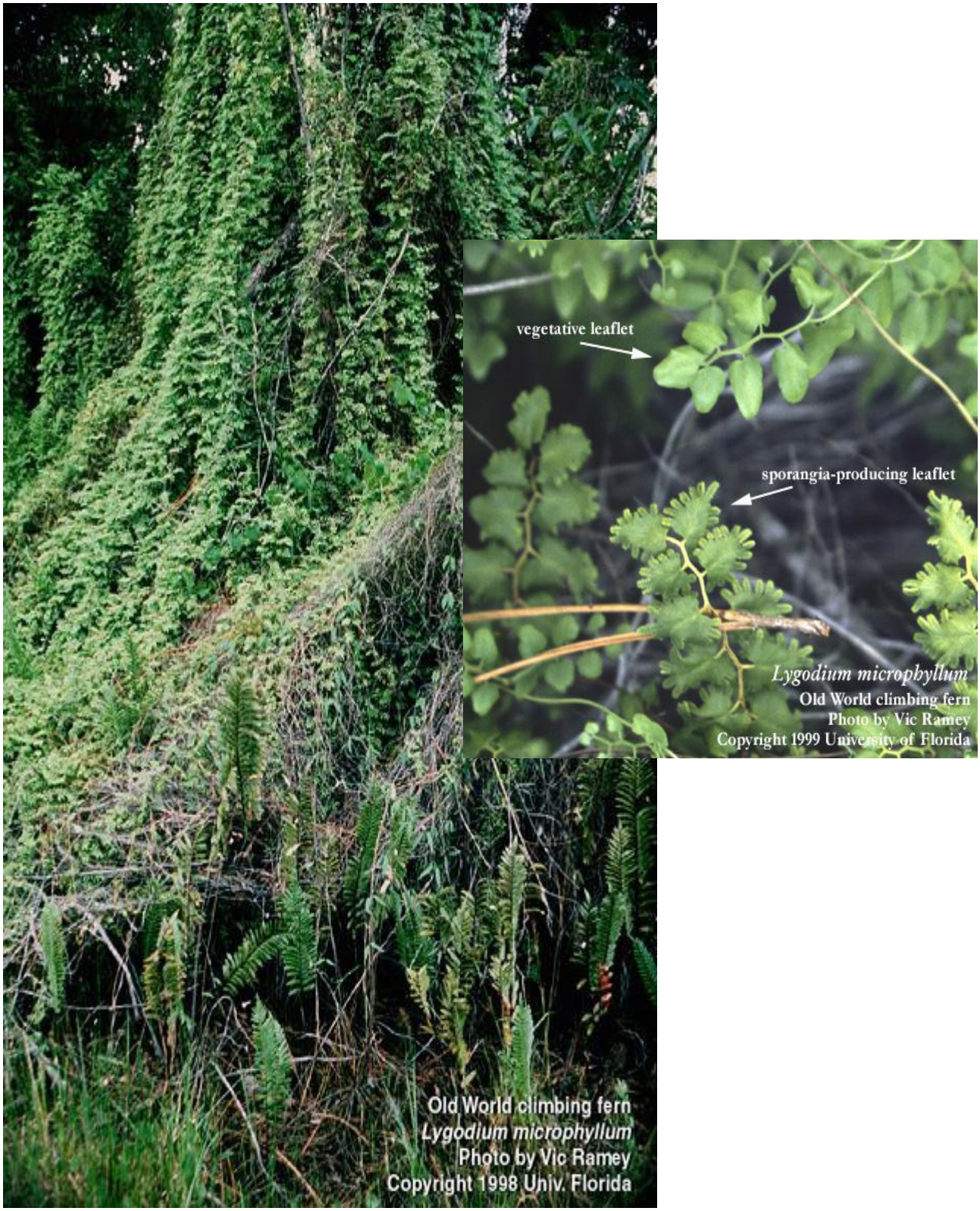
Paperbark or Punk Tree Melaleuca quinquenervia

Downy rosemyrtle *Rrhodomyrtus tomentosus*

Small grey to green leaves

Rosary Pea ***Abrus precatorius***,

Old World Climbing Fern Lygodium spp.



Will form a mat up to four feet thick which inhibits the growth of other plants

Women's tongue *Albizia lebbeck*

Catclaw Mimosa *Mimosa pigra*

Brazilian Pepper (Florida Holly) *Schinus terebinthifolius*

Strong Allergen

Fast Grower that creates dense thatch and prevents growth of native vegetation

Re-sprouts after pruning, fire, freeze, and fire damage

Java plum *Syzgium*

Air Potato *Dioscorea bublifera*

Lather Leaf *Colubrina asiatica*

Aquatic Exotics

Panikum repens Torpedo grass

Torpedo grass is a NON-NATIVE grass. rhizomes extensive, runner tips sharp-pointed and torpedo-shaped; stems rigid, leaning at base, to 2 1/2 ft. tall; leaf blades narrow, linear, stiffly ascending, to 10 in. long, to 1/4 in. wide, grayish-green, thin hairs on upper surface; sheaths smooth**;** inflorescence 3-9 in. long, with few to many branches, branches open and stiffly ascending; spikelets stalked, white, with yellow flower parts, erect along branches; seeds smooth,

Typha species (Cattails)

Though most *Typha* species in Florida are native (and not "exotic invasives"), they nonetheless often grow to cover large areas of wetlands, lakes and rivers. They are among the most common of all aquatic and wetland plants anywhere. Cat-tails get their name from their brown cylindrical flower spikes which can be more than 1 ft. long. Cat-tails provide protective cover and nesting areas for

Hydrocotyle umbellata
Marsh Pennywort

A perennial aquatic weed that spreads out horizontally forming dense mats in shallow water, mud, or in marshes. Stems are capable of rooting at the nodes but also may be floating.