

## Invasive EXOTIC Trees (Shade)



Some exotic shade trees are able to invade due to fast growth and the ability to produce large amounts of fruit. Birds and other wildlife that eat the prolific fruit become vessels for seed dispersal, thus making it hard to contain and control the spread of these invasive trees.



**AUSTRALIAN PINE,**  
also known as a **BEACH SHEOAK**  
(*Casuarina equisetifolia*)

HEIGHT: Up to 100 feet

**LONGLEAF PINE**  
(*Pinus palustris*)



**CAMPHOR TREE**  
(*Cinnamomum camphora*)

HEIGHT: Up to 50 feet

## AlterNATIVE Trees (Shade)

### OTHER ALTERNATIVES

- **Bluejack Oak** (*Quercus incana*)
- **Pond Pine** (*Pinus serotina*)
- **Red Bay** (*Persea borbonia*)
- **Red Cedar** (*Juniperus virginiana*)
- **Sand Live Oak** (*Quercus geminata*)



**LIVE OAK**

(*Quercus virginiana*)



## Invasive EXOTIC Trees (Fall Color)



Many invasive trees and shrubs form dense monotypic (consisting of only one type) thickets that crowd out native vegetation and prevent any other plant species from sprouting.



**BRAZILIAN PEPPER,**  
also known as a **FLORIDA HOLLY**  
(*Schinus terebinthifolius*)

HEIGHT: Up to 30 feet



**CHINESE TALLOW TREE,**  
also known as a **POPCORN TREE**  
(*Sapium sebiferum*)

HEIGHT: Up to 50 feet

**SWEETGUM**

(*Liquidambar styraciflua*)



## AlterNATIVE Trees (Fall Color)

### OTHER ALTERNATIVES

- **American Elm** (*Ulmus americana*)
- **American Holly** (*Ilex opaca*)
- **Dahoon Holly** (*Ilex cassine*)
- **Persimmon** (*Diospyros virginiana*)
- **Pignut Hickory** (*Carya glabra*)
- **Red Maple** (*Acer rubrum*)
- **River Birch** (*Betula nigra*)
- **Turkey Oak** (*Quercus laevis*)



**YAUPON HOLLY**

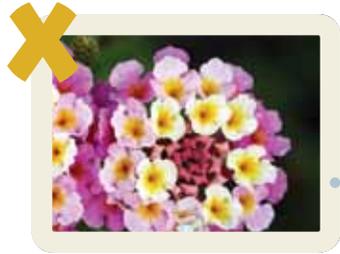
(*Ilex vomitoria*)



# Invasive EXOTIC Shrubs



A mechanism used by certain plants to successfully invade is their release of allelochemicals—chemical compounds that can have harmful effects on the surrounding plant community. Allelochemicals can negatively influence growth, survival and reproduction of other plant species.



**LANTANA**, also known as a **SHRUB VERBENA**  
(*Lantana camara*)

HEIGHT: Up to 6 feet



**NANDINA**, also known as a **HEAVENLY BAMBOO**  
(*Nandina domestica*)

HEIGHT: Up to 8 feet

**SHINY BLUEBERRY**  
(*Vaccinium myrsinites*)



**CORAL ARDISIA**  
(*Ardisia crenata*)

HEIGHT: Up to 6 feet

**OAKLEAF HYDRANGEA**  
(*Hydrangea quercifolia*)



**FIREBUSH**  
(*Hamelia patens*)



# AlterNATIVE Shrubs

## OTHER ALTERNATIVES

- **Autumn Sage/Deerberry** (*Vaccinium stamineum*)
- **Florida Pennyroyal, Wild Pennyroyal** (*Piloblephis rigida*)
- **Garberia** (*Garberia heterophylla*)
- **Highbush Blueberry** (*Vaccinium corymbosum*)
- **Scrub Mints** (*Conradina*)
- **St. John's Wort** (*Hypericum reductum*)
- **Tampa Verbena** (*Glandularia tampensis*)



**FLORIDA PENNYROYAL, WILD PENNYROYAL**  
(*Piloblephis rigida*)



**ST. JOHN'S WORT**  
(*Hypericum reductum*)



# Invasive EXOTIC Vines



Invasive vines shade out native flora and kill trees by weighing down the canopy until it topples, or by destroying the protective bark, also known as girdling. Invasive vines can climb and completely cover trees, shrubs, and structures; form extensive ground covers; or exhibit both habits.

**CORAL HONEYSUCKLE,**  
(*Lonicera sempervirens*)



**JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE**  
(*Lonicera japonica*)

HEIGHT: Up to 15 feet



**CORAL VINE**  
(*Antigonon leptopus*)

HEIGHT: Up to 25 feet



**FLAME VINE**  
(*Pyrostegia venusta*)

HEIGHT: depends upon supporting structure

**YELLOW JESSAMINE, CAROLINA JESSAMINE, CAROLINA JASMINE**

(*Gelsemium sempervirens*)



**CHINESE WISTERIA**  
(*Wisteria sinensis*)

HEIGHT: Up to 65 feet



# AlterNATIVE Vines

**OTHER ALTERNATIVES**

- **Crossvine** (*Bignonia capreolata*)
- **Native grapes** (*Vitis* spp.)
- **Passion Flower, Maypop** (*Passiflora incarnata*)
- **Virginia Creeper** (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*)

**PASSION FLOWER**  
(*Passiflora incarnata*)



**AMERICAN WISTERIA**  
(*Wisteria frutescens*)



**TRUMPET VINE, TRUMPET CREEPER**  
(*Campsis radicans*)



# Invasive EXOTIC Groundcovers

**!** Most invasive plants used in landscapes as groundcover are capable of aggressively reproducing by either an underground mass of roots (rhizomes), aboveground runners, or both. New plants can sprout from broken-off fragments of roots or runners, which makes total removal of these exotic plants difficult.



**WEDELIA**, also known as a **CREeping OXEYE**  
(*Sphagneticola trilobata*)

HEIGHT: Up to 1 foot



**BOWSTRING HEMP SNAKEPLANT**, also known as a **MOTHER-IN-LAW'S TONGUE**  
(*Sansevieria hyacinthoides* & *Sansevieria trifasciata*)

HEIGHT: Up to 3 feet

## AlterNATIVE Groundcovers

### OTHER ALTERNATIVES

- **Gopher Apple** (*Licania michauxii*)
- **Frogfruit, Turkey Tangle Frogfruit, Capeweed** (*Phyla nodiflora*)
- **Powderpuff** (*Mimosa strigillosa*)
- **Narrowleaf Blue-Eyed Grass** (*Sisyrinchium angustifolium*)
- **Partridge Berry** (*Mitchella repens*)



**ADAMS NEEDLE**  
(*Yucca filamentosa*)



**PARTRIDGE BERRY**  
(*Mitchella repens*)



**DUNE SUNFLOWER**  
(*Helianthus debilis*)



# Invasive EXOTIC Grasses

**!** These grasses take up more water and nutrients, and produce more seeds than native plants. They can eventually take over gardens, yards, and natural areas and displace native plants, animals and pollinators such as bees and butterflies.



**ARUNDO**, also known as a **GIANT REED**  
(*Arundo donax*)

HEIGHT: Up to 20 feet



**FOUNTAIN GRASS**  
(*Pennisetum setaceum*)

HEIGHT: Up to 3 feet

**MUHLY GRASS**  
(*Muhlenbergia capillaris*)



## AlterNATIVE Grasses

### OTHER ALTERNATIVES

- **Pineland Dropseed** (*Sporobolus junceus*)
- **Purple Love Grass** (*Eragrostis spectabilis*)
- **Splitbeard Bluestem** (*Andropogon ternarius*)
- **Wiregrass** (*Aristida stricta* var. *beyrichiana*)



**FAKAHATCHEEGRASS, EASTERN GAMA GRASS**  
(*Tripsacum dactyloides*)

