

FINAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

GREEN SPACE SITE 24 74TH STREET PARK



Prepared by the City of Coconut Creek

Latest Update: _____

July 3, 2017

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1. INTRODUCTION

Green Space Site 24 (5.0 acres; 217,800 sq. ft.) is located on the south side of NW 74th Street between NW 39th Avenue and Lyons Road in the northern portion of the City of Coconut Creek (See Exhibit 1). The site is further identified by tax folio number 474232010190. Until 2003, the entire parcel was vegetated with species indicative of a pine flatwood community. At that time a prior owner obtained a tree removal permit from Broward County to build a single family house in exchange for protecting and enhancing approximately one half (2.5 acres) of the pine flatwood community. The preserve area is primarily along the entire perimeter of the site with larger areas in the northern and southern portions. The house was never constructed and the owner sold the property whereby Broward County in turn purchased it for preservation and quit claim deeded it to the City of Coconut Creek on October 15, 2007.

Funding for this acquisition was supplied through the Broward County Safe Parks and Land Preservation Bond. This management plan was created to ensure that the site will be developed in accordance with bond requirements and an existing Interlocal Agreement between Broward County and the City of Coconut Creek.

2. PURPOSE

The management goals for Site 24 are: 1) to preserve and enhance the 2.5 acre pine flatwood remnant through invasive exotic plant control; 2) to provide passive recreation opportunities to the public; 3) to provide a small amount of active recreation opportunities on the site.

3. SITE DEVELOPMENT, IMPROVEMENT AND ACCESS

3.1 EXISTING PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS

The site currently contains no physical improvements.

3.2 PROPOSED PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS

The proposed site improvements are intended to enhance public access to and use of the site, without compromising the existing natural resources. Physical improvements on the site will include the creation of a restroom, fitness/nature trail, picnic facilities, playground and sand volleyball court. The site will be fenced or bollards will be used to restrict vehicle access and prevent illegal dumping from occurring on the site. All proposed physical improvements are delineated in the Master Site Plan. (See Exhibit 2)

The City completed the construction of “Oak Trails Park” (GS #24) in January 2015 and a grand opening was held on March 4, 2015. During the plan development phase of construction it was determined that the concept would be simplified and that we would not need several of the proposed amenities stated in the original Final Management Plan created in November 2008. The park was created with the following amenities: recycled rubber pathway loop, outdoor exercise equipment, pervious concrete parking lot, native landscaping and fencing. Proposed amenities that were omitted during planning include restrooms, picnic facilities, playground and sand volleyball.

The City has recently discovered that the two adjacent properties to the east and west of Oak Trails Park are for sale. At this time, the City is exploring the possibility of purchasing one or both of these properties for the purposes of adding additional land to Oak Trails Park which would expand the potential park uses. Should the City be successful in obtaining one or both of these properties then a park master plan would need to be created which would look at the best way to incorporate the property into the existing park. There exists the possibility that some or all of the amenities omitted during the original construction of Oak Trails Park could be constructed on Site #24 should they be deemed necessary during the park master plan development process.

At this time there are no plans to add additional amenities to Oak Trails Park but the City wishes to reserve the right to add additional amenities in the future as long as they are not in conflict with the restrictions in place for development of green or open spaces as set forth in the bond program. The forested areas protected by a conservation easement will remain undisturbed and protected in perpetuity.

ACCESS AND PARKING

Access to the park will be thru NW 74th Street. The park will contain between ten (10) and fourteen (14) parking spaces, including handicap parking. The parking area will be pervious and be constructed of a stabilized grid system or pervious recycled rubber.

The City constructed a seven (7) space pervious concrete parking lot with one (1) designated handicap parking space.

BUILDINGS

A picnic pavilion/restroom facility will be constructed on the site. This structure will be constructed with “green” materials when possible and will also include features that will minimize water and electric use.

The City determined during the planning phase for Oak Trails Park that a restroom facility was not necessary at this small passive park and as such it was not constructed.

PATHWAYS AND TRAILS

A 1320 linear foot (1/4 mile) recycled rubber path loop will be created along the perimeter of the site to provide enhanced walking and jogging opportunities. The path will wind through the existing conservation areas and where it borders the open area numerous native plantings will occur to provide addition shade and a visually pleasing pathway.

This recycled rubber path was constructed as proposed.

ACTIVE/PASSIVE RECREATION

The City will construct a sand volleyball court to provide an active recreation opportunity without the need for impervious surfaces. A playground with a shade canopy will be constructed as well with a rubberized foundation. Finally, there will be a large open play field comprised of drought tolerant grass. We will explore the use of native grass in this area. It will be irregular in shape and be just an open area for informal play by the public.

During the planning phase for Oak Trails Park it was determined that the park development would be minimal which resulted in the City choosing to not install the proposed sand volleyball court or playground. The open field was created which is used for informal play by the public.

DISPLAYS

A few interpretive signs will be created in the conservation areas to inform the visitors about the pine flatwood habitat that once covered this area.

There were no interpretive signs constructed and there are no plans to install any.

3.3 MASTER SITE PLAN

The Master Site Plan is attached as Exhibit 2. The City proposes to preserve the preserve area protected under conservation easement and develop the remaining area with the above stated improvements.

The City has preserved the forested area protected by a conservation easement and developed the open area.

3.4 PERMITS

The construction of the pervious rubber pathway through the preserve area will follow an existing maintenance path and no trees will be removed or harmed in the construction process. Permission will be sought from the Broward County prior to the start of any work in this area. Applicable construction permits through the City's Engineering Department will be required for most of the improvements going on the site.

All necessary permits were obtained during construction of the park.

3.5 EASEMENTS, CONCESSIONS OR LEASES

If easements, concessions, or leases are proposed in the future, the City will provide sixty (60) day prior written notice and information regarding any lease of any interest, the operation of any concession, any sale or option, the granting of any management contracts, and any use by any person other than in such persons capacity as a member of the general public. Broward County will need to review and approve the document prior to execution. All fees will be placed in a segregated account and go to the upkeep and maintenance of the site.

No easements, concessions or leases are proposed for the future.

4. KEY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

4.1 NATURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION

NATURAL COMMUNITIES

A series of pine flatwoods and cypress strands or domes historically occurred throughout the area prior to development. Over time most of these habitats have been lost in South Florida and more specifically in this area. The flatwoods typically occurred in higher elevations and the cypress strands represented slightly lower areas where the surface waters tended to collect. As noted earlier about ½ of this five (5) acre parcel was cleared for development that never occurred by a prior owner and as such a small fragment of the pine flatwood natural community remains. This area was improved as part of the tree removal permit and there was a substantial native planting effort in the conservation area. The dominant tree canopy consists of slash pine (*Pinus elliottii var. densa*) with a saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*) understory. A non-comprehensive vegetative survey was conducted on July 14, 2008 and the following plants were observed:

VEGETATIVE SURVEY

Tree canopy

Understory

live oak (*Quercus virginiana*)
laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*)

myrsine (*Rapanea punctata*)
shiny coffee (*Psychotria nervosa*)

sabal palm (<i>Sabal palmetto</i>)	firebush (<i>Hamelia patens</i>)
trema (<i>Trema micranthum</i>)	saw palmetto (<i>Serenoa repens</i>)
strangler fig (<i>Ficus aurea</i>)	wax myrtle (<i>Myrica cerifera</i>)
winged sumac (<i>Rhus copallinum</i>)	cocoplum (<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>)
slash pine (<i>Pinus elliottii</i> var. <i>densa</i>)	beautyberry (<i>Callicarpa americana</i>)
	rusty lyonia (<i>Lyonia ferruginea</i>)

A formal vegetative survey will be conducted in the future.

ANIMAL SURVEY

No animal survey has been conducted on the site however there was a confirmed sighting of a grey fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*) on the site. In the future a formal survey will be conducted.

LISTED SPECIES

No listed species were noted on the site; however, the City will notify the appropriate parties of any additional protected species that may be discovered in the future.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES

There are no geological features of relevance present on the site.

LANDSCAPE PLANS

Proposed landscaping along the rubberized sidewalk will include native plants and trees typically found in the pine flatwood habitat. The remainder of the park will be landscaped using primarily native plants and trees with the exception of a few non-invasive ornamental trees.

Native landscaping was planted adjacent to the parking area and live oak trees were installed adjacent to the path and surrounding the open field area.

4.2 NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The 74th Street Passive Park is a classic example of a remnant natural community within an urban environment which, because its structure and functionality have been greatly altered by human activities, needs substantial management input to survive and regenerate. Limited size and isolation of the few remaining pockets of natural vegetation in Broward County's environment contribute to make the equilibrium of these natural lands even more unstable. By cutting connectivity, limiting seed dispersal and gene flow, and disrupting

potential metapopulation dynamics, we have drastically reduced the capacity of these urban natural lands to maintain a healthy ecosystem.

Exotic species control is fundamental to ensuring that native seed source regeneration occurs. Because of its size and the presence of residential land uses adjacent to the site, it will be very difficult to fully restore the ideal community structure and functions. However, the remnant pine flatwood community will still maintain its natural aspect and structure, thus providing a natural habitat for the faunal components of the system. On a regional scale this site will help connect other remnant preserve areas by creating a cluster of vegetative communities in the County which together provide a representation of the landscape that once occurred here before development.

Since taking ownership of the site the City has had a contractor treat the site twice for exotic vegetation. After October 1st the site will be under a regular treatment plan for exotics and will be treated every two months. All exotic plant species listed on the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council's (FEPPC) list of Florida's Most Invasive Species (See Appendix 1) will be addressed. It appears that the replanting effort done on the site a few years ago has been quite successful and has likely established a good native plant seed bank there. Exotic control should allow further establishment of the native species and it is anticipated that the site should be fairly stable in a few years.

Feral animals will also be controlled on the site by means acceptable within and urban setting. The animal survey that will be conducted in the future will include an assessment of the presence of feral animals and the site will be monitored for new occurrences in the future.

The City shall ensure that all development adherers to *Naturescape Broward* principles by providing native habit and through water conservation efforts. Additionally, the City shall apply for either a *Backyard Wildlife Habitat* or *Florida Yards & Neighborhoods* certification and notify the County when one is received.

The forested portion of the property is maintained by a preserve contractor every two months and invasive exotics are being controlled on the site.

4.3 ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCE PROTECTION

No known archeological or historical resources of relevance are present on the site. If evidence of archeological or historical resources are discovered the City will notify the Florida Division of Historical Resources of the finding and follow all State and local procedures to ensure that the resources are not disturbed or destroyed.

4.4 EDUCATION PROGRAM

No formal education programs are planned for the park however a few interpretive signs will be placed in the natural area to inform the public of species present or how the area used to look prior to development.

4.5 GREENWAY MANAGEMENT

The project is currently not part of an established greenway but efforts will be made in the future to incorporate NW 74th Street into the City's greenway network.

4.6 COORDINATED MANAGEMENT

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC) will be contacted for appropriate guidance, recommendations and necessary permits to avoid impacts to listed species.

4.7 MAINTENANCE

The natural areas of the park will be maintained for exotic vegetation in perpetuity. City of Coconut Creek Parks and Recreation and Facilities Maintenance staff will be responsible for the maintenance of the park infrastructure once the park is developed.

The forested portion of the property is maintained by a preserve contractor every two months and invasive exotics are being controlled on the site. The City of Coconut Creek Parks & Recreation and Public Works Departments are responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of the new amenities.

4.8 SECURITY

Site security will be under the jurisdiction of the City of Coconut Creek Police Department. Police will routinely patrol the park and appropriate measures will be taken to control access and limit disturbance to the natural areas.

The property is secured by a gate and fencing and Coconut Creek police officers routinely patrol the area.

4.9 STAFFING

Existing City staff will be utilized to maintain all facilities that are created.

5. COST ESTIMATE AND FUNDING SOURCE

Project funding will come from the City's Capital Improvement Plan.

Project Components:	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	5 Year Total
Plans and Studies						
Engineering/Architecture		\$70,000				\$70,000
Land Acquisition						
Site Preparation/Construction			\$340,000	\$310,000		\$650,000
Equipment/Furnishings						
Other (Specify)						
TOTAL		\$70,000	\$340,000	\$310,000		\$720,000

Development of Oak Trails Park cost the City \$320,000 with completion occurring in January 2015.

6. PRIORITY SCHEDULE

The City is proposing the time line shown above under Section 5 with an anticipated completion of the project in the City's fiscal year 2012. This schedule is based on the availability of funding for the project and subject to modification if funding is not available for any given fiscal year.

7. MONITORING AND REPORTING

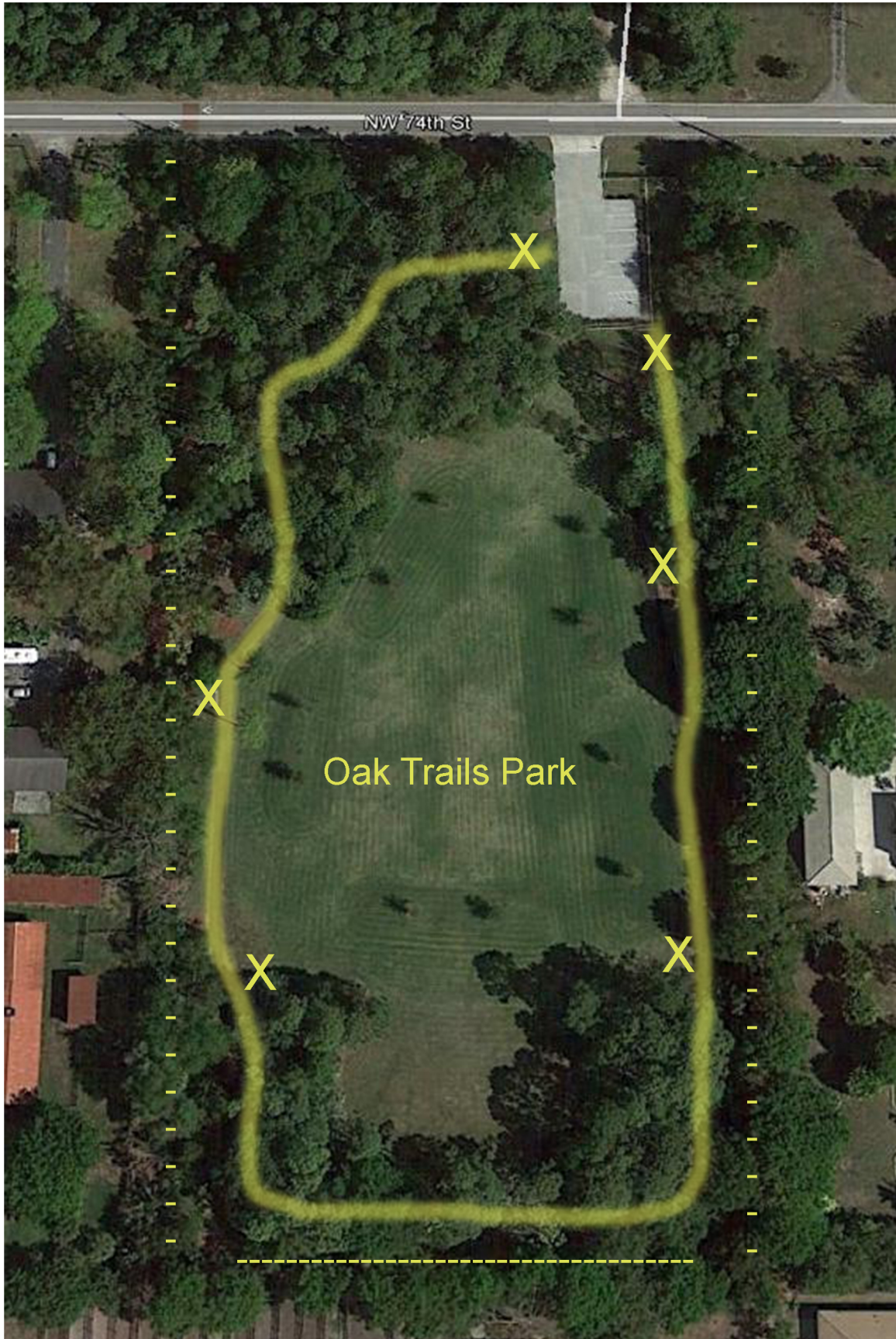
The City is responsible for preparing an annual report that evaluates implementation of the management plan based upon the provided timelines. Any proposed modification of the management plan requires prior Broward County review and approval.

8. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

The requested supporting documents as referenced in the management plan are attached.



Oak Trails Park Site Plan 2017



 Walkway

 Exercise stations

Scientific Name**	Common Name	Gov. List	Zone
<i>Tradescantia spathacea</i> (<i>Rhoeo spathacea</i> , <i>Rhoeo discolor</i>)	oyster plant		C, S
<i>Tribulus cistoides</i>	puncture vine, burr-nut		N, C, S
<i>Vitex trifolia</i>	simple-leaf chaste tree		C, S
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Washington fan palm		C, S
<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Chinese wisteria		N, C
<i>Xanthosoma sagittifolium</i>	malanga, elephant ear		N, C, S

Recent changes to plant names

Old Name	New Name
<i>Aleurites fordii</i>	<i>Vernicia fordii</i>
<i>Aristolochia littoralis</i>	<i>Aristolochia elegans</i>
<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>	<i>Urochloa mutica</i>
<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>	<i>Talipariti tiliaceus</i>
<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>
<i>Melaleuca viminialis</i>	<i>Callistemon viminialis</i>
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	<i>Urochloa maxima</i>
<i>Phymatosorus scolopendria</i>	<i>Microsorium grossum</i>
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	<i>Triadica sebifera</i>
<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>

Current nomenclature can be found at florida.plantatlas.usf.edu

**Plant names are those published in "Guide to Vascular Plants of Florida Third Edition." Richard P. Wunderlin and Bruce F. Hansen. University of Florida Press. 2011. Plant names in parentheses are synonyms or misapplied names that have commonly occurred in the literature and/or indicate a recent name change. Not all synonyms are listed.

For more information on invasive exotic plants, including links to related web pages, visit www.fleppc.org

FLEPPC List Definitions: **Exotic** – a species introduced to Florida, purposefully or accidentally, from a natural range outside of Florida. **Native** – a species whose natural range includes Florida. **Naturalized exotic** – an exotic that sustains itself outside cultivation (it is still exotic; it has not "become" native). **Invasive exotic** – an exotic that not only has naturalized, but is expanding on its own in Florida native plant communities.

Abbreviations: Government List (Gov. List): Possession, propagation, sale, and/or transport of these plants is regulated by: F=Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; U=United States Department of Agriculture

Zone: N = north, C = central, S = south, referring to each species' general distribution in regions of Florida (not its potential range in the state). Please refer to the adjacent map.



Citation example

FLEPPC. 2017. List of Invasive Plant Species. Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council. Internet: www.fleppc.org

Daniel F. Austin and Daniel B. Ward

Daniel F. Austin (2015) and Daniel B. Ward (2016) recently passed away. Both Dans were instrumental in maintaining, managing, and providing insight into Florida's many invasive plants. They first volunteered for this effort before it was even formalized as the FLEPPC, participating from that beginning through retirement. Their sage comments and wit are missed.

The 2017 list was prepared by the FLEPPC Plant List Committee

Patricia L. Howell, Chair 2012-2017, Broward County Parks, Natural Resources and Land Management Section, phowell@broward.org

Stephen H. Brown, UF / IFAS Lee County Extension, Parks and Recreation Division, brownsh@leegov.com

Janice Duquesnel, Florida Park Service, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, janice.duquesnel@dep.state.fl.us

David W. Hall, Private Consulting Botanist and Author, tolkos@aol.com

Roger L. Hammer, Retired Naturalist and Author, kaskazi44@comcast.net

Colette C. Jacono, Florida Museum of Natural History, colettej@ufl.edu

Kenneth A. Langeland, Interim Chair, 2017, Professor Emeritus, University of Florida / IFAS, Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants, gator8@ufl.edu

Chris Lockhart, Habitats Specialist, Inc., chris@lockharts.org

Jean McCollom, Natural Ecosystems, jeanm@naples.net

Gil Nelson, Professor Emeritus, Florida State University / iDigBio, gnelson@bio.fsu.edu

Jimi L. Sadle, Everglades National Park, jimi_sadle@nps.gov

Jessica Spencer, US Army Corp of Engineers, jessica.e.spencer@usace.army.mil

Arthur Stiles, Florida Park Service, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, arthur.stiles@dep.state.fl.us

Daniel B. Ward, Professor Emeritus, University of Florida Department of Botany (Deceased)

Richard P. Wunderlin, Professor Emeritus, University of South Florida, Institute for Systematic Botany, rwunder@usf.edu

Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council's 2017 List of Invasive Plant Species

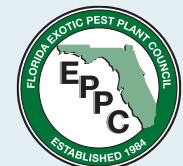
The mission of the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council is to support the management of invasive exotic plants in Florida's natural areas by providing a forum for the exchange of scientific, educational and technical information. www.fleppc.org

Note: The FLEPPC List of Invasive Plant Species is not a regulatory list. Only those plants listed as Federal Noxious Weeds, Florida Noxious Weeds, Florida Prohibited Aquatics Plants, or in local ordinances are regulated by law.

Purpose of the List

To provide a list of plants determined by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council to be invasive in natural areas of Florida and to routinely update the list based on information of newly identified occurrences and changes in distribution over time. Also, to focus attention on –

- the adverse effects exotic pest plants have on Florida's biodiversity and native plant communities,
- the habitat losses in natural areas from exotic pest plant infestations,
- the impacts on endangered species via habitat loss and alteration,
- the need for pest-plant management,
- the socio-economic impacts of these plants (e.g., increased wildfires or flooding in certain areas),
- changes in the severity of different pest plant infestations over time,
- providing information to help managers set priorities for research and control programs.



CATEGORY I

Invasive exotics that are altering native plant communities by displacing native species, changing community structures or ecological functions, or hybridizing with natives. *This definition does not rely on the economic severity or geographic range of the problem, but on the documented ecological damage caused.*

Scientific Name**	Common Name	Gov. List	Zone	Scientific Name**	Common Name	Gov. List	Zone
<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	rosary pea	F	C, S	<i>Melinis repens</i>	Natal grass	N, C, S	
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	earleaf acacia		C, S	<i>(Rhynchelytrum repens)</i>			
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	mimosa, silk tree		N, C	<i>Microstegium vimineum*</i>	Japanese stiltgrass,		N
<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	woman's tongue		C, S	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	catclaw mimosa	F, U	C, S
<i>Ardisia crenata</i>	coral ardisia	F	N, C, S	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	nandina, heavenly bamboo		N, C
<i>Ardisia elliptica</i>	shoebutton ardisia	F	C, S	<i>Nephrolepis brownii</i>	Asian sword fern		C, S
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> (<i>A. sprengeri</i> , <i>A. densiflorus</i>)	asparagus-fern		N, C, S	<i>(N. multiflora)</i>			
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	orchid tree		C, S	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	sword fern		N, C, S
<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	bishopwood		C, S	<i>Neyraudia reynaudiana</i>	Burma reed	F	S
<i>Calophyllum antillanum</i> (<i>C. calaba</i>)	Santa Maria, mast wood		S	<i>Nymphoides cristata</i>	crested floating heart	F	C, S
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Australian-pine	F	N, C, S	<i>Paederia cruddasiana</i>	sewer vine	F	S
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	suckering Australian-pine	F	C, S	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	skunk vine	F	N, C, S
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	camphor tree		N, C, S	<i>Panicum repens</i>	torpedo grass		N, C, S
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	wild taro		N, C, S	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	Napier grass, elephant grass		N, C, S
<i>Colubrina asiatica</i>	lather leaf	F	S	<i>Phymatosorus scolopendria</i> (<i>Microsorium grossum</i>)	serpent fern, wart fern		S
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	carrotwood	F	C, S	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	water-lettuce	F	N, C, S
<i>Deparia petersenii</i>	Japanese false spleenwort		N, C	<i>Psidium cattleianum</i> (<i>P. littorale</i>)	strawberry guava		C, S
<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	winged yam	F	N, C, S	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	guava		C, S
<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	air-potato	F	N, C, S	<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i>	kudzu	F	N, C, S
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	water-hyacinth	F	N, C, S	<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i>	downy rose-myrtle		C, S
<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	Surinam cherry		C, S	<i>Ruellia simplex</i> ²	Mexican-petunia		N, C, S
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> (<i>F. nitida</i> and <i>F. retusa</i> var. <i>nitida</i>) ¹	laurel fig		C, S	<i>Salvinia minima</i>	water spangles		N, C, S
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla	F, U	N, C, S	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i> (<i>Triadica sebifera</i>)	popcorn tree, Chinese tallow tree		N, C, S
<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	green hygro	F, U	N, C, S	<i>Scaevola taccada</i> (<i>S. sericea</i> , <i>S. frutescens</i>)	half-flower, beach naupaka		N, C, S
<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	West Indian marsh grass		N, C, S	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i> (<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>)	schefflera, Queensland umbrella tree		C, S
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	cogon grass	F, U	N, C, S	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian-pepper	F	N, C, S
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	water-spinach	F, U	C	<i>Scleria lacustris</i>	Wright's nutrush		C, S
<i>Jasminum dichotomum</i>	Gold Coast jasmine		C, S	<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>	Christmas cassia, Christmas senna		C, S
<i>Jasminum fluminense</i>	Brazilian jasmine		C, S	<i>Solanum tampicense</i>	wetland nightshade	F, U	C, S
<i>Lantana camara</i> (<i>L. strigocamara</i>)	lantana, shrub verbena		N, C, S	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	tropical soda apple	F, U	N, C, S
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	glossy privet		N, C	<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i> (<i>S. indicus</i> var. <i>pyramidalis</i>)	West Indian dropseed		C, S
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese privet	F ³	N, C, S	<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	arrowhead vine		N, C, S
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle		N, C, S	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Java-plum		C, S
<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>	Uruguay waterprimrose		N, C	<i>Tectaria incisa</i>	incised halberd fern		S
<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	Peruvian primrosewillow		N, C, S	<i>Thelypteris opulenta*</i>	jeweled maiden fern		S
<i>Lumnitzera racemosa</i>	black mangrove		S	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	seaside mahoe		C, S
<i>Luziola subintegra</i>	tropical American watergrass		S	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	small-leaf spiderwort		N, C
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Japanese climbing fern	F	N, C, S	<i>Urena lobata</i>	Caesar's weed		N, C, S
<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>	Old World climbing fern	F, U	N, C, S	<i>Urochloa mutica</i> (<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>)	para grass		N, C, S
<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i> (<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>)	catclawvine		N, C, S	<i>Vitex rotundifolia</i>	beach vitex		N
<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	sapodilla		S				
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	melaleuca, paper bark	F, U	C, S				

¹Does not include *Ficus microcarpa* subsp. *fuyuensis*, which is sold as "Green Island Ficus"

²Many names are applied to this species in Florida because of a complicated taxonomic and nomenclatural history. Plants cultivated in Florida, all representing the same invasive species, have in the past been referred to as *Ruellia brittoniana*, *R. tweediana*, *R. caerulea*, and *R. simplex*.

³Chinese privet is a FLDACS Noxious Weed except for the cultivar "Variegatum"

**Added to the FLEPPC List of Invasive Plant Species in 2017

**Plant names are those published in "Guide to Vascular Plants of Florida Third Edition." Richard P. Wunderlin and Bruce F. Hansen. University of Florida Press. 2011. Plant names in parentheses are synonyms or misapplied names that have commonly occurred in the literature or indicate a recent name change. Not all synonyms are listed.

CATEGORY II

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 ranked Category I if ecological damage is demonstrated.*

Scientific Name**	Common Name	Gov. List	Zone	Scientific Name**	Common Name	Gov. List	Zone
<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>	red sandalwood		S	<i>Landoltia punctata</i>	spotted duckweed		N, C, S
<i>Agave sisalana</i>	sisal hemp		C, S	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	lead tree	F	N, C, S
<i>Aleurites fordii</i> (<i>Vernicia fordii</i>)	tung-oil tree		N, C	<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i>	Asian marshweed	F, U	N, C, S
<i>Alstonia macrophylla</i>	devil tree		S	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	Chinese fan palm		C, S
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	alligator-weed	F	N, C, S	<i>Macroptilium lathyroides</i>	phasey bean		N, C, S
<i>Antigonon leptopus</i>	coral vine		N, C, S	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Chinaberry		N, C, S
<i>Ardisia japonica</i>	Japanese ardisia		N	<i>Melinis minutiflora</i>	molasses grass		C, S
<i>Aristolochia littoralis</i> (<i>A. elegans</i>)	elegant Dutchman's pipe, calico flower		N, C, S	<i>Merremia tuberosa</i>	wood-rose		C, S
<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>	Ganges primrose		C, S	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	mile-a-minute vine	F, U	S
<i>Begonia cucullata</i>	wax begonia		N, C, S	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	balsam apple		N, C, S
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	paper mulberry		N, C, S	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	orange-jessamine		S
<i>Bruguiera gymnorhiza</i>	large-leaved mangrove		S	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian water-milfoil	F	N, C, S
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i> (<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>)	bottlebrush		C, S	<i>Panicum maximum</i> (<i>Urochloa maxima</i>)	Guinea grass		N, C, S
<i>Callisia fragrans</i>	inch plant, spironema		C, S	<i>Passiflora biflora</i>	two-flowered passion vine		S
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	Australian-pine	F	C, S	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	green fountain grass		S
<i>Cecropia palmata</i>	trumpet tree		S	<i>Pennisetum polystachion*</i> (<i>Cenchrus polystachos</i>)	mission grass, West Indian Pennisetum		C, S
<i>Cestrum diurnum</i>	day jessamine		C, S	<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	Senegal date palm		C, S
<i>Chamaedorea seifrizii</i>	bamboo palm		S	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	golden bamboo		N, C
<i>Clematis terniflora</i>	Japanese clematis		N, C	<i>Pittosporum pentandrum</i>	Taiwanese cheesewood		S
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	coconut palm		S	<i>Platyserium bifurcatum*</i>	common staghorn fern		S
<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	redflower ragleaf, Okinawa spinach		C, S	<i>Praxelis clematidea</i>	praxelis		C
<i>Cryptostegia madagascariensis</i>	rubber vine		C, S	<i>Pteris vittata</i>	Chinese brake fern		N, C, S
<i>Cyperus involucratus</i> (<i>C. alternifolius</i>)	umbrella plant		C, S	<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i>	solitaire palm		S
<i>Cyperus prolifer</i>	dwarf papyrus		C, S	<i>Richardia grandiflora</i>	large flower Mexican clover		N, C, S
<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	Durban crowfoot grass		N, C, S	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	castor bean		N, C, S
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Indian rosewood, sissoo		C, S	<i>Rotala rotundifolia</i>	roundleaf toothcup, dwarf Rotala, redweed		S
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	silverthorn, thorny olive		N, C	<i>Ruellia blechum</i> (<i>Blechum brownei</i>)	green shrimp plant, Browne's blechum		N, C, S
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	silverberry, autumn olive		N	<i>Sansevieria hyacinthoides</i>	bowstring hemp		C, S
<i>Epipremnum pinnatum</i> cv. <i>Aureum</i>	pothos		C, S	<i>Sesbania punicea</i>	rattlebox		N, C, S
<i>Eulophia graminea</i>	Chinese crown orchid		C, S	<i>Sida planicaulis*</i>	mata-pasto		C, S
<i>Ficus altissima</i>	false banyan, council tree		S	<i>Solanum diphyllum</i>	two-leaf nightshade		N, C, S
<i>Flacourtia indica</i>	governor's plum		S	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	turkeyberry	F, U	N, C, S
<i>Hemarthria altissima</i>	limpo grass		C, S	<i>Spermocoe verticillata</i>	shrubby false buttonweed		C, S
<i>Heteropterys brachiata</i>	red wing, Beechey's withe		S	<i>Sphagnetocola trilobata</i> (<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>)	wedelia, creeping oxeye		N, C, S
<i>Hyparrhenia rufa</i>	jaragua		N, C, S	<i>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</i> (<i>S. urticifolia</i>)	nettle-leaf porterweed		S
<i>Ipomoea carnea</i> ssp. <i>fistulosa</i> (<i>I. fistulosa</i>)	shrub morning-glory	F	C, S	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i> (<i>Arecastrum romanzoffianum</i>)	queen palm		C, S
<i>Kalanchoe x houghtonii*</i>	mother-of-millions		N, C, S	<i>Syzygium jambos</i>	Malabar plum, rose-apple		N, C, S
<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i> (<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i>)	life plant		C, S	<i>Talipariti tiliaceum</i> (<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>)	mahoe, sea hibiscus		C, S
<i>Koelreuteria elegans</i>	flamegold tree		C, S	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	tropical-almond		C, S
				<i>Terminalia muelleri</i>	Australian-almond		C, S

continued