

Plant list for Cayo Pelau Preserve

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native status	EPPC	FDACS	IRC	FNAI
Family: Agavaceae (agave)						
<i>Agave decipiens</i>	false sisal	native			R	
<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	Spanish bayonet	exotic				
Family: Amaryllidaceae (amaryllis)						
<i>Hymenocallis latifolia</i>	mangrove spiderlily	native				
Family: Arecaceae (palm)						
<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	cabbage palm	native				
Family: Cymodoceaceae (manateeegrass)						
<i>Halodule wrightii</i>	shoalweed	native				
Family Hydrocharitaceae (frog's-bit)						
<i>Thalassia testudinum</i>	turtlegrass	native				
Family: Poaceae (grass)						
<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	saltgrass	native			R	
Family: Aizoaceae (mesembryanthemum)						
<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i>	shoreline seapurslane	native				
Family: Amaranthaceae (amaranth)						
<i>Alternanthera flavascens</i>	yellow joyweed	native				
<i>Blutaparon vermiculare</i>	samphire, silverhead	native				
<i>Suaeda linearis</i>	sea blite	native				
Family: Anacardiaceae (cashew)						
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian pepper	exotic	I			
Family: Asteraceae (aster)						
<i>Borrchia frutescens</i>	bushy seaside oxeye	native				
Family: Avicenniaceae (black mangrove)						
<i>Avicennia germinans</i>	black mangrove	native				
Family: Bataceae (saltwort)						
<i>Batis maritima</i>	saltwort	native				
Family: Boraginaceae (borage)						
<i>Heliotropium angiospermum</i>	scorpionstail	native				
Family: Brassicaceae (mustard)						
<i>Capparis cynophallophora</i>	Jamaican capertree	native			R	
Family: Burseraceae (gumbo-limbo)						
<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	gumbo-limbo	native				
Family: Cactaceae (cactus)						
<i>Acanthocereus tetragonus</i>	barbwire/dildo cactus	native		T	R	
<i>Harrisia aboriginum</i>	prickly applecactus	native		E	CI	G1/S1
Family: Casuarinaceae (sheoak)						
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Australian pine	exotic	I			
Family: Combretaceae (combretum)						
<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>	buttonwood	native				
<i>Laguncularia racemosa</i>	white mangrove	native				
Family: Fabaceae (pea)						
<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i>	gray nicker	native				
<i>Dalbergia ecastaphyllum</i>	coinvine	native				
<i>Piscidia piscipula</i>	Jamaican dogwood	native				
<i>Pithecellobium unguis-cati</i>	catclaw blackbead	native			R	
<i>Sophora tomentosa</i>	yellow necklacepod	native			R	
Family: Malvaceae (mallow)						
<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>	upland cotton	native		E	R	G4G5/S3

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Native status	EPPC	FDACS	IRC	FNAI
Family: Moraceae (mulberry)						
<i>Ficus aurea</i>	strangler fig	native				
Family: Myrsinaceae (myrsine)						
<i>Rapanea punctata</i>	myrsine	native				
Family: Myrtaceae (myrtle)						
<i>Eugenia axillaris</i>	white stopper	native				
<i>Eugenia foetida</i>	Spanish stopper	native				
Family: Oleaceae (olive)						
<i>Forestiera segregata</i>	Florida swampprivet	native				
Family: Polygonaceae (buckwheat)						
<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>	seagrape	native				
Family: Rhizophoraceae (mangrove)						
<i>Rhizophora ramosior</i>	red mangrove	native				
Family: Rubiaceae (madder)						
<i>Chiococca alba</i>	snowberry	native				
<i>Randia aculeata</i>	white indigoberry	native				
Family: Rutaceae (citrus)						
<i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i>	wild lime	native				
Family: Sapindaceae (soapberry)						
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	carrotwood	exotic	I			
Family: Sapotaceae (sapotaceae)						
<i>Sideroxylon celastrinum</i>	saffron plum	native				
Family: Solanaceae (nightshade)						
<i>Lycium carolinianum</i>	Christmasberry	native				

Key

Florida EPPC Status

I = species that are invading and disrupting native plant communities

II = species that have shown a potential to disrupt native plant communities

FDACS (Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services)

E = Endangered

T = Threatened

CE = Commercially Exploited

IRC (Institute for Regional Conservation)

CI = Critically Imperiled

I = Imperiled

R = Rare

FNAI (Florida Natural Areas Inventory)

G= Global Status

T= Threatened

CE= Commercially Exploited

1= Critically imperiled because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.

2= Imperiled because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.

3= Either very rare and local throughout its range (21-200 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction from other factors.

4= Apparently secure

5= Demonstrably secure