



THIS ISSUE:
PINE ROCKLAND HABITAT



Plant Identification Newsletter



IDENTIFY
PLANTS!

LEARN THE
IMPORTANCE!

ELIMINATE PLANT
BLINDNESS!



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LONGLEAF MILKWEED

COMMON NAME: Longleaf Milkweed

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Asclepias longifolia*

FAMILY: Apocynaceae

ORIGIN: Native

SIZE: 1-2' HT. 1-5' SPD.

TYPE: Shrub

LIGHT: Full Sun to Partial Shade

WATER: Moist to Wet

SOIL REQUIREMENTS: Sand or Silt

USDA HARDINESS ZONE: 9a-11b

ADDITIONAL FACTS: It's a larval host plant for Monarch, Queen and Soldier butterflies.



SATINLEAF

COMMON NAME: Satinleaf

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Chrysophyllum oliviforme*

FAMILY: Sapotaceae

ORIGIN: Native

SIZE: 20-30' HT. 20-25' SPD.

TYPE: Tree

LIGHT: Full Sun to Partial Shade

WATER: Moist to Dry

SOIL REQUIREMENTS: Organic, Sand

USDA HARDINESS ZONE: 9b-11a

ADDITIONAL FACTS: Foliage is shiny dark green on top and silky brown underneath.

FLORIDA SILVER PALM

COMMON NAME: Florida Silver Palm

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Coccothrinax argentata*

FAMILY: Arecaceae

ORIGIN: Native

SIZE: 5-20' HT. 5' SPD.

TYPE: Palm Tree

LIGHT: Full Sun to Partial Shade

WATER: Moist to Dry

SOIL REQUIREMENTS: Clay, Loam, or Sand

USDA HARDINESS ZONE: 10b-11b

ADDITIONAL FACTS: Palmate leaves have a distinct silver color underneath.



FLORIDA DIAMOND FLOWERS

COMMON NAME: Florida Diamond Flowers

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Stenaria nigricans* var. *floridana*

FAMILY: Rubiaceae

ORIGIN: Native

SIZE: 6-18" HT. 1-2' SPD.

TYPE: Shrub

LIGHT: Full Sun to Partial Shade

WATER: Moist

SOIL REQUIREMENTS: Limestone or Sand

USDA HARDINESS ZONE: 4b-10b



SOUTHERN WIREGRASS

COMMON NAME: Southern Wiregrass

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Aristida stricta*

FAMILY: Poaceae

ORIGIN: Native

SIZE: Typically 1'-2' HT / 1'-2' SPD (Up to 3' HT when flowering)

TYPE: It's a clumping grass

LIGHT: Full sun to partial shade

WATER: Dry, moist soil moisture with low to medium watering requirements

SOIL REQUIREMENTS: Acidic, sandy soils

USDA HARDINESS ZONE: 8a-10b



GUMBO LIMBO

COMMON NAME: Gumbo Limbo

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Bursera simaruba*

FAMILY: Burseraceae

ORIGIN: Native

SIZE: 25'-40' HT / 25'-30' SPD

TYPE: Tree

LIGHT: Full sun or partial shade

WATER: Dry to moist soils

SOIL REQUIREMENTS: Tolerates sandy, loamy, or clay soils that are well drained

USDA HARDINESS ZONE: 10b-11b

COCOPLUM

COMMON NAME: Cocoplum

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Chrysobalanus icaco*

FAMILY: Chrysobalanaceae

ORIGIN: Native

SIZE: 6' HT /

TYPE: Shrub / Small tree

LIGHT: Full sun to moderate / light shade

WATER: Well-drained, moist soil

SOIL REQUIREMENTS: Acidic to alkaline; clay to sandy; seasonally saturated to dry

USDA HARDINESS ZONE: 10a-12b



AMERICAN BLUEHEARTS

COMMON NAME: American Bluehearts

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Buchnera americana*

FAMILY: Orobanchaceae

ORIGIN: Native

SIZE: 12-24" HT. 2-3' SPD.

TYPE: Groundcover

LIGHT: Full Sun

WATER: Regular water

SOIL REQUIREMENTS: Well-drained, sandy

USDA HARDINESS ZONE: 8a-11b

ADDITIONAL FACTS: The plant is hemiparasite or partly parasitic.

SANDYFIELD HAIRSEGE

COMMON NAME: Sandyfield hairsedge

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Bulbostylis stenophylla*

FAMILY: Cyperaceae

ORIGIN: Native

SIZE: 1-2' HT. 1-2.5' SPD.

TYPE: Grass

LIGHT: Full Sun

WATER: Medium, moist

SOIL REQUIREMENTS: Sandy or rocky soils

USDA HARDINESS ZONE: 8a-11b



FLORIDA GREEN-EYES

COMMON NAME: Florida Green-Eyes

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Berlandiera subacaulis*

FAMILY: Asteraceae

ORIGIN: Native

SIZE: 1-1.5' HT. 1-1.5' SPD.

TYPE: Shrub

LIGHT: Full Sun

WATER: Medium

SOIL REQUIREMENTS: Dry to moderately moist, well-drained sandy

USDA HARDINESS ZONE: 8b-10b



Why is Pine Rockland Habitat Important?

Pine rockland is a unique and ecologically rich habitat found in South Florida, characterized by its dense stands of slash pine, interspersed with various native grasses, shrubs, and wildflowers.

This ecosystem supports a remarkable diversity of plant and animal species, many of which are endemic or threatened. Pine rocklands play a crucial role in maintaining local biodiversity, providing essential habitat for wildlife, including several endangered species like the Florida panther and the Miami blue butterfly. Additionally, these habitats help with water retention, reduce soil erosion, and enhance carbon sequestration, making them vital for the overall health of South Florida's environment. Their preservation is essential not only for safeguarding unique species but also for protecting the region's natural heritage and ensuring ecological resilience in the face of climate change.