

# GSWCF NATIVE PLANT

**B**

**Sea Grape**



**I**

**Royal Palm**



**N**

**Gumbo Limbo**



**G**

**Butterfly  
Weed**



**O**

**Slash Pine  
Tree**



**Strangler Fig**



**Mangrove  
Tree**



**Cabbage  
Palm**



**Wax Myrtle  
Shrub**



**Southern Live  
Oak Tree**



**Climbing  
Aster**



**Carolina  
Jessamine**



**Magnolia  
Tree**



**Spanish Moss**



**Southern  
Wood Fern**



**Prickly-pear  
Cactus**



**Chain Fern**



**Saw  
Palmetto**



**Beach  
Sunflower**



**Buttonwood  
Tree**





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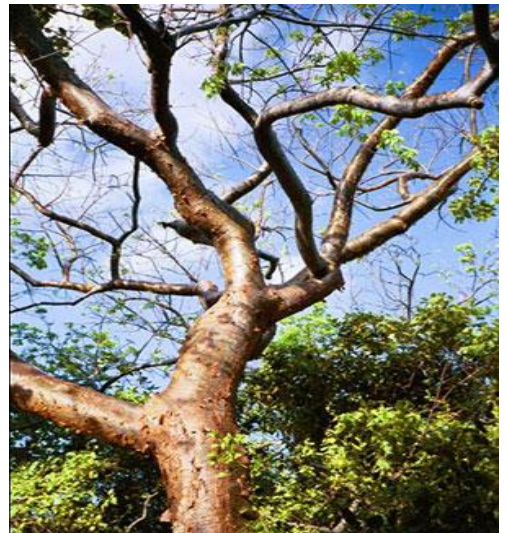
## Identification Guide

**Sea Grape** – A bush with large, round, smooth leaves. Usually these plants can be found on or near the coast. The sea grape usually blooms between January and October in Florida and have many small white flowers on the stems.



**Royal Palm** – This palm is native to southern Florida, Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central America. A royal palm can grow upwards of 60ft tall, and have a canopy that can span 25ft across! They have a long smooth trunk, which may help you to identify them.

**Gumbo Limbo** – While the gumbo limbo tree can reach up to 60ft tall, it is usually spotted at shorter heights. Its bark is unique because it is copper colored, shiny, and peels easily.



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## Identification Guide

**Butterfly Weed** – A member of the milkweed family, this flower is common in Florida. It grows in dry, sandy places and flowers during the fall. Butterflies are find it especially attractive due to the color of the flowers, and the large amounts of nectar it makes.



**Slash Pine Tree** – This tree is an evergreen, which means it maintains its foliage year-round. It can grow up to 100ft tall and grows 1-2ft each year! It usually doesn't have many limbs on the lower part of the trunk, and grows in a pyramid shape.

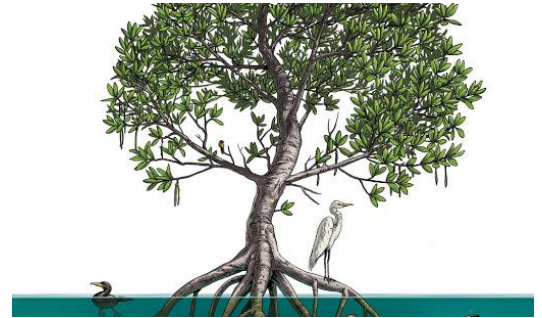
**Strangler Fig** – You'll find these growing on and around other trees. While strangler figs use host trees to climb towards the sunlight zone of the canopy, they sometimes help the host try by providing support during storms!





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**Mangrove Tree** – There are three species of mangrove tree that are native to Florida: the red mangrove, black mangrove, and white mangrove. Mangrove trees can grow in saltwater or brackish water, and are important to the structure of the coastline. The roots of a mangrove tree often look tangled and provide shelter to small fish and crustaceans!



**Cabbage Palm** – Also known as a sabal palm, this is a species of palmetto palm. It can grow up to 65ft tall, and is salt tolerant, which is why they're often found by the coast.

**Wax Myrtle** – Also known as the southern bayberry, this shrub has light-green foliage and is commonly used to create hedges. The leaves have a spicy smell when crushed!



**Southern Live Oak Tree** – These are an evergreen tree native to the lower east coast of the United States. They have a dark, long, vertical bark with stiff leaves that are usually lighter in color on the underside. Old oak trees can span over 80ft across!

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**Climbing Aster** – This is a vine-like shrub that produces a fragrant bloom of flowers that range in color from blue to purple to pink! They are found throughout Florida, but are commonly found in swamps, marshes, coastal hammocks, and along riverbeds and lake edges.



**Carolina Jessamine** – An evergreen vine that climbs trees, fences, and any other obstacle that may be in its way! This vine produces fragrant flowers that are yellow and shaped like a trumpet.

**Southern Magnolia Tree** – A large evergreen tree that ranges from North Carolina to central Florida. This tree has dark green leaves and produces large white flowers when in bloom.



**Spanish Moss** – An epiphyte that grows on large trees, commonly found on the southern live oak tree you may have already spotted! This plant has a grassy grey-green look to it. Even though it is called “spanish moss”, it is actually a flowering plant!



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**Southern Wood Fern** – This fern is native to the southeastern United States and even as far west as Texas! It is a semi-evergreen, depending on the climate it grows in. It produces shiny and leathery fronds that are dark green and symmetrical.



**Prickly Pear Cactus** – This cactus grows in round, flat chunks with long fixed spines that protrude. The flowers produced by a prickly pear cactus are large solitary flowers, usually red or pink in color.

**Netted Chain Fern** – This plant only stands 1-2ft all, but has fronds that span 4-8in each! It has waxy-green fronds, which have a net-like pattern of veins. They're usually used in landscaping for groundcover.



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**Saw Palmetto** – This palm is considerably smaller than the others mentioned in this activity, as it only grows 7-10ft tall. It is usually found in coastal plains both on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts of Florida.



**Beach Sunflower** – This flower is highly salt-tolerant, which is why you'll find it on or near the sand at the beach! It blooms with large yellow flowers that attract butterflies and other pollinators.

**Buttonwood Tree** – This tree is salt-tolerant, and needs lots of sunlight to thrive. They typically grow to 30ft tall, but some can grow ever larger. Their leaves are a medium-dark green color, as are the small flowers this tree can produce!

