



Note: the DSG only uses plants grown at the Green Season Nursery in Parrish FL and other certified native plant nurseries. Prices noted are estimates of plant cost delivered to project sites in NE Florida, SE Georgia subject to availability. DSG only handles projects in Florida where it has secured FDEP approvals. Final installed cost will run 50 to 75% higher than listed prices, depending on complexity of the project

DSG Planting Crew –Southern Division



Catalog of the Dune Science Group's

Plants Available for:

- Nature based Dune restoration
- Natural planting to enhance the beauty of the gray dunes
- Natural planting to improve the habitat of the gray dunes

The catalog includes several dune natives that are not available as plants or seeds Northeast Florida (Nassau, Duval, and St. Johns and Flagler Counties) and Coastal Georgia

The foredune builders

Sea Oats

Panic grass

Beach elder

Beach morning glory

Railroad Vine

Seashore dropseed

Seashore paspalum

Largeleaf pennywort **

** No commercial plants or seeds available



Sea-oats

Uniola paniculata

Liners \$1.10

4" \$2.30

1 gal \$5.00



Nutritional Requirements: Low; it grows in nutrient poor soils like sand dunes

Salt Water Tolerance: Low; does not like long-term flooding by seawater water.

Salt Wind Tolerance: Handles well grows in direct salt wind but away from constant salt spray.

Drought resistance - Does not require water once established.

Loves full sun making it the most important stabilizer of sand on the foredunes.

It is protected by Florida State Law and it is illegal to collect the flower spike or seed heads in Florida, without a permit.

The roots hold the sand together down to the base of storm wave, making it the re-bar of coastal foredunes. Picture right above shows sea oat roots holding together the damaged foredune on Amelia Island FL after Hurricane Matthew



Florida Administrative Code section 161.242

Habitats: Beach dunes and open coastal areas. Harvesting of sea oats and sea grapes prohibited; possession prima facie evidence of violation.—

(1) The purpose of this section is to protect the beaches and shores of the state from erosion by preserving natural vegetative cover to bind the sand.

(2) It is unlawful for any purpose to cut, harvest, remove, or eradicate any of the grass commonly known as sea oats or *Uniola paniculata* and *Coccolobis uvifera* commonly known as sea grapes from any public land or from any private land without consent of the owner of such land or person having lawful possession thereof. Possession of either *Uniola paniculata* or *Coccolobis uvifera* by other than the owner of such land shall constitute prima facie evidence of violation of this section. However, licensed, certified nurserymen who grow any of the native plants listed in this section from seeds or by vegetative propagation are specifically permitted to sell these commercially grown plants and shall not be in violation of this section of the law if they do so, as it is the intent of the law to preserve and encourage the growth of these native plants which are rapidly disappearing from the state.

Panic Grass

Panicum amarum

Liners \$1.10

4" \$2.30

1 gal \$5.00

Description

This grass is deep rooted (+6 feet), robust, long lived where hardy, and grows to heights of 3 to 6 feet.

This is a U.S. native grass. The stems may be as thick as 1/2 inch, with bluish green leaves from 8 to 20 inches long and 1/4 to 1/2 inch wide. Although coastal panic grass grows faster than most warm season grasses, it is slower than cool season grasses. Producing short outwardly spreading rhizomes, it forms clumps or bunches. Like most other species in the genus *Panicum*, coastal panicgrass has a large terminal inflorescence. It is a tightly arranged, densely flowered cluster. Seed dispersal is the primary means of reproduction of this species. There are an average of 350,000 seeds per pou



The Dune Science Group relies on this hardy grass to help regrow the dunes along with the sea oats. Picture above shows pioneer panic grass clumps with new DSG dune restoration plantings of panic grass and sea oats in foreground.

April 2020 Amelia Island

Lonard, R. I., & Judd, F. W. (2011). The biological flora of coastal dunes and wetlands: *Panicum amarum* S. elliot and *panicum amarum* S. elliot var. *amarulum* (A.S. hitchcock and M.A. chase) P. palmer. *Journal of Coastal Research*, 27(2), 233-242.

Beach Elder *Iva imbricata*

Liners \$1.10

4" \$2.30

Beach elder range from Texas to Virginia

Wildlife and Ecology: A principal sand binder in the pioneer zone of beach dunes.



The Beach Elder, a 2-3' shrub with spreading branches and succulent, smooth light green leaves, grows as a ground cover in open, coastal uplands. It is a fast-grower that thrives in full sun in nutrient-poor soils and drought conditions. It likes salt wind and spray but does not like salt water. Its flowers are green and non-descript.

Habitats: Beach dunes, coastal strand and coastal grasslands.

Salt Wind Tolerance: Pioneer; grows in unconsolidated substrate in direct salt wind and spray.

Drought Tolerance: High; does not require any supplemental water once established.





Beach morning glory (*Ipomoea imperati*)

Liners \$1.10

4" \$2.30

1 gal \$4.50

Native range: Florida counties (from Escambia east to Franklin; from Nassau south into the Keys; Levy, Hernando, Pinellas and Charlotte) and Georgia

Beach morning glory is a trailing evergreen vine with showy white flowers. It typically blooms in summer and fall but may bloom year-round. It occurs naturally on coastal dunes where it is an important sand stabilizer.

Blooms are large (about 2"+) and funnel-shaped with white petals and yellow centers. Flowers are generally larger than the leaves. Leaf shape varies, but they are generally elliptic to oval and lobed with a notched tip. Leaves are leathery, succulent and alternately arranged. Stems are smooth. Seeds are large and borne in capsules.

Like other members of the Ipomoea genus, Beach morning glory flowers live up to their name, blooming in the morning and begin to wilt and close by the afternoon.

The family name Convolvulaceae comes from the Greek convolvere, which means "to wind," referring to the winding nature of the stems.

Hardiness: Zones 8–10b

Railroad vine

Ipomoea pes-caprae

Liners \$1.10 4" \$2.30 1 gal \$4.50

Also known as beach morning glory, bayhops, or goat's foot, railroad vine is a fast-growing, evergreen, perennial commonly found on beach dunes. Flowers are large, funnel-shaped and purple to purplish-pink in color. Its large nectaries and showy flowers attract bees, butterflies, moths, flies, beetles, wasps and ants. Leaves are succulent and rounded, with a notched tip resembling a cloven hoof, hence its species name, *pes caprae*, which means "goat's foot" in Latin. Leaves and stems contain a white sap that may help protect it from pests. It has also been used to treat jellyfish stings.

As with other morning glory species, railroad vine flowers open in the morning and last only one day, however, the plant is a prolific bloomer.

Railroad vine occurs naturally in most of Florida's coastal peninsular counties, and in a few coastal panhandle beaches. It is a pioneer species which DGS includes in most beach restoration/stabilization projects in northeast Florida and southeast Georgia.





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Sporobolus virginicus is a low-growing, moderately-fast growing creeping herbaceous grass that forms large patches to spread, growing about 4"-8" tall in full sun and wet-to-moist, moderately-well drained soil. The roots go down to 18" deep. Leaves are 1-4" long and 0.04-0.12" wide two-ranked. Salt crystals are common on leaves and stems.

Though it can grow in poor nutrient soil conditions, but some organic matter will make it thrive. It can handle some salt water flooding and a lot of direct salt wind and spray. Once established, it can tolerate short periods of drought. Its inconspicuous light brown flower blooms all year long.

The Seashore Dropseed is a larval host plant for a few types of butterflies.

Seashore dropseed
Sporobolus virginicus

Liners \$1.10

4" \$2.30



Seashore paspalum

Paspalum vaginatum

Liners \$1.10, 4" \$2.30

Seashore paspalum is a native, low, warm season, perennial grass that reaches approximately 20 inches in height. It spreads rapidly, forming dense stands that anchor soil particles and dissipate wave energy, making it an excellent shoreline protector. It is easy to establish, and can withstand moderately high salinity and brief inundation.

It can also uptake heavy metals, and has the potential for phytoremediation of arsenic and chromium contamination related to wood preservatives in wood pilings and wooden dune walkovers.

Seashore paspalum is similar to bermudagrass, *Cynodon dactylon*, and will tack down at the nodes and form a dense turf. Seed heads are similar to other paspalums, and typically form a fork. The leaves are fine, approximately 2mm in width, sharply pointed with a deep blue-green color

Seashore paspalum is salt tolerant, with some varieties able to tolerate irrigation from sea water.

It has great potential as a lawn grass for homes bordering the dunes



Team UGA at the University of Georgia launched GAPaspalum.com, a new website dedicated to seashore paspalum turfgrass.

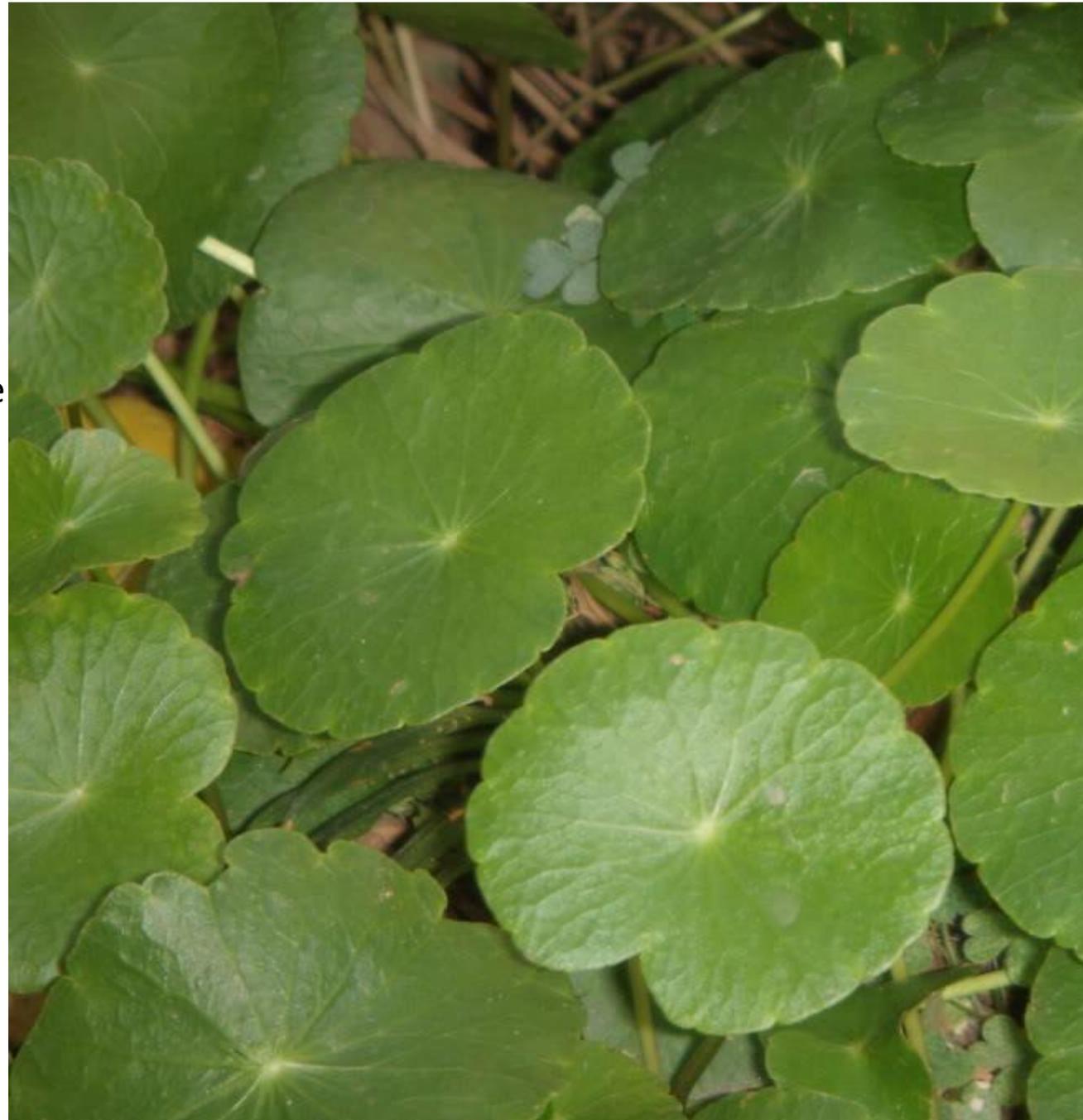
Seashore paspalum is distributed across the southeastern seaboard from Texas to North Carolina.



Largeleaf
pennywort,
marsh pennywort
*Hydrocotyle
bonariensis* Lam.

Largeleaf pennywort is a creeping, succulent perennial that occurs throughout the south Atlantic and Gulf coasts but is more common in the more northerly locations of the Florida and Georgia. It can be found on frontal and back dune dune swales, sandy marshes, swamps, and sand flats. This plant is quite distinctive, appearing to be a line of solitary leaves because the slender stem is underground. The round leaves are up to 4-inches in diameter, have scalloped edges, and arise from a center stalk to a height of up to 6 inches. The flowers are clustered on top of a vertical stem about 3-inches tall; fruit and flowers often are present at the same time. Although seed are produced, spread appears to be mostly vegetative by the rhizome.

Neither plants nor seed are available because it becomes a weed in a normal lawn



Available Native Plants to beautify and render the so-called gray dune a more productive habitat

Dune sunflowers



Gaillardia or Blanket flower



Spiderwort



Seaside Goldenrod



Prickly Pear



Tropical sage



Sea Oxeye daisy



Muhly grass



Beebalm (horsemint)

Dune sunflower

Helianthus debilis

Liner \$1.00

4" \$2.20

1 gal \$3.90



Beach Sunflower, also known as Dune Sunflower, is an attractive southeast US native that grows on our coastal sand dunes but is also perfect for transition between landscaped backyards and the dunes.! It is a spreading perennial with small, sunflower-like flower heads that attract butterflies and bloom continuously in frost-free areas. In areas that freeze, plants die back to the ground and either re-sprout from the roots or reseed in the garden. This plant makes a wonderful, drought-tolerant groundcover that requires little care.

Mature Size: 2 to 4 feet tall and wide

Growth Rate: Fast Plant Habit:

Spreading Plant Spacing: 18 to 24 inches

Characteristics & Uses: Foliage Color: Green Flower Color: Yellow Bloom Time: Spring – Fall (Year-round in frost-free areas)

Attracts Wildlife: Butterflies

Uses: Groundcover; Mass Planting; Edging

Gaillardia
pulchella
Blanket Flower

4" \$2.20; 1 gal \$3.80



Blanketflower, also known as Indian blanket or firewheel, is a brightly colored wildflower, with showy, daisy-like blooms with dark pink to reddish center ray florets with yellow tips. This palletvaries greatly however (although with great variation), and dark red to purplish disk florets. Its leaves are alternately arranged, narrow yet deeply lobed, and pubescent.

Blanketflower blooms in spring, summer and into fall in North Florida, and year-round in Central and South Florida. It occurs naturally in dry savannahs, coastal dunes and other dry, open areas. The blooms attract a variety of pollinators.

This aster is found in 27 Florida counties but favors the east coast



Height/Habit 8 – 24
inches

Spread 14 - 30inches

Planting Instructions 3" deep and 12 - 18" apart

Soil Requirements Well drained

Hardiness Zones 8-11



Spiderwort

Tradescantia ohlensis

1 gal \$5.00

Spiderwort is an erect perennial wildflower with three pedaled bluish-purple flowers clustered on branched stems. Colors vary from blue, purple, pink or even white. Each flower has six dark bluish-purple stamens. Leaves grass like, light green in color. They grow to 1 to 2 feet tall

Spiderwort looks good and tastes good, well at least it is edible. Flowers fresh on a salad or can be candied for a sweet treat. Stems and leaves can be eaten raw. The leaves can be cooked and eaten or the juice can work like aloe to take the sting out of insect bites.

Bee love spiderwort and are drawn to the ephemeral (open only one day) flowers. Four species of spiderwort are native to Florida but DSG only has access to the Bluejacket or Ohio spiderwort (*T. ohlensis*), the most common spiderwort found throughout North and Central Florida and Georgia

Hardiness: 8-9 (occasionally 10)



Seaside goldenrod

(*Solidago sempervirens*)

1 gal \$5.00

Seaside goldenrod is a native, late-flowering perennial forb. It may grow up to 6 ft tall at maturity, blooming August through October. The terminal flowering heads are dense, clustered spikes of bright yellow flowers that are larger than those of other goldenrod species.

In winter, the plant's persistent whitened leaves, coarse stalks, and dried flower parts make it easily identifiable. Red leaves sprout in late February and early March, and soon become dark green. From late August to early October, its bright yellow flowers provide an attractive contrast to its lush, thick, green vegetation.

It is NOT related to ragweed which can create allergy concerns

Seaside goldenrod is a short-day perennial (flowering coincides with shortened photoperiods). So that at some point as the days get shorter, flowering starts. The flowers are an important food/energy source for fall migrating monarch butterflies traveling the Atlantic coastal flyway.



Prickly Pear Cactus Opuntia stricta

Fall fruit loved by Gopher
tortoises 1 gal \$7.90

This moderately fast-growing medium-sized bushy succulent accent or specimen shrub, with yellow spines, typically grows 3-6' in full sun to light shade. The Prickly Pear is drought tolerant, once established, and can tolerate salty winds and an occasional soaking in salt water. The showy, yellow to yellowish-orange flowers grow all year but peak in the spring and summer. Butterflies relish the nectar. And it reduces CO₂ in the atmosphere. God's gift to the dunes, man, and beast, just don't get bit by the prickly parts



Some claim that humans eating the PPC are spared some of the problems of Type 2 diabetes, high cholesterol, obesity and hangovers and perhaps the COVID 19. Or at least some tout its antiviral and anti-inflammatory properties. But the Mayo Clinic warns that too much can lead to increased stool frequency and abdominal fullness. Too much of a good thing???

Salvia coccinea
scarlet sage, tropical sage, blood
sage

4" \$3.00 1 gal \$5.00 Seeding also available



Known by many names — scarlet sage, tropical sage, red salvia, blood sage — this versatile perennial wildflower is a steadfast addition to any wildflower garden. The flower spike consists of bright red, tubular blooms that are about 1" long. Flowers are loosely arranged in whorls and extend 90 degrees out from square, upright stems. Leaves are deltoid– to oval-shaped and have toothed margins and relatively long petioles. They are oppositely arranged. Seeds are born in capsules.

Tropical sage is a flower that no pollinator can resist, but it is particularly attractive to bees, large butterflies and hummingbirds. It typically blooms in summer and fall, but can bloom year-round in many parts of the state. It occurs naturally in hammocks, woodlands and gray coastal dunes

Family: Lamiaceae (Mint family)

Native range: Nearly throughout Florida and Coastal Georgia

Hardiness: 8-10

Soil: Well-drained, sandy to rich, moderately moist soils

Exposure: Full sun to minimal shade

Growth habit: 2-4'+ tall

Sea Oxeye daisy

Borrichia frutescens

Liner \$1.10; 4" \$2.50; 1 gal = \$4.50

Sea ox-eye (*Borrichia frutescens*) is a common daisy-like plant, native to the U.S. coast from Maryland to Florida and west to Texas, as well as in parts of Mexico.

Like many other beach plants, sea ox-eye is remarkably tolerant of bright sun, high heat, sandy soils, and salt spray.

a ox-eye starts out as a modest herb only a few inches high, but it can eventually grow into a prominent shrub three or four feet tall.

Each showy ox-eye “flower” is actually a composite of dozens of tiny flowers packed into a tight cluster an inch or so across. As in asters, daisies, and other close relatives, there are two distinct types of florets: tubular “discs” in the center of the cluster and strap-like “rays” radiating out around them.

The flower heads give rise to hard, spiny, bur-like structures containing numerous single-seeded fruits.



Muhly grass, *Muhlenbergia capillis*

Liners \$1.10; 4" pots \$1.90; 1 gal \$3.90; 3 gal \$8.50

Muhly grass has a clumping form, growing 3- to 4-feet-tall and about as wide. Delicate, purple flowers emerge in the fall well above the foliage and can literally cover the foliage. It is native to pine flatwoods, coastal upland and beach dunes, and sandhill communities.

USDA hardiness zones: 7 through 11

Planting month for zone 7-11: year round

Origin: native to Florida

Growth rate: moderate

Leaves are 18" to 36" long ; semi-evergreen, green turning to copper

During the showy fall season when its pink flowers also appear

Plant grows in full sun in soils subject to extended flooding; acidic; alkaline; sand; loam; clay , including moderate salt content

Drought tolerance: high

Soil salt tolerances: moderate

Muhly grass is a tough native grass useful in many different landscape sites. It has extreme tolerance to drought and flooding, making it suited for wetland sites as well as beachfront landscapes. Muhly grass makes a nice, fine-textured mass planting , particularly in large, sweeping drifts on a large landscape for a dramatic effect. It is virtually maintenance free. Growth is best in sandy or rocky soil.



Beebalm, horsemint

Monarda punctata

Liner \$1.10, 1 gal \$4.50,

Spotted beebalm (also known as dotted horsemint) is a robust, aromatic wildflower that occurs naturally in meadows, coastal dunes, roadsides and dry disturbed areas. It typically blooms late spring through fall, attracting a huge variety of pollinating insects, including bees, wasps and butterflies. In winter, it dies back to the ground

Family: Lamiaceae (Mint family)

Native range: Nearly throughout Florida

Soil: Dry to slightly moist, well-drained soil

Exposure: Full sun to partial shade

Growth habit: 2–4' tall

Propagation: Seed, cutting

Garden tips: Spotted beebalm has a long bloom time and can be a nice addition to a home landscape. Enjoy the diversity of pollinators it attracts. If not maintained, it can quickly outcompete other wildflowers.



Other Native Plants important to the dune habitat

Available from DSG by seed only

Partridge Pea

Standing Cypress



Not available as plants or seed from DSG

Beach croton

American Searocket

Stinging Nettle



Partridge-pea

Chamaecrista fabaceae (Leguminosae)

Partridge-pea

The common partridge pea is found throughout Florida in a wide variety of open habitats including coastal dunes. It also occurs throughout the eastern two-thirds of the U.S. It prefers well-drained soils, and it is salt tolerant. Plants emerge from the seed bank mostly in early spring and mature rapidly. Partridge pea is a rather low-growing species - rarely standing more than two feet tall at maturity. The leaves and stems are glabrous (without hairs) and the leaflets are not sensitive to touch, though they tend to close up in the evening and reopen the next day. Each leaf is composed of a great many oval leaflets.

Flowering generally occurs in summer and fall. The bright yellow flowers are composed of five unequally sized petals and often have a red mark at their base - a The flowers are mostly bee pollinated and seem to be especially of interest to bumblebees. As the common name suggests, the ripened seeds are a favorite food source for ground-feeding birds such as doves and quail. Partridge pea is a favorite plant among butterfly gardeners as it serves as a larval host plant for at least three species of sulfur butterflies as well the ceraunus blue.

As an annual, however, it must be allowed to reseed if it is to persist. This is rarely a problem.

The Dune Science Group will seed upon request, it is a nitrogen fixing plant



Standing cypress (*Ipomopsis rubra*)

Standing cypress is a brilliant, biennial dune wildflower. It has a dense, elongated, terminal spike of long, bright red, tubular flowers. Its leaves are fern- or needle-like, and alternately arranged. Stems are pubescent. Seeds are born in a capsule. Standing cypress begins as a basal rosette of fern-like foliage. In its second year, it will send up an erect, leafy stem that looks a bit like dog fennel until it blooms into a spectacular spray of scarlet. Because of this two year cycle, standing cypress should be planted two years in a row

Standing cypress blooms summer through fall and occurs naturally in sandhills, coastal strands, and beach dunes. It is attractive to hummingbirds and butterflies as well as other pollinators.

It is not however related to the cypress tree (*Taxodium* sp.) It might, however, refer to the plant's leaves, which vaguely resemble cypress needles. Other common names are Spanish larkspur, Texas plume and skyrocket.

Native range: North and central peninsula; Escambia, Jackson and Leon Counties, known on dunes of Amelia Island.

Hardiness: 8-9b Soil: Well-drained, sandy soils

Exposure: Full sun to minimal shade

!

Growth habit: 3'+ tall Propagation: Seeds available from the Dune Science Group

It is a moderate self-seeder.



Gulf croton, silverleaf croton, beach tea

Croton punctatus

Jacq.

Silverleaf croton is a shortlived perennial shrub that is an important member of plants on the the foredune zone of both the Atlantic coast of Florida and Georgia and the Gulf coast of Florida

This plant can reach a height of 6 feet. Its leaves are elliptic in shape, ½- to 2 ½-inches long. The leaf margins are smooth, but they may appear undulating. Most surfaces of the plant including the undersides of the leaves he plant are covered with dense clusters Of star-shaped hairs that have a red dot in the middle of them. The flowers appear in early summer through fall as clusters of light-green flowers appear in the early summer through fall in northern counties and year round in southern counties. Seeds are dark gray with mottles and are a choice food of birds



©2006 Jeffrey Pippet

Plants and seeds are not available

American searocket (*Cakile edentula*)

An occasional plant of beach dunes and coastal strands on the Florida east coast south to St. Lucie County. The range includes the Atlantic coast through Georgia and the Carolinas.

This erect to decumbent plant is an important dune stabilizer along the southern Atlantic coast. It is often one of the first plants to repopulate the dunes after severe beach erosion. Tiny white to lavender four-petaled flowers appear from March through October. The petals of *Cakile edentula* are less than 3mm wide. The leaves are usually fleshy with a wavy margin. The rocket-shaped fruits are cylindrical, ~1/4 inch wide, 8-ribbed or four-angled, with a blunt or notched tip. The rocket-shaped fruit is in two stages, with each containing at least one seed. The lower stage remains on the plant to reseed the area while the upper stage detaches and travels to seed new locations.

Plants and seeds are not commercially available



Stinging nettle or Tread softly flower

Cnidoscolus stimulosus



This Florida native is known to flower year-round. It occurs naturally in sandhills, scrub, pine and scrubby flatwoods, and the coastal dunes of NE Florida and Coastal Georgia. It attracts many butterflies and other pollinators.



It's easy to see how tread-softly gets its common name, and its scientific name is just as telling. The genus *Cnidoscolus* is derived from the Greek *cnid*, meaning "nettle" and *scolus*, meaning "thorn." The species epithet comes from the Latin *stimul*, meaning "to goad, prod or urge," as in a "stimulus."

Native range: nearly throughout Florida and hardiness: Zones 8-11 in neighboring states

Soil: Sandy, well-drained soils

Exposure: Full sun to minimal shade

Growth habit: 1+' tall, up to 1' wide

Its interesting foliage, potential for year-round blooms and relatively low maintenance requirements makes tread-softly a nice addition to a dune. However, a severe allergic reaction may occur in some people if their skin comes in contact with the plant's hairs. Use caution when working with this plant which is why the Dune Science Group does not attempt to plant or seed this native and gives it the wide berth it deserves. Look but don't touch!!!

Larger bushes and small trees for dunes

Inkberry (Gallberry)

Spanish Bayonet

Tough Buckthorn

Saw Palmetto

Saltbush (Dwarf salt bush)

Florida Privet



Ilex glabra

inkberry, gallberry

1 gal \$7.90

Uses: Primarily recommended for natural landscapes and habitat restorations.

Slow growing to 4 to 8 feet Width: 2-3 ft

Flower Color: White: Fruit Black

Note Flowers are inconspicuous and plants are dioecious, with male and female flowers on separate plants.



Nutritional Requirements: Low to moderate; it can grow in nutrient poor soils or soils with some organic content

Moderately salt tolerant

Range: Eastern and southeastern United States west to Texas and south to Miami-Dade County and the Monroe County mainland.

Salt Water Tolerance: Low; does not tolerate flooding by salt or brackish water. Salt wind tolerance is low

Drought Tolerance: Moderate; generally requires moist soils, but tolerant of short periods of drought once established.



Spanish Bayonet

Yucca aloifolia

3 gal \$25.00, 7 gal \$ 50.00

Spanish bayonet, is a great accent plant for dunes with its dramatic flower spikes and sharp, pointed foliage. Butterflies are also attracted to the fragrant blossoms..

Spanish bayonet has dark green, stiff, dagger-like leaves projecting from thick, trunk-like stems. This evergreen shrub can grow up to 15 feet in height..

The leaves end in sharp, needle-like tips. These spiked leaves have been known to pierce through even thick clothing, so select a planting location away from walkways and areas where people or pets could come into contact with the plant. Properly located, the Spanish Bayonet can provide property security

Fragrant, bell-shaped flowers of Spanish bayonet are white with tinges of light purple, and appear in spring or summer on tall spikes at the center of the plant, high above the foliage. The blossoms are edible, making a crisp addition to salads raw, or served battered and deep-fried.



Spanish bayonet requires little maintenance; it's highly drought tolerant and once established, requires almost no supplemental irrigation. Spanish bayonet can be incorporated into almost any landscape in Zones 8b-12.

Tough Buckhorn *Sideroxylon* *tenex*

1 gal \$5.90

Like its name, this tough bush tolerates drought and salt. Range is from the Florida Peninsula to South Carolina



Shirley Denton, August 1999



Tough Buckthorn, can grow to be a small tree (not likely on dune) has thorns, white flowers and fauna edible fruit

Saw Palmetto

***Seronia repens* "Silver" or "Green" 3 gal 32.00**

Saw palmetto is a slow-growing, clumping, multi-trunked palm that typically grows 5 to 10 feet tall and spreads 4 to 10 feet wide. There are two basic colors available, green leaves and variable silver to blue-silver types more common on the east coast of Florida.

In the spring, 3-foot long flower stalks appear, sporting small yellow-white, fragrant flowers appear in spring on 3 foot long spikes, which attract bees. , resulting in high-grade saw palmetto honey. Flowers result in small, yellow berries that turn black and ripen August through October.

Saw palmetto is great for wildlife, as the berries are an important food source for many mammals and birds. Claims, denied by the American Cancer Society, that the berries can treat prostate cancer have led to requirements for berry harvesting permits issued by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) Division of Plant Industry (DPI).

Salt Tolerance: Moderately salt tolerant

Soil or other substrate: Sand, loam

More than 100 bird species, 27 mammals, 25 amphibians, 61 reptiles, and countless insects use it as food and/or cover (Maehr and Layne 1996).

As Maehr and Layne summarize, " If saw palmetto is not the plant species most highly used by Florida wildlife, it certainly is in close contention for that honor."

Natural Range in Florida

USDA Zones: to grow in:

8A,8B,9A,9B,10A,10B,11



Salt bush “Dwarf Saltbush”

Baccharis dioica (Dwarf saltbush”

1 gal \$7.00 3 gal\$17.00

Saltbush, also called groundsel tree or sea myrtle, looks like a cloud of white flowers, actually hairs on ripe fruits, hovering about 8 feet off the ground. Saltbush is dioecious, meaning that plants are either male or female, with both plants capable of producing many small flowers in the fall. It is the female saltbush that has showy white flowers that stay for weeks; the male plants have a more yellow bloom. The flowers of female plants are the most stunning, but feathery, wind-dispersed seeds they then produce can be less likeable.. The pollen is also problematic, it is a known allergen. And the seeds of saltbush are poisonous to humans if eaten.

However, it is a native plant and the butterflies including monarch (*Danaus plexippus*) and many other pollinators are supported by its nectar.

.In South Florida, the leaves will stay on the plant all year; however in North and Central Florida, saltbush is deciduous. It has a variety of reputations. In Texas, it is a range pest. In eastern Canada, it is a very rare (listed) species. In Florida it is just another native plant with a role in its environment

The DSG has yet to use Salt bush but promise to figure out how to differentiate the sex before we do . In South Florida, the leaves will stay on the plant all year; however in North and Central Florida, saltbush is deciduous.



Florida Privet *Forestiera segregata*

1 gal \$5.00, 3 gal \$9.00

This native tree, of Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and many of the Caribbean Islands is a moderate grower that can be planted year round in Zones 8 and 9. Its mature height: 10 to 15 feet, spread: 5 to 10 feet

Foliage is a simple, oblong, evergreen, glossy dark green on top, pale green underneath. Leaves are arranged opposite/subopposite with blade length of ½ to 2 inches

It produces greenish flowers in the winter and early spring and a black fruit in the spring and summer that attracts birds

The bark is gray or brown and smooth, becoming rough with age due to raised lenticels, and turning pale yellow with brown and green intermixed; no thorns

This plant requires a planting site that receives full sun and a well-drained soil. It grows poorly in mucky soils. Its native, upland coastal habitat associates include bay cedar, Spanish bayonet, cocoplum and other drought and salt tolerant plants. Soils in this habitat are very sandy with shell fragments and a neutral or alkaline pH.





Asparagus fern



Kalanchoe x houghtonii and
Kalanchoe diagrammontianum.

**Invasives that
threatened the
Dune and Beach**



Russian thistle



Beach vetex



Lantana camera



Air potato can grow 7`
In one day

Tag from Walkover 8N in Fernandina Beach

CAUTION: ARSENIC IS IN THE PESTICIDE APPLIED TO THIS WOOD
• NEVER BURN TREATED WOOD • WEAR DUST MASK & GOGGLES WHEN CUTTING OR SANDING WOOD • WEAR GLOVES WHEN WORKING WITH WOOD
Ask for the consumer safety information sheet or call 1-800-282-0600 www.ccasafety.com

Consumer Information This wood has been preserved by pressure treatment with an EPA registered pesticide containing inorganic arsenic. Some chemical may migrate from treated wood into surrounding soil over time and may also be dislodged from wood surface upon contact with skin. Exposure to inorganic arsenic may present certain hazards. Take the following precautions when handling, determining where to use, using or disposing of the treated wood. Use Site Precautions. All sawdust and construction debris should be cleaned up and disposed of properly. (continued on back)

WALTWATER
2.5
CHROMATE-COPPER
ARSENATE (CCA-C)
Marine Piling or
Construction Use Only
Great Southern Wood Preserving, Inc.
Albanyville, AL 36310
WALTWATER®