

An illustrated guide for

Bermuda's indigenous and invasive plants



FOREWORD

The purpose of this work is to provide inspiration for the protection and enhancement of Bermuda's biodiversity, through better management of its coastal areas, woodlands and managed landscapes.

For more information on

Plants, habitats, protected species, invasive species and the *Digital Plantfinder* visit www.environment.bm

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Chapter 1.

How to use this manual

Each plant is listed alphabetically by the botanical name, followed by the common name and plant family. Each record describes maximum height, type, and growth rate, expected tolerances for wind, salt and sun, suggested uses and habitats where the plant is best suited.



TYPE

Tree

A woody perennial (lasting longer than 2 years), typically having a single trunk growing to a considerable height and bearing lateral branches some distance from the ground.



Palm

Any plant of the family Arecaceae having an unbranched trunk crowned by large pinnate or palmate leaves.



Shrub

A woody plant of relatively low height, having several stems arising from the base and lacking a single trunk; a bush.



Herbaceous perennial

In two parts, Herbaceous means that the stems are soft or succulent and green, as opposed to brown and woody like a tree. While a perennial is a plant that grows and blooms over the spring and summer and then dies back every autumn and winter, then returns in the spring from their root-stock rather than seeding themselves like annuals.



Annual

A plant that germinates, blossoms, produces seed, and dies in one growing season. They are common in environments with short growing seasons. Most desert plants are annuals, germinating and flowering after rainfall. Many common weeds, wild flowers, garden flowers, and vegetables are annuals.



Vine

A weak-stemmed plant that derives its support from climbing, twining, or creeping along a surface.



Succulent

Any fleshy plant that belongs to one of many diverse families, among them species of cactus, aloe, stonecrop, houseleek, agave, and yucca. Most succulents are indigenous to arid or semiarid regions, and their succulence is simply an evolutionary adaptation to the extreme heat and dryness of the environment.



Cacti

Any spiny succulent plant of the family Cactaceae. Cacti have swollen tough stems, leaves reduced to spines or scales and brightly coloured flowers.



Grasses

Any monocotyledonous plant having jointed stems sheathed by long narrow leaves, flowers in spikes, and seed like fruits. Most grasses are annual or perennial herbs with fibrous roots and, often, rhizomes. Includes families Poaceae (or Gramineae), Cyperaceae (sedges), and Juncaceae (rushes). The family includes cereals, bamboo.



Ferns

Ferns are usually characterized by the familiar triangular fronds subdivided into many leaflets (pinnae) and smaller pinnules. The ferns and their relatives are the most primitive plants to have developed a true vascular system. They reproduce from spores, instead of seeds.



Bulbous plants

An ornamental plant, herbaceous or perennial species, which produce fleshy storage organs including true bulbs as well as corms, tubes, rhizomes and tuberous roots.



Aquatic plants

Plants that have adapted to living in aquatic environments. These plants require special adaptations for living submerged in water, or at the water's surface. Aquatic plants can only grow in water or in soil that is permanently saturated with water. Seaweeds and algae are not included among aquatic plants.



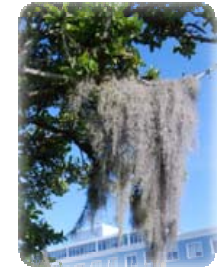
Herb

A plant that is valued for food, flavor, scent, medicinal or other qualities. Herbs are used in cooking, as medicines, and for spiritual purposes.



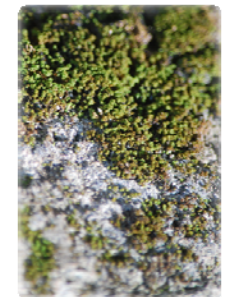
Air Plants

A specialized plant that derives moisture and nutrients from the air and rain; usually grows on another plant but not parasitic on it.



Mosses

Any tiny, leafy-stemmed, flowerless plant of class Musci, reproducing by spores and growing in tufts, sods or mats on moist ground, tree trunks and rocks.



CHARACTERISTICS

Provides general guidance on the growth characteristics of each plant:

Growth rate

Fast
Medium
Slow

Wind tolerance

High
Medium
Low

Salt tolerance

High
Medium
Low

Shade tolerance

High
Medium
Low

Location

Exposed
Partial exposure
Sheltered



Bermuda Plant Finder: *Indigenous and Invasive Plants*

NATURE

- **Endemic** – a plant that has been isolated so long that it evolved into a unique species and can be found nowhere else.
- **Native** – a species which arrived in Bermuda without the aid of humans, but which are found in other areas too.
- **Introduced Ornamental/Fruit** – a non-native plant deliberately introduced to an eco-system for horticultural or economic purposes; such as its flower, fruit, for shade or windbreak etc. These plants require human assistance to survive.
- **Naturalised** – an introduced non-native plant that has escaped from human maintained areas into natural habitats. It does not need human help to reproduce and maintain itself. Naturalised plants are **not** likely to cause economic, environmental harm, or harm to humans.
- **Naturalised Weed** – an introduced plant that is not valued in the place where it is growing and can cause direct or indirect damage to crops. It can become invasive. Weeds tend to be the lowest category of invasive plant and typically annuals.
- **Naturalised Invasive** – an introduced plant that is both non-native and able to establish on many sites. Whose introduction is likely to cause economic, environmental harm, or harm to humans. It can grow quickly and spreads to the point of disrupting plant communities or ecosystems.

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INVASIVENESS

When non-native species enter into an ecosystem, they have the potential to disrupt the natural balance, reduce biodiversity, degrade habitats, alter native genetic diversity, and transmit exotic diseases to native species. However, not all naturalised non-native plants are invasive. Naturalised plants, not considered invasive, are those that generally do not rapidly disperse, become established, or create dominant populations that would be disruptive to the natural ecosystem.

The invasive potential of plants can be categorized into two levels based on the ecological and economic damage they can cause. These levels are based on both local and international expert observation and assessment, specifically for the Bermuda context.

Category 1 – High

Exotic plants that are altering Bermuda's native plant communities by displacing native species, changing ecology and/or hybridizing with native plants. Of particular concern are the plants that are spread by birds. These plants should never be planted or propagated and should be removed at every opportunity.

Category 2- Watch list

Exotic plants that have increased in abundance or frequency but have not yet altered Bermuda plant communities to the extent shown by Category I species and are being watched. The plants should only be propagated under controlled conditions and planted into managed landscapes. They should never be planted into native habitats and

consideration must be given for proximity and escape into natural habitats.

DEFINING HABITAT

Categorizes each plant into the habitat(s) that they are currently found in most often. A plant can inhabit several habitats.

- Rocky coastal
- Inland valley hillside
- Upland valley hillside
- Coastal forest/woodland
- Wetland
- Beach dune
- Garden
- Shade tree
- Rock garden
- Cave/Rock wall/Quarry
- Roadside
- Golf course
- Hedge
- Urban street/carpark
- Disturbed ground/brown field/wasteland/garbage dump
- Arable land intentionally planted with crops, vegetables, citrus
- Pasture land intentionally grazed by livestock

MAIN USES

Suggests practical uses for each plant.

- Woodland management
- Highly invasive do not plant – remove or substitute
- Cut flower
- Car park
- Hedge
- Formal planting bed
- Ornamental
- Ornamental flowers
- Ornamental foliage
- Shade
- Orchard
- Pergola/trellis
- Garden
- Street tree
- Patio
- Wall coverage
- Fruit/Vegetable/Herb
- Windbreak
- Groundcover
- Security
- Marshland
- Screening
- Traditional use (woodworking, medicinal, textile)
- Erosion protection
- Dune binding

- Lawn
- Butterfly friendly
- Bee friendly
- Bird friendly
- Rock garden
- Forage (plants eaten by livestock)
- Edible *Note: No plant or any plant thereof should be consumed without further research

CAUTION

Identifies plants that have harmful attributes.

- Poisonous
- Thorns
- Spikes
- Allergen
- Burrs
- Heavy fruit, limbs or leaves that drop
- Serrated leaves
- Tripping hazard

*Note: The listing is indicative and not exhaustive.

COLOUR

Identifies the dominant flower and fruit colour. Identifies the Season of Interest including the production of flower or fruit.

Chapter 2. Native habitats

For a small, isolated oceanic island, Bermuda has a great diversity of natural habitats within its 54 square kilometers (13,344 acres). Natural coastal habitats range from sandy beaches and dunes to extensive rocky coast. These are interspersed with pockets of mangroves and small coastal salt marshes. Just in from the coast, and still influenced by salt spray is the coastal forest. Further inland, along the centre of the island are hillsides and valleys covered by upland woodland. These woodlands are interspersed by brackish and saltwater ponds, caves and marshes. Many of Bermuda's natural habitats have been cleared for agriculture and development, or significantly changed by introduced species.

This chapter also describes the manmade habitats that now make up large areas of the island, including golf courses, gardens, hedgerows and fields.

The following pages provide a brief description of each habitat, a sample photograph with a selection of typical plants. For further reading on Bermuda's habitats visit www.environment.bm.



Native hillside overlooking Church Bay

Woodland Habitats

Bermuda's woodlands cover various types of plant communities, which play such a vital, if largely unappreciated role, in the maintenance of the high quality of life and standard of living enjoyed by Bermudians. Not only do woodlands support the lifecycles of Bermuda's native and endemic flora and fauna, they also:

- provide a windbreak against salt laden ocean winds and storms for structures and farmlands
- provide shade and reduce temperature
- reduce rapid storm water runoff
- minimize rainwater evaporation
- increase soil fertility
- absorb and store carbon dioxide
- filter dust and pollution from the air
- provide life giving oxygen
- provide aesthetically pleasing settings
- "camouflage" and screen development
- provide recreational and educational opportunities and amenity value to locals and visitors.



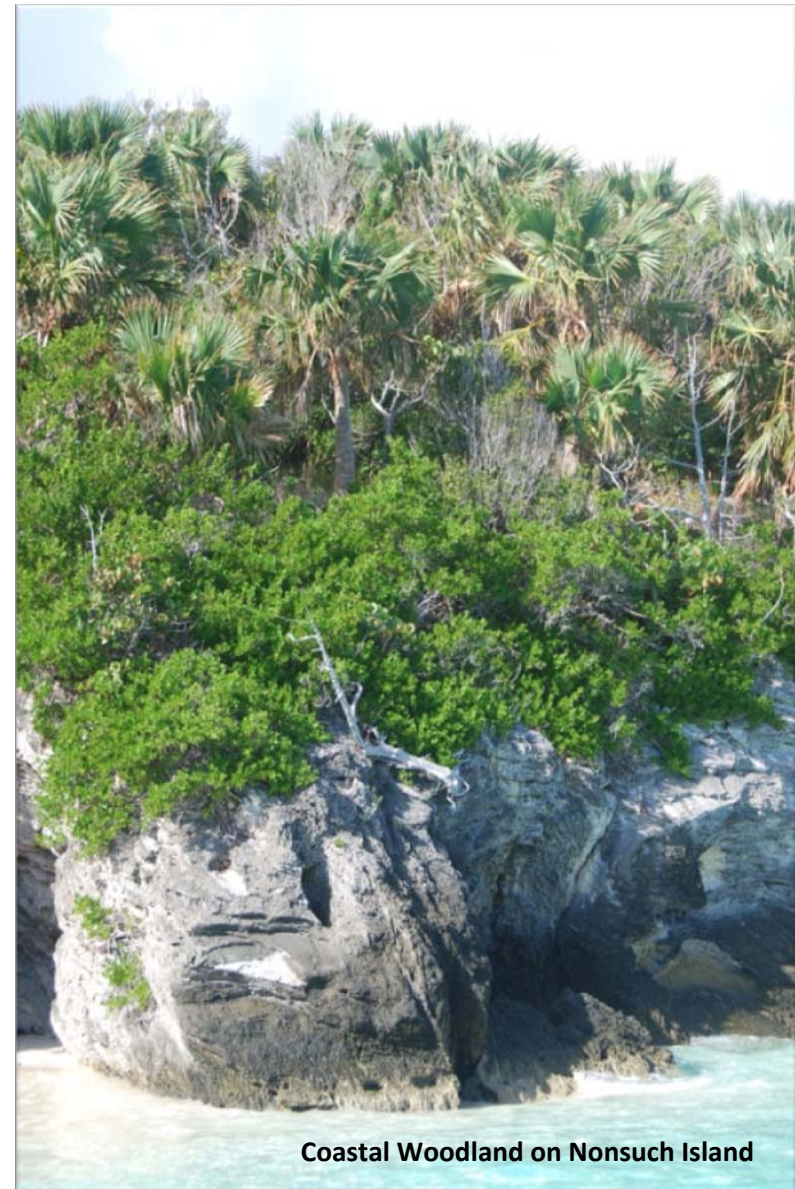
Coastal Woodland

In Bermuda Coastal Woodland covers an area of about 346 hectares (855 acres) and supports vegetation well adapted to salt spray and capable of rooting in shallow soil. Coastal Woodlands are a transitional habitat, with better soil cover, supporting a more varied plant community than Rocky Coast and Beach; but it is still very much influenced by salt and wind, which prevent more tender plants from thriving here. There are some differences between sheltered and exposed Coastal Woodlands. The flora of sheltered coastal areas more closely resembles that of Upland Hillsides with some salt intolerant species. Pre-settlement species

included endemics such as Bermuda Cedar and Bermuda Palmetto, as well as natives such as Bay Grape, Forestiera and Buttonwood. Unfortunately invasive species such as the Brazil Pepper and Casuarina are now invading Coastal Woodland habitat, significantly changing woodland composition.

Coastal Woodland Plants	
Spanish Bayonet	Jamaica Dogwood
Prickly Pear	Wedelia (i)
Darrell's Fleabane	Capeweed
Seaside Goldenrod	Fennel
Coast Sophora	Casuarina (i)
Seven Year Apple	Beach Lobelia
Tassel Plant	Bay grape
Sea-Oxeye	Bermudiana
Bermuda Cedar	Joseph's Coat
Bermuda Palmetto	Sheathed Paspalum
Forestiera	Sage bush / Lantana
Buttonwood	

**(i) invasive*



Coastal Woodland on Nonsuch Island

Upland Woodland

Today much of Bermuda’s Upland Woodland has been destroyed as land was cleared for development and agriculture, although many patches remain in protected areas. The structure of these woodlands will depend on whether it is hillside or valley, distance to the sea, the history of land use and human disturbance. Upland Woodland is characterized by plants that prefer deep, nutrient rich soils and protection from high wind and salt spray.

Original Upland Woodland would have included a canopy of taller trees like Bermuda Cedar, Bermuda Palmetto, Southern Hackberry and Yellowwood. Below that canopy would have been shrubs such as Turkey Berry, White Stopper, Forestiera, and Snowberry. Below the shrub layer would have grown shade-loving small plants like Bermuda Sedge, mosses and ferns. In sunny openings in the forest canopy, other small plants like Turnera, Bermuda Bedstraw and St. Andrew’s Cross would have grown. This multi-layered structure is very important for the functioning of a healthy woodland habitat.

Most of Bermuda’s Upland Woodland has now become dominated by invasive trees like Brazil Pepper, Fiddlewood, Allspice, Surinam Cherry and Chinese Fan Palm. The introduction of these invasive species continues to impact native woodlands, creating habitats of just one or two species. However a number of woodlands around the island have been successfully restored to provide refuges for endangered plants and wildlife, most notably the “Living Museum” of Nonsuch Island Nature Reserve.

Upland Woodland Plants	
Bermuda Cedar	Southern Hackberry
Bermuda Palmetto	Forestiera
Bermuda Olivewood	Snowberry
White Stopper	Turkey Berry
Jamaica Dogwood	Yellowwood
Doc Bush	Bermuda Sedge
Bermuda Bedstraw	Fiddlewood (i)
Virginia Creeper	Allspice (i)
Turnera	Brazil Pepper (i)
St. Andrew’s Cross	Surinam Cherry (i)
Sword Fern	Wild Bermuda Bean



Wetlands – Peat Marsh

Peat marshes are located in low-lying areas of Bermuda, and are often found associated with freshwater lenses. The extent of this habitat declined dramatically, from 121 hectares (298 acres) in 1900, to approximately 67 hectares (165 acres) by 1997. This decline is due to garbage dumping, draining of marshes to control mosquitoes and to provide land for agriculture and development.



Marshes are characterised by herbaceous plants, ferns, grasses, rushes and other aquatic plants. Trees such as Bermuda Cedar, Bermuda Palmetto and Wax Myrtle typically inhabit firmer parts of the marsh. Increasingly invasives like Brazil Pepper, Indian Laurel, Ardisia and Guava are sprouting in Peat Marshes which are hard to access and maintain. However, Peat Marshes continue to be the key habitats for many endangered plants, such as Bermuda Sedge and Ten Day Fern.

Wildlife found in Peat Marsh habitats includes migratory bats, migratory songbirds and waterfowl, insects, resident breeding birds like herons and barn owls and amphibians.

Peat Marsh Plants	
Cinnamon Fern	Virginia Creeper
Wax Myrtle	Royal Fern
Southern Bracken	Doc Bush
Virginia Chain Fern	Shrubby Fleabane
Bermuda Sedge	Morning Glory (i)
Ten day Fern	Ardisia (i)
St Andrew's Cross	Guava (i)
Bermuda Palmetto	Poison Ivy
Bermuda Cedar	Campylopus Moss
Bermuda Olivewood	Spike Rush
Giant Fern	Other rushes – White head
West Indian Cissus	Pennyworts
Saw Grass	Marsh Shield Fern

Wetland – Salt marsh

Salt Marshes are found in sheltered pockets along the coastline and around the edges of marine ponds. In Bermuda there are few remaining Salt Marshes and they comprise just 1.0ha (2.47 acres). The largest is at the eastern end of Spittal Pond Nature Reserve. The Salt Marsh at Hungry Bay Nature Reserve has been seriously impacted by recent hurricanes. Perhaps the best remaining salt marshes lie in Cooper’s Island Nature Reserve, Walsingham Reserve and at the Airport (Stokes Harbour Nature Reserve).

Salt Marshes contain plants that are tolerant of periodic flooding by salt water, but usually cannot survive permanent inundation. This includes many waxy-leaved herbaceous plants, tough grasses and sea rushes. Occasionally trees like Buttonwood, Casuarina or Black Mangrove are also seen in salt marshes.

Salt marshes are biodiverse, supporting a variety of fish, invertebrates and birds, as well as a number of rare and endangered plants and animals including the Land Hermit Crab. The main threat to Bermuda’s Salt Marshes is coastal erosion from storm activity, rising sea levels and invasive plants.



Salt Marsh at Spittal Pond

Salt Marsh Plants	
Sheathed Paspalum	Sea Oxeye
Sea Rush	Seaside Purslane
Switch Grass	Casuarina(i)
Coast Spurge	Beach Naupaka (i)
Marsh Samphire	Buttonwood
Salt Marsh Oxeye	Scurvy Grass
Seaside Heliotrope	Black Mangrove

Bermuda Plant Finder: ***Indigenous and Invasive Plants***

Wetland – Freshwater/Brackish Pond

There are about a dozen freshwater ponds in Bermuda, totaling an area of 7 hectares (17 acres) with Warwick Pond being the largest. All of Bermuda’s freshwater ponds are brackish, meaning that they are not pure freshwater, but contain some salt. Natural fresh water ponds have thick peat deposits on the bottom and around the edges, which act like a natural liner preventing fresh rainwater from draining out and saltwater from leaching in. Several are artificial, such as David’s Pond at Paget Marsh, Bartram’s Pond at Stokes Point Nature Reserve and Nonsuch Island Nature Reserve. There are also ponds on golf courses and many residential properties.

Freshwater ponds support a diversity of resident and migrant waterfowl, as well as endemic Killifish, Mosquitofish (*Gambusia*), amphibians, aquatic insects such as dragonflies, and water snails. Unfortunately these habitats must contend with a variety of ecological issues. Polluted run-off from roads, farms and houses is impacting Bermuda’s ponds. Many were also historically used as garbage dumps, and toxins can still leach out from the dumped waste. As a result the water contains fertilizers, animal waste, pesticides and hydrocarbons. Additionally the introduction of invasive plants and animals, particularly the Red-eared Slider Terrapin has upset the ecology of many ponds.

The edges of brackish ponds support similar communities to peat marshes. The pond waters may contain a variety of aquatic plants

Bermuda Plant Finder: ***Indigenous and Invasive Plants***

such as Salvinia, Duckweed, Cattails, Bullrushes and the invasive Water Hyacinth.

Freshwater Pond Plants	
Narrow Leaved Cattail	White-Headed Rush
Sheathed Paspalum	American Bullrush
Olney’s Bullrush	Water Hyacinth (i)
Morning Glory (i)	Water Lettuce (i)
Duckweed	Pennyworts
Para Grass	Widgeon Grass
Umbrella Sedge	Water Fern



Wildlife on Cloverdale Pond

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Rocky Coast

Rocky shorelines make up most of Bermuda’s coast. They range from steep cliffs to more gently sloping shores formed by weathering of limestone by wind and wave action. Only the hardiest plants can survive in this high energy habitat, exposed to high winds, salt spray, saltwater inundation, drought, lack of shade and nutrient deficient soil. Plants have adapted to these harsh conditions with strong root systems and thick, fleshy leaves. Many of the plants in this habitat are low growing shrubs or small herbaceous plants. Some grow flat along the rock as a way to cope with the high winds. Key native species of this habitat are Sea Ox-eye, Buttonwood, Coast Spurge, Tassel Plant and Bay Lavender. The Rocky Coast is less impacted than other habitats by invasive species due to the harsh conditions; however Casuarina is having serious impacts. Other threats include erosion and storm damage, sea level rise, pollution from oil and trash, development (e.g. docks, boathouses, and recreation facilities).

Rocky Shore Plants	
Sheathed Paspalum	Sea Oxeye
Prickly Pear	Seaside Purslane
Seaside Goldenrod	Casuarina(i)
Coast Spurge	Beach Naupaka (i)
Tassel Plant	Buttonwood
Bay Lavender	Bay Grape
	Tamarisk



Beach & Sand Dune

Bermuda’s unique sand is supplied by the surrounding coral reef and erosion of the sandy limestone of the island. The distinctive pink grains are the skeletons of *Homotrema rubrum*, a species of Foraminifera found on coral reefs. An important feature of Bermuda’s beaches is the accumulation of objects that are blown on shore and stranded by the falling tide. At certain times of the year this may include significant amounts of Sargassum seaweed. This Sargassum contains significant biodiversity which provides food for shorebirds like Ruddy Turnstones. The seaweed also becomes buried towards the back of the beach where it helps to stabilize the shifting sands to form dunes, and provides some nutrients for beach plants.

Beaches are a dynamic habitat, while sand dunes behind the beach are more stable, therefore dunes support larger plants and a greater variety. Dunes and beaches host very unique plants which are adapted to having little water. They are also used to coping with salt spray, blowing sand and being buried. These plants are hardy, but are easily damaged by people climbing or sliding on the dunes. Threatened beach plants include Beach Lobelia, Seaside Heliotrope and Bay Lavender (Iodine Bush). Endemics in this habitat include Darrell’s Fleabane and Bermudiana.

Beach and dune habitats are important buffers for coastal properties, as well as inland habitats. Dunes play an important

Bermuda Plant Finder: ***Indigenous and Invasive Plants***

role during storms, as they keep the incoming waves from running inland. Threats to beaches and dunes include storms, erosion, raking, trash accumulation and invasives.



Dune habitat on South Shore

Dune Plants	
Beach Lobelia	Seaside Evening Primrose
Seaside Goldenrod	Seaside Heliotrope
Spanish Bayonet	West Indian Grass
Seaside Morning Glory	Burr Grass
Bay Bean	Bay Lavender
Tassel Plant	Darrell’s Fleabane
Scurvy Grass	Common Sage Bush / Lantana
Sea Oxeye	Beach Naupaka (i)
Sheathed Paspalum	Casuarina (i)
Beach Croton	Prickly Pear

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Mangroves

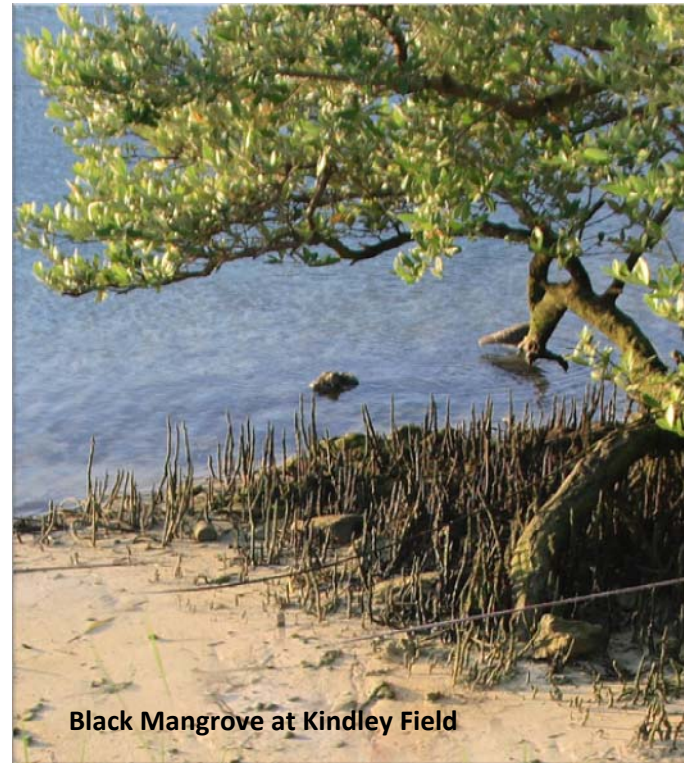
Mangroves occur in intertidal and shallow sub tidal areas protected from waves, such as quiet bays and coves. Bermuda's mangroves are unique as they are the most northerly in the Atlantic, and have been heavily impacted by human activities. Once occupying perhaps as much as 25 hectares (61.8 acres) in pre-settlement times, mangroves are now reduced to a total of 18 hectares (44.5 acres) distributed between about 30 swamps. These swamps can be classified into three types; pond mangrove swamps, bay mangrove swamps, and fringing communities.

There are two species of mangrove found in Bermuda; the Red Mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*) and the Black Mangrove (*Avicennia germinans*). The Red Mangrove grows at the seaward edge of mangrove swamps, as it can grow into the water with its stilt-like prop roots, while the Black Mangrove is more like a tree and grows higher up the shore. The Buttonwood tree (*Conocarpus erectus*) is closely related to mangroves and is found along the back of Bermudian mangrove swamps where the land is not permanently wet.

These rich habitats support water birds, song birds, insects, crabs, countless marine invertebrates and juvenile fish. Plants and animals in this habitat are exposed to extreme changes in salinity and temperature, especially at low tide.

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Mangrove habitats are threatened by storm damage and landfill or clearance for development. The landward edge of many mangroves is now being invaded by invasives such as Brazil Pepper and Casuarina.



Black Mangrove at Kindley Field

Mangrove Habitat Plants	
Black Mangrove	Seaside Purslane
Red Mangrove	Marsh Samphire
Buttonwood	Brazil Pepper (i)
Salt Marsh Ox-eye	

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Cave Mouths, Limestone Sinks & Rock Cuts

Limestone sinks (sinkholes) are caves whose roof has collapsed opening them to the sky. Sinks often contain piles of broken rock from the former ceiling, creating a complex habitat. Collapsed caves that are open to sunlight and the area around cave mouths provide moist, often shaded, rocky habitat that is home to some of Bermuda's rarest plants. Critically endangered species like the Wild Bermuda Pepper, Bermuda Shield Fern and Bermuda Cave Fern are found around Bermuda's caves.

Rock cuts are man-made habitats which are the result of quarrying or construction. Rock cuts provide habitat similar to cave mouths and could host similar plants depending on how shaded they are.

Both cave mouths and rock cuts can become overwhelmed by invasives if not carefully managed. Common problem plants are Indian Laurel, Fountain Grass, and Asparagus Fern.

Cave Mouth Plants	
Bermuda Maidenhair Fern	Wild Bermuda Pepper
Bermuda Shield Fern	Long Leaved Brake(i)
Bermuda Cave Fern	Plumed Polypody
Mosses	Fountain Grass (i)
Indian Laurel (i)	Asparagus Fern (i)
Long Spleenwort	Toothed Spleenwort
Holly Fern	Creeping Fern / Wart Fern (i)



Manmade Habitats

As natural habitats diminish or come under threat manmade or managed habitats become more important as support for Bermuda's wildlife.

Bermuda's manmade habitats include:

- Hedgerows
- Golf Courses
- Gardens
- Field and Wayside
- Arable Fields and Pasture Lands

One of the most significant categories of manmade habitat is the garden. While gardens tend to contain more introduced ornamental plant species than natural habitats, the care and attention they receive also makes them havens for endemic and native species that may occur there, as these are kept free of invasive competitors. Depending on how the garden is managed (i.e grooming and pesticide applications) a Bermuda garden may contain a diversity of butterflies, other insects, amphibians, birds and lizards. Some native species, like the Bluebird, that thrive in open space do well in manmade habitats like gardens and golf courses.

Manmade habitats can also be managed to make them more attractive to wildlife. Garden features such as Bermuda stone walls, woodpiles, bird baths, bird boxes, ponds and rockeries create havens for resident and migratory wildlife.

Bermuda Plant Finder: ***Indigenous and Invasive Plants***

Manmade habitats like golf courses and gardens often contain recreations of Bermuda's natural habitats, like upland woodland and freshwater ponds, which while aesthetically pleasing also, form refuges for wildlife.



A grove of endemic trees & palms

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Hedgerow

Comprising the hedges bordering roads, footpaths, or property lines. Hedgerows are dominated by ornamental plants, but may also contain important indigenous species of trees and shrubs. Indigenous hedgerow species include Olivewood, Jamaica Dogwood, White Stopper and Buttonwood. Hedgerows often contain self seeding invasives such as Surinam Cherry, Chinese Fan Palm, Allspice, Fiddlewood, Brazil Pepper, Elephant’s Ear and Asparagus Fern.

Hedgerows provide an important habitat for many species of birds such as the European Goldfinch, Chick of the Village and Cardinal, as well as the less desirable Sparrows, Crows, European Starlings and Kiskadees. Hedgerows are also natural connecting “highways” for wildlife to travel through the more manicured landscapes and road networks.

Hedging Plants	
Oleander	Buttonwood
Hibiscus	Jamaica Dogwood
Olivewood	White Stopper
Surinam Cherry (i)	Wax Myrtle
Mock Orange	Natal Plum
Glossy Privet	Viburnum
Japanese Pittosporum	Boxwood
Match-Me-If-You-Can	Aralia



Endemic Olivewood Hedge

Garden

As Bermuda continues to be developed our gardens become important havens for plants and wildlife. There are many different styles of garden including cottage gardens, bee friendly gardens, vegetable gardens, organic gardens and butterfly gardens. Many threatened native and endemic plants do well in a managed landscape like a garden, as they do not have to compete with invasive plants, and they get regular care.

Gardens often have high biodiversity, as they contain many types of plants, such as flowering annuals, bulbs, grasses, shrubs, trees, ferns and vines. This variety of plants provide an equally diverse variety of food items for wildlife such as pollen, nectar, seeds, berries and large fruits. These foods attract insects, lizards, amphibians and birds. Garden features such as woodpiles, bird baths, ponds and rockeries also create habitats for resident and migratory wildlife.

Common Garden Plants	
Oleander	Lilies
Hibiscus	Roses
Japanese Pittosporum	Bermuda Cedar
Marigold	Bermuda Palmetto
Petunia	Olivewood
Periwinkle	Daisy
Salvia	Milkweed
Vegetables	Herbs



Bermuda Cottage Garden

Field and Wayside

This habitat consists of unmanaged corners of land at the edges of development, main roads, unmown grass areas and sites where building demolition has occurred; as well as land formerly used for dumping and abandoned agricultural fields. Like other manmade habitats, the community of species found in field and waysides will depend on their location (i.e. coastal sites or marshy sites, versus inland valleys).

Agricultural fields and abandoned waste grounds both have some value as habitats for birds and insects. Both contain mostly introduced species, including invasive and naturalised (introduced self-propagating) plants. Some of the 'weeds' found around the edge of agricultural fields act as host plants for local butterflies. Fields are also often visited by Barn Owls in search of vermin. Both the Feral Chicken and Pigeon can be a problem around unmanaged fields. Newly abandoned fields often contain small, quick growing weeds. If the land is left unmanaged, these will be replaced over time with larger invasive trees and shrubs.

Field and Wayside Plants	
Crab Grass	Scarlet Pimpernel
Bull Grass	Prickly Poppy
Morning Glory (i)	Apple of Peru (i)
English Plantain	Poppies
Flopper	Nettles
Fumitory	Bermudiana
Hairy Horseweed (i)	White Beggars Tick
Toothed Medic	Dandelion



Golf Course

Bermuda has around 8 golf courses covering an extensive area; around 243 hectares or 600 acres. Golf courses can provide refuges for native and endemic plants and wildlife because they are carefully managed habitats. Many golf courses have ‘natural areas’ of un-managed vegetation or woodland, which often contain native and endemic plants, and provide habitat for native and migrant songbirds. Bluebirds in particular favour golf courses because of the open grass to forage for worms and caterpillars and because bluebird nest boxes have been installed on many courses. Most golf courses contain fresh or saltwater ponds which can provide valuable habitat for wildlife such as resident and migrant water birds, Diamondback Terrapins, insects and fish, including the endemic Killifish. Unique plant communities, such as Mangroves can also be found on golf courses. Endemic trees such as Bermuda Cedar are also often planted as specimen trees, where they thrive without competition from invasives. Golf courses also have the space to accommodate large tree species and shade providers, such as the Royal Poinciana and Rubber Tree. The situation will dictate which plants are most appropriate for an area, for example a coastal area should contain more native wind and salt tolerant species, while an inland valley location more woodland species and ornamentals.



Mid-Ocean golf course

Golf Course Plants	
Oleander	Casuarina
Hibiscus	Red Mangrove
Olivewood	Ornamental Palms
Surinam Cherry	Southern Hackberry
Mock Orange	Yellowwood
Bermuda Cedar	Norfolk Island Pine
Bermuda Palmetto	Rubber Tree
Chinese Fan Palm (i)	Royal Poinciana

Chapter 3. Native & Endemic Plants

Bermuda's original plants, that pre-dated man's arrival in 1609, arrived through a combination of birds, wind and ocean currents. They originated primarily from the American Continent and the Caribbean. However some, like the Bermuda Palmetto, eventually evolved in their isolation into unique species.

Today many of our native and endemic plants have become rare due to human activities. Many of the most threatened are now protected under the Protected Species Act 2003.



Bermuda Plant Finder: *Indigenous and Invasive Plants*

Destruction of Bermuda's habitats began as early as the 17th century. Rats were accidentally introduced in 1613 and by 1616 the infestation had become so bad that settlers resorted to burning whole sections of the island. Unfortunately not only did this not work, as the rat population crashed naturally, but it is believed that endemic species were lost at this time. Other indigenous species have been lost to pests and/or outcompeted by introduced ornamental plants which have become invasive, coming to dominate entire ecosystems.

Today most of Bermuda's indigenous plants have been impacted by clearance of their natural habitats. They still survive naturally in areas where lumbering, farming and development were

Indigenous species occur naturally in an environment and include both native and endemic species.

Endemic species arrived in Bermuda through natural processes (they were native). Once here, they adapted to Bermuda's environment and became a uniquely Bermudian species that cannot be found anywhere else on Earth.

Native species are indigenous to Bermuda; ie. they arrived in Bermuda through natural processes (not introduced by man). These native species are found elsewhere in the world – in the case of Bermuda usually the Caribbean and eastern North America.

historically difficult, such as Karst hillsides, offshore islands and marshes. Active conservation efforts to restore threatened areas have been underway for several decades with notable successes on Nonsuch Island, the Audubon Nature Reserves and most recently Cooper's Island.

Why plant native and endemic plants?

Indigenous plants evolved to grow in local conditions requiring low levels of maintenance, few chemical pesticides or fertilisers and infrequent cutting. They are hardy and less susceptible to drought, salt and wind damage but usually more susceptible to introduced pest and diseases.

When used intelligently the cost of maintaining native and endemic plants is dramatically less than that of exotic plants, as they tend to consume less water, and need to be replaced less often due to their high wind, drought resistant and sun tolerance.

Indigenous plants also perform invaluable ecosystem services. Most are critical to the life cycles of native wildlife such as birds and butterflies, and they help protect the soil. Their preservation is critical in order to preserve Bermuda's uniqueness.

There are several native and endemic plants which have notable ornamental qualities that are very much under-utilized and would make handsome additions to a manicured setting. These include plant species such as *Coast Sophora*, *Bermuda Snowberry*, *Turnera*, *Turkey Berry*, *Bay Lavender*, *Wild Coffee*, *Goldenrod*,

Bermuda Plant Finder: ***Indigenous and Invasive Plants***

Rhacoma, *Bermuda Olivewood*, *Wax Myrtle*, *Red Mulberry* and *Hackberry*.

It is hoped that this work will provide inspiration for the protection and augmented use of these plants in woodlands and manicured landscapes throughout the island. Additionally this photo catalogue will provide assistance in the development of Conservation Management Plans and Landscape Schemes required by the Department of Planning.

The following records are listed in alphabetical order by common name.



Native and Endemic Plants

Common name

Botanical Name

Annual

Jamaica Weed

Nama jamaicense

Jamaican Vervain

Stachytarpheta jamaicensis

Cacti and Succulents

Beach Lobelia, Ink Berry

Scaevola plumieri

Prickly Pear

Opuntia stricta

Seaside Heliotrope

Heliotropium curassavicum

Seaside Purslane

Sesuvium portulacastrum

Spanish Bayonet, Yucca

Yucca aloifolia

Wild Bermuda Pepper

Peperomia septentrionalis

Fern

Bermuda Cave Fern

Ctenitis sloanei

Bermuda Maidenhair Fern

Adiantum bellum

Bermuda Shield Fern

Goniopteris bermudiana

Cinnamon Fern

Osmunda cinnamomea

Giant Fern

Acrostichum excelsum

Governor Laffan's Fern

Diplazium laffaniamum

Long Spleenwort

Asplenium heterochroum

Plumed Polypody

Polypodium plumula

Royal Fern, Flowering Fern

Osmunda regalis

Southern Bracken

Sword Fern

Ten Day Fern, Leatherleaf Fern

Toothed Spleenwort

Virginia Chain Fern

Pteridium aquilinum caudatum

Nephrolepis exaltata

Rumohra adiantiformis

Asplenium dentatum

Woodwardia virginica

Grass & Grass-like Plants

Bermuda Sedge

Carex bermudiana

Burr-Grass

Cenchrus tribuloides

Coastal Rush Grass

Panicum virgatum

Lesser Bullrush, Cattail

Typha angustifolia

Salt Grass,

Spartina patens

Spiked Marsh Rush

Juncus maritimus

Wood Grass

Oplismenus setarius

Herbaceous Perennial

Bermuda Bedstraw

Galium pilosum

Bermudiana

Sisyrinchium bermudiana

Bird Pepper, Hot Pepper

Capsicum baccatum

Button-weed

Spermacoce assurgens

Cape Weed, Matchstick Weed

Phyla nodiflora

Carolina Ditchindra

Dichondra carolinensis

Coast Spurge

Euphorbia mesembrianthemifolia

Darrell's Fleabane

Erigeron darrellianus

Scurvy Grass, Sea Rocket

Cakile lanceolata

Seaside Goldenrod

Solidago sempervirens

Seaside Rush Grass

Sporobolus virginicus

St. Andrew's Cross

Hypericum hypericoides

Turnera, Yellow Alder
Wild Poinsettia, Joseph's Coat

Turnera ulmifolia
Euphorbia heterophylla

Moss

Bermuda campylopus

Campylopus bermudiana

Palm

Bermuda Palmetto

Sabal bermudana

Shrub

Bay Lavender, Iodine Bush
Beach Croton
Bear's Foot
Bermuda Snowberry
Box Briar, Indigo Berry
Burr Bush
Coast Sophora, Necklace Pod
Doc Bush
Forestiera
Garden Nightshade
Jamaican Dogwood
Lamarck's Trema
Rhacoma, Maidenberry
Salt Marsh Ox-Eye
Sea Ox-Eye
Seven Year Apple
Shrubby Fleabane
Tassel Plant
Turkey Berry, Beauty Bush

Mallotonia gnaphalodes
Croton punctatus
Polymnia uvedalia
Chiococca alba
Randia aculeata
Triumfetta semitriloba
Sophora tomentosa
Baccharis glomeruliflora
Forestiera segregata
Solanum nigrum
Dodonaea viscosa
Trema lamarckianum
Crossopetalum rhacoma
Borrichia frutescens
Borrichia arborescens
Casasia clusiifolia
Pluchea odorata
Suriana maritima
Callicarpa americana

Wax Myrtle
White Stopper
Wild Coffee Shrub

Myrica cerifera
Eugenia axillaris
Psychotria ligustrifolia

Tree

Bay Grape, Sea Grape
Bermuda Cedar
Bermuda Olivewood Bark
Yellow wood, Satin Wood
Buttonwood
Southern Hackberry
Black Mangrove
Red Mangrove
Red Mulberry

Coccoloba uvifera
Juniperus bermudiana
Cassine lanearia
Zanthoxylum flavum
Conocarpus erectus
Celtis laevigata
Avicennia germinans
Rhizophora mangle
Morbus rubra

Vine

Bay Bean
Seaside Morning Glory
Virginia Creeper
Ink Berry
Wild Bermuda Bean
Poison Ivy
Small-fruited Balloon Vine
West Indian Cissus

Canavalia rosea
Ipomoea pes-caprae
Parthenocissus quinquefolia
Passiflora suberosa
Phaseolus lignosus
Toxicodendron radicans
Cardiospermum microcarpum
Cissus sicyoides

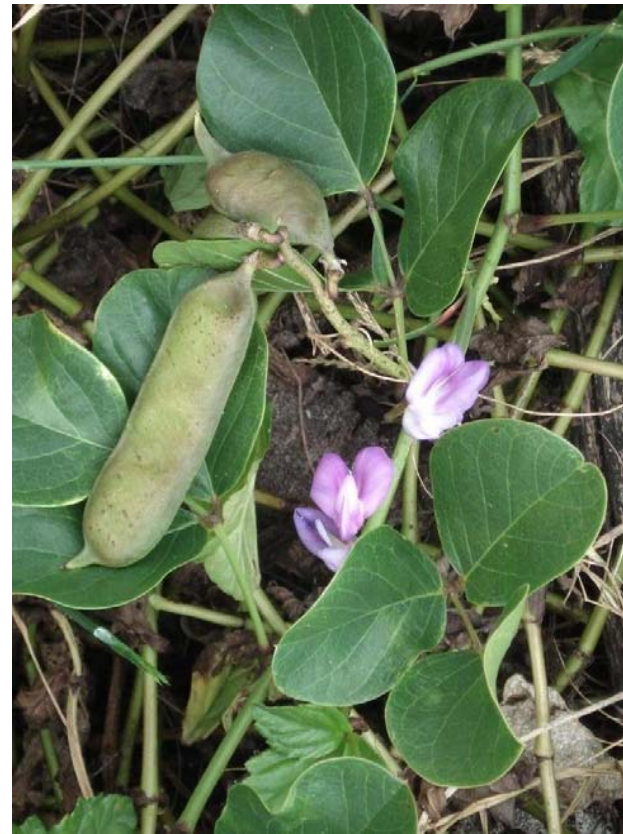
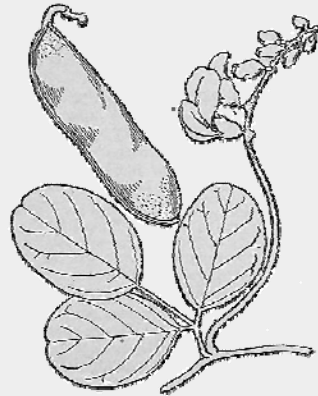
Bay Bean

Canavalia rosea



L.Hollis

Family	FABACEAE	
Type	Vine	
Height	To 6in (15cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	Poisonous	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Exposed	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
	Beach/Dune	Coastal
Rocky Coastal/Exposed	Ornamental flowers	Erosion Protection
	Dune binding	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Purple	Green	Summer

A native beach vine with attractive purple pea-like flowers on long stalks. The thick fleshy stem can grow to 20 -30 feet (6-9m) long. Its leaves are composed of three rounded, waxy leaflets. The leaves fold up during the heat of the day. It produces bean-like seed pods which are buoyant to allow for easy distribution by sea.

Bay Bean is very hardy, drought tolerant and fast growing, thriving in sandy coastal areas. It is an important species for sand dune stabilization. It does well in full sun and light shade. The young pods and seeds are edible and used for food in northern Australia. However mature seeds are toxic and must be boiled until they are cooked to render them edible. It can be grown for animal forage. An excellent pioneering species that sets down roots, forming dense mats that aid in the stabilizing of dunes and steep slopes. It can also be grown up a trellis or down a wall. It does need a lot of room to grow. Propagation: Seed. Collection: Seed - June to Sept. Cuttings: all year. Germination: 3 to 12 weeks. Planting: 3 months.

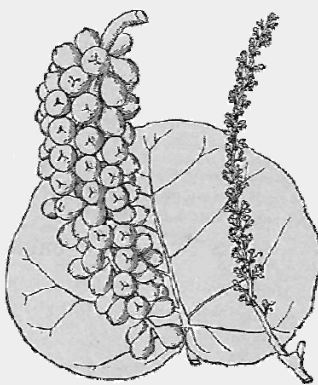
Bay Grape, Sea Grape

Coccoloba uvifera



L.Hollis

Family	POLYGONACEAE	
Type	Tree	
Height	To 30ft (9m)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	Coastal/Exposed	MAIN USES	Coastal
	Coastal Forest		Shade tree
	Upland Hillside		Berries - habitat
			Car Park

This spreading native coastal tree has large waxy, leathery rounded leaves that turn orange before leaf fall, which occurs anytime between November and June. It produces small, yellowish-white insignificant flowers on 6-12 inch (15-30 cm) long arching, pendant spikes, which attract bees and butterflies. Green berries ripen to purple during winter. They are edible and can be used in jams.

The Bay Grape prefers full sun and is very salt tolerant. It can handle all but the most exposed situations. It is a critical component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of coastal and woodland habitats. While it can be a messy tree due to leaf litter it does make a good shade tree in managed landscapes.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Purple	Winter

Propagation: Seed and transplanted seedlings. Collection: Seed - Oct to Nov. Seedlings - Sept to April
Germination time: 4 to 12 weeks. Time to planting: 1 to 2 years.

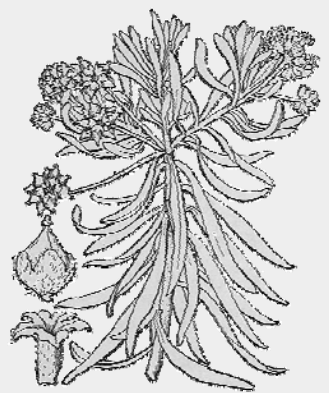
Bay Lavender, Iodine Bush

Mallotonia gnaphalodes



D.Pettit

Family	BORAGINACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Medium	
Height	To 5ft (1.5m)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Exposed	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Beach/Dune	Coastal
Rocky Coastal/Exposed	Erosion Protection
	Ornamental foliage
	Rock garden
FLOWER	FRUIT
White	Brown
	SEASON OF INTEREST
	Summer

Bay Lavender is native to Bermuda (also known as *Argusia gnaphalodes*). A very hardy, mounding shrub found growing along sandy coastal rocks and sand dunes. It has attractive fleshy grey foliage with fine silver hairs. It produces curved spikes of dense small white flowers that turn purple with age.

While it is relatively slow growing Bay Lavender is one of the best adapted shrubs for coastal areas. It tolerates the most exposed locations and hurricane prone areas. It is very drought and salt tolerant, able to cope with full sun and nutrient deficient, sandy soil. It also does well in inland rock gardens. In exposed situations it tends to spread opposed to growing in height. It is a critical component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of rocky coastal habitats or sand dunes. It is also very under-utilized in more formal landscapes and would make a beautiful ornamental in a shrub border or rock garden. Propagation: Seed, cuttings with rooting hormone. Collection: Seed - Aug to Oct. Cuttings: Feb to Apr. Germination: 12 to 24 weeks. Planting: 2 to 3 years.

Beach Croton

Croton punctatus



D.Pettit

Family	EUPHORBIACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Small	
Height	To 3ft (90cm)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	Poisonous	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Beach/Dune	Coastal Rock garden Dune binding	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Inconspicuous	Spring

This very hardy small shrub is a native to Bermuda. It has gray-green foliage on woody stems. The oblong leaves are covered in stellate hairs along their upper surface with a tiny red spot in the middle of each hair cluster. It produces inconspicuous flowers from Spring to Autumn.

The Beach Croton is an important pioneer species helping to promote the development of sand dunes. It tends to be low growing and form clumps. Very drought and salt tolerant Beach Croton is able to survive sand scouring, salt spray, sand burial and low soil nutrients.

The seeds can be sown directly into the ground and transplanted seedlings have a relatively high survival rate. While relatively non-descript the Beach Croton is a critical component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of sand dune habitats. A good salt-tolerant ground cover for rock gardens and would do well in car parks, home gardens and commercial situations.

Beach Lobelia, Ink Berry

Scaevola plumieri



A.Copeland

Family	GOODENIACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Medium	
Height	To 3ft (90cm)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Exposed	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN Beach/Dune	MAIN USES Coastal Erosion Protection Dune binding Groundcover
FLOWER White	FRUIT Black
SEASON OF INTEREST Summer	

A native of Bermuda, Florida and the West Indies, Beach Lobelia is a spreading succulent with smooth edged leaves on a reddish brown stem. The 5 whitish petals of the flower all occur on the lower side, giving it an asymmetric 'lobed' appearance. It flowers from spring to autumn, followed by purplish black round berries which remain on the plant into December.

Beach Lobelia is most commonly found in sandy coastal areas. It germinates readily in sand from seed, forming open-canopy patches. It is very salt tolerant native plant great for dune binding, ocean front landscaping and as a food provider for wildlife. This plant has a slow to medium growth rate. Propagation: Seeds, cuttings with rooting hormone. Collection: Seed - August-December. Germination: 12 to 24 weeks. Planting: 1 year.

Caution: The invasive *Scaevola sericea* is very similar in appearance, and should not be planted by mistake.

Bear's Foot

Polymnia uvedalia



L.Hollis

Family	ASTERACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Small	
Height	To 2ft (60cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Full Sun	
	Location: Partial Exposure	

 A detailed botanical line drawing of the Bear's Foot plant. It shows a single stem with a large, deeply lobed leaf and a single yellow flower. Below the main illustration are smaller drawings of the plant's reproductive parts: a long, slender seed pod (achene) and a flower bud.


A.Copeland

FOUND IN		MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland		Woodland
Upland Hillside		Ornamental flowers
Roadside		
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Inconspicuous	Spring

Bear's Foot is a shrub native to Bermuda and the Eastern United States. It has large broad leaves that are roughly 3-pointed, tapering to a winged petiole. It produces attractive big yellow daisy-type flowers from spring to autumn and contain large seeds that give the center a dark color and provide a source of food for birds.

Bear's Foot grows in shaded open ground on forest edges and on rocky and sandy hillsides. This plant prefers light sandy soil. It grows easily from seed.

It is an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of woodland edges or understorey habitats.

Caution: It can be mistaken for the invasive Velvet Leaf.

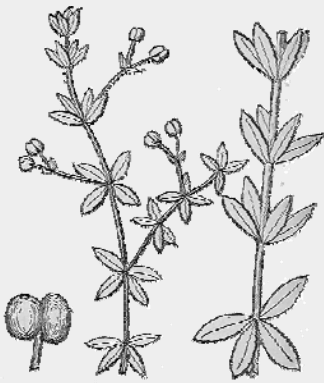
Bermuda Bedstraw

Galium pilosum or *Galium circaezans*



R.Marirea

Family	RUBIACEAE
Type	Herbaceous Perennial
Height	To 2ft (60cm)
Growth	Fast
Nature	Endemic/Native
Invasive	Not
Caution	None known
Tolerance	Wind: Low Salt: Low Sun: Partial Sun or Shade Location: Sheltered



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland Wetland Upland Hillside	Woodland Management Berries - habitat

Native to Bermuda, the Bahamas and the South Eastern United States this low growing perennial is much branched and grows from 6 inches to 2 foot (15-60 cm) in height. Its tiny leaves occur in a group of 4 around the stem. The stem has fine hairs along its length. Bedstraw produces white flowers from spring to autumn, which occur at the tip of branches. Flowers are followed by round fruit that turn dark purplish black when ripe.

In 1918 Britton recorded that Bermuda Bedstraw was commonly found on hillsides of Bermuda. It has since become extremely rare and is being propagated in Bermuda. (See Flowering Plants Recovery Plan). Once known as *Galium bermudense*, this name is now an unaccepted synonym for *G. circaezans* (Northern Bedstraw) and *G. pilosum* (Hairy Bedstraw). It is an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of woodland edges or understorey habitats.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Black	Summer

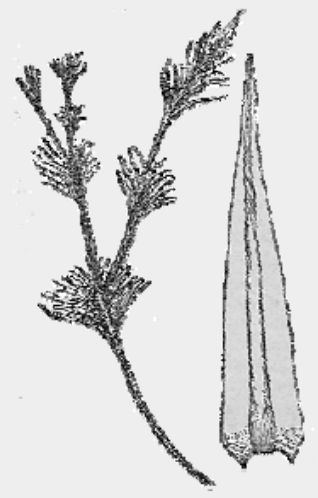
Caution: Not to be mistaken for Asparagus Fern (*Asparagus densiflorus 'Sprengeri'*).

Bermuda Campylopus

Campylopus bermudiana



Family	DICRANACEAE	
Type	Moss	
Height	N/A	
Growth	Slow	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Partial Sun or Shade	
	Location: Sheltered	



FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Wetland	Habitat Marshland	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Inconspicuous	Year round

Bermuda Campylopus is a moss that is endemic to Bermuda. It is very rare, as it is only found in Paget Marsh growing on the base of Bermuda Palmetto trunks. It may have been more common historically in palmetto-dominated freshwater marsh habitats.

This moss is dark green and grows to about 2.5 inches (6 cm) tall. The leaves are often crowded toward the tips of branching stems. The leaves, which encircle the stems, are pointed and straight edged with a toothed tip.

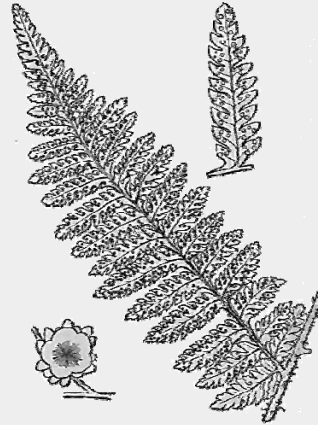
Bermuda Cave Fern

Ctenitis sloanei



D.Pettit

Family	DRYOPTERIDACEAE	
Type	Fern	
Height	To 5ft (1.5m)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Shade	
	Location: Sheltered	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry	Woodland Garden

Until very recently considered to be an endemic under the name *Drypteris speluncae*, as recorded by Britton in 1918. It has since been re-identified as *Ctenitis sloanei*, a species of fern that can be found in the Caribbean and Florida. The Bermuda Cave Fern produces large bright green fronds with leaves 2-4 feet (60-120cm) long, bi-pinnate or tri-pinnate, broadly ovate, nearly as wide as long.

The Bermuda Cave Fern thrives in very sheltered and moist caves. It achieves considerable size compared to other cave ferns, and grows out of the soil, not rock crevices as others do. Propagated from spores.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Inconspicuous	Year round

Now locally rare, this native fern could be an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of cave and marshland habitats.

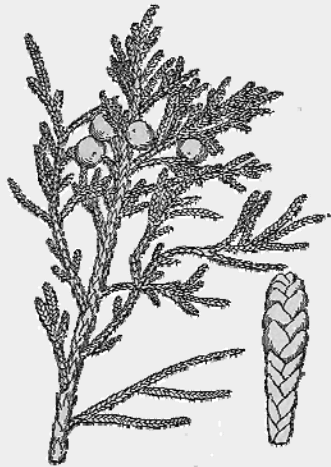
Bermuda Cedar

Juniperus bermudiana



D.Pettit

Family	CUPRESSACEAE	
Type	Tree	
Height	To 40ft (12m)	
Growth	Slow	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	Allergen	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN		MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland		Woodland Management
Upland Hillside		Woodworking
Garden		Hillsides
Urban- Street/Carpark		Berries - habitat
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Blue	Year round

Bermuda's famous endemic tree. It has dense blue-green foliage with an irregular and widely branching habit; conic in outline when young and becoming round topped when old. The trees are either male or female, the latter has blue berries. In spring, the male trees release clouds of pollen which are dispersed by the wind to reach the female flowering trees. An excellent bird tree for nesting and food. It flowers between March-April and fruit ripens in September-October.

Once common it was nearly eradicated by introduced scale insects in the 1940s. It is presently under threat from hybridization with the Darrell's Cedar. The Bermuda Cedar is now protected under the Protected Species Act 2003. It is a critical component of conservation management schemes for all but the most exposed habitats, where it becomes stunted and low. It makes an excellent ornamental shade tree for managed landscapes. It has a very low transplant survival rate. Propagation: Seed, tip cutting with root hormone. Seed Collection: Sept to Nov. Cuttings: Nov to April. Germination Time: 6 to 24 weeks. Time to planting: 2 years.

Bermuda Maidenhair Fern

Adiantum bellum



A.Copeland

Family	PTERIDACEAE	
Type	Fern	
Height	To 6in (15 cm)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Shade	
	Location: Sheltered	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Cave/Damp Rock/Wall	Ornamental foliage Wall coverage Woodland Management	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Inconspicuous	Year round

The endemic Maidenhair Fern has delicate, flatly branching black stalks to 8 inches (20 cm) long with rounded triangular shaped leaflets. Mature leaflets have dark, elongated spores along the outer leaf margin. The size and colour of the leaflets vary depending on the growing conditions.

The Bermuda Maidenhair Fern prefers deep to dappled shade and moist habitats. Commonly found in shady damp crevices on rock cuts, walls and cliffs. Patches of Maidenhair on a wall will die back in dry weather, but if the rootstock is maintained, new growth will appear when moist conditions return. This fern can also be grown as a pot plant or hanging basket by digging out and potting the root ball.

It is a critical component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of sheltered caves and wetland habitats.

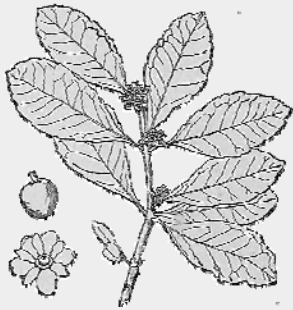
Bermuda Olivewood Bark

Cassine laneana



L.Hollis

Family	CELASTRACEAE	
Type	Tree	
Height	To 30ft (9m)	
Growth	Slow	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Coastal/Exposed	Woodland Management	
Upland Hillside	Wind break	
	Hedge	
	Street Tree	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Green	Yellow	Spring

Formerly known as *Elaeodendron laneanum* Olive wood Bark is endemic to Bermuda. A dense foliated evergreen tree growing to 30 feet (9m). It has small green flowers and olive-sized berries, yellow when ripe. Very wind tolerant with a thick and firm waxy leaf. Flowering in late winter and spring. Abundant flowers attract bees in spring and nesting cardinals.

Relatively slow growing it has a very formal and perfectly rounded profile. When young it has a compact rounded shape, even without clipping. When mature it has a more branching, less dense tree form. Historically its bark was used for tanning in the early days of the colony. It is a critical component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of woodland habitats. It makes an excellent hardy formal tree for urban settings, as a street tree and a excellent clipped compact hedge. Propagation: readily from seed, transplanted seedlings. Collection: Seed - Oct to Nov. Seedlings Sep to April. Germination: 8 to 24 weeks. Planting: 2 to 3 years.

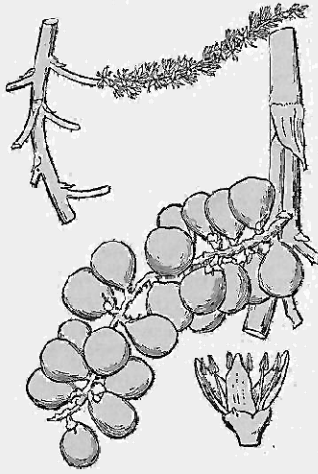
Bermuda Palmetto

Sabal bermudana



D.Pettit

Family	ARECACEAE	
Type	Palm	
Height	To 30ft (9m)	
Growth	Slow	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland	Garden
Upland Hillside	Berries - habitat
Wetland	Woodland Management
Urban- Street/Car park	Bee friendly

Bermuda's only endemic palm. A very attractive cabbage palm with a rough many ringed trunk. The palmate grey-green leaves have a recurved central rib and arrow-shaped joins between base of fan and petiole. Leaf stems are smooth edged. It flowers in sprays among the leaves in the summer; followed by flattened spherical berries which are bright green and turn black when ripe in the autumn. Sap from the trunk was used by early Bermudians to brew "bibey", an alcoholic drink. The fibrous leaves were used for thatch, hats, dish mats, fans and traditional Palmetto dolls.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Black	Autumn

It propagates readily from ripe berries in peaty soil. It is a good woodland, street and accent tree; best when planted in groups. Protected by the Protected Species Act 2003 it is a critical component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of all threatened habitats, especially coastal, freshwater wetland and woodland habitats. It has a high rate of success when transplanted. Propagation: Seed, transplanted seedlings. Collection: Seed - Nov to Dec. Seedlings Sep to Apr. Germination: 6-18 weeks. Planting: 1 to 4 years. **Caution:** Not to be mistaken for the Chinese Fan Palm.

Bermuda Sedge

Carex bermudiana



A.Copeland

Family	CYPERACEAE	
Type	Grass & Grass-Like Plants	
Height	To 2ft (60cm)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Low
	Sun: Partial Sun or Shade	
	Location: Sheltered	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
	Inland Valley Woodland	Woodland Management
	Upland Woodland	Ornamental
Wetland		
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Brown	Brown	Spring

The leaves of the endemic Bermuda Sedge grow to 1.5 to 2.5 feet long (45 – 75 cm) and about 0.5 inches wide (1 cm). The leaves have a triangular-shaped depression in the middle of them, which can be useful in telling Bermuda Sedge apart from other grasses. The few flowers look like fuzzy brown spikes followed by a seed head. It flowers in spring.

Bermuda Sedge prefers wooded marshy situations and shaded woodland. It is an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of woodland habitats. This critically endangered endemic is being propagated in Bermuda for garden use. It is appropriate for shady plantings where an ornamental grass would be used. It also can be used in planters or as a pot plant.

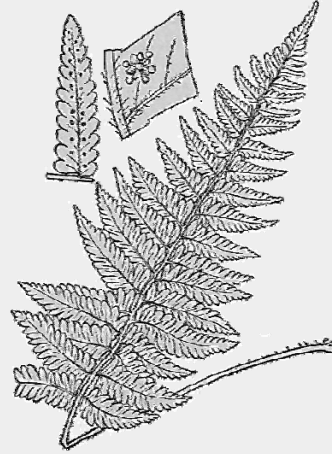
Bermuda Shield Fern

Goniopteris bermudiana



A.Copeland

Family	THELYPTERIDACEAE	
Type	Fern	
Height	To 2ft (60cm)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Shade	
	Location: Sheltered	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry	Shaded areas	
Inland Valley Woodland	Woodland Management	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Inconspicuous	Year round

This very rare endemic fern was formerly known as *Dryopteris bermudiana* and *Nephrodium bermudiana*. It was first described in Botany of the Voyage of the Challenger in 1885. The scaly rootstock grows over rocks and from cracks in damp rocks. The leaves are dark green and glassy on top and paler beneath, growing up to 2 feet (60cm) long and 3-6 inches (7.5-15 cm) wide. The lobes of the pinnae are bluntly rounded.

Bermuda Shield Fern lives on damp rock faces, at the mouths of caves and on damp rocks in mature woodland. It has become rare as a result of habitat destruction. It is now found in the Walsingham tract, between Harrington Sound and Castle Harbour. The Bermuda Shield Fern is considered Critically Endangered [CR B2], and is protected under the Protected Species Act 2003. It could be an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of woodland edges and cave habitats.

Bermuda Snowberry

Chiococca alba



D.Pettit

Family	RUBIACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Medium	
Height	To 8ft (2.5m)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Sunny, Partial Sun or Shade	
	Location: Exposed	



R.Marirea

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland	Woodland Management
Upland Woodland	Berries - habitat
Garden	Garden
	Ornamental foliage, berries

Once thought to be endemic this very attractive sprawling native shrub found in the understory of upland habitats. Snowberry has shiny dark green leaves with cream coloured bell-shaped flowers, half an inch long (1.3cm), that turn yellow with age. The flowers attract bees in the fall and winter. Its showy snow-white berries ripen in the winter and are an important bird food for the native Grey Catbird.

It grows well in upland situations - as a bush in the open or vine-like under the canopy of the forest. It can tolerate sunny to partial shade conditions with a medium tolerance for salt and wind. It is a critical component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of woodland habitats. The Snowberry is a ornamental shrub that is not used nearly enough and can be used in exposed locations as an ornamental or a loose hedge. If unmaintained it can behave like a vine.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	White	Winter

Propagation: Seed, tips cuttings with rooting hormone. Collection: Seed - Jun to Jul. Cuttings: Sept to Apr. Germination: 6 to 18 weeks. Planting: 1 to 2 years.



D.Pettit

Family	IRIDACEAE	
Type	Annual	
Height	To 8in (20cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Sunny or Partial Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN		MAIN USES
Rocky Coastal/Exposed Upland Hillside Inland Valley Woodland Garden		Ornamental flowers Coastal
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Purple	Black	Spring

Bermuda's national flower and endemic to Bermuda this pretty perennial flowers in spring. The 6-petalled star-like purple flower, with yellow centre and dark purple veins held on tall stems. Seed pods turn black in June and July splitting open to release tiny black seeds. Leaves are bright green to grey-green and strap-like. When not in flower the Bermudiana is inconspicuous.

The oldest known specimen was collected by J Dickenson about 1699 and preserved in the British Museum of Natural History. It is currently thriving in Bermuda and as such is not on the protected species list. It grows well in sunny lawns, embankments, along the roadside and shoreline. Best seeded in areas not mown.

Propagation: Seed -sow directly onto ground. Flowers in second year of seeding.
Collection: Seed - May to July. Germination: 6 to 12 weeks Planting: 1 year.

Bird Pepper, Hot Pepper

Capsicum baccatum



L.Hollis

Family	SOLANACEAE	
Type	Herbaceous Perennial	
Height	To 3ft (90cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Low
	Sun: Full Sun	
	Location: Sheltered	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland Garden	Fruit / Vegetable / Herb Garden

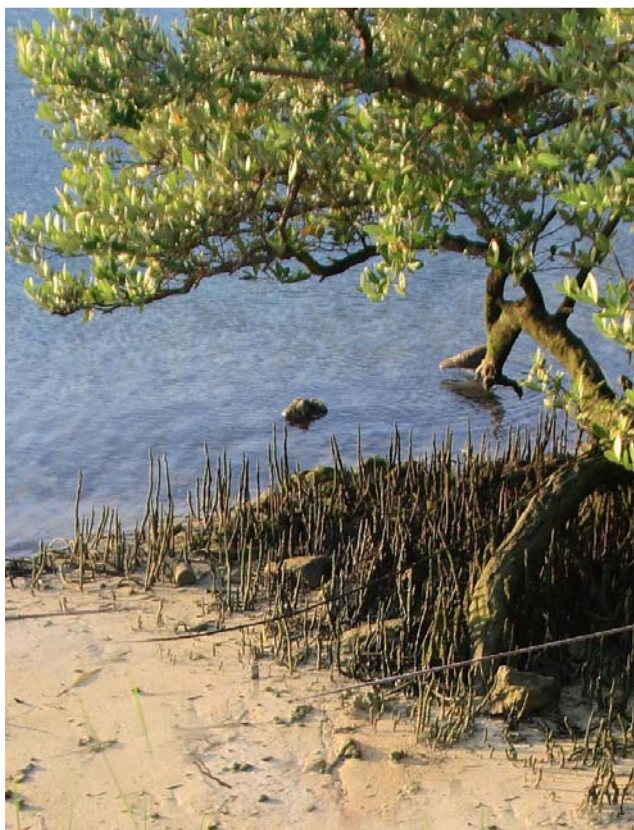
An attractive herbaceous perennial with dark green foliage and a sprawling habit. Small white flowers are produced in August and September, followed by small, bright red peppers. These fruit are edible but very hot, with a citrus taste. It is traditionally used in Bermuda to make pepper jam, jelly or sherry peppers and historically was a must for the every day household garden. Now rare and in danger of extirpation in the wild.

Bird Pepper needs full sun, moist soil and a sheltered situation. It is an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration for woodland edges and understorey. This native plant is under-utilised for interest in the home garden and edible landscapes.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Red	Summer

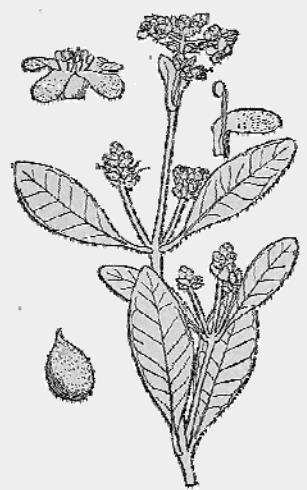
Black Mangrove

Avicennia germinans



L.Hollis

Family	ACANTHACEAE	
Type	Tree	
Height	To 40ft (12m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Exposed	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Beach/Dune	Habitat
Wetland	Coastal
Saline Pond	Bee friendly
Golf Course	Marshland

Native of the Southern United States, West Indies and Bermuda. The Black Mangrove (formerly *Avicennia nitida*) is a large evergreen tree which has a thick, black, grooved bark and grey-green foliage. The leaves are grey green oblong with a rounded tip, fuzzy grayish-white below, often with a covering of salt exuded from within the leaf. It produces small white flowers in small clusters from spring to autumn, followed by a large nut like fruit which germinate on the tree. These propagules float on currents and germinate readily in the right muddy conditions. It has pneumatophores (air breathing roots) which grow 6 inches (15cm) upward from the mud around the base of the trunk.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Green	Summer

Black Mangrove grows in the mud of salt lagoons and bays behind the pioneering Red Mangrove. It is an excellent bee and bird tree. It also helps produce an excellent honey. Second only to the Red Mangrove in importance as a nursery for marine life. It is a critical component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of coastal and wetland habitats as well as erosion protection. Propagation: Plant propagules (seedlings germinate while on tree). Collection: Aug to Nov. Germination: Already germinated.

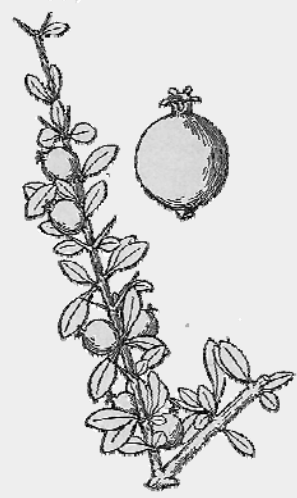
Box Briar, Indigo Berry

Randia aculeata



R.Marirea

Family	RUBIACEAE
Type	Shrub - Small
Height	To 3ft (90cm)
Growth	Medium
Nature	Endemic/Native
Invasive	Not
Caution	Thorns
Tolerance	Wind: High Salt: High Sun: Partial Sun Location: Exposed



R.Marirea

FOUND IN		MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland		Coastal
Upland Hillside		Woodland Management
Coastal Forest		Security
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	White	Year round

Also known as Indigo Berry this native shrub has small, almost round green leaves that occur on tough branches with thorns. Fragrant white, star shaped flowers are followed by pea-sized fruit. The fruit ripens from green to white and are filled with a blue pulp from which dye was made (pre World War Two).

It grows well in sandy soil and is relatively salt tolerant. Propagated by seed, it is typically spread by birds.

Box Briar is rare and confined to 5 coastal hillsides in Paget, Warwick and Long Island in Hamilton parish. It is an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of woodland habitats. Its thorny nature makes Box Briar a good choice for security planting under windows and similar situations.

Burr Bush

Triumfetta semitriloba



C.Copeland

Family	MALVACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Small	
Height	To 4ft (1.2m)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	Burrs	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Low
	Sun: Partial Sun or Shade	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Inland Valley Woodland Upland Hillside	Woodland	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Red	Year round

Native to Bermuda, the West Indies and tropical America, Burr Bush is a small shrub 2.5 to 4 feet (76 cm-1.2 m) tall with broad three-lobed leaves, with finely serrated edges. It produces small yellow flowers which are followed by reddish burrs with hooked spines that stick to clothing or fur. Each fruit has three compartments each containing a seed. It blooms and fruits continuously beginning at about 6 months of age.

Burrbush prefers sheltered locations in full sun to partial shade. It may be found growing in small patches and as single, dispersed plants on dry hillsides, forest edges or disturbed sites. Burrbush forms part of the native forest understorey and is an important part of the restoration of woodland conservation areas. However it has limited aesthetic quality and its burrs do not make it a great candidate for introduction into managed landscapes. Propagation: Seed (burrs). Collection: Seed - July to Sep. Germination: 6 to 16 weeks. Planting: 1 to 2 years.

Burr-Grass

Cenchrus tribuloides



D.Pettit

Family	POACEAE	
Type	Grass & Grass-Like Plants	
Height	To 12in (30cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	Burrs	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN		MAIN USES
Rocky Coastal/Exposed Beach/Dune		Coastal Erosion Protection Security
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Yellow	Summer

This Bermuda native is an erect spreading grass with thin bladed leaves and a flower with projecting spikes that dry into burrs. Burr-Grass flowers from spring to autumn. Its burrs perhaps brought to Bermuda by ocean currents.

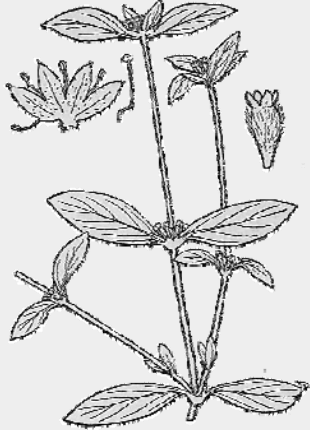
It prefers sandy soil, especially dunes and beaches. A very hardy grass able to tolerate drought and high salt conditions. While not the "friendliest" of plants due to its extremely prominent burrs, it is an important component of conservation management schemes for the erosion protection and restoration of sand dune habitats.

Button-Weed

Spermacoce assurgens



Family	RUBIACEAE	
Type	Herbaceous Perennial	
Height	To 6in (12cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Sheltered	



Wikipedia

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland Garden Disturbed sites	Habitat

A low sub shrub growing to a height of 6 to 8 inches with a low spreading habit. The stems are reddish-pinkish with leaves which are oblong to oval-lanceolate in shape, 3/4 to 1-1/2 inches long, pointed at the tip. It bears minute white flowers about 1/4" long in clusters at the axels of the stem and leaf. The fruit is 1/12" long and the seed oblong marked with ridges.

Common in all dry situations, disturbed areas, lawns and cultivated areas. Flowers nearly all year round. Formerly *Borreria laevis*. Propagation is by seed.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Inconspicuous	Year round

Buttonwood

Conocarpus erectus



L.Hollis

Family	COMBRETACEAE	
Type	Tree	
Height	To 20ft (6m)	
Growth	Slow	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Full Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



E.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Coastal/Exposed	Wind break	
Wetland	Erosion Protection	
Saline Pond	Coastal	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Red	Year round

A native of Bermuda, Florida and the West Indies. This relative of the Mangrove is an extremely hardy coastal tree. The Buttonwood is a spreading evergreen with thick elliptic leaves, 1-4 inches (2.5-10 cm) long with two small glands visible at the base of the leaf, above the petiole. It flowers in autumn and winter. The round fuzzy white flowers are followed by small cone-like fruits, turning red when mature.

The Buttonwood has one of the highest tolerances to salt, sun and lack of soil, with the ability to grow over seawater from what seems almost solid rock. It grows prostrate or bush-like in exposed windy situations; upright and tree-like in more sheltered locations. Common around rocky coastal areas and lagoons and second only in importance to mangroves for habitat. It is important for insects and birds as well as shelter for juvenile fish where it grows over water. Historically the bark was used for tanning. It is extremely useful as a coastal wind break and can be adapted as a more formal hedge. It is a critical component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of coastal habitats.

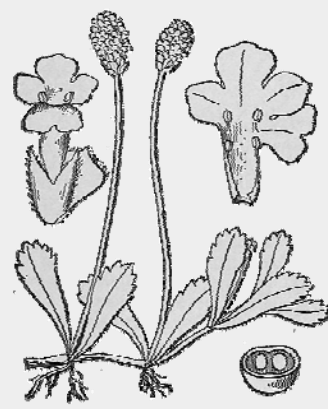
Cape Weed, Matchstick Weed

Phyla nodiflora



L.Hollis

Family	VERBENACEAE	
Type	Herbaceous Perennial	
Height	To 4in (10cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Exposed	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland Garden Lawn	Erosion Protection Butterfly Garden

A creeping ground cover plant which is often present in gardens as a lawn weed. The edge of the top of the leaves is serrated, while the edge of the lower half of the leaf is smooth. The small whitish pink flowers encircle a round dark purple coloured flower head atop a narrow green stem - with a match-like look. The flowers appear from spring to autumn.

It also occurs in open areas and along coasts as a dense ground covering mat. This plant is an important host plant for the endemic subspecies of the Buckeye Butterfly.

It is an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of woodland edges, yards and open spaces.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Inconspicuous	Summer

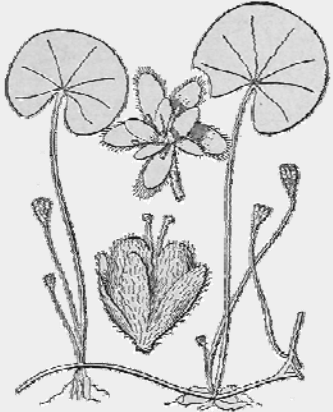
Carolina Ditchindra

Dichondra carolinensis



D.Pettit

Family	CONVOLVULACEAE	
Type	Herbaceous Perennial	
Height	To 1in (2.5cm)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Partial Sun or Shade	
	Location: Sheltered	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Wetland Lawn	Ground cover	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Inconspicuous	Year round

Dichondra is a perennial ground cover with stems that root at the nodes. It forms mats no higher than 1½ to 3 inches (3.8cm- 7.5cm) tall. The kidney-shaped to nearly circular leaves grow alternate to each other, sometimes appearing whorled on the stems. The white to greenish small flowers are borne in clusters in the leaf axils below the level of the leaf. Its native habitat is peat marsh. *Dichondra* can be cultivated as a ground cover for shady corners.

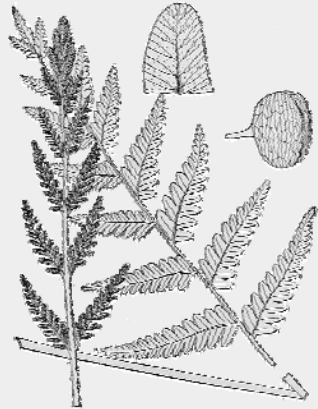
Cinnamon Fern

Osmunda cinnamomea



A.Copeland

Family	OSMUNDACEAE	
Type	Fern	
Height	To 10ft (3m)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Partial Sun or Shade	
	Location: Sheltered	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Wetland	Woodland Management Marshland

A native fern Cinnamon Fern is a deciduous herbaceous plant that grows in clumps up to 5 feet (150cm). The fern consists of loose rosette of sterile leaves. In the middle of this rosette, fertile leaves are produced during the spring to early summer. The sterile leaves are oblong in outline, each of these leaves having about 15-25 pairs of leaflets along the central stalk. Each leaflet has about 10 pairs of lobes and tapers gradually to a point. The fertile leaves have the same structure as the sterile leaves but their contracted leaflets are covered with brown sporangia. When mature the fern produces large cinnamon brown flower spikes in spring from 8-18 inches (20-45cm) tall.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Brown	Brown	Winter

Ferns form massive rootstock with densely matted, wiry roots which make an excellent substrate for many epiphytal plants. It can form large colonies. It grows well in semi-shaded areas. It prefers moist to wet, rich soils but does not attain its maximum height in drier conditions. Today it is restricted to Paget and Devonshire Marsh.

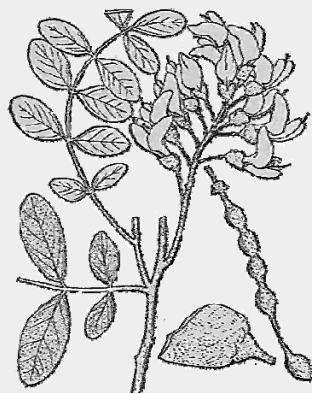
Coast Sophora, Necklace Pod

Sophora tomentosa



R.Marirea

Family	FABACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Medium	
Height	To 5ft (1.5m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Full Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Beach/Dune	Coastal
Rocky Coastal/Exposed	Butterfly Garden
Rock Garden	Car Park
Coastal Forest	Hillsides

Native of Bermuda, Florida and the West Indies this very attractive tall shrub has velvety green or grey-green pinnate leaves. Yellow legume flowers are produced on flower spikes in spring and summer. Long grey-brown seed pods develop with prominent seed bulges, like beads on a necklace.

Coast Sophora is an important host plant for the caterpillar of several butterflies and moths. It is very hardy and survives well in exposed coastal and sunny situations. It grows well in coastal sand, dunes as well as inland rock gardens.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Brown	Spring

It is a very useful plant for coastal habitat but under-utilised in formal planting beds and gardens for foliage color and texture. It is a critical component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of coastal habitats. Propagation: Seed Collection: Seed - Aug to Sep. Germination: 6 to 12 weeks. Planting: 1 to 2 years.

Coast Spurge

Euphorbia mesembrianthemifolia



D.Pettit

Family	EUPHORBIACEAE	
Type	Cacti and Succulents	
Height	To 3in (9cm)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	Poisonous	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Full Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Rocky Coastal/Exposed	Habitat

Coast Spurge or Coastal Beach Sandmat is a native to Bermuda, the Caribbean, Mexico and Florida. It has small grey-green leaves on semi-woody stems which are strongly distichous (opposite leaf arrangement). In Bermuda this perennial typically does not grows more than 3 inches (9cm) in height. It produces small inconspicuous flowers.

Coast Spurge is a spreading ground cover which can be found rooting in small sandy soil pockets in rocky coastal areas. It is a pioneer species able to grow in nutrient poor soils tolerating direct salt wind, brackish water to occasional inundation by salt water. Alternatively it can also tolerate short periods of drought once established.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Inconspicuous	Year round

Coast Spurge has limited aesthetical value but could be used as filler in dry stacked walls and as part of restoration of rocky coastal habitat.

Coastal Rush Grass, Switch Grass

Panicum virgatum



D.Pettit

Family	POACEAE	
Type	Grass & Grass-Like Plants	
Height	To 6ft (1.8m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Full Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN		MAIN USES
Rocky Coastal/Exposed Coastal Forest		Coastal Dune binding Forage Erosion Protection
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Brown	Summer

A hardy, deep-rooted, native perennial rhizomatous grass. It is a clump growing grass that grows 3-6 feet (1-2m) high. Very tall and hardy, with thick blades, on strong upright stems. It produces a textured, pink-tinged, branched flower panicles in summer or autumn with a single flowered spikelet up to 2ft (60cm) long bearing many seeds. Panicles turn beige as the seeds mature in fall with the seed plumes persisting well into winter.

Coastal Rush Grass can be found on exposed coastal hillsides in both rocky and sandy areas, also on coastal cliff areas and small islands. Once established the grass is long-lived (surviving 10 years or longer) and self-propagating. It can grow and even thrive in many weather conditions, lengths of growing seasons, soil types, and land conditions. Useful for soil conservation, forage production and more recently as a bio-mass crop for alternative fuels. It can also be used as a drought resistant ornamental grass in average to wet soils and in full sun to part shade. Switchgrass can be harvested with the same field equipment used for hay production, and it is well-suited to baling or bulk field harvesting.

Darrell's Fleabane

Erigeron darrellianus



A.Copeland

Family	ASTERACEAE	
Type	Herbaceous Perennial	
Height	To 18in (46cm)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Partial Sun	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Coastal Forest	Coastal	
Upland Woodland	Car Park	
Garden	Rock garden	
Beach/Dune		
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Inconspicuous	Spring

Endemic to Bermuda this attractive shrubby perennial produces masses of small daisy-like white flowers with yellow centres in spring and early summer. The lower light green leaves are long and toothed while the upper leaves are smaller and smooth edged.

A very drought tolerant plant able to grow in poor nutrient deficient soil. Found in coastal areas and growing out of cracks in rocks or walls. It germinates naturally from wind blown seed in sandy coastal soil.

It is an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of coastal habitats. It needs little maintenance and is ideal for rock gardens, home gardens and planters.

Propagation: Seed. Collection: Seed - Aug to Sept. Germination: 4 to 12 weeks. Planting: 1 year.

Caution: Not to be mistaken for White Beggars Tick.

Doc Bush

Baccharis glomeruliflora



L.Hollis

Family	ASTERACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Medium	
Height	To 6ft (1.8m)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Low
	Sun: Partial Sun	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
	Upland Woodland	Woodland Management
	Wetland	Marshland
Garden		

A native of the Southeastern United States and Bermuda. Docbush is a dense, small-leaved shrub sometimes small tree. The fleshy bright to pale green leaves have angular and shallowly serrated edges. It flowers in late autumn and early winter. The abundant white pappus of the fertile bushes make this one of the most attractive plants towards the close of the year. The seeds are dispersed in pappus by the wind and germinate readily.

Docbush grows well in marshy areas and grassy upland habitat. It is a critical component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of woodland habitats. It makes a good backdrop for formal shrub beds in managed landscapes.


FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Inconspicuous	Autumn

Propagation: Seed. Collection: Seed - July to Aug. Germination: 4 to 12 weeks. Planting: 1 to 2 years.



A.Copeland

Family	OLEACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Medium	
Height	To 12ft (3.5m)	
Growth	Slow	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Partial Sun	
	Location: Partial Exposure	




A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland Upland Woodland Coastal Forest	Woodland Management Berries - Habitat

An uncommon native, Forestiera is a medium, deciduous shrub resembling the Olive. Its bark is smooth and gray. The dark gray green leaves are smooth and glossy with a bluntly tipped point. It produces yellow-white flowers in summer and an spindle shaped green fruit which ripens to black. Its leaves fall in drought. It is often defoliated by caterpillars in the summer but has value for bird life as a source of fruit and insects.

Historically it was very abundant in St. David's and Cooper's Island, Castle Harbour, Harrington Sound, Abbots Cliff, Wreck Hill and Boaz Island. Today it is frequent on salt free hillsides. Currently thriving on Nonsuch Island and Cooper's Island Nature Reserve.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Black	Autumn

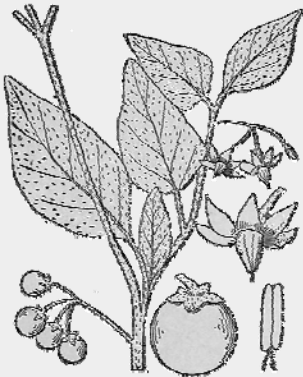
Propagated from seed or cuttings under mist. It is a critical component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of coastal and woodland habitats. Propagation: Seed. Collection: Aug to Sept. Germination: 8 to 18 weeks. Planting: 2 to 3 years.

Garden Nightshade

Solanum nigrum



Family	SOLANACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Small	
Height	To 2ft (60cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	Poisonous	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Full Sun	
	Location: Sheltered	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN Inland Valley Woodland	MAIN USES Woodland Management
FLOWER White	FRUIT Black
SEASON OF INTEREST Summer	

A native perennial shrub with ovate to heart shaped leaves with large toothed edges. The plant flowers in summer with white with yellow centred flowers, which recurve when aged. The berry is dull black, often confused with Deadly Nightshade. All parts of the plant except ripened black fruit contain toxins.

The plant prefers moist and sheltered locations. It is a fairly short lived. Spread by seed. It can be found growing in woodland understoreys, from walls, on roadsides and pond edges.

It is found in wooded and disturbed areas. It can be a component of Conservation management schemes for the restoration of woodland edges or understorey habitats.

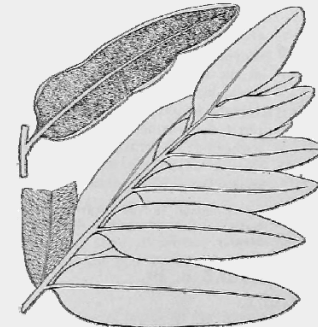
Giant Fern

Acrostichum excelsum or
Acrostichum danaeifolium



A.Copeland

Family	PTERIDACEAE	
Type	Fern	
Height	To 9ft (3m)	
Growth	Slow	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Partial Sun or Shade	
	Location: Sheltered	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Wetland	Marshland	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Brown	Summer

The Giant Leather Fern is native to Bermuda. This majestic evergreen fern produces large leathery green leaves that can grow up to 9 feet (3m). The leaves grow from the crown. Each leaf has 10 pairs of leaflets, each leaflet 3-4 inch in length and 1-1.5 inch wide. The underside of the fertile fronds is covered in reddish brown spore cases.

It needs consistently moist soil such as Paget Marsh. It can form thickets providing cover and shelter for wildlife. The plant does not seed, flowers are sterile and the best propagation method from spores.

it is suitable for ponds and water gardens.

Governor Laffan's Fern

Diplazium laffanianum



R.Marirea

Family	ATHYRIACEAE	
Type	Fern	
Height	To 18in (46cm)	
Growth	Slow	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Shade	
	Location: Sheltered	



R.Marirea

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Cave/Damp Rock/Wall	Woodland Management	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Inconspicuous	Year round

Governor Laffan's Fern is endemic to Bermuda and is critically endangered. This fern is named after Governor Sir Robert Laffan, who sent a living plant to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew in 1880, from which this species was first described. Governor Laffan's fern is relatively large with bright green lanceolate leaves reaching up to 30 cm (12 inches), smooth on both sides the leaves carried on long blackish petioles. According to Britton's 1918 book Flora of Bermuda, this fern was found in cave mouths and rock crevices between Harrington Sound and Paynters Vale up until 1905. Today Governor Laffan's Fern remains critically endangered and is considered extinct in the wild, as it has not been found growing in Bermuda since Britton's 1905 observation more than 100 years ago. In 2002 spores from this species were sent to the United States for propagation at the Henry Doorly Zoo in Omaha. These conservation efforts are detailed in the Bermuda Government Fern Recovery Plan. It will in the future be an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of cave and marsh habitat.

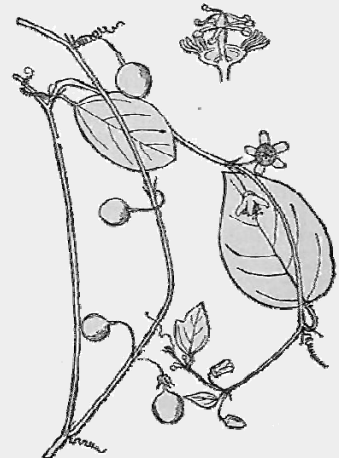
Ink Berry

Passiflora suberosa



L.Hollis

Family	PASSIFLORACEAE	
Type	Vine	
Height	To 6in (15cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Partial Sun	
	Location: Sheltered	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN Inland Valley Woodland	MAIN USES Butterfly Garden Woodland Management Berries - habitat Pergola or trellis
FLOWER White	FRUIT Purple
SEASON OF INTEREST Summer	

Native to Bermuda this vine is a species of low climbing passion flower with stems typically growing to to 6 feet (180 cm) or more in length. Inkberry has variable leaves, some are 3 lobed while some are rounded, both variations can occur on the same plant. Its greenish flowers are typical passion flowers, but about a third of an inch (1 cm) in diameter. Flowers are followed by soft green berries ripening to dark purple (edible).

Inkberry tolerates full sun to light shade, in moist, sheltered areas. It is found growing prostrate in shaded thickets forming large open or dense patches. It is an important host plant for the Gulf Fritillary caterpillar. It can be propagated from seed.

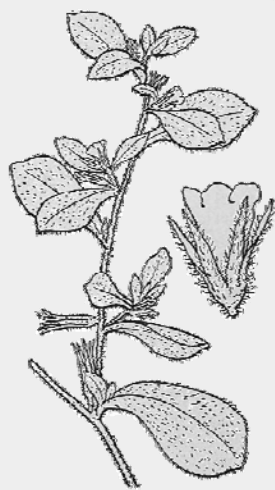
It is a important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of woodland edges or understorey habitats. It has ornamental use on fences and can be trained to climb a trellis or tree.

Jamaica Weed

Nama jamaicense



Family	BORAGINACEAE	
Type	Annual	
Height	To 6in (15cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Full Sun	
	Location: Sheltered	



FOUND IN Garden	MAIN USES Woodland Habitat
FLOWER White	FRUIT Brown
SEASON OF INTEREST Spring	

Formerly *Marilaunidium jamaicense* this Bermuda native is a sprawling annual with many branches, square stems with ovate alternnate green leaves up to 1 foot (30cm) long. It produces small 5 petaled white flowers, followed by very small brown seeds.

Jamaica Weed tolerates full to partial sun, dry sites and found on disturbed waste and cultivated ground. It can be a component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of woodland edges or understorey habitats.

Jamaican Dogwood

Dodonaea viscosa



L.Hollis

Family	SAPINDACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Tall	
Height	To 20ft (6m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Inland Valley Woodland	Woodland Management	
Upland Hillside	Hillsides	
Coastal Forest	Erosion Protection	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Brown	Year round

Native of Florida, Cuba, Jamaica and Bermuda it is a fast growing shrub, sometimes tree, growing up to maximum of 20 feet (6 m) in height. It has very attractive narrow leaves and distinctive winged seed capsules which are brown and occasionally edged with red or pink. The flowers are inconspicuous with no petals. The flowers occur during spring and summer. The plants are dioecious i.e. the flowers are male or female on separate plants.

It can tolerate part shade and is drought tolerant. It is found in upland habitat especially on sandy soils and dry barren hillsides. It makes a very useful visual screen and where a quick growing "filler" is needed. It is a critical component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of coastal woodland habitats.

Propagation: Seed Collection: June to July. Germination: 3 to 9 weeks. Planting: 1 to 2 years.

Jamaican Vervain

Stachytarpheta jamaicensis



L.Hollis

Family	VERBENACEAE	
Type	Annual	
Height	To 18in (46cm)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Full Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland	Erosion Protection
Coastal Forest	Hillside
Upland Hillside	Coastal

A native of Bermuda, Florida and the West Indies. An annual herbaceous plant with dark green, oval shaped, serrated-edged leaves. It produces long green flower spikes that have a ring of six or seven blue-purple flowers with white centres. It flowers from spring to autumn followed by two inconspicuous tuberculate nutlets.

It prefers full sun, is drought tolerant, and has a medium tolerance to salt spray. It grows well in grassy situations, woodland edges and brown field sites. It is an important plant for the Buckeye, Red Admiral and Gulf Fritillary butterflies.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Blue	Inconspicuous	Summer

Jamaican Vervain is an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of coastal habitats. It makes an excellent ground cover in open, dry areas and wild gardens.

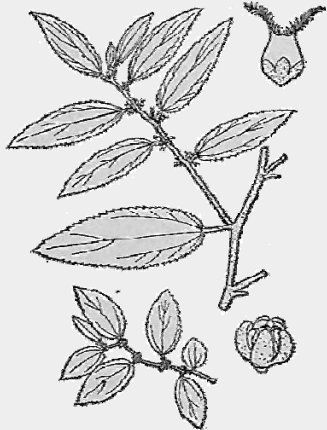
Lamarck's Trema

Trema lamarckianum



A.Copeland

Family	ULMACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Medium	
Height	To 10ft (3m)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Low
	Sun: Full Sun	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



C.Copeland

FOUND IN		MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland Upland Hillside		Woodland Management Berries - habitat Erosion Protection
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Pink	Spring

A perennial shrub native to Bermuda, the West Indies and South Florida. Locally very rare Lamarck's Trema has elongated oval leaves with toothed edges. The surface of the leaf is very rough and feels like sandpaper. Small flowers appear in the spring on the branches at the base of leaves. These are followed by small pink berries which are a good food source for birds.

It is an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of woodland habitats. It is a pioneer species able to colonize disturbed sites. It is intolerant of shade and usually grows out in the open on unstable slopes or mechanically disturbed sites.

Propagation: Seed. Collection: Seed - Aug to Sept. Germination: 8 to 12 weeks. Planting: 2 years.

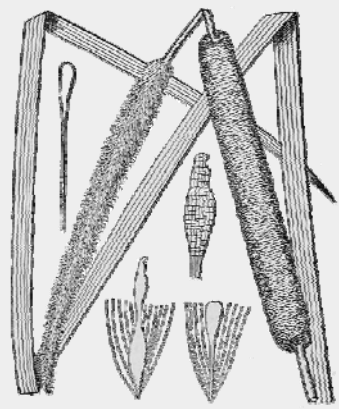
Lesser Bullrush, Cattail

Typha angustifolia



L.Hollis

Family	POACEAE	
Type	Grass & Grass-Like Plants	
Height	To 8ft (2.5m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Wetland	Marshland	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Brown	Brown	Summer

This native cattail has tall, erect, narrow green leaves. The old, dried leaves are retained for some time. It has very dense cylindrical flower spikes, 6 to 8 inches (15-20 cm) long and 1 inch (2.5cm) in diameter, which are held atop erect stems at the same height as the leaves. These mature through summer and by autumn feather-like seeds are blown off by the wind.

Several parts of the plant are purported to be edible including the dormant sprouts, bases of leaves, the inner core, green bloom spikes, ripe pollen and roots. Cattails are found in freshwater wetlands and around the edge of ponds.

Long Spleenwort

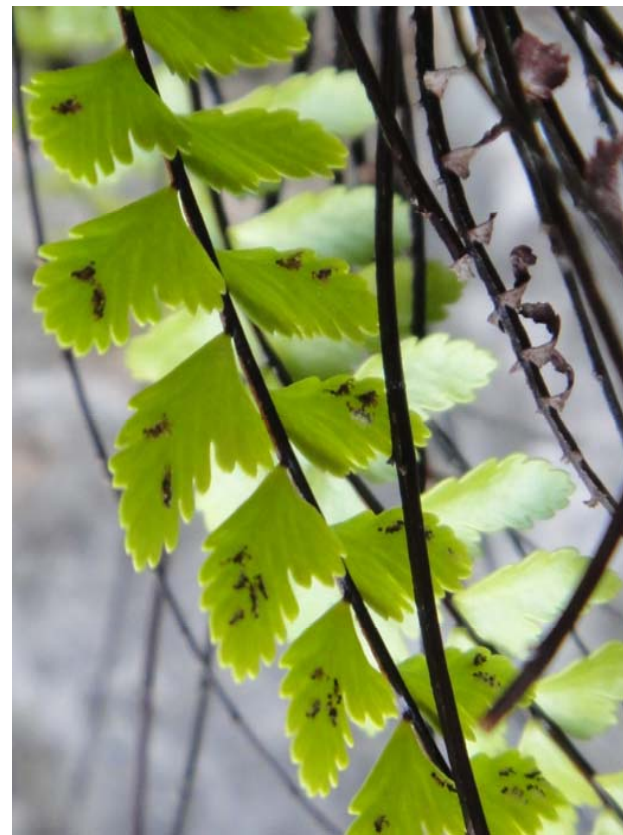
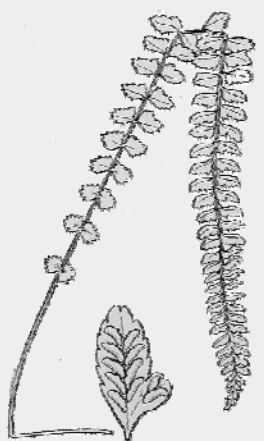
Asplenium heterochroum



© Alison Copeland

A.Copeland

Family	ASPLENIACEAE	
Type	Fern	
Height	To 18in (47cm)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Partial Sun or Shade	
	Location: Sheltered	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry	Woodland Management	
	Marshland	
	Habitat	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Inconspicuous	Year round

Long Spleenwort is a fern that grows in damp, shaded rocky habitats, such as caves and in rocky woodland. It is also known to grow out of man-made structures made of stone. Also known as the Bicoloured Spleenwort, this species is native to Bermuda, as well as the Caribbean, Southern United States, Mexico and Central America. The leaves of the Long Spleenwort can grow up to 16 inches (41cm) long. Each leaf blade is about an inch wide with 20-40 pairs of pinnae (leaflets on a fern). The pinnae have toothed edges and grow opposite each other on a black central stem. These tough stems sometimes remain on the plant after the bright green leaves have dropped off. The reproductive structures are linear spores held on the underside of the pinnae on mature leaf blades.

Britton described the Long Spleenwort as common island-wide on walls, cliffs and shaded rocks. Today it may still be distributed island-wide, but is rarely seen. Due to its significant decline, this native species is listed under the Protected Species Act 2003 (Protected Species Order 2007).

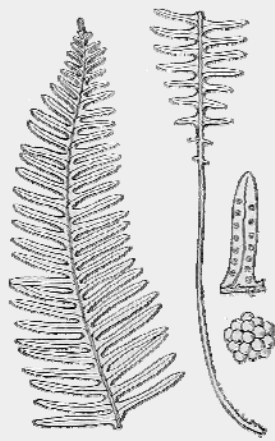
Plumed Polypody

Polypodium plumula



A.Copeland

Family	POLYPODIACEAE	
Type	Fern	
Height	To 3ft (1m)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Partial Sun or Shade	
	Location: Sheltered	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry	Marshland
Inland Valley Woodland	Habitat

A very graceful native fern found in forest habitats. This simple fern typically grows up to 3 feet (70cm) in height. The leaves are erect or spreading. The fronds are long and narrow and form a spray-like clump. Each frond is pinnate and dark green. The petioles are 1-4 inch (2.5-10 cm) long, black and slender; the blades are narrow and lanceolate, 8-16 inch (20-41 cm) long.

Also known as Resurrection Fern because the lead tends to turn brown and wither in drought as if dead but turns green after rain.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Inconspicuous	Year round

The Plumed Polypody prefers partial shade to shaded areas and moist soil; such as the shaded holes and crevices of marshes, rock cuts and forest floors.

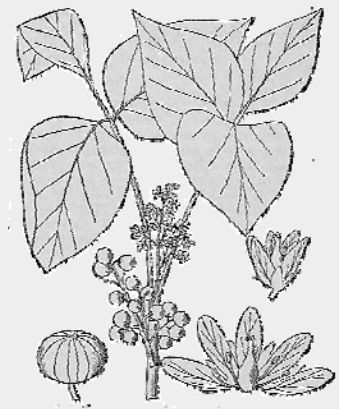
Poison Ivy

Toxicodendron radicans



L.Hollis

Family	ANACARDIACEAE	
Type	Vine	
Height	To 3ft (90cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	Allergen	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Sunny, Partial Sun or Shade	
	Location: Exposed	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland Upland Hillside Wetland Coastal Forest	Do not encourage- pest Remove or substitute

Native to Bermuda, Poison Ivy is not a true ivy but a woody vine with leaves composed of three almond shaped leaflets. The middle leaflet has a longer leaf stem. Younger leaves are light green with reddish tinges, deepening to dull dark green, occasionally with prominent blisters when mature. Leaf stems are also red. It produces yellowish inconspicuous flowers followed by berry like fruit in the autumn. Its berries are an important food source for birds which spread them. Poison Ivy grows in a wide range of locations, from shaded woodland floors to exposed hillsides. It can take the form of a trailing vine, clumping vine and climbing vine or small shrub.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Green	Summer

Caution: Poison Ivy sap contains a oily chemical, *Urushiol*, which causes allergic skin reactions for many people and should be avoided. Poison Ivy should never be burned. People sensitive to Poison Ivy can also an experience a similar rash from Brazilian Pepper, Mangoes and Cashews which also contain the same chemical. A good alternative for a vine or ground cover is the native Virginia Creeper.

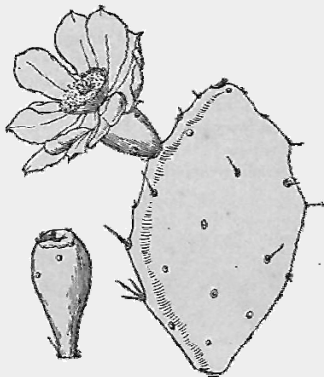
Prickly Pear

Opuntia stricta



L.Hollis

Family	CACTACEAE	
Type	Cacti & Succulents	
Height	To 5ft (1.5m)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	Thorns	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Exposed	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Rocky Coastal/Exposed	Coastal	
Coastal Forest	Hillsides	
Beach/Dune	Security	
	Ornamental flowers, foliage	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Purple	Summer

Native to Bermuda the Prickly Pear is a mounding coastal cactus. Its fleshy, oval stem segments are 1 foot (30 cm) long and about 1 inch (2.5 cm) thick. 1 to 2 inch (2.5-5cm), sharp and rigid yellow spines are scattered over each segment. Yellowish brown glochids (fine, short barbed bristles) are tufted around each spine and over fruit. Bright yellow flowers are followed in winter by dark red-purple fruits which are edible. **Caution** both the large and minute spines must be carefully removed prior to eating.

The Prickly Pear is ideal for coastal situations and was historically used, in conjunction with Spanish Bayonet, for defensive planting around fortifications. It is an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of rocky coastal and sand dune habitats. A good salt-tolerant ground cover for rock gardens and would do well in car parks, coastal home gardens and commercial situations. Propagation: Plant ears directly in ground. Collection: All year. Germination: N/A. Planting: N/A.

Red Mangrove

Rhizophora mangle



A.Copeland

Family	RHIZOPHORACEAE	
Type	Tree	
Height	To 50ft (15m)	
Growth	Slow	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Exposed	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Wetland	Coastal
Saline Pond	Habitat
	Erosion Protection

Native to Bermuda, the Red Mangrove has arching prop roots, extending from the trunk and branches, to help stabilise the tree, which grows along the coast in mud and sand. Its roots are an important habitat for juvenile fish, as well as for coastal birds and crustaceans. These trees help protect the coast from erosion. Red Mangroves produce dark green, leathery, smooth-edged leaves and small yellow cross shaped flowers. Fruits are long and hang from tree, dropping off when ripe to either grow into the mud beneath or float away to be washed on shore elsewhere. It is a critical component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of coastal and wetland habitats.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Green	Summer

Propagation: Plant propagules (seedlings germinate while on tree) Collection: Aug to Nov. Germination: Already germinated.

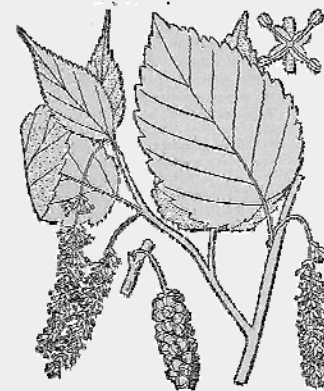
Red Mulberry

Morus rubra



D.Pettit

Family	MORACEAE
Type	Tree
Height	To 40ft (12m)
Growth	Medium
Nature	Endemic/Native
Invasive	Not
Caution	None known
Tolerance	Wind: Low Salt: Low Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun Location: Sheltered



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Garden Inland Valley Woodland	Shade tree Garden Fruit / Vegetable / Herb Woodland	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Red	Summer

The Red Mulberry is a medium to large sized fruit tree with brown, rough bark that grows to 25 feet (6m) in height. The leaves vary from heart shaped with serrated margins, 6 inches (15cm) long to leaves which are highly dissected into lobes. The tree is dioecious, producing male and female flowers on separate trees, both appearing in late spring. It produces 1-1/2 inch (3.8cm) oblong fruit that resemble blackberries, which ripen in early summer, turning red to almost black.

Historic accounts tell of the Red Mulberry being found by the settlers upon their arrival in Bermuda. Today the Red Mulberry is now very rare. It is an attractive but messy tree that needs to be located in a sheltered location. It is a very attractive food source for birds.

It is best used in an orchard, garden or sheltered woodland setting because of the mess and odor caused by the fallen fruit.


Rhacoma, Maidenberry

Crossopetalum rhacoma



R.Marirea

Family	CELASTRACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Medium	
Height	To 5ft (1.75m)	
Growth	Slow	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	Poisonous	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Full Sun	
	Location: Partial Exposure	




R.Marirea

FOUND IN		MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland Upland Woodland		Woodland Management Hillsides Berries - habitat
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Purple	Red	Summer

An evergreen shrub native to Southern Florida, the West Indies, Bermuda and Venezuela. The shrub grows to a maximum of about 5 feet in height, is supported by a major taproot and significant lateral roots. Rhacoma has lanceolate leaves with wavy-toothed edges. Tiny purplish flowers are borne in auxiliary cymes. The fruits that follow are egg shaped and ripen to bright red.

Rhacoma is rare in Bermuda and naturally confined to Southampton parish. It prefers sunny, rocky and dry areas. It is intolerant of shade. Rhacoma is a slow growing but long lived shrub. It is a good food source for birds, provides good cover and protects the soil. It is an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of woodland habitats. A good salt-tolerant ground cover for rock gardens and would do well in sunny car parks, home gardens and commercial situations. Propagation: Seed. Collection: Seed - Aug to Oct. Germination: 12 to 20 weeks. Planting: 2 to 3 years.

Royal Fern, Flowering Fern

Osmunda regalis



A.Copeland

Family	OSMUNDACEAE	
Type	Fern	
Height	To 6ft (2m)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Partial Sun or Shade	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN Wetland	MAIN USES Marshland
FLOWER Inconspicuous	FRUIT Brown
SEASON OF INTEREST Autumn	

Native to Bermuda this stunning fern grows to a height of 6 feet (2m). Deciduous it forms large clumps with tall stems bearing short ladder like leaves. In summer, it produces spore bearing fronds with tightly furled tips that push up through the leaves and look like "flowers". In autumn the foliage turns golden yellow. The mature plant has tall brown spikes covered with spores, at the top of the central fronds and all-green sterile fronds around the outside of the tuft.

The Royal Fern has a large creeping rhizome (root system) and the rootstock can protrude above the ground like a short trunk covered with leaf sheaths and roots. Unusual in that it tolerates full sun to partial shade and moist soil. It is a relatively hardy native fern, restricted to Paget Marsh and Devonshire Marsh.

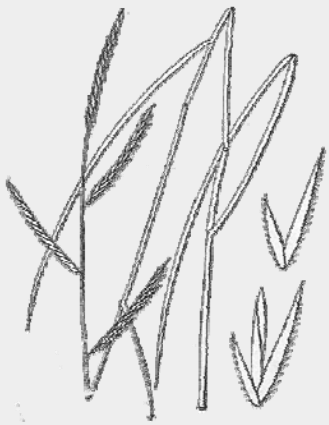
Salt Grass, Salt Meadow Cordgrass

Spartina patens



D.Pettit

Family	POACEAE	
Type	Grass & Grass-Like Plants	
Height	To 3ft (90cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Full Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Beach/Dune	Coastal	
Rocky Coastal/Exposed	Erosion Protection	
	Dune binding	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Purple	Inconspicuous	Year round

This native perennial coastal grass grows 1-3 feet (30-90cm) high. It is a hay-like grass found in sandy dune, back beach areas and upper areas of brackish or coastal salt marshes. A slender, wiry plant that grows in thick mats or clumps. Salt Grass flowers from June to October on tall stalks. Flowers start deep purple and turn brown.

Surviving clumps can slowly spread in dune areas, growing up through accumulating sand and forming a foundation for new dune formation. Drought and salt resistant, Salt Grass was formerly collected for animal fodder along the northeast US coastline and Bermuda. It is an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of sand dune habitats. A good salt-tolerant ground cover for rock gardens, as animal fodder and some commercial situations. It is valued for erosion control and as habitat for birds.

Salt Marsh Ox-eye

Borrichia frutescens



A.Copeland

Family	ASTERACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Small	
Height	To 4ft (1.2m)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Coastal Forest	Coastal	
Wetland	Bee friendly	
Saline Pond	Car Park	
	Erosion Protection	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Inconspicuous	Year round

A native sub-shrub that grows as a mounding bush in damp salty areas and at the back of mangrove swamps. The thick, fleshy leaves are about 1.5 inches (3.8 cm) long and bluish grey with wavy edges and pointed leaf tips. The flowers are bright yellow, daisy like, about 1 inch (2.5cm) in diameter.

The Salt Marsh Ox-Eye tends to grow more vertically and its leaves are somewhat less fleshy than the closely related Sea Ox-Eye; which has a slightly smaller, straight edged leaf and does not grow as tall.

Salt Marsh Ox-Eye is very drought and salt resistant. It is an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of rocky coastal, salt marsh and sand dune habitats. It is suitable for planters and rock gardens in coastal situations, but will also do well inland if planted in well drained soil with full sun. A good salt-tolerant ground cover for car parks, home gardens and commercial situations.

Saw Grass

Cladium mariscus



D.Pettit

Family	CYPERACEAE	
Type	Grass & Grass-Like Plants	
Height	To 6ft (2m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	Serrated leaves	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Full Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Wetland	Marshland Habitat

A large native sedge. Characterized by long narrow (grass-like) leaves which have sharp, often serrated margins. Its grey-green leaves are long, typically 3 feet (1m), very stiff and tough, growing from the base and lower stem of the plant. The stem is 3-angled and hollow. The large inflorescence, which may be several feet tall, has many often drooping branches, each has 2 to 6 brown spikelets at the tip. It produces a small, wrinkled, ovoid nutlet.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Brown	Brown	Summer

Common in marshes it forms dense stands and grows in fresh and brackish water marshes. It grows best on seasonally flooded sites and at an optimum water depth of 1 foot (30cm) in deep organic soil. When water levels increase sawgrass is often replaced by Cat Tail. When water levels are reduced it is replaced by drier site species such as Wax Myrtle, ferns, and Marsh Fleabane. Saw Grass is not useful as a livestock forage but does provide good cover for waterfowl and seed for forage. After a few years without maintenance or natural burning Saw Grass stands become very dense and accumulate thatch. This dense cover prevents waterfowl from foraging for seed and reduces habitat value.

Scurvy Grass, Sea Rocket

Cakile lanceolata



D.Pettit

Family	BRASSICACEAE	
Type	Herbaceous Perennial	
Height	To 2ft (60cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Exposed	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
	Beach/Dune	Traditional uses
Rocky Coastal/Exposed	Bee friendly	Butterfly Garden
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Inconspicuous	Summer

A native to Bermuda, Scurvy Grass reaches 2-3 feet (60-90cm) in height and is clump forming. It has fleshy, bright green leaves, with toothed edges. It produces clusters of white to purplish-white, four petaled flowers from spring until autumn.

It can be found on sea beaches, sand dunes and coastal rocks. Scurvy Grass provides good forage for bees and butterflies. It helps bind dunes to minimise sand erosion. Traditionally the young leaves, with their peppery taste, were used by sailors to help ward off Scurvy.

It is an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of rocky coastal and sand dune habitats. A good salt-tolerant ground cover for rock gardens and would do well in car parks, home gardens and commercial situations.

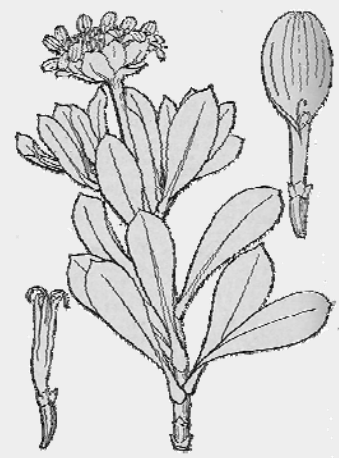
Sea Ox-eye

Borrichia arborescens



L.Hollis

Family	ASTERACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Small	
Height	To 2ft (60 cm)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Exposed	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN		MAIN USES
Rocky Coastal/Exposed Beach/Dune		Coastal Rock garden Erosion Protection Ornamental flowers, foliage
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Inconspicuous	Summer

A native coastal plant with fleshy leaves that may be green or grey-green on the same plant. It has yellow daisy-type flowers from spring to winter. The flowers rays are often smaller than the disc's diameter. One of the most salt tolerant and hardiest of coastal plants. It has a slow to medium growth rate. It is tolerant of a wide range of conditions from very dry to moist soils. It is important as an insect nectar source and for Goldfinches who eat the ripe seeds.

Sea-Ox Eye can grow from rock crevices with minimal soil and in coastal sands. Due to its low maintenance it can also be used in car parks, as a bedding plant and for inland rock gardens. It is an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of rocky coastal areas, saltwater wetlands and sand dune areas. Propagation: Seed, cuttings with rooting hormone. Collection: Seed - Aug. to Sep Cuttings: Jan to April. Germination: 12 to 24 weeks. Planting: 1 to 2 years.

Seashore Rush Grass

Sporobolus virginicus



D.Pettit

Family	GRAMINEAE	
Type	Grass & Grass-Like Plants	
Height	To 20in (50cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Rocky Coastal/Exposed	Coastal	
Beach/Dune	Erosion Protection	
	Habitat	
	Marshland	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Inconspicuous	Year round

Seashore Rush Grass is a tough native grass that grows from 3-20 inches (10-50 centimeters) in height. The leaves are narrow spikes and strongly distichous (opposite leaf arrangement). It produces inconspicuous flowers as grayish or yellowish brown spikelets and the fruit is obovoid.

This fast growing perennial grass is found on beaches and brackish coastal areas. It needs a lot of room to grow, spreading along the ground, using both stolons and stiff, scaly rhizomes. It is a pioneer species able to grow in nutrient poor soil tolerating direct salt wind, brackish water, to occasional inundation by salt water. Alternatively it can also tolerate short periods of drought once established.

It is not suitable as a turf grass but is useful as a ground cover and erosion control in natural, exposed areas. It can be grown from either seed or division.

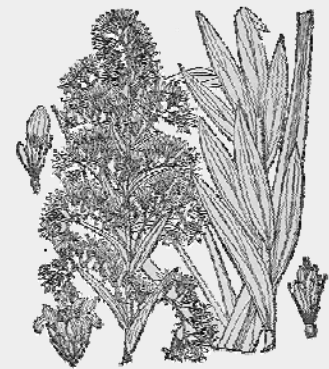
Seaside Goldenrod

Solidago sempervirens



D.Pettit

Family	ASTERACEAE	
Type	Herbaceous Perennial	
Height	To 3ft (90cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: High
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Rocky Coastal/Exposed	Coastal	
Coastal Forest	Ornamental flowers	
	Car Park	
	Bee friendly	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Inconspicuous	Summer

A native perennial ground cover with fleshy, bright green leaves and thick stems. It produces abundant bright golden yellow flowers in summer and early autumn.

Seaside Goldenrod grows well in grassy coastal situations or in pockets of organic material on rocks. It is very drought, sun and salt tolerant. Its pollen is too heavy to be blown far from the flower and is pollinated by insects.

A very hardy coastal plant that does well in many types of habitats. It is an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of rocky coastal and sand dune habitats. Seaside Goldenrod can grow to a medium sized shrub in managed situations but is typically found growing in a more prostrate form in the wild. A good salt-tolerant ground cover with a long bloom period ideal for rock gardens, car parks, home gardens and commercial situations.

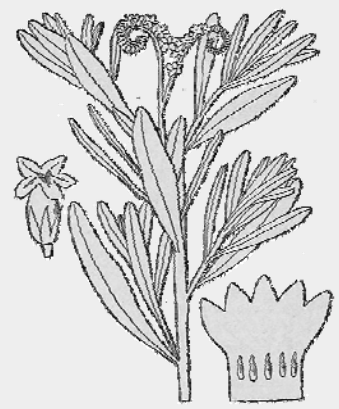
Seaside Heliotrope

Heliotropium curassavicum



D.Pettit

Family	BORAGINACEAE	
Type	Cacti and Succulents	
Height	To 6in (15cm)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Full Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Rocky Coastal/Exposed	Habitat	
Beach/Dune	Coastal	
Saltmarsh		
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Brown	Summer

A native perennial herb with thick, fleshy, spade shaped grey- green leaves and stems. It produces numerous inflorescence in double rows of small bell shaped flowers. Each flower is white with five rounded lobes and a purple or yellow throat.

It has a very prostrate, somewhat creeping growth. It thrives in exposed situations such as beaches, dunes, salt marsh and rocky coastal areas. A good salt-tolerant ground cover for rock gardens and would do well in car parks, home gardens and commercial situations. It does well in coastal properties with sandy/rocky soils.

It is an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of sandy dune, salt marsh and rocky coastal habitats.

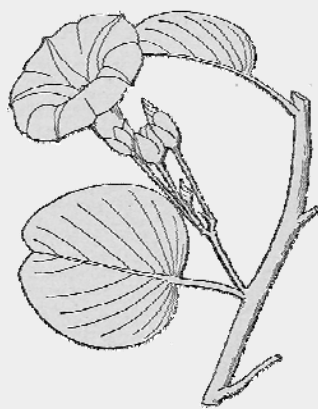
Seaside Morning Glory

Ipomoea pes-caprae



A.Copeland

Family	CONVOLVULACEAE	
Type	Vine	
Height	To 12in (30cm)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Exposed	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
	Beach/Dune	Coastal
Coastal/Exposed	Ground cover	Erosion Protection
	Dune binding	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Purple	Green	Summer

A native vine with thick waxy obvate notched leaves with mauve flowers. Its flowers have a similar appearance to the common Morning Glory (*I. indica*), but has two lobed leaves which are fleshier, as are the stems. It flowers in summer and autumn. It has a round leathery seed pod and the seeds are buoyant making for easy dispersal on ocean currents.

Seaside Morning Glory is very tolerant of drought, salt and wind. A fast prostrate grower that does not climb vertically but grows well in the upper parts of beaches and sand dunes, sending long runners down towards the base of the dune. Easy to propagate from seed.

Seaside Morning Glory is useful for erosion control and as a pioneering species for the most exposed sandy situations or erosion control for embankments. However it does need a lot of room and as such is not suitable for small gardens.

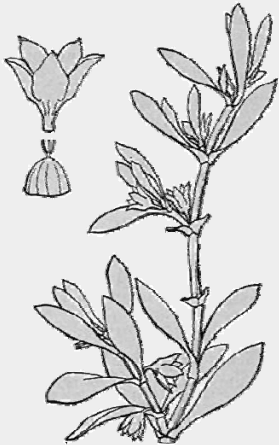
Seaside Purslane

Sesuvium portulacastrum



L.Hollis

Family	AIZOACEAE	
Type	Cacti and Succulents	
Height	To 3in (7.5cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Exposed	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Rocky Coastal/Exposed Saltmarsh	Coastal Ground cover Erosion Protection Ornamental flowers, foliage	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Pink	Inconspicuous	Summer

Native of the Southeastern United States, the West Indies and Bermuda, Seaside Purslane is a sprawling prostrate vine with fleshy green foliage, tinged with red, on numerous branching stems. The red is an indication of salt stress. It produces small star-like pink flowers with five petals and flowers from spring to autumn.

It grows well in sunny, exposed locations such as rocks along the coast, salt marshes and beaches. The fleshy stems creep along the ground.

It is an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of rocky coastal and saltwater wetland habitats. A good salt-tolerant ground cover for rock gardens.

Seven Year Apple

Casasia clusiifolia



D.Pettit

Family	RUBIACEAE
Type	Shrub - Medium
Height	To 8ft (2.5m)
Growth	Medium
Nature	Endemic/Native
Invasive	Not
Caution	None known
Tolerance	Wind: High Salt: High Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun Location: Exposed



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Coastal/Exposed Beach/Dune	Coastal Wind break Car Park

A native of Southern Florida and Bermuda this tall branching evergreen shrub, sometimes tree, has large glossy, leathery, green leaves. It flowers in spring to early summer. The flowers give off a very heavy sweet fragrance followed by a green lemon shaped fruit. These ripen to yellow then to wrinkled black. The dark brown pulp is edible but filled with many seeds.

Seven Year Apple requires full sun to partial sun in well drained soil. It is very drought and salt tolerant. It is an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of coastal and sand dune habitats.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Yellow	Spring

Currently extremely rare, occurring naturally only in Cable Bay, Tucker' Town. Very under-utilized this salt-tolerant tree could do well in car parks, home gardens and commercial situations. It has potential for use as a hedge row, highway planting and car park plant. It has good ornamental features and should be planted more and as a substitute for Calophyllum sp.

Shrubby Fleabane

Pluchea odorata



D.Pettit

Family	ASTERACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Medium	
Height	To 8ft (2.5m)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Upland Woodland	Hillsides
Upland Hillside	Woodland Management
Roadside	Erosion Protection
Wetland	

An untidy native shrubby annual or perennial with long, ovate grey-green, velvety leaves. It produces large clusters of small, whitish-purple daisy-like flowers. Flowers from spring to autumn. The seeds are dispersed on pappus by wind. Wind-deposited seeds germinate well in rubble and along roadsides. It can also be found in freshwater wetlands and woodlands.

The entire plant is dotted with glands that emit a camphor scent when touched which makes it especially attractive to insects. It grows well on hillsides and thickets in poor, moist soil. It is an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of woodland edges and understorey.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Inconspicuous	Autumn

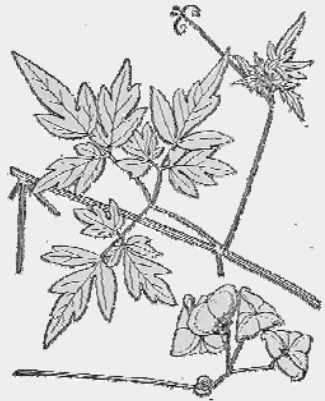
Small-Fruited Balloon Vine

Cardiospermum microcarpum



D.Pettit

Family	SAPINDACEAE	
Type	Vine	
Height	To 2in (6cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
	Inland Valley Woodland	Woodland
Upland Woodland	Pergola or trellis	Berries - habitat
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Blue	Year round

A native perennial climbing vine that grows to a length of 5 to 10 feet (1.5-3m). The Small Fruited Balloon Vine produces white flowers about 2 inches (5cm) broad followed by attractive balloon capsules with round blue and white pea-size seeds. Its leaves are compound with lobed leaflets. Leaves are held on a grooved stem with fine hairs.

Small Fruited Balloon Vine grows in full sun to partial shade, and is common in thickets. It flowers throughout the year. It is an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of woodland edges or understorey habitats.

Caution. It should not be mistaken for the introduced and invasive Large Fruited Balloon Vine (*Cardiospermum halicacabum*).

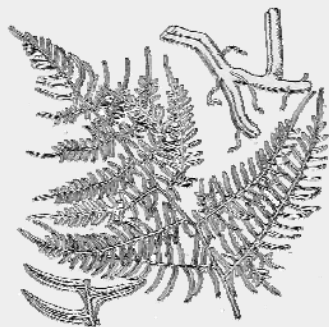
Southern Bracken

Pteridium aquilinum caudatum



A.Copeland

Family	DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	
Type	Fern	
Height	To 9ft (3m)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	Poisonous	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Partial Sun or Shade	
	Location: Sheltered	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Inland Valley Woodland	Habitat	
Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry	Erosion Protection	
Wetland		
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Inconspicuous	Year round

A native to Bermuda, Southern Bracken is a herbaceous perennial fern and one of the world's oldest and most successful ferns. It has large, triangular fronds emerging from creeping underground rootstock. It grows from rhizomes that are found several inches below the soil surface and which sprout year round.

It requires a lot of space and is able to spread quickly. It creates dense thickets in large colonies that can make an excellent habitat. It has high drought tolerance and prefers partial shade. It can tolerate drier soils than most ferns but requires a moist soil and adequate humidity if grown in full sun. Its fiddleheads contain a carcinogen and an enzyme that destroys Vitamin B.

It is a pioneer in natural areas and sprouts vigorously following fires. Dead fronds and stems can be removed. In Bermuda it is abundant in fresh water marshes and occur also in shaded situations.

Southern Hackberry

Celtis laevigata



L.Hollis

Family	ULMACEAE	
Type	Tree	
Height	To 35ft (11m)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Low
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Sheltered	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN		MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland		Woodland Management
Upland Woodland		Berries - habitat
Garden		Shade tree
		Street Tree
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Purple	Spring

A native elm-like deciduous tree. Southern Hackberry has smooth, spear shaped, bright green leaves which emerge in spring, along with inconspicuous flowers. The flowers are followed by small round berries which form where the leaf petiole meets the twig. These berries turn from green to orange and finally dark purple when ripe in the autumn. Southern Hackberry sheds its leaves in October. The trunks of old specimens can be very rough with spiky bumps, while younger trees have light-grey bark.

This native tree was one of Bermuda's original forest species. It tolerates sheltered situations in either shady or sunny situations. It can be propagated by digging out and transplanting suckers with sections of root. Also germinates readily from small berries. It is a critical component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of woodland habitats. An attractive fast growing shade tree for home gardens. Propagation: Seed Collection: Seed - Nov to Dec. Germination: 4 to 12 weeks. Planting 1 to 3 years.

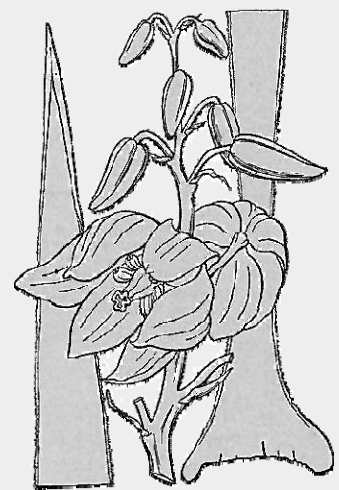
Spanish Bayonet, Yucca

Yucca aloifolia



L.Hollis

Family	LILIACEAE	
Type	Cacti and Succulents	
Height	To 10ft (3m)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	Spikes	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Full Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
	Beach/Dune	Coastal
	Coastal Forest	Security
	Rock Garden	Ornamental flowers, foliage
Garden		
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Black	Summer

A native succulent with dark green leaves, lance-shaped, stiff and very sharp. They are arranged in a radial pattern of stalks to 10 feet (3 m) high. It produces clusters of white/creamy flowers of about 28 inches (70 cm) length, above the crown of the plant from spring to autumn. Flowers are produced at 2 year intervals. It produces elliptic berry that ripens to black with black pulp and black round seeds.

Spanish Bayonet is found on sand dunes and coastal hillsides but also does well inland. It propagates easily by cutting sections and burying the dried cut end in the ground. It is a critical component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of coastal habitats. Historically it was used in combination with Prickly Pear as security planting for fortifications. This tradition could be continued by incorporating Spanish Bayonet into modern day security planting. It can be incorporated into rock gardens and low maintenance, coastal gardens. **Propagation:** Cut sections directly planted in ground. **Collection:** All year. Germination: N/A Planting: Allow ends of cuttings to dry and plant directly into sandy soil.

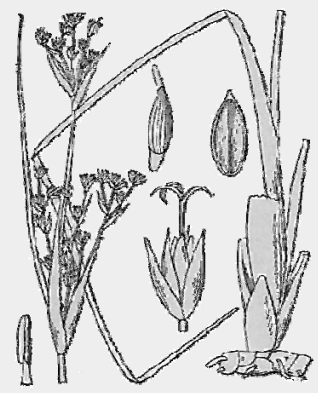
Spiked Marsh Rush

Juncus maritimus



D.Pettit

Family	JUNCACEAE
Type	Grass & Grass-Like Plants
Height	To 2ft (60cm)
Growth	Medium
Nature	Endemic/Native
Invasive	Not
Caution	Spikes
Tolerance	Wind: High Salt: High Sun: Full Sun Location: Exposed



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Wetland	Coastal
Rocky Coastal/Exposed	Marshland
	Erosion Protection
	Security

A tall, rather slender green rush, reaching about 2 feet (60cm) in height, with tufts of brownish flowers produced a few inches below the stem tips. Leaves and stems are both circular in cross-section, which culminate in sharp points.

Currently found only at Spittal Pond and in the salt lagoon at Paget Island. The Spiked Marsh Rush is extremely salt and drought tolerant. It can form dense stands in salt marshes. It can provide shady moist conditions at the base of the plants which can allow some shade tolerant marsh and dune species to establish.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Brown	Inconspicuous	Year round

It is a important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of rocky coastal and salt marsh habitats. A good salt-tolerant ground cover for rock gardens and would do well in car parks, home gardens and commercial situations.

Caution. Do not mistake for the introduced *Juncus acutus* now being found in wastelands and wayside.

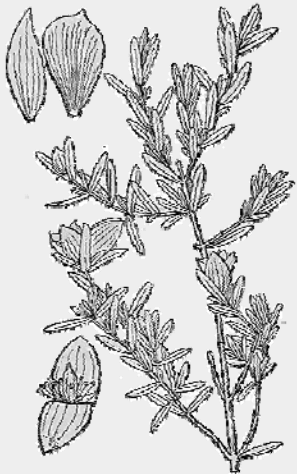
St. Andrew's Cross

Hypericum hypericoides



R.Marirea

Family	HYPERICACEAE	
Type	Herbaceous Perennial	
Height	To 2ft (60cm)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Low
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Sheltered	



R.Marirea

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
	Inland Valley Woodland	Woodland Management
	Wetland	Ornamental
Upland Hillside		
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
		Summer

A member of the St. John's Wort family this small herb was previously known as *Ascyrum hypercoides* or *Ascyrum macrosepalum*. This small erect perennial gets its name from the 'X' shaped yellow flowers. The showy flowers with numerous stamens are held either singly or in branched clusters from the upper axils. The small, bright green leaves are densely held on reddish branches.

St. Andrew's Cross prefers full sun to part sun. This rare native is found in woodlands, peat marshes and damp grassy upland habitats. It has good potential to be used in ornamental gardens. St. Andrew's Cross is being propagated in Bermuda. See Flowering Plant Recovery Plan.

Propagation: Seed. Collection: Seed - Jul to Sep. Germination: 6 to 12 weeks. Planting: 1 year.

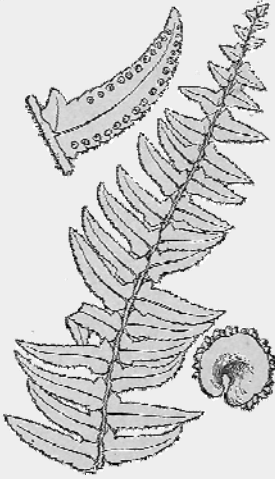
Sword Fern

Nephrolepis exaltata



L.Hollis

Family	LOMARIOPSIDACEAE	
Type	Fern	
Height	To 3ft (90cm)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Low
	Sun: Partial Sun	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Inland Valley Woodland	Woodland	
Garden	Ornamental foliage	
Wetland	Ground cover	
	Rock garden	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Inconspicuous	Year round

Native to Bermuda the Sword Fern has pinnate leaf fronds up to 3 feet (90cm) long composed of many simple, undivided pinnae (leaflets) which are very close together in an erect form.

It can tolerate full shade to sunny positions. Relatively hardy its bright green leaves provide useful highlight in deep shaded areas. The Sword Fern can also be found as an epiphyte on palms.

It is an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of woodland edges, rocky woodland and marshland habitats. Planted in groups it also makes a useful ground cover for formal areas requiring low maintenance, shady corners and rock gardens.

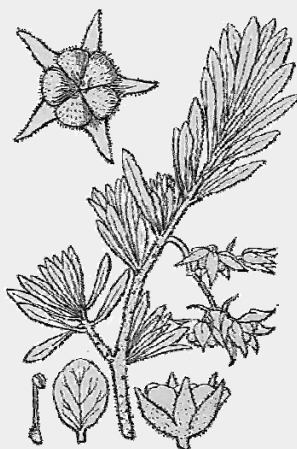
Tassel Plant

Suriana maritima



A.Copeland

Family	SURIANACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Medium	
Height	To 10ft (3m)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Exposed	



R.Marirea

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Beach/Dune	Coastal
Rocky Coastal/Exposed	Wind break
	Erosion Protection

A native of Bermuda, Florida and the West Indies. An attractive coastal bush with brown to dark gray bark, dense heads of small yellow-green succulent leaves with a velvety surface. It produces small, star-like yellow flowers in summer followed by a nutlet fruit.

Tassel Plant is extremely sun, salt and drought preferring sandy, nutrient poor soils. Very suited to the most exposed locations. It grows well on coastal hillsides, rocky shorelines and sand dunes. It recovers well from storms and propagates from seed. A very handsome plant for coastal habitat that is under-utilized as a medium sized shrub or hedge in the manicured landscape. It is a critical component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of coastal habitats.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
		Summer

Propagation: Seed, cuttings with rooting hormone. Collection: Seed - July to Sept. Cuttings: Feb to Apr
Germination: 12 to 24 weeks. Planting: 2 to 3 years.

Ten Day Fern, Leatherleaf Fern

Rumohra adiantiformis



A.Copeland

Family	POLYPODIACEAE	
Type	Fern	
Height	To 4ft (1.2m)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Partial Sun	
	Location: Sheltered	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Wetland Inland Valley Woodland	Marshland Woodland Management

Formerly *Polystichum adiantiforme*, the Ten Day Fern is a handsome spreading fern with vibrant triangular shaped fronds. The fronds are widely spaced and arise from a creeping surface stem that is branched, brittle and densely scaly. The texture of the fern can be described as having an almost plastic feel. The spore clusters are numerous, spherical, slightly sunken and arranged in 2 rows halfway between the pinnule margins and midrib.

An evergreen perennial that prefers partial to full shade and well drained soil. It is found growing over rocks, logs or in trunks of other species. Locally extremely rare, its distribution is now limited to Devonshire Marsh and is classified as Critically Endangered. This species is protected under the Bermuda Protected Species Act 2003 and should not be removed without a license. In the future the Ten Day Fern has the potential for being an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of woodland edges or understorey habitats. Additionally it has the potential to make a good addition to a shady garden corner or interior pot.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Inconspicuous	Year round

Toothed Spleenwort

Asplenium dentatum



C.Copeland

Family	ASPLENIACEAE	
Type	Fern	
Height	To 10in (25cm)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Partial Sun or Shade	
	Location: Sheltered	



C.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry	Shaded areas Wall coverage	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Inconspicuous	Year round

Formerly known as *Asplenium dentatum*, the Toothed Spleenwort is native to Bermuda, Florida, the Caribbean, Mexico and Central America.

Leaf blades are up to 3 inches long with 6-8 pairs of pinnae. The Pinnae are a medium green in colour, are irregularly shaped and have slightly toothed margins. The rachis is green with no scales or hairs. The spores of this Spleenwort are found in rows on the underside of the pinnae on fertile leaf blades. Toothed Spleenwort favours the entrances of caves where warm moist air blows out in winter and cool air in the summer.

Britton records the distribution of this small fern as occurring on Abbot's Cliff and on shaded rocks around caves in the Walsingham area, and on islands in the Great Sound. Its current distribution is the same. Due to its population declines, Toothed Spleenwort has been listed under the Protected Species Act 2003.

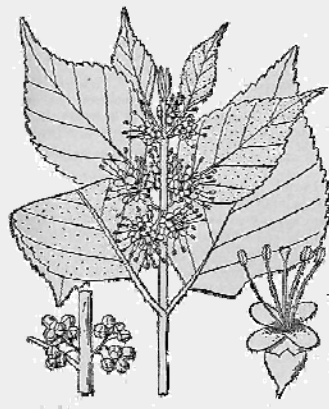
Turkey Berry, Beauty Bush

Callicarpa americana



R.Marirea

Family	LAMIACEAE
Type	Shrub - Medium
Height	To 6ft (1.8m)
Growth	Medium
Nature	Endemic/Native
Invasive	Not
Caution	None known
Tolerance	Wind: Low Salt: Low Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun Location: Partial Exposure



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Inland Valley Woodland Wetland	Ornamental berries Woodland Management Berries - Habitat Garden	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Purple	Purple	Spring

Turkey Berry is a very rare native shrub found in peat marshes and woodlands. It has bright green leaves with finely toothed edges. It flowers in spring and summer. It produces clusters of 50 to 60 tiny lavender flowers which are followed by eye-catching bead-like violet berries at the leaf nodes which ripen in autumn. The fruit is occasionally white. It is important as a food source and is a good attractor of birds.

It prefers full sun to light shade, in well drained but nutrient poor soil. It needs a sheltered area away from high winds and direct salt spray. Grown from seed. It can be pruned heavily back in the fall to encourage new growth. A medium bushy shrub with arching branches forming a large mound. It is an excellent and adaptable shrub not used nearly enough in the garden. It should be one of the main components of a native woodland understorey, important for wildlife. Propagation: Seed or cuttings. Collection: Seed - Oct to Nov. Germination time: 4 -12 weeks. Time to planting: 1 to 2 years.

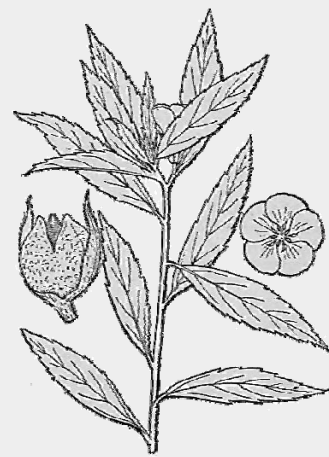
Turnera, Yellow Alder

Turnera ulmifolia



D.Pettit

Family	TURNERACEAE	
Type	Herbaceous Perennial	
Height	To 3ft (90cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Sheltered	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
	Inland Valley Woodland	Woodland Management
	Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry	Ground cover
Upland Hillside	Ornamental flowers	Bee friendly
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Inconspicuous	Summer

A native perennial, with dense, compact growth that reaches up to 3 feet (90cm) in height. It has very attractive dark green leaves with serrated edges and bright orange-yellow flowers. The 5-petalled flowers are abundant in the summer and autumn. The leaves have a pungent odor when crushed that some people find offensive. Turnera is a rare native found in old Bermuda woodlands, sunny cliffs, roadside walls and rockcuts. It prefers well drained soil in partial sun. Turnera is easily propagated by rooting cuttings in water or from seed - starting in spring. It is an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of woodland edges or understorey habitats. Turnera also does well as a potted plant. Propagation: Seed, cuttings with rooting hormone. Collection: Seed - June to Sept. Cuttings: all year Germination: 3 to 12 weeks Planting: 1 year.

Caution. It should not be mistaken for the introduced Turnera which has wider, darker leaves and bigger flowers.

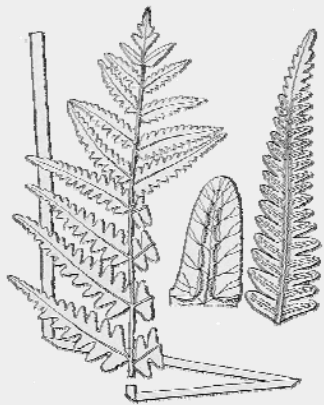
Virginia Chain Fern

Woodwardia virginica



A.Copeland

Family	BLECHNACEAE	
Type	Fern	
Height	To 4ft (1.2m)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution		
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Partial Sun or Shade	
	Location: Sheltered	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Wetland	Marshland	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Inconspicuous	Year round

The Virginia Chain Fern is native to North East America and Bermuda. This medium sized fern grows from creeping rhizomes with widely seperated, deciduous, single leaves up to 3 feet (100cm) by 1 foot (30cm). The leaf blade is green and lanceolate, composed of 12-23 paired, alternate pinnae (leaflets).

It has and a very distinctive chain-like sori (spore bearing structures) in a double row on the underside of the frond. Similar in appearance to the Virginia Chain Fern. The leaves of the Virginia Chain Fern grow in a group from a rhizome, the leaves are monomorphic without this distinctive fertile fronds of the Virginia Chain Fern.

It is found in wet soils of swampy woods and larger marshes such as Devonshire and Paget Marshes. An important component of marsh restoration. The plant can be cultivated as a garden ornamental.

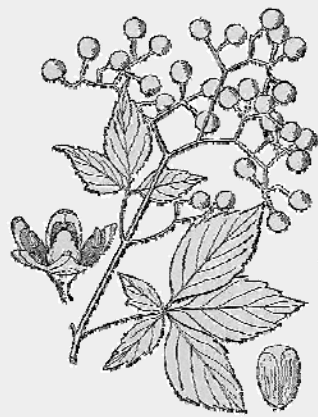
Virginia Creeper

Parthenocissus quinquefolia



D.Pettit

Family	VITACEAE
Type	Vine
Height	To 98ft (30m)
Growth	Fast
Nature	Endemic/Native
Invasive	Not
Caution	Poisonous
Tolerance	Wind: Low Salt: Low Sun: Partial Sun or Shade Location: Partial Exposure



D.Pettit

FOUND IN		MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland		Wall coverage
Upland Hillside		Woodland Management
Wetland		Erosion Protection
		Berries - habitat
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Green	Blue	Autumn

An attractive native woody vine with five part compound leaves that have toothed margins. The leaves of Virginia Creeper turn from green to fiery colours in autumn. It produces small greenish flowers in the summer followed by blue berries on red stalks in autumn. The berries are moderately toxic to humans but are an important winter food source for birds. It is a prolific climber reaching heights of 65-98 ft (20 to 30m) in the wild. It climbs using small forked tendrils tipped with small strongly adhesive pads. It does well on poles, walls and fences, and in rocky thickets. It is an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of woodland edges or understorey habitats. It has ornamental use as it is able to adhere to walls, fences and buildings without penetrating walls. It also makes a useful ground cover for embankments and hillsides. It propagates from dried seed which can be collected in autumn.

Caution. Young plants can be mistaken for Poison Ivy, the latter only having three leaflets.

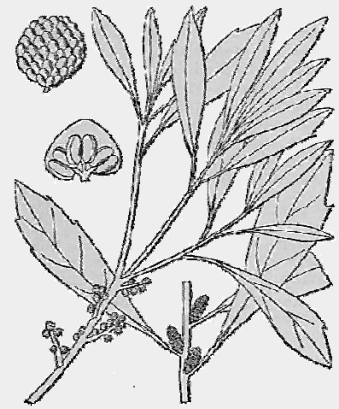
Wax Myrtle, Southern Bay Berry

Myrica cerifera



L.Hollis

Family	MYRICACEAE
Type	Shrub - Tall
Height	To 15ft (4.5m)
Growth	Medium
Nature	Endemic/Native
Invasive	Not
Caution	None known
Tolerance	Wind: Medium Salt: Medium Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun Location: Partial Exposure



L.Hollis

FOUND IN		MAIN USES
Upland Hillside	Inland Valley Woodland	Woodland Management
Wetland		Hedge
		Berries - habitat
		Marshland
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	White	Autumn

A dense foliated evergreen shrub with narrow brownish green foliage. Native of Southeastern United States, West Indies and Bermuda. It produces insignificant white flowers in spring and early summer. It provides an excellent site for bird nests, and birds also feed on the small bluish-white waxy berries which are produced in the autumn.

Wax Myrtle prefers wet and moist conditions, sun and partial shade. Dying branches are typical of the species. In moist conditions it can form almost pure, dense stands. It is a critical component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of fresh water wetland and woodland habitats. Very suitable for marshy areas and damp grassy upland situations. It should be used more extensively for landscaping as an informal, unclipped hedge. Propagation: Seed, cuttings with rooting hormone or root suckers. Collection: Seed - Oct to Nov. Cuttings: Jan to Apr. Germination: 8 to 12 weeks. Planting: 2 to 3 years. Small trees transplant easily.

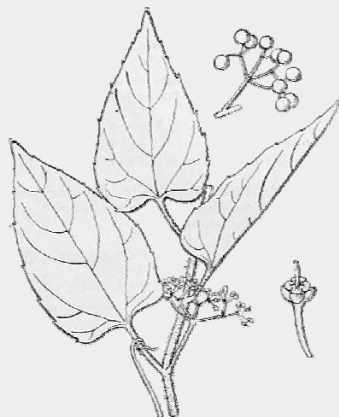
West Indian Cissus

Cissus sicyoides



D.Pettit

Family	VITACEAE
Type	Vine
Height	N/A
Growth	Fast
Nature	Endemic/Native
Invasive	Not
Caution	None known
Tolerance	Wind: Medium Salt: Medium Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun Location: Sheltered



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry	Woodland Marshland

Native to Bermuda West Indian Cissus is a high climbing vine with striate branches. Its leaves are fleshy, simple ovate or oblong ovate from 1"-4" long. It produces white flower clusters and solitary black seeds. Britton notes the seeds were presumably brought in by birds. He noted its presence in Paget Marsh in 1905 and Par-La-Ville in 1912. It flowers in Summer and Autumn.

West Indian Cissus moist soil in marshes and woodlands. It can be aggressive, able to cover small trees with its foliage. Cut vines in the canopy can send long root tendrils down to the ground to re-root.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Black	Autumn

White Stopper

Eugenia axillaris



A.Copeland

Family	MYRTACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Tall	
Height	To 15ft (4.5m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland	Woodland Management
Upland Woodland	Berries - habitat
Garden	Hedge

A rare native evergreen shrub or small tree. Once wide spread it is now uncommon, found mainly in undisturbed upland habitats. The bark of the trunk is whitish grey. The leaves resemble those of the closely related Surinam Cherry and the young invasive Indian Laurel, but are not shiny like cherry leaves. White Stopper leaves often have light coloured patches with red veins. This leaf damage is caused by tiny leaf mining moth larvae and is characteristic of this tree. It flowers in the summer and autumn. Flowers resemble a cherry blossom. The round fruits are purplish black when ripe. Historically it was used by the settlers as a diarrhea remedy. It is naturally doing very well at Cooper's Island Nature Reserve.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Purple	Summer

It is a slow grower and relatively salt tolerant. In the sun it forms thickets, while in the shade it thrives and forms individual specimen trees. It can be used as a tall hedge or informal screen. It is a critical component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of woodland habitats. Propagation: Seed, transplanted seedlings. Collection: Seed - Aug to Nov Seedlings: Sep to Apr Germination: 12 to 24 weeks. Planting: 2 to 4 years.

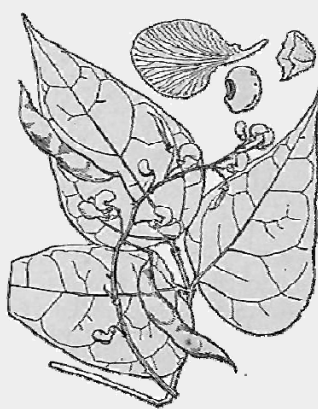
Wild Bermuda Bean

Phaseolus lignosus



A.Copeland

Family	FABACEAE	
Type	Vine	
Height	To 6in (15cm)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Sunny, Partial Sun or Shade	
	Location: Sheltered	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Wetland Inland Valley Woodland	Woodland Management Pergola or trellis

A very rare endemic, the Wild Bermuda Bean is a perennial climbing vine with woody stems. Growing to 2- feet (60 cm) or more on 1/4" (0.6 cm) it produces white to purple pea-like flowers. Its leaves are composed of three ovate or ovate lanceolate leaflets with prominent veins.

The Wild Bermuda Bean grows in sheltered woodland and should be planted in semi-open thickets sheltered from salt spray. It is now a protected species and protected under the Protected Species Act 2003. It is readily propagated from seed. It is an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of woodland edges or understory habitats.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Inconspicuous	Year round

Caution: It should not be mistaken for Poison Ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*) which has reddish stems with 3 leaflets or LabLab (*Dolichos lablab sp*) which has much bigger leaves.

Wild Bermuda Pepper

Peperomia septentrionalis



A.Copeland

Family	PEPEROMIACEAE	
Type	Cacti and Succulents	
Height	To 12in (30cm)	
Growth	Slow	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Partial Sun or Shade	
	Location: Sheltered	



A.Copeland

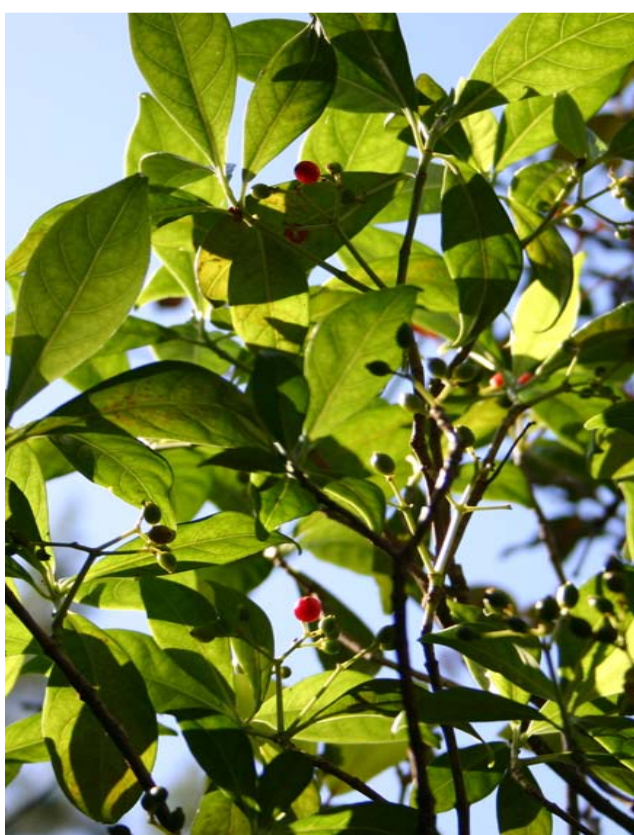
FOUND IN		MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland		Woodland Management
Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry		Ornamental foliage
Saltmarsh		Ground cover
		Patio
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Green	Year round

A low growing, creeping plant with fleshy, fairly round leaves on jointed stems. Insignificant flowers produced on erect 3 inch (7.5 cm) spikes from autumn to spring. This rare endemic is found growing on shaded rocks in woodlands and around cave entrances. It is now being propagated for use in gardens and as a pot plant. Occasionally pieces will break off a potted Pepper along joints in the stem, these will grow roots if planted into moist potting soil. Typically a woodland species it would make a good shade oriented ground cover, planter filler or hanging basket. Protected by the Protected Species Act 2003 it should not be collected from the wild. It is an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of woodland edges or understorey habitats. Propagation: Cuttings with rooting hormone. Collection: Cuttings: Sep. to Apr. Planting: 1 to 2 years.

Caution: there are several ornamental *Peperomia* species which resemble Wild Bermuda Pepper. These species should not be planted into the wild or as part of any conservation management.

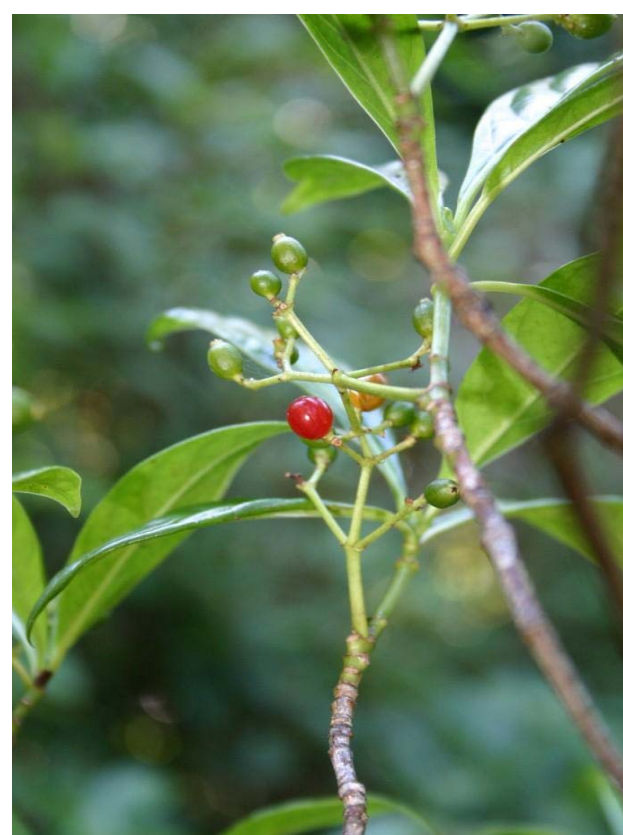
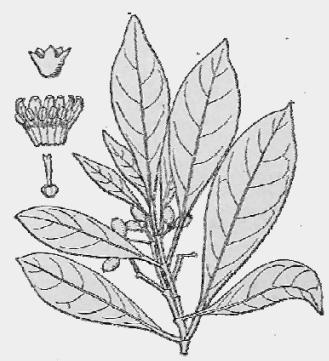
Wild Coffee Shrub or Bahama Coffee

Psychotria ligustrifolia



R.Marirea

Family	RUBIACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Small	
Height	To 4ft (1.2m)	
Growth	Slow	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Sheltered	



R.Marirea

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
	Upland Woodland	Woodland Management
	Inland Valley Woodland	Berries - habitat
Garden	Ornamental	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Red	Winter

The Bahama Coffee is now very rare in Bermuda. This native shrub has attractive, dark green foliage, with tiny inconspicuous white flowers in spring. It produces green fruit that ripens to a bright red in December. Very attractive to bird life.

Bahama Coffee does well in a variety of locations from full sun to fairly deep shade. It naturally wants to stay low and full. It is propagated from dried seed.

It is an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of woodland edges or understorey habitats. Its slow growth rate makes it very suitable as a low maintenance shrub that works well in deep shaded, formal situations. Propagation: Seed. Collection: Seed - Oct to Dec Germination: 12 to 24 weeks. Planting: 2 to 4 years.

Wild Poinsettia, Joseph's Coat

Euphorbia heterophylla



L.Hollis

Family	EUPHORBIACEAE	
Type	Herbaceous Perennial	
Height	To 2ft (60cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	Poisonous	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
	Inland Valley Woodland	Woodland
	Coastal Forest	Coastal
Rocky Coastal/Exposed		
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Inconspicuous	Year round

This hardy native plant has blue green leaves which can be long and narrow, or broad with a wavy margin. Bracts (leaves closest to the flowers) all are splashed with bright red at the bases. The flowers themselves are quite insignificant, composed of green berry-like ovaries and short yellow stamens.

Joseph's Coat flowers intermittently throughout the year. When not flowering, bracts are all green, sometimes a paler green towards the buds. It is an important host plant for the caterpillar of the Ello Sphinx moth. It is an important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of woodland edges or understorey habitats.

Caution The sap, stems and flowers are poisonous causing dermatitis and gastric irritation. It has proven resistant to herbicides.

Wood Grass

Oplismenus setarius



A.Copeland

Family	POACEAE	
Type	Grass & Grass-Like Plants	
Height	To 1ft (30cm)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Unknown	
Caution		
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Shade	
	Location: Sheltered	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Inland Valley Woodland Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry	Habitat	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Inconspicuous	Year round

Woodgrass is a rare, prostrate growing, native grass found in both Bermuda and the Southern United States. It has a whorl of long, slender basal leaves, followed by much shorter, elongate leaves up the stem that are broadest at the base. It produces inconspicuous flowers on long, initially stems in summer and autumn.

Found on shaded hillsides and in wooded marshes. It has a spreading habit able to climb dry stone walls and along forest floors. A relatively non-descript native plant that has some value as a ground cover.

Yellowwood, Satin Wood

Zanthoxylum flavum



A.Copeland

Family	RUTACEAE	
Type	Tree	
Height	To 30ft (9m)	
Growth	Slow	
Nature	Endemic/Native	
Invasive	Not	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Full Sun	
	Location: Sheltered	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland	Woodland Management
Upland Hillside	Berries - habitat
Coastal Forest	Shade tree
FLOWER	FRUIT
Yellow	Black
SEASON OF INTEREST	
Summer	

A smooth barked evergreen native tree with spreading branches. The leaves are compound with 5-11 leaflets, including one at the tip. Male and female flowers are produced on separate trees; both are needed for pollination. The tiny creamy-yellow flowers are followed by black seeds which attract birds. The tree flowers and fruits in September. Both the flower and leaves have a citrus fragrance. The tree drops some, but not all, leaves in winter. Historically it was used for its valuable lumber, which was exported to England. This business was stopped by gubernatorial proclamation as early as 1632. Old records prove occurrence of large trees on Cooper's Island and Ireland Island prior to 1693. It is now extremely rare and is now protected under the Protected Species Act 2003. Propagated with difficulty from seed. A slow grower it needs a sheltered location to start at the sapling stage but very hardy once established. For self propagation male and female specimens should be planted in groves. It is a critical component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of woodland habitats. Propagation: Seed Collection: Sept to Dec (varies by year). Germination: 4 to 12 weeks Planting: 3 to 5 years.

Chapter 4.

Invasive Plants

The majority of introduced exotic plants are not problematic and pose no threat to Bermuda's natural areas. Exotic plants can and do play an important role in managed landscapes, offering aesthetically pleasing additions to gardens, streets and urban areas.

Non-native plants that are not considered invasive are those that generally do not rapidly disperse, establishing themselves in natural habitats to become self-sustaining or dominant populations disruptive to the natural ecosystem.

Non-native plants that do enter into an ecosystem and become a problem through competition for space, degrade sometimes monopolizing habitats, alter native genetic diversity, and transmit exotic diseases to native species are considered invasive.

What makes a plant Invasive?

There are several factors that contribute to a plant becoming invasive including:

- Fast growth rate and recovery after storms
- Seeds that germinate quickly
- Prolific seed production and seeding beginning within the first few years of the plant's life

- Easy seed dispersal via human activity, animals, water and wind
- Ability to reproduce by seed as well as vegetatively (through suckering for instance)
- Long flowering and fruiting periods
- Adaptability to a wide range of soil and growing conditions

What is wrong with an "invasive" plant?

An invasive plant out-competes other species for habitat (space) water, nutrients and sunlight. As a result an invasive species will:

- Displace indigenous species
- Reduce plant diversity, often becoming monopolistic
- Alter ecosystem processes
- Hybridize with related indigenous plants, changing their genetic makeup
- Destroy the habitats that support native animals, insects, and micro-organisms
- Create ecosystems that support aggressive, non-native plants, animals, and pathogens
- Reduce food production from agriculture
- Cause health problems in people and animals

Invasive plants can generally be controlled by mechanical, cultural and chemical methods or by a combination of these through an integrated pest management plan.

Category I: Invasive plants

Exotic plants that are altering Bermuda's native plant communities by displacing indigenous species, changing ecology and/or hybridizing with indigenous plants. These plants should never be planted or propagated and should be removed at every opportunity.

The following records are listed in alphabetical order by common name.



INVASIVE PLANTS – CATEGORY I

Common name

Botanical Name

Annual

Bitterweed, Yellowdicks

Helianium amarum

Aquatic

Water Hyacinth

Eichhornia crassipes

Water Lettuce

Pistia stratiotes

Cacti and Succulents

Barbados Gooseberry

Pereskia aculeata

Mother-in-Law's Tongue

Sansevieria trifasciata

Grass & Grass-Like Plants

Cow Cane

Arundo donax

Fountain Grass

Cenchrus setaceus

Foxtail Grass, Bristly Fox Tail

Setaria verticillata

Napier Grass, Elephant Grass

Cenchrus purpureus

Para Grass, Buffalo Grass

Urochloa mutica

Herbaceous Perennial

Asparagus Fern

Asparagus densiflorus

Asparagus Wedding Fern

Asparagus setaceus

Long Leafed Asparagus Fern

Asparagus falcatus

Wireweed

Sida acuta

Palm

Chinese Fan Palm

Livistona chinensis

Shrub

Apple of Peru

Nicandra physaloides

Beach Naupaka

Scaevola sericea

Castor Oil Plant

Ricinus communis

Jumbie Bean, Wild Mimosa

Leucaena leucocephala

Madagascar Buddleia, Snuff Plant

Buddleia madagascariensis

Marlberry, Shoebuttton Ardisia

Ardisia elliptica

Russian Berry, Russian Olive

Elaeagnus angustifolia

Shrubby Clerodendron

Clerodendron sp.

Tree

Brazilian Pepper, Mexican Pepper

Schinus terebinthifolius

Casuarina

Casuarina equisetifolia

Indian Laurel

Ficus microcarpa

Madagascar Olive

Noronhia emarginata

Queensland Umbrella Tree

Schefflera actinophylla

Walking Casuarina

Casuarina cunninghamiana

Vine

Asparagus Wedding Fern

Asparagus setaceus

Balloon Vine (Large Fruited)

Cardiospermum halicacabum

Black bean, Hyacinth bean, Lablab

Dolichos lablab

Kudzu

Pueraria montana

Morning Glory

Ipomoea indica

Pothos Vine

Epipremnum pinnatum

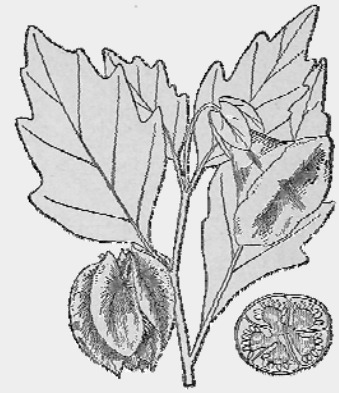
Wedelia, Seaside Creeping Daisy

Sphagneticola trilobata



A.Copeland

Family	SOLANACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Small	
Height	To 3ft (100cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN		MAIN USES
Disturbed sites		Do not encourage- pest
Wetland		Remove or substitute
Arable fields		
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Blue	White	Autumn

A native of Peru this annual is a member of the nightshade family. It grows to 3 feet (100cm) in height with spreading branches and ovate, mid green toothed margined leaves. The flowers are bell shaped and 2 inch (5cm) or more across, pale violet with white throats. Short-lived, the flowers become lantern-like paper capsules towards the end of their bloom and is thought to have insect repellent properties, giving it its nickname the "shoo-fly plant".

The Apple of Peru is a fast grower that needs full sun to partial shade. It can be found in wayside and cultivated arable land. Once established this prolific seeder is difficult to control and leaves thousands of seeds in the soil. This plant is on the USDA's invasive watch list. It is best controlled by repeated hand removal which must be repeated every 10-12 weeks due to continual germination and seedling emergence. Not normally planted it should be culled whenever possible, especially from conservation areas and arable fields.

Asparagus Fern

Asparagus densiflorus 'Sprengeri'



L.Hollis

Family	ASPARAGACEAE	
Type	Herbaceous Perennial	
Height	To 2ft (60 cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	Thorns	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Sunny, Partial Sun or Shade	
	Location: Exposed	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland Roadside Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry Upland Hillside	Do not encourage- pest Remove or substitute
FLOWER	FRUIT
White	Red
	SEASON OF INTEREST
	Winter

Not a true fern but a member of the lily family, the Asparagus Fern has feathery arching stems with flat needle-like leaves and miniature spines. Tiny white flowers are produced in summer and brilliant red berries follow in winter. Small round berries turn from green to red.

A very hardy plant it grows aggressively in all but the most exposed habitats, especially dry stone walls, and can easily come to dominate an area. It grows from a fleshy tuber that must be destroyed to prevent re-growth. It is ranked as a Category I invasive by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council.

Alternative non-invasive ground covers include: Virginia Creeper (native), St. Augustine Grass, Rosemary, Trailing African Daisy or Trailing Gazania.

Asparagus Wedding Fern

Asparagus setaceus



A.Copeland

Family	ASPARAGACEAE	
Type	Vine	
Height	N/A	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	Thorns	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Low
	Sun: Sunny, Partial Sun or Shade	
	Location: Sheltered	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland Garden Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry	Do not encourage- pest

Despite its name this perennial vine is not a true fern but has leaves that resemble one. It produces flat, lacy Christmas tree shaped fronds on tough green stems, which are armed with sharp thorns. Occurring from Spring to Autumn small bell shaped white flowers are followed by round green-black berries held underneath its leaves.

The Asparagus Wedding Fern prefers the shady, moist habitat of woodland, dry stoned walls and untended garden corners. In addition to its thorns, the berries are poisonous and should not be eaten. Traditionally its foliage has been used as part of wedding flower displays replacing the Ten Day Fern as it became rare.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Black	Summer

The Asparagus Wedding Fern has a scrambling habit that comes to dominate the understorey of woodlands. It has become weedy in Australia and Florida. It should not be planted in Bermuda and removed at every opportunity.

Balloon Vine (Large Fruited)

Cardiospermum halicacabum



D.Pettit

Family	SAPINDACEAE	
Type	Vine	
Height	N/A	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN		MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland Disturbed sites Roadside		Do not encourage- pest Remove or substitute
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Brown	Summer

A woody perennial vine with heavily toothed compound leaves and reddish-brown stems. It produces irregular small white or pinkish flowers from the summer through the autumn. Small black seeds are held in thin, inflated capsules or "balloons" up to 1 inch (2.5cm) long. It is pollinated by bees, wasps, flies and butterflies.

Able to tolerate full sun to partial shade the Large Fruited Balloon Vine is very fast growing, with a tendency to take over and smother canopies. This vine climbs with tendrils and needs some form of support, typically by clinging onto other vegetation. It prefers thickets and disturbed areas. It is identified as a pest in New Zealand, Florida and Bermuda. It should never be planted and eradicated wherever possible.

It should not be mistaken for the native Small Fruited Balloon Vine which has smaller leaves, green stems, non papery looking balloons and which produces blue fruit in Summer/Autumn.

Barbados Gooseberry

Pereskia aculeata



D.Pettit

Family	CACTACEAE	
Type	Cacti and Succulents	
Height	N/A	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised-fruit/vegetable	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	Spines	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Sheltered	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN

Roadside
Inland Valley Woodland

MAIN USES

Do not encourage- pest

FLOWER

White

FRUIT

Orange

SEASON OF INTEREST

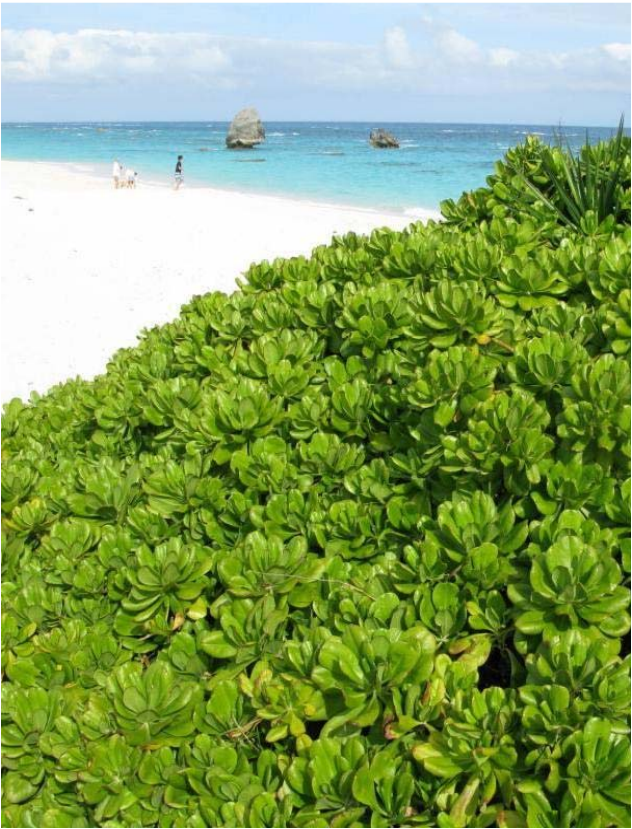
Summer

A climbing leafy cactus, Barbados Gooseberry is an erect woody shrub when young, becoming a scrambling vine as it matures. It belongs to a small group of cactus species that have true leaves. The leaves are waxy, slightly succulent, with simple, broad leaves 1.5 - 4.5in (4-11cm) in length. It has long, slender spines in groups along the trunk of the plant and short recurved spikes in pairs on the branches. The scented flowers can be white or pale yellow. The flowers are generally grouped together to produce attractive bunches on the plant. It bears small yellow to orange edible fruits. The fruit contains a single black seed.

It reproduces from both cuttings or broken fragments and seeds. The main means of dispersal is by birds eating the fruit. Once established the plant seeks out the trunk of a tree and gradually begins to climb, to eventually form dense thickets in the branches and canopy, smothering nearby trees. This weed is a significant problem in woodland areas and should not be actively planted. It should be eradicated at every opportunity. Substitutes - Virginia Creeper.

Beach Naupaka, Hawaiian Half Flower

Scaevola sericea



C.Copeland

Family	GOODENIACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Medium	
Height	To 5ft (1.5m)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Exposed	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN Beach/Dune	MAIN USES Do not encourage- pest
FLOWER White	FRUIT White
SEASON OF INTEREST Summer	

A large spreading succulent shrub with bright green, fleshy leaves that have curved under margins. The leaves have small white hairs at point of attachment. It has whitish flowers with 5 petals on the lower side of the flower; followed by large, white, round berries.

It is similar in appearance to the native species Beach Lobelia (*Scaevola plumieri*) which has shorter more succulent leaves and produces black fruit. It is most commonly found on sandy coastal habitats, and is out-competing the smaller native Beach Lobelia. Beach Naupaka grows in dense monopolistic patches that exclude all other plants. Its seeds float and are easily transported by ocean currents and tidal action.

The invasive type should be removed at every opportunity and never purposefully planted. Substitute the native variety - *Scaevola plumieri*.



D.Pettit

Family	ASTERACEAE	
Type	Annual	
Height	To 18in (46cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	Poisonous	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Rocky Coastal/Exposed	Do not encourage- pest

A species of annual wildflower in the Daisy family. A bushy erect plant reaching a height of 18-inches (46cm) but seems to stay at 4-8 inches (10-20cm). It is thickly foliated with narrow thread-like leaves. The flower is a small daisy, each with a golden yellow disc, with a fringe of lighter yellow during the summer. It has minute seed.

A recent introduction to Bermuda brought in inadvertently by airplane, it is currently restricted to around the airport. A hardy annual it tolerates full sun, dry conditions and poor soil. The lower leaves often wither away before the flowerheads bloom. It is toxic to mammals due to the chemical Lactone Tenulin. It is noted that cows grazing on this particular weed will make milk taste bitter giving it its common name. Eaten in sufficient quantities it can kill domestic animals such as horses. It is attractive to insects and chickens which are not affected. Recommended not to be plant due to aggressive growth in coastal areas and its toxicity. It should be eradicated as a priority.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Inconspicuous	Summer

Black Bean, Hyacinth Bean, Lablab

Dolichos lablab (syn. *Lablab purpureus*)



A.Copeland

Family	FABACEAE	
Type	Vine	
Height	N/A	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	Poisonous	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Sheltered	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Inland Valley Woodland Garden Wetland Disturbed sites	Do not encourage- pest	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Various	Red	Summer

Originally introduced into Bermuda as a forage crop Lab Lab or Hyacinth Bean is a rampant growing vine with trifoliate leaves. Each leaflet are broad ovate to a point. Lab Lab produces racemes of fragrant purple or white pea-like flowers followed by green turning maroon pods of edible seeds noted for their "serrated edges".

It is an aggressive climber but can also grow horizontally as a ground cover. This fast growing plant is drought tolerant and prefers sunny to partial shade. It is found mainly in sheltered locations away from wind and salt. It produces edible leaves, flowers, pods, seeds and roots. The dry seed is poisonous due to high concentrations of Cyanogenic Glucosides and can only be eaten after prolonged boiling. Due to its rapid growth it will overtop all other vegetation. It should never be planted and removed at every opportunity.

Caution: It should not be mistaken for the endemic Wild Bermuda Bean.

Brazilian Pepper, Mexican Pepper

Schinus terebinthifolius



D.Pettit

Family	ANACARDIACEAE	
Type	Tree	
Height	To 20ft (6m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	Allergen	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Sunny, Partial Sun or Shade	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN		MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland		Do not encourage- pest
Upland Hillside		Remove or substitute
Wetland		
Coastal Forest		
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Red	Winter

A vigorous evergreen tree the Brazilian Pepper has pinnate green leaves on reddish green leaf stems. When crushed its leaves smell like pepper or turpentine. It produces clusters of tiny white flowers that attract honey bees. The female tree produces clusters of red berries in late autumn, early winter.

This plant is on the IUCN's list of the world's top 100 most invasive species and ranked as a Category I invasive by the Florida Exotic Plant Pest Council. It is quick and thick growing. Its seeds are easily spread by birds, particularly Starlings, and it is resilient to most eradication measures. It has become invasive in all of Bermuda's habitats, producing dense impenetrable thickets which overtake all other vegetation in that area. The pollen is a major allergen and the sap can cause poison ivy like skin irritations. It should be eradicated as a priority and never actively planted. **Substitute:** Bermuda Cedar and Pittosporum. Fruit trees are also good substitutes in gardens, as these provide nectar for bees.

Castor Oil Plant

Ricinus communis



D.Pettit

Family	EUPHORBIACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Medium	
Height	To 9ft (2.7m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	Allergen	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Partial Sun	
	Location: Sheltered	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland Disturbed sites	Do not encourage- pest Remove or substitute

A plant with attractive large palmate shaped leaves with 11 lobes and toothed edges. The flowers occur in ball-like clusters on a stalk. The top portion of the flower consists of showy red stigmas (female) while the bottom portion has yellow anthers (male). Seeds are held in spiky cases. The castor oil plant is a very fast grower, able to tolerate sun to partial shade. It is susceptible to wind and salt damage.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Red	Green	Summer

All parts of the plant are toxic, especially the seeds. It is noted to cause allergic asthma. Castor oil is not a nitrogen fixer and exhausts soil. This plant will self-seed easily, germinates in early spring, and becomes reproductive in 6 months. It is very aggressive and will overtake disturbed sites, agriculture land and woodland habitats. The Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council ranked Castor Oil as a Category II invasive. It should never be actively planted and should be eradicated where possible. Even careful management will result in seed production and eventual spread from its intended location. It is easily uprooted and seedlings should be pulled to remove the root system. Treat adults with herbicide and never burn as this will encourage further invasion.



A.Copeland

Family	CASUARINACEAE	
Type	Tree	
Height	To 80ft (24m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	Burrs and Allergen	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: High
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN		MAIN USES
Rocky Coastal/Exposed Upland Hillside Disturbed sites Beach/Dune		Do not encourage- pest Remove or substitute
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Brown	Year round

Introduced to Bermuda in the 1940's as a salt tolerant windbreak to replace the scale-ravaged Bermuda Cedar, this fast growing tree has small scalelike leaves on long needle-like twigs. It has brittle reddish-brown bark. Inconspicuous male and female flowers are present on the same plant. The round cone-like fruit ripen from green to brown and open to release wind-dispersed winged seeds. Casuarina grows well in all of Bermuda's habitats -up to 6 feet (1.8m) a year. It is very drought and salt tolerant. It is wind resistant at an early age but unless managed it is very susceptible to wind blow down due to its shallow root system - a main cause of coastal erosion and damage to structures. Profuse needle drop creates dense mats which sterilize the soil and minimize biodiversity competition. Today the main benefit of Casuarina is as firewood. Due to its fast growth, profuse seed development, needle mats and shallow root systems the Casuarina is one of the most invasive tree species in Bermuda and should not be planted. It is ranked as a Category I invasive by the Florida Exotic Plant Pest Council. Even careful management will result in seed production and eventual spread from its intended location. **Alternative coastal windbreaks:**Bermuda Cedar, Baygrape, Buttonwood, Pittosporum and Tassel Plant.



D.Pettit

Family	ARECACEAE	
Type	Palm	
Height	To 30ft (9m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	Spines	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland Upland Hillside Garden Urban- Street/Car park	Do not encourage- pest Remove or substitute

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Green	Year round

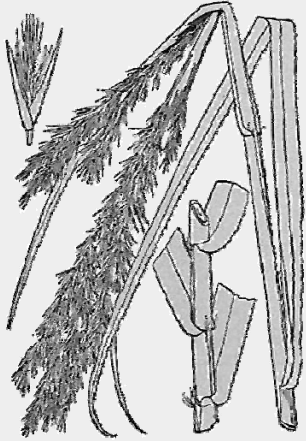
The Chinese Fan Palm is a fast growing palm with a loose spreading habit. It has palmate leaves, with edges that are split into segments and hang downward like a fringe. The leaf stalk has spines and is 'c' shaped at the base of the fan when viewed from above. Olive-sized berries are bright turquoise with orange flesh. Rats are known to prefer the crown thatch and berries.

A very aggressive and fast growing palm that has naturalised throughout many of Bermuda's habitats. It can form dense, mono-specific stands. The Chinese Fan Palm should not be encouraged due to its fast growth, prolific seeding, drought resistance and attractiveness for rats. It has become a weed in many tropical and subtropical ecosystems and is designated as a Category II invasive by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council. It is one of Bermuda's most aggressive invasive plants. It should not actively be planted or transplanted and should be removed at every opportunity, unless in a heavily maintained area. **Caution.** It should not be mistaken for the Bermuda Palmetto, which is also a superb substitute for the Fan Palm in every situation.



D.Pettit

Family	POACEAE
Type	Grass & Grass-Like Plants
Height	To 20ft (6m)
Growth	Fast
Nature	Naturalised -weed
Invasive	Category 1 -High
Caution	None known
Tolerance	Wind: Medium Salt: Medium Sun: Sunny or Partial Sun Location: Partial Exposure



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Wetland	Do not encourage- pest
Roadside	Remove or substitute
Disturbed sites	

A giant perennial grass that was originally introduced as forage for cattle. The tall woody stems, form dense, messy clumps which crowd out all other plants. The leaves that grow from cane-like stems are about 2 feet (60cm) long and 3 inches (7.5cm) wide. The flower is a large cream coloured dense panicle up to 2 feet (60cm) long that appears in late summer and autumn. It closely resembles invasive Napier Grass.

Cow Cane can be found in waste spaces and around the edge of marshes. It is very fast growing and spreads by rhizomes which make it very difficult to eradicate other than through persistent mechanical removal. The use of cows and/or goats is a viable method of eradication. It is one of the IUCN's top 100 invasive species in the world and Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council's top invasive plants. Cow Cane has become very invasive in many of Bermuda's habitats. It can completely suppress and displace native vegetation. Additionally it increases fire risks and interferes with flood controls. This plant should never be planted, even as forage, as other alternatives are available.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Yellow	Summer

Fountain Grass

Cenchrus setaceus



D.Pettit

Family	POACEAE	
Type	Grass & Grass-Like Plants	
Height	To 3ft (90cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Full Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry	Do not encourage- pest	
Disturbed sites	Remove or substitute	
Roadside		
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Purple	Inconspicuous	Year round

Commonly known as Fountain Grass (formerly *Pennisetum setaceum*) it is a tough, perennial bunch grass. The purple-pink flower and seed heads have a tufted hairy appearance, and are present for much of the year.

This fast growing grass can reach up to 3 feet (90cm) in height and is very drought and wind tolerant. Its seeds are wind dispersed. It has been used extensively for ornamental purposes but has escaped into the wild and become very invasive in dry areas with shallow soil profile; especially rock cuts and walls. Not only does it dominate an area, displacing all other species, but the dry thatch can be a fire hazard. It can cause structural damage to concrete and allows larger invasive species such as Brazilian Pepper to take hold. It should never be actively planted and should be removed at every opportunity. It can be dug by hand. Seeds are long lived so monitoring after removal is required.

Foxtail Grass, Bristly Fox Tail

Setaria verticillata



Wikipedia

Family	POACEAE	
Type	Grass & Grass-Like Plants	
Height	To 3ft (90cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Full Sun	
	Location: Sheltered	



Wikipedia

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Roadside Disturbed sites	Do not encourage- pest

Fox Tail Grass (formerly *Chaetochloa verticillata*) is a hardy annual grass with erect stems and long leaf blades. The base of the leaf stalks are red tinged. The inflorescence is a dense cylindrical panicle and purplish in colour. It contains many bristles that have tiny backwards-pointing barbs for attaching to animals and clothing. It flowers almost all year round.

Herbicide resistant strains grow in many types of habitats including disturbed areas, agricultural fields and roadsides. It is native to Europe and has spread worldwide as a crop weed.

Foxtail grass should be removed at every opportunity.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Green	Green	Year round

Indian Laurel

Ficus microcarpa



A.Copeland

Family	MORACEAE	
Type	Tree	
Height	To 70ft (21m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Exposed	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN		MAIN USES
Upland Hillside		Do not encourage- pest
Urban- Street/Carpark		Remove or substitute
Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry		
Inland Valley Woodland		
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Red	Year round

A very fast growing evergreen tree with aerial roots and a spreading nature. It produces small, 2 to 5 inch (5-13 cm) long shiny dark green leaves. The flowers are tiny and numerous hidden inside immature figs which ripen to a dark red. The seed is spread island-wide by birds.

The Indian Laurel is one of Bermuda's most pervasive invasive plants. It tolerates full sun, lack of soil, severe pruning and is proving resistant to many herbicides. The seeds and roots from this tree find their way into rocky crevices or nooks in trees. It has a very aggressive root system which can cause considerable damage to building foundations, roofs, tanks and walls. It often grows as an epiphyte on other trees and is self seeding pervasively in many habitats.

It should never be planted and should be culled immediately as a seedling. **Alternative shade trees:** Royal Ponciana, Black Ebony, West Indian Almond, Mahogany or Spanish Cedar.

Jumbie Bean, Wild Mimosa

Leucaena leucocephala



A.Copeland

Family	FABACEAE	
Type	Shrub -Medium	
Height	To 10ft (3m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Upland Hillside Coastal Forest Roadside	Remove or substitute Do not encourage- pest

An aggressive medium sized shrub, sometimes small tree, that has 10 to 20 pairs of leaflets on its grey-green bi-pinnate leaves. Terminal flower spikes produce whitish powder puff-like flowers. The seed pods are 3 to 5 inch (7.5-13cm) in length, green turning brown and eventually black.

The shrub can fix nitrogen which enables it to grow on bare mineral substrates, as such it can tolerate the toughest of locations. Jumbie Bean tolerates full sun to partial shade. It is drought tolerant and somewhat wind and salt resistant.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Brown	Spring

Locally one of the most aggressive and fast growing invasive plants in all but the most exposed or managed areas. It will invade and create large areas of thicket. This plant should never be intentionally planted and should be removed at every opportunity. The best time for eradication is during the winter months after leaf drop. **Substitutes:** Jamaica Dogwood, Buttonwood, White Stopper or Olive wood.



L.Hollis

Family	FABACEAE	
Type	Vine	
Height	N/A	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Exposed	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN		MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland		Do not encourage- pest
Garden		Remove or substitute
Roadside		
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Purple	Brown	Summer

There are in fact 5 species of *Pueraria* which are commonly referred to as Kudzu - *P. montana*, *P. lobata*, *P. edulis*, *P. phaseoloides* and *P. thomsoni*. The differences are subtle as they can breed with each other. The species found in Bermuda is the *P. montana* variety. A member of the pea family, this aggressive vine has large leaves composed of three leaflets. It produces short spires of pea-like flowers which are dark mauve and paler lilac. A non-native it was introduced to Bermuda for animal forage and subsequently escaped. The "Mile-a-Minute" vine can grow vigorously and can reproduce via runners, rhizomes and seed. The hard coated seeds may not germinate for several years, which can result in the re-appearance of the species almost "magically". Due to its rapid growth it will overtop all other vegetation and even buildings. It is classified as one of IUCN's top 100 invasive species and as a Category I invasive by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council. If identified it should be removed immediately. Infestations should be reported to the Department of Conservation Services. **Substitute with sun tolerant vines** such as Rangoon Creeper and Allamanda.

Long Leafed Asparagus Fern

Asparagus falcatus



D.Pettit

Family	ASPARAGACEAE	
Type	Vine	
Height	N/A	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	Spines	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Shade	
	Location: Sheltered	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Garden Inland Valley Woodland Disturbed sites Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry	Do not encourage- pest
FLOWER	FRUIT
White	Black
SEASON OF INTEREST	
Year round	

Asparagus falcatus is an evergreen climbing shrub, up to 23 feet (7m) high. The roots of this plant form swollen tubers that resemble sweet potatoes. Older stems are light grey and have sharp, hard thorns that are curved backwards. The thorns serve as protection against predators, as well as to grip onto the host plant as it seeks sunlight. Its leaves grow up to 3 inches (9 cm) long, sickle-shaped, shiny dark green with a prominent vein. It has small, white, fragrant flowers appearing from September to December. The attractive red fruit attracts birds which disperse the seed island-wide. The seed is round, shiny and black. With its tiny, very sweet-smelling flowers, its main pollinators are bees and other insects.

It grows well in shade, but will tolerate partial sunlight. This is a fast-growing plant and can grow up to 2 inches (5cm per) day. This plant should never be actively planted and should be removed at every opportunity.

Madagascar Buddleia, Snuff Plant

Buddleia madagascariensis



A.Copeland

Family	LOGANIACEAE
Type	Shrub - Tall
Height	To 20ft (6m)
Growth	Fast
Nature	Naturalised -weed
Invasive	Category 1 -High
Caution	None known
Tolerance	<p>Wind: Medium Salt: Medium</p> <p>Sun: Sunny or Partial Sun</p> <p>Location: Partial Exposure</p>



A.Copeland

FOUND IN		MAIN USES
Garden		Do not encourage- pest
Inland Valley Woodland		Remove or substitute
Roadside		
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Purple	Spring

A large sprawling shrub, it has green leaves with silvery hairs and downy white undersides. Profuse orange tubular flowers are borne in winter through spring followed by berries.

Madagascar Buddleia tolerates full sun to partial sun but prefers a semi-sheltered location. It is a very fast and aggressive grower that needs a lot of room, often growing over surrounding plants, almost vine-like, and forming dense monoculture stands that exclude all other plants.

Its one benefit is that it provides nectar to butterflies, however it is very invasive and should not be planted.
Substitute nectar sources: Pentas, Milkweed and Lantana sp.

Madagascar Olive

Noronhia emarginata



L.Hollis

Family	OLEACEAE	
Type	Tree	
Height	To 30ft (9m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Exposed	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Garden Rocky Coastal/Exposed	Do not encourage- pest

An introduced open topped evergreen tree the Madagascar Olive has large leathery, glossy leaves. It has small, four lobed, succulent, cream coloured flowers. Followed by a fruit, the size of a ping pong ball, which ripens from green to brown and contains a hard nut inside.

It is found in a wide range of habitats as it is very salt tolerant, likes sunny locations and is drought resistant.

Its robustness has led to it self seeding profusely in coastal areas, putting it in competition with native vegetation like Buttonwoods, Baygrape and Tassel Plant. It should not be planted and should be culled where possible. Substitutes: Olivewood Bark (endemic), Buttonwood, Baygrape and Pittosporum.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Brown	Year round

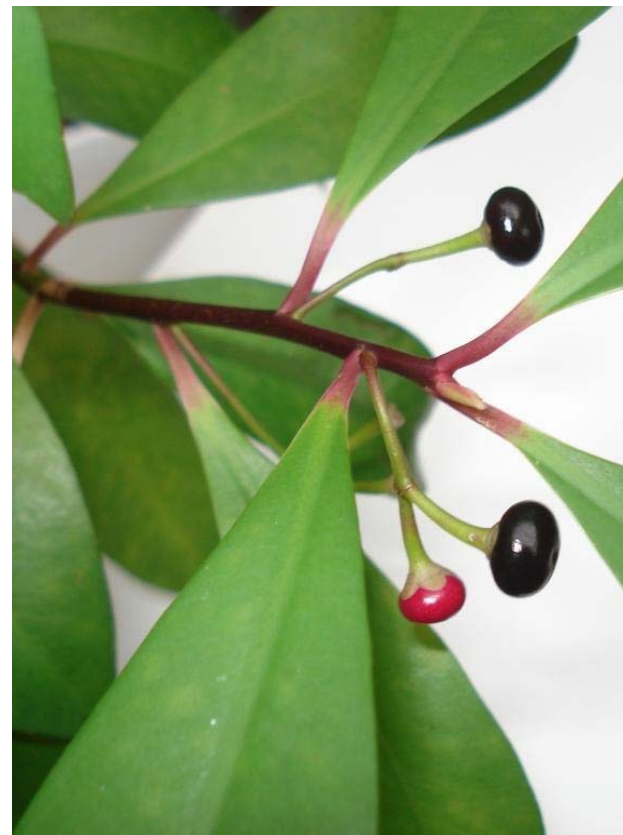
Marlberry, Jetberry, Shoebutton Ardisia

Ardisia elliptica



A.Copeland

Family	MYRSINACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Tall	
Height	To 15ft (4.5m)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Sheltered	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland Wetland	Do not encourage- pest Remove or substitute

A tall evergreen shrub or small tree. New leaves are pinkish, as are the petioles of mature leaves. Mature leaves are bright green, about 4 inches (10cm) long and 2 inches (5cm) wide. Clusters of small star shaped pink flowers hang from the axils of the leaves. These are followed by bunches of bright pink berries that ripen to shiny black and stay on the bush for months. It propagates easily from seed which are spread by birds.

Shoebuttan Ardisia is shade tolerant, grows well in wet locations and agricultural fields. It has become very invasive in Paget Marsh. While not an island wide invasive it does pose a significant threat to marshland habitat where it can form dense stands. It is ranked as Category II Invasive plant by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council. This shrub should not be actively planted as it has a tendency to invade natural areas, specifically marshlands, and should be removed at every opportunity.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Pink	Black	Summer

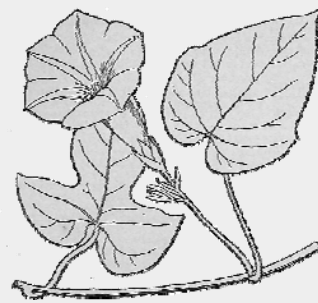
Morning Glory

Ipomoea indica



D.Pettit

Family	CONVOLVULACEAE	
Type	Vine	
Height	To 30ft (9m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Garden Upland Hillside	Do not encourage- pest Remove or substitute	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Purple	Inconspicuous	Year round

Locally known as Morning Glory or Blue Bell this very aggressive vine is a pest to gardeners, twining round other vegetation with strong tendrils, growing up to 1 foot (30 cm) per day. It has pretty purple-blue flowers which last one day and are closed by evening. Leaves are heart-shaped or three-lobed and are slightly velvety.

Morning Glory is fast growing plant that can smother canopies. Drought tolerant it prefers full sun to partial shade. It is found mainly in sheltered locations away from wind and salt.

Substitute flowering vines: Allamanda, Sky Flower, Rangoon Creeper and Passion Flowers (and many more).

Mother-In-Law's Tongue, Snake Plant

Sansevieria trifasciata



D.Pettit

Family	LILIACEAE	
Type	Cacti and Succulents	
Height	To 4ft (1.2m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	Poisonous	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: High
	Sun: Partial Sun	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Garden Inland Valley Woodland	Do not encourage- pest Remove or substitute	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Inconspicuous	Year round

The Mother-in-Law's Tongue has very erect, stiff, leathery or succulent leaves. These leaves are variegated with deep green to grey and silver-yellow markings. It produces short spikes of pale green flowers from the base of the plant during summer.

A common houseplant, Mother-In-Law's Tongue is very tolerant of a wide range of conditions. Locally it has invaded woodlands, marsh and pond edges and roadsides. Given sufficient time, a few dumped specimens can spread and take over huge areas. A broken piece will root easily to form a new plant - as such it should not be dumped with horticultural waste. It is mildly toxic causing tongue numbness and indigestion if eaten.

Alternatives: Native Turnera, Snowberry, Virginia Creeper, Peperomia, Gingers, Aspidistra or Croton.

Napier Grass, Elephant Grass

Cenchrus purpureus



D.Pettit

Family	POACEAE	
Type	Grass & Grass- Like Plants	
Height	To 18ft (5.5m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Full Sun	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Roadside Disturbed sites Wetland	Do not encourage- pest

Napier Grass, also known as Uganda Grass or Elephant Grass, is native to the tropical grasslands of Africa. It is a tall, very fast growing grass reaching heights between 3-18 feet (1-6m). It has flat leaves with a prominent mid rib blade to 3ft (1m) long and 1in (3cm) wide. It produces a large yellow to purplish inflorescence 2in-12in (9-30cm) long.

Originally imported as forage it has since escaped and is becoming a major problem in all of Bermuda's major wetland areas.

It should not actively be planted or transplanted and should be removed at every opportunity, unless in a heavily maintained area.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Brown	Autumn

Para Grass, Buffalo Grass

Urochloa mutica



D.Pettit

Family	POACEAE	
Type	Grass & Grass-Like Plants	
Height	To 8in (20cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Partial Sun or Shade	
	Location: Sheltered	



Wikipedia

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Disturbed sites	Do not encourage- pest	
Roadside	Remove or substitute	
Wetland		
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Inconspicuous	Year round

A robust perennial grass with leaves that can grow to 1 foot (30cm) in length. The inflorescence grows as a primary axis and is arranged alternately with numerous purple tinted spikelets (formerly *Panicum barbinodes*).

Stems will often root at the base. It spreads by seeds and vegetatively. Originally brought in as a fodder plant. It is a very fast growing grass that can overtake freshwater wetlands, swamps and disturbed areas. It destroys waterbird breeding habitats and replaces native plants. Found invading Devonshire Marsh.

It is ranked as a Category I invasive plant by the Florida Exotic Plant Pest Council. Not normally planted, it should be culled whenever possible, especially from conservation areas.

Pothos Vine

Epipremnum pinnatum



D.Pettit

Family	ARACEAE	
Type	Vine	
Height	N/A	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	Poisonous	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Partial Sun or Shade	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Inland Valley Woodland Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry	Do not encourage- pest Remove or substitute	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Inconspicuous	Year round

A multi-stemmed vine with large, rubbery heart shaped green leaves often with yellow variegated sections. The leaves often have smooth edges which are often torn.

Pothos Vine can tolerate shady to sunny exposure but must have shelter from salt and wind. It is an aggressive climber but can also grow horizontally as a ground cover. It is an epiphytic plant that if left unchecked will completely smother its host plant(s). Traditionally kept as a house plant Pothos Vine should never be planted outside and never dumped in horticultural waste.

It is recommended that this plant always be removed and never purposefully planted. Caution all parts of the plant are poisonous causing mouth/throat irritation, dermatitis and gastric irritation. It can be toxic to dogs, cats and children if ingested. Substitutes: Virginia Creeper, Wild Locust and Honey Plant.

Queensland Umbrella Tree

Schefflera actinophylla



L.Hollis

Family	ARALIACEAE	
Type	Tree	
Height	To 30ft (9m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	Poisonous	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: High
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Garden Urban- Street/Carpark Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry	Do not encourage- pest

A large ornamental evergreen tree with dark green alternate, compound leaves with a palmate or "umbrella" like appearance. It produces 10 to 15 wine coloured flower spikes arranged radially like umbrella ribs and held above the foliage. The flowers are yellowish and the fleshy fruit is an ovoid, wine coloured berry.

A relatively recent addition to Bermuda this tree is occurring in a wide variety of habitats and tolerates full sun to deep shade. It is very fast growing, drought tolerant, with an aggressive root system. It often grows as an epiphyte on other plants or in the cracks of rock faces or walls. It has been classified as an invasive weed in Florida and Hawaii.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Red	Summer

This tree has naturalised in Bermuda and become a pest. It is now being found in all wetland areas, rock cuts, walls, and woodlands. It should not be planted and culled where possible.

Russian Berry, Russian Olive

Elaeagnus angustifolia



A.Copeland

Family	ELAEAGNACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Tall	
Height	To 20ft (6m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	Thorns	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Sunny or Partial Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland Disturbed sites Garden	Do not encourage- pest

Russian Berry is a thorny shrub or small tree that produces lanceolate shaped leaves of dark green with silver scales. The flowers are very aromatic, four lobed, creamy yellow, which appear in early summer. These are followed by clusters of cherry like fruit. The fruits are edible and sweet containing a single large seed. Russian Berry is very drought, salt and sun tolerant. The shrub can fix nitrogen which enables it to grow on bare mineral substrates, as such it can tolerate the toughest of locations.

Russian Berry is considered to be an invasive species because it can thrive on poor soil and is very fast growing. The plants begin to flower and fruit from three years old. The fruit is readily eaten and the seeds disseminated by birds. Typically in Bermuda it has been planted as a hedge. However it will overtake an entire area, forming dense thickets that smother and displace all other plants. It has become a pest in the Walsingham Reserve. It is considered a pest by the Florida Exotic Pest Council (Category II). It should not be planted and eradicated at every opportunity. Substitute Silver Buttonwood.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Red	Summer

Shrubby Clerodendron

Clerodendron sp.



A.Copeland

Family	VERBENACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Tall	
Height	To 20ft (6m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Sunny, Partial Sun or Shade	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN		MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland Upland Hillside Disturbed sites		Do not encourage- pest Remove or substitute
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	White	Spring

This is a sprawling, loose shrub, sometimes tree. Currently the plant has not been identified to species but it is of the Clerodendron family. It produces glossy ovate dark green leaves with a pointed tip and heads of small pinkish-white flowers in spring and early summer. These are followed by large round white berries after each flowering. The leaves are very pungent when crushed and as such it has become locally known as "Stinky Clerodendron".

It tolerates full shade to full sun and is somewhat drought tolerant but not wind resistant. Very fast growing it has progressively become a major pest in all inland habitats, especially in the central parishes.

It can easily be seen in wild corners of the garden, hedgerows, roadsides, golf courses, woodlands and wetlands. It should be removed as a priority and never planted.

Walking Casuarina

Casuarina cunninghamiana



D.Pettit

Family	CASUARINACEAE	
Type	Tree	
Height	To 30ft (9m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	Burrs and Allergen	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: High
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Exposed	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland Upland Hillside Disturbed sites Rocky Coastal/Exposed	Do not encourage- pest

Commonly known as Walking Casuarina it differs from its better known relative *Casuarina equisetifolia* with a grey-green bark, longer needles and smaller cones - usually less than 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) wide. Insignificant flowers appear during September to October, however the cones persist year around. It produces a thick leaf litter layer which suppresses the germination of other species.

It is very drought tolerant and prefers full sun. This type has a well-developed lateral root system which often produces vigorous root suckers that form dense thickets. As a result Walking Casuarina does not seem so prone to hurricane 'blow down'. It is perhaps for this same reason it is not as prolific as *Casuarina equisetifolia* since its cousin is found rooting individually in cliffs and walls. However this type still poses a great threat in more sheltered inland areas with deeper soil profiles. It is ranked as a Category I invasive by the Florida Exotic Plant Pest Council as it has infested the Florida Everglades and become a weed. It should never be planted and should be removed at every opportunity.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Brown	Year round

Water Hyacinth

Eichhornia crassipes



L.Hollis

Family	PONTEDERIACEAE	
Type	Aquatic	
Height	To 1ft (30 cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	Allergen	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Low
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



L.Hollis

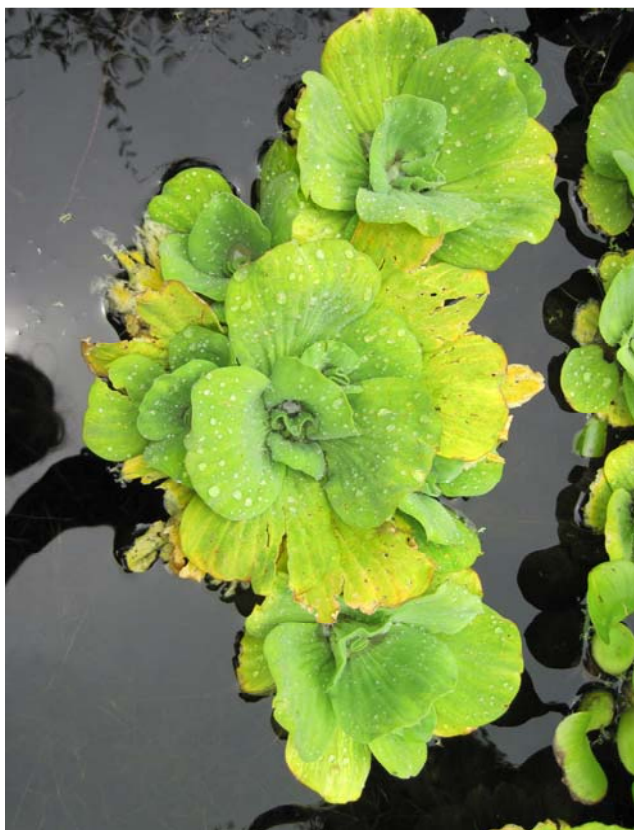
FOUND IN Aquatic/Pond		MAIN USES Do not encourage- pest Remove or substitute
FLOWER Blue	FRUIT Yellow	SEASON OF INTEREST Summer

Native to South America the Water Hyacinth is a free floating aquatic plant. It has shiny, elliptical, thick leaves on stalks that protrude above the water surface and strap-like leaves below the water. The leaf stems have an inflated pocket to give buoyancy. It produces lilac flower spikes with blue and yellow markings.

The Water Hyacinth can tolerate a great range of habitats, from tropical desert to rain forests. It grows quickly in ponds and marshy areas where it forms dense mats, which restrict light and lead to depletion of oxygen levels. It can double its size in two weeks in fresh water but does not tolerate salt water. The fresh plant contains alkaloid and triterpenoid which may induce itching. IUCN classifies it as one of the top 100 most invasive species in the world and the Florida Exotic Plant Pest Council ranks it as a Category I invasive. Locally common in ponds and ditches of Pembroke and Devonshire Marsh. Due to its aggressive nature the Water Hyacinth should not be planted but removed at every opportunity. **A non-invasive substitute** in garden ponds are water lilies (*Nymphaea sp.*).

Water Lettuce

Pistia stratiotes



L.Hollis

Family	ARACEAE	
Type	Aquatic	
Height	To 5in (13cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Low
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Aquatic/Pond	Do not encourage- pest Remove or substitute

A free-floating plant with rosettes of roundish grey green leaves that are relatively thick and spongy. Prominent veins run the length of the leaves, giving them a slightly ridged surface texture. The fruit is a many seeded, green berry.

Water Lettuce can provide a habitat in gardens for young pond fish and invertebrates. However it is very invasive and can quickly become a dense floating mat across the water which will shade the water and cause oxygen depletion, potentially leading to pond life deaths and ecosystem collapse. Ranked as a Category I invasive by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council. Locally it is found in ditches, marshes and ornamental ponds.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Green	Year round

Due to its aggressive nature the Water Lettuce should not be planted but removed at every opportunity. **A non-invasive substitute** in garden ponds is the water lily (*Nymphaea sp.*).

Wedelia, Seaside Creeping Daisy

Sphagneticola trilobata



A.Copeland

Family	ASTERACEAE	
Type	Vine	
Height	To 1ft (30cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Full Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Rocky Coastal/Exposed Upland Hillside Garden Roadside	Do not encourage- pest	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Inconspicuous	Summer

A member of the sunflower family *Sphagneticola trilobata* (formerly *Wedelia trilobata*) is a tropical perennial with deeply 3 lobed fleshy leaves, growing up to 12 inches (30 cm) tall with profuse blooms of orange-yellow daisy like flowers.

Wedelia is a fast grower that is tolerant of salt and wind, commonly found draping over walls and down embankments. It is invasive and will quickly dominate a habitat smothering all other plants. Cultivated as an ornamental, it readily escapes from gardens and forms a dense ground cover, crowding out or preventing regeneration of other species. In agricultural fields, it will compete with crops for nutrients, light and water, and reduce crop yields. It is invasive on dunes, coastal areas and in marshes. It is classified as as one of IUCN' top 100 invasive species. **Substitutes:** Sea Ox-Eye, Trailing African Daisy, Rosemary or Trailing Gazania, Bay Bean or Seaside Morning Glory.

Wireweed

Sida acuta



D.Pettit

Family	MALVACEAE	
Type	Herbaceous Perennial	
Height	To 2ft (60cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 1 -High	
Caution	Poisonous	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN		MAIN USES
Roadside Disturbed sites Inland Valley Woodland		Do not encourage- pest Remove or substitute
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Black	Summer

Common Wire Weed is a small flowering shrub in the Mallow family that grows to 2 feet (60cm) in height. Its leaves are bright green 1-4 inch (2.5-10cm) long, oblong with serrated edges on reddish stems. The flowers grow from leaf axils, are yellow in colour, solitary or in pairs. The flowers are buttercup like in shape, with overlapping petals and brighter centres.

Common Wire Weed tolerates full sun to partial shade. It can tolerate dry as well as high rainfall conditions. This weed is common on over grazed pasture land, wayside, field edges, grassy areas and waste ground. It is poisonous to goats and livestock. Once the plant becomes established, it is very competitive, holding and denying the site to other plants. Spread by seed in which catch on wool, fur, cloth, mud attached to boots and/or vehicles. Lefroy notes this weed was mentioned as early as 1669. Not normally planted it should be culled whenever possible especially from conservation areas. It should not be mistaken for Native Turnera.

Category II: Invasive plants

Exotic plants that have increased in abundance or frequency but have not yet altered Bermuda's plant communities to the extent shown by Category I species and are being watched.

These plants should only be propagated under controlled conditions and planted into managed landscapes. They should never be actively planted into native habitats and consideration must be given to their proximity to and likelihood of escape into natural habitats.

The following records are listed in alphabetical order by common name.



Indian Mallow

INVASIVE PLANTS – CATEGORY II

Common name

Botanical Name

Annual

Horse-weed Fleabane
Nasturtium
Wall Furmitory
Velvet Leaf, Indian Mallow

Conyza canadensis
Tropaeolum majus
Fumaria muralis
Abutilon theophrasti

Cacti and Succulents

Ice Plant
Night Blooming Cereus, Dragon Fruit
Sisal Plant
Wandering Jew

Carpobrotus chilensis
Hylocereus undatus
Agave sisalana
Tradscantia zebrina

Fern

Long-Leaved Brake

Pteris longifolia

Grass & Grass-Like Plants

Bull Grass, Smut Grass, Rat-Tail Grass
Goosegrass, Wire Grass
Purple Fountain Grass

Umbrella Sedge
Zoysia Grass

Sporobolus poiretii
Eleusine indica
Pennisetum macrostachyum
'Purple Giant'
Cyperus involucratus
Zoysia matrella

Herbaceous Perennial

Mexican Petunia, Ruellia
Oyster Plant, Canoe Plant

Ruellia brittoniana
Tradescantia spathacea

Palm

Canary Island Date Palm
Senegal Date Palm

Phoenix canariensis
Phoenix reclinata

Shrub

Carolina Laurel Cherry
Dwarf Umbrella Plant
Heath Fire Cracker
Mock Orange, Orange Jessamine
Rouge Plant
Strawberry Guava, Lemon Guava
Surinam Cherry

Prunus caroliniana
Schefflera arboricola
Russelia equisetiformis
Murraya paniculata
Rivina humilis
Psidium cattleianum
Eugenia uniflora

Tree

Allspice
Common Guava
Fiddlewood
Kamani, Alexandrian Laurel
Pride of India
White Cedar, Pink Trumpet Tree

Pimenta dioica
Psidium guajava
Citharexylum spinosum
Calophyllum inophyllum
Melia azedarach
Tabebuia pallida

Vegetable

Dasheen, Taro, Eddoe

Colocasia esculenta

Vine

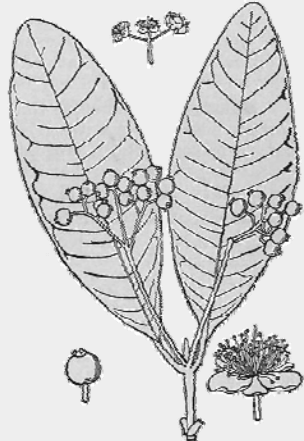
Bitter Melon
Cat's Claw Vine
Madeira Vine

Momordica charantia
Macfadyena unguis-cati
Anredera baselloides



A.Copeland

Family	MYRTACEAE
Type	Tree
Height	To 20ft (6m)
Growth	Fast
Nature	Naturalised
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List
Caution	None known
Tolerance	<p>Wind: Medium Salt: Medium</p> <p>Sun: Sunny, Partial Sun or Shade</p> <p>Location: Partial Exposure</p>



L.Hollis

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland	Woodland
	Berries - habitat
	Do not encourage- pest
	Do not plant in conservation areas
FLOWER	FRUIT
White	Black
	SEASON OF INTEREST
	Year round

An upright growing evergreen tree with dark glossy green leathery leaves that are very fragrant when crushed. It has small white flowers which are followed by small green berries which ripen to purplish black. These berries are traditionally dried and ground to make the culinary 'Allspice' used in cooking. However the seeds do not ripen well in Bermuda. It has flaking bark which gives the trunk a bicolored cream and brown appearance.

The tree can be invasive in many native situations, creating monospecific stands in certain situations. The seeds germinate easily and seedlings are found beneath the parent tree. Birds spread the seeds island-wide. Even careful management will result in seed production and eventual spread from its intended location.

Substitutes: Bermuda Cedar, Olive wood Bark, Jamaican Dogwood, Yellowwood, Southern Hackberry or Bermuda Palmetto.

Bitter Melon

Momordica charantia



A.Copeland

Family	CUCURBITACEAE	
Type	Vine	
Height	N/A	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Sheltered	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Garden Inland Valley Woodland	Ornamental Do not plant in conservation areas

Bitter Melon is a sprawling vine known for producing one of the most bitter tasting of all fruits. It has distinctive palmate leaves with 5-7 lobes, 4-12 cm in size. Each plant produces pale yellow male and female flowers during the summer. These are followed by a distinctive green, turning yellow-orange, egg shaped fruit. with a warty outer shell and flat seeds covered in bright red pulp. The fruit is edible and most often eaten green or as it turns yellow. At this stage the interior is watery and seeds are green giving the fruit a texture similar to cucumber but with an extremely bitter taste, which becomes even more bitter as it ripens.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Yellow	Summer

Recently introduced to Bermuda this fast grower does well in sheltered locations and full sun. It has a central taproot from the apex of which the stems spread to climb over any available support. It is showing tendencies to be weedy which can be persistent if allowed to self seed. It should not be planted in conservation areas and should be restricted to managed landscapes such as home gardens, commercial and industrial settings.



L.Hollis

Family	POACEAE	
Type	Grass & Grass-Like Plants	
Height	To 18in (45cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Exposed	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Lawn Disturbed sites	Do not encourage- pest Remove or substitute

A very tough upright grass. Its collar is divided into two parts by the mid-vein. Its sheath is smooth and round with long narrow grey-green leaves. The flowers are held on tall thin spikes. It can be best identified by its seed heads which forms long narrow, spike like panicles. The seeds are often black in colour due to infection by a smutty fungus, giving it the name of Smutgrass.

Very drought tolerant it thrives in open areas, brown field sites, gardens pastures and along roadsides. It can quickly dominate an area out-competing all other grass types.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Inconspicuous	Year round

Substitutes: St Augustine Grass, Rye Grass (a fast growing annual grass). This combination could be planted to prevent soil erosion while the perennial grass establishes itself.

Canary Island date Palm

Phoenix canariensis



D.Pettit

Family	ARECACEAE	
Type	Palm	
Height	To 60ft (18m)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Naturalised	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	Spines	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Full Sun	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Garden	Car Park
Urban- Street/Car park	Ornamental
	Do not plant in conservation areas

Native to the Canary Islands the majestic Canary Island Date Palm has a massive trunk with 15 foot (4.5m) long pinnate leaves with hard, sharp spines at their base, on greenish-yellow stems. It produces eye-catching orange-yellow fruits held on orange plumes that attract bees and other pollinating insects. Both pictures showcase female. The male inflorescence is very non-descript.

The Canary Island Date Palm is a relatively fast growing palm and once established has a high tolerance for wind, salt and full sun. It makes a spectacular accent plant for the garden or in a formal setting. It does need room to grow and does require regular maintenance for trimming fronds in urban areas.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Orange	Summer

Recently it has been observed self seeding into native woodlands. Therefore it should not be planted in any conservation management areas and should be restricted to manicured areas such as home gardens, industrial and commercial areas. It should continued to be watched for further invasive progression. Remove fruit from specimens to control spread.

Carolina Laurel Cherry

Prunus caroliniana



L.Hollis

Family	ROSACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Tall	
Height	To 30ft (9m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	Poisonous	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Partial Sun	
	Location: Sheltered	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland Upland Hillside	Do not encourage- pest Do not plant in conservation areas

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Black	Spring

Carolina Laurel Cherry is an attractive evergreen large bushy shrub, sometimes small tree, (formerly *Laurocerasus caroliniana*). It produces oval pointed, glossy bright green leaves with reddish brown stems. It has small cream flowers produced in racemes in the late winter to early spring; followed by cherry-like berries which ripen from green to nearly black.

It has a fast growth rate and tolerates both sun and shade. Pruning the lower branches can give it the appearance of a small tree. The leaves when crushed emit a fragrance resembling maraschino cherry or almond extract. The leaves and branches contain cyanide which is a potential toxic hazard to livestock and children.

Due to its prolific seed production and ease of seed dispersal Carolina Laurel Cherry is considered invasive. It should not be planted in conservation areas and should be restricted to managed landscapes such as home gardens, commercial and industrial settings.

Cat's Claw Vine

Macfadyena unguis-cati



L.Hollis

Family	BIGNONIACEAE	
Type	Vine	
Height	N/A	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Sheltered	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Garden	Do not plant in conservation areas	
Inland Valley Woodland	Pergola or trellis	
Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry	Garden	
Roadside	Wall coverage	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Green	Spring

An aggressive woody vine with dark green compound leaves, with 2 leaflets and a terminal 3-forked tendril. The tips of the tendrils are stiffly hooked, giving the plant its common name. It produces golden yellow blossoms with darker orange markings in the throat. Long, narrow, waxy seed pods hang among the stems.

The Cat Claw Vine thrives in full sun or partial shade. It grows as a vine by wrapping tendrils around supports. As well as climbing, it is often seen cascading over walls and other vegetation. Ranked as a Category I invasive by the Florida Exotic Plant Pest Council it can quickly become a dominant groundcover outcompeting all other plants and very difficult to control due to its tuberous roots. It should not be planted in conservation areas and should be restricted to managed landscapes such as home gardens, commercial and industrial settings.

Common Guava

Psidium guajava



L.Hollis

Family	MYRTACEAE
Type	Tree
Height	To 25ft (7.6m)
Growth	Fast
Nature	Naturalised-fruit/vegetable
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List
Caution	None known
Tolerance	Wind: Medium Salt: Medium Sun: Partial Sun Location: Partial Exposure



L.Hollis

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Garden Inland Valley Woodland	Garden Do not plant in conservation areas

A small spreading tree with a slender trunk and smooth copper coloured bark that peels off to reveal a greenish layer beneath. The Common Guava produces large 6 inch (15 cm) soft green oval leaves with prominent veins, giving it ridged surface texture and a slight fold along the mid rib. Flowers are white or cream and have many stamens with four or five petals. The flowers are faintly fragrant, borne singly or in small clusters. The oval fruit normally has light green or yellowish skin and the flesh may vary from cream to peach or pink. When ripe, the fruits are between 2 and 4 inches (5-10 cm) long. Fruits ripen in June.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Yellow	Spring

Ranked as a Category I invasive by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council this species should not be planted in conservation areas, specifically wetland areas, where it is invasive. It should be restricted to managed landscapes such as home gardens, commercial and industrial settings.



D.Pettit

Family	ARACEAE	
Type	Vegetable	
Height	To 4ft (1.2m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Introduced fruit/vegetable	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Partial Sun or Shade	
	Location: Sheltered	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Garden Wetland	Fruit / Vegetable / Herb Do not plant in conservation areas

The Dasheen, sometimes called Taro, resembles the ornamental Elephant's Ear. It is a perennial herb that originates from a large corm and can grow to 4 ft (1.2m) in height. Leaves, supported by 3 ft. (90cm) long petioles, are arrowhead shaped, up to 2 ft. (60cm) long. It seldom flowers. Flowers, when present, are small and densely crowded at the apex of a fleshy stalk. Fruit are small berries. Plants spread through rhizomes. The invasive variety also spreads through above ground stolons.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Green	Yellow	Autumn

The edible portion is the starchy corm at the base of the plant which may be roasted, baked or boiled. Because the plant prefers a moist soil and takes 9 to 10 months to reach maturity it has not become a popular vegetable. The plant is propagated by using small tubers (2 to 3 ounces), planted 3 inches deep (7,5cm), 2 feet (2,6cm) apart. The corms are harvested when the tops die down. It is ranked as a Category I invasive plant by the Florida Exotic Plant Pest Council. This plant should not be planted in any conservation area, particularly nature reserves or wetland areas. It should be restricted to managed areas such as maintained agriculture fields, home gardens or commercial situations.

Dwarf Umbrella Plant

Schefflera arboricola



L.Hollis

Family	ARACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Medium	
Height	To 9ft (2.7m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	Poisonous	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Shade	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Garden	Hedge	
Inland Valley Woodland	Garden	
	Car Park	
	Do not plant in conservation areas	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Red	Autumn

An evergreen shrub with palmately compound leaves that are up to 8 inches (20cm) across. These are typically composed of 7 or 9 leaflets. The variety 'Variegata' [pictured] has creamy yellow and bright green splashes in the centre of the leaf, against a dark green glossy background. It produces yellow berries ripening to red.

A fast grower it is very tolerant of deep shade through to partial sunny situations. Typically used as an interior plant it has found a use as a low informal hedge or shade tolerant accent plant. The entire plant is poisonous causing a mouth irritation if consumed.

The Dwarf Umbrella Plant has recently shown a tendency to self seed in native habitats creating dense monopolistic stands. It should not be plant and removed at every opportunity.

Fiddlewood

Citharexylum spinosum



A.Copeland

Family	VERBENACEAE	
Type	Tree	
Height	To 50ft (15m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Full Sun	
	Location: Sheltered	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland	Do not plant in conservation areas Remove or substitute

The Fiddlewood gets its name from the traditional use of its timber to make sounding boards for musical instruments. A native of Florida and the Caribbean the Fiddlewood is a large tree with bright green new leaves that turn orange and then fall in early summer. The petiole of mature leaves is often orange. It produces small white flowers which are held on hanging flower spikes 8 to 12 inches (20-30 cm) long. These are followed by orange berries ripening to black.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Black	Autumn

Easily propagated from seed this quick growing tree is noted as a good bird tree, for nesting sites and its edible berries. It is also one of the more important nectar sources for bees. However it can be invasive, its brittle branches are known to shatter during storms and its aggressive root system can damage underground structures. As such it should not be planted or encouraged. **Substitutes:** Bermuda Cedar, Southern Hackberry, Red Mulberry or Yellowwood.

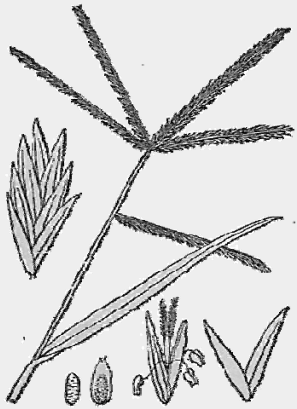
Goosegrass, Wire Grass

Eleusine indica



L.Hollis

Family	POACEAE	
Type	Grass & Grass-Like Plants	
Height	To 12in (30cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Exposed	



Wikipedia

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Lawn Disturbed sites	Do not encourage- pest Remove or substitute

Goose Grass is a small annual weedy grass. It has alternate narrow leaves held perpendicular to the stems. The flower stems consist of 2 to 6 flower spikes, 2 to 4 inches (5-10cm) long, radiating from the top.

A very tough grass, often seen along paths or as a lawn weed. It thrives in disturbed areas with compacted soils in full sun. The seeds are edible.

Not normally planted it should be culled whenever possible especially from conservation areas.
Substitutes: St Augustine Grass and Ryegrass (a fast growing annual grass). This combination could be planted to prevent soil erosion while the perennial grass takes hold.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Green	Inconspicuous	Year round

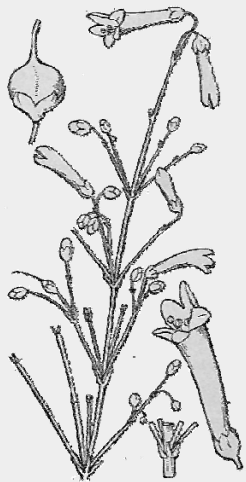
Heath Fire Cracker

Russelia equisetiformis



D.Pettit

Family	PLANTAGINACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Small	
Height	To 3ft (1m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Garden	Do not plant in conservation areas
Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry	Hillsides
	Erosion Protection
	Groundcover

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Red	Inconspicuous	Summer

A multi-branched fountain shaped shrub with rush-like stems and leaves that are little more than small scales. It produces bright red, tubular flowers in long sprays all year round. The fruits are small, inconspicuous and hang in clusters.

A fast growing plant Heath Firecracker, sometimes referred to locally as Honeysuckle, grows best in full sun to partial shade in all but the saltiest and windiest of locations. It is very attractive to bees with nectar filled flowers.

An invasive garden escapee that now covers hillsides and hedgerows. This plant is very hardy, so can be useful in situations requiring erosion protection in rocky areas, dry stacked walls, with limited soil, or where no other alternatives are suitable. It should not be planted in conservation areas and should be restricted to managed landscapes such as home gardens, commercial and industrial settings. Alternatives: (depending on location and use) Virginia Creeper, Sea Ox-Eye, Beach Lobelia, Turnera, Lantana, Rosemary, Trailing African Daisy, Trailing Gazania, Yeddo-hawthorn or Periwinkle.

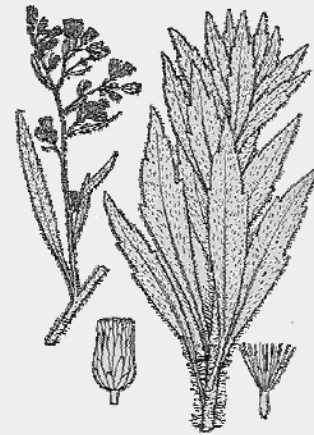
Horse-Weed Fleabane

Conyza canadensis



A.Copeland

Family	ASTERACEAE	
Type	Annual	
Height	To 4ft (1.2m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	Allergen	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Partial Sun	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Inland Valley Woodland Disturbed sites	Do not encourage- pest Remove or substitute	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Inconspicuous	Summer

A tall, fast growing annual with an erect growing habit. Its leaves are arranged sparsely around the central stem and are sage green with silver hairs. It produces dense inflorescence of small cream flower heads which release hundreds of small parachuted seeds that spread the weed widely by wind.

A rapid grower it spreads quickly. Many people are allergic to its pollen and can get a reaction from handling the plant. Livestock seem to ignore this plant because of its bitter taste.

Noted by Britton in Flora of Bermuda Flora 1918 it is not a new arrival. Horse-weed Fleabane is commonly considered a weed and is found in agricultural fields, disturbed areas, roadsides and gardens. Not normally planted, it should be culled whenever possible, especially from conservation areas.



D.Pettit

Family	AIZOACEAE	
Type	Cacti and Succulents	
Height	N/A	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Full Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
	Garden	Car Park
	Rocky Coastal/Exposed	Erosion Protection
	Rock Garden	Wall coverage
Do not plant in conservation areas		
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Pink	Inconspicuous	Summer

Ice plant is a species of "viney" succulent herb that has fleshy triangular leaves and pink flowers with yellow stamens, on trailing stems, with a long blooming period.

This species is very hardy, preferring full sun and is very drought tolerant. Easily propagated from small stem fragments or cuttings. These can be planted straight into the ground to regenerate into a new plant. Both the triangular leaves and fruits are purported to be edible.

It is invasive in some situations, creating dense monopolistic mats, rooting at buried nodes. It has some use for erosion control in non-conservation areas. Ice plant should not be planted in conservation areas and should be restricted to maintained sites such as garden, commercial or industrial areas. Ice plant should not be dumped in horticultural waste. Substitute: Bay Bean and Seaside Morning Glory.

Kamani, Alexandrian Laurel

Calophyllum inophyllum



L.Hollis

Family	CLUSIACEAE	
Type	Tree	
Height	To 50ft (15m)	
Growth	Slow	
Nature	Naturalised	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Exposed	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Garden	Car Park	
Rocky Coastal/Exposed	Wind break	
	Ornamental flowers, foliage	
	Do not plant in conservation areas	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Green	Summer

A hardy tree with low forming branches, a broad and irregular crown. It produces large leathery and glossy green leaves. The attractive summer blooming flowers have fleshy white petals and egg yolk coloured cluster of stamens in the centre. The hard, round fruit is about the size of a ping-pong ball but smaller than the Galba (*Calophyllum calaba*) variety.

The Kamani is relatively slow growing, resistant to wind, salt and full sun. It has become a pest in many coastal areas. Therefore it should not be planted in any conservation management areas and should be restricted to managed areas such as home gardens, industrial and commercial areas. It should continued to be monitored for further invasive tendencies. Remove fruit from specimens to control spread. Substitute: *Bagrape* (*Coccoloba uvifera*).

Long-Leaved Brake

Pteris longifolia



A.Copeland

Family	PTERIDACEAE	
Type	Fern	
Height	To 3ft (90cm)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Partial Sun	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
	Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry	Ornamental foliage
	Roadside	Do not plant in conservation areas
Inland Valley Woodland		
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Inconspicuous	Year round

An evergreen fern with fronds 2 to 3 feet (75 to 90cm) long which produce up to 40 pairs of linear dark sage green pinnae (leaflets on a fern frond). The pinnule at the apex of the frond is often longer than the lateral ones.

Britton (1918) states that it was planted by Governor Lefroy in 1875. It prefers walls, quarry, rock banks in dry areas, in shaded woodlands and cracks in sidewalks.

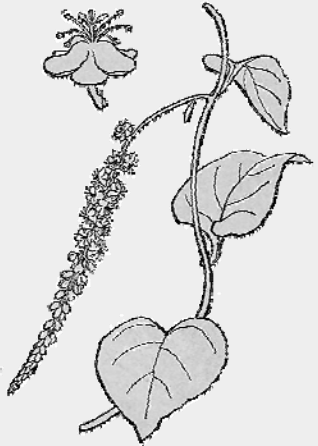
Long-Leaved Brake will compete with native and endemic ferns. Further it will readily take hold in cracks, making way for other invasive species. Long-Leaved Brake should not be planted in any conservation area and should be restricted to manicured areas such as home gardens, industrial and commercial areas. It should be continued to be watched for further invasive progression.

Madeira Vine

Anredera baselloides



Family	BASELLACEAE	
Type	Vine	
Height	To 2ft (75cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Sheltered	



FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
	Garden	Pergola or trellis
Roadside	Garden	Do not plant in conservation areas
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Brown	Summer

The Madeira Vine is an evergreen vine with heart shaped leaves, which are a bright, shiny green, 1-3 inches (2.5-7.6 cm) long. It produces fragrant flower spikes which are 2-6 inches (5-15cm) long, with petals which are greenish white and are produced in summer through autumn. Followed by a nut-like fruit.

The Madeira Vine does well in full sun and well drained soil. It propagates from rhizomes and produces prolific tiny tubers from which it can be easily propagated. The vines can grow 10-20 feet (3-6m) with the tendrils twining around whatever it can. It is a fast grower with a tendency of smothering surrounding vegetation and habitats. It has been declared a Category I weed or invader in both South Africa and the Southern United States. Controlling the weediness of the Madeira Vine is difficult. It should not be planted in conservation areas and should be restricted to managed landscapes such as home gardens, commercial and industrial settings.

Mexican Petunia, Ruellia

Ruellia brittoniana



L.Hollis

Family	ACANTHACEAE	
Type	Herbaceous Perennial	
Height	To 5ft (1.5m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Low
	Sun: Sunny, Partial Sun or Shade	
	Location: Exposed	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN		MAIN USES
Garden		Planting Bed
Inland Valley Woodland		Do not plant in conservation areas
Roadside		
Wetland		
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Blue	Black	Summer

A tender evergreen perennial that produces vertical semi-woody stalks and dark green lance shaped leaves. It produces scores of vibrant blue or pink trumpet shaped flowers that are borne at the tips of the stems. Each flower lasts one day. The quantity of blossoms is related to the amount of light the plants receive. The Mexican Petunia is a water loving plant that becomes very aggressive with access to abundant moisture, but can survive dry spells. It produces colonies of stemmy stalks. It can become a nuisance to remove as it can grow from the shortest sections of stems which may be left on the ground after weeding. It is classified as a Category I invasive by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council as it alters native plant communities by displacing native species, changing community structures or ecological functions. It should not be planted in conservation areas, especially near or in wetland areas. It should be restricted to managed landscapes such as home gardens, commercial and industrial situations. **Alternatives:** annual bedding plants, or blue flowered *Liriope* or *Agapanthus* are better substitutes if a flowering plant is desired.

Mock Orange, Orange Jessamine

Murraya paniculata



A.Copeland

Family	RUTACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Tall	
Height	To 20ft (7m)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN		MAIN USES
Garden		Hedge
Hedge		Ornamental flowers, foliage
		Screening
		Do not plant in conservation areas
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Orange	Summer

Closely related to Citrus, Mock Orange is an evergreen shrub that has a slender form with small rounded shiny leaves. It produces clusters of very fragrant white flowers in the late spring/ early summer which attract bees and birds. These are followed by small oblong berries coloured red to orange when ripe.

A fast grower Mock Orange prefers well drained, sunny locations, with partial shelter from salt and wind. It can be trained to grow as a small tree but is usually pruned as a dense formal hedge between 6-8 ft (2-2.5m) height. The new growth is a bright lime green colour.

It has of late started self seeding into native habitats and should be watched for further incursion. Therefore it should not be planted in any conservation areas and should be restricted to manicured areas such as home gardens, industrial and commercial areas. Prune aggressively to remove fruit from specimens to control spread.



D.Pettit

Family	TROPAEOLACEAE	
Type	Annual	
Height	To 3ft (90cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
	Disturbed sites	Ornamental flowers
Garden	Garden	Fruit / Vegetable / Herb
	Do not plant in conservation areas	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Various	Green	Spring

The Nasturtium is a herbaceous annual plant with trailing stems growing to 3 feet (90cm) long or more. The leaves are round and green with radial veins. The five petaled flowers have eight stamens and range in colour from shades of cream, yellow, salmon, orange to deep red. The lobed fruits are three segmented, each segment with a single large green seed. The leaves are peppery tasting and can be used to garnish salads. The flowers are also edible.

It is very fast growing preferring sheltered, sunny areas and is tolerant of poor soil. The leaves often get "burnt" and go yellow in drought conditions. A creeping and climbing plant, originally grown in gardens, but which has now escaped and is seen growing in the wild. It is listed as an invasive in Hawaii, New Zealand and Florida. It forms dense mats that alter native plant communities by displacing native species, changing community structures or ecological functions. It should not be planted in conservation areas and should be restricted to manicured areas such as industrial, commercial or home gardens. Care should be taken not to spread the seeds.

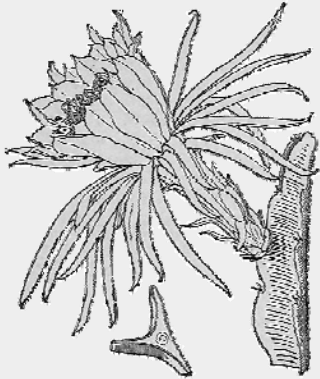
Night Blooming Cereus, Dragon Fruit

Hylocereus undatus



D.Pettit

Family	CACTACEAE	
Type	Cacti and Succulents	
Height	To 10ft (3m)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	Spines	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Exposed	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	Garden	MAIN USES	Ornamental flowers
	Disturbed sites		Wall coverage
	Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry		Security
		Do not plant in conservation areas	

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Red	Summer

A spiny cacti that has a sprawling nature. It has greenish-yellow joints of approximately 1 foot (30cm) in length with long spikes along the edges of the adult branches. The fragrant, bell shaped flowers are yellow and white, coming out at night. It produces a non-spiny red fruit. The fruit is edible, oblong at approximately 4 inches (10cm) in length with white pulp and innumerable black seeds.

Very hardy and fast growing it can be grown in full sun to partial shade. It can be epiphytic and can climb tall trees. Easily propagated from sections. Typically not propagated for its fruit but rather planted for security or as an ornamental wall covering. It does have a tendency to creep into natural coastal habitats. However it is brittle and easily removed.

Due to its smothering habit and tendency to be monopolistic, Night Blooming Cereus should not be planted in conservation areas and should be restricted to managed landscapes such as home gardens, commercial and industrial settings.

Oyster Plant, Canoe Plant, Three-Men-In-A-Boat

Tradescantia spathacea



D.Pettit

Family	COMMELINACEAE	
Type	Herbaceous Perennial	
Height	To 18in (46cm)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	Poisonous	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Sunny, Partial Sun or Shade	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN		MAIN USES
Garden		Ground cover
Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry		Garden
		Ornamental foliage
		Do not plant in conservation areas
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Inconspicuous	Year round

A fleshy, rhizomatous perennial with 8 inch (20 cm) long broad succulent leaves. The upper surfaces are dark to medium green with pale yellow stripes, while the undersides are usually purple. It produces small white flowers in boat shaped bracts which bloom all year, with flushes of heavier blooming in the spring and autumn.

A perennial that is widely used as an ornamental it is a fast grower that tolerates a wide variety of shady to partial sunny situations. It can form a dense and clumpy groundcover. The roots renew easily when pulled up or broken. It does have use as an ornamental groundcover in confined areas, however it will quickly take over an area. Care should be taken in any culling as sap can cause stinging, itching and/or rash from contact with sap. It should never be dumped with horticultural waste.

It is recommended that it not be planted in Conservation Areas, Substitute Lily Turf.



D.Pettit

Family	MELIACEAE
Type	Tree
Height	To 30ft (9m)
Growth	Fast
Nature	Naturalised
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List
Caution	Poisonous
Tolerance	Wind: Medium Salt: Medium Sun: Sunny Location: Partial Exposure



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Inland Valley Woodland Garden	Do not encourage- pest	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Purple	Yellow	Spring

A medium to large deciduous tree with alternate compound leaves, up to 18 inches (46cm) long. The leaflets are pungent when crushed. It produces 5 petalled lilac flowers in showy sprays in Spring and early Summer. These are followed by round marble sized yellow berries; the pulp of which are poisonous. In quantity these berries can be dangerous as a slipping hazard on sidewalks and other walkways.

This fast growing tree flourishes in a wide variety of habitats but does have a tendency to shatter in exposed locations in high winds. It is easily propagated from seed and will self seed in native habitats. Ranked as a Category II invasive by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council it has become invasive in Bermuda. It should not be planted in conservation area and should be removed at every opportunity.

Substitutes: Southern Hackberry (native), which is both a deciduous shade tree and produces berries. Also the Jacaranda which is also deciduous and has similar purple coloured flowers.

Purple Fountain Grass

Pennisetum macrostachyum
Purple Giant'



L.Hollis

Family	POACEAE	
Type	Grass & Grass-Like Plants	
Height	To 5ft (1.5m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: Low
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN		MAIN USES
Garden		Ornamental flowers, foliage
Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry		Garden
		Car Park
		Do not plant in conservation areas
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Purple	Purple	Year round

An aggressive grass with narrow long purple leaves. It produces small feathery flowers which are pink or purple, with upright inflorescence 6 to 12 inches long. The seed heads are a creamy-mauve colour.

Purple Fountain Grass is a dense clumping grass that prefers full sun and dry conditions. It is a fire stimulated grass and the seeds are dispersed by wind.

It does have some use as an accent plant but its aggressive growth means it can invade native habitats, survive in poor soil and take over rocky cliff areas. This plant should not be planted in any conservation area and should be restricted to managed landscapes.

Rouge Plant

Rivina humilis



D.Pettit

Family	PHYTOLACCACEA	
Type	Shrub - Small	
Height	To 5ft (1.5m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	Poisonous	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Partial Sun or Shade	
	Location: Sheltered	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN		MAIN USES
Upland Hillside Disturbed sites		Do not encourage- pest
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Red	Summer

The Rouge Plant is a species of flowering plant in the Pokeweed family. It is an evergreen perennial with an erect vine-like habit. Its leaves are light green, thin textured, and ovate to ovate-elliptic in shape. The small white and pink flowers and followed by glossy, bright red berries in small clusters in Summer and Autumn.

Preferring partial sun to full shade Rouge Plant can be found in understorey woodlands, thickets and disturbed areas. The berries are much loved by birds providing them with winter food, while the flowers are attractive to bees and butterflies. Although birds will eat the berries, the entire plant is poisonous to humans, especially the leaves. Rouge Plant spreads mainly by seed spread in bird droppings.

This fast growing plant can form dense monocultural stands which exclude other plants from native woodland habitat.

Senegal Date Palm

Phoenix reclinata



L.Hollis

Family	ARECACEAE	
Type	Palm	
Height	To 35ft (11m)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Naturalised	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Full Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



G&S Ogden

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
	Garden	Garden
	Urban- Street/Car park	Ornamental Do not plant in conservation areas
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Orange	Year round

A multi-stemmed palm that produces a cluster of many trunks from a single stem. It has graceful curving trunks with 12 foot (3.5m) crowns of slender pinnate fronds. The pinnate leaves are spiny and dark green. It produces sprays of white flowers then green berries which ripen to orange. Female left picture

It is a relatively fast growing palm producing new sprouts at the base that need to be controlled in order to retain clear trunks. If new sprouts are allowed to grow, the plant can form a large, dense and impenetrable clump. The Senegal Date Palm is fairly salt tolerant and wind resistant. It can make an excellent accent specimen for entrances in large developments and to provide a tropical feel in a confined space. Recently it has been observed to be self seeding in native woodlands. Therefore it should not be planted as part of any conservation management program and restricted to more manicured areas such as home gardens, industrial and commercial areas. It should continued to be watched for further progression. Remove fruit from specimens to control spread.



D.Pettit

Family	AGAVACEAE	
Type	Cacti and Succulents	
Height	To 5ft (1.5m)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Naturalised	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	Spikes	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Full Sun	
	Location: Exposed	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Garden	Rock garden Security Do not plant in conservation areas	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Green	Green	Summer

A member of the Agave family the Sisal Plant produces a rosette of grey-green sword like leaves extending from a central base that terminate in sharp spikes to 5ft height (1.5m). It produces a central flower spike, with greenish flowers, which can rise 20 feet (9m) in height. The fruit is an egg sized capsule which produces black seeds. The mother plant dies after it has flowered once. Not only does it have long spikes, the leaf sap is a known skin irritant causing rashes. It can yield a stiff fibre used for producing rope and twine.

The Sisal Plant is propagated by using bulbils produced from buds in the flower stalk or by suckers around the base of the plant. It is a hardy, salt tolerant plant that can be used in rock gardens and for security. The Sisal Plant has shown some tendency to be invasive and is ranked as a Category II invasive by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council. It should not be planted in conservation areas, specifically coastal areas. It should be restricted to managed landscapes such as home gardens, commercial and industrial settings. **Substitute:** Spanish Bayonet (native).

Strawberry Guava, Lemon Guava

Psidium cattleianum



L.Hollis

Family	MYRTACEAE	
Type	Shrub - Tall	
Height	To 25ft (7.5m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Garden Upland Hillside Inland Valley Woodland	Do not encourage- pest

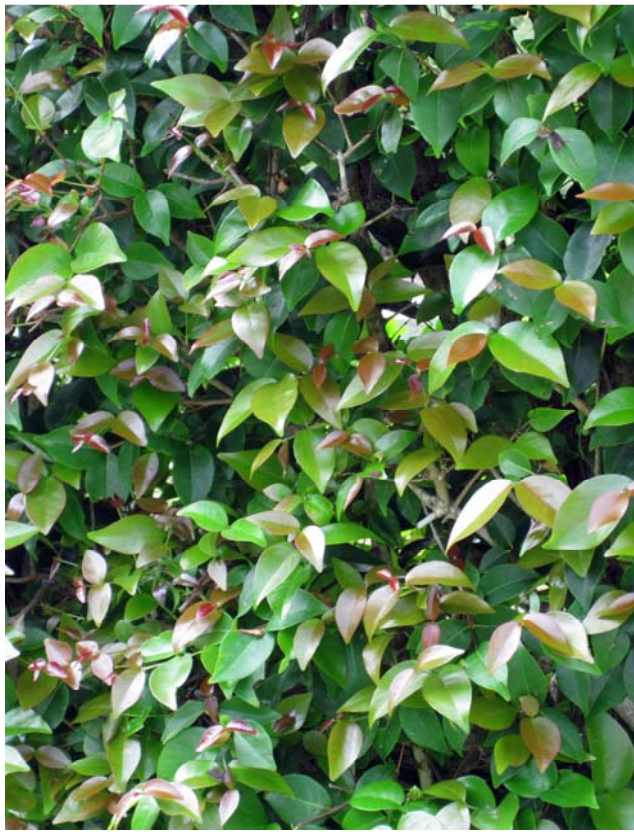
A large semi-erect shrub or small tree with two or three narrow trunks. It has leathery green 4 inch (10cm) leaves which have a slight citrus scent. The fruit is produced in spring and autumn from 1 inch (2.5cm) white flowers. The fruit is about 1-1/2 inch (4cm), round, and can be either a shiny yellow or purple color. The yellow fruited variety is known as Lemon Guava and the purple fruited variety Strawberry Guava. The yellowish-white pulp has many hard seed and the flesh has a sweet acid taste. The fruit can be eaten or used in jellies and jam.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Yellow	Summer

Strawberry Guava is salt and drought tolerant. It is easily propagated from seed. It has a fast growth rate of about two to four feet (60-120cm) per year under good conditions. Native to Brazil the Strawberry Guava is now a weed in many parts of the tropics. There are major infestations on Hawaii and many Caribbean islands. It is becoming invasive in Bermuda, growing as dense monocultural stands of trees that restrict the growth of all other plants. difficult to eradicate once established it should not be plant and removed at every opportunity. Substitute: Other fruit trees.

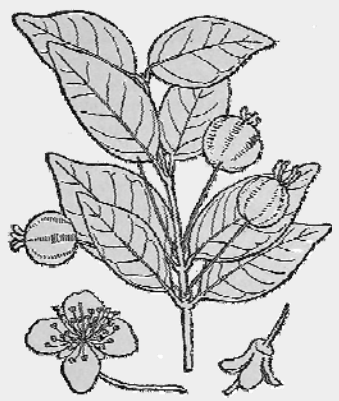
Surinam Cherry

Eugenia uniflora



A.Copeland

Family	MYRTACEAE
Type	Shrub - Tall
Height	To 12ft (3.5m)
Growth	Fast
Nature	Naturalised -weed
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List
Caution	None known
Tolerance	<p>Wind: Medium Salt: Medium</p> <p>Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun</p> <p>Location: Partial Exposure</p>



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Inland Valley Woodland Garden	Do not encourage- pest

A dense semi-evergreen tall shrub Surinam Cherry has small, glossy, pointed oval leaves. The young leaves are reddish while mature leaves become dark green. The cherry-sized fruit ripen from green to red. They have eight ribs and a large stone. The fruit is edible with a tart sweet flavour which is popular with humans and birds alike.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	Various	Spring

Surinam Cherry can tolerate full sun and drought conditions. Fast growing it can grow in all but the most exposed locations and wherever the seed is dropped. It can withstand frequent pruning and clipping. Surinam Cherry has predominantly been used as a boundary hedge (5-8 ft); though left unmanaged it will eventually take tree form. It is one of Bermuda's most common invasive plants and can form large areas of dense monoculture woodland. Even careful management will result in seed production and eventual spread from its intended location. **Substitutes:** Olivewood Bark (endemic), Pittosporum or Hibiscus. **Caution.** Young SurinamCherry plants should not be mistaken for White Stopper (*Eugenia Axulliria*).

Traveler's Joy, Old Man's Beard

Clematis vitalba



L.Hollis

Family	RANUNCULACEAE	
Type	Vine	
Height	N/A	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Low
	Sun: Sunny, Partial Sun or Shade	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Garden	Ornamental flowers
Upland Hillside	Pergola or trellis
Inland Valley Woodland	Garden
Disturbed sites	

A vine which clings to trees and other supports by curling leaf-stalks. [Photo at left shows the Clematis climbing on a hibiscus bush]. It has bipinnate leaves and the final division is lobed rather than toothed.

In spring and summer, it produces masses of small fragrant white flowers which are followed by feathery white seed heads. These seed heads are responsible for the name 'old man's beard'.

This vine self-seeds in winter and may need to be controlled to keep it from becoming invasive on the site where it is planted.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
White	White	Spring

Umbrella Sedge

Cyperus involucratus



A.Copeland

Family	CYPERACEAE	
Type	Grass & Grass-Like Plants	
Height	To 8ft (2.5m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Partial Sun	
	Location: Sheltered	



L.Hollis

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Garden	Patio	
Disturbed sites	Garden	
Aquatic/Pond	Do not plant in conservation areas	
Wetland		
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Green	Brown	Year round

Native to Madagascar, the Umbrella Sedge is a perennial grass-like herb with spirally arranged leafy green bracts held atop thick leafless stems, like the ribs of an umbrella. In the summer it produces stalked clusters of insignificant green flowers from a central spikelet that develop into small brown fruits when mature.

This fast growing plant can tolerate a wide range of habitats, both in and out of boggy water. It can tolerate some direct sunshine but prefers dappled sun with alot of moisture. Ranked as a Category II invasive species by the Florida Exotic Plant Pest Council it can be very aggressive in the right conditions, coming to dominate wetland pond edges by producing dense clumps of slender trigonous stems that emerge from a network of woody rhizomes. It should not be planted in conservation areas, especially near or in wetland areas. It should be restricted to managed landscapes such as interiors, home gardens, commercial and industrial settings.

Velvet Leaf, Indian Mallow

Abutilon theophrasti



D.Pettit

Family	MALVACEAE	
Type	Annual	
Height	To 5ft (1.5m)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Low	Salt: Low
	Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun	
	Location: Sheltered	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN		MAIN USES
Arable fields		Garden
Roadside		Do not plant in conservation areas
Inland Valley Woodland		
Wetland		
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Yellow	Brown	Summer

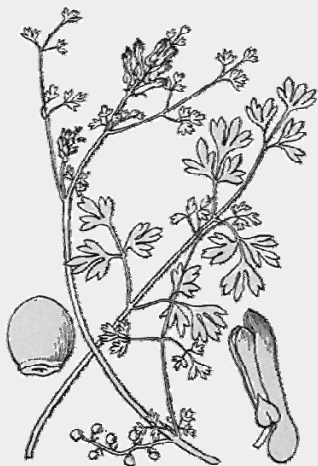
Velvetleaf or Indian Mallow is a tall annual with velvety and hairy heart shaped leaves with finely toothed margins and prominent veins. It produces yellow hibiscus-like flowers about 2 inches (6 cm) in diameter, followed by round seed pods with a ring of prickles around the upper edge. It flowers from July to August. The flowers have a fruity scent, while the leaves emit an unpleasant odor when crushed.

It can grow in full sun to semi-shade and can tolerate dry to moist soil. The leaves and seeds are edible. Velvetleaf is considered an invasive weed especially in disturbed areas, urban environments and arable fields. Due to its tall growth it can reduce light penetration to surrounding plants. It can also harbour several diseases and pests of corn. The seeds can remain viable in soil for several decades making control of this weed troublesome. It should not be planted in conservation areas and should be restricted to managed landscapes such as home gardens, commercial and industrial settings.



A.Copeland

Family	FUMARIACEAE
Type	Annual
Height	To 2ft (60cm)
Growth	Fast
Nature	Naturalised -weed
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List
Caution	None known
Tolerance	<p>Wind: Low Salt: Low</p> <p>Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun</p> <p>Location: Sheltered</p>



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Roadside Disturbed sites Inland Valley Woodland	Do not encourage- pest Remove or substitute

Wall Fumitory is a sprawling annual herb with delicate finely divided leaves, dull green in colour. The stems are weak, angular and often trailing. Each inflorescence has around 15 flowers on short stalks. Flowers have pink or white petals with a red or deep purple color at the tips, elongated and dense during flowering. Its fruit is a rounded nut which is mostly smooth on a short stem.

Wall Fumitory prefers full sun to partial sun in sheltered situations. It can germinate throughout the year with the main flower flushes in Autumn and Spring. Any soil disturbance can cause mass emergence of seedlings. Seed has an oil sack that attracts ants.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Purple	Inconspicuous	Year round

A persistent weed that colonises degraded sites, roadsides and gardens. It is best controlled by hand removal which must be repeated every 10-12 weeks due to continual germination and seedling emergence. Not normally planted, it should be culled whenever possible, especially from conservation areas.

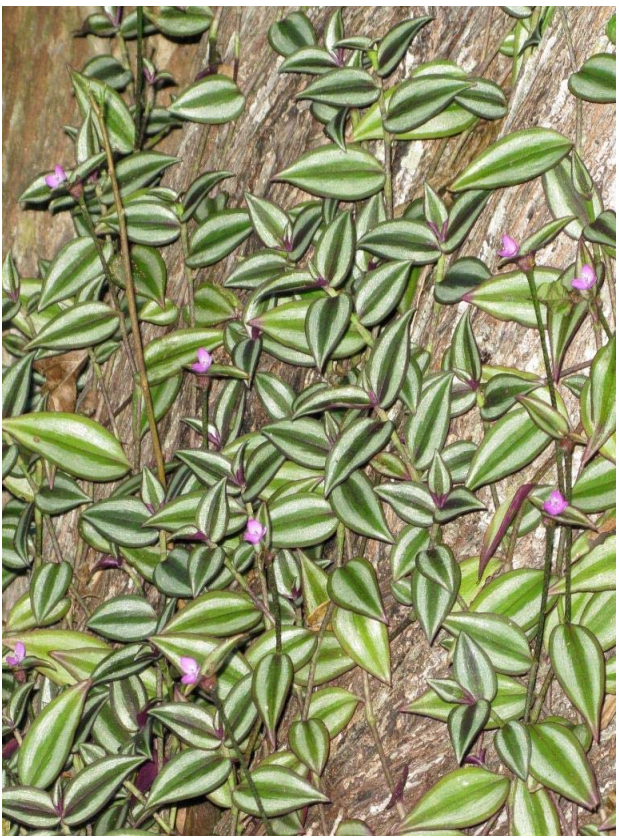
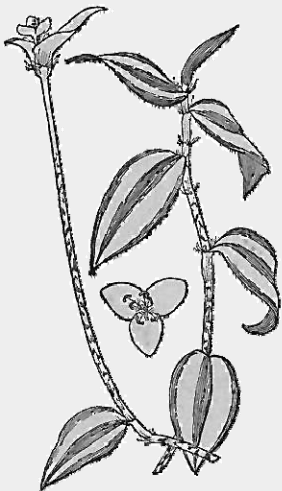
Wandering Jew

Tradescantia zebrina



L.Hollis

Family	COMMELINACEAE	
Type	Cacti and Succulents	
Height	To 6in (15cm)	
Growth	Fast	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	Allergen	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Shade	
	Location: Sheltered	



C.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES	
Inland Valley Woodland Garden	Erosion Protection Ornamental foliage Ground cover Do not plant in conservation areas	
FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Pink	Inconspicuous	Autumn

A fleshy and trailing perennial that creeps and sprawls. On the upper surface, dark greenish-purple succulent leaves are striped longitudinally with two bands of silvery green, and are purple on the undersides. Purplish pink flowers with three petals and three sepals are produced in pairs and held in boat like bracts.

It tolerates shade to partial sun in sheltered location and thrives in moist soil. The sap can cause skin irritation, often the result from repeated contact with or prolonged handling of the plant.

Though its leaves are relatively fragile and easily damaged it is readily propagated by cuttings, This plant can be moved or manipulated easily as its runners cling lightly to the ground. It is a fast grower and can come to dominate a habitat as a dense groundcover, if not maintained. It should not be planted in conservation areas and should be restricted to managed landscapes such as porches, home gardens, commercial and industrial settings. **Substitute: Lily Turf.**

White Cedar, Pink Trumpet Tree

Tabebuia pallida



L.Hollis

Family	BIGNONIACEAE	
Type	Tree	
Height	To 60ft (18m)	
Growth	Medium	
Nature	Naturalised	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: Medium	Salt: Medium
	Sun: Full Sun	
	Location: Partial Exposure	



A.Copeland

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Garden Upland Hillside Inland Valley Woodland	Shade tree Do not plant in conservation areas

A large semi-deciduous tree with rough gray-brown bark. It produces bright green ovate leaves which turn yellow before dropping. However, new leaves appear as soon as old ones fall off. Whitish pink flowers bloom in summer and are tubular shaped. Long green turning black seed pods hang from the branches and split open to reveal papery seeds. The seed is dispersed by wind.

It does have uses as a shade tree in the garden or street setting. However it has been noted that the White Cedar is aggressively self seeding into native woodlands and becoming a pest. It should not be planted in any conservation areas and should be restricted to managed landscapes such as home gardens, commercial and industrial settings. For a large shade tree substitute with Ponciana, Black Ebony, Hackberry and Baygrape.

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Pink	Black	Summer



L.Hollis

Family	POACEAE	
Type	Grass & Grass-Like Plants	
Height	To 5in (13 cm)	
Growth	Slow	
Nature	Naturalised -weed	
Invasive	Category 2 - Watch List	
Caution	None known	
Tolerance	Wind: High	Salt: High
	Sun: Sunny	
	Location: Exposed	



D.Pettit

FOUND IN	MAIN USES
Lawn	Lawn
Golf Course	Erosion Protection
Rocky Coastal/Exposed	Ground cover
	Do not plant in conservation areas

FLOWER	FRUIT	SEASON OF INTEREST
Inconspicuous	Inconspicuous	Year round

A mat forming perennial grass that has a fine-textured leaf. The flowers are greenish, produced on erect racemes with a single tiny flower in each spikelet.

It is spread vigorously by stolons preferring sandy soils and tolerates high salinity. It is a slow and low growing grass which makes a very dense, hard wearing turf. Seedling growth is slow but after 5-8 weeks strong new shoots send out tough stolons leading to the formation of a turf mat. It is usually propagated by transplanted plugs.

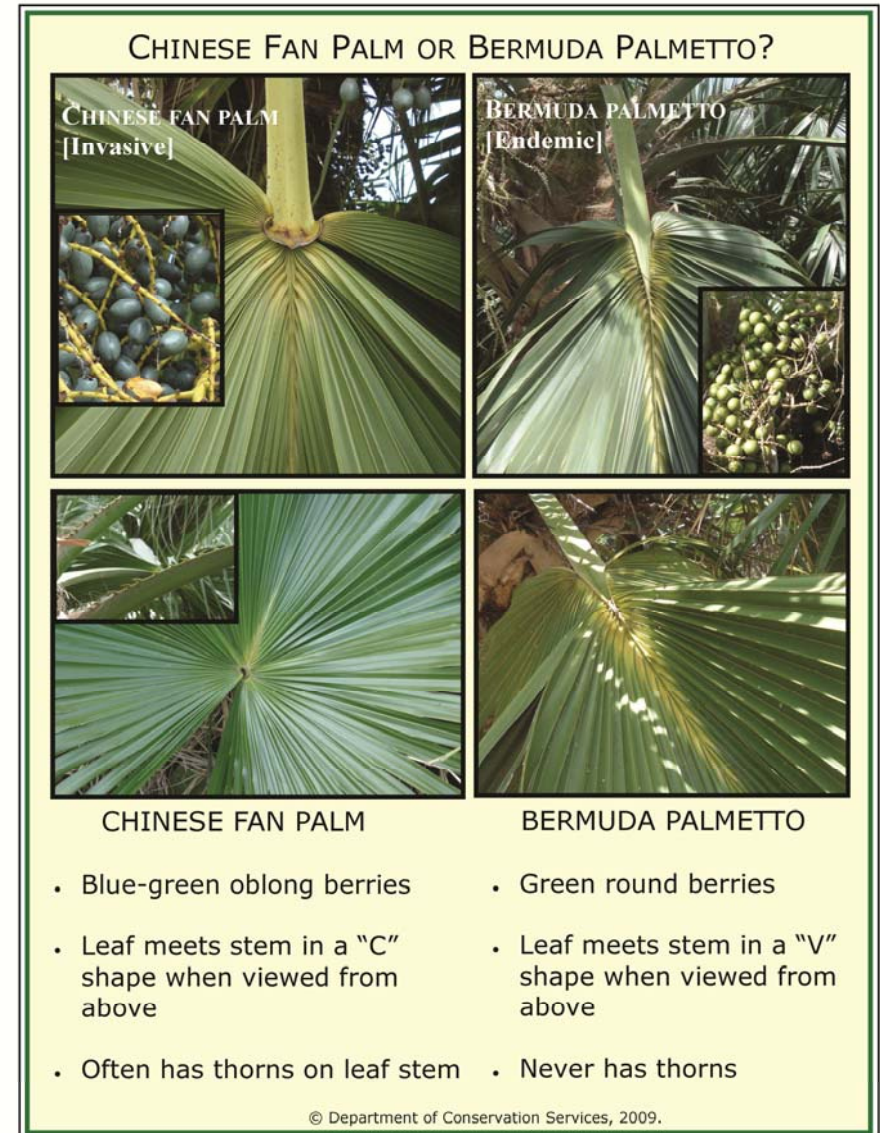
Good for areas that are difficult to maintain. However in certain situations it can be an invasive pest outcompeting surrounding plants. Zoysia should not be planted in or near conservation areas, unless in a containable environment. It should be restricted to managed landscapes, confined areas with borders and/or roadsides.

Chapter 5. Mistaken Identity

What follows is a pictorial guide illustrating some of the indigenous plants most often mistaken for invasive species.

Some of the most common mistakes occur between:

- Bermuda Palmetto vs. Chinese Fan Palm
- Beach Lobelia vs. Beach Naupaka
- Bermuda Cedar vs. Darrell's Cedar
- Small Fruited Balloon Vine vs. Large Fruited Balloon Vine
- Darrell's Fleabane vs. White Beggar's Tick
- White Stopper vs. Indian Laurel
- Bermuda Bean vs. Lab Lab
- Turnera vs. Wireweed



Bermuda Palmetto
(Sabal bermudana)



Chinese Fan Palm
(Livistonia chinensis)

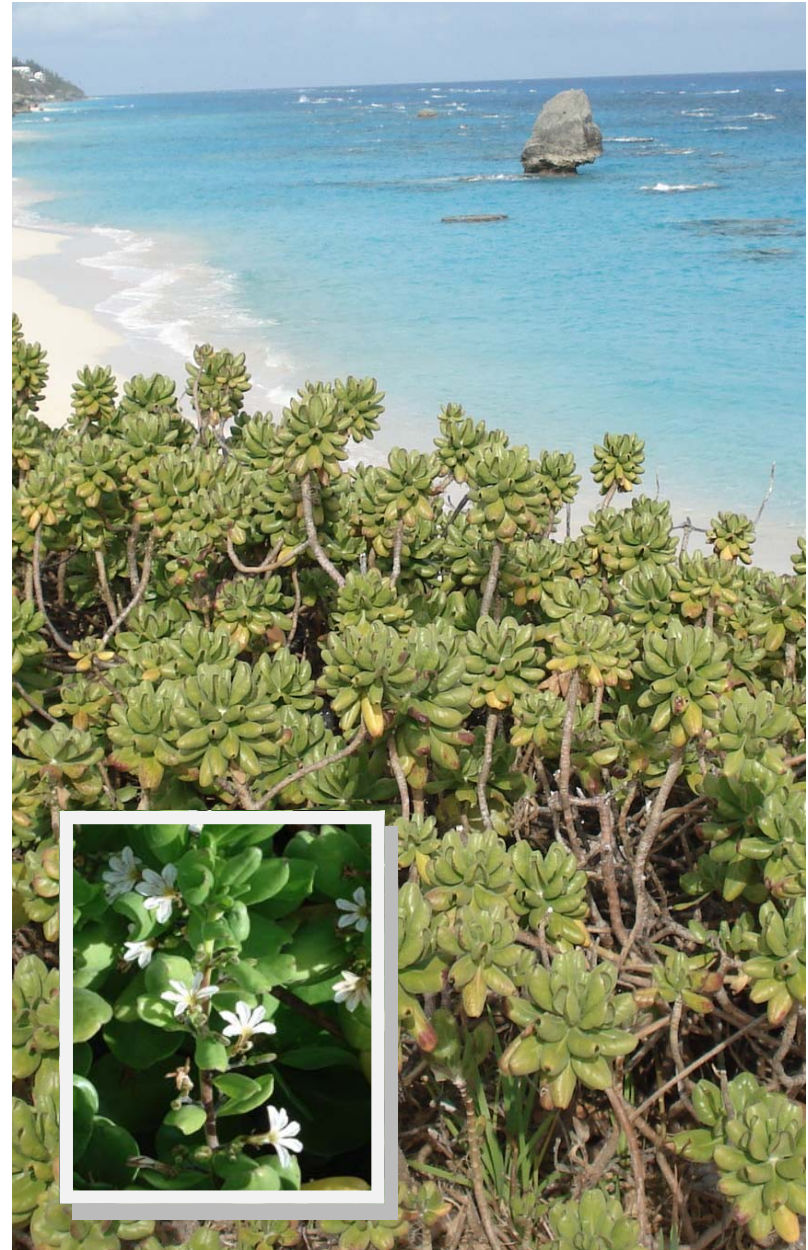


Beach Lobelia
(*Scaevola plumiera*)



Native

Beach Naupaka
(*Scaevola sericea*)



Invasive

Bermuda Cedar
(Juniperus bermudiana)



Endemic

Darrell's Cedar
(Juniperus silicicola)



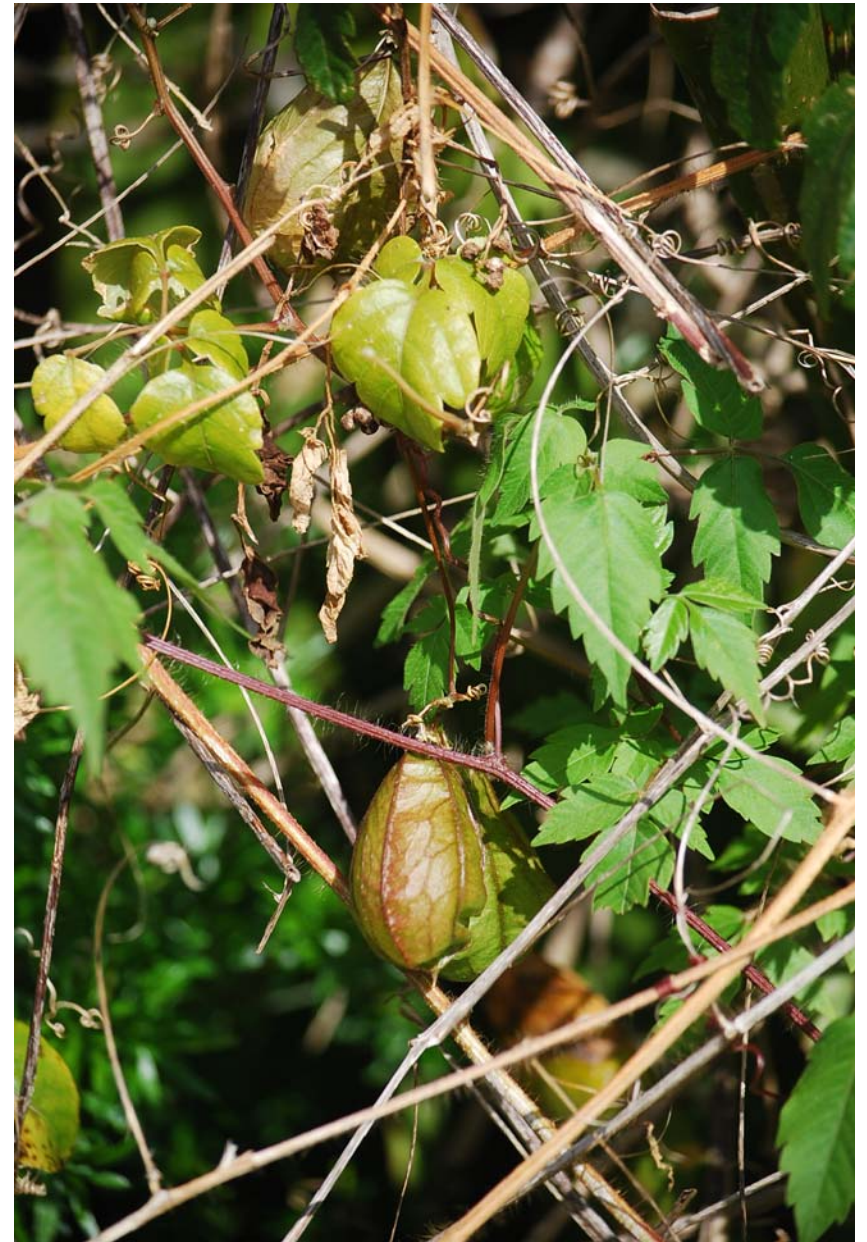
Invasive

Small Fruited Balloon Vine
(*Cardiospermum microcarpum*)



Native

Large Fruited Balloon Vine
(*Cardiospermum halicabum*)



Invasive

Darrell's fleabane
(*Erigeron darrellianus*)



Native or Endemic

White Beggar's Tick
(*Bidens pilosa*)



Invasive

White Stopper
(*Eugenia axillaris*)

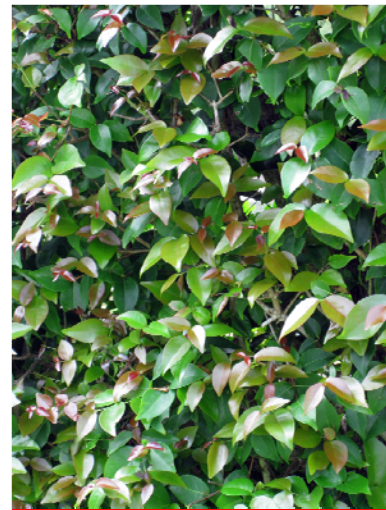


Native or Endemic

Indian Laurel
(*Ficus microcarpa*)



Surinam Cherry
(*Eugenia uniflora*)



Invasive

Bermuda Bean
(*Phaseolus lignosus*)



Lab Lab
(*Desmodium canadense*)



Virginia Creeper
(*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*)



Endemic & Native

Kudzu
(*Pueraria montana*)



Invasive

Turnera
(*Turnera ulmifolia*)



Native

Wireweed
(*Sida acuta*)



Invasive

Yellow alder



Introduced ornamental

References & Resources

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Bermuda Plant Finder: ***Indigenous and Invasive Plants***

Resources

Integrated Taxonomic Information System <http://www.itis.gov>

Notes from Invasive Plant Workshop 2003

Bermuda Biodiversity Country Study 2001

Department of Environment and Natural Resources

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Fiddlewood	<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i>	Invasive 2	Tree	161
Forestiera	<i>Forestiera segregata</i>	Native	Shrub	59
Fountain Grass	<i>Cenchrus setaceus</i>	Invasive 1	Grass	128
Foxtail Grass, Bristly Fox Tail	<i>Setaria verticillata</i>	Invasive 1	Grass	129
Garden Nightshade	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Native	Shrub	60
Giant Fern	<i>Acrostichum excelsum</i>	Native	Fern	61
Goosegrass, Wire Grass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Invasive 2	Grass	162

Governor Laffan's Fern	<i>Diplazium laffaniamum</i>	Endemic	Fern	62
Heath Fire Cracker	<i>Russelia equisetiformis</i>	Invasive 2	Shrub	163
Horse-weed Fleabane	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Invasive 2	Annual	164
Ice Plant	<i>Carpobrotus chilensis</i>	Invasive 2	Cacti & Succulent	165
Indian Laurel	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Invasive 1	Tree	130
Ink Berry	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Native	Vine	63
Jamaica Weed	<i>Nama jamaicense</i>	Native	Annual	64
Jamaican Dogwood	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Native	Shrub	65
Jamaican Vervain	<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>	Native	Annual	66
Jumbie Bean, Wild Mimosa	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Invasive 1	Shrub	131
Kamani, Alexandrian Laurel	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>	Invasive 2	Tree	166
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria montana</i>	Invasive 1	Vine	132
Lamarck's Trema	<i>Trema lamarckianum</i>	Native	Shrub	67
Lesser Bullrush, Cattail	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	Native	Grass	68
Long Leafed Asparagus Fern	<i>Asparagus falcatus</i>	Invasive 1	Vine	133
Long Spleenwort	<i>Asplenium heterochroum</i>	Native	Fern	69
Long-Leaved Brake	<i>Pteris longifolia</i>	Invasive 2	Fern	167
Madagascar Buddleia, Snuff Plant	<i>Buddleia madagascariensis</i>	Invasive 1	Shrub	134
Madagascar Olive	<i>Noronhia emarginata</i>	Invasive 1	Tree	135
Madeira Vine	<i>Anredera baselloides</i>	Invasive 2	Vine	168
Marlberry, Shoebuttton Ardisia	<i>Ardisia elliptica</i>	Invasive 1	Shrub	136
Mexican Petunia, Ruellia	<i>Ruellia brittoniana</i>	Invasive 2	Perennial	168
Mock Orange, Orange Jessamine	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	Invasive 2	Shrub	170
Morning Glory	<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	Invasive 1	Vine	137
Mother-in-Law's Tongue, Snake Plant	<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>	Invasive 1	Cacti & Succulent	138
Napier Grass, Elephant Grass	<i>Cenchrus purpureus</i>	Invasive 1	Grass	139
Nasturtium	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Invasive 2	Annual	171
Night Blooming Cereus, Dragon Fruit	<i>Hylocereus undatus</i>	Invasive 2	Cacti & Succulent	172
Oyster Plant, Canoe Plant	<i>Tradescantia spathacea</i>	Invasive 2	Perennial	173
Para Grass, Buffalo Grass	<i>Urochloa mutica</i>	Invasive 1	Grass	140
Plumed Polypody	<i>Polypodium plumula</i>	Native	Fern	70
Poison Ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	Native	Vine	71
Pothos Vine	<i>Epipremnum pinnatum</i>	Invasive 1	Vine	141
Prickly Pear	<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	Native	Cacti & Succulent	72
Pride of India	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Invasive 2	Tree	174
Purple Fountain Grass	<i>Pennisetum macrostachyum</i>	Invasive 2	Grass	175

Queensland Umbrella Tree	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	Invasive 1	Tree	142
Red Mangrove	<i>Rhizophora mangle</i>	Native	Tree	73
Red Mulberry	<i>Morus rubra</i>	Native	Tree	74
Rhacoma, Maidenberry	<i>Crossopetalum rhacoma</i>	Native	Shrub	75
Rouge Plant	<i>Rivina humilis</i>	Invasive 2	Shrub	176
Royal Fern, Flowering Fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Native	Fern	76
Russian Berry, Russian Olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Invasive 1	Shrub	143
Salt Grass, Salt Meadow Cordgrass	<i>Spartina patens</i>	Native	Grass	77
Salt Marsh Ox-Eye	<i>Borrichia frutescens</i>	Native	Shrub	78
Scurvy Grass, Sea Rocket	<i>Cakile lanceolata</i>	Native	Perennial	80
Sea Ox-Eye	<i>Borrichia arborescens</i>	Native	Shrub	81
Seashore Rush Grass	<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	Native	Grass	82
Seaside Goldenrod	<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>	Native	Perennial	83
Seaside Heliotrope	<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	Native	Cacti & Succulent	84
Seaside Morning Glory	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>	Native	Vine	85
Seaside Purslane	<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i>	Native	Cacti & Succulent	86
Senegal Date Palm	<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	Invasive 2	Palm	177
Seven Year Apple	<i>Casasia clusiifolia</i>	Native	Shrub	87
Shrubby Clerodendron	<i>Clerodendron sp.</i>	Invasive 1	Shrub	144
Shrubby Fleabane	<i>Pluchea odorata</i>	Native	Shrub	88
Sisal Plant	<i>Agave sisalana</i>	Invasive 2	Cacti & Succulent	178
Small-fruited Balloon Vine	<i>Cardiospermum microcarpum</i>	Native	Vine	89
Southern Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum caudatum</i>	Native	Fern	90
Southern Hackberry	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	Native	Tree	91
Spanish Bayonet, Yucca	<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	Native	Cacti & Succulent	92
Spiked Marsh Rush	<i>Juncus maritimus</i>	Native	Grass	93
St. Andrew's Cross	<i>Hypericum hypericoides</i>	Native	Perennial	94
Strawberry Guava, Lemon Guava	<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>	Invasive 2	Shrub	179
Surinam Cherry	<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	Invasive 2	Shrub	180
Sword Fern	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>	Native	Fern	95
Tassel Plant	<i>Suriana maritima</i>	Native	Shrub	96
Ten Day Fern, Leatherleaf Fern	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Native	Fern	97
Toothed Spleenwort	<i>Asplenium dentatum</i>	Native	Fern	98
Turkey Berry, Beauty Bush	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	Native	Shrub	99
Turnera, Yellow Alder	<i>Turnera ulmifolia</i>	Native	Perennial	100
Traveller's Joy	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Invasive 2	Vine	181

Umbrella Sedge	<i>Cyperus involucratus</i>	Invasive 2	Grass	182
Velvet Leaf, Indian Mallow	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	Invasive 2	Annual	183
Virginia Chain Fern	<i>Woodwardia virginica</i>	Native	Fern	101
Virginia Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Native	Vine	102
Walking Casuarina	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Invasive 1	Tree	145
Wall Fumitory	<i>Fumaria muralis</i>	Invasive 1	Annual	184
Wandering Jew	<i>Tradscantia zebrina</i>	Invasive 2	Cacti & Succulent	185
Water Hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Invasive 1	Aquatic	146
Water Lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Invasive 1	Aquatic	147
Wax Myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Native	Shrub	103
Wedelia, Seaside Creeping Daisy	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	Invasive 1	Vine	148
West Indian Cirrus	<i>Cissus sicyoides</i>	Native	Vine	104
White Cedar, Pink Trumpet Tree	<i>Tabebuia pallida</i>	Invasive 2	Tree	186
White Stopper	<i>Eugenia axillaris</i>	Native	Shrub	105
Wild Bermuda Bean	<i>Phaseolus lignosus</i>	Native	Vine	106
Wild Bermuda Pepper	<i>Peperomia septentrionalis</i>	Native	Cacti & Succulent	107
Wild Coffee Shrub or Bahama Coffee	<i>Psychotria ligustrifolia</i>	Native	Shrub	108
Wild Poinsettia, Joseph's Coat	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	Native	Perennial	109
WireWeed	<i>Sida acuta</i>	Invasive 1	Perennial	149
Wood Grass	<i>Oplismenus setarius</i>	Native	Grass	110
Yellow wood, Satin Wood	<i>Zanthoxylum flavum</i>	Native	Tree	111
Zoysia Grass	<i>Zoysia matrella</i>	Invasive 2	Grass	187

Plants by Botanical Name

Botanical Name	Common name	Nature	Type	Page
<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	Velvet Leaf, Indian Mallow	Invasive 2	Annual	183
<i>Acrostichum excelsum</i>	Giant Fern	Native	Fern	61
<i>Adiantum bellum</i>	Bermuda Maidenhair Fern	Endemic	Fern	37
<i>Agave sisalana</i>	Sisal Plant	Invasive 2	Cacti & Succulent	178
<i>Anredera baselloides</i>	Madeira Vine	Invasive 2	Vine	168
<i>Ardisia elliptica</i>	Marlberry, Shoebuttton Ardisia	Invasive 1	Shrub	136
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Cow Cane	Invasive 1	Grass	127
<i>Asparagus densiflorus 'Sprengeri'</i>	Asparagus Fern	Invasive 1	Perennial	116
<i>Asparagus falcatus</i>	Long Leafed Asparagus Fern	Invasive 1	Vine	133
<i>Asparagus setaceus</i>	Asparagus Wedding Fern	Invasive 1	Vine	117
<i>Asplenium dentatum</i>	Toothed Spleenwort	Native	Fern	98
<i>Asplenium heterochroum</i>	Long Spleenwort	Native	Fern	69
<i>Avicennia germinans</i>	Black Mangrove	Native	Tree	45
<i>Baccharis glomeruliflora</i>	Doc Bush	Native	Shrub	58
<i>Borrchia arborescens</i>	Sea Ox-Eye	Native	Shrub	81
<i>Borrchia frutescens</i>	Salt Marsh Ox-Eye	Native	Shrub	78
<i>Buddleia madagascariensis</i>	Madagascar Buddleia, Snuff Plant	Invasive 1	Shrub	134
<i>Cakile lanceolata</i>	Scurvy Grass, Sea Rocket	Native	Perennial	80
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	Turkey Berry, Beauty Bush	Native	Shrub	99
<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>	Kamani, Alexandrian Laurel	Invasive 2	Tree	166
<i>Campylopus bermudiana</i>	Bermuda Campylopus	Endemic	Moss	34
<i>Canavalia rosea</i>	Bay Bean	Native	Vine	27
<i>Capsicum baccatum</i>	Bird Pepper, Hot Pepper	Native	Perennial	44
<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	Balloon Vine (Large Fruited)	Invasive 1	Vine	118
<i>Cardiospermum microcarpum</i>	Small-fruited Balloon Vine	Native	Vine	89
<i>Carex bermudiana</i>	Bermuda Sedge	Endemic	Grass	40
<i>Carpobrotus chilensis</i>	Ice Plant	Invasive 2	Cacti & Succulent	165
<i>Casasia clusiifolia</i>	Seven Year Apple	Native	Shrub	87
<i>Cassine laneana</i>	Bermuda Olivewood Bark	Endemic	Tree	38
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Casuarina	Invasive 1	Tree	125
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Walking Casuarina	Invasive 1	Tree	145
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	Southern Hackberry	Native	Tree	91

<i>Cenchrus purpureus</i>	Napier Grass, Elephant Grass	Invasive 1	Grass	139
<i>Cenchrus setaceus</i>	Fountain Grass	Invasive 1	Grass	128
<i>Centaurs tribuloides</i>	Bur-Grass	Native	Grass	48
<i>Chiococca alba</i>	Bermuda Snowberry	Native	Shrub	42
<i>Cissus sicyoides</i>	West Indian Cirrus	Native	Vine	104
<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i>	Fiddlewood	Invasive 2	Tree	161
<i>Clerodendron sp.</i>	Shrubby Clerodendron	Invasive 1	Shrub	144
<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>	Bay Grape, Sea Grape	Native	Tree	28
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Dasheen, Taro, Eddoe	Invasive 2	Vegetable	159
<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>	Buttonwood	Native	Tree	50
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Horse-weed Fleabane	Invasive 2	Annual	164
<i>Crossopetalum rhacoma</i>	Rhacoma, Maidenberry	Native	Shrub	75
<i>Croton punctatus</i>	Beach Croton	Native	Shrub	30
<i>Ctenitis sloanei</i>	Bermuda Cave Fern	Native	Fern	35
<i>Cyperus involucreatus</i>	Umbrella Sedge	Invasive 2	Grass	182
<i>Dichondra carolinensis</i>	Carolina Ditchindra	Native	Perennial	52
<i>Diplazium laffaniamum</i>	Governor Laffan's Fern	Endemic	Fern	61
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Jamaican Dogwood	Native	Shrub	65
<i>Dolichos lablab</i>	Black bean, Hyacinth bean, Lablab	Invasive 1	Vine	122
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water Hyacinth	Invasive 1	Aquatic	146
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian Berry, Russian Olive	Invasive 1	Shrub	143
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Goosegrass, Wire Grass	Invasive 2	Grass	162
<i>Epipremnum pinnatum</i>	Pothos Vine	Invasive 1	Vine	141
<i>Erigeron darrellianus</i>	Darrell's Fleabane	Native	Perennial	57
<i>Eugenia axillaris</i>	White Stopper	Native	Shrub	105
<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	Surinam Cherry	Invasive 2	Shrub	180
<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	Wild Poinsettia, Joseph's Coat	Native	Perennial	109
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Indian Laurel	Invasive 1	Tree	130
<i>Forestiera segregata</i>	Forestiera	Native	Shrub	59
<i>Fumaria muralis</i>	Wall Fumitory	Invasive 1	Annual	184
<i>Galium pilosum</i>	Bermuda Bedstraw	Endemic	Perennial	33
<i>Goniopteris bermudiana</i>	Bermuda Shield Fern, Gilbert Fern	Native	Fern	41
<i>Helaniam amarum</i>	Bitterweed, Yellowdicks	Invasive 1	Annual	121
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	Seaside Heliotrope	Native	Cacti & Succulent	84
<i>Hylocereus undatus</i>	Night Blooming Cereus, Dragon Fruit	Invasive 2	Cacti & Succulent	172
<i>Hypericum hypericoides</i>	St. Andrew's Cross	Native	Perennial	94

<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	Morning Glory	Invasive 1	Vine	134
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>	Seaside Morning Glory	Native	Vine	85
<i>Juncus maritimus</i>	Spiked Marsh Rush	Native	Grass	93
<i>Juniperus bermudiana</i>	Bermuda Cedar	Endemic	Tree	36
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Jumbie Bean, Wild Mimosa	Invasive 1	Shrub	131
<i>Livistonia chinensis</i>	Chinese Fan Palm	Invasive 1	Palm	126
<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	Cat's Claw Vine	Invasive 2	Vine	157
<i>Mallotonia gnaphalodes</i>	Bay Lavender, Iodine Bush	Native	Shrub	29
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Pride of India	Invasive 2	Tree	174
<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Bitter Melon	Invasive 2	Vine	153
<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	Mock Orange, Orange Jessamine	Invasive 2	Shrub	170
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Wax Myrtle	Native	Shrub	103
<i>Nama jamaicense</i>	Jamaica Weed	Native	Annual	64
<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>	Sword Fern	Native	Fern	95
<i>Nicandra physaloies</i>	Apple of Peru	Invasive 1	Shrub	115
<i>Noronhia emarginata</i>	Madagascar Olive	Invasive 1	Tree	135
<i>Oplismenus setarius</i>	Wood Grass	Native	Grass	110
<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	Prickly Pear	Native	Cacti & Succulent	72
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	Cinnamon Fern	Native	Fern	53
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Royal Fern, Flowering Fern	Native	Fern	76
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Coastal Rush Grass, Switch Grass	Native	Grass	56
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper	Native	Vine	102
<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Ink Berry	Native	Vine	63
<i>Pennisetum macrostachyum</i>	Purple Fountain Grass	Invasive 2	Grass	175
<i>Peperomia septentrionalis</i>	Wild Bermuda Pepper	Native	Cacti & Succulent	107
<i>Pereskia aculeata</i>	Barbados Gooseberry	Invasive 1	Cacti & Succulent	119
<i>Phaseolus lignosus</i>	Wild Bermuda Bean	Native	Vine	106
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island Date Palm	Invasive 2	Palm	155
<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	Senegal Date Palm	Invasive 2	Palm	177
<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	Cape Weed, Matchstick Weed	Native	Perennial	51
<i>Pimenta dioica</i>	Allspice	Invasive 2	Tree	152
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Water Lettuce	Invasive 1	Aquatic	147
<i>Pluchea odorata</i>	Shrubby Fleabane	Native	Shrub	88
<i>Polymnia uvedalia</i>	Bear's Foot	Native	Shrub	32
<i>Polypodium plumula</i>	Plumed Polypody	Native	Fern	70

<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Carolina Laurel Cherry	Invasive 2	Shrub	156
<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>	Strawberry Guava, Lemon Guava	Invasive 2	Shrub	179
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Common Guava	Invasive 2	Tree	158
<i>Psychotria ligustrifolia</i>	Wild Coffee Shrub or Bahama Coffee	Native	Shrub	108
<i>Pteridium aquilinum caudatum</i>	Southern Bracken	Native	Fern	90
<i>Pteris longifolia</i>	Long-Leaved Brake	Invasive 2	Fern	167
<i>Pueraria montana</i>	Kudzu	Invasive 1	Vine	132
<i>Randia aculeata</i>	Box Briar, Indigo Berry	Native	Shrub	46
<i>Rhizophora mangle</i>	Red Mangrove	Native	Tree	73
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor Oil Plant	Invasive 1	Shrub	124
<i>Rivina humilis</i>	Rouge Plant	Invasive 2	Shrub	176
<i>Ruellia brittoniana</i>	Mexican Petunia, Ruellia	Invasive 2	Perennial	168
<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Ten Day Fern, Leatherleaf Fern	Native	Fern	97
<i>Russelia equisetiformis</i>	Heath Fire Cracker	Invasive 2	Shrub	163
<i>Sabal bermudana</i>	Bermuda Palmetto	Endemic	Palm	39
<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>	Mother-in-Law's Tongue, Snake Plant	Invasive 1	Cacti & Succulent	138
<i>Scaevola plumieri</i>	Beach Lobelia, Ink Berry	Native	Cacti & Succulent	31
<i>Scaevola sericea</i>	Beach Naupaka	Invasive 1	Shrub	120
<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	Queensland Umbrella Tree	Invasive 1	Tree	142
<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>	Dwarf Umbrella Plant	Invasive 2	Shrub	160
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper, Mexican Pepper	Invasive 1	Tree	123
<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i>	Seaside Purslane	Native	Cacti & Succulent	86
<i>Setaria verticillata</i>	Foxtail Grass, Bristly Fox Tail	Invasive 1	Grass	129
<i>Sida acuta</i>	WireWeed	Invasive 1	Perennial	149
<i>Sisyrinchium bermudiana</i>	Bermudiana	Endemic	Perennial	43
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Garden Nightshade	Native	Shrub	60
<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>	Seaside Goldenrod	Native	Perennial	83
<i>Sophora tomentosa</i>	Coast Sophora, Necklace Pod	Native	Shrub	54
<i>Spartina patens</i>	Salt Grass, Salt Meadow Cordgrass	Native	Grass	77
<i>Spermacoce assurgens</i>	Button-weed	Native	Perennial	49
<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	Wedelia, Seaside Creeping Daisy	Invasive 1	Vine	148
<i>Sporobolus poiretii</i>	Bull Grass, Smut Grass, Rat-Tail Grass	Invasive 2	Grass	154
<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>	Jamaican Vervain	Native	Annual	66
<i>Suriana maritima</i>	Tassel Plant	Native	Shrub	96
<i>Tabebuia pallida</i>	White Cedar, Pink Trumpet Tree	Invasive 2	Tree	186
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	Poison Ivy	Native	Vine	71

<i>Tradescantia spathacea</i>	Oyster Plant, Canoe Plant	Invasive 2	Perennial	173
<i>Tradescantia zebrina</i>	Wandering Jew	Invasive 2	Cacti & Succulent	185
<i>Trema lamarckianum</i>	Lamarck's Trema	Native	Shrub	67
<i>Triumfetta semitriloba</i>	Burr Bush	Native	Shrub	47
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Nasturtium	Invasive 2	Annual	171
<i>Turnera ulmifolia</i>	Turnera, Yellow Alder	Native	Perennial	100
<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	Lesser Bullrush, Cattail	Native	Grass	68
<i>Urochloa mutica</i>	Para Grass, Buffalo Grass	Invasive 1	Grass	140
<i>Woodwardia virginica</i>	Virginia Chain Fern	Native	Fern	102
<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	Spanish Bayonet, Yucca	Native	Cacti & Succulent	92
<i>Zanthoxylum flavum</i>	Yellow wood, Satin Wood	Native	Tree	111
<i>Zoysia matrella</i>	Zoysia Grass	Invasive 2	Grass	187