

# KEY FEATURES IN DETERMINING THE WEEDS FROM THE NATIVES



*Dexter Sowell & Kim Alexander*  
*Florida Natural Areas Inventory*



FLORIDA  
**Natural Areas**  
INVENTORY

# INTRODUCTION

- *Land managers and contractors*
- *Active exotics removal in Florida and at same time high number of native/rare species that are very similar to exotics*
- *Avoiding non-target damage to our natives is KEY*
- *This presentation is a series of species comparisons to help us avoid non-target damage*

## *Information Sources:*

- *Florida Natural Areas Inventory*
- *ISB Atlas of Florida Plants*
- *UF/IFAS Center for Invasive Plants*

**EXOTIC**

**NATIVE**

**Don't let "mistaken identity" happen in your invasives control projects !!!**

# TREES AND SHRUBS

# CHINESE TALLOW

*Triadica sebifera*

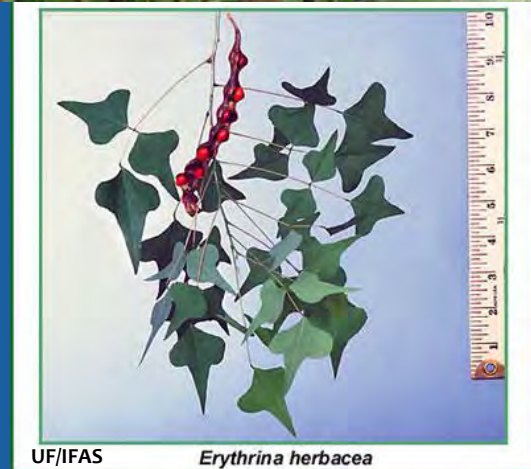


# CORALBEAN

*Erythrina herbacea*



© www.auJardin.info



UF/IFAS

*Erythrina herbacea*

# CHINESE TALLOW

*Triadica sebifera*



- Tree, unarmed
- Simple leaf
- Small yellow flowers
- Milky sap
- Capsule with white seeds

# CORALBEAN

*Erythrina herbacea*



- Small shrub, armed
- Compound leaf
- Red tubular flower
- No milky sap
- Legume (bean pod) with red seeds



UGA2151093

# SHOEBUTTON ARDISIA

*Ardisia elliptica*



*Ardisia elliptica*  
Photo and © by Roger Hammer  
Wildflowers of the Everglades



# MARLBERRY

*Ardisia escallonioides*



*Ardisia escallonioides*  
Photo and © by Roger Hammer  
Wildflowers of the Everglades



*Ardisia escallonioides*  
Photo by Pat Howell



*Ardisia escallonioides*  
Photo by Shirley Denton

# SHOEBUTTON ARDISIA

*Ardisia elliptica*



- Leaf margins revolute
- Flowers in stalked axillary clusters
- Shrub <2 meters tall

# MARLBERRY

*Ardisia escallonioides*



- Leaf margins flat
- Flowers in terminal clusters
- Shrub/small tree to 5 meters tall or more



# CORAL ARDISIA

*Ardisia crenata*



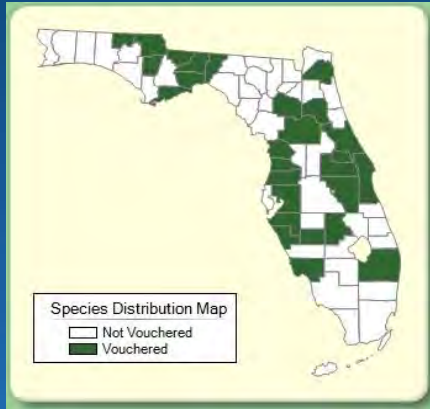
# MARLBERRY

*Ardisia escallonioides*



# CORAL ARDISIA

*Ardisia crenata*



- Leaves with crenate margins
- Flowers in stalked axillary clusters
- Bright red drupes

# MARLBERRY

*Ardisia escallonioides*



- Leaves entire
- Flowers in terminal clusters
- Drupes turning black

# CORAL ARDISIA

*Ardisia crenata*



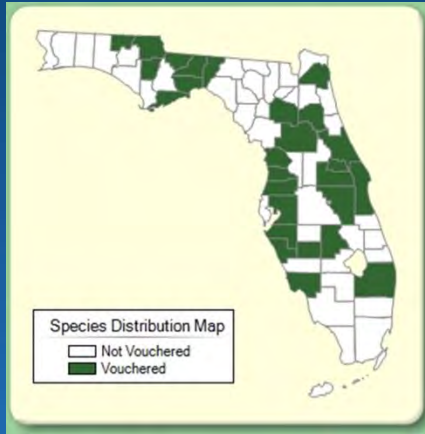
# WILD COFFEE

*Psychotria nervosa*



# CORAL ARDISIA

*Ardisia crenata*



- Alternate leaves
- Revolute, crenate leaf margin
- Leaf veins not prominent

# WILD COFFEE

*Psychotria nervosa*



- Opposite leaves
- Slightly revolute, entire to wavy leaf margin
- Leaf veins prominent



# CHINESE PRIVET

*Ligustrum sinense*



# GODFREY'S SWAMP PRIVET

*Forestiera godfreyi*



# CHINESE PRIVET

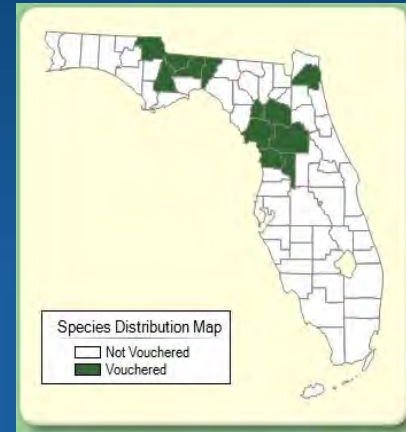
*Ligustrum sinense*



- Terminal flower clusters
- Evergreen leaves
- Leaf margins entire
- Short petiole
- Underside of leaves with hairs along the midvein

# GODFREY'S SWAMP PRIVET

*Forestiera godfreyi*



- Axillary flower clusters
- Deciduous leaves
- Leaf margins toothed above the middle
- Longer petiole
- Underside of leaves uniformly hairy

# CHINESE PRIVET

*Ligustrum sinense*



# FLORIDA SWAMP PRIVET

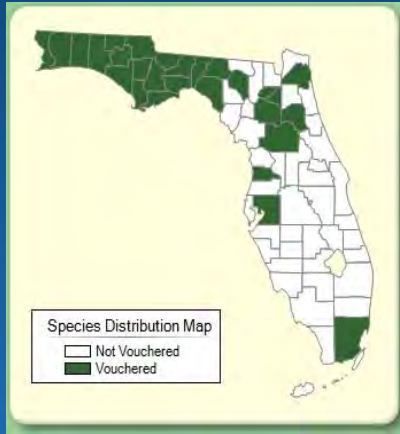
*Forestiera segregata*





# CHINESE PRIVET

*Ligustrum sinense*



- Terminal flower clusters
- Short petiole
- Leaves elliptic
- Underside of leaves with hairs along the midvein

# FLORIDA SWAMP PRIVET

*Forestiera segregata*



- Axillary flower clusters
- Leaves sessile
- Leaves obovate
- Underside of leaves glabrous



**CHINESE PRIVET**

*Ligustrum sinense*

UGA5302027

# CHINESE PRIVET

*Ligustrum sinense*



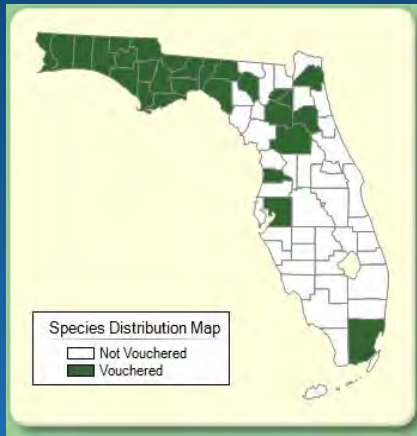
# WALTER'S VIBURNUM

*Viburnum obovatum*



# CHINESE PRIVET

*Ligustrum sinense*



- Four petals/flower
- Leaf margin entire
- No short shoots
- Young stems hairy

# WALTER'S VIBURNUM

*Viburnum obovatum*



- Five petals/flower
- Leaf margin entire or serrate
- Short shoots
- Young stems and leaves with rusty scales

# BEACH NAUPAKA

*Scaevola taccada*



# INKBERRY

*Scaevola plumieri*



# BEACH NAUPAKA

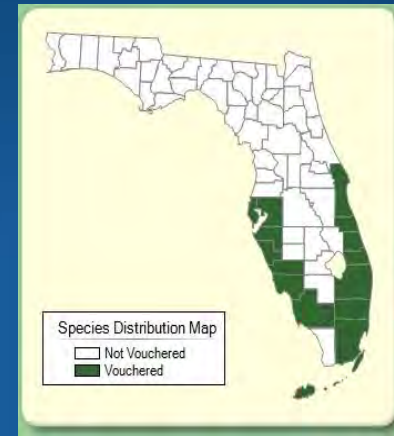
*Scaevola taccada*



- Leaves longer (to 21 cm)
- Leaves rolled
- Leaves less succulent
- White fruit
- Green foliage

# INKBERRY

*Scaevola plumieri*



- Leaves shorter (to 10 cm)
- Leaves flat
- Leaves more succulent
- Black fruit
- Yellow-green foliage

# BEACH NAUPAKA

*Scaevola taccada*



# INKBERRY

*Scaevola plumieri*





Invasive, beach Naupaka (*Scaevola taccada*) growing with native Inkberry (*Scaevola plumieri*).



# BEACH NAUPAKA

*Scaevola taccada*



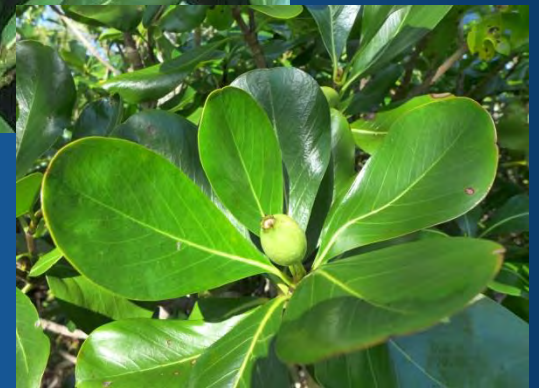
# BEACH NAUPAKA

*Scaevola taccada*



# SEVENYEAR APPLE

*Genipa clusiifolia*



# BEACH NAUPAKA

*Scaevola taccada*



# SEVENYEAR APPLE

*Genipa glusiifolia*

# BEACH NAUPAKA

*Scaevola taccada*



- Leaves alternate (but densely clustered)
- White fruit
- Fruit smaller
- Flowers zygomorphic

# SEVENYEAR APPLE

*Genipa clusiifolia*



- Leaves opposite
- Black fruit (green when immature)
- Fruit larger (6-10cm)
- Flowers actinomorphic

# LANTANA

*Lantana strigocamara*



# PINELAND LANTANA

*Lantana depressa*



# LANTANA

*Lantana camara*



- Obtuse leaf base
- Leaves more or less flat
- Orange or multi-colored flowers

# PINELAND LANTANA

*Lantana depressa*



- Acute leaf base
- Leaves folded along midrib
- All flowers yellow

# LANTANA

*Lantana camara*



UGA5281084

# HEAVENLY BAMBOO

*Nandina domestica*



# DEVIL'S WALKINGSTICK

*Aralia spinosa*





# HEAVENLY BAMBOO

*Nandina domestica*



# DEVIL'S WALKINGSTICK

*Aralia spinosa*



# HEAVENLY BAMBOO

*Nandina domestica*



- Leaflet margin entire
- Stem and leaves unarmed
- Red berry

# DEVIL'S WALKINGSTICK

*Aralia spinosa*



- Leaflet margin serrate
- Stem and leaves armed with prickles
- Purple/black drupe

*Aralia spinosa*

*Photo by Shirley Denton*



**DEVIL'S WALKINGSTICK**

*Aralia spinosa*

# HEAVENLY BAMBOO

*Nandina domestica*

*Nandina domestica*

*Photo by Betty Wargo*



# SILVERTHORN

*Elaeagnus pungens*



# GUM BULLY

*Sideroxylon lanuginosum*



# SILVERTHORN

*Elaeagnus pungens*



- Twigs and underside of leaf with silvery and rusty scales
- Fruit a large berry covered with scales
- No milky sap

# GUM BULLY

*Sideroxylon lanuginosum*



- Twigs and underside of leaf with soft hairs
- Fruit a black berry
- Milky sap

# JAVA PLUM

*Syzygium cumini*



# FALSE MASTIC

*Sideroxylon foetidissimum*



# JAVA PLUM

*Syzygium cumini*



- Black fruit
- Entire leaf margin
- Opposite leaves
- Lateral leaf veins quite faint

# FALSE MASTIC

*Sideroxylon foetidissimum*



- Yellow fruit
- Wavy leaf margin
- Alternate leaves
- Lateral leaf veins more apparent



# JAVA PLUM

*Syzygium cumini*



# FALSE MASTIC

*Sideroxylon foetidissimum*



# CARROTWOOD

*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*



# PARADISE TREE

*Simarouba glauca*



# CARROTWOOD

*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*



# PARADISE TREE

*Simarouba glauca*



# CARROTWOOD

*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*



- Leaves with 4-12 leaflets
- Leaves green when young
- Leaves yellowish-green
- Inner bark orange
- Orange, 3-lobed fruit

# PARADISE TREE

*Simarouba glauca*



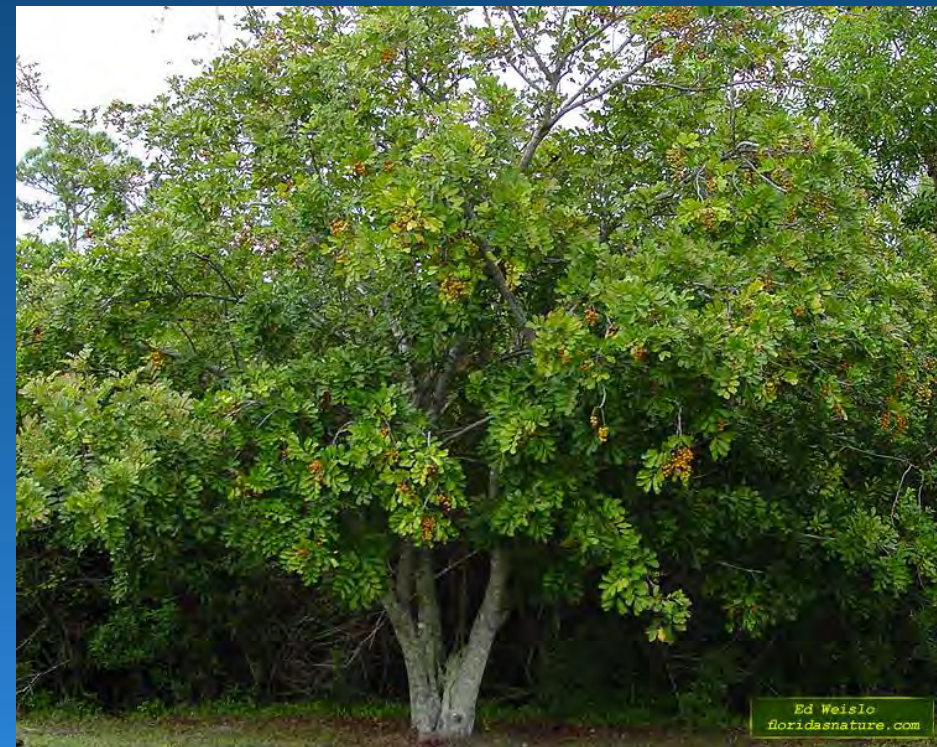
- Leaves with 9-21 leaflets
- Leaves red-orange when young
- Leaves dark green
- Inner bark not orange
- Purplish/black fruit

# CARROTWOOD

*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*

# PARADISE TREE

*Simarouba glauca*



# STRAWBERRY GUAVA

*Psidium cattleianum*



# POSSUMHAW

*Viburnum nudum*



COPYRIGHT J.R. MANHART

# STRAWBERRY GUAVA

*Psidium cattleianum*



- Crushed leaves fragrant
- Flowers/fruits axillary
- Berries yellow or red
- Berries with persistent, fleshy sepals at apex

# POSSUMHAW

*Viburnum nudum*



- Leaves not fragrant
- Flowers/fruits terminal
- Drupes purplish black
- Drupes without sepals at apex

# STRAWBERRY GUAVA

*Psidium cattleianum*



# WHITE STOPPER

*Eugenia axillaris*





# STRAWBERRY GUAVA

*Psidium cattleianum*



- Yellowish to red berry
- Pedicels 1-2 cm long, stout
- Leaves mostly obovate
- Short acuminate leaf apex

# WHITE STOPPER

*Eugenia axillaris*



- Black berry
- Pedicels <0.5 cm long
- Leaves ovate to elliptic
- Acute leaf apex

# SURINAM CHERRY

*Eugenia uniflora*

*Eugenia uniflora*  
Photo by Dennis Girard



# WHITE STOPPER

*Eugenia axillaris*

*Eugenia axillaris*  
Photo and © by Roger Hammer  
Wildflowers of the Everglades



# SURINAM CHERRY

*Eugenia uniflora*



# WHITE STOPPER

*Eugenia axillaris*



# SURINAM CHERRY

*Eugenia uniflora*



- Large, red 'ribbed' berry
- Pedicels >0.5 cm long
- Petiole very short (2-5 mm)

# WHITE STOPPER

*Eugenia axillaris*



- Small, black berry
- Pedicels <0.5 cm long
- Petiole longer and reddish

# GUAVA

*Psidium guajava*



*Psidium guajava*  
Photo by Asit K. Ghosh



# POND APPLE

*Annona glabra*



*Annona glabra*  
Photo by Gil Nelson



*Annona glabra*  
Photo and © by Roger Hammer  
Wildflowers of the Everglades

# GUAVA

*Psidium guajava*



# POND APPLE

*Annona glabra*



# GUAVA

*Psidium guajava*



- Opposite leaves
- Leaf veins prominent
- Fruit with persistent, fleshy sepals at the apex

# POND APPLE

*Annona glabra*



- Alternate leaves
- Leaf veins obscure
- Fruit without persistent sepals

# CAMPHOR TREE

*Cinnamomum camphora*



# SWAMP BAY

*Persea palustris*





# CAMPHOR TREE

*Cinnamomum camphora*



- Crushed leaves have a strong camphor smell
- Glaucous leaf underside
- Three veins at leaf base
- Fruit with a cupule

# SWAMP BAY

*Persea palustris*



- Crushed leaves have a bay leaf smell
- Pubescent leaf underside
- One vein at leaf base
- Fruit lacking a cupule

# LAUREL FIG

*Ficus microcarpa*



*Ficus microcarpa*  
Photo by Keith Bradley



# STRANGLER FIG

*Ficus aurea*



*Ficus aurea*  
Photo by Rob Curtis/The Early Birder



*Ficus aurea*  
Photo by Walter Hodge  
USF Herbarium Slide Collection

# LAUREL FIG

*Ficus microcarpa*



- Smaller leaves (4-6 cm long)
- Veins obscure
- Lowest pair of veins at a sharper angle than rest
- Figs ca. 1 cm long

# STRANGLER FIG

*Ficus aurea*



- Larger leaves (6-12 cm long)
- Veins yellowish
- Lowest pair of veins not different
- Figs ca. 2 cm long

# LAUREL FIG

*Ficus microcarpa*



# STRANGLER FIG

*Ficus aurea*



# LEAD TREE

*Leucaena leucocephala*



# WILD TAMARIND

*Lysiloma latisiliquum*



# LEAD TREE

*Leucaena leucocephala*



- Leaflet very asymmetrical
- Legume narrower
- 10 stamens/flower
- Stipules inconspicuous

# WILD TAMARIND

*Lysiloma latisiliquum*



- Leaflet slightly asymmetrical
- Legume wider
- >10 stamens/flower
- Stipules conspicuous, large on new growth

# LEAD TREE

*Leucaena leucocephala*



# WILD TAMARIND

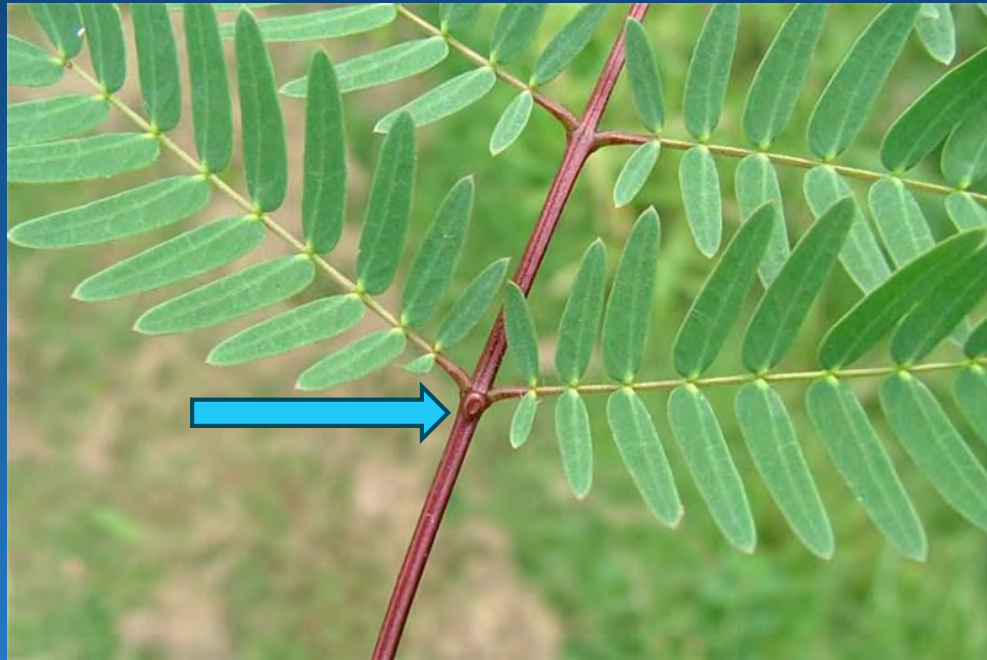
*Lysiloma latisiliquum*



Bobby Hattaway / [www.discoverlife.org](http://www.discoverlife.org)

# LEAD TREE

*Leucaena leucocephala*



# WILD TAMARIND

*Lysiloma latisiliquum*



- Gland at top of petiole (under first leaflets) on lead tree
- Stipules at base of new leaves on wild tamarind



# BRAZILIAN PEPPER

*Schinus terebinthifolia\**



# DAHOON

*Ilex cassine*



- Recent name change to match latin gender of *Schinus*
  - ... *folius* to ... *folia*

# BRAZILIAN PEPPER

*Schinus terebinthifolia*



- Compound leaf
- Crushed leaves have a pungent odor
- Drupes with a single seed
- Drupe without a black dot on top

# DAHOON

*Ilex cassine*



- Simple leaf
- Crushed leaves are odorless
- Drupes with four seeds
- Fruit with a black dot on top (persistent stigma)

# WHITE MULBERRY

*Morus alba*



*Morus alba*  
Photo by Allen Boutman

# RED MULBERRY

*Morus rubra*



*Morus rubra*  
Photo by Betty Wargo



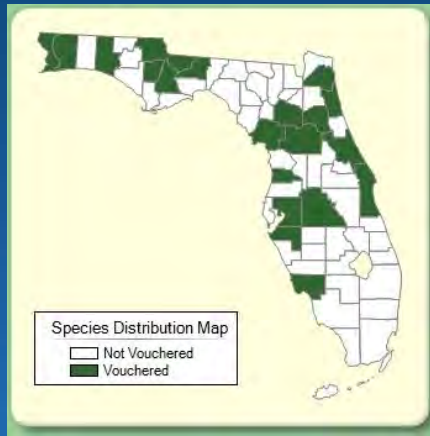
*Morus alba*  
Photo by Shirley Denton



*Morus rubra*  
Photo by Ash K. Ghosh

# WHITE MULBERRY

*Morus alba*



- Upper leaf surface glabrous
- Lower leaf surface with hairs on veins or glabrous
- Leaf apices abruptly acuminate
- Leaves usually dark green

# RED MULBERRY

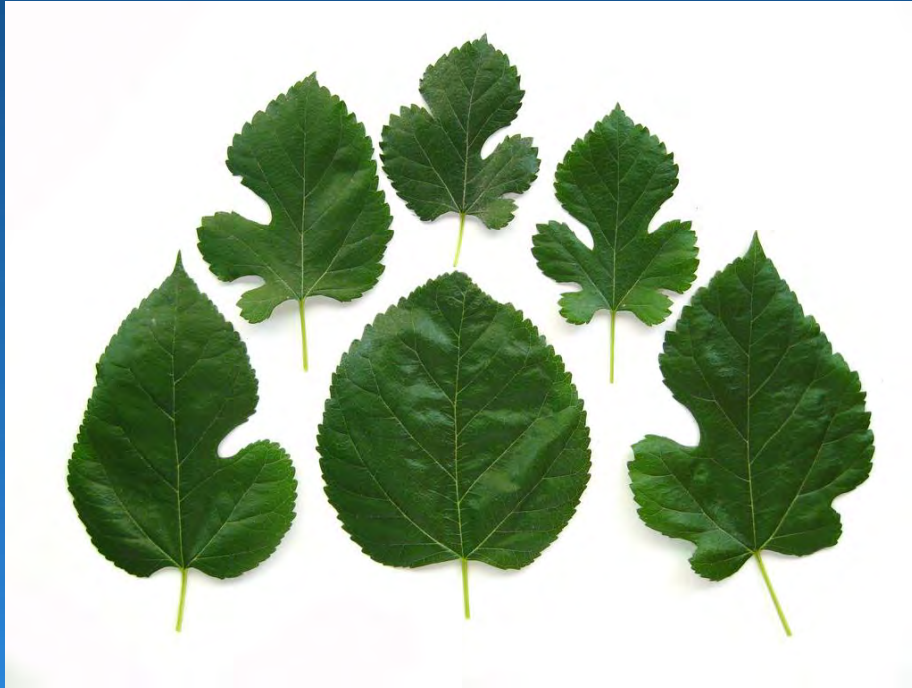
*Morus rubra*



- Upper leaf surface scabrous (with short hairs)
- Lower leaf surface covered with soft hairs throughout
- Leaf apices conspicuously acuminate
- Leaves usually mid-green

# WHITE MULBERRY

*Morus alba*



# RED MULBERRY

*Morus rubra*



# PAPER MULBERRY

*Broussonetia papyrifera*



# RED MULBERRY

*Morus rubra*



# PAPER MULBERRY

*Broussonetia papyrifera*



- Clonal, thicket forming
- Small twigs pubescent
- Petioles often longer, up to the length of the leaf
- Leaves usually dull green

# RED MULBERRY

*Morus rubra*



- Solitary
- Small twigs glabrous, or with only a few hairs
- Petioles 2 to 2.5 cm long
- Leaves usually mid-green

# SISAL HEMP

*Agave sisalana*

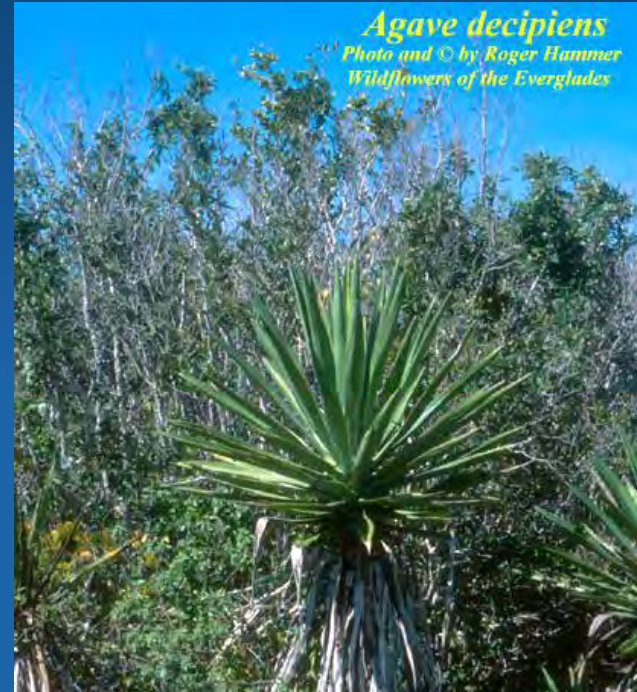


1581012



# FALSE SISAL

*Agave decipiens*





# SISAL HEMP

*Agave sisalana*



- Leaves entire
- Leaves larger
  - 90-130 cm long
  - 9-12 cm wide
- Upper leaf surface flat

# FALSE SISAL

*Agave decipiens*



- Leaves w/ recurved teeth
- Leaves smaller
  - 70-100 cm long
  - 7-10 cm wide
- Upper leaf surface concave

# FERNS

- Ferns are a primitive plant group that do not produce flowers or fruits.
- The leaves of ferns are often called **fronds**
- Leaflets are called **pinnae** (1<sup>st</sup> order segments) or **pinnules** (2<sup>nd</sup> order or greater segments)



Sporangium (pl. sporangia)

Sorus (pl. sori)



Indusium

# SWORD FERN

*Nephrolepis cordifolia*

*Nephrolepis cordifolia*  
Photo by Dennis Girard

# WILD BOSTON FERN

*Nephrolepis exaltata*

*Nephrolepis exaltata*  
Photo by Keith Bradley



# SWORD FERN

*Nephrolepis cordifolia*



- Roots with tubers
- Scales on rachis two colors
- Pinnae (leaflets) blunt-tipped

# WILD BOSTON FERN

*Nephrolepis exaltata*



- Roots lacking tubers
- Scales on rachis one color
- Pinnae more pointed at apex

# SWORD FERN

*Nephrolepis cordifolia*



# WILD BOSTON FERN

*Nephrolepis exaltata*



# SWORD FERN

*Nephrolepis cordifolia*



# PLUME POLYPODY

*Pecluma plumula*



# SWORD FERN

*Nephrolepis cordifolia*



- Rarely epiphytic
- Pinnae serrate
- Kidney-shaped indusium

# PLUME POLYPODY

*Pecluma plumula*



- Usually epiphytic
- Pinnae entire
- No indusium



# SWORD FERN

*Nephrolepis cordifolia*



# PLUME POLYPODY

*Pecluma plumula*



HERBS  
and  
GRASSES

# RATTLEBOX

*Sesbania punicea*



# BLADDERPOD

*Sesbania vesicaria*



# RATTLEBOX

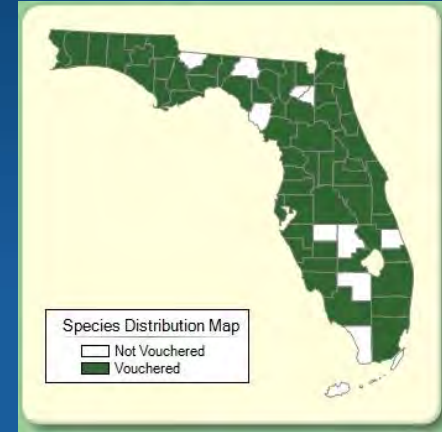
*Sesbania punicea*



- Plants woody
- Flowers yellowish in center, but without distinctive eye
- Fruit 4-angled

# BLADDERPOD

*Sesbania vesicaria*



- Plants mainly herbaceous
- Flowers yellow to tri-colored with a distinctive yellow eye
- Fruit flattened (2-angled)

# RATTLEBOX

*Sesbania punicea*



# BLADDERPOD

*Sesbania vesicaria*



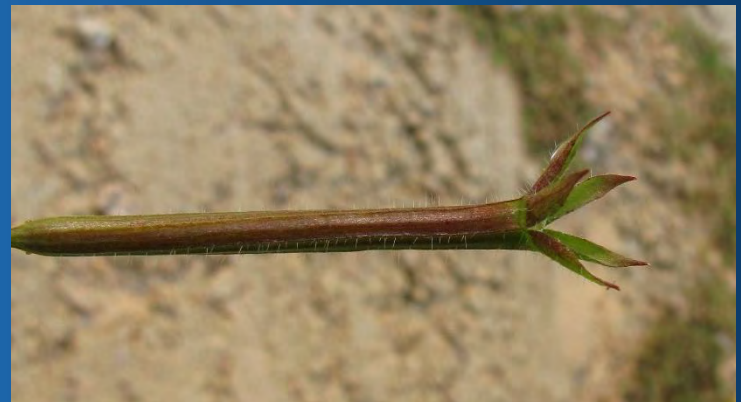
# PERUVIAN PRIMROSEWILLOW

*Ludwigia peruviana*



# ANGLESTEM PRIMROSEWILLOW

*Ludwigia leptocarpa*



# PERUVIAN PRIMROSEWILLOW

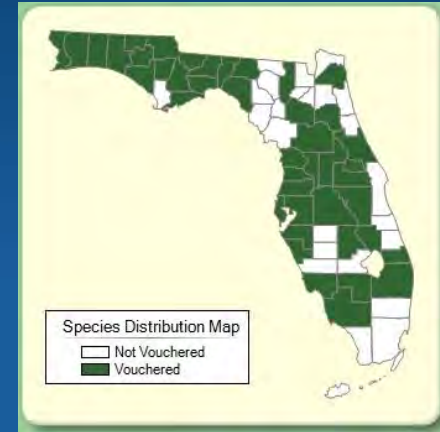
*Ludwigia peruviana*



- Overall larger plant/shrub
- Larger flower
- Usually 4 petals
- Fruits square, broad, to 3 cm long

# ANGLESTEM PRIMROSEWILLOW

*Ludwigia leptocarpa*



- Smaller plant/herb
- Smaller flower
- Usually 5 petals
- Fruits narrowly cylindrical, to 5 cm long

# PERUVIAN PRIMROSEWILLOW

*Ludwigia peruviana*



# ANGLESTEM PRIMROSEWILLOW

*Ludwigia leptocarpa*





# PRAXELIS

*Praxelis clematidea*



*Praxelis clematidea*  
Photo by Alan Franck



# BLUE MISTFLOWER

*Conoclinium coelestinum*



*Conoclinium coelestinum*  
Photo by Mary Keim



# PRAXELIS

*Praxelis clematidea*



- Crushed leaves have a pungent odor of cat urine
- Phyllaries deciduous (absent in fruit)
- Flower heads more than 0.5 cm long

# BLUE MISTFLOWER

*Conoclinium coelestinum*

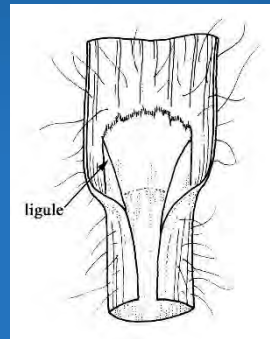


- Crushed leaves may be fragrant, but not of cat urine
- Phyllaries persistent (present in fruit)
- Flower heads less than 0.5 cm long

# A NOTE ABOUT GRASSES

Grasses (Poaceae) have a special leaf structure consisting of

- 1) the **blade** – the part of the leaf above the sheath,
- 2) the **sheath** – the lower part of the leaf that envelops the stem,
- 3) the **ligule** – a flap-like membrane or line of hairs on the inside of the leaf at the junction of the blade and the sheath.



Membranous



Ciliate

# COGON GRASS

*Imperata cylindrica*

# BROOMSEDGE BLUESTEM

*Andropogon virginicus*



# COGON GRASS

*Imperata cylindrica*



- Rhizomatous
- Midvein of leaf white and often offset

# BROOMSEDGE BLUESTEM

*Andropogon virginicus*



- Clumping
- Midvein of leaf usually centered

# COGON GRASS

*Imperata cylindrica*



# BROOMSEDGE BLUESTEM

*Andropogon virginicus*



# COGON GRASS

*Imperata cylindrica*



# YELLOW INDIANGRASS

*Sorghastrum nutans*



# COGON GRASS

*Imperata cylindrica*



- Midvein of leaf white and often offset
- Ligule short (0.2-3.5 mm)
- Large fuzzy panicle of flowers, silvery white and cylindrical

# YELLOW INDIANGRASS

*Sorghastrum nutans*



- Midvein of leaf usually centered
- Ligule long (2-6 mm)
- Plume-like panicle of flowers, bronze yellow



# COGON GRASS

*Imperata cylindrica*



UGA1380059



UGA2132087

# YELLOW INDIANGRASS

*Sorghastrum nutans*



# TORPEDO GRASS

*Panicum repens*



# MAIDENCANE

*Panicum hemitomon*



# TORPEDO GRASS

*Panicum repens*



- Plants shorter (20-90 cm tall), leaves narrower
- Rhizomes sharp-pointed
- Inflorescence broader

# MAIDENCANE

*Panicum hemitomon*



- Plants taller (50-200 cm tall), leaves broader
- Rhizomes not sharp
- Inflorescence narrow (to 1 cm wide)

# WEST INDIAN MARSH GRASS

*Hymenachne amplexicaulis*



# MAIDENCANE

*Panicum hemitomon*



## WEST INDIAN MARSH GRASS

*Hymenachne amplexicaulis*



- Ligules 1-2.5 mm long
- Internodes with solid white pith
- Base of leaf blade clasping

## MAIDENCANE

*Panicum hemitomon*



- Ligules <1 mm long
- Internodes without solid white pith
- Base of leaf cordate

# WEST INDIAN MARSH GRASS

*Hymenachne amplexicaulis*

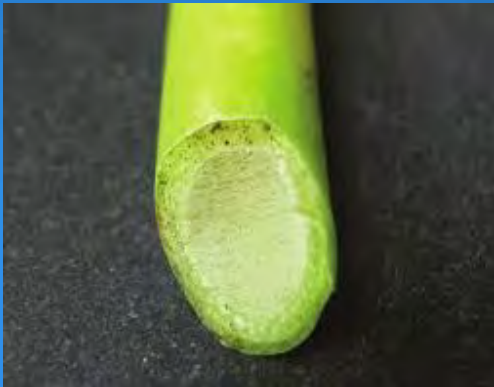
*Hymenachne amplexicaulis*

Photo by William Overholt



# MAIDENCANE

*Panicum hemitomon*



# WEST INDIAN MARSH GRASS

*Hymenachne amplexicaulis*



# AMERICAN CUPSCALE

*Sacciolepis striata*



## WEST INDIAN MARSH GRASS

*Hymenachne amplexicaulis*



- Ligules 1-2.5 mm long
- Internodes with solid white pith
- Base of leaf blade clasping

## AMERICAN CUPSCALE

*Sacciolepis striata*



- Ligules <1 mm long
- Internodes without solid white pith
- Base of leaf cordate



# BURMA REED

*Neyraudia reynaudiana*



# COMMON REED

*Phragmites australis*



# BURMA REED

*Neyraudia reynaudiana*



- Ligules on both sides of leaf (line of hairs around collar)
- Glabrous internodes

# COMMON REED

*Phragmites australis*



- Ligule only on inside of leaf
- Pubescent internodes

# NAPIER GRASS

*Pennisetum purpureum*



# COMMON REED

*Phragmites australis*



# NAPIER GRASS

*Pennisetum purpureum*



- Ligules 1.5 to 5 mm long
- Inflorescence a dense terminal panicle

# COMMON REED

*Phragmites australis*



- Ligules about 1 mm long
- Inflorescence a bushy panicle

# NAPIER GRASS

*Pennisetum purpureum*



# COMMON REED

*Phragmites australis*



# NAPIER GRASS

*Pennisetum purpureum*



Ligule on Napier grass

# COMMON REED

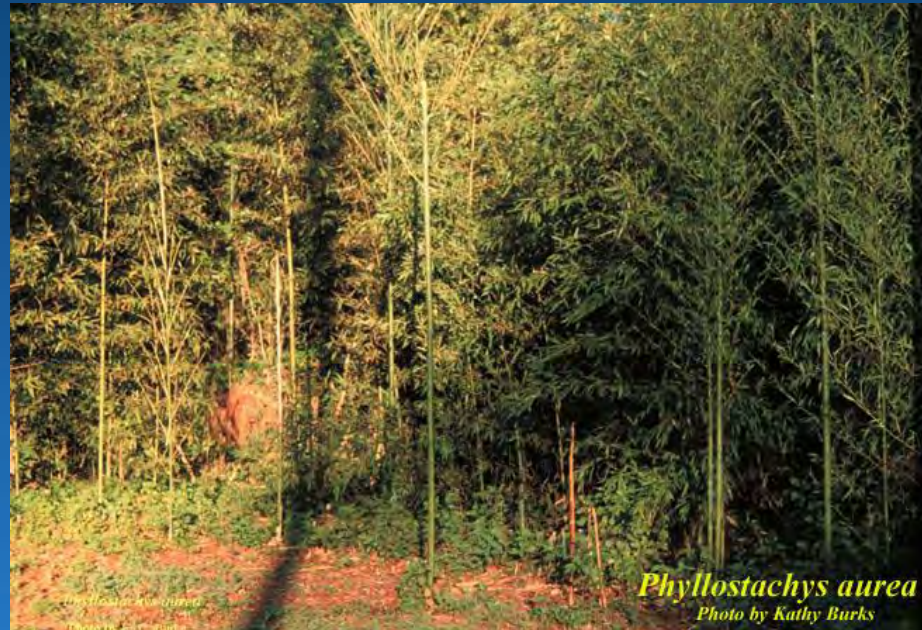
*Phragmites australis*



Ligule on common reed

# GOLDEN BAMBOO

*Phyllostachys aurea*



# SWITCHCANE

*Arundinaria gigantea*



# GOLDEN BAMBOO

*Phyllostachys aurea*



- Stem flattened or grooved on one side just above the node
- Swollen band just below node

# SWITCHCANE

*Arundinaria gigantea*



- Stem round
- Node may be swollen, but lacking a swollen band just below the node



# TROPICAL NUTRUSH

*Scleria microcarpa*

*Scleria microcarpa*

Photo by Alexandra Onisko



# TALL NUTGRASS

*Scleria triglomerata*



# TROPICAL NUTRUSH

*Scleria microcarpa*



- Leaf sheath strongly winged
- Achenes in multiple lax racemes
- Achenes with a large “cupula” at base

# TALL NUTGRASS

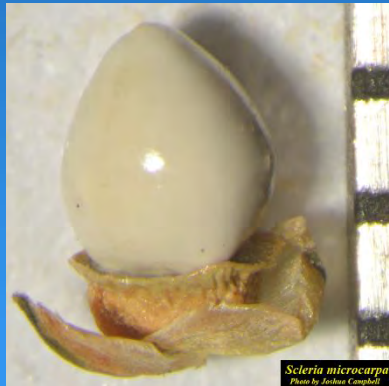
*Scleria triglomerata*



- Stem sharply angled, but leaf sheath not winged
- Achenes in 1 to several clusters
- Achenes with 3-lobed disk at base and subtended by bracts, but no “cupula”

# TROPICAL NUTRUSH

*Scleria microcarpa*

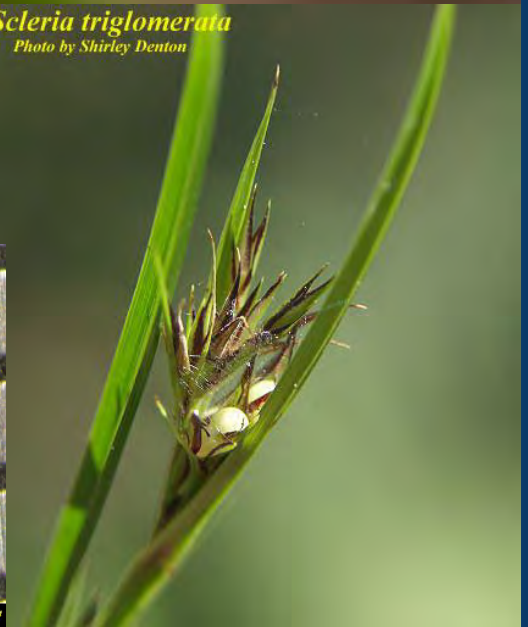


# TALL NUTGRASS

*Scleria triglomerata*



*Scleria triglomerata*  
Photo by Shirley Denton



VINES

# CHINESE WISTERIA

*Wisteria sinensis*

# AMERICAN WISTERIA

*Wisteria frutescens*



# CHINESE WISTERIA

*Wisteria sinensis*



- Leaves longer (to 40 cm)
- Flowers just before or as leaves are emerging
- Inflorescence longer (up to 40 cm long)

# AMERICAN WISTERIA

*Wisteria frutescens*



- Leaves shorter (to 30 cm)
- Flowers after leaves have appeared
- Inflorescence shorter (up to 25 cm long)

# CHINESE WISTERIA

*Wisteria sinensis*



# AMERICAN WISTERIA

*Wisteria frutescens*

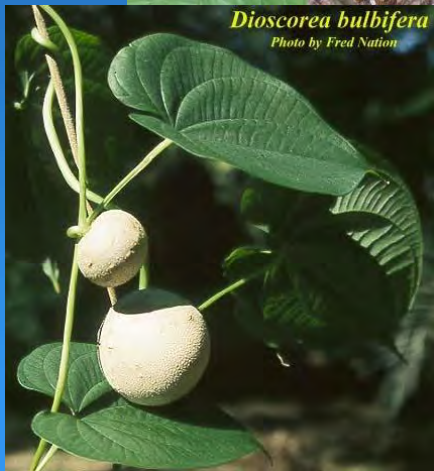


# AIR-POTATO

*Dioscorea bulbifera*



*Dioscorea bulbifera*  
Photo by Fred Nation



# FLORIDA YAM

*Dioscorea floridana*



*Dioscorea floridana*  
Photo by Shirley Denton



# AIR-POTATO

*Dioscorea bulbifera*



- Stems have aerial tubers
- Leaves larger, 9-11 nerved
- Secondary veins often prominent

# FLORIDA YAM

*Dioscorea floridana*



- Stems lacking tubers
- Leaves smaller, 7 nerved
- Secondary veins less prominent

# JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE

*Lonicera japonica*



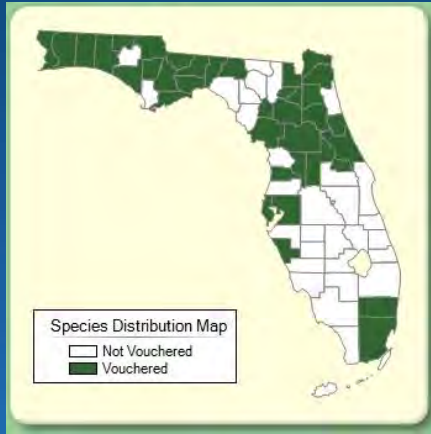
# TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE

*Lonicera sempervirens*



# JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE

*Lonicera japonica*



- Leaves pubescent or glabrous, but not glaucous
- Leaf apex acute to slightly acuminate
- Flowers white to creamy yellow

# TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE

*Lonicera sempervirens*



- Leaves with a glaucous underside
- Leaf apex rounded
- Flowers red

# JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE

*Lonicera japonica*



# TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE

*Lonicera sempervirens*



# BEACH VITEX

*Vitex rotundifolia*



# RAILROAD VINE

*Ipomoea pes-caprae* ssp. *brasiliensis*



# BEACH VITEX

*Vitex rotundifolia*



- Opposite leaves
- Woody growth
- Panicles of smaller blue flowers

# RAILROAD VINE

*Ipomoea pes-caprae* ssp. *brasiliensis*



- Alternate leaves
- Herbaceous
- Solitary, “morning glory” flowers

# BEACH VITEX

*Vitex rotundifolia*



# RAILROAD VINE

*Ipomoea pes-caprae* ssp. *brasiliensis*





# THANK YOU!!

Kim Alexander [kalexander@fnai.fsu.edu](mailto:kalexander@fnai.fsu.edu)  
Dexter Sowell [dsowell@fnai.fsu.edu](mailto:dsowell@fnai.fsu.edu)  
Chad Anderson [canderson@fnai.fsu.edu](mailto:canderson@fnai.fsu.edu)

