

\$2.20

**ROSELAND CORRIDOR PLAN
2003
FOR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND INSTITUTIONAL
DEVELOPMENTS**

PREPARED BY:

**ROSELAND NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN TASK FORCE
IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE
INDIAN RIVER COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

SEPTEMBER 9, 2003

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
ROSELAND CORRIDOR REGULATIONS	
Purpose and Intent	4
Boundaries of the Roseland Corridor	4
Specific Development Regulations within the Roseland Corridor	4
a. RESERVED	4
b. Exemptions	4
c. Uses	5
d. Special Sign Regulations	5
1. Scope	5
2. Approval for Change of Sign Design Required	6
3. Prohibited Signs	6
4. Signs that are Encouraged	8
5. Reduction in Sign Sizes and Dimensions	8
6. Colors	9
7. Multi-Tenant Spaces	10
8. Design Criteria and Additional Restrictions	10
9. Non-Conforming Signs	12
e. Architectural/Building Standards	13
1. Prohibited Architectural Styles	13
2. Architectural/Building Exemptions and Special Requirements	14
3. General Design Criteria	14
f. Roofs	16
g. Colors and Building Graphics	17
h. Special Screening and Lighting	19
1. Screening	19
2. Lighting	20
i. Roseland Corridor Landscape Buffer	20
1. Increased Canopy Tree Size	20
j. Landscape Buffer along other streets in the Corridor	22
k. Landscape Buffer along Commercial/Residential Border	22
l. Foundation Plantings	22
m. Increased Foundation Plantings for “blank façade” Building Faces	24
n. Recommended Native Vegetation for Landscaping	25
Notification of Development Projects Sent to the Friends Historic of Roseland	25

ROSELAND CORRIDOR REGULATIONS

(1) **PURPOSE AND INTENT.**

The overall purpose and intent of these regulations is to:

- (a) Preserve and enhance the appearance of the Roseland Corridor;
- (b) Recognize and enhance the historic, ecological, and low-density character of the Roseland community;
- (c) Increase property values in the Roseland Corridor;
- (d) Encourage the establishment of compatible land uses and attractive development in the Roseland corridor;
- (e) Make the Roseland Corridor area consistent with the following vision statement:

Roseland will retain the feeling of an uncluttered, well-maintained neighborhood. Through attractive landscaping and special development design considerations, the Roseland Corridor Plan regulations will preserve and enhance the natural beauty, historic integrity, and scenic vistas that give Roseland its special character.

(2) **BOUNDARIES OF THE ROSELAND CORRIDOR.**

The boundaries of the Roseland Corridor include commercial and industrial zoned land on both sides of US 1 north of the City of Sebastian city limits, and continue north along both sides of US 1 to the north county limit, and would also contain that portion of Roseland Road that is currently designated as commercial/industrial on the Future Land Use Map. Also, these regulations will govern all new institutional development north of the City of Sebastian city limits, east of the St. Sebastian River and west of the Indian River lagoon.

(3) **SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS WITHIN THE ROSELAND CORRIDOR.**

In the Roseland Corridor, the following special regulations shall apply to new non-residential and mixed use (combination of residential/commercial) development that requires major site plan approval.

- (a) **[Reserved.]**
- (b) **Exemptions.**

- 1. Electrical substations and similar uses that prohibit access by the public onto the site may be exempted from architectural/building requirements, if the

2. **Approval for change of sign design required.**

Any exterior change to Roseland Corridor signage which was originally required to comply with these special sign regulations shall require review and approval by the community development department. Such changes shall include, but not be limited to, changes of: sign area (square footage), sign copy area (square footage), height, shape, style, location, colors, materials, or method of illumination. Routine maintenance and replacement of materials which do not affect the approved design shall be exempt from this review and approval. Changes to signs not originally required to comply with these special sign regulations are addressed in the "nonconforming signs" section of these regulations.

3. **Prohibited signs:**

In addition to sign ordinance section 956.12 prohibitions, the following are prohibited in the Roseland Corridor:

- a. Lights or illuminations that flash, move, rotate, scintillate, blink, flicker, or vary in intensity or color. Public signs permitted pursuant to sign ordinance section 956.11(2)(b) are excluded from this prohibition and are allowed.
- b. Electronic message boards and message centers, electronic adjustable alternation displays, or any sign that automatically displays words, numerals, and or characters in a programmed manner. Traffic regulatory and directional signs permitted pursuant to sign ordinance section 956.11(2)(b) are excluded from this prohibition and are allowed.
- c. Portable or trailer style changeable copy signs.
- d. Signs with the optical illusion of movement by means of a design that presents a pattern capable of giving the illusion of motion or changing of copy.
- e. Strings of light bulbs used on non-residential structures for commercial purposes, other than traditional holiday decorations at the appropriate time of the year.
- f. Signs that emit audible sound, odor, or visible matter, such as smoke or steam.

- ii. Combination of signs with cabinets, faces or structure of awkwardly different materials or proportions.
 - iii. Attachment or mounting of signs where mounting hardware is left exposed.
 - iv. Signs with different color cabinets, frames, or structure.
1. Individual styrofoam, plastic or wood letters or the like exceeding four (4) inches in height for use on any permanent monument, freestanding, roof, wall, or facade signs. This prohibition does not apply to illuminated individual metal channel letters or the plastic letter typically used for changeable copy signs.

4. **Signs that are encouraged:**

- a. Shaped and fashioned "wood look" multi level signs (i.e.; sand blasted or carved), and signs having durable sign cabinet material such as high density polyurethane and PVC, rather than actual wood or MDO.
- b. Internally illuminated aluminum cabinet with textured finish, and cut-out inset or push through acrylic letters. (Note that color may be applied to the "first surface" on push through acrylic letters for this type of sign.)
- c. Backlit reverse pan channel letters (opaque faced) mounted on sign that is harmonious with the project's architecture.
- d. Signage that relates to the building's style of architecture and materials.
- e. Thematic signage.
- f. Changeable copy signs that have a dark opaque background with translucent lettering.

5. **Reduction in sign sizes and dimensions.**

Modifications to Table 1 (freestanding signs) and Table 2 (wall signs), Schedule of Regulations for Permanent Signs Requiring Permits, sign ordinance.

- a. Freestanding signs:

- iv. Colors such as medium or dark bronze are acceptable and encouraged. Polished or weathered true bronze, brass, or copper metal finishes are acceptable and encouraged. Precious metal colors are allowed on sand blasted or carved "wood look" style signs.
- b. The following colors are prohibited for signage:
 - i. Shiny or bright metallic or mill finish colors (i.e.; gold, silver, bronze, chrome, aluminum, stainless steel, etc.).
 - ii. Garish colors, such as fluorescent.
 - iii. Black for signage background. Changeable copy signage is excluded from this prohibition.

7. Multi-tenant spaces.

Applicants of proposed multi-tenant projects, such as shopping centers, out parcels, industrial complexes and parks, and office complexes and parks, shall submit a sign program for review and approval. This sign program shall identify the coordination and consistency of design, colors, materials, illumination, and locations of signage. In a multi-tenant project where no established pattern, as described above exists, the owner of the multi-tenant project shall submit a sign program for approval prior to issuance of any new sign permits for a tenant space.

8. Design criteria and additional restrictions:

a. Freestanding signage:

- i. All freestanding signs shall be of a wide-based monument style. Pole signs are discouraged, but may be permitted when the supporting structures are completely screened from view with landscaping or berm features. Said landscaping and/or berming shall cover and screen the entire area beneath the sign at time of certificate of occupancy (C.O.) issuance, and thereafter.
- ii. Any freestanding signs constructed from flat panel material, such as high density polyurethane, MDO, sheet metal, or the like, shall have a distance of no less than eight (8) inches from face to face, and shall be enclosed on all sides to cover the internal frame.

9. **Nonconforming signs.**

It is the intent of these regulations to allow nonconforming signs to continue until they are no longer used or become hazardous, and to encourage conformance to these special sign regulations. A "compatible freestanding sign" shall be defined as any freestanding sign permitted prior to the adoption of these special regulations, and conforming to the Roseland Corridor Plan maximum height requirements for a freestanding sign, and monument style for a freestanding sign.

- a. Nonconforming signs are subject to the following:
 - i. Nonconforming signs or nonconforming sign structures on-sites abandoned for twelve (12) or more consecutive months shall not be permitted for reuse.
 - ii. Except as otherwise provided herein, there may be a change of tenancy or ownership of a nonconforming sign, without the loss of nonconforming status, if the site is not abandoned for twelve (12) or more consecutive months and if there is no change of use of the site. Also, change of tenancy or ownership shall not affect the status of a non-conforming sign that serves multiple tenants.
 - iii. Colors of a nonconforming sign shall not be changed from those existing at the time of the adoption of this Code, unless new colors comply with the Roseland Corridor special color requirements.
 - iv. A nonconforming sign shall not be enlarged or increased in any way from its lawful size at the time of the adoption of these special regulations.
 - v. Except as specified below, nonconforming freestanding signs shall be brought into conformity with the requirements of a "compatible freestanding sign" on or before June 1, 2008. If a property owner documents to the community development director that the cost of lowering a non-conformity sign to a conforming height would exceed fifty (50) percent of the cost to replace the sign, and the building official verifies the appropriateness of the estimated replacement cost, then the sign shall not need to be made a "compatible freestanding sign." However, when such an exemption applies, the

2. **Architectural/building exemptions and special requirements:**

- a. **Electrical substations and similar uses.** Electrical substations and similar uses that prohibit access by the public into the site may be exempted from all architectural/building requirements by the community development director if the exempted building(s) and equipment will be visually screened from adjacent properties and roadways.
- b. **Historic Buildings and Resources.** In accordance with Future Land Use Element objective 8 and LDR Chapter 933, historic buildings and resources identified in the "Historic Properties Survey of Indian River County, Florida" or identified by the Historic Roseland Architectural Review Committee and located within the Roseland corridor are exempt from special Roseland Corridor Plan requirements to the extent that applying the special Corridor Plan requirements would:
 - i. Conflict with the preservation or restoration of a historic building or resource, or
 - ii. Threaten or destroy the historical significance of an identified historic building or resource.

Said exemption shall be reviewed by and may be granted by the Planning and Zoning Commission upon receiving a recommendation from staff and the Historic Resources Advisory Committee.

3. **General design criteria:**

- a. Buildings with facades fronting on more than one street shall have similar design considerations (e.g. exterior finish, roof treatment, building articulation, entrance features, and window placement) and consistent detailing on all street frontages:
- b. General prohibitions and restrictions:
 - i. Flat, blank, unarticulated, or massive facades fronting on a roadway, exclusive access drive or residentially designated area are prohibited. Facades fronting such roads, drives, or areas shall be designed to incorporate architectural elements providing breaks in the planes of exterior walls and/or roofs to articulate the building and to lessen the appearance of excessive mass. Facades should incorporate elements relating

- v. Lighting structures or strip lighting that follows the form of the building, parts of the building, or building elements is prohibited.
- vi. Neon and similar tube and fiber optic lighting and similar linear lighting systems, where the neon or lighting tube or fiber is visible, is prohibited (this restriction includes site signage).
- vii. Backlit transparent or translucent architectural elements, backlit architectural elements, as well as illuminated or backlit awnings and roof mounted elements are prohibited. This does not prohibit the use of glass blocks. This does not prohibit the use of an illuminated sign attached to a building.
- viii. Facades that appear to be primarily awnings are prohibited. An awning shall not run continuously for more than thirty (30) percent of the length of any single facade, Gaps between awning segments shall be at least twenty-four (24) inches wide. Placement of awning segments shall relate to building features (e.g. doorways and windows), where possible. Awnings shall not exceed twenty-five (25) percent of the area of any single facade.
- ix. Drive-up windows shall not be located on a building facade that faces a residential area or a roadway unless architecturally integrated into the building and screened by landscaping equivalent to the material in a local road buffer that runs the length of the drive-through lane and its speakers shall be oriented so as not to project sound toward residential areas.
- x. Accessory structures, including sheds, out buildings, dumpster enclosures, and screening structures, shall match the style, finish, and color of the site's main building. Metal utility sheds and temporary car canopies are prohibited.

(f) **Roofs.**

All buildings and accessory structures within the plan area shall have sloped roofs (slope pitch at least 4:12) visible from every direction, unless a visible flat roof, parapet roof, or other such roof design is determined by the community development director or his designee to be an integral feature of a recognized architectural style (e.g., Mediterranean).

List. Secondary building colors shall not exceed thirty (30) percent of the surface area of any one building facade elevation. These colors consist of a mid-range intensity of the base building colors and complimentary colors, and include all base building colors.

c. **Trim colors.**

Trim colors are used for accent of smaller trim areas, are the brightest group of colors allowed, and include all base building and secondary building colors. Use of metallic colors (i.e.: gold, silver, bronze, chrome, etc) and use of garish colors, such as fluorescent colors (e.g. hot pink, shocking yellow), are prohibited. Trim colors shall not exceed ten (10) percent of the surface area of any one building facade elevation. Where trim colors are used in a building facade sign, the trim color area of the facade sign shall be included in the percentage limitation on the trim color surface area.

d. **Roof colors (requirements for roofs that are visible from a roadway and/or residentially designated area).**

Metal roof colors shall be limited to the colors listed in the Roseland Corridor Master Color List's "Metal Roof Colors." These colors consist of natural mill finish, white, light neutral colors in the warm range, blue, and a limited number of earth-tone colors. Mixing or alternating colors of metal panels is prohibited. For non-metal roofs, other than natural variations in color or color blends within a tile, the mixing or alternating of roof color in the same roof material is prohibited. Colors and color blends shall not be contrary to the intent of this code. Color for roofing which is glazed, slurry coated, or artificially colored on the surface by any other means shall be limited to the same colors as approved for metal roofs.

e. **Natural finish materials.**

The color requirements listed above shall not apply to the colors of true natural finish materials such as brick, stone, terra cotta, concrete roof tiles, slate, integrally colored concrete masonry units, copper, and wood. Colors commonly found in natural materials are acceptable, unless such material has been artificially colored in a manner which would be contrary to the intent of these requirements. Black, gray, blue, or extremely dark colors for brick, concrete masonry units, roofing, wood or stone is prohibited. (This provision shall not prohibit the use of colors for natural finish roofing materials that match those colors approved for metal roofs.)

c. **Screening of chain link fencing.**

Where chain link or similar fencing is allowed to be used (e.g. around stormwater ponds), such fencing shall be green or black and shall be located and landscaped so as to visually screen the fencing from public view.

2. **Lighting.**

The use of thematic and decorative site lighting is encouraged. Low lights of a modest scale can be used along with feature lighting that emphasizes plants, trees, entrances, and exits. Light bollards are encouraged along pedestrian paths. The color of the light sources (lamp) should be consistent throughout the project. Color of site lighting luminaries, poles, and the like shall be limited to dark bronze, black, or dark green (decorative fixtures attached to buildings are exempt from fixture color requirement).

Lighting is not to be used as a form of advertising or in a manner that draws considerably more attention to the building or grounds at night than in the day. Site lighting shall be designed to direct light into the property. It is to avoid any annoyance to the neighbors from brightness or glare.

- a. Roadway style luminaries (fixtures) such as cobra heads, Nema heads, and the like are prohibited. Wall pack and flood light luminaries are prohibited where the light source would be visible from a roadway, parking area and/or residentially designated area. High intensity discharge (e.g. high pressure sodium, metal halide, mercury vapor, tungsten halogen) lighting fixtures mounted on buildings and poles higher than eighteen (18) feet above parking lot grade, and under canopies, shall be directed perpendicular to the ground. Other than decorative and low level/low height lighting, no light source or lens shall project above or below a fixture box, shield, or canopy.

(See Figures F-12 and F-13 at the end of section 911.19)

(i) **Roseland Corridor landscape buffer.**

Within the plan area the following landscape requirements shall apply:

1. **Increased canopy tree size.**

All canopy trees required under normal landscaping and buffering requirements and special Roseland corridor plan requirements for projects

To provide a less formal appearance, clustering trees along the buffer strip is encouraged and uniform spacing of trees is discouraged, except where used to emphasize a particular planting theme or development style.

(See Figures F-4 and F-5 at end of section 911.18)

(j) **Landscape buffer along other streets in the corridor.**

In addition to standard Chapter 926 requirements for landscaping between rights-of-way and parking areas, landscape strips within the corridor must also contain two (2) understory trees for every thirty (30) lineal feet of the required landscape strip.

(k) **Landscape buffer along commercial/residential border.**

Within the corridor, two (2) additional understory trees per thirty (30) lineal feet of required buffer strip shall be provided where compatibility bufferyards are required by Chapter 911 regulations.

(l) **Foundation plantings.**

Foundation plantings shall be required as stated below for buildings in commercial and industrial areas and for businesses allowed in residential areas. Reference section 911.18(3)(c)3. regarding exemptions for historic buildings and resources.

1. Along the front, sides and rear of buildings, the following foundation planting landscape strips shall be provided in accordance with the building height:

Building Height	Foundation Planting Strip Depth ¹
Up to 12' high	5' depth
12' to 25' high	10' depth
Over 25' high	15' depth

¹A distance measured perpendicular to the building, from the foundation outward

2. Within such foundation planting landscape strips, the following landscaping shall be provided;

	*Ground cover, flowering plants or sod in the remaining planting area
<i>*For buildings over 25' in height</i>	
Minimum planting area depth:	15'
Minimum plant material required:	*1 canopy tree for every 7 lineal feet of required planting strip (3 palms with a minimum height of 16' each may be substituted for each canopy tree)
	*1 understory tree for every 10 lineal feet of required planting strip
	*3 shrubs for every 10 square feet of required planting area
	*Ground cover, flowering plants or sod in the remaining planting area

b. The following modifications are allowed upon approval from the community development director or his designee:

1. Foundation planting strips may be located away from buildings to avoid conflicts with architectural features (e.g., roof overhangs), driveways, and vehicular areas serving drive-up windows.
2. The depth of foundation planting strips may be modified if the overall minimum area covered by the foundation plantings proposed meets or exceeds the area encompassed by a typical layout.

(m) **Increased foundation plantings for "blank facade" building faces.**

As referenced in the architectural/building standards section of this plan, "blank facade" building faces that are unarticulated are allowed if foundation plantings are provided as specified above with a one hundred (100) percent increase (doubling) in required plant material quantities (as specified above).

(a) **Nonconforming property.**

It is the intent of this chapter to allow nonconforming properties to continue, but also to encourage their conformity to what shall be referred to as a "compatible property." A "compatible property" shall be considered in compliance with the intent of the Roseland Corridor special regulations. For the purposes of the Roseland Corridor special regulations, "compatible property" is defined as any property, with improvements permitted prior to adoption of these special regulations, that conforms to the US 1 landscape buffer, color, and signage requirements of these special regulations.

(b) **Continuance of nonconforming property.**

A nonconforming property may be continued, subject to the following provisions:

1. Use of nonconforming structures abandoned for a period of twelve (12) or more consecutive months (cross-reference LDR section 904.08) located on a nonconforming property shall not be permitted until the property is brought into compliance with the requirements of a compatible property.
2. Except as otherwise provided herein, there may be a change of tenancy or ownership of a nonconforming property, without the loss of nonconforming status, if use of the nonconforming structures is not abandoned for a period of twelve (12) or more consecutive months.
3. Colors of a structure located on a nonconforming property shall not be changed from those existing at the time of the adoption of these special regulations, unless the new, to-be-painted colors comply with the Roseland special color regulations.
4. Projects on nonconforming properties requiring a building permit (excluding permits for roofs or minor repairs or improvements required by law) shall be required to bring the property into compliance as a "compatible property."
5. A structure located on a nonconforming property shall not be enlarged or increased in any way from its lawful size at the time of the adoption of these special regulations. Where such changes are made, a building permit and compliance with the requirements of a "compatible property" are required for the enlargement or addition.

(7) **VARIANCES.**

- (a) Variances from these special corridor regulations shall be processed pursuant to the procedures and timeframes of Section 70.001, Florida Statutes. The planning and

context with their visual environment, including adjacent structures and the landscaped framework, are discouraged.

The surfaces of enclosing walls of large-scale commercial structures should incorporate elements relating to the scale of pedestrian movement and view. Vertical enclosing walls should be sub-divided into clearly visible bays, each a minimum of sixty (60) feet in width.

The use of the following devices for establishing scale is encouraged:

- a. Textured surfaces;
- b. Scored joints;
- c. Surface articulation or subdivision of vertical surfaces into distinct areas;
- d. Rhythmic use of openings (doors, windows, etc.);
- e. Scale and proportion of facade;
- f. Use of signage to establish scale and proportion;
- g. Installation of landscape elements in front of walls to break up long wall expanses and sloped or otherwise articulated roof lines to develop visual interest at the roof level.

2. **Specific criteria.**

- a. **Roofs:** The use of vernacular materials such as standing seam metal or wood shake shingles is encouraged. Roof pitch should range from 8:12 to 12:12 for primary roofs, and lower pitch for arcades or overhangs.
- b. **Doors/windows:** Doors and windows should be symmetrical in placement, and should be true divided lite [light]. Casing trim should be four (4) to six (6) inches and workable shutters sized to fit windows are encouraged.
- c. **Siding:** Siding should be wood horizontal or vertical boards or shake.
- d. **Porches/arcades:** The use of wide overhangs which create porch or arcade-like features is strongly encouraged. For instance, commercial buildings should provide front walkways which are a minimum of ten

Appendix A

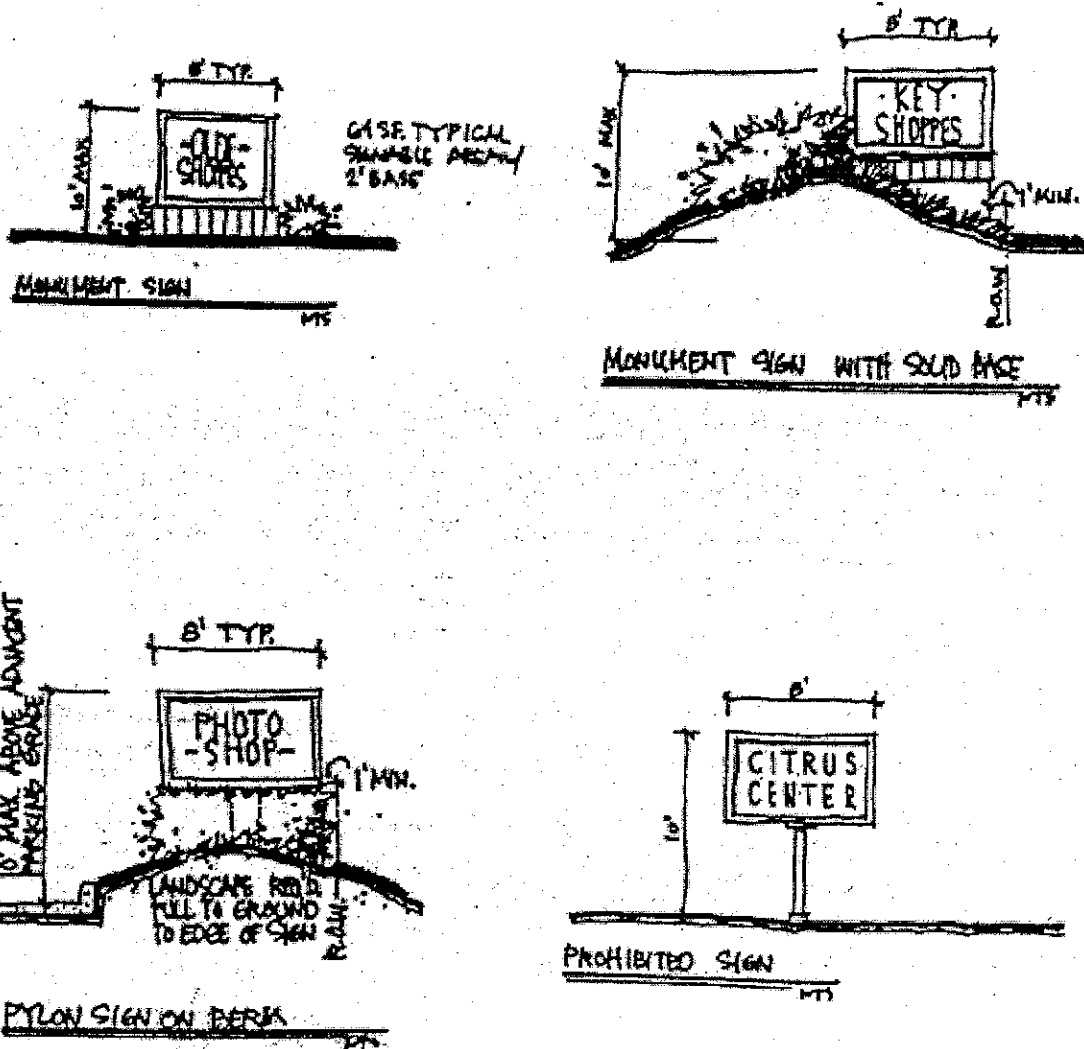
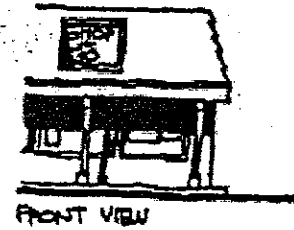
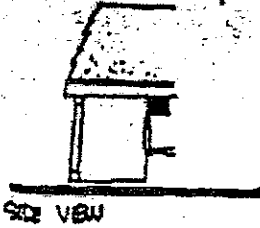
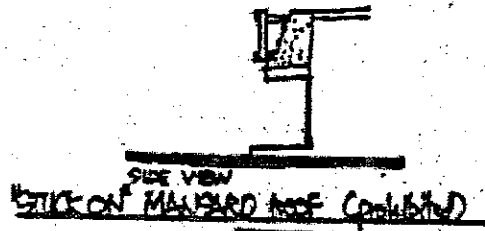
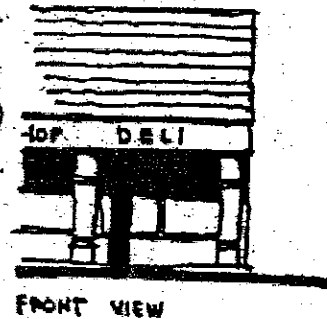
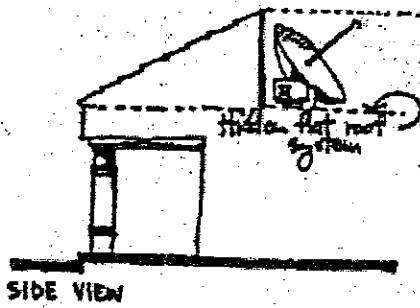


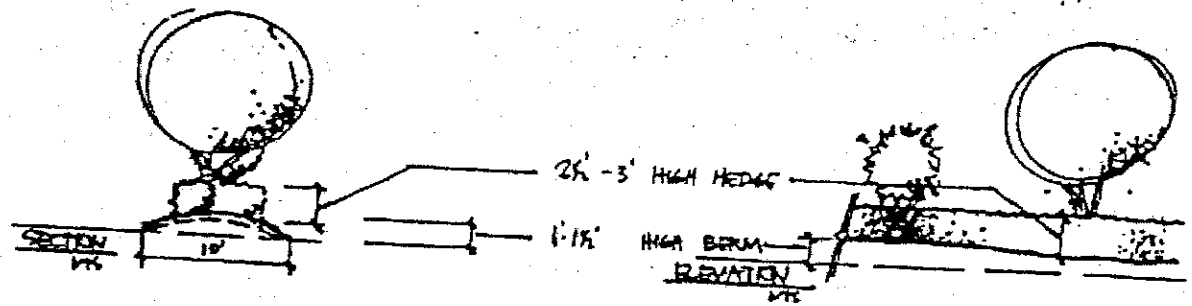
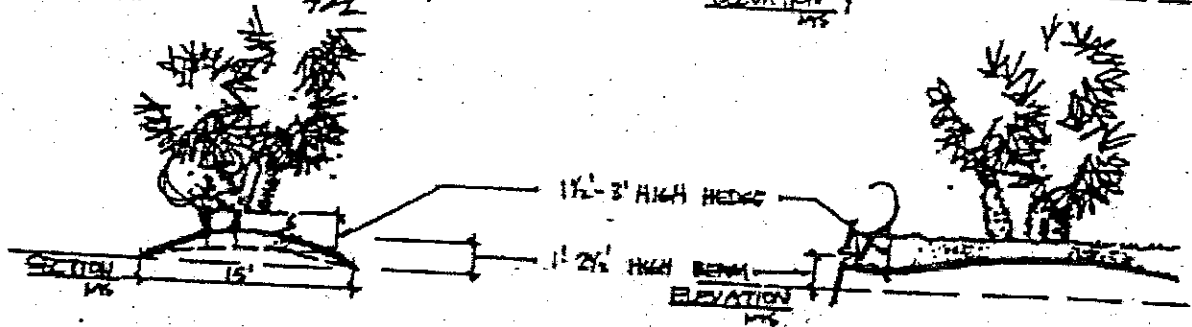
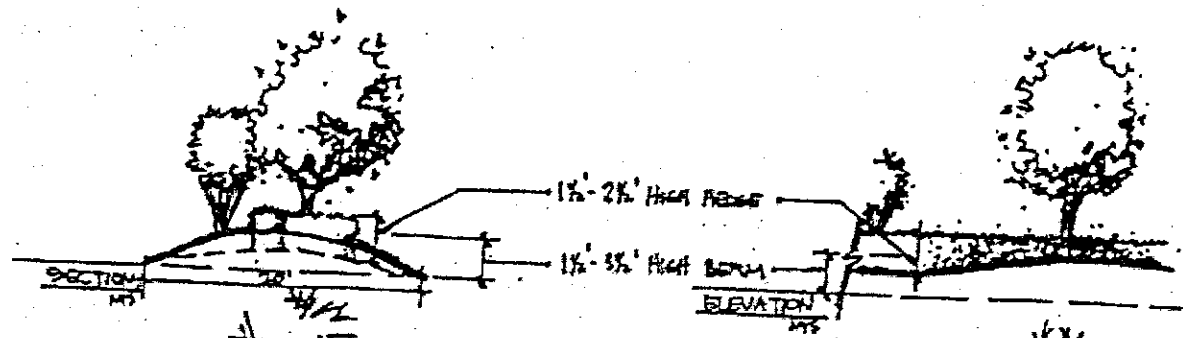
Figure F-1



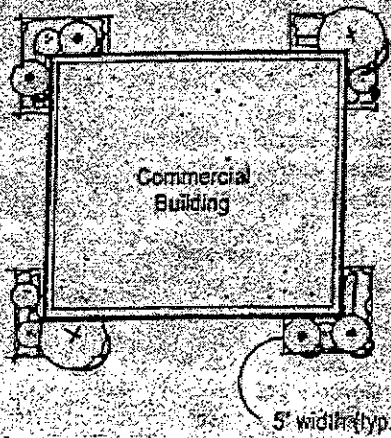
TRUE MANSARD ROOF (Allowed)



HIDDEN FLAT ROOF (Allowed)



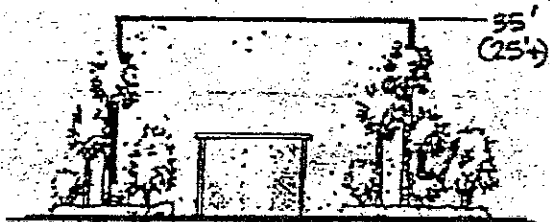
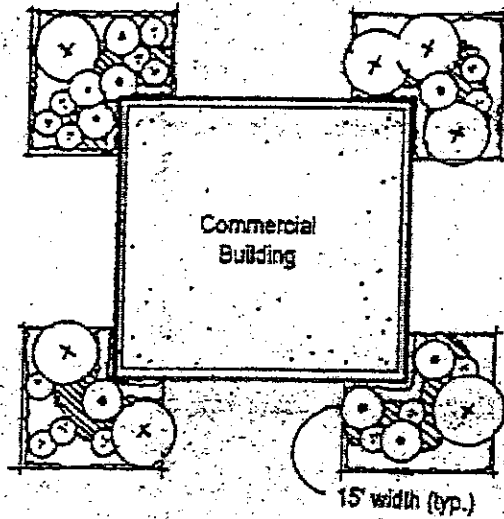
Typical Foundation Plantings Plans
(Buildings up to 12')



Example:
12' building height - 50' each side
less 8' for 1 door opening, 40' x 42' =
17 linear feet of foundation planting
required along this building face which
includes 2 palm trees, 1 understory
tree and the required shrubs.

Figure F-7

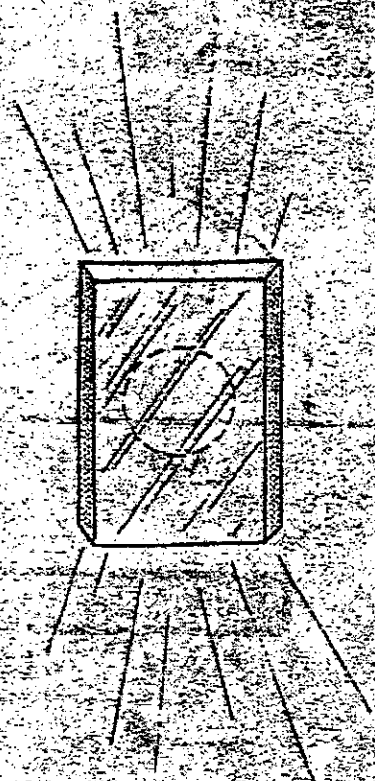
Typical Foundation Plantings Plans
(Buildings 25'- 35')



Example:

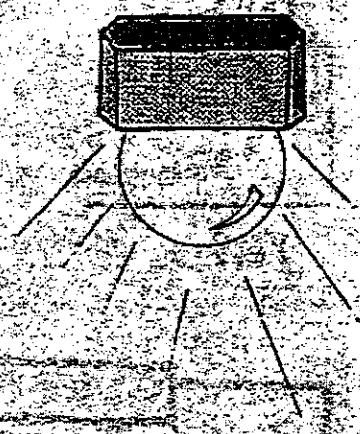
35' building height - 50' each side less
16' for loading door. $40\% \times 34' = 14$
lineal feet of foundation planting required
along this face which includes 3 canopy
trees, 2 understory trees and the required
shrubs (some palms are shown as possible
substitution for canopy trees).

FIGURE F-9



WALL PACK
WITH OPAQUE
SHIELD

YES



WALL PACK
WITHOUT
SHIELD

NO

FIGURE F-13

Appendix B: Native Plant List (Partial)

Common name	Species name	Habitat**
Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	H
Marlberry	<i>Ardisia escallonioides</i>	H
Wiregrass	<i>Aristida stricta</i>	P,S
Tarflower	<i>Bejaria racemosa</i>	P
Tough bumelia	<i>Bumelia tenax</i>	P
Beautyberry	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	H
Hackberry	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	H
Snowberry	<i>Chiococca alba</i>	H
Scrub mint	<i>Conradina grandiflora</i>	P,S
Coralbean	<i>Erythrina herbacea</i>	H
White stopper	<i>Eugenia axillaris</i>	H
Florida privet	<i>Forestiera segregata</i>	H
Blolly	<i>Guapira discolor</i>	H
Firebush	<i>Hammelia patens</i>	H
Gallberry	<i>Ilex glabra</i>	P
Southern red cedar	<i>Juniperus silicicola</i>	H, P
Rusty lyonia	<i>Lyonia ferruginea</i>	P
Pink lyonia	<i>Lyonia lucida</i>	P
Southern magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	H
Sweet bay	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	H
Red mulberry	<i>Morus rubra</i>	H
Muscadine grape	<i>Muscadina munsoniana</i>	H
Wax myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	F,H,P
Myrsine	<i>Myrsine punctata</i>	H
Lancewood	<i>Nectandra coriacea</i>	H
Redbay	<i>Persea borbonia</i>	H
Sand pine	<i>Pinus clausa</i>	S
Slash pine	<i>Pinus elliotti</i>	P
Longleaf pine	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	P
Wild plumbago	<i>Plumbago scandens</i>	H
Wild poinsettia	<i>Poinsettia cyathophora</i>	H,P
Cherry laurel	<i>Prunus carolinianum</i>	H
Soft-leaved wild coffee	<i>Psychotria nervosa</i>	H
Shiny-leaved wild coffee	<i>Psychotria sulzneri</i>	H
Pineland bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> var. caudatum	H
Myrtle oak	<i>Quercus myrtifolia</i>	P,S
Scrub live oak	<i>Quercus geminata</i>	P,S
Chapman oak	<i>Quercus chapmani</i>	P,S
Laurel oak	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	H,F
Live oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	H
White indigo berry	<i>Randia aculeata</i>	H
Shiny sumac	<i>Rhus copallina</i>	H,P
Cabbage palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	H
Saw palmetto	<i>Serenoa repens</i>	H,P,S
Shiny blueberry	<i>Vaccinium myrsinites</i>	P,S
Tallowood (Hog plum)	<i>Ximenia americana</i>	H,P,S
Spanish bayonet	<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	H
Hercules club	<i>Zanthoxylum clava-herculis</i>	H

**

H = Hammock (includes some wetland species)

P = Pine flatwoods

S = Sand pine scrub