

With a total area of 1,320 square miles, Broward County is composed of 114 square miles of aquatic resources and 1,205 square miles of terrestrial resources. It is a subtropical paradise lying within the USDA Hardiness Zones 10a and 10b, and the American Horticultural Society's Heat Zones 10 and 11. Broward, as a part of South Florida, falls within the "Biological Caribbean" (as defined by the United Nations Environmental Program). As such is one of the world's hotspots of biological diversity.

Our plant species diversity is among the highest in the state. Therefore, Broward County can boast of its progressive programs to conserve and enhance our environmental wealth through monitoring and education of the private and commercial sectors, accompanied by tailor-made programs to assist the homeowner with knowledge based on scientific research.

The Urban Horticulture Program of the Broward County Extension Education Division, a collaborative program with University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences UF/IFAS, is delighted to present you with this 2007 calendar. You will find a summary table of the principal native terrestrial (land) habitats found in Broward County, along with representative native plants highlighted for each month. The list of terrestrial habitats for Broward County is the first such list distributed to the general public since Dr. John Davis published "*The Natural Features of Southern Florida*" in the Florida Geological Bulletin in 1943.

The list of habitats combines the best features of lists provided by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory, Institute for Regional Conservation, and the wildlife inventory [canopy] cover types published by Frank

Mazzotti in 1992.

We are grateful to the Environmental Section, Broward County Parks and Recreation Division, headed by Gil MacAdam for their collaboration. Carol Morgenstern and Patricia Howell provided peer review of the habitats recognized by us and facilitated analyses of synonymies with previously published habitat designations. While we are indebted to them for this meticulous review, they should not be held responsible for any inadvertent omissions on our part.

You will note that for each habitat the name recognized is followed by synonyms from the Davis work, and an acronym for the Wildlife Inventory Cover Type Code of the Parks and Recreation Division.

Master Gardener Karen Couture was in charge of the graphic design and species' characteristics and culture. The UF/IFAS Master Gardeners of Broward County assisted in the assembly and distribution; Sandra Granson, Broward County Extension Horticulture Technician, took the photographs and edited overall items, while I edited species accounts, defined and wrote habitat descriptions.

We hope you will find this calendar useful and take inspiration from knowing more about Broward's biological treasures. We should appreciate the marvelous contribution Florida's Master Gardeners make to increase environmental awareness, enhance aesthetic appeal, and greening of our urban landscape.

Many thanks for your patronage.

Dr. John J. Pipoly III, FLS
Urban Horticulture Extension Agent
UF-IFAS/Broward County Extension Education

Project Coordinators: Dr. John Pipoly, Sandra Granson
Copy Editor: Dr. John Pipoly
Graphic Designer: Karen Couture, certified Florida Master Gardener
Photographer: Sandra Granson
Proofreader: Lindsay Koehler, certified Florida Master Gardener

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- * United States Department of Agriculture: Natural Resources Conservation Service "Plants Database," at <http://plants.usda.gov/>
- * United States National Arboretum "USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map" at <http://www.usna.usda.gov/Hardzone/ushzmap.html>

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Extension Education Division

2345 College Avenue • Davie, FL 33314 • Phone: (954) 370-3725 • Fax: (954) 370-3737
Web address www.broward.org/extension/

HABITAT NAME:	DESCRIPTION: substrate, micro-climate and plant type	KEYSTONE PLANT SPECIES:
Beach Dune (Coastal Beach)	Active coastal sand dune; dry; at times with natural fires; sea oats and other salt-spray tolerant grasses and herbs	<i>Opuntia humifusa</i> (Prickly Pear); <i>Scaevola plumieri</i> (Beach Berry); <i>Suriana maritima</i> (Bay Cedar)
Mangrove (Tidal Swamp, MANG)	Muddy, salty coastal area influenced by tides; dominated by woody plants with prop or stilt roots and some epiphytes	<i>Rhizophora mangle</i> (Red Mangrove); <i>Avicennia germinans</i> (Black Mangrove); <i>Borrchia arborescens</i> (Silver Sea-oxeye Daisy)
Baygall (Bay Tree Forest, SWMP)	Freshwater wetland maintained by seepage and often saturated soils with significant peat; normally without fire; mixed hardwoods	<i>Ilex casine</i> (Dahoon Holly); <i>Persea borbonia</i> (Red Bay); <i>Acer rubrum</i> (Red Maple)
Coastal Strand	Stabilized coastal dune with sand substrate; dry; occasional or rare fire; dense saw palmetto and/or sea grape and/or mixed, stunted shrubs, yucca and cacti	<i>Serrenoa repens</i> (Saw Palmetto); <i>Coccoloba uvifera</i> (Sea Grape); <i>Yucca aloifolia</i> (Yucca); <i>Opuntia humifusa</i> (Prickly Pear)
Scrub, including Maritime Hammock (SCSP, SCOK, OMIX)	Old dune with deep fine sand substrate; dry; occasional or rare fire; sand pine and/or scrub oaks and/or rosemary and lichens	<i>Pinus clausa</i> (Sand Pine); <i>Quercus inopina</i> (Scrub Oak); <i>Q. chapmanii</i> (Chapman's Oak); <i>Q. geminata</i> (Sand Live Oak); <i>Sabal etonia</i> (Scrub Palmetto)
Bayhead (Sawgrass with Wax Myrtle)	Wetland with peat substrate; usually saturated and occasionally inundated; rare or no fire; hardwoods	<i>Ilex casine</i> (Dahoon Holly); <i>Persea palustris</i> , (Swamp Bay)
Prairie Hammock (Wet Prairie)	Flatland with sand/organic soil over marl or limestone substrate; very moist with occasional or rare fire; relatively open canopy	<i>Viburnum obovatum</i> (Walter's Viburnum); <i>Quercus virginiana</i> (Live Oak); <i>Sabal palmetto</i> (Cabbage Palm)
Mesic Flatwood (Pine Flatwood, FLAT, SPFL)	Flatland with sand substrate; frequent fire; slash pine and/or longleaf pine with saw palmetto, gallberry and/or wiregrass or cutthroat grass understory	<i>Ilex glabra</i> (gallberry); <i>Pinus elliottii</i> var. <i>densa</i> (South Florida Slash Pine); <i>Pinus palustris</i> (Longleaf Pine)
Rockland Hammock (Hammock Forest, HOAK, THWH)	Flatland with limestone substrate; rare or no fire; mixed tropical hardwoods	<i>Quercus virginiana</i> (Live Oak); <i>Bursera simaruba</i> (Gumbo-Limbo); <i>Sideroxylon foetidissimum</i> (False Mastic); <i>Ardisia escallonoides</i> (Marlberry)
Dome (Cypress) Swamp (PICY)	Rounded depression in sand/limestone substrate with peat accumulating toward center; seasonally inundated; still water with occasional or rare fire; moderate to dense canopy	<i>Taxodium distichum</i> (Bald Cypress); <i>Taxodium ascendens</i> (Pond Cypress); <i>Saururus cernuus</i> (Lizard's Tail, often tallest in center)
Wet Prairie (PRAR)	Flatland with sand substrate; seasonally inundated with annual or frequent fire; grasses, sedges and forbs	<i>Panicum hemitomon</i> (Maidencane); <i>Eleocharis</i> spp. (Spikerushes); <i>Aristida stricta</i> (Wiregrass); <i>Hypericum</i> spp. (St. John's Wort)
Marl Prairie (DRPR)	Flatland with marl over limestone substrate; seasonally inundated with frequent to no fire; similar to wet prairie, but without peat	<i>Cladium jamaicense</i> (Sawgrass); <i>Eleocharis</i> spp. (Spikerush) and/or mixed grasses; sometimes with <i>Dichantherium ensifolium</i> var. <i>breve</i> (Dwarf Cypress)
Floodplain Swamp (CYPR, TEMP)	Floodplain with organic/alluvial substrate; usually inundated; rare or no fire; dominated by buttressed trees often in standing water	<i>Forestiera segregata</i> (Florida Swampprivet); <i>Taxodium distichum</i> (Bald Cypress); <i>Ilex casine</i> var. <i>myrtifolia</i> (Myrtle-leaved Dahoon)
Slough (WPAS)	Broad, shallow channel with peat over mineral substrate; seasonally inundated; flowing water with occasional or rare fire; many times with a canopy	<i>Annona glabra</i> (Pond Apple); <i>Nymphaea odorata</i> (Fragrant or American White Water Lily); <i>Thalia geniculata</i> (Fireflag)
Swale (RETN)	Broad, shallow channel with sand/peat substrate; seasonally inundated; flowing water with frequent or occasional fire; emergent aquatics; mostly herbaceous, grasses and sedges	<i>Cladium jamaicense</i> (Sawgrass); <i>Panicum hemitomon</i> (Maidencane); <i>Pontederia cordata</i> (Pickerelweed)