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.

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For more information on

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

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April 2016

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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 luncaceae (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 fleshly 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.
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

Bermuda Plant Finder: *Indigenous and Invasive Plants*
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.

Bermuda Plant Finder: Indigenous and Invasive Plants
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coastal Woodland Plants</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spanish Bayonet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prickly Pear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darrell’s Fleabane</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seaside Goldenrod</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coast Sophora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven Year Apple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tassel Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea-Oxeye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bermuda Cedar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bermuda Palmetto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestiera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttonwood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(i) invasive

Bermuda Plant Finder: *Indigenous and Invasive Plants*
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upland Woodland Plants</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bermuda Cedar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bermuda Palmetto</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bermuda Olivewood</td>
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<tr>
<td>White Stopper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jamaica Dogwood</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doc Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bermuda Bedstraw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Creeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Andrew’s Cross</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sword Fern</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bermuda Plant Finder: *Indigenous and Invasive Plants*
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.

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

Bermuda Plant Finder: Indigenous and Invasive Plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salt Marsh Plants</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheathed Paspalum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sea Rush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switch Grass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coast Spurge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marsh Samphire</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salt Marsh Oxeye</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seaside Heliotrope</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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 such as Salvinia, Duckweed, Cattails, Bullrushes and the invasive Water Hyacinth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Freshwater Pond Plants</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Narrow Leaved Cattail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheathed Paspalum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olney’s Bullrush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morning Glory (i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duckweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Para Grass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Umbrella Sedge</td>
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</table>

Bermuda Plant Finder: Indigenous and Invasive Plants

Department of Environment and Natural Resources
**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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rocky Shore Plants</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheathed Paspalum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prickly Pear</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seaside Goldenrod</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coast Spurge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tassel Plant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bay Lavender</td>
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Bermuda Plant Finder: *Indigenous and Invasive Plants*
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). Endemcs 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 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dune Plants</th>
<th>Beach Lobelia</th>
<th>Seaside Evening Primrose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seaside Goldenrod</td>
<td>Seaside Heliotrope</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spanish Bayonet</td>
<td>West Indian Grass</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Seaside Morning Glory</td>
<td>Burr Grass</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bay Bean</td>
<td>Bay Lavender</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tassel Plant</td>
<td>Darrell’s Fleabane</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Scurvy Grass</td>
<td>Common Sage Bush / Lantana</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sea Oxeye</td>
<td>Beach Naupaka (i)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheathed Paspalum</td>
<td>Casuarina (i)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beach Croton</td>
<td>Prickly Pear</td>
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</tbody>
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Bermuda Plant Finder: *Indigenous and Invasive Plants*
Mangroves

Mangroves occur in intertidal and shallow subtidal 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.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mangrove Habitat Plants</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black Mangrove</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Mangrove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttonwood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Salt Marsh Ox-eye       | Department of Environment and Natural Resources
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cave Mouth Plants</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bermuda Maidenhair Fern</td>
<td>Wild Bermuda Pepper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bermuda Shield Fern</td>
<td>Long Leaved Brake (i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bermuda Cave Fern</td>
<td>Plumed Polypody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosses</td>
<td>Fountain Grass (i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Laurel (i)</td>
<td>Asparagus Fern (i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Spleenwort</td>
<td>Toothed Spleenwort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holly Fern</td>
<td>Creeping Fern / Wart Fern (i)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bermuda Plant Finder: *Indigenous and Invasive Plants*
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
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hedging Plants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oleander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttonwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hibiscus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica Dogwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olivewood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Stopper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surinam Cherry (i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wax Myrtle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mock Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natal Plum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glossy Privet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viburnum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Pittosporum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Match-Me-If-You-Can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aralia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bermuda Plant Finder: Indigenous and Invasive Plants

Department of Environment and Natural Resources
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Garden Plants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oleander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hibiscus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Pittosporum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bermuda Cedar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marigold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bermuda Palmetto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petunia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olivewood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periwinkle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daisy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milkweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bermuda Plant Finder: *Indigenous and Invasive Plants*
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field and Wayside Plants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crab Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morning Glory (i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Plantain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flopper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fumitory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairy Horseweed (i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toothed Medic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bermuda Plant Finder: *Indigenous and Invasive Plants*
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.

Bermuda Plant Finder: Indigenous and Invasive Plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Golf Course Plants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oleander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hibiscus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olivewood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surinam Cherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mock Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bermuda Cedar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bermuda Palmetto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Fan Palm (i)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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 stopped.

**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*, *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.*

Bermuda Plant Finder: *Indigenous and Invasive Plants*
### Native and Endemic Plants

#### Common name

**Annual**
- Jamaica Weed
- Jamaican Vervain

**Cacti and Succulents**
- Beach Lobelia, Ink Berry
- Prickly Pear
- Seaside Heliotrope
- Seaside Purslane
- Spanish Bayonet, Yucca
- Wild Bermuda Pepper

**Fern**
- Bermuda Cave Fern
- Bermuda Maidenhair Fern
- Bermuda Shield Fern
- Cinnamon Fern
- Giant Fern
- Governor Laffan’s Fern
- Long Spleenwort
- Plumed Polypody
- Royal Fern, Flowering Fern

**Grass & Grass-like Plants**
- Bermuda Sedge
- Burr-Grass
- Coastal Rush Grass
- Lesser Bullrush, Cattail
- Salt Grass,
- Spiked Marsh Rush
- Wood Grass

**Herbaceous Perennial**
- Bermuda Bedstraw
- Bermudiana
- Bird Pepper, Hot Pepper
- Button-weed
- Cape Weed, Matchstick Weed
- Carolina Ditchindra
- Coast Spurge
- Darrell’s Fleabane
- Scurvy Grass, Sea Rocket
- Seaside Goldenrod
- Seaside Rush Grass
- St. Andrew's Cross

**Botanical Name**

- *Nama jamaicense*
- *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*
- *Scaevola plumieri*
- *Opuntia stricta*
- *Heliotropium curassavicum*
- *Sesuvium portulacastrum*
- *Yucca aloifolia*
- *Peperomia septentrionalis*
- *Ctenitis sloanei*
- *Adiantum bellum*
- *Goniopteris bermudiana*
- *Osmunda cinnamomea*
- *Acrostichum excelsum*
- *Diplazium laffananiamum*
- *Asplenium heterochroum*
- *Polypodium plumula*
- *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*

- *Carex bermudiana*
- *Cenchrus tribuloides*
- *Panicum virgatum*
- *Typha angustifolia*
- *Spartina patens*
- *Juncus maritimus*
- *Oplismenus setarius*

- *Galium pilosum*
- *Sisyrinchium bermudiana*
- *Capsicum baccatum*
- *Spermacoce assurgens*
- *Phyla nodiflora*
- *Dichondra carolinensis*
- *Euphorbia mesembrianthemifolia*
- *Erigeron darrellianus*
- *Cakile lanceolata*
- *Solidago sempervirens*
- *Sporobolus virginicus*
- *Hypericum hypericoides*
Turnera, Yellow Alder
Wild Poinsettia, Joseph's Coat

**Moss**
Bermuda campylopus

**Palm**
Bermuda Palmetto

**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

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

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

Wax Myrtle
White Stopper
Wild Coffee Shrub

Myrica cerifera
Eugenia axillaris
Psychotria ligustrifolia

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

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

**Canavalia rosea**

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

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.

**Found in**
Coastal/Exposed
Coastal Forest
Upland Hillside

**Main uses**
Coastal
Shade tree
Berries - habitat
Car Park

**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

**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 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.
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 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 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.
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.

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

Until very recently considered to be an endemic under the name *Dryopteris 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.

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

**FIND IN**
- Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry

**MAIN USES**
- Woodland
- Garden

**FLOWER**
- Inconspicuous

**FRUIT**
- Inconspicuous

**SEASON OF INTEREST**
- Year round

**TOLERANCE**
- Wind: Low
- Salt: Low
- Sun: Shade
- Location: Sheltered

**FAMILY**
- DRYOPTERIDACEAE

**TYPE**
- Fern

**HEIGHT**
- To 5ft (1.5m)

**GROWTH**
- Medium

**NATURE**
- Endemic/Native

**INVASIVE**
- Not

**CAUTION**
- None known
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>CUPRESSACEAE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>To 40ft (12m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>Slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature</td>
<td>Endemic/Native</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasive</td>
<td>Not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Allergen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolerance</td>
<td>Wind: High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Exposed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FOUND IN**
- Inland Valley Woodland
- Upland Hillside
- Garden
- Urban- Street/Carpark

**MAIN USES**
- Woodland Management
- Woodworking
- Hillsides
- Berries - habitat

**FLOWER**
- Inconspicuous

**FRUIT**
- Blue

**SEASON OF INTEREST**
- 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

Formerly known as *Elaeodendron laneanum* Olive wood Bark is endemic to Bermuda. A dense foliaged 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.

### 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

### FOUND IN
- Coastal/Exposed
- Upland Hillside

### MAIN USES
- Woodland Management
- Wind break
- Hedge
- Street Tree

### FLOWER
- Green

### FRUIT
- Yellow

### SEASON OF INTEREST
- Spring

---

_Cassine laneana_

L.Hollis

L.Hollis
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.

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.
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

#### Family
THELYPTERIDACEAE

#### Type
Fern

#### Height
To 2ft (60cm)

#### Growth
Medium

#### Nature
Endemic/Native

#### Invasive
Not

#### Caution
None known

### Tolerance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tolerance</th>
<th>Wind:</th>
<th>Salt:</th>
<th>Sun:</th>
<th>Location:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Shade</td>
<td>Sheltered</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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.

---

#### FOUND IN
- Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry
- Inland Valley Woodland

#### MAIN USES
- Shaded areas
- Woodland Management

#### FLOWER
Inconspicuous

#### FRUIT
Inconspicuous

#### SEASON OF INTEREST
Year round

---

**Bermuda Plantfinder**
Once thought to be endemic this very attractive sprawling native shrub found in the understorey 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.

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.

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 understory. This native plant is under-utilised for interest in the home garden and edible landscapes.
Black Mangrove (Avicennia germinans) is a large evergreen tree native to the Southern United States, West Indies, and Bermuda. It 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 germinates 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.

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.
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.
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.
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

**Family** | **Rubiaceae**
---|---

**Type** | Herbaceous Perennial
---|---

**Height** | To 6in (12cm)
---|---

**Growth** | Fast
---|---

**Nature** | Endemic/Native
---|---

**Invasive** | Not
---|---

**Caution** | None known
---|---

**Tolerance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wind:</th>
<th>Low</th>
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<tr>
<td>Salt:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sun:</td>
<td>Full Sun or Partial Sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>Sheltered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Found in**

- Inland Valley Woodland
- Garden
- Disturbed sites

**Main Uses**

- Habitat

**Flower**

- White

**Fruit**

- Inconspicuous

**Season of Interest**

- Year round

---

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.
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

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.

**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

**FOUND IN**
Inland Valley Woodland
Garden
Lawn

**MAJ USES**
Erosion Protection
Butterfly Garden

**FLOWER**
White

**FRUIT**
Inconspicuous

**SEASON OF INTEREST**
Summer
**Dichondra**

**Carolina Ditchindra**

**Dichondra carolinensis**

**Family:** CONVOLVULACEAE

**Type:** Herbaceous Perennial

**Height:** To 1 in (2.5 cm)

**Growth:** Medium

**Nature:** Endemic/Native

**Invasive:** Not

**Caution:** None known

**Tolerance**

- **Wind:** Low
- **Salt:** Low
- **Sun:** Partial Sun or Shade
- **Location:** Sheltered

**FOUND IN**

- Wetland
- Lawn

**MAIN USES**

- Ground cover

**FLOWER**

- Inconspicuous

**FRUIT**

- Inconspicuous

**SEASON OF INTEREST**

- 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 (3.8 cm - 7.5 cm) 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 axis 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

**Family**  
OSMUNDACEAE

**Type**  
Fern

**Height**  
To 10ft (3m)

**Growth**  
Medium

**Nature**  
Endemic/Native

**Invasive**  
Not

**Caution**  
None known

**Tolerance**  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wind: Low</th>
<th>Salt: Low</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sun: Partial Sun or Shade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location: Sheltered</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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 fromo 8-18 inches (20-45cm) tall.

Ferns form massive rootstock with densely matter, 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.

### MAIN USES

- Woodland Management
- Marshland

### FOUND IN

- Wetland
- Endemic/Native

### FLOWER

- Brown

### FRUIT

- Brown

### SEASON OF INTEREST

- Winter

### LOCATION

- Sheltered

### SUN

- Partial Sun or Shade

### Wind:

- Low

### Salt:

- Low

### TOLERANCE

- Medium

### NATIVE OR INVASIVE

- Endemic/Native

### GROWTH

- Medium

### FOUND IN

- Wetland

### FAMILY

- OSMUNDACEAE

### HEIGHT

- To 10ft (3m)

### CAUTION

- None known
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.

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 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. Alternately it can also tolerate short periods of drought once established.

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*

**Family**
POACEAE

**Type**
Grass & Grass-Like Plants

**Height**
To 6ft (1.8m)

**Growth**
Fast

**Nature**
Endemic/Native

**Invasive**
Not

**Caution**
None known

**Tolerance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wind</th>
<th>Salt</th>
<th>Sun</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Full Sun</td>
<td>Exposed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FOUND IN**

| Rocky Coastal/Exposed
| Coastal Forest |

**MAIN USES**

| Coastal
| Dune binding
| Forage
| Erosion Protection |

**FLOWER**
Inconspicuous

**FRUIT**
Brown

**SEASON OF INTEREST**
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.
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.


Caution: Not to be mistaken for White Beggars Tick.
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.

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.

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**

*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.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>SOLANACEAE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Shrub - Small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>To 2 ft (60 cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature</td>
<td>Endemic/Native</td>
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<td>Not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Poisonous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolerance</td>
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<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOUND IN</th>
<th>MAIN USES</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inland Valley Woodland</td>
<td>Woodland Management</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLOWER</th>
<th>FRUIT</th>
<th>SEASON OF INTEREST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Summer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 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

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 prostate 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.

**Family**
- **PASSIFLORACEAE**

**Type**
- Vine

**Height**
- To 6in (15cm)

**Growth**
- Fast

**Nature**
- Endemic/Native

**Invasive**
- Not

**Caution**
- None known

**Tolerance**

<table>
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<th>Wind:</th>
<th>Low</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sun:</td>
<td>Partial Sun</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>Sheltered</td>
</tr>
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**FOUND IN**
- Inland Valley Woodland

**MAIN USES**
- Butterfly Garden
- Woodland Management
- Berries - habitat
- Pergola or trellis

**FLOWER**
- White

**FRUIT**
- Purple

**SEASON OF INTEREST**
- Summer
Formerly *Marilaunidium jamaicense* this Bermuda native is a sprawling annual with many branches, square stems with ovate alternate 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*

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.

**Found in**
- Inland Valley Woodland
- Upland Hillside
- Coastal Forest

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Family</strong></th>
<th>SAPINDACEAE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type</strong></td>
<td>Shrub - Tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Height</strong></td>
<td>To 20 ft (6 m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Growth</strong></td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nature</strong></td>
<td>Endemic/Native</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Invasive</strong></td>
<td>Not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Caution</strong></td>
<td>None known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tolerance**
- **Wind**: High
- **Salt**: High
- **Sun**: Full Sun or Partial Sun
- **Location**: Partial Exposure

**Family** | **Type** | **Height** | **Growth** | **Nature** | **Invasive** | **Caution** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAPINDACEAE</td>
<td>Shrub - Tall</td>
<td>To 20 ft (6 m)</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Endemic/Native</td>
<td>Not</td>
<td>None known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Propagating**
- **Seed Collection**: June to July
- **Germination**: 3 to 9 weeks
- **Planting**: 1 to 2 years

**Main Uses**
- Woodland Management
- Hillsides
- Erosion Protection

**Flower** | **Fruit** | **Season of Interest** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inconspicuous</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Year round</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**
- Partial Exposure

**Invasive**
- Not

**Caution**
- None known

**Wind**
- High

**Salt**
- High

**Sun**
- Full Sun or Partial Sun
Jamaican Vervain

**Stachytarpheta jamaicensis**

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.

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.

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

**FOUND IN**
- Inland Valley Woodland
- Coastal Forest
- Upland Hillside

**MAIN USES**
- Erosion Protection
- Hillsides
- Coastal

**FLOWER**
- Blue

**FRUIT**
- Inconsipicuous

**SEASON OF INTEREST**
- Summer
Lamarck's Trema

A perennial shrub native to Bermuda, the West Indies and South Florida. Locally very rare Lamark'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.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>ULMACEAE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Shrub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>To 10ft (3m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature</td>
<td>Endemic/Native</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasive</td>
<td>Not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>None known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolerance</td>
<td>Wind: Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sun: Full Sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Location: Partial Exposure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOUND IN</th>
<th>MAIN USES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inland Valley Woodland</td>
<td>Woodland Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upland Hillside</td>
<td>Berries - habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Erosion Protection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLOWER</th>
<th>FRUIT</th>
<th>SEASON OF INTEREST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A.Copeland

C.Copeland

Bermuda Plantfinder

Department of Environment and Natural Resources
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 (2.5 cm) 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 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 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.

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.

#### Found in
- Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry
- Inland Valley Woodland

#### Main Uses
- Marshland
- Habitat

#### Tolerance
- **Wind:** Low
- **Salt:** Low
- **Sun:** Partial Sun or Shade
- **Location:** Sheltered

### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Family</strong></th>
<th>POLYPODIACEAE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type</strong></td>
<td>Fern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Height</strong></td>
<td>To 3ft (1m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Growth</strong></td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nature</strong></td>
<td>Endemic/Native</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Invasive</strong></td>
<td>Not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Caution</strong></td>
<td>None known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wind:</strong></td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Salt:</strong></td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sun:</strong></td>
<td>Partial Sun or Shade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location:</strong></td>
<td>Sheltered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Season of Interest
- Year round

#### Inconspicuous
- Flower
- Fruit

---

*A.Copeland*
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.

**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 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.
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.
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.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>MORACEAE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>To 40ft (12m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature</td>
<td>Endemic/Native</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasive</td>
<td>Not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>None known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolerance</td>
<td>Wind: Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Location: Sheltered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FOUND IN**
- Garden
- Inland Valley Woodland

**MAIN USES**
- Shade tree
- Garden
- Fruit / Vegetable / Herb
- Woodland

**FLOWER**
- Yellow

**FRUIT**
- Red

**SEASON OF INTEREST**
- Summer
Rhacoma, Maidenberry

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.

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

**FOUND IN**
- Inland Valley Woodland
- Upland Woodland

**MAIN USES**
- Woodland Management
- Hillsides
- Berries - habitat

**FLOWER**
- Purple

**FRUIT**
- Red

**SEASON OF INTEREST**
- Summer
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>OSMUNDACEAE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Fern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>To 6ft (2m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature</td>
<td>Endemic/Native</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasive</td>
<td>Not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>None known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tolerance</th>
<th>Wind: Low</th>
<th>Salt: Low</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sun:</td>
<td>Partial Sun or Shade</td>
<td>Partial Exposure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FOUND IN**
- Wetland
- Marshland

**MAIN USES**
- Inconspicuous
- Brown
- Autumn

**SEASON OF INTEREST**
- Autumn

**FLOWER**
- Inconspicuous

**FRUIT**
- Brown
Salt Grass, Salt Meadow Cordgrass

*Spartina patens*

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 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.

**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  

**FOUND IN**  
Coastal Forest  
Wetland  
Saline Pond  

**MAIN USES**  
Coastal  
Bee friendly  
Car Park  
Erosion Protection  

**FLOWER**  
Yellow  
**FRUIT**  
Inconspicuous  
**SEASON OF INTEREST**  
Year round  

**DONE**

Bermuda Plantfinder  
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
**Saw Grass**

*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.*

**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.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>CYPERACEAE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Grass &amp; Grass-Like Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>To 6ft (2m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature</td>
<td>Endemic/Native</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasive</td>
<td>Not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Serrated leaves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tolerance**

- **Wind:** High
- **Salt:** High
- **Sun:** Full Sun
- **Location:** Exposed

**FOUND IN**

- Wetland
- Marshland
- Habitat

**MAIN USES**

- Grass & Grass-Like Plants

**FLOWER**

- Brown

**FRUIT**

- Brown

**SEASON OF INTEREST**

- 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*

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.

### Family
ASTERACEAE

### Type
Shrub - Small

### Height
To 2ft (60 cm)

### Growth
Medium

### Nature
Endemic/Native

### Invasive
Not

### Caution
None known

### Tolerance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wind:</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salt:</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun:</td>
<td>Sunny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>Exposed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Found In
- Rocky Coastal/Exposed
- Beach/Dune

### MAIN USES
- Coastal
- Rock garden
- Erosion Protection
- Ornamental flowers, foliage

### FLOWER
Yellow

### FRUIT
Inconspicuous

### SEASON OF INTEREST
Summer
**Seashore Rush Grass**

*Sporobolus virginicus*

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.

| **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 |

**FOUND IN**
- Rocky Coastal/Exposed
- Beach/Dune

**MAIN USES**
- Coastal
- Erosion Protection
- Habitat
- Marshland

**FLOWER**
- Yellow

**FRUIT**
- Inconspicuous

**SEASON OF INTEREST**
- Year round
Seaside Goldenrod

**Family**
ASTERACEAE

**Type**
Herbaceous Perennial

**Height**
To 3ft (90cm)

**Growth**
Fast

**Nature**
Endemic/Native

**Invasive**
Not

**Caution**
None known

**Tolerance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wind: Medium</th>
<th>Salt: High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun</td>
<td>Location: Exposed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FOUND IN**
Rocky Coastal/Exposed
Coastal Forest

**MAIN USES**
Coastal
Ornamental flowers
Car Park
Bee friendly

**FLOWER**
Yellow

**FRUIT**
Inconspicuous

**SEASON OF INTEREST**
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

*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.*
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.
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.
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. 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

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 a important component of conservation management schemes for the restoration of woodland edges and understorey.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>ASTERACEAE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Shrub</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
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<td>Caution</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Sun: Sunny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**FOUND IN**
- Upland Woodland
- Upland Hillside
- Roadside
- Wetland

**MAIN USES**
- Hillsides
- Woodland Management
- Erosion Protection

**FLOWER**
- White

**FRUIT**
- Inconspicuous

**SEASON OF INTEREST**
- Autumn
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 Ballon 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).
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.
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 it 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

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.

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**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

---

**FOUND IN**

- Beach/Dune
- Coastal Forest
- Rock Garden
- Garden

**MAIN USES**

- Coastal
- Security
- Ornamental flowers, foliage

**FLOWER**

- White

**FRUIT**

- Black

**SEASON OF INTEREST**

- Summer

---

Bermuda Plantfinder

Department of Environment and Natural Resources
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. 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.
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.

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.
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.

**Ten Day Fern, Leatherleaf Fern**

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Found In</th>
<th>Main Uses</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wetland</td>
<td>Marshland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland Valley Woodland</td>
<td>Woodland Management</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<th>Main Uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wetland</td>
<td>Marshland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland Valley Woodland</td>
<td>Woodland Management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FLOWER**

Inconspicuous

**FRUIT**

Inconspicuous

**SEASON OF INTEREST**

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.

**Family** | **ASPENIACEAE**
---|---
**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

**Found in**
- Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry
- Shaded areas
- Wall coverage

**Main Uses**
- None known

**FLOWER** | Inconspicuous
---|---
**FRUIT** | Inconspicuous
**Season of Interest** | Year round
Turkey Berry, Beauty Bush

**Callicarpa americana**

*Family*: LAMIACEAE  
*Type*: Shrub - Medium  
*Height*: To 6ft (1.8m)  
*Growth*: Medium  
*Nature*: Endemic/Native  
*Invasive*: Not  
*Caution*: None known

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<th>Tolerance</th>
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<tr>
<td>Location: Partial Exposure</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**FOUND IN**  
Inland Valley Woodland  
Wetland

**MAIN USES**  
Ornamental berries  
Woodland Management  
Berries - Habitat  
Garden

**FLOWER**  
Purple

**FRUIT**  
Purple

**SEASON OF INTEREST**  
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 understory, 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*

**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

**FOUND IN**

- Inland Valley Woodland
- Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry
- Upland Hillside

**MAIN USES**

- Woodland Management
- Ground cover
- Ornamental flowers
- Bee friendly

**FLOWER**

- Yellow

**FRUIT**

- Inconspicuous

**SEASON OF INTEREST**

- 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.
The Virginia Chain Fern is native to North East America and Bermuda. This medium sized fern grows from creeping rhizomes with widely separated, 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 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

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

A dense foliaged 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.
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.

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<th><strong>VITACEAE</strong></th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Caution</strong></td>
<td>None known</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Location:</strong></td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>FOUND IN</strong></th>
<th><strong>MAIN USES</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inland Valley Woodland</td>
<td>Woodland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry</td>
<td>Marshland</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>FLOWER</strong></th>
<th><strong>FRUIT</strong></th>
<th><strong>SEASON OF INTEREST</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Autumn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 cause 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.

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.
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 understorey habitats.

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 septentrioralis*

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Family</strong></th>
<th><strong>PEPEROMIACEAE</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type</strong></td>
<td>Cacti and Succulents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Height</strong></td>
<td>To 12in (30cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Growth</strong></td>
<td>Slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nature</strong></td>
<td>Endemic/Native</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Invasive</strong></td>
<td>Not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Caution</strong></td>
<td>None known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tolerance**
- **Wind:** Medium
- **Salt:** Medium
- **Sun:** Partial Sun or Shade
- **Location:** Sheltered

**Found In**
- Inland Valley Woodland
- Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry
- Saltmarsh

**Main Uses**
- Woodland Management
- Ornamental foliage
- Ground cover
- Patio

**Flower**
- Inconspicuous

**Fruit**
- Green

**Season of Interest**
- Year round

---

A.Copeland

---

A.Copeland
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.
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.
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**

*Zanthoxyllum flavum*

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>RUTACEAE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Nature</td>
<td>Endemic/Native</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasive</td>
<td>Not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>None known</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Tolerance**

- **Wind:** High
- **Salt:** High
- **Sun:** Full Sun
- **Location:** Sheltered

**FOUND IN**

- Inland Valley Woodland
- Upland Hillside
- Coastal Forest

**MAIN USES**

- Woodland Management
- Berries - habitat
- Shade tree

**FLOWER**

- Yellow

**FRUIT**

- Black

**SEASON OF INTEREST**

- Summer
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.

Bermuda Plant Finder: *Indigenous and Invasive Plants*
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Palm</th>
<th>Shrub</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annual</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitterweed, Yellowdicks</td>
<td><em>Helianium amarum</em></td>
<td>Chinese Fan Palm</td>
<td><em>Nicandra physaloides</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aquatic</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Scaevola sericea</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Hyacinth</td>
<td><em>Eichhornia crassipes</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Ricinus communis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Lettuce</td>
<td><em>Pistia stratiotes</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Leucaena leucocephala</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cacti and Succulents</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Buddleia madagascariensis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbados Gooseberry</td>
<td><em>Pereskia aculeata</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Ardisia elliptica</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother-in-Law’s Tongue</td>
<td><em>Sansevieria trifasciata</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Elaeagnus angustifolia</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grass &amp; Grass-Like Plants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow Cane</td>
<td><em>Arundo donax</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Schinus terebinthifolius</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fountain Grass</td>
<td><em>Cenchrus setaceus</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Casuarina equisetifolia</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail Grass, Bristly Fox Tail</td>
<td><em>Setaria verticillata</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Ficus microcarpa</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napier Grass, Elephant Grass</td>
<td><em>Cenchrus purpureus</em></td>
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<td><em>Noronhia emarginata</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Para Grass, Buffalo Grass</td>
<td><em>Urochloa mutica</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Schefflera actinophylla</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Herbaceous Perennial</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus Fern</td>
<td><em>Asparagus densiflorus</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Casuarina cunninghamiana</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus Wedding Fern</td>
<td><em>Asparagus setaceus</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Leafed Asparagus Fern</td>
<td><em>Asparagus falcatus</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WireWeed</td>
<td><em>Sida acuta</em></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOUND IN</th>
<th>MAIN USES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inland Valley Woodland</td>
<td>Do not encourage- pest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roadside</td>
<td>Remove or substitute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upland Hillside</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAMILY</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Growth</th>
<th>Nature</th>
<th>Invasive</th>
<th>Caution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASPARAGACEAE</td>
<td>Herbaceous Perennial</td>
<td>To 2ft (60 cm)</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Naturalised -weed</td>
<td>Category 1 -High</td>
<td>Thorns</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOLERANCE</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wind:</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Salt:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun:</td>
<td>Sunny, Partial Sun or Shade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>Exposed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLOWER</th>
<th>FRUIT</th>
<th>SEASON OF INTEREST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Winter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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.
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

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 it 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.

### FAMILY
| Family | CACTACEAE |

### TYPE
| Type | Cacti and Succulents |

### HEIGHT
| Height | N/A |

### GROWTH
| Growth | Fast |

### NATURE
| Nature | Naturalised-fruit/vegetable |

### INVASIVE
| Invasive | Category 1 - High |

### CAUTION
| Caution | Spines |

### TOLERANCE
| Wind: | Medium |
| Salt: | Medium |
| Sun: | Full Sun or Partial Sun |
| Location: | Sheltered |

### FOUND IN
- Roadside
- Inland Valley Woodland

### MAIN USES
- Fast Growth
- Tolerance Location: Category 1 - High
- Naturalised-fruit/vegetable
- Type: Cacti and Succulents
- Family: CACTACEAE
- Nature: Naturalised-fruit/vegetable
- Invasive: Category 1 - High
- Caution: Spines

### SEASON OF INTEREST
- FLOWER: White
- FRUIT: Orange
- 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.
Bitterweed, Yellowdicks

*Helianium amarum*

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.

---

**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

---

**FOUND IN**
Rocky Coastal/Exposed

**MAIN USES**
Do not encourage- pest

**FLOWER**
Yellow

**FRUIT**
Inconspicuous

**SEASON OF INTEREST**
Summer
Black Bean, Hyacinth Bean, Lablab

Dolichos lablab (syn. Lablab purpureus)

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.
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*

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.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>EUPHORBIACEAE</th>
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<tbody>
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</tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>- weed</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOUND IN</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Inland Valley Woodland</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disturbed sites</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>SEASON OF INTEREST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Summer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bermuda Plantfinder

Department of Environment and Natural Resources
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 1 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.

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**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

**FOUND IN**
- Rocky Coastal/Exposed
- Upland Hillside
- Disturbed sites
- Beach/Dune

**MAIN USES**
- Do not encourage- pest
- Remove or substitute

**FLOWER** | **FRUIT**
---|---
Inconspicuous | Brown

**SEASON OF INTEREST**
- Year round

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A.Copeland

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Department of Environment and Natural Resources
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.
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.

### Found in
- Wetland
- Roadside
- Disturbed sites

### Main Uses
- Do not encourage- pest
- Remove or substitute

### Flower
- **Color:** Yellow
- **Season of Interest:** Summer

### Fruit
- **Color:** Yellow

### Season of Interest
- Summer
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.
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.
**Indian Laurel**  
*Ficus microcarpa*

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>MORACEAE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Tree</td>
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<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>To 70ft (21m)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature</td>
<td>Naturalised -weed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasive</td>
<td>Category 1 -High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tolerance</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Sun: Sunny</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>Exposed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Found in**:  
- Upland Hillside  
- Urban - Street/Carpark  
- Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry  
- Inland Valley Woodland

**Main Uses**:  
- Do not encourage- pest  
- Remove or substitute

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flower</th>
<th>Fruit</th>
<th>Season of Interest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inconspicuous</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Year round</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**DONE**
Jumbie Bean, Wild Mimosa

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.

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.

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>Fast</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nature</td>
<td>Naturalised -weed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasive</td>
<td>Category 1 -High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>None known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Tolerance | Wind: Medium | Salt: Medium |
| Location: Exposed |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOUND IN</th>
<th>MAIN USES</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upland Hillside</td>
<td>Remove or substitute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Forest</td>
<td>Do not encourage- pest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roadside</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLOWER</th>
<th>FRUIT</th>
<th>SEASON OF INTEREST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 1 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.
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.
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 Buddelia 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.
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.
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.

Shoebutton 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.
Locally known as Morning Glory or Blue Bell, this very aggressive vine is a pest to gardeners, twining around 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 a 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
- Passion Flowers (and many more).

### Found in
- Garden
- Upland Hillside

### MAIN USES
- Do not encourage- pest
- Remove or substitute

### Family
**CONVOLVULACEAE**

### Type
Vine

### Height
To 30 ft (9 m)

### 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

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**FLOWER**
- **Purple**

**FRUIT**
- Inconspicuous

**SEASON OF INTEREST**
- Year round
Mother-In-Law's Tongue, Snake Plant

Sansevieria trifasciata

**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

**Found in**
- Garden
- Inland Valley Woodland

**Main Uses**
Do not encourage- pest
Remove or substitute

**Flower**
Yellow

**Fruit**
Inconspicuous

**Season of Interest**
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, 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.
**Para Grass, Buffalo Grass**

**Urochloa mutica**

**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  

**Found In**  
- Disturbed sites  
- Roadside  
- Wetland

**Main Uses**  
- Do not encourage- pest  
- Remove or substitute

**Flower**  
- Inconspicuous

**Fruit**  
- Inconspicuous

**Season of Interest**  
- 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

**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

**FOUND IN**  
Inland Valley Woodland  
Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry

**MAIN USES**  
Do not encourage- pest  
Remove or substitute

**FLOWER**  
Inconspicuous

**FRUIT**  
Inconspicuous

**SEASON OF INTEREST**  
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*

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 spires 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.

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 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.

**Family**
Elaeagnaceae

**Type**
Shrub - Tall

**Height**
To 20ft (6m)

**Growth**
Fast

**Nature**
Naturalised - weed

**Invasive**
Category 1 - High

**Caution**
Thorns

**Tolerance**

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salt:</td>
<td>High</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sun:</td>
<td>Sunny or Partial Sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>Exposed</td>
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</table>

**FOUND IN**
Inland Valley Woodland
Disturbed sites
Garden

**MAIN USES**
Do not encourage - pest

**FLOWER**
Yellow

**FRUIT**
Red

**SEASON OF INTEREST**
Summer
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.
Commonly known as Walking Casuarina it differs from its better known relative Casurina 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 Casurina 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.
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 it 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**

*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. 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.*).*
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 one of IUCN's top 100 invasive species. **Substitutes**: Sea Ox-Eye, Trailing African Daisy, Rosemary or Trailing Gazania, Bay Bean or Seaside Morning Glory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Found In</th>
<th>MAIN USES</th>
<th>FLOWER</th>
<th>FRUIT</th>
<th>SEASON OF INTEREST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Coastal/Exposed</td>
<td>Do not encourage- pest</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Inconspicuous</td>
<td>Summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upland Hillside</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Roadside</td>
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</table>

**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  

**Bermuda Plantfinder**

**Department of Environment and Natural Resources**
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.*
## INVASIVE PLANTS – CATEGORY II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annual</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse-weed Fleabane</td>
<td><em>Conyza canadensis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasturtium</td>
<td><em>Tropaeolum majus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall Furmitory</td>
<td><em>Fumaria muralis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvet Leaf, Indian Mallow</td>
<td><em>Abutilon theophrasti</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cacti and Succulents</strong></td>
<td><em>Carpobrotus chilensis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice Plant</td>
<td><em>Hylocereus undatus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night Blooming Cereus, Dragon Fruit</td>
<td><em>Agave sisalana</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sisal Plant</td>
<td><em>Tradescantia zebrina</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wandering Jew</td>
<td><em>Pteris longifolia</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fern</strong></td>
<td><em>Sporobolus poiretii</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-Leaved Brake</td>
<td><em>Eleusine indica</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grass &amp; Grass-Like Plants</strong></td>
<td><em>Pennisetum macrostachyum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull Grass, Smut Grass, Rat-Tail Grass</td>
<td>‘Purple Giant’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goosegrass, Wire Grass</td>
<td><em>Cyperus involucratus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Fountain Grass</td>
<td><em>Zoysia matrella</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umbrella Sedge</td>
<td><em>Ruellia brittoniana</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoysia Grass</td>
<td><em>Tradescantia spathacea</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Palm** | *Phoenix canariensis* |
| Canary Island Date Palm | *Phoenix reclinata* |
| **Shrub** | *Prunus caroliniana* |
| Carolina Laurel Cherry | *Schefflera arboricola* |
| Dwarf Umbrella Plant | *Russelia equisetiformis* |
| Heath Fire Cracker | *Murraya paniculata* |
| Mock Orange, Orange Jessamine | *Rivina humilis* |
| Rouge Plant | *Psidium cattleianum* |
| Strawberry Guava, Lemon Guava | *Eugenia uniflora* |
| **Tree** | *Pimenta dioica* |
| Allspice | *Psidium guajava* |
| Common Guava | *Citharexylum spinosum* |
| Fiddlewood | *Calophyllum inophyllum* |
| Kamani, Alexandrian Laurel | *Melia azedarach* |
| Pride of India | *Tabebuia pallida* |
| White Cedar, Pink Trumpet Tree | *Colocasia esculenta* |
| **Vegetable** | *Momordica charantia* |
| Dasheen, Taro, Eddoe | *Macfadyena unguis-cati* |
| **Vine** | *Anredera baselloides* |
| Bitter Melon | *Ruellia brittoniana* |
| Cat’s Claw Vine | *Tradescantia spathacea* |
| Madeira Vine | *Colocasia esculenta* |
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 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.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAMILY</th>
<th>CUCURBITACEAE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TYPE</td>
<td>Vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEIGHT</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROWTH</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATURE</td>
<td>Naturalised -weed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INVASIVE</td>
<td>Category 2 - Watch List</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAUTION</td>
<td>None known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FOUND IN**
- Garden
- Inland Valley Woodland

**MAIN USES**
- Ornamental
- Do not plant in conservation areas

**FLOWER**
- Yellow

**FRUIT**
- Yellow

**SEASON OF INTEREST**
- Summer

**TOLERANCE**
- Wind: Low
- Salt: Low
- Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun
- Location: Sheltered

**FIND IN**
- Garden
- Inland Valley Woodland

**MAIN USES**
- Ornamental
- Do not plant in conservation areas

**FLOWER**
- Yellow

**FRUIT**
- Yellow

**SEASON OF INTEREST**
- Summer

**FIND IN**
- Garden
- Inland Valley Woodland

**MAIN USES**
- Ornamental
- Do not plant in conservation areas

**FLOWER**
- Yellow

**FRUIT**
- Yellow

**SEASON OF INTEREST**
- Summer
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.

**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.
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.

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 continue to be watched for further invasive progression. Remove fruit from specimens to control spread.

**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 |

**FOUND IN**

| Garden |
| Urban- Street/Car park |

**MAIN USES**

| Car Park |
| Ornamental |
| Do not plant in conservation areas |

**FLOWER** | Yellow
**FRUIT** | Orange
**SEASON OF INTEREST** | Summer
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Family</strong></th>
<th>ROSACEAE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type</strong></td>
<td>Shrub - Tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Height</strong></td>
<td>To 30ft (9m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Growth</strong></td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nature</strong></td>
<td>Naturalised -weed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Invasive</strong></td>
<td>Category 2 - Watch List</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Caution</strong></td>
<td>Poisonous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tolerance**

- **Wind:** Medium  
- **Salt:** Medium  
- **Sun:** Partial Sun  
- **Location:** Sheltered

**FOUND IN**

- Inland Valley Woodland  
- Upland Hillside

**MAIN USES**

- Do not encourage- pest  
- Do not plant in conservation areas

**FLOWER**

- White  

**FRUIT**

- Black  

**SEASON OF INTEREST**

- 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

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.

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.
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.

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.

### MAIN USES
- **Fruit / Vegetable / Herb**
- **Do not plant in conservation areas**

### FOUND IN
- **Garden**
- **Wetland**

### SEASON OF INTEREST
- **FLOWER**: Green
- **FRUIT**: Yellow
- **Autumn**
Dwarf Umbrella Plant

**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

**FOUND IN**
- Garden
- Inland Valley Woodland

**MAIN USES**
- Hedge
- Garden
- Car Park
- Do not plant in conservation areas

**FLOWER**
- White

**FRUIT**
- Red

**SEASON OF INTEREST**
- 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.
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.

Easily propagated form 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.
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.

**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

---

**GOOSE GRASS**

**FAMILY:** POACEAE  
**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

**FOUND IN**
- Lawn  
- Disturbed sites  

**MAIN USES**
- Do not encourage- pest  
- Remove or substitute

**FLOWER**
- Green

**FRUIT**
- Inconspicuous

**SEASON OF INTEREST**
- Year round

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Heath Fire Cracker

Russelia equisetiformis

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 used 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.
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.
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**

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)*.

### FAMILY
**CLUSIACEAE**

### TYPE
Tree

### HEIGHT
To 50ft (15m)

### GROWTH
Slow

### NATURE
Naturalised

### INVASIVE
Category 2 - Watch List

### CAUTION
None known

### TOLERANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tolerance</th>
<th>Wind:</th>
<th>Salt:</th>
<th>Sun:</th>
<th>Location:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Sunny</td>
<td>Exposed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FOUND IN
- Garden
- Rocky Coastal/Exposed

### MAIN USES
- Car Park
- Wind break
- Ornamental flowers, foliage
- Do not plant in conservation areas

### FLOWER
- White

### FRUIT
- Green

### SEASON OF INTEREST
- Summer

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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 restricted to manicured areas such as home gardens, industrial and commercial areas. It should continued to be watched for further invasive progression.

**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

**FOUND IN**
- Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry
- Roadside
- Inland Valley Woodland

**MAIN USES**
- Ornamental foliage
- Do not plant in conservation areas

**FLOWER**
- Inconspicuous

**FRUIT**
- Inconspicuous

**SEASON OF INTEREST**
- Year round
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.
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*

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.

**Family** | **RUTACEAE**
---|---
**Type** | Shrub - Tall
**Height** | To 20ft (7m)
**Growth** | Medium
**Nature** | Naturalised -weed
**Invasive** | Category 2 - Watch List
**Caution** | None known

**Tolerance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wind:</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salt:</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun:</td>
<td>Full Sun or Partial Sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>Partial Exposure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FOUND IN**

- Garden
- Hedge

**MAIN USES**

- Hedge
- Ornamental flowers, foliage
- Screening
- Do not plant in conservation areas

**FLOWER** | **FRUIT** | **SEASON OF INTEREST**
---|---|---
White | Orange | Summer

**DONE**

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Bermuda Plantfinder

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### Nasturtium

**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

#### Found In

- Disturbed sites  
- Garden

#### MAIN USES

- Ornamental flowers  
- Garden  
- Fruit / Vegetable / Herb  
- Do not plant in conservation areas

#### Flower

- Various

#### Fruit

- Green

#### Season of Interest

- 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

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.

**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

**FOUNDER IN**
- Garden
- Disturbed sites
- Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry

**MAIN USES**
- Ornamental flowers
- Wall coverage
- Security
- Do not plant in conservation areas

**FLOWER**
- Yellow

**FRUIT**
- Red

**SEASON OF INTEREST**
- Summer
**Oyster Plant, Canoe Plant, Three-Men-In-A-Boat**  
*Tradescantia spathacea*

**Family** | **COMMELINACEAE**
---|---
**Type** | Herbaceous Perennial
**Height** | To 18in (46cm)
**Growth** | Medium
**Nature** | Naturalised -weed
**Invasive** | Category 2 - Watch List
**Caution** | Poisonous

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**FOUND IN**
- Garden
- Cave/Rock Wall/Quarry

**MAIN USES**
- Ground cover
- 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.
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**

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.

---

**Family** | POACEAE
---|---
**Type** | Grass & Grass-Like Plants
**Height** | To 5ft (1.5m)
**Growth** | Fast
**Nature** | Naturalised
**Invasive** | Category 2 - Watch List
**Caution** | None known

**Tolerance**
- **Wind:** High
- **Salt:** Low
- **Sun:** Full Sun or Partial Sun
- **Location:** Partial Exposure

---

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<td>Purple</td>
<td>Purple</td>
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**Rouge Plant**

**Rivina humilis**

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.

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**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  

**FOUND IN**  
Upland Hillside  
Disturbed sites

**MAIN USES**  
Do not encourage- pest

**FLOWER** | **FRUIT** | **SEASON OF INTEREST**  
White | Red | Summer

---

*Bermuda Plantfinder*  
*Department of Environment and Natural Resources*
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.

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

FOUND IN
Garden
Urban- Street/Car park

MAIN USES
Garden
Ornamental
Do not plant in conservation areas

FLOWER
White

FRUIT
Orange

SEASON OF INTEREST
Year round

SEASON OF INTEREST
Year round

Bermuda Plantfinder

Department of Environment and Natural Resources
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

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.

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 planted and removed at every opportunity. Substitute: Other fruit trees.

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

FOUND IN
Garden
Upland Hillside
Inland Valley Woodland

MAIN USES
Do not encourage- pest

FLOWER
White

FRUIT
Yellow

SEASON OF INTEREST
Summer
Surinam Cherry

Eugenia uniflora

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.

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 Surinam Cherry plants should not be mistaken for White Stopper (Eugenia Axilliria).

Found in:
- Inland Valley Woodland Garden

Main Uses:
- Do not encourage- pest

Uses:
- None known

Caution:
- None known

Tolerance:
- Wind: Medium
- Salt: Medium
- Sun: Full Sun or Partial Sun
- Location: Partial Exposure

Family: MYRTACEAE
Type: Shrub - Tall
Height: To 12ft (3.5m)
Growth: Fast
Nature: Naturalised - weed
Invasive: Category 2 - Watch List

Substitutes:
- Olivewood Bark (endemic)
- Pittosporum or Hibiscus
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.

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<tr>
<th>FAMILY</th>
<th>RANUNCULACEAE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TYPE</strong></td>
<td>Vine</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HEIGHT</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GROWTH</strong></td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NATURE</strong></td>
<td>Naturalised</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>INVASIVE</strong></td>
<td>Category 2 - Watch List</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAUTION</strong></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>TOLERANCE</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WIND:</strong> Medium</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SALT:</strong> Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUN:</strong> Sunny, Partial Sun or Shade</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>LOCATION:</strong> Partial Exposure</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**FOUND IN**
- Garden
- Upland Hillside
- Inland Valley Woodland
- Disturbed sites

**MAIN USES**
- Ornamental flowers
- Pergola or trellis
- Garden

**FLOWER**
- White

**FRUIT**
- White

**SEASON OF INTEREST**
- Spring

**DONE**

Bermuda Plantfinder
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.

### Family
Cyperaceaee

### Type
Grass & Grass-Like Plants

### Height
To 8ft (2.5m)

### Growth
Fast

### Nature
Naturalised -weed

### Invasive
Category 2 - Watch List

### Caution
None known

### Tolerance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wind</th>
<th>Salt</th>
<th>Sun</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Partial Sun</td>
<td>Sheltered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FOUND IN
- Garden
- Disturbed sites
- Aquatic/Pond
- Wetland

### MAIN USES
- Patio
- Garden
- Do not plant in conservation areas

### FLOWER
- Green

### FRUIT
- Brown

### SEASON OF INTEREST
- Year round
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.
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.

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.
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.**
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.
Zoysia Grass

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

FOUND IN
Lawn
Golf Course
Rocky Coastal/Exposed

MAIN USES
Lawn
Erosion Protection
Ground cover
Do not plant in conservation areas

FLOWER
Inconspicuous

FRUIT
Inconspicuous

SEASON OF INTEREST
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 Plant Finder: *Indigenous and Invasive Plants*
Bermuda Palmetto
*(Sabal bermudana)*

Chinese Fan Palm
*(Livistonia chinensis)*
Beach Lobelia
*(Scaevola plumiera)*

Beach Naupaka
*(Scaevola sericea)*
Bermuda Cedar
(Juniperus bermudiana)

Darrell’s Cedar
(Juniperus silicicola)
Small Fruited Balloon Vine
(Cardiospermum microcarpum)

Large Fruited Balloon Vine
(Cardiospermum halicabum)

Native

Invasive
Darrell’s fleabane
(*Erigeron darrellianus*)

White Beggar’s Tick
(*Bidens pilosa*)
White Stopper
(*Eugenia axillaris*)

Indian Laurel
(*Ficus microcarpa*)

Surinam Cherry
(*Eugenia uniflora*)

Native or Endemic

Invasive
Bermuda Bean
*(Phaseolus lignosus)*

Virginia Creeper
*(Pathenocissus quinquefolia)*

Lab Lab
*(Desmodium canadense)*

Kudzu
*(Pueraria montana)*

**Endemic & Native**

**Invasive**
Turnera
(Turnera ulmifolia)

Wireweed
(Sida acuta)

Native

Invasive
Yellow alder

Introduced ornamental
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Langeland, K.A, Craddock Burks, K. 1998, Identification and Biology of Non-Native Plants in Florida’s Natural Areas

Resources

Integrated Taxonomic Information System http://www.itis.gov

Notes from Invasive Plant Workshop 2003

Bermuda Biodiversity Country Study 2001

Bermuda Plant Finder: Indigenous and Invasive Plants
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Bermuda Plant Finder: *Indigenous and Invasive Plants*
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<td>Shrub</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turnera, Yellow Alder, Turnera ulmifolia</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Traveller's Joy, Clematis vitalba</td>
<td>Invasive 2</td>
<td>Vine</td>
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Bermuda Plant Finder: **Indigenous and Invasive Plants**

Department of Environment and Natural Resources
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Indigenous/Invasive</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Umbrella Sedge</td>
<td><em>Cyperus involucratus</em></td>
<td>Invasive 2</td>
<td>Grass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Velvet Leaf, Indian Mallow</td>
<td><em>Abutilon theophrasti</em></td>
<td>Invasive 2</td>
<td>Annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Chain Fern</td>
<td><em>Woodwardia virginica</em></td>
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<td>Fern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Creeper</td>
<td><em>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</em></td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Vine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walking Casuarina</td>
<td><em>Casuarina glauca</em></td>
<td>Invasive 1</td>
<td>Tree</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wall Fumitory</td>
<td><em>Fumaria muralis</em></td>
<td>Invasive 1</td>
<td>Annual</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wandering Jew</td>
<td><em>Tradescantia zebrina</em></td>
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<td>Cacti &amp; Succulent</td>
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<tr>
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<td><em>Eichhornia crassipes</em></td>
<td>Invasive 1</td>
<td>Aquatic</td>
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<td>Water Lettuce</td>
<td><em>Pistia stratiotes</em></td>
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<td>Aquatic</td>
</tr>
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<td>Wax Myrtle</td>
<td><em>Myrica cerifera</em></td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Shrub</td>
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<td>Wedelia, Seaside Creeping Daisy</td>
<td><em>Sphagenticola trilobata</em></td>
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<td>Vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Indian Cirrus</td>
<td><em>Cissus sicyoides</em></td>
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<td>Vine</td>
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<tr>
<td>White Cedar, Pink Trumpet Tree</td>
<td><em>Tabebuia pallida</em></td>
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<td>Tree</td>
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<tr>
<td>White Stopper</td>
<td><em>Eugenia axillaris</em></td>
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<td>Tree</td>
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<td>Wild Bermuda Bean</td>
<td><em>Phaseolus lignosus</em></td>
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<td>Wild Bermuda Pepper</td>
<td><em>Peperomia septentrionalis</em></td>
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<td>Wild Coffee Shrub or Bahama Coffee</td>
<td><em>Psychotria ligustrifolia</em></td>
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<td>Wild Poinsettia, Joseph's Coat</td>
<td><em>Euphorbia heterophylla</em></td>
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<td>WireWeed</td>
<td><em>Sida acuta</em></td>
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<td>Perennial</td>
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<td>Wood Grass</td>
<td><em>Oplismenus setarius</em></td>
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<td>Yellow wood, Satin Wood</td>
<td><em>Zanthoxylum flavum</em></td>
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<td>Acrostichum excelsum</td>
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<td>Adiantum bellum</td>
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<td>Madeira Vine</td>
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<td>Marberry, Shoebullet Ardisia</td>
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<td>Cow Cane</td>
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<td>Long Leafed Asparagus Fern</td>
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<td>Asparagus setaceus</td>
<td>Asparagus Wedding Fern</td>
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<td>Asplenium dentatum</td>
<td>Toothed Spleenwort</td>
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<td>Asplenium heterochromum</td>
<td>Long Spleenwort</td>
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<td>Baccharis glomeruliflora</td>
<td>Doc Bush</td>
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<td>Borrichia arborescens</td>
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<td>Bermuda Olivewood Bark</td>
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<tr>
<td>Celtis laevigata</td>
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Bermuda Plant Finder: Indigenous and Invasive Plants

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Common Names</th>
<th>Category</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cenchrus purpureus</td>
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<td>Centaurs tribuloides</td>
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<td>Shrubby Clerodendron</td>
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<td>Crossopetalum rhacoma</td>
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<td>Croton punctatus</td>
<td>Beach Croton</td>
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<td>Dichondra carolinensis</td>
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<td>Diplazium laffanonnium</td>
<td>Governor Laffan’s Fern</td>
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<td>Dodonaea viscosa</td>
<td>Jamaican Dogwood</td>
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<td>Dolichos lablab</td>
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<td><em>Eichhornia crassipes</em></td>
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<td>Elaeagnus angustifolia</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Euphorbia heterophylla</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Eleusine indica</em></td>
<td>Goosegrass, Wire Grass</td>
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<td><em>Epipremnum pinnatum</em></td>
<td>Pothos Vine</td>
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<td><em>Erigeron darrellianus</em></td>
<td>Darrell’s Fleabane</td>
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<td><em>Eugenia axillaris</em></td>
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<td><em>Eugenia uniflora</em></td>
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<td><em>Ficus microcarpa</em></td>
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<td><em>Fumaria muralis</em></td>
<td>Wall Fumitory</td>
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<td><em>Galium pilosum</em></td>
<td>Bermuda Bedstraw</td>
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<td><em>Goniopeteris bermudiana</em></td>
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<td><em>Helianthemum amarum</em></td>
<td>Bitterweed, Yellowdicks</td>
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<td><em>Heliotropium curassavicum</em></td>
<td>Seaside Heliotrope</td>
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<td><em>Hylocereus undatus</em></td>
<td>Night Blooming Cereus, Dragon Fruit</td>
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<td>172</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Hypericum hypericoides</em></td>
<td>St. Andrew’s Cross</td>
<td>Native</td>
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</table>

Bermuda Plant Finder: Indigenous and Invasive Plants

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<td>Ipomoea indica</td>
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<td>Ipomoea pes-caprae</td>
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<td>Juncus maritimus</td>
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<td>Melia azedarach</td>
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<td><strong>Pteridium aquilinum caudatum</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Sesuvium portulacastrum</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Setaria verticillata</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Sporobolus poiretii</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Tabebuia pallida</strong></td>
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Bermuda Plant Finder: Indigenous and Invasive Plants

Department of Environment and Natural Resources
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Life Form</th>
<th>Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>Tradescantia spathacea</td>
<td>Oyster Plant, Canoe Plant</td>
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<td>Tradescantia zebrina</td>
<td>Wandering Jew</td>
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<td>Trema lamarckianum</td>
<td>Lamarck's Trema</td>
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<td>Triumfetta semitrioloba</td>
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<td>Tropaeolum majus</td>
<td>Nasturtium</td>
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<td>Turnera ulmifolia</td>
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<td>Typha angustifolia</td>
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<td>Urochloa mutica</td>
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<td>Yucca aloifolia</td>
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<td>Zanthoxylum flavum</td>
<td>Yellow wood, Satin Wood</td>
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<td>Zoysia Grass</td>
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