



LANDSCAPE CODE ADDENDUM
Miami-Dade County Native Plant List

Species Name	Common Name	Size When Mature
<i>Leucothrinax morrisii</i>	Florida Thatch Palm	Small palm
<i>Pseudophoenix sargentii</i>	Buccaneer Palm	Small palm
<i>Thrinax radiata</i>	Thatch Palm	Small palm
<i>Ardisia escallonioides</i>	Marlberry	Small tree
<i>Byrsonima lucida</i>	Locust Berry	Small tree
<i>Calypttranthes pallens</i>	Spicewood	Small tree
<i>Canella winterana</i>	Wild Cinnamon	Small tree
<i>Capparis cynophallophora</i>	Jamaica caper	Small tree
<i>Eugenia axillaris</i>	White Stopper	Small tree
<i>Eugenia foetida</i>	Spanish Stopper	Small tree
<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i>	Lignum Vitae	Small tree
<i>Guapira discolor</i>	Blolly	Small tree
<i>Eugenia confusa</i>	Redberry Stopper	Small to medium tree
<i>Gymnanthes lucida</i>	Crabwood	Small to medium tree
<i>Ilex cassine</i>	Dahoon Holly	Small to medium tree
<i>Krugiodendron ferreum</i>	Black Ironwood	Small to medium tree
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweet bay magnolia	Small to medium tree
<i>Myrcianthes fragrans</i>	Simpson Stopper	Small to medium tree
<i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i>	Satinleaf	Medium tree
<i>Coccoloba diversifolia</i>	Pigeon plum	Medium tree
<i>Exothea paniculata</i>	Inkwood	Medium tree
<i>Ilex krugiana</i>	Krug's holly	Medium tree
<i>Ocotea coriacea</i>	Lancewood	Medium tree
<i>Prunus myrtifolia</i>	West Indian Cherry	Medium tree
<i>Sideroxylon salicifolium</i>	Willow Busic	Medium tree
<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>	Buttonwood	Medium to large tree
<i>Piscidia piscipula</i>	Jamaica Dogwood	Medium to large tree
<i>Simarouba glauca</i>	Paradise Tree	Medium to large tree
<i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i>	Wild Tamarind	Large tree
<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live Oak	Large tree
<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	West Indian Mahogany	Large tree

Plant the Right Tree in the Right Place

A healthy landscape begins with careful planning. With a little research and a simple layout, you can produce a landscape that will cool your home during the summer months and the aesthetics will increase your property value. Native trees grow well in our nutrient poor soils and require little to no supplemental watering once established. Choose the right place to avoid collisions with power lines and structures.

A proper landscape plan takes each tree into consideration:

1. **Height.** Will the tree impact anything when it is fully grown such as power lines?
2. **Canopy spread.** How wide will the tree grow?
3. **Is the tree deciduous or evergreen?** (Will it lose its leaves or not?)
4. **Form or shape.** A columnar tree will grow in less space. Round and V-Shaped species provide the most shade.
5. **Growth rate.** How long will it take for your tree to reach its full height and spread? Slow growing species typically live longer than fast growing species.
6. **Soil, sun, and moisture** requirements. Planting natives will result in a low maintenance landscape.
7. **Fruit.** No one wants messy droppings on driveways, walkways or sidewalks.

Basic Tree Planting Spacing Guide	
Small trees	10 ft. minimum distance from any structures.
Medium trees	20-30 ft.* minimum distance from any structures and power lines.
Large trees	30-40 ft.* minimum distance from any structures and power lines.

***minimum planting distance will depend on species of tree and growth habit**

Call Before You Dig – What you can't see can hurt you, so before you reach for a shovel, reach for the phone. Did you know that a free call to Sunshine 811 will start the process of getting underground utility lines marked? Simply dial 811 at least two full business days before you plan to start digging and a representative will come out to your house or business and clearly mark the location of all underground utilities. This is a free service. You can also submit your request online at www.Sunshine811.com.