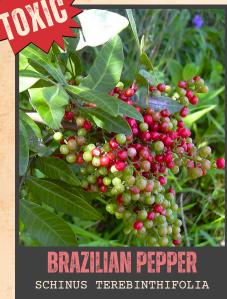
## IRGIS WIST

**AGGRESSIVE** 

INVASIVE

**DESTRUCTIVE** 

WANTED FOR: UPROOTING INFRASTRUCTURE, SMOTHERING NATIVE PLANTS, FUELING WILDFIRES, CREATING STORM HAZARDS



Bio: An evergreen tree/shrub with dense foliage and bright red berries. Native to South America.
Why Unwanted: One of Florida's most aggressive invaders. Forms dense thickets, displaces native plants, and causes skin and respiratory irritation in humans. Nearly impossible to control once established. once established.

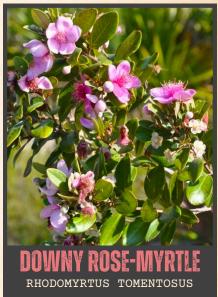


MELALEUCA QUINQUENERVIA

Bio: Tall, white-barked tree native to Australia, known for its spongy bark and bottlebrush-like flowers. Why Unwanted: Rapid seeder and water hog. Destroys wetlands, increases fire risk, and is nearly impossible to remove due to extensive root systems.

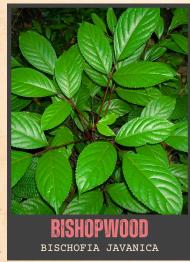


Bio: Evergreen tree with slender "needlelike" branchlets (tiny scale leaves) and rough, peeling bark.
Why Unwanted:Alters native plant communities by displacing native species. Its seeds (tiny 1-seeded nutlets) spread and establish, forming dense monocultures. monocultures.



Bio: A fast-growing, evergreen shrub or small tree with fragrant pink flowers and dense foliage.

why Unwanted: Forms impenetrable thickets, shades out native plants, and disrupts fire cycles. Its seeds are spread widely by birds, making control extremely difficult. Prohibited under Marco Island Ordinance #98-19.

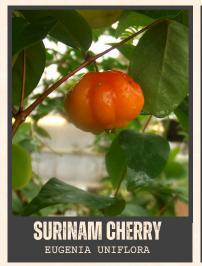


Bio: Evergreen or semi-evergreen tree with shiny trifoliate leaves and milky

Why Unwanted: Produces abundant birddispersed berries. Invades hammocks and wetlands, displacing native plants and altering forest structure.



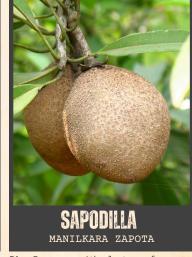
Bio: Medium-sized ornamental tree from northern Australia and Asia with yellow flower spikes and curved seed pods. Why Unwanted: Produces dense shade, displaces native shrubs, and spreads aggressively by seed and root suckers.



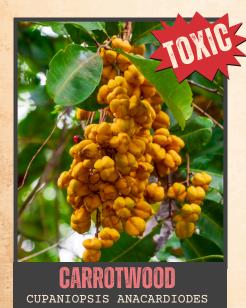
Bio: Evergreen shrub or small tree (to ~30 ft) with opposite, glossy leaves and orange-red ribbed fruits.
Why Unwanted: It invades hammocks and natural areas, forming dense thickets that displace native plants and prevent regeneration.



Bio: Shrub or small tree with opposite, glossy leaves and pale fruit (yellow or red berries) containing many seeds. Why Unwanted: Aggressive suckering + seed spread by animals. Forms dense thickets that crowd out native plants in forests and woodlands.



Bio: Evergreen with clusters of alternate leaves and brown, rough fruits containing hard black seeds. Why Unwanted: Escaped cultivation in South Florida. Animals eat and spread the fruit. Large trees shade out natives; seedlings form dense patches that block understory growth.



Bio: A medium-sized ornamental tree glossy leaves and bright orange

seed pods.
Why Unwanted: Spreads prolifically via bird-dispersed seeds. Invades coastal forests and hardwood hammocks. Disrupts natural succession and native regeneration. Illegal to plant under Marco Ordinance #98-19.



Bio: Evergreen tree from eastern Asia

black fruits why Unwanted: Produces up to 100,000 seeds annually, spread widely by birds and other animals. Invades disturbed areas, hammocks, and floodplains, forming dense stands that displace notive appealies. native species

with glossy, aromatic leaves and small



OTHER INVASIVE TREES FOUND IN FLORIDA, ALSO HARMFUL TO NATIVE HABITATS.

Ficus microcarpa - Laurel fig Albizia julibrissin — Mimosa tree Albizia lebbeck — Woman's tongue Bauhinia variegata - Orchid tree Calophyllum antillanum - Santa Maria Koelreuteria elegans - Golden rain Leucaena leucocephala - Lead tree Syzygium cumini - Java plum Syzygium jambos - Rose apple Triadica sebifera - Chinese tallow

THERE'S MORE CULPRITS OUT THERE! SEE OUR POSTER ON OTHER PLANTS

TREES LISTED IN PROHIBITED BY LAW IN FLORIDA OR UNDER MARCO ISLAND ORDINANCE #98-19. POSSESSION. SALE, TRANSPORT, OR PLANTING OF THESE SPECIES IS ILLEGAL. OTHER SPECIES SHOWN ARE NOT BANNED BY LAW BUT ARE CLASSIFIED AS BY THE FLORIDA INVASIVE SPECIES COUNCIL DUE TO THEIR SEVERE ECOLOGICAL MPACT. ALL DISPLACE NATIVE PLANTS, ALTER HABITATS, AND REDUCE BIODIVERSITY.