

UPLAND PLANT COMMUNITY: HYDRIC PINE FLATWOODS

A. DESCRIPTION:

Lowest elevation pine flatwoods, usually adjacent to wetlands. Distinguished from mesic flatwoods in that the canopy is more open, has more wax myrtle and less palmetto in the middlestory, and has more grassy groundcover.

B. FUNCTION:

✓ WILDLIFE HABITAT
✓ BIOTIC DIVERSITY
STABILIZATION
✓ ENERGY CONSERVATION

UNIQUE FEATURE
✓ LANDSCAPE
✓ RECREATION
AESTHETICS

✓ FLOOD PROTECTION
✓ WATER QUALITY
✓ WATER QUANTITY
CLIMATE MODIFIER

C. SPECIAL CONCERNS:

✓ ENDANGERED FLORA
ENDANGERED FAUNA
✓ SYSTEM DESTRUCTION

LIMITED RESOURCE
✓ REGIONAL RESOURCE
UNIQUE FEATURE

JURISDICTIONAL
✓ SEASONAL FLOOD

D. COMMENTS:

Important ground water recharge area. Many have standing water for long periods during the rainy season.

E. TYPICAL DOMINANT PLANTS:

TREES (UPPER STORY)

1. Slash pine (*Pinus elliotii* var. *densa*)
2. Laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*)
3. Cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*)
4. Dahoon holly (*Ilex cassine*)
- 5.

SHRUBS (MIDDLE STORY)

1. Saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*)
2. Wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*)
3. Myrsine (*Myrsine guianensis*)
4. Gallberry (*Ilex glabra*)
5. Buckthorn (*Bumelia celestrina*)

GROUND COVER (UNDER STORY)

1. Wire grass (*Aristida* spp.)
2. Broomsedge (*Andropogon* spp.)
3. Yellow-eyed grass (*Xyris elliotii*)
4. Penny royal (*Pilea peltata*)
5. Wild grape (*Vitis rotundifolia*)