

ARTICLE II. TREES AND NATIVE VEGETATION

Sec. 406.09. Purpose.

The purpose of this Article is to implement policies contained in the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan to preserve, protect, and enhance the quality and quantity of the County's tree canopy while balancing the need for development and improvement of property. Protection of trees and native vegetation is intended to promote carbon dioxide absorption, oxygen production, dust filtration, reduction of wind, noise, and glare, soil stabilization and enrichment, erosion prevention, surface drainage improvement and aquifer recharge, water pollution reduction, wildlife habitat, energy conservation, temperature moderation, scenic beauty, quality of life, and the health, safety, welfare, and well-being of the community.

(Ord. No. 05-10, § 2, 12-8-05; Ord. No. 2020-25, § 2(Exh. A), 11-10-20)

Sec. 406.10. Applicability.

- (a) Regulated trees include champion trees, heritage trees, woody native tree species eight (8) inches or more in diameter at breast height (dbh), specimen trees identified on Table 406.16.1 that are of significant value to the natural system. Additional requirements are included in other portions of this ULDC, including but not limited to the special area studies, activity centers, and special planning districts in Chapter 405.
- (b) Except as specifically provided in this Chapter, all land clearing and regulated tree removal in all land uses and zoning districts shall be prohibited without prior approval.
- (c) Regulated trees shall not be removed after the issuance of a certificate of occupancy without securing another permit.
- (d) Existing native vegetation on a development site shall be protected in accordance with the following requirements in this ULDC:
 - (1) Provision of Open Space in accordance with Article V of Chapter 407;
 - (2) Protection of significant plant and wildlife habitat in accordance with Article III of this Chapter;
 - (3) Protection of all other conservation and preservation areas as identified in this Chapter; and
 - (4) Protections required by an adopted special area plan as identified in Chapter 405 of this ULDC.
- (e) The planting of non-native vegetation listed in F.A.C. 5B-64.011, Prohibited Aquatic Plants, and F.A.C. 5B-57.007, Noxious Weed List, or those species listed in Table 406.16.2 shall be prohibited. The removal or control of all non-native invasive species shall be encouraged where not required by this Section and shall not be subject to a tree removal permit requirement.
- (f) For the purposes of this Section, a qualified professional includes a landscape architect, or environmental professional, or arborist.

(Ord. No. 05-10, § 2, 12-8-05; Ord. No. 12-09, § 2(Exh. A), 10-9-12; Ord. No. 2020-09, § 2(Exh. A), 3-10-20; Ord. No. 2020-25, § 2(Exh. A), 11-10-20)

Sec. 406.11. Exemptions.

- (a) *Dangerous trees.* Consistent with F.S. § 163.045, if a property owner obtains documentation from an arborist certified by the International Society for Arboriculture or a Florida licensed landscape architect that a tree presents a danger to persons or property, no notice, application, approval, permit, fee or mitigation for the pruning, trimming, or removal of a tree on property with an existing residential structure is required.
- (b) *Removal for protection of health, safety and welfare.* For the immediate protection of the health, safety, or welfare of the public, trees may be removed by a utility or other public entity without obtaining a tree removal permit.
- (c) *Agricultural and silvicultural activities.* For purposes of this Section, clearing and replanting or reestablishment of vegetation for bona fide agricultural purposes (including bona fide forestry) shall be exempt subject to the following provisions:
 - (1) Activities shall be conducted in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and water management district best management practices, and verified in accordance with Subsection 406.05(c).
 - (2) Permit exemption shall not apply to the following:
 - a. The removal of champion trees.
 - b. For bona fide agricultural purposes other than forestry, the removal of heritage trees within fifty (50) feet of property ownership boundaries or within one hundred (100) feet of all publicly owned parks.
- (d) *Development plan exemptions.* Activities undertaken pursuant to Chapter 404, Article XXIV, solar facilities, rural/ag unpaved subdivisions, and family homestead subdivisions shall be exempt from the requirements of Subsections 406.12(a)(4) and 407.41(n) that require thirty (30) percent of the site to be under mature canopy in twenty (20) years. Personal wireless services facilities shall be exempt from the requirements of Subsections 406.12(a)(2) and (4) that require twenty (20) percent canopy retention and thirty (30) percent of the site under mature canopy.

(Ord. No. 05-10, § 2, 12-8-05; Ord. No. 12-09, § 2(Exh. A), 10-9-12; Ord. No. 2017-15, § 2(Exh. A), 9-26-17; Ord. No. 2018-23, § 2(Exh. A), 10-9-18; Ord. No. 2020-25, § 2(Exh. A), 11-10-20; Ord. No. 2021-18, § 2(Exh. A), 12-14-21)

Sec. 406.12. Tree protection standards.

A tree removal permit for the removal of trees and alteration of associated native vegetation as set forth below may only be issued where the County determines that there are no significant adverse environmental impacts. A tree removal permit authorizing the removal of high quality specimen trees sixty (60) inches dbh or greater may only be issued upon demonstration by the applicant that the development activity cannot occur in any other location on the site, or that removal is unavoidable due to site conditions and design considerations that minimize impacts to other regulated resources.

- (a) *Development applications.* All development applications as set forth in Chapter 402, Article X shall be subject to the requirements for tree removal set forth below.
 - (1) Removal or eradication of prohibited and discouraged non-native vegetation, identified in Subsection 406.10(e) shall be completed for the entire parcel concurrent with the permitted tree removal and prior to Certificate of Completion of the Construction Permit unless a phasing plan has been approved in writing by the County.
 - (2) Development plans and subdivision plats shall be designed such that a minimum of twenty (20) percent of the tree canopy shown on the most recent aerials of the property available at the time

of the application is retained. TNDs and TODs approved pursuant to Chapter 407, Article VII, cottage neighborhoods approved pursuant to Chapter 407, Article XVI, and affordable housing developments shall be designed such that a minimum of five (5) percent of the tree canopy shown on the most recent aerials of the property available at the time of application is retained. Residential developments, other than TNDs, TODs, cottage neighborhoods, and affordable housing development, that achieve ninety (90) percent of the maximum allowable residential density shall preserve ten (10) percent of the existing tree canopy. The required minimum tree canopy retained shall incorporate each regulated tree and associated native vegetation within the area of the drip line in its original location. Where the applicant demonstrates sufficient protection, the required minimum undisturbed area surrounding an individual tree may be reduced with County approval, taking into consideration the type of activity, and the species, health, and location of trees and native vegetation within the landscape.

- (3) In determining the minimum required canopy, priority shall be given to preserving native trees that exhibit a combination of the following characteristics in the following order:
 - a. Are located within Conservation Management Areas required for preservation by this ULDC.
 - b. Are high quality champion, heritage, and specimen trees. High quality trees are long lived species and individuals which are disease and insect resistant and have strong branching and root patterns. Priority should be given to onsite preservation of high quality trees sixty (60) inches dbh or greater.
 - c. Help to create, provide, or extend connectivity or linkages to other natural areas in the form of tree and vegetation corridors.
 - d. Exist in natural groupings.
 - e. Complement the project design including enhancement of the architecture, landscape architecture, and streetscape appearance.
 - f. Are located in required buffer areas.
 - g. Screen unpleasant views or augment desirable views.
 - h. Provide shade to structures, areas, or activities within or associated with the development.
 - (4) All efforts should be made to retain regulated trees, beyond the requirements of Subsection 406.12(a)(3), even if protection to the entire dripline is not feasible. For trees retained beyond the minimum requirements of Subsection 406.12(a)(3), the required minimum undisturbed area may be reduced, with County approval, provided that at least fifty (50) percent of the area under the canopy dripline remains undisturbed consistent with Subsection 406.12.5(c)(2). Under no circumstances shall permission be given for any development activity within the tree root plate. Additional techniques to ensure survival of retained trees may be required.
 - (5) Development plans shall be designed such that thirty (30) percent or more of the site will be under mature canopy within twenty (20) years. Preservation of pine tree stands planted as part of a silviculture operation shall not count towards this requirement, unless high quality individual trees can be preserved with a minimum 25-foot spacing. For the purposes of demonstrating this canopy coverage, a residential development may count up to four hundred (400) square feet of canopy coverage per platted lot where it can be demonstrated that a homeowner's association will require the planting and maintenance of trees on lots. In such case, the development plan shall include a list of trees that may be planted to satisfy the requirement.
- (b) *Single-family lots.* All development activity shall be subject to the requirements for tree removal set forth below, unless otherwise specified in an approved development order. A tree removal permit may

be issued for development activity on a lot of record in any zoning district where the tree has not been calculated for canopy retention under Subsection 406.12(a).

- (1) A tree removal permit and any associated mitigation are not required on single-family lots one (1) acre or less provided no champion and heritage trees are removed and all other ULDC requirements are met. If a heritage tree is proposed to be removed, a tree permit is required per the requirements of Subsections (2) and (3) below.
 - (2) Regulated trees less than twenty (20) inches shall not require mitigation provided their removal is restricted to an area of no more than one (1) acre and in a location determined by the County to not cause significant adverse environmental impacts. Mitigation for heritage trees within the one (1) acre shall comply with Section 406.13, unless otherwise specified in Subsection (3) below. If an area greater than one (1) acre is proposed to be cleared, applicants may be required to submit a tree survey and a tree protection plan demonstrating that no heritage trees are impacted in the acreage beyond the one (1) acre allowance and that the plan complies with all other applicable ULDC requirements.
 - (3) Heritage trees removed for construction of a residence that are located within twenty (20) feet of the building footprint in a location determined by the County to not cause significant adverse environmental impacts may be replaced at a ratio less than inch for inch, but no less than one (1) replacement tree for each tree removed.
- (c) *Other tree removal.* A tree removal permit may be issued for the removal of regulated trees in the following circumstances:
- (1) Tree is under attack from an infestation of harmful insects or fungi that are not generally present on other trees of the species and may reasonably be expected to spread to trees not so infested.
 - (2) Tree constitutes an immediate safety hazard, either to persons or to domestic animals, or to buildings, or to other constructions, or to motor, or bicycle, or pedestrian traffic.
 - (3) Tree that, by the normal growth of its branches or roots, is causing progressive damage to buildings or structures, where no reasonable correction or prevention is available other than removal.

(Ord. No. 2020-25, § 2(Exh. A), 11-10-20)

Sec. 406.12.5. Application requirements.

Application requirements. At the time of permit application, and prior to any land clearing or alteration, all applicants for a tree removal permit shall submit information necessary to fully understand the extent, nature and potential impacts of the proposed project. County staff shall verify the location of regulated trees and discuss protection methods and minimization of adverse environmental impacts.

- (a) *Permit applications.* The following information shall be required for all permit applications involving the removal of regulated trees:
 - (1) A completed application signed by the parcel owner or legally authorized agent of the parcel owner, including the name, address, and telephone number of the property owner and of the applicant, if other than the property owner.
 - (2) Parcel information including street address, parcel number, and location map as necessary.
 - (3) Description of project, identification of location and extent of all areas proposed for tree removal or clearing of areas of associated native vegetation, including offsite areas such as water, sewer or utility easements, and methods to be used for removal.

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- (4) A notarized affidavit from all property owners may be required with a permit application.
- (b) *Development plan approval.* Prior to preliminary development plan submittal, the applicant shall schedule a pre-design onsite meeting with County staff. A tree survey, which graphically depicts the location, field tag number, species, and diameter (DBH) of all trees over twenty (20) inches DBH and those regulated trees under twenty (20) inches DBH other than the abundant species listed in Subsection 406.13(b)(4), shall be submitted in advance of the pre-design onsite meeting, unless otherwise authorized by County.
- (1) In addition to the common application requirements in Chapter 402, Article II, Common Development Application Elements, the following information shall be required with preliminary development plan applications for development plan approval:
- a. A development plan or survey, where applicable, showing all easements (both plan view and cross-sectional view sketches may be required);
 - b. A tree report listing all trees evaluated at the pre-design onsite meeting, including the tag number, species of tree, diameter (DBH), rating number assigned by the County, and any mitigation that would be required if the tree is removed.
 - c. A recent aerial with tree canopy outlines clearly delineated, and tree survey overlaid showing location of each tree with tag number and the rating number assigned by the County at the pre-design onsite meeting. Calculation of the initial tree canopy based on aerial, survey data, or other acceptable methods approved by the County. In identifying and calculating tree canopy, that portion of tree canopy extending outside a property line from a tree within the proposed development shall not be included in the calculation of the site's tree canopy. Conversely, the portion of the canopy from a tree on an adjacent property that extends into the site shall be included in the calculation of the site's tree canopy. Planted pine silviculture canopy shall not be included in the calculation of initial tree canopy.
 - d. A concept plan overlaid on the submittal described above in Subsection 406.12.5(c) with a graphic indication of each tree proposed for removal and calculation of tree canopy proposed to be removed and retained.
- (2) The final development plan application shall include:
- a. A demolition plan at a scale not to exceed 1"=60' with development plan overlaid on tree canopy outlines, location of each tree and tag number, graphic indication of each tree proposed for removal, and location of proposed tree barricades and silt fencing.
 - b. A Tree Canopy Preservation Plan with development plan overlaid on tree canopy outlines, location of each tree, and calculation of the initial tree canopy based on aerial, survey data, or other acceptable methods approved by the County, and calculation of tree canopy proposed to be removed and retained.
 - c. A tree mitigation plan with numbered tabular list of all regulated trees surveyed indicating the field tag number, species, and diameter (DBH), whether the tree is proposed to remain or be removed, any mitigation required for its removal, and calculation of total amount of required and proposed mitigation.
- (c) *Physical protection during development activities.*
- (1) *Undisturbed area.* The area to be protected shall be equal to the area of the drip line of the tree unless the County determines a larger area is more appropriate due to the unique nature of the growth habit of the tree or unique site conditions. The required undisturbed area may be up to two (2) feet diameter of protection for every inch of diameter at breast height.

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- (2) *Reduction of minimum undisturbed area.* Where the applicant demonstrates sufficient protection, the required minimum undisturbed area may be reduced with County approval, taking into consideration the type of activity, and the species, health, and location of trees and native vegetation within the landscape. To incentivize retention of trees exceeding the minimum canopy retention requirements of Subsection 406.12(a)(3), the required minimum undisturbed area may be further reduced, with County approval, as described in Subsection 406.12(a)(4).
- (d) *Barrier placement and usage.*
- (1) Tree barricades or other protective barriers shall be installed outside the protected area of retained trees and native vegetation as outlined in Subsections (1) and (2) above to prevent the compaction of soil and the destruction or damage of the trees.
 - (2) Prior to any development activity, except as necessary to allow access for installation, the installation of the barriers shall be approved by the County.
 - (3) The protective barriers shall not be relocated without approval by the County.
 - (4) The protective barriers shall remain in place and intact until construction is completed.
 - (5) Silt fencing, when required, shall be placed on the development side of any required tree barricading.
- (e) *Barrier construction.*
- (1) The posts shall be wood posts, angle iron fence posts, or other post material of equivalent size and strength.
 - (2) The posts shall be placed not more than twelve (12) feet apart and implanted deeply enough in the ground to be stable with at least three (3) feet of the post visible above the ground.
 - (3) The posts shall be linked together by a brightly colored net fence fabric.
 - (4) The barrier shall not be located in such a way as to cause harm to the protected vegetation.
- (f) *Alternative fencing requirement.* The County may require alternative fencing materials, such as chain link fencing, on a case by case basis where additional protection is necessary due to intensity of development activity, vulnerability of trees or native vegetation to be protected, or similar circumstance.
- (g) *Restrictions within the undisturbed areas.*
- (1) All construction activities shall be prohibited within the undisturbed area including all digging, trenching, construction lay-down areas, placement of hazardous materials, including fuels and solvents, placement of fill or soils, and parking of construction vehicles or employee vehicles.
 - (2) No attachments or wires other than those of a protective and non-damaging nature shall be attached to any tree.
 - (3) No grade changes shall be made within any undisturbed area without prior approval by the County inspector. If a grade change is made and roots larger than one (1) inch in diameter are damaged or exposed, they shall be cut cleanly and re-covered with soil.
 - (4) Landscape preparation in the undisturbed area shall be prohibited unless specifically approved otherwise by the County. Landscaping shall be limited to placement of sod, mulch, or other ground covers.
- (h) *Repair of damage.* Trees that have been destroyed or received major damage during development activities shall be replaced prior to the issuance of the certificate of occupancy, in accordance with Section 406.15.

(Ord. No. 05-10, § 2, 12-8-05; Ord. No. 10-16, § 2(Exh. A), 8-10-10; Ord. No. 12-09, § 2(Exh. A), 10-9-12; Ord. No. 2018-10, § 2(Exh. A), 3-13-18; Ord. No. 2020-25, § 2(Exh. A), 11-10-20)

Sec. 406.13. Relocation, replacement, mitigation.

Relocation, replacement, or mitigation shall be required for the alteration of regulated trees as set forth below.

(a) *Relocation.*

- (1) A regulated tree may be relocated if there is no reasonable alternative that allows incorporation of the tree into the parcel design, as determined by the project's landscape architect in consultation with the County.
- (2) The parcel owner shall provide irrigation, mulch, and other practical means to ensure survival of any relocated tree. If a relocated tree does not survive within a period of three (3) years, it shall be replaced per the standards set forth in Subsection 406.13(b). Trees that are successfully relocated do not require mitigation.
- (3) If the County determines that the long-term survival of a tree proposed to be relocated is questionable due to size, species, or other factors, that tree shall be subject to the mitigation requirements of this Article.

(b) *Mitigation by replacement.*

- (1) If a regulated tree cannot be retained or relocated, the parcel owner shall install replacement plantings per Table 407.50.1 "Appropriate Tree Plantings." At the discretion of the County, mitigation for the removal of native heritage trees shall be with preferred native tree species appropriate for the historic or current site conditions, subject to the following.
- (2) Regulated trees eight (8) inches and less than twenty (20) inches dbh, except those trees listed in Subsection (4) below, shall be replaced at a ratio of one (1) tree planted for every tree removed.
- (3) Regulated trees greater than or equal to twenty (20) inches dbh, other than trees listed in Subsection (4) below, shall be replaced with native trees with a cumulative diameter of stems greater than or equal to the diameter of the tree being replaced at the rates found in Table 406.13.1.

Table 406.13.1 Heritage Tree Replacement Rate	
DBH of tree to be replaced	Replacement Rate
20"-29"	Replacement 1" for 1"
30"-39"	Replacement above plus 1.5" for every inch between 30"-39"
40"-59"	Replacement above plus 3" for every inch between 40"-59"
60" +	Replacement above plus 4" for every inch 60" and above

- (4) At the determination of the County, heritage trees found to be of suboptimal health, habit or condition, or a danger to persons or property, shall be replaced at a ratio of one (1) tree planted for every tree removed. No mitigation is required for abundant species such as loblolly pine, slash

pine, and sweetgum under twenty (20) inches dbh, and laurel oaks and water oaks under thirty (30) inches dbh, regardless of condition. Mitigation for trees greater than the 20- and 30-inch size thresholds stated above shall be at a ratio of one (1) tree planted for each tree removed.

- (5) For those trees retained in excess of the minimum canopy retention requirements with impacts to the dripline described in Subsection 406.12(a)(4), replacement trees shall be required at one-half (½) the rate in Subsection 406.13(b)(2), (3) and (4). Alternatively, applicants may post a surety bond in the amount of the full fee-in-lieu mitigation rate that would have been required for a duration of five (5) years after issuance of a certificate of completion of the construction permit or certificate of occupancy, as applicable.

Replacement trees shall be at least ten (10) feet in height, two (2) caliper inches and shall consist of native vegetation, indigenous to the area, and be Florida Grade No. 1 or better in quality according to the current, most recent edition of "Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants", 2nd edition, published by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Plant Industry, and available from the Florida Nursery, Growers, and Landscape Association (FNGLA). Nursery invoices or labels shall clearly specify that Grade #1 or better were purchased and installed on the site. Smaller replacement trees may be used on sites where the County determines, on a case-by-case basis, that it is more appropriate due to site conditions and increased likelihood of successful establishment.

- (6) Native trees identified in Section 407.50 of this ULDC that are planted to meet the requirements for landscaping in Article IV of Chapter 407 may count toward total mitigation requirements for tree replacement.
- (7) If on-site planting is not feasible due to physical constraints such as limited space or unsuitable soils, off-site replacement may be allowed on a location approved by the County.
- (8) Monitoring time frames shall be established for mitigation and replacement trees, as needed.
- (9) Planted palms shall only receive two (2) inches of mitigation credit for each palm planted.

(c) *Mitigation by fee in lieu payment.*

- (1) If relocation or mitigation by replacement are not feasible, a fee may be paid to Alachua County in lieu of replacement planting prior to issuance of a County Construction Permit.
- (2) Replacement trees may be satisfied by a fee-in-lieu payment to the County for the purchase and relocation of a like tree. The payment amount shall be in the fee schedule and based on the average cost of the purchase, installation, and maintenance for one (1) year of an equivalent number of replacement trees or actual cost of removing and replanting regulated trees.

(Ord. No. 05-10, § 2, 12-8-05; Ord. No. 12-09, § 2(Exh. A), 10-9-12; Ord. No. 2020-25, § 2(Exh. A), 11-10-20)

Sec. 406.14. Reserved.

Editor's note(s)—Ord. No. 12-09, § 2(Exh. A), adopted Oct. 9, 2012, repealed former § 406.14 in its entirety which pertained to time frames for mitigation or restoration and derived from Ord. No. 05-10, § 2, adopted Dec. 8, 2005.

Sec. 406.15. Unauthorized removal.

When regulated trees are removed or damaged without a permit or when trees that were to be preserved in place or relocated are damaged or destroyed during activities conducted with a permit, they shall be replaced at up to double the rate identified in Section 406.13.

(Ord. No. 05-10, § 2, 12-8-05; Ord. No. 12-09, § 2(Exh. A), 10-9-12; Ord. No. 2020-25, § 2(Exh. A), 11-10-20)

Sec. 406.16. Tree lists.

- (a) *Specimen tree list.* The list of trees identified in Table 406.16.1 includes specimen trees identified by the County to be of notable interest or high value for their species because of their age, size, condition, historic habitat association, and/or uniqueness. Protection of these species that are less than heritage size through preservation, relocation, or replacement will be determined on a tree-by-tree basis by the County.
- (b) *Discouraged non-native vegetation list.* The list of non-native vegetation identified in Table 406.16.2 includes those species for which planting is discouraged in addition to the prohibited species identified in Subsection 406.10(e).

**Table 406.16.1
Specimen Tree List**

Specimen status shall apply to any size tree unless otherwise specified below.

Latin Name	Common Name	dbh
Acer negundo	Boxelder maple	10"
Acer rubrum	Red maple	10"
Acer saccharinum	Silver maple	10"
Acer saccharum subsp. floridanum	Florida maple	10"
Aesculus pavia	Red buckeye	5"
Alnus serrulata	Hazel alder	Any
Aralia spinosa	Devil's-walkingstick	3"
Betula nigra	River birch	10"
Carpinus caroliniana	American hornbeam	5"
Carya aquatica	Water hickory	10"
Carya cordiformis	Bitternut hickory	10"
Carya floridana	Scrub hickory	10"
Carya glabra	Pignut hickory	20"
Carya tomentosa	Mockernut hickory	20"
Castanea pumila	Florida chinquapin	10"
Catalpa bignonioides	Southern catalpa	10"
Celtis laevigata	Sugarberry	20"
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Buttonbush	Any
Cercis canadensis	Redbud	5"
Chamaecyparis thyoides	Atlantic white cedar	5"
Chionanthus virginicus	White fringe tree	3"
Cliftonia monophylla	Black titi	Any
Cornus asperifolia	Roughleaf dogwood	Any
Cornus florida	Flowering dogwood	10"
Cornus foemina	Swamp dogwood	Any
Crataegus aestivalis	May haw	Any
Crataegus crus-galli	Cockspur hawthorn	Any
Crataegus flava	Yellowleaf hawthorn	Any
Crataegus marshallii	Parsley hawthorn	Any
Crataegus michauxii	Michaux's hawthorn	5"
Crataegus uniflora	Dwarf hawthorn	Any
Crataegus viridis	Green hawthorn elderberry	Any
Cyrilla racemiflora	Red titi	Any
Diospyros virginiana	Common persimmon	10"
Fagus grandifolia	American beech	5"
Forestiera acuminata	Swampprivet	Any
Fraxinus americana	White ash	20"
Fraxinus caroliniana	Carolina pop ash	10"
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green ash	10"
Fraxinus profunda	Pumpkin ash	10"
Gleditsia aquatica	Water locust	10"
Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey locust	10"

<i>Gordonia lasianthus</i>	Loblolly bay	10"
<i>Halesia carolina</i>	Carolina silverbell	Any
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Witch-hazel	Any
<i>Ilex ambigua</i>	Carolina holly	Any
<i>Ilex cassine</i>	Dahoon Holly	10"
<i>Ilex cassine</i> var. <i>myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle-leaved holly	Any
<i>Ilex coriacea</i>	Large gallberry	Any
<i>Ilex decidua</i>	Possumhaw	Any
<i>Ilex opaca</i> var. <i>arenicola</i>	American holly	10"
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon holly	Any
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black walnut	10"
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Southern red cedar	20"
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip tree	10"
<i>Lyonia ferruginea</i>	Tree lyonia	Any
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia	20"
<i>Magnolia macrophylla</i>	Bigleaf magnolia, Ashe magnolia	3"
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay magnolia	10"
<i>Malus angustifolia</i>	Crabapple	5"
<i>Morus rubra</i>	Red mulberry	10"
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Waxmyrtle	5"
<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>	Water tupelo	10"
<i>Nyssa ogeche</i>	Ogechee tupelo	10"
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> var. <i>biflora</i> or <i>sylvatica</i>	Swamp tupelo, Blackgum	20"
<i>Osmanthus americanus</i>	Wild olive, Devilwood	3"
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Ironwood, Hop hornbeam	5"
<i>Persea borbonia</i> var. <i>borbonia</i> or <i>humilis</i>	Red bay or Silk bay	5"
<i>Pinus clausa</i>	Sand pine	20"
<i>Pinus echinata</i>	Shortleaf pine	10"
<i>Pinus glabra</i>	Spruce pine	20"
<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf pine	20"
<i>Pinus serotina</i>	Pond pine	20"
<i>Planera aquatica</i>	Water elm, Planer tree	10"
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	20"
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern cottonwood	20"
<i>Prunus americana</i>	American plum	5"
<i>Prunus angustifolia/umbellata</i>	Chickasaw, Flatwoods, Hog plum	5"
<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Cherry-laurel	10"
<i>Prunus serotina</i> var. <i>serotina</i>	Black cherry	20"
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Wafer ash, Hop-tree	5"
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White oak	10"
<i>Quercus austrina</i>	Bluff oak	20"
<i>Quercus chapmanii</i>	Chapman's oak	10"
<i>Quercus falcata</i>	Spanish oak, Southern red oak	20"
<i>Quercus geminata</i>	Sand live oak	10"
<i>Quercus incana</i>	Bluejack oak	10"
<i>Quercus laevis</i>	Turkey oak	10"
<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	Overcup oak	10"

<i>Quercus margaretta</i>	Sand post oak	10"
<i>Quercus marilandica</i>	Blackjack oak	10"
<i>Quercus michauxii</i>	Basket oak, Swamp chestnut oak	20"
<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	Chinquapin oak	10"
<i>Quercus myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle oak	10"
<i>Quercus pagoda</i>	Cherrybark oak	10"
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow oak	10"
<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Shumard oak	20"
<i>Quercus stellata</i>	Post oak	10"
<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak	20"
<i>Rhamnus caroliniana</i>	Carolina buckthorn	5"
<i>Rhus copallinum</i>	Winged sumac	Any
<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	Cabbage palm	10"
<i>Salix caroliniana</i>	Carolina willow	5"
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida willow	5"
<i>Salix nigra</i>	Black willow	5"
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> subsp. <i>canadensis</i>	Elderberry	Any
<i>Sapindus saponaria</i>	Soapberry	10"
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Sassafras	5"
<i>Sideroxylon alachuense</i>	Silver buckthorn	Any
<i>Sideroxylon lanuginosum</i>	Gum bumelia	Any
<i>Sideroxylon lycoides</i>	Buckthorn bully	Any
<i>Sideroxylon tenax</i>	Tough bully	3"
<i>Styrax americanus</i>	American snowbell	Any
<i>Symplocos tinctoria</i>	Horse sugar/sweetleaf	Any
<i>Taxodium ascendens</i>	Pond cypress	20"
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Bald cypress	20"
<i>Tilia americana</i> var. <i>caroliniana</i>	Carolina basswood	20"
<i>Ulmus alata</i>	Winged elm	10"
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Florida elm	10"
<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>	Cedar elm	10"
<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	Slippery elm	10"
<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>	Sparkleberry, Farkleberry	3"
<i>Viburnum nudum</i>	Possumhaw viburnum	Any
<i>Viburnum obovatum</i>	Walter viburnum	3"
<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>	Rusty blackhaw	3"
<i>Zanthoxylum clava-herculis</i>	Hercules club	5"

**Table 406.16.2
Prohibited Non-Native Vegetation List**

Latin Name	Common Name
<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	rosary pea
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	silktree; mimosa
<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	woman's tongue
<i>Aleurites fordii</i>	tungoil tree; tung tree
<i>Anredera vesicaria</i> (<i>A. leptostachys</i>)	Texas medeira vine
<i>Antigonon leptopus</i>	coral vine
<i>Aristolochia littoralis</i>	elegant Dutchman's-pipe
<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>	Sprenger's asparagus-fern
<i>Begonia cucullata</i>	wax begonia
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	paper mulberry
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	camphor tree
<i>Clematis terniflora</i>	sweet autumn virginsbower
<i>Clerodendrum bungei</i>	rose glorybower
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	wild taro; dasheen
<i>Cyperus involucratus</i> (<i>C. alternifolius</i>)	umbrella plant
<i>Cyperus prolifer</i>	flatsedge
<i>Eleagnus pungens</i>	silverthorn
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	loquat
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	mile-a-minute vine
<i>Koelreuteria elegans</i> (<i>K. formosana</i> ; <i>K. paniculata</i> misapplied)	flamegold; golden raintree
<i>Lantana camara</i>	lantana; shrub verbena
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	white leadtree
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	glossy privet
<i>Livstonia chinensis</i>	Chinese fan palm
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle
<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	catclaw vine
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	chinaberry tree
<i>Merremia dissecta</i>	cutleaf morningglory; wood rose
<i>Morus alba</i>	white mulberry
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	sacred bamboo; heavenly bamboo
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	tuberous sword fern
<i>Oeceoclades maculata</i>	monk orchid
<i>Panicum repens</i>	torpedograss
<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	elephantgrass
<i>Pteris vittata</i>	Chinese ladder brake
<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>	rose natalgrass
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	castorbean
<i>Ruellia brittoniana</i> (<i>R. tweediana</i> in Wunderlin)	Mexican bluebell
<i>Sansevieria hyacinthoides</i> (syn. = <i>S. trifasciata</i>)	bowstring hemp; mother-in-law tongue
<i>Senna pendula</i> (syn. = <i>Cassia coluteoides</i>)	valamuerto; Bahama or Christmas senna

Sesbania punicea	rattlebox
Solanum diphyllum	twoleaf nightshade
Syngonium podophyllum	American evergreen
Tradescantia fluminensis	basketplant; white-flowered wandering jew
Urena lobata	Caesarweed
Urochloa mutica (syn. = Brachiaria mutica)	paragrass
Wedelia trilobata	creeping oxeye
Wisteria sinensis	Chinese wisteria
Xanthosoma sagittifolium	arrowleaf elephantear

(Ord. No. 05-10, § 2, 12-8-05; Ord. No. 15-06, § 2(Exh. A), 4-14-15; Ord. No. 2020-25, § 2(Exh. A), 11-10-20)