



BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR PROTECTION OF NATIVE VEGETATION

Projects with a Development Review Officer (DRO) Condition of Approval that pertain to vegetation removal, or obtain a Protection of Native Vegetation Approval, are to adhere to the following Best Management Practices. All vegetation removal activities must comply with the Palm Beach County Unified Land Development Code, Article 14.C, Vegetation Preservation and Protection.

Management of Site Under Development:

- Clearing of native vegetation is limited to the construction area only, as outlined on an approved site plan. All native vegetation outside the development area shall be maintained and protected.
- Construction on the site is to comply with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan submitted for the project.
- Prohibited species (air potato, Australian pine, Brazilian pepper, carrotwood, earleaf acacia, melaleuca, old world climbing fern, kudzu, and schefflera), and those plants listed in Article 14.C., Appendix 6 & 7, must be eradicated, or removed from the entire site during site development. Continued removal of these species may be needed to prevent reinfestation. Burning of vegetative debris should not occur closer than 100 feet from native vegetation to be preserved.

Management of Existing Native Vegetation:

- Preserve Set Aside required under Article 14.C.7.B.3.: Implement the approved "Preserve Management Plan" concurrent with construction activities to protect the preserve area and ensure exotic removal for species listed in Appendix 6, 7, and 9. Ensure regular long term maintenance to protect the preserve from littering, dumping and infestation of exotics.
- Place barricades, or flagging to protect the root zones of the native vegetation to be preserved. All barricades/flagging are to remain in place until all construction activities are complete.
- No heavy equipment or machinery is to be used, nor any construction activities, or grade changes occur within twice the radius of the dripline of native trees which is to be preserved in place. Prohibited species are to be removed by hand ONLY in these areas, and any herbicide applications used should follow label instructions.
- No fill placement, trenching, grubbing, pruning, construction activities, or storage of construction equipment and materials, is allowed within the dripline of trees to remain in place or within the preserve boundaries.
- Any cuts for swales, or other necessary construction made within 3 feet of the trunks of native trees, are to be made by an environmental professional, arborist, or knowledgeable landscape architect experienced in proper root pruning techniques.

Management of Relocated Native Vegetation and Mitigation Plantings:

- Oversight by an environmental professional, arborist, or knowledgeable landscape architect, is recommended for vegetation removal and relocation activities during the clearing process.
- All vegetation relocation is to occur prior to any construction activity, except as approved by ERM on a submitted phasing plan.
- Native vegetation proposed to be relocated into the preserve must be incorporated into the Preserve Management Plan with ERM approval prior to its relocation.
- Protect native bromeliads by relocating to native trees to be preserved.
- Relocated vegetation, or mitigation plantings, must not be within a utility easement, or within 30 feet of power lines for large trees (growth potential of 30 feet in height at maturity), or within 20 feet of power lines for medium trees (growth potential of 20 feet in height at maturity).
- All relocated vegetation and mitigation plantings is to be planted into areas specified on the ERM approved planting plan with methods utilizing best industry standards and be supplied with temporary irrigation, supports, fertilizers, and mulch.
- Maintain all relocated vegetation and mitigation plantings to ensure survival.

APPENDIX 6 PROHIBITED INVASIVE NON-NATIVE VEGETATION

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	TYPE
Melaleuca, punk tree or paper tree	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Tree
Brazilian pepper	<i>Schinus teribinthifolius</i>	Tree
Australian pine	<i>Casuarina</i> spp.	Tree
Earleaf acacia	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	Tree
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria montana (P. Lobata)</i>	Vine
Old world climbing fern	<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>	Vine
Air potato vine	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	Vine
Carrotwood	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Tree
Schefflera	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	Tree

APPENDIX 7 INVASIVE NON-NATIVE VEGETATION

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	TYPE
Banyan	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>	Tree
Bishop-wood	<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	Tree
Cat's claw	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	Shrub
Chinese tallow tree	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Vine
Portia tree or Seaside mahoe	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	Tree
Downy rose myrtle	<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosus</i>	Shrub
Jasmine	<i>Jasminum dichotomum</i>	Shrub
Java plum	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Tree
Lather leaf	<i>Colubrina asiatica</i>	Vine
Lofty Fig	<i>Ficus altissima</i>	Tree
Mahoe	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>	Tree
Shoebuttan ardisia	<i>Ardisia solanaceae</i>	Shrub
Woman's tongue	<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	Tree

APPENDIX 9 INVASIVE NON-NATIVE VEGETATION WITHIN PRESERVES

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	TYPE
Arrowhead vine	<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	Vine
Asparagus fern	<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>	Ground cover
Banyan	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>	Tree
Beach naupaka	<i>Scaevola sericea</i>	Shrub
Bishop-wood	<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	Tree
Caesar weed	<i>Urena lobata</i>	Shrub
Cat's claw	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	Shrub
Cat's claw vine	<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	Vine
Castor bean	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Herb
Chinese tallow tree	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Vine
Downy rose myrtle	<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosus</i>	Shrub
Gold Coast Jasmine	<i>Jasminum dichotomum</i>	Shrub
Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Tree
Java plum	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Tree
Lather leaf	<i>Colubrina asiatica</i>	Vine
Laurel fig	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Tree
Lead tree	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Tree
Lofty fig	<i>Ficus altissima</i>	Tree
Mahoe	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>	Tree
Mother-in-law tongue	<i>Sansevieria hyacinthoides</i>	Ground Cover
Pothos	<i>Epipremnum pinnatum</i>	Vine
Portia tree or Seaside	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	Tree
Rosary pea	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Vine
Shoebuttan ardisia	<i>Ardisia solanaceae</i>	Shrub
St. Augustine S	<i>tenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Grass
Strawberry Guava	<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>	Tree
Stinking Passion Vine	<i>Passiflora foetida</i>	Vine
Surinam cherry	<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	Shrub
Tuberous Sword Fern	<i>Nephrolepis cordfolia</i>	Ground Cover
Two-leaf nighshade	<i>Solanum diphyllum</i>	Shrub
Wedelia	<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>	Vine
Wild balsam apple	<i>Moordica charantia</i>	Vine
Woman's tongue	<i>Albzia lebbbeck</i>	Tree
Winged Yam	<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	Vine