

Village of Palmetto Bay  
Native Trees and Shrubs - Habitat for Native and Migratory Birds

No	Trees Common Name (Scientific Name)	Size (feet)	Comments
<b>Large Trees</b>			
1	Gumbo-Limbo ( <i>Bursera simaruba</i> )	20-50	A large semi-deciduous tree with red peeling bark. Large branches root easily but may form weak root systems. Seed-grown trees are strong and stand up to strong winds. May require corrective pruning when young. The fruits are eaten by Kingbirds and Flycatchers in spring.
2	Live Oak ( <i>Quercus virginiana</i> )	40-50	A large tree with a slow to moderate growth rate. Mature trees have large, spreading branches so give this tree the room it requires. Hummingbirds eat the male pollen in spring. Larval host plant of the White-M Hairstreak. Woodpeckers are fond of oaks and the acorns are eaten by squirrels.
3	Shortleaf Fig ( <i>Ficus citrifolia</i> )	25-50	A large fast-growing tree that may produce aerial roots to support larger branches. The fruits are eaten by a variety of birds, especially Cedar Waxwings. Avoid planting near underground utilities due to its aggressive roots.
4	Wild Tamarind ( <i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i> )	40-60	A spreading, fine-textured tree with attractive, feathery leaves. One of the best native trees to attract Warblers, Gnatcatchers, Flycatchers, and Vireos. Larval host plant of the Large Orange Sulphur butterfly.
<b>Medium Trees</b>			
5	Bahama Strongback ( <i>Bourreria succulenta</i> )	20	A handsome medium-sized tree with drooping branches. The flowers are visited by hummingbirds and butterflies, and the fruits are eaten by Mockingbirds, Catbirds, and Blue-headed Vireos.
6	Blackbead ( <i>Pithecellobium keyense</i> )	10-20	Large shrub or small tree with short trunk. Small, mimosa-like, fragrant flowers are white to pink. Contorted bean pods split open to reveal black seeds covered with a fleshy red aril. Larval host plant of the Large Orange Sulphur and Cassius Blue butterflies.
7	Black Ironwood ( <i>Krugiodendron ferreum</i> )	30	A very handsome native tree with a moderate growth rate. A good tree to plant for Warblers, Vireos, Gnatcatchers, and Flycatchers. The wood is very dense.
8	Buttonwood ( <i>Conocarpus erectus</i> )	5-50	Often used for hedges but will mature into a very attractive multi-trunked tree. Excellent to attract Warblers and Vireos. A silvery-leaved form is attractive but susceptible to sooty mold.

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9	Dahoon ( <i>Ilex cassine</i> )	15-30	Small, upright tree or large shrub with glossy dark green oblong leaves. Attractive red berries in winter on female trees. Prefers moist soils and requires regular fertilization to avoid nitrogen deficiency.
10	Lancewood ( <i>Ocotea coriacea</i> )	15-25	Ideal as a small shade tree. Glossy, lance-shaped leaves; highly aromatic when crushed. Flowers: white, fragran. Fruits are purple to black and held in a reddish cup. Birds eat the fruits, especially Thrushes.
11	Satinleaf ( <i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i> )	30	An attractive tree with leaves that are dark green above, golden pubescent below. Closely related to the Caimito. The olive-shaped small fruits are eaten by birds.
12	White Ironwood ( <i>Hypelate trifoliata</i> )	30-40	Evergreen shrub to small tree, upright, rather dense, trifoliate leaves. Small, lightly fragrant white flowers, in spring and summer. Black fruits eaten by birds.
Small Trees and Shrubs			
13	American Beautyberry ( <i>Callicarpa americana</i> )	6-8	A small shrub with pink flowers in balls at the leaf axils, which are followed by rosy-purple fruits that are eaten by birds, especially Mockingbirds and Catbirds. Butterflies visit the flowers. Cutting the plant back to the ground every other year will help keep it from becoming too leggy.
14	Bird Pepper ( <i>Capsicum annuum</i> var. <i>glabriusculum</i> )	1.5-3	Dwarf, dense, evergreen shrub with glossy, dark green leaves and tiny, extremely hot peppers which are highly attractive to Mockingbirds. Grown by early settlers in South Florida.
15	Butterfly Sage ( <i>Cordia globosa</i> )	4-9	A rounded shrub with small, cupped, white flowers. One of the best butterfly attracting shrubs for South Florida. Birds eat the red fruits. May spread from seed.
16	Cinnamon Bark ( <i>Canella winterana</i> )	10-30	One of South Florida's most ornamental trees: slow-growing with a dense, broad crown; thick, aromatic leaves. Small red flowers are followed by small red fruits that birds eat. Inner bark has cinnamon-like aroma.

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17	Coral Bean ( <i>Erythrina herbacea</i> )	3-15	A small shrub with long thorny branches topped by very showy red flowers that are attractive to hummingbirds. Fruits are poisonous to eat. Grows easily from cuttings. Very drought tolerant.
18	Firebush ( <i>Hamelia patens</i> )	5-15	An open shrub (in full sun) to small tree (in part shade). Showy tubular orange/red flowers year-round. Stems brittle and easily broken. The flowers are highly attractive to butterflies and hummingbirds, and birds eat the small purple fruits.
19	Florida Privet ( <i>Forestiera segregata</i> )	10	Bushy shrub or much-branched tree with multiple trunks. Can be used as tall hedge in place of ligustrum. The small purple fruits are savored by birds.
20	Geiger Tree ( <i>Cordia sebestena</i> )	25-30	A very attractive tree when covered with clusters of bright orange flowers, which attract hummingbirds and butterflies. My be killed back by freezes, and the leaves are susceptible to damage by tortoise beetle larvae. Very salt tolerant.
21	Lignum-vitae ( <i>Guajacum sanctum</i> )	6-25	A most attractive, very slow-growing, small tree, with a short contorted trunk and rounded crown of shiny compound leaves. Deep blue flowers are produced several times a year, principally in spring. The bright red seeds are favored by Mockingbirds, Catbirds, and Blue-headed Vireos.
22	Little Strongback ( <i>Bouyeria cassinifolia</i> )		A small compact shrub or small tree with small sandpapery leaves. The small white flowers attract butterflies and hummingbirds, and birds eat the small orange fruits. Very drought tolerant.
23	Long-stalked Stopper ( <i>Mosiera longipes</i> )	3-12	Rather straggly shrub or rarely a small tree; dark green, glossy leaves and red new growth. Small white flowers are followed by small red or purple fruits that are eaten by birds.
24	Myrtle-of-the-River ( <i>Calypttranthes zuzygium</i> )	25	Large shrub to medium tree with dark green leaves, pink-tinged new growth, and attractive white flowers. Birds eat the dark purple fruits.
25	Necklace Pod ( <i>Sophora tomentosa</i> )	6	Large, usually leggy, sprawling shrub. Showy terminal spikes of bright yellow flowers followed by necklace-like pods with pronounced constrictions between each seed. One of the best plants to attract hummingbirds. Seeds are poisonous to eat. Very salt tolerant.

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No	Trees Common Name (Scientific Name)	Size (feet)	Comments
26	Red Stopper ( <i>Eugenia rhombea</i> )	10	Smooth, light grey bark and elegant growth habit. Rather slow growing but maintains a compact canopy. Flowers are white and the fruits are red to purple.
27	Redberry Stopper ( <i>Eugenia confusa</i> )	6-18	Very attractive small tree with glossy leaves and red fruits. Best used as a specimen plant. A variety of birds eat the fruits.
28	Red Mulberry ( <i>Morus rubra</i> )	5-9	Small deciduous tree, with a short trunk that branches low. The fruits are delicious and savored by people and birds. Prefers moist soil.
29	Seven-Year-Apple ( <i>Genipa clusiifolia</i> )	15	A much-branched large shrub or small tree. Male trees produce clusters of white, tubular, very fragrant flowers. Female flowers are similar but solitary and are followed by oval fruits. Hummingbirds are fond of the flowers.
30	Simpson Stopper ( <i>Myrcianthes fragrans</i> )	6-20	A very attractive small tree that is covered in spring with small white flowers, followed by equally showy orange fruits that are eaten by birds. The trunk is smooth with flaking thin bark, much like a guava.
31	Spicewood ( <i>Calypttranthes pallens</i> )	5-25	Small, shrubby tree with aromatic leaves, burgundy-tinged new growth, and small white flowers. Can be sheared and grown as a hedge. Birds eat the small purple fruits.
32	Wax Myrtle ( <i>Myrica cerifera</i> )	8-12	A small multi-branched shrub or small tree with branches that are lined with small aromatic purple fruits that are eaten by a variety of birds, especially Tree Swallows. Prefers wet soils. Very susceptible to lobate lac scale that may cause die-back.
33	White Stopper ( <i>Eugenia axillaris</i> )	5-20	Small tree with pale, whitish bark and aromatic foliage (overpowering to some-plant away from house). Small, white flowers in midsummer are followed by purplish berries. Sandy or calcareous soils with some organic content. Somewhat drought tolerant. Attractive to birds.
34	Wild Coffee ( <i>Psychotria</i> spp)	4-6	Three species are native to South Florida and all produce small white flowers followed by clusters of red fruits that are eaten by birds. Ruddy Daggerwing butterflies are particularly fond of the flower nectar. Great for shady areas.
35	Wild Sage ( <i>Lantana involucrata</i> )	4-5	Upright, woody shrub with small oval leaves and clusters of white or pink-tinged flowers. Butterflies visit the flowers and birds eat the small violet fruits.

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Native Trees and Shrubs - Habitat for Native and Migratory Birds

No	Trees Common Name (Scientific Name)	Size (feet)	Comments

Sources:

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Village of Palmetto Bay  
 Bird Species - Native and Migratory Birds

No	Bird Species	Palmetto Bay	Resident Native Urban Birds	Migratory Urban Native Birds	Non-Native Urban Birds
<b>Fruit and Seed Eating Birds</b>					
1	Hummingbirds (Ruby-throated Hummingbird; Rufous Hummingbirds)	√		√	
2	Blue-Headed (Salitary) Vireo	√		√	
3	Painted Bunting	√		√	
4	Indigo Bunting	√		√	
<b>Insect Eating Birds</b>					
5	Common Flicker	√	√		
6	Yellow-Bellied Sapsucker	√		√	
7	Downy Woodpecker	√	√		
8	Scissor-Tailed Flycatcher	√		√	
9	Calorina Wren	√	√		
10	Eastern Phoebe	√		√	
11	House Wren	√		√	
12	Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher	√	√		
13	Gray Catbird	√		√	
14	Loggerhead Shrike	√	√		
15	Vireos	√	√		
16	Warblers	√	√		
17	Baltimore Oriole	√		√	
<b>Fruit and Seed / Insect Eating Birds</b>					
18	Red-bellied Woodpecker	√	√		
19	Blue Jay	√	√		
20	Northern Mockingbird	√	√		
21	Eastern Kingbird			√	
22	Western Kingbird	√	√		
23	Gray Kingbird			√	
24	Great Crested Flycatcher	√	√		
25	Brown Thrasher			√	
26	Gray Catbird	√	√		
27	Cedar Waxwing	√		√	
28	Red-winged Blackbird	√	√		
29	Common Grackle	√	√		
30	Northern Cardinal	√	√		
31	Whip-Poor-Will	√		√	
32	Tree Swallow	√		√	
33	Barn Swallow	√		√	
34	Rough-Winged Swallow	√		√	
35	Purple Martin	√		√	
36	American Robin	√		√	
37	Hermit Thrush	√		√	
38	Black-Whiskered Vireo	√		√	
39	Red Eyed Vireo	√		√	
40	Northern Parula Warbler	√		√	

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 Bird Species - Native and Migratory Birds

No	Bird Species	Palmetto Bay	Resident Native Urban Birds	Migratory Urban Native Birds	Non-Native Urban Birds
41	Yellow-Throated Warbler	√		√	
42	Black-Throated Green Warbler	√		√	
43	Black-and White Warbler	√		√	
44	Black-Throated Blue Warbler	√		√	
45	Yellow-Rumped Warbler	√		√	
46	Palm Warbler	√		√	
47	Orange-Crowned Warbler	√		√	
48	Northern Waterthrush	√		√	
49	Ovenbird	√		√	
50	Yellow-Breasted Chat	√		√	
51	Brown-Headed Cowbird	√		√	
52	American Goldfinch	√		√	
53	Rose-Breasted Grosbeak	√		√	
54	Cattle Egret	√	√		
55	White Ibis	√	√		
56	Chuck-Will's-Widow	√	√		
57	Mouring Dove	√	√		
58	Ground Dove	√	√		
59	White-Crowned Pigeon	√	√		
60	Yellow-Billed Cuckoo	√	√		
61	Common Yellowthroat	√	√		
62	Boat-Tailed Grackle	√	√		
63	Muscovy Duck (Asia)				√
64	Rock Dove (Old World)				√
65	Eurasia Collared-Dove (Eurasia)				√
66	Spotted Oriole (Central America)				√
67	European Starling (Europe)				√
68	Hill Myna (Southern Asia)				√
69	Common Myna (Southern Asia)				√
70	Spotted Munia (Southeast Asia)				√

Sources

Hammer, Roger (2009), Recreation Specialist Supervisor. Miami-Dade County Parks and Recreation. Castellow Hammock Park. Planning and Zoning Department (2009). Village of Palmetto Bay.

Note:

1-This is a preliminary list which may not be inclusive of all resident and migratory urban birds that may be found in Palmetto Bay.