

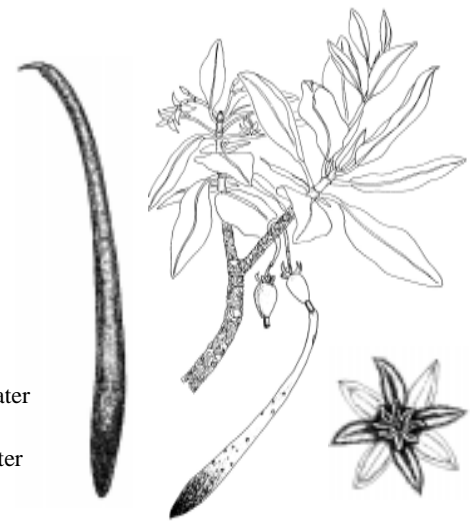
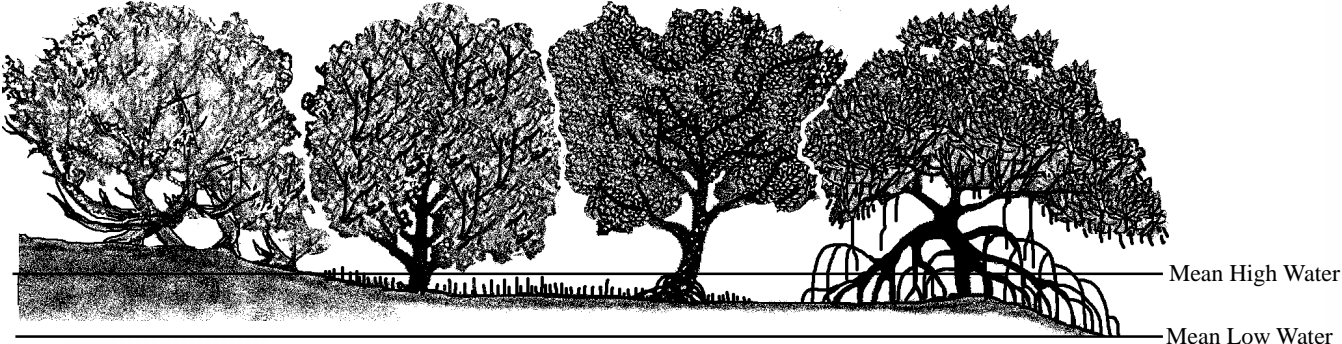
FIELD GUIDE TO FLORIDA MANGROVES

Buttonwood
Conocarpus

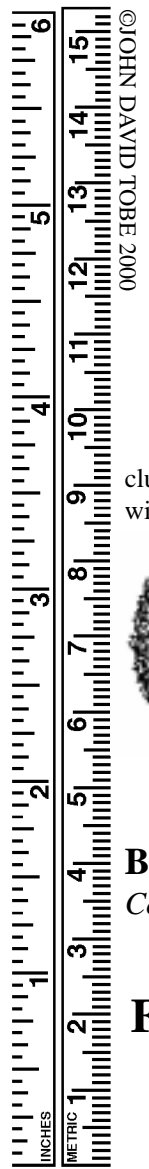
Black Mangrove
Avicennia

White Mangrove
Laguncularia

Red Mangrove
Rhizophora



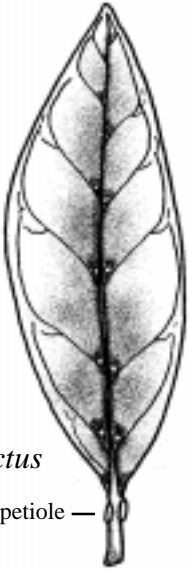
Mangroves provide coastal protection by binding the soil and they provide habitat and breeding areas for sea life



cluster of scalelike winged fruits



leaves alternate, 2-10 cm long, 2-3 cm wide



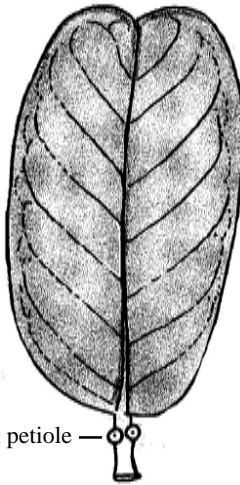
Buttonwood
Conocarpus erectus

glands on petiole —



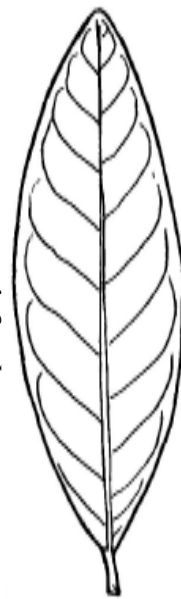
fruit a ribbed, dark brown, leathery drupe

leaves opposite, 2-7 cm long, to 5 cm wide



White Mangrove
Laguncularia racemosa

leaves opposite, 5-8 cm long, 2-5 cm wide; upper surface often with salt grains, lower surface pale gray

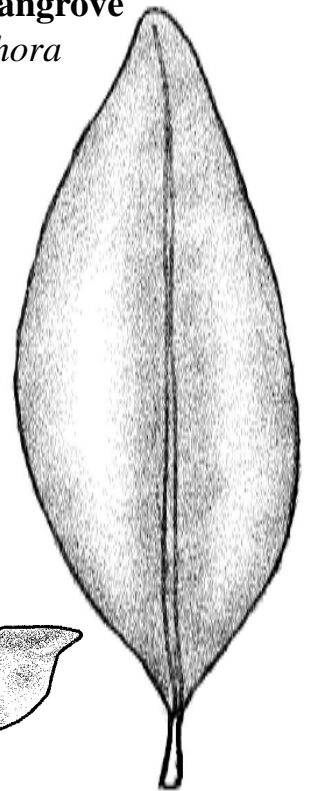


Black Mangrove
Avicennia germinans



Red Mangrove
Rhizophora mangle

leaves opposite, 5-15 cm long, 3-6 cm wide



“cone-like” fruit lifesize



alternate leaves, angled stem, leaves green and smooth or hairy - var. *sericea*; fruit a small round “botton”; trees up to 60 ft tall or shrubs

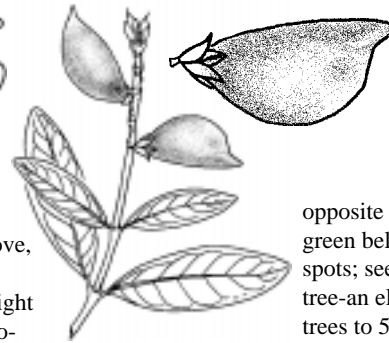


fruit life size

opposite leaves, tip often notched, fruit flattened to 2 cm long, glands on leaf petiole; trees to 50 feet tall or shrubs in northern edge of range



opposite leaves, dark green above, silvery gray below; bark dark grayish-brown to blackish; upright roots produced called pneumatophores, seeds resemble lima beans



opposite leaves, glossy above, dull green below, often with black spots; seedlings germinate on the tree-an elongate propagule; large trees to 50 ft, extensive prop-roots and arching roots