

CHAPTER 406. - NATURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES PROTECTION

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, the economic enhancement of improved and vacant lands, scenic beauty, quality of life, and the health, safety, welfare and well-being of the community.

(Ord. No. 05-10, § 2, 12-8-05)

Sec. 406.10. - Applicability.

(a) Regulated trees include champion trees, heritage trees, woody native tree species eight inches or more in diameter at breast height (dbh), specimen trees and those small 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) 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.

(d) 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, shall be prohibited. The planting of non-native vegetation listed in Table 406.16.2 shall be discouraged. The removal or control of all non-native invasive species shall be encouraged where not required by this section.

(e) 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)

Sec. 406.11. - Exemptions.

(a) *Dangerous Trees*. Consistent with Florida Statutes 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) *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 section 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 50 feet of property ownership boundaries or within 100 feet of all publicly owned parks.

(c) *Development plan exemptions*. Utility scale (> 5 megawatt) solar facilities, rural/ag unpaved subdivisions, and family homestead subdivisions shall be exempt from the requirements of 406.12(a)(4) and 407.41(n) that require 30 percent of the site to be under mature canopy in 20 years.

(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)

Sec. 406.12. - Tree Protection Standards .

A tree removal permit is required for the removal of trees and alteration of associated native vegetation as set forth below provided that the County determines that there are no significant adverse environmental impacts.

(a) *Development applications*. All development applications 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 final inspection 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 20 percent of the tree canopy shown on the most recent aerial of the property available at the time of the application is retained. Traditional neighborhood transit oriented developments approved pursuant to Chapter 407, Article VII and cottage neighborhoods approved pursuant to Chapter 407, Article XVI shall be designed such that a minimum of five percent of the tree canopy shown on the most recent aerials of the property available at the time of application is retained. The 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 canopy, priority shall be given to preserving non-invasive trees that exhibit a combination of the following characteristics:

- 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.
- 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) Development plans shall be designed such that 30 percent or more of the site will be under mature canopy within 20 years. Existing pine tree canopy may be counted toward the future canopy requirements if it is part of the best quality canopy on the site. For the purposes of demonstrating this canopy coverage, a residential development may count up to 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) *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.

(c) *Single family lots.* All development activity shall be subject to the requirements for tree removal set forth below. A tree removal permit may be issued for development activity on a lot of record where the tree has not been calculated for canopy under 406.12(4).

(1) A tree removal permit and any associated mitigation are not required on single family lots one 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 406.12(c)2-3.

(2) Regulated trees less than 20 inches shall not require mitigation provided their removal is restricted to an area of no more than an acre and in a location approved by the County. If an area greater than one acre is proposed to be cleared, applicants shall submit a tree survey and a tree protection plan demonstrating that no heritage trees are impacted in the acreage beyond the one acre allowance and that the plan complies with all other applicable ULDC requirements.

(3) Replacement mitigation shall not exceed a ratio of one replacement tree for the removal of each heritage tree for construction of a residence or accessory structure where the lot will remain at least 80% under canopy. For heritage trees removed on properties that will remain less than 80% under canopy, replacement mitigation shall be provided per Table 406.15.

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406.12.5 *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.

(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.

(4) A notarized affidavit from all property owners may be required with a permit application.

(b) *Development plan approval.* In addition to the common application requirements in article II, Common Development Application Elements, chapter 402, the following information shall be required with applications for development plan approval:

(1) A development plan or survey, where applicable, showing all easements (both plan view and cross-sectional view sketches may be required);

(2) 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 each regulated tree shall be submitted in advance of the pre-design onsite meeting.

(3) The Preliminary Development Plan shall include a tree report that includes a list of all trees evaluated at the pre-design onsite meeting including the tag number, species of tree, diameter (DBH), rating number assigned by arborist, and any mitigation that would be required if the tree is removed.

(4) The Preliminary Development Plan shall include 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 arborist 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.

(5) The Preliminary Development Plan shall include a concept plan overlaid on the submittal described above in 407.12.5(d) with a graphic indication of each tree proposed for removal and calculation of tree canopy proposed to be removed and retained.

(6) The Final Development Plan shall include 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.

(7) The Final Development Plan shall include 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.

(8) The Final Development Plan shall include 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 construction.*

(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 that another area is more appropriate due to the unique nature of the growth habit of the tree or unique site conditions. The undisturbed area shall not exceed 2 feet diameter of protection for every inch of diameter at breast height.

(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.

(3) *Barrier placement and usage.*

a. Any required protection area within 50 feet of any development activity or area used for storage of construction materials shall be enclosed within a protective barrier to limit access to the protected area, prevent the compaction of soil and the destruction or damage of the trees.

b. Prior to any development activity, the installation of the barriers shall be approved by the County.

c. The protective barriers shall not be relocated without the approval of the county forester/landscaping inspector.

d. The protective barriers shall remain in place and intact until construction is completed.

e. Silt fencing, when required, shall be placed on the development side of any required tree barricading.

(4) *Barrier construction.*

a. The posts shall be wood posts, angle iron fence posts, or other post material of equivalent size and strength.

b. The posts shall be placed not more than twelve feet apart, and implanted deeply enough in the ground to be stable with at least three feet of the post visible above the ground.

c. The posts shall be linked together by a brightly colored net fence fabric.

d. The barrier shall not be located in such a way as to cause harm to the protected vegetation.

(5) *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.

(6) *Restrictions within the undisturbed areas.*

a. 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.

b. No attachments or wires other than those of a protective and non damaging nature shall be attached to any tree.

c. No grade changes shall be made within any undisturbed area without prior approval of the county forester/landscaping inspector. If a grade change is made and roots larger than one inch in diameter are damaged or exposed, they shall be cut cleanly and re-covered with soil.

d. Landscape preparation in the undisturbed area shall be prohibited unless specifically approved otherwise by the County Forester/Landscaping Inspector. Landscaping shall be limited to placement of sod, mulch, or other ground covers.

(7) *Repair of damage.* Trees that have been destroyed or received major damage during construction shall be replaced prior to the issuance of the certificate of occupancy, in accordance with section 406.15.

(d) *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 permit.

(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)

Sec. 406.13. - Relocation, replacement, mitigation and additional retention options.

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 forester/landscaping inspector. Trees that are successfully relocated due not require mitigation.

(2) If it is determined by the County that the long term survival of a tree selected to be relocated is questionable, due to size, species or other factors, that tree shall be subject to the mitigation requirements of this Article .

(3) 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 years, it shall be replaced with a native tree of similar size.

(b) *Mitigation by replacement.*

(1) If a regulated tree cannot be retained or relocated, the parcel owner shall install replacement plantings using preferred native species appropriate for the historic or current site conditions, subject to the following.

(2) Replacement of regulated trees 8 inches and less than 20 inches diameter at breast height (dbh), except those trees listed in (3) below, shall be at a ratio of one tree replaced for every tree removed.

(3) Replacement of regulated trees greater than or equal to 20 inches diameter at four and a half feet above ground level, other than trees listed in 40713(b)4, 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 406.15.

Table 406.15: 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"-60"	Replacement above plus 3" for every inch between 40"-60"
60" +	Replacement above plus 4" for every inch 60" and above

(4) At the determination of the County, replacement trees for heritage trees found to be of suboptimal health, habit or condition, are a danger to persons or property, or for the abundant species of loblolly pine, slash pine and sweetgum, shall be at a replacement ratio of than one tree replaced for every tree removed. Laurel Oaks and Water Oaks greater than 30 inches shall be replaced at a ratio of one tree replaced for every tree removed.

(5) All efforts should be made to retain regulated trees, beyond the requirements of 406.12(a)3, even if protection to the entire dripline is not feasible. Where the applicant demonstrates sufficient protection, the required minimum undisturbed area of trees exceeding the requirements of 406.12(a)3 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. For those retained trees where impacts to the dripline are approved, replacement trees shall be required at half the rate of the requirements in 406.13(1)-406.13(2).

(6) Replacement trees shall be at least ten feet in height, two 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 that it is more appropriate due to site conditions and increased likelihood of successful establishment.

(5) 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.

(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.

(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 year of an equivalent number of replacement trees or actual cost of removing and replanting regulated trees.

(9) Planted palms shall only receive two inches of mitigation credit for each palm planted.

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

Sec. 406.14. - Reserved.

Editor's note— 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 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)

Sec. 406.16. - Tree lists.

(a) *Specimen tree list.* The list of trees identified in Table 406.16.1 includes specimen and small 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 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 section 406.10(e).

Table 406.16.1

Specimen Tree List – specimen status shall apply to any size tree unless otherwise specified below.

Specimen Tree List		
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"

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<i>Carya tomentosa</i>	Mockernut hickory	20"
<i>Castanea pumila</i>	Florida chinquapin	10"
<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Southern catalpa	10"
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	Sugarberry	20"
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush	Any
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud	5"
<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	Atlantic white cedar	5"
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	White fringe tree	3"
<i>Cliftonia monophylla</i>	Black titi	Any
<i>Cornus asperifolia</i>	Roughleaf dogwood	Any
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering dogwood	10"
<i>Cornus foemina</i>	Swamp dogwood	Any
<i>Crataegus aestivalis</i>	May haw	Any
<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	Cockspur hawthorn	Any
<i>Crataegus flava</i>	Yellowleaf hawthorn	Any
<i>Crataegus marshallii</i>	Parsley hawthorn	Any
<i>Crataegus michauxii</i>	Michaux's hawthorn	5"
<i>Crataegus uniflora</i>	Dwarf hawthorn	Any
<i>Crataegus viridis</i>	Green hawthorn elderberry	Any
<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>	Red titi	Any
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	Common persimmon	10"
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American beech	5"
<i>Forestiera acuminata</i>	Swampprivet	Any
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White ash	20"
<i>Fraxinus caroliniana</i>	Carolina pop ash	10"
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green ash	10"
<i>Fraxinus profunda</i>	Pumpkin ash	10"
<i>Gleditsia aquatica</i>	Water locust	10"
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	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

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<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>	Ogeechee 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"

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<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Wafer ash, Hop-tree	5"
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White oak	10"
<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 sinuata</i>	Bluff 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

Taxodium ascendens	Pond cypress	20"
Taxodium distichum	Bald cypress	20"
Tilia americana var. caroliniana	Carolina basswood	20"
Ulmus alata	Winged elm	10"
Ulmus americana	Florida elm	10"
Ulmus crassifolia	Cedar elm	10"
Ulmus rubra	Slippery elm	10"
Vaccinium arboreum	Sparkleberry, Farkleberry	3"
Viburnum nudum	Possumhaw viburnum	Any
Viburnum obovatum	Walter viburnum	3"
Viburnum rufidulum	Rusty blackhaw	3"
Zanthoxylum clava-herculis	Hercules club	5"

303

304 Table 406.16.2

305 Prohibited Non-Native Vegetation List

Latin Name	Common Name
Abrus precatorius	rosary pea
Albizia julibrissin	silk tree; mimosa
Albizia lebbek	woman's tongue
Aleurites fordii	tung oil tree; tung tree
Anredera vesicaria (A. leptostachys)	Texas medeira vine
Antigonon leptopus	coral vine
Aristolochia littoralis	elegant Dutchman's-pipe
Asparagus densiflorus	Sprenger's asparagus-fern
Begonia cucullata	wax begonia
Broussonetia papyrifera	paper mulberry
Cinnamomum camphora	camphor tree

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<i>Clematis terniflora</i>	sweet autumn virginsbower
<i>Clerodendrum bungei</i>	rose glorybower
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	wild taro; dasheen
<i>Cyperus involucratus</i> (C. alternifolius)	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> (K. formosana; K. paniculata 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

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

306

307 (Ord. No. 05-10, § 2, 12-8-05 Update Definitions in Chapter 410:

308 Trees, specimen: A tree which has been identified by the County to be of notable interest or high value
309 because of its age, size, species, condition, historic habitat associated, and/or uniqueness. Specimen
310 trees are listed in Table 406.10.1.

311 ; Ord. No. 15-06, § 2(Exh. A), 4-14-15)