

Cayman Mini-Woodlands - Trees, Shrubs, some Vines & Ground Covers

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Grand Cayman's birds suffered very badly as a result of **HURRICANE IVAN** (11-12 Sept. 2004) & its aftermath, when there was little food or shelter. The preservation & re-planting of Cayman's indigenous (& a few that have become naturalized & grow in the wild) trees & shrubs, **in clusters**, rather than singly, will create a **network of mini-woodlands** to aid the re-establishment of bird populations. Listed are different species that provide suitable roosts & nesting sites & a year-round supply of fruits for **BIRDS**.

Legend:

endemic* grows only in the Cayman Islands & nowhere else in the world

Salt-tolerance, drought tolerance and **WIND-tolerance** taken into account. Plants that are deep-rooted & slender-trunked offer less resistance to high winds & survive storms better than shallow-rooted, top heavy trees. Slow-growing trees are usually more wind-tolerant than fast growing trees.

Some may be culturally significant or invasive, or both, eg Logwood

Monoecious plants have separate male and female flowers on the same plant, eg Narrow-Leaf Ironwood.

Dioecious plants have separate male and female flowers on different plants, eg Bitter Plum, Cabbage Tree, Fustic, Rosemary.

No - Some plants are on the list that are NOT recommended for planting because they are very common and don't need human help, or invasive or harmful to people, exacerbate beach erosion or are hazardous in storms.

Beware! (poisonous or spiny) DO NOT TOUCH - bold type | lfp - Butterfly larval food plants (lfp)

fr - fruit - could be a berry (many seeds), drupe (one central stony seed), capsule (eg Mahogany), pod, etc.
(It does not necessarily mean an edible fruit for humans, but may be for **BIRDS**)

√ - first choice | c - culturally significant plant | **st** medium or highly salt-tolerant (may be some omissions)

If plants did not have a use by people in Cayman, they often did not have a **Cayman common name**. In some cases, the US or Jamaican or other common names have been used - these are subject to revision. Alternate common names are separated by - ; Some plants may have many common names, because they occur in different countries. The US common names are almost always different from the Cayman common names.

Go www.google.com type in *scientific name*, click **Images** tab.

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>		st FAMILY	<u>Notes</u>
<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>	Curly Bean	no	FABACEAE - M	invasive, red seeds in curly pod
<i>Agave caymanense*</i> (not <i>A. sobolifera</i> Ref.Proctor 13Feb05)	Corato*		AGAVACEAE	massive lvs form basal rosette, yellow fls, grows in dry, rocky areas.
<i>Allophylus cominia</i> var. <i>caymanensis*</i>	Christmas Berry*	√	SAPINDACEAE	little red fruits at Christmas time
<i>Alvaradoa amorphoides</i>	Wild Spanish Armada		SIMAROUBACEAE (PICRAMNIACEAE)	monoecious. Attractive shrub/small tree
<i>Amyris elemifera</i>	Candlewood	c	x RUTACEAE	aromatic lvs. B'fly lfp
<i>Annona reticulata</i>	Custard Apple		ANNONACEAE	bats eat the fruits
<i>Antirhea lucida</i>	Antirhea		RUBIACEAE	fresh water
<i>Astrocasia tremula</i>	Astrocasia		EUPHORBIACEAE	shrub
<i>Avicennia germinans</i>	Black Mangrove		X AVICENNIACEAE	pneumatophores - short breathing roots. Lvs opposite, dk glossy green above, greyish underneath, white fls
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem	no	MELIACEAE	insecticidal properties, potential to be invasive
<i>Baccharis dioica</i>	Broombush False Willow		X ASTERACEAE	attractive dioecious shrub
<i>Bauhinia divaricata</i>	Bull Hoof	√	FABACEAE - C	pink & white flowers. B'fly nectar
<i>Bernardia dichotoma</i>	Caribbean Myrtlecroton		EUPHORBIACEAE	dioecious or monoecious shrub
<i>Bontia daphnoides</i>	Sea Olive; White-Alling	√	x MYOPORACEAE	shrub/small tree
<i>Bourreria venosa</i>	Parrot Berry; Snake Berry	√	BORAGINACEAE	bright orange fruits
<i>Bromelia pinguin</i>	Pingwing	c	BROMELIACEAE	used as a natural fence
<i>Bunchosia media</i>	Bunchosia		MAPIGHIACEAE	shrub, yellow fls, bright red fruits
<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	Birch; Red Birch		x BURSERACEAE	grows v. quickly, seeds itself readily. Branches snap off in high winds. Beetle larvae make holes in trunk.
<i>Calliandra cubensis</i>	Calliandra		FABACEAE - M	sm tree
<i>Calypttranthes pallens</i>	Bastard Strawberry	√	x MYRTACEAE	looks v. similar to strawberry
<i>Canella winterana</i>	Pepper Cinnamon	√c	x CANELLACEAE	red flowers & fr.

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<i>Capparis cynophallophora</i>	Headache Bush	√c	x	CAPPARACEAE	flowers white, turning purplish
<i>Capparis feruginea</i>	Devil Head			CAPPARACEAE	shrub, red fruits
<i>Capparis flexuosa</i>	Bloody Head-Raw-Bones		x	CAPPARACEAE	white flowers, v. common. B'fly lfp
<i>Casearia aculeata</i>	Thom Prickle			SALICACEAE	shrub, can be trimmed; spiny spurs
<i>Casearia guianensis</i>	Wild Coffee			SALICACEAE	shrub
<i>Casearia hirsuta</i>	Wild Coffee			SALICACEAE	shrub, velvety leaves
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Casuarina; Weeping Willow	no		CASUARINACEAE	non-native, naturalized, invasive, fallen needles inhibit native plants
<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Cedar	√c		MELIACEAE	large compound lvs
<i>Celtis iguanaea</i>	Hook Wiss			ULMACEAE	recurved thorns
<i>Celtis trinervia</i>	Bastard Fustic			ULMACEAE	attractive small tree
<i>Cestrum diurnum</i>	Cestrum; Jessamine			SOLANACEAE	white flowers, purple fruits
<i>Chascotheca spp</i>	Chinese Lantern			EUPHORBIACEAE	shrubs <i>C.neopeltandra</i> , <i>C.domingensis</i>
<i>Chiococca alba</i>	Snowberry	√		RUBIACEAE	shrub - viny
<i>Chionanthus caymanensis</i> *	Ironwood*	√c		OLACAEAE	exactly opposite leaves, each pair at right angles to the pair beneath
<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>	Cocoplum	√c	X	CHRYSOBALANACEAE	coastal native shrub, edible fruit
<i>Cissampelos pareira</i>	Quacori	√c		MENISPERMACEAE	vine, leaves used for polishing glass
<i>Cissus microcarpa</i>	Pudding Withe	√		VITACEAE	vine, red flowers, nectar - birds
<i>Cissus trifoliata</i>	Marine Vine; Sorrel Vine	√	X	VITACEAE	vine, 3-leaflets grows on rock & trees
<i>Citharexylum fruticosum</i>	White Fiddlewood	√	x	VERBENACEAE	white flowers, fragrant
<i>Clerodendron aculeatum</i>	Cat's Claw		x	VERBENACEAE	spiny shrub, white flowers
<i>Clusia flava</i>	Balsam	no	x	CLUSIACEAE	tends to predominate
<i>Clusia rosea</i>	Balsam		?	CLUSIACEAE	pink flowers
<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>	Sea Grape	√c	X	POLYGONACEAE	seashore tree, large round leaves
<i>Coccothrinax proctorii</i>	Silver Thatch	√c	X	ARECACEAE	National tree grows very slowly
<i>Colubrina arborecens</i>	Snake Wood			RHAMNACEAE	small tree, grows readily from seeds
<i>Colubrina asiatica</i>	Asian Colubrina; Latherleaf	NO	X	RHAMNACEAE	non-native viny shrub, very invasive
<i>Colubrina cubensis</i>	Cajon	√		RHAMNACEAE	shrub, nectar for butterflies
<i>Colubrina elliptica</i>	Wild Guava			RHAMNACEAE	bark used to make Mauby drink, WI
<i>Comocladia dentata</i>	Maiden Plum	NO		ANACARDIACEAE	v. common, invasive, poisonous sap
<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>	Buttonwood (Green)	√c	X	COMBRETACEAE	v. verstatile green Buttonwood
<i>Conocarpus erectus</i> var. <i>sericeus</i>	Silver Buttonwood		X	COMBRETACEAE	naturally occuring variant
<i>Cordia brownei</i>	Brown's Cordia			BORAGINACEAE	shrub
<i>Cordia gerascanthus</i>	Spanish Elm	√c		BORAGINACEAE	white fls turn brown
<i>Cordia laevigata</i>	Clamcherry			BORAGINACEAE	sm tree, branches in distinct layers
<i>Cordia sebestena</i> var. <i>caymanensis</i> *	Broadleaf*	√c	X	BORAGINACEAE	bright red-orange flowers, very resilient shrub/sm tree
<i>Crescentia cujete</i>	Calabash; Gourd Tree	√c		BIGNONIACEAE	Fruit a gourd, many uses
<i>Crossopetalum caymanense</i> *	Turkey Berry*	√		CELASTRACEAE	small shrub
<i>Crossopetalum rhacoma</i>	Tobacco Berry	√	X	CELASTRACEAE	small shrub, scarlet fruits
<i>Croton nitens</i>	Wild Cinnamon	√		EUPHORBIACEAE	occasional orange leaf. Lfp?
<i>Dalbergia brownei</i>	Cocoon		x	FABACEAE - F	sprawling shrub, white flowers
<i>Daphnopsis americana</i>	Burn Nose	rare		THYMELAECEAE	dioecious, attractive tree
<i>Daphnopsis occidentalis</i>	Burn Nose	rare		THYMELAECEAE	monoecious, attractive tree
<i>Duranta erecta</i>	Duranta; Golden Dewdrop		x	VERBENACEAE	spiny, nectar for butterflies
<i>Ehretia tinifolia</i>	Bastard Cherry	√		BORAGINACEAE	tree, little creamy-white flowers
<i>Elaeodendron xylocarpum</i> var. <i>attenuatum</i>	Wild Calabash	√		CELASTRACEAE	sm tree, v. variable leaves, bats eat the greenish-yellow fruits
<i>Erithrallis fruticosa</i>	Black Candlewood	√	X	RUBIACEAE	versatile, can grow on ironshore
<i>Ernodea littoralis</i>	Guana Berry		X	RUBIACEAE	sm shrub, grows on the beach
<i>Erythroxylum areolatum</i>	Smoke Wood	√c		ERYTHROXYLACEAE	used in smoke-pots to ward off mosquitoes, white flowers

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<i>Erythroxylum confusum</i>	Smoke Wood	c		ERYTHROXYLACEAE	sinkhole species, dark thick bark
<i>Eugenia axillaris</i>	Strawberry	√c	x	MYRTACEAE	aromatic lvs, little edible fruits
<i>Exostema caribaeum</i>	Bastard Ironwood; Yellow Ironwood; Caribbean Princewood	√		RUBIACEAE	leaf arrangement similar to Ironwood, attractive flowers
<i>Ficus aurea</i>	Wild Fig	√	x	MORACEAE	large tree
<i>Ficus citrifolia</i>	Wild Fig			MORACEAE	rarer than <i>F.aurea</i> lvs like Manchineel
<i>Foresteria segregata</i>	Florida Privet		x	OLACAEAE	dioecious, attractive shrub/small tree
<i>Guapira discolor</i>	Cabbage Tree	√c	x	NYCTAGINACEAE	dioecious, used for wattles, fr eaten by Caribbean Elaenias
<i>Guettarda elliptica</i>	Picklewood			RUBIACEAE	mottled bark sheds, velvety fruits
<i>Gyminda latifolia</i>	Gyminda		x	CELASTRACEAE	attractive shrub/sm. tree, opp. lvs
<i>Gymnanthes lucida</i>	Narrow-Leaf Ironwood; Crab Bush	√		EUPHORBIACEAE	monoecious attractive shrub/small tree
<i>Haematoxylum campechianum</i>	Logwood	NO c		FABACEAE - C	non-native, naturalized, invasive. Dye was exported
<i>Hamaelia cuprea</i>	Yellow Trumpet Bush	√		RUBIACEAE	attractive yellow flowers
<i>Hibiscus pernambucensis</i>	Seaside Mahoe		X	MALVACEAE	fl of native shrub has yellow centre
<i>Hippomane mancinella</i>	Manchineel	NO	X	EUPHORBIACEAE	highly irritant sap , do not stand under this tree when it's raining. Lvs similar to Wild Fig - <i>Ficus citrifolia</i>
<i>Hypelate trifoliata</i>	Pompero; Plumperra	√c		SAPINDACEAE	3 leaflets, attractive
<i>Jacquinia keyensis</i>	Wash Wood	c	X	THEOPHRASTRAC-EAE	creamy wh. flowers, grows v. slowly on beach, marl or ironshore or bluff.
<i>Jacquinia proctorii</i>	Wash Wood; Proctor's Jacquinia	√c	X	THEOPHRASTRAC-EAE	little yellow flowers
<i>Laguncularia racemosa</i>	White Mangrove		x	COMBRETACEAE	tree or shrub, lvs opposite, pair of glands on leaf stalk, tiny white fls
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana		x	VERBENACEAE	poisonous fruits to humans. B'flies
<i>Lantana involucrata</i>	Roundleaf Sage; Bitter Sage		x	VERBENACEAE	herbaceous shrub, purple fruits
<i>Lantana urticifolia</i>	Sweet Sage; Lanky Lantana			VERBENACEAE	woodland shrub. B'flies - nectar
<i>Lasiacis divaricata</i>	Draw Water Grass	c		POACEAE	woodland grass
<i>Lepidoploa divaricata</i>	Christmas Blossom	√		ASTERACEAE	shrub, lilac flowers
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Wild Tamarind	NO	x	FABACEAE - M	very invasive
<i>Maclura tintoria</i>	Fustic	c		MORACEAE	dioecious, spiny when young
<i>Malpighia cubensis</i>	Lady Hair	no		MALPIGHIACEAE	stinging hairs, pinkish fls, red fruits
<i>Malvaviscus arboreus cubensis</i>	Lipstick Plant; Mahoe			MALVACEAE	stinging hairs
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango			ANACARDIACEAE	naturalized; fresh water, edible fruits
<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	Neesberry	c		SAPOTACEAE	naturalized; edible fruits
<i>Melicocus bijugatus</i>	Ginep		x	SAPINDACEAE	large, very common, edible fruits
<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	Mulberry; Noni		x	RUBIACEAE	B'flies - nectar. Medicinal properties
<i>Morinda royoc</i>	Yellow Root	c	x	RUBIACEAE	straggling shrub, white flowers
<i>Myrcianthes fragrans</i>	Cherry	√c	x	MYRTACEAE	attractive; pale pinkish bark. Wattles
<i>Myrmecophila thomsoniana</i> var. <i>minor</i> *	Wild Banana Orchid *	√		ORCHIDACEAE	orchid - National flower. CB & LC
<i>Myrmecophila thomsoniana</i> var. <i>thomsoniana</i> *	Wild Banana Orchid*	√	x	ORCHIDACEAE	orchid - National flower. Grand Cayman
<i>Ocotea coriacea</i>	Sweetwood	√	x	LAURACEAE	tiny white flowers
<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Corky Stem Vine	√		PASSIFLORACEAE	vine. Lfp
<i>Pentalinon luteum</i> syn. <i>Urechites lutea</i>	Yellow Nightshade; Wild Allamanda		x	APOCYNACEAE	yellow flowers
<i>Petitia domingensis</i>	Fiddlewood	√c		VERBENACEAE	birds eat the fruits
<i>Phyllanthus angustifolius</i>	Duppy Bush	√	x	EUPHORBIACEAE	shrub, good hedge plant

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<i>Picrodendron baccatum</i>	Bitter Plum	√c		EUPHORBIACEAE	Diocious, orange fruits eaten by rabbits/agouti
<i>Pithecolobium unguis-cati</i>	Privet; Catclaw-Blackbead	x		FABACEAE - M	naturalized, spiny hedge plant, b'flies
<i>Plumeria obtusa</i>	Jasmine	√	x	APOCYNACEAE	white flowers. Lfp - Sphinx moths
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Guava			MYRTACEAE	white flowers, edible fruits
<i>Psychotria nervosa</i>	Strong Back; Wild Coffee			RUBIACEAE	shrub, leaf veins depressed
<i>Randia aculeata</i>	Lancewood	√c	x	RUBIACEAE	white flowers, seeds itself readily
<i>Rhizophora mangle</i>	Red Mangrove		X	RHIZOPHORACEAE	Prop roots. Lvs opposite, pale yellow flowers.
<i>Roystonea regia</i>	Royal Palm	√		ARECACEAE	important to birds & rabbits/agouti
<i>Savia erythroxylodes</i>	Wild Cocoplum	√		EUPHORBIACEAE	glossy leaves
<i>Scaevola plumieri</i>	Scaevola; Inkberry		X	GOODENIACEAE	black fruits, good native beach plant
<i>Scaevola sericea</i>	Scaevola	NO	X	GOODENIACEAE	highly invasive, crowds out other vegetation, white fruits
<i>Schaefferia frutescens</i>	Schaefferia			CELASTRACEAE	shrub/sm tree
<i>Schoepfia chrysophylloides</i>	Schoepfia			OLACAEAE	roots parasitic on other plants
<i>Senna ligustrina</i>	Privet Senna			FABACEAE - C	attractive shrub, lfp
<i>Sideroxylon foetidissimum</i>	MASTIC; Yellow Mastic	c	x	SAPOTACEAE	Mastic Trail tree. Lfp
<i>Sideroxylon horridum</i>	Green Thorn			SAPOTACEAE	spiny
<i>Sideroxylum salicifolium</i>	Wild Sapodilla; White Bullet	√		SAPOTACEAE	grows quickly
<i>Solanum havanense</i>	Havana Solanum	√		SOLANACEAE	shrub, lilac or white fls, purple fr
<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	Mahogany	√c	x	MELIACEAE	exported
<i>Tabebuia heterophylla</i>	Whitewood; Pink Poui	√	x	BIGNONIACEAE	very common, grows quickly, seeds itself readily, tends to be invasive.
<i>Tabernaemontna laurifolia</i>	Wild Jasmine	√		APOCYNACEAE	little pin-wheel yellow flowers, attractive glossy leaves
<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Tamarind	c		FABACEAE - C	naturalized, edible fruits
<i>Tecoma stans</i>	Shamrock; Yellow Alder		x	BIGNONIACEAE	yellow flowers, v. common. Nectar
<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	Almond; Indian Almond	no	x	COMBRETACEAE	very common - invasive
<i>Terminalia eriostachya</i> var. <i>margaretiae</i> *	Black Mastic*	rare		COMBRETACEAE	rare; fruit eaten by parrots
<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	Popnut; Plopnut	c	X	MALVACEAE	v. fast growing, sprawling
<i>Thrinax radiata</i>	Thatch, Bull		X	ARECACEAE	seeds readily, tends to predominate
<i>Tillandsia spp</i>	Bromeliad; Air-plant			BROMELIACEAE	several spp of epiphytes - grow on trees
<i>Tournefortia volubilis</i>	Aunt Eliza Bush			BORAGINACEAE	vine
<i>Trema lamarckianum</i>	Trema		x	ULMACEAE	shrub/small tree. B'fly lfp
<i>Trichilia glabra</i>	Bastard Mahogany	√c		MELIACEAE	small tree
<i>Trichilia havanensis</i>	Trichilia	rare		MELIACEAE	new plants from root runners
<i>Typha domingensis</i>	Cat-tail; Rush; Bulrush	c		TYPHACEAE	wetland plant
<i>Xylosma bahamense</i>	Shake Hand Tree - 1	√		SALICACEAE	spines on trunk
<i>Zamia integrifolia</i> syn. <i>Z. pumila</i>	Bulrush; Bull Rush; Zamia	c	x	ZAMIACEAE	dioecious. Low, fern-like plant. A porridge was made from the starchy roots. Lfp of Atala b'fly (C Brac)
<i>Zanthoxylum coriaceum</i>	Shake Hand Tree - 2			RUTACEAE	spines on leaves & trunk. B'fly lfp
<i>Zanthoxylum flavum</i>	Yellow Sanders; Satinwood	c		RUTACEAE	Bfly lfp.

NOTES

Plants previously in FLACOURTIACEAE family are now in SALICACEAE Family. Ref. Dr. George R. Proctor

FABACEAE (LEGUMINOSAE)	All have a pod (a Legume) which splits longitudinally, and can be divided into 3 subfamilies	
FABACEAE - F - the largest of the 3 subfamilies, about 2/3 of genera & species	FABOIDEAE - pea/bean type flowers, 5 petals, standard & 4 others, uppermost petal attached inside the others and covering them in bud. Flowers irregular - zygomorphic. The majority are herbaceous, although there are some trees and shrubs. PAPILIONOIDAE is not correct, ref. Dr Proctor 15 Jan 2005	
FABACEAE - C	CAESALPINIOIDEAE - open flowers with 5 spreading petals.	Flowers irregular- Zygomorphic
	Flowers not pea-like, uppermost petal attached inside the others & covered by them in bud	
FABACEAE - M	MIMOSOIDEAE - tiny tubular flowers in pom-pom-like clusters.	Flowers regular - Actinomorphic
	Petals all equal; stamens 10 or more, usually much more conspicuous than the petals.	