Did you know...

…Hawaiian Ti (Cordyline fruticosa) plants are in the Asparagus family (Asparagaceae)?

History
The Hawaiian Ti is native to tropical southeastern Asia, Papua New Guinea, Melanesia, northeastern Australia, the Indian Ocean, and parts of Polynesia. It is not native to either Hawaii or New Zealand but was introduced to both by Polynesian settlers.

Characteristics
The Ti is a popular ornamental plant (grown for decorative value). In modern plant taxonomy (molecular-based Angiosperm Phylogeny Group classification, or APG III, 2009), the Cordyline fruticosa was moved from the families Agavaceae and Laxmanniaceae to the Asparagus family (see: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cordyline_fruticosa).

Due to recategorization, Cordyline is now a genus of about 15 species of woody monocotyledonous flowering plants in family Asparagaceae, subfamily Lomandroideae

Monocots, are one of the major groups into which flowering plants (or angiosperms) are divided. Traditionally, the rest of the flowering plants were classed as dicotyledons, or dicots. Modern research using molecular phylogenetic methods has shown that the monocots form a natural group – a clade – since they comprise all the descendants of a common ancestor. Dicots, by contrast, do not form a natural group.

The APG III system of 2009 recognizes a clade called “monocots” but does not assign it to a taxonomic rank.

Web Site (and E-Group)
For more details about wildlife on the Bay Colony Club property (as well as Fern Forest and Anne Kolb Nature Centers), see:

http://southfloridawildlife.weebly.com