Table 1. All Florida species described by their HOF model type or endemic status

Туре	Direction	Number of species	%	The most abundant 5 species in each category
Endemic		21	19	beeftree/longleaf blolly (Guapira discolor); black-mangrove(Avicennia germins); white- mangrove (Laguncularia racemosa); American mangrove (Rhizophora mangle); West Indian mahogany (Swietenia mahagoni)
I - Flat		9	8	cedar elm (Ulmus crassifolia); blackjack oak (Quercus marilandica); pecan (Carya illinoinensis); camphortree (Cinmomum camphora); waterlocust (Gleditsia aquatica)
II - Monotonic	South	13	12	loblolly-bay (Gordonia lasianthus); green ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica); redbay (Persea borbonia); eastern hophornbeam (Ostrya virginia): white mulberry (Morus alba)
	North	8	7	cabbage palmetto (Sabal palmetto); pondcypress (Taxodium ascendens); water tupelo (Nyssa aquatica); coastal plain willow (Salix carolinia): live oak (Ouercus virginia)
III - Plateau	South	2	2	American sycamore (Platanus occidentalis); turkey oak (Quercus laevis)
	North	2	2	black oak (Quercus veluti); water- elm/planertree (Planera aquatica)
IV - Gaussian		15	13	Atlantic white-cedar (Chamaecyparis thyoides); sourwood (Oxydendrum arboreum); blackgum (Nyssa sylvatica); pignut hickory (Carya glabra); sugarberry (Celtis laevigata)
V - Skewed	South	18	16	loblolly pine (Pinus taeda); slash pine (Pinus elliottii); sand pine (Pinus clausa); sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua); swamp tupelo (Nyssa biflora)
	North	25	22	red maple (Acer rubrum); yellow-poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera); longleaf pine (Pinus palustris); American beech (Fagus grandifolia): shortleaf pine (Pinus echita)

In total, there are 113 species inventoried in Florida. Direction indicates whether HOF model maxima is south or north of latitudinal centre of range for species.