The benefits of revegetation with native plants have been widely published. The following is a summary of the advantages of replanting a shoreline:

1. Food source for wildlife.
2. Protective cover for small fish and other animals.
3. Source of nesting material for reptiles, birds, and small mammals.
4. Shade for fish and humans (cypress trees).
5. Erosion control and soil stabilization.
6. Aesthetics and landscaping appeal.
9. Plant competition for preventing encroachment of invasive species such as hydrilla.
10. Living surface for small insects and other invertebrates important to fisheries.

The plants listed in this document are plant species that can be used to provide one or more of the above. Below is a brief explanation of the terms used in this document:

Average Height: Typical height of the plant from substrate to top of leaves (not flowers).
Leaf Type: Shape of mature leaves.
Leaf Size: Length of mature leaves.
Flower Type: Arrangement and/or number of flowers per stem or stalk.
Flower Color: Color of the plant’s flowers.
Flowering Season: Spring (April, May, June), summer (July, Aug, Sept), fall (Oct, Nov, Dec), and winter (Jan, Feb, Mar).
Habitat: Most common areas where plant is found.
Wildlife Value: Animals that utilize the plant.
Distribution: Location within the state – South, Central, and North Florida.
Overwinter: Survivability, leaf drop, or leaf burn occurrence.
Common Uses: Reasons why plant is used – erosion control, landscape, fish habitat, nesting, etc.
Soil: Suggested planting substrate such as sand or muck.
Light: Shade or sun preference.
Salinity: Tolerance to brackish water (low – freshwater, medium – brackish, high – estuaries).
Propagation: How a plant reproduces or spreads. Rhizomes are underground stems that produce daughter plants.
Pest Problems: Insect, small mammal or reptile damage, and grass carp if they have been stocked in the waterbody.
Growth Rate: Slow, medium, or fast growth.
Water Depth: Typical recommended water depth of planting (not the maximum depth a plant can survive).
Density: Typical recommended spacing of plantings.
Planting: Planting suggestions to improve survivability.
Survivability: Low, medium or high.
HIBISCUS

*Hibiscus coccineus* (red)
*Hibiscus laevis* (white to pink)
*Hibiscus moscheutos* (white to cream)
*Hibiscus grandiflorus* (light-pink)

DESCRIPTION

Average Height: 5 to 6 ft
Leaf Type: Ovate, some strongly lobed
Leaf Size: 4 to 6”
Flower Type: Single flower per leaf axil, numerous on plant
Flower Color: Red, white or pink
Flowering Season: Spring to summer
Habitat: Marshes, edges of streams and lakes
Wildlife Value: Shelter for small birds; butterfly attractor
Distribution: Statewide
Overwinter: Leaves and stems die back; resprout in spring
Common Uses: Flowering shrub

PLANTING REQUIREMENTS

Soil: Sand to muck, prefers acid soils
Light: Medium to high
Salinity: Low (except *H. coccineus* and *H. grandiflorus*, occasionally in brackish marshes)
Propagation: Seeds (and cuttings)
Pest Problems: None
Growth Rate: Medium to fast
Water Depth: Moist soils and seasonal wet areas
Density: 5 ft apart
Planting: Trim branches to avoid leggy appearance and to promote bloom production
Survivability: High (using small potted plants)
HIBISCUS

Hibiscus coccineus (red), Hibiscus laevis (white to pink), Hibiscus moscheutos (yellow), Hibiscus grandiflorus (light-pink)
BALD CYPRESS
*Taxodium distichum*

**DESCRIPTION**

Average Height: 60 to 80 ft  
Leaf Type: Tiny on green, feather-like branchlets  
Leaf Size: $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$” long  
Flower Type: No flowers; seeds formed in small, round female cones  
Flower Color: Cones green to brown; pollen formed in long delicate cones  
Flowering Season: Pollen released in spring  
Habitat: Marshes, rivers, lakes  
Wildlife Value: Habitat for fish and other aquatic animals; birds nest in upper branches; wood ducks and mammals feed on seeds  
Distribution: Statewide  
Overwinter: Branchlets drop during late fall to early winter (one of a few deciduous conifers)  
Common Uses: Either along the shoreline or offshore; frequently grouped in clusters of 3 or more, good shade tree during spring through fall

**PLANTING REQUIREMENTS**

Soil: Sand to muck  
Light: Medium to high  
Salinity: Low to medium (brackish)  
Propagation: Seeds  
Pest Problems: None  
Growth Rate: Medium, about 1 to 2 ft/yr  
Water Depth: Upland to 36” of water  
Density: 10 ft apart  
Planting: Grows well in dry (if watered frequently during establishment) to wet soil; don’t plant in too deep of water to increase survivability (seeds must be unflooded to germinate)  
Survivability: High with small trees
BALD CYPRESS
Taxodium distichum
GOLDEN CANNA
Canna flaccida

DESCRIPTION

Average Height: 3 to 4 ft
Leaf Type: Lance shape
Leaf Size: 12 to 18” long
Flower Type: A few large flowers on a short spike
Flower Color: Yellow
Flowering Season: Mid spring to summer
Habitat: Marshes, ponds, and lake margins
Wildlife Value: Butterfly attractor
Distribution: South, Central and North Florida (west to Franklin County)
Overwinter: Hard freeze will brown upper leaves (lower leaves will remain green), but will not kill plant
Common Uses: Ornamental plant with large, showy flowers producing season-long color

PLANTING REQUIREMENTS

Soil: Sand to muck
Light: Medium to high
Salinity: Low
Propagation: Seeds and rhizomes
Pest Problems: Insect (aphids) leaf damage, not a preferred grass carp plant
Growth Rate: Fast
Water Depth: Dry, moist soils to intermittent flooding
Density: 18” apart
Planting: Will survive in low sunlight, but requires full sun to produce blooms
Survivability: High
GOLDEN CANNA
Canna flaccida
ALLIGATOR FLAG
Thalia geniculata

DESCRIPTION

Average Height:  6 to 8 ft
Leaf Type:  Lance shape
Leaf Size:  1 to 2 ½ ft long
Flower Type:  Panicked spikes
Flower Color:  Purple
Flowering Season:  Spring to summer
Habitat:  Marshes, rivers
Wildlife Value:  Habitat for aquatic animals; butterfly attractor; ducks and mammals feed on seeds
Distribution:  Statewide
Overwinter:  Dies back in winter; resprouts from rhizomes during spring
Common Uses:  Can be used in partial shade areas and as protective cover for wildlife

PLANTING REQUIREMENTS

Soil:  Sand to muck
Light:  Low/medium to high
Salinity:  Low
Propagation:  Seeds and rhizomes
Pest Problems:  Insect (aphids and spider mites) leaf damage, not a preferred grass carp plant
Growth Rate:  Fast
Water Depth:  Moist soils and intermittent flooding
Density:  3 ft apart
Planting:  Strong winds can cause some leaf damage in unprotected areas
Survivability:  High
ALLIGATOR FLAG

Thalia geniculata
SOUTHERN BLUE-FLAG
*Iris virginica*

DESCRIPTION

**Average Height:** 2 to 2 ½ ft  
**Leaf Type:** Ribbon shape, or strap-like  
**Leaf Size:** 2 to 2 ½ ft long  
**Flower Type:** Single flower at a time on short spike  
**Flower Color:** Blue to blue-purple  
**Flowering Season:** Spring  
**Habitat:** Marshes, ponds and streams  
**Wildlife Value:** Habitat for small aquatic animals; butterfly attractor  
**Distribution:** Central and North Florida  
**Overwinter:** Evergreen  
**Common Uses:** Ornamental plant with showy flowers, especially when planted in dense groupings

PLANTING REQUIREMENTS

**Soil:** Sand to muck  
**Light:** Medium to high  
**Salinity:** Low  
**Propagation:** Seeds; rhizomes  
**Pest Problems:** Infrequent caterpillar and aphid damage; not a preferred grass carp plant  
**Growth Rate:** Medium  
**Water Depth:** Water’s edge, moist soils to intermittent flooding  
**Density:** 1 to 2 ft apart  
**Planting:** Will survive in low sunlight, but requires full sun to produce blooms  
**Survivability:** High
SOUTHERN BLUE-FLAG

*Iris virginica*
**SWAMP LILY**
*Crinum americanum*

**DESCRIPTION**

- **Average Height:** 2 ft
- **Leaf Type:** Ribbon shape, or strap-like
- **Leaf Size:** 12 to 24” long
- **Flower Type:** 2 to 6 flowers on long stalk
- **Flower Color:** White
- **Flowering Season:** Spring to summer
- **Habitat:** Marshes, rivers
- **Wildlife Value:** Habitat for small aquatic animals; ducks and mammals feed on seeds
- **Distribution:** Statewide
- **Overwinter:** Hard freeze will cause leaves to turn yellow and burn, but will not kill plant
- **Common Uses:** Along shoreline as a border plant; showy fragrant flowers

**PLANTING REQUIREMENTS**

- **Soil:** Sand to muck
- **Light:** Low to medium
- **Salinity:** Low to medium (brackish)
- **Propagation:** Seeds
- **Pest Problems:** None, not a preferred grass carp plant
- **Growth Rate:** Medium
- **Water Depth:** Edge to 3” of water, seasonal wet areas
- **Density:** 2 ft apart
- **Planting:** Make sure leaves are above water and not in an area flooded all year; in nature, it’s usually found in partial or deep shade
- **Survivability:** High
SWAMP LILY
Crinum americanum
DUCK POTATO  
_Sagittaria latifolia_

**DESCRIPTION**

**Average Height:** 2 ½ ft  
**Leaf Type:** Arrowhead shape  
**Leaf Size:** 7 to 10” long  
**Flower Type:** In whorls of 3 flowers on tall flowering stalk  
**Flower Color:** White  
**Flowering Season:** Spring to fall  
**Habitat:** Marshes, rivers, lakes  
**Wildlife Value:** Habitat for fish and other aquatic animals; butterfly attractor; waterbirds and mammals feed on seeds and tubers  
**Distribution:** Statewide  
**Overwinter:** Hard freeze will brown margins of leaves, but will not kill plant  
**Common Uses:** Along edge of shoreline, usually landward of arrowhead and pickerelweed

**PLANTING REQUIREMENTS**

**Soil:** Sand to muck  
**Light:** Low to high  
**Salinity:** Low  
**Propagation:** Seeds and rhizomes  
**Pest Problems:** Leaf spots and aphid damage occasionally; not a preferred grass carp plant  
**Growth Rate:** Medium  
**Water Depth:** Edge to 6” of water  
**Density:** 2 ft apart  
**Planting:** Make sure leaves are above water; plant landward of _Sagittaria lancifolia_  
**Survivability:** High
DUCK POTATO

Sagittaria latifolia
ARROWHEAD
*Sagittaria lancifolia*

**DESCRIPTION**

Average Height: 3 ft  
Leaf Type: Lance shape  
Leaf Size: 9 to 12” long  
Flower Type: In whorls of 3 flowers on tall flowering stalk  
Flower Color: White  
Flowering Season: Spring to fall  
Habitat: Marshes, rivers, lakes  
Wildlife Value: Habitat for fish and other aquatic animals; butterfly attractor; ducks and mammals feed on seeds and tubers  
Distribution: Statewide  
Overwinter: Hard freeze will brown margins of leaves, but will not kill plant  
Common Uses: Along shoreline, it’s light-green leaves and white flowers are a good contrast to the dark-green leaves and purple flowers of pickerelweed

**PLANTING REQUIREMENTS**

Soil: Sandy to muck  
Light: Medium to high  
Salinity: Low to medium (brackish)  
Propagation: Seeds and rhizomes  
Pest Problems: Weevils infrequently feed on flowering stalks; yellowing of leaves during late fall; not a preferred grass carp plant  
Growth Rate: Medium  
Water Depth: 6 to 12” of water  
Density: 1 to 2 ft apart  
Planting: Make sure leaves are above water; tends to grow in slightly shallower water than pickerelweed  
Survivability: High
ARROWHEAD

*Sagittaria lancifolia*
**DESCRIPTION**

**Average Height:** 3 ft  
**Leaf Type:** Lance to heart shape  
**Leaf Size:** 7 to 10” long  
**Flower Type:** Spike  
**Flower Color:** Purple  
**Flowering Season:** Spring to fall  
**Habitat:** Marshes, rivers, lakes  
**Wildlife Value:** Habitat for fish and other aquatic animals; stems provide surface for apple snail attachment; butterfly attractor; ducks and mammals feed on seeds  
**Distribution:** Statewide  
**Overwinter:** Hard freeze will brown leaves, but will not kill plant  
**Common Uses:** Along shoreline as a border plant, provides good erosion control

**PLANTING REQUIREMENTS**

**Soil:** Sand or muck  
**Light:** Medium to high  
**Salinity:** Low  
**Propagation:** Seeds and rhizomes  
**Pest Problems:** Not a preferred grass carp plant; insect (borer and weevil) damage on leaves and stems is not uncommon, but usually will not kill plant  
**Growth Rate:** Medium  
**Water Depth:** 6 to 18” of water  
**Density:** 1 to 2 ft apart  
**Planting:** Make sure leaves are above water; tends to grow in slightly deeper water than arrowhead  
**Survivability:** High
PICKERELWEED
Pontederia cordata
SAND CORD GRASS
*Spartina bakeri*

**DESCRIPTION**

*Average Height:* 4 ½ ft  
*Leaf Type:* Rolled or curled grass leaves  
*Leaf Size:* 10 to 30” long  
*Flower Type:* Narrow cluster of small spikes  
*Flower Color:* Bronze  
*Flowering Season:* Summer to fall  
*Habitat:* Marshes, lakes  
*Wildlife Value:* Habitat for small animals; waterfowl and songbirds feed on seeds  
*Distribution:* Statewide  
*Overwinter:* Hard freezes may cause some leaf browning  
*Common Uses:* Along shoreline in fresh and brackish waters; good erosion control

**PLANTING REQUIREMENTS**

*Soil:* Sand to muck  
*Light:* Medium to high  
*Salinity:* Low to medium (brackish to saline tidal marshes)  
*Propagation:* Seeds and rhizomes (division)  
*Pest Problems:* None  
*Growth Rate:* Medium  
*Water Depth:* Dry to moist soils; can survive in dry soils and extended flooded areas for long periods of time  
*Density:* 3 ft apart  
*Planting:* Establish at or above shoreline in moist soils  
*Survivability:* High
SAND CORD GRASS
*Spartina bakeri*
SOFT RUSH
Juncus effusus

DESCRIPTION

Average Height: 3 to 4 ft
Leaf Type: Leaves inconspicuous; stems green, round, tubular
Leaf Size: Blades absent; stems elongated with stiff green bract rising above flower cluster
Flower Type: Cluster of spikelets
Flower Color: Greenish-brown
Flowering Season: Summer
Habitat: Marshes
Wildlife Value: Habitat (shelter and nesting) for aquatic mammals and birds; ducks and small mammals feed on seeds
Distribution: Statewide
Overwinter: Evergreen
Common Uses: Along shoreline in fresh and brackish water areas; good erosion control plant

PLANTING REQUIREMENTS

Soil: Sandy to muck
Light: Medium to high
Salinity: Low to medium (brackish)
Propagation: Seeds and rhizomes
Pest Problems: None; not a preferred grass carp plant
Growth Rate: Medium
Water Depth: Moist soils; can survive extended flooding
Density: 3 ft apart
Planting: Can be sectioned into individual plants or clumps
Survivability: High
SOFT RUSH

*Juncus effusus*
SPIKERUSH
Eleocharis cellulosa & interstincta

DESCRIPTION

Average Height: 2 ½ ft
Leaf Type: Leaves inconspicuous; stems green, round, tubular
Leaf Size: Blades are absent, stems elongated
Flower Type: Small short spike with scales, not showy
Flower Color: Yellow-brown
Flowering Season: Spring to fall
Habitat: Marshes, lakes
Wildlife Value: Habitat for fish and other aquatic animals; ducks and mammals feed on seed head
Distribution: Statewide
Overwinter: Yellowing of stems
Common Uses: Adds diversity to shoreline plants and attracts wildlife

PLANTING REQUIREMENTS

Soil: Sand to muck
Light: Medium to high
Salinity: Low to medium (brackish)
Propagation: Seeds and rhizomes
Pest Problems: None; not a preferred grass carp plant
Growth Rate: Medium
Water Depth: 6 to 12” of water
Density: 2 ft apart
Planting: Prefers shallow water areas, clumps soon send out rhizomes
Survivability: High
SPIKERUSH
Eleocharis cellulosa & interstincta
PASPALIDUM GRASS
Paspalidium geminatum

DESCRIPTION

Average Height: 3 ft
Leaf Type: A grass; leaves with sheaths and blades
Leaf Size: 8 to 12” long
Flower Type: Spikelet seed head
Flower Color: Green
Flowering Season: All year
Habitat: Marshes, rivers, and lakes
Wildlife Value: Excellent habitat for fish and other aquatic animals
Distribution: Statewide
Overwinter: Stems and leaves may brown in hard freeze
Common Uses: Planted in shallows beyond shoreline plants such as pickerelweed to improve fisheries

PLANTING REQUIREMENTS

Soil: Sand to muck
Light: Medium to high
Salinity: Low
Propagation: Seeds and rhizomes
Pest Problems: None, not a preferred grass carp plant
Growth Rate: Medium
Water Depth: 12 to 18” of water
Density: 2 ft apart
Planting: Leaves must be above water; place rhizomes on top or slightly below soil; weigh down if necessary in windy areas
Survivability: Medium to high
PASPALIDIUM GRASS
Paspalidium geminatum
MAIDENCANE
Panicum hemitomon

DESCRIPTION

Average Height: 3 ft
Leaf Type: A grass; leaves with sheaths and blades
Leaf Size: 7 to 11” long
Flower Type: Spikelet seed head
Flower Color: Green
Flowering Season: Summer
Habitat: Marshes, rivers, lakes
Wildlife Value: Excellent habitat for fish and other aquatic animals, especially invertebrates; seeds fed upon by songbirds
Distribution: Statewide
Overwinter: Stems and leaves may brown in hard freeze
Common Uses: Planted in shallows beyond shoreline plants such as pickerelweed to improve fisheries

PLANTING REQUIREMENTS

Soil: Sand to muck
Light: Medium to high
Salinity: Low
Propagation: Seeds and rhizomes
Pest Problems: None, not a preferred grass carp plant
Growth Rate: Medium
Water Depth: 12 to 18” of water
Density: 2 ft apart
Planting: Make sure leaves are above water and rhizomes are firmly in soil
Survivability: Medium to high
MAIDENCANE
Panicum hemitomon
JOINTED FLAT SEDGE
*Cyperus articulatus*

**DESCRIPTION**

- **Average Height**: 5 ft
- **Leaf Type**: Leaves inconspicuous; stems green, round, tubular
- **Leaf Size**: Blades are absent, stems elongated
- **Flower Type**: Cluster of spikelets
- **Flower Color**: Light-brown
- **Flowering Season**: Summer to fall
- **Habitat**: Marshes, rivers, lakes
- **Wildlife Value**: Habitat for fish and other aquatic animals; songbirds feed on seeds
- **Distribution**: Statewide
- **Overwinter**: Some browning of stems
- **Common Uses**: Offshore, planted in deeper water

**PLANTING REQUIREMENTS**

- **Soil**: Sand to muck
- **Light**: Medium to high
- **Salinity**: Low to medium (brackish)
- **Propagation**: Seeds and rhizomes
- **Pest Problems**: None; not a preferred grass carp plant
- **Growth Rate**: Medium
- **Water Depth**: 18 to 30” of water
- **Density**: 3 ft apart
- **Planting**: Use small plants versus large mature plants; place between shoreline plants and bulrush/water lily plants; stems are frequently bent over mid-way to prevent whipping of plants in windy areas; new stems will sprout.
- **Survivability**: High
JOINTED FLAT SEDGE
Cyperus articulatus
BULRUSH
Scirpus californicus & validus

DESCRIPTION

Avg. Height: S. californicus – 6 to 9 ft
S. validus – 4 to 5 ft
Leaf Type: Leaves inconspicuous. Stems green, round tubular, tall
Leaf Size: Reduced sheaths with blades absent.
Flower Type: Spikelets, not showy
Flower Color: Brown
Flowering Season: Spring to fall
Habitat: Marshes, rivers, lakes
Wildlife Value: Excellent habitat for fish and other aquatic animals; stems provide
surface for apple snail and invertebrate attachment; ducks, songbirds and mammals feed
on seeds
Distribution: Statewide
Overwinter: Generally evergreen
Common Uses: Plant offshore in deeper water to improve fisheries and for
songbird/wading bird habitat

PLANTING REQUIREMENTS

Soil: Sandy or muck
Light: Medium to high
Salinity: Low to medium (brackish)
Propagation: Seeds and rhizomes
Pest Problems: At times insect damage can be heavy, especially during early fall; not a
preferred grass carp plant
Growth Rate: Medium
Water Depth: 24 to 36” of water
Density: 3 ft apart
Planting: Use small plants versus large mature plants; stems are frequently bent over
mid-way to prevent whipping of plants in windy areas; weigh down plants in deeper
water; seeds can be spread in shallow muddy areas
Survivability: Medium
BULRUSH

Scirpus californicus & validus
YELLOW WATER LILY
*Nymphaea mexicana*

**DESCRIPTION**

- **Average Height:** Floating leaves
- **Leaf Type:** Roundish heart shapes
- **Leaf Size:** 6” to 8” wide
- **Flower Type:** Single flower per stem
- **Flower Color:** Yellow
- **Flowering Season:** Summer
- **Habitat:** Marshes, lakes and quiet streams
- **Wildlife Value:** Habitat and shade for fish and other aquatic animals; mammals feed on tender stems
- **Distribution:** Statewide
- **Overwinter:** Perennial, majority of the leaves die off; overwintering rhizomes or stolons develop in late fall and occasionally produce small leaves.
- **Common Uses:** Deep water plant used to improve fisheries, showy yellow blooms attractive

**PLANTING REQUIREMENTS**

- **Soil:** Sand to muck
- **Light:** Medium to high
- **Salinity:** Low
- **Propagation:** Seeds and rhizomes
- **Pest Problems:** Insect leaf damage; turtles and small mammals feed on the leaves; not a preferred grass carp plant
- **Growth Rate:** Medium
- **Water Depth:** 24” to 36” of water
- **Density:** 5 ft apart
- **Planting:** Place rhizome cluster just below soil (trim off stolons)
- **Survivability:** Medium
YELLOW WATER LILY

*Nymphaea mexicana*
FRAGRANT WATER LILY
*Nymphaea odorata*

**DESCRIPTION**

Average Height: Floating leaves  
Leaf Type: Large, roundish heart shapes  
Leaf Size: 10 to 18” wide  
Flower Type: Single flower per stem  
Flower Color: White  
Flowering Season: Spring to fall  
Habitat: Marshes, lakes, and quiet streams  
Wildlife Value: Habitat and shade for fish and other aquatic animals; invertebrates attach on underside of leaves; ducks and mammals feed on seeds and stems  
Distribution: Statewide  
Overwinter: Evergreen  
Common Uses: Deep water plant for fisheries; showy sweet-scented flowers aesthetically pleasing

**PLANTING REQUIREMENTS**

Soil: Sand to muck  
Light: Medium to high  
Salinity: Low  
Propagation: Seeds and rhizomes  
Pest Problems: Insect and fungal leaf damage; ducks, turtles and small mammals feed on the leaves; not a preferred grass carp plant  
Growth Rate: Medium  
Water Depth: 30 to 36” of water  
Density: 5 ft apart  
Planting: Use a 18 to 24” long rhizome for planting, place on soil, weight down; leaf tear damage may occur in windy areas  
Survivability: High
FRAGRANT WATER LILY
*Nymphaea odorata*
SPATTERDOCK
Nuphar lutea/advena

DESCRIPTION

**Average Height:** Floating leaf or extending several inches above water surface
**Leaf Type:** Heart shaped, longer than wide
**Leaf Size:** 10 to 13” long
**Flower Type:** Single, ovoid shape flower per stem
**Flower Color:** Yellow
**Flowering Season:** Late winter to summer
**Habitat:** Marshes, rivers, lakes
**Wildlife Value:** Habitat and shade for fish and other aquatic animals; waterbirds feed on seeds
**Distribution:** Statewide
**Overwinter:** No freeze damage (see pest problem below)
**Common Uses:** Deep water plant; good plant for fisheries

PLANTING REQUIREMENTS

**Soil:** Sand to muck
**Light:** Medium - high
**Salinity:** Low
**Propagation:** Seeds and rhizomes
**Pest Problems:** Heavy insect damage to leaves and upper stems during winter; not a preferred grass carp plant
**Growth Rate:** Fast in muck
**Water Depth:** 30 to 36” of water
**Density:** 5 ft apart
**Planting:** Use small plant with submersed leaves or use 8 to 12” length rhizome for planting; place on soil, weigh down, leaves may die off soon after planting with new sprouts occurring in several weeks
**Survivability:** High
SPATTERDOCK
*Nuphar lutea/advena*
TAPE-GRASS, EEL-GRASS
Vallisneria americana

DESCRIPTION

**Average Height:** Plants submersed, 6 inches tall to several feet (horizontal length in flowing water)

**Leaf Type:** Ribbon shape

**Leaf Size:** 6 inches to several feet (in flowing water)

**Flower Type:** Single flower per stalk; only female flowers seen at surface

**Flower Color:** White, tiny green tube

**Flowering Season:** Spring to summer

**Habitat:** Rivers, lakes

**Wildlife Value:** Excellent habitat for fish and other aquatic animals including invertebrates; waterfowl feed on leaves and flowers

**Distribution:** Statewide

**Overwinter:** Evergreen

**Common Uses:** Excellent submersed species for fisheries; good competitor to invasive species such as hydrilla; reduces turbidity from sediments

PLANTING REQUIREMENTS

**Soil:** Sand to muck

**Light:** Low to high

**Salinity:** Low to medium (brackish)

**Propagation:** Seeds, rhizomes and winter buds

**Pest Problems:** Not a preferred grass carp plant; turtles feed on leaves

**Growth Rate:** Medium

**Water Depth:** 12” to 36” of water

**Density:** 2 ft apart

**Planting:** Plant in shallow water for best results; fence in area to prevent turtles from eating leaves; plant winter vegetative buds by burying them into the sediment 2 to 3” deep; make sure filamentous algae doesn’t cover water surface and shade out eel-grass

**Survivability:** Low
TAPE-GRASS, EEL-GRASS

Vallisneria americana