



PLANTS FOR LAKEFRONT REVEGETATION



Prepared by
John A. Rodgers
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Invasive Plant Management Section
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, MS 705
Tallahassee, FL 32399
850-617-9430

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.
7. Animal attractor.
8. Nutrient uptake.
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: 1/4 to 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



PICKERELWEED

Pontederia cordata

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



PASPALIDIUM 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

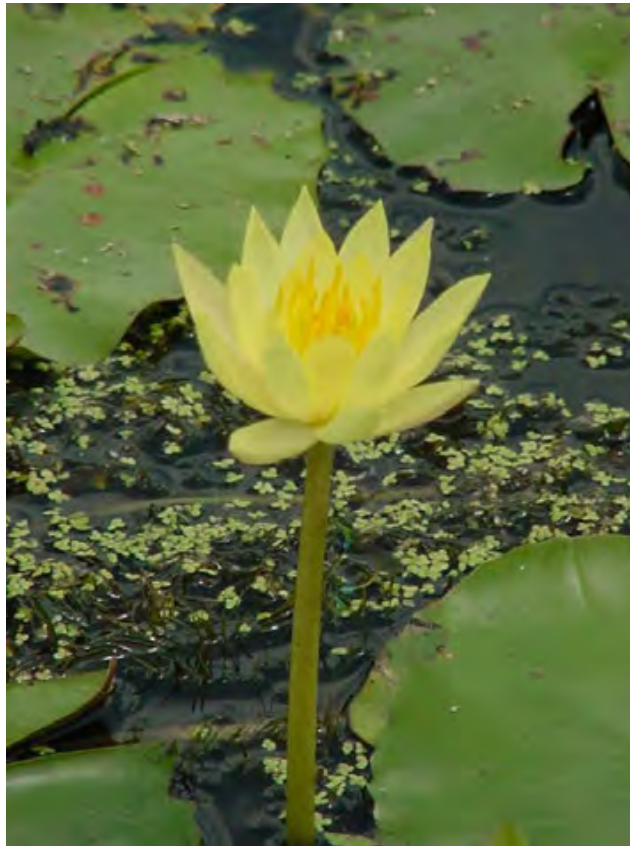
Density: 5 ft apart

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

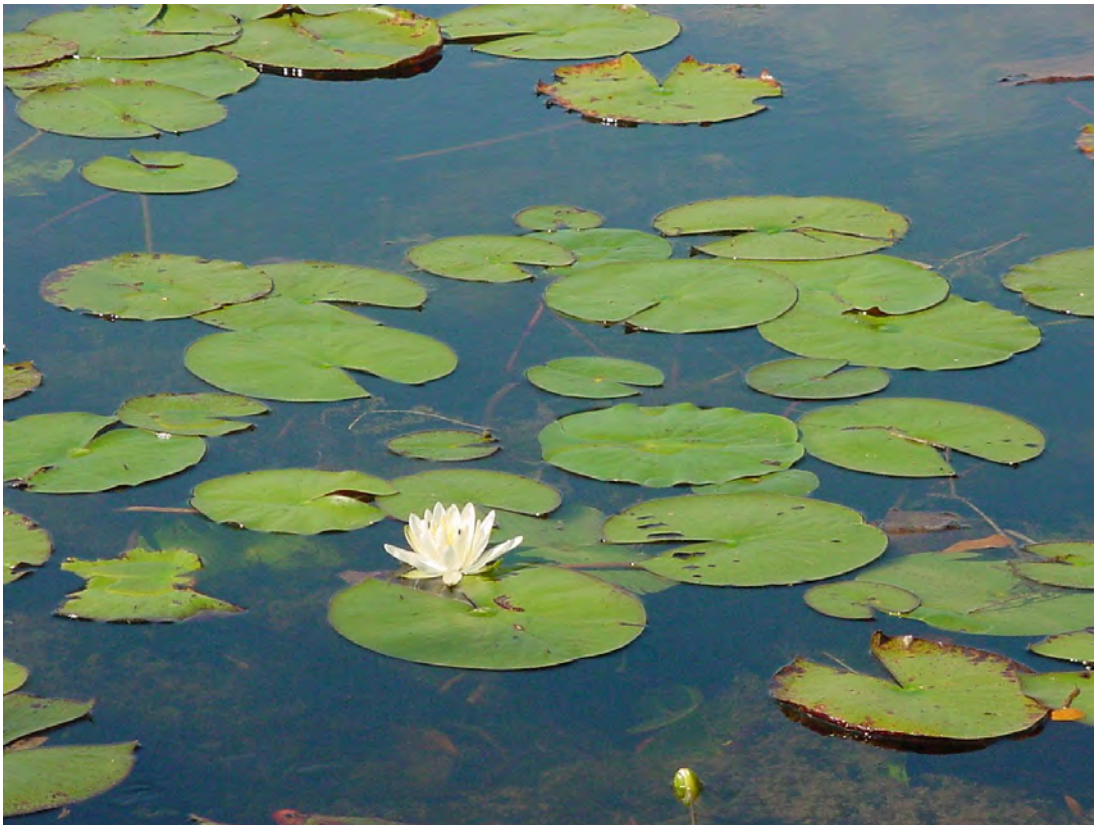
Density: 5 ft apart

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

