



Below is a list of species that we prefer to use on our projects. Our nursery division grows many of them.  
NOTE: All species are subject to seasonal availability but we try to offer choices to our clients when possible.



## GRASSES (*Spartina sp.*)

— TRANSITIONAL ZONE —

We offer Sand Cordgrass, Saltmeadow Cordgrass, and Muhly Grass, depending on the specific lake requirements (control elevation, water quality, salinity, etc.). Grasses grow at the top of the lake bank and prefer no more than 1-2 months of flooding. They grow up to two to three feet tall as they mature. Their root systems are known for effective erosion control and they can either be trimmed or left alone to grow "all natural".



## GOLDEN CANNA LILY

(*Canna flacida*)

— SHALLOW ZONE —

Canna are known for their bright yellow 3" blooms. Many varieties are planted in landscapes and feature red and orange flowers. Our native Canna has a yellow flower and broad green leaves and they typically grow to about two feet tall but can reach three feet in some cases. The bloom turns into a brown seed pod that drops black seeds. These can handle 2-6 months of flooding and seem well-adapted to our dry conditions from January to May when we receive very little rain. Ducks and other birds like to nest in them too!



## BULLTONGUE ARROWHEAD

(*Sagittaria lancifolia*)

— SHALLOW ZONE —

Bulltongue is another broad-leafed plant that only grows to about 2-3 feet tall. It has a nice white bloom that gets to about 1.5" in diameter. This species is very resilient and grows in the toughest conditions. It also forms dense colonies once established. It prefers about 2-4 months underwater but shows very good drought-tolerance in dry season as well. Fish and wildlife nest amongst the leaves and very few pests and fungus species attack it.



## PICKERELWEED

(*Pontederia cordata*)

— MID ZONE —

For the lower section of your lake bank Pickerelweed is a good option because it prefers to be flooded 3-6 months a year. It forms thick colonies and develops a showy purple bloom. The blooms often attract native butterflies. This variety often grows alongside Spikerush but is much more attractive than Spikerush. Natives growing at the bottom of your shoreline also help break up wave action that can beat up and erode your shoreline.

