



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.



MUHLY GRASS (*Muhlenbergia capillaris*)

— TRANSITIONAL ZONE —

Muhly Grass is an attractive alternative to Sand Cordgrass and is prized for its spectacular pink blooms that typically appear in late summer through early fall. While not quite as vigorous as Sand Cordgrass, it can perform very well on lake banks that experience periodic wet conditions.

Muhly Grass generally reaches about 3 feet in height and forms dense clumps of fine-textured foliage. The pink flower plumes can persist for several weeks and provide outstanding ornamental value.



SALT MEADOW CORDGRASS (*Spartina patens*)

— TRANSITIONAL ZONE —

Salt Meadow Cordgrass is a native Florida grass commonly found in coastal marshes and wetland edges throughout the state. Although often associated with brackish environments, it performs exceptionally well around many freshwater lakes and stormwater ponds.

The plant forms dense colonies through underground rhizomes and creates a thick root network that helps stabilize shoreline soils. Mature plants typically reach 2–4 feet in height and develop graceful arching foliage that moves naturally in the wind.



SPIKERUSH (*Eleocharis cellulosa*)

— MID ZONE —

Spikerush is one of the most effective native shoreline stabilization plants available. Rather than producing broad leaves or showy flowers, it forms dense colonies of upright green stems that resemble tall pencils.

The species excels at colonizing shallow-water areas and frequently forms extensive stands at the toe of lake banks. These colonies create a living buffer that dissipates wave energy before it reaches the shoreline, helping reduce erosion on larger lakes.



BEACH SUNFLOWER (*Helianthus debilis*)

— UPPER TRANSITIONAL ZONE —

Beach Sunflower is one of Florida's most popular native flowering groundcovers and can provide outstanding color at the upper edge of a lakeshore planting. It produces bright yellow flowers throughout much of the year and spreads quickly to form dense mats of vegetation.

Because of its vigorous growth habit and extended bloom period, Beach Sunflower is frequently used to soften the appearance of shoreline stabilization projects while helping stabilize upper bank soils.

