Follow these nine principles to make your yard a Florida-Friendly™ Yard!

**Right Plant, Right Place**
Plants selected to suit a specific site will require minimal amounts of water, fertilizer, and pesticides.

**Water Efficiently**
Irrigate only when your lawn and landscape need water. Efficient water is the key to a healthy yard and conservation of limited resources.

**Fertilize Appropriately**
Less is often best. Over-utilization of fertilizer can be hazardous to your plants and the environment.

**Mulch**
Maintaining a 3” layer of mulch will help retain soil moisture, prevent erosion, and suppress weeds.

**Attract Wildlife**
Plants in your yard that provide food, water, and shelter can conserve Florida’s diverse wildlife.

**Manage Yard Pests Responsibly**
Unwise use of pesticides can harm people, pets, beneficial insects, wildlife, and the environment.

**Recycle**
Grass clippings, leaves, and yard trimmings recycled on site provide nutrients to the soil and reduce waste disposal.

**Reduce Stormwater Runoff**
Water running off your yard can carry pollutants such as soil, debris, fertilizer, and pesticides, all of which can adversely impact water quality. Reduction of this runoff will help prevent nonpoint source pollution.

**Protect the Waterfront**
Waterfront property, whether on a river, stream, lake, or pond is very fragile and should be carefully protected to maintain water quality for both humans and wildlife.
List of Plants for Wet Landscapes of Baker County

A wet landscape can be defined as any area in your yard that experiences periodic standing water after heavy rainfall. If the area stays wet for 5 days or more, create a wetland with plants that tolerate extended flooding.

**Trees:**
- American Holly (*Ilex opaca*)
- Bald Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*)
- Black Gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*)
- Florida Elm (*Ulmus Americana var. floridiana*)
- Florida Maple (*Acer floridanum*)
- Fringe Tree (*Chionanthus virginicus*)
- Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)
- Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana*)
- Pond Cypress (*Taxodium ascendens*)
- Red Buckeye (*Aesculus pavia*)
- Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)
- River Birch (*Betula nigra*)
- Shumard Oak (*Quercus shumardii*)
- Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*)
- Sugarberry (*Celtis laevigata*)
- Sweet Bay (*Magnolia virginiana*)
- Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*)
- Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)
- Weeping Willow (*Salix babylonica*)
- Winged Elm (*Ulmus alata*)

**Shrubs:**
- Chinese Holly (*Ilex cornuta*)
- Deciduous Holly (*Ilex decidua*)
- Fern Leaf Bamboo (*Bambusa multiplex*)
- Glossy Privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*)
- Inkberry or Gall berry (*Ilex glabra*)
- Japanese Fatsia (*Fatsia japonica*)
- Oak Leaf Hydrangea (*Hydrangea quercifolia*)
- Silverthorn (*Eleagnus pungens*)
- Southern Wax Myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*)
- Sweetshrub (*Calycanthus floridus*)
- Tea Olive (*Osmanthus fragrans*)
- Titi (*Cyrilla racemiflora*)
- Yaupon Holly (*Ilex vomitoria*)

**Ferns:**
- Cinnamon Fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*)

**Perennials:**
- Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*)
- Hurricane Lily (*Lycoris spp.*)
- Iris (*Iris spp.*)
- Scarlet Hibiscus (*Hibiscus coccineous*)
- Swamp Sunflower (*Helianthus angustifolius*)
- Yellow Canna (*Canna flaccida*)

**Grasses:**
- Dwarf Fakahatchee Grass (*Tripsacum floridanum*)
- Fakahatchee Grass (*Tripsacum capillaris*)
- Muhly Grass (*Muhlenbegia capillaris*)
- Saltmeadow Cordgrass (*Spartina patens*)
- Sand Cordgrass (*Spartina bakeri*)

**Palms:**
- Needle Palm (*Rhaplodyllum hysterix*)

For more information, please visit [http://baker.ifas.ufl.edu/Horticulture/documents/plantsforwetareas_ffl.pdf](http://baker.ifas.ufl.edu/Horticulture/documents/plantsforwetareas_ffl.pdf) or contact the Baker Co. Extension Office.