

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



FLORIDA-FRIENDLY
LANDSCAPING™

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 you 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.

Plants for Wet Areas of Baker County



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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*)

Palms:

Needle Palm (*Rhapldophyllum hystrix*)

Grasses:

Dwarf Fakahatchee Grass
(*Tripsacum floridanum*)
Fakahatchee Grass
(*Tripsacum capillaris*)
Muhly Grass (*Muhlenbergia capillaris*)
Saltmeadow Cordgrass
(*Spartina patens*)
Sand Cordgrass (*Spartina bakeri*)

Perennials:

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

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