

splash!

quick facts on...

Florida-Friendly Landscaping:

How to Save Water through Water-Smart Planting

The South Florida Water Management District

is a regional, governmental agency that oversees the water resources in the southern half of the state. It is the oldest and largest of the state's five water management districts.

Our Mission is to manage and protect water resources of the region by balancing and improving water quality, flood control, natural systems, and water supply.



Sea grape

Did you know that half of residential water is used for outdoor irrigation? You can cut outdoor water use substantially with water-conserving plants and Florida-friendly landscaping principles.

Florida-friendly landscaping conserves water and protects the environment by using drought-tolerant landscaping. It is simply the use of the right plant in the right place with proper maintenance and water-wise irrigation.

Follow the seven fundamentals of Florida-friendly landscaping, and you'll be well on your way to saving water!

1. Design your landscape. Careful planning is crucial to the long-term success of a Florida-friendly landscape. You can minimize your initial investment by installing your landscape in phases. First, make a simple site plan drawing of your property. Note slopes, drainage problems and existing plants and trees. Also note shaded and sunny areas. Determine the areas that will be irrigated when you select plants.

2. Select the right plant for the right area. Select and group plants according to their water needs to eliminate unnecessary watering. You should have three zones in your site plan:

Natural zones: Plants in this area can live on rainfall. They can be native plants or cultivated plants that have adapted to Florida.

Low water or "drought-tolerant" zones: Plants in these areas can survive mostly on rainfall.

Moderate or "oasis" water zones: These areas require regular watering and should be limited as accents in your Xeriscape. Keep these zones functional, such as entryways, turf areas and fruit or vegetable gardens.

3. Analyze the soil. Determine the acid and alkaline levels (pH) of your soil before planting. You can mix organic matter such as

compost, peat, manure or topsoil into sandy soils for enrichment and to retain moisture.

4. Have practical turf areas. Turf is the single largest consumer of water in a landscape. Place turf where it serves a purpose, such as play areas for children or to slow stormwater runoff. Always look for drought-tolerant turf varieties. Consider mulch as an alternative to turf. Avoid long, narrow turf areas because they are difficult to water efficiently.

5. Water wisely. Drought-tolerant plants can survive mostly on rainfall. If watering is necessary, do it only in the early morning, and in accordance with any water restrictions, to reduce evaporation. Remember, Florida Statutes require that all new automatic lawn sprinkler systems must have a rain sensor device or shut-off switch which overrides the system cycle following adequate rainfall. Water trees, shrubs, flowers and ground covers with low-volume drip or spray heads. Water your landscape only when it shows signs of stress or wilt. In the cool winter months, once per week is sufficient, with no rainfall. In the summer 2-3 times per week if it doesn't rain.

6. Use mulches. Mulches limit weed growth and retain moisture. Two to three inches of mulch on garden beds and walkways also reduces weed growth and slows erosion. Avoid cypress mulch. Use other organic mulches such as recycled mulch, bark chips, wood shavings or pine straw/needles.

7. Properly maintain your landscape. Overwatering increases the risk of plant disease. To encourage deep rooting and more drought-resistance, water plants thoroughly without over-watering.

Fertilize properly: excessive fertilizer promotes fast, but weak growth and actually increases a plant's water needs, as does over-pruning.

Plants for Your Florida-Friendly Landscape

Your lawn does not have to look like a desert scene when you use Florida-friendly landscaping. Many lush and tropical-looking plants are among the list of native, drought-tolerant plants with some listed here. They will add to the beauty of your landscape while conserving water.

Consult your nursery professional for information on which of these plants are appropriate for your region.

Trees

Bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*)
 Dahoon holly (*Ilex cassine*)
 Geiger tree (*Cordia sebestena*)
 Gumbo Limbo (*Bursera simaruba*)
 Ironwood (*Krugiodendron ferreum*)
 Live oak (*Quercus virginiana*)
 Magnolia, southern (*Magnolia grandiflora*)
 Magnolia, sweet bay (*Magnolia virginiana*)
 Myrsine (*Rapanea guianensis*)
 Paradise tree (*Simarouba glauca*)
 Pigeon plum (*Coccoloba diversifolia*)
 Red bay (*Persea borbonia*)
 Red maple (*Acer rubrum*)
 Sea grape (*Coccoloba uvifera*)
 Silver buttonwood (*Conocarpus erectus* var. *sericeus*)
 Simpson's stopper (*Myricanthes fragrans*)
 Slash pine (*Pinus elliotii*)
 Southern red cedar (*Juniperus silicicola*)
 Trumpet tree (*Tabebuia* spp.)



Sweet bay magnolia

Shrubs

Beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*)
 Cocoplum (*Chrysobalanus icaco*)
 Coral bean (*Erythrina herbacea*)
 Crinum lily (*Crinum asiaticum*)
 Firebush (*Hamelia patens*)
 Florida privet (*Forestiera segregata*)
 Holly, Stokes dwarf (*Ilex vomitoria*)
 Jamaica caper (*Capparis cyanophallophora*)
 Marlberry (*Ardisia escallonioides*)
 Necklace pod (*Sophora tomentosa*)
 Walter's viburnum (*Viburnum obovatum*)
 Wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*)
 White indigo berry (*Randia aculeata*)
 White stopper (*Eugenia axillaris*)
 Wild coffee (*Psychotria nervosa*)
 Wild coffee, dwarf (*Psychotria ligustrifolia*)

Palms and Cycads

Buccaneer or Sargent's palm (*Pseudophoenix sargentii*)
 Cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*)
 Coontie (*Zamia pumila*)
 Paurotis/Everglades palm (*Acroelorrhaphe wrightii*)
 Queen sago (*Cycas circinalis*)
 Royal palm (*Roystonea elata*)
 Saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*)
 Thatch palm (*Thrinax* spp.)



A Florida-friendly yard

Ferns

Boston fern (*Nephrolepis exaltata*)
 Leather fern (*Acrostichum danaeifolium*)
 Swamp fern (*Blechnum serrulatum*)

Accent Grasses, Vines and Groundcovers

Bougainvillea (*Bougainvillea spectabilis*)
 Coral honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*)
 Cordgrass (*Spartina bakeri*)
 Corky-stemmed passion-flower (*Passiflora suberosa*)
 Fakahatchee grass (*Tripsacum dactyloides*)
 Florida gama grass (*Tripsacum floridanum*)
 Lantana, trailing (*Lantana montevidensis*)
 Liriope (*Liriope muscari*)
 Mondo grass (*Ophiopogon japonicus*)
 Purple love grass (*Eragrostis spectabilis*)
 Railroad vine (*Ipomoea pes-caprae*)
 Sea oats (*Uniola paniculata*)

Annuals/Perennials/Wildflowers

Beach sunflower (*Helianthus debilis*)
 Black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*)
 Blanket flower (*Gaillardia pulchella*)
 Lantana, pineland (*Lantana depressa*)
 Lantana, wild (*Lantana involucrata*)
 Pentas (*Pentas lanceolata*)
 Porter weed (*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*)
 Sea oxeye daisy (*Borrichia frutescens*)
 Spider lily (*Hymenocallis latifolia*)
 Tickseed (*Coreopsis leavenworthii*)



Blanket flower

Florida-friendly landscaping saves time, money, water and our environment! For more information, go to sfwmd.gov.



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sfwmd.gov

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 West Palm Beach, FL 33416-4680

SERVICE CENTERS

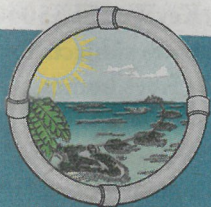
Big Cypress Basin/Naples
 239-263-7615
 Broward
 954-713-3200
 Florida Keys (Key Largo)
 305-853-3219
 Lower West Coast
 239-338-2929 or 800-248-1201

Martin/St. Lucie
 772-223-2600 or 800-250-4100
 Miami-Dade
 305-377-7274 or 800-250-4300
 Okeechobee
 863-462-5260 or 800-250-4200
 Orlando
 407-858-6100 or 800-250-4250
 Palm Beach County
 561-682-6000 or 800-432-2045

PROTECT YOUR PIPES!

Maintain Proper Planting Distances

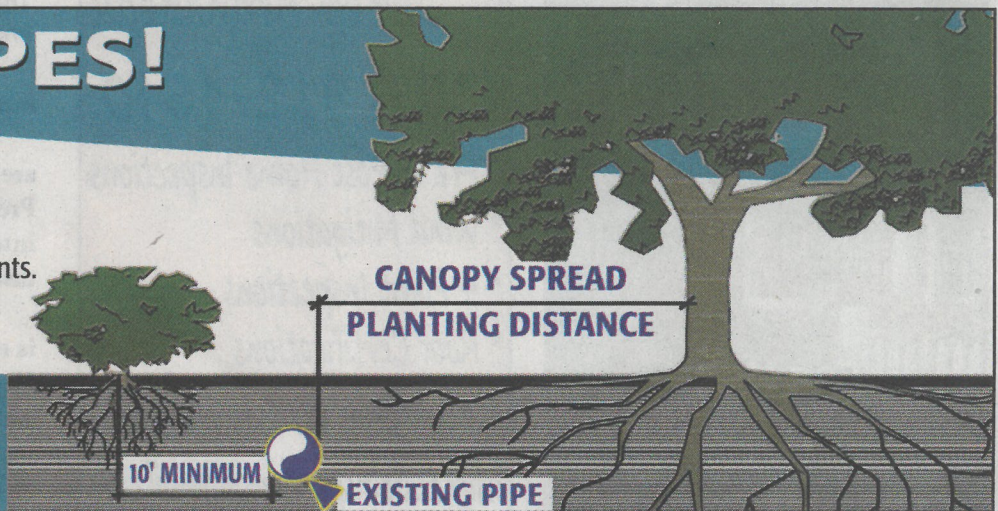
Planting sites should be a minimum of 10 feet away from the pipe or no closer than the edge of the mature canopy spread, whichever is greater. This will prevent root intrusion and uprooting of pipes during storm events.



Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority

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(305) 296-2454



Protect Your Pipes!

DON'T GET UPROOTED!



MAINTAIN PROPER PLANTING DISTANCES

Planting sites should be a minimum of 10' away from the pipe or no closer than the edge of the mature canopy spread, whichever is greater.



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