

NATIVE AQUATIC PLANTS



Bald Cypress
is a tree that loses all its leaves in winter and produces woody knees that protrude from around it.



Pickerelweed
grows in clusters ranging from one to four feet tall and has spikes of violet flowers.

Giant Bulrush
has round, tall stems and vary in height from three to ten feet. The flowers appear as brown spikelets.



Knotgrass
may reach a height of one foot above water surface. Small flowers occur on lower side of branch.



Natural lakes and streams have many different kinds of aquatic plants growing around the shoreline.



Golden Canna
is three to four feet tall with bright yellow flowers that bloom in spring and summer.



Lanceleaf Arrowhead
has spear-shaped leaves with three-petaled white flowers on long stalks.



Spatterdock
has flat leaves and yellow flowers that float on top of the water, but the plant is rooted to the lake bottom.



Eel Grass
lives underwater and has ribbonlike leaves and spiral flower stalks.



Softstem Bulrush
is not as tall as the giant bulrush and has stems with a slightly triangular shape. Flowers appear at the end of stalks in chestnut-brown spikelets.

Native aquatic plant communities provide oxygen, food and shelter for fish and other wildlife. These plants help prevent soil erosion and help clean our water by filtering out some of the pollution. A natural diversity of these plants is important to having a healthy lake, pond, stream or wetland.

Southwest Florida
Water Management District

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Lakes Education
Action Drive



City of

Lakeland



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