

VOLUSIA COUNTY

Water-Wise Groundcovers/Edging Plants

*means not freeze-tolerant

Native

- Adam's Needle (*Bear grass*)
- Blanket Flower
- Beach Sunflower
- Coontie



Lily
Turf



Coontie

Non-Native

- Aztec Grass, Variegated Liriope
- Blue Daze*
- Cast Iron Plant (*shade-tolerant*)
- Firecracker Plant*
- Lily Turf, Evergreen Giant Liriope
- Mexican Heather



India
Hawthorne



Adam's
Needle

Water-Wise Shrubs

*means not freeze-tolerant

Native

- American Beautyberry
- Saw Palmetto
- Simpson Stopper (*nakedwood*)*
- Wax Myrtle
- Yaupon Holly



Pentas



Yaupon
Holly



Wax
Myrtle

Non-Native

- India Hawthorne
- Lantana, Dwarf
- Pentas
- Plumbago*
- Silverthorn
- Sago Palm
- Texas Sage



Plumbago



American
Beautyberry



Silverthorn

Water-Wise Planting

Also called Xeriscape (From the Greek word xeric, dry)

How to landscape to save water

- 1 Make a full plan in advance, but make changes gradually to be easier on your budget
- 2 Plan your yard with "oasis areas" (watered) among "desert areas" (not watered)
- 3 The key to successful gardening is "the right plant in the right place." Consider your soil type, degree of shade, and nearness to the coast (in relation to salt tolerance). Contact University of Florida Cooperative Extension Service for more specialized information, including a soil analysis.
- 4 Replace turfgrass, where possible, with water-wise ground covers and shrubs
- 5 Spread mulch (leaf litter, decayed organic matter) on the soil surface to hold water
- 6 Plan to water from 6 weeks to 9 months, until plants are established
- 7 If a water source is not readily available, the best times to plant are during the summer rainy season or winter dormancy period

Water-Wise Trees

Native

- Cabbage Palm
- Laurel Oak
- Live Oak
- Sea Grape
- Sweet Gum
- Southern Red Cedar



Sea Grape



Southern Red Cedar



Laurel Oak



Live Oak



Crape Myrtle



Cabbage Palm

Non-native

- Chinese Elm
(Drake Elm)
- Crape Myrtle
- Sycamore
(Native to FL Panhandle)