

WATER GARDEN PLANTS

Choose these attractive and hardy native plants as alternatives to potentially aquatic invasive species

Add beauty and interest to your water garden with plants that are likely to be hardier than non-natives. Nursery professionals can help you select plants native to your area.

Harvesting native plants from the wild may require a permit or permission.

Even though these plants are native to our region, it is illegal to release or plant them in lakes or streams without a permit from your state natural resource management or agriculture department.

Do your part—contain your water garden plants and animals



Paul Skawinski

ARROWHEAD
Sagittaria latifolia



Paul Skawinski

CARDINAL FLOWER
Lobelia cardinalis



Paul Skawinski

PICKERELWEED
Pontederia cordata



Paul Skawinski

BLAZING STAR
Liatris pycnostachya



Chris J. Benson

BLUE FLAG
Iris versicolor



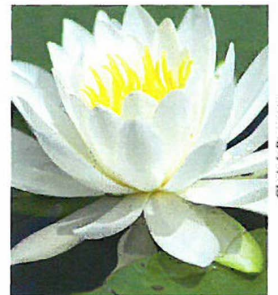
Chris J. Benson

MARSH MARIGOLD
Caltha palustris



Paul Skawinski

MONKEY FLOWER
Mimulus ringens



Chris J. Benson

WHITE WATER LILY
Nymphaea odorata



Paul Skawinski

COONTAIL
Ceratophyllum demersum



R. W. Smith

BOTTLE BRUSH SEDGE
Carex comosa



Daniel L. Nickrent

DARK GREEN BULRUSH
Scirpus atrovirens



Paul Skawinski

TURTLEHEAD
Chelone glabra



Habitattitude
PROTECT OUR ENVIRONMENT
DO NOT RELEASE FISH AND AQUATIC PLANTS
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Great Lakes
RESTORATION

Sea Grant
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For more information,
contact the Ohio Sea
Grant College Program
(614-292-8949) or the
Ohio Department of
Natural Resources
(1-800-WILDLIFE)

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Invasive Plants to Avoid in the Great Lakes Region

Learn to recognize them. In most cases, it is against the law to buy, sell, transport or possess these plants in the Great Lakes region. Though they may be available in catalogs or online, it is your responsibility to know state regulations. Contact your state natural resources or agriculture department for more information.

DO NOT release or allow escape of water garden plants or fish into our environment

They may become harmful aquatic invaders that...

- crowd out native plants
- damage habitat for fish, birds, insects, and amphibians
- interfere with recreational opportunities
- cost millions of dollars to control.



CURLYLEAF PONDWEED
Potamogeton crispus

Chris J. Benson



EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL
Myriophyllum spicatum

Paul Skawinski



WATER LETTUCE
Pistia stratiotes

Marte Kitson



YELLOW IRIS
Iris pseudacorus

Jonathan Billinger



HYDRILLA
Hydrilla verticillata

Michael J. Grodowitz



WATER HYACINTH
Eichhornia crassipes

Paul Skawinski



HYBRID WATERLILY
Nymphaea spp.

Marte Kitson



PURPLE LOOSESTRIPE
Lythrum salicaria

Paul Skawinski



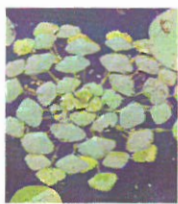
EUROPEAN FROGBIT
Hydrocharis morsus-ranae

Dayna Laxton



FLOWERING RUSH
Butomus umbellatus

Paul Skawinski



WATER CHESTNUT
Trapa natans

Paul Skawinski



PARROT FEATHER
Myriophyllum aquaticum

Paul Skawinski



YELLOW FLOATING HEART
Nymphoides peltata

Paul Skawinski



FANWORT
Cabomba caroliniana

Paul Skawinski



BRITTLE NAIAD
Najas minor

Paul Skawinski

Tips for enjoying water garden plants and fish—in water gardens where they belong:

- **Build** water gardens well away from other waters and areas prone to flooding.
- **Inspect** and **rinse** aquatic plant orders to remove hitchhiking seeds, plant fragments, snails, insects or fish.
- **Give** or **trade** with another water gardener, pond owner or aquarist.
- **Seal** aquatic plants in a plastic bag and place in the trash. **Do not compost.**
- **Contact** a veterinarian or pet retailer for guidance on humane disposal of animals.

Be aware of state regulations regarding possession, transport, or sale of non-native plants and animals. Never transplant non-native plants into lakes streams, wetlands or stormwater ponds. Recognize which plants and fish are potentially invasive in your climate zone. Plants spread by seed, rhizome, or even plant fragments.



Habitat Attitude

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