



UNIVERSITY OF  
**FLORIDA**  
EXTENSION  
Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

## THE VILLAGES NATIVE PLANT LANDSCAPE PLANS

A Landscape Pattern Book for All Native Florida-Friendly Landscapes



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# THE VILLAGES: NATIVE PLANT LANDSCAPE PLANS

## Introduction

More Florida residents are switching to Florida-Friendly landscape designs as they become more aware of the environmental impacts of typical Florida yards. Abandoning the effort, water, money and chemical costs to maintain Florida landscapes with traditional plants, they are substituting drought-tolerant shrubs, clump grasses, and ground covers. Properly maintained all native landscape designs that fit the local aesthetic are often very attractive with an interesting mix of color, texture, and plant forms. These designs should specify a foundation of plants native to the area so the residential landscape can provide services to pollinators and local wildlife. If desired, suitable ornamental exotics can be used for occasional accents.

There are four major considerations in a residential landscape design

1. Maintainable design that balances the desires of the homeowner with the effort required
2. An appearance that matches the expected aesthetic of the community
3. Utilizes plants which not only look good, but provide environmental services to local wildlife
4. Creates a functional extension of your home

The key consideration is selecting the right plant for the right place. Chose hardy drought-tolerant plants that match the soil and light conditions and fit the space at mature size. Slower growing species often provide the least attention. The right plants arranged in masses and separated from each other will be visually pleasing because they look well-maintained, a key factor in people's perception of beauty. The 3-dimensional aspect of a multi-layer design using appropriate diversity of plants invites you to explore, and provides a pay back in many hours of enjoyment. Birds, butterflies and pollinators will also benefit.

To help you achieve a healthy, attractive, low maintenance yard, this pattern book provides layouts and plant suggestions to make the transition to a Florida-Friendly native plant yard. Landscape plans are presented for three different lot sizes and home types found in The Villages:

Interior rectangular lot  
 Corner lot  
 Courtyard Villa

Each home has two options: a plan with a higher plant diversity for increased visual interest and environmental services. This design is suitable for homeowners who are year-round residents and willing and able to do perform a higher level of maintenance.

The second plan has fewer plants and less species diversity, but is easier to keep for homeowners who rely on others for maintenance, are not full-time residents, or who simply want an attractive yet simple, low maintenance and low cost yard.



# THE VILLAGES: NATIVE PLANT LANDSCAPE PLANS

## Creating Your Own Plan

The book provides the options of using the plan as-is if your house has the same footprint, altering the existing plan by substituting plants if desired, or creating an entirely new plan using the blank base maps. One way to create a new plan is to use the same plants from the existing plan and simply re-arrange them, or select plants from any of the plant lists of all the plans and arrange them on the blank base map. Any plant from all the plant lists can be used because they were selected for the typical growing conditions in the neighborhoods and general area. If you would like to draw your own plan the following planting plan principles will be helpful:

## General Planting Design Principles

**Organization:** Organize spaces by using pathways, hardscapes, and plants to divide and organize spaces.

**Proportion:** Keep the size of the plants proportional to the house and spaces in the yard.

**Repetition:** Repeat plant materials for a unified and cohesive look, with just enough variety for interest.

**Variety:** Make the yard interesting by varying plant sizes (especially heights), color, texture, and shape.

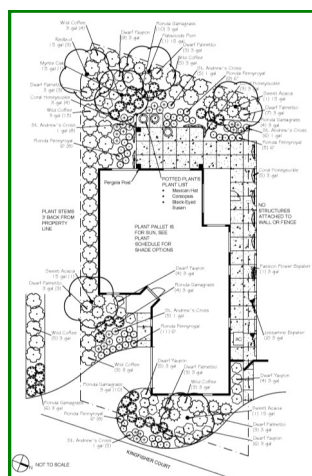
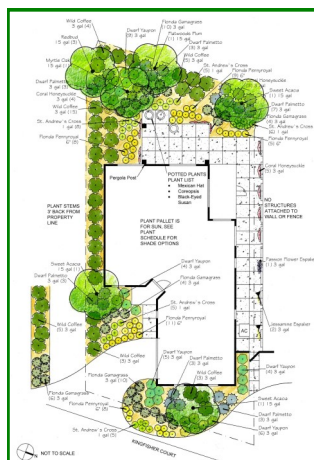
**Composition:** Group and arrange plants in overlapping masses based on size, form, color, and growing requirements.

**Emphasis:** Use dramatically different plants as focal points to attract attention.

## How to use this book:

1. Select one of the example lots that is similar in size and shape to your lot. Check the site information table for site dimensions.
2. Narrow your selection by choosing the lot that best fits your maintenance capabilities – site #1 has a smaller variety of plants, and site #2 has a greater variety plants.
3. Analyze your yard to determine site conditions—particularly sun and shade areas
4. Review the plant tables—note the plant names and research the plants to become familiar with their growing requirements
5. Select the plants that fit your site conditions and have the visual appeal you desire— you do not have to use all the plants and you can add additional plants from the other plans
6. Use the black and white copy to substitute plants, for example substitute a shade plant for a sun plant if needed or use the blank base map at the end of the book to draw a new plan

### Step 1— select a plan



SITE INFORMATION	
No. of Species:	8
No. of Plants:	207
Overall Site:	5,908 sq. ft.
Back Yard:	Depth – 30 ft.
Front Yard:	Depth – 21 ft.
Side Yard:	Width – 50 ft.
House Size:	8 ft. and 5.4 ft.
	1,720 Sq. ft.

### Step 2 and 3— match site size and analyze site conditions

Quantity	Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>TREES</b>		
6	5- Sweet Acacia	Acacia farnesiana
	Dwarf Red Buckeye	Aesculus pavia
<b>SHRUBS</b>		
42	2- Yaupon Holly	Ilex vomitoria 'Stoke's Dwarf'
	Dwarf Walter's Viburnum	Viburnum obovatum
35	3- Wild Coffee	Psychotria nervosa
	Marlberry	Ardisia escallonioides
17	4- Dwarf Palmetto	Sabal minor
	Scrub Palmetto	Sabal etonia
<b>GROUD COVER</b>		
	Purple Coneflower	Echinacea purpurea

### Step 4 and 5— select plants

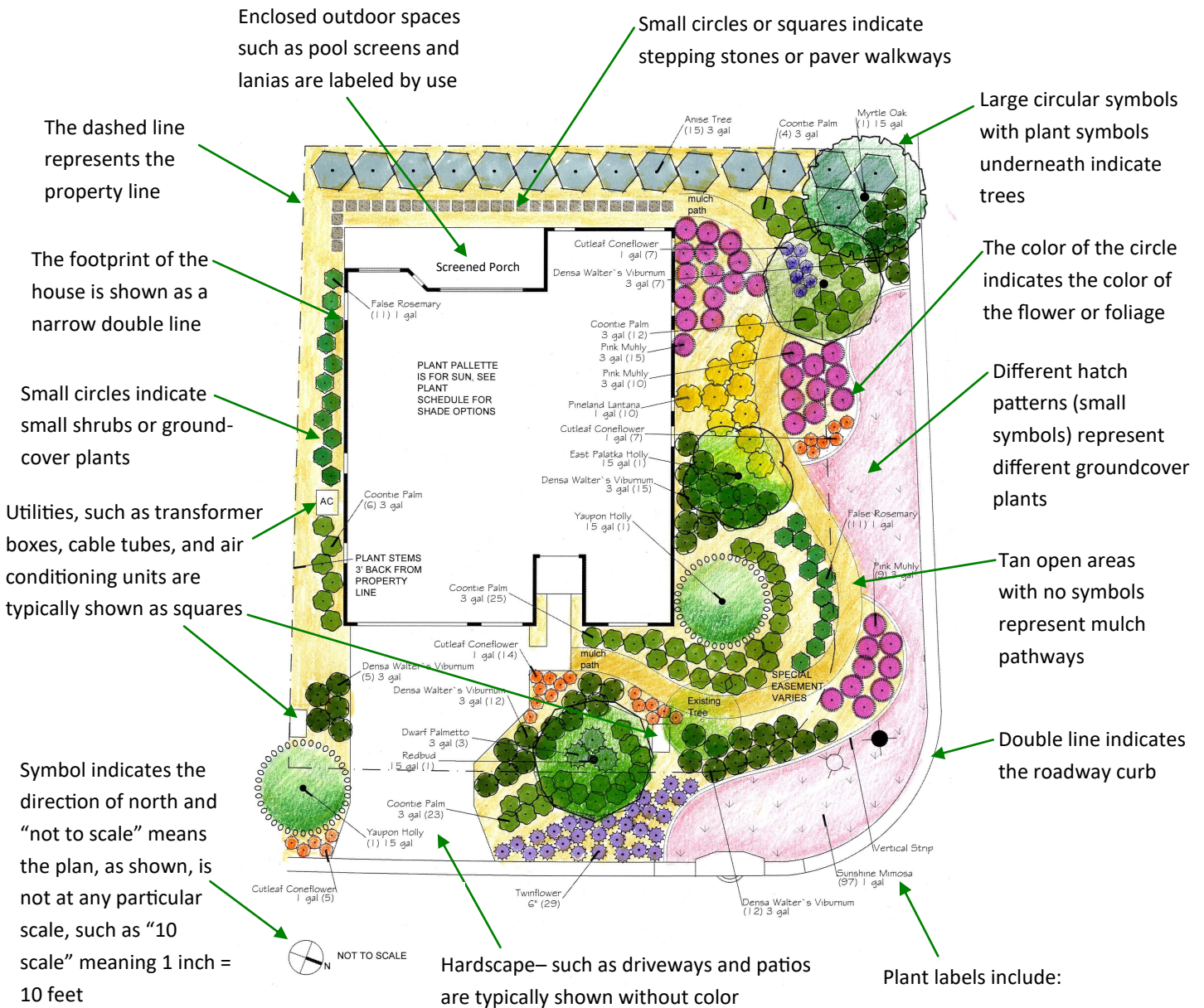
### Step 6— if desired revise existing plan or draw new plan



# THE VILLAGES: NATIVE PLANT LANDSCAPE PLANS

## How to read a planting Plan

To review the planting plan it helps to know what the symbols and labels mean. Below is a sample plan with notes to explain the symbols.



Other features typically shown on a plat survey that require attention are utility easements, drainage easements, building setback lines, and vision setback lines. For example, corner lots, such as this one will not allow shrubs and other tall plant material on the street corner that blocks the view of vehicles at the intersection. Trees with a clear view under a high canopy are sometimes allowed. The same is true for right-of-ways along streets— tall plants that block the view of someone backing out of a driveway are not permitted. One feature that is normally not shown on a survey or plan is the underground utility lines, which **must be located** prior to creating the plan and digging to avoid the lines.



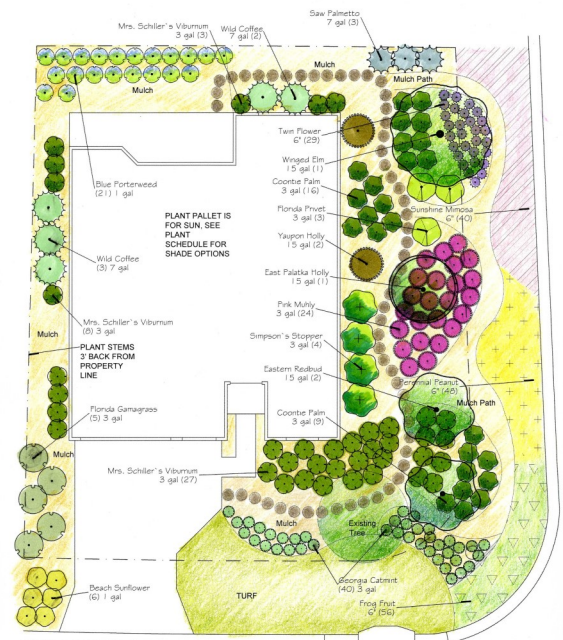
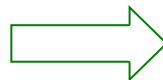
# THE VILLAGES: NATIVE PLANT LANDSCAPE PLANS

## Other Considerations

These designs attempt to take into consideration the specific Covenants and Deed Restrictions as well as rules and regulations including current amendments that are required to obtain approval in the architectural review process. Make sure that you know and understand these restrictions before you start planning your design. Always obtain approval before proceeding with any work.

Below are a summary of the requirements that apply to the homes for which the example plans were prepared:

- Florida-Friendly plants may be substituted for sod.
- Homeowners are encouraged to replace existing plant material with more drought tolerant varieties.
- There is no percentage requirement for turfgrass or "lawnlike" area.
- To minimize obstruction of drainage and allow for access:
  - Stems of trees and woody shrubs should be set back from the property line on the sides and back of the house by 3 feet.
  - Sod or Ground cover shall be used in the 2 feet adjacent to the property lines with touch other lots.
- No permanent structures, poured cement, raised beds or cement edging in the setback areas.
- Raised beds are limited to 18 inches high, unless on a slope (Pots and elevated planters are not considered raised beds)
- Formal hedges are limited to 4 feet in height
- No signs are allowed
- No lawn ornaments are allowed



The goal is to move from mostly turf to mostly plant materials using low input plants with high aesthetic value



# COURTYARD VILLAS: NATIVE PLANT LANDSCAPE PLANS

**The landscape goals for the Courtyard Villas include:**

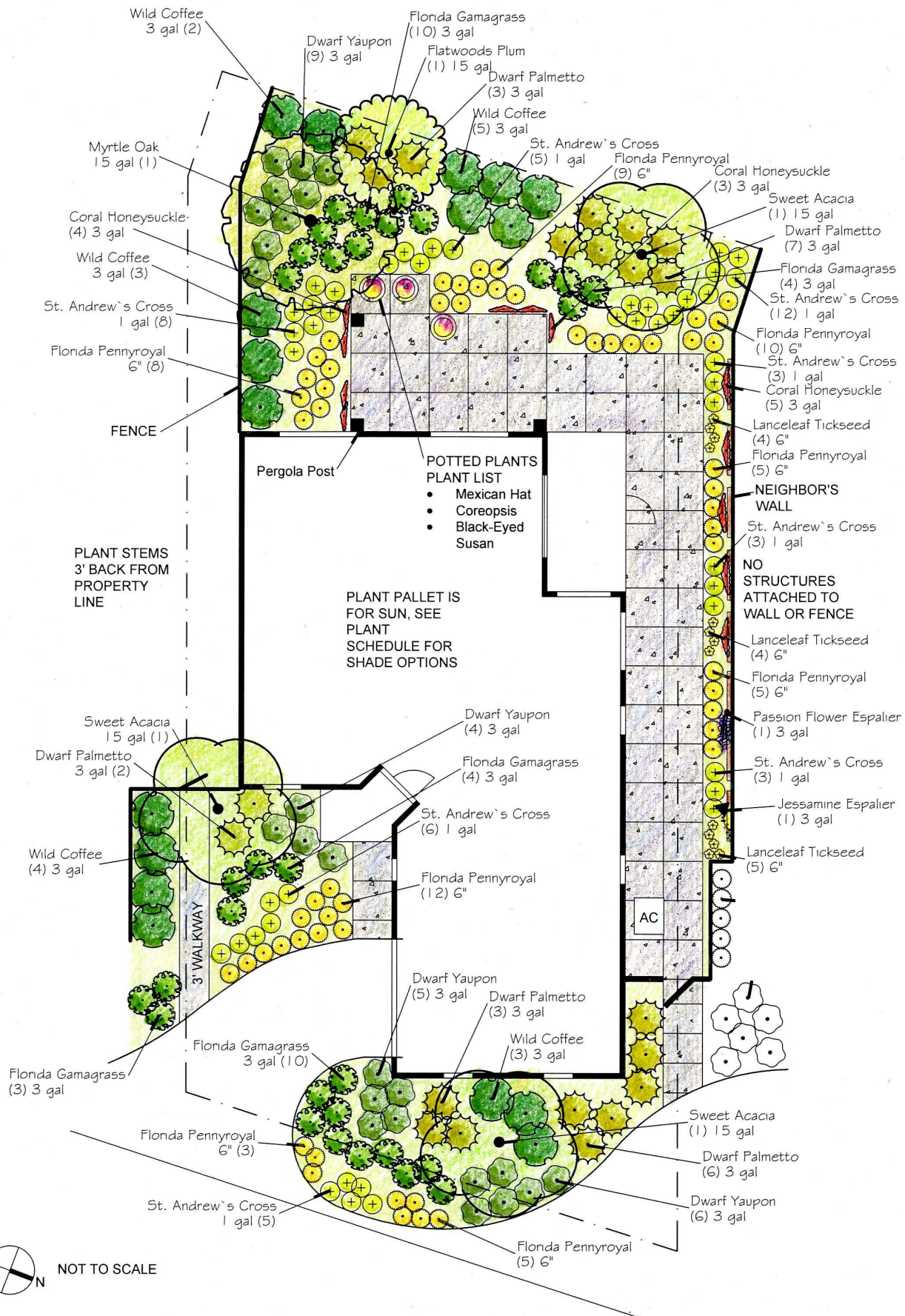
1. Increase the diversity of the plant material in the yards and eliminate turf
2. Decrease the amount of gravel and stone used in the front yards, but not eliminate the use of them entirely
3. Provide a greater variety of height in the back yard, especially where views need to be blocked or opened
4. Plant vines at base of arbor posts to cover arbors and provide shade in back yard
5. Include containers on back patio for colorful perennials and annuals to keep plants that need more water in small areas
6. Use trellis or espaliers along side yard fence to grow colorful vines

## Landscape Goals

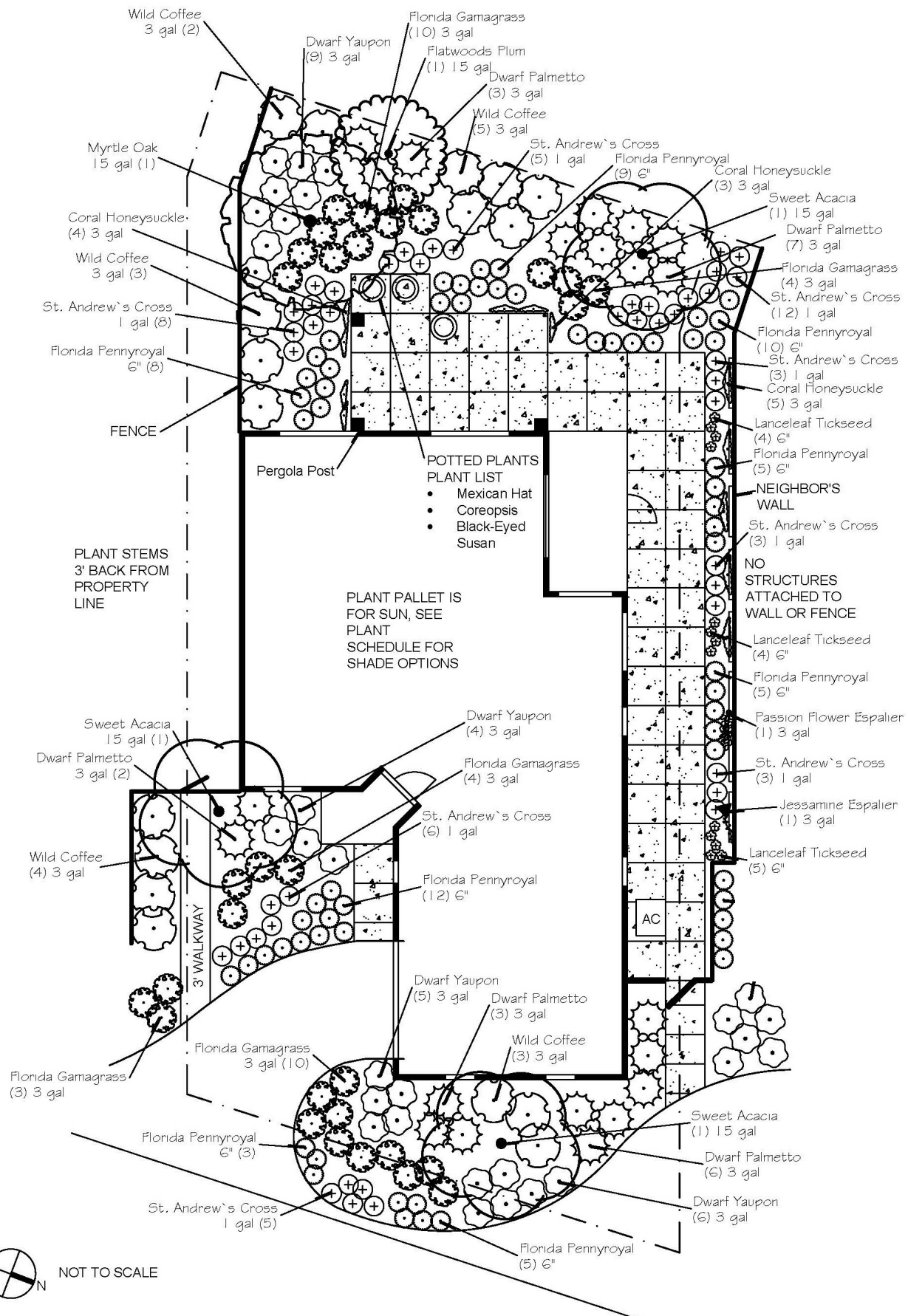




# COURTYARD VILLA: LOW PLANT DIVERSITY



# COURTYARD VILLA: LOW PLANT DIVERSITY





# COURTYARD VILLA: LOW PLANT DIVERSITY

## 1. FRONT YARD

The plants in this bed are mostly low growing for safety when backing out of driveway. Visual interest is created with a variety of textures, forms, and colors, including fine grasses and coarse scrub palmetto. The Sweet Acacia tree is a year-round flowering specimen tree. The warm color scheme includes yellows and light purple flowers, and yellow green and light green foliage.

## 2. FRONT DOOR

The plant materials by the front door are the same as the front yard for repetition and continuity in the overall plan. The large wild coffee shrubs in the side bed act as a screen between this house and the neighbors home. A bed of soft yellow and purple flowers create a welcoming entry as you walk toward the front door.

## 3. SIDE YARDS

### Right Side

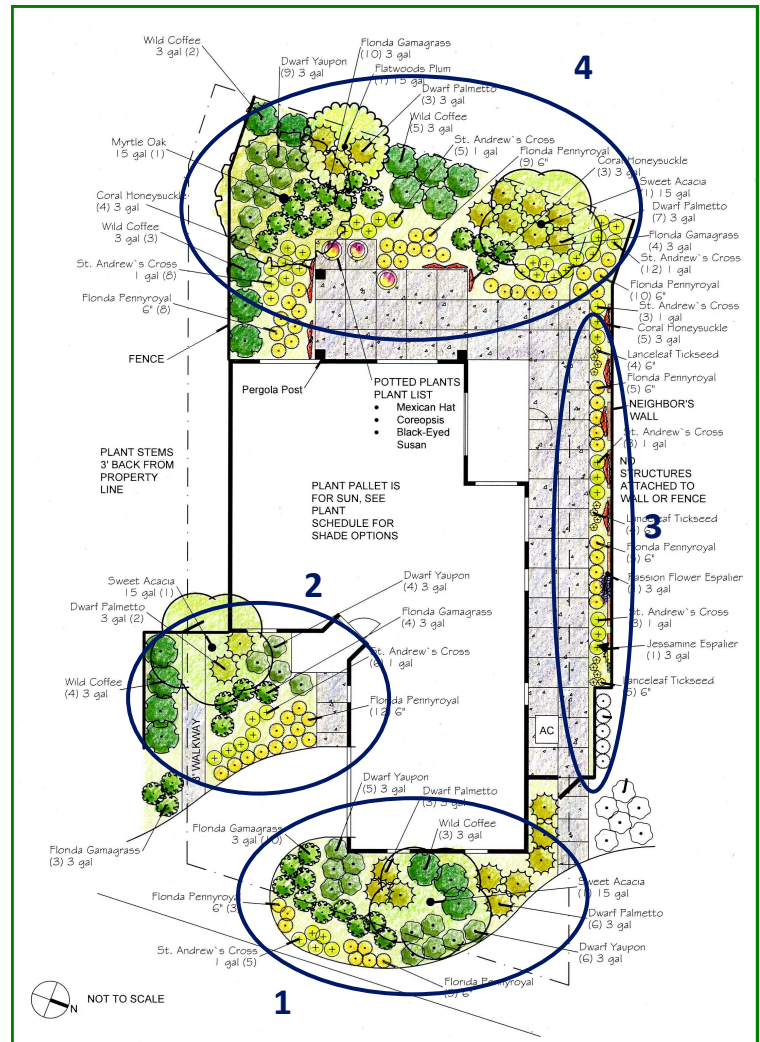
Several trellis along the fence line this path with scented flowering vines climbing up, which screens the fence and the adjacent neighbors yard. The vines attract pollinators and add color to an area with a lot of beige hardscape

### Left Side

Tall erect shrubs are planted 3 feet back from the property line to screen the fence and the neighbors yard.

## 4. BACK YARD

The perimeter of the yard is planted with tall shrubs and a few trees to provide privacy and shade in the yard. Plants closer to the outdoor patio are small size with fine texture and colorful flowers to add visual interest at the appropriate scale. The vertical layering of different plants also adds visual interest and creates wildlife habitat



## SITE INFORMATION

No. of Species: 13

No. of Plants: 227

Overall Site: 5,908 sq. ft.

Back Yard: Depth – 30 ft.

Front Yard: Depth – 21 ft.

Right Side Yard: Width- 8 Ft.

Left Side Yard: Width- 5.4 ft.

House Size: 1,924 Sq. ft.

# COURTYARD VILLA: LOW PLANT DIVERSITY

Quantity	Common Name	Scientific Name	Gal Size	Spacing	Size
<b>TREES</b>					
3	Sweet Acacia	Acacia farnesiana	7 gallon	as shown	20'x 15'
1	Flatwoods Plum	Prunus umbellata	7 gallon	as shown	20' x 12'
1	Myrtle Oak	Quercus myrtifolia	7 gallon	as shown	30' x 15'
<b>SHRUBS</b>					
24	Dwarf Yaupon Holly	Ilex vomitoria 'Stoke's Dwarf'	1 gallon	4' o.c.	4' x 4'
17	Wild Coffee	Psychotria nervosa	1 gallon	5' o.c.	10' x 5'
21	Dwarf Palmetto	Sabal minor	1 gallon	6' o.c.	7' x 6'
<b>GROUND COVER</b>					
13	Lanceleaf Tickseed	Coreopsis lanceolata	1 gallon	1' o.c.	2' x 1.5'
57	Florida Pennyroyal	Piloblephis rigida	1 gallon	2' o.c.	2' x 2'
45	St. Andrew's Cross	Hypericum hypericoides	1 gallon	2' o.c.	2' x 2'
<b>GRASSES</b>					
48	Florida Gamagrass	Tripsacum floridanum	1 gallon	3' o.c.	3' x 3'
<b>VINES</b>					
6	Coral Honeysuckle	Lonicera sempervirens	1 gallon	on trellis	10' x 8'
1	Carolina Jessimine	Gelsemium sempervirens	1 gallon	on trellis	20' x 20'
1	Passion Flower	Passiflora incarnata	1 gallon	on trellis	10' x 10'

**Green rows**– show **shade** substitutes for sun plants on plan

**Quantity**– Total number of plants on the plan

**Common Name**– The plant name that is used in the region

**Scientific Name**– the standard botanical name includes the species and family

**Gallon Size**– the recommended size of the nursery pot when purchasing the plant

**Spacing**– the distance from center of one plant to the center of the adjacent plant (o.c. = on-center) when installing the plant material

**Size**– the size of the plant when it reaches it's mature or full grown size. Size is recorded as height x width (or spread). 15' x 6' = a plant that will be 15 feet tall with a spread of 6 feet

## Legend



# COURTYARD VILLA: LOW PLANT DIVERSITY

The primary design intent of Group 1 is the combination of three distinct forms by using a clumping, spiky grass, a small rounded shrub, and a tall irregular shrub. The high contrast between forms create a pleasing composition. When using form to create interest look for plants with a well defined form and select 3 that are distinctly different

## Group 1– Form Contrast



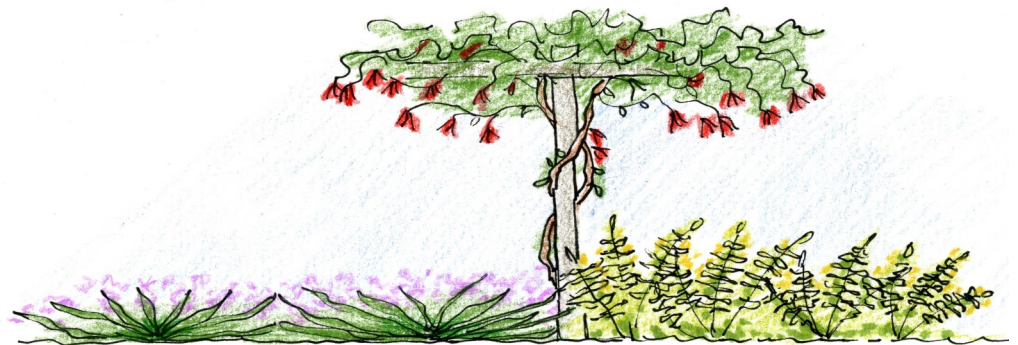
**Florida Gammagrass**  
Groundcover  
Clumping/Spiky form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Light green

**Dwarf Yaupon Holly**  
Shrub  
Round form  
Medium size  
Medium texture  
Medium green leaves

**Wild Coffee**  
Shrub  
Irregular erect form  
Large size  
Coarse texture  
Dark green leaves

Plants in group 2 are clustered together for maximum color impact. The light purple, red, and yellow flowers create a warm color palette that attracts pollinators. When selecting color for a design use warm colors with one contrasting cool color, such as blue, or use cool colors—darker shades of purple and blue—with one warm color

## Group 2– Color scheme



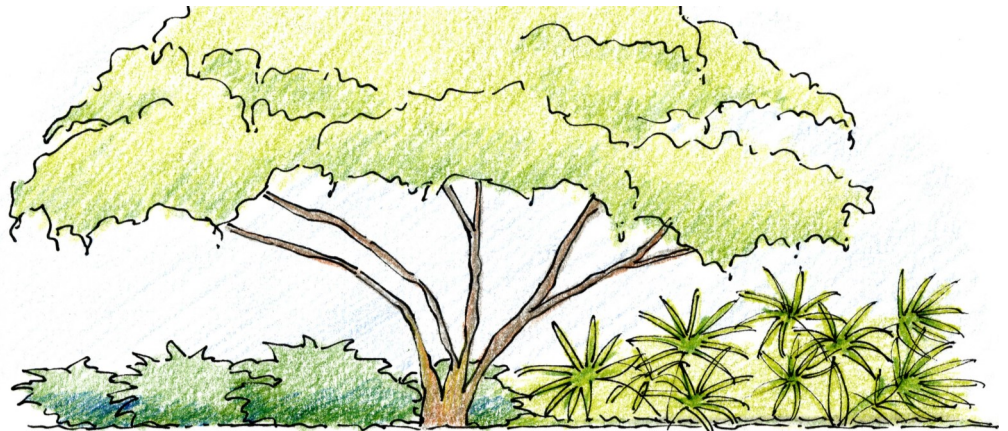
**Florida Pennyroyal**  
Groundcover  
Spreading form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Light purple flowers  
Yellow berries

**Coral Honeysuckle**  
Vine  
Cascading Form  
Medium size  
Medium texture  
Red flowers

**St. Andrews Cross**  
Groundcover  
Vase form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Yellow flowers  
Medium green foliage

Group 3 relies on size difference to create interest. with 3 vertical layers. The bottom layer of Yaupon Holly creates a solid base to anchor the Sweet Acacia Tree. The Palmetto creates the middle layer with an open coarse texture that contrasts the fine foliage texture of the shrub and tree. Vertical layers are important for wildlife habitat

## Group 3– Size contrast



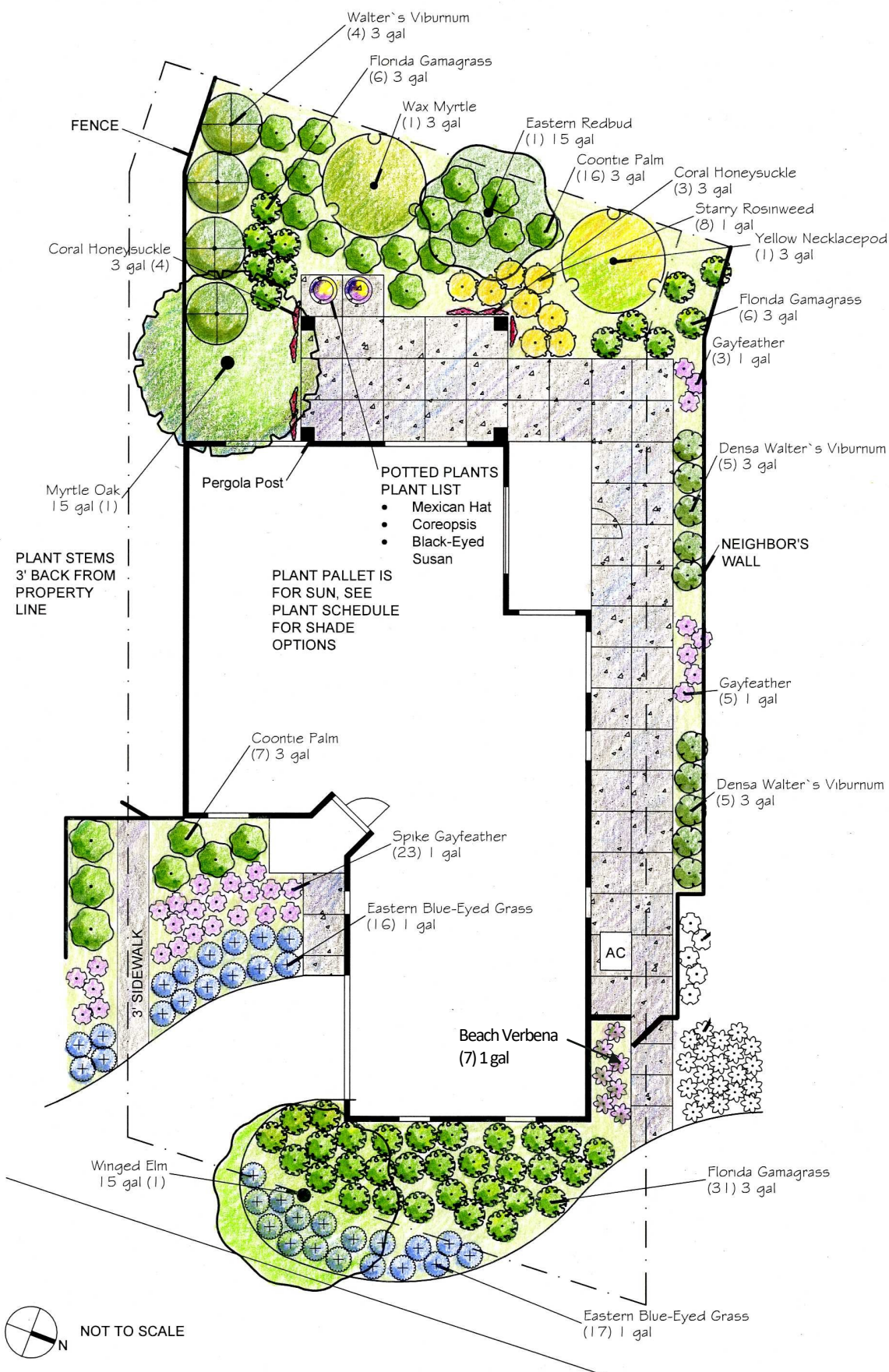
**Dwarf Yaupon Holly**  
Shrub  
Round form  
Medium size  
Medium texture  
Medium green leaves

**Sweet Acacia Tree**  
Tree  
Vase form  
Large size  
Fine texture  
Medium green leaves

**Dwarf Palmetto**  
Palm  
Vase form  
Medium size  
Coarse texture  
Light green leaves

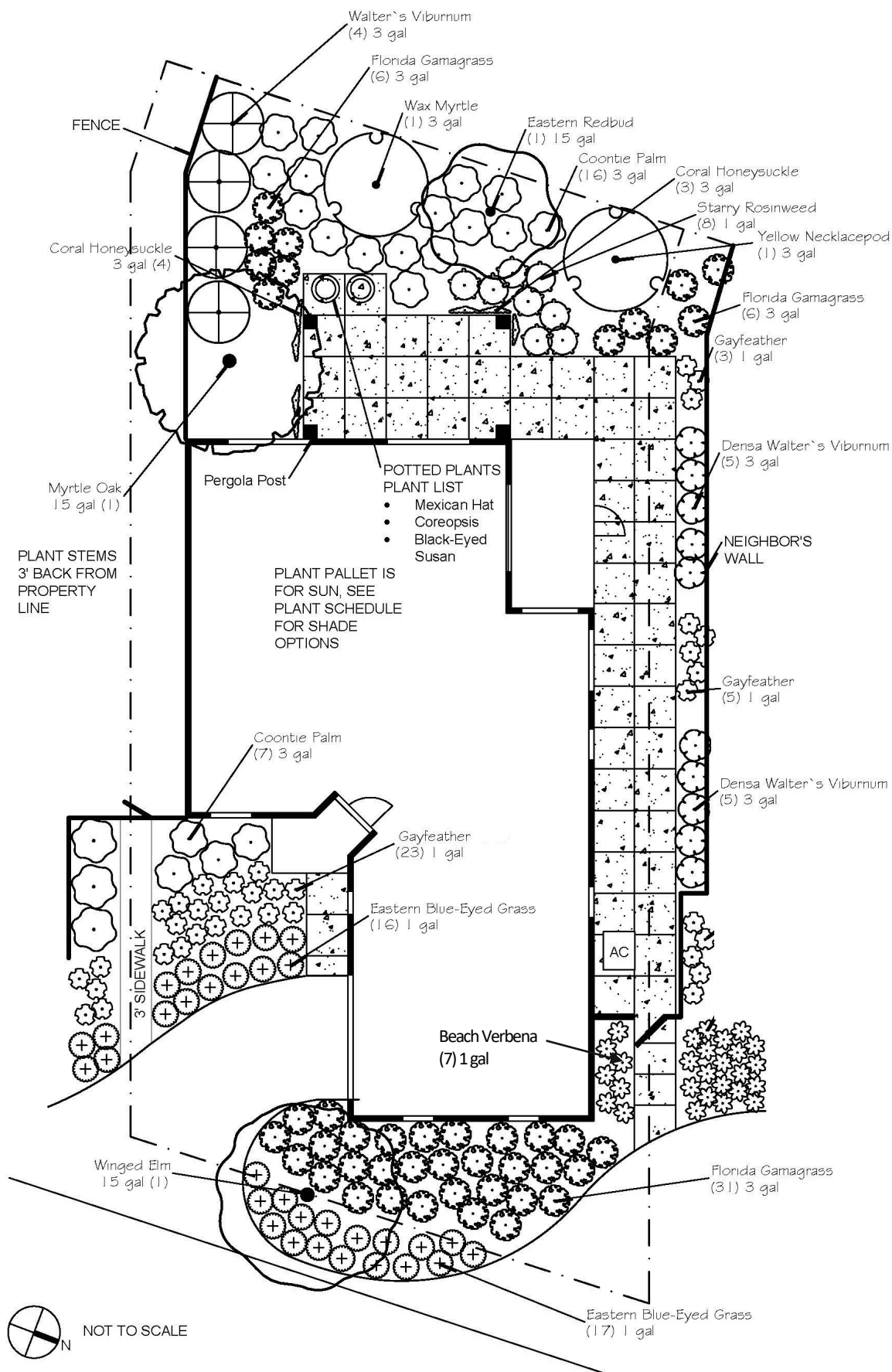


# COURTYARD VILLA: HIGH PLANT DIVERSITY





# COURTYARD VILLA: HIGH PLANT DIVERSITY



# COURTYARD VILLA: HIGH PLANT DIVERSITY

## 1. FRONT YARD

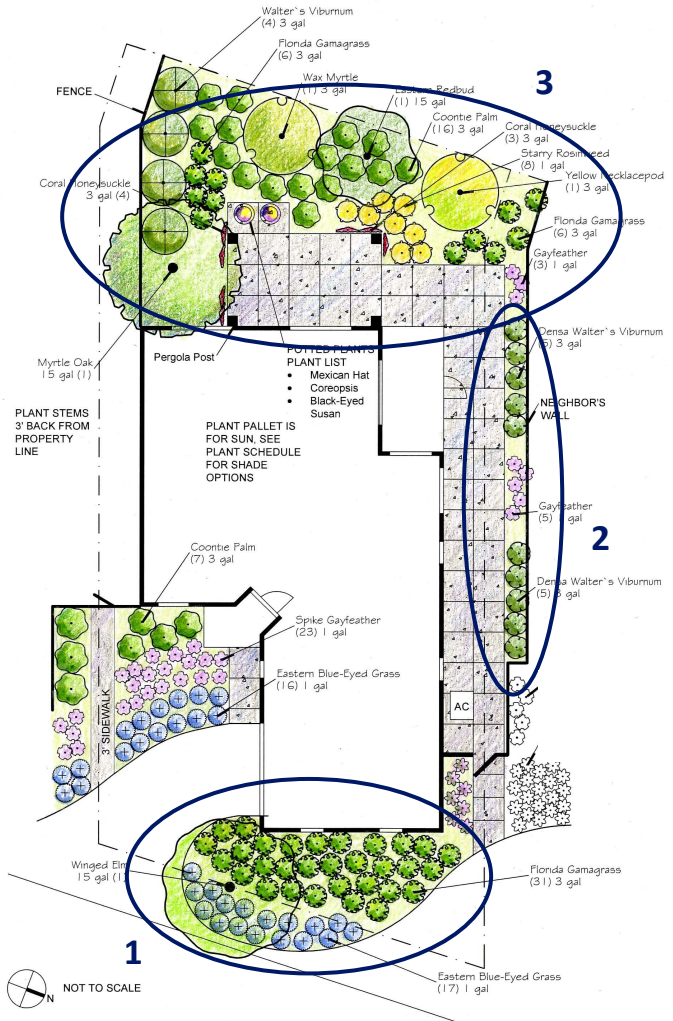
The front yard has a soft appearance with several fine textured plants, including the Florida Gamma Grass and False Rosemary. The fine textured plants were used to soften the large amount of concrete and decorative rock used in villa neighborhoods. The tiny leaves of the Winged Elm also provide softness and the vertical height provides interest and a canopy layer for wildlife. More color was added to the front entry with the light blue flowers and fine grass blades of the Eastern Blue-eyed Grass. The Gayfeather continues the soft theme with feathery looking soft purple flowers.

## 2. SIDE YARD

The side yard acts as a transition zone with both fine, soft texture of the Gayfeather and the coarser texture of the Walter's Viburnum. The Gayfeather also adds color to the narrow space and repetition is used to provide unity and "pull" the eye along the wall.

## 3. BACK YARD

The backyard is opposite the front yard with mostly coarse textured plants that vary greatly in size and form for a more dramatic appearance. Groundcover, shrubs and trees provide three layers of foliage for interest and wildlife habitat. A mix of colors, including yellow in the Starry Rosinweed and Necklacepod, plus the deep purple of the Eastern Redbud and deep red of the Coral Honeysuckle also add to the variety and interest. The yellows and purples were selected because they are complimentary (opposite) colors with high contrast. The Myrtle Oak also adds coarse texture and height opposite the Eastern Redbud to balance the composition.



## SITE INFORMATION

No. of Species: 14

No. of Plants: 172

Overall Site: 5,908 Sq. ft.

Back Yard: Depth – 30 Ft.

Front Yard: Depth– 21 ft.

Right Side Yard: Width– 8 ft.

Left Side Yard: Width– 5.4 ft.

House Size: 1,924 Sq. ft.

# COURTYARD VILLA: HIGH PLANT DIVERSITY

Quantity	Common Name	Scientific Name	Gal Size	Spacing	Size
<b>TREES</b>					
1	Redbud	Cercis canadensis	7 gallon	as shown	20' x 20'
1	Myrtle Oak	Quercus myrtifolia	7 gallon	as shown	30' x 15'
1	Winged Elm	Ulmus Alata	7 gallon	As shown	50' x 30'
<b>SHRUBS</b>					
1	Wax Myrtle	Myrica cerifera	1 gallon	6' o.c.	10' 10'
1	Yellow Necklace Pod	Sophora tomentosa	1 gallon	8' o.c.	8' x 10'
10	Densa Walter's Viburnum	Viburnum obovatum	1 gallon	4' o.c.	4' x 4'
4	Walters Viburnum	Viburnum obovatum	1 gallon	5' o.c.	15' x 8'
23	Coontie	Zamia floridana	1 gallon	4' o.c.	3' x 4'
<b>GROUND COVER</b>					
32	Gayfeather	Liatris spicata	1 gallon	2' o.c.	3' x 1.5'
8	Starry Rosinweed	Silphium asteriscus	1 gallon	2' o.c.	4' x 2'
33	Eastern Blue Eye Grass	Sisyrinchium angustifolium	1 gallon	2' o.c.	1.5' x 1.5'
7	Beach Verbena	Verbina maritima	1 gallon	4" o.c.	1' x 4'
<b>GRASSES</b>					
43	Florida Gamagrass	Tripsacum floridanum	3 gallon	3' o.c.	3' x 3'
<b>VINES</b>					
7	Coral Honeysuckle	Lonicera Sempervirens	1 gallon	on trellis	10' x 8'

**Green rows**– show **shade** substitutes for sun plants on plan

**Quantity**– Total number of plants on the plan

**Common Name**– The plant name that is used in the region

**Scientific Name**– the standard botanical name includes the species and family

**Gallon Size**– the recommended size of the nursery pot when purchasing the plant

**Spacing**– the distance from center of one plant to the center of the adjacent plant (o.c. = on-center) when installing the plant material

**Size**– the size of the plant when it reaches it's mature or full grown size. Size is recorded as height x width (or spread). 15' x 6' = a plant that will be 15 feet tall with a spread of 6 feet

## Legend



## COURTYARD VILLA: HIGH PLANT DIVERSITY

This combination by the front entry uses contrast to create interest. Large masses of soft Gayfeather and delicate Blue-eyed Grass balance the small mass, but coarse texture, of the Coontie. When combining textures use a smaller amount of the visually dominate coarse texture and a large amount of the less dominate fine texture.

### Group 1– Dominance



#### Gayfeather

Groundcover  
Upright clumping form  
Medium size  
Fine texture  
Purple flowers

#### Coontie

Groundcover  
Clumping arching form  
Medium size  
Coarse texture  
Medium green

#### Blue Eyed Grass

Groundcover  
Clumping/spiky form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Light blue flowers

All three of these plants have very distinct dramatic forms that create a bold composition. The variety of textures also lend interest to the grouping through contrast, however, the element that brings the group together is the similar colors. The yellow flowers highlight the yellow green blades of the Fakahatchee.

### Group 2– Form contrast



#### Rosinweed

Groundcover  
Clumping upright form  
Medium size  
Coarse texture

#### Yellow Necklace Pod

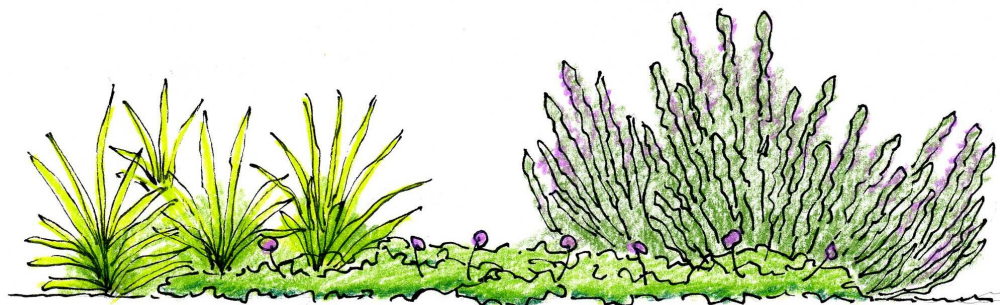
Shrub  
Arching irregular form  
Medium to Large size  
Coarse texture

#### Dwarf Fakahatchee

Grass  
Clumping/spiky Form  
Medium size

These plants create a soft, fine texture composition that works well around patios and walkways. The spiky clumping form of the Rosemary and Gamma Grass is connected by the sprawling Beach Verbena that creeps under and around the other plants.

### Group 3– Texture



#### Dwarf Fakahatchee

Grass  
Clumping/spiky Form  
Medium size  
Fine texture  
Light green blades

#### Beach Verbena

Groundcover  
Sprawling form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Purple flowers

#### False Rosemary

Groundcover  
Clumping/Spiky form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Light purple flowers



# CORNER LOTS: NATIVE PLANT LANDSCAPE PLAN

## The landscape goals for the corner lots includes:

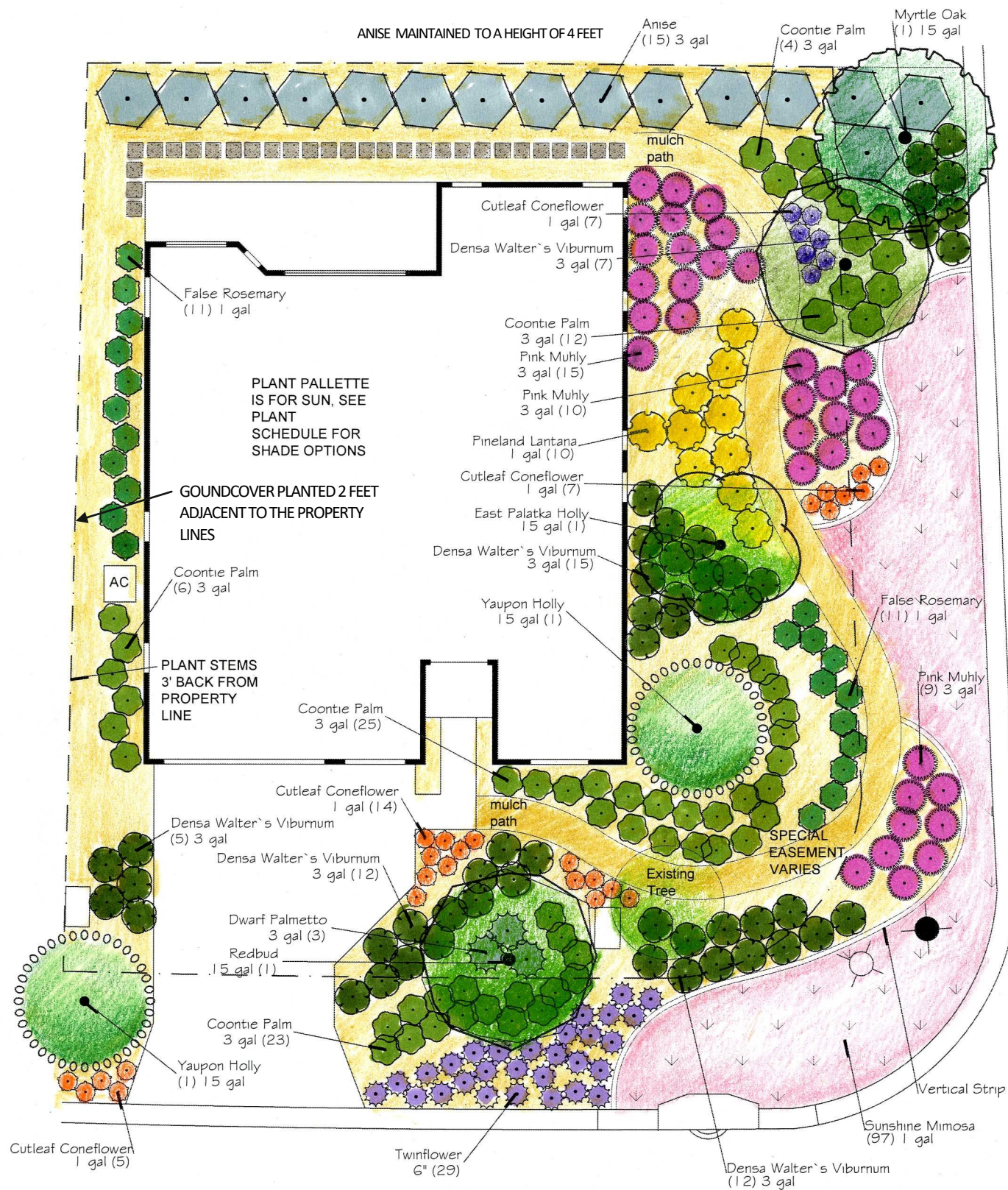
1. Increase the diversity of the plant material
2. Provide a greater variety of height in the side yard
3. Add trees between house and road to buffer views of traffic
4. Add shrubs on side yard but don't block windows
5. Keep sight lines clear for vehicle intersection by using low growing plants on the corner vision triangle area
6. Use 4 foot or lower shrubs in back yard to block view of neighbor
7. Create pathways throughout front yard and side yard to provide access to plants and break up and define masses of plants

## Landscape Goals





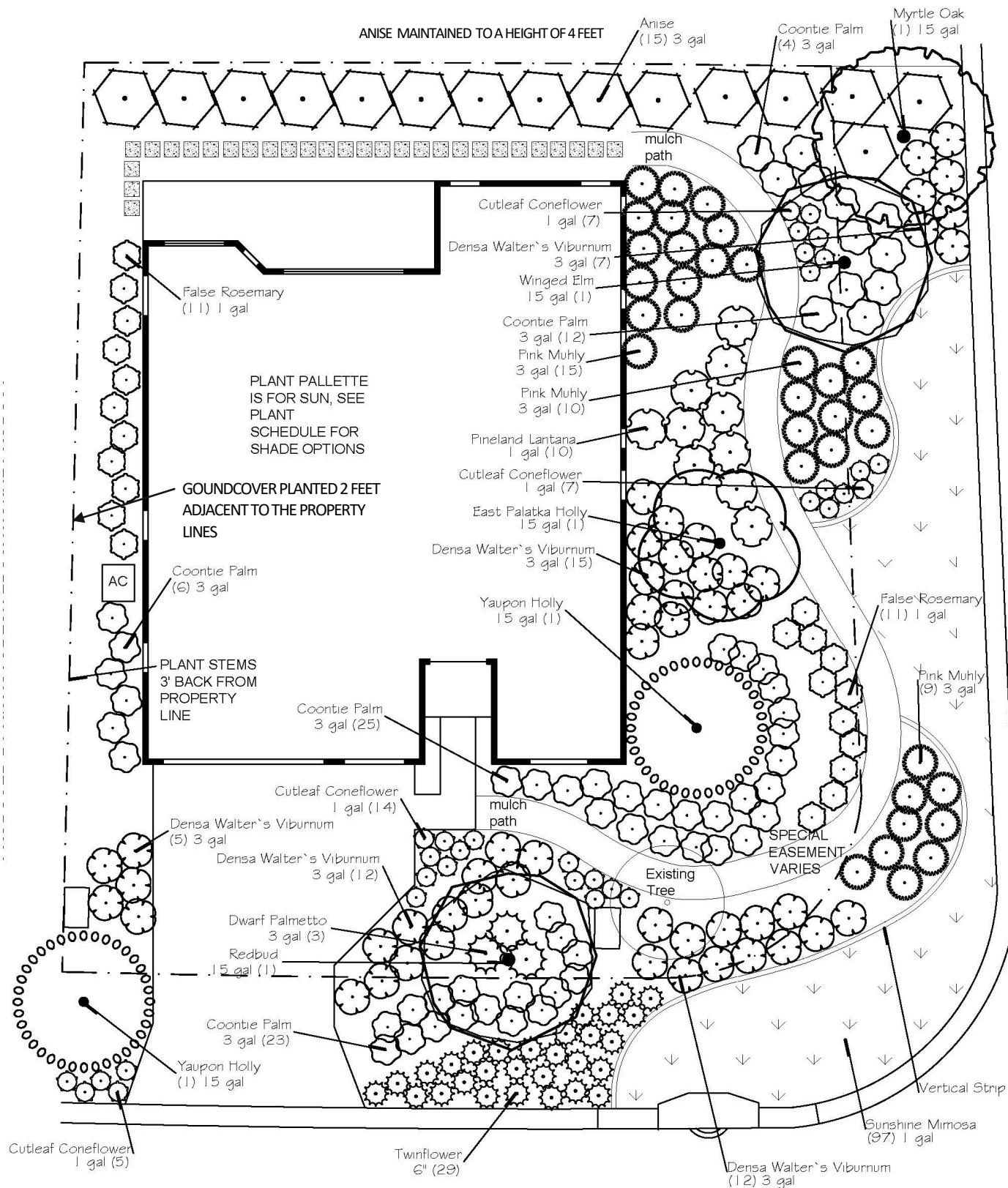
# CORNER LOT: LOW PLANT DIVERSITY



NOT TO SCALE



# CORNER LOT: LOW PLANT DIVERSITY



NOT TO SCALE



# CORNER LOT: LOW PLANT DIVERSITY

## 1. FRONT YARD

Flowers in the front yard to create a cheerful, welcoming view from the street and along the walk to the front door. The Redbud tree in the front is a focal point that leads the eye to the front door and is a nice view when leaving the house. The Yaupon Holly on the left of the driveway balances the vertical height of the Redbud tree.

## 2. SIDE YARDS

### Right Side

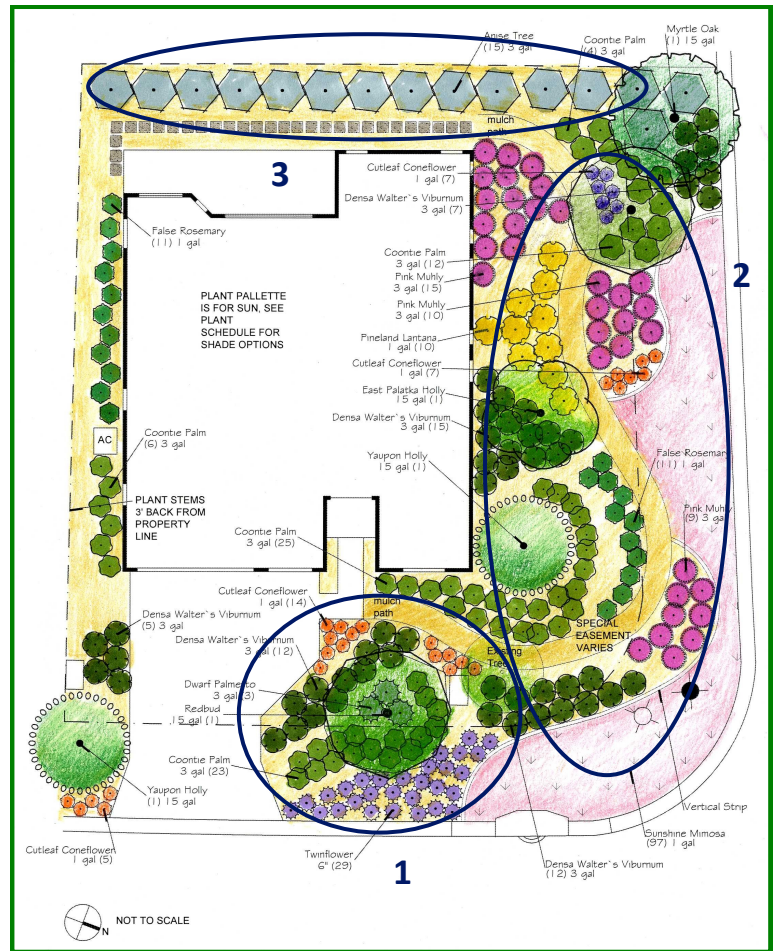
A mulch path winds through several repeated groupings of plants that provide unity and organization to the composition. The trees create vertical interest and additional wildlife habitat but are carefully placed so that they don't block the windows. A strip of edging keeps the Mimosa from creeping into the adjacent groundcover.

### Left Side

The Coontie hides the view of the AC from the street. Both the Coontie and the Rosemary are set 3 feet back from the property line.

## 3. BACK YARD

Large shrubs are lined up along the property boundary in the back yard to create a private space for the residents. The Anise tree is easily pruned to stay at the maximum required height of four feet.



## SITE INFORMATION

No. of Species: 15

No. of Plants: 358

Overall Site: 9,116 Sq. Ft.

Back Yard: Depth – 12 Ft.

Front Yard: Depth - 34 Ft.

Right Side Yard: Width - 35 Ft.

Left Side Yard: Width - 7 Ft.

House Size: 2,424 Sq. Ft.

## CORNER LOT: LOW PLANT DIVERSITY

Quantity	Common Name	Scientific Name	Gal Size	Spacing	Size
<b>TREES</b>					
2	Redbud	Cercis canadensis	15 gallon	as shown	20' x 20'
1	East Palatka Holly	Ilex X attenuata	15 gallon	as shown	30' x 12'
2	Yaupon Holly	Ilex vomitoria	15 gallon	as shown	20' x 15'
1	Myrtle Oak	Quercus myrtifolia	15 gallon	as shown	30' x 15'
1	Winged Elm	Ulmus alata	5 gallon	As shown	55' x 35'
<b>SHRUBS</b>					
15	Star Anise	Illicium spp.	3 gallon	4' o.c.	4' x 4'
3	Dwarf Palmetto	Sabal minor	3 gallon	5' o.c.	7' x 6'
51	Densa Walter's Viburnum	Viburnum obovatum	3 gallon	4' o.c.	4' x 4'
59	Coontie Palm	Zamia floridana	3 gallon	4' o.c.	3' x 4'
<b>GROUND COVER</b>					
22	False Rosemary	Conradina spp	1 gallon	2' o.c.	2' x 2'
29	Twin Flower	Dyschoriste oblongifolia	1 gallon	2' o.c.	2' x 2'
33	Cutleaf Coneflower	Rudbeckia laciniata	1 gallon	2' o.c.	2' x 2'
10	Pineland Lantana	Lantana depressa	1 gallon	4' o.c.	4' x 4'
97	Sunshine Mimosa	Mimosa strigillosa	1 gallon	8' o.c.	1' x 8'
<b>GRASSES</b>					
34	Pink Muhly Grass	Muhlenbergia capillaris	3 gallon	3' o.c.	3' x 3'

**Green rows**– show **shade** substitutes for sun plants on plan

**Quantity**– Total number of plants on the plan

**Common Name**– The plant name that is used in the region

**Scientific Name**– the standard botanical name includes the species and family

**Gallon Size**– the recommended size of the nursery pot when purchasing the plant

**Spacing**– the distance from center of one plant to the center of the adjacent plant (o.c. = on-center) when installing the plant material

**Size**– the size of the plant when it reaches it's mature or full grown size. Size is recorded as height x width (or spread). 15' x 6' = a plant that will be 15 feet tall with a spread of 6 feet

### Legend



## CORNER LOT: LOW PLANT DIVERSITY

This combination is a gradation of size from the very small Twin Flower to the large and bold Palmetto. The texture also transitions from fine to medium to coarse. The principle of gradation is often used to connect plants and move the eye vertically from the ground plane. It also helps wildlife move vertically.

### Group 1– Gradation



#### Dwarf Palmetto

Palm  
Vase form  
Medium size  
Coarse texture  
Light green leaves  
Yellow berries

#### Twin Flower

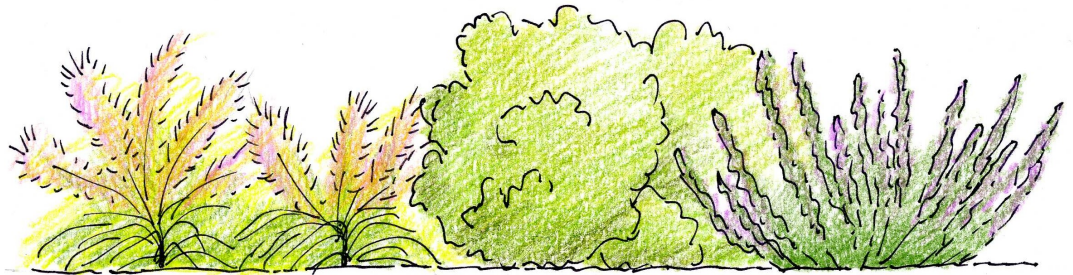
Groundcover  
Spreading form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Light purple flowers

#### Coontie

Groundcover  
Clumping arching form  
Medium size  
Coarse texture  
Medium green

Repetition of fine texture and small size is the common characteristic that blends this group of plants. Each plant, however, has a distinctly different flower and different bloom times. The white spring flowers of the viburnum is followed by small purple flowers of the Rosemary then the feathery pink of the Muhly.

### Group 2– Repetition



#### Pink Muhly Grass

Grass  
Clumping form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Pink flowers

#### Densa Walters Viburnum

Shrub  
Rounded form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
White flowers

#### False Rosemary

Groundcover  
Clumping/Spiky form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Medium green

A variety of forms creates interest in this combination through contrast. Sprawling forms such as the Lantana tend to spread and cover the ground while Coneflower has a clump of stiff, upright stems for a rigid vertical look. The Muhly Grass is between the two with a tight clump at the base and arching, sprawling blades.

### Group 3– Contrast



#### Cutleaf Coneflower

Groundcover  
Upright stiff form  
Medium size  
Coarse texture  
Deep yellow Flowers

#### Pink Muhly Grass

Grass  
Clumping form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Pink flowers

#### Pineland Lantana

Groundcover  
Sprawling form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Yellow flowers

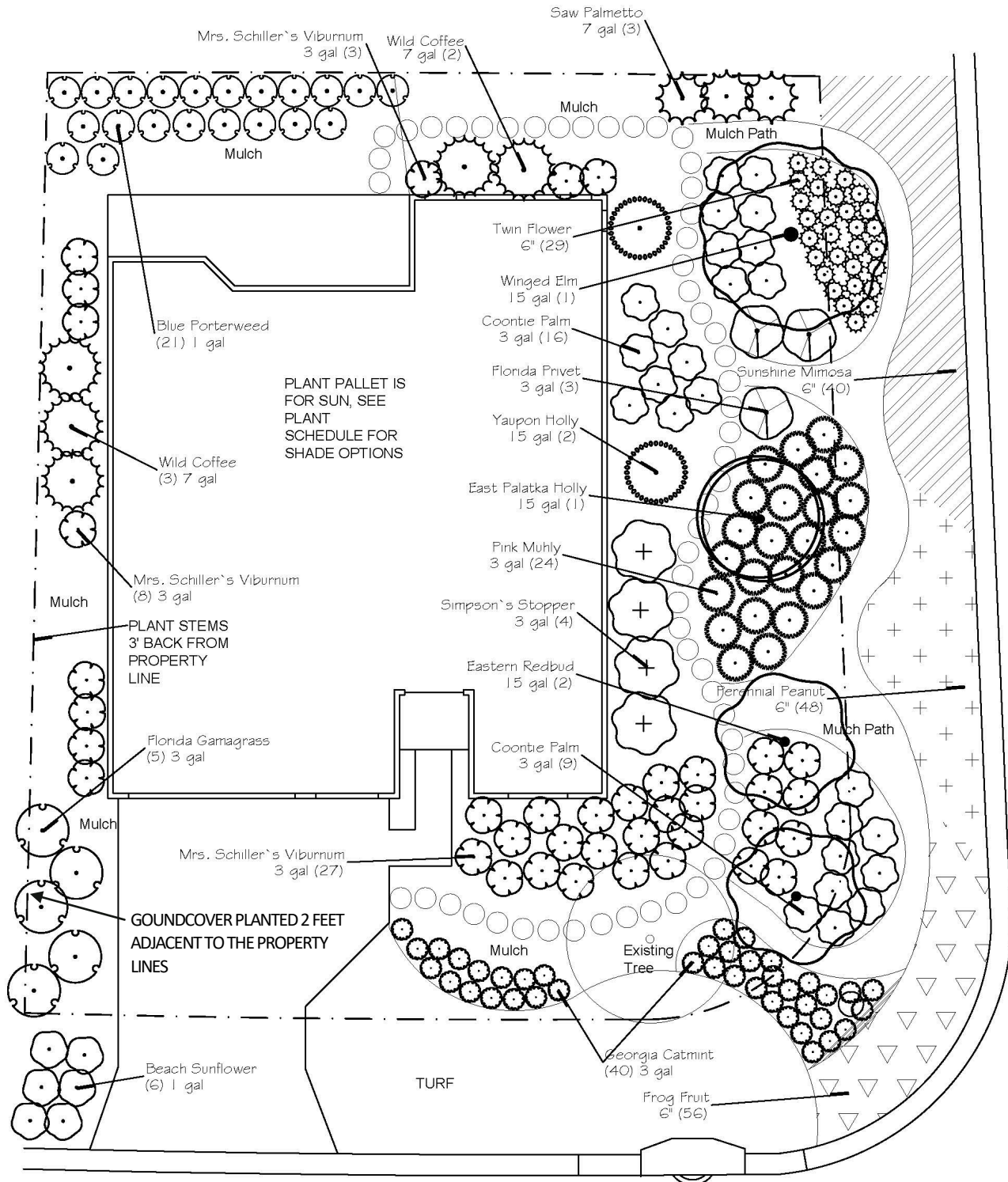


# CORNER LOT: HIGH PLANT DIVERSITY





# CORNER LOT: HIGH PLANT DIVERSITY







## CORNER LOT: HIGH PLANT DIVERSITY

Quantity	Common Name	Scientific Name	Gal Size	Spacing	Size
<b>TREES</b>					
2	Redbud	Cercis canadensis	15 gallon	as shown	20'x 15'
1	East Palatka Holly	Ilex X attenuata	15 gallon	As shown	30' x 12'
1	Winged Elm	Ulmus alata	15 gallon	As shown	50' x 30'
2	Yaupon Holly	Ilex vomitoria	15 gallon	As shown	20' x 15'
<b>SHRUBS</b>					
3	Florida Privet	Forestiera segregata	3 gallon	6' o.c.	12' x 8'
4	Simpson's Stopper	Myrcianthes fragrans	3 gallon	10' o.c.	20' x 15'
5	Wild Coffee	Psychotria nervosa	7 gallon	5' o.c.	10' x 5'
3	Saw Palmetto	Serenoa repens	7 gallon	5' o.c.	6' x 5'
21	Blue Porterweed	Stachytarpheta spp.	1 gallon	3' o.c.	2' x 3'
38	Mrs. Schillers Viburnum	Viburnum obovatum "Mrs. Schiller's Delight"	3 gallon	4' o.c.	3' x 4'
25	Coontie Palm	Zamia floridana	1 gallon	4' o.c.	3' x 4'
<b>GROUND COVER</b>					
29	Twin Flower	Dyschoriste oblongifolia	1 gallon	2' o.c.	2' x 2'
6	Beach Sunflower	Helianthus debilis	6" pot	3' o.c.	2' x 3'
48	Perennial Peanut	Arachis glabrata	6" pot	3' o.c.	1' x 4'
40	Georgia Calmint	Calamintha georgiana	3 gallon	2' o.c.	2' x 2'
56	Frog Fruit	Phyla nodiflora	6" pot	2' o.c.	.5' x 2'
40	Sunshine Mimosa	Mimosa strigillosa	6" pot	8' o.c.	8" x 8"
<b>GRASSES</b>					
24	Pink Muhly Grass	Muhlenbergia capillaris	3 gallon	3' o.c.	3' x 3'
5	Florida Gamma Grass	Tripsacum floridana	3 gallon	3' o.c.	3' x 3'

**Green rows**– show **shade** substitutes for sun plants on plan

**Quantity**– Total number of plants on the plan

**Common Name**– The plant name that is used in the region

**Scientific Name**– the standard botanical name includes the species and family

**Gallon Size**– the recommended size of the nursery pot when purchasing the plant

**Spacing**– the distance from center of one plant to the center of the adjacent plant (o.c. = on-center) when installing the plant material

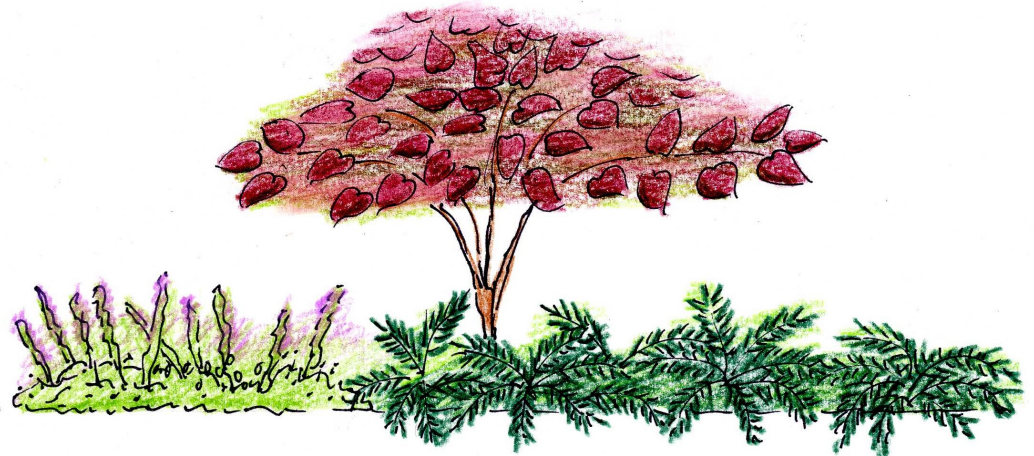
**Size**– the size of the plant when it reaches it's mature or full grown size. Size is recorded as height x width (or spread). 15' x 6' = a plant that will be 15 feet tall with a spread of 6 feet

### Legend

## CORNER LOT: HIGH PLANT DIVERSITY

The plant forms in this group are distinctly different, particularly with the vertical height of the tree. The Redbud has a wide, full canopy that is balanced with a large mass of Coontie and Catmint. One way to create balance is with plant masses that create the same visual weight by same mass size.

### Group 1– Visual balance



#### Georgia Catmint

Groundcover  
Clumping/Spiky form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Light purple flowers

#### Eastern Redbud

Tree  
Oval spreading canopy  
Large size  
Coarse texture  
Burgundy leaves

#### Coontie

Groundcover  
Clumping arching form  
Medium size  
Coarse texture  
Medium green

This group of plants provide a solid mass of fine texture, dense foliage all year to maintain a green look with little maintenance. The small white flowers of the shrubs provide some color and the feathery texture of the Muhly Grass flowers soften the stiff form of the shrubs.

### Group 2– Texture Mass



#### Simpson Stopper

Shrub  
Vase form  
Medium size  
Fine texture  
White flowers

#### Pink Muhly Grass

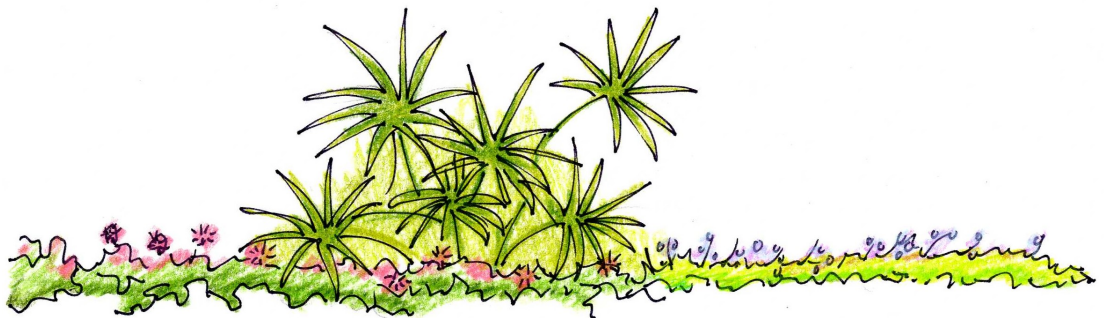
Grass  
Clumping form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Pink flowers

#### Yaupon Holly

Shrub  
Vase shape  
Large size  
Fine texture  
White flowers

The texture and size contrast of this group make a dramatic composition. Small Mimosa and Twin Flower with delicate flowers contrast with the large coarse fronds of the Palmetto. Balance the composition by having a large mass of the small plants under 1 or 2 sprawling Palmettos.

### Group 3– Texture contrast



#### Sunshine Mimosa

Groundcover  
Sprawling form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Light pink flowers

#### Dwarf Palmetto

Palm  
Vase form  
Medium size  
Coarse texture  
Light green fronds

#### Twin Flower

Groundcover  
Spreading form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Light purple flowers



## INTERIOR RECTANGULAR LOTS: NATIVE PLANT LANDSCAPE PLANS

**The landscape goals for the interior rectangular lot includes:**

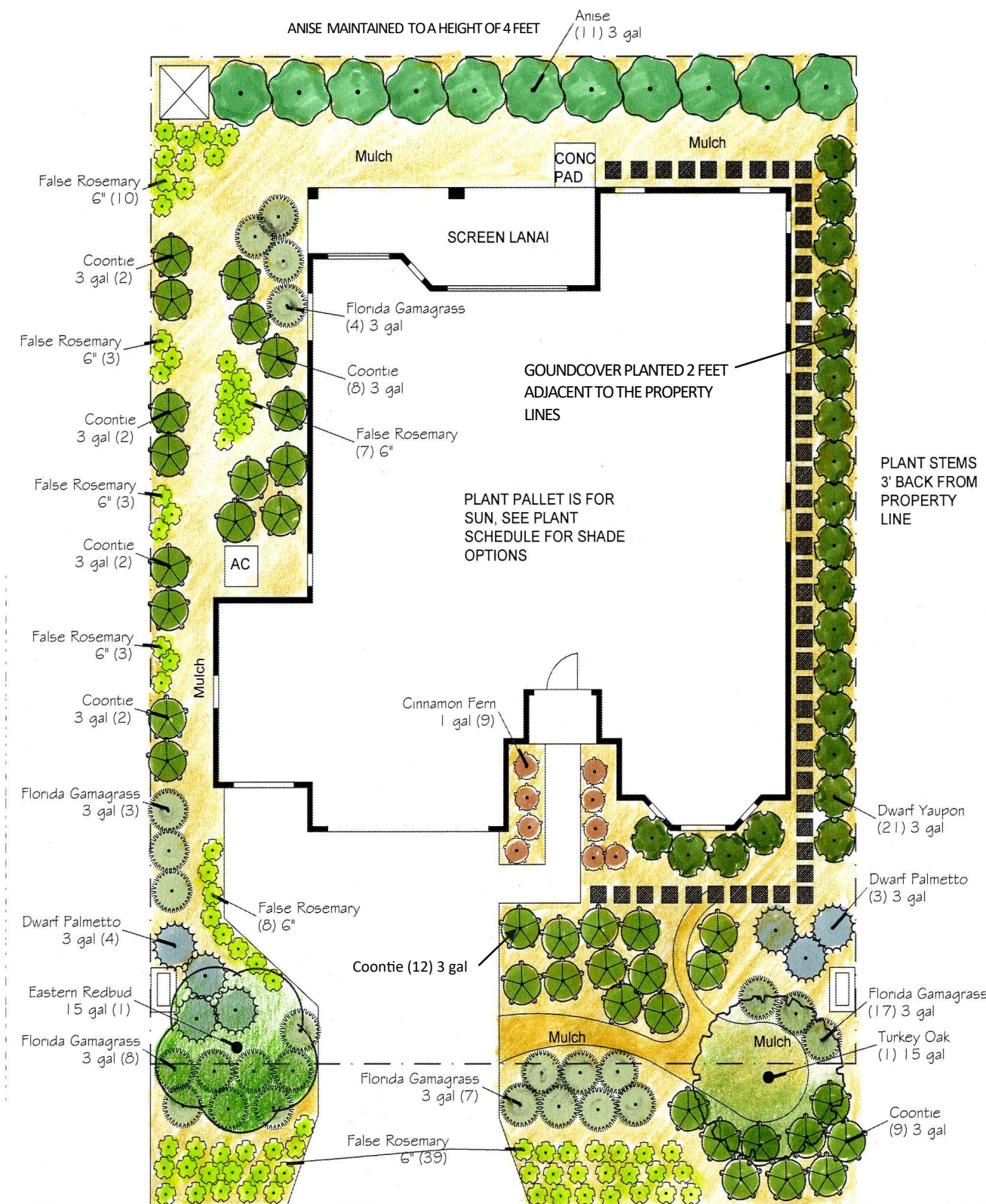
1. Increase the diversity of the plant material on the plot
2. Provide a greater variety of height in the front yard for more wildlife habitat
3. Use 4' high shrubs in the back yard to block view of neighbors with colorful plants underneath for a nice view from screened porch
4. Group colorful plants at the entrance
5. Create walking paths on both sides of the house

### Landscape Goals



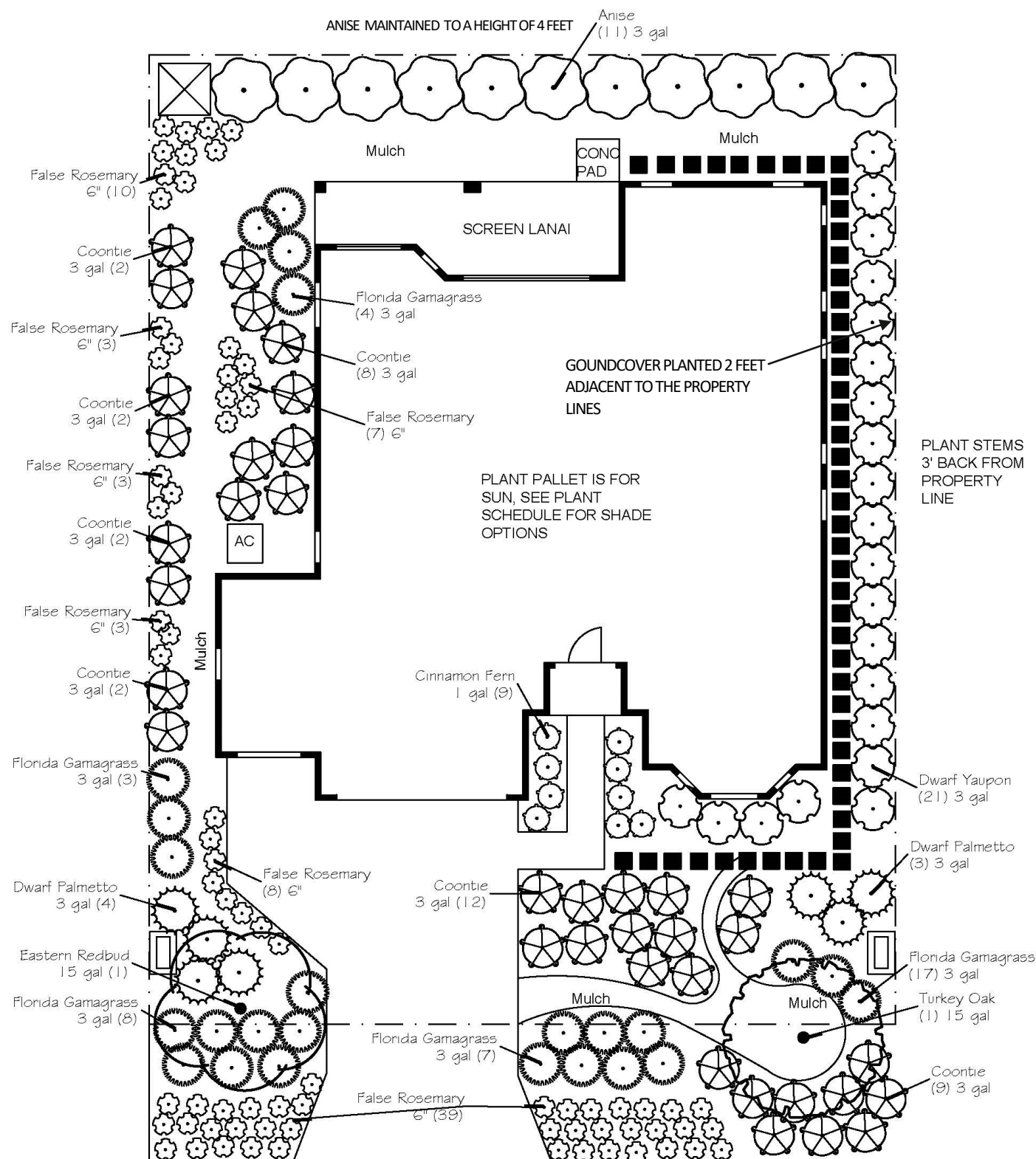


# INTERIOR RECTANGULAR LOT: LOW PLANT DIVERSITY





# INTERIOR RECTANGULAR LOT: LOW PLANT DIVERSITY



# INTERIOR RECTANGULAR LOT: LOW PLANT DIVERSITY

## 1. FRONT YARD

This plan has fewer plants for easy maintenance and a simple more organized look. There are only four different plants in the front that are massed to provide a richly planted appearance. Different colors and the vertical height of the trees keep the composition interesting. The plant materials and the trees are balanced on both sides of the driveway to visually reduce the width of the drive and provide more shade on the on the hard

## 2. FRONT DOOR

The front entry is simple and welcoming with soft fine texture ferns that brush the walkway. Walkways should be clear of spiky or stiff plants and sprawling plants that could be a trip hazard. Low growing plants are also better for safety because they don't create a hiding place close to the front door.

## 3. SIDE YARD

### Right Side

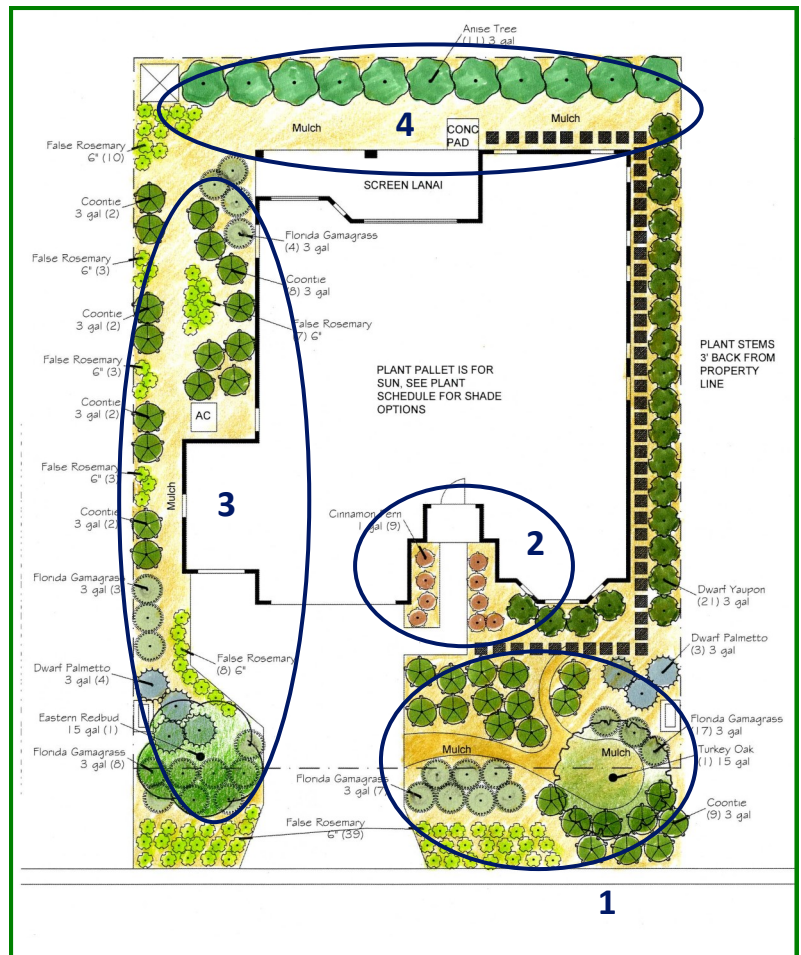
A simple row of easy to maintain shrubs provide green in the space without creating maintenance problems. The stepping stones are located next to the house to create a gap between the house and the shrubs for easy access for maintenance.

### Left Side

A mulch path provides access to the back lanai. A repeating pattern of plants from the front yard keep the composition simple and easy to maintain.

## 4. BACK YARD

The solid line of Anise provides an easily pruned buffer to screen the view of the neighbor. Placing the shrubs along the property line creates an open area outside the screen so the lanai doesn't feel walled in.



## SITE INFORMATION

No. of Species: 9

No. of Plants: 184

Overall Site: 7,303Sq. Ft.

Back Yard: Depth -12 Ft.

Front Yard: Depth - 34 Ft.

Right Side Yard: Width - 6.5 Ft.

Left Side Yard: Width - 15.6 Ft.

House Size: 2,466Sq. Ft.



## INTERIOR RECTANGULAR LOT: LOW PLANT DIVERSITY

Quantity	Common Name	Scientific Name	Gal Size	Spacing	Size
<b>TREES</b>					
1	Redbud	Cercis canadensis	15 gallon	As shown	20' x 20'
1	Turkey Oak	Quercus laevis	15 gallon	as shown	30' x 30'
<b>SHRUBS</b>					
21	Dwarf Yaupon	Ilex vomitoria 'nana'	3 gallon	4' o.c.	4' x 4'
11	Anise Tree	Illicium floridan	3 gallon	6' o.c.	12' x 10'
7	Dwarf Palmetto	Sabal minor	3 gallon	6' o.c.	7' x 6"
37	Coontie	Zamia floridana	3 gallon	4' o.c.	3' x 4'
<b>GROUD COVER</b>					
72	False Rosemary	Contadina canescens	6" pot	3' o.c.	3' x 3'
9	Cinnamon Fern	Osmunda cinnamomea	1 gallon	3" o.c.	4" x 4"
<b>GRASSES</b>					
25	Florida Gamma Grass	Tripsacum floridana	3 gallon	3' o.c.	3' x 3'

**Green rows**– show **shade** substitutes for sun plants on plan

**Quantity**– Total number of plants on the plan

**Common Name**– The plant name that is used in the region

**Scientific Name**– the standard botanical name includes the species and family

**Gallon Size**– the recommended size of the nursery pot when purchasing the plant

**Spacing**– the distance from center of one plant to the center of the adjacent plant (o.c. = on-center) when installing the plant material

**Size**– the size of the plant when it reaches it's mature or full grown size. Size is recorded as height x width (or spread). 15' x 6' = a plant that will be 15 feet tall with a spread of 6 feet

### Legend

## INTERIOR RECTANGULAR LOT: LOW PLANT DIVERSITY

Repeating masses of plants with similar forms and mass is a good way to fill large areas. To keep the composition interesting vary the texture or color. In this example all three plants are similar form but the colors vary with the dark green Coontie contrasting the light green grass and the purple flowers of the Rosemary.

### Group 1: Repetition



#### Coontie

Groundcover  
Clumping arching form  
Medium size  
Coarse texture  
Medium green

#### False Rosemary

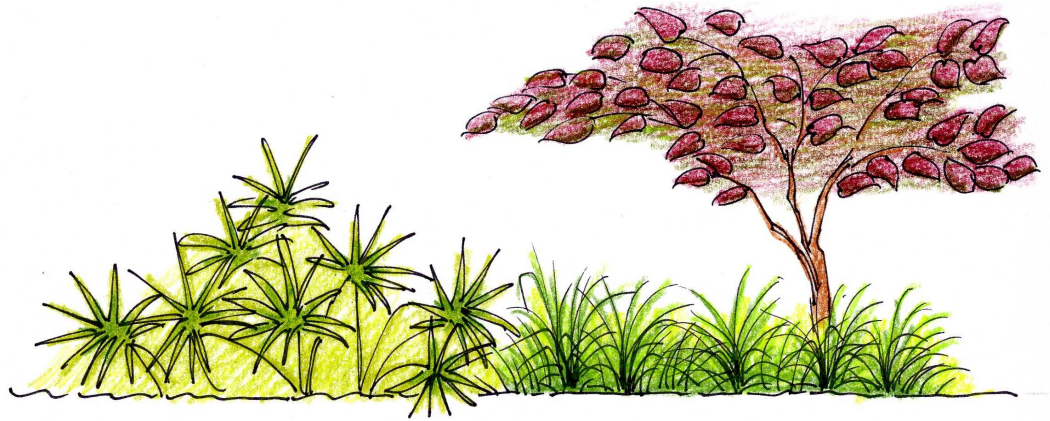
Groundcover  
Clumping/Spiky form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Medium green

#### Florida Gamma Grass

Groundcover  
Clumping/Spiky form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Light green

Create a dramatic arrangement with plants that are strikingly different. Use three different heights and sizes for the most contrast. In this group form and color are also different but the weight of the Redbud is balanced by the mass of the large Palmetto.

### Group 2: Emphasis



#### Dwarf Palmetto

Palm  
Vase form  
Medium size  
Coarse texture  
Light green leaves  
Yellow berries

#### Florida Gamma grass

Groundcover  
Clumping/Spiky form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Light green

#### Eastern Redbud

Tree  
Oval spreading canopy  
Large size  
Coarse texture  
Burgundy leaves  
Pink flowers

Trees can feel top-heavy if they have a large canopy and no plants below. To balance the visual weight use a few plants below with coarse texture, such as the Coontie, or a large mass of tightly grouped fine texture plants in the same size mass as the canopy.

### Group 3: Balance



#### Cinnamon Fern

Groundcover  
Vase form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Green leaves

#### Dwarf Yaupon

Shrub  
Round form  
Medium size  
Fine texture  
White flowers

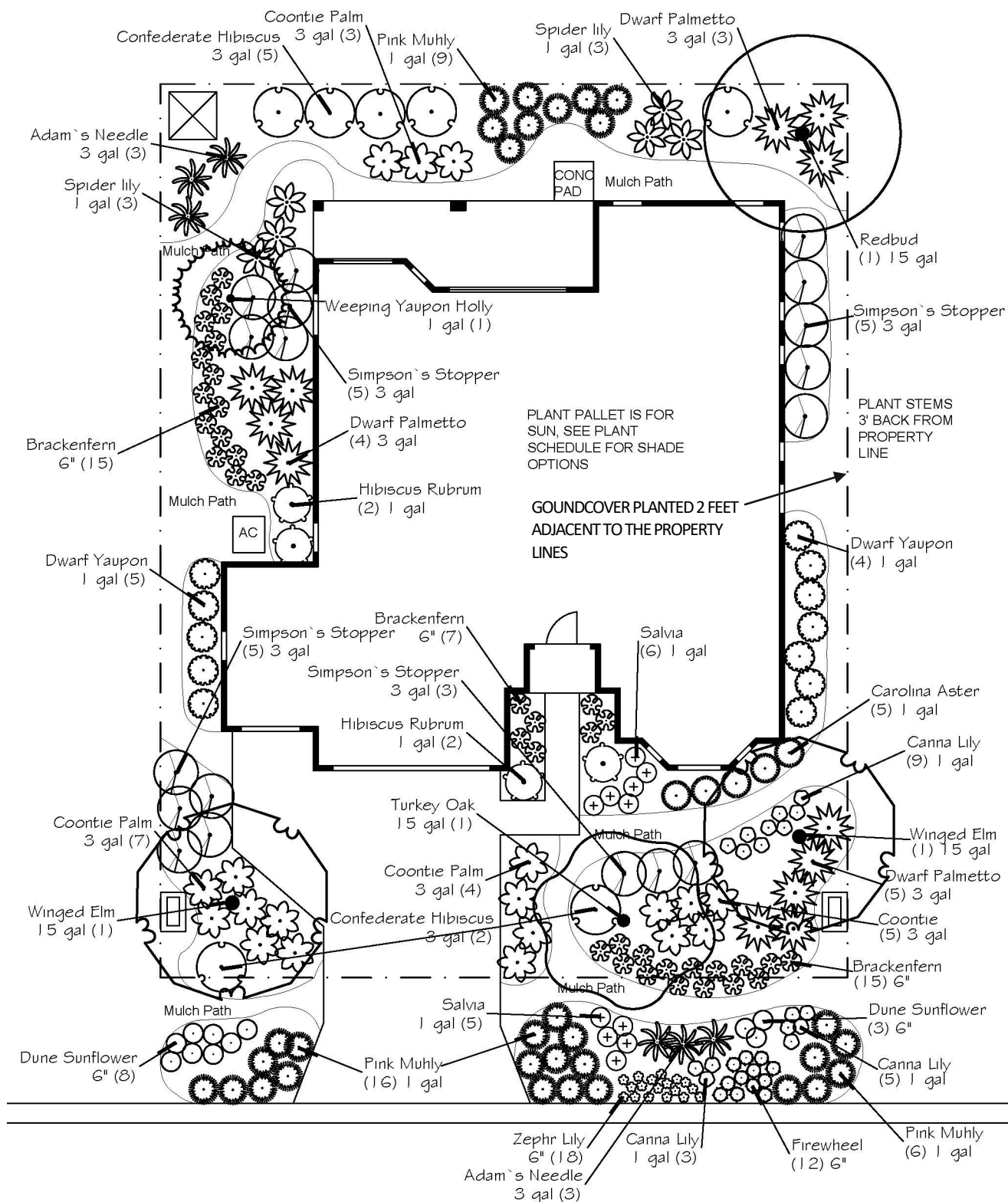
#### Coontie

Groundcover  
Clumping arching form  
Medium size  
Coarse texture  
Medium green





# INTERIOR RECTANGULAR LOT: HIGH PLANT DIVERSITY





# INTERIOR RECTANGULAR LOT: HIGH PLANT DIVERSITY

## 1. FRONT YARD

The front yard has a small colorful butterfly garden filled with wild flowers along the curb that creates high visual interest. Behind the wild-flower garden a variety of shrubs and trees create a wildlife garden with small, medium, and tall plants for vertical movement of birds and small mammals. The plants also create a green backdrop to highlight the wildflowers. The gardens are separated by mulch paths that create opportunities for walking among the plants and viewing the wildlife up close.

## 2. SIDE YARDS

### Right Side

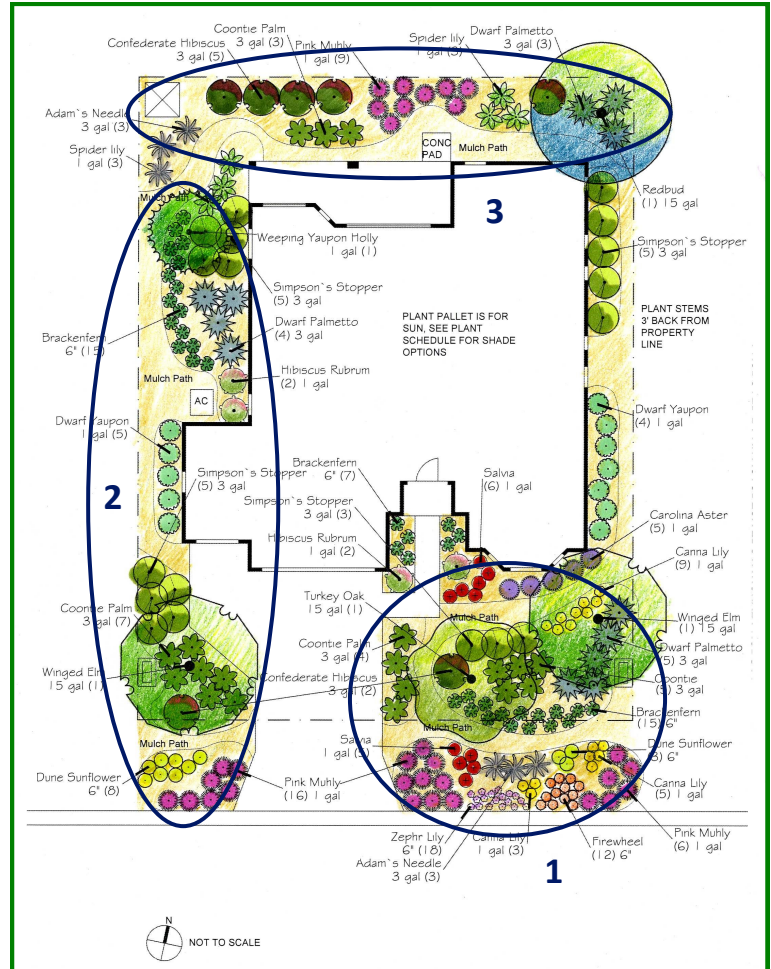
The right is very narrow and consists of a few foundation plants against the wall to allow a small footpath along the property line. When locating foundation plants it's important to leave a gap for maintenance between the plant and the house when the plant reaches it's mature size.

### Left Side

A few plants in the front of the side yard continue the butterfly and wildlife garden theme. The plants along the wall are carefully placed so they don't obstruct airflow to the air conditioner. They plants provide interest through a variety of textures and sizes rather than color.

## 3. BACK YARD

A variety of small shrubs along the back property line create a pleasant view from the screened in porch. The plants are set back from the screen by a mulch trail that also separates the plant from the side of house for easy walking.



## SITE INFORMATION

No. of Species: 20

No. of Plants: 230

Overall Site: 7,303Sq. Ft.

Back Yard: Depth - 12 Ft.

Front Yard: Depth - 34 Ft.

Right Side Yard: Width - 6.5 Ft.

Left Side Yard: Width - 15.6 Ft.

House Size: 2,466Sq. Ft.

## INTERIOR RECTANGULAR LOT: HIGH PLANT DIVERSITY

Quantity	Common Name	Scientific Name	Gal Size	Spacing	Size
<b>TREES</b>					
1	Redbud	Cercis canadensis	15 gallon	As shown	20'x 15'
1	Weeping Yaupon Holly	Ilex vomitoria "Pendula"	1 gallon	As shown	10' x 10'
1	Turkey Oak	Quercus laevis	15 gallon	As shown	30' x 30'
2	Winged Elm	Ulmus alata	15 gallon	As shown	50' x 30'
<b>SHRUBS</b>					
7	Confederate Hibiscus	Hibiscus mutabilis	3 gallon	6' o.c.	6' x 10'
4	Hibiscus Rubrum	Hibiscus mutabilis Rubra	1 gallon	6' o.c.	6' x 6'
18	Simpson's Stopper	Myrcianthes fragrans	3 gallon	10' o.c.	20' x 15'
12	Dwarf Palmetto	Sabal minor	3 gallon	5' o.c.	7' x 6'
12	Dwarf Yaupon	Ilex vomitoria 'Nana'	1 gallon	4' o.c.	4' x 4'
19	Coontie Palm	Zamia floridana	3 gallon	4' o.c.	3' x 3'
<b>GROUND COVER</b>					
5	Carolina Allspice	Calycanthus floridus	1 gallon	6' o.c.	6' x 6'
17	Canna Lily	Canna spp.	1 gallon	2' o.c.	5' x 3'
12	Firewheel	Gaillardia pulchella	6" pot	2' o.c.	2' x 3'
11	Beach Sunflower	Helianthus debilis	6" pot	3' o.c.	2' x 3'
6	Spider Lily	Hymenocallis spp.	1 gallon	3' o.c.	2' x 4'
37	Bracken Fern	Pteridium aquilinum	6" pot	3' o.c.	5' x 3'
11	Salvia	Salvia spp.	1 gallon	4' o.c.	4' x 4'
6	Adam's Needle	Yucca filamentosa	3 gallon	5' o.c.	5' x 6'
18	Zephyr Lily	Zephyranthes spp.	6" pot	1' o.c.	1' x 1'
<b>GRASSES</b>					
21	Pink Muhly Grass	Muhlenbergia capillaris	1 gallon	3' o.c.	3' x 3'

**Green rows**– show **shade** substitutes for sun plants on plan

**Quantity**– Total number of plants on the plan

**Common Name**– The plant name that is used in the region

**Scientific Name**– the standard botanical name includes the species and family

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Legend



## INTERIOR RECTANGULAR LOT: HIGH PLANT DIVERSITY

This group is a good example of dramatically different forms that add complexity to the composition. The Dune Sunflower creates soft mounds that are strikingly different from the sharp blades of the Adams needle. The wide smooth leaves of the Canna Lily provide more contrast.

### Group 1– Form contrast



#### Adams Needle

Groundcover  
Clumping/Spiky form  
Small size  
Coarse texture  
Variegated green

#### Canna Lily

Perennial  
Upright form  
Medium size  
Coarse texture  
Various colors

#### Dune Sunflower

Groundcover  
Mounding form  
Medium size  
Fine texture  
Yellow flowers

The dramatic appearance of the coarse textured Hibiscus coarse with bright red flowers make a good focal point. Use contrast to emphasize by surrounding with small delicate plants to highlight the coarse texture. Plants with small flowers in the same color will draw attention to the large flowers.

### Group 2– Focal point



#### Bracken Fern

Groundcover  
Clumping arching form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Light green leaves

#### Hibiscus Rubrum

Shrub  
Vase form  
Large size  
Coarse texture  
Red flowers

#### Salvia

Groundcover  
Upright spiky form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Red flowers

This combination demonstrates the use of height or vertical layering to create foreground, middle ground, and background interest. This technique is often used in foundation planting to create a gradual transition from the ground to the wall of the house.

### Group 3– Height gradation



#### Hibiscus Rubrum

Shrub  
Vase form  
Large size  
Coarse texture  
Red flowers

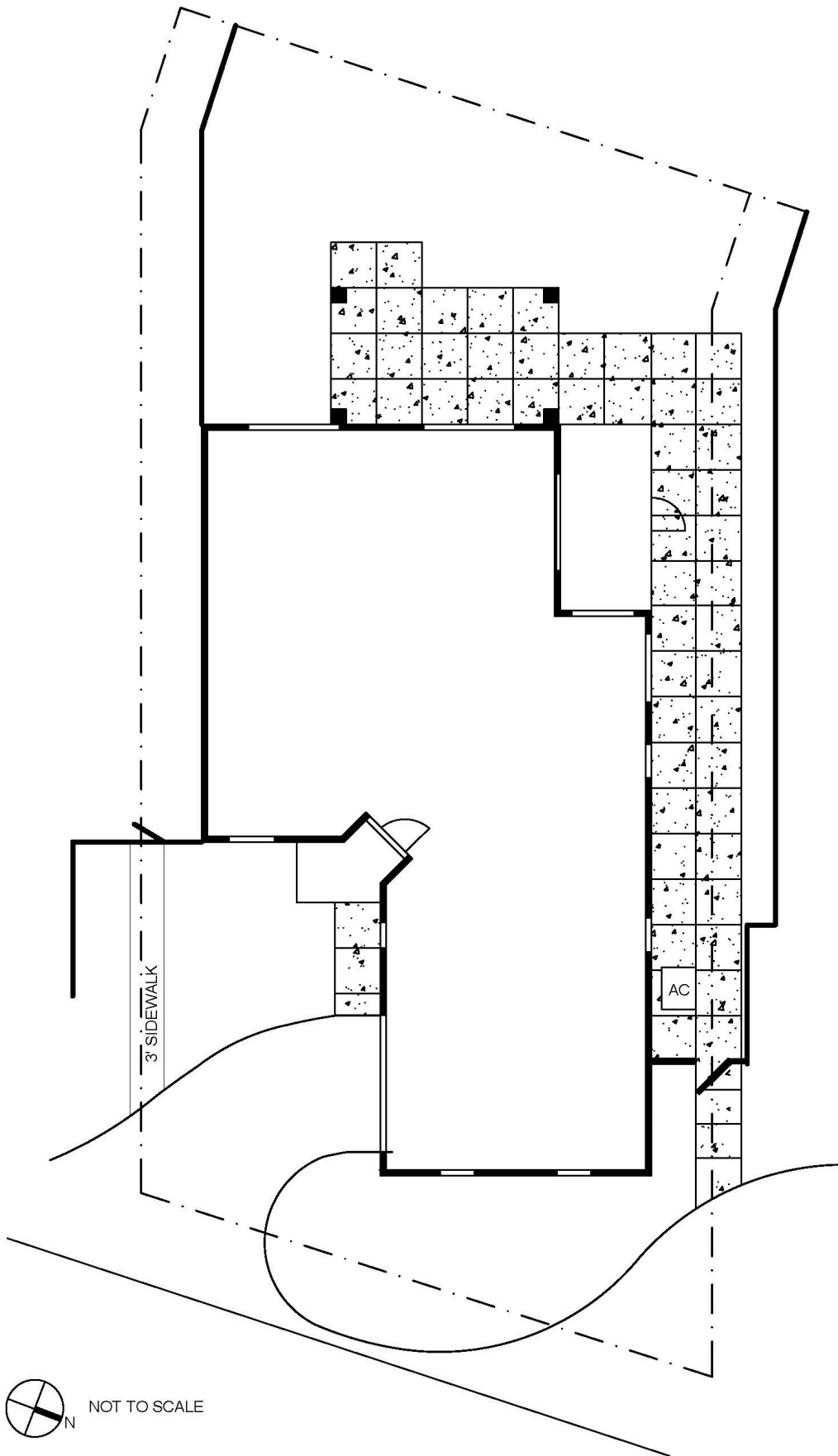
#### Pink Muhly Grass

Grass  
Clumping form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Pink flowers

#### Spider Lily

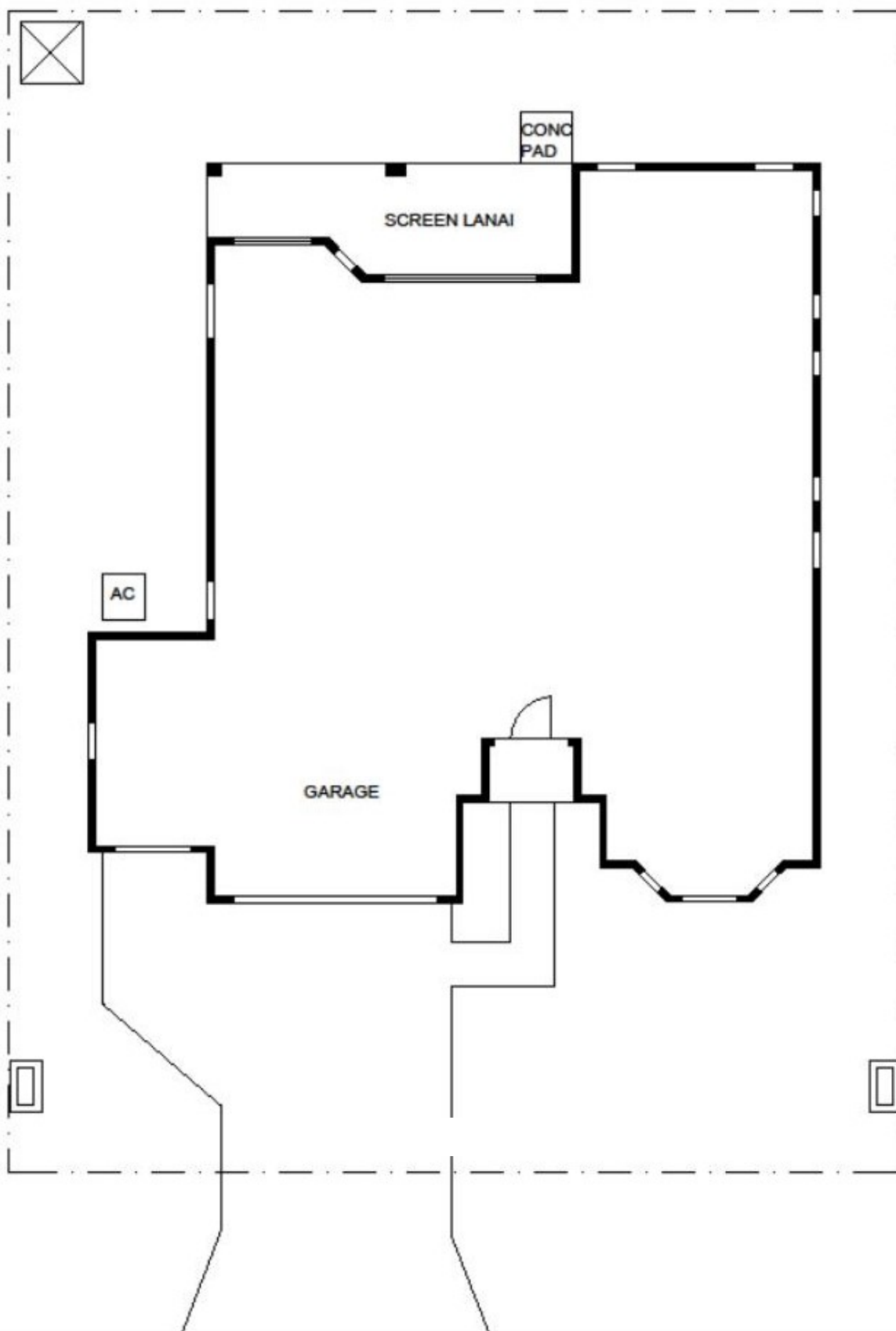
Groundcover  
Clumping Vase form  
Small size  
Medium texture  
White flowers

# COURTYARD VILLA LOT BASE MAP





## INTERIOR RECTANGULAR LOT BASE MAP



## CORNER LOT BASE MAP

