THE VILLAGES
NATIVE PLANT LANDSCAPE PLANS

A Landscape Pattern Book for All-Native Florida-Friendly Landscapes
Credits

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The Villages: Native Plant Landscape Plans

Introduction

More Florida residents are switching to Florida-Friendly landscape designs as they become aware of the environmental impacts of typical Florida yards. Abandoning the effort, water, and chemical costs to maintain landscapes with traditional plants, they are substituting drought-tolerant shrubs, clump grasses, and ground covers. Properly maintained all-native landscapes 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 habitat for pollinators and local wildlife. If desired, suitable ornamental exotics can be used for occasional accents.

There are four major considerations when designing a residential landscape:

1. Create a design that balances the desires of the homeowner with the maintenance effort required.
2. Create visual appearance that matches the expected aesthetic of the community.
3. Utilize plants which not only look good, but provide environmental services to local wildlife.
4. Create 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 require the least attention. The right plants arranged in separate masses 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 the appropriate diversity of plants invites you to explore, and provides a pay back in many hours of enjoyment. Wildlife, including birds, butterflies and pollinators will also benefit from the multi-layer design.

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.
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 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 the yard by using pathways, hardscapes, and plants to divide and create 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 the your selection by choosing the lot that best fits your maintenance capabilities – high diversity has a greater variety of plants, and low-diversity has fewer 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 create a new plan, 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

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

Step 4 and 5—select plants

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

- **The dashed line represents the property line.**
- **The footprint of the house is shown as a narrow double line.**
- **Small circles indicate small shrubs or ground-cover plants.**
- **Enclosed outdoor spaces such as pool screens and lanias are labeled by use.**
- **Small circles or squares indicate stepping stones or paver walkways.**
- **Large circular symbols with plant symbols underneath indicate trees.**
- **Different hatch patterns represent different groundcover plants.**
- **Tan open areas with no symbols represent mulch pathways.**
- **Double line indicates the roadway curb.**
- **Symbol indicates the direction of north and “not to scale” means the plan, as shown, is not at any particular scale, such as “10 scale” meaning 1 inch = 10 feet.**
- **Hardscape—such as driveways and patios are typically shown in gray.**
- **Plant labels include: Common name of plant and number of plants in the cluster.**

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.
Other Considerations

Below is 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.
- Groundcovers shall be maintained to a height of 12 inches or less for a “lawnlike” appearance, although there is no percentage requirement for turfgrass or groundcover. Groundcovers should be planted at a spacing to achieve closure in 14 months.
- 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 which 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 lawn ornaments of signs are allowed.

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

Photo credit: Roger Selch
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
1. FRONT YARD
The groundcover in this bed is low growing for safety when backing out of driveway. Visual interest is created with a variety of textures and forms, including coarse texture dwarf palmetto and wild coffee. The Sweet Acacia tree is a year-round, fine texture, flowering specimen tree. The warm color scheme includes yellows and light purple flowers in the fine texture frogfruit.

2. FRONT DOOR
The plant materials by the front door repeat several of the front yard plants for 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. The soft yellow flowers of the St. Andrews Cross 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 of beige hardscape. The space at the base of the vines is filled with plants with yellow flowers, coreopsis and St. Andrews Cross, that provide a transition between the hardscape and the vegetation on the fence.

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: 10 (not including optional vines)
3 trees, 3 shrubs, 4 groundcover, (3 optional vines)
No. of Plants: 246
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.
### COURTYARD VILLA: CONCEPT 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Gal Size</th>
<th>Spacing</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TREES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sweet Acacia</td>
<td>Acacia farnesiana</td>
<td>7 gallon</td>
<td>as shown</td>
<td>20' x 15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Flatwoods Plum</td>
<td>Prunus umbellata</td>
<td>7 gallon</td>
<td>as shown</td>
<td>20' x 12'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Myrtle Oak</td>
<td>Quercus myrtifolia</td>
<td>7 gallon</td>
<td>as shown</td>
<td>30' x 15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHRUBS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Dwarf Yaupon Holly</td>
<td>Ilex vomitoria 'Stoke’s Dwarf’</td>
<td>3 gallon</td>
<td>4' o.c.</td>
<td>4' x 4'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Flatwoods Plum</td>
<td>Prunus umbellata</td>
<td>7 gallon</td>
<td>as shown</td>
<td>20' x 12'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Myrtle Oak</td>
<td>Quercus myrtifolia</td>
<td>7 gallon</td>
<td>as shown</td>
<td>30' x 15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GROUND COVER</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Lanceleaf Coreopsis</td>
<td>Coreopsis lanceolata</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>1' o.c.</td>
<td>2' x 1.5'</td>
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<td>142</td>
<td>St. Andrew’s Cross</td>
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<td>1 gallon</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Frog Fruit</td>
<td>Phyla nodiflora</td>
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<td>2” o.c.</td>
<td>2' x 2'</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GRASSES</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Florida Gamagrass</td>
<td>Tripsacum floridanum</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>3' o.c.</td>
<td>3' x 3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VINES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Carolina Jessimine</td>
<td>Gelsemium sempervirens</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>on trellis</td>
<td>20' x 20'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Coral Honeysuckle</td>
<td>Lonicera sempervirens</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>on trellis</td>
<td>10' x 8'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Passion Flower</td>
<td>Passiflora incarnata</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>on trellis</td>
<td>10’ x 10’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend**

- **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
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 three that are distinctly different.

**Group 1—Form Contrast**

Plants in Group 2 are clustered together for maximum color impact. The 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**

Group 3 relies on size difference to create interest, with three 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**
1. FRONT YARD
The front yard has a soft appearance with several fine textured plants, including the Muhly Grass and Wet Twinflower. 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 yellow flowers of the Lanceleaf Coreopsis.

2. SIDE YARD
The side yard acts as a transition zone with both the fine, soft texture of the Beach Verbena and the coarser texture of the Walter’s Viburnum. The Verbena 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 Silphium, deep purple of the Eastern Redbud, and deep red of the Coral Honeysuckle 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
(3 trees, 4 shrubs, 6 groundcover, 1 vine)
No. of Plants: 232
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.
COURTYARD VILLA: CONCEPT 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Gal Size</th>
<th>Spacing</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TREES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Redbud</td>
<td>Cercis canadensis</td>
<td>7 gallon</td>
<td>as shown</td>
<td>20’ x 20’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Myrtle Oak</td>
<td>Quercus myrtifolia</td>
<td>7 gallon</td>
<td>as shown</td>
<td>30’ x 15’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Winged Elm</td>
<td>Ulmus Alata</td>
<td>7 gallon</td>
<td>As shown</td>
<td>50’ x 30’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHRUBS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Wax Myrtle</td>
<td>Myrica cerifera</td>
<td>3 gallon</td>
<td>6’ o.c.</td>
<td>10’ x 10’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Densa Walter's Viburnum</td>
<td>Viburnum obovatum</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>4’ o.c.</td>
<td>4’ x 4’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Walters Viburnum</td>
<td>Viburnum obovatum</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>5’ o.c.</td>
<td>15’ x 8’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Coontie</td>
<td>Zamia floridana</td>
<td>3 gallon</td>
<td>4’ o.c.</td>
<td>3’ x 4’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROUND COVER</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Lanceleaf Coreopsis</td>
<td>Coreopsis lanceolata</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>2’ o.c.</td>
<td>2’ x 2.5’</td>
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<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Wet Twinflower</td>
<td>Dyschoriste humistrata</td>
<td>4” cell</td>
<td>1’ o.c.</td>
<td>1’ x 1’</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Starry Silphium</td>
<td>Silphium asteriscus</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>2’ o.c.</td>
<td>4’ x 2’</td>
</tr>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Beach Verbena</td>
<td>Verbina maritima</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>4’ o.c.</td>
<td>1’ x 4’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRASSES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Muhly Grass</td>
<td>Muhlenbergia capillaris</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>3’ o.c.</td>
<td>3’ x 3’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Florida Gamagrass</td>
<td>Tripsacum floridatum</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>3’ o.c.</td>
<td>3’ x 3’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VINES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Coral Honeysuckle</td>
<td>Lonicera Sempervirens</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>on trellis</td>
<td>10’ x 8’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend**

- **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 its 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
This combination by the front entry uses contrast to create interest. Large masses of Lanceleaf coreopsis and delicate Wet Twinflower balance the 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 textures for balance.

**Group 1 – Balance**

- **Lanceleaf Coreopsis**
  - Groundcover
  - Clumping form
  - Small size
  - Medium texture
  - Yellow flowers

- **Wet Twinflower**
  - Groundcover
  - Sprawling form
  - Small size
  - Fine texture
  - Light purple flowers

- **Coontie**
  - Groundcover
  - Clumping arching form
  - Medium size
  - Coarse texture
  - Medium green

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. The element that brings the group together is the similar colors. The yellow flowers highlight the yellow green blades of the Fakahatchee and foliage of the Wax Myrtle.

**Group 2 – Form contrast**

- **Starry Silphium**
  - Groundcover
  - Upright clumping form
  - Medium size
  - Coarse texture
  - Yellow flowers

- **Wax Myrtle**
  - Small tree
  - Irregular vase form
  - Small to medium size
  - Fine texture
  - Yellow green foliage

- **Dwarf Fakahatchee**
  - Grass
  - Clumping/spiky Form
  - Medium size
  - Fine texture
  - Light green blades

These plants create a soft, fine texture composition that works well around patios and walkways. The clumping form of the Lanceleaf Coreopsis 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

- **Lanceleaf Coreopsis**
  - Groundcover
  - Clumping form
  - Small size
  - Medium texture
  - Yellow flowers

Art work: Gail Hansen
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

Photo credits: Roger Selch
1. FRONT YARD

Flowers in the front yard 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 Frogfruit 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. The Coontie provides variety in height and form.

SITE INFORMATION

No. of Species: 9
(3 trees, 3 shrubs, 3 groundcover)
No. of Plants: 635

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: CONCEPT 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Gal Size</th>
<th>Spacing</th>
<th>Size</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TREES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Redbud</td>
<td>Cercis canadensis</td>
<td>15 gallon</td>
<td>as shown</td>
<td>20’ x 20’</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>East Palatka Holly</td>
<td>Ilex X attenuata</td>
<td>15 gallon</td>
<td>as shown</td>
<td>30’ x 12’</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yaupon Holly</td>
<td>Ilex vomitoria</td>
<td>15 gallon</td>
<td>as shown</td>
<td>20’ x 15’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>SHRUBS</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Yellow Star Anise</td>
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<td>3 gallon</td>
<td>4’ o.c.</td>
<td>4’ x 4’</td>
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<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Densa Walter’s Viburnum</td>
<td>Viburnum obovatum</td>
<td>3 gallon</td>
<td>4’ o.c.</td>
<td>4’ x 4’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Coontie Palm</td>
<td>Zamia floridana</td>
<td>3 gallon</td>
<td>4’ o.c.</td>
<td>3’ x 4’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>GROUND COVER</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Largeflower False Rosemary</td>
<td>Conradina grandiflora</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>2’ o.c.</td>
<td>2’ x 2’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>St. Andrews Cross</td>
<td>Hypericum hypericoides</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>2’ o.c.</td>
<td>2’ x 2’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>467</td>
<td>Frogfruit</td>
<td>Phyla Nodiflora</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>2’ o.c.</td>
<td>2’ x 2’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend**

- **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 its 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
This combination shows contrast in two distinct forms—the clumping frond-like forms of the Coontie and the St. Andrews Cross are very different from the soft rounded form of the Viburnum with tiny leaves.

**Group 1—Contrast in form**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. Andrews Cross</td>
<td>Groundcover, Vase form, Medium size, Fine texture, Light green leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Densa Walters Viburnum</td>
<td>Shrub, Rounded form, Small size, Fine texture, White flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coontie</td>
<td>Groundcover, Clumping arching form, Medium size, Coarse texture, Medium green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The complex, busy forms of the Coontie and Large Flower False Rosemary are balanced by the large simple mass and form of the Viburnum. In a composition it is important not to overwhelm the senses with too much detail and complexity. Create a place to “rest the eye” with simplicity.

**Group 2—Balance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coontie</td>
<td>Groundcover, Clumping arching form, Medium size, Coarse texture, Medium green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Densa Walters Viburnum</td>
<td>Shrub, Rounded form, Small size, Fine texture, White flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Flower False Rosemary</td>
<td>Groundcover, Clumping/Spiky form, Small size, Fine texture, Purple flowers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A variety of heights create more places to look in the landscape and provides more habitat for wildlife. Layers work best when there is a low groundcover and taller shrub to connect to the canopy of the tree. The color contrasts create distinct layers that are easy to read.

**Group 3—Height contrast**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Redbud</td>
<td>Tree, Vase form, Small size, Coarse texture, Deep purple leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coontie</td>
<td>Groundcover, Clumping arching form, Medium size, Coarse texture, Medium green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Star Anise</td>
<td>Shrub, Upright form, Large size, Medium texture, Yellow flowers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CORNER LOT: CONCEPT 2

- Mrs. Schiller’s Viburnum (3)
- Wild Coffee (3)
- Mulch
- Simpson’s Stopper (6)
- Wild Coffee (2)
- Wild Coffee (3)
- Winged Elm (1)
- Coontie Palm (16)
- Florida Privet (2)
- Yaupon Holly (2)
- East Palatka Holly (1)
- Florida Gamagrass (15)
- Simpson’s Stopper (4)
- Eastern Redbud (1)
- Coontie Palm (9)
- Florida Gamagrass (5)
- Mrs. Schiller’s Viburnum (27)
- TURF
- Frogfruit (27)
- Frogfruit (316)
- Georgia Caimint (15)
- Existing Turkey Oak
- Mulch Path

NOT TO SCALE
1. FRONT YARD

The front yard is designed with fewer plants for easy maintenance. The foundation plants are favored by many people who like the clean look of fewer plants. Interest in the landscape is created primarily with a variety of textures. This plan has an existing tree but yards without trees should add one or two to create vertical interest.

2. BACK YARD

Larger shrubs are placed along the property line across from the screened porch to block the view of the neighbors. Other shrubs are located at the foundation to give create room for the stepping stone path. Tall shrubs are also used in the back corner but they do not go beyond the property line.

3. SIDE YARDS

Right Side

Two paths wind through the side yard. A stepping stone path close to the house provides quick access to the back yard and helps break up the plant masses. A second mulch path winds through several repeated groupings of plants and provides a border between the plant masses and low growing ground cover. The paths also provide access for maintenance. The trees create vertical interest and additional wildlife habitat but are carefully placed so that they don’t block the windows.

Left Side

Simple linear groupings in a mulch bed along the wall provide a narrow path to access the plants and the house for maintenance and give another route to the back yard.

SITE INFORMATION

- No. of Species: 13
  (4 trees, 5 shrubs, 2 groundcover, 1 clump grass, turf)
- No. of Plants: 466
- 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: CONCEPT 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Gal Size</th>
<th>Spacing</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TREES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Redbud</td>
<td>Cercis canadensis</td>
<td>15 gallon</td>
<td>as shown</td>
<td>20' x 15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>East Palatka Holly</td>
<td>Illex X attenuata</td>
<td>15 gallon</td>
<td>As shown</td>
<td>30' x 12'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Winged Elm</td>
<td>Ulmus alata</td>
<td>15 gallon</td>
<td>As shown</td>
<td>50' x 30'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yaupon Holly</td>
<td>Illex vomitoria</td>
<td>15 gallon</td>
<td>As shown</td>
<td>20' x 15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHRUBS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Florida Privet</td>
<td>Forestiera segregata</td>
<td>7 gallon</td>
<td>6’ o.c.</td>
<td>12’ x 8’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Simpson’s Stopper</td>
<td>Myrcianthes fragrans</td>
<td>7 gallon</td>
<td>10’ o.c.</td>
<td>20’ x 15’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Wild Coffee</td>
<td>Psychotria nervosa</td>
<td>3 gallon</td>
<td>5’ o.c.</td>
<td>10’ x 5’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Mrs. Schillers Viburnum</td>
<td>Viburnum obovatum “Mrs. Schiller’s Delight”</td>
<td>3 gallon</td>
<td>4’ o.c.</td>
<td>3’ x 4’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Coontie Palm</td>
<td>Zamia floridana</td>
<td>3 gallon</td>
<td>4’ o.c.</td>
<td>3’ x 4’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GROUND COVER</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Georgia Calamint</td>
<td>Calamintha georgiana</td>
<td>3 gallon</td>
<td>2’ o.c.</td>
<td>2’ x 2’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>343</td>
<td>Frog Fruit</td>
<td>Phyla nodiflora</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>2’ o.c.</td>
<td>.5’ x 2’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRASSES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Florida Gamma Grass</td>
<td>Tripsacum floridana</td>
<td>3 gallon</td>
<td>3’ o.c.</td>
<td>3’ x 3’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend**

- **Quantity**— Total number of plants on the plan
- **Common Name**— The plant name that is used in the region
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- **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
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 Viburnum. One way to create balance is with plant masses that create the same visual weight by same mass size.

**Group 1 – Visual balance**

Mrs. Schillars Viburnum
- Shrub
- Rounded form
- Medium size
- Fine texture
- Light green

Eastern Redbud
- Tree
- Oval spreading canopy
- Large size
- Coarse texture
- Burgundy leaves

Coontie
- Groundcover
- Clumping arching form
- Medium size
- Coarse texture
- Medium green

**Group 2 – Texture masses**

This group of plants provide a solid mass of fine texture and 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 Yaupon Holly soften the stiff form of the shrubs Simpson Stopper.

Simpson Stopper
- Shrub
- Round form
- Medium size
- Fine texture
- White flowers

Florida Gamma Grass
- Grass
- Clumping form
- Small size
- Fine texture

Yaupon Holly
- Shrub
- Vase shape
- Large size
- Fine texture
- White flowers

**Group 3 – Horizontal flow**

Plant masses are designed to link and interconnect along the ground plane to provide a nice flow of plant material. The Frogfruit provides the link between Coontie and the Privet by flowing between them. Some plants read better when separated by a mulch bed or pathway.

Coontie
- Groundcover
- Clumping arching form
- Medium size
- Coarse texture
- Medium green

Florida Privet
- Shrub
- Mounding form
- Medium size
- Medium texture
- Medium green

Frogfruit
- Groundcover
- Spreading form
- Small size
- Fine texture
- Light purple flowers
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
INTERIOR RECTANGULAR LOT: CONCEPT 1

- Yellow Star Anise (1), Coontie (3)
- Cut to 4' Height Yellow Star Anise (3)
- Mulch
- SCREEN LANAI
- Florida Gamagrass (4), Coontie (5)
- False Rosemary (7)
- Blue Porterweed (9)
- Coontie (12)
- Mulch
- Mulch
- Dwarf Yaupon (21)
- Dwarf Palmetto (3)
- Turkey Oak (1)
- Frogfruit (100)
- Eastern Redbud (1)
- False Rosemary (4)
- False Rosemary (9)
- False Rosemary (3)
- False Rosemary (3)
- False Rosemary (3)
- False Rosemary (3)
- Coontie (2)
- Coontie (2)
- Coontie (2)
- Florida Gamagrass (3)
- Mulch
- Myrtle Oak (1)

NOT TO SCALE
1. FRONT YARD
This plan has fewer plant species for easy maintenance and a simple more organized look. Eight different plants in the front are massed to provide a richly planted appearance. Different colors and the vertical height of the trees keep the composition interesting. The plant materials are balanced on both sides of the driveway to visually reduce the width of the drive and provide more shade on the hard surface.

2. FRONT DOOR
The front entry is simple and welcoming with one plant—the Blue Porterweed. 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 Anise and Coontie provide 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: 11
(3 trees, 4 shrubs, 3 groundcover, 1 grass)
No. of Plants: 284

Overall Site: 7,303 Sq. 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: 2,466 Sq. Ft.
# INTERIOR RECTANGULAR LOT: CONCEPT 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Gal Size</th>
<th>Spacing</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TREES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Redbud</td>
<td>Cercis canadensis</td>
<td>15 gallon</td>
<td>As shown</td>
<td>20’ x 20’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Turkey Oak</td>
<td>Quercus laevis</td>
<td>15 gallon</td>
<td>As shown</td>
<td>30’ x 30’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Myrtle Oak</td>
<td>Quercus myrtifolia</td>
<td>15 gallon</td>
<td>As shown</td>
<td>30’ x 30’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHRUBS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Dwarf Yaupon</td>
<td>Ilex vomitoria ‘nana’</td>
<td>3 gallon</td>
<td>4’ o.c.</td>
<td>4’ x 4’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Yellow Star Anise Tree</td>
<td>Illicium parviflorum</td>
<td>3 gallon</td>
<td>6’ o.c.</td>
<td>12’ x 10’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dwarf Palmetto</td>
<td>Sabal minor</td>
<td>3 gallon</td>
<td>6’ o.c.</td>
<td>7’ x 6”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Coontie</td>
<td>Zamia floridana</td>
<td>3 gallon</td>
<td>4’ o.c.</td>
<td>3’ x 4’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GROUND COVER</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Largeflower False Rosemary</td>
<td>Contadina grandiflora</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>3’ o.c.</td>
<td>3’ x 3’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163</td>
<td>Frog Fruit</td>
<td>Phyla nodiflora</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>2’ o.c.</td>
<td>.5’ x 2’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Blue Porterweeed</td>
<td>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>3” o.c.</td>
<td>4” x 4”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRASSES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Florida Gamma Grass</td>
<td>Tripsacum floridana</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>3’ o.c.</td>
<td>3’ x 3’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend**

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Repeating masses of plants with similar forms 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 False Rosemary.

**Group 1: Repetition**

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**

These three plants contrast in many ways to create interest with variety. Most striking is the form, but they also vary in color and texture. The smooth round form of the Yaupon contrasts with the irregular sprawling form of the Blue Porterweed and the clumping Coontie.

**Group 3: Variety**
1. FRONT YARD

The front yard has a variety of plants to create high visual interest. A variety of shrubs and trees create a small wildlife garden with small, medium, and tall plants for vertical movement of birds and small mammals. The low growing Frogfruit creates a simple foreground to highlight the plant variety. 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 side 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: 11
  (2 trees, 6 shrubs, 3 groundcover)
- No. of Plants: 243
- Overall Site: 7,303Sq. Ft.
- Back Yard: Depth – 12 Ft.
- Front Yard: Depth – 34 Ft.
- Right Side Yard: Width - 6.5 Ft.
- House Size: 2,466Sq. Ft.
## INTERIOR RECTANGULAR LOT: CONCEPT 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Gal Size</th>
<th>Spacing</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TREES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Redbud</td>
<td>Cercis canadensis</td>
<td>15 gallon</td>
<td>As shown</td>
<td>20' x 15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Weeping Yaupon Holly</td>
<td>Ilex vomitoria “Pendula”</td>
<td>15 gallon</td>
<td>As shown</td>
<td>10' x 10'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Turkey Oak</td>
<td>Quercus laevis</td>
<td>45 gallon</td>
<td>As shown</td>
<td>30' x 30'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Winged Elm</td>
<td>Ulmus alata</td>
<td>15 gallon</td>
<td>As shown</td>
<td>50' x 30'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHRUBS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Confederate Hibiscus</td>
<td>Hibiscus mutabilis</td>
<td>3 gallon</td>
<td>6' o.c.</td>
<td>6' x 10'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hibiscus Rubrum</td>
<td>Hibiscus mutabilis Rubra</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>6' o.c.</td>
<td>6' x 6'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Simpson’s Stopper</td>
<td>Myrcianthes fragrans</td>
<td>7 gallon</td>
<td>10' o.c.</td>
<td>20' x 15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Dwarf Palmetto</td>
<td>Sabal minor</td>
<td>3 gallon</td>
<td>5' o.c.</td>
<td>7' x 6'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Dwarf Yaupon</td>
<td>Ilex vomitoria ‘Nana’</td>
<td>3 gallon</td>
<td>4' o.c.</td>
<td>4' x 4'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Coontie Palm</td>
<td>Zamia floridana</td>
<td>3 gallon</td>
<td>4' o.c.</td>
<td>3' x 3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GROUND COVER</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Canna Lily</td>
<td>Canna spp.</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>2' o.c.</td>
<td>5' x 3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Frogfruit</td>
<td>Phyla nodiflora</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>2' o.c.</td>
<td>2' x 2'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Bracken Fern</td>
<td>Pteridium aquilinum</td>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>3' o.c.</td>
<td>5' x 3'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **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 its 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

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**Legend**

- Quantity
- Common Name
- Scientific Name
- Gal Size
- Spacing
- Size
This group is a good example of dramatically different forms that add complexity to the composition. The Frogfruit creates soft mat that contrasts with the feathery look of the Bracken Fern and the round mound of the Dwarf Yaupon. Texture along the ground plane can also be created with mulch.

**Group 1– Form contrast**

The dramatic appearance of the coarse textured Hibiscus 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**

This combination shows two dominant plants connected by a third plant. The Palmetto and Hibiscus visually compete with each other but the Frogfruit acts like a rug to connect them in the same way a rug is used indoors to connect furniture.

**Group 3– Dominance**
INTERIOR RECTANGULAR LOT BASE MAP
CORNER LOT BASE MAP