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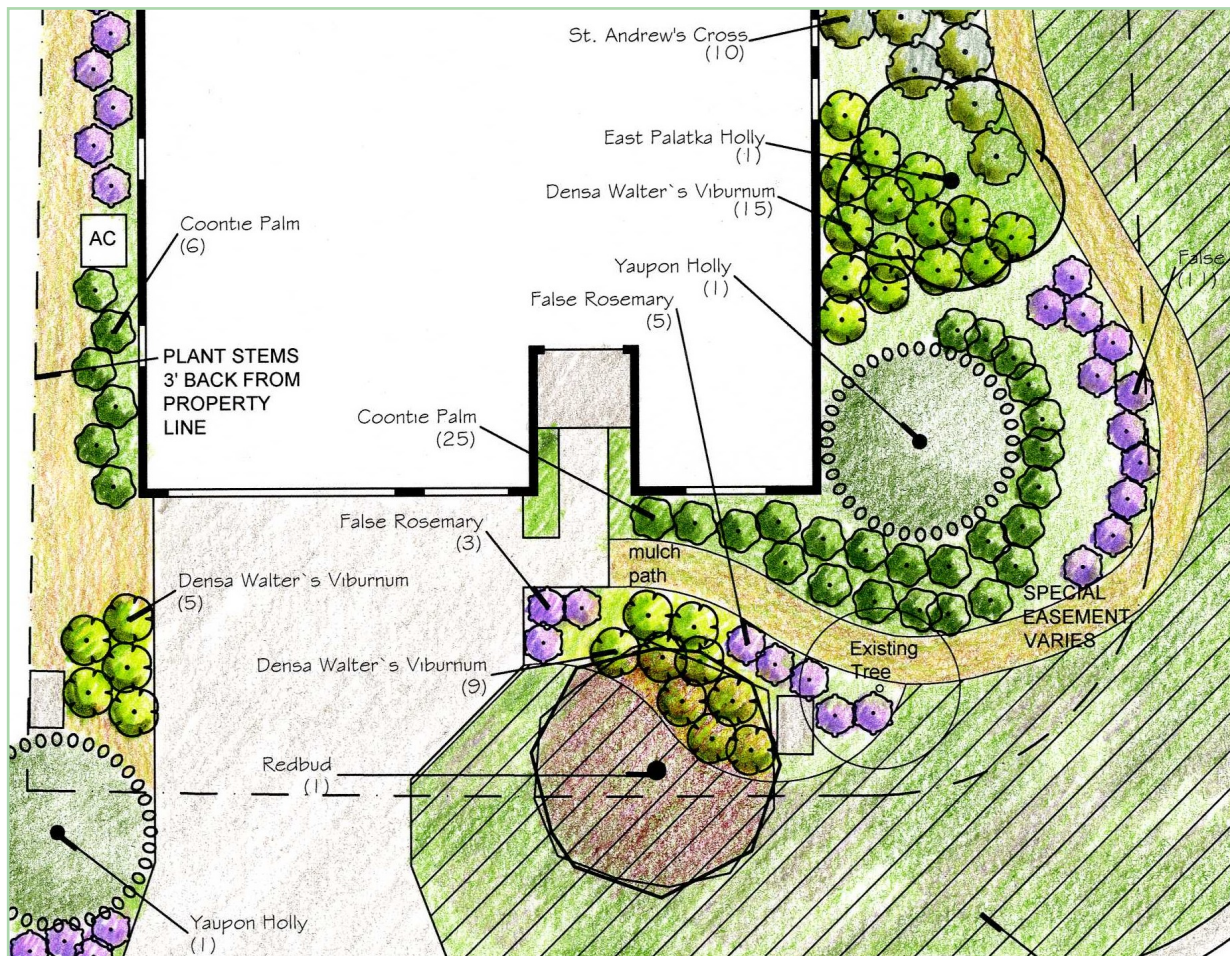
EXTENSION

Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

## 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. Choose 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.





# 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 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.

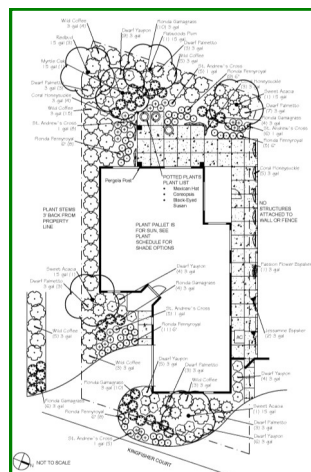
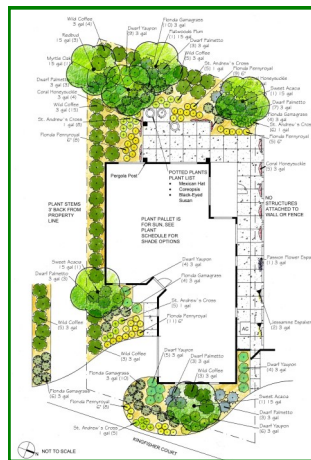
**Composition:** Group and arrange plants in overlapping masses based on size, form, color, and growing requirements.

**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



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**

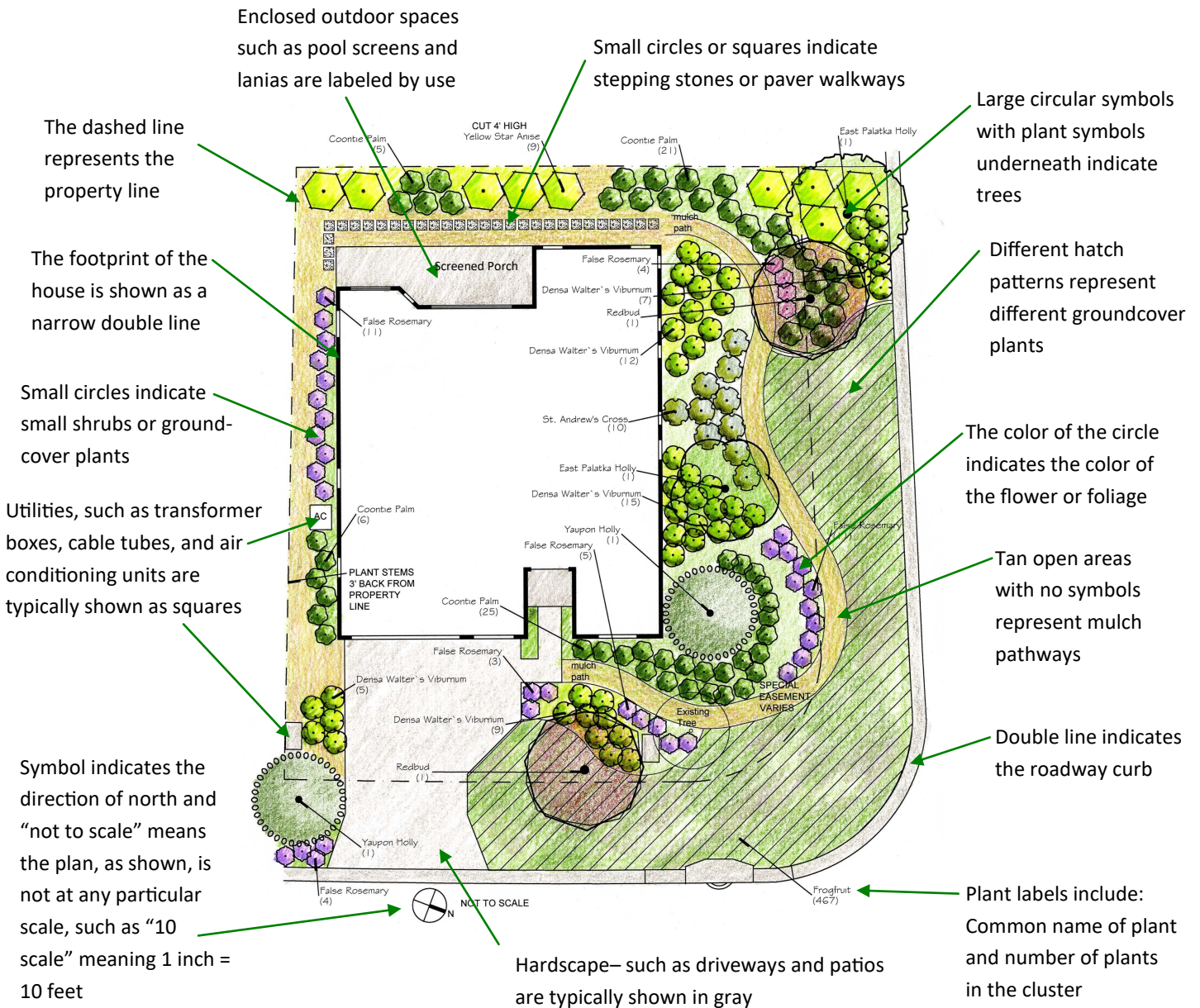
**Step 6— if desired revise existing plan or draw new plan**



# 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

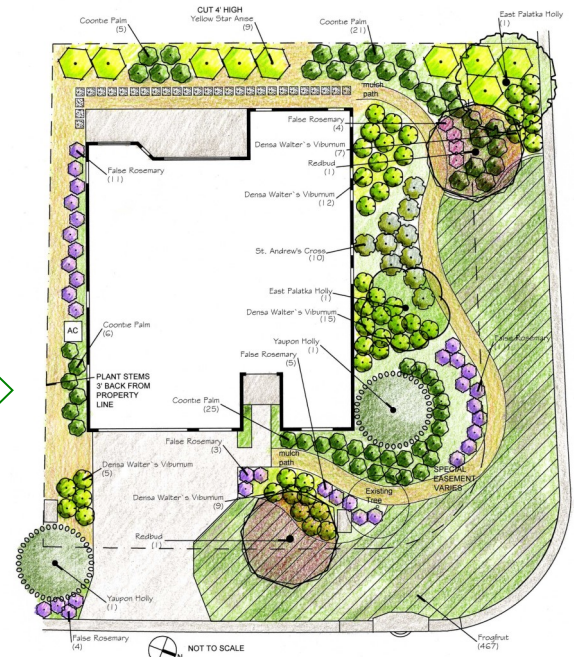
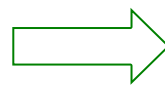
## Other Considerations

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 or signs are allowed.



Photo credit: Roger Selch



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



Photo credit: Roger Selch



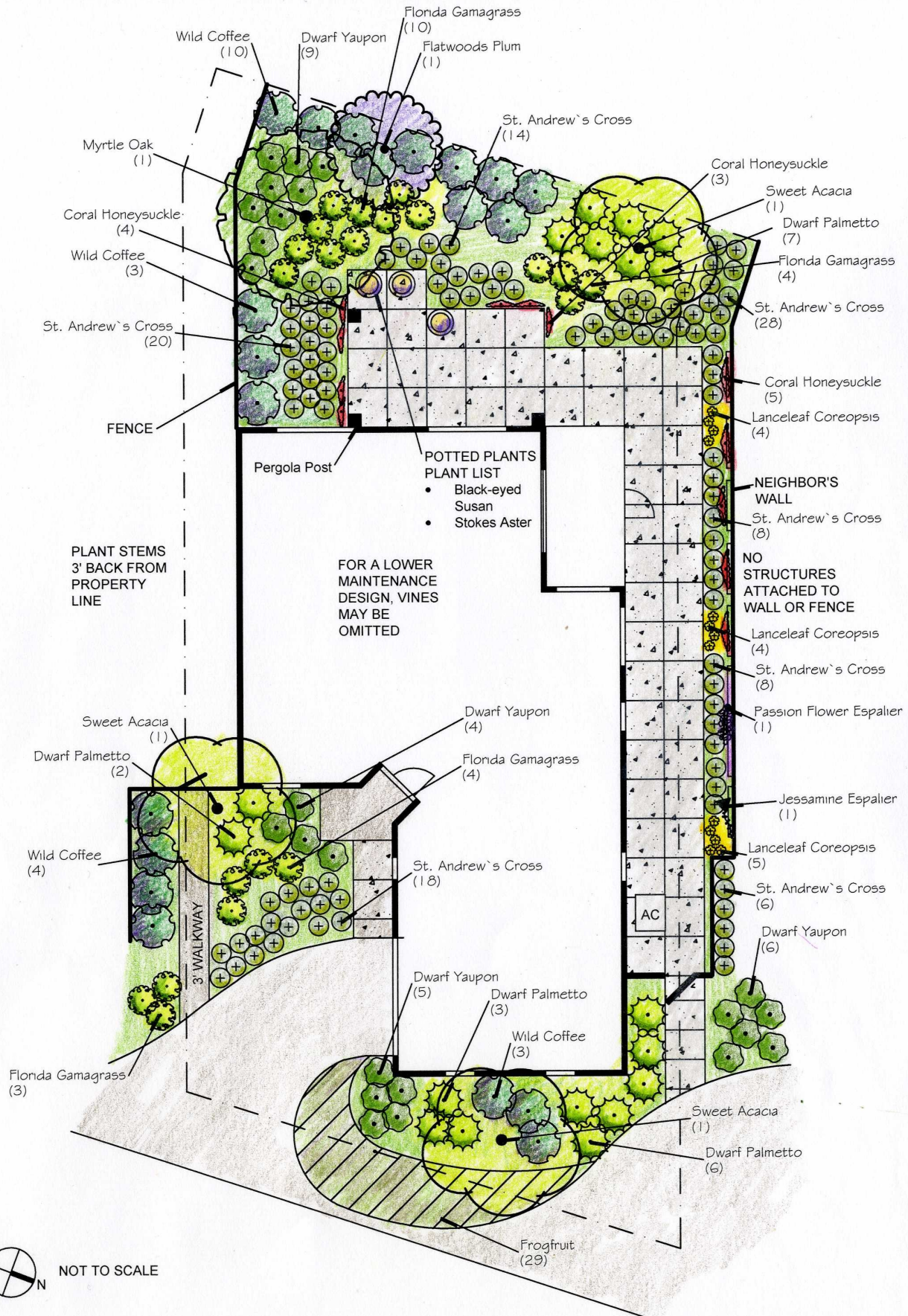
Photo credit: Roger Selch



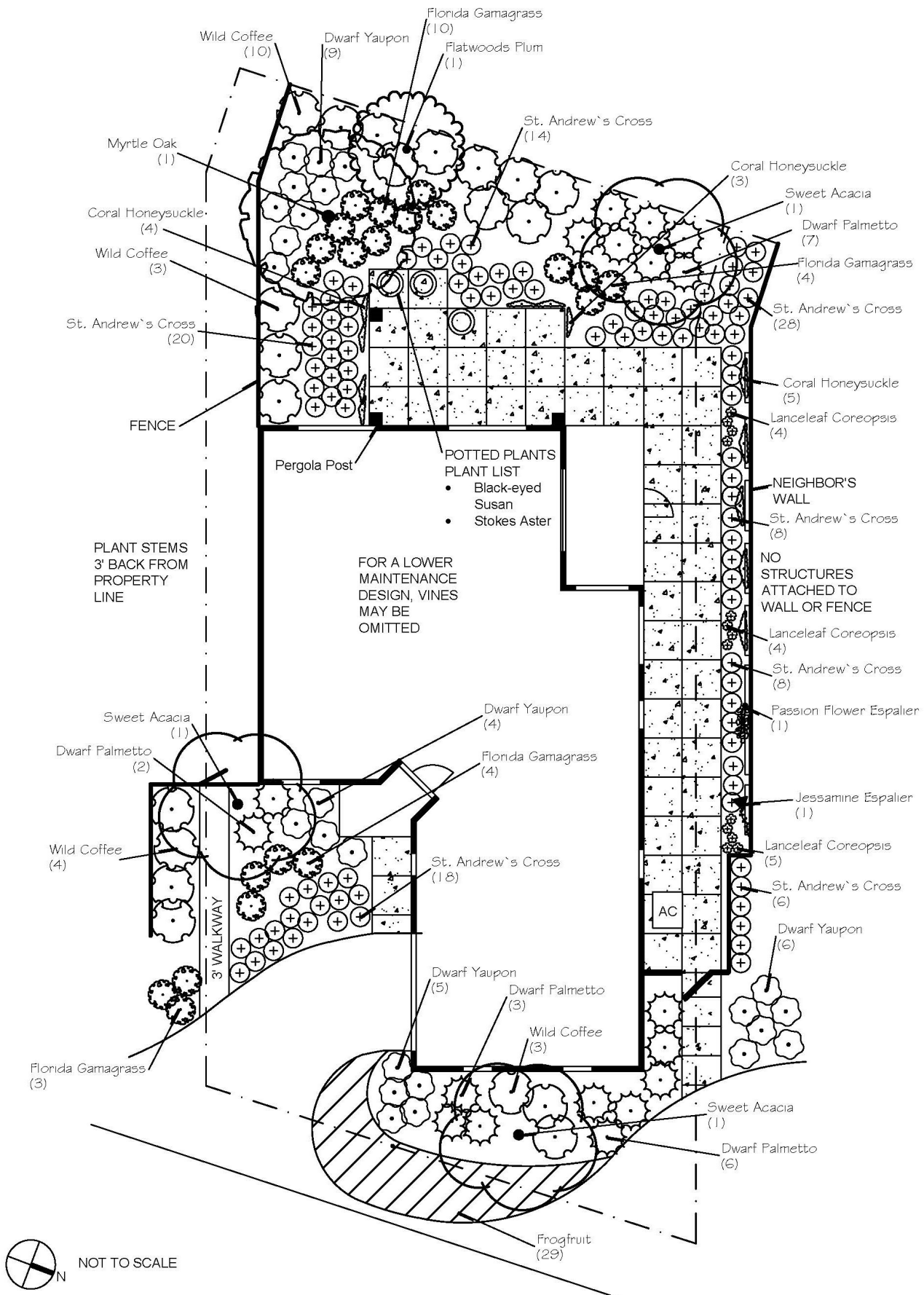
Photo credit: Roger Selch



# COURTYARD VILLA: CONCEPT 1



# COURTYARD VILLA: CONCEPT 1





# COURTYARD VILLA: CONCEPT 1

## 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.

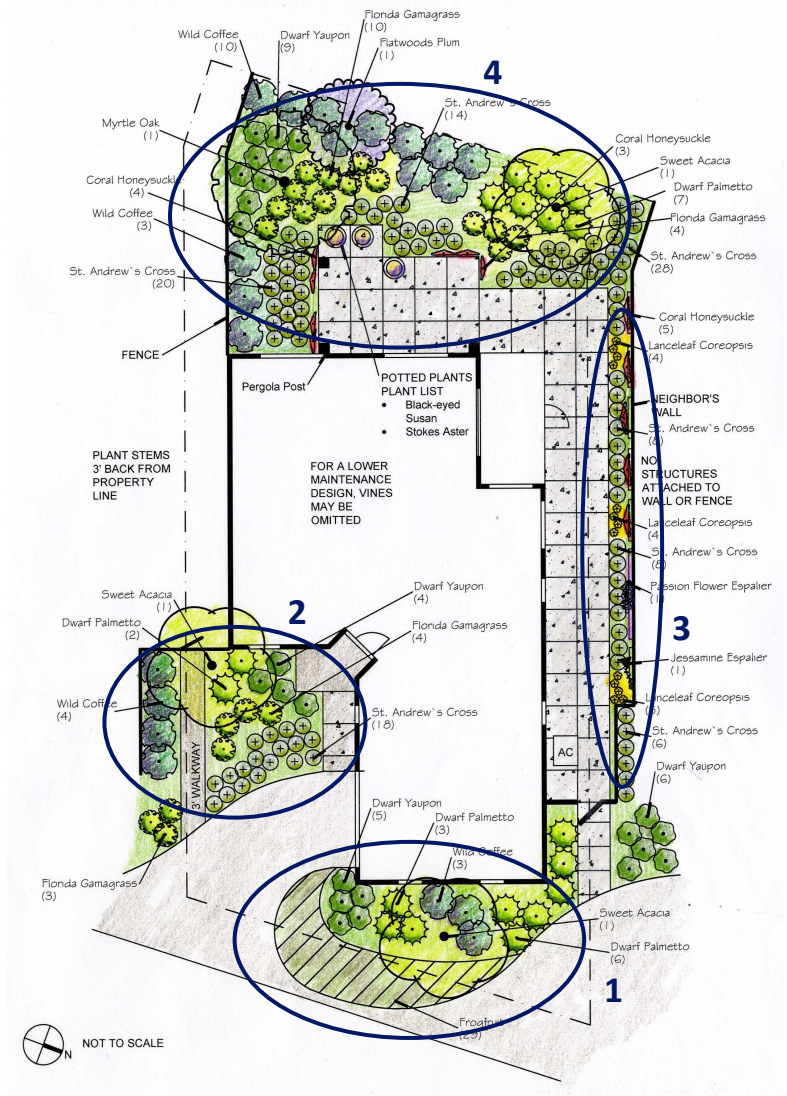
## 3. SIDE YARDS

### 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

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

**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: CONCEPT 1

Art work: Gail Hansen

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



### Florida Gamma grass

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



### St. Andrews Cross

Groundcover  
Vase form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Yellow flowers  
Medium green foliage

### Coral Honeysuckle

Vine  
Cascading Form  
Medium size  
Medium texture  
Red flowers

### Lanceleaf Coreopsis

Groundcover  
Clumping form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Yellow flowers



### Dwarf Yaupon Holly

Shrub  
Round form  
Medium size  
Medium texture  
Medium green leaves

### Sweet Acacia Tree

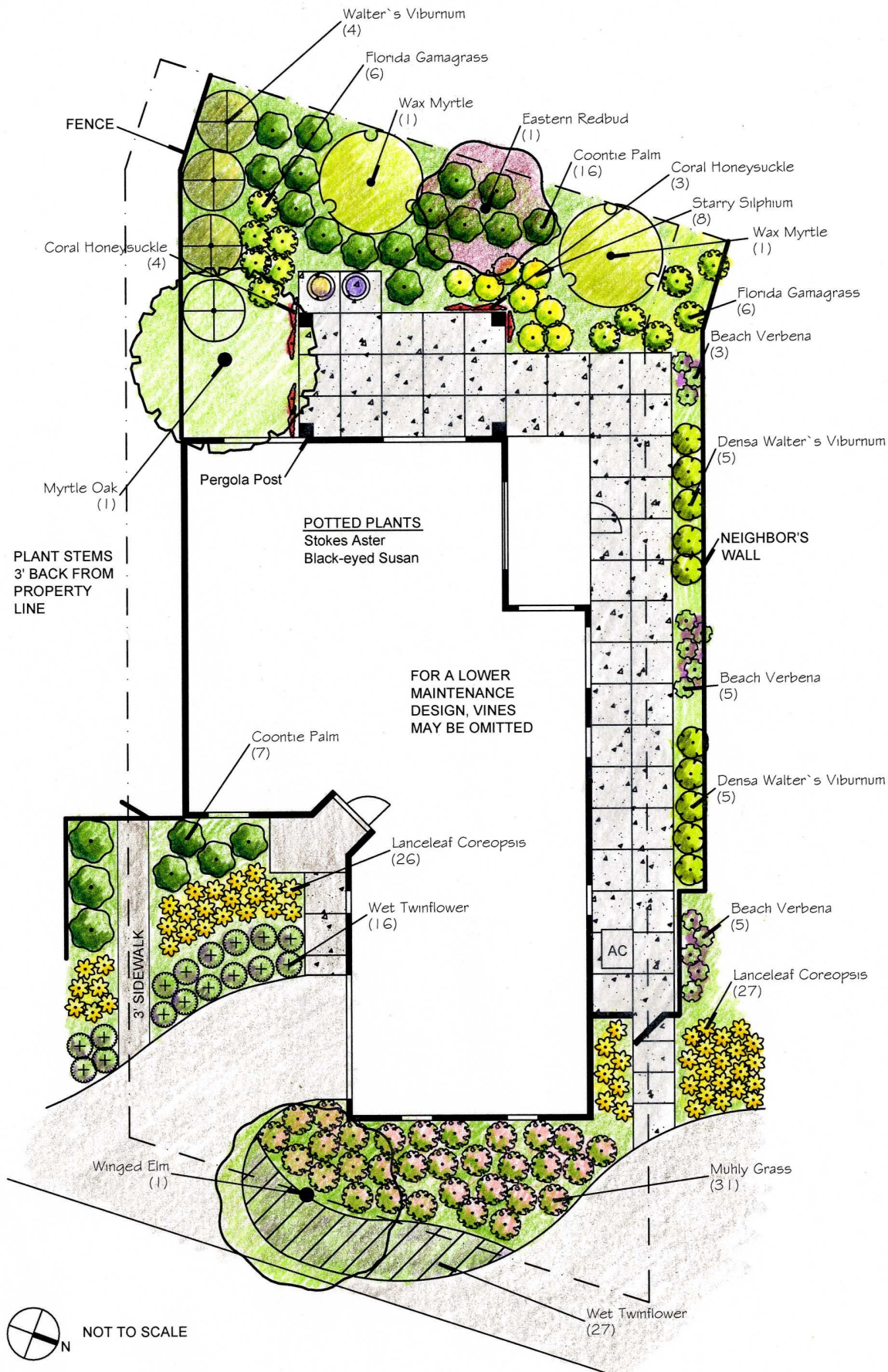
Tree  
Vase form  
Large size  
Fine texture  
Medium green leaves

### Dwarf Palmetto

Palm  
Vase form  
Medium size  
Coarse texture  
Light green leaves

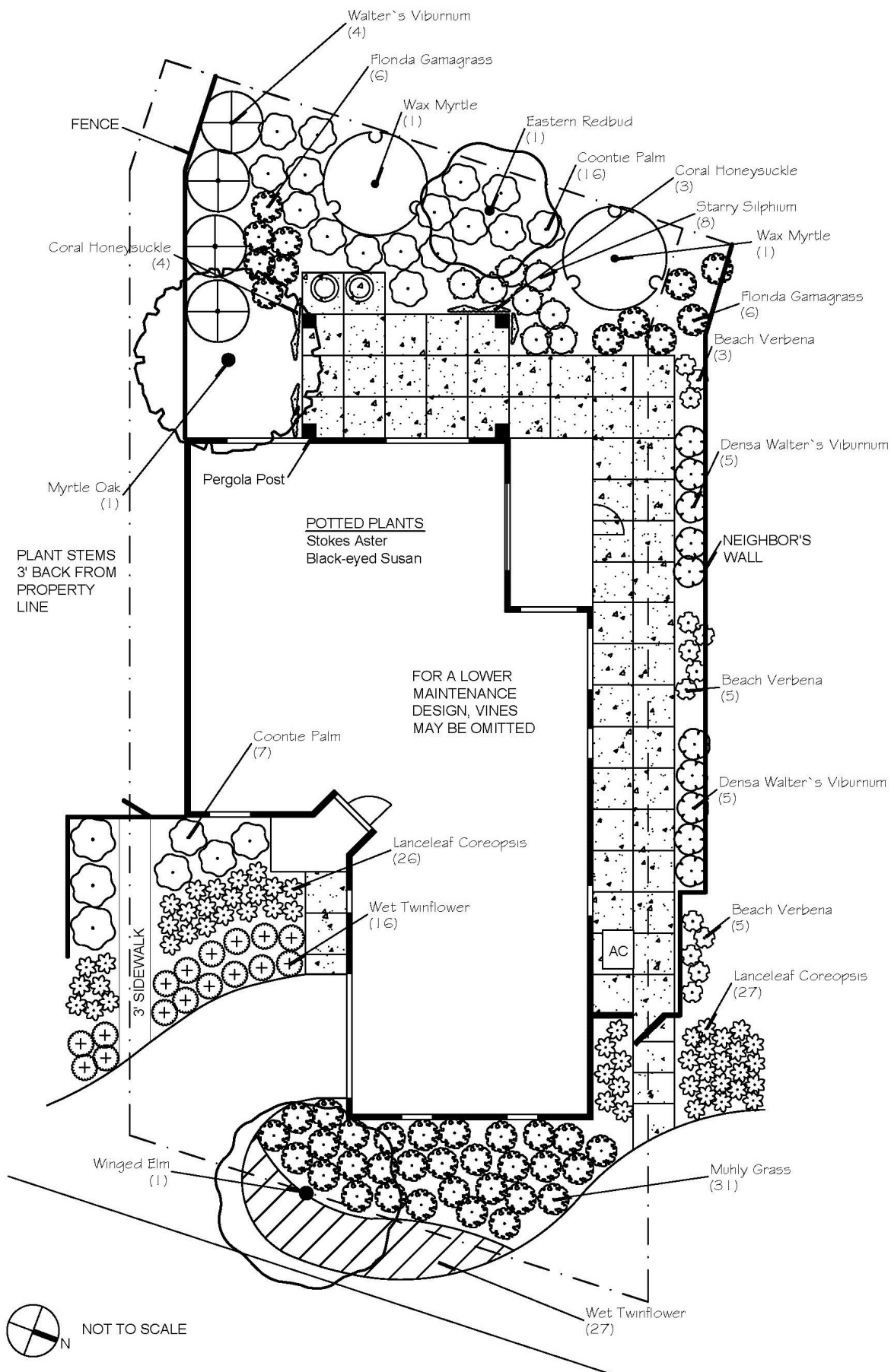


# COURTYARD VILLA: CONCEPT 2





# COURTYARD VILLA: CONCEPT 2



# COURTYARD VILLA: HIGH PLANT DIVERSITY

## 1. FRONT YARD

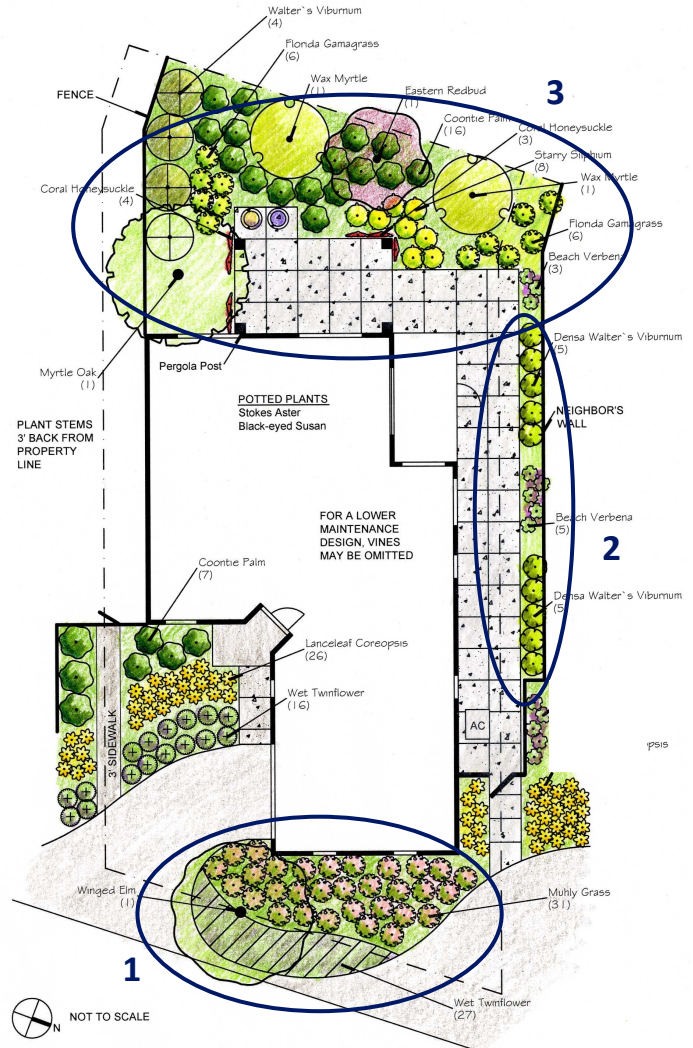
The front yard has a soft appearance with several fine textured plants, including the Muhly Grass and Wet Twinflower. The fine textured plants were used to soften the large amount of concrete and decorative rock used in villa neighborhoods. The tiny leaves of the Winged Elm also provide softness and 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

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>					
2	Wax Myrtle	Myrica cerifera	3 gallon	6' o.c.	10' 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	3 gallon	4' o.c.	3' x 4'
<b>GROUND COVER</b>					
53	Lanceleaf Coreopsis	Coreopsis lanceolata	1 gallon	2' o.c.	2' x 2.5'
43	Wet Twinflower	Dyschoriste humistrata	4" cell	1' o.c.	1' x 1'
8	Starry Silphium	Silphium asteriscus	1 gallon	2' o.c.	4' x 2'
13	Beach Verbena	Verbena maritima	1 gallon	4" o.c.	1' x 4'
<b>GRASSES</b>					
31	Muhly Grass	Muhlenbergia capillaris	1 gallon	3' o.c.	3' x 3'
12	Florida Gamagrass	Tripsacum floridanum	1 gallon	3' o.c.	3' x 3'
<b>VINES</b>					
7	Coral Honeysuckle	Lonicera Sempervirens	1 gallon	on trellis	10' x 8'

**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

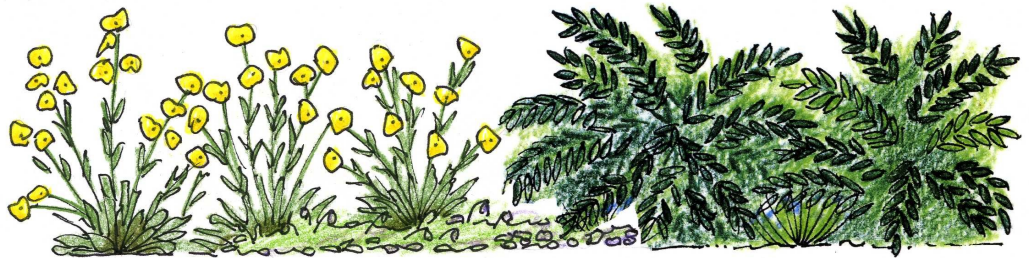
**Size**– the size of the plant when it reaches it's mature or full grown size. Size is recorded as height x width (or spread). 15' x 6' = a plant that will be 15 feet tall with a spread of 6 feet

### Legend



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

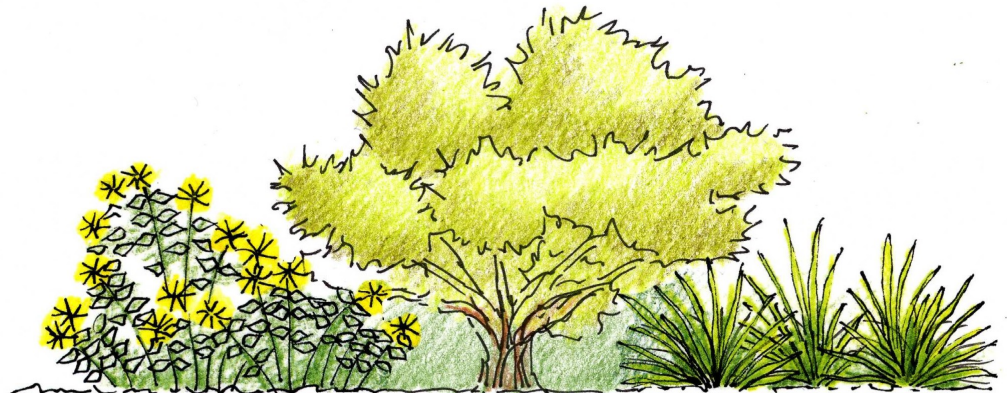
Groundcover  
Sprawling form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Light purple flowers

### 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

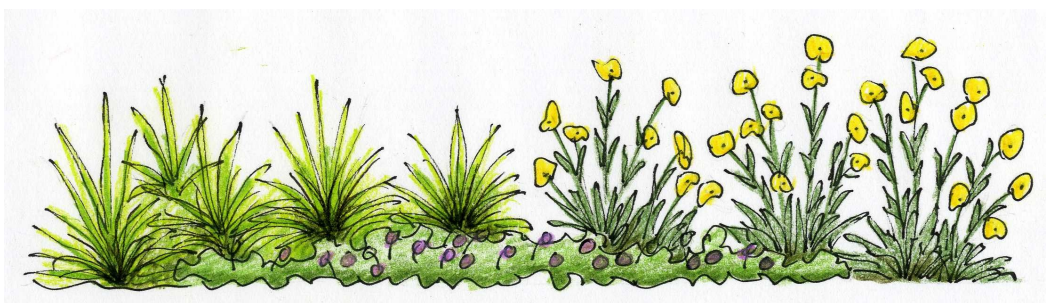
Small tree  
Irregular vase form  
Small to medium size  
Fine texture  
Yellow green foliage

### 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



# 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



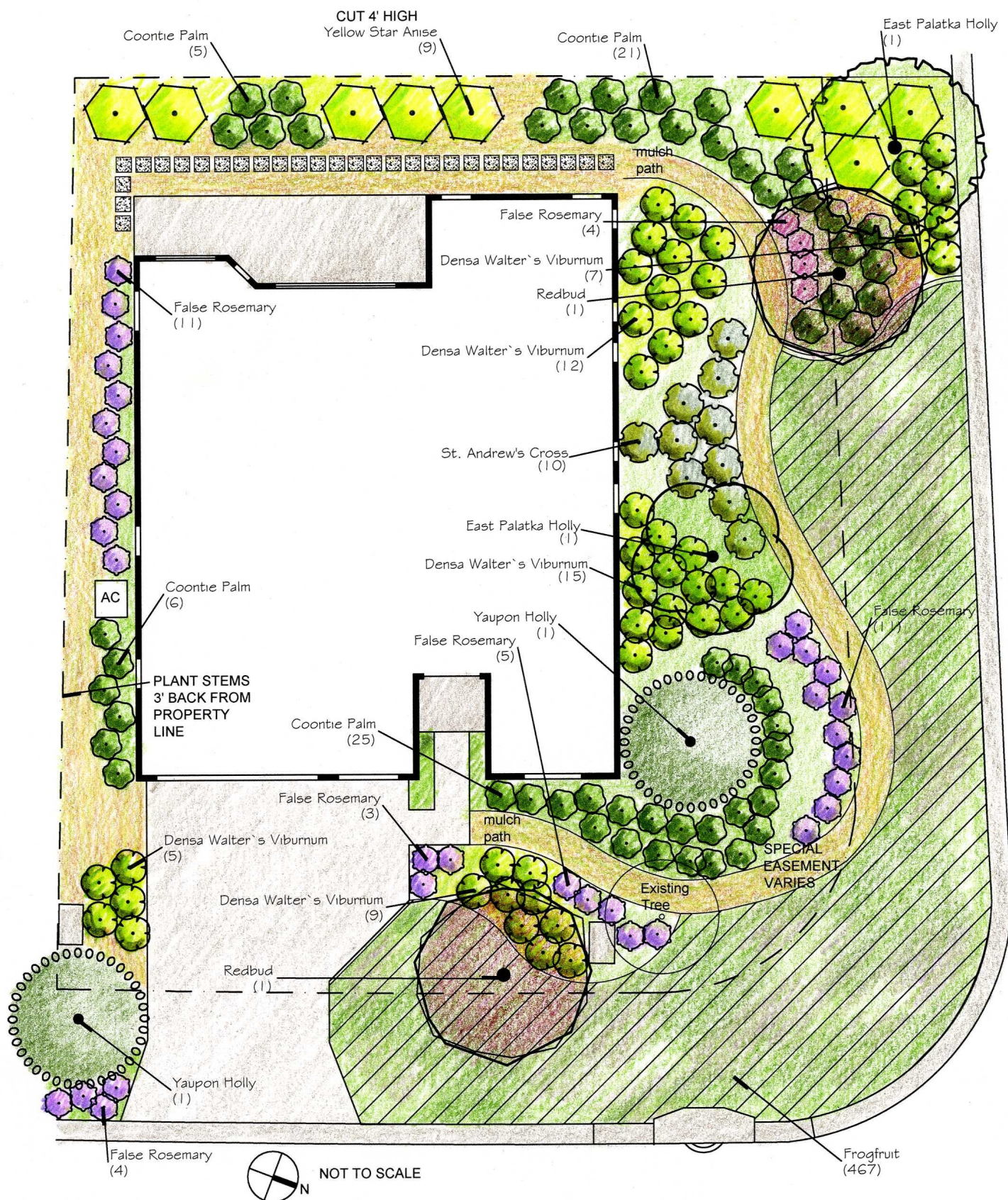
Photo credits: Roger Selch



Photo credit: Roger Selch

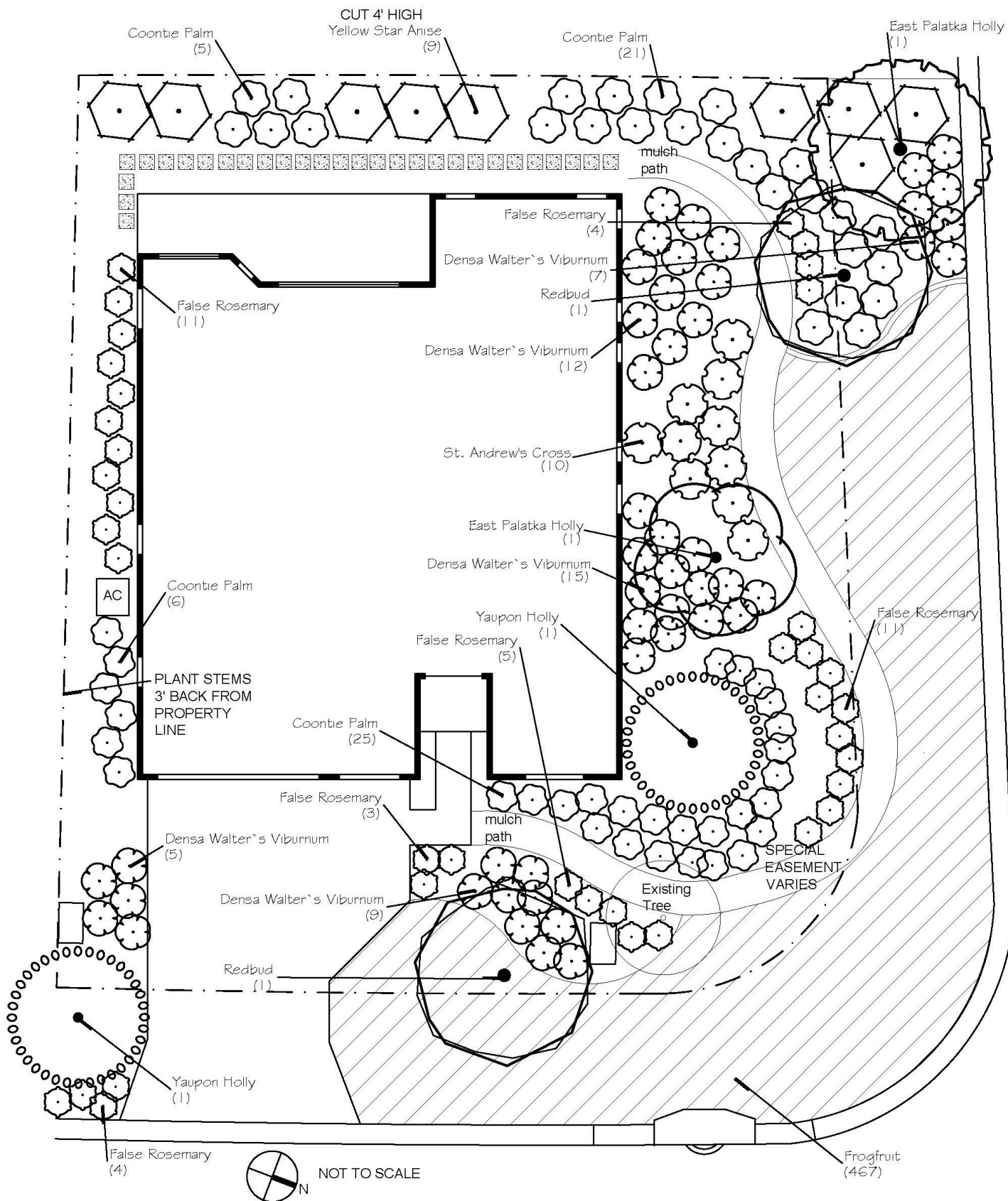


# CORNER LOT: CONCEPT 1





# CORNER LOT: CONCEPT 1



# CORNER LOT: CONCEPT 1

## 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

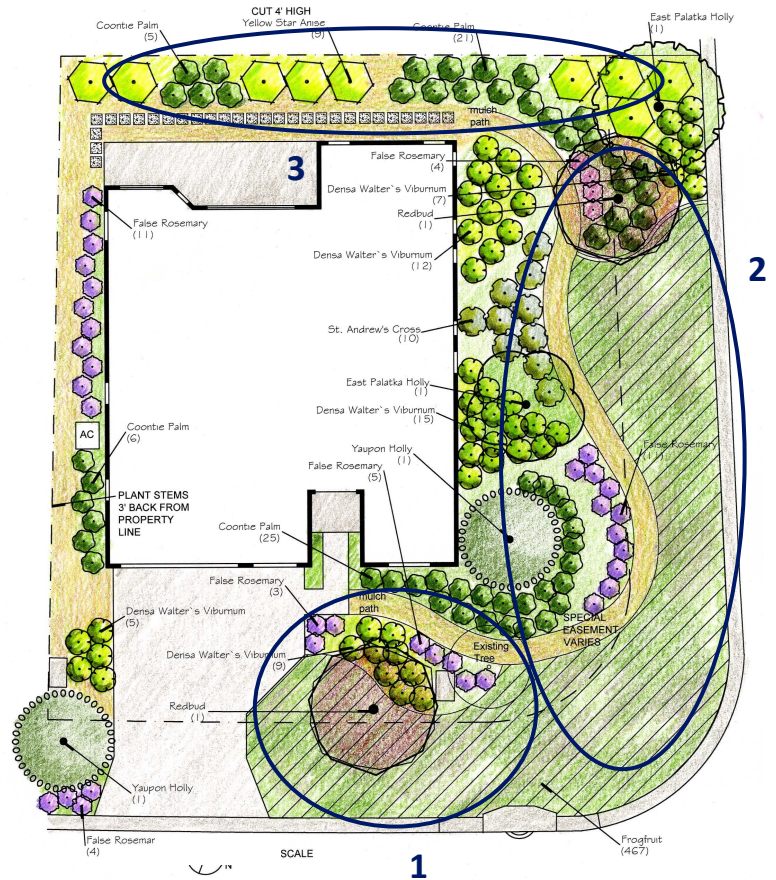
A mulch path winds through several repeated groupings of plants that provide unity and organization to the composition. The trees create vertical interest and additional wildlife habitat but are carefully placed so that they don't block the windows. A strip of edging keeps the Frogfruit from creeping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

Quantity	Common Name	Scientific Name	Gal Size	Spacing	Size
<b>TREES</b>					
2	Redbud	Cercis canadensis	15 gallon	as shown	20' x 20'
2	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'
<b>SHRUBS</b>					
9	Yellow Star Anise	Illicium parviflorum	3 gallon	4' o.c.	4' x 4'
48	Densa Walter's Viburnum	Viburnum obovatum	3 gallon	4' o.c.	4' x 4'
57	Coontie Palm	Zamia floridana	3 gallon	4' o.c.	3' x 4'
<b>GROUND COVER</b>					
38	Largeflower False Rosemary	Conradina grandiflora	1 gallon	2' o.c.	2' x 2'
10	St. Andrews Cross	Hypericum hypericoides	1 gallon	2' o.c.	2' x 2'
467	Frogfruit	Phyla Nodiflora	1 gallon	2' o.c.	2' x 2'

**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



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.



**St. Andrews Cross**  
Groundcover  
Vase form  
Medium size  
Fine texture  
Light green leaves

**Densa Walters Viburnum**  
Shrub  
Rounded form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
White flowers

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

### Group 1– Contrast in form

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.



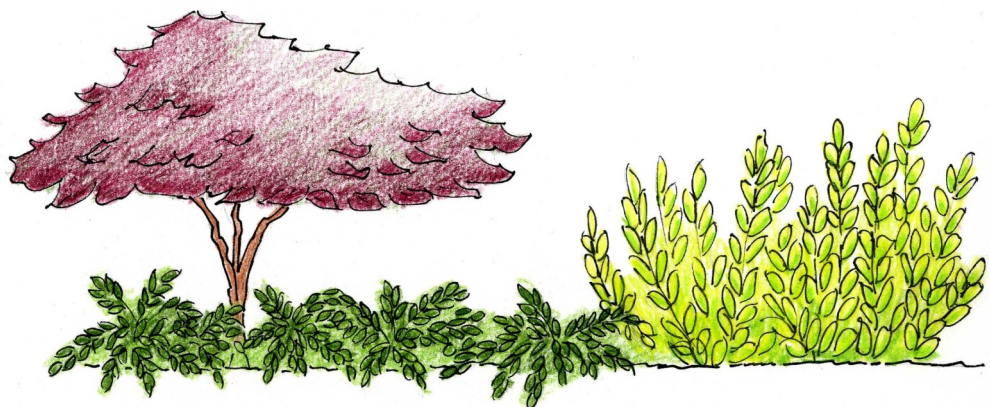
**Coontie**  
Groundcover  
Clumping arching form  
Medium size  
Coarse texture  
Medium green

**Densa Walters Viburnum**  
Shrub  
Rounded form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
White flowers

**Large Flower False Rosemary**  
Groundcover  
Clumping/Spiky form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Purple flowers

### Group 2– Balance

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.



**Redbud**  
Tree  
Vase form  
Small size  
Coarse texture  
Deep purple leaves

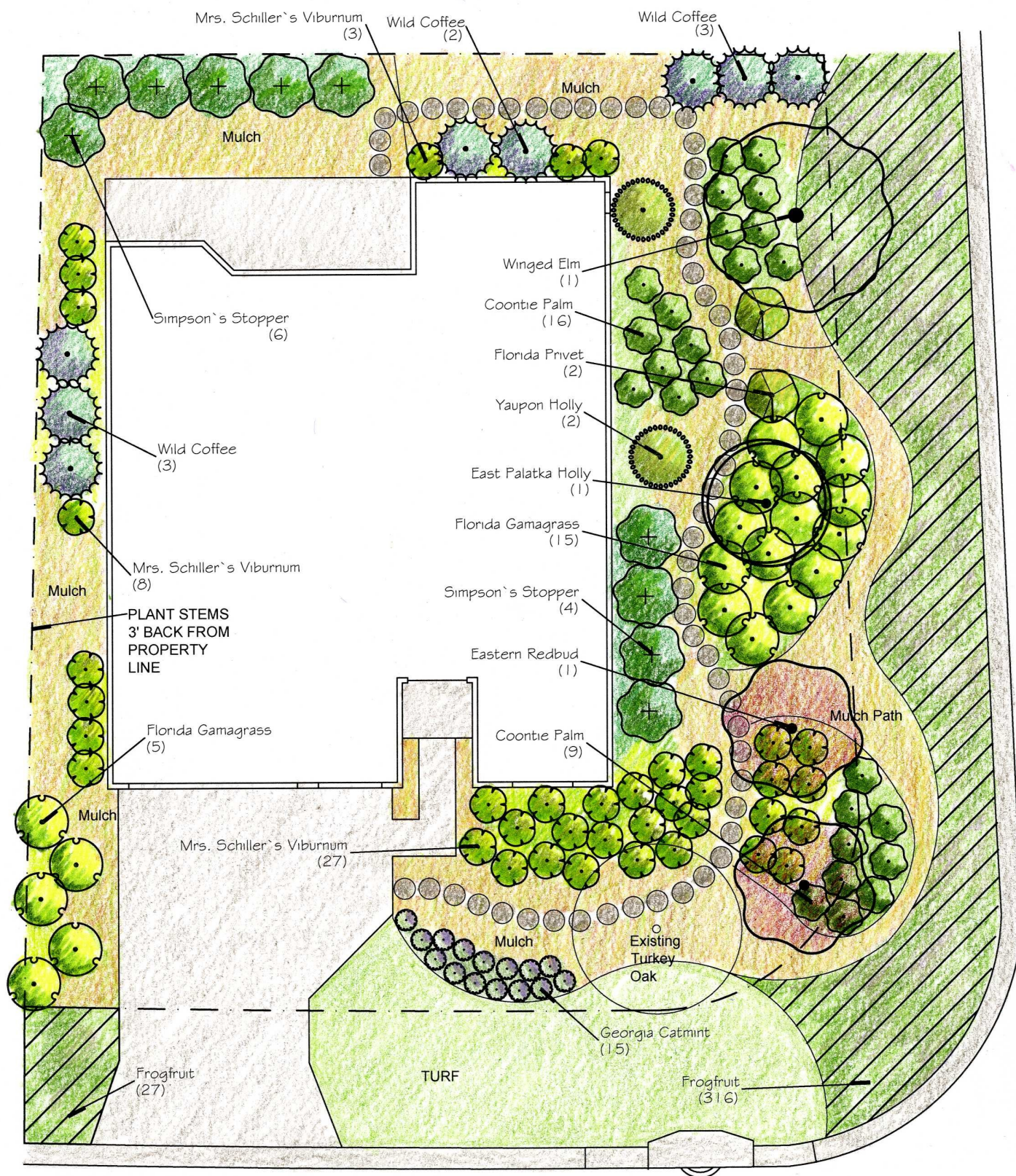
**Coontie**  
Groundcover  
Clumping arching form  
Medium size  
Coarse texture  
Medium green

**Yellow Star Anise**  
Shrub  
Upright form  
Large size  
Medium texture  
Yellow flowers

### Group 3– Height contrast



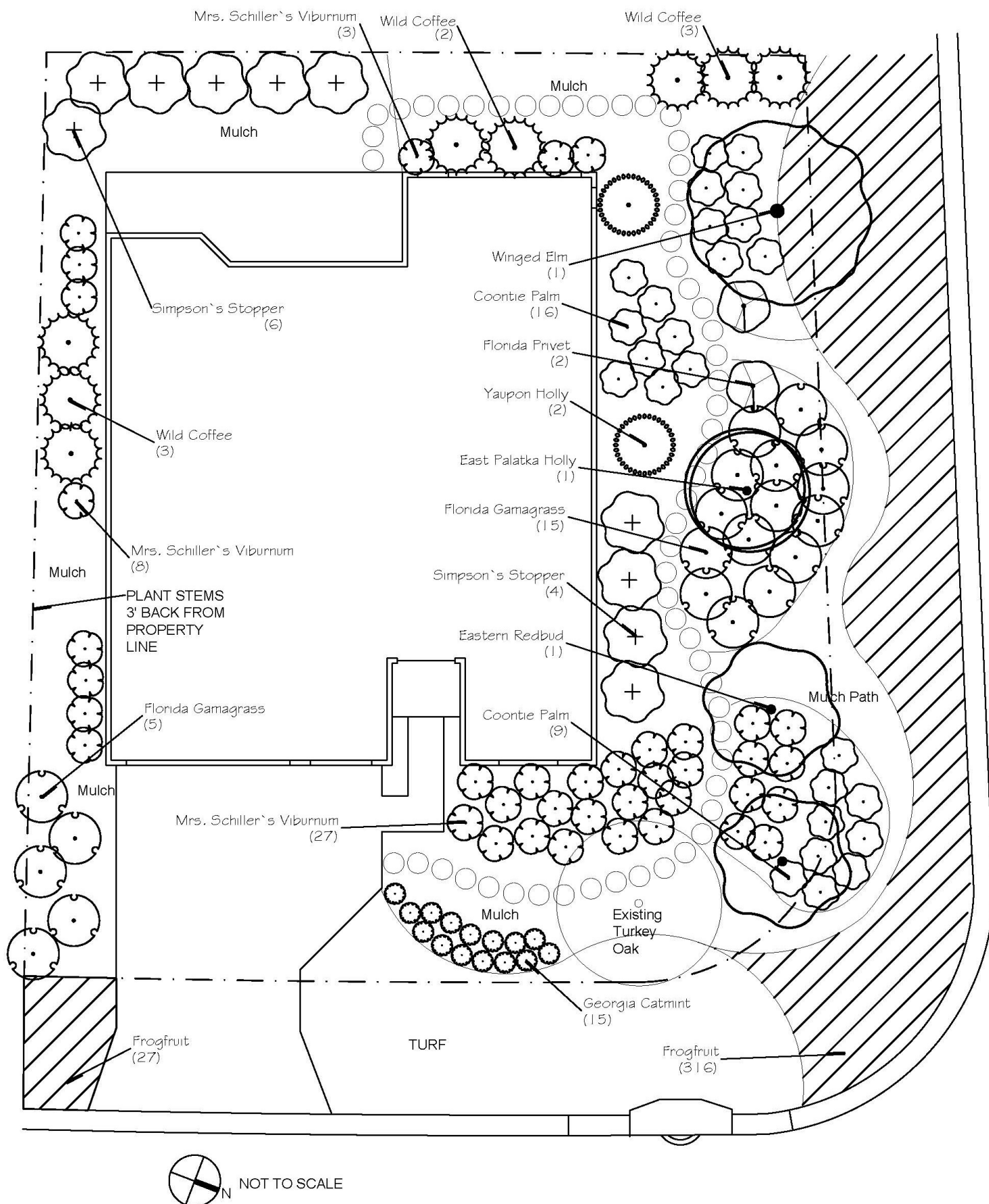
# CORNER LOT: CONCEPT 2



NOT TO SCALE



## CORNER LOT: CONCEPT 2



# CORNER LOT: CONCEPT 2

## 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.

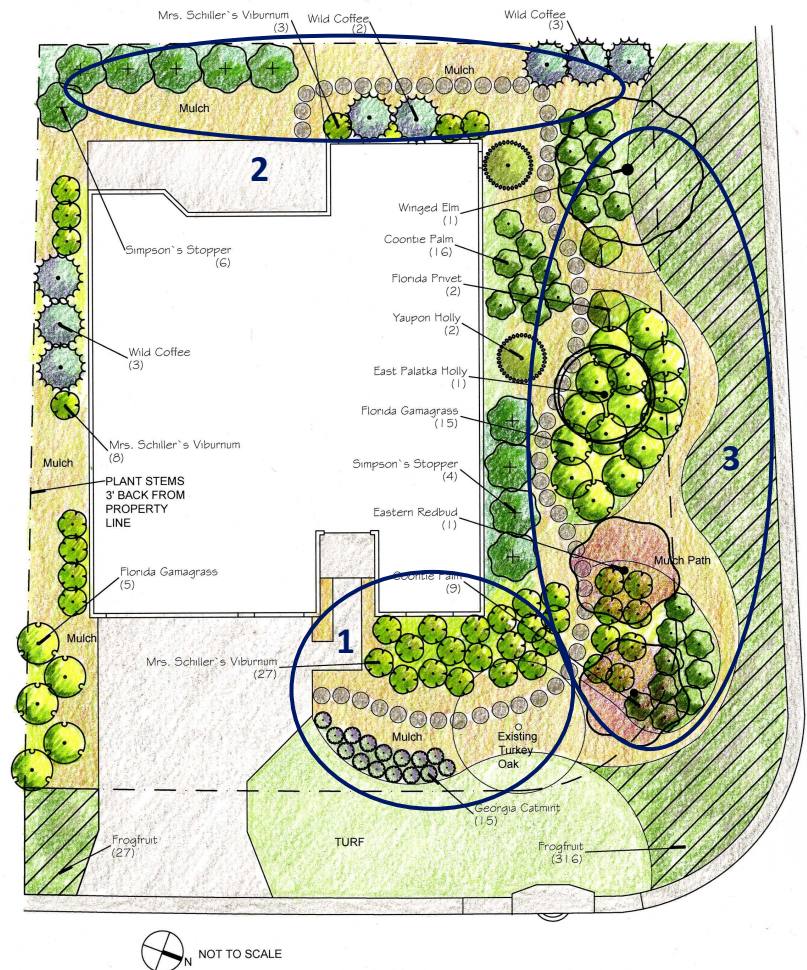
## 3. SIDE YARDS

### 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

Quantity	Common Name	Scientific Name	Gal Size	Spacing	Size
<b>TREES</b>					
1	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>					
2	Florida Privet	Forestiera segregata	7 gallon	6' o.c.	12' x 8'
10	Simpson's Stopper	Myrcianthes fragrans	7 gallon	10' o.c.	20' x 15'
8	Wild Coffee	Psychotria nervosa	3 gallon	5' o.c.	10' x 5'
38	Mrs. Schillers Viburnum	Viburnum obovatum "Mrs. Schiller's Delight"	3 gallon	4' o.c.	3' x 4'
25	Coontie Palm	Zamia floridana	3 gallon	4' o.c.	3' x 4'
<b>GROUND COVER</b>					
15	Georgia Calamint	Calamintha georgiana	3 gallon	2' o.c.	2' x 2'
343	Frog Fruit	Phyla nodiflora	1 gallon	2' o.c.	.5' x 2'
<b>GRASSES</b>					
20	Florida Gamma Grass	Tripsacum floridana	3 gallon	3' o.c.	3' x 3'

**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

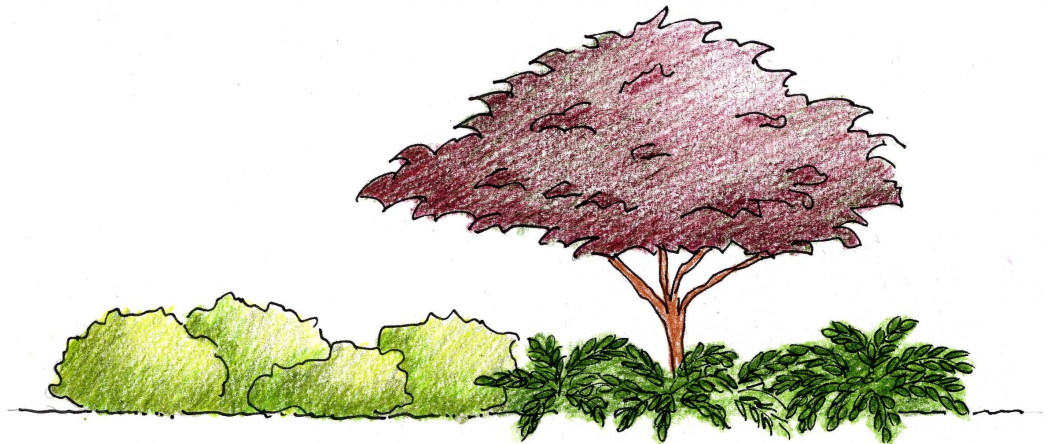
**Spacing**– the distance from center of one plant to the center of the adjacent plant (o.c. = on-center) when installing the plant material

**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

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

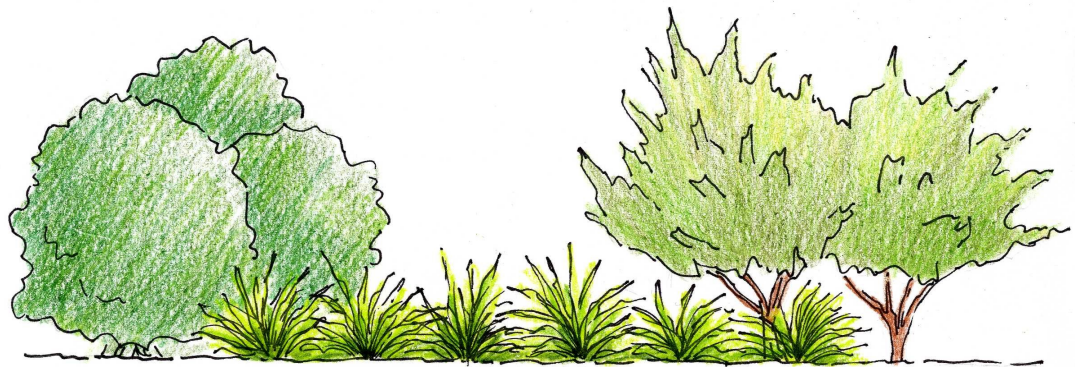
Tree  
Oval spreading canopy  
Large size  
Coarse texture  
Burgundy leaves

#### Coontie

Groundcover  
Clumping arching form  
Medium size  
Coarse texture  
Medium green

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.

### Group 2– Texture masses



#### 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

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.

### Group 3– Horizontal flow



#### 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



## 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



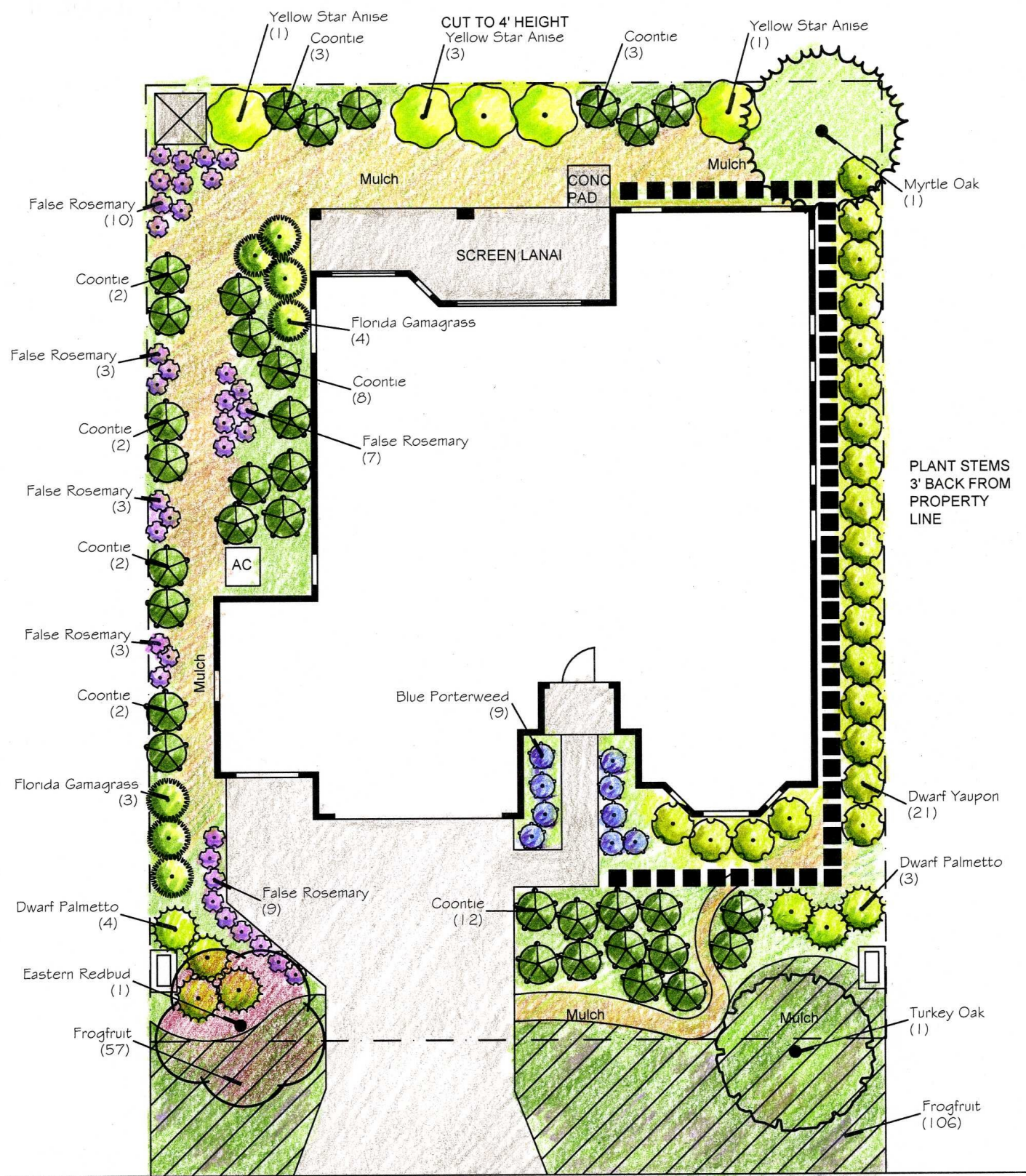
Photo credits: Roger Selch



Photo credit: Roger Selch

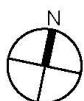
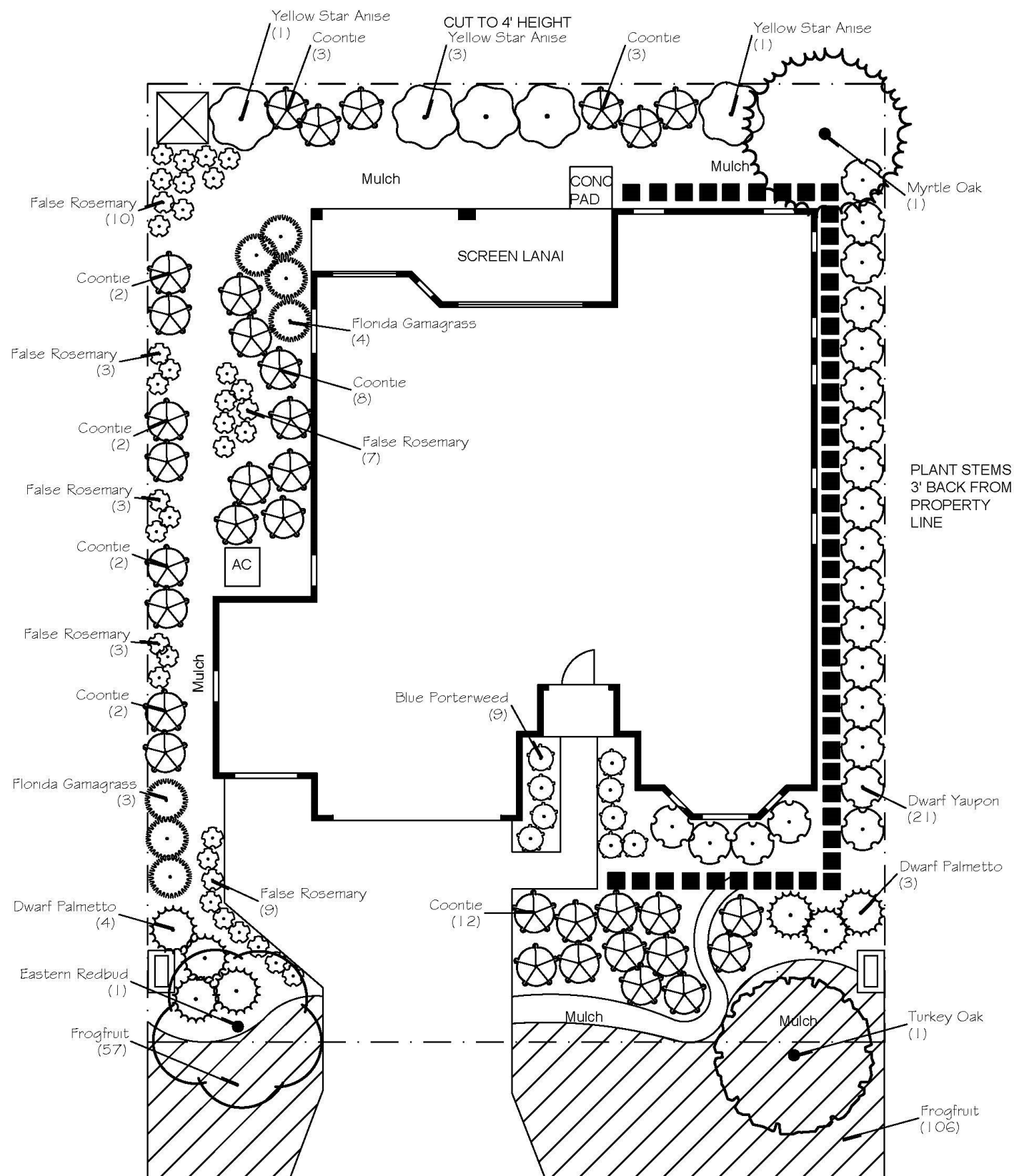


# INTERIOR RECTANGULAR LOT: CONCEPT 1





# INTERIOR RECTANGULAR LOT: CONCEPT 1



NOT TO SCALE

# INTERIOR RECTANGULAR LOT: CONCEPT 1

## 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

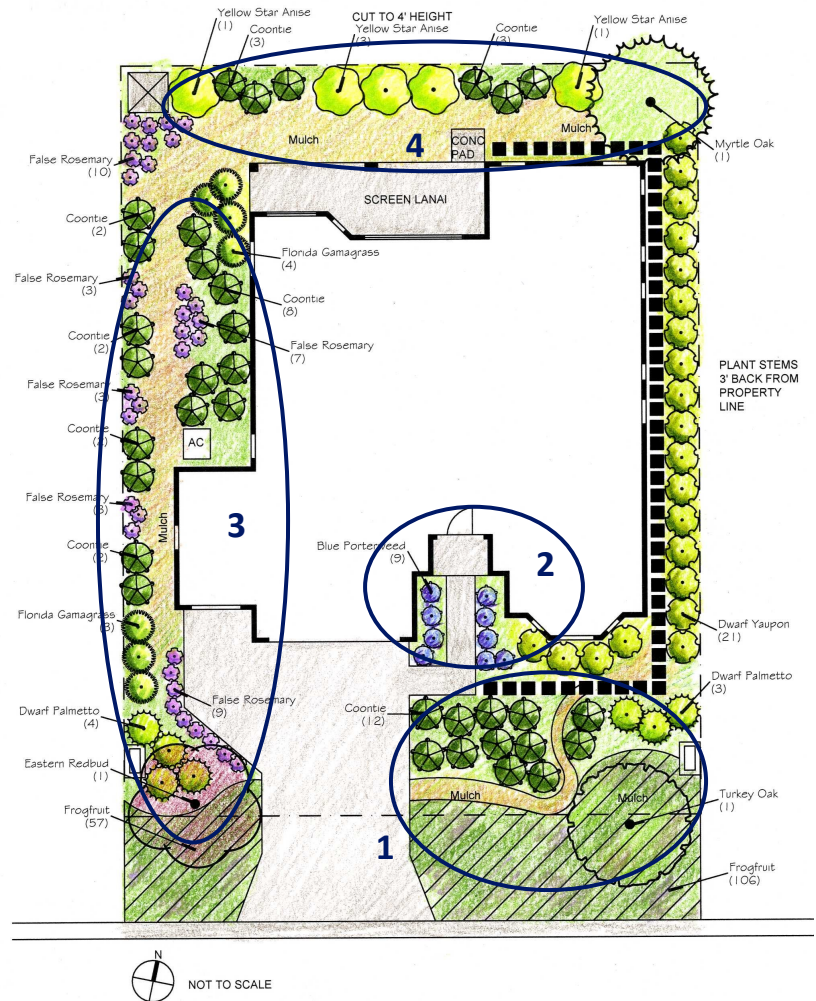
A simple row of easy to maintain shrubs provide green in the space without creating maintenance problems. The stepping stones are located next to the house to create a gap between the house and the shrubs for easy access for maintenance.

### 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: 7,303Sq. 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: CONCEPT 1

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'
1	Myrtle Oak	Quercus myrtifolia	15 gallon	As shown	30' x 30'
<b>SHRUBS</b>					
21	Dwarf Yaupon	Ilex vomitoria 'nana'	3 gallon	4' o.c.	4' x 4'
5	Yellow Star Anise Tree	Illicium parviflorum	3 gallon	6' o.c.	12' x 10'
7	Dwarf Palmetto	Sabal minor	3 gallon	6' o.c.	7' x 6"
34	Coontie	Zamia floridana	3 gallon	4' o.c.	3' x 4'
<b>GROUD COVER</b>					
35	Largeflower False Rosemary	Contadina grandiflora	1 gallon	3' o.c.	3' x 3'
163	Frog Fruit	Phyla nodiflora	1 gallon	2' o.c.	.5' x 2'
9	Blue Porterweed	Stachytarpheta jamaicensis	1 gallon	3" o.c.	4" x 4"
<b>GRASSES</b>					
7	Florida Gamma Grass	Tripsacum floridana	1 gallon	3' o.c.	3' x 3'

**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: CONCEPT

Art work: Gail Hansen

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



### Coontie

Groundcover  
Clumping arching form  
Medium size  
Coarse texture  
Medium green

### Large Flower False Rosemary

Groundcover  
Clumping/Spiky form  
Small size  
Fine texture

### 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

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



### Dwarf Yaupon

Shrub  
Vase form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Light green leaves

### Blue Porterweed

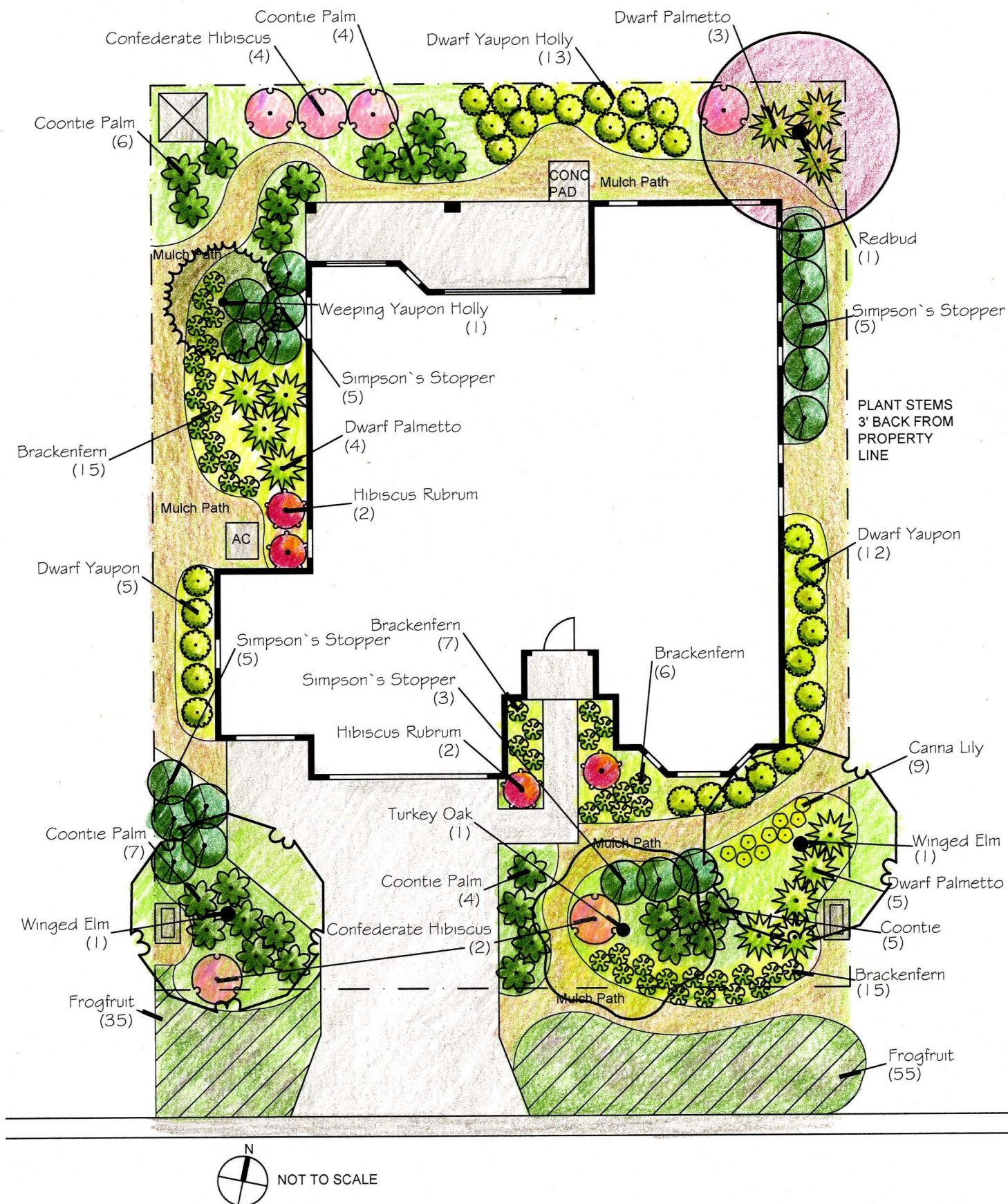
Shrub  
Irregular form  
Medium size  
Fine texture  
Purple flowers

### Coontie

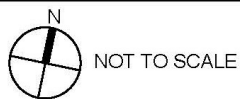
Groundcover  
Clumping arching form  
Medium size  
Coarse texture



# INTERIOR RECTANGULAR LOT: CONCEPT 2









# INTERIOR RECTANGULAR LOT: CONCEPT 2

## 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

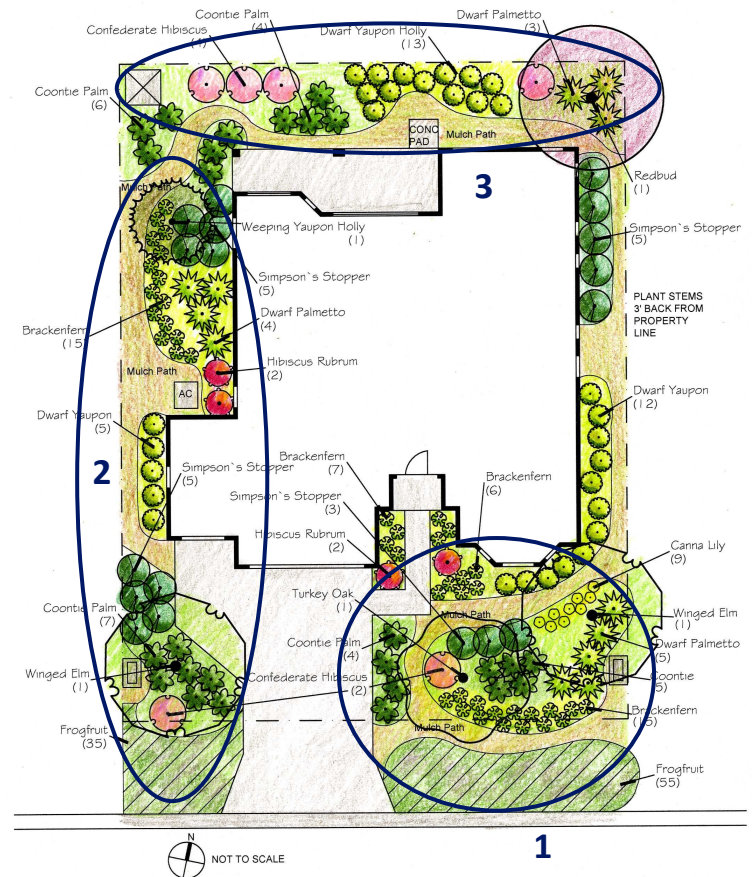
The right side is very narrow and consists of a few foundation plants against the wall to allow a small footpath along the property line. When locating foundation plants it's important to leave a gap for maintenance between the plant and the house when the plant reaches it's mature size.

### 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.

Left Side Yard: Width - 15.6 Ft.

House Size: 2,466Sq. Ft.

## INTERIOR RECTANGULAR LOT: CONCEPT 2

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"	15 gallon	As shown	10' x 10'
1	Turkey Oak	Quercus laevis	45 gallon	As shown	30' x 30'
2	Winged Elm	Ulmus alata	15 gallon	As shown	50' x 30'
<b>SHRUBS</b>					
6	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'
15	Simpson's Stopper	Myrcianthes fragrans	7 gallon	10' o.c.	20' x 15'
12	Dwarf Palmetto	Sabal minor	3 gallon	5' o.c.	7' x 6'
30	Dwarf Yaupon	Ilex vomitoria 'Nana'	3 gallon	4' o.c.	4' x 4'
26	Coontie Palm	Zamia floridana	3 gallon	4' o.c.	3' x 3'
<b>GROUND COVER</b>					
9	Canna Lily	Canna spp.	1 gallon	2' o.c.	5' x 3'
90	Frogfruit	Phyla nodiflora	1 gallon	2' o.c.	2' x 2'
43	Bracken Fern	Pteridium aquilinum	1 gallon	3' o.c.	5' x 3'

**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: CONCEPT 2

Art work: Gail Hansen

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



### Bracken Fern

Groundcover  
Clumping arching form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Light green leaves

### Frogfruit

Groundcover  
Sprawling form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Light purple flowers

### Dwarf Yaupon

Shrub  
Mounding form  
Medium size  
Fine texture

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



### Bracken Fern

Groundcover  
Clumping arching form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Light green leaves

### Hibiscus Rubrum

Shrub  
Vase form  
Large size  
Coarse texture  
Dark pink flowers  
Red flowers

### Dwarf Palmetto

Shrub  
Upright spiky form  
Medium size  
Coarse texture  
Palmate fronds  
Red flowers

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



### Dwarf Palmetto

Shrub  
Upright spiky form  
Medium size  
Coarse texture  
Red flowers

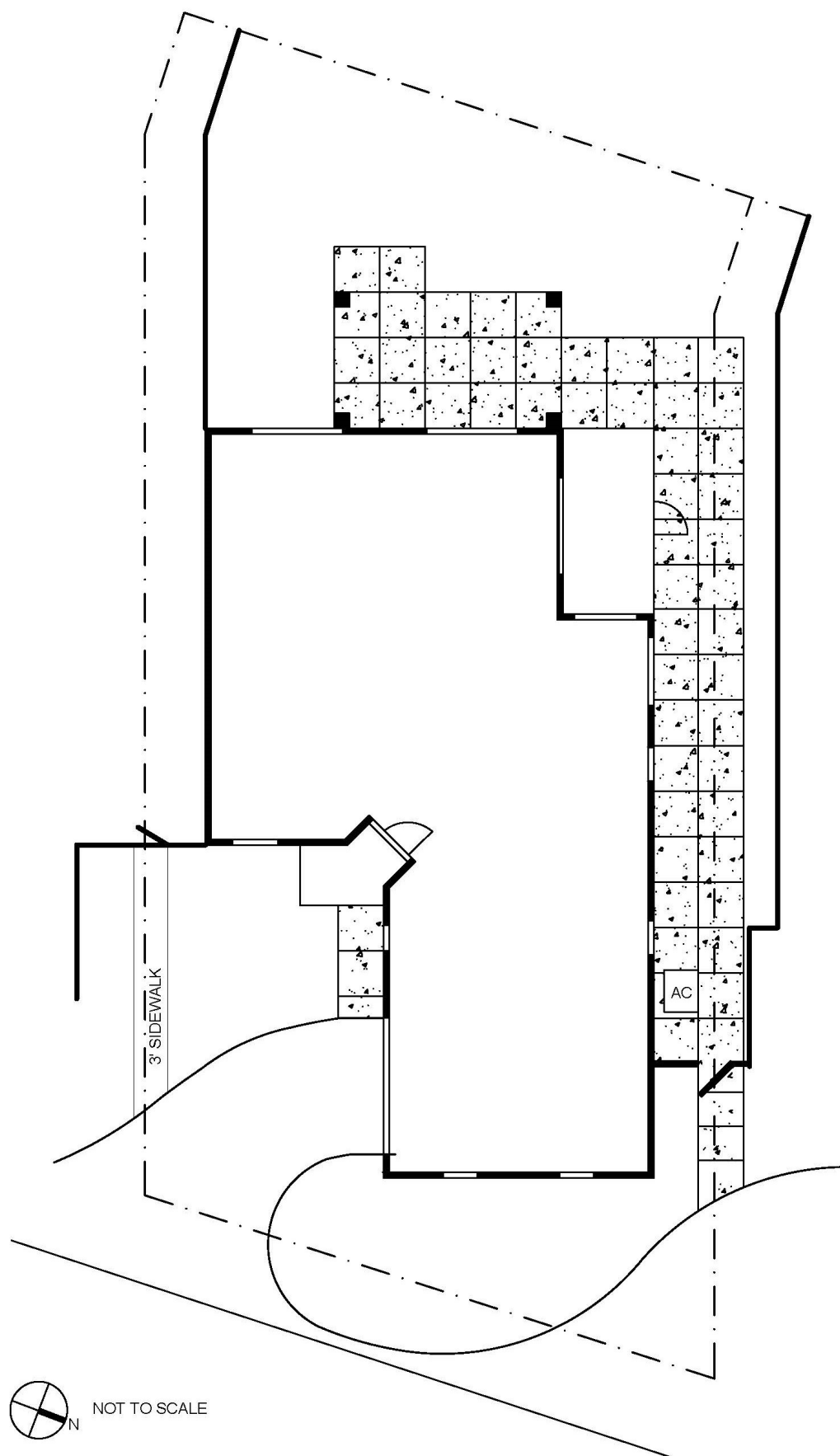
### Frogfruit

Groundcover  
Sprawling form  
Small size  
Fine texture  
Light purple flowers

### Confederate Hibiscus

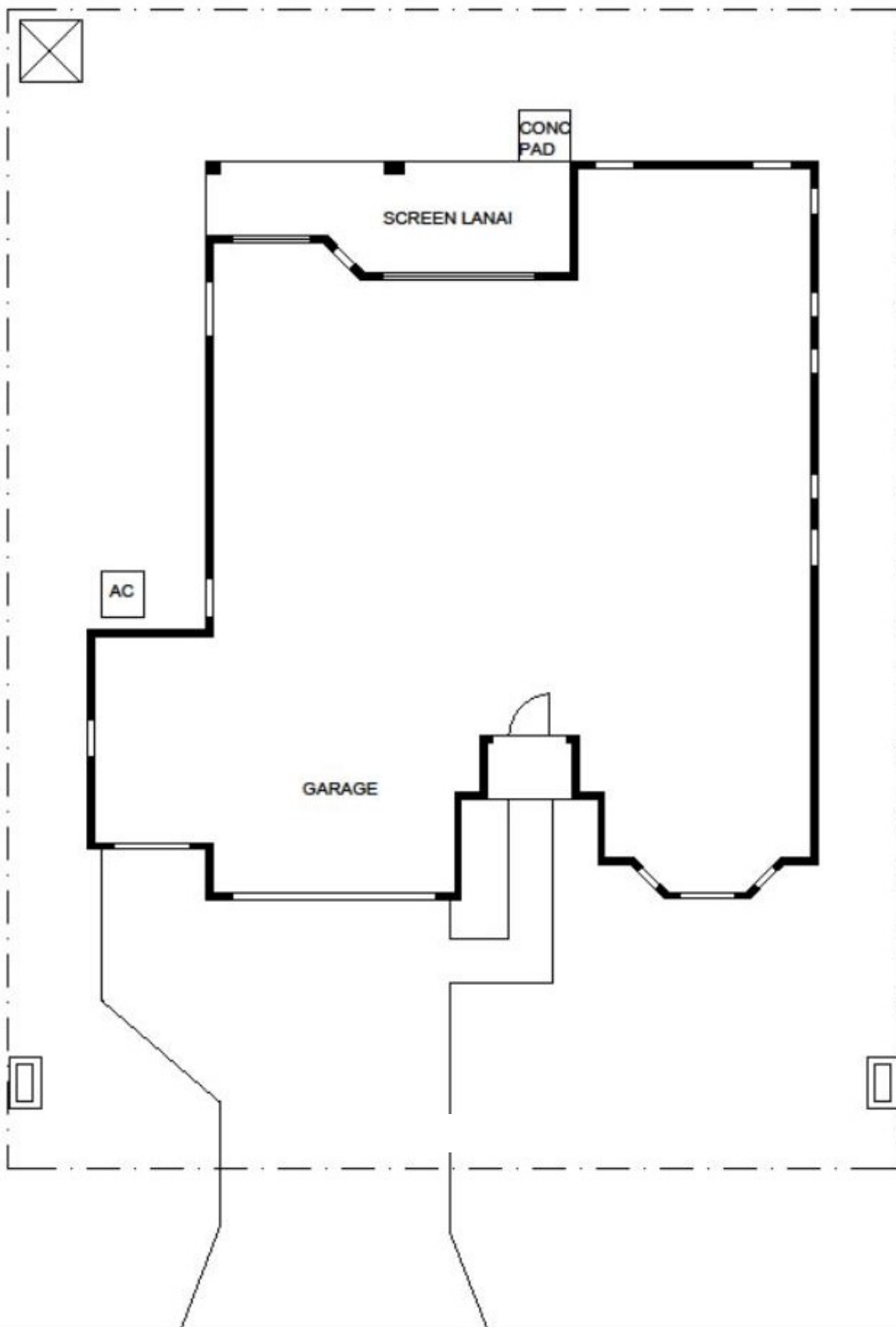
Shrub  
Clumping Vase form  
Medium size  
Medium texture  
Pink flowers

## COURTYARD VILLA LOT BASE MAP





## INTERIOR RECTANGULAR LOT BASE MAP



## CORNER LOT BASE MAP

