# Developing Your Garden Plan

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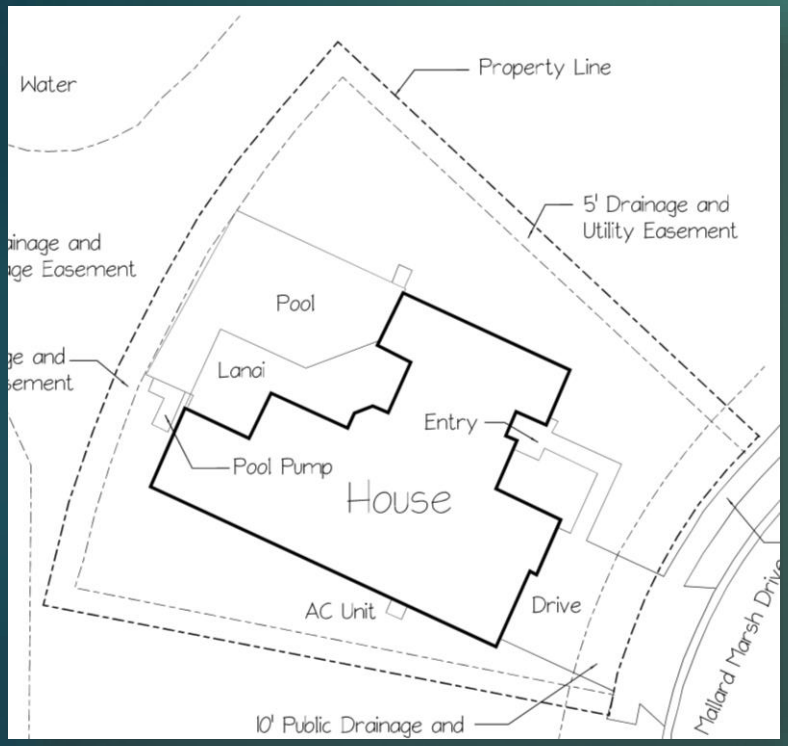
# The Landscape Design Process




# Design Process

- Know your site - Inventory and analysis
- Know your client - Client needs
- Style theme - conceptual plan
- Know your plants - plant list
- Final landscape plan


Landscaping Your Home Fine Gardening 2001

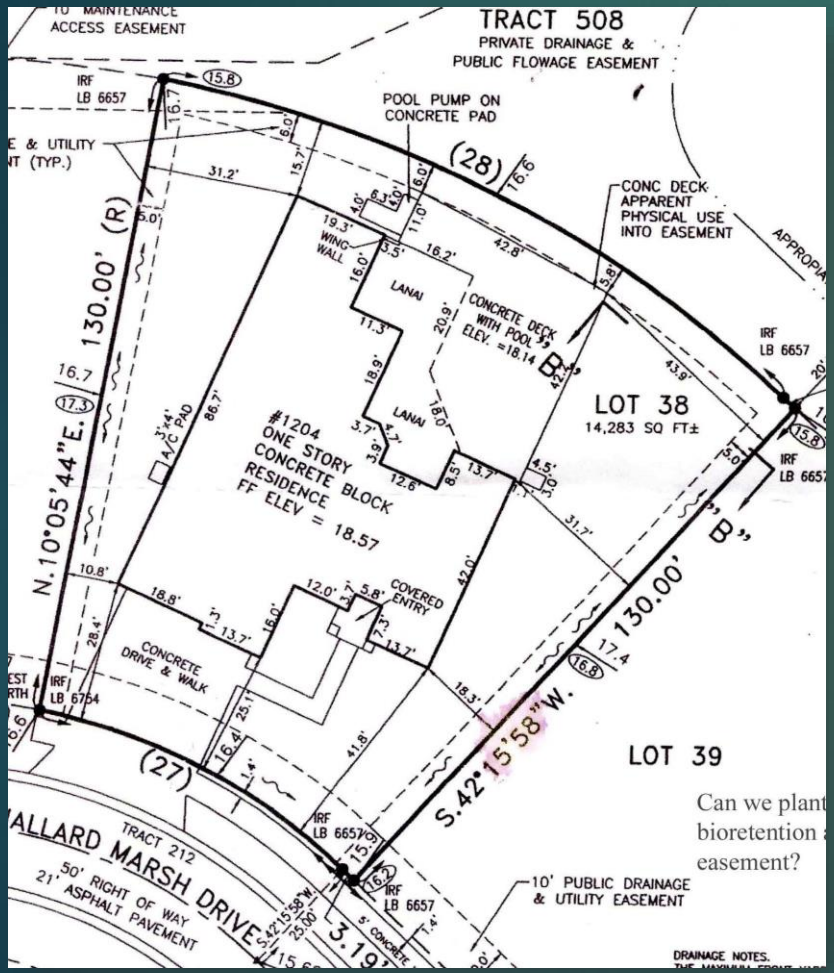
# Landscape Plan Terms

- Plot plan
- Plat (site) survey
- Right-of-way
- Easements
- Setbacks/Variances
- Covenants (HOA)

# Plot Plan

- Summarizes all the survey information documented for a lot
- Includes property boundaries, right-of-ways, setbacks and easements

# Plat (Site) Survey




- Property boundaries
- House footprint
- Easement
- Underground lines
- Driveway
- Concrete or paver surfaces

# Right-of-Way

- Public property includes:
  - Streets/roads
  - Sidewalks
  - Parking strips
  - Mow strips/swales
  - Trees
- Homeowners responsibility

# Easements

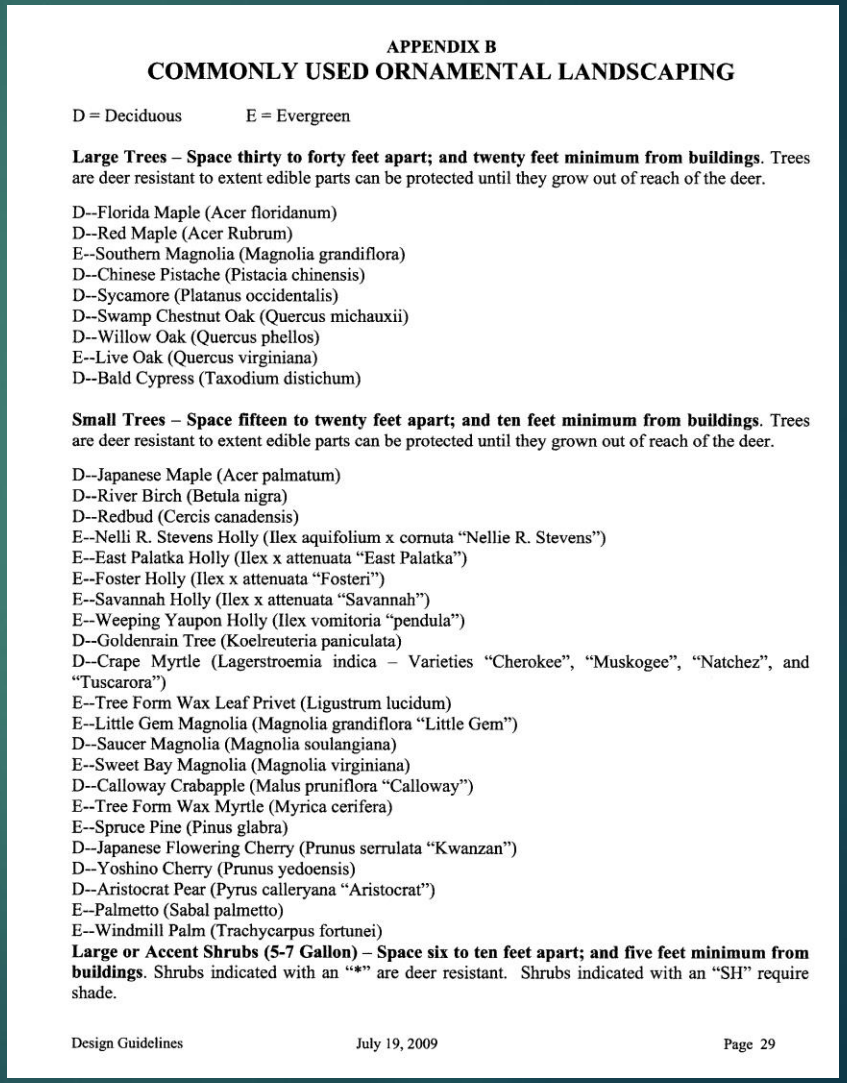
- Utility maintenance
- Stormwater drainage flow
- Access to adjacent properties

# Setbacks/Variances

- Distance from structures to property lines
- Plants are allowed in setback
- Variance allows structures closer to the property lines

# Covenants (HOA)

- Plants
- Fence
- Furniture
- Garden ornaments
- Color palette
- Extra setbacks



**APPENDIX B**
**COMMONLY USED ORNAMENTAL LANDSCAPING**

D = Deciduous E = Evergreen

**Large Trees – Space thirty to forty feet apart; and twenty feet minimum from buildings**. Trees are deer resistant to extent edible parts can be protected until they grow out of reach of the deer.

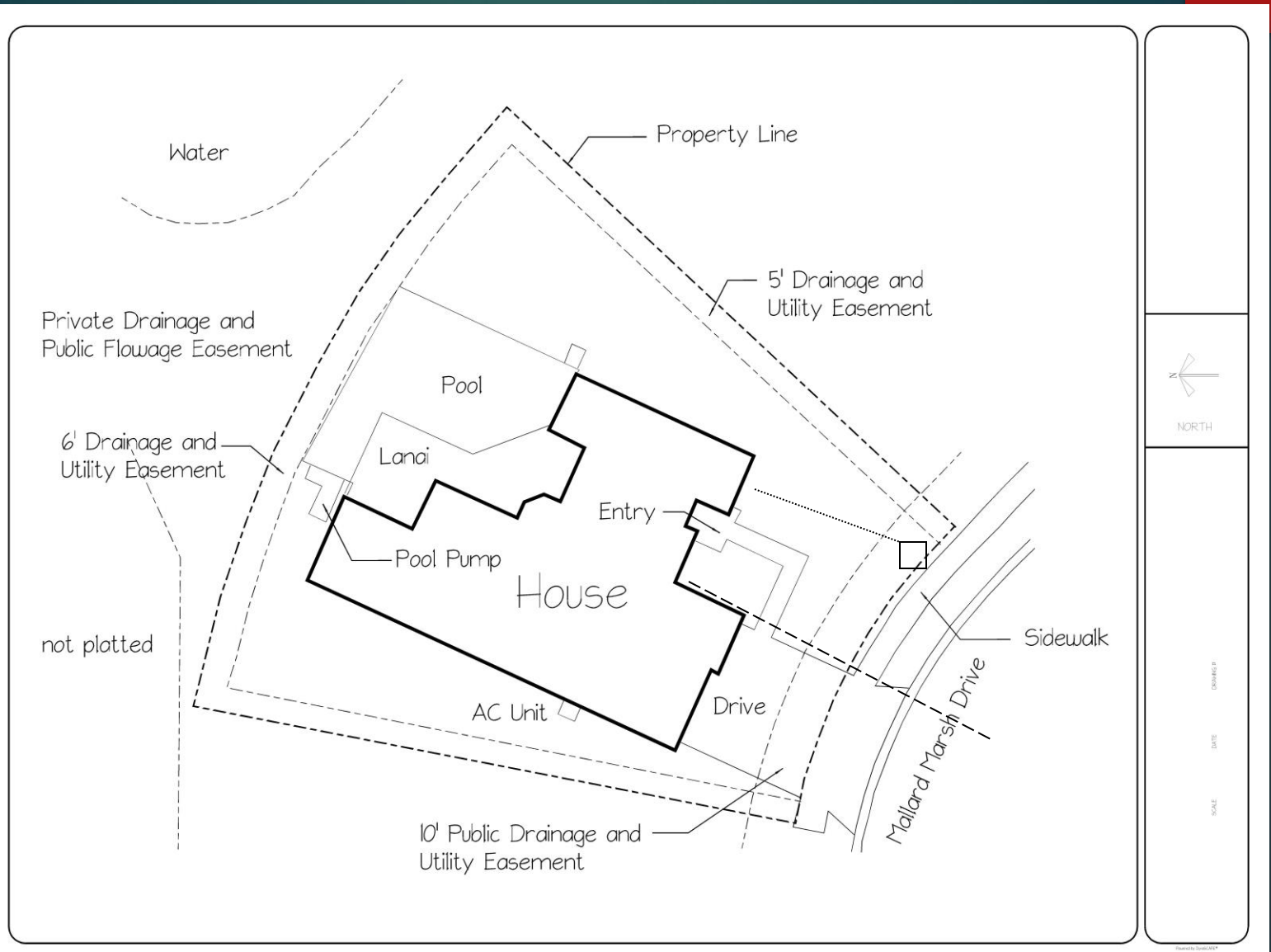
D--Florida Maple (Acer floridanum)
D--Red Maple (Acer Rubrum)
E--Southern Magnolia (Magnolia grandiflora)
D--Chinese Pistache (Pistacia chinensis)
D--Sycamore (Platanus occidentalis)
D--Swamp Chestnut Oak (Quercus michauxii)
D--Willow Oak (Quercus phellos)
E--Live Oak (Quercus virginiana)
D--Bald Cypress (Taxodium distichum)

**Small Trees – Space fifteen to twenty feet apart; and ten feet minimum from buildings**. Trees are deer resistant to extent edible parts can be protected until they grown out of reach of the deer.

D--Japanese Maple (Acer palmatum)
D--River Birch (Betula nigra)
D--Redbud (Cercis canadensis)
E--Nelli R. Stevens Holly (Ilex aquifolium x cornuta "Nellie R. Stevens")
E--East Palatka Holly (Ilex x attenuata "East Palatka")
E--Foster Holly (Ilex x attenuata "Fosteri")
E--Savannah Holly (Ilex x attenuata "Savannah")
E--Weeping Yaupon Holly (Ilex vomitoria "pendula")
D--Goldenrain Tree (Koelreuteria paniculata)
D--Crape Myrtle (Lagerstroemia indica – Varieties "Cherokee", "Muskogee", "Natchez", and "Tuscarora")
E--Tree Form Wax Leaf Privet (Ligustrum lucidum)
E--Little Gem Magnolia (Magnolia grandiflora "Little Gem")
D--Saucer Magnolia (Magnolia soulangiana)
E--Sweet Bay Magnolia (Magnolia virginiana)
D--Calloway Crabapple (Malus pruniflora "Calloway")
E--Tree Form Wax Myrtle (Myrica cerifera)
E--Spruce Pine (Pinus glabra)
D--Japanese Flowering Cherry (Prunus serrulata "Kwanzan")
D--Yoshino Cherry (Prunus yedoensis)
D--Aristocrat Pear (Pyrus calleryana "Aristocrat")
E--Palmetto (Sabal palmetto)
E--Windmill Palm (Trachycarpus fortunei)

**Large or Accent Shrubs (5-7 Gallon) – Space six to ten feet apart; and five feet minimum from buildings**. Shrubs indicated with an "*" are deer resistant. Shrubs indicated with an "SH" require shade.

# Site Plan/Base Map



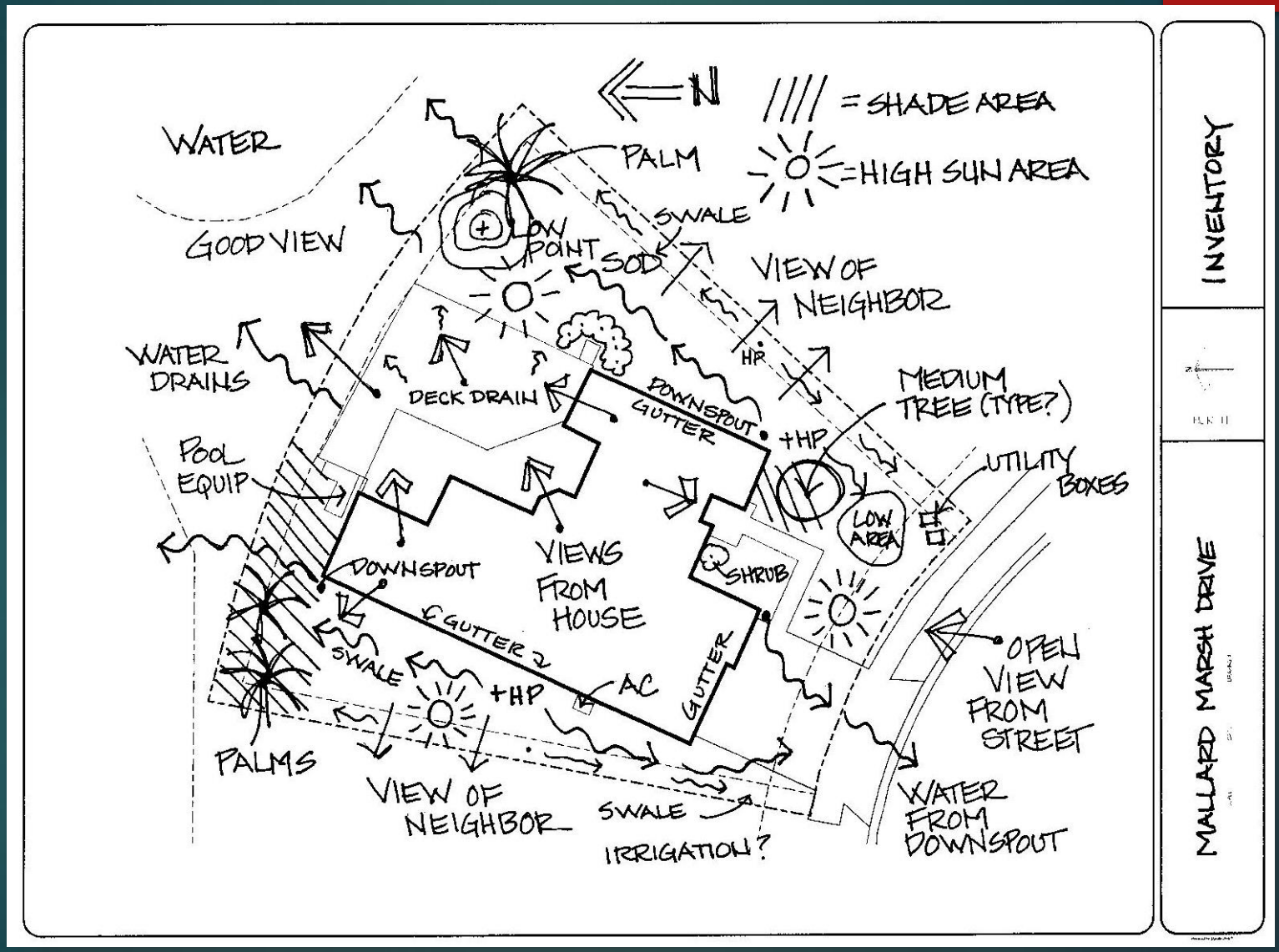
# Starting Point

- Which should come first, client analysis or site analysis/inventory?
- Materials/equipment needed for site analysis/inventory
- Materials needed for client analysis

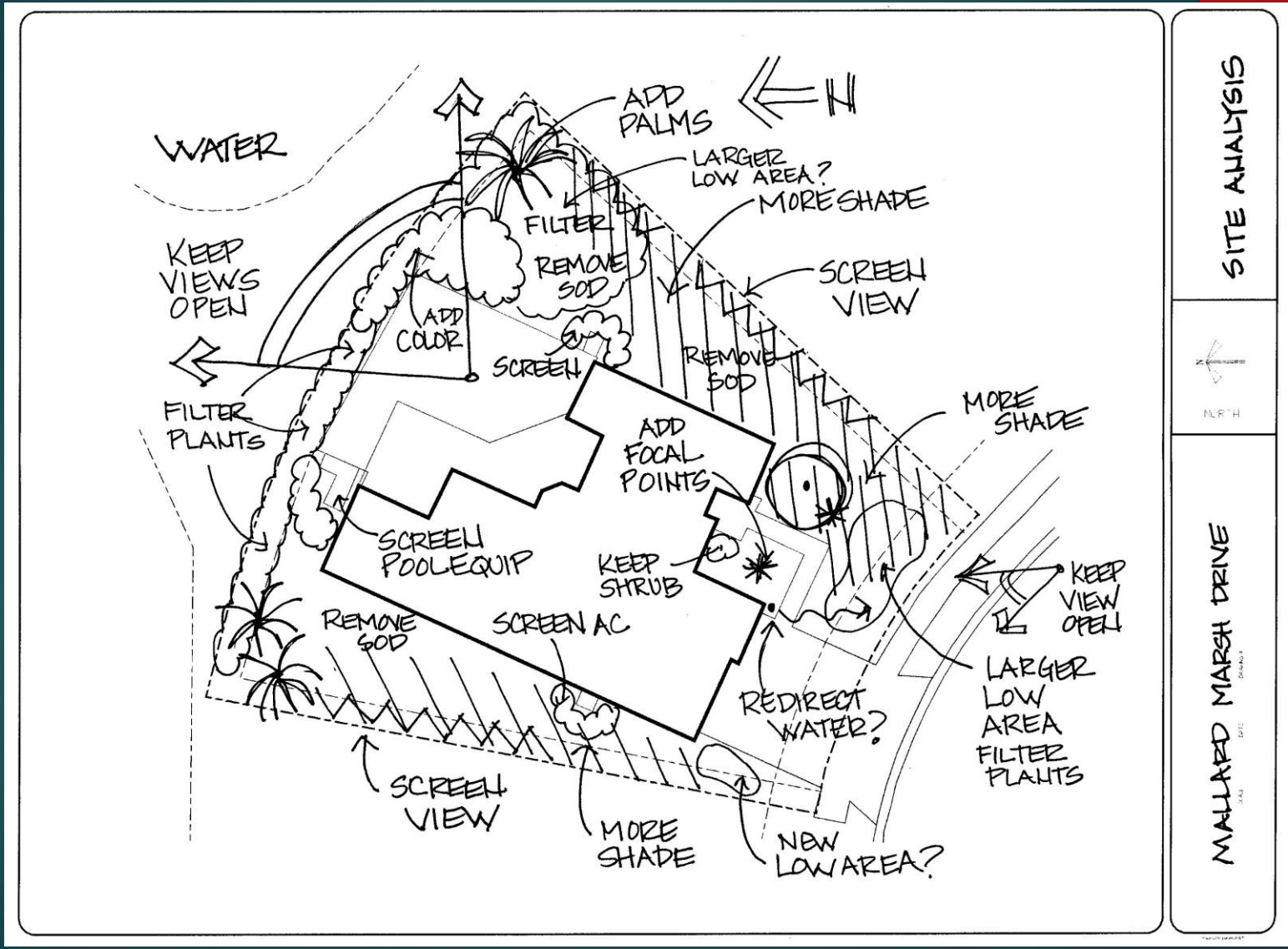
# Site Inventory

- Sun/Shade Patterns
- Plantings
- Views
- Drainage
- Utilities
- Structures
- Photos

# Inventory Sheet



# Site Analysis



# Environmental Aspects

- Year around weather changes
- Views
  - Onto property
  - From residence into yard
  - Off property
  - Enhance or hide

# Client Starting Point

- Future plans
- Budget and phases of installation
- Blank property
- Sitescaping

# Client Interview Small Group Project

- Break into groups of two
- Each participate should create 10 client interview questions and follow sequence

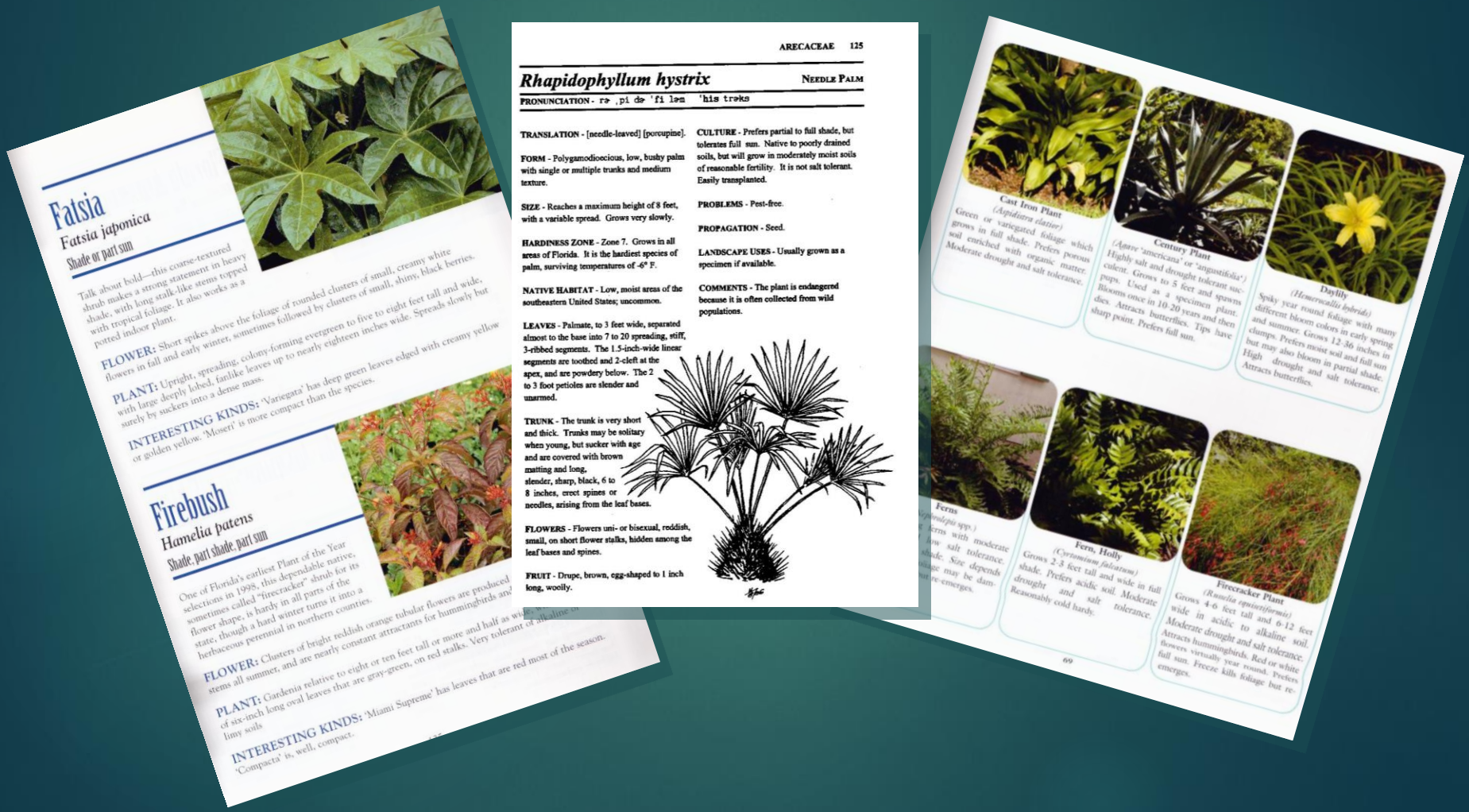
# Client Interview

- All family members
- Activities
- Maintenance
- Favorite colors
- Favorite plants
- Pets/children
- Plant allergies
- Example photos

# Beginning the Design

- Bubble diagram (1st preliminary design)
- Select purposes of plant materials

# Plant List



## Fatsia

*Fatsia japonica*

Shade or part sun

Talk about bold—this coarse-textured shrub makes a strong statement in heavy shade, with long stalk-like stems topped with tropical foliage. It also works as a potted indoor plant.

**FLOWER:** Short spikes above the foliage of rounded clusters of small, creamy white flowers in fall and early winter, sometimes followed by clusters of small, shiny, black berries.

**PLANT:** Upright, spreading, colony-forming evergreen to five to eight feet tall and wide, with large deeply lobed, fanlike leaves up to nearly eighteen inches wide. Spreads slowly but surely by suckers into a dense mass.

**INTERESTING KINDS:** 'Variegata' has deep green leaves edged with creamy yellow or golden yellow. 'Moseri' is more compact than the species.

## Firebush

*Hamelia patens*

Shade, part shade, part sun

One of Florida's earliest Plant of the Year selections in 1998, this dependable native, sometimes called "firecracker" shrub for its flower shape, is hardy in all parts of the state, though a hard winter turns it into a herbaceous perennial in northern counties.

**FLOWER:** Clusters of bright reddish orange tubular flowers are produced stems all summer, and are nearly constant attractants for hummingbirds and

**PLANT:** Gardenia relative to eight or ten feet tall or more and half as wide of six-inch long oval leaves that are gray-green, on red stalks. Very tolerant of alkaline limy soils

**INTERESTING KINDS:** 'Miami Supreme' has leaves that are red most of the season. 'Compacta' is, well, compact.



## *Rhapidophyllum hystrix*

NEEDLE PALM

**PRONUNCIATION** - rə ˌpi dō 'fi ləm 'his trəks

**TRANSLATION** - [needle-leaved] [porcupine].

**FORM** - Polygamodioecious, low, bushy palm with single or multiple trunks and medium texture.

**SIZE** - Reaches a maximum height of 8 feet, with a variable spread. Grows very slowly.

**HARDINESS ZONE** - Zone 7. Grows in all areas of Florida. It is the hardiest species of palm, surviving temperatures of -6° F.

**NATIVE HABITAT** - Low, moist areas of the southeastern United States; uncommon.

**LEAVES** - Palmate, to 3 feet wide, separated almost to the base into 7 to 20 spreading, stiff, 3-ribbed segments. The 1.5-inch-wide linear segments are toothed and 2-cleft at the apex, and are powdery below. The 2 to 3 foot petioles are slender and unarmed.

**TRUNK** - The trunk is very short and thick. Trunks may be solitary when young, but sucker with age and are covered with brown matting and long, slender, sharp, black, 6 to 8 inches, erect spines or needles, arising from the leaf bases.

**FLOWERS** - Flowers uni- or bisexual, reddish, small, on short flower stalks, hidden among the leaf bases and spines.

**FRUIT** - Drupe, brown, egg-shaped to 1 inch long, woolly.

**CULTURE** - Prefers partial to full shade, but tolerates full sun. Native to poorly drained soils, but will grow in moderately moist soils of reasonable fertility. It is not salt tolerant. Easily transplanted.

**PROBLEMS** - Pest-free.

**PROPAGATION** - Seed.

**LANDSCAPE USES** - Usually grown as a specimen if available.

**COMMENTS** - The plant is endangered because it is often collected from wild populations.



**Cast Iron Plant**
*(Aspidistra elatior)*
Green or variegated foliage which grows in full shade. Prefers porous soil enriched with organic matter. Moderate drought and salt tolerance.

**Century Plant**
*(Agave 'americana' or 'angustifolia')*
Highly salt and drought tolerant succulent. Grows to 5 feet and spawns pups. Used as a specimen plant. Blooms once in 10-20 years and then dies. Attracts butterflies. Tips have sharp point. Prefers full sun.

**Daylily**
*(Hemerocallis hybrids)*
Spiky year round foliage with many different bloom colors in early spring and summer. Grows 12-36 inches in clumps. Prefers moist soil and full sun but may also bloom in partial shade. High drought and salt tolerance. Attracts butterflies.

**Ferns**
*(Cyrtomium falcatum)*
Grows 2-3 feet tall and wide in full shade. Prefers acidic soil. Moderate drought and salt tolerance. Reasonably cold hardy.

**Fern, Holly**
*(Cyrtomium falcatum)*
Grows 2-3 feet tall and wide in full shade. Prefers acidic soil. Moderate drought and salt tolerance. Reasonably cold hardy.

**Firecracker Plant**
*(Russelia equisetiformis)*
Grows 4-6 feet tall and 6-12 feet wide in acidic to alkaline soil. Moderate drought and salt tolerance. Attracts hummingbirds. Red or white flowers virtually year round. Prefers full sun. Freeze kills foliage but re-emerges.

# Acknowledgement

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Landscape Design:  Theory and Application