Appendix B Guide for Landscaping

B1 Introduction

The guidelines included in this Appendix apply to all new development, governed by the permitting process defined in the Town of Boone Unified Development Ordinance. Any property developed or substantially changed under a permit approved by the Town of Boone is subject to the planting guidelines of this Appendix.

Appendix B is a compilation of the latest accepted horticultural practices. It is meant to be used by North Carolina Landscape Contractors and staff to help assure that installed landscapes thrives once planted. It contains definitions, text descriptions, and plant list. Sections within this Appendix provide information on tree protection, planting guidelines and suggested species.

This Appendix is the guide that staff uses to assess landscape installation. The information is designed to be used interchangeably with Article XX. All those who install landscape material subject to staff approval towards a Certificate of Occupancy or landscape compliance are expected to follow these guidelines. Failure to follow these guidelines can result in staff's refusal to accept work and may result in the issuance of a stop work order.

B2 Definitions

[1] Annuals: flowering plants, used to provide seasonal color and interest. Root stock dies in winter, therefore annuals need replanting each growing season. Often referred to as bedding plants.

[2] Caliper: standard trunk diameter measurement for nursery grown stock taken six (6) inches above the ground up to and including four (4) inch caliper size, and twelve (12) inches above the ground for larger sizes.

[3] Canopy: the branched portion of a tree or forest.

[4] Central Leader: primary or terminal shoot, i.e. the trunk of a tree.

[5] Critical Root Zone (CRZ): a circular region measured outward from a tree trunk representing the area where roots must be maintained

for the tree's survival. This CRZ is measured from the tree trunk to the outermost edge of the drip line of the canopy.

[6] Cut: the exposed wood area that remains after a branch has been removed.

[7] Dbh: Diameter-at-breast-height is a standard measurement of existing tree size, and is a tree trunk measured in inches at a height of 4.5 feet above the ground. Refer to Section 370 [b] [8] for more detail.

[8] Deciduous: those plants that annually lose their leaves.

[9] Dormant: a condition of non-active plant growth. Deciduous trees and shrubs are considered to be dormant from the time their leaves fall until new foliage begins to reappear.

[10] Drip Line: a vertical line, extending from the outermost edge of the tree canopy or shrub branches, to the ground.

[11] Evergreen: those plants that retain foliage throughout the year.

[12] Groundcovers: usually evergreen, spreading growth form, used to control erosion and pedestrian traffic.

[13] Height Measurement: shrubs height in inches, deciduous trees caliper and height in feet, evergreen trees height in feet.

[14] Historic Tree: Any healthy tree with a diameter of twenty-five (25) inches or more measured Diameter-at-breast-height (Dbh).

[15] Improper Pruning: For deciduous trees: the removal of the central leader or the shortening of branch ends. For deciduous shrubs: removal of more than a third of healthy growth. For evergreen trees and shrubs: removal of more than a third of growth. For all trees and shrubs: use of tools leaving uneven or broken cuts or wounds.

[16] Lifting or Limbing Up: the removal of lower branches for under clearance.

[17] Ornamental Grasses: used to provide landscape interest, perhaps for screening views, or for pedestrian control. Are typically low water users.

[18] Perennials: flowering plants whose root stock survives the winter. Used to provide color/textural interest, and control pedestrian traffic, seldom used for screening.

[19] Plan of Action: a written/graphic document containing at least a replacement planting plan, an estimated date of completion of the required plant installation, and an agreed on date for the Administrator to re-inspect.

[20] Planting Plan: a landscape plan showing types, numbers, sizes, and locations of plants to be planted or preserved.

[21] Pruning: the removal of dead or diseased, live but interfering, and/or weak branches.

[22] Scars or Injuries: natural or man-made lesions of the bark in which wood is exposed.

[23] Significant Tree: Any healthy tree with a diameter of eight (8) inches or more measured Diameter-at-breast-height (Dbh).

[24] Shrubs: may be evergreen or deciduous and have branches to the ground. Used as accent, focus, or if evergreen, as screening material.

[25] Tree Deciduous: small to large tree, from a height of 20 feet to over 40 feet at maturity, planted for aesthetic purposes such as canopy of shade, interesting bark, or fall foliage.

[26] Tree Evergreen: some medium to large evergreen tree, which, because used to screen views, must keep branches to the ground. Examples are White Pine and Carolina Hemlock.

[27] Vehicular Surface Area: The paved or non-paved area intended for vehicular circulation or parking area.

B3 Procedures and General Requirements

Landscape plans shall be prepared by a person who demonstrates knowledge and experience in the field of landscaping and/or site design such as a landscape architect, urban designer, nurserymen, or horticulturist. A detailed tree survey showing all existing trees eight (8) inch caliper or greater shall be submitted with the landscape plans. The landscape plan shall adequately detail the requirements of this Ordinance.

[a] Plans shall include the following:

[1] A plant list showing: quantity / scientific names / common names / sizes and a key that identifies the location of all plant material on the landscape plan.

[2] Shrub sizes shall be shown by height only and tree sizes by caliper and height.

[3] Proposed drives, paving areas, decks, walks, pools, and other man-made structures/elements which are to be constructed within the property.

[4] All construction notes/details relating to construction, specific material and planting procedures.

[5] A table which indicates detail use of existing plant material.

[6] Landscape plans shall comply with required driveway/intersection sight distance triangle requirements in Section 368 [d].

B4 Tree Preservation and Care During Construction

[a] Tree Preservation

[1] Install tree protection fencing around the "Tree Save Area".

[2] The size of the "Tree Save Area" is the area within the drip line of the tree or group of trees.

[3] If installing tree protection fencing for trees along a wood's edge, locate the fence at the drip line of the outermost trees.

[4] Install tree protection fencing before doing any grading or land disturbing activity.

[5] Call the Planning and Inspections Department (828-268-6960) to request that the Administrator visit the site to give approval of the placement of the fencing before doing any other site work.

[6] Do not disturb the Critical Root Zone (CRZ) of any tree(s) in an area designated "Tree Save Area." In other words do not clear, grub, trench, remove soil, backfill, drive or park vehicles, equipment or materials, dump trash, oil, paint or any material harmful to the health and growth of the tree within the area marked by the drip line of any tree.

[7] If authorized to clear within the CRZ, cut any trees or shrubs flush with the grade or grind the stumps to a minimum twelve (12) inches below surrounding grade. Backfill any holes with clean, dry soil the same day. Moisten the soil. Seed or mulch the remaining area depending on which landscaping treatments are stipulated on the plans.

[8] The Administrator may allow a Temporary Access (for 30 days only) across the "Tree Save Area." Get permission in writing from the Administrator and keep a copy on the construction site at all times. Mulch the access across the "Tree Save Area" with a minimum 6" layer of large wood chips. No material storage, however, is allowed in the access area even on a temporary basis.

[9] Some trees being saved may require root pruning. See Subsection [b] below for specific guidelines on root pruning.

[10] Those trees requiring more than a third of their roots pruned/removed are unlikely to survive. Remove those trees.

[b] Care During Construction

[1] Root pruning may be done on existing trees located near proposed construction using the following guidelines:

[1a] Cut roots no more than 6" back from new construction, cut to a depth of two (2) feet only.

[1b] Backfill with clean, dry soil within hours of root pruning. Moisten soil the same day.

[1c] Keep all tools sharp to ensure roots are not broken or torn.

[2] Any clearing done in the CRZ may only be done if specified on the approved site plan or with written permission from the Administrator and cannot disturb the roots. Cut any trees or shrubs flush with grade or use a stump grinder.

[3] Do not use climbing irons, spurs or spikes on trees when pruning them.

B5 Requirements for Successful Groundcover, Shrub, and Tree Installations:

[a] Plant Material:

Protect all plants at all times. Protect plants from sun and/or drying winds. Plants cannot be planted immediately upon delivery to the site must be kept in the shade or covered with burlap to prevent sun scorch. These plants need to be well watered. Plants which remain unplanted for longer than one day must be heeled in, i.e. covered with wet compost, soil, or other acceptable material and their root ball kept moist by watering. No plant may remain unplanted on site longer than three (3) days.

To protect surrounding turf that may be damaged from being driven over and upon which soil may be temporarily piled, cover with a tarp or sheets of plywood. Provide tree protection fencing to protected any existing trees, shrubbery, and beds in this area.

Supply all plants as specified in the Plant List as shown on the approved Site Plan. Determine from the plan the quantities of each species required. **If a discrepancy exists between the number of plants specified in the Plant List and the graphic representation on the plan, the installer is to use the number graphically represented on the plan.** Plants must be typical of their species and variety, have normal growth habit, have well developed branching, be densely foliated, and have healthy roots. Size of plants, spread of roots, and size of root ball must be in accordance with the American Standard for Nursery Stock (most current edition). Plants of each particular variety must be uniform in size, density, and configuration.

Container plants must have a root system dense enough to hold the soil intact when removed from the container. The root system however must not be root bound, or so dense in mass that it is excessively intertwined or has a circular growth pattern.

Balled and burlap (B & B) plants must be nursery grown, and dug within three (3) days of transplanting. The burlap used to secure the ball must be untreated and biodegradable. There can be no more than one (1) inch of fill over the original roots. B & B plants must have firm balls of earth in which the plant has been growing and of a diameter not less than specified in the American Standard for Nursery Stock.

All new trees must have straight trunks with an intact single central leader, unless a multi-stem tree is specified. Trees will not be accepted which have had their branches shortened, leaders cut, or have damaged leaders which require cutting. Unless otherwise specified, shade trees shall not have branches within six (6) feet of the top of the root ball.

[b] Soil Preparation:

Create plant beds the size and location shown on the approved Site Plan. All groundcovers and container shrubs must be planted in a shrub bed, B & B material or large container material may be planted in individual planting holes. The planting area must be wide enough to accommodate all roots without crowding, and must contain nutrient rich soil.

In order to ready the planting areas, prepare the soil by taking the following steps:

[1] Remove all vegetation and topsoil from the top three (3) inches of the planting area for both planting beds and plant holes. Remove unwanted vegetation from the site, stockpile topsoil on site for future use or remove from site if specifically stated in the approved Site Plan.

[2] Dig all shrub beds 2 to 3 times the width of the root mass and all tree planting holes 1.5 to 2 times the width of the root ball with a minimum nine (9) inches on each side of the mass or ball.

[3] Install a sufficient quantity of planting mix to replace the removed topsoil, and to achieve positive drainage at a minimum of 1.5% slope.

[a] The replacement soil shall be the following planting mix: 10% - 30% sterile well pulverized red clay, 30% - 50% silt, 30% - 45% coarse sand, 1.0 mm to 0.5 mm in diameter, minimum 5% organic material such as completely decomposed compost/humus. The acidity range of the plant mix shall be ph 5.5 to ph 7.0. The planting mix shall have the following nutrients at the specified percent base saturation: calcium at 55% to 80%, magnesium at 10% to 30%, and potassium at 5% to 8%.

[b] If the quality of planting mix seems questionable to the Administrator, staff may require the results of a soil test for analysis.

[4] If no replacement planting mix is used, there is an acceptable alternative soil preparation. Thoroughly pulverize the soil, minus the sod, removed from the planting hole or plant bed. Amend with lime and fertilizer at the rates specified on the package.

[c] Plant Installation:

[1] Soak with water all container plants before removing them from their containers to keep the plant moist and healthy during the planting process.

[2] Remove groundcover and shrubbery from their containers. If their root balls are pot bound, scarify the ball before installation.

[3] Set plants upright, plumb, and oriented to provide the best appearance and relationship to the viewer.

[4] Set trees and shrubs two (2) to three (3) inches above finished grade. Do not place backfill soil on top of the root ball, or up the stems or trunks of plant material.

[5] Backfill around the root ball being careful not to pack tightly. Form a two (2) inch high collar of soil around the drip zone of the individual shrub in all areas not irrigated.

[6] Take extra care to adequately backfill B & B plants. Backfill and compact bottom third (1/3) of the root ball. Cut away the ball ties, the top two thirds (2/3) of the wire basket, and the exposed burlap. Do not remove the burlap from under the root ball. Backfill one half (1/2) the remaining hole with the specified planting mix, and water thoroughly. Backfill the rest of the hole with the specified planting mix, firm down to eliminate air pockets, but do not pack tightly. Build a collar of soil four (4) inches in height around the edge of the root ball to form a basin for holding water. Form the bottom of the basin at surrounding finish grade.

[7] Mulch with two (2) to three (3) inches of hardwood mulch.

[8] Water all plants immediately after planting. See Subsection B4 [e] for more on watering.

[d] Fertilizing and Liming Shrubs and Trees:

[1] Incorporate lime and fertilizer uniformly in the top six (6) to eight (8) inches of the soil using a rototiller.

[2] The fertilizer analysis for shrubs shall be either 12-6-6 or 14-7-7 and shall be applied at a rate of 2 pounds per 100 square feet.

[3] For trees, apply fertilizer at a rate of 0.16 lb. to 0.20 lb. nitrogen per inch caliper of tree. Use a slow release fertilizer. Two possible fertilizer mixes are either 1 cup 31-7-7 or 2 cups 12-6-6 fertilizer per inch caliper.

[4] In addition to nitrogen, apply phosphorous and potassium at a rate of 0.05 lb. per inch caliper.

[5] Apply granulated fertilizer as a top dressing within the drip line of each individual plant. Immediately remove any fertilizer that comes in contact with the stem, trunk or foliage of a plant. Work the fertilizer into the top two (2) inches of the soil.

[6] Apply fertilizer and work into the soil before installing mulch.

[e] Watering Shrubs and Trees:

[1] Be sure water is free from oil, acids, salts or any other substances that is toxic or harmful to vegetation.

[2] Water container plants thoroughly before removing from their containers to keep the plant moist and healthy during the planting process.

[3] Water all plants immediately after planting. To water thoroughly, saturate all backfill in beds during the same day of planting. Water only by open-end hose at very low pressure to avoid erosion of soil, breaking the soil collars surrounding each plant, and/or injury to roots. Make sure plants are vertical and the top of the root ball is not below existing grade once they are watered and fully settled.

[f] Mulching Shrubs and Trees:

[1] Use shredded hardwood (triple or double cut) as a mulch. The mulch cannot contain any trash.

[2] Apply mulch in a two (2) to three (3) inch layer within two days of planting.

[3} Do not spread mulch closer than six (6) inches from the trunk of a tree.

[g] Staking Trees:

[1] Generally for large caliper 2 1/2 inch caliper to 6 inch caliper B & B trees, staking for support is not recommended, if the tree is planted using the methods described in this Appendix. However, because the trunks are exposed, it may be necessary to place 3 stakes around the tree at the edge of the rootball for protection of the trunk of the tree. Use stakes that are tall enough to be seen easily. Finally, when using stakes for protection, do not attach wire or rope to the trees.

[2] Trees less than two (2) inch caliper and shrubs less than eight feet in height do not stake.

[3] In unusual conditions, staking may be used with the Administrator's approval. Stake trees using three (3) 1"x 2"x18" minimum size wood stakes per tree. Drive anchors into undisturbed soil. Use strapping or rope fed through a rubber hose at the trunk to prevent damage to the bark.

[4] The stakes should offer support, but also not bind or bend the tree, because flexibility of the trunk is essential for its future growth and development. Generally, after the first growing season the tree will be able to support itself.

[h] Pruning Techniques:

[1] Remove water sprouts, those vertical sprouts which grow up through the middle of the tree or shrub.

[2] Remove crossing branches which rub against other branches. The rubbing weakens the growth of both branches.

[3] Remove branches which grow at a sharp angle to the trunk. The sharp angle is a weak angle of attachment and can cause a weakened limb to split from the trunk, or cause rot by giving water a place to collect.

[4] Remove parallel branches, those branches which attach to the trunk one above the other within inches up the trunk.

[5] Remove all branches up to six (6) feet (deciduous trees only) above the ground.

[6] Remove any branch competing with the central leader. If left on the tree it may cause the development of two leaders, and waste available growth energy. Later, as each leader gets larger, the fork may split and damage the tree.

[i] Turf:

[1] Prepare the soil and apply lime and fertilizer.

[2] Incorporate lime and fertilizer in the top six (6) to eight (8) inches of the soil using a rototiller.

[3] Use a rake to create a smooth and level bed free of hollows and depressions and with soil particles no larger than pea size.

[4] Water to settle the soil, and rake again to break the crusty surface before seeding.

[5] Sod installation:

[a] Spread 4 inches of topsoil and cultivate entire area to 4 to 6 inch depth.

[b] Spread lime and fertilizer over cultivated topsoil (as per specifications on package) and hand rake to smooth finish grade.

[c] Thoroughly water area to be sodded prior to installation.

[d] Lay sod, roll and water thoroughly.

B6 Plant List

Large Trees - Evergreen

Scientific Name	Common Name
Abies balsamea	Balsam Fir *
Abies concolor	White Fir *
Abies fraseri	Fraser Fir *
Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar
Cedrus deodara	Deodar Cedar
Cedrus libani	Cedar of Lebanon
Cladrastis kentukea	American Yellowwood *
Cryptomeria japonica	Japanese Cryptomeria
Cupressoyparis leylandii	Leyland Cypress
Cupressus bakeri	Baker's Cypress *
Ilex opaca	American Holly *
Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Red Cedar *
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia *

Picea abies	Norway Spruce
Picea glauca	White Spruce *
Picea orientalis	Oriental Spruce
Picea pungens	Colorado Spruce *
Pinus aristata	Bristlecone Pine *
Pinus banksiana	Jack Pine *
Pinus echinata	Shortleaf Pine *
Pinus strobes	White Pine *
Pinus sylvestris	Scotch Pine
Pinus virginiana	Virginia Pine *
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir *
Thuja occidentaus	Northern White Cedar *
Tsuga Canadensis	Eastern Hemlock *
Tsuga caroliniana	Carolina Hemlock *

Large Trees - Deciduous

Acer platanoides	Norway Maple
Acer rubrum	Red Maple *
Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple *
Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple *
Aesculus glabra	Ohio Buckeye *
Aesculus flava	Yellow Buckeye *
Betula alleghaniensis	Yellow Birch *
Betula lenta	Sweet Birch *
Betula papyrifera	Canoe Birch *

Betula nigra	River Birch *
Betula pendula	European White Birch
Betula platyphylla	Japanese White Birch
Betula populifolia	Gray Birch *
Carya cordiformis	Bitternut Hickory *
Carya glabra	Pignut Hickory *
Carya illinoinensis	Pecan *
Carya laciniosa	Shellbark Hickory *
Carya ovata	Shagbark Hickory *
Catalpa bignonioides	Southern Catalpa *
Celtis laevigata	Sugar Hackberry *
Celtis occidentalis	Common Hackberry *
Cladrastis lutea	Yellowwood *
Diospyros virginiana	Persimmon *
Fagus grandifolia	American Beech *
Fraxinus americana	White Ash *
Fraxinus nigra	Black Ash *
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green Ash *
Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair Tree
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis	Thornless Honeylocust *
Gymnocladus dioicus	Kentucky Coffee Tree *
Juglans cinerea	Butternut *
Juglans nigra	Black Walnut *
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum *

Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Poplar *
Magnolia acuminate	Cucumber Tree *
Magnolia macrophylla	Big Leaf Magnolia *
Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn Redwood *
Nyssa sylvatica	Black Gum *
Platanus occidentalis	Sycamore *
Populus angustifolia	Balsam Cottonwood *
Populus deltoids	Eastern Cottonwood *
Populus tremuloides	Quaking Aspen *
Prunus serotina	Black Cherry *
Quercus alba	White Oak *
Quercus coccinea	Scarlet Oak *
Quercus imbricaria	Shingle Oak *
Quercus falcate	Southern Red Oak *
Quercus muehlenbergii	Chinkapin Oak *
Quercus michauxii	Swamp chestnut *
Quercus phellos	Willow Oak *
Quercus palustris	Pin Oak *
Quercus rubra	Red Oak *
Quercus stellata	Post Oak *
Quercus velutina	Black Oak *
Taxodium distichum	Bald Cypress *
Tilia americana	Basswood *
Ulmus americana	American Elm *

Zelkova serrata	Japanese Zelkova

Small Trees - Evergreen

Cupressus arizonica	Arizona Cypress *
Ilex x attenuate	Hybrid Holly *
Ilex x attenuate 'Fosteri'	Foster Hybrid Holly *
Ilex Montana	Big Leaf Holly *
Ilex x 'Nellie R. Stevens'	Nellie Stevens Holly *
Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Red Cedar *

Small Trees - Deciduous

Acer buergeranum	Trident Maple
Acer ginnala	Amur Maple
Acer griseum	Paperbark Maple
Acer leucoderme	Chalk Maple *
Acer palmatum	Japanese Maple
Acer palmatum dissectum	Laceleaf Japanese Maple
Acer pensylvanicum	Striped Maple *
Aesculus pavia	Red Buckeye *
Aesculus sylvatica	Painted Buckeye *
Alnus serrulata	Alder *
Amelanchier arborea	Serviceberry *
Aralia spinosa	Devil's Walking Stick *
Asimina triloba	Pawpaw *
Carpinus caroliniana	Ironwood *
Celtis tenuifolia	Dwarf Hackberry *

Cercis Canadensis	Redbud *
Chionanthus virginicus	Fringetree *
Cladrastis kentukea	Yellowwood *
Cornus alternifolia	Pagoda Dogwood *
Cornus amomum	Silky Dogwood *
Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood *
Cotinus obovatus	American Smoke Tree *
Crataegus mollis	Downy Hawthorn *
Crataegus marshallii	Parsley Hawthorn *
Diospyros virginiana	Eastern Persimmon *
Halesia diptera	Silverbell *
Hamamelis virginiana	Witchhazel *
Ilex deciduas	Possumhaw *
Magnolia fraseri	Mountain Magnolia *
Malus coronaria	Sweet Crabapple *
Ostrya virginiana	Ironwood *
Oxydendrum arboretum	Sourwood *
Rhus copallina	Winged Sumac *
Sassafras albidum	Sassafras *
Sorbus americana	American Mountain Ash *
Vaccinium arboretum	Sparkleberry *

Shrubs - Evergreen

Abelia x grandifloria	Glossy Abelia
Azalea kaempferi	Kaempferi Azalea

Azalea hybrida	Satsuki Azalea
Azalea obtusum	Kurume Azalea
Berberis julianae	Wintergreen Barberry
Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry
Berberis verruculosa	Warty Barberry
Buxus microphylla 'Koreana'	Korean Boxwood
Buxus sempervirens 'Suffrutocosa'	Dwarf Boxwood
Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Nana Gracilis'	Dwarf Hinoki Cypress
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Rockspray Cotoneaster
Cotoneaster dammeri	Bearberry Cotoneaster
Cotoneaster divaricatus	Spreading Cotoneaster
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Rockspray Cotoneaster
Euonymus alatus	Winged Euonymus
Euonymus fortunei	Wintercreeper Euonymus
Hypericum patulum	St. Johnswort *
Hypericum frondosum	Golden St Johnswort *
Hypericum pronlificum	Shrubby St. Johnswort *
Ilex aquifolium	English Holly
Ilex cornuta	Chinese Holly
Ilex cornuta 'Burford'	Burford Holly
Ilex cornuta 'Carissa'	Carissa Holly
Ilex cornuta 'Rotunda'	Dwarf Horned Holly
Ilex crenata	Japanese Holly
Ilex crenata 'Helleri'	Heller Japanese Holly

Ilex crenata 'Kingsville'	Kingsville Japanese Holly
Ilex crenata 'Repandens'	Repanden Japanese Holly
Ilex crenata 'Stokes'	Stokes Japanese Holly
Ilex crenata 'Tiny Tim'	Japanese Holly
Ilex glabra	Inkberry *
Ilex pernyi	Perny Holly
Juniperus chinensis	Chinese Juniper
Juniperus communis	Common Juniper
Juniperus conferta	Shore Juniper
Juniperus davurica 'Expansa'	Parsons Juniper
Juniperus horizontalis	Creeping Juniper
Juniperus procumbens	Japanese Garden Juniper
Juniperus Sabina 'Tamariscifolia'	Tamarix Juniper
Kalmia latifolia	Mountain Laurel *
Kalmia polifolia	Bog Laurel *
Leucothoe axillaries	Doghobble *
Leucothoe populifolia	Florida Leucothoe *
Magnolia virginiana	Sweet Bay *
Osmanthus heterophyllus 'Rotundifolius'	Curleyleaf Tea Olive
Ostrya virginiana	Ironwood *
Oxydendrum arboretum	Sourwood *
Pinus mugo 'Compacta'	Mugo Pine
Prunus laurocerasus 'Otto Luyken'	Otto Laurel
Rhododendron catawbiense	R. Catawba *

Rhododendron maximum	Rosebay Rhododendron *
Rhododendron minus	Carolina Rhododendron *
Rhus aromatica	Fragrant Sumac *
Rhus copallinum	Winged Sumac *
Rhus glabra	Smooth Sumac *
Taxus x media	Intermediate Yew
Thuja orientalis	Oriental Arborvitae
Viburnum rhytidophyllum	Leatherleaf Viburnum

Shrubs - Deciduous

Azalea hybrida 'Exbury'	Exbury Hybrid Azalea
Buddleja davidii	Butterfly Bush
Callicarpa americana	American Beautyberry *
Calycanthus floridus	Sweetshrub *
Chaenomeles speciosa	Common Floweringquince
Clethra alnifolia	Sweet Pepperbush *
Cytisus scoparius	Scotch Broom
Deutzia scabra	Pride of Rochester
Elaeagnus umbellate	Autumn Elaeagnus
Euonymus alata	Winged Euonymus
Euonymus americanus	Hearts-a-Burstin *
Forsythia x intermedia	Border Forsythia
Fothergilla major	Withalder *
Gaylussacia dumosa	Dwarf Huckleberry *
Hibiscus syriacus	Rose of Sharon

Hydrangea arborescens	Wild Hydrangea *
Hydrangea quercifolia	Oakleaf Hydrangea *
Lindera benzoin	Spicebush *
Lonicera fragrantissima	Winter Honeysuckle
Magnolia stellata	Star Magnolia
Malus sargentii	Sargent Crab Apple
Neviusia alabamensis	Snowwreath *
Rhododendron arborescens	Sweet Azalea *
Rhododendron austrinum	Yellow Azalea *
Rhododendron calendulaceum	Flame Azalea *
Rhododendron canadense	Rhodora *
Rhododendron canescens	Piedmont Azalea *
Rhododendron cumber landense	Cumber Land *
Rhododendron periclymenoides	Pinxter Bloom *
Rhododendron prunifolium	Plumleaf *
Rhododendron viscosum	Swamp Azalea *
Rosa palustris	Swamp Rose *
Spiraea prunifolia	Bridalwreath Spirea
Spiraea x vanhouttei	Vanhoutte Spirea
Syringa vulgaris	Common Lilac
Styrax americana	American Snowbell *
Viburnnum dentatum	Arrowwood *
Viburnum x juddii	Judd Viburnum
Viburnum macrocephalum ‘Sterile’	Chinese Snowball

Viburnum plicatum tomentosum	Doublefile Viburnum
Vitex agnus-castus	Chaste Tree

Wet Land Plants

Cornus amomum	Silky Dogwood *
Salix canidida	Sage willow *
Salix discolor	Pussy Willow *
Salix exigua	Coyote Willow *
Salix herbacea	Snowbed Willow *
Salix lucida	Shinning Willow *
Salix nigra	Black Willow *
Salix sericea	Silky Willow *
Stewartia ovata	Mountain Stewartia *

Vines

Gelsemium sempervirens	Yellow Jasmine *
Lonicera ciliosa	Orange Honeysuckle *
Lonicera dioica	Wild Honeysuckle *
Lonicera hirsuta	Hairy Honeysuckle *
Lonicera involucrata	Bearberry Honeysuckle *
Lonicera sempervirens	Trumpet Honeysuckle *
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia Creeper *
Wisteria frutescens	American Wisteria *

Ground Covers Evergreen

Antennaria plantaginifolia	Pussytoes *
Galax urceolata	Galax *

Hexastylis arifolia	Heartleaf *
Lycopodium flabelliforme	Running Cedar *
Mitchella repens	Partridgeberry *
Senecio aureus	Butterweed *
Smilax pumila	Dwarf Smilax *

Ground Cover Deciduous

Asarum canadense	Wild Ginger *
Chrysogonum virginianum	Southern Green and Gold *
Hepatica americana	Liverleaf *
Pachysandra procumbens	Allegheny Spurge *
Tiarella cordifolia var. collina	Foamflower *
Uvularia sessilifolia	Strawlily *

* denotes native plant

Grasses

Andropogan gerardii	Big Bluestem
Andropogan glomeratus	Bushy Bluestem
Andropogan virginicus	Broomsedge
Miscanthus sinensis	Adagio
Miscanthus sinensis	Gracillimus
Miscanthus sinensis	Morning Light
Muhlenbergia	Capillaris
Panicum virgatum	Switch Grass
Panicum virgatum	North Wind

Panicum virgatum	Heavy Metal
Pennisetum orientale	Tall Tails