LANDSCAPE PATTERNS

There is good reason native Americans and the earliest European explorers of the north American continent found Louisiana and stayed here. It had many of the qualities of paradise—abundant food, fertile soil, waterways for transportation, timber for building. It still has perhaps the richest soil on earth, and the land has always been an important part of the economy, culture, and way of life. The subtropical climate and high humidity are ideal for growing cash crops and lush gardens. In fact, the landscape of South Louisiana is so fecund and diverse that generations of people have managed to subsist almost entirely from its produce, with a degree of self-sufficiency unparalleled in America.

As mentioned in the Community Patterns section, the earliest French system of land survey divided the land along the waterways such that each landowner had access to the natural resources needed for survival: a watercourse for transportation, the fertile agricultural soil formed by annual inundation and deposition, and the backswamp, source of timber for building and fuel, and rich hunting grounds. The very beginnings of the state were dependent upon an understanding of the natural systems and how they interrelated. This fertility and abundance of resources provided a major source of economic prosperity. The discovery of oil and gas meant that resources beneath the land's surface were added to the list of reasons why the land was so important to the state. And despite changes in land use, the patterns of the landscape and its basis as the source of the state's economy persist.

In considering landscape patterns for recovery these traditional relationships between people and the land are important to keep in mind. Several principles are central:

- >> A tradition of land stewardship and sustainable practice typified early agriculture. Recovery landscape practices must return to these roots.
- >> The landscape has always been viewed as multi-purpose, for beauty and for sustenance. That should be an ethic that informs the landscapes of recovery.
- >> The natural landscape had protective structures that have been degraded by human settlement. These can and should be replaced by design—wetlands, oak cheniers, etc.
- >> Life in the southern portions of Louisiana has always been lived as much in the landscape as inside houses. Boundaries between house and garden, shelter and landscape should be as seamless as possible.

CIVIC LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

Central location near waterway or community institution (church, courthouse)

Monument to history or culture

Flexible open space that accommodates a variety of celebrations

Shade trees and places to sit

PRIVATE LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

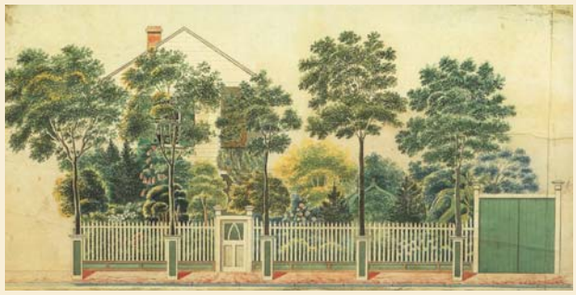
Outdoor rooms with spatial definition as extension of indoor space with a portion devoted to living/dining including room to cook, eat, and entertain

Celebration of seasonal change with plantings that feature flowers, fruit, foliage color, and texture

Shade and full sun areas

Opportunity for personal expression, experimentation, and "dabbling"

This drawing of the front garden of a New Orleans raised cottage shows a layout of long narrow beds planted uniformly. This formality is difficult to maintain in the semi-tropical climate of South Louisiana.



This drawing of a New Orleans side garden from the 19th century shows the use of street trees with ornamental tree guards and a fenced yard full of flowering shrubs and small trees.

Courtesy of New Orleans Notarial Archives

CULTURE AND ECOLOGY

WHY PATTERNS MATTER

The view of South Louisiana from the air is green and wet, with sinuous lines of water coursing through the landscape. Visitors are astounded by the green, the scale of the ancient tree canopies and their shade, the extent of the wetlands, and the range of vegetation and wildlife that the landscape supports.

Despite incredible natural diversity, this landscape possesses a visual unity that makes it cohesive, that gives it the distinctive quality that those who live here recognize as home. It is these patterns, the repetition of certain elements and their arrangements in ways that have been repeated from generation to generation, that create the feel of the place that is so highly valued. The patterns occur at every scale, from the shape of communities to the design of individual home gardens. These qualities are the ones that residents of Louisiana want so dearly to recover and maintain in the rebuilding effort.

The rivers and its distributaries are the skeleton for the patterns. The long narrow lots of the French arpent survey system still line the water courses in the countryside. Alongside these rivers or bayous are winding roads lined with trees, typically live oaks. Sloping away from the road are house sites, often with outbuildings behind, surrounded by long and narrow fields of either sugar cane or other crops. Within this framework, the houses may have changed over time, the vehicles certainly have changed, but the larger picture has remained fairly constant for nearly two centuries.

Further to the west, approaching Texas, instead of arpent lots one finds either flooded fields of rice or crayfish, or green pastures. These prairie lands have been cattle lands since the earliest settlements in this region.

Because these patterns were based upon sound principles of environmental fit and resource conservation, they are critical to the rebuilding effort. As the landscape of Louisiana takes on the look of health and renewal, residents will be able to return to places that feel like home and know that recovery is happening for the long haul. For the larger community, a renewed landscape will show that Louisiana's environment is moving toward a healthier future.

Nature and culture are perhaps nowhere as entwined as in Louisiana. And because of the character of its early settlers—indigenous people, French, Spanish, African, and others—that connection has persisted into the present. European settlers selected landscapes that were similar to those of their homelands. The landscape still bears the mark of the cultures that created its initial shape (see previous discussion in the Community Patterns section).

These cultures have valued continuity and heritage and resisted change. Although there are obvious downsides to this conservatism, the landscapes have been the beneficiary. They remain distinctive in America, based on the patterns of the 18th and early 19th centuries. Within that framework, landscapes have evolved to meet the changing conditions of contemporary life. The larger patterns have given the landscape a sense of identity and visual unity that allows for a broad range of personal expression on individual properties.

Pressures from urbanization and the development of sensitive ecological zones, which accelerated during the past half-century, have destroyed much of the natural diversity of the region and upset its ecological balance. Agriculture and aquaculture have always been important to the state's economy and are basic to the cultural milieu of those who continue to settle the region (Vietnamese, Hispanic, Middle European). A return to the small-scale sustainable practices of these traditional enterprises can contribute to the restoration of the state's economy, ecology, and connection to the landscape.

Photos courtesy of Suzanne Turner

GREEN BUILDING

Low-Impact Design Considerations

Follow the site's lead. Study its natural assets and systems (vegetation, drainage, topography) and feature them in the design; protect them during construction.

Utilize cultural patterns of "design with climate." Add recommended tree species as windbreaks, add deciduous trees on the west side of the home for passive solar protection, and encourage cross-ventilation in outdoor living spaces.

CIVIC LANDSCAPE

The civic spaces within the study region of Louisiana are as varied as its communities. These civic spaces range from the formal Jackson Square of the Vieux Carré to a simple space centered on an ancient live oak and are the places where communities gather in celebration. Because people are drawn to the wetlands and waterways for recreation (boating, hunting, fishing, and trapping), many towns and villages may not have a specific square or designated civic space. In some locales, the community center is the Catholic church grounds (St. Martinville); in others, it may be the cemetery where preparations for All Saints' Day bring the community together. Some towns have traditional courthouse squares with historical monuments and tree-shaded paths. In places built along a river or bayou, the riverfront or levee is a promenade and park. In a fishing village, the dock where the blessing of the fleet takes place may be the equivalent of civic space.

PARKS

The state's larger cities have urban parks, some dating from the 19th century, others from the depression-era work of the WPA, when federal relief programs provided American cities with public parks or their renewal (e.g., City Park in both New Orleans and Baton Rouge). Park systems in smaller communities are more recent and typically provide picnic areas, baseball diamonds, and sometimes tennis courts and/or a swimming pool.

PLAZAS & SQUARES

Although Louisiana's European roots informed many of the region's cultural patterns, the concept of the plaza—an open, ceremonial public space—was not a typical element in town planning for most settlements except the earliest cities. Jackson Square, (originally Plaza d'Armes built in 1722 as a military parade ground and a forecourt for the cathedral) was not planted with trees until 1808. It was not until 1856 that it took its present form, with the addition of the monument and paths for promenading; today it is perhaps the paramount classical European square of America. Similar plazas were drawn in plans for Baton Rouge, but never built. Covington's early plan developed with a series of "ox lots," or open grazing spaces, that give the first part of the town a very distinctive pattern.

STREETS

Primary considerations in the layout of streets have always been shade for pedestrians and provision for adequate drainage. Commercial streets were traditionally lined with galleries that extended from the storefronts and lined the streets. Streets have always been provided with regularly planted shade trees. Street trees of the 19th century are illustrated in early urban plans of the region and appear in the earliest photographs of southern Louisiana cities and towns. Trees were provided with wooden or iron tree guards to protect them from vehicles and animals; clearly, the trees were valued public amenities. Recent suburban streets lack consistent tree plantings and drainage is provided by underground storm systems.

LEVEES

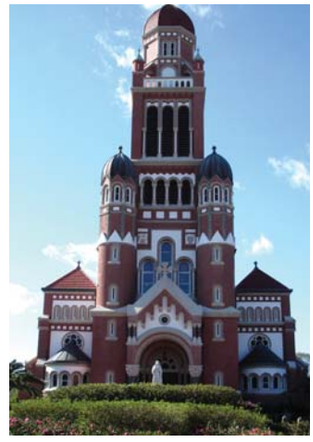
Levees were important places for communities because they were the locations for landings where passengers and goods were loaded and unloaded. In many cases, there was more traffic on the water than on roads since roads were often impassable due to inclement weather and mud. Ferry landings remain working landmarks along the Mississippi River between New Orleans and New Roads. Along bayous, the batture (back side) of levees is used for family vegetable plots because the soil is so rich. In other places, the batture is used for grazing cattle and horses. The linear character of the levees makes them natural sites for horseback riding and bicycle paths. Bonfires at Christmas time and fireworks at other holiday seasons take advantage of the levees' height to bring communities together for celebration.

CANALS & WATERWAYS

Canals and waterways extend into many settlements as a seamless connection to the surrounding bayous and bodies of water. Many local communities are centered around the various forms of fishing or farming for crawfish and shrimp. This waterway system creates another interconnected network much like the streets of a town. Some canals are clearly "backyard" channels with no real commerce or active use while others provide a social environment and address.

Photo courtesy of John Welch

Central bandstand/pavilion gives this town square a sense of identity and harmony.



Monuments, whether historic or recent, give a space meaning and a sense of civic ownership.

Photo courtesy of John Welch

Churches (above) also play an important role in civic landscapes of South Louisiana. Churchyards are often used as recreational areas. In St. Martinsville, (below) an ancient oak, purported to be the setting for Longfellow's poem "Evangeline," has become an important community gathering spot.

Awnings, signage, and plantings create a comfortable pedestrian-scale environment on this commercial street.

Open space in front of a civic building, eg., a courthouse, becomes the town center.

Antebellum plantations have become museum homes and have also become sites for fairs and community events.

Photo courtesy of John Welch

Trees are important elements in most civic spaces of South Louisiana.

Photo courtesy of John Welch

These trees provide shade and scale to the sidewalk and the street.

Photo courtesy of John Welch

The unity of materials and color in this urban square creates a sense of visual harmony.

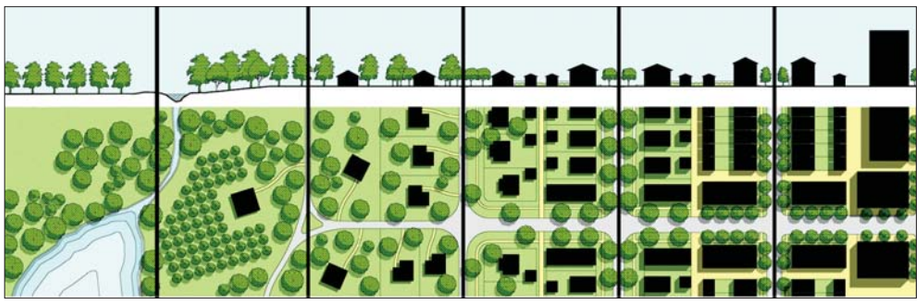
Photo courtesy of John Welch

Planting in individual yards, and in the "neutral ground" between sidewalk and street create a streetscape with landscape character.

DOMESTIC LANDSCAPE

The residential gardens of Louisiana are highly personal, almost idiosyncratic, and so the patterns should be seen as the "bare bones" or starting point from which a garden can grow, shaped according to the personal taste of the resident. What characterizes most Louisiana gardens, large and small, is that they are outdoor rooms, with areas of full sun so that flowers can be grown for seasonal bloom and with larger areas of dappled shade. The structure of these rooms is created either by plantings of evergreen shrubs as hedges or by fences or walls with shade trees or arbors as canopy. Plants typical of Louisiana gardens are a blend of natives from the indigenous forests or coastal plains, and a group of mostly Asian exotics that were imported to America in the early 19th century. These non-natives —azaleas, camellias, crape myrtles, Japanese yews, Japanese magnolias, sago palms—have become such a part of the look of the southern part of the state, that they are almost thought of as natives.

The public or street side of the home landscape tends to conform to the neighborhood norms; the private spaces are where personal expression reigns with spaces for pleasure and places for work often intermingled. Paved spaces—courtyards, patios, and terraces—are used as outdoor living and dining rooms. Water features, such as swimming pools, fountains, or ponds, are often included.



T1 NATURAL ZONE | T2 RURAL ZONE | T3 SUB-URBAN ZONE | T4 GENERAL URBAN ZONE | T5 URBAN CENTER ZONE | T6 URBAN CORE ZONE

This deep front yard with lawn (top right) and an ornamental tree is enclosed by a picket fence. This front garden in a sub-urban zone (bottom) features naturalistic patterns and a combination of lawn, shade trees, and curvilinear planting beds.

T2 RURAL

The patterns for rural residential landscapes are consistent across the region, although the degree to which drainage is an issue varies. The typical residence is located near enough to the road to be convenient for mail and other deliveries and for the house to be seen, with a front yard deep enough to have a substantial front lawn. There is often a fairly deep ditch running along the front of the property. Unless the land is a very old home site, the front yard is typically open in character, perhaps with a pecan or other deciduous tree in the front yard, and a few shrubs as foundation planting. Seasonal bulbs and perennials, like amaryllis, surprise lilies, St. Joseph's lilies, and crinum—passed lovingly from one generation to the next—are often planted in rings around trees, in lines along the drive, or naturalized in the front lawn. Driveways may be paved, gravel, or compacted soil. There may be an attached garage or carport. There may also be detached sheds to the side of the house and behind where small tractors, mowers, four-wheelers, tools, animal feed, and other things are housed.

Backyards are fenced when there are dogs in the family unless there is a kennel for hunting dogs located near the storage shed. Spaces for family meals, drying clothes, processing food from hunting trips, and other seasonal activities are also found in the back yard, with little or no formal arrangement. The back yard may simply extend into the pasture or fields surrounding the house. The same is true for side yards. The house essentially floats within a much larger land holding that may include acreage for agriculture, cattle pasture, or mown hay.

T3 SUB-URBAN ZONE

Neighborhoods in the T-3 Sub-Urban Zone are typically based upon a curving pattern of street layout rather than the urban grid. Streets have a more irregular landscape, some have public sidewalks, but many do not. Lots are larger (up to 1/4-acre), with generous front and back yards. Planting is naturalistic, and building setbacks are relatively deep. Front yards are predominantly lawn, with one or more shade trees. Foundation plantings intended to hide the concrete slabs grow quickly, and often also obscure much of the front facade of the house.

Backyards are multi-purpose areas used for family entertaining, swimming pools, gardening, animal pens, boat storage, and other hobby-related activities. Specialty gardens, e.g., water gardens, tropical gardens, woodland gardens, and other themed plantings, can be accommodated. Side yards are used for circulation and storage, and for tree plantings to aid in passive energy conservation. Drainage for the entire lot is typically handled by underground drainage structures connected to a storm drainage system.

T4 GENERAL URBAN ZONE

These early urban suburb or planned neighborhoods are laid out on a grid; some are served by rear alleys or lanes leading to garages and utility areas. Streets have sidewalks, often tree-lined to create a tunnel of shade. Setbacks may be deep enough for small front yards or gardens, or they may be just deep enough to accommodate a porch. Plantings of blooming shrubs form borders along a property's edges. Foundation planting is not common and detracts from the lines and proportions of the architecture. Simplicity and restraint are hallmarks of these yards, typically dating from the 1920s, 30s, and 40s.

The back yards are not as deep as today's suburban lots, but large enough to accommodate a patio, planting borders, a small swimming pool, a doghouse, a tool shed or workroom, or other small outbuilding. Plantings are concentrated on the perimeter of the space, with the center forming the "room" for activity. Lawn or ground cover (when there is too much shade for grass) covers the unpaved portions. Side yards remain narrow, but may be generous enough for a small stroll garden, a greenhouse, or a potting shed, depending on solar orientation.

T5–T6 URBAN CENTER AND CORE

These are typically narrow lots, with homes raised a few feet above grade, a shallow front yard, a public sidewalk, a front walkway leading to the front steps and a generous front porch or stoop. The front yard may be shaded by a large tree or an ornamental deciduous tree like a crape myrtle. These yards are often horticultural showplaces, featuring lots of seasonal color, or, in the case of a yard in full shade, plantings of evergreen materials in various foliage textures and shades of green. Foundation plantings are not necessary in these compact spaces, and block the flow of air beneath the house. Drainage can be handled in swales along side property lines sloping to the street, lined with gravel or designed as French drains (with a perforated pipe in the bottom of the swale).

The back yards are either walled courtyards (drained by runnels carved in the stone or formed of brick and leading to a drain), patios, or small gardens with an area of paving for a table and chairs. A barbeque and boiling area may be added if space allows. A fountain may be a focal point. Shade is provided by either a back porch, a large tree, or an arbor. A few fruit trees, particularly citrus trees, are often mixed with other shrubs and small trees if there is sufficient sun. Side yards are generally very narrow and used as alleys for service and utilities.

In this early suburb, (above) T-4 lots are narrow, and the streets and sidewalk are lower than the house; the house is reached by a series of steps set into the slope. This back garden (left) combines ornamental plantings with sculpture, adding interest and vitality.

GREEN BUILDING

Low-Impact Design Considerations

Maintain and enhance vegetative cover using native plants to maximize groundwater percolation.

Utilize existing topography (minimize cut and fill).

Use surfaces that allow water infiltration, decreasing runoff and encouraging replenishment of groundwater.

Minimize pavement, gutters, drain inlets, underground piping, and other engineering infrastructure to achieve a low-tech engineering approach and reduce runoff and construction costs.

Retain runoff on-site in rain gardens, cisterns, and water features.

Use open, vegetated swales (bioswales) or French drains (gravel-filled trenches).

Minimize driveway length and width.

Add plantings that provide food for humans and wildlife.

LANDSCAPE PLANS

Typical house lots within Louisiana neighborhoods range from small, detached houses on narrow lots, to larger lots found in the more rural or suburban settings. Gardens and landscape elements are treated differently in each type and often vary depending on the urban character of the community.

NARROW LOTS WITH REAR ACCESS

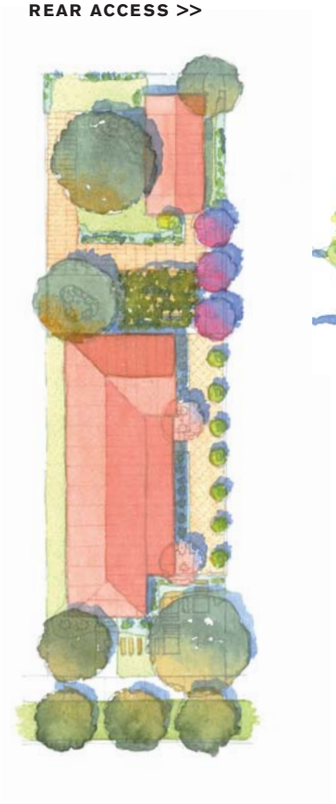
These lots are typically found in the most urban neighborhoods and are served by alleys. Often there is a narrow side yard that may be fronted by a gallery. This area will often be paved with small areas for planting beds, small trees, and tropical flowers. This side garden offers a way to the rear garden from the street.

Front yards are typically very shallow, often with low fencing to create a private zone. Galleries are raised and the front yard is planted with shade trees, hedges, various ground covers, and often exotic flowers for display to the neighborhood. The small backyards become more private terraces with shade trees and places for relaxing and entertaining.

ATTACHED HOUSE LOTS WITH REAR ACCESS

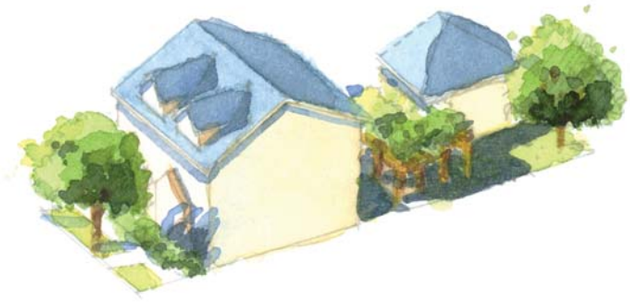
These lots are also found in the most urban neighborhoods and are served by alleys. There are many different types and usually, attached houses are built as two-unit buildings. Within main commercial and mixed-use districts, more continuous attached house forms may be found in the form of rowhouses or units above a ground floor shop. These houses typically front directly on to a broad sidewalk. Second-story balconies or galleries provide places for container gardens and flower boxes. Some attached houses will have small, shaded, and densely planted private terraces in the back of the house.

NARROW LOTS WITH REAR ACCESS >>



Small front gardens offer views for the neighborhood; low fences create semi-privacy (left). In a shallow, tight front yard (right), a rich display of foliage offers views from the porch and sidewalk alike.

ROWHOUSE LOT >>



Upstairs balconies, however small (left) provide important connection to the street and sidewalk below. An upstairs gallery (right) provides important shade for the pedestrians below, and for the entrance to the residence.

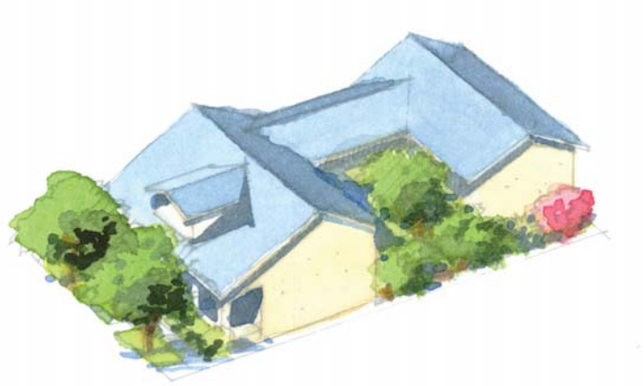
COURTYARD LOTS WITH REAR ACCESS

These lots are ideal for creating great public and private yard spaces in the Louisiana climate. The house wraps around a courtyard in the middle of the lot with a minimum front and back yard. This is the heart of the private space and has direct access from several rooms within the house. The courtyards are typically paved with brick or stone and have a series of container plants as well as garden areas. The courts are shaded by the house and by tree plantings to provide a cooler retreat from the heat. Front yards are typically very shallow, often with low fencing to create a private zone. Galleries are raised and the front yard is planted with shade trees, hedges, various ground covers, and tropicals.

HOUSE LOTS WITH FRONT DRIVEWAY ACCESS

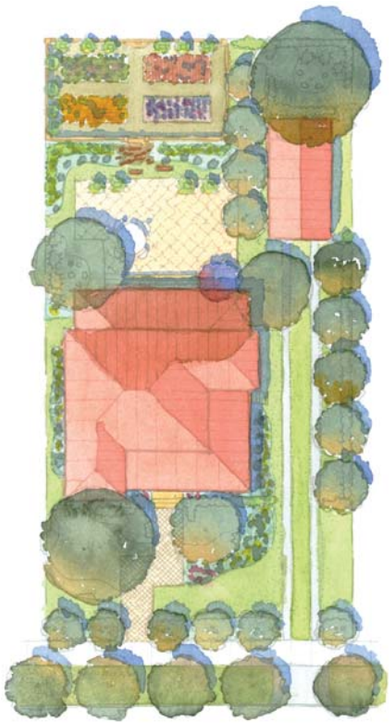
These lots are also found in rural and suburban neighborhoods as well as urban. There are many different types and they usually feature generous front yards and rear yards. The best neighborhood lots of this type feature separate garages towards the rear of the lot with narrow drive lanes often divided by lawn. Backyard gardens are developed between the house and the outbuildings to create a compound. A formal walkway extends to the sidewalk at the street edge. The front yards are planted with hedges, shade trees, and flowers. The front gallery is often raised above the street level 2 to 4 feet to create a transition to the sidewalk and the civic realm. Front yards can also be shallow with denser planting to create a sense of privacy.

COURTYARD LOT >>



Front garden plantings include a traditional palette of evergreen shrubs, ground cover, and live oak (left). Courtyards (right) provide opportunity for a mixture of vines on trellises and arbors,container plantings, and protected tropicals.

FRONT-LOADED LOT >>



Front gardens create a continuous landscape edge along the street broken only by narrow driveways. A boulevard median with mature shade trees gives the neighborhood an established, parklike character.

ELEMENTS AND DETAILS

FENCES

Initially, fences were important for keeping horses and cattle from entering ornamental yards in urban neighborhoods. Today, they are more ornamental than anything else, but signal the edge of the private realm. The smaller the property, the more necessary the fence. Fences in the urban core separate small private yards from the public realm. A long tradition of iron fences exists in the region. Wooden picket fences were also used in urban contexts and were predominant in the countryside.

WALLS

Masonry walls were an essential element in the early towns and cities of colonial Louisiana. They were used to extend the architectural walls to surround the entire property and to enclose the outdoor spaces used for recreation, work, gardens, and animal and carriage storage. Typically, the interiors of these spaces were paved with either brick, flagstone, or brick bats and oyster shells in order to keep feet dry. These first courtyard walls were very tall (10–14 feet) to keep intruders out. In the early suburbs, lower walls of brick or stucco were used to contain back yards and as a backdrop for shrub borders both within and without the wall. Often, a pierced brick treatment at the top of these walls provided cross-circulation and relief on hot summer days.

MATERIALS

Materials traditionally used in the landscape consist of a combination of elements available nearby, and materials brought into the region early in its history that worked well, have persisted, and seem now to feel local. There is no local stone, except for gravel, in the state; therefore, stone for wall construction is not a traditional approach. Wood was abundant and was the predominant material for fencing except for high style residences and urban properties. Brick and major wall material was made from clay from the numerous local waterways. Exterior walls were either stuccoed or white-washed. Local sand and gravels were used for mortar mixes. Flagstone was brought into New Orleans as ballast during the port's boom years in the 19th century and was used as paving (since it was left in the city as ships were filled with cotton and sugar bound for European markets). So pervasive is its use, it has become accepted as a part of the local palette.

EXAMPLES >>

Photos courtesy of Suzanne Turner

WATER

The people of South Louisiana have an ambivalent relationship with water, and always have. Although common lore suggests that all courtyards were furnished with ornamental fountains, in truth, these iron focal points were an addition of the early 20th century. During the 19th century, water was something that there was too much of in courtyards—and it was usually contaminated. The goal was to remove it as quickly as possible. It was not until the late 19th century that the cause of yellow fever was found to be standing water and mosquitoes, but city-dwellers knew that there was something unhealthy about the city in the summer and had been fleeing to the country for decades. Despite their recent origins, fountains have become a generic furnishing for gardens in Louisiana, but water features without some form of aeration are not healthy. Because of the oppressive heat of the summer, the cooling potential of water is attractive to many; however, it is important to bear in mind that half of the heat's discomfort is caused by the very high humidity, making the presence of water not so attractive unless you are in it and it is cool.

TEXTURES

Textures are an important aspect of landscape design, but particularly in an environment where there is dappled light or shade and the textural differentiations add contrasts and nuances to the landscape. The range of textures in the region's plant palette is very wide because of the coarse, bold leaves of the tropical and semi-tropical plants that thrive in the hot humid days of summer. The materials of the built environment are equally varied. Gravel from river and stream beds provides an infinite range of textures that are used as aggregate for concrete finishing as paving and wall finishes. The shells of oysters and other mollusks provide another textural element that can be used in the landscape to interesting effect.

EXAMPLES >>

Photo courtesy of Suzanne Turner

PLANT PALETTE

	Genus	Species	Common Name	**Native** (N) **Hybrid** (H) **Intro.** (I)	**Evergreen** (E) **Deciduous** (D)	**Major Landform Regions**
Large Trees for Shade and Street	Acer	rubrum	Red Maple	N	D	Terrace, Lowlands
	Acer	barbatum	Southern Sugar Maple	N	D	Terrace
	Carya	aquatica	Water Hickory	N	D	Terrace
	Magnolia	grandiflora	Southern Magnolia	N	E	Terrace
	Magnolia	grandiflora 'DD Blanchard'	'DD Blanchard' Magnolia	H	E	Terrace
	Magnolia	grandiflora 'Little Gem'	'Little Gem' Magnolia	H	E	Terrace
	Nyssa	aquatica	Tupelo Gum	N	D	Lowlands
	Nyssa	sylvatica	Black Gum	N	D	Terrace, Lowlands
	Pinus	glabra	Spruce Pine	N	E	Terrace
	Pinus	taeda	Loblolly Pine	N	E	Terrace
	Quercus	falcata	Southern Red Oak	N	D	Terrace
	Quercus	falcata v. pagodifolia	Cherrybark Oak, Swamp Red Oak	N	D	Terrace, Lowlands
	Quercus	michauxii	Swamp Chestnut Oak	N	D	Terrace, Lowlands
	Quercus	nutallii	Nuttall Oak	N	D	Terrace
	Quercus	phellos	Willow Oak	N	D	Lowlands
	Quercus	shumardii	Shumard Red Oak	N	D	Terrace
	Quercus	virginiana	Southern Live Oak	N	E	Terrace, Lowlands
	Sabal	palmetto	Cabbage Palm	N	E	Terrace, Lowlands
	Taxodium	ascendens	Pond Cypress	N	D	Terrace, Lowlands
	Ulmus	alata	Winged Elm	N	D	Terrace
Small Trees	Aesculus	pavia	Red Buckeye	N	D	Terrace
	Cornus	drummondia	Roughleaf Dogwood	N	E	Terrace, Lowlands
	Crataegus	marshallii	Parsley Hawthorn	N	D	Terrace
	Halesia	diptera	Two-winged Silverbell	N	D	Terrace, Lowlands
	Ilex	vomitoria	Native Yaupon	N	E	Terrace, Lowlands
	Lagerstroemia	indica	Crape Myrtle	I	D	Terrace
	Persea	palustris	Swamp Redbay	N	E	Terrace, Lowlands
	Pistacia	chinensis	Pistachio	I	D	Terrace
Shrubs	Camellia	sasanqua	Camellia Sasanqua	I	E	Terrace
	Cyrilla	racemiflora	Titi	N	D	Lowlands
	Ilex	x attentuata 'East Palatka'	'East Palatka' Holly	H	E	Terrace
	Illicium	floridanum	Florida Anise	N	E	Terrace, Lowlands
	Itea	virginica	Sweetspire	N	D	Terrace, Lowlands
	Leucothoe	axillaris	Coast Leucothoe	N	E	Terrace, Lowlands
	Musa	spp.	Banana	I	D	Terrace, Lowlands
	Myrica	cerifera	Southern Wax Myrtle	N	E	Terrace, Lowlands
	Osmanthus	fragrans	Sweet Olive, Tea Olive	I	E	Terrace
	Rosa	spp.	Antique varieties	I	E	Terrace
	Sabal	minor	Dwarf Palmetto	N	E	Terrace, Lowlands
	Viburnum	nudum	Swamp Viburnum	N		Terrace, Lowlands
	Vitex	agnus castus	Chaste Tree	I	D	Terrace
Ground Covers, Ferns, and Perennials	Aspidistra	elatior	Cast Iron Plant	I	E	Terrace
	Cyrtomium	falcatum	Holly Fern	I	E	Terrace
	Liriope	muscari	Liriope	I	E	Terrace
	Ophiopogon	japonica	Monkey Grass	I	E	Terrace
	Crinum	spp.	Crinum Lily	I	D	Terrace, Lowlands
	Ginger	spp.	Ginger	I	D	Terrace, Lowlands
	Iris	spp.	Iris	N & I	E	Terrace, Lowlands
	Hemerocallis	spp.	Daylily	I	D	Terrace, Lowlands
	Lantana	spp.	Lantana	N	E	Terrace
Vines	Campsis	radicans	Trumpet Vine	N	D	Terrace
	Ficus	pumila	Fig Vine	I	E	Terrace, Lowlands
	Gelsemium	sempervirens	Carolina Jessamine	N	E	Terrace
	Rosa	spp.	Antique varieties	I	E	Terrace
	Trachelospermum	jasminoides	Confederate Jasmine	I	E	Terrace, Lowlands

Live Oaks

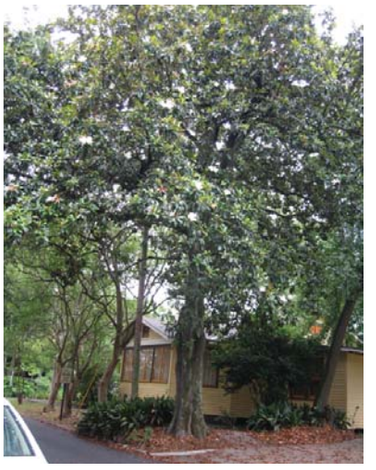
Banana Plant

Drake Elm

Pistachio

Rose Bush

Sweet Olive Tree



Southern Magnolia

Buckeye Tree

Rose

Crape Myrtle

Little Gem Magnolia

Live Oak

Live Oak as Street Tree

Photos courtesy of Suzanne Turner