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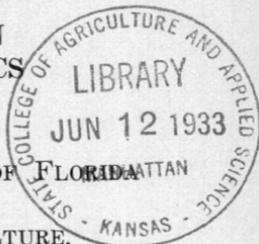
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**COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS**

(Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914)

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FLORIDA STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN,
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**FOUNDATION PLANTINGS
FOR FLORIDA HOMES**

By A. P. SPENCER



Attractive plantings "tie the house to the ground"

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FOUNDATION PLANTINGS FOR FLORIDA HOMES

By A. P. SPENCER



Well arranged and well kept foundation plantings add to the pleasure of the home and the beauty of its surroundings. Thought and care given to the details of the home grounds will, at small expense, greatly increase the value of the property.

There is a growing inclination to make such plantings around both country and urban homes but too often the selection of plants and plans for setting them have been made with little consideration for the ultimate effect. As a result, plantings are often not suited to the types of buildings; plants are selected that are not suited to the soils and moisture conditions, are unable to thrive under extremes of high temperature and to withstand injury from frosts and freezes, insect and disease pests. The amount of sunshine or shade, height of the plant, rapidity of growth and the blending of shades and colors must be considered. Too many plantings placed at considerable cost to the owner are quite unsightly and unsatisfactory.

It is impossible to secure a large variety of plants suitable in all of these respects and regardless of the care exercised at planting time, the plants cannot be neglected or left to themselves without occasional replacements, pruning, thinning, fertilization, and other general good care.

For any bush, shrub or tree to be harmonious and beautiful, it must be thrifty in growth, robust in appearance and provided with abundant foliage. This means that the plant must have a good root system with sufficient space to send out its feeder roots, without being either crowded by other plants or hedged in by being planted too close to the foundation of the building in a compact, infertile soil.

The main objects of foundation plantings are:

To tie the house to the ground and have these plantings fit into the surroundings.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In the preparation of this bulletin, valuable assistance was given by the Jacksonville Landscape Company, the Glen St. Mary Nursery Company, and Prof. H. Harold Hume, assistant director of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. Grateful acknowledgment is made to them and to owners who permitted their homes to be photographed.

To add to the architectural beauty of the house by an adequate planting which offers a pleasing contrast to the lines and colors of the house with the idea of softening the appearance of the base structure.

To conceal the lines of the foundation.

An irregular planting is advisable for most situations. There should be variety in the planting, a variety in height, to avoid any resemblance to a hedge; a variety in the width to avoid straight edges. The lower growing bushes may be placed below the windows and the higher bushes at the corners, between the windows and against the higher walls.

This is particularly applicable to small properties, inasmuch as foundation plantings will be more conspicuous on small properties than where the lawn is large enough to have space for planting larger specimens.

For best effects make selection of plants to give variation in color and texture of the leaves and give variety, as a dark and light shade of color of the foliage.

The proper use of flowering shrubbery and plants that produce berries will add to a considerable extent in giving variety to planting.

SELECTION OF PLANTS

Florida has a large variety of plants that can be used in almost any location. However, the best effect will come from making a selection from a few of the most satisfactory shrubs suitable to the location in preference to planting a large number of different plants. Some of our most successful foundation plantings have been made by using one, two or three different plants and placing them in appropriate places, thereby making the planting simple and in harmony with the surroundings.

It is desirable to effect a degree of contrast in shades or colors. However, severe contrasts secured by using highly colored plants are seldom satisfactory. Usually when pronounced contrasts may be desirable, the effect can be produced by using annual flowering shrubs which bloom seasonally or by planting a scattering of annual flowering plants to give color and contrast for a short time in preference to using shrubs with highly colored foliage.

Plants that are not hardy in the locality are seldom desirable. If a plant is known to be severely injured by freezing temperatures it should not be used in any area in Florida where it is likely to be damaged by such temperatures.

Plants that require a constantly moist soil should be avoided on dry, open soils unless one can supply the needed moisture by irrigation.

Consideration also should be given to plants that are unusually sensitive to injury by insect pests or diseases. While one may expect to combat such pests and there are well-known methods for holding them in check, nevertheless, when such treatments are not needed, the advantages are obvious.

Consideration should be given to the vigor and rate of growth of plants. A strong growing plant with spreading branches should not be crowded in closely between other plants. Otherwise, it either over-shadows other plants or has a cramped appearance. Plants that grow slowly should be set in places where they will get sufficient sunshine and moisture, otherwise they may be crowded out by the adjoining plants.

As there is no great difficulty in transplanting even large plants that are used for foundation planting, one might expect to remove or replace the plants in case they become over-crowded or become too large for the location, so the general appearance of a foundation planting can be changed somewhat from year to year if good judgment is exercised in re-setting or pruning and keeping the plants in a vigorous and growthy condition.

THE PLANTING PLANS

The illustrations on the following pages need little explanation. They are not presented as being ideal or suitable for all locations or conditions but were selected from many plantings that were considered appropriate and satisfactory and will give appropriate suggestions showing hardiness, contrast, spacing and planting arrangements.

It will be obvious in many cases that the planting would be improved by thinning, pruning and replanting in part. It should be remembered that most of the plantings pictured in these pages are from urban or suburban homes, and will not be entirely suited to rural conditions where there is more space available. However, as very few rural homes have been landscaped and maintained in good appearance, it was necessary to use the most suitable illustrations obtainable for the purpose of this bulletin, regardless of location.

Before any plants are ordered or procured, the area to be planted should be measured off and the number of plants determined. This can best be done by setting stakes indicating the location for each plant, proper consideration being given to the

distance from the building and from walks and entrances. It should be borne in mind that some plants will make more rapid growth than others and if planted too closely will soon grow into each other or may obstruct entrances. On the other hand they should not be planted so far apart as to require too long a period to grow into a symmetrical planting. A study of the local conditions, using the following diagrams as a guide, will assist in procuring the desired effect.

SOIL PREPARATION

If the soil is naturally fertile and moist the only preparation necessary before planting will be to spade it about 10 inches deep and sufficiently wide that the plants can send out their feeding roots for a year or more before they reach the firmer soil. An application of rotted stable manure if available is always advisable but not entirely necessary if soil conditions are good.

On poorer sandy soils where the soil has been leached and trampled solid, such soil should be removed 10 or more inches deep and replaced with fresh and more fertile soil, then a liberal application of rotted stable manure or leaf mould will aid the plants to make a good root growth, which is essential to vigorous top growth afterwards.

PROCURING PLANTS

The cost of a foundation planting can be relatively small or quite expensive, depending on the selection of the plants. Prior to procuring the plants the expense will be largely for labor in preparation. Because foundation plantings are permanent, one should avoid stunted plants that may be offered at a cheap price or unsuitable plants that may be the refuse from a discarded planting. Usually it is a waste of time and will prove a disappointment to use such materials. The well established nurseries handling thrifty, satisfactory plants are always a satisfactory source of plant materials. If one desires large plants of the choicest specimens the cost may be prohibitive to many; however, the same plants of the smaller sizes will cost much less and in many cases less than the labor cost of procuring native plants from the woods.

NATIVE MATERIALS

Florida's native vegetation has a great variety of shrubbery that is used in landscape plantings. Beautiful plants are found in all sections of the State and many of these are used in founda-

tion plantings. However, suitable plants for this purpose are more difficult to locate than with other landscape work, inasmuch as the plants to be used must be low headed specimens.

If native plants are taken from the woods one must expect a slower growth due to the limited root system that can be lifted on account of intertwining with the roots of other plants. However, with care and some extra labor an excellent collection of plants suitable for foundation planting may be had with only the labor expense involved.

PLANTING

Immediately after the plants have been received from the nursery or collected for planting, the roots should be heeled in or otherwise kept moist; if the plants are large and there are delays in setting, the tops also should be kept moist. This can be done by covering them with sacks, moss or other covering that can be kept moist, and in that way the tops as well as the roots can be kept in a moist condition. Trees that are partially dried out may survive but their growth will be slow, but if handled promptly with ample moisture their growth will be checked very little.

It is a general practice among nurserymen to ship their better plants balled in burlap to prevent the roots from drying out. Even the burlapped ball may dry out. If the shipment has been delayed or the trees are not set promptly after arrival, they can be dipped in a tub of water until moistened and when the trees are transplanted the burlap remains attached to the roots. This also insures the least amount of disturbance to the root system. However, it is always best to have the ground ready for planting before the plants arrive and set them immediately.

The best time for transplanting is during the plants' dormant period which for most plants occurs between December first and March first. There will be less loss of plants if set during these months; there will be less evaporation of moisture from the plants and the plant has a reserve of plant food stored up. This is particularly true with deciduous plants.

However, evergreen plants can be transplanted at other seasons when soil moisture conditions are favorable if sufficient care is taken to disturb the circulation of sap in the tree as little as possible. Extra care must be used in preventing the roots from drying out when the plant is being transferred; also the foliage (except conifers) may be trimmed off to prevent evaporation of moisture through the leaves. Then after the plant is set in its new location it may be advisable to shade it to prevent drying out

of the bark which would tend to prevent free circulation of sap in the tree.

The plant should be set at the same depth it grew in the nursery. The hole should be made deep and wide. The soil should be carefully packed around each root by hand and the ground kept moist until the plant is well established.

On dry sandy lands, the soil immediately around the plant should be a little lower than the surrounding ground. This will help give the plants a better supply of moisture following a rainfall, as the water will drain toward the plant and soak in. This will also help when watering the plant as it will form a basin for holding the water until it has soaked into the ground.

On the other hand, if the soil is poorly drained and the plant likely to be injured from too much water, then it would be advisable to set the plant a little higher than the surrounding ground, giving better drainage for the surface roots.

When the plant is set it should be trimmed (except conifers) into a symmetrical plant, according to habits of growth and the location it occupies in the planting. It is expected that some plants should be trimmed more than others. Some plants will require more nursing and care than others. Occasionally severe pruning either to head back or to thin out the branches will be needed.

PLANTINGS TO SCREEN SECONDARY BUILDINGS

Plantings of shrubs, trees and vines are effective in screening garages and other outbuildings, poultry yards or cheaply constructed fences, and planting should be dense and high enough to obstruct the view and form a background for a lawn or other planting.

The purpose of the screen is to hide unsightly objects and provide a suitable background for the lawn or dwelling and there is no way to do this as economically as by screening with shrubbery.

The most suitable plants are the tall growing shrubs. Low headed trees such as camphor, dogwood, redbud, and bamboo may be used and these will also give some shade.

A screen so placed will furnish an attractive background for the dwelling or lawn and can be cared for by expending a little energy to keep the growth thrifty and in keeping with the other plantings. In most places very suitable native vegetation can be used for screening. Tall growing annuals and perennials that

bloom at different seasons are appropriate, as they give some variety and color to the landscape.

THE USE OF VINES

Vines may be used effectively in screening outbuildings and furnishing a background for a lawn or front yard planting. There is quite a large variety to select from, suitable to all sections of the State. In North Florida the honeysuckle, yellow jessamin, and Virginia creeper are hardy and suitable. One can use also the Cherokee rose that is well adapted to almost every area where the soils are fairly compact.

In Central and Southern Florida the bignonia, allamanda, thunbergia, trumpet vine, wisteria, honeysuckle and jessamine will make sturdy growth under a variety of conditions. Such vines will require a support such as a wire fence or trellis.

In selecting vines, consideration should be given to the color and time of blooming, length of blooming period and the harmony with other plants and the surroundings.

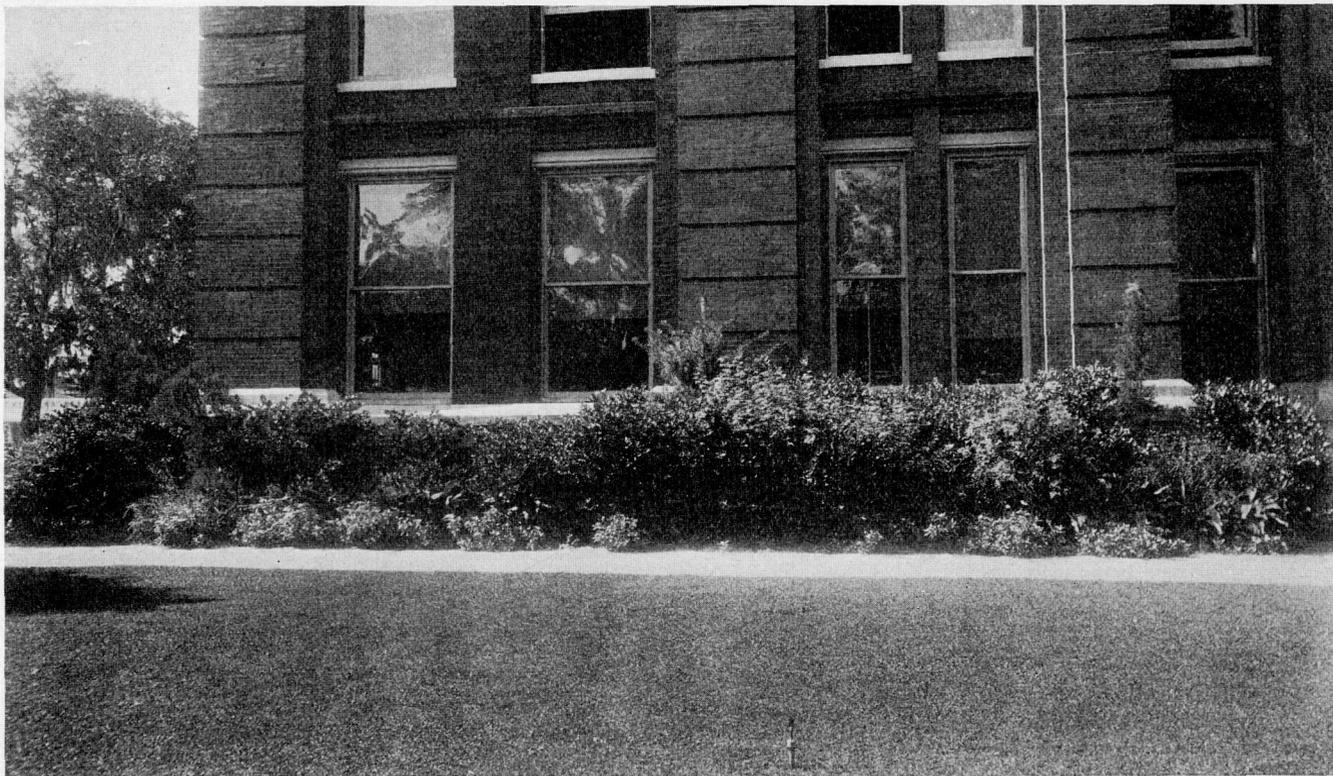
Vines usually require very little attention after they are once well established. However, to be attractive and effective they must show vigorous growth which may require some fertilization, mulching and watering and sufficient pruning with some varieties to keep the vines in check.

Vines can be used also to cover bare and unsightly walls. The *Ficus repens* is very generally used for covering brick, stone or concrete walls. This vine fastens itself on the walls and will require no support. About the only care necessary will be to trim it occasionally and under ordinary conditions it will soon form a very thick mat, entirely covering the surface. This vine is used very generally on the brick buildings located on the campus of the University of Florida. It causes no serious injury to the walls and may be used wherever it is desirable.

SUBSTITUTION OF MATERIALS

Since in Florida there are a variety of conditions, such as different soil types and varying moisture supply, areas that are practically frost-free and others subject to freezing temperatures, one must exercise judgment in selecting plants suitable to the location.

For the most part the photographs show plantings in the area between Tampa and Tallahassee and the plants that have been selected for these for the most part are hardy as regarding freez-



Foundation plantings for courthouse or other public building. Would have been more effective had it been broken up into groups, and interspersed with taller plants between the pairs of windows

ing temperatures and can be used as far as frost injury is concerned with a fair degree of safety. However, one should select plants best suited to the locality. Some plants do well near the seacoast while others make poor growth. Other plants will thrive well under dry conditions that would not grow well on poorly drained soils.

In the case of foundation plantings, frequently the plants are placed close to the foundation and do not get as much of the rainfall as plants in the open, due to the protection of the eaves of the building. This often causes a dry condition near the base of a building so that on the dryer soils where the buildings have a wide over-hang the growth is often slow, largely due to a lack of moisture.

Some plants thrive best in sunny locations where there is practically no shade, while others require a partial shade. Some plants are more subject to insect and disease injury than others. While these minor difficulties can be overcome by providing artificial methods of shading, watering and disease and insect control, it is always desirable to select plants that will make satisfactory growth under the conditions and in the location where they will be used.

FOUNDATION PLANTINGS FOR SCHOOLS, COURTHOUSES AND OTHER LARGE BUILDINGS

Much improvement can be made in the appearance of many of our schools and public buildings in Florida at small cost by appropriate foundation plantings. If such plantings are properly made, they add much to the general appearance of the structure and entire surroundings. However, if plantings are made without regard to the location, size of building and surroundings and then neglected, they detract rather than add to the appearance of the building. Plantings for such structures should receive even more care than for homes, as they are likely to be more subject to lack of attention, causing drouth injury, over-growth, lack of pruning, weak or dying plants, insect and disease injury.

The plantings should correspond to the size and massiveness of the building and should not obstruct or interfere with windows or entrances. If the lines are plain and unbroken one can use tall growing shrubs or even vines planted in a massive way. On the other hand, if the building has many windows, many of them placed close to the ground, the shrubbery opposite the windows must be headed low and interspaced with taller plants

placed between the windows. The plantings should be more massive than with smaller buildings.

Three types of plantings can be practiced. Group plantings are perhaps most effective for large buildings with long, straight lines. In this the plants are set in clusters, using plants that can be properly planted together, then leaving a space to be either left as a grass plot or planted with some low growing shrub. A second plan often used effectively is to select a single variety of plants, planting them continuously, giving the appearance of massive planting and definite uniformity. Such plants will require minimum care. However, it should be broken up with taller plantings at corners and close to entrances. A third type of planting will be to plant an area 10 or 15 feet wide from the foundation, keeping the plants fairly uniform but using a larger plant as a background. The Ficus vine can be used effectively on the wall as a background for such a planting.

The same care should be exercised in soil preparation before the plants are set as with other permanent plants, that is, if the soil is sandy and lacks organic matter it would be advisable to take out this soil to a depth of 10 inches or more and replace it with better soil, mixed with stable manure and leaf mold. The cost of such plantings can be relatively small if a proper selection of plants is made, or if small plants are used and given good care in the course of a year or two the plants should be large enough to produce the desired effect. Evergreen plants usually are best for practically all foundation plantings, otherwise there will be a bare appearance during the winter months.

Flowering shrubs as borders for massed plantings are also desirable. One can use either annuals or perennials and with a little care in selection, much can be added to the variety and attractiveness of the landscape.



Illustrations of Plantings with Plans

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Illustrations of Specimen Shrubs Suitable for Foundation Plantings in Florida

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In the following pages will be found illustrations of foundation plantings as actually growing in Florida, and outlines of the planting plan followed in each case. The last 10 pages are devoted to pictures of individual specimens which are quite suitable for use as foundation plantings.

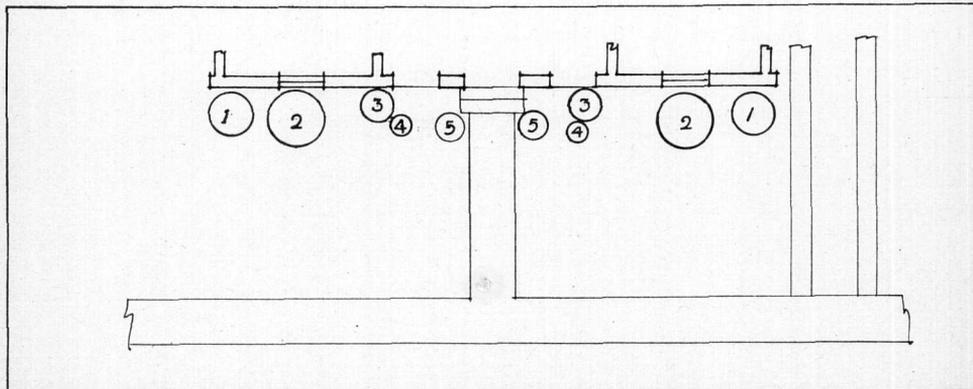
While not all of the plantings and plans shown are ideal, they should serve to give the reader a good general idea of foundation plantings and the plants to use for the purpose. No doubt the reader will be able to suggest possible improvements in some of the plantings shown.



A well-kept lawn gives this home a good setting

1. Arbor-vitae, blue green
Thuja orientalis
2. Abelia
Abelia grandiflora

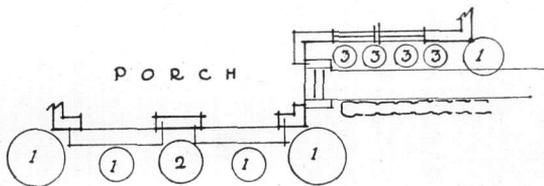
3. Japanese Juniper
Juniperus chinensis var. *pyramidalis*
4. Arbor-vitae
Thuja orientalis var. *aurea-nana*
5. *Retinospora obtusa* var.





The narrow spaces between windows have been utilized to advantage in planting tall, slender plants

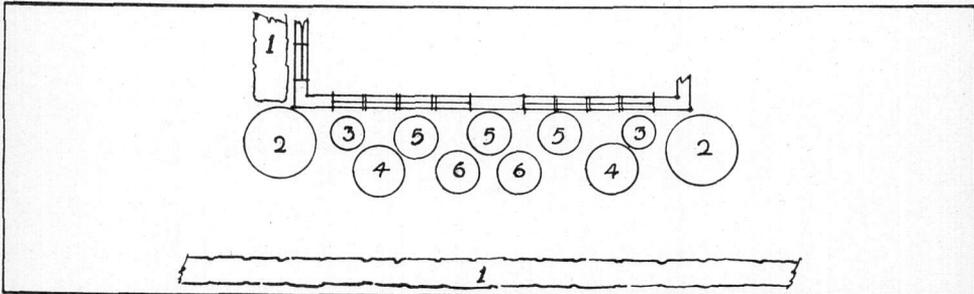
1. Wax privet
Ligustrum lucidum
2. Arbor-vitae
Thuja orientalis var. *pyramidalis*
3. Indian azalea
Azalea indica





A few low-growing palms interspersed with junipers and low-headed shrubs are appropriate for two-story homes

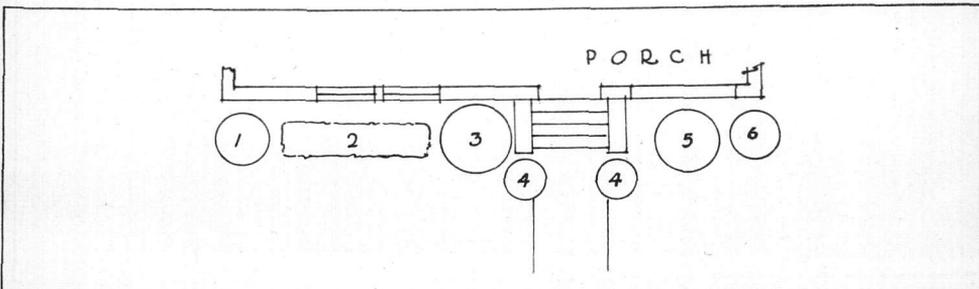
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|---|---|
| 1. Variegated Pittosporum | 4. Indian Azalea
<i>Azalea indica</i> |
| 2. Cocos australis palm
<i>Butia capitata</i> | 5. Bottle Brush
<i>Callistemon rigidus</i> |
| 3. Podocarpus
<i>Podocarpus macrophylla</i> var. <i>maki</i> | 6. Lantana and Cocos australis
<i>Lantana camara</i> |





To a limited extent, flowering shrubs are desirable in foundation plantings

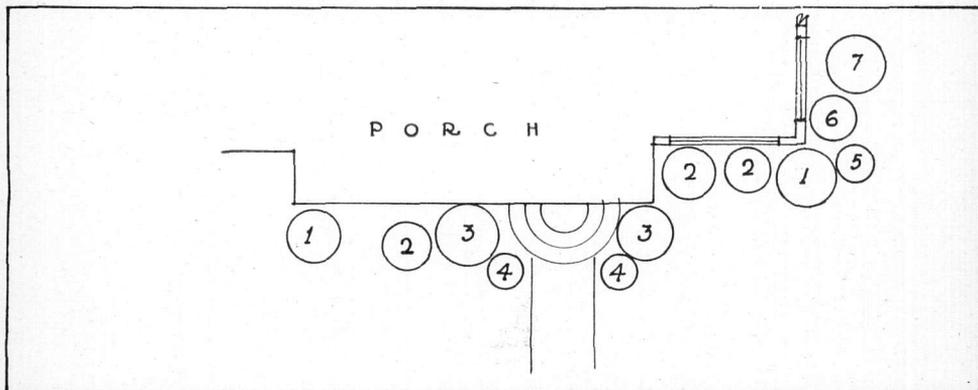
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|---|---|
| 1. Japanese Juniper
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> var. <i>pyramidalis</i> | 4. Arbor-vitae
<i>Thuja orientalis</i> |
| 2. Variegated Pittosporum | 5. Indian Azalea
<i>Azalea indica</i> |
| 3. Spiraea | 6. Arbor-vitae
<i>Thuja orientalis</i> var. <i>pyramidalis</i> |

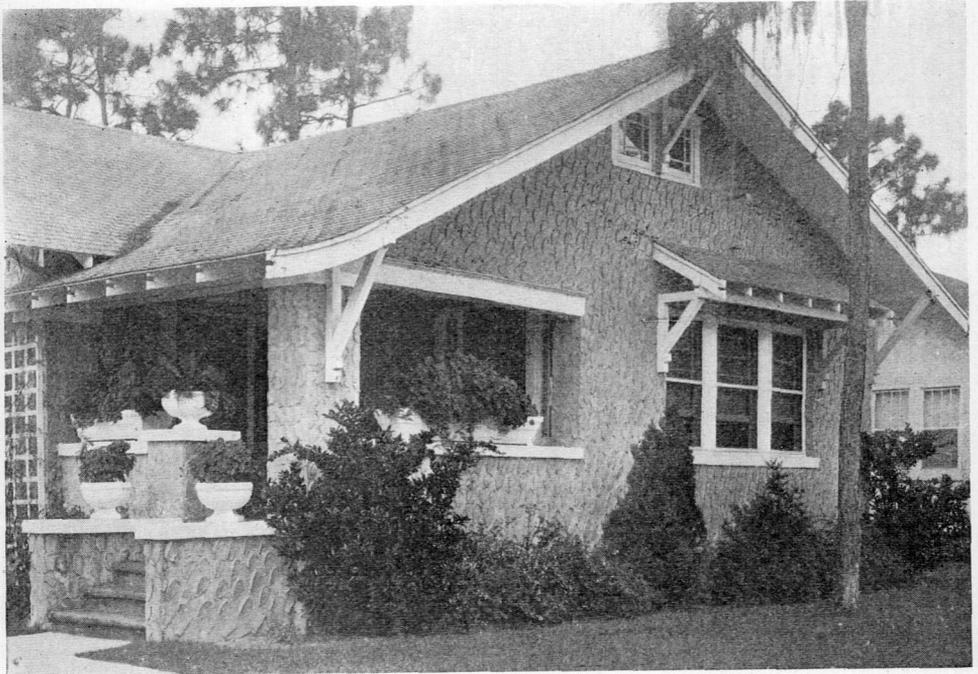




Where the house is large and the lawn is wide and open, a variety of the larger plants can be used

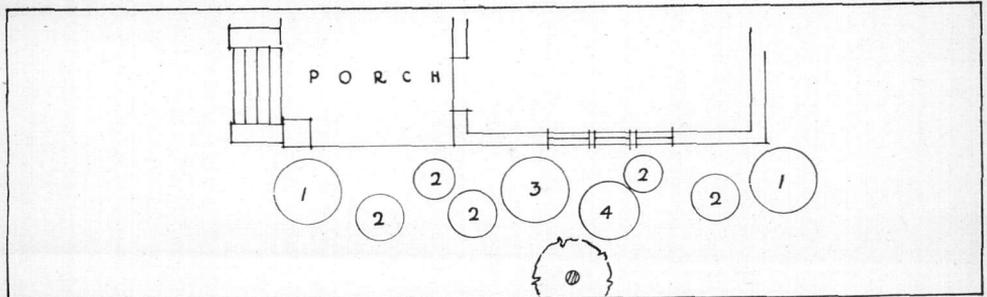
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|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Arbor-vitae
<i>Thuja orientalis</i> var. <i>conspicua</i> | 5. Myrtle
<i>Myrtus communis</i> |
| 2. Wax privet
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> | 6. <i>Ligustrum nepalense</i> |
| 3. Jasminum
<i>Jasminum humile</i> | 7. <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> |
| 4. Greek Juniper
<i>Juniperus excelsa</i> var. <i>stricta</i> | |





Tall plants at the corners and between the openings and low shrubs are used effectively here

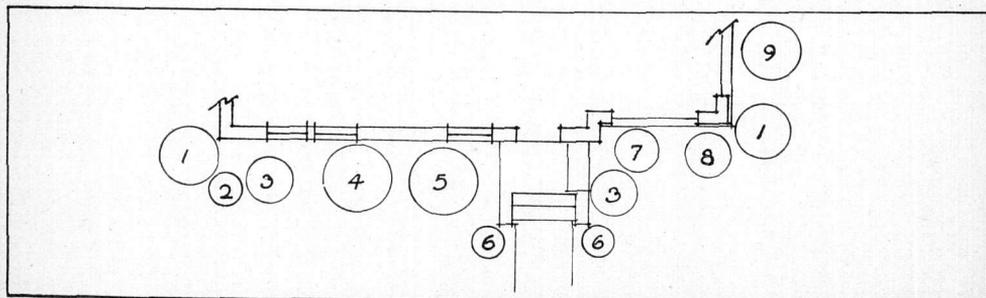
1. Wax privet
Ligustrum lucidum
2. Abelia
Abelia grandiflora
3. Arbor-vitae
4. *Retinospora obtusa*





This plan may be used with porches having a high, bare foundation. The above shrubs, however, should be severely pruned in a staggered manner to admit more light and air

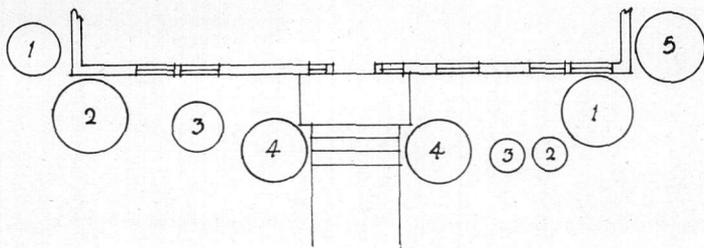
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|--|---|
| 1. Arbor-vitae
<i>Thuja orientalis</i> var. <i>aurea-nana</i> | 6. Arbor-vitae
<i>Biota compacta</i> |
| 2. Tea Plant
<i>Thea sinensis</i> | 7. Arbor-vitae |
| 3. Wax privet
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> | 8. Variegated Pittosporum |
| 4. <i>Eleagnus pungens</i> | 9. <i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> |
| 5. <i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i> | |

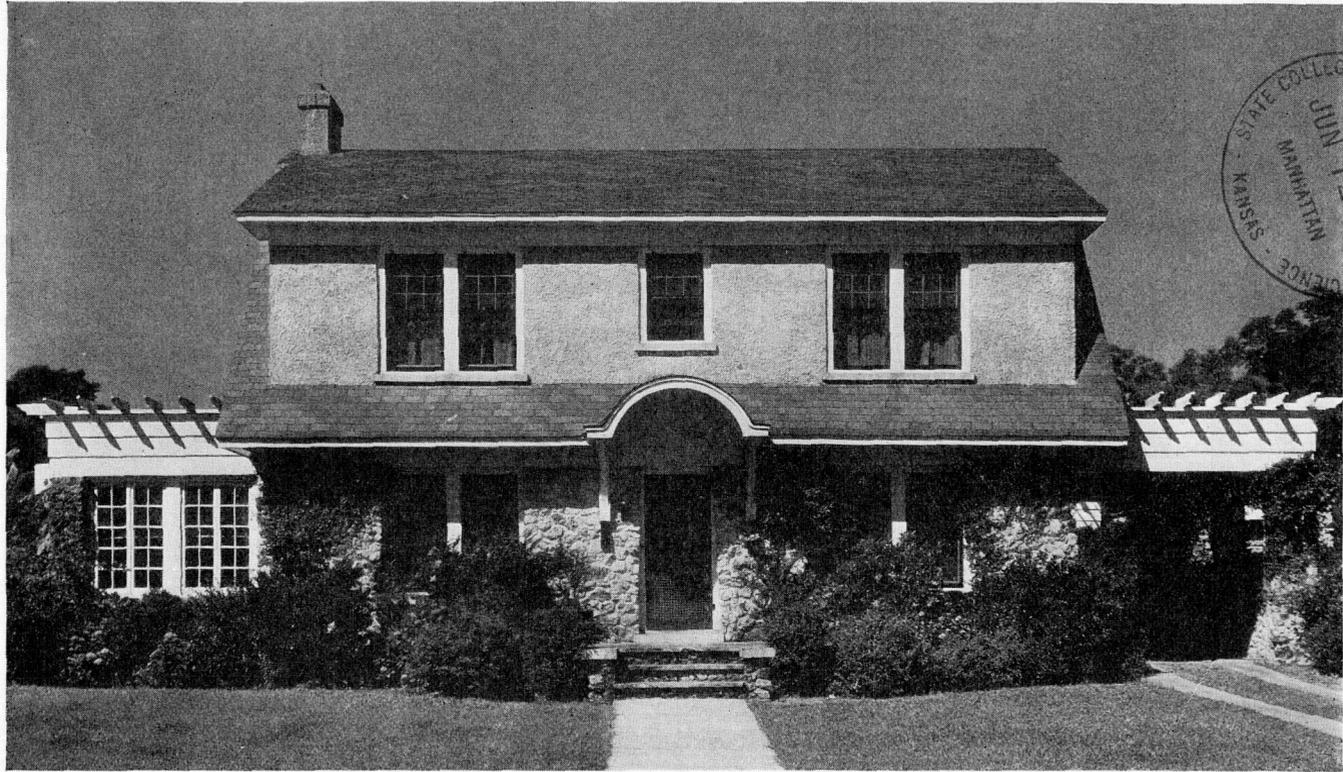




Attractiveness can be obtained with a small variety of shrubs

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. <i>Ligustrum nepalense</i></p> <p>2. Wax privet
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i></p> <p>3. Indian Azalea
<i>Azalea indica</i></p> | <p>4. Jasminum
<i>Jasminum primulinum</i></p> <p>5. Spiraea
<i>Spiraea cantoniensis</i> (double)</p> |
|---|--|



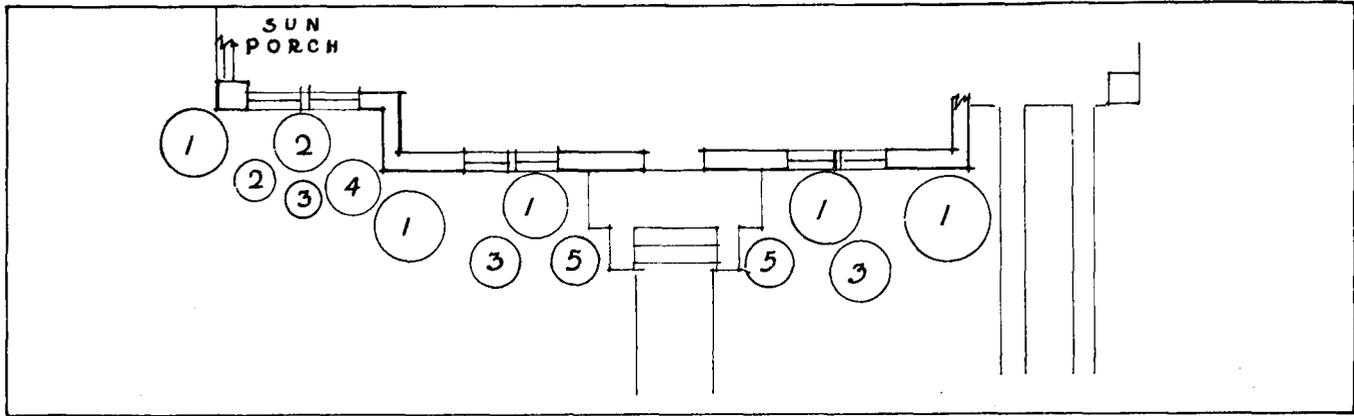


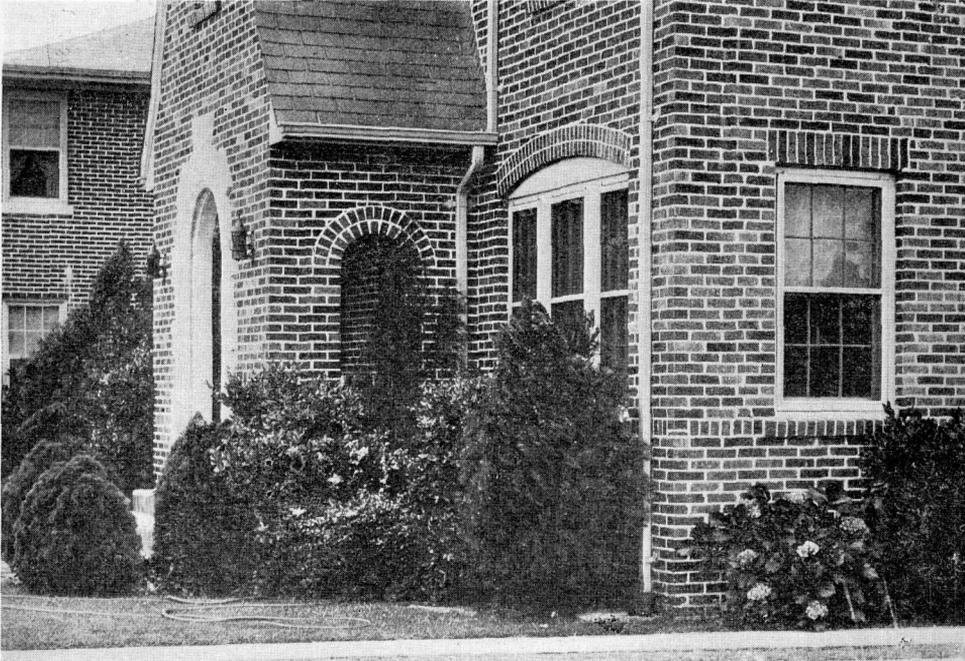
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Plants set too close together present a crowded appearance. The taller ones should be placed at the corners and between the openings.

- 1. Wax privet
Ligustrum lucidum
- 2. Hydrangea

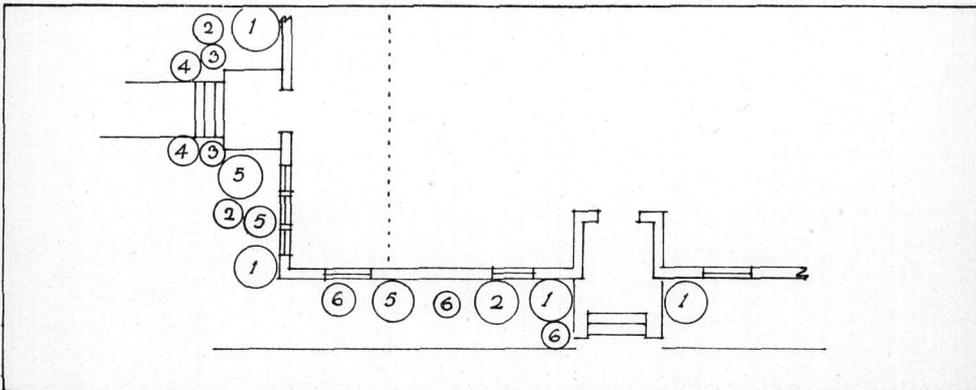
- 3. Variegated Pittosporum
- 4. Spiraea
- 5. Amur River privet





Not an elaborate planting, but the plants harmonize with the building

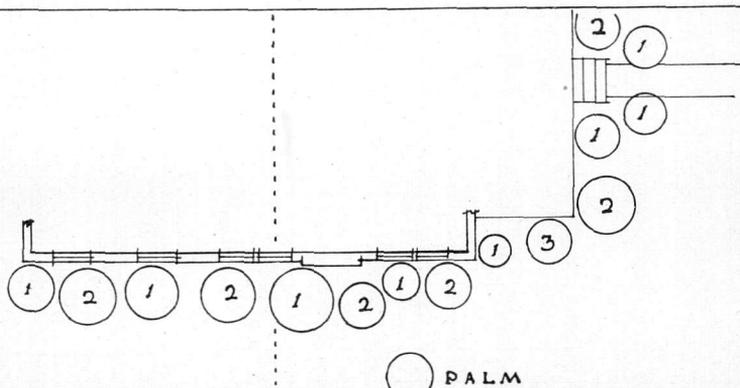
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Arbor-vitae
<i>Thuja orientalis</i> var. <i>pyramidalis</i> | 4. Arbor-vitae
<i>Thuja orientalis</i> var. <i>aurea-nana</i> |
| 2. Abelia
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i> | 5. Wax privet
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> |
| 3. Arbor-vitae
<i>Biota compacta</i> | 6. Hydrangea |





A variety of shrubs blooming at different seasons often is desirable in foundation plantings

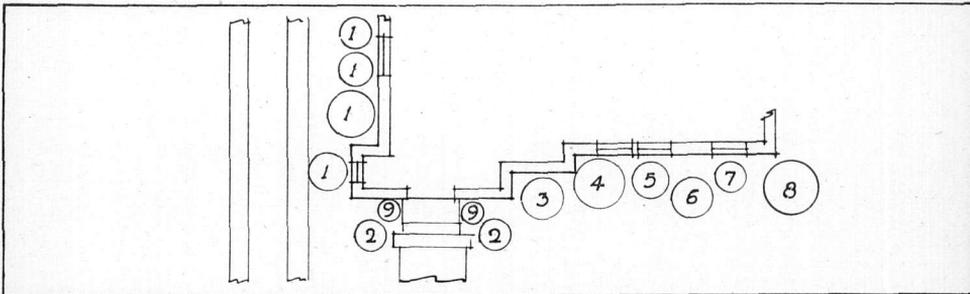
1. Snow bush
Phyllanthus nivosus
2. Plumbago
3. Croton





Plants making good growth with little direct sunlight should be selected for heavily shaded locations

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Variegated Pittosporum | 5. Heavenly Bamboo
<i>Nandina domestica</i> |
| 2. Arbor-vitae
<i>Thuja orientalis</i> var. <i>pyramidalis</i> | 6. Feijoa
<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i> |
| 3. <i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
var. <i>Lalandii</i> | 7. Eleagnus |
| 4. Bottle Brush
<i>Callistemon rigidus</i> | 8. Cocos australis palm
<i>Butia capitata</i> |
| | 9. Vines—climbing rose |



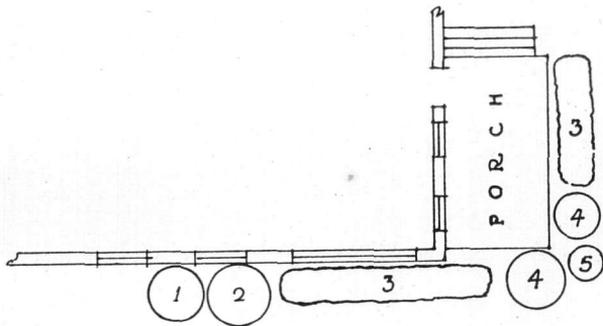


Ferns, conifers, azaleas and annual plants are appropriate for plantings bordering low porches

- 1. Turk's cap
Malvastrum coccineum
- 2. *Duranta plumieri*

- 3. Azalea
- 4. Chinese Juniper
- 5. Florida Jasmine

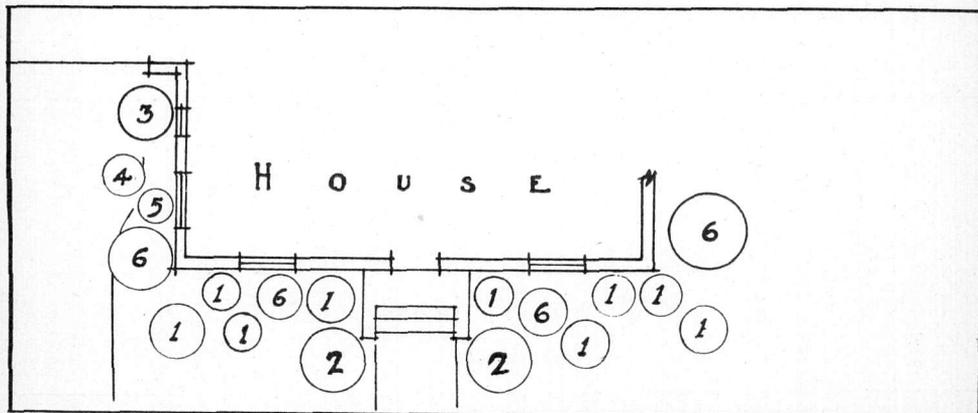
Ferns and annuals in porch boxes





Greater variety would be an improvement here, particularly at the corners

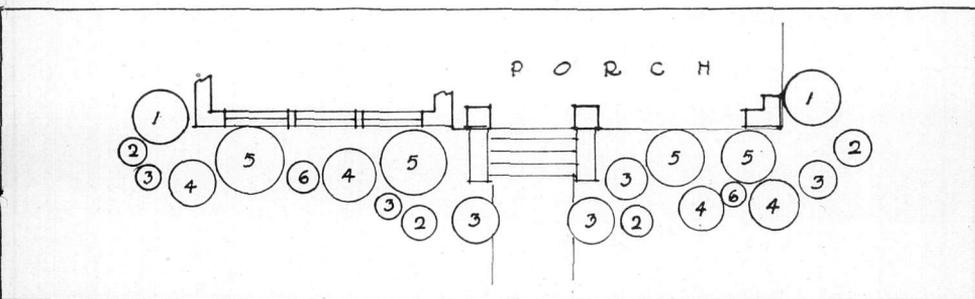
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> | 4. Abelia
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i> |
| 2. Chinese Cedar
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> | 5. <i>Ligustrum nepalense</i> |
| 3. <i>Ligustrum nepalense</i> | 6. Variegated Pittosporum |

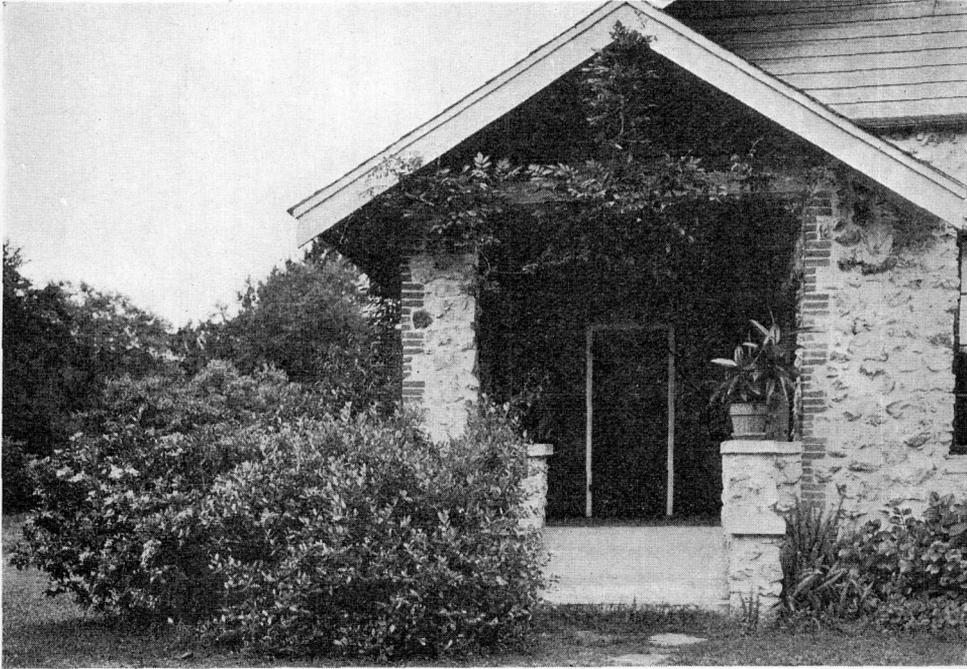




Mass plantings should show variations in types and shades of shrubs

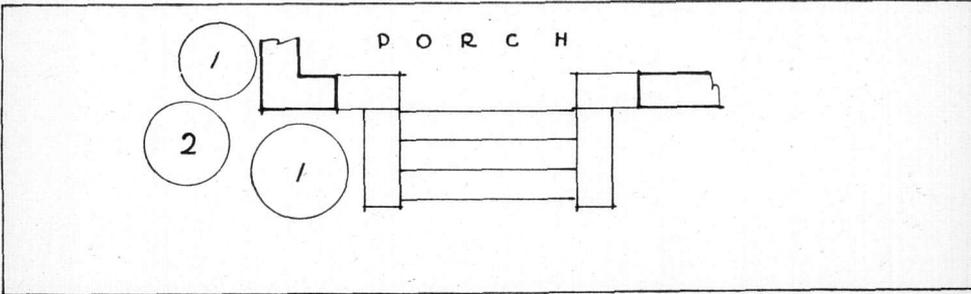
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Bottle Brush
<i>Callistemon rigidus</i> | 4. Variegated Pittosporum
<i>Pittosporum Tobira</i> variegated |
| 2. Variegated Chinese Juniper
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> var. <i>albo-variegata</i> | 5. Wax privet
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> |
| 3. Greek Juniper
<i>Juniperus excelsa</i> var. <i>stricta</i> | 6. Indian Azalea
<i>Azalea indica</i> |

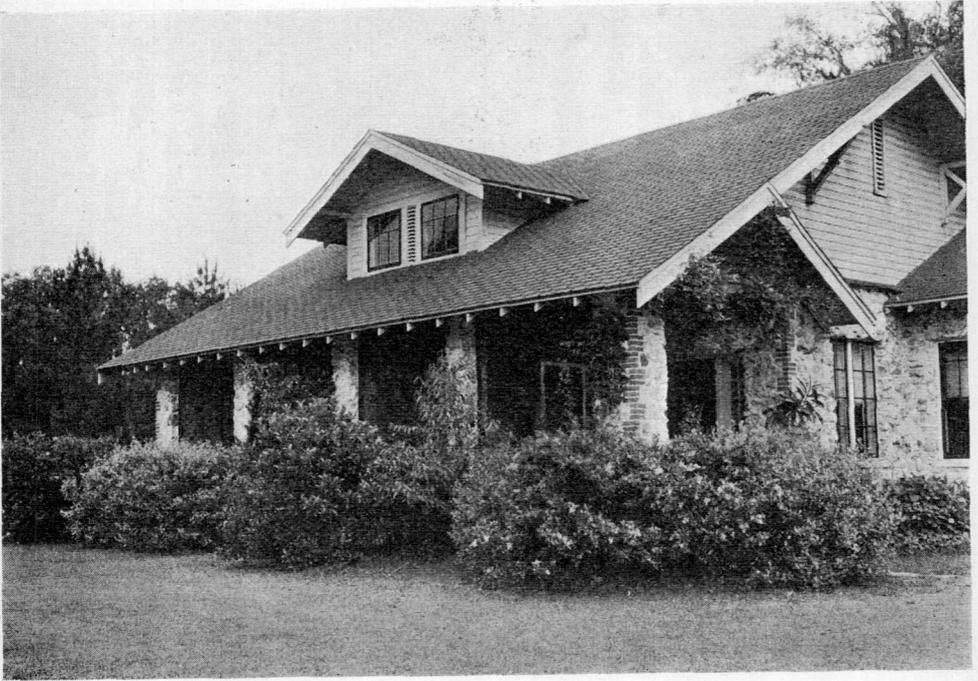




An effective entrance planting for a rural home

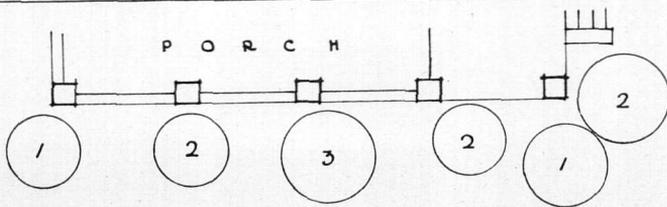
1. Feijoa
Feijoa sellowiana
2. Pittosporum





A simple planting of hardy plants requiring minimum attention

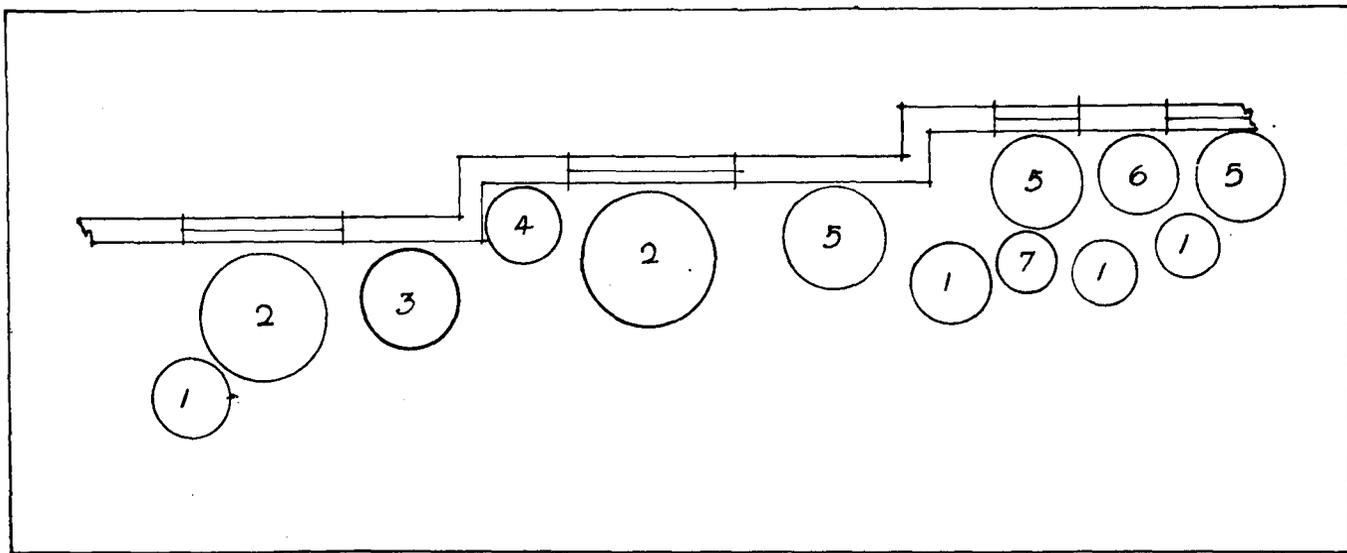
1. Wax privet
Ligustrum lucidum
2. Feijoa
Feijoa sellowiana
3. Viburnum
Viburnum odoratissimum

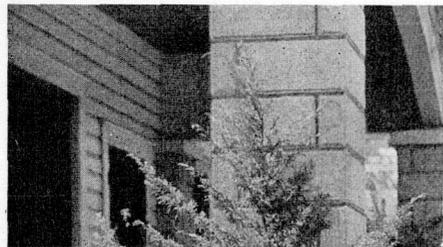




A larger number of tall shrubs at the corners and between the windows would improve this planting alongside a public building

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Abelia
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i> | 5. Wax privet
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> |
| 2. Variegated Pittosporum | 6. Incense cedar
<i>Libocedrus decurrens</i> |
| 3. Arbor-vitae
<i>Thuja orientalis</i> var. <i>conspicua</i> | 7. Bottle Brush
<i>Callistemon rigidus</i> |
| 4. Arbor-vitae, blue green
<i>Thuja orientalis</i> var. | |





Juniperus chinensis var. *pyramidalis* (left)

Blue Green—*Chamaecyparis orientalis* (below)

Chamaecyparis orientalis var. *pyramidalis* (right)





Cupressus lusitanica var. *glauca* (left)

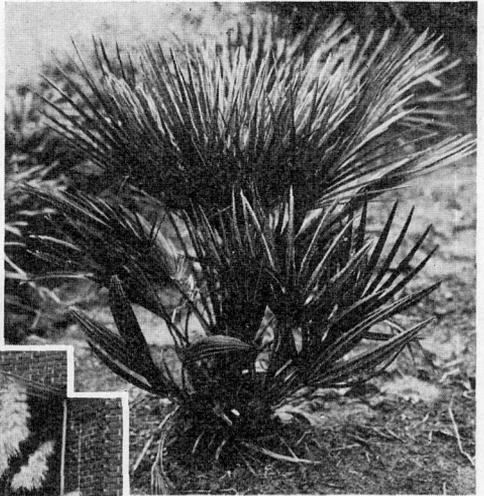
Pfitzer juniper (below)



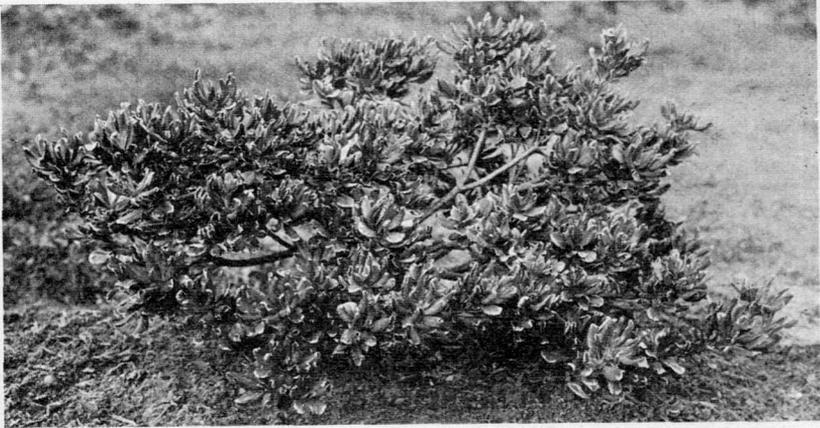


Zamia umbrosa, comptie or coontie (Bul. 228, Fla. Agr. Exp. Sta.)

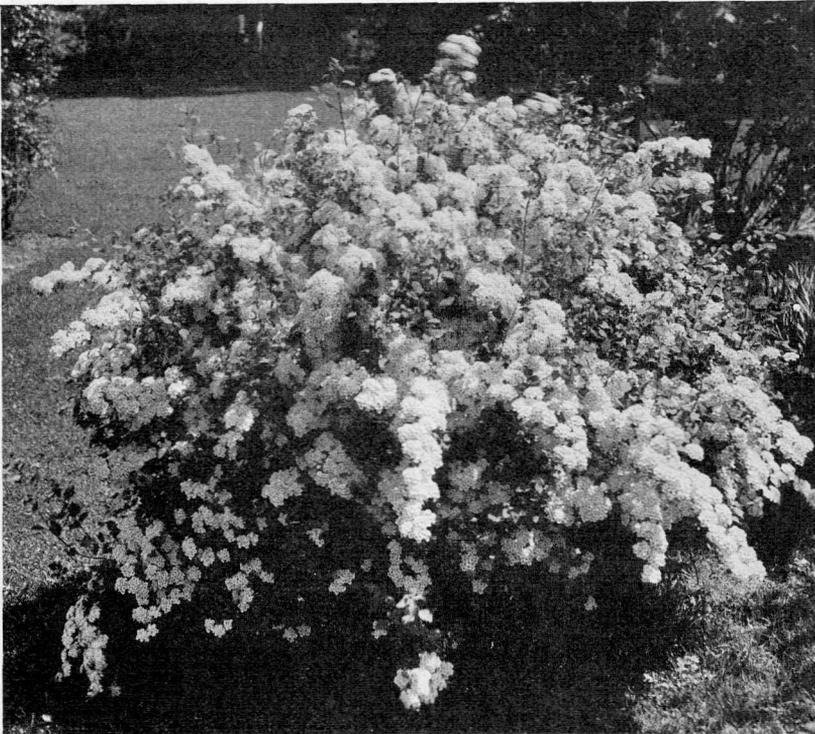
Pampas Grass
(below)



*Chamaerops
humilis*
(above)



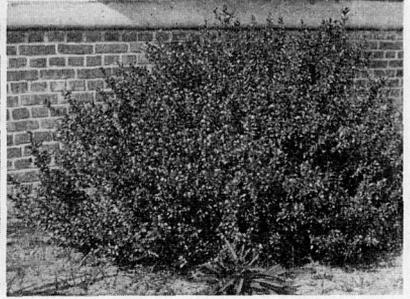
Variegated Pittosporum



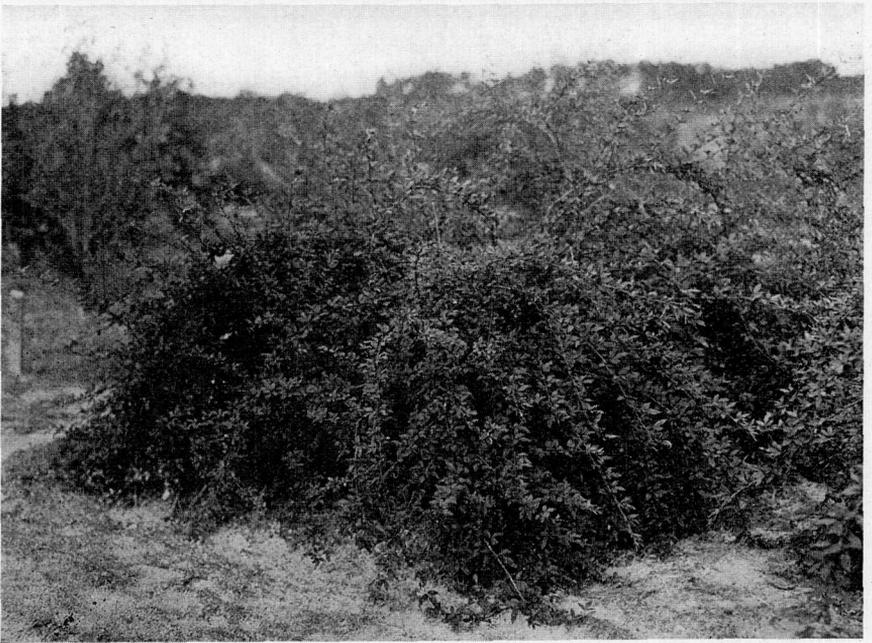
Spirea Vanhouttei



Raphiolepis umbellata (left)
(also known as *R. japonica*)



Myrtus communis
(below)



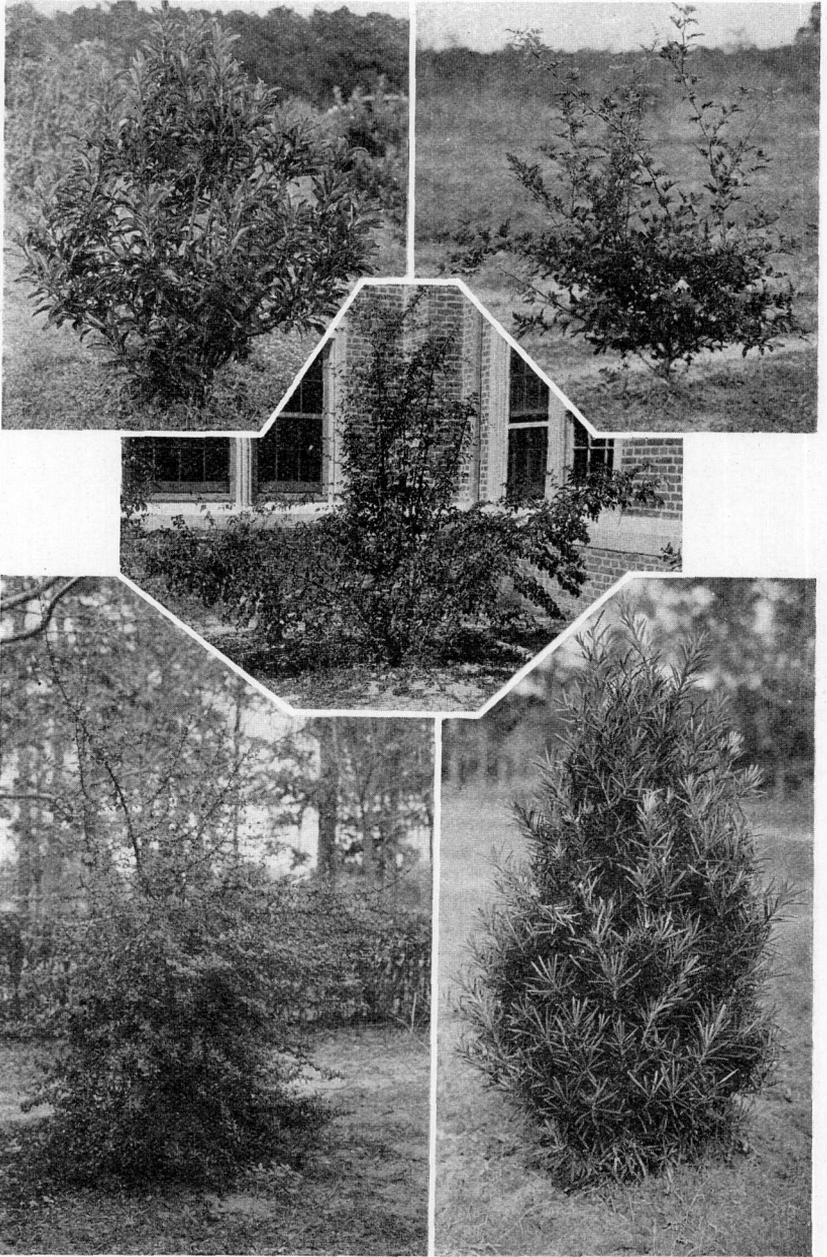
Jasminum primulinum (above)



Abelia grandiflora



Pittosporum Tobira



Viburnum macrophyllum

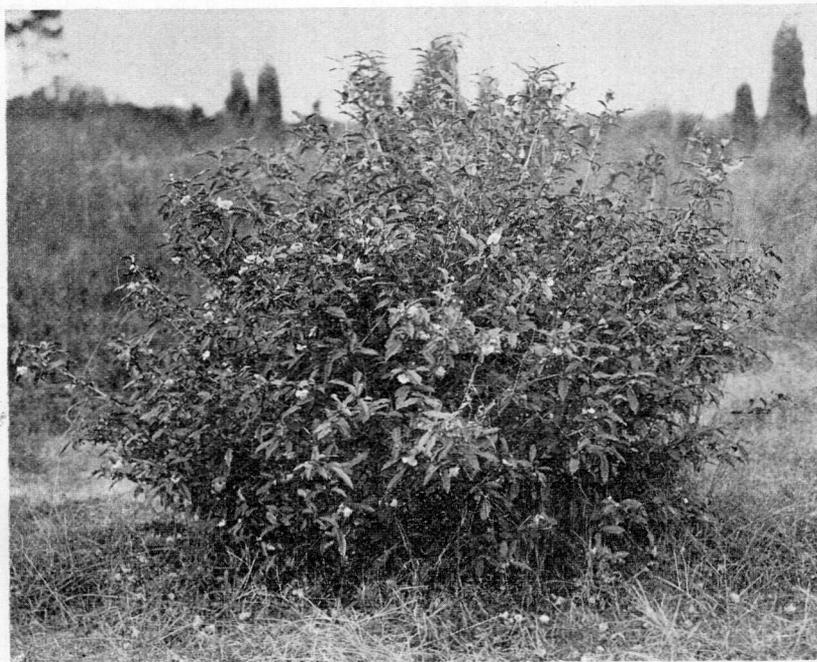
Jasminum humile

Duranta plumieri

Pyracantha coccinea var. *Lalandii* *Podocarpus macrophylla* var. *maki*



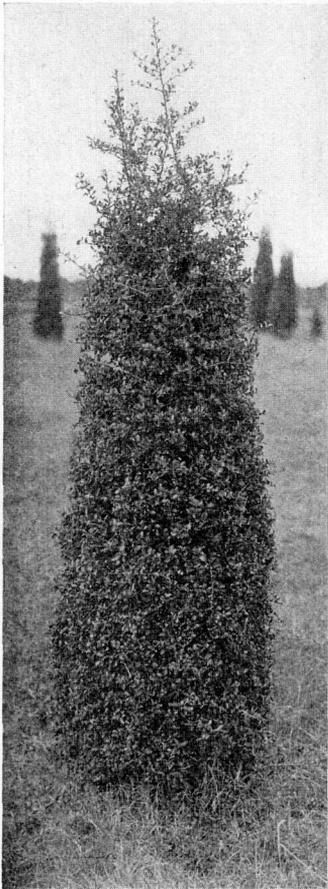
Severinia buxifolia



Tea plant, *Thea sinensis*

Buxus japonica
(right)

Ilex vomitoria—Yaupon—
sheared specimen
(below)



Wax privet—*Ligustrum lucidum* (right corner)



Feijoa sellowiana—the Feijoa



Viburnum odoratissimum

SUGGESTED SUBSTITUTION MATERIALS

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	SUBSTITUTION (1)	SUBSTITUTION (2)
Abelia Bottle Brush	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i> <i>Callistemon rigidus</i>	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i> <i>Podocarpus macrophylla</i> var. <i>maki</i>	<i>Plumbago capensis alba</i> Ligustrum (variegated)
Cocos Australis Firethorn Feijoa Hydrangea Heavenly Bamboo Indian Azalea Kurume azalea	<i>Butia capitata</i> <i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> <i>Feijoa sellowiana</i> <i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> <i>Nandina domestica</i> <i>Azalea indica</i> <i>Azalea obtusa</i> var. <i>japonica</i>	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i> <i>Illicium floridanum</i> <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> <i>Ilex glabra</i> <i>Ligustrum coriaceum</i> <i>Jasminum floridum</i> <i>Spiraea Anthony Waterer</i>	<i>Rhapidophyllum</i> <i>Buddleia officinalis</i> <i>Cotoneaster pannosa</i> <i>Viburnum macrophyllum</i> <i>Buxus japonica</i> <i>Ixora coccinea</i> <i>Severinia buxifolia</i>
Jasmine Jasmine Florida Jasmine	<i>Jasminum humile</i> <i>Jasminum primulinum</i> <i>Jasminum floridum</i>	<i>Jasminum pubescens</i> <i>Abelia grandiflora</i> <i>Callistemon rigidus</i>	<i>Nandina domestica</i> <i>Duranta plumieri</i> <i>Phyllanthus nivosus</i> var. <i>roseo-pictus</i> <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> var. <i>globosa</i> <i>Thuja orientalis</i> var. <i>stricta</i>
Greek Juniper	<i>Juniperus excelsa</i> var. <i>stricta</i>	<i>Thuja orientalis</i> var. <i>Bonita</i>	<i>Thuja orientalis</i> var. <i>stricta</i>
Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> variegata	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	<i>Thuja orientalis</i> var. <i>stricta</i>
Lantana Plumbago	<i>Lantana camara</i> <i>Plumbago capensis</i>	<i>Malvaviscus</i> <i>Severinia buxifolia</i>	<i>Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis</i> <i>Azalea obtusa</i> var. <i>japonica</i> <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>
Podocarpus	<i>Podocarpus macrophylla</i> var. <i>maki</i>	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	
Variegated Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum Tobira</i> variegated	<i>Pittosporum Tobira</i> green	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>
Wax privet Spirea Tea Plant Viburnum Viburnum	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> <i>Spirea cantoniensis</i> (dble) <i>Thea sinensis</i> <i>Viburnum suspensum</i> <i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>	<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i> <i>Exochorda grandiflora</i> <i>Camellia japonica</i> <i>Raphiolepis japonica</i> <i>Nerium oleander</i>	<i>Myrica cerifera</i> <i>Azalea canescens</i> <i>Myrtus communis</i> <i>Pittosporum Tobira</i> <i>Photinia serrulata</i>

