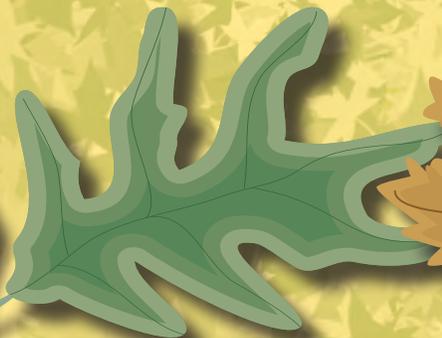


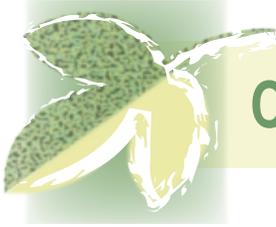


LANDSCAPE PLANNING

*A guide to making your
yard a beautiful, energy
efficient place to live*

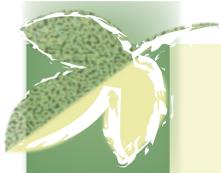
Presented as a service to members by Clay Electric Cooperative, Inc.





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Why Planning is Important

Landscaping near utility rights-of-way can be difficult because clear access for service restoration and maintenance is always needed. Although Clay Electric does not recommend planting trees within the right-of-way easement, the following information on what *can* be used to landscape may be helpful. Properly planned home landscaping is both beautiful and practical. Having the right tree in just the right location adds to the beauty and to the energy efficiency of your home.

In Florida, almost half of the residential energy consumption is used to cool houses during the long, hot summer. Passive methods of climate control can help many homeowners save energy and lower electric bills. Using trees to shade the home will help insulate it from heat gain or loss and influence air movement around the home, and the air surrounding trees' leaves stays cooler through the process of transpiration.

This booklet will aid you in selecting trees that will be attractive and help make your home more

energy-efficient. It will also help you choose trees that won't interfere with overhead power lines.

Keeping trees and tree limbs out of power lines is another important reason for selecting the proper tree. Tree limbs contacting power lines is the number one cause of power outages for Clay Electric. Plus, when a tree touches a power line, it can conduct electricity to objects touching the tree, including people, and that can be very dangerous.

For the public's safety and continuity of service, utilities are required to maintain a minimum clearance around utility lines. Clay Electric has found that a clearance of 10-15' on either side of the line has proven to be the safest and most economical to maintain.

When trees are planted too close to power lines and grow into the right-of-way, they must be kept trimmed. However, trimming trees is an inefficient method of maintaining safe clearance to power lines. Trees must be trimmed at least every three to five years, and severe trimming can ruin the appearance of trees too close to power lines.

The benefits of good landscaping are many. Through wise planning, and following the guidelines in this booklet, you can help save money on your energy bills while adding to the beauty and value of your home.



Landscaping for Energy Efficiency

Before central heating and cooling systems were invented, Florida homes were designed to use natural methods of reducing heat in the summer and keeping warm in the winter. Situating the home properly on a lot and using trees and shrubs to shade the home in the summer and block chilly winter winds were part of this passive means of climate control.

Having the right tree in the right place will provide shade and helps to insulate a house from heat loss or gain, reducing energy consumption. The most important things to consider when choosing a tree for energy efficiency are 1) whether it keeps its leaves during the winter, and 2) the shape and density of its foliage.

Using trees to help control the amount of sunlight entering your home and increasing benefits from wind and breezes can make your home more energy-efficient. Trees also cool the air around their leaves through transpiration and can lower surrounding air temperature by as much as nine degrees.

Proper landscaping can help

reduce a common cause of electric power interruptions. Florida's almost year-round growing season and frequent thunderstorms mean trees planted too near power lines can contact overhead lines. This leads to power outages and dangerous conditions where trees are energized from contact with power lines.

Drawing a landscape plan before buying your trees will help you select trees to accomplish your goals. You must consider the angle of the sun's rays, the mature height of the tree and the height of what needs to be shaded.

- To minimize the impact of the strong summer sun, plant shade trees on the west, east and south sides of your home. This will reduce direct sun exposure during the early morning and late afternoon. Deciduous trees will shade the house in the summer but allow the sun to help heat in the winter.

- Plant trees to shade sidewalls and windows rather than the roof. Heat transmitted from the roof is best reduced by using attic insulation, radiant barriers and ventilation. Tree limbs extending over the roof can be a nuisance and there's a risk of damage during storms or high winds.

- Trees should be planted seven

to 20 feet away from a sidewall, with the full height of the tree determining the best distance. However, keep in mind that the shadow of a tree planted 10 feet from the home will move across the shaded surface four times slower than a tree planted 20 feet away.

- Use trees, shrubs and other plants to shade air conditioning equipment. Shading can increase air conditioning efficiency as long as it does not interfere with air flow.

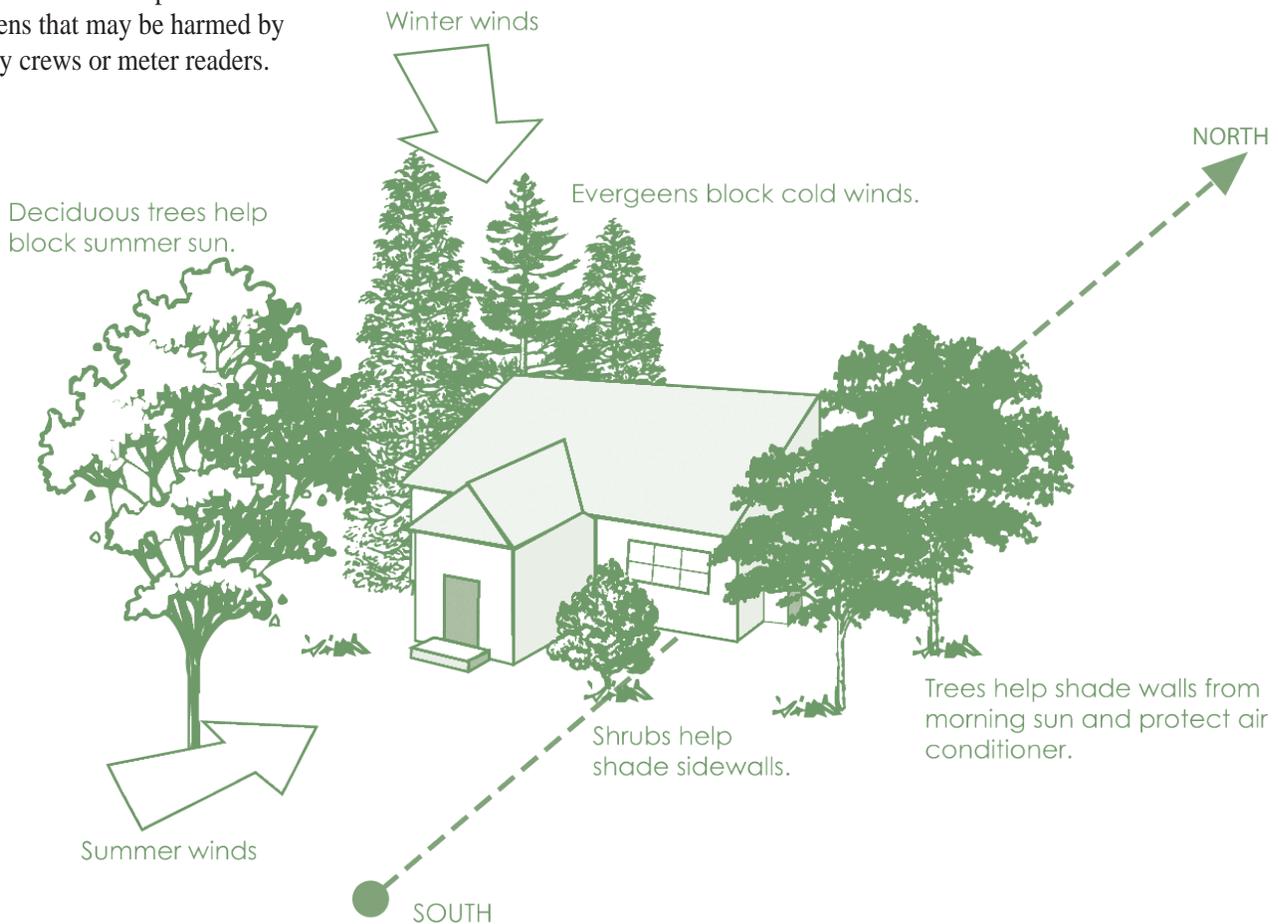
- Don't forget to keep any planted trees, shrubs or vines well away from meters and padmount transformers. Avoid dense, tall or thorny shrubs that obstruct or obscure access, and also avoid delicate planted beds or gardens that may be harmed by utility crews or meter readers.

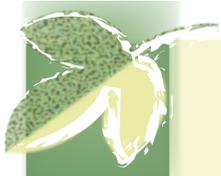
- Trees and shrubs can also serve as windbreaks and help channel winds and breezes so they provide natural ventilation.

In Florida, winter winds come from the north and summer breezes from the south and southeast. If you plant a windbreak of evergreens on the north, northwest and northeast corners, they will help block winter winds. Windbreaks of two to five rows of trees and shrubs provide the best protection, but single evergreens offer some protection.

Use the tree chart in the back of this booklet to help select the right tree for your needs. Don't forget

to look up before you begin planting so the tree won't ever interfere with overhead utility wires, and look down to make sure your digging won't interfere with underground utility wires. Through proper landscape planning, you can save on your energy bills and make your yard a beautiful place to live.





Planting Guidelines

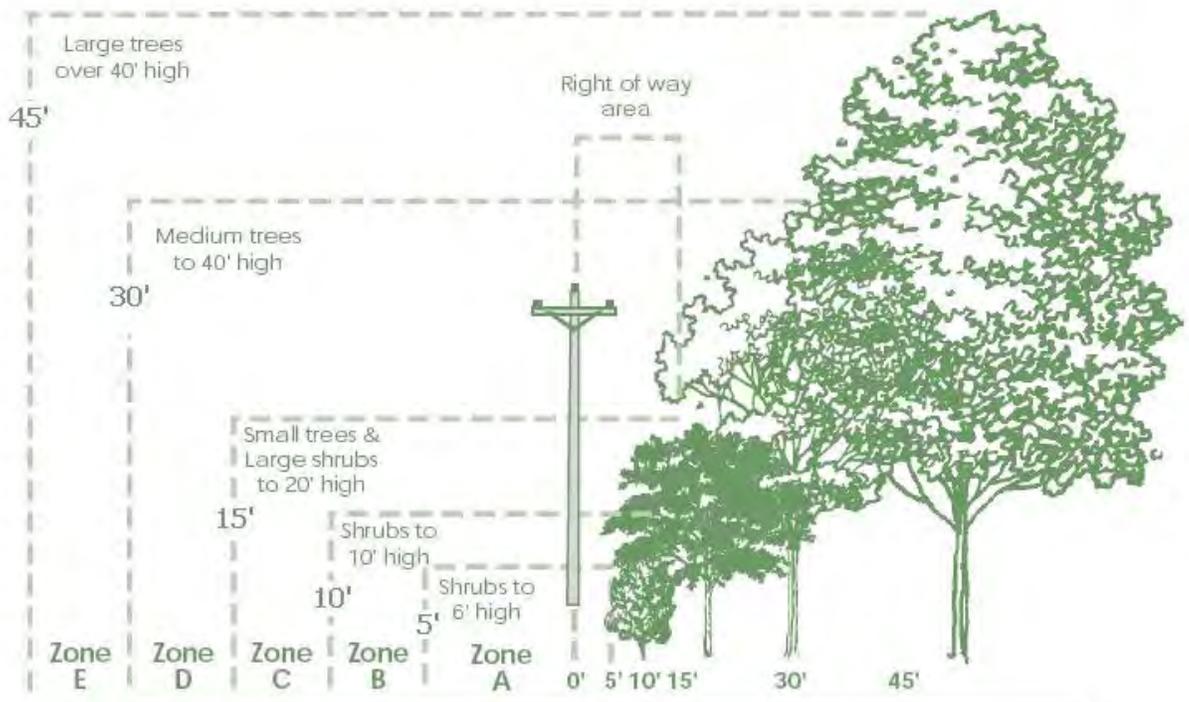
Questions to ask yourself before you plant include:

1) Why is the tree being planted? Trees can provide shade, increase privacy, serve as a windbreak, attract birds and provide fruit and flowers. What kind of tree will best fill your needs?

2) Can the tree grow in the site you have in mind? What kind of soil and sun does it need, how much water? Check the tree chart for information necessary to decide where to put the tree.

3) Could planting the tree or the tree's root structure in the future cause any damage? Is the tree near underground power lines, pipes, sewers or septic tanks? How about driveways, sidewalks and streets?

4) What will the ultimate height, spread and shape of the tree be? Will it fit into the area chosen? Will it interfere with or restrict access to power lines and require trimming or removal someday? Remember to plant trees within the zones below according to mature height to allow clear access to power lines and poles for maintenance and emergencies.



- Zone A – Shrubs up to 6' high at maturity should be planted 5' away from the pole.
- Zone B – Shrubs up to 10' high should be planted 10' from the pole.
- Zone C - Small trees & large shrubs up to 20' high should be planted 15' from the pole.
- Zone D – Medium trees up to 40' high should be planted 30' from the pole.

Zone E – Large trees over 40' high should be planted 45' from the pole.

The distances given above are the minimum distance the plant should be placed away from the pole. Refer to the tree and shrub charts in the back of this booklet for examples of plants for each zone.

5) Would a deciduous or evergreen tree be best for the spot? Deciduous trees lose their leaves each fall, but evergreens stay the same all year.

6) How will the tree add to your energy savings? Will it provide shade? Serve as a windbreak? Help direct wind flow into your home, enabling you to benefit from natural “air conditioning”?

After you answer these questions and consult the tree charts on pages 10-12, visit your local nursery and see the trees you’re interested in. If you have any additional questions, the nurseryman should be able to answer them.

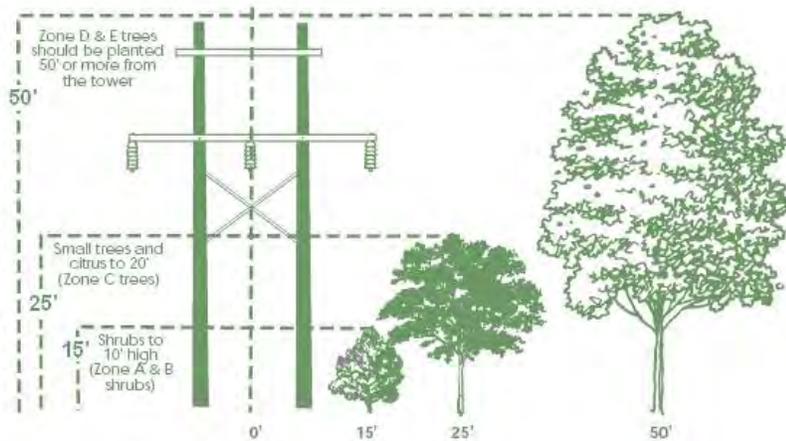
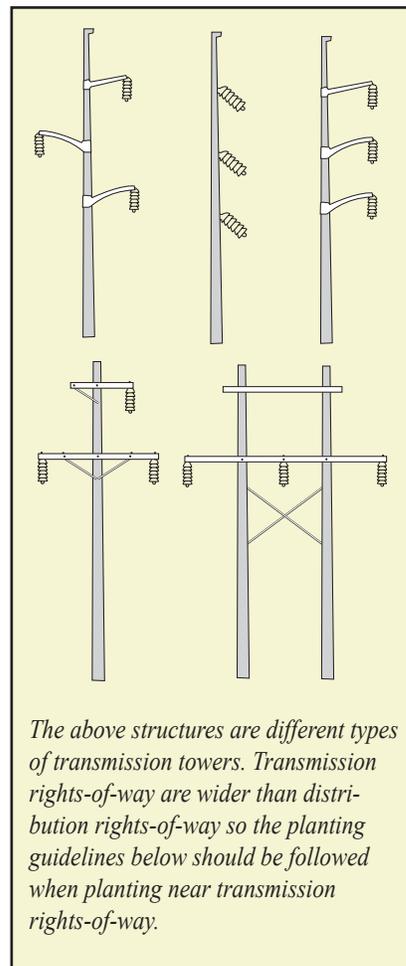
Transmission Line Right-of-Way Landscaping

Transmission power lines and rights-of-way are distinguished by taller structures (poles) and larger insulators (bells). The easiest way to distinguish a transmission line from a distribution line is by counting the number of insulating bells to which the wire is attached. If there are five or more, this usually indicates the higher voltage of a transmission line.

Because of their size, they require a wider right-of-way area, generally 100 feet or 50 feet from each side of the center of the structure. Easements procured prior to building these very important power routes are somewhat different than the standard distribution easement. Due to increased voltages, more clearance distance is required.

When landscaping transmission right-of-way, we recommend using plants that fit within the parameters of Zone B under the first 25' either side of the center and from Zone C (including citrus and fruit trees) between 25' and 50' from the center of the structure. Zone D trees can be used on right-of-way edges, and Zone E trees must be planted at least 50' away from the center.

Please consider our access to the right-of-way when you plant, fence or build. Most easements require our access and egress for routine maintenance and repair and do not allow structures or swimming pools on the right-of-way. When one member builds or plants a privacy screen across the right-of-way at one end of the block and a neighbor does the same at the other end of the block, or in the middle, our only access is through the barrier. So consider our access when planting and if you fence, each fence across the right-of-way should have at least a 12' gate.



Transmission lines require a wider right-of-way area, but landscaping can be done if careful attention is paid to the mature height of shrubs & trees.



Planting Your Tree

After you've planned your landscaping and selected your trees, planting your new trees is the next step.

First, check to make sure there are no cables, pipes or utility lines directly beneath your planting site. If you have any questions, call your utility for location of underground service. Look one more time to make sure the tree will not interfere with overhead lines or service drops when full grown.

Then, dig a hole to the same depth as the rootball or container, and twice as wide. The top of the rootball should not sit below the top of the surface surrounding the hole. Rough up the sides and bottom of the pit so roots can penetrate easily.

Loosen the rootball and prune out dead or broken roots; slice through those roots circling the ball. Lower the tree into the hole carefully by the rootball.

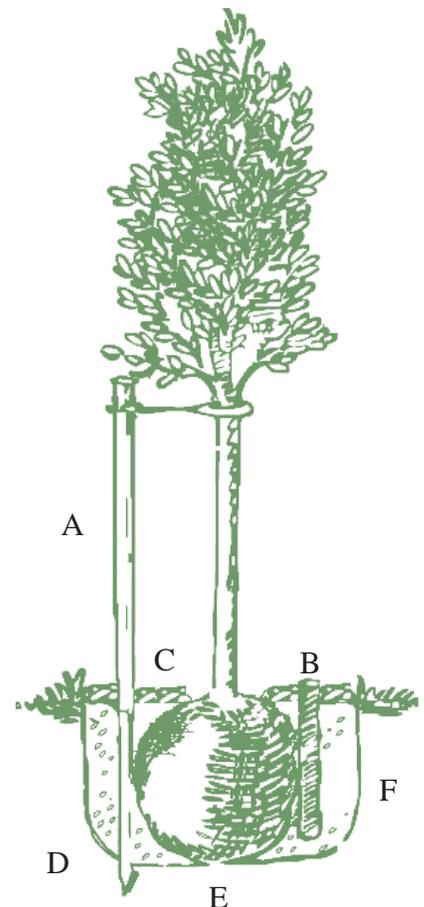
Fill the hole with the soil you removed, adding top soil or peat moss if more aeration and drainage are needed. When hole is half full, soak it with water. Finish filling hole and mulch around tree with two to three inches of sawdust, leafmold or bark,

leaving six to eight inches around the trunk bare to prevent rot. Mulch helps keep soil moist, controls weed growth and prevents soil compaction, making it easier for your tree to thrive.

Consult with your local nursery about the best time to fertilize your new tree.

If there are any dead or broken branches on your new tree, go ahead

- A stake (optional)
- B watering tube (optional)
- C soil around base of tree shaped into saucer
- D depth of hole same as depth of rootball
- E width of hole two times width of rootball
- F uncompacted native soil

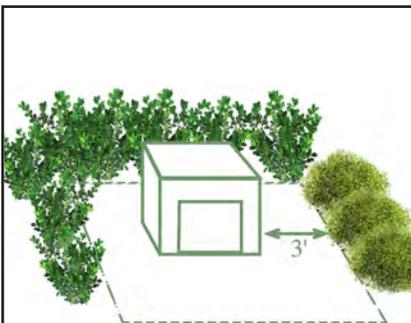


and prune them. When transplanting, you should only prune to remove crossed, rubbing, broken or diseased branches. About one year after transplanting, you may begin regular pruning for strength and form.

Planting your shrubs

When planting shrubs, follow the general guidelines for planting trees, shown at left. Careful consideration should be given to the mature height and spread of the shrub when deciding on the placement.

Members who have padmounted transformers near their homes, used for underground service, can help by keeping shrubs at least three feet away from the sides and back of the transformer. Please consider the mature size of your landscaping plants before planting. A small young shrub may grow into a large spreading shrub over time and may encroach on the necessary three foot clearance. The transformer's access door should remain completely unobstructed.



Zone A shrubs should be planted 3 feet away from transformer sides. Zone B shrubs need to be planted more than 3 feet away.

The Right Tree in the Right Place

Studies have shown that Americans could save hundreds of millions of dollars in maintenance costs each year if only we planted the right trees near utility lines. Think about location before you plant and help contribute to the energy and financial savings.

The most important question to ask yourself before planting is: where and what are the closest obstacles to growth above and below ground? Look up to avoid power lines and make sure your digging won't hit underground lines or pipes.

Use the checklist below before you choose trees from the charts on the following pages. This will help you put the right tree in just the right place. Until you consider all your needs and site demands, it's hard to choose appropriate trees.

Types of Trees

- broadleaf evergreen (*holly*)
- deciduous (*red maple*)
- needle-leaved evergreen (*pine*)

Tree Functions (*can be more than one*)

- accent
- screening (wind or privacy)
- shade

Tree Shapes

- spreading
- columnar
- pyramidal
- oval
- round
- vase-shaped

Interesting Characteristics

(*can be more than one*)

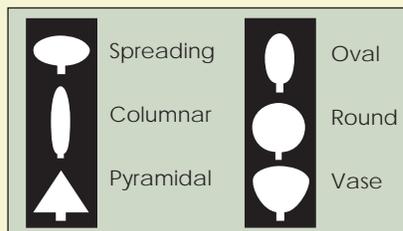
- flowering
- fruiting
- interesting leaf color/texture
- interesting bark color/texture

Site Conditions

- sun
- shade
- partial shade
- windy
- sheltered

Soil

- sandy
- clay
- in between
- usually moist
- usually dry
- poor draining
- fast draining



The charts on the following pages contain shrubs and trees specially selected for North Florida. The mature height of each will determine which zone of the planting chart on page 4 to plant it in. Other selections can be made from a nursery but check the mature height so you know which zone to plant it in.

Selected Shrubs for Zone A

SCIENTIFIC/ COMMON NAME	GROWTH HABIT	HGT.	FLOWER COLOR/ SEASON	LIGHT	SOIL TYPE	SALT TOLERANCE	COMMENTS
'Abelia grandiflora' Glossy Abelia	Spreading	5-6'	White, summer	Full sun, partial shade	Fertile, moist	No	Aggressive; good for hedge
'Aucuba japonica' Aucuba	Upright	5-6'	Incon.	Shade	Fertile, organic	No	Multi-stems; variegated cultivars available
'Berberis julianae' Wintergreen Barberry	Spreading, dense	5-6'	Yellow, spring	Full sun, partial shade	Clay loam	Mod.	Black fruit; sharp spines
'Berberis mentorensis' Mentor Barberry	Upright, spreading	5-6'	Yellow, spring	Full sun, partial shade	Fertile	Mod.	Good for hedge
'Berberis thunbergii' Japanese Barberry	Spreading, dense	6'	Yellow, spring	Full sun, partial shade	Variety	Mod.	Good clipped hedge; red-leaved cultivars avail.
'Callicarpa americana' Beauty Berry	Spreading, compact	5-6'	Lilac, spring	Partial shade	Fertile, moist	No	Showy magenta fruit in autumn
'Cephalotaxus harringtonia' Japanese Plum-Yew	Upright	5-6'	Incon.	Shade	Fertile, moist	No	Slow grower; good for northern exposure
'Fatsia japonica' Fatsia	Upright	5-6'	Incon.	Partial shade	Fertile, acid	Mod.	Does well in landscape containers
'Gardenia jasminoides' Gardenia	Spreading, compact	5-6'	White, spring	Partial shade	Fertile, acid	No	Susceptible to nematodes, white fly & sooty mold; showy spring color
'Hydrangea macrophylla' French Hydrangea	Spreading	5-6'	Blue to pink, spring	Partial shade	Fertile, drained	No	Semi-evergreen in Florida; flower color var. w/soil pH
'Hydrangea macrophylla' Merritt Supreme	Spreading	5-6'	Pink and white	Partial shade	Fertile, drained	No	Semi-evergreen in Florida; flower color var. w/soil pH
'Hydrangea quercifolia' Oakleaf Hydrangea	Spreading	5-6'	Wh. to pur., summer	Partial shade	Fertile, drained	No	Deciduous, large leaves; good for wooded areas
'Ilex cornuta' Dwarf Burford Holly	Spreading	5-6'	Incon.	Full sun, partial shade	Acid, well drained	No	Not readily infested by scale insects
'Ilex crenata' Japanese Holly	Spreading	5-6'	Incon.	Full sun, partial shade	Acid, well drained	No	Popular cultivars include 'Hetzii' & 'Rotundifolia'
'Itea virginica' Virginia Sweetspire	Arching branches	4-6'	White, spring	Full sun, partial shade	Fertile	No	Plant of the Year 2000
'Jasminum mesnyi' Primrose Jasmine	Broad spreading	5-6'	Yellow, winter	Full sun	Variety	No	Mounding growth habit
'Leucophyllum frutescens' Texas Sage	Spreading, compact	5-6'	Lavender, summer	Full sun	Sandy, well drained	Mod.	Good for hot, dry locations
'Mahonia bealei' Leatherleaf Mahonia	Upright, clumping	5-6'	Yellow, spring	Partial shade	Well drained	No	Attractive grape-like fruit

Incon. is abbreviation for *inconspicuous*. *Mod.* is abbreviation for *moderate*.

Selected Shrubs for Zone A *(continued)*

SCIENTIFIC/ COMMON NAME	GROWTH HABIT	HGT.	FLOWER COLOR/ SEASON	LIGHT	SOIL TYPE	SALT TOLERANCE	COMMENTS
'Myrtus communis' Myrtle	Spreading, open	4-6'	White, spring	Partial shade	Fertile, drained	No	'Microphylla' is superior selection
'Raphiolepis indica' India-Hawthorn	Spreading, open	5'	Rose-pink, spring	Shade	Fertile, acid	Yes	Excellent seaside plant
'Rhododendron spp.' Native Azaleas	Spreading	5-6'	Variable, spring	Partial shade	Fertile, acid, well drained	No	Deciduous; 'R. austrinum' (yellowish), 'R. canescens' (white to pink)
'Spiraea cantoniensis' Reeves Spirea	Spreading	5-6'	White, spring	Full sun	Fertile	No	Excellent border plant
'Spiraea thunbergii' Thunberg Spirea	Spreading	5-6'	White, spring	Partial shade, full sun	Fertile, well drained	No	Excellent border or informal hedge plant

Selected Shrubs for Zone B

'Juniperus chinensis' Chinese Juniper	Spreading	6-8'	Incon.	Full sun	Fertile, well drained	Mod.	Varieties include 'Pfitzeriana', 'Hetzii', 'Blue Vase' and 'Armstrongii'
'Loropetalum chinese' Loropetalum	Spreading, compact	6-8'	Cream to yellow, spring	Partial shade	Fertile, well drained	No	Horizontal branching; needs frequent watering
'Mahonia lomariifolia' Chinese Holly-Grape	Upright, multi-stems	6-8'	Yellow, spring	Partial shade	Fertile, well drained	No	Interesting specimen with trunk & fruit character
'Photinia glabra' Red-Tip Photinia	Upright, oper	6-8'	White, spring	Full sun	Fertile	No	Young foliage is red; 'P. x Fraseri', excellent hybrid
'Rhododendron simsii' Indian Hybrid Azaleas	Spreading	6-8'	Variable, spring	Partial shade	Fertile, acid, well drained	No	Evergreen
'Tetrapanax papyriferus' Rice-paper plant	Upright	8'	Creamy white, winter	Full sun, partial shade	Variety	No	Produces suckers; susceptible to frost
'Viburnum suspensum' Sandankwa Viburnum	Spreading	6-8'	White, spring	Full sun, shade	Fertile	No	Easily maintained at smaller size
'Viburnum tinus' Laurestinus	Columnar	6-8'	White to pinkish, winter	Full sun	Fertile, well drained	No	Good background plant or screen
'Ligustrum spp.' Ligustrum	Upright	6- 10'	White, spring	Full sun	Wet site tolerant	No	Durable, fast-growing plants
'Pittosporum tobira' Pittosporum	Spreading, compact	8- 10'	White, spring	Full sun, shade	Fertile, acid	Yes	Easily maintained at small size; variegated selections
'Taxus floridana' Florida Yew	Upright, spreading	8- 10'	Incon.	Partial shade	Fertile, well drained	No	Used as topiary, hedge or specimen; Florida native

Incon. is abbreviation for inconspicuous. *Mod.* is abbreviation for moderate.

Selected Shrubs for Zone C

SCIENTIFIC/ COMMON NAME	GROWTH HABIT	HGT.	FLOWER COLOR/ SEASON	LIGHT	SOIL TYPE	SALT TOLERANCE	COMMENTS
'Callistemon citrinus' Lemon Bottle-brush	Upright, spreading	10- 15'	Red, late spring	Full sun	Well drained	Mod.	Good specimen or accent plant
'Camellia japonica' Camellia	Upright, spreading	10- 12'	Variable, winter	Full sun, partial shade	Acid, well drained	No	Many cultivars available
'Elaeagnus pungens' Silverthorn	Spreading	12- 15'	Incon.	Full sun	Variety	No	Vigorous growth; long sweeping shoots
'Fortunella japonica' Kumquat	Spreading	12- 15'	White, spring	Full sun	Variety	Yes	Attractive, fragrant, edible fruit
'Ilex cornuta' Chinese Holly	Spreading	12- 15'	Incon.	Full sun, partial shade	Acid, well drained	No	Scarlet or red berries; good cut foliage; 'Burfordii' is popular cultivar
'Juniperus chinensis' Chinese Juniper	Columnar	12- 15'	Incon.	Full sun	Fertile, well drained	Mod.	Cultivars include 'Sylvestris' and 'Torulosa'
'Ligustrum japonicum' Japanese Privet	Upright, spreading	10- 12'	White, spring	Full sun, partial shade	Variety	No	Fragrant flowers; excellent screen or barrier
'Myrica cerifera' Southern Wax-Myrtle	Upright, spreading, clumping	12- 15'	Incon.	Full sun, partial shade	Variety	Yes	Excellent, vigorous growing, hardy plant
'Nerium oleander' Oleander	Upright	12- 15'	Red, pink, white, summer	Full sun	Variety	Yes	Showy flowers; excellent seaside shrub
'Ternstroemia gymnanthera' Japanese Cleyera	Upright	12- 15'	White	Partial shade, shade	Fertile, well drained	No	Reddish midribs in leaves; commonly used as clipped hedges

Crape Myrtle in Florida

Crape myrtle is a deciduous shrub or small tree with landscape merit during all seasons of the year. With long clusters of flowers in shades of red, pink, white, lavender or purple, they bloom from June or July until fall. When their colorful leaves fall in the winter, crape myrtle shows off interesting, gnarled trunks.

Crape myrtles vary in size from dwarf varieties (less than 3 feet) resembling shrubs that can be planted within the right-of-way to large (over

12 feet), tree-like varieties. Single- or multi-trunked specimens make ideal small shade trees for a sunny deck, terrace, or entrance walkway.

Full sun is necessary for good flowering. The planting site should be slightly elevated and open to free air movement to avoid mildew problems. For example, planting near a wall is undesirable because of restricted air movement around the plant.

Crape myrtle tolerates a wide range of soil conditions and nutrient requirements are minimal. Fertilize once a year in the spring. Deep soil watering is required periodically during dry periods in summer when the

plant is actively growing and producing flowers. Insufficient watering may prevent flower formation and result in premature leaf drop.

Selected Trees for Zone C

SCIENTIFIC/ COMMON NAME	MATURE HEIGHT	LEAF TYPE	SHAPE	GROWTH RATE	SHADE DENSITY	DRY TOL.	SALT TOL.	COMMENTS
'Eriobotrya japonica' Loquat	15-20'	Evergreen	Round	Fast	High	High	Mod.	Fragrant flowers in the fall. Edible fruit. Tolerant of most soils. Caribbean fruit fly host.
'Lagerstroemia indica' Crape myrtle	20'	Deciduous	Vase shaped	Medium	Low	High	No	Many cultivars with different flower colors and size. Flowers in summer at length.
'Magnolia X soulangiana' Saucer magnolia	20'	Deciduous	Round	Slow	Medium	Mod.	No	Outstanding spring flower display. Prefers fertile soil.
'Malus angustifolia' Crab apple	10-20'	Deciduous	Vase shaped	Fast	Low	Mod.	No	Spring flowers. Prefers fertile soil.
'Prunus umbellata' Flatwoods plum	10-20'	Deciduous	Round	Medium	Medium	Mod.	No	Spring flower display. Fruit edible, but variable in quality
'Viburnum odoratissimum' Sweet viburnum	15-20'	Evergreen	Round	Fast	High	Mod.	No	Very fragrant flowers in spring.
'Photinia serrulata' Chinese Photinia	15-20'	Evergreen	Upright	-	-	-	No	Flowers have unpleasant odor
'Platycladus orientalis' Oriental arborvitae	15-20'	Evergreen	Columnar	Medium	High	Mod.	No	Good windbreak tree. Many cultivars. Tolerant of most conditions except salt.
'Pyracantha coccinea' Firethorn	15-20'	Evergreen	Spreading	-	-	-	No	Often trained as espalier; fruit in fall.
'Yucca elephantipes' Spineless yucca	15-20'	Evergreen	Upright	-	Low	High	-	Tallest yucca; good framing plant in large area.

Selected Trees for Zone D

'Betula nigra' Dura Heat River Birch	30'	Deciduous	Oval Pyramidal	Medium	Medium	Mod.	No	Dense and compact habitat. Heat tolerant.
'Chionanthus virginicus' Fringe tree	10-30'	Deciduous	Round	Slow	Medium	Low	No	Prefers rich soil; airy spring flowers in mass display before leaves emerge.
'Cornus florida' Dogwood	20-30'	Deciduous	Round	Medium	Medium	Mod.	Low	Beautiful spring flowers. Red fruits and fall color.
'Halesia diptera' Silverbell	15-25'	Deciduous	Round	Fast	Medium	Low	No	Dainty white flowers in spring Best in partial shade.
'Cercis canadensis' Redbud	25-30'	Deciduous	Round	Medium	Medium	Mod.	No	Showy, early spring flower display, Attractive foliage.
'Ilex vomitoia' ('Pendula') Weeping Yaupon	20-30'	Evergreen	Spreading	Medium	High	High	High	Small white flowers
'Podocarpus macrophyllus' Podocarpus	15-35'	Evergreen	Columnar	Medium	High	Mod.	Mod.	Low branching.

Mod. is abbreviation for moderate. In heading, tol. is abbreviation for tolerance.

Selected Trees for Zone D *(continued)*

SCIENTIFIC/ COMMON NAME	MATURE HEIGHT	LEAF TYPE	SHAPE	GROWTH RATE	SHADE DENSITY	DRY TOL.	SALT TOL.	COMMENTS
'Podocarpus nagi' Nagi podocarpus	15-35'	Evergreen	Columnar	Medium	High	Mod.	Mod.	Strong accent plant; good cut foliage.
'Prunus caroliniana' Cherry laurel	30-40'	Evergreen	Round	Fast	High	Mod.	No	Low maintenance. Tolerates most soils. Fruits attract birds. Will naturalize.
'Gordonia lasianthus' Loblolly bay	30-40'	Evergreen	Oval	Medium	Medium	Low	No	Fragrant, white flowers from summer to fall. Tolerates wet soils.
'Ilex cassine' Dahoon	25-40'	Evergreen	Oval	Medium	Low	Mod.	Mod.	Salt tolerant. Best in moist soils. Attractive red fruit on female plants
'Ilex rotunda' Round holly	25-35'	Evergreen	Round	Slow	High	Mod.	No	Attractive specimen tree. Several cultivars.
'Juniperus silicicola' Southern red cedar	25-40'	Evergreen	Pyramidal	Slow	Medium	High	High	Salt & neglect tolerant. Difficult to transplant. Good windbreak species.
'Salix babylonica' Weeping willow	30-40'	Deciduous	Spreading	Fast	High	Low	No	Generally lives for only 20-30 years.

Selected Trees for Zone E

'Acer rubrum' Red maple	50-70'	Deciduous	Spreading	Fast	Medium	Low	Low	Tolerates wet soils. Red flowers and fruit in late winter/early spring.
'Acer saccharum' Silver maple	40-70'	Deciduous	Oval	Fast	Medium	Mod.	No	Extreme North Florida only. Weak wooded.
'Cornus florida' ('Weaver') Weaver Dogwood	30-45'	Deciduous	Oval	Medium	Medium	Mod.	No	Large blooms and red berries
'Ilex latifolia' Lusterleaf holly	35-50'	Evergreen	Pyramidal	Medium	High	Mod.	No	Difficult to propagate. Generally pest-free.
'Ilex opaca' American holly	to 65'	Evergreen	Pyramidal	Slow	Medium	High	Low	Attractive foliage. Red berries on female plants.
'Juniperus virginiana' Eastern red cedar	to 90'	Evergreen	Oval	Medium	Medium	High	Mod.	Tolerant of salt and poor soil. Good windbreak tree.
'Magnolia virginiana' Sweetbay	to 60'	Evergreen	Spreading	Medium	Medium	Low	No	Attractive, silvery leaf color. Tolerates wet soils.
'Carya illinoensis' Pecan	to 80'	Deciduous	Oval	Slow	Medium	Mod.	No	Moist, fertile soil, Two varieties needed to get good pecan crop.
'Magnolia grandiflora' Southern magnolia	to 80'	Evergreen	Oval	Slow	High	High	Mod.	Long-lived. Fallen leaves do not readily decompose. Large white flowers.

Mod. is abbreviation for moderate. In heading, tol. is abbreviation for tolerance.

Selected Trees for Zone E *(continued)*

SCIENTIFIC/ COMMON NAME	MATURE HEIGHT	LEAF TYPE	SHAPE	GROWTH RATE	SHADE DENSITY	DRY TOL.	SALT TOL.	COMMENTS
'Nyssa sylvatica' Tupelo/Sour gum	to 80'	Deciduous	Oval	Medium	Medium	Low	No	Tolerates wet soils. Good foliage with fall color
'Pinus elliottii' Slash pine	to 100'	Evergreen	Round	Fast	Low	High	No	Straight trunk.
'Pinus clausa' Sand pine	60-80'	Evergreen	Pyramidal	Slow	Low	High	High	Very tolerant of dry, sandy soils.
'Pinus palustris' Longleaf pine	to 100'	Evergreen	Round	Medium	Low	High	No	Excellent background plan Straight trunk, long needles
'Pinus taeda' Loblolly pine	to 100'	Evergreen	Round	Medium	Low	High	No	Irregular crown. Good screen or windbreak.
'Platanus occidentalis' Sycamore	to 110'	Deciduous	Round	Fast	Medium	Low	Mod.	Attractive exfoliating bark. Prefers moist, fertile soil.
'Quercus falcata' Southern red oak	to 75'	Deciduous	Round	Medium	Medium	High	No	Tolerates dry soil.
'Quercus laurifolia' Laurel oak	to 100'	Semi- evergreen	Oval	Fast	High	High	Low	Height greater than spread Lives only 30-50 years.
'Quercus nigra' Water oak	to 100'	Semi- evergreen	Vase- shaped	Fast	High	High	Low	Short-lived (20-30 years) Tolerates moist soils.
'Quercus shumardii' Shumard oak	to 90'	Deciduous	Round	Medium	Medium	High	No	Handsome form. Good fall color.
'Quercus virginiana' Live oak	to 60'	Semi- evergreen	Spreading	Medium	High	High	High	Old trees very picturesque. Spread greater than height Long-lived. Salt tolerant.

A Few More Planting Tips

In the tree charts above, the trees are grouped according to size. Trees that grow up to 20' in height may be planted within Zone C on the planting chart on page 4. Trees with a mature height of up to 40' may be planted in Zone D. Trees over 40' in height when mature should be planted in Zone E, at least 45' away from any power lines.

Shrubs to 6' may be planted in Zone A, which is within the right-of-way boundary. Medium shrubs up to 10' feet high may be planted in Zone B, at the edge of the right-of-way.

Large shrubs, like small trees, need to be in Zone C.

Keeping the right size trees and shrubs in the right zone will let the plants mature to full height without interfering with any power lines. Trees planted too close to lines must be kept trimmed so they keep the minimum clearance from the lines.

There are some trees that you should consider not planting at all. These trees have a fast growth rate, intrusive root system, littering fruit or other factors making them less desirable for home landscape.

For example, **Mulberry, Camphor, Mimosa, Chinese Tallow, Queen Palm, Washington Fan Palm** and **Chinaberry** trees have a fast growth rate, an overall aggressive nature, may be structurally weak, and are listed on the Florida invasive trees list. Other trees may be more suitable for your yard.



Operations Vegetation Management
PO Box 308 - 714 Nightingale St.
Keystone Heights, FL 32656
(352) 473-1411 or 1-800-511-5998

Orange Park
734 Blanding Boulevard
Orange Park, Florida 32065
(904) 272-2456

Gainesville
11530 NW 39th Avenue
Gainesville, Florida 32606
(352) 372-8543

Palatka
300 Highway 19 North
Palatka, Florida 32177
(386) 328-1432

Keystone Heights
PO Box 308 - 225 W. Walker Dr.
Keystone Heights, Florida 32656
(352) 473-4917

Lake City
1797 SW SR 47
Lake City, Florida 32025
(386) 752-7447

Salt Springs
PO Box 5500 - 24950 CR 316
Salt Springs, Florida 32134
(352) 685-2111