

The Landscape Regulations  
*of*  
MT LAUREL

The Town of Mt Laurel is *a traditional community in concert with nature*, dedicated to land development and building practices that recognize, promote, protect and preserve the natural landscape and topography of the Dunavant Valley/Double Oak Mountain ecosystem.

THE TOWN  
OF  
**MT LAUREL**  
Residential Landscape Regulations

## **Landscape Mission Statement**

The Town of Mt Laurel is a traditional community in concert with nature, dedicated to land development and building practices that recognize, promote, protect and preserve the natural landscape and topography of the Dunnavant Valley/Double Oak Mountain ecosystem.

Mt Laurel shall:

- Empower future town residents to protect and preserve a landscape that is continually being lost due to poor land development decisions which denude the natural landscape in deference to exotic land-forms and plant species.
- Promote the native landscape by encouraging the use of plant materials native to the site
- Limit the use of exotic materials which may become invasive and/or detrimental to the native flora of Mt Laurel
- Rescue native materials from construction sites for reuse
- Replant damaged areas with rescued and purchased native vegetation
- Promote a sustainable, low-maintenance landscape through the use of naturally occurring materials which have survived without supplemental watering or feeding
- Promote a landscape of native trees, ground covers and shrubs in disturbed areas, and the protection of large areas of native flora during construction periods
- Limit the use of invasive grasses (i.e. Bermudagrass) and shrubs at all costs
- Educate residents and visitors of the natural beauty inherent in the native ecosystems of the Dunnavant Valley/Double Oak Mountain area
- Educate, by example, developers and homeowners throughout the region on alternatives available in using native systems and plants in land planning and landscape designs
- Discourage “shock value, drive-by” landscapes, but promote landscapes that encourage pedestrian level interaction. Even the smallest, most inconspicuous flowers/fruits deserve attention.
- Promote landscapes that are in context with the whole streetscape, not an individual house

In order to maintain the existing forest edges, and to promote the healing of the remaining flora within a lot, the homeowner and builder shall be responsible for protection of the remnant forest (that forest left from construction).

## **SITE CLEARING/CONSTRUCTION**

### **Tree /Native Floral Preservation**

The remnant forest (native floral areas) shall be maintained and protected during the course of construction. Areas disturbed due to construction activities shall be restored, replaced with native materials from the approved list and/or maintained in a healthy, vigorous growing condition.

### **Soil Preservation**

Grades for thoroughfares and open spaces shall follow existing topography and drainage patterns, unless use dictates otherwise. Open spaces shall remain protected and undisturbed during construction. The deep soil structure of the remnant forest beyond the building footprint(s) shall be protected from compaction.

THE TOWN  
OF  
**MT LAUREL**  
Residential Landscape Regulations

Existing topsoil from the building footprint shall be preserved. The remaining soil profile shall be protected from deep compaction during building construction by defining and staking access and construction zone during construction activities.

**Erosion Control**

Erosion control shall consist of silt fence (properly installed), wood chips and hay bales “dams” and other means as deemed BMP by Shelby County and ADEM. All erosion control shall be supplemented in severe cases by synthetic, chip filled socks. These controls shall be monitored daily, and repaired as needed. Silt fence must be installed per manufacturer's recommendations and maintained weekly and after large storm events..

**Tree Removal/Preservation**

Tree and shrub removal shall be done in a manner that causes the least amount of collateral damage to nearby stands of desirable trees and shrubs. Every opportunity to remove and relocate trees for reforestation, shall be done. Prior to tree removal in any area, the Town Landscape Architect shall survey the area to be cleared, and approve trees scheduled for removal. Groups of smaller trees, as well as large trees, shall be evaluated for preservation, and measures taken during construction to ensure the long term survivability of same. Isolating large trees is discouraged.

**Lot Grading**

Lot grading to site each structure shall be the absolute minimum required to facilitate the construction of the house (maximum of 5 ((five)) feet beyond exterior wall of structure) and provide adequate outdoor terrace space. Access and work zones shall be approved by Town Landscape Architect, and building activities shall be confined to these areas. Foundations shall be excavated from within the building footprint, with excavators ingressing/egressing site through the future garage, driveway and/or access easement, and they shall ensure that access and storage for all building operations shall be along this path.

Areas beyond the designated work area shall be deemed “Tree-Save Areas” as designated by Town Landscape Architect. Prior to construction, the root systems within the Tree-Save areas shall be isolated from foundation excavation and from construction traffic by trenching at the building line plus 5'. Following trenching, if deemed necessary by the Town Landscape Architect, the trees shall be isolated from construction traffic by orange snow fencing, Tree-Save tape and/or armor (the rounded bark side piece leftover from milling), or by another method approved by the Town Landscape Architect. The Town Architect and/or Town Landscape Architect shall review and approve all site modifications for building operations.

THE TOWN  
OF  
**MT LAUREL**  
Residential Landscape Regulations

## **LANDSCAPE DESIGN AND PLANTING**

*When planning one's landscape, be aware that because of the close proximity of houses (and trees!) work done in your yard can have an adverse effect on the trees and plants in adjacent yards. Please be mindful of what Mt Laurels' landscape represents and plan accordingly.*

### **Planting Procedures**

Planting plans and/or details shall be submitted to the Town Landscape Architect for review and approval no later than 45 days prior to the commencement of planting operations. Planting design shall be expected to conform to the spirit and intent of the Mt Laurel Landscape Mission Statement. Professional landscape designs are strongly encouraged but not required.

Plans submitted shall drawn to scale, and accurately reflect the site conditions, both existing and proposed.

### **Cover**

Every effort shall be made to use native wildflowers, ground covers and shrubs. Sod and/or lawn grasses are prohibited in the areas of the lawns subjected to view from the public way(s). Exceptions to this rule (severe or special circumstances, Dogwood Court), must be approved in writing by the Town Landscape Architect.

### **Plant Selection**

All plants shall conform to the following lists of approved/disallowed plants. Trees shall be sized according to the use area, and shall be selected by genus for low maintenance and durability. Reforestation efforts shall be focused on establishment of the future forest.

### **Compaction**

All disturbed (compacted) planting areas shall be loosened to a minimum depth of 6" inches unless damage to the remnant forest will occur during the removal of compaction. If damage will occur, selective loosening and followed by an application of a heavy, organic topsoil shall be done. All areas with a destroyed soil structure of superficially compacted soil shall be loosened ONLY at the direction of the Town Landscape Architect.

### **Planting Code**

The landscape design of Mt Laurel shall be one invokes images of the less formal landscapes of the English country home where the landscape emphasis is on blending the man made landscape with the existing forest. The mystery and surprise of the unexpected is the rule; the formal manor home orderliness with the shocking masses of flowering shrubs and with rigid, clipped hedges is inappropriate. Planting designs should consider the characteristics of the Appalachian foothills flora in their designs, i.e. plantings shall be located in the cultivated landscape in a similar manner to their natural occurrence. Plantings shall have a looser, more casual feel and a less obvious "edge" than conventional plantings. Rings of evergreen shrubs around building foundations will be strongly discouraged as they tend toward an artificial dominance in the winter months. A greater degree of deciduous plantings will change the architectural character of the homes during the winter by allowing one to see more of the building than is seen customarily on a conventional subdivision home.

THE TOWN  
OF  
**MT LAUREL**  
Residential Landscape Regulations

Ground covers will dominate, and blend with smaller shrub masses. This will add instant age to the landscape, allowing the smaller trees to blend with the plantings. Shrub masses shall be used as filtering screens, and shall be predominately deciduous. The genus and/or species shall be native to the site or from the approved list. Heavily flowering masses shall be limited to those shrubs that occur naturally on site or from the approved list.

**Plant selections for the front and side yards, and areas of the individual lots visible from public ways (pedestrian paths, sidewalks, parks, etc. shall be native or from the approved list. Alleys (private access easements) are not considered part of the public way.**

### **Front Yards**

Landscape plantings for the front yards shall reflect the naturalistic character of the sites. The shrubs and ground covers that form the existing forest floor shall be the dominant plantings in the front yards. Genus selection shall be kept to a minimum. The treescape, as described above, shall complement the lower plantings. In no case will conventional foundation plantings be allowed-- the architectural theme of the structure shall be coherent, and clearly stated through the plantings that support it. Massed, naturalistic plantings flowing from the foundation walls into the landscape are encouraged. Native grass lawns will be allowed only in extreme or severe hardship circumstances, and only after approval by the Town Landscape Architect.

Plantings intended for seasonal “shock value” are strongly discouraged.

The front yard landscapes shall not be considered in isolation. Adjacent and across the street front yards shall be considered when evaluating the planting designs.

### **Rear Yards**

Rear yards will be the domain of the homeowner; however, all effort shall be made to preserve the existing remnant forest, treescape and ground contours. Tree removal and/or grading shall be commenced only following approval by the Town Landscape Architect.

### **Side Yards**

Side yards shall transition the front yards to the rear yards. Existing trees and grades shall be maintained. Tree removal and/or grading shall be commenced only following approval by the Town Landscape Architect. More formal clipped hedges are allowed in this area provided they do not occur within 10 (ten) feet of the building front.

Reforestation: Ideally, at least one shade tree from the following list shall be planted for every 20 feet of residential frontage. A minimum of two shade trees and one understory tree or evergreen tree should be planted elsewhere on the lot. When an alley or lane is present, an additional shade tree should be planted within 8 feet of the back lot line. Planting additional trees from the following lists is permitted, and encouraged. The planting plan shall incorporate a mix of the native plant material from the approved plant list as a means of establishing a visually coherent long term spatial structure of the public landscape. A tree or trees may be substituted by a mass planting along the side property lines.

THE TOWN  
OF  
**MT LAUREL**  
Residential Landscape Regulations

**Seasonal Color**

Color of annual and perennial displays should tend toward the warmer, natural colors (reds, oranges, deep yellows, deep purples). Because of the colors used on the houses and other exterior appurtenances, the color of the sidewalks and walls, pale pinks, whites, lavenders and pale yellows tend to “washed out” and “weak”. Consider the surrounding colors when choosing seasonal color.

**Planters**

Both exotic and native plant materials (from the approved plant list) are acceptable for raised/freestanding planters; however, native annuals and perennials are encouraged. Planters may occur on both the interior and exterior of fences and walls, provided the planters do not interfere with the public transportation systems or parking areas. Care should be taken not to use plants which re-seed freely.

All raised/freestanding planters shall be at least 8” high and are subject to approval by the Town Landscape Architect or the Town Architect. Pots should be chosen to compliment the architecture *and* the landscape.

The use of artificial, plastic or "fake" flowers or foliage is strictly prohibited (in any area: not limited to planters) with the following exceptions:

- Seasonal decorative use (Halloween, Christmas, etc.)
- Special occasion use (birthdays, weddings, bereavement, etc.)
- Special event use (markers for Home Tours, Progressive Dinners, etc.)

It is strongly encouraged and highly recommended to select real plant materials when possible.

**Mulch**

Non-living ground cover materials shall be limited to the following:

- pine bark mulch (shredded or mini-nuggets)
- pine straw
- wood chips

***The use of weed barriers or bed liners is strongly discouraged due to its detrimental effect on the root systems of trees. Recycled rubber and/or artificially colored organic mulches are prohibited. Artificially colored bark chips are discouraged.***

**Dogwood Court**

Because of their unique location and character, the 6 houses that comprise Dogwood Court (lots 11-09 through 11-16) shall be considered apart from the remainder of Mt Laurel. Additionally, special exemptions shall be made for the 4 interior units (lots 11-10, 11-11, 11-14 & 11-15) because of their unique location. Please contact the Town Landscape Architect for guidance in the landscape design of these houses.

THE TOWN  
OF  
**MT LAUREL**  
Residential Landscape Regulations

**Landscape lighting**

All fixtures, wattages, and locations of landscape lighting shall be approved by the Town Landscape Architect and/or the Town Architect. Up lighting of any description is prohibited in front yards, and strongly discouraged in the rear yards. Up lighting in rear yards is not permitted unless properly shielded, wattage is less than 15 watts, impact on adjacent properties is minimal, **and is approved by the Town Landscape Architect.**

Although down lights are preferred, solar powered walk lights are acceptable provided the housings are in keeping with the Arts and Crafts architecture of Mt Laurel. Examples of acceptable solar path lights:



Stainless steel fixtures and blue, LED lights should be avoided. Locate lights in a manner to prevent “runways”-- alternate sides if using more than one light. Remote solar collectors shall be located in an area that is not visible from Public Way. Since most path lights are installed on the Rights of Way to illuminate the house walk/public sidewalk connection, installation must be approved by the Town Landscape Architect.

THE TOWN  
OF  
**MT LAUREL**  
Residential Landscape Regulations

**Paving Design and Paving Materials**

All pathways and/or walks connecting the house to the public sidewalks shall be a minimum of 4' in width, and shall be of a patterning complementary to the public sidewalk and the home. The walks shall be stone, concrete pavers, brick pavers or poured concrete w/stain: additional materials are acceptable only if approved in advance by the Town Landscape Architect or Town Architect. This installation of two, two inch (2, 2") sleeves under all walks is recommended. When planning walks and/or patios, limit excavation to maintain healthy existing tree growth. Those paving systems capable of bridging tree roots and that are installed with limited excavation and compaction are highly desirable.



THE TOWN  
OF  
**MT LAUREL**  
Residential Landscape Regulations

## **PLANT MATERIALS**

*(These lists are considered evolutionary and are subject to change. If there are any questions, please contact the Town Landscape Architect)*

**Species Selection:** All trees, shrubs, ground covers and annual/ perennial displays shall be selected and/or approved by the Town Landscape Architect

### **Prohibited Species (may not be used):**

More and more plants that were once considered staples of ornamental plantings are now considered highly invasive and dangerous to the habitats of our native forests. **These plants may not be used at Mt Laurel, and include but are not limited to:**

Sawtooth Oak

Bradford Pear

Photinia

Sports of American, Japanese and Chinese Holly (submit to Town Landscape Architect for approval)

Nandina domestica (some cultivars are acceptable in planters and rear yards--submit to Town Landscape Architect for approval)

Mahonia species

Buddleia (Butterflybush)

Bamboo (except approved native varieties-- contact town Landscape Architect for approval)

Barberry

Ligustrum (Privet, Chinese and Japanese)

Japanese Honeysuckle (Lonicera japonica)

Chinese and Japanese Wisteria(s)

Zelkova

Fir

Goldenraintree

Purple-leaf Plum

Popcorn tree

Pyracantha

Willow (all)

Yew

Hibiscus syriacus

Japanese Climbing Fern

Seeded Common Bermudagrass

Any variety of English Ivy

*Any exotic plant known to re-seed and/or self propagate with the potential for invading the native areas.*

*Consult both <http://www.invasive.org/eastern/> and Town Landscape Architect if you have a question about a particular plant.*

THE TOWN  
OF  
**MT LAUREL**  
Residential Landscape Regulations

**Acceptable Species (may be used under select circumstances):**

The following plants are allowed in **raised planters and rear and side yards** with approval of Town Landscape Architect. They include, but may not be limited to:

Malus spp. except Native crabapples	Trident Maple
Leyland Cypress	Kousa Dogwood
Japanese Magnolia	Chinese & Japanese Junipers
Chinese & Japanese Hollies	Indian Hawthorn
Loropetalum	Crape Myrtle
Japanese Maple	Abelia
Nandina cultivars	Arbovitae
Aucuba	Winged Euonymus
Dwarf Winged Euonymus	Winter Honeysuckle (L. fragrantissima)
Florist and other cultivars of hydrangea	Fatsia
Quince	Forsythia
Ginkgo	Hemlock
Boxwood	Winter Jasmine
Japanese Magnolias	Baccharis halimifolia (with discretion)
Osmanthus	Junipers
Hosta	Pittisporum
Rose	Hypericum
Spirea	Camellia
Gardenia	Hemerocallis spp. (Daylily)
Daffodils & related species	Confederate Jasmine
Evergreen Azaleas	

Because of its invasive quality, English Ivy may be used sparingly, and only with approval, in Dogwood Court plantings ONLY. Discretion is advised because it escapes easily (cuttings and leaves) and will contaminate the native forest.

THE TOWN  
OF  
**MT LAUREL**  
Residential Landscape Regulations

**Approved Species (Native Plants):**

The following is the list of native and selected exotic plants approved by the Town Landscape Architect for use in front and side yards visible from the public way (**Willow Oak, cultivars of Red maple and exotic azaleas may be used in the Public Way only with approval**). This is an evolving list, and should not be considered comprehensive. Plants not occurring on this list should be submitted to the Town Landscape Architect for approval:

**Trees**

Acer floridanum	Florida Maple
Acer rubrum	Red Maple
Aesculus pavia	Red Buckeye
Amelanchier canadensis	Shadblow Serviceberry
Amelanchier laevis	Serviceberry
Asimina triloba	Pawpaw
Betula lenta	Sweet Birch
Betula nigra	River Birch
Baccharis halimifolia	Groundsel bush
Carpinus caroliniana	Ironwood
Carya spp.	Hickory
Celtis laevigata	Hackberry
Cercis canadensis	Redbud
Cercis canadensis 'Alba'	White Redbud
Chamaecyparis thyoides	Whitecedar Falsecypress
Chamaedaphne calyculata	Leatherleaf
Chionanthus virginicus	Fringe Tree
Cladrastis kentukea (lutea)	Yellowwood
Cliftonia monophylla	Buckweattree/Ti-Ti
Cornus florida	Dogwood
Cotinus americanus	American Smoketree
Cotinus obovatus	Chittamwood
Cornus racemosa	Gray Dogwood
Crataegus spp.	Hawthorn
Cyrilla racemiflora	American Cyrilla
Euonymus atropurpureus	Eastern Wahoo
Fagus grandifolia	Beech
Frankliniana alatamaha	Franklin Tree
Fraxinus americana	White Ash
Gordonia lasianthus	Loblolly Bay
Gymnocladus dioicus	Kentucky Coffeetree
Halesia carolina	Carolina Silverbell
Halesia diptera	Silverbell
Malus augustifolia	Southern Crabapple
Ilex glabra	Inkberry
Ilex decidua	Possumhaw Holly
Ilex coriacea	Gallberry

THE TOWN  
OF  
**MT LAUREL**  
Residential Landscape Regulations

Ilex amelanchier	Swamp Holly
Ilex x attenuata	Savannah
Ilex opaca	American Holly
Ilex vomitoria	Yaupon
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Poplar
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum
Magnolia acuminata	Cucumbertree Magnolia
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia
Magnolia macrophylla	Bigleaf Magnolia
Magnolia tripetala	Umbrella Magnolia
Magnolia virginiana	Sweetbay
Nyssa sylvatica	Black Gum
Ostrya virginiana	Ironwood
Oxydendrum arboreum	Sourwood
Persea borbonia	Redbay
Pinus spp.	Pine
Platanus occidentalis	Sycamore
Prunus caroliniana	Cherry Laurel
Quercus spp.	Oak (species to be approved by Town Landscape Architect)
Rhus spp.	Sumac
Sassafras albidum	Sassafras
Stewartia ovata	Mountain Stewartia
Symplocos tinctoria	Horse-sugar
Taxodium spp.	Cypress
Vaccinium arboreum	Farkleberry
Viburnum rufidulum	Rusty Blackhaw Viburnum

**Shrubs**

Aesculus parvifolia	Bottlebrush Buckeye
Amelanchier arborea	Serviceberry
Aronia arbutifolia	Chokeberry
Aronia melanocarpa	Black Chokeberry
Aronia x prunifolia	Purple-fruited Chokeberry
Azalea alabamense	Alabama Azalea
Azalea arborescens	Native Sweet Azalea
Azalea calendulaceum	Flame Azalea
Azalea austrinum	Florida Azalea
Callicarpa americana	Beautyberry
Calycanthus floridus	Sweet Shrub
Ceanothus americanus	Redroot/Mountain Sweet
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Buttonbush
Clethra alnifolia	Summersweet
Clethra tomentosa	Wooly Summersweet
Cornus amomum	Silky Dogwood
Cornus sericea	Redosier Dogwood

THE TOWN  
OF  
**MT LAUREL**  
Residential Landscape Regulations

<i>Corylus americana</i>	American Filbert
<i>Croton alabamensis</i>	Alabama Croton
<i>Diervilla sessilifolia</i>	Southern Bush-honeysuckle
<i>Dirca palustris</i>	Leatherwood
<i>Euonymus americanus</i>	Strawberry bush
<i>Fothergilla gardenii</i>	Dwarf Fothergilla
<i>Fothergilla major</i>	Large Fothergilla
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	Wintergreen
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Witch Hazel
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	Smooth Hydrangea
<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	Oakleaf Hydrangea
<i>Hypericum frondosum</i>	Native St. John's-wort
<i>Hypericum densiflorum</i>	Dense hypericum
<i>Hypericum prolificum</i>	Shrubby St. John's-wort
<i>Ilex amelanchier</i>	Swamp Holly
<i>Ilex cassine</i>	Dahoon
<i>Ilex cassine angustifolia</i>	Alabama Dahoon
<i>Ilex coriacea</i>	Tall inkberry
<i>Ilex decidua</i>	Possumhaw
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Winterberry
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon
<i>Illicium floridanum</i>	Florida Anise
<i>Itea virginica</i>	Virginia Sweetspire
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Mountain Laurel
<i>Kerria japonica 'Pleniflora'</i>	Double Kerria
<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>	Coastal Leucothoe
<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>	Drooping Leucothoe
<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana 'Nana'</i>	Drooping Dwarf Leucothoe
<i>Leucothoe populifolia</i>	Florida Leucothoe
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spicebush
<i>Lyonia lucida</i>	Fetterbush
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Waxmyrtle
<i>Myrica heterophylla</i>	Swamp Bayberry
<i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>	Bayberry
<i>Myrica pumila 'Fairfax'</i>	Fairfax Dwarf Waxmyrtle
<i>Myrica pumila 'Georgia Gem'</i>	Dwarf Waxmyrtle
<i>Neviusia alabamensis</i>	Snow-wreath
<i>Osmanthus americanus</i>	Devilwood Osmanthus
<i>Philadelphus hirsutus</i>	Streambank Mockorange
<i>Philadelphus grandiflorus</i>	Big Scentless Mockorange
<i>Philadelphus inodorus</i>	Native Mockorange
<i>Pieris floribunda</i>	Mountain Pieris
<i>Pinckneya pubens</i>	Feverbark
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Ninebark
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Common Hoptree

THE TOWN  
OF  
**MT LAUREL**  
Residential Landscape Regulations

Rhamnus caroliniana	Carolina Buckthorn
Rhamnus lanceolata	Lanceleaf Buckthorn
Rhododendron x "Confederate"	Confederate Azaleas (all)
Rhododendron catawbiense	Catawba Azalea
Rhododendron nudiflorum	Pinxterbloom Azalea
Rhododendron viscosum glaucum	Swamp Azalea
Robinia hispida	Roseacacia Locust
Spirea corymbosa	Meadowsweet
Stewartia malacodendron	Virginia Stewartia
Stewartia ovata	Mountain Stewartia
Styrax americana	Bigleaf Snowbell
Styrax grandiflora	Downy Styrax
Styrax pulverulenta	Downy Styrax
Symphoricarpos orbiculatus	Indiancurrent Coralberry
Vaccinium spp.	Sparkleberry: Deerberry
Viburnum acerfolium	Mapleleaf Viburnum
Viburnum alnifolium	Hobblebush
Viburnum bracteatum	Bracted Viburnum
Viburnum cassinoides	Witherod Viburnum
Viburnum dentatum	Arrowwood Viburnum
Viburnum dentatum 'Chicago Luster'	Chicago Luster Viburnum
Viburnum molle	Kentucky Viburnum
Viburnum lentago	Nannyberry Viburnum
Viburnum nudum	Possumhaw Viburnum
Viburnum obovatum	Small Viburnum
Viburnum prunifolium	Blackhaw Viburnum
Yucca filamentosa	Adamsneedle Yucca

**Vines/Grasses/Ground covers**

Ampelopsis arborea	Pepper Vine
Andropogon gerardii	Big Bluestem
Andropogon virginicus	Broomsedge
Apios americana	Groundnut
Aristida purpurea	Purple Three-Awn
Aristolochis durior	Common Dutchman's Pipe
Arundinaria gigantea	Native Canebreak
Bignonia capreolata	Crossvine
Bouteloua curtipendula	Sideoats Grama
Bouteloua gracilis	Blue Grama
Campsis radicans	Trumpet Creeper
Celastrus scandens	Climbing Bittersweet
Chasmanthium latifolium	Inland Sea Oats
Clematis virginiana	Virginbower
Cocculus carolinus	Carolina Snailseed

THE TOWN  
OF  
**MT LAUREL**  
Residential Landscape Regulations

Decumaria barbara	Climbing Hydrangea
Elymus canadensis	Prairie Wildrye
Epigaea repens	Mayflower
Eragrostis trichodes	Sand Lovegrass
Gaultheria procumbens	Creeping Wintergreen
Gelsemium sempervirens	Carolina jessamine
Hydrangea anomala petiolaris	Climbing Hydrangea
Lonicera sempervirens	Trumpet Honeysuckle
Lonicera flava	Yellow Honeysuckle/Woodbine
Mitchella repens	Partridgeberry
Pachysandra procumbens	Allegheny Pachysandra
Panicum virgatum	Switchgrass
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia Creeper
Passiflora incarnata	Passion Flower
Pieris phillyreifolia	Vine-wicky
Potentilla sp.	Five fingers
Schisandra glabra	Climbing Magnolia
Schizachyrium scoparium	Little Bluestem
Smilax spp.	Greenbriar
Sporobolus spp.	Dropseed
Tripsacum dactyloides	Eastern Gamagrass
Vaccinium sp.	Blueberry
Wisteria frutescens	American Wisteria

**Wildflowers/Annuals/Perennials**

Selected form those plants native to this region. Submit list to Town Landscape Architect for approval.

**Seed/Finished Plant sources:**

Native American Seed  
127 North 16th Street  
Junction, TX 76849  
800.728.4043

Cohn Flowers  
Rebecca Cohn  
205.870.3029

Wildseed Farms  
425 Wildflower Hills  
Fredericksburg, TX 78624  
800.848.0078

Jan Midgley  
205.669.4097

THE TOWN  
OF  
**MT LAUREL**  
Residential Landscape Regulations

**Selected Readings:**

**A Philosophy for Planting Design**

Author: Professor Wayne Womack/ Published: 2006

**Forest Plants of the Southeast and Their Wildlife Uses**

Author(s): James H. Miller & Karl V. Miller / Published: 2005 by University of Georgia Press

**Southeastern Wildflowers**

Author(s): Jan W. Midgley / Published: 1999 by Sweetwater Press

**Manual of Woody Landscape Plants**

Author(s): Michael A. Dirr / Published: 1998 (Fifth Edition) by Stipes Publishing LLC

**Wildflowers of the Southeastern United States**

Author(s): Wilbur H. Duncan: Leonard E. Foote/ Published: 1975 (Fifth Edition) by University of Georgia Press

**Native Shrubs and Woody Vines of the Southeast : Landscaping Uses and Identification**

Author(s): Samuel B. Jones: Leonard E. Foote/ Published 1998 by Timber Press.

**Native Trees, Shrubs, and Vines: A Guide to Using, Growing, and Propagating North American Woody Plants**

Author(s): William Cullina/ Published 2002 by Houghton Mifflin

**Nature's Melody: A guide to Georgia wildflowers**

Author(s): Betty I. Benson/ Published: 1994 by the Garden Club of Georgia, Inc.

**Wildflowers of Eastern America**

Author(s): John E. Klinas: James A. Cunningham/ Published: 1974 by Knopf

**Manual of the Vascular Flora of the Carolinas**

Author(s): Albert E. Radford: et al / Published: September, 1968 by University of North Carolina Press

**North Carolina Trees & Wildflowers**

Author(s): James Kavanagh / Published: February, 2001 by Waterford Press

**North Carolina Wildflowers (North Carolina Littlebooks)**

Author(s): George Humphries / Published: July, 2000 by Westcliffe Publishing

**North Carolina Wildflowers: A Children's Field Guide to the State's Most Common Flowers**

Author(s): Beverly Magley: D. D. Dowden / Published: April, 1994 by Falcon Publishing Company

**Wild Flowers of North Carolina: Also covering Virginia, South Carolina, and areas of Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware**

Author(s): William S. Justice: C. Ritchie Bell / Published: September, 1987 by University of North Carolina Press



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**Fall Color & Woodland Harvests: A Guide to the Colorful Fall Leaves, Fruits & Seeds of the Eastern Forests**

Author(s): Ritchie C. Bell: C. Ritchie, Lindsey, Anne H. Bell: Anne H. Lindsey / Published: June, 1990 by Laurel Hill Press

**Fall Color Finder: A Pocket Guide to Autumn Leaves**

Author(s): Ritchie C. Bell: Anne H. Lindsey / Published: July, 1991 by Laurel Hill Press

**Wildflowers in the Carolinas**

Author(s): Wade T. Batson / Published: September, 1987 by University of South Carolina Press

**North Carolina Wildflowers**

Author(s): Jan Midgley / Published: December, 1998 by Sweetwater Press

**The Illustrated Book of Wildflowers and Shrubs: The Comprehensive Field Guide to More Than 1,300 Plants of Eastern North America**

Author(s): William Carey: Grimm John: T. Kartesz / Published: October, 1993 by Stackpole Books

**Book of Field and Roadside: Open-Country Weeds, Trees, and Wildflowers of Eastern North America**

Author(s): John Eastman: Amelia Hansen / Published: March, 2003 by Stackpole Books

**Familiar Flowers of North America: Eastern Region (The Audubon Society Pocket Guides)**

Author(s): Richard Spellenberg: Audubon Society: William A. Niering / Published: January, 1987 by Knopf

**National Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Wildflowers: Eastern Region**

Author(s): William A. Niering: Nancy C. Olmstead / Published: July, 1979 by Knopf

**Wild Orchids Across North America: A Botanical Travelogue**

Author(s): Philip E. Keenan / Published: December, 1998 by Timber Press

**A Guide to Wildflowers in Winter: Herbaceous Plants of Northeastern North America**

Author(s): Carol Levine: Dick Rauh: Samuel Ristich / Published: September, 1995 by Yale University Press

**Wildflowers of the Eastern United States (Wormsloe Foundation Publications, No 20)**

Author(s): Wilbur H. Duncan: Marion B. Duncan / Published: June, 1999 by University of Georgia Press

**Growing and Propagating Wild Flowers**

Author(s): Harry R. Phillips: J. Kenneth Moore: C. Ritchie Bell / Published: May, 1985 by University of North Carolina Press

**Wildflowers of the Blue Ridge Parkway**

Author(s): J. Anthony Alderman / Published: June, 1997 by Univ. of North Carolina Press

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## Web Sites

### <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/>

The UF/IFAS Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants is a multidisciplinary research, teaching and extension unit directed to develop environmentally sound techniques for the management of aquatic and natural area weed species and to coordinate aquatic plant research activities within the State of Florida. Although centered mostly around tropical invasives, the web site describes some plants that are invasive in our area.

### [www.alabamaplants.com](http://www.alabamaplants.com)

The goal of this website is to provide the user with the necessary information to identify plants found growing wild within the political boundaries of the state of Alabama, USA. Some commonly cultivated plants are also included as they can often be found growing near old homesites and appear wild.

### [www.alnhp.org/index.htm](http://www.alnhp.org/index.htm)

Websites listing heritage plants

### [www.georgiawildlife.com/content/displaycontent.asp?txtDocument=89&txtPage=7](http://www.georgiawildlife.com/content/displaycontent.asp?txtDocument=89&txtPage=7)

Website listing Georgia native plants

### [www.sas.usace.army.mil/endplant.htm](http://www.sas.usace.army.mil/endplant.htm)

Website listing plants threatened or endangered in the Upper Savannah River Basin. Although out of our district, great listings of individual plants

### [www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/](http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/)

### <http://plants.usda.gov/index.html>

Websites with searchable databases listing a huge number of plants. Especially useful is the invasive quality of the individual specie.

### <http://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/unitedstates/main.shtml>

Websites with searchable databases listing a huge number of invasive plants.

### [www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/hort/consumer/factsheets/native/index-native.html](http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/hort/consumer/factsheets/native/index-native.html)

Website of North Carolina State University department of Horticultural Science

### <http://wildflower.utexas.edu/plants/>

Website of North Carolina State University department of Horticultural Science

### <http://www.wildflower.org/>

### <http://wildflower.utexas.edu/plants/>

Websites focusing mainly on wildflowers. Good databases

### <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/ornamentals/natives/>

Websites focusing mainly on Texas trees

### [www.catskillnativenursery.com/](http://www.catskillnativenursery.com/)