

LANDSCAPING ORDINANCE (for CRC #9 review 09/25/2019)

Sec. 1 - Purpose.

Landscaping is accepted as adding value to property and is hereby declared to be in the interest of the general welfare of the City. The provision of landscaped areas pursuant to the terms and provisions of this ordinance are intended to accomplish the following public purposes:

- (1) Reduce the amount of a development site that is devoted to impervious surface area;
- (2) Reduce the amount and intensity of storm water runoff;
- (3) Reduce the presence of non-point source pollutants in local waterways;
- (4) Establish pruning regulations for the protection and preservation of heritage and specimen trees, as well as all oak species that are susceptible to oak wilt disease;
- (5) Generally improve the overall appearance of the city; and
- (6) Provide enhanced economic and environmental systems for the public welfare.

Sec. 2 - Definitions.

The following terms when used in this ordinance shall have the meanings ascribed to them below:

Caliper. The diameter of a tree. The caliper width for existing trees is generally measured at forty-eight inches (48") above natural grade. The caliper width for multi-trunk trees is generally calculated by taking the caliper of the largest trunk and adding one-half (1/2) of the caliper values of each of the other smaller trunks.

Heritage tree. A tree of notable historic interest and/or cultural value to the city, of any caliper size or height, because of its location or historical significance, and that is designated as a heritage tree by the planning and zoning commission after a public hearing and due notice of such to the property owner where the tree is located.

Specimen tree. An existing living tree, of any height and having a caliper width of eighteen inches (18") or larger, of any species or type except Chinaberry, Hackberry, Ashe Juniper (a.k.a. Mountain Cedar), Chinese Tallow, and Box Elder.

Sec. 3 - Applicability.

With the exception of tree pruning regulations which are applicable citywide, as set forth in Section 10 of this ordinance, these regulations only apply to all new developments within the Neighborhood Commercial (C-1), Light Commercial (C-2), General Commercial (C-3), Industrial and Manufacturing (IM), Downtown Arts and Culture (DAC), Mixed Use (MU), Planned Development (PD), Public and Institutional (PI) and Airport (AD) zoning districts on real property within the city's corporate limits.

Sec. 4 - Permits.

For applicable developments (see section 2), no permits shall be issued for building, paving, grading or construction until a detailed landscape plan is submitted along with the site plan and engineering/construction plans, and until the landscape plan is approved by city staff as being consistent with the requirements of this ordinance. Prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy for any building or structure, all required landscaping shall be in place in accordance with the approved landscape plan unless otherwise provided herein.

Sec. 5 – Landscape plan.

- (1) For applicable developments (see section 2), a detailed landscape plan shall be submitted as part of the site plan and engineering/construction plans package. The landscape plan may be shown on

the site plan (provided the site plan remains clear and legible) or may be drawn on a separate sheet. City staff shall review the landscape plan and shall approve same if the plan is in accordance with this ordinance, and with the stated purpose and intent of this ordinance. If the plan is not in conformance, it shall be disapproved.

- (2) Landscaping plans should be prepared by a person knowledgeable in plant material usage and landscape design (e.g., landscape architect, landscape contractor, landscape designer, etc.). Such plans shall contain the following minimum information:
 - (a) Minimum scale of one inch (1") equals fifty feet (50'); show scale in both written and graphic form.
 - (b) Location of all plant and landscaping materials to be used, including plants, paving, benches, screens, fountains, statues, earthen berms, ponds (to include depth of water), landscape rocks/gravel, topography of site, and other landscape features. Also show the proposed site plan layout of all proposed buildings, paved areas, sidewalks, and any other impervious surfaces, as well as a table showing how much of the total site area is devoted to pervious vs. impervious surface area (as a percentage of total site area).
 - (c) Species and common names, container size, planted height, spacing and quantities of all trees and plant materials to be used.
 - (d) Notes indicating type of irrigation to be used (automatic drip-style or underground irrigation systems with freeze- and moisture-sensors are strongly encouraged).
 - (e) Name, address and phone number of who prepared the landscape plan.
 - (f) North arrow/symbol, and a location map showing where the property is located.
 - (g) Date of the landscape plan (and any plan revision dates, as applicable).
 - (h) Existing trees, or masses of tree cover, on the site with notes regarding which trees will be removed or preserved. Existing heritage and specimen trees (as defined in section 2 of this ordinance) on the site shall be clearly shown and labeled on the landscape plan, along with notations regarding whether such trees will be removed or preserved.
 - (i) Proposed strategies for protecting any existing trees or tree masses that will be preserved (per section 8 of the city's tree preservation guidelines).

Sec. 6 – General standards.

- (1) All required landscaped areas shall be completely covered with living plant material, except for portions that may be decorative rocks/gravel (see section 6(1) below). Any additional pervious areas that are in excess of the required landscaped area shall also be covered with living plant material and/or decorative rocks/gravel.
- (2) As a guideline, it is preferred that plant materials within required landscape areas conform to the standards of the city's Recommended Plant List (see section 11 of this ordinance).
- (3) Proposed turf areas for applicable developments (see section 2) shall be sodded, plugged, sprigged, hydro-mulched and/or seeded, except that solid sod turf grass, or other good-coverage evergreen ground cover if such is approved on the landscape plan, shall be used in all street and alley rights-of-way, in drainage swales, on earthen berms and in other areas subject to erosion and for areas that will be subject to high foot traffic.
- (4) All turf and ground cover areas shall be planted in such a manner as to present a finished appearance and reasonably complete coverage within one (1) year following planting.
- (5) All landscaping areas shall be maintained in a healthy, living, growing and thriving condition (see section 9 of this ordinance).
- (6) All trees shall be maintained by the property owner (or by the immediately adjacent property owner where trees are located within public right-of-way) such that they are "limbed up" to allow a clear height of at least six feet and eight inches (6'8") over all sidewalks and other pedestrian pathways, and a clear height of at least fourteen feet (14') over all streets, drive aisles and other vehicular traffic ways.

- (7) Only small ornamental trees, shrubs and groundcovers (i.e., no large shade trees) shall be planted under overhead utility lines or within any water, sanitary sewer, storm drainage or utility easement (unless such placement is approved by the city's engineer, and by city staff on the landscape plan).
- (8) Driveways from public rights-of-way shall be allowed to traverse through required landscape areas, provided that such driveways are approved on the site plan (and by any other appropriate entity other than the city, such as TxDOT), and provided that such driveways are paved and installed in accordance with city (and other applicable entities') regulations.

Sec. 7 – Minimum landscaping requirements.

- (1) For all applicable developments (see section 3 of this ordinance), at least ten percent (10%) of the street yard shall be permanently landscaped area on all street frontages. The street yard shall be defined as the area between the building front and the front property/right-of-way line. Corner lots shall be defined as having two street yards (some of which will overlap), or possibly three or more if the lot has more than two street frontages. Up to fifty percent (50%) of the required landscape area, within each street yard, may be non-vegetative, decorative rocks/gravel provided that such is installed in a manner that keeps the rocks/gravel in place (i.e., they will not wash away, roll down into sidewalks or streets or parking areas, etc.).
- (2) In calculating the square footage of the required landscaped area for each street yard, previous portions of the street right-of-way may be counted and may comprise up to fifty percent (50%) of the required landscaped area if such right-of-way areas are approved on the landscape plan. For corner and multiple street-frontage lots, landscaping within the overlapping street yard areas may be counted in meeting the required landscaped area square footage for each street yard.

Sec. 8 – Sight distance and visibility.

To avoid causing visibility obstructions and/or blind corners at intersections, a triangular visibility area, as described below, shall be created. Landscaping and other structures (including walls, fences, signs, art objects, etc.) within the triangular visibility area shall be designed to provide unobstructed cross-visibility at a level between thirty inches (30") and nine feet (9') above natural grade. Trees may be allowed in this area provided they are trimmed (i.e., "limbed-up") in such a manner that no limbs or foliage extend into the cross-visibility area. The triangular visibility areas shall be defined as:

- (1) The areas on both sides of the intersection of two alleys or of an alley and a public street right-of-way shall have a triangular visibility area with two (2) sides of each triangle being a minimum of ten feet (10') in length from the point of intersection and the third side being a line connecting the ends of the other two (2) sides.
- (2) The areas located at a corner formed by the intersection of two (2) or more public street rights-of-way (or a private driveway onto a public street) shall have a triangular visibility area with two (2) sides of each triangle being a minimum of twenty-five feet (25') in length along the right-of-way lines (or along the driveway curb line and the street right-of-way line) from the point of the intersection and the third side being a line connecting the ends of the other two (2) sides.

Sec. 9 – Maintenance.

- (1) The property's owner, tenant and/or their agent, if any, shall maintain all landscaped areas in a neat and orderly manner at all times. This shall include, but not to be limited to, mowing, edging, pruning (in compliance with Section 10 of this ordinance) and other such activities common to the maintenance of landscaping.
- (2) Irrigation is not required, but all plant materials shall be maintained in a healthy and growing condition as is appropriate for the season of the year. Plant materials that die shall be replaced with plant material of similar variety and size. Trees with a trunk diameter in excess of six inches (6") measured twenty-four inches (24") above the ground may be replaced with ones of similar variety having a trunk diameter of no less than three inches (3") measured twenty-four inches (24") above the ground on a caliper-inch for caliper-inch basis (e.g., for a 6" tree, two 3" replacement trees shall be required).

Sec. 10 – Tree Pruning.

- (1) *Prohibited activities.* It is unlawful for any person to do, or cause, direct or allow another person to prune any tree in a manner inconsistent with this section.
- (2) *Applicability.* These tree pruning regulations apply to all real property and to all zoning districts within the city's corporate limits.
- (3) *In general.* No specimen, or heritage or oak tree shall be pruned in such a manner that would reasonably lead to the death of the tree, and all pruning shall be by approved arboricultural techniques designed to preserve and protect the pruned trees.
- (4) *Tree topping.* Severely cutting back any type of tree's limbs to stubs larger than three inches (3") in diameter within the tree's crown to such a degree so as to remove the normal canopy and disfigure the tree shall be unlawful.
- (5) *Branch and root pruning of wounded trees.* Broken branches and exposed tree roots two inches (2") in diameter or greater of specimen, heritage and oak trees shall be cut cleanly. In the case of oak species, in order to prevent infection by oak wilt spores, wounds shall be painted with an acceptable wound dressing within thirty (30) minutes following cutting.

Sec. 11 – Recommended plant list.

The local environment in Kerrville presents a variety of challenges to successful landscaping, including shallow, alkaline soils, high variability in rainfall from year to year, and wide temperature extremes. This plant list has been developed as a guideline for the public to assist in the creation of attractive, sustainable landscapes that are drought-tolerant, pest and disease resistant, and long-lasting. These recommended varieties have been carefully selected to ensure compatibility with the local soil and climate conditions, and they include a mix of both native plant species and some non-native plant species which have proven themselves particularly well adapted to the Kerrville area.

The plant varieties selected reflect a strong emphasis on drought tolerance in order to reduce the need for supplemental watering, helping to conserve limited water resources and aiding in the preservation of the community's lakes, streams and aquifers. These species are well adapted to Kerrville's rocky, alkaline soils, reducing the need for various soil amendments, fertilizers and chemical treatments and making the plants more resistant to stresses that can result in disease and plant failure. The recommended species are shown in the chart below.

Foliage Types: D = Deciduous E = Evergreen S = Semi-Evergreen

Recommended Plant List

Large Trees	Native/Adaptive	Usual Height (FT.)	Foliage	Comments	
Cedar Elm	Native	50	D	Upright growth habit, makes good shade trees	
Chinese Pistache	Adaptive	45	D	Fantastic fall color, relatively fast grower, drought tolerant, insect/disease resistant. As of 2019, the non-native is on the official state invasive species list	
Cypress	Native	100	D	For moist areas, fall color	
Montezuma Cypress	Near-Native	100	D	Cousin to River Cypress, faster grower	
Bald Cypress	Native	100	D	For moist areas, fall color	
Escarpment Black Cherry	Native	60	D	Spring flowers, golden orange fall color	
Maple					
Big Tooth Maple	Native	45	D	Only maple for area, fantastic fall color	
Shantung Maple	Adaptive	25	D	A Texas superstar™ tree, red fall color	
Mexican Sycamore	Adaptive	50	D	Upright form, attractive green foliage with silvery undersides, round seed balls	
Oak Trees					
Bur Oak	Near-Native	80	D	Large, beautiful tree	
Chinquapin Oak	Native	50	D	Beautifully shaped shade tree	
Lacey Oak	Native	45	D	Attractive blue/gray foliage	
Mexican White Oak	Adaptive	75	S	Semi-evergreen, fast growing	
Shumard Red Oak	Native	80	D	Outstanding red/crimson fall color, drought tolerant	
Southern Live Oak	Native	50	S	Beautiful branch structure, grows well in shade	
Pecan	Native	70	D	Need well draining soil, pyramidal crowns, nut producing	
Texas Ash	Native	30	D	Strong, long life, good shade tree, attractive fall color	
Ornamental Trees	Native/Adaptive	Deer Resistant	Usual Height (FT.)	Foliage	Comments
Crape Myrtle	Adaptive	No	Varies	D	Deciduous, smooth bark, summer flowers, various sizes & colors
Desert Willow	Native	Yes	30	D	Pink or burgundy Orchid-like flowers in summer, full sun
Eve's Necklace	Native	Yes	20	D	Good understory tree, pink spring flowers & interesting seed pods
Holly					
Possumhaw	Native	Yes	15	D	Red berries remain after leaf drop
Weeping Yaupon	Hybrid of Native	Yes	15	E	Pyramidal habit, pendulous branches
Yaupon	Native	Yes	25	E	Excellent small specimen tree, red berries in winter
Lavender Tree (VITEX)	Adaptive	Yes	20	D	Blue Flower Spikes in summer
Loquat	Adaptive	Yes	20	E	Tropical look, moderately drought tolerant
Mexican Buckeye	Native	Yes	20	D	Multi-trunk understory tree, pink blooms in spring
Mexican Plum	Native	No	20	D	Understory, white blooms in spring, will need supplemental water during drought
Rusty Blackhaw	Native	Yes	15	D	White flowers, blue/black fruit, understory tree, great fall color
Sumac					
Evergreen	Native	Yes	12	E	White flowers in late summer, red berries in fall
Flame leaf	Native	Yes	20	D	Red fall color, suckers a lot
Texas Madrone	Native	No	30	E	Multi-trunk, understory, slow growing, red berries in fall
Texas Mountain Laurel	Native	Yes	25	E	Purple spring flowers, watch for caterpillars, unusual bark
Texas Persimmon	Native	Yes	30	D	Smooth bark makes interesting specimen, small black edible fruit
Texas Pistache	Native	Yes	20	E	Red berries in fall, multi-trunk
Texas Redbud	Native	Yes	20	D	Pink spring flowers, good understory tree, best if protected from west sun
Vasey Oak	Native	No	25	S	Good specimen tree for small areas, semi evergreen, Holly-like leaves
Wax Myrtle	Adaptive	Yes	12	E	Can tolerate wet areas, but also somewhat drought tolerant
Shrubs	Native/Adaptive	Deer Resistant	Usual Height (FT.)	Foliage	Comments
Abelia					
Dwarf Abelia	Adaptive	Yes	4	E	Medium evergreen with pink flowers in summer
Glossy Abelia	Adaptive	Yes	8	E	Large shrub with white flowers in summer
Acuba	Adaptive	Yes	4	E	Best with variegated leaves, shade
Agarita	Native	Yes	6	E	Holly-like foliage, red berries, yellow flowers in spring, needs good drainage
American Beautyberry	Native	Yes	5	D	Medium shrub, purple fruit in late summer, early fall
Bird of Paradise Bush	Adaptive	Yes	10	D	Large shrub or small tree, spectacular red & yellow flowers in summer
Bridal Wreath Spirea	Adaptive	Yes	6	D	White spring flowers, sprawling growth
Cherry Sage	Native	Yes	3	S	Many colors, prune back in winter
Chile Pequin	Adaptive	Yes	2	D	Grows in sun or shade, hot peppers
Cholla Walking Stick	Native	Yes	5	E	Fast grower, pink flowers in May/June
Crape Myrtle	Adaptive	No	Various, 2-30	D	Summer blooming, various colors

Recommended Plant List, cont'd.

Eleagnus	Adaptive	Yes	8	E	Large dusty gray foliage, needs good drainage
Germander Dwarf	Adaptive	Yes	1	E	Compact, relative of natives
Flame Acanthus	Native	Yes	4	D	Orange/red flowers in summer and fall
Grey Leaf Cotoneaster	Adaptive	Yes	5	E	Large sprawling shrub, dusty gray foliage, xeric
Holly					
Dwarf Burford	Adaptive	Yes	5	E	Compact, red berries in winter, might need iron & sulfur supplements
Dwarf Chinese	Adaptive	Yes	4	E	Compact round shape, red berries in winter, prickly leaves
Dwarf Yaupon	Dwarf form of Native	Yes	3	E	Compact mounding, excellent heat and drought tolerance
"Mary Nell"	Adaptive	Yes	12	E	Upright, heavy berry producer, interesting foliage, may need acid/iron
"Nellie Stevens"	Adaptive	Yes	12	E	Upright, heavy berry producer, may need acid/iron
"Will Fleming" Yaupon	Hybrid of Native	Yes	12 to 15	E	Thin, columnal-shaped, compact, shrub
Honeysuckle (Lonicera albiflora)	Native	No	4	S	White blooms in spring, red berries in fall hard to find in nurseries
Italian Jasmine	Adaptive	Yes	5	E	Sprawling, with yellow flowers
Japanese Ligustrum	Adaptive	No	20	E	Very tall shrub for screening
Japanese Yew	Adaptive	Yes	14	E	Tall and graceful, needs shade, may need supplemental water in summer
Juniper	Adaptive	Yes	Various	E	Many varieties, sizes and growth habits, tough
Mexican Silk Tassel	Native	Yes	10	E	Purplish berries in winter, sun to part shade, xeric
Nandina					
Compact	Adaptive	Yes	3 to 5	E	Resembles standard
"Gulf Stream" Nandina	Adaptive	Yes	2 to 4	E	Very compact, attractive hybrid of compact Nandina
Nana	Adaptive	Yes	2	E	Morning sun only, needs good soil, no berries
Standard	Adaptive	Yes	6 to 8	E	Layered look, red/bronze foliage in winter, red berries
Oleander	Adaptive	Yes	10	E	Summer bloomer, red is mostly cold hardy, poisonous
Prickly Pear Cactus	Native	Yes	3	E	Yellow flowers, rosy purple fruit, prickless variety also
Red Leaf Barberry	Adaptive	Yes	5	D	Bronze foliage spring to fall, dwarf available also
Red Yucca	Adaptive	Yes	3	E	Red flower spikes, dark green grass-like leaves, xeric
Rosemary Upright	Adaptive	Yes	5	E	Medium to large round shrub, xeric, light blue flowers in spring
Spring Bouquet Viburnum	Adaptive	Yes	6	E	Pinkish white flowers in spring, morning sun best
Texas Barberry	Native	Yes	4	E	Holly-like foliage, yellow flowers in spring, yellow blushed with red berries and bronze foliage in fall
Texas Sage (Compact)	Native	Yes	5	E	Lavender flowers, several varieties exist, very xeric (drought tolerant)
Texas Sotol	Native	Yes	3	E	White flower spikes, xeric
Wax Myrtle Dwarf	Adaptive	Yes	6	E	Can tolerate wet areas but somewhat drought tolerant
Yucca	Native	Yes	Varies	E	Several different varieties and sizes, very xeric

Perennials	Botanical Name	Native/Adaptive	Deer Resistant	Color	Bloom Period
Bitterweed	Hymenoxys Scaposa	Native	Yes	Yellow	Spring to Fall
Blackfoot Daisy	Melampodium leucanthum	Native	Yes	White	Spring to Fall
Brown-eyed Susan	Rudbeckia goldsturm	Native	Yes	Yellow	Spring to Summer
Butterfly Bush	Buddleia davidii	Adaptive	Yes	Purple/blue/yellow	Spring to Fall
Butterfly Weed	Asclepias tuberosa	Native	Yes	Orange	Summer to Fall
Copper Canyon Daisy	Tagetes lemmonii	Adaptive	Yes	Yellow	Fall
Coreopsis	Coreopsis sp.	Native	Yes	Yellow, orange	Spring to Fall
Fall Aster	Aster sp.	Native	No	Purple	Fall
False Plumbaginoides	Ceratostigma plumbaginoides	Adaptive	No	Blue	Summer to Fall
Gaura lindheimeri		Native	Yes	White/pink	Spring to Fall
Hill Country Penstemon	Penstemon triflorus	Native	Yes	Magenta	Spring
Hinckley's Columbine	Aquilegia hinckleyana	Native	Yes	Yellow	Early Spring
Indian Blanket	Gaillardia sp.	Native	Yes	Red, yellow	Spring to Fall
Iris	Iridaceae sp.	Adaptive	Yes	Various	Spring
Lantana	Lantana sp.	Adaptive/Native	Yes	Many colors	Spring to Fall
Lily of the Nile	Agapanthus sp.	Adaptive	Yes	Blue/white	Summer
Lindheimer Butterflies		Native	Yes	White/pink	Spring to Fall
Mexican Mint Marigold	Tagetes lucida	Adaptive	Yes	Yellow	Fall
Mexican Oregano	Poliomentha longiflora	Native	Yes	Pink	Summer
Mexican Petunia	Ruellia brittoniana	Adaptive	No	Blue/pink/or white	Summer to Fall
Dwarf Mexican Petunia	Ruellia brittoniana "Katie"	Adaptive	No	Blue/pink/or white	Summer to Fall

Recommended Plant List, cont'd.

Narcissus	Amaryllidaceae sp.	Adaptive	Yes	White/yellow	Spring	18"
Powis Castle Artemesia	Artemesia pontica	Adaptive	Yes	Silver foliage	N/A	3-4'
Purple Coneflower	Echinacea angustifolia	Native	No	Pink	Spring to Fall	2'
Rock Rose	Pavonia lasiopetala	Native	No	Pink	Spring to Fall	3-4'
Russian Sage	Perovskia atriplicifolia	Adaptive	Yes	Blue/lavender	Summer to Fall	3-4'
<i>Sage (Salvia)</i>						
Mealy Blue Sage	Salvia farinacea	Native	Yes	Blue/purple	Spring to Fall	2'
Mexican Bush Sage	Salvia leucantha	Adaptive	Yes	Blue/purple	Spring to Fall	3-4'
Scarlett Sage	Salvia coccinea	Native	Yes	Red	Spring to Fall	2'
<i>Skullcap</i>						
Pink	Scutellaria sufrutescens	Adaptive	Yes	Pink	Spring to Fall	1'
Purple	Scutellaria wrightii	Native	Yes	Purple	Spring to Fall	1'
Society Garlic	Tulbaghia violalea	Native	Yes	Lavender	Spring to Fall	1'
Square-bud Primrose	Calyophys berlandieri	Native	No	Yellow	Spring to Fall	1-2'
Turk's Cap	Malva viscosus arboreus	Native	Yes	Red	Spring to Fall	3-5'
Verbena	Verbena sp.	Native	Yes	Many colors	Spring to Fall	6"-1'
Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	Native	Yes	White/yellow	Spring to Summer	1-2'
Zexmanina	Wedelia hispida	Native	Yes	Orange	Late Summer to Fall	1-2'

Ornamental Grasses	Botanical Name	Color	Bloom Period	Size
Pampas Grass	Cortaderia selloana	White	Summer to Fall	5-8'
Maiden Grass	Miscanthus sinensis	Copper	Summer to Fall	4-5'
Purple Muhly Grass	Muhlenbergia filipes	Violet/tan	Summer to Fall	2-3'
Lindheimer's Muhly Grass (Native)	Muhlenbergia lindheimeria	Straw	Summer to Fall	3'
Bear Grass (Native)	Nolina texana	White/straw	Summer to Fall	1'
Blue Fescue	Festuca glauca	Blue foliage	N/A	6-12"
Side Oats Grama (The State Grass of Texas)	Bouteloua curtipendula	Purple tinted	Spring to Fall	1-2'

Note: All Ornamental Grasses listed are deer resistant

Lawn Grasses	Comments
Bermuda (Common)	Non-native but acts like one. Will go dormant during drought and green up again with rain. Takes more water than Buffalo grass to stay green. Somewhat subject to housing chiggers. Some hybrids (ex. 419 Bermuda) make a better lawn than common. Biggest problem of all Bermudas is that they spread by underground rhizomes, therefore virtually impossible to keep out of beds.
Buffalo Grass	Native, spreading, most drought tolerant, requires less care than others
St. Augustine	Spreading non-native. Best variety here is Raleigh. Best planted in filtered to part shade. Least drought tolerant of all grasses in full sun. Subject to die back in cold weather. Numerous disease & insect problems.

Zoysia
Spreading non-native, number of varieties. Best is Jamur, which looks like a dwarf St. Augustine. Best in filtered or partial shade. More cold & drought tolerant, fewer insect problems than St. Augustine.

Groundcovers	Botanical Name	Deer Resistant	Native/Adaptive	Foliage	Comments
"Harbor Dwarf" Nandina	Nandina "Harbor Dwarf"	Yes	Adaptive	E	Red/bronze color in fall
Ajuga	Ajuga reptans	No	Adaptive	E	Best in shade, blue/purple flowers
Asian Jasmine	Trachelospermum asiaticum	No	Adaptive	E	Makes dense 'carpet'
Blue Shade	Ruellia carolinensis	No	Adaptive	D	Blue petunia-like flowers spring to fall, part sun to shade
English Ivy	Hedera helix	Yes	Adaptive	E	Shade loving vine
Green Santolina	Santolina virans	Yes	Adaptive	E	Drought tolerant, green lacy foliage, yellow flowers
Grey Santolina	Santolina chamaeoparissus	Yes	Adaptive	E	Drought tolerant, gray lacy foliage, yellow flowers
Gregg Dalea	Dalea greggii	Yes	Native	D	Beautiful silvery blue foliage, purple flowers May to Sept., very xeric
Liriope	Liriope muscari	No	Adaptive	E	Grass-like, variegated and giant varieties exist
Mondo/Monkey grass	Ophiogon japonicus	Yes	Adaptive	E	Narrow grass-like foliage for shade, dwarf variety too
Moss Pink/Thrift	Phlox subulata	Yes	Adaptive	D	Pink/blue flowers in early spring
Prostrate Juniper	Juniperus horizontalis	Yes	Adaptive	E	Rugged, several varieties, will not tolerate wet sites, not for shade
Prostrate Rosemary	Rosemarinus officinalis	Yes	Adaptive	E	Drought tolerant, blue flower, marginal in unusual cold
River Fern	Dryopteris normalis	Yes	Native	D	Needs shade and moist soil
Southern Wood Fern	Thelypteris sunthii	Yes	Native	D	Needs shade and moist soil
Trailing Silver Germander	Teucrium cossonii	Yes	Adaptive	E	Creeping, blue silver foliage, purple flowers in spring
Vinca	Vinca major	Yes	Adaptive	E	Loose airy evergreen, blue flowers, shade, occasional caterpillars

Vines	Botanical Name	Deer Resistant	Native/Adaptive	Foliage	Comments
Carolina Jessamine	Gelsemium sempervirens	Yes	Adaptive	E	Yellow spring flowers, watch for leaf spot
Confederate Jasmine	Trachelospermum jasminoides	No	Adaptive	E	Fragrant spring flowers, don't plant on north side

Recommended Plant List, cont'd.

Coral Honeysuckle	Lonicera sempervirens	No	Native	S	Coral/red flowers except in winter
Crossvine	Bignonia capreolata	No	Native	S	Red/yellow tubular flowers in spring
English Ivy	Hedera helix	Yes	Adaptive	E	Shade, can be used as a groundcover too
Lady Banksia rose	Rosa banksia	No	Adaptive	S	Spring blooming white or yellow, quite drought tolerant, huge, can be trained
Trumpet Vine	Campsis radicans	Yes	Native	D	Orange/red tubular flowers in summer, suckers a lot
Virginia Creeper	Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Yes	Native	D	Cling to walls easily, red/orange fall color
Westeria	Wisteria sp.	No	Adaptive	D	Aggressive vine, blue flowers in spring, may need acid/iron

Legend: D = Deciduous, E = Evergreen, S = Semi-Evergreen

DRAFT